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Comparison electrophoretic karyotype in *Fusarium* sections

상명여자대학교 자연과학대학 생물학과
박민선*, 민병례

The electrophoretic karyotypes of 7 species of different *Fusarium* sections was examined by using contour-clamped homogeneous electric field(CHEF) gel electrophoresis. Intact chromosomal DNA was prepared from protoplasts and up to 7 distinct bands were separated on 0.7% or 0.8% agarose gels under the several different conditions. Putative chromosomal number varied from 5 to 7 and polymorphic karyotypes were observed in different sections of *Fusarium*. Using the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* chromosomes as standards, the size of the *Fusarium* spp. chromosome was estimated. The higher molecular weight chromosomes(over 2.2Mb) were observed in all species, but lower molecular weight chromosomes varied both in number and size. Approximate genome size among the 7 species of *Fusarium* Section was estimated range from 17.2 to 22.6Mb.

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Plasmid Clones which Restores the Antibiotic Synthesis Ability in *abs* Mutant

선종호*, 이가람, 김주곤, 박은미
수원대학교 유전공학과

Streptomyces coelicolor produces four known antibiotics. To define genetic elements that regulate antibiotic synthesis, we screened for mutations that blocked synthesis of the four antibiotics. We named one mutant strain *abs-8752*. Using this *abs* strain as a recipient, we isolated two complementing clones from wild type genomic library. The clones restore the *abs-8752* to produce all four antibiotics. Moreover, one such plasmid, namely $\alpha 3$, stimulated the production of large amounts of actinorhodin and undecylprodigiosin in the *abs-8752* mutant strain. We subcloned this $\alpha 3$ into the *E.coli* vector pBluescript and constructed restriction map with several restriction enzymes.