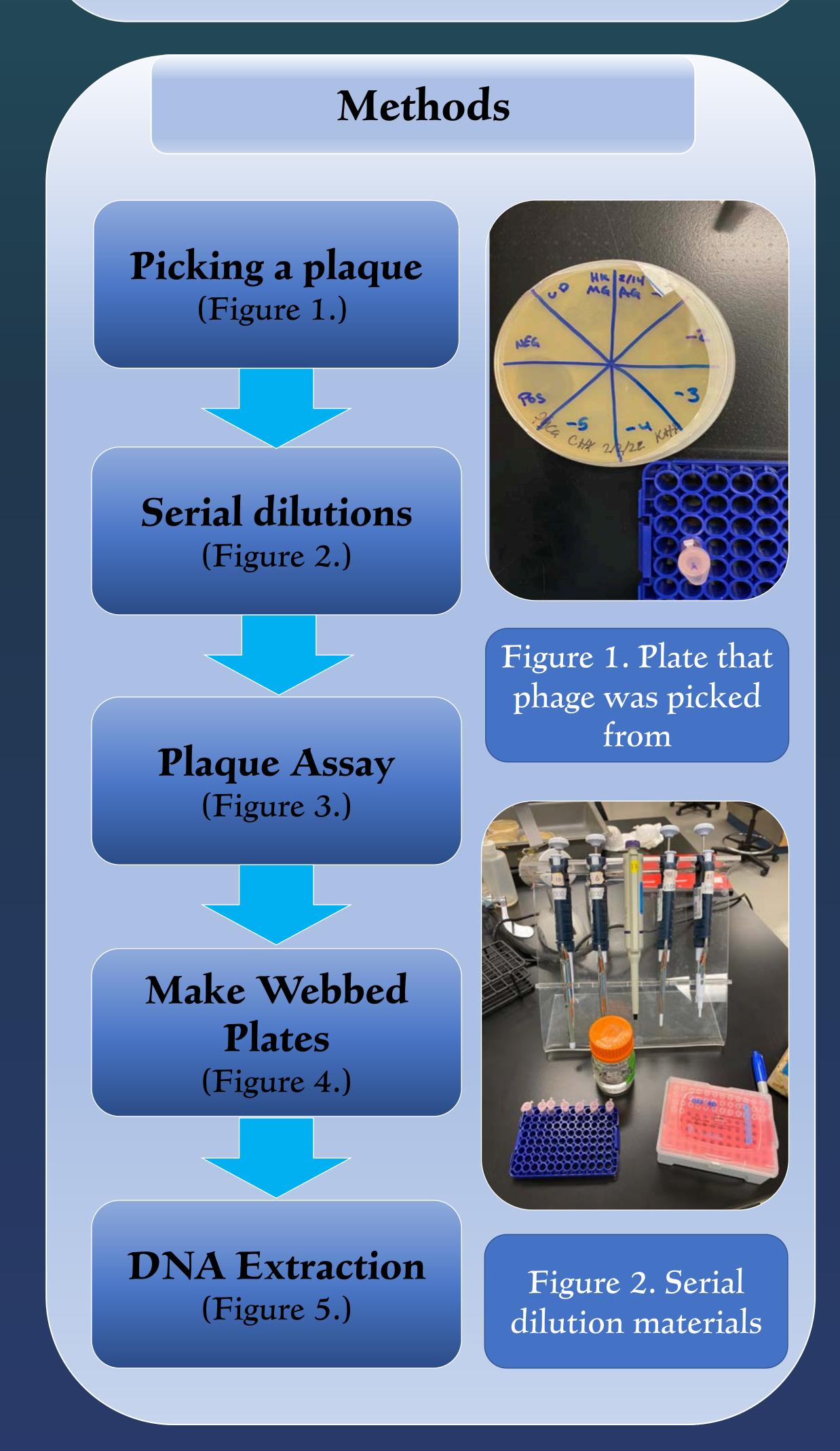
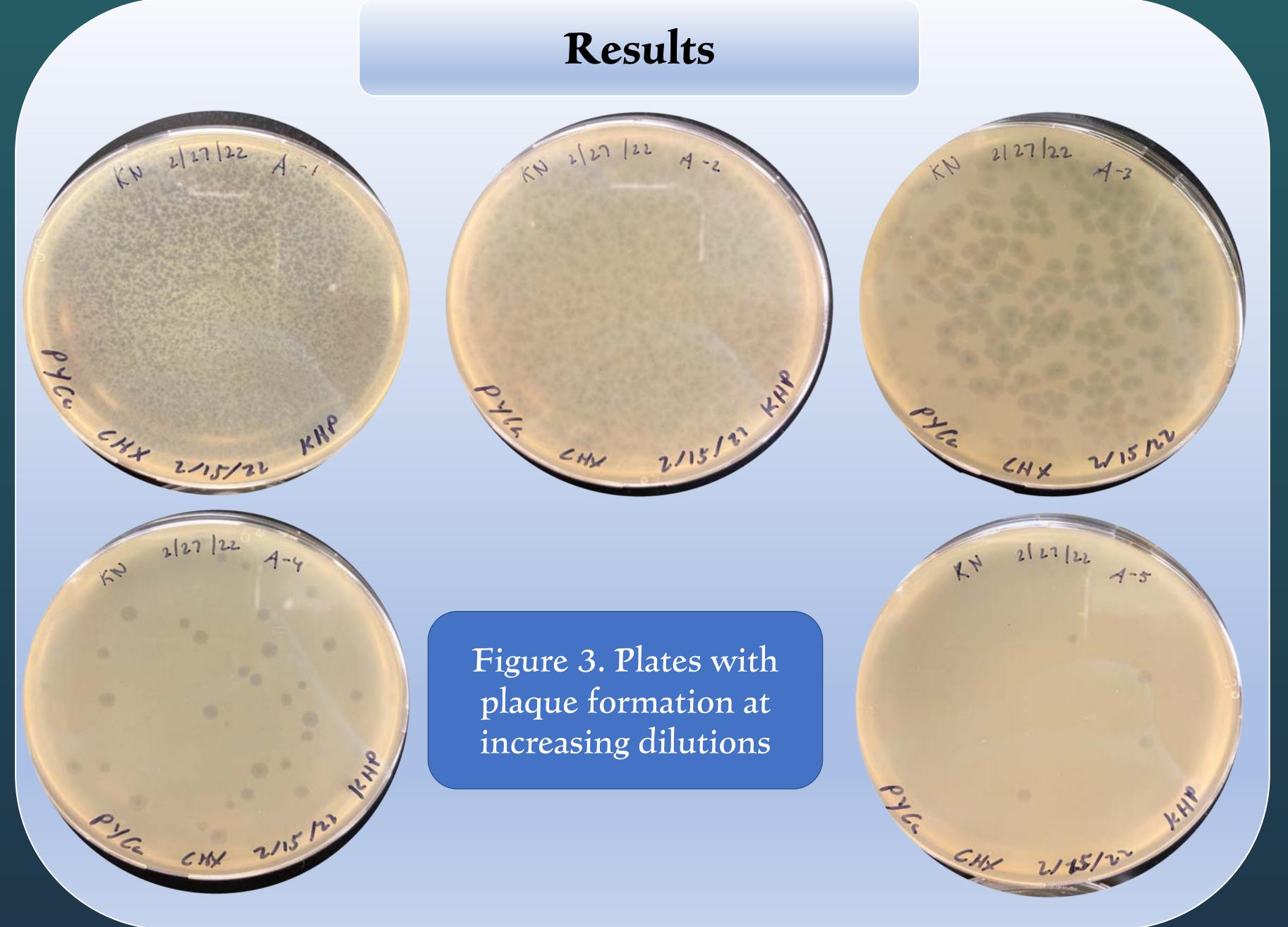


### Introduction

Bacteriophages (phages) are viruses that target bacteria and are found everywhere in nature. This project's objective is to expand on knowledge of phages by cultivating a novel phage and acquiring enough DNA for genome sequencing. Madison Gubitose isolated novel phage from soil from a houseplant. Lab protocols were done according to SEA-PHAGES discovery guide.



# Isolation, Cultivation, and Characterization of Novel Phage SEAPHAGES Kelvin Nguyen, Beth Wilkes, Karel Pluhar, Department of Natural Sciences



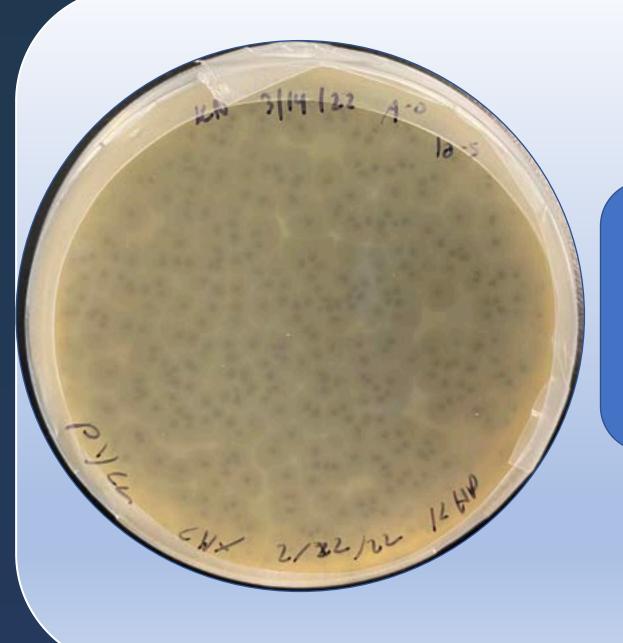
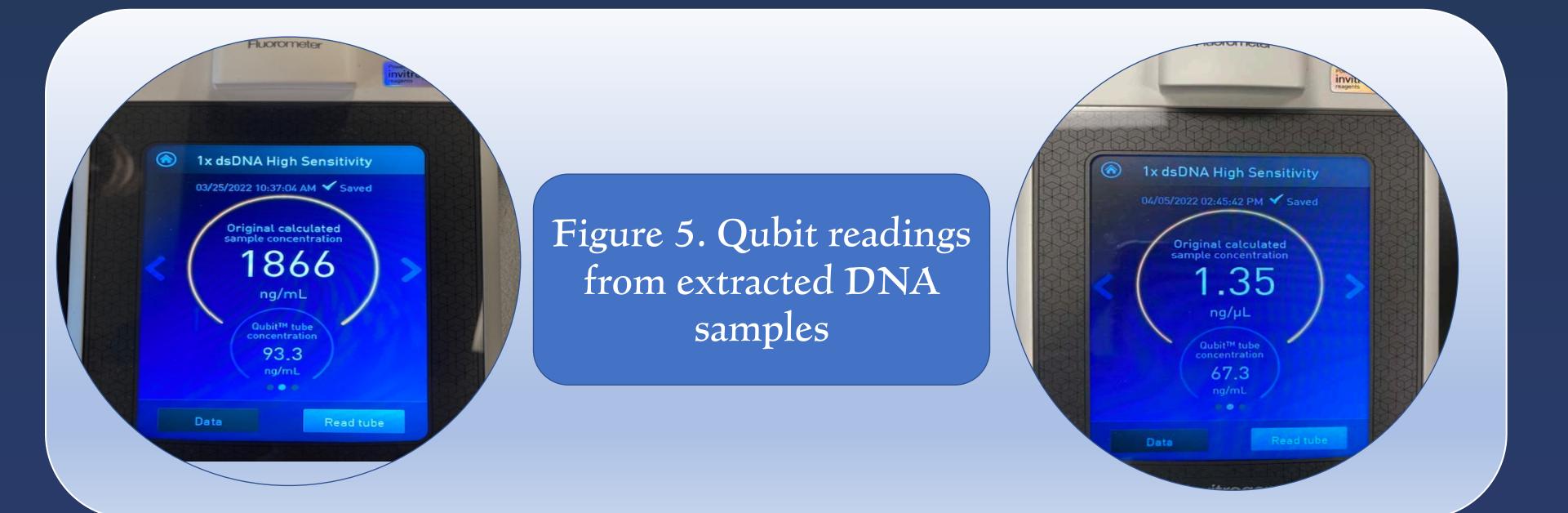
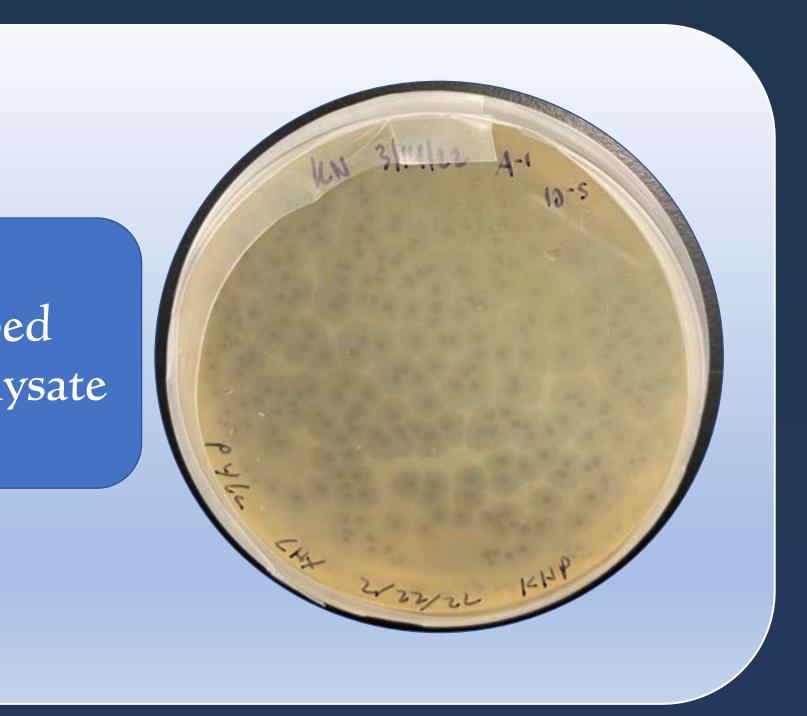


Figure 4. Webbed plates made from lysate





The SEA-PHAGES program hosted by Howard Hughes Medical Institute works with students on discovery of novel phage annotating that novel phage's and genome. Discovery of novel phages and later documenting their genomes in a database expands on scientific knowledge. With the rise of multidrug resistant bacteria, phages have been considered for therapeutic use.

Thank you to NHTI for usage of their lab space and resources. Another big thank you to Karel Pluhar for setting up PYCa plates and growing host bacteria. Finally, big thank you to Beth Wilkes and Tracey Lesser for guidance through the project.

References SEA-PHAGES. (n.d.) SEA-PHAGES. https://seaphages.org/

# Conclusion

• Multiple rounds of plaque assays confirms that plaque morphology is bullseye appearance.

Webbed plates made from lysate have a titer of  $5.0 \times 10^9$  pfu/ml.

• DNA extracted from lysate read low levels on Qubit. Low quantity could be a result from improper rinsing of isopropanol during DNA extraction step or low titer of lysate sample.

## Acknowledgments