Fungal Genetics Stock Center Dept. of Microbiology Univ. of Kansas Medical Center

Kansas City, KS 66103-7240

PLEASE PROVIDE COMPLETE INFORMATION

Reprints of other data relating to this deposit will aid the Stock Center and recipients of this strain.

Accession number

SPECIESAspergillus niger
GENOTYPE cspA1; acrA1 brnA2; choA101; niaD2
DESIGNATION OF MUTANT ALLELES
Linkage group (s) (III) (I) (VIII)
STRAIN DESIGNATION IF WILD-TYPE
YOUR STOCK NUMBER FOR THIS CULTURE
ORIGIN OF STOCK from 2n (008): EK032 = N694 = FGSC# A# 900 / EK053
EK 053 = UV of N724 = FGSC# <u>A909</u>
* to test derAI, make 40 mg/ml stock, use 2ml/100 ml media (16 x as much as for A. niclula for example - obtained from, genetic background, from diploid with; or if collected from nature, collection point, substrate and collector.
PUBLISHED REFERENCES. None; special feature: <u>niaD2</u> mutation, used for transformation by cloned <u>niaD</u> genes
<u>Debets</u> et al. (1990; chlorate res. mutants -> <u>niaD</u> in 8th Lg) Mol. Gen. Genet. 221: 453-458
Debets and Bos (1986; a convenient method for protoplasting of young hyphae) FGNlet. 33: p. 24
IF UNPUBLISHED, please indicate strain of origin, mutagen, worker,
genetic background, important characteristics
Strain of <u>origin for all strains</u> : FGSC# $\underline{A733} = N402$ of \underline{Bos} et al. (1993) Appl. Microb. Biotech. 38: 742-745
For selection of chlorate resistant strains, use 150 mM K-chlorate and 10mM urea in complete medium COMMENTS (special growth requirements, aberrations, heterokaryon compatibility, special uses of strain, etc.)
Easy selection of niaD mutants by chlorate resistance in recipient strains and, between fungi, good heterologous
complementation has led to development of many <u>niaD</u> -based transformation systems, not only in <u>A. niger</u> (by
Campbell et al. 1989, Curr.Genet. 16: 53) but also in A. oryzae, in Penicillium, Fusarium, Phytophthora, etc. (use back of page if necessary)
YOUR NAME Etta Kafer DATE March 20, 1998