

Index

- Acanthamoeba* infection
 - by mycobacteria
 - gene regulation within amoebae, 435–437
 - M. avium*, 433–434
 - M. marinum*, 433–434
 - M. peregrinum*, 433–434
 - materials for, 434
 - methods, 437
 - by *M. avium*, 435
 - GFP-promoter library for genes expressed in amoebae, screening of, 439–440
 - GFP-promoter library in *M. smegmatis*. construction of, 438–439
 - culture preparation, 434–435, 437
 - of macrophages
 - materials for, 434
 - methods for, 437
- Accumulation assays, 147, 148–149
 - See also Permeability
- Acetamidase, 325
 - promoter-driven peg, 332–333
 - See also Conditional expression–specialized transduction essentiality test (CESTET)
- Affinity chromatography
 - Ni²⁺, 243, 246
- Ag85A promoter expression, 342–343, 346
 - See also Gene switching
- Agar dilution plates
 - inoculation, 177, 180–181
 - See also Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
- Agar proportion, 177
- Alamar blue, 187
 - microplate-based (MABA), 188–189
 - susceptibility assay
 - materials for, 191
 - methods for, 193–198
- Allelic exchange
 - by homologous recombination, 298
 - conditionally replicating vectors for, 220–221
 - deletions in mycobacteria and, 279–280
 - mutagenesis, 229
 - res-Ωkm-res cassette, 230
 - thermosensitive plasmids for, 230
 - See also Targeted mutagenesis; Unmarked deletion mutants
- Allelic exchange substrate (AES), 231
- Allelic replacement, 299
- Amoebae, see *Acanthamoeba* infection
- Anion exchange chromatography, 29
 - methods, 38, 39
 - See also Lipoglycans
- Antibiotic resistance marker, 222
- Antibiotic selection marker, 223–224
- Antimicrobials
 - agents, 173
 - dilution range, 177, 179–180
 - stock solutions, 176–177, 179
- Antimicrobials for tuberculosis treatment
 - Alamar blue, microplate-based, 187
 - BACTEC 460 TB system, 188–189
 - cytotoxicity assays, 187–190, 192–193, 196–198
 - materials for, 192–193
 - methods for, 196–198
 - eukaryotic cells growth
 - materials for, 191–192
 - methods for, 193–194
 - MABA system, 188–189
 - MIC aspects, 188

- Antimicrobials (*cont.*)
- mycobacterial growth inhibition aspects
 - Alamar Blue susceptibility assay, 191, 194–195
 - M. tuberculosis* working stocks preparation, 193–194
 - materials for, 190–191
 - methods for, 193–194
- Assaying reporter expression, *see under* Reporters
- Automated fragment analysis, *see under* Variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs)
- BACTEC 460 TB method, 188–189
- Bacterial growth inhibition assay, 189
See also Microplate-based Alamar blue assay (MABA)
- Batch culture, 154
defined, 154
fed-batch culture, 154
See also Continuous culture
- BCG, *see Mycobacterium bovis* BCG
- Bioinformatics, 373
See also MycoDB
- Biomass quantitation
using [³H]-uracil labeling, 146–147
See also Transport assays
- Biosynthesis, *see* Lipid biosynthesis
- BLAST, *see under* MycoDB
- cDNA labeling
DNA microarrays technology and, 96
See also Gene expression
- Cellulomonas enzyme digestion, 29
methods, 31
See also Lipoglycans
- Chemostats
assembling
ADC enrichment aspects, 160
CAMR *Mycobacterium* Medium (CMM) preparation, 160–161
CMYCO solution preparation, 161–162
materials for, 157–162
methods, 163–166
Middlebrook 7H10 agar preparation, 159
Middlebrook 7H9 broth preparation, 158
OADC enrichment aspects, 160
parameters monitoring
daily, 167
materials for, 163
methods, 167–168
occasionally, 168
weekly, 167
- DOT levels alteration
materials for, 163
methods, 167
- mycobacterial growth models
for studying stationary phase and persistence, 156
in vitro gene expression, 154–155
in vivo gene expression, 154–155
M. bovis, 155
M. tuberculosis, 154–155
simple calculations required for establishing chemostat culture, 156
- steady-state growth establishment aspects, 162, 166
See also Continuous culture
- Chenodeoxycholate
uptake, 143, 145
See also Glycerol; Transport assays
- Cloning vectors, 219–220, 246–248
See also Gene expression; Shuttle vectors
- C-myc, 244
- Colony forming units (CFU), 173, 175
See also Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
- Comparative genomics, 83, 419
See also DNA microarrays; MycoDB
- Competent cells
in *M. bovis* BCG, 284, 289–290
in *M. smegmatis*, 283, 289
in *M. tuberculosis*, 284, 289–290
See also Unmarked deletion mutants
- Conditional expression–specialized transduction essentiality test (CESTET), 325–326
conditional mutants of essential genes for monitoring loss of function, growth of, 334–335
high titers of ph Δ peg generation, 328–329
in *M. smegmatis*, 326, 333–334
merodiploid strain construction
materials for, 329
mc²155 strain containing an integrated copy of pMV306P_{act}amidase_{peg}, construction of, 333
methods for, 330–335
single-copy integrative vector containing a cloned copy acetamidase promoter–driven peg, construction of, 332–333

- PCR conditions, 327–328
- phΔpeg plasmid DNA generation, 330–331
- See also* Essentiality testing; Gene expression
- Conditional mutants, 229
 - in *M. smegmatis*, 237–239
- Conditional vectors, 220–221
- Confirming essentiality, *see under* Gene switching
- Continuous culture, 153–168
 - defined, 155
 - M. bovis*, 155
 - M. tuberculosis*, 155
 - See also* Batch culture; Chemostats
- Cre Recombinase
 - for loxP-hyg-loxP cassette excision in
 - M. bovis* BCG, 287–288, 292
 - M. tuberculosis*, 287–288, 292
 - Cre/loxP system
 - for mutants construction in *M. bovis* BCG, 282–283
 - for mutants construction in
 - M. tuberculosis*, 282–283
 - See also* FLP Recombinase; Unmarked deletion mutants
- Cytotoxicity assays, 187
 - eukaryotic, 189–190, 196–198
 - toxicology aspects, 189
 - See also* Microplate-based Alamar blue assay (MABA); Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs); Tetrazolium salts
- Data acquisition, 86, 88–89
 - image acquisition, 101, 104
 - See also* DNA microarrays
- Data analysis
 - differentially expressed genes
 - identification, 105
 - DNA microarrays for, 95–105
 - software for, 101
- Database, *see* MycoDB
- Deletion analysis, 83, 84
 - See also* DNA microarrays; Unmarked deletion mutants
- Delinquent strain generation, 337–338
 - gene switching and, 344–345, 348
 - See also* Essentiality testing
- DNA fingerprinting, *see* IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
- DNA isolation, *see* Genomic DNA isolation
- DNA microarrays, 83–84
 - bacteria growth and collection aspects, 99, 101
 - bacterial lysis, 99–100
 - data analysis, 86, 88–89
 - diagnosis and normalization, 104–105
 - differentially expressed genes
 - identification, 105
 - software, 101
 - experimental design, 97–99
 - transcription profile of isogenic mutants, 98–99
 - transcription profile of wild-type bacteria, 98
 - for global regulation of gene expression, 95–96
 - hybridization aspects, 85, 87–88, 100–101, 103
 - image acquisition aspects, 101, 104
 - labeling and purification aspects, 100, 102–103
 - cDNA, 100, 102–103
 - normalization aspects, 96–97
 - prehybridization aspects, 85, 87, 100–101, 103
 - public access databases for, 97
 - reverse transcription, 100, 102–103
 - RNA extraction and, 99–102
 - scanning, data acquisition, and analysis aspects, 86, 88–89
 - technology, 96
 - See also* Sliding-frame oligonucleotide microarrays
 - Double crossover (DCO) clones, 282
 - selection in
 - M. bovis* BCG, 287, 292
 - M. smegmatis*, 285, 291
 - M. tuberculosis*, 287–288, 292
 - See also* Single crossover (SCO) clones; Unmarked deletion mutants
 - Drug susceptibility testing (DST)
 - for *M. tuberculosis*, 174
 - for Mycobacterial susceptibility measurements
 - MBC, 174
 - MIC, 174–175
 - See also* Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
 - Drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*
 - drug resistance mechanisms, 396
 - mutations detection, *see* Molecular detection of drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*

- EchA-encoded enzymes assays, 49–50
- ECL labeling, 360, 365
See also IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
- Electrocompetent cells, 211
- Electroporation, 203–210
 conditions, 206
M. smegmatis, 207–208
M. tuberculosis, 207
 selection markers and, 206
 targeted mutagenesis and, 298
 unmarked deletion mutants and
 mycobacteria, 279–293
 vectors used in mycobacteria, 204–205
- Electrospray-ionization (ESI), 113
- Endonuclease digestion
 PvuII restriction, 357, 362
See also Restriction fragment length
 polymorphism (RFLP)
- Endoproteinase Glu-C digestion,
 120–121, 129
See also Proteomics
- Enhanced green fluorescent proteins
 (EGFP), 266
- Error-prone PCR, 405–406, 410, 412
See also Molecular detection of drug-
 resistant *M. tuberculosis*
- Essential genes
 defined, 337
- Essentiality testing, 229, 334
 delinquent strain generation and, 338
 gene switching and, 338–341,
 344–345, 348
 homologous recombination and, 337
 in *M. smegmatis*, 237–239
 integrating vector and, 337
 operon and, 337
See also Conditional
 expression–specialized
 transduction essentiality test
 (CESTET)
- ETR, 372
- ETR/VNTR panel, 378
See also 12MIRU/VNTR panel
- Eukaryotic
 cells growth, 191–193, 195
 cytotoxicity assay, 189–190, 192–193,
 196–198
- Extreme drug resistant-TB (XDR-TB), 395
- FadA-encoded enzymes assays, 49–50
- FadD-encoded enzymes assays, 48–49, 50–51
- FadE-encoded enzymes assays, 49, 51, 54–55
See also Fatty acids oxidation
- Fast growers, 156
See also Slow growers
- Fatty acid CoA ligase, 48
- Fatty acid synthase (Fas) assays, 62
- Fatty acids metabolism, 47
- Fatty acids oxidation, 47
 by intact mycobacteria, 48, 50, 52
 EchA-encoded enzymes assays, 49
 FadA-encoded enzymes assays, 49
 FadD-encoded enzymes assays, 48–49
 materials for, 50–51
 methods for, 52–54
 FadE-encoded enzymes assays, 49, 51,
 54–55
 fatty acyl-CoA dehydrogenase enzymes
 assays, 51, 54–55
 fatty acyl-CoA synthases enzymes assays,
 50–51
- Fatty acyl chains, 68–69, 75–76
- Fatty acyl-CoA dehydrogenase enzymes assays
 materials for, 50
 methods for, 52–55
- Fatty acyl-CoA synthases enzymes assays
 detection by AMP formation, 50–51
 detection using radioactivity, 51, 54
 materials for, 50–51
 methods, 52–53
- Fed-batch cultures, 154
- Fingerprinting, *see* IS6110 DNA
 fingerprinting; Variable number
 tandem repeats (VNTRs)
- Flp Recombinase
 in *M. smegmatis*
 for unmarked deletion mutants
 construction, 282–283
 FRT-hyg-FRT cassette excision,
 286, 291
 Flp/FRT system, 280–282
See also Cre Recombinase
- Fluorescence, 266, 270, 272
- Fluorescent proteins, 266
 enhanced green (EGFP), 266
 green, *see* Green fluorescent proteins (GFP)
 red (RFP), 266
 yellow (YFP), 266
- Fragment analysis
 automated, 382–383
 manual, 383, 388–389
See also Restriction fragment length
 polymorphism (RFLP); Variable
 number tandem repeats (VNTRs)
- FRT-hyg-FRT cassette, 286, 291
See also Unmarked deletion mutants

- β-galactosidase, 266–267
 - activity assays
 - materials for, 268–270
 - methods, 270–273
 - See also* LacZ
- Gas chromatography (GC)
 - for lipids analysis, 61–76
 - lipoglycans
 - monosaccharide composition analysis using, 28, 35–36
 - structural characterization by, 28, 36–37
- Gel electrophoresis
 - lipoglycans
 - from *M. smegmatis*, 30, 42, 44
 - from *M. tuberculosis*, 26, 31–32
 - of restricted DNA (IS6110 DNA fingerprinting), 356, 362–363
 - two-dimensional, *see* Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2–DE)
- Gene expression, 243
 - cloning into expression vectors, 246–248
 - global regulation of, 95
 - heterologous
 - recombinant *M. bovis* BCG, 244–246
 - recombinant *M. smegmatis*, 246
 - inducible
 - nitrile-responsive, 256, 258
 - thiostrepton-responsive, 256–257
 - plasmids introduction into mycobacteria, 248, 250
 - recombinant proteins detection by
 - Western blotting, 248–249
 - sample preparation for, 248, 250
 - See also* DNA microarrays; Reporters
- Gene homologues, 337
- Gene knock-out, 297
 - See also* Homologous recombination
- Gene regulation, 255
- Gene switching, 337–348
 - and essentiality testing, 337–348
 - applications, 339–341
 - confirming essentiality by, 344–345, 348
 - essentiality testing and, 338–339
 - merodiploid strain construction
 - Ag85A promoter expression, 342–343, 346
 - integrating plasmid transformation and delinquent generation, 343–344, 347–348
 - native promoter expression, 343, 347
 - single crossover strain generation, 341–342, 345–346
- Genome alignments, 419, 426–428
 - See also* MycoDB
- Genome Browser, 419, 422
- Genomic DNA isolation, 1, 2
 - enzymatic lysis
 - for large scale, 3, 5–6
 - for small scale, 3–4, 6
 - Mycobacterium* spp growth and, 3
 - fast growing, 4
 - slow growing, 5
 - precipitation aspects, 4, 7
 - quantification aspects, 4, 7–8
 - See also* RNA isolation
- Global regulation of gene expression, 95
 - See also* DNA microarrays
- Glycerol
 - uptake, 143, 145
 - See also* Chenodeoxycholate
- Green Fluorescent Proteins (GFP), 266
 - expression in live cells, 270, 272
 - fluorescence in cell-free extracts, 270, 272
 - pFLAME plasmid for, 267–268
 - reporters used in mycobacteria, 267–268
 - See also* LacZ
- Growth models (mycobacterial)
 - batch culture, 153–154
 - continuous culture, 153, 155
 - fed-batch culture, 154
 - in chemostats, *see* Chemostats
 - mycobacterial species and strains
 - fast growers, 156
 - slow growers, 156
- [³H]-uracil labeling, 146–147
 - See also* Transport assays
- Heterologous genes expression
 - in recombinant *M. bovis* BCG, 244–246
 - in recombinant *M. smegmatis*, 246
- HimarI element, 312–313
 - See also* Phage transposon mutagenesis
- Homologous recombination, 297
 - allelic exchange by, 298
 - essentiality testing and, 337–348
 - in mycobacteria, 300
 - in *M. tuberculosis*, 298
 - See also* Sequence-specific recombination; Site-specific recombination
- HRZE drug, 174
 - See also* Drug susceptibility testing (DST)
- Hsp60 promoter, 244
- Hybridization
 - and slide washing, 85, 87–88

- Hybridization (*cont.*)
 DNA microarrays technology and,
 100–101, 103
 IS6110 DNA fingerprinting, 360, 365
 prehybridization aspects, 85, 87
 sliding-frame oligonucleotide
 microarray, 397, 401
- Image acquisition, 101, 104
- Immunoblotting, 27, 34
- In vitro culture
 log-phase, 14, 16
M. tuberculosis, 14, 16
 materials for, 14–15
 methods, 16–20
 RNA
 extraction aspects, 14, 16
 purification and on-column DNase
 digestion, 14–15, 17
 quantification, 15, 17
See also RNA isolation
- In vitro gene expression, 154–155
See also Chemostats
- In vivo gene expression, 154–155
- Inducible gene expression
 comparison of inducible systems, 259
 materials for
 mycobacterial culture, 260
 plasmids, 261
 stock solutions of inducers, 261
 methods
 construction and transformation of
 expression plasmids, 261
 gene induction in broth culture,
 261–262
 nitrile-responsive, 256
 comparison with pTET system, 259
 pNIT shuttle vectors, 257–259
 thiostrepton-responsive, 256–257
 comparison with pTET system, 259
 pTSR shuttle vectors, 257, 259
- Infection, *see Acanthamoeba* infection
- Integrating vectors, 205, 217, 221–223
 essentiality testing and, 337
 gene switching and, 344–345, 348
See also Shuttle vectors; Thermosensitive
 plasmids
- IS6110 DNA fingerprinting, 353–356
 ECL labeling of IS6110, 360, 365
 gel electrophoresis of restricted DNA
 final gel, 358, 363
 test gel, 358, 362–363
 hybridization detection, 360, 366
 in *M. tuberculosis*, 353–354
 IS6110 probe preparation by PCR
 amplification, 359, 364–365
M. tuberculosis genomic DNA extraction,
 357, 361–362
 marker probes labeling, 360, 365
 membrane stripping, 361, 366
 prehybridization and hybridization, 360,
 365–366
 PvuII restriction endonuclease digestion,
 357, 362
 Southern transfer of fingerprinting gel,
 359, 364
 tuberculosis and, 372
See also PCR-based typing; Restriction
 fragment length polymorphism
 (RFLP)
- Isolation, *see* Genomic DNA isolation;
 RNA isolation
- Labeling
 cDNA, 100, 102–103
 DNA, 85, 87
 lipids, *see under* Lipids analysis
- LacZ, 265
 activity assays, 270, 272–273
 pSM128 plasmid for, 267–268
 reporters used in mycobacteria, 267–268
See also Green fluorescent proteins
 (GFP)
- LAM, *see* Lipoarabinomannan (LAM)
- Lipids
 biosynthesis, 61, 63
 metabolism, *see* Fatty acids oxidation
- Lipid analysis, 61
 analysis and quantification
 fatty acyl chains, 68–69, 75–76
 labeled lipids, 67, 73–74
 biochemical methods for, 62
 Fas-type assays for, 62
 labeled samples analysis and
 quantification
 materials for, 65–69
 methods for, 69–76
 mycolic acids by TLC, 67, 75
 noncovalently bound lipids by TLC,
 67, 73–74
 labeled samples preparation
 culture supernatant lipid fraction,
 66, 72
 materials for, 65–69
 methods for, 69–76
 mycolic acids, 66–67, 73

- noncovalently bound lipid fractions, 66, 71–72
 - surface lipid fraction, 65, 70–71
 - wall-bound mycolic acids, 66–67, 73
- labeling
 - and chasing suspensions of bacteria (pulse-chase experiment), 65, 69–70
 - metabolic, 65, 69–70
 - samples analysis and quantification, 67, 73–75
 - samples preparation, 65–67, 70–73
 - suspensions of bacteria (simple labeling experiment), 65, 69
- mycolic acid biosynthesis, 63
- using
 - gas chromatography (GC), 64
 - HPLC in combination with UV, 64
 - TLC-based method, 63, 67, 73–74
- Lipoarabinomannan (LAM)
 - AraLAM, 24
 - ManLAM, 24–39
 - ManP, 23
 - See also* Lipomannan (LM); PILAMs
- Lipoglycans, 23–43
 - from *M. smegmatis*
 - extraction aspects, 29–30, 39–41
 - materials for, 25–31
 - methods, 31–43
 - PILAM, LM, and PIMs, 30, 42–43
 - two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, 30–31, 42–43
 - from *M. tuberculosis*
 - ManLAMs, 25–26
 - materials for, 25–31
 - methods, 31–43
- Lipomannan (LM)
 - from *M. smegmatis*
 - colony extraction, 30, 41–42
 - extraction aspects, 29–30, 39–41
 - from *M. tuberculosis*
 - extraction aspects, 25–26, 31–32
 - purification aspects, 26–27, 32–33
 - See also* Lipoarabinomannan (LAM); PILAMs
- LoxP-hyg-loxP cassette excision, 287–288, 292
 - See also* Unmarked deletion mutants
- Macrophages, 433, 437, 440
 - See also* *Acanthamoeba* infection
- MALDI, *see under* Proteomics
- ManLAM
 - from *M. smegmatis*, 30, 42
 - from *M. tuberculosis*, 25–39
 - extraction, 25–26, 31–32
 - cellulomonas enzyme digestion followed by high-pH anion exchange chromatography, 29, 38–39
 - immunoblotting using mAb CS-35 or mAb CS-40, 27–28, 34
 - monosaccharide composition analysis using gas chromatography, 28, 35–36
 - nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopic analysis, 29, 37–38
 - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by PAS staining, 27, 33–34
 - structural characterization by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, 28, 36–37
 - purification from *M. tuberculosis*, 26, 32–33
 - See also* Lipoglycans
- ManP, 23
- Manual fragment analysis, *see under* Variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs)
- Mass spectrometry (MS)
 - as proteomics approach, 112–113
 - lipoglycans structural characterization by, 36
 - See also* Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2–DE)
- Mc²155 strain containing an integrated copy of pMV306P_{acteamidase}peg, 333
- Merodiploid strain construction
 - CESTET aspects, 330, 334
 - gene switching aspects, 344–345, 348
- Microarrays, *see* DNA microarrays; Sliding-frame oligonucleotide microarrays
- Microplate-based Alamar blue assay (MABA), 188–189
 - See also* Cytotoxicity assays
- Middlebrook 7H9/7H10 agar, *see under* Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
- Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC), 174
- Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC), 173–181
 - antimicrobial dilution range preparation, 177, 179

- Minimum inhibitory (*cont.*)
 for tuberculosis treatment and,
 188–189
 stock solutions preparation,
 176–177, 179
 defined, 173
 for Mycobacterial susceptibility
 measurements, 175–181
 in vitro MIC determination, 188
 Middlebrook 7H9
 broth culture, inoculum preparation
 from, 176, 178–179
 inoculum medium preparation, 175, 177
 Middlebrook 7H10 agar dilution plates
 inoculation, 177, 180–181
See also Cytotoxicity assays; Microplate-
 based Alamar blue assay (MABA)
- 12MIRU/VNTR panel, 373, 378–381
See also ETR/VNTR panel
- Molecular detection of drug-resistant
M. tuberculosis, 397
 fluorescently labeled hybridization
 targets preparation
 fluorescent labeling of microarray
 hybridization target, 405, 409
 materials for, 404–405
 methods for, 408–409
 single-stranded DNA preparation,
 404, 408
 single-stranded RNA synthesis,
 404, 408
 genomic DNA isolation, 402, 406–407
 microarray hybridization, 405, 409
 PCR amplification of *pncA* gene, 402,
 407–408
 random mutations generation in target
 DNA using error-prone PCR,
 405–406, 410–412
 signal detection and data processing, 405,
 409–410
 sliding-frame oligonucleotide microarray
 for, 397–402, 406
- Mucosal epithelial cell, 433
- Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis
 (MDR-TB), 188, 395–396
See also Molecular detection of drug-
 resistant *M. tuberculosis*
- MUMmer algorithm, 419, 426–427
See also MycoDB
- Mutagenesis
 allelic exchange, 229
 res- Ω km-res cassette, 230
 thermosensitive plasmids for, 230–237
 chemical, 298
 random, 298
See also Phage transposon mutagenesis;
 Targeted mutagenesis; Unmarked
 deletion mutants
- Mycobacterium avium*, 433–434, 438–440
- Mycobacterium bovis*
 DNA microarrays for genomic analysis
 of, 84
 mycobacterial growth models in
 chemostats, 155
- Mycobacterium bovis* BCG, 243
 gene expression, 244–246
 homologous recombination in, 298
 transduction aspects, 314, 319
 unmarked deletion mutants construction
 in, 282–293
- Mycobacterium marinum*, 433–434
- Mycobacterium microti*, 84
- Mycobacterium peregrinum*, 433, 434
- Mycobacterium smegmatis*
 allelic exchange in, 234–235
 CESTET, 325–326, 330, 334
 electroporation, 207–208
 gene expression, 246
 lipoglycans from, 25–26, 31–32
 proteins purification, 249, 251
 thermosensitive mutants of, 230–231, 233
 conditional mutant, 237–239
 gene essentiality testing in, 237–239
 transduction aspects, 314, 319–320
 unmarked deletion mutants construction
 in, 279–293
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 allelic exchange in, 235–236
 DNA microarrays for, 83–84, 96
 drug-resistant, *see* Molecular detection of
 drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*
 electroporation aspects, 207
 HRZE for, 174
 in vitro MIC determination, 188
 IS6110 DNA fingerprinting and, 353–354
 lipoglycans from, 23, 25–26
 mycobacterial growth models in
 chemostats, 154–155
 permeability barrier in, 145
 RNA isolation
 from in vitro culture, 14–15
 from tissue, 15, 17–20
 thermosensitive vectors and, 231
 transduction aspects, 314–315, 319–320
 transport assays and permeability aspects,
 143–149

- two dimensional-DE-based proteomics, 112–114
- unmarked deletion mutants construction in, 282–283
- VNTR analysis in, 373
 - See also* Drug susceptibility testing (DST)
- MycobLAST, 422–424
- MycDB
 - BLAST, 422–424, 426–427
 - data in, 420
 - future scope, 430
 - gene page, 422–426
 - genome alignments in, 426–428
 - genome displays and gene painting, 428–429
 - methods
 - BLAST database, 422
 - finding genes, 420–422
 - pattern matching, 429–430
 - proteins, 424
 - software requirements, 420
 - xBASE, 419
- Mycolic acids
 - biosynthesis, 63
 - analysis and quantification by TLC, 67, 75
 - labeled samples preparation, 66–67, 73
 - See also* Lipids
- ΦMycMarT7 phage
 - stock preparation
 - materials for, 313–314
 - methods for, 316–319
 - phage reconstitution aspects, 316–317
 - phage stock titering, 319
 - transduction, 311–313
- Natural plasmids, 217
 - pAL5000 family, 218
 - pMSC262 family, 218
 - See also* Recombinant plasmids
- Negative selectable markers, 301
- Ni²⁺-affinity chromatography, 243, 246
- Nitrile-responsive expression, 256
 - comparison with pTET system, 259
 - induction conditions for, 258–259
 - titratable expression at single-cell level, 259
 - See also* Thiostrepton-responsive expression
- Noncovalently bound lipid fractions
 - analysis and quantification by TLC, 67, 73–74
 - samples preparation, 66
 - nonpolar fraction, 71
 - polar fraction, 72
- Normalization, 96–97, 104
 - See also* DNA microarrays
- Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 29, 37–38
- Oligonucleotide microarray, *see* Sliding-frame oligonucleotide microarrays
- ompATb deletion mutants, 282–283
- Online database, *see* MycoDB
- Operon, 337
 - See also* Essentiality testing
- Overexpression, 255
 - See also* Gene expression
- Oxidation, *see* Fatty acids oxidation
- β-oxidation, 47–55
 - See also* Fatty acids oxidation
- P60 preparation, 63
 - See also* Lipids analysis
- pAL5000, *see under* Plasmids
- PCR
 - CESTET and PCR conditions, 330
 - error-prone, 405–406, 410–412
 - for fragment analysis
 - automated, 384
 - manual, 388–389
 - screening to find allelic exchange mutants, 236, 237
 - See also* Molecular detection of drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*
- PCR-based typing
 - spoligotyping, 372
 - VNTR, 371
 - See also* IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
- pCreSacB1 removal, 288, 292–293
 - See also* Unmarked deletion mutants
- Peptide mass fingerprinting (PMF), 112
 - See also* Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE)
- Periodic acid silver (PAS) staining, 27, 33–34
- Permeability
 - barrier, 143
 - chenodeoxycholate uptake, 149
 - glycerol uptake, 145
 - in *M. tuberculosis*, 145
 - low-, 144
 - impermeability aspects, 145
 - mycobacterial, 144–145
 - quantitative measurements, 144
 - studies
 - accumulation assays, 147
 - biomass quantitation using [³H]-uracil labeling, 146–147

- Permeability (*cont.*)
 radiolabels measurement and data analysis, 147, 149
See also Transport assays
- pFLAME, 267–268, 271
- pGOAL suicide delivery system, 300–307
See also pNIL suicide delivery system
- ph Δ peg transducing phage, *see under* Specialized transduction
- Phage transposon mutagenesis
 construction aspects, 312
 mycobacterial transduction and, 314–315, 319–320
 phage stock preparation
 materials for, 313–314
 methods for, 316–319
 phage stock titering, 319
 plaque purification aspects, 317–318
 Φ MycoMarT7 phage reconstitution aspects, 316–317
 transposon mutant isolation
 materials for, 313–316
 methods for, 320–321
 specific, 321
 transposon insertion mapping, 320–321
See also Conditional expression–specialized transduction essentiality test (CESTET); Φ MycoMarT7 phage; Specialized transduction
- Phosphatidyl-myo-inositol (PI)-based lipoglycans
 LAM, 23
 LM, 23
 PIMs, 23
- Phosphatidyl-myo-inositol mannosides (PIMs), 23
 from *M. smegmatis*
 colony extraction, 30, 41–42
 extraction aspects, 29–30, 39–41
 from *M. tuberculosis*
 extraction, 25–26, 31–32
 purification aspects, 26, 32–33
See also Lipoglycans
- PILAMs
 from *M. smegmatis*
 colony extraction, 30, 41–42
 extraction aspects, 29–30, 39–41
See also Lipoarabinomannan (LAM); Lipomannan (LM)
- pJAM2 gene expression, 246
- pJEX55 gene expression, 244–245
- Plasmids
 natural, 217–218
 pAL5000 family, 218
 stability, 224
 use in different mycobacterial species, 225
- pMN234, 286, 291
- pMSC262, 218, 225
- pMV261, 244
- pMV306, 326–327
- pMV306P_{acteamidase}peg, 333
- recombinant plasmids, 219–220
- shuttle, 219
 pNIT vectors, 257
 pTSR vectors, 258
- thermosensitive, 230
- use of, 223
 as selection markers, 223–224
 in different mycobacterial species, 225
 plasmid stability aspects, 224
- PncA gene, 402–404, 407–408
- pNIL suicide delivery system, 300–307
See also pGOAL suicide delivery system
- pNIT shuttle vectors, *see* Nitrile-responsive expression
- Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, 27, 33–34
- Positive selectable markers, 301
- Precipitation, 4, 7
See also Genomic DNA isolation
- Prehybridization
 DNA microarrays technology and, 100–101, 103
 IS6110 DNA fingerprinting, 360, 365, 367
- Proteins
 identification
 by MALDI-MS based proteomics, 121, 129–130
 by 2–DE-based proteomics, 119, 127
 purification, 244, 249, 251
See also Gene expression
- Proteomics
 approaches
 ESI, 113
 Gel-C-MS/MS, 113–114
 LC-ESI-MS/MS, 113
 LC-MALDI-MS/MS, 113
 LC-MS/MS, 114–115
 MALDI, 113
 MALDI-MS, 112
 MS, 112
 MS/MS, 113
 1–D SDS-PAGE, 113

- PMF, 112
 - 2-DE-based, 112, 115
- enzymatic in-gel digestion of
 - gel-separated proteins
 - endoproteinase Glu-C digestion, 120–121, 129
 - trypsin digestion, 120, 128
- from genome to proteome, 111–112
- in mycobacterial research, 114–115
- MALDI-based, 113
- MALDI-MS based
 - protein identification aspects, 121, 129–130
 - proteolytic peptides treatment prior to MALDI-MS analysis, 121, 129–130
 - samples preparation aspects, 120–121, 128–129
- mycobacteria cultivation and proteins
 - purification aspects
 - hydrophobic proteins purification
 - from crude plasma membranes of mycobacteria, 118, 123–125
 - mycobacteria isolation from
 - phagosomes of infected murine bone marrow-derived macrophages, 118–119, 125–126
 - secreted proteins purification from
 - mycobacterial short-term culture supernatants, 117, 122–123
 - secreted proteins purification from
 - mycobacterial short-term culture supernatants, alternative, 117–118, 123
 - soluble proteins purification from
 - mycobacterial whole cell lysates, 116–117, 122
- proteins visualization aspects
 - CBB G-250 staining, 120, 127
 - imidazole-zinc reverse staining, 120, 127
 - silver staining, 119, 127
- 2-DE based, 112
 - protein separation, 119, 126
 - proteins visualization, 119–120, 127
 - samples pretreatment, 119, 126
- pSD26, 326–328
- pSM128, 267–268, 271
- pTSR shuttle vectors, *see* Thiostrepton-responsive expression
- PvuII restriction endonuclease digestion, 357, 362
 - See also* IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
- pWM19, 230
- Quantification
 - fatty acyl chains, 68–69, 75–76
 - genomic DNA isolation, 4, 7–8
 - labeled lipids, 67–68, 75
 - RNA, 15
- Random mutagenesis
 - defined, 298
 - See also* Targeted mutagenesis
- Recombinant *Mycobacterium*
 - M. bovis* BCG, 244–246
 - M. smegmatis*, 246
 - See also* Gene expression; Recombination
- Recombinant plasmids
 - RSF1010, 219
 - types
 - cloning, 219–220
 - conditional, 220–221
 - integrating, 221–223
 - See also* Natural plasmids
- Recombinant proteins, 244
 - detection by Western blotting, 248–249
 - See also* Gene expression
- Recombination
 - homologous, 297–306, 337
 - sequence-specific, 280
 - site-specific, 280
 - See also* Unmarked deletion mutants
- Red fluorescent proteins (RFP), 266
- Reporters, 265–273
 - assaying reporter expression
 - beta-galactosidase activity assays, 270, 272–273
 - GFP expression, 270, 272
 - materials for, 268–269
 - methods, 270–271
 - constructs harboring transformants
 - recovery
 - materials for, 268–269
 - methods, 270–271
 - GFP, 266–274
 - expression in live cells, 270, 272
 - fluorescence in cell-free extracts, 270, 272
 - LacZ, 266–273
 - selectable markers for targeted mutagenesis and, 301
 - vectors construction
 - materials for, 268–269
 - methods, 270–271
- Restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), 353–366
 - See also* IS6110 DNA fingerprinting

- Res- Ω km-res cassette
 allelic exchange and, 230
 rescue and unmarked mutation
 production, 237
- Reverse genetics
 defined, 297–298
See also Targeted mutagenesis
- Reverse transcription, 100, 102–103
Rhodococcus rhodochrous, 256
- RNA extraction, 13
 DNA microarrays technology and, 96,
 100–101
 from in vitro culture, 14, 16–20
 from tissue, 15, 17–18
- RNA isolation, 13, 14
 from tissue
M. tuberculosis, 15, 17–20
 materials for, 15
 methods, 17–18, 20
 Qiagen RNeasy column purification
 and on-column digestion, 15,
 19–20
 RNA extraction, 19
 tissue homogenization, 15, 17–18
- in vitro culture
 extraction aspects, 14, 16
 log-phase, 14, 16
M. tuberculosis, 14, 16
 materials for, 14–15
 methods, 16
 purification and on-column DNase
 digestion, 14, 17
 quantification aspects, 15, 17
See also Genomic DNA isolation
- RSF1010, 219
- Selectable markers, 205, 206, 223–224
 negative, 301
 positive, 301
 targeted mutagenesis
 reporter genes and, 301
 suicide vectors and, 301
See also Electroporation; Plasmids
- Sequence-specific recombination
 Cre/loxP system, 280
 Flp/FRT system, 280
See also Site-specific recombination
- Shuttle vectors, 220
 pNIT, 257–258
 pTSR, 257–258
See also Cloning vectors; Integrating
 vectors
- Single crossover (SCO) clones, 281
 selection in
M. bovis BCG, 286–287, 292
M. smegmatis, 285, 290–291
M. tuberculosis, 286–287, 292
 strain generation (gene switching
 aspects), 341–342, 345–346
See also Double crossover (DCO) clones;
 Unmarked deletion mutants
- Site-specific recombination, 280
See also Sequence-specific recombination
- Sliding-frame oligonucleotide microarrays,
 397, 411
 based hybridization, 401
 fabrication
 materials for, 401–402
 methods for, 406
 hybridization
 materials for, 405
 methods for, 409
 signal detection and data processing
 materials for, 405
 methods for, 409–410
See also Molecular detection of
 drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*
- Slow growers, 156
See also Growth models (mycobacterial)
- Southern transfer of fingerprinting gel, 359, 364
See also IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
- Specialized transduction
 method, 325
 ph Δ peg transducing phage, 326–327
 generation of high titers of, 328–332
 ph Δ peg plasmid DNA generation,
 330–331
See also Conditional
 expression–specialized
 transduction essentiality test
 (CESTET)
- Spoligotyping, 371–372
 tuberculosis and, 372
See also Variable number tandem repeats
 (VNTRs)
- Streptomyces spp.
 nitrile-responsive gene expression, 256
 thioestrepton-responsive gene expression,
 256–257
- Suicide delivery system
 construction
 materials for, 304
 methods for, 305
 protocols, 303

- pGOAL, 300–305
- pNIL, 300–305
- selectable markers for, 301
- See also* Targeted mutagenesis
- Susceptibility testing, *see* Drug susceptibility testing (DST)
- Switching, *see* Gene switching
- Targeted mutagenesis, 298
 - defined, 298
 - electroporation aspects, 305–306
 - homologous recombination in mycobacteria, 298, 300
 - in *M. bovis* BCG, 298
 - in *M. tuberculosis*, 298
 - mutant strains making approaches, 298–300
 - selectable markers and, 301
 - suicide delivery vectors, 302–305
 - pGOAL series, 301–302
 - pNIL series, 301–302
 - two-step selection process
 - materials for, 304–305
 - methods for, 306
 - UV irradiation of DNA, 304, 305
 - See also* Unmarked deletion mutants
- Tetracycline repressor (TetR) protein, 256
 - See also* Inducible gene expression
- Tetrazolium salts, 187–198
 - See also* Cytotoxicity; Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs)
- Thermosensitive plasmids, 230
 - allelic exchange mutagenesis and, 230
 - AES construction for recombination, 236–237
 - in *M. smegmatis*, 234–235
 - in *M. tuberculosis*, 235–236
 - PCR screening to find allelic exchange mutants, 236–237
 - res- Ω km-res cassette rescue and unmarked mutation production, 237
 - M. smegmatis* and
 - allelic exchange in, 234–235
 - construction of, 230–231, 233
 - gene essentiality testing in, 237–239
 - pWM19, 230
 - See also* Integrating vectors; Shuttle vectors
- Thin layer chromatography (TLC), 67, 73–74
 - See also* Lipids
- Thiostrepton-responsive expression, 256–257
 - comparison with pTET system, 259
 - induction conditions for, 259
 - See also* Nitrile-responsive expression
- Toxicity tests, 190–193, 195–198
 - See also* Cytotoxicity assays
- Transcription
 - profile
 - isogenic mutants, 98–99
 - wild-type bacteria, 98
 - reverse, 100, 102–103
 - See also* DNA microarrays
- Transcriptomics, 266
- Transduction
 - specialized, *see* Specialized transduction
 - Φ MycoMarT7, 312–313
- Transformation efficiency, 209
 - See also* Electroporation
- Transforming DNA, 204
- Transport assays, 145, 146–149
 - See also* Permeability
- Transposon
 - advantages, 311
 - conditionally replicating vectors for, 220–221
 - construction aspects, 311
 - HimarI element, 312–313
 - mutagenesis, *see* Phage transposon mutagenesis
- Trypsin
 - digestion, 120, 128–129
 - See also* Proteomics
- Tuberculosis (TB)
 - Antimicrobials for, *see* Antimicrobials for tuberculosis treatment
 - MDR-TB, 187–188, 395–396
 - treatment, 187–188
 - typing history and, 372
 - XDR-TB, 395
 - See also* Drug-resistant *M. tuberculosis*
- Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DE), 111–112
 - for *M. tuberculosis*, 115–116
 - proteomics
 - protein separation, 119, 126
 - proteins visualization, 119–120, 127
 - samples pretreatment, 119, 126
- Two-step selection process, 304, 306
 - See also* Targeted mutagenesis
- Typing
 - DNA-based, *see* IS6110 DNA fingerprinting
 - PCR-based
 - spoligotyping, 372
 - VNTR, 372
 - purpose of, 371–372
 - tuberculosis and, 372

- Unmarked deletion mutants, 279–293
 chromosomal DNA preparation aspects, 289
 colony PCR and, 289
 construction in *M. smegmatis*
 competent cells, growth and
 preparation of, 283, 289
 DCO clones selection, 285, 291
 Flp/FRT system for, 280
 FRT-hyg-FRT cassette excision,
 286, 291
 pMN234 removal, 286, 291
 SCO clones selection, 285, 290–291
 construction in *M. tuberculosis* and/or
 M. bovis BCG
 competent cells, growth and
 preparation of, 284, 289–290
 Cre/loxP system for, 283
 DCO clones selection, 287, 292
 loxP-hyg-loxP cassette excision,
 287–288, 292
 pCreSacB1 removal, 288, 292–293
 SCO clones selection, 286–287, 292
 construction strategy, 280
 electroporation aspects, 284–285, 290
 sequence-specific recombination, 280
 site-specific recombination, 280
See also Allelic exchange; Targeted
 mutagenesis
- Variable number tandem repeats
 (VNTRs), 372
 12MIRU/VNTR panel, 373, 378
 analysis, 372–373
 in *M. tuberculosis*, 373
 automated fragment analysis
 materials for, 382
 methods for, 384–388
 PCR for, 384
 running automated data analysis, 388
 system setting for automated data
 analysis, 387
 ETR/VNTR panel, 378
 manual fragment analysis
 manual data analysis, 389
 materials for, 383
 methods for, 388–389
 PCR for, 388–389
 methodology, 373–381
 sample preparation
 materials for, 382
 methods for, 383–384
- Vectors
 thermosensitive, 231–233
 cloning, 219–223
 conditional, 220–221
 integrating, 204, 219, 221–223, 338, 339
 shuttle, 220, 257–258
See also Electroporation; Plasmids;
 Selectable markers
- Western blotting, 246
 recombinant proteins detection by,
 248–249
See also Gene expression
- xBASE, *see under* MycoDB
- Yellow fluorescent proteins (YFP), 266
See also Green fluorescent proteins
 (GFP)