

**Main sol. 142**

NaCl	25.00	g
(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.00	g
MgSO <sub>4</sub> × 7 H <sub>2</sub> O	1.50	g
CaCl <sub>2</sub> × 2 H <sub>2</sub> O	0.42	g
<b>Trace element solution (Vishniac &amp; Santer, 1957)</b>	0.20	ml
Bromothymol blue (0.1% w/v)	4.00	ml
K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	0.50	g
Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> × 5 H <sub>2</sub> O	5.00	g
<b>Seven vitamins solution</b>	1.00	ml
Distilled water	1000.00	ml

1. Dissolve ingredients (except hydrogenphosphate, thiosulfate and vitamins), adjust pH to 7.2 and autoclave. K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are autoclaved separately each in 10% of the final volume. Filter sterilize the vitamins solution. Adjust pH of the complete medium to 7.2 with sterile 0.4% (w/v) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution. Acidification of the medium during growth causes the pH indicator bromothymol blue to turn from blue to yellow.

2. Note: Growth of most Thiomicrospira strains is more reliable if the medium is prepared under a 80% N<sub>2</sub> and 20% CO<sub>2</sub> gas atmosphere to make it anoxic and then filled under air atmosphere into Hungate-type tubes (5 ml per vial). The pH is adjusted with a sterile stock solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (5% w/v) after autoclaving.