This article studied the growth characteristics of Spiroplasma mirum in broth culture comparing agar plate assay of colony formation to uptake of radioactive thymidine that is incorporated into the replicating DNA. The laboratory strains of spiroplasma reached log phase growth within 4 days of inoculation of the media. It is noteworthy that recent isolation of Spiroplasma spp. from TSE brain or eye tissues show very slow growth in current media available.

Spiroplasma at log phase growth show numerous spirals as seen by dark field microscopy. Any noxious physical or chemical treatment of the culture results in loss of spiral form.