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Loss of growth polarity in temperature sensitive npgsuppressor mutant of *Aspergillus nidulans*

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The npgA- mutant is defective in the arrangement of outer layer of cell wall which eventually results in the lack of pigments in hyphae, conidia and ascospores. Suppressors of npgA1 mutation was screened and a temperature sensitive one was characterized. The mutant gene suppressed the npgA1 mutation at high temperature but not below 30°C. It also showed defects in growth and differentiation at high temperature. The spores did not germinate and asexual sporulation was inhibited at 42°C. Sexual organs hardly developed at 37°C. A noticeable phenotype was that germ tubes emerged without polarity at 37°C and hyphal tips became swollen and lost the growth polarity of apics when the mycelia grown at 37°C were shifted to 42°C. Electron microscopic analysis revealed that the hyphal wall was much thicker than wild type. The mutant gene designated as snpA6 was recessive to wild type allele and located on chromosome III.

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Isolation and characterization of *uvsI* gene in *Aspergillus nidulans*

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A genomic DNA fragment which can complement uvsI501 mutation defective in error-prone DNA repair of Aspergillus nidulans has been cloned(Han and Han, 1996: Proc. Mol. Biol.& Genet). The complementing activity was retained in the BamHI 11.8kb DNA fragment, which was physically mapped. Wild type uvsI gene was insertionally disrupted with EcoRI 3.0kb fragment. The mutants showed same UV sensitivity as uvsI501 mutant. Diploid containing both mutant alleles was also UV sensitive almost same level as the diploid homozygous for uvsI501 allele, indicating that the cloned gene was true uvsI. The gene which was partially sequenced showed high similarity to rev3 which encoded an error-prone DNA polymerase involved in UV induced mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.