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Data Article

Data for discriminating dead/live bacteria in homogenous cell suspensions and the effect of insoluble substrates on turbidimetric measurements

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ABSTRACT

Estimation of bacterial growth by rapid traditional methods such as spectrophotometric measurements at 600 nm (OD600) is not applicable for cultures containing insoluble particles in the growth media. Colony counts are the only suitable alternative but these are laborious and not high-throughput. The data presented in this article is related to the research article entitled “Two-colour fluorescence fluorimetric analysis for direct quantification of bacteria and its application in monitoring bacterial growth in cellulose degradation systems” (Duedu and French, 2017) [1]. This data article presents original primary data describing the discrimination of dead/live bacteria in homogenous cell suspensions and how the presence of insoluble substrates affect the turbidity of the suspensions.

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### Value of the data

- The data describes background fluorescence in red and green fluorescence channels for SYBR-I and PI stained cells/DNA respectively. This is important as it gives an idea of the contribution of the background fluorescence to actual fluorescence and thus helps to determine corrective measures.
- Ultra-sonication has been explored as a rapid way of inducing cell damage in bacteria which can be used to evaluate many applications such as discrimination of live and dead cells which has been presented here.
- Presence of insoluble substrates affecting turbidimetric measurement (OD600) and allowing samples to settle for up to 15 minutes does not correct this.

### 1. Data

The data shown here represents a systematic process of inducing and assessing cell damage as well as the contribution of the presence of insoluble substrates to the optical density measurement of cell suspensions at 600 nm and enumeration of live cells following dual staining with SYBR Green I nucleic acid gel stain and propidium iodide. Turbidimetric measurements (optical density at 600 nm, OD600) and viable (plate/colony) counts [2,3] are the commonly used methods for direct quantification of bacteria. Fig. 1 shows background green and red fluorescence produced by the two stains in each other’s fluorescence excitation and emission channel. The overlapping excitation and emission profiles responsible for the background fluorescence was reported in the research article related to this data [1].

Fig. 2 demonstrates cell damage induced by ultra-sonication and evaluated by estimation of the total protein content of the cell suspensions. The data demonstrates that ultra-sonication of cells induces varying degrees of cell damage directly proportional to the duration of ultra-sonication representing increasing cell lysis and release of protein. However, when the same samples were totally lysed by incubation at 65 °C (1 h), the total protein was not significantly different from each other.

Addition of cellulose significantly increased the OD600 of cell suspensions and this increase (noise) was not cleared even when suspensions were allowed to stand for up to 15 min (Fig. 4).
observation was the same for all the different strains of bacteria used. Furthermore, a similar observation was made for suspensions with higher or lower numbers of cells.

To test whether the presence of an insoluble substrate will only add proportional increase to the OD600 or not, cellulose was added to cell suspensions. There was no correlation between the original OD600 and the OD600 when insoluble substrates are present (Fig. 5). The correlation was not improved even when the cell suspensions were left to stand for 5 min or 15 min.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Human genomic DNA (200 ng µl⁻¹) was obtained from Bioline, London, UK, diluted serially in nuclease free water and used as a calibration standard. The diluted standards were stained with SYBR-I and/or PI and the fluorescence was measured using the Modulus™ Single Tube multimode reader. The blue (P/N 9200-040, λ_ex = 460 nm, λ_em = 515-570 nm) or green (P/N 9200-042, λ_ex = 525 nm, λ_em = 515-570 nm) fluorescence was measured using the Modulus™ Single Tube multimode reader.

Fig. 1. Background fluorescence of PI (left) and SYBR-I (right) in green and red channels respectively. Plots represent means of three biological replicates.

Fig. 2. Extracellular protein increases with increasing ultra-sonication demonstrating that ultra-sonication damages cells. The number of dead cells as a result of the ultra-sonication as determined by fluorescence staining correlate with the release of extracellular protein estimated using the Pierce Coomassie Plus (Bradford) Assay (ThermoScientific, Rockford, IL, USA) (Fig. 3).
λ<sub>em</sub> = 580–640) Modulus™ fluorescence kits (Turner BioSystems, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) were used for the measurement of green and red fluorescence respectively. Cell density was determined by measuring absorbance of cell suspensions at 600 nm using the absorbance module (Model E6076, GLO-MAX MultiJR, Promega, Southampton, UK) on the Modulus reader.

To induce cell damage and evaluate how useful dual staining with SYBR-I and PI is for quantification of live bacterial cells demonstrated in flow cytometry [4–10] and demonstrated for fluorimetry in ref [1], a cell suspension was prepared and aliquoted into different tubes numbered 1 to 6. The tubes (1 to 6) were ultra-sonicated for one pulse at 10 µm (amplitude) for 0, 3, 7, 10, 15 and 20 s each respectively on ice using the MSE Soniprep 150 Ultrasonic Disintegrator. The degree of damage was accessed by the quantity of extracellular protein using the Pierce Coomassie plus (Bradford) assay kit (ThermoScientific, Rockford, IL, USA) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Dual staining of the ultra-sonicated cells with SYBR-I and PI was performed to determine whether damage to the cells correlated with dead cells as estimated from fluorescence measurements.

To determine the effect of the presence of an insoluble substrate in the cell suspension, the suspensions were spiked with equal amounts of microcrystalline cellulose (avicel). The OD<sub>600</sub> was determined. Suspensions were also left to stand for 5 and 15 minutes to check whether OD<sub>600</sub> values

Fig. 3. Strong correlation between the dead cells estimated by red fluorescence following dual staining of both <i>E. coli</i> (A) and <i>C. freundii</i> (B).

Fig. 4. Changes in turbidity of cell suspensions with the addition of insoluble cellulosic substrate. <i>Escherichia coli</i> strains JM109, DH5α and MG1655 and <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> strains NCIMB11490 and SBS197 were used. 'A' shows results from cell suspensions with lower densities than those in 'B'. Error bars are standard errors of three biological replicates.
or the live or dead cell quantification will be improved. Dual staining with SYBR-I and PI for fluorimetry has been described in the research article related to this data [1].

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Transparency document. Supporting information

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References


