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One-Liners

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One-Liners

Abstract

One-Liners from P.T. Borgia, J. Irelan and E.U. Selker, and B.C. Turner and A. Fairfield

Authors

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I have found a convenient, disposable and inexpensive material for replica plating colonies of *Aspergillus nidulans, A. fumigatus* and *E. coli*. The material may be useful for other fungi as well. WypAll wipers (Scott Paper Co., 05701) are a cellulose product which are more convenient than conventional velveteen pads and are much less expensive than replica plating materials available from scientific suppliers. The replicas produced are comparable to those using velveteen pads. The wipers measure 12.5 x 14.4 inches, are folded in quarters and 25 are wrapped in a plastic binder. For replicating large numbers of master plates it is most convenient to remove the binder, wrap the wipers in aluminum foil, and autoclave them. For use, the sheets are unfolded taking care to handle only the outer surface. The sheet is placed with the inner side up on a standard replica plating block and is secured with the retaining ring. The pad is moistened by pipetting 2-3 ml of 0.01% Tween-80 evenly onto the surface. The moist surface minimizes the "scattering" of spores of certain species such as *A. fumigatus*. A master plate is pressed firmly onto the surface and is lifted from one side to "peel" it from the replicating surface. Several replicas can be made from each imprint. Following replicating, the sheet is moved to an unused area for additional master plates. Each sheet can be used to replicate as many as nine 100 mm Petri dishes. Alternatively, if only a few plates are to be replicated, the sheets can be cut into quarters, wrapped, autoclaved and used individually. Used sheets are discarded thus avoiding the washing, drying and wrapping necessary for velveteen pads.
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We probed colony blots of the Orbach/Sachs cosmid library with am and cys-3 specific probes. The am probe, derived from pJR3, hybridized to cosmids G7:2G, G9:10A, G9:12D, X1:5C, X5:2F, and X6:1B. The am cosmids G7:2G, X5:2F and X6:1B were verifed by Southern blotting, and X5:2F was verified by transformation. The cys-3 probe, derived from pJP6, hybridized to cosmids G8:1G, G12:1E, and X1:7H. All three cys-3 cosmids were verified by Southern blotting and G12:1E was verified by transformation.

Previously reported putative new species is a subgroup of *Neurospora sitophila*

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The group of isolates from nature tentatively identified as a new species, called *N. celata*, have been found to be *N. sitophila* isolates that will not cross or even show a rudimentary mating reaction on fully fertile *N. sitophila* testers when sucrose is used as a carbon source in the synthetic crossing medium. They were found to cross to *N. sitophila* cultures, both as fertilizing parent and as protoperithecial parent, when filter paper was used as the carbon source. See note by Fairfield and Turner 1993 Fungal Genet. Newsl. 40:30-31.