

Experience using alcoy multiple translocation tester strains to assign genes and chromosome rearrangements to linkage groups

D. D. Perkins

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Abstract

Use of alcoy tester strains

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markers. Exceptions include four genes later located in VII (as expected), three in I L, one in II L, one in III near centromere, and two in V near centromere. Six markers that showed no alcoy linkage are still not located. Seven translocations having recognizable phenotypes have also been identified as to linkage groups in crosses by alcoy; translocations having no phenotype manifestations can supposedly also be mapped if they involve chromosomes such that alcoy markers show linkage to each other.

Follow-up testers for alcoy: Linkage to on alcoy marker indicates that the gene tested is in either of two linkage groups. The following standard-sequence stocks serve to distinguish between alternatives for each of the three alcoy markers. (Fungal Genetics Stock Center stock numbers are in parentheses.)

In alcoy strains, six linkage groups are marked by means of three independent reciprocal translocations tagged with the markers albino (IR; IIR), colonial temperature-sensitive (IVR; VR), and yellow (IIIR; VII L) (1964 Neurospora Newsl. 6: 22). Forty-eight out of 65 new mutants crossed by alcoy have shown linkage to one or another of the three

I <u>vs.</u> II :	<u>aur</u> ; <u>pe</u> A	(FGSC # 1203);
	<u>aur</u> ; <u>pe</u> a	(FGSC # 1204) (for use with auxotrophs)
	<u>aur</u> ; <u>arg-5</u> A	(FGSC # 1205);
	<u>aur</u> ; <u>arg-5</u> a	(FGSC # 1206) (for use with visible,)
IV <u>vs.</u> V :	<u>cot</u> ; <u>inos</u> A	(FGSC # 1243);
	<u>cot</u> ; <u>inos</u> a	(FGSC # 1244) (test for <u>inos</u> only if no linkage to <u>cot</u>)
III <u>vs.</u> VI :	<u>tryp-1</u> ; <u>ylo</u> A	(FGSC # 1207);
	<u>try</u> (F1); <u>ylo</u> a	GSC # 1208) (isolate to minimal + indole, and score <u>tryp</u> by ultraviolet fluorescence at 3 days)

For markers not showing linkage to alcoy, mating-type tests will check I L, and a cross to nit-3 me-7 A (FGSC # 152) or a (# 153) has served for VII. acr-2 is useful and convenient for III L. - - - Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California. 94305.