

DAPG Protocols

DAPG production on agar

- 1. Prepare LB agar plates containing correct antibiotic and IPTG concentration
- 2. Plate 50ul of O/N culture of the following
 - -WT P.putida KT2440
 - -WT DH5-a
 - -P.putida containing phl gene cluster (1mM IPTG)
 - P.putida containing phl gene cluster(0.1mM IPTG)
 - P.putida containing phl gene cluster (no induction)
 - -E.coli containing phl gene cluster (1mM IPTG)
- 3. Grow in E.coli and P.putida in 37 °C and 30°C respectively
- 4. Grow for 48 hours
- 5. Sample whole agar plate after 48 hours

DAPG extraction from agar

- Extract with 80% acetone, use enough to cover all the agar
- Evaporate acetone
- Acidify water fraction to 0.1% TFA(v/v)
- Add 1:1 ratio ethyl acetate
- Shake well in 250ml bottles, loosen the cap once in a while to get the gas out
- Place in freezer overnight
- Pour unfrozen fraction to new glassware
- Evaporate ethyl acetate
- Resuspend in 0.5 ml 100% Methanol
- Save sample in fridge for HPLC





DAPG production liquid culture

*note: not all pseudomonas strain produce 2,4-DAPG under liquid culture conditions

- Inocculate cultures in LB +/- antibiotic overnight
- Use overnight culture to inoculate with starting OD of 0.01
 -Inoculated 100ml medium in 1L Erlenmeyer flask
- Incubate for 3-4 hours at 37 °C (*E.coli*) or 30°C (*P.putida*) or until OD reach ~0.5
- Induce with IPTG
- Sample 40ml at t=24h and t=48 hours
- Add equal amount (40ml) of ethyl acetate (extraction)
- Shake well bottle
- Put bottle in freezer overnight
- Pour off unfrozen fraction to new glassware
- Evaporate ethyl acetate
- Resuspent in 0.5 ml 100% methanol
- Save samples in fridge for HPLC analysis

HPLC protocol

- We use a Polaris C18-A column (Polaris, Agilent)
- Running from solvent A (25% MeOH 0.03% TFA) to solvent b (100% MeOH, 0.03% TFA)
- Flow= 0.40 ml/min
- One run is as follow:

Time (min)	Solvent A	Solvent B	Flow (ml/min)
0	100		0.4
2	100		0.4
5		100	0.4
14		100	0.4
16	100		0.4
20	100		

1. Retention time of DAPG is around 11.5 min

References:

- 1. Zhou, Tian-Tian, et al. "< i> phIF</i>< sup>-</sup> mutant of< i> Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> J2 improved 2, 4-DAPG biosynthesis and biocontrol efficacy against tomato bacterial wilt." *Biological Control* 78 (2014): 1-8.
- Schouten, Alexander, et al. "Defense responses of Fusarium oxysporum to 2, 4diacetylphloroglucinol, a broad-spectrum antibiotic produced by Pseudomonas fluorescens." Molecular plant-microbe interactions 17.11 (2004): 1201-1211.