

Fungal Genetics Stock Center
Cell Biology and Biophysics
School of Biological Sciences
5007 Rockhill Road
University of Missouri, Kansas City
Kansas City, MO 64110

A1171

PLEASE PROVIDE COMPLETE INFORMATION

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

Accession
number

SPECIES Aspergillus flavus, S morphotype MATING TYPE -/-

GENOTYPE Wildtype, produces B aflatoxins

DESIGNATION OF MUTANT ALLELE(S) -/-

LINKAGE GROUP(S) -/- STRAIN DESIGNATION IF WILD-TYPE S

YOUR STOCK NUMBER FOR THIS CULTURE K04-849B

include stock no. from other collections

ORIGIN OF STOCK Isolate was recovered from ground maize samples (origin of specific sample: Machakos district) that were associated with the 2004 aflatoxicosis outbreak in Eastern and Central Kenya, Africa. Maize samples were collected by and imported into the United States from the National Public Health Laboratory Services in Nairobi, Kenya.

PUBLISHED REFERENCES Applied and Environmental Microbiology, "Outbreak of an Acute Aflatoxicosis in Kenya: Identification and Etiology of the Causal Agent" by Claudia Probst, Henry Njapau and Peter J Cotty (accepted with revisions)

RECOMMENDED CATALOG LISTING Section C. Aspergillus, Part III

IF UNPUBLISHED, please indicate strain of origin, mutagen, worker, genetic background, important characteristics _____

COMMENTS (special growth requirements, aberrations, heterokaryon compatibility, special uses of strain, etc.)

Fungal isolates are maintained on Silica and can easily be re-grown by plating the silica on 5% V8 and 2% agar, pH 5.2 (5/2 medium) and incubating for 5 to 7 days at 31C in the dark. Isolates are capable of producing large amounts of aflatoxins and were involved in a human aflatoxicosis event in Kenya, 2004.

YOUR NAME Dr. Peter J Cotty

DATE 1/18/2007

The University of Arizona, Dep. Plant Sciences, Tucson, AZ, 85721