

A new allele at the spray locus

R. R. Bürk

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/fgr>



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Recommended Citation

Bürk, R. R. (1964) "A new allele at the spray locus," *Fungal Genetics Reports*: Vol. 6, Article 5.
<https://doi.org/10.4148/1941-4765.2072>

This Research Note is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Fungal Genetics Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. For more information, please contact cads@k-state.edu.

A new allele at the spray locus

Abstract

A new allele at the spray locus

Bürk, R. R. A new allele at the spray locus.

Whilst looking for mutants at the am locus, we found a colonial am strain from which it was possible to isolate colonial am⁺ strains in a cross to wild type. (It was not possible to isolate non-colonial am strains.) When this am⁺ colonial strain (1405) was crossed to spray (sp) there were no non-spray colonies from 4,576 germinated ascospores.

Both sp and 1405 grown in still culture on Vogel's minimal liquid medium with and without 0.01 M Na L-glutamate had no NAD glutamate dehydrogenase, whereas wild type does. But when grown in shaken culture on Fries No. 3 medium with 0.05 M ammonium tartrate substituted for the nitrogen source, they had normal NAD glutamate dehydrogenase levels. 1405 is therefore a new allele at the spray (sp) locus. - - -
Department of Genetics, Milton Road, Cambridge, England (Present address; - Institute of Virology, Church Street, Glasgow, W. 1, Scotland).