Comparison of Agar and Agarose Preparations for Mengovirus Plaque Formation

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An agarose overlay yielded mengovirus plaques earlier and in greater size and number than overlays of chemically undefined agars with or without enhancers. Marked variability in plaque-forming efficacy of commercial agarose preparations was noted.

Agarose, a linear galactose polymer component of agar (2), is being used more frequently in place of agar in viral plaque assays. Agar is a relatively impure mixture of polysaccharides and contains at least one sulfated polysaccharide component which inhibits encephalomyocarditis virus (16), mengovirus (7), poliovirus (1), coxsackievirus (5), group A arboviruses (6), some group B arboviruses including dengue (13, 14), and herpesvirus (12) plaque formation. The plaque-inhibitory characteristic of agar can be partially overcome by the addition of polymers such as DEAE-dextran or protamine sulfate (10). However, the addition of these compounds may be undesirable since protamine has been reported to inhibit virus-cell interaction (7), and diethylaminoethyl (DEAE)-dextran has been shown to enhance interferon production (9). Agarose was used and evaluated in our laboratory for the plaquing of mengovirus in an interferon assay in which it was undesirable to add DEAE-dextran to the gel overlay.

Gel preparations were obtained from the following sources: Ionagar no. 2 (Oxoid), Consolidated Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.; special agar-Noble, Difco; Purified Agar, Difco; Seakem Agarose, lot 840806, Marine Colloid, distributed by Bausch & Lomb; Seravac Agarose, batch no. 150, distributed by Pallard-Schlesinger, Carle Place, N.Y. and manufactured by Seravac Laboratories (Pty.) Ltd., England; Agarose, L'Industrie Biologique, Francaise, S.A. Gennevilliers, France, A: lot F. 4871, B: lot F.F. 2743, C: lot F. 4872. Mengovirus strain was that used in the studies of Plagemann and Swim (11). It contained mutants with a plaque size variation reported in Table 1. Because plaque purification was followed by rapid back mutation, the wild strain was used for these studies.

Monolayers of cells were prepared by seeding 100,000 cells in a volume of 2.5 ml into each well of trays containing six 35-mm wells (FB6-TC, Linbro, New Haven, Conn.). Cells were suspended in a growth medium consisting of 80% Eagle's minimum essential medium (MEM; Earle's base), 10% tryptose phosphate broth, and 10% newborn calf serum. The monolayer of cells was confluent at 48 hr, at which time 40 to 80 plaque-forming units (PFU) of mengovirus in 0.2 ml was added.

Virus was added to wells with a repeating dispenser and gas-tight syringe (model PB600-10 and 1010, Hamilton Company, Whittier, Calif.). After virus absorption for 1 hr at 37 C, 2.5 ml of the agar or agarose overlay was added to each well with a Cornwall pipette. The overlay consisted of 2% agar or agarose, dissolved in water with minimal boiling, and 2X medium, prepared to give a final concentration of 85% Eagle's MEM (Earle's base), 10% tryptose phosphate broth, and 5% newborn calf serum. Protamine sulfate (salmon, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.), when used, was added to the 2X medium to achieve a final concentration of 200 μg/ml. After the overlay solidified, trays were incubated in a 3% CO2 atmosphere for 48 hr, after which 0.4 ml of neutral red solution (1:1,000 in water) was added to each well. Stain was allowed to diffuse into the overlay for 2 hr, at which time plaques were easily distinguishable.

The plaques formed by mengovirus beneath agarose were clear, circumscribed, and easily countable. With the exception of Purified Agar with 200 μg of added protamine per ml, plaques under agarose were superior to those under the other gel compounds in plaque size, mean plaque number, and time of initial plaque appearance (Table 1). Since these qualities were desirable for interferon assay, lots of agarose from various manufacturers were tested and compared to each other and to Purified Agar with added protamine. Significantly more plaques formed under agarose IBF-A than under the other gel preparations (Table 2). Another agarose from the same manufacturer, IBF-B, completely inhibited plaque formation for 48 hr; by 72 hr, tiny, barely count-
| Gelling prep | Time of initial plaque appearance (hr) | Plaque size (mm) at 72 hr | Mean plaque number 48 hr | Mean plaque number 72 hr |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agarose IBF-A | 12-14                                  | 1.0-4.0                   | 45                       | 50                       |
| Ionagar No. 2 | 48                                     | 0.5-1.0                   | 18                       | 18                       |
| Difco Purified without protamine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Difco Purified with 200 μg of protamine per ml | 12-14 | 1.0-4.0 | 40 | 58 |
| Difco Noble without protamine | 60 | 0.5-1.0 | 32 | 32 |
| Difco Noble with 200 μg of protamine per ml | 16 | 0.5-3.0 | 37 | 47 |

| Agar prep | Mean plaque no. | Standard deviation | Significance level |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agarose IBF, A | 71.0 | 7.5 | 0.01 |
| Agarose IBF, B | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Agarose Seravac | 60.4 | 4.7 | 0.05 |
| Agarose Seakem | 61.8 | 6.3 | 0.005 |
| Agar, Difco Purified with 200 μg of protamine per ml | 64.3 | 6.4 | 0.05 |

<sup>a</sup> Read at 48 hr.

<sup>b</sup> Significance levels for differences between the agarose A mean and other agarose means. Significance levels were determined by the procedure of Tukey for multiple comparisons (15).

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