

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

SPECIES.....*Aspergillus niger*..... **A965..**

GENOTYPE..... *cspA1; olvA1; bioB2; leuA1; niaD2*.....

DESIGNATION OF

MUTANT ALLELES..... 1.... 1.... 2.... 1.... 2.....

LINKAGE GROUP(S) ... (III)... (I)... (III)..(IV).. (VIII).....

STRAIN DESIGNATION IF WILD-TYPE

YOUR STOCK NUMBER FOR THIS CULTURE..... **EK140**

include stock no. from other collections

ORIGIN OF STOCK..... from 2n (016) [see FGSC# A958].....

.....
For example - obtained from, genetic background, from diploid with; or if collected from nature, collection point, substrate and collector.

PUBLISHED REFERENCES. None; special feature: niaD2 mutation, used for transformation by cloned niaD genes

Debets et al. (1990; chlorate res. mutants -> niaD 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IF UNPUBLISHED, please indicate strain of origin, mutagen, worker, genetic background, important characteristics.....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 origin for all strains: FGSC# A733 = N402 of 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 niaD-based transformation systems, not only in A. niger (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..