

Accepted Manuscript

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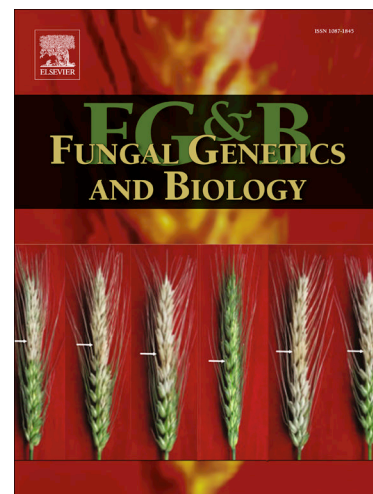
PII: S1087-1845(17)30160-3
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fgb.2017.11.001>
Reference: YFGBI 3091

To appear in: *Fungal Genetics and Biology*

Received Date: 12 June 2017
Revised Date: 7 November 2017
Accepted Date: 8 November 2017

Please cite this article as: Jung, E-M., Kothe, E., Raudaskoski, M., The making of a mushroom: Mitosis, nuclear migration and the actin network, *Fungal Genetics and Biology* (2017), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fgb.2017.11.001>

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The making of a mushroom: Mitosis, nuclear migration and the actin network

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Abstract

Basidiomycetes feature a prolonged dikaryotic life stage. A dispute over open *versus* closed mitosis could be solved using *in vivo* fluorescence videomicroscopy of histone 2B::EGFP and Lifeact labeled *Schizophyllum commune*. It revealed nuclei to condense to approximately one fifth in diameter during mitotic prophase. In addition, the specifics of clamp cell formation typical of many basidiomycetes included an actin network at the future site of nuclear division, which allowed for cessation of nuclear movement and re-localization of one nucleus towards the emerging clamp cell, while the other divided along the hyphal axis. Subsequent fusion of the clamp cell to form the clamp connection restored the close association of the two nuclei in a very fast process after clamp fusion. Septation was preceded by actin patches and vesicles involved in formation of the actin ring.

Keywords

Basidiomycetes, *Schizophyllum commune*, mitosis, actin, nuclear division, septation.

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