

## 1712. AROMATOLEUM MEDIUM

Based on the medium in *Rabus and Widdel, 1995, Arch. Microbiol., 163, 96-103.*

### 1. Anoxic medium

$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$	0.5	g
$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$	0.3	g
$\text{MgSO}_4 \times 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.5	g
$\text{CaCl}_2 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.1	g
$\text{NaNO}_3$	0.6	g
distilled water	950	mL

The medium was autoclaved and removed from the autoclave at 85°C. Oxygen dissolution was prevented by exchanging the gas-phase with  $\text{N}_2$ . The medium was complemented by addition of the following stock solutions:

Trace element solution	1.0	mL/L
Vitamin mixture	1.0	mL/L
Vitamin $\text{B}_{12}$ solution	1.0	mL/L
1 M $\text{NaHCO}_3$	40.0	mL/L

After adding bicarbonate the gas was changed from  $\text{N}_2$  to  $\text{N}_2/\text{CO}_2$  (90/10 %, v/v) and the pH was adjusted to 7.2 – 7.4 with sterile 2 M HCL.

1 M Ascorbate	4.0	mL/L
1 M Benzoate	4.0	mL/L

### 2. Preparation of stock solutions

#### Trace element solution

$\text{Na}_2\text{-EDTA}$	5.2	g
$\text{FeSO}_4 \times 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2.1	g
$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	0.03	g
$\text{MnCl}_2 \times 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.1	g
$\text{CoCl}_2 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.19	g
$\text{NiCl}_2 \times 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.024	g
$\text{CuSO}_4 \times 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.029	g
$\text{ZnSO}_4 \times 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.144	g
$\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \times 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.036	g

The trace element solution was prepared by dissolving the salts in 800 mL warm  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{bidest}}$ . NaOH was used to adjust the pH to 6.5. The solution was added up to 1000 mL with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{bidest}}$  and autoclaved.

## Vitamin mixture

Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> /NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , 25 mM, pH 7.1	100	mL
4-Aminobenzoic acid	4.0	mg
D-(+)-Biotin	1.0	mg
Nicotinic acid	10.0	mg
Calcium D-(+)-pantothenate	5.0	mg
Pyridoxolhydrochloride	15.0	mg
DL- $\alpha$ -lipoic acid	1.5	mg
Folic acid	4.0	mg
2- Mercaptoethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt	25.0	mg

The solution was filter-sterilized and stored at 4°C in the dark.

## Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> solution

Cyanocobalamine	2.5	mg
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>bidest</sub>	ad 50.0	mL

The solution was filter-sterilized and stored at 4°C in the dark.

## Bicarbonate solution (1M)

NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	84.0	g
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>bidest</sub>	ad 1000.0	mL

The solution was dispensed in the required portions (40 mL per 1 L medium). The head space of the bottles was flushed with CO<sub>2</sub>. Saturation of CO<sub>2</sub> in the solution was achieved by repeated flushing and shaking of the bottles. Finally, the bottles were sealed with rubber stoppers and aluminum crimps and autoclaved.

## Ascorbate solution (1M)

Ascorbic acid	17.6	g
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>bidest</sub>	ad 100.0	mL

In an ice bath ascorbic acid was dissolved in 80 mL anoxic H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>bidest</sub> (autoclaved, cooled under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere) while flushing with N<sub>2</sub>. The pH was adjusted to 7.0 with NaOH and the solution added up to 100 ml with anoxic H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>bidest</sub>. After filter-sterilization the solution was stored under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in a special flask (which can be flushed with gas) at 4°C in the dark.

## Benzoate solution (1M)

Sodiumbenzoate	14.4	g
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>bidest</sub>	ad 100.0	mL

The solution was filter-sterilized and stored at room temperature.