Fungal Genetics Reports

Volume 18

Article 17

Ascospore-viability on glass spreaders treated with alcohol

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Recommended Citation

Newmeyer, D. (1971) "Ascospore-viability on glass spreaders treated with alcohol," *Fungal Genetics Reports*: Vol. 18, Article 17. https://doi.org/10.4148/1941-4765.1896

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Ascospore-viability on glass spreaders treated with alcohol

Abstract

Ascospore-viability on glass spreaders treated with alcohol

Newmeyer, D. o n d D. G. Wallace. Ascospore

viability on gloss spreaders after alcohol treatment.

In the **ascospore** plating method of Mitchell, Pittenger and Mitchell (1952 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. 38:569), a drop of spore suspension is placed on on agar plate and is then spread over the aaar surface. In using this method, we have routinely used a glass spreader sterilized

by standing it in a beaker of ethanol, flaming off ony alcohol clinging to the spreader and returning it to the alcohol after use. When only one cross hos been plated at a time, this method hos always oppeared to give reliable results. Recently, however, we have been plating mony different crosses in rapid sequence and have found that, under these circumstances, some ascospores can survive this method of sterilization. An unexpected colony type was found on two out of 15 plates where it could have been detected; on uninoculated control plate, spread immediately after a long series of inoculated plates, produced four colonies.

Rough tests on the viability of **ascospores** in **aicohol**, on **samples** of **about 1,000-2,000** spores, showed **that** the majority of **ascospores** were killed within three minutes in either 70 or 95% **ethanol**; however, from 0.1 to 8% remained **viable** even after 30 minutes in **alco-**hoi. No spores **survived** standing overnight in either **concentration** of **alcohol**.

Mitchell et al, did not describe how they spread their spores. Our procedure was bared on instructions that were obtained indirectly and therefore moy hove differed from the procedure used by these authors. However, it seems advisable to mention our results in case others ore using a similar technique. We have now replaced the gloss spreader by a platinum-iridium spreader that con be sterilized by direct flaming. - - Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.