

Lecture 17

I. Maintaining culture _____

A. After isolating a _____, it is important to _____. This is difficult because the _____.

B. Working and reserve stocks

1. A _____ is used to prepare two stocks:

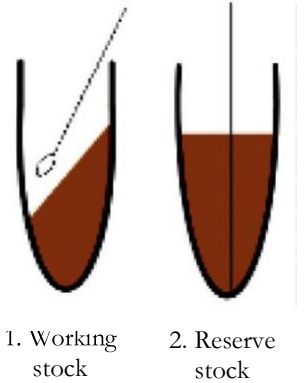
i. Working stock: Inoculum for _____

a. Inoculate _____ by making several passes up and down the _____ using an inoculating loop.

ii. Reserve stock: _____

a. To inoculate, make a _____ to the bottom of the tube using an inoculating needle.

b. How it works: The growth in a reserve stock is _____, thus the culture _____ because nutrient use and waste production are limited.



C. Many stock cultures used in laboratories are stored _____ in a liquid form with a cryoprotectant such as glycerol.

II. Procedure

A. Using one _____

1. Record colony morphology.
2. Inoculate a working stock.
3. Perform a Gram stain.

B. Inoculate a reserve stock.

III. Writing a good hypothesis:

A. What is a hypothesis?

1. “_____”

2. A testable statement based upon _____ that can be used to build more complex inferences or explanations

B. Should be written in _____ that your audience can easily understand based upon _____

C. Remember that it isn't our expectation to always have our hypotheses be _____. It is our expectation to always have them _____.

1. A hypothesis needs to be _____.

2. A hypothesis should clearly state _____.

i. This could be as simple as noting that there will be a difference between treatments or as complicated as specifically predicting expected values.

3. Some of our most significant scientific discoveries have come from _____.