Suppressors

R. W. Barratt

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Suppressors

Abstract
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This nomenclature recommendations is available in Fungal Genetics Reports: https://newprairiepress.org/fgr/vol14/iss1/17
In Neurospora Newsletter 8: 23-24 the genetic nomenclature for stock lists and stocks in FSC was summarized. It was noted that certain ambiguities in nomenclature still existed, which should be resolved at a future date. One of these was a uniform terminology for suppressor mutations. Since then suppressors and suppressors have come into significant use in Neurospora and are probably going to increase in importance.

For workers it is suggested that the terminology currently employed for Drosophila (Lindsey, D. L. and E. H. Grell 1967 Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 627). The nomenclature thus becomes sup for suppressor suppressed enclosed as su(me-2), one suppressor that has been renamed as a supersuppressor the next unoccupied number in the series. The renaming should await establishment of position, especially in relation to other supersuppressors; evidence for allele specificity and locus non-specificity; and preferably, a test of dominance. If it later becomes rigorously established that the allele designation should be included as a superscript within the parentheses, as su(me-2)-1.

For supersuppressors, those exhibiting suppression of certain alleles at more than one locus, the term ssu should be used, beginning with ssu-1. Recurrent alleles of ssu-1 would necessitate an addition, allele specificity and locus non-specificity. Originally suppressor might be su(am17), or su(tryp-3td201). At a later time, when it becomes established as a supersuppressor, the locus should be renamed ssu, assigning the next unoccupied number in the series. The renaming should await establishment of position, especially in relation to other supersuppressors; evidence for allele specificity and locus non-specificity; and preferably, a test of dominance. If it later becomes rigorously established that the allele designation should be included as a superscript within the parentheses, it could be changed to ssu or ssu respectively.

This proposed nomenclature has been circulated to R. Davis, T. Seale, A. Lacy, D. Perkins, M. Case and their suggestions included. - - - Department of Biological Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.

LINKAGE DATA

Perkins, D. D., C. W. Taylor, D.C. Bennett and B.C. Turner. New morphological mutants that have been localized to linkage group.

New morphological mutants have been accumulated in our laboratory over several years. Some that appear potentially useful have been mapped to linkage group, usually by crosses with alcoy and follow-up linkage testers (Neurospora NewsL. 6: 22, 1964; 9:11, 1966). Forty-seven such mutants are listed in Table 1, with information on origin, characteristics, and linkage. A few of the mutants have been further localized by 3-point tests (Table 2).