CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

CENTRE DE GÉNÉTIQUE MOLÉCULAIRE

91190 GIF SUR YVETTE (FRANCE)

Tél. 907.78.28 - Telex 691 137 F

May 28, 1985.

Dear Dr Wilson,

I apologise for the long delay of this answer. It is with a great pleasure that I send you some strains of Coprinus radiatus for their preservation. I was the last one person working in our laboratory on this materiel and now I have closed this subject. So it would be difficult for us to maintain the strains.

I send you seven strains. Two are wild-type strains, and five are concerning the gene Nic-2 coding for Kynurenine hydroxylase, (EC 1.14.1.2). The requirement of these last ones is Nicotinic acid. The gene Nic-2$^-$ has the property to be unstable.

1864.T6c and 1864.T11d strains are high reversion strains. They specificaly reverse at meiosis. A cross between these two strains give 10 to 20 % Nic$^+$ strains in their progeny.

324.15 strain is more stable at meiosis, and it inhibits the reversion of a high reversion strain. It presents a small specific vegetative instability.

1574.45 strain contents a suppressor gene of nicotinic acid requirement. The genotype of this strain is Su-1.1$^-$ Nic-2$^-$. The location of this suppressor is at 4 $\pm$2 units from the Nic-2 locus.

2712.1 strain also contents a suppressor gene. Its genotype is: Su-3.1$^-$ Nic-2$^-$. This suppressor is unstable at meiosis. A homozygote cross between two strains Su-3.1$^-$ Nic-2$^-$ gives 5 to 15 % Su-3.1$^+$ Nic-2$^-$ strains in the progeny.