3 cm diameter and kept in a constant incubation room at 30 °C in 1 L Erlenmeyer

Permutation

minutes at 12°C. The pH was adjusted to 6.0/7.0.

Dextrose water was added to 86% 1 liter of medium. After autoclaving sterilization (20

90 °C) 5 g of rice meal (pH 6.0) and 3,000 mg of KH2PO4 + 10 g of CaCl2 and 2,000 mg of

The composition of the basic chemically defined medium is as follows: sucrose – 50 g

Basal Medium

MATERIAL AND METHODS

INTRODUCTION

An inhibitor study was made on the fermentation production of nucleic acids.

for microbial growth, production, and accumulation of nucleic acid-related substances

through next-generation sequencing.

Another study was made on the fermentation production of nucleic acids.


ABSTRACT: A chemically deﬁned medium was developed for the nucleic acid-related

ASPERGILLUS NIGRANS

NUCLEAR ACID-RELATED SUBSTANCES BY

THE ROLE OF PHOSPHATE ON THE PRODUCTION OF

Preliminary Note
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

wet to explore the possible interactions between the culture medium and the microorganisms. The medium was prepared with pH 7.0 before washing with water and maintaining the medium at room temperature. When the medium reached the desired pH, water was added to reach a final volume of 1.0 L. The medium was then autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min, cooled to room temperature, and stored at 4°C until use.

The microorganisms were harvested by centrifugation at 4000 g for 10 min. The supernatant was discarded, and the cells were washed twice with sterile saline solution.

The culture was then inoculated into 1 L of fresh medium, and the growth was monitored daily by measuring the absorbance at 590 nm. The absorbance was used to estimate the cell density, and the growth rate was calculated from the slope of the absorbance-time curve.

The growth rate was determined to be 0.5 g dry weight per day, and the final dry weight was 10 g. The yield of the culture was calculated to be 1 g dry weight per gram of culture medium.

The results of the growth experiments showed that the culture medium containing glucose and peptone was the most suitable for the growth of the microorganisms. The culture medium without glucose and peptone showed a lower growth rate and a lower yield. The culture medium containing glucose and peptone was also more stable and less likely to cause contamination.

The results of the growth experiments were compared with those obtained in previous studies. The growth rate and yield were found to be similar to those obtained in previous studies. The stability of the culture medium was also similar to that obtained in previous studies.

In conclusion, the culture medium containing glucose and peptone was found to be the most suitable for the growth of the microorganisms. The growth rate and yield were similar to those obtained in previous studies. The stability of the culture medium was also similar to that obtained in previous studies. Therefore, the culture medium containing glucose and peptone is recommended for future studies.

**Methodology**

The culture medium contained the following components:

- **Carbon sources:** Glucose (5%) and fructose (5%)
- **Nitrogen sources:** Peptone (5%), yeast extract (5%), and ammonium nitrate (5%)
- **Buffer:** Sodium citrate (5%)
- **pH adjustment:** Sodium hydroxide
- **Temperature:** 30°C
- **Incubation time:** 7 days

The culture medium was prepared by dissolving the components in sterile water and adjusting the pH to 7.0 with sodium hydroxide. The medium was then autoclaved at 121°C for 15 min and stored at 4°C until use.

The culture was inoculated into 1 L of fresh medium, and the growth was monitored daily by measuring the absorbance at 590 nm. The absorbance was used to estimate the cell density, and the growth rate was calculated from the slope of the absorbance-time curve.

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