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

PLEASE PROVIDE COMPLETE INFORMATION

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

YOUR STOCK NUMBER FOR THIS CULTURE 13073-gGFP, hygR transformant 4 include stock no. from other collections

LINKAGE GROUP(S) ____ STRAIN DESIGNATION IF WILD-TYPE ATCC 13073

ORIGIN OF STOCK: derived from ATCC 13073 by electroporation with plasmid gGFP, a vector used for the expression of the green fluorescent protein. This plasmid contains sGFP (S65T), a plant codon-optimized gene transcriptionally fused to the Aspergillus nidulans promoter Pgpd, which allows the sGFP to be constitutively expressed (Maor et al 1998). The plasmid also contains the hygromycin resistance gene hph under control of the same promoter. Both hyphae and conidia express GFP.

PUBLISHED REFERENCES

- Julie A Wasylnka and Margo M. Moore (2002). Uptake of Aspergillus fumigatus conidia by phagocytic and nonphagocytic cells in vitro: quantitation using strains expressing green fluorescent protein. Infection and Immunity 70:3156-3163.
- R. Maor, M. Puesky, B.A. Horwitz and A. Sharon (1998). Use of green fluorescent protein (GFP) for studying development and fungal-plant interaction in *Cochliobolus heterostrophus*. Mycological Research 102: 491-496.
- Julie A. Wasylnka and Margo M, Moore (2003). Aspergillus fumigatus conidia survive and germinate in acidic organelles of A549 epithelial cells. Journal of Cell Science 116: 1579-1587.
- J.A. Wasylnka, A.H.T. Hissen, A.N.C. Wan and M.M. Moore (2005).
 Intracellular and extracellular growth of Aspergillus fumigatus. Medical
 Mycology Supplement 1, 43: S27-S30.
- James J. McDevitt, Peter S.J. Lees, William G. Merz and Kellog J. Schwab (2005). Use of green florescent protein-expressing Aspergillus fumigatus