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Bcpks12 gene inactivation substantiates biological functions of sclerotium melanization in *Botrytis cinerea*

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1 Bcpks12 gene inactivation substantiates biological functions of sclerotium

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12 Abstract:

The sclerotium is a highly melanized dormant structure that plays an important role in the survival of many types of fungi. In *Botrytis cinerea*, the polyketide synthase gene, *Bcpks12*, was exclusively required for the melanization of sclerotia that are specifically expressed during sclerotial development. The albino sclerotia of $\Delta bcpks12$ mutants produced in this study displayed hypersensitivity to external stressors, including extreme temperatures, oxidative chemicals, and desiccation. During the sclerotial development process, the initial sclerotia of the wild-type Download English Version:

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