

A vector for *Aspergillus* transformation conferring phleomycin resistance.

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Recommended Citation

Mattern, I. E., P.J. Punt, and C.A. Van den Hondel (1988) "A vector for *Aspergillus* transformation conferring phleomycin resistance.," *Fungal Genetics Reports*: Vol. 35, Article 13. <https://doi.org/10.4148/1941-4765.1533>

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A vector for *Aspergillus* transformation conferring phleomycin resistance.

Abstract

Recently, transformation of *Aspergillus* species with vector pAN7-1, conferring resistance to hygromycin B was reported (Punt et al. 1987 Gene 56:117-124).

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Recently, transformation of Aspergillus
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tance to hygromycin B was reported (Punt et al.
1987 Gene 56:117-124). Here we describe a trans-
formation vector (pAN8-1, Fig. 1) containing the
Streptococcus hindustanus phleomycin resistance
gene (obtained from G. Tiraby, Toulouse, France)
flanked by the promoter region of the highly
terminator region of the A. nidulans trpC gene.

Transformation of A. nidulans and A. niger was achieved with this vector at
frequencies of 1 to 20 transformants per ug pAN8-1 DNA. These frequencies are similar to
those found for transformation with pAN7-1. Transformants could be selected at low
concentrations of phleomycin (5-10 ug/ml for A. niger, 10-20 ug/ml for A. nidulans).

A. oryzae, which cannot be transformed with pAN7-1 because of its innate insensiti-
vity to hygromycin B, is inhibited in its growth at 50-100 ug/ml phleomycin. Phleomycin
resistant transformants were obtained by cotransformation of an A. oryzae pyrG mutant
with pAB4-1 (containing the A. niger pyrG gene) and pAN8-1 (Mattern et al. 1987, MGG
210:460-461). Experiments are in progress to achieve direct selection of phleomycin
resistant transformants of A. oryzae.

Figure 1. Vector pAN8.1. A 0.4 kb NcoI-StuI
fragment from pUT701 (G. Tiraby, unpublished)
containing the coding region of the S.
hindustanus phleomycin resistance gene was
ligated into pAN52-3, which was cut with HindIII,
treated with T4 polymerase and subsequently cut
with NcoI. Vector pAN52-3 is a derivative of
pAN52-1 (Punt et al. 1987 Gene 56:117-124) in
which the unique BamHI site was converted into a
HindIII site by site directed mutagenesis.

