

Cultivation strategies for permafrost microorganisms

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Organism's ecophysiology	Media used for enrichment/cultivation	Special extra requirements, conditions or devices used for cultivation	Example of isolated organisms
Aerobic heterotrophs	Hickey-Tresner revised medium (Katayama et al. 2007)	Direct plating	<i>Tomitella biformata</i> (Katayama et al. 2010)
	HM medium (Ventosa et al. 1982)	¼ HM medium, incubated with shaking for two weeks	<i>Virgibacillus arcticus</i> (Niederberger et al. 2009)
	PYGV (DSMZ medium 621)	Direct plating	<i>Chryseobacterium xinjiangense</i> (Zhao et al. 2011)
			<i>Epilithonimonas psychrotolerans</i> (Ge et al, 2015)
			<i>Hymenobacter psychrotolerans</i> (Zhang et al. 2008)
			<i>Polymorphobacter fuscus</i> (Jia et al. 2015)
		Serial dilutions on modified PYGV, low temperature incubation conditions, modification with NaHCO ₃ (alkaliphilic organisms).	<i>Paracoccus tibetensis</i> (Zhu et al. 2013)
	R2A (Reasoner and Geldreich. 1985)	Direct plating	<i>Chryseobacterium frigidisoli</i> (Bajerski et al. 2013)

			<i>Demequina lutea</i> (Finster et al, 2009)
			<i>Psychrobacter muriicola</i> (Shcherbakova et al, 2009)
			<i>Spirosoma luteum</i> and <i>Spirosoma spitsbergense</i> (Finster et al, 2009 , Hansen et al 2007)
			<i>Tumebacillus</i> <i>permanentifrigoris</i> (Steven et al, 2008)
			<i>Undibacterium terreum</i> (Liu et al, 2013)
		1/10 strength R2A as enrichment medium	<i>Glaciimonas frigoris</i> (Margesin et al, 2016).
		Supplementation with sodium acetate	<i>Planococcus</i> <i>halocryophilus</i> (Mykytczuk et al, 2012)
	Nutrient broth	Permafrost suspended in saline solution, supplemented with sodium pyruvate before plating	<i>Cohnella kolymensis</i> (Kudryashova et al, 2018)
	Luria broth	Plates supplemented with minimal medium plus 0.5% glucose	<i>Glaciibacter superstes</i> (Katayama et al, 2009)
	Tryptic soy broth (TSB)		<i>Carnobacterium</i> <i>inhibens</i> (Jöborn et al, 1999)

		TSB at different strengths (full, ½ and 1/10). Sucrose and NaCl as osmoprotectants.	<i>Psychrobacter cryhalolentis</i> and <i>P. arcticus</i> (Bakermans et al 2006 , Vishnivetskaya et al 2000)
			<i>Exiguobacterium sibiricum</i> (Frigi Rodrigues, 2005)
	Gause 1 (Wang et al. 2018).		<i>Massilia violaceinigra</i> (Wang et al. 2018).
Anaerobes	GPM (Shcherbakova et al. 2013)	Trace element solution of DSMZ medium 320. Serial dilution in Hungate tubes. Cultivation on solid media with a 100% nitrogen atmosphere	<i>Celerinatantimonas yamalensis</i> (Shcherbakova et al. 2013)
	Marine broth (BD biosciences)		<i>Celerinatantimonas yamalensis</i>
	Basal medium (Rivkina et al, 2007)	Enrichment with vitamin solution and trace elements (Balch et al. 1979) . H ₂ and CO ₂ used as carbon sources. Medium supplemented with glucose and peptone for <i>Sphaerochaeta associata</i> .	<i>Methanobacterium arcticum</i> (Shcherbakova et al. 2011)
			<i>Methanobacterium veterum</i> (Krivushin et al. 2010)

			<i>Sphaerochaeta associata</i> (Troshina et al, 2015)
	Basal medium (Wagner et al, 2013)		<i>Methanosarcina soligelidi</i> (Wagner et al, 2013)
	Medium according to Trubitsyn et al (2023)		<i>Methanobacterium spitsbergense</i> (Trubitsyn et al, 2023)
	Mineral mixture with sodium ascorbate, glucose and peptone as carbon sources (Shcherbakova et al, 2005)	Incubation for three months in dark conditions	<i>Clostridium algariphilum</i> (Shcherbakova et al, 2005)
			<i>Clostridium tagluense</i> (Suetin et al, 2009)
	Mineral solution (Wolin et al, 1963)	Trace minerals (Whitman et al, 1982), dilution method in Hungate tubes	<i>Carnobacterium pleistocenium</i> (Pikuta et al, 2005)

Anaerobes, sulfate-reducing bacteria		Trace element solution of DSMZ medium 320, sodium lactate, Na ₂ S and resazurin	<i>Desulfovibrio gilichinskyi</i> (Ryzhmanova et al. 2019)
		Enrichment using NaHCO ₃ , HCl and sodium lactate	<i>Desulfovibrio arcticus</i> (Pecheritsyna et al. 2012)
	Postgate B (in Jain, 1995)	Medium previously reduced using sodium dithionite	<i>Desulfosporosinus hippei</i> (Vatsurina et al. 2008)