

## Effect of mammalian sex hormones

N. V. Vigfusson

*Eastern Washington State College*

R. J. Cano

*Eastern Washington State College*

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## **Abstract**

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Vigfusson, N. V. and R. J. Cano. Effect of

mammalian sex hormones on fertility of N. crassa,

terone, when added to a cross of lys-5 mutants, resulted in a significant improvement in fertility. This was manifested by an increase in the size of the perithecia, an increase in the number of ascospores shed, and a reduction in the number of days required for maturation.

The work in this laboratory centers around the study of sterile and semi-sterile mutants of N. crassa, each of which appears to block a specific stage of sexual development when employed as the male strain in a cross with a wild type fertile strain. Tests have been conducted to determine whether or not the addition of these two hormones would effect an improvement in fertility in any of these strains. Progesterone and testosterone were dissolved in ethanol (0.5 g/100 ml) and subsequently diluted in water to obtain a solution containing 5ppm of each of the two hormones. One ml of this solution was then added to each crossing plate (containing a 2-3 day culture of the wild type protoperithecial strain) at the same time as the conidia (spermatia) were added. Control plates were also prepared for each strain (1) with no additive and (2) with water-alcohol solution without hormone added. After 14 days' incubation at 25°C, the plates were examined to determine relative fertility. None of the 20 strains tested displayed any significant improvement in fertility over the controls when treated with the hormones.

In addition to the male sterile strain, there are three strains in our possession which exhibit a different phenotype, in that they are also completely sterile when used as female strain in crosses with wild type fertile strain. Each of these was also tested with the hormone solution. For each mutant strain a series of crossing plates was inoculated with the female sterile (protoperithecial) strain. These were then divided into 3 lots with 1.0 ml of the hormone solution added (1) at the time of inoculation, (2) after 24 hours of incubation, and (3) after 72 hours of incubation. At 72 hours, conidia from the wild type (spermatial) strain were added. After 14 days of incubation at 25°C no significant improvement in fertility was noted in any of the strains treated with the hormone solution, as compared to the controls. - - - Department of Biology, Eastern Washington State College, Cheney, Washington 99004.

Ahmad and Rahman (1969 Neurospora News 15: 11) have reported on the use of mammalian sex hormones to improve fertility in lys-5 mutants of N. crassa. Their results indicate that 6 drops of a solution containing 25ppm each of testosterone and progesterone,