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## Improved techniques for study of carotenoid intermediates

### Abstract

Improved techniques for study of carotenoid intermediates

Subden R.E. and G. Turian. Improved techniques for study of carotenoid intermediates in *Neurospora*.

Previous studies of *Neurospora* carotenoids have been hampered by low total carotenoid yields (0.08 = 1% of dry weight) or by a distribution of intermediate pool sizes which favored the end product; e.g., neurosporaxanthin accounts for up to 90% of the total carotenoid fraction.

Enhanced intermediate pool sizes have been obtained by using neurosporaxanthin-less or yellow "albino" strains; e.g.,  $\gamma_{10-1}$  or  $\gamma_{10-2}$ , ALS-4, ALS-23. These strains have 55-75% of the total carotenoid fraction yields of the wild type strains, mostly in the form of the early precursor pools (phytofluene,  $\beta$ -carotene, neurosporene, etc.).

Huang (1964 *Genetics* 49:453) and Harding (1968 *Neurospora Newsl.* 13: 8) reported yield improvements by culturing in the dark in liquid medium for 5 days and then draining off the medium and exposing the spread-out mycelial mat to intense fluorescent light for 1 to 24 hours. Cold treatments (6 hrs. at 7°C) also seem to improve yield?, but as yet no quantitative data are available.

Using the above techniques, it has been possible to obtain a yield of 1.8% (total carotenoid fraction/dry weight of mycelium) and isolate short-lived intermediates.  $\beta$ -zeacarotene has already been identified as a component of the *Neurospora* carotenoid fraction using this technique, which was developed in conjunction with a genetic study attempting to define the specific biosynthetic lesions caused by the "albino" gene cluster alleles. - - - Laboratory of General Microbiology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland.