Fungal Genetics Reports

Volume 15 Article 15

Antimetabolitc inhibition of mod-5

R. W. Barratt

P. St. Lawrence

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Recommended Citation

Barratt, R. W., and P. St. Lawrence (1969) "Antimetabolitc inhibition of mod-5," *Fungal Genetics Reports*: Vol. 15, Article 15. https://doi.org/10.4148/1941-4765.1918

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Barratt, R. W. and P. St. Lawrence. Anti-

metabolite inhibition of mod-5.

tation can be rationalized as consequences of a change in permeability that facilitates the entry of a number of metabolites into the organism. They observed that mod-5 strains were completely inhibited by concentrations of the antimetabolites p-fluorophenvlalanine and 4-methyltryptophane which had little or no effect on unmodified cultures.

Table 2 (R. W. Barratt) support the above observations and indicate that the use of these antimetabolites is a gwd method for scoring for the presence of the mod-5 mutation. The results are expressed as mycelial dry weight in

The data in Table 1 (P. St. Lawrence) and

In 1964 St. Lawrence, Moling, Altwerger and Rachmeler (Genetics 50: 1384) reported the genetics and physiology of a gene designated as mod-5 (modifier of permeability) induced in a tryp-3 (td16) stock and concluded that all of the phenotypic manifestations of the mod-5 mu-

able 1. Inhibition of mod-5 by antimetabolites in cultures grown at 34°C.

Strain	p-fluorophenylalanine (conc. in &/ml)		4-methyltryptophar (conc.in 🎸 ml)	
	0. 1	1.0	1.1	11.0
wild type (isolate 2.3)	94.9	53.7	59.0	48.1
mod-5 (FGSC#1603)	80.3	0.0	64.2	0.0
wild type (isolate 6. 1)	90.8	86.9	w . 2	<i>7</i> 1.1
mod-5 (isolate 6.3)	59.]	0.5	13.2	0.0

milligrams from 72-hour stationary cultures (except where noted) grown in 20 ml of Vogel's minim | N containing 2% sucrose plus the indicated antimetabolite (added after autoclaving). The inoculum was approximately 108 conidia per flask.

Table 2. Inhibition of mod-5 by antimetabolites in cultures grown at 25°C and 35°C.

Strain	Temperature	p-fluorophenylalanine (conc. in 2/ml)		4-methyltryptophan (conc. in 5/ml)	
		0.0	1.0	0.0	11.0
wild type (FGSC#987)	25°C*	55.3	1.2	35.0	38.0
	34°C	48.6	34.0	70.5	43.9
mod-5 (FGSC#1603)	25°C*	46.6	0.0	51.4,	0.0
	34°C	102.2	0.8	39.4	2.3

Department of Biological Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755 and Department of Genetics, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.