Table 45-4. Commonly used for Assessment of Water Quality

Host	Strain	Strengths	Weaknesses	Stability
S. typhimurium (F^-)	WG45	Detects somatic Salmonella phages	Shows only somatic attack	
S. typhimurium (F^+)	WG49	Reported to be selective for F-RNA phages. Low rate of F^- plasmid segregation. Kanamycin & nalidixic acid resistant	Not specific to F-RNA phages: also susceptible to attack by salmonella somatic phages and F-DNA phages. Somatic salmonella phages cause major interference	An unstable strain and unpredictability loses its ability to plaque F-specific phages
E. coli (F^-)	CN, CN13	Nalidixic acid resistant strain		
E. coli (F^-)	K-12		Show somatic attack	
E. coli (K-12 F^+)	WG21, A/λ, Q13		Susceptible to F-DNA phage attack. Also, plaque somatic T phages. Highly inefficient for enumeration of naturally occurring FRNA phages.	
E. coli (F^-)	B		Produces plaque counts 5-6 times lower. Also, plaque somatic T phages.	
E. coli (F^-)	C	More plaques, highest counts. Nalidixic acid resistant. Most suitable for isolating DNA somatic phages, especially temperature phages		Plaque somatic T phages
E. coli (F^+)	C-3000		May be infected by some somatic coliphages. Majority of phages were somatic	
E. coli (K-12 F^+)	W3110			
E. coli	R AMP, RR	Ampicillin and Streptomycin resistant. Gives the highest % of detection for FRNA phages	Low counts and susceptible to FDNA phage attack	*E. coli* RR, stable

Modified from LeClerc *et al.* (32)