

# A Versatile and Efficient Gene-Targeting System for *Aspergillus nidulans*

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## ABSTRACT

*Aspergillus nidulans* is an important experimental organism, and it is a model organism for the genus *Aspergillus* that includes serious pathogens as well as commercially important organisms. Gene targeting by homologous recombination during transformation is possible in *A. nidulans*, but the frequency of correct gene targeting is variable and often low. We have identified the *A. nidulans* homolog (*nkuA*) of the human KU70 gene that is essential for nonhomologous end joining of DNA in double-strand break repair. Deletion of *nkuA* (*nkuA*Δ) greatly reduces the frequency of nonhomologous integration of transforming DNA fragments, leading to dramatically improved gene targeting. We have also developed heterologous markers that are selectable in *A. nidulans* but do not direct integration at any site in the *A. nidulans* genome. In combination, *nkuA*Δ and the heterologous selectable markers make up a very efficient gene-targeting system. In experiments involving scores of genes, 90% or more of the transformants carried a single insertion of the transforming DNA at the correct site. The system works with linear and circular transforming molecules and it works for tagging genes with fluorescent moieties, replacing genes, and replacing promoters. This system is efficient enough to make genomewide gene-targeting projects feasible.

GENE targeting, which involves integration of transforming sequences into a genome by homologous recombination, is an enormously useful technique. It can be used to delete genes entirely, to replace one allele of a gene with another, to replace a gene's normal promoter with a regulatable promoter, and to tag genes with epitope tags or fluorescent proteins. These approaches have been facilitated by the development of fusion PCR (KUWAYAMA *et al.* 2002; YANG *et al.* 2004; YU *et al.* 2004). Fusion PCR allows transforming fragments to be created with no ligation and if the genome of the organism of interest has been sequenced, the gene to be targeted does not need to be cloned. DNA fragments required for targeting can be amplified from genomic DNA using PCR primers based on the genomic sequence.

The filamentous fungus *Aspergillus nidulans* is an important experimental organism. Significant findings in a number of areas have resulted from work with *A. nidulans*, and it serves as an important model organism for the genus *Aspergillus*, which includes commercially important fermentation organisms as well as serious pathogens. Gene targeting is possible in *A. nidulans*, but homologous recombination during transformation is not particularly efficient. Substantial stretches of homologous DNA are required to obtain useful frequen-

cies of homologous integration and, even then, the majority of transforming sequences integrate heterologously. For example, in the study of YU *et al.* (2004), gene targeting with 29 different fusion PCR products with flanking sequences ranging from 480 bp to 4.3 kb resulted in correct gene-targeting frequencies ranging from 0 to 40% (20% or less in 24/29 cases). In addition, integration into multiple sites often occurs and transforming linear DNA fragments may circularize before integration. As a result, in most cases many transformants must be analyzed to identify one carrying a correct, single homologous targeting event. The *A. nidulans* genome has now been sequenced (GALAGAN *et al.* 2005) and the development of a more efficient gene-targeting system not only would facilitate current research with *A. nidulans*, but also would make possible genomewide gene-targeting projects (*e.g.*, genomewide gene tagging or deletion).

We now report the development of a very efficient gene-targeting system for *A. nidulans*. Our approach is based on the results of NINOMIYA *et al.* (2004) who found that the deletion of genes required for nonhomologous end joining DNA repair (homologs of the human KU70 and KU80 genes) increases the frequency of gene replacement in *Neurospora crassa*. We have identified and deleted the *A. nidulans* KU70 homolog. This deletion has little or no effect on growth or sensitivity to mutagens, but it dramatically improves gene targeting. We have developed heterologous selectable markers that can be used for gene targeting in

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**TABLE 1**  
**A. nidulans strains used in this study**

Strain	Genotype
KJ12	<i>wA3; argB2; pyroA4</i>
KJ15	<i>fwA1; pyrG89; argB2</i>
MH1046	<i>yA1, pabaA1; argB2; pyroA4, nkuA::bar</i>
LO1161	<i>pyrG89, pabaA1; md2A::pyrG; riboB2</i>
LO1180	<i>wA3; pyrG::pyroA; pyroA4</i>
SO451	<i>wA3; pyrG89; argB2; pyroA4, nkuA::argB; sE15</i>
TN02	<i>wA3; argB2; pyroA4, nkuA::argB</i>
TN02A1	<i>yA1, pabaA1; argB2; nkuA::argB</i>
TN02A7	<i>pyrG89; pyroA4, nkuA::argB; riboB2</i>
TN02A25	<i>pyrG89; argB2; pabaB22, nkuA::argB; riboB2</i>
TN12	<i>pyrG89; nkuB::A. fumigatus riboB; pyroA4, nkuA::argB; riboB2</i>

*A. nidulans*, and we have used our system for gene tagging; gene replacement, including replacement of essential genes (gene replacement/heterokaryon rescue); promoter replacement; and targeted integration of circular molecules. In all cases, the great majority of transformants carried a single correct integration. The system is efficient enough to allow genomewide gene-targeting projects. Our data in combination with the data of NINOMIYA *et al.* (2004) suggest that deletion of Ku homologs may be a generally useful strategy for improving gene targeting.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Strains:** *A. nidulans* strains used in this study are listed in Table 1. Strains have been deposited at the Fungal Genetics Stock Center (<http://www.fgsc.net/>).

**Media:** The inducing medium for the *alcA* promoter was solid minimal medium [6 g/liter NaNO<sub>3</sub>, 0.52 g/liter KCl, 0.52 g/liter MgSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.52 g/liter KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 9 g/liter fructose, 1 ml/liter trace element solution (Cove 1966), 15 g/liter agar, pH adjusted to 6.5 with NaOH before autoclaving] supplemented with 1 mg/ml (8.9 mM) uracil, 2.442 mg/ml (10 mM) uridine, 2.5 µg/ml riboflavin, 1 µg/ml para-aminobenzoic acid, and 0.5 µg/ml pyridoxine with 6.25 mM threonine added as an inducer. YAG (5 g/liter yeast extract, 20 g/liter D-glucose, 15 g/liter agar) supplemented with 1 mg/ml uracil, 2.442 mg/ml (10 mM) uridine, and 2.5 µg/ml riboflavin was used as a repressing medium.

Methyl methanesulfonate (MMS) sensitivity tests were carried out on solid minimal medium with 10 mg/ml D-glucose as a carbon source and appropriate nutritional supplements [1.0 mg/ml uracil, 2.442 mg/ml (10 mM) uridine, 2.5 µg/ml riboflavin, 1 µg/ml para-aminobenzoic acid, 0.5 µg/ml pyridoxine, 0.5 mg/ml L-arginine]. MMS was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich.

**The *bar* gene and selection:** The source of the *bar* cassette was Mogens Trier Hansen (Novozymes A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark). The *bar* gene encoding glufosinate resistance was taken from the plasmid pBP1T (STRAUBINGER *et al.* 1992). The *bar* gene was then placed between the *amdS* promoter [containing the I9 and the I66 mutations that give increased expression (see HYNES and DAVIS 2004)] and the *Aspergillus niger* glucoamylase terminator.

Glufosinate was prepared by chloroform extraction of the commercial herbicide Basta (Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH), which contains 200 g/liter glufosinate-ammonium. The yellowish aqueous phase separated from the chloroform layer containing the blue dye added to this preparation by the manufacturers was taken for use. The aqueous phase was stored in the cold until used and was added at 25 µl/ml of 1% glucose minimal medium with 10 mM ammonium tartrate as sole nitrogen source.

**Polymerase chain reaction:** Several polymerase chain reaction (PCR) polymerases and PCR procedures were used in the participating laboratories. All polymerase chain reactions were performed according to manufacturer's instructions. In some cases PCR was carried out as described by YANG *et al.* (2004). In other cases AccuPrime Pfx DNA Polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) was used to amplify shorter DNA fragments. AccuPrime Taq DNA Polymerase High Fidelity (Invitrogen, San Diego) was then used in the fusion PCR to obtain the final products. In other cases, Pfu DNA polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI) was used for amplification of short fragments and Pfu Turbo DNA polymerase (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) was used for long fragments.

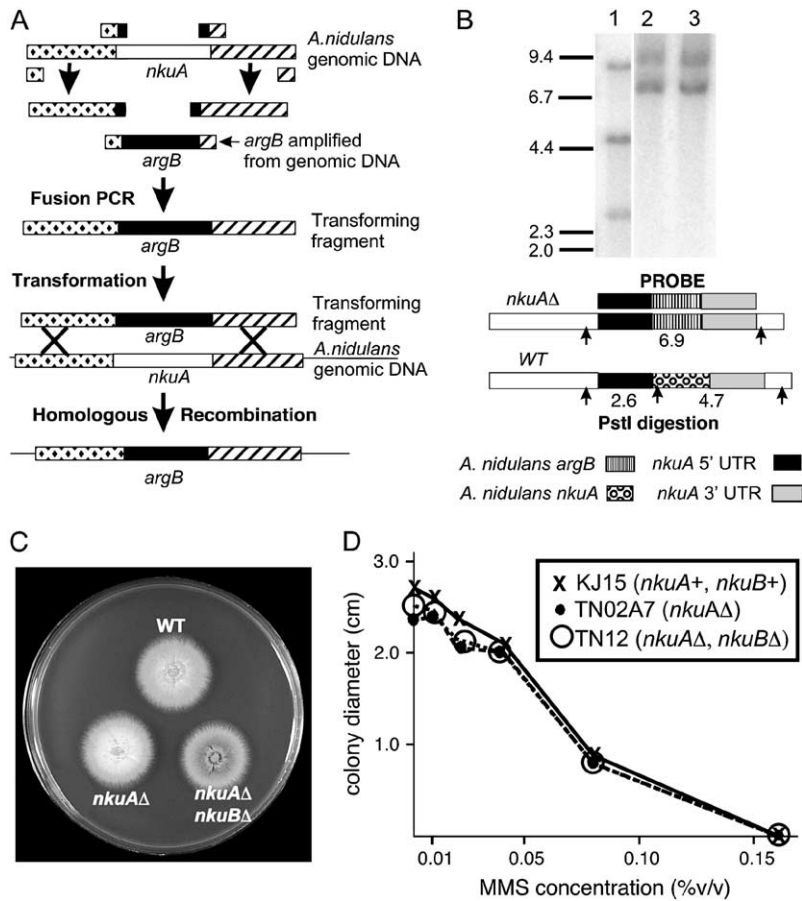
**Transformation of *A. nidulans*:** Transformation was carried out as described previously (ANDRIANOPOULOS and HYNES 1998; JUNG *et al.* 2000; YANG *et al.* 2004).

**Southern hybridizations:** *A. nidulans* genomic DNA was isolated as described by OAKLEY *et al.* (1987) or LEE and TAYLOR (1990). Southern hybridization was performed in dried agarose gels (OAKLEY *et al.* 1987) or as described by YANG *et al.* (2004) or on Hybond N+ membranes (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK) after alkaline capillary transfer with 0.4 M NaOH.

**Microscopy:** Images were taken using a 1.3 numerical aperture planfluor objective on an Olympus IX71 inverted microscope equipped with a mercury light source as well as a Uniblitz electronic shutter, a Prior z-axis drive, and a Hamamatsu Orca ER cooled CCD camera controlled by Slidebook software (Intelligent Imaging Innovations, Denver) on an Apple PowerMac G4 computer. Cells were grown and observed using four-chamber Lab-Tek chambered coverglasses (Nalge Nunc International, Naperville, IL). Imaging was through the coverslips at the bottom of the chambers as described previously (HORIO and OAKLEY 2005).

#### RESULTS

**Identification and deletion of the *A. nidulans* homolog of KU70:** We identified the *A. nidulans* KU70



rates are similar in all strains. The wild-type strain is KJ12, the *nkuA*Δ strain is TN02, and the *nkuA*Δ, *nkuB*Δ strain is TN12. The *nkuA*Δ, *nkuB*Δ double mutant appears smaller than the other strains because of the darker spore color but the colony diameter is actually about the same. (D) Growth rates on MMS of strains carrying replacements of *nkuA* or *nkuA* and *nkuB* as well as a *nkuA*<sup>+</sup>, *nkuB*<sup>+</sup> control strain. Replacement of *nkuA* and *nkuB* does not significantly affect MMS sensitivity.

homolog by carrying out a blast search of the *A. nidulans* genome database (<http://www.broad.mit.edu/annotation/fungi/aspergillus/>) with the human KU70 cDNA sequence. The search revealed a single KU70 homolog (AN7753.2 in the *A. nidulans* genome database, blast value  $1e-52$ ). We have designated this gene *nkuA*.

We deleted *nkuA* by replacing it with the *A. nidulans* *argB* gene (UPSHALL *et al.* 1986). We created, by fusion PCR, a fragment in which *argB* was flanked on each side by 2000 bp of the sequence that flanks *nkuA* in the genome (Figure 1). This fragment was transformed into strain KJ12. Ten *argB*<sup>+</sup> transformants were screened by Southern hybridizations and two showed a pattern diagnostic for the replacement of *nkuA* by *argB* (Figure 1). We will use the abbreviation *nkuA*Δ for this replacement, which is more completely designated *nkuA*::*argB*.

Since KU70 is involved in nonhomologous end-joining repair of double-strand breaks in phylogenetically diverse organisms (reviewed by HOPFNER *et al.* 2002; LISBY and ROTHSTEIN 2004) and in telomere maintenance in some organisms (reviewed by HANDE 2004), we examined *nkuA*Δ strains for growth defects and increased sensitivity to mutagens. Growth and conidiation appeared normal in the initial *nkuA*Δ transform-

ants and in segregants of crosses that carried *nkuA*Δ (Figure 1). *NkuA*Δ strains crossed readily to other strains and, thus, apparently are not defective in meiosis.

In *N. crassa*, deletion of the KU70 homolog *mus-51* results in increased sensitivity to the mutagens MMS, ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS), and bleomycin (NINOMIYA *et al.* 2004). The increased sensitivity to MMS and EMS was somewhat surprising in that these are point mutagens that do not cause double-strand breaks. We tested an *nkuA*Δ strain for growth sensitivity to MMS over a range from 0.01 to 0.16% and found no difference in growth of the *nkuA*Δ strain relative to the *nkuA*<sup>+</sup> control (Figure 1). Similarly, we found no inhibition of an *nkuA*Δ strain relative to an *nkuA*<sup>+</sup> control on 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 μg/ml bleomycin. This was somewhat surprising because although bleomycin has a complex mechanism of action (HECHT 2000), it does cause double-strand breaks (POVIRK *et al.* 1977). We also tested growth of an *nkuA*Δ strain on 15 mM hydroxyurea, a DNA replication inhibitor, and found no inhibition. Finally, we tested the growth of an *nkuA*Δ strain on 25 μg/ml camptothecin, a topoisomerase I inhibitor that can cause DNA breakage during replication (HSIANG *et al.* 1985). The *nkuA*Δ strain showed no inhibition of growth relative to

FIGURE 1.—Deletion and initial characterization of *nkuA*, the KU70 homolog of *A. nidulans*. (A) Deletion strategy. PCR was used to amplify regions flanking *nkuA* as well as the *argB* gene from genomic DNA. The PCR primers were synthesized with “tails” such that the *nkuA* flanking fragments anneal to the *argB* fragment during fusion PCR. Fusion PCR creates a fragment containing *nkuA* flanking sequences surrounding *argB* and transformation with this fragment can lead to replacement of *nkuA* with *argB*. (B) Verification of the replacement of *nkuA* with *argB* by Southern hybridization. The positions of DNA size standards (in kilobases) are at the left. The probe consists of *nkuA* flanking sequences surrounding *argB*. In wild-type DNA cut with *Pst*I (lane 1), the probe hybridizes to bands of 2.6 and 4.7 kb at the *nkuA* locus (as shown in the diagram below) as well as an 8.8-kb fragment containing the wild-type *argB* gene. Lanes 2 and 3 show miniprep DNA from two putative *nkuA* replacement transformants. Homologous recombination replacing *nkuA* with *argB* converts the two fragments at the *nkuA* locus to a single 6.9-kb fragment as shown in the diagram. Since the mutant *argB* allele (*argB*2) is not a deletion, the probe also recognizes the *argB* gene in the transformants. DNA produced by this miniprep procedure usually has slightly reduced mobility compared to the CsCl purified wild-type DNA, presumably due to contaminating materials not removed by the miniprep procedure (OAKLEY *et al.* 1987). (C) Growth of strains carrying replacements of *nkuA* or *nkuA* and *nkuB* relative to a wild-type control. Growth and *nkuB* relative to a wild-type control. Growth

a wild-type control, but a positive control strain carrying a deletion of *uvsB* [a kinase with a central role in DNA repair (DE SOUZA *et al.* 1999; HOFMANN and HARRIS 2000)] showed, as expected, a significant reduction of growth relative to the *nkuAΔ* and wild-type control strains. The fact that *nkuAΔ* does not enhance the sensitivity to compounds that cause double-strand breaks indicates that *A. nidulans* has an efficient break repair system independent of *nkuA*.

**Cloning of selectable markers from *Aspergillus fumigatus*:** Selectable markers from *A. nidulans* have a disadvantage in gene-targeting experiments in that homologous recombination (or gene conversion in the case of point mutations in selectable marker genes) can occur at the chromosomal copy of the selectable marker as well as at the targeted locus. Initial experiments indicated that this was a concern when targeting genes in *nkuAΔ* strains (A. OSMANI and S. A. OSMANI, unpublished data). To eliminate this concern, we have cloned the *A. fumigatus* homologs of the *A. nidulans* *riboB* and *pyroA* genes to use as selectable markers. We have also used the previously cloned *A. fumigatus* *pyrG* gene (WEIDNER *et al.* 1998) and we have constructed a vector that confers resistance to glufosinate (phosphinothricin).

We partially sequenced the *A. nidulans* *riboB* gene that has previously been cloned (OAKLEY *et al.* 1987), searched the *A. nidulans* database, and found that the *riboB* gene corresponds to AN0670.2. We then carried out a blast search of the *A. fumigatus* genome (<http://tigrblast.tigr.org/er-blast/index.cgi?project=afu1>) and identified the *riboB* homolog (Afu1g13300, blast value 5.1 e-106). We used the sequence information to design PCR primers to amplify the gene from *A. fumigatus* genomic DNA and cloned the fragment into pBlueScript SK+, creating plasmid pTN2. Similarly, we identified Afu5g08090 as the *A. fumigatus* *pyroA* homolog through a blast search with the published *pyroA* sequence (OSMANI *et al.* 1999) (blast value 1.2 e-87), amplified the gene by PCR, and cloned the amplified fragment into pBlueScript SK+, creating plasmid pTN1. The *A. fumigatus* genes complement *A. nidulans* *riboB2* and *pyroA4* mutations but in numerous experiments (discussed subsequently and in our unpublished data) have not directed integration at these loci.

When plasmids pTN1 and pTN2 carrying the *A. fumigatus* *pyroA* and *riboB* genes (and no *A. nidulans* sequences) were used to transform *nkuAΔ* strains, only small, abortive colonies were obtained. These did not continue to grow when subcultured onto selective medium. When an *nkuAΔ* strain was transformed with a plasmid carrying *A. fumigatus* *pyrG*, larger, nearly normal colonies were obtained. Conidia from these colonies did not grow, however, to form colonies on selective medium. Stable transformants thus were not obtained with any of the three plasmids. Our interpretation is that *nkuAΔ* prevents heterologous integration into the genome such that the transforming plasmids

are eventually lost. The fact that the colonies obtained with the plasmid carrying *A. fumigatus* *pyrG* are much larger than the colonies obtained with the other plasmids is interesting and merits further study.

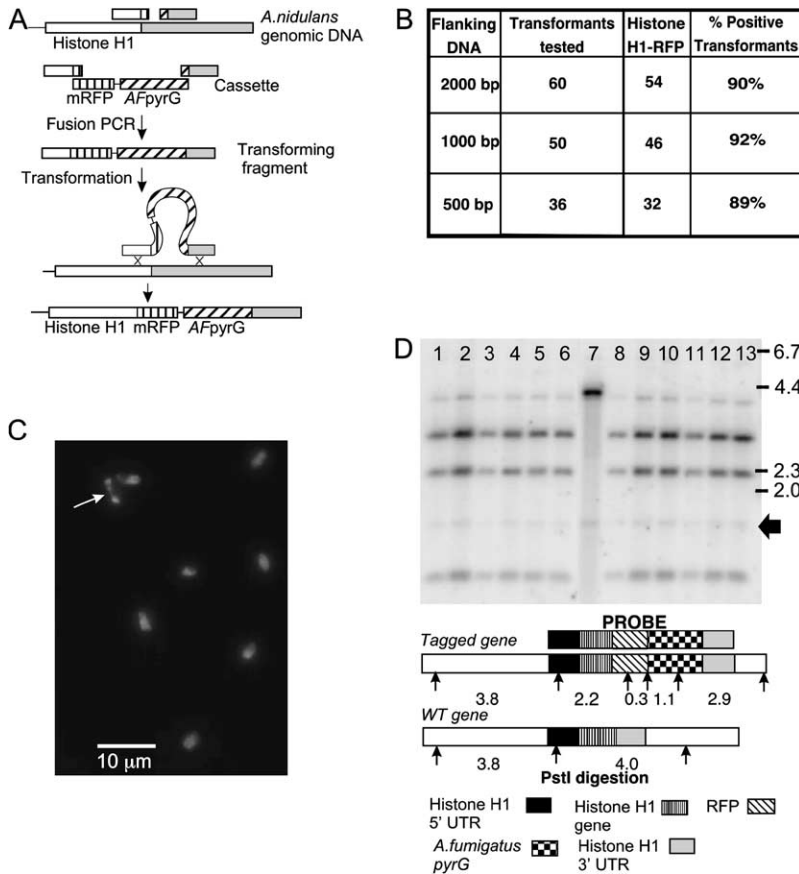
We have also used a vector (pMT1612) conferring glufosinate resistance, in which the *bar* (glufosinate resistance) gene of *Streptomyces hygroscopicus* from plasmid pBP1T (STRAUBINGER *et al.* 1992) is downstream of the *A. nidulans* *amdS* promoter [containing the I9 and I66 mutations that give increased expression (HYNES and DAVIS 2004)] and upstream of the *A. niger* glucoamylase terminator (M. T. HANSEN, personal communication).

Using this plasmid (or other circular plasmids containing this *bar* cassette as the selectable marker) results in strong resistant transformants observable on a background of “abortive” weaker resistant transformants that do not form stable resistant colonies when picked to new selective media. Thus transient expression of the *bar* gene from nonintegrated plasmids would seem to be sufficient to give glufosinate resistance initially. Unstable transformants are not seen with linear fragments containing *bar*.

***NkuAΔ* dramatically improves the frequency of correct gene targeting:** We initially tested the effects of *nkuAΔ* on gene targeting using a linear DNA fragment generated by fusion PCR to create a C-terminal histone H1-monomeric red fluorescent protein (mRFP) (CAMPBELL *et al.* 2002; TOEWS *et al.* 2004) fusion. We chose this test system because histone H1-mRFP fusions are easily scored by fluorescence microscopy. The strategy and results are shown in Figure 2. We initially transformed a control *nkuA+* strain (LO 1180) and an *nkuAΔ* strain (TN02A7) with a fusion PCR product consisting of the mRFP and *A. fumigatus* *pyrG* flanked on each side by ~2000 bp of DNA from the histone H1 gene and from the histone H1 3' untranslated region. The fusion PCR product was purified from an agarose gel. In the *nkuA+* strain, we obtained 15 transformants, 10 of which had red fluorescent nuclei, indicating that they have a correct histone H1 mRFP fusion. This is an unusually high frequency of homologous integration, among the highest frequencies that we have obtained in an *nkuA+* strain. One of the transformants grew poorly and was not used in subsequent experiments. We examined the remaining 9 histone H1 mRFP-positive transformants by Southern hybridizations and found that 7 had extra bands of hybridization in addition to the bands expected for a single correct homologous integration. Thus, only 2 of 15 transformants had a correct single integration.

In the *nkuAΔ* strain, 54 of 60 transformants tested (90%) were histone H1 mRFP-positive (Figure 2). We carried out Southern hybridizations on 12 positive transformants and each carried a single correct integration (Figure 2). *NkuAΔ* thus increased the frequency of the desired targeting event from ~13 to ~90%.

Having established that gene targeting with a fragment with 2000 bp of flanking DNA is efficient in an



below the 4.0-kb fragment in the wild type. Correct gene targeting leaves the 3.8-kb fragment intact but replaces the 4.0-kb fragment with fragments of 2.9, 2.2, 1.1, and 0.3 kb. The 0.3-kb band was very faint and is not present in the region of the gel shown. The bands of hybridization expected for correct gene targeting are present in all transformants. An additional faint band of ~1.5 kb (arrow) is visible in the wild type and all transformants. We presume that this is from a gene with weak homology to the probe, perhaps another histone, and does not affect the interpretation of the Southern hybridization.

*nkuA* strain, we wanted to determine if targeting is efficient with smaller flanking sequences. There are two advantages in being able to use small flanking regions. First, the fusion PCR is more efficient because the fragment is shorter. Second, because the flanks are shorter, there is less chance of PCR creating a mutation in the gene to be targeted or a nearby gene that overlaps with the 3' flanking region. We consequently tested the efficiency of gene targeting in an *nkuAΔ* strain (TN02A7) using fusion PCR products with 1000- and 500-bp flanking regions. These products were not band purified from gels but were simply purified with Amicon YM30 filters to remove primers, nucleotides, etc. In both cases, ~90% of the transformants were histone H1 mRFP positive (Figure 2). To determine if the transformants carried a single correct integration, we carried out Southern hybridizations on DNA from 10 transformants obtained with the fusion PCR product with 500-bp flanking regions. All transformants had a single correct homologous integration. In a transformation of an *nkuA*<sup>+</sup> control (LO1180) with the fusion PCR product with 500-bp flanking regions, 19 of 50 transformants were histone H1 mRFP positive. Southern

hybridizations were carried out on 12 of the histone H1 mRFP-positive transformants and 6 of them showed a single correct gene replacement. These data indicate that *nkuAΔ* dramatically decreases the frequency of nonhomologous integrations, resulting in much more efficient gene targeting. They also indicate that 500-bp flanking regions are large enough to allow efficient gene targeting in an *nkuAΔ* strain. It is worth noting that the histone H1-mRFP, *nkuAΔ* strains grew robustly, at a rate indistinguishable from controls, and that the histone H1 allowed visualization of chromatin and chromosomes through the cell cycle.

Although gene targeting was efficient with 500-bp flanking regions, fewer transformants were obtained than with 2000- and 1000-bp flanking regions. We also attempted to GFP tag *An-nsp1*, the *A. nidulans* homolog of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NSP1 nucleoporin (DE SOUZA *et al.* 2004), with a fragment containing 30-bp flanking regions. The advantage of such small flanking regions is that they can be synthesized as part of the PCR primer and this eliminates the need for fusion PCR. Few transformants were obtained and none carried a GFP-tagged *An-nsp1*. The picture that emerges is that *nkuAΔ*

**FIGURE 2.**—mRFP tagging of histone H1. (A) Tagging strategy. PCR fragments containing the C terminus of histone H1 and a sequence 3' to the histone H1 coding sequence were amplified from genomic DNA, and a cassette containing mRFP along with the *A. fumigatus pyrG* gene was amplified from a plasmid. Primers were used that had "tails" such that fusion PCR produced a molecule that carried the mRFP sequence fused in frame to the 3'-end of the histone H1 gene followed by the *A. fumigatus pyrG* gene and a sequence 3' to the histone H1 gene. Targeted integration of the resulting linear molecule into the genome produces a full-length histone H1 gene fused in frame with mRFP. (B) Frequencies of gene targeting in an *nkuAΔ* strain with linear fragments carrying different lengths of flanking DNA. Transformants were assayed for mRFP labeling of chromosomes by fluorescence microscopy. (C) Histone H1-mRFP-labeled chromosomes. A mitotic nucleus is designated with an arrow. (D) A Southern hybridization of DNA from a wild-type strain (lane 7) and 12 histone H1 mRFP-positive transformants (lanes 1–6, 8–13). Positions of DNA size standards (in kilobases) are at the right. As shown in the diagram below, digestion of wild-type DNA with *PstI* produces fragments of 3.8 and 4.0 kb recognized by the probe (arrows represent *PstI* sites). The region of overlap between the probe and the 3.8-kb fragment is small (360 bp). Hybridization of the probe to this fragment is weaker than hybridization to the 4.0-kb fragment, and it is barely visible

greatly facilitates gene targeting by decreasing the frequency of nonhomologous integration during transformation. Transformation is less efficient with smaller homologous flanking sequences, but 500 bp of flanking DNA is adequate to give acceptable numbers and frequencies of correct targeting events

An obvious question is whether *nkuAΔ* is useful for targeting other loci. We have now attempted to GFP tag the C termini of 28 genes of diverse functions in strains carrying *nkuAΔ*. In 24 cases, tagging was successful and in 4 cases it was unsuccessful. The unsuccessful cases are probably due to lethality of the fusion protein. We have used fusion PCR fragments with ~500-bp flanks in 12 of the 28 cases. In 10 cases, the tagging was successful and in the 2 other cases the C-terminal GFP fusion was apparently lethal. Fusion PCR products with 500-bp flanks thus are effective for targeting a variety of genes, although it is often advantageous to use larger flanking sequences because they give higher transformation frequencies. Interestingly, even in instances in which the fusion proteins are lethal, *nkuAΔ* is advantageous in that many of the transformants are balanced heterokaryons (see below) and this can be a useful indication that the fusion is lethal. While we have not carried out a detailed analysis of each targeted gene, 114 transformants from 20 tagging experiments were examined by diagnostic PCR and 107 carried correct integration events (94%). We further examined 20 *An-nsp1*-GFP transformants by Southern hybridizations. All transformants examined carried a single correct integration event. (However, one transformant was not selected for further analysis because it grew poorly and thus might have carried an incorrect integration event.) We have also attempted to S tag (reviewed by TERPE 2003) the C termini of 14 proteins and were successful in each case. Forty-one transformants were examined by diagnostic PCR and 38 carried correct integrations (93%). *NkuAΔ* thus seems to be of great value in tagging a wide variety of genes.

***NkuAΔ* allows efficient gene targeting with sub-optimal fusion PCR products:** Although fusion PCR is a remarkably useful technique, production of the correct, full-length product is often inefficient. In addition to the large, complete fusion PCR product, smaller incomplete products are present. In this case, the correct band must be purified from a gel or time and effort must be spent in optimizing PCR conditions for the particular fragment being amplified. We reasoned that if nonhomologous integration were reduced by *nkuAΔ*, the smaller fragments might not be a significant problem. They would integrate homologously, simply replacing chromosomal sequences with identical sequences generated by PCR.

To mRFP tag the C terminus of  $\gamma$ -tubulin, we generated a fusion PCR product that contained an mRFP/*A. fumigatus pyrG* cassette flanked by 500-bp sequences from the  $\gamma$ -tubulin gene and its 3' untranslated region. The PCR fusion product also contained a prominent lower

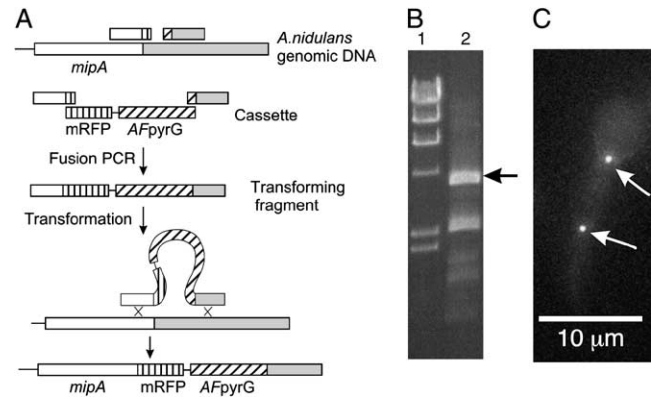
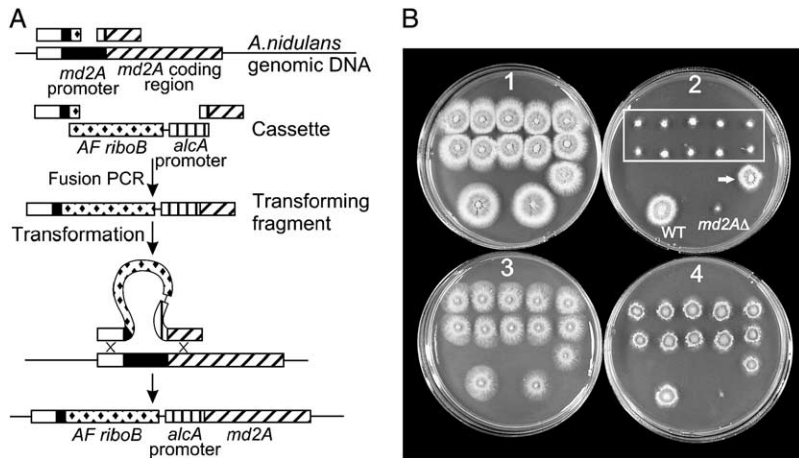


FIGURE 3.—mRFP tagging of the  $\gamma$ -tubulin gene with a sub-optimal PCR product. (A) The C-terminal tagging strategy is similar to the mRFP histone H1 tagging strategy discussed in Figure 2. (B) The fusion PCR product. Lane 1 is a *Hind*III digest of bacteriophage  $\lambda$  used as a molecular weight standard. Lane 2 is the fusion PCR product used for transformation. The 4.0-kb fragment designated with an arrow is the correct fusion PCR product. (C) Fluorescence microscopy of a transformant germling shows the spindle pole body localization (arrows) characteristic of  $\gamma$ -tubulin.

band and several additional bands in addition to the desired band (Figure 3). We transformed with this PCR product and examined transformants by fluorescence microscopy to determine if they carried a  $\gamma$ -tubulin mRFP fusion (easily scored because  $\gamma$ -tubulin localizes to the spindle pole body). Of 20 transformants tested, 13 contained a  $\gamma$ -tubulin mRFP fusion. These were analyzed by Southern hybridizations; 12 of the 13 contained a single correct integration and 1 contained a correct integration plus an additional band of hybridization. All  $\gamma$ -tubulin mRFP fusion strains grew indistinguishably from the wild type. These data demonstrate that *nkuAΔ* allows reasonably efficient targeting with suboptimal fusion PCR products. This can be a considerable practical advantage in that it can save the time required to optimize fusion PCR or purify the desired fragment.

***NkuAΔ* facilitates promoter replacements, gene replacements, and heterokaryon gene replacements:** Encouraged by the results with C-terminal mRFP, GFP, and S tagging, we examined the utility of *nkuAΔ* strains for other types of gene targeting. It is often useful to regulate the expression of genes, and the *alcA* promoter of *A. nidulans* is highly regulatable, allowing gene expression to be turned down to very low levels or up to very high levels (ADAMS *et al.* 1988; WARING *et al.* 1989; KENNEDY and TURNER 1996). We tested the efficacy of fusion PCR and *nkuAΔ* for replacement of the promoter of the *A. nidulans* MAD2 homolog, *md2A*, with the *alcA* promoter. We used the *A. fumigatus riboB* gene as a selectable marker and 500-bp flanking sequences. The fusion PCR product was not band purified before transformation.

To test transformants for promoter replacements, we used the fact that deletion or underexpression of MAD2



tain YAG medium that represses the *alcA* promoter. Plate 1 contains no benomyl and growth of all strains is normal. Plate 2 contains 0.3 µg/ml benomyl. As shown previously (PRIGOZHINA *et al.* 2004), the *md2A* deletion causes benomyl supersensitivity. Likewise, repression of the *alcA* promoter in the correctly targeted transformants causes benomyl supersensitivity due to reduced expression of *md2A*. Growth is reduced only slightly in the wild-type and the incorrectly targeted transformant. Plates 3 and 4 contain *alcA*-inducing medium. Plate 4 contains 0.3 µg/ml benomyl and the correctly targeted transformants grow nearly as well as the wild type because expression of *md2A* is induced. As expected, growth of the *md2A* deletant is greatly inhibited.

homologs in many organisms causes hypersensitivity to antimicrotubule agents such as benomyl, and this is the case with a deletion of *md2A* in *A. nidulans* (PRIGOZHINA *et al.* 2004). We tested 10 transformants for benomyl sensitivity on YAG medium, which represses the *alcA* promoter (Figure 4), and on a minimal medium containing threonine as an *alcA* inducer. In instances in which the *md2A* promoter was replaced by the *alcA* promoter, the transformant should be benomyl hypersensitive on repressing medium but not on inducing medium. We found that this was the case with 10 of 11 transformants tested (Figure 4). We carried out Southern blots on the 10 positive transformants and found that all 10 had a single correct replacement of the *md2A* promoter by the *alcA* promoter.

To further test the value of *nkuAΔ* for gene replacements, we targeted two *A. nidulans* genes, AN5843.2 and AN2667.2. For these experiments, we used the *bar* (glufosinate resistance) cassette as the selectable marker and transformed strain TN02. The transforming fragments in these cases were constructed by normal recombinant DNA techniques rather than by fusion PCR. For AN5843.2, we used 1967 bp of 5' flanking DNA and 1127 bp of 3' flanking DNA. Five transformants were screened by Southern hybridizations and all carried a correct gene replacement. For AN2667.2, we used 1152 bp of 5' flanking DNA and 1721 bp of 3' flanking DNA. Eight transformants were screened by Southern hybridizations and all carried the correct gene replacement. None of these targeted deletions resulted in an observable phenotype. Targeted deletion therefore is highly efficient in an *nkuAΔ* strain even when screening for an observable phenotype is not possible.

Another extremely useful technique in *A. nidulans* is gene replacement/heterokaryon rescue (OSMANI *et al.*

1988; OAKLEY *et al.* 1990; MARTIN *et al.* 1997; JUNG *et al.* 2000). Replacement of essential genes with selectable markers during transformation is normally lethal, but balanced heterokaryons forming during transformation carry nuclei with the gene replacement as well as untransformed nuclei. These heterokaryons grow on the selection medium because the untransformed nuclei carry a functional copy of the targeted gene, while the transformed nuclei carry the selectable marker (replacing the targeted gene). Since conidia (asexual spores) are uninucleate, the conidia produced by a gene replacement heterokaryon will not grow to form colonies on selective medium. The phenotypes of the lethal gene disruptions or replacements can be determined, moreover, in the conidia produced by the heterokaryon. Gene replacement/heterokaryon rescue is not normally an efficient technique because two events must occur together—correct gene replacement and heterokaryon formation. On the other hand, if a transforming fragment integrates heterologously and does not disrupt an essential gene, the transformant can grow without heterokaryon formation. Thus there is a partial selection for heterologous integration.

To determine if heterokaryon gene replacement is facilitated by *nkuAΔ*, we transformed an *nkuAΔ* strain with a fusion PCR fragment consisting of the *A. fumigatus pyrG* gene surrounded on each side by 1000 bp of *mipA* flanking DNA. In two experiments, 54 of 93 transformants tested (58%) were balanced heterokaryons.

The efficiency of gene targeting in *nkuAΔ* strains allows one to determine easily and rapidly if a gene is essential or not. If it is not essential, very few transformants will be heterokaryons. If it is essential, a substantial fraction of the transformants will be balanced heterokaryons in which the hyphae are able to grow on

selective medium, but the conidia produced from the hyphae will not be able to grow on selective medium. We have used this approach in an ongoing project to examine the function of genes involved in nuclear transport. To date we have relatively complete data on 30 genes. In 18 cases, transformation with fusion PCR products designed to delete target genes produced high frequencies of balanced heterokaryons and were determined by diagnostic PCR to have deletions of the desired genes. These 18 target genes thus are essential. In 12 additional cases, heterokaryons were not produced and diagnostic PCR revealed that the target genes had been deleted. These genes thus are not essential. An added benefit of this approach is that the phenotype of lethal genes can be observed by germinating spores from the balanced heterokaryons.

Finally, we have found that cotransformation of two different transforming molecules (plasmid/linear, linear/linear) occurs in *nkuA* $\Delta$  strains. However, *nkuA* $\Delta$  does not improve the frequency of cotransformation (results not shown).

**Gene targeting with circular plasmids:** Although fusion PCR is a powerful technique, it is sometimes advantageous to target plasmids for integration at particular sites in the genome. To determine if *nkuA* $\Delta$  facilitates homologous integration of plasmids, we transformed strain TN02A25 with a plasmid carrying the *bar* gene flanked by flanking sequences for the *acuE* (malate synthase) gene (AN6653.2) (1313 bp of the 5' flank and 1123 bp of the 3' flank). Five transformants were screened by Southern hybridization. All five showed homologous recombination at the *acuE* locus. In four cases, the plasmid integrated by homologous recombination in the 5' flanking region, and in one case, crossing over in the 5' and 3' regions resulted in replacement of the *acuE* gene by *bar*. *NkuA* $\Delta$ , thus, as expected, facilitates targeting of circular molecules.

We have used this technique to create a strain in which *nkuA* is replaced by *bar*. Strain TN02A1, which carries a replacement of *nkuA* by the *A. nidulans argB*, was transformed with a plasmid carrying the *bar* cassette flanked by 2288 bp of *nkuA* 5' flanking DNA and 2030 bp of *nkuA* 3' flanking DNA. One transformant carried a replacement of *nkuA::argB* by *nkuA::bar*. In addition, transformation of this strain with a linear fragment also generated *nkuA::bar* replacements and two of these were confirmed by Southern blot analysis (Figure 5). This strain (MH1046) is useful because the *nkuA* deletion can be followed in crosses by scoring for glufosinate resistance, eliminating the need for having *argB2* in the strains to which the *nkuA* $\Delta$  strain is crossed.

**Identification and deletion of the *A. nidulans* homolog of KU80:** We identified the *A. nidulans* KU80 homolog by carrying out a blast search of the *A. nidulans* genome database with a human KU80 cDNA sequence (NCBI NP\_066964). The search revealed a single KU80 homolog (AN4552.2, blast value 1e-32). We have designated this gene *nkuB*.

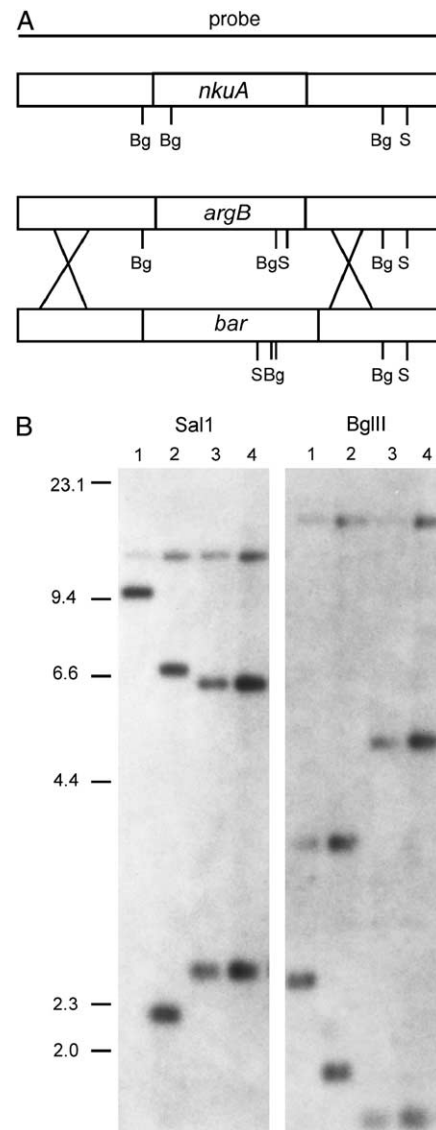


FIGURE 5.—Construction of an *nkuA* deletion with the *bar* marker. (A) Strategy for replacement of the *nkuA::argB* deletion with *nkuA::bar*. The *bar* cassette was inserted to replace the region between  $-190$  and  $+2296$  bp of the *nkuA* gene. A linear fragment was transformed into the *nkuA::argB* strain. TN02A1 and four glufosinate-resistant plasmids that had simultaneously become *argB*<sup>+</sup> were recovered. (B) Southern blot analysis of two *nkuA::bar* transformants. DNA was digested with *SalI* or *BglII* as indicated and the blot hybridized with a probe corresponding to the *nkuA* gene with 2470 and 2344 bp of flanking DNA as shown in A. Lane 1 contains wild-type (*nkuA*<sup>+</sup>) genomic DNA, lane 2 contains TN02A1 (*nkuA::argB*) DNA, and lanes 3 and 4 contain DNA from two *nkuA::bar* transformants. The restriction patterns are consistent with the predicted *SalI* and *BglII* sites as shown in A.

We deleted *nkuB* by replacing it with the *A. fumigatus riboB* gene. We created, by fusion PCR, a fragment in which *A. fumigatus riboB* was flanked on each side by  $\sim 1000$  bp of the sequence that flanks *nkuB* in the genome. This fragment was transformed into the *nkuA* $\Delta$  strain TN02A7. Transformants in which *nkuB* was replaced by *riboB* were identified by Southern



hybridizations. For brevity, we will refer to this replacement as *nkuB* $\Delta$ . A more complete, but cumbersome, designation is *nkuB::A. fumigatus riboB*.

The *nkuA* $\Delta$ , *nkuB* $\Delta$  double mutant grew at the same rate as the *nkuA* single-mutant strain and the parental strain (Figure 1). As with the *nkuA* $\Delta$  mutant, the *nkuA* $\Delta$ , *nkuB* $\Delta$  mutant did not show enhanced sensitivity to MMS (Figure 1).

To determine if gene targeting is enhanced in the *nkuA* $\Delta$ , *nkuB* $\Delta$  double mutant relative to the *nkuA* $\Delta$  single mutant, we transformed the double mutant with a fusion PCR product consisting of the mRFP and *A. fumigatus pyrG* flanked on each side by 2000 bp of DNA from the histone H1 gene and from the histone H1 3' untranslated region (the same linear construct that we used to transform the *nkuA* $\Delta$  single mutant). Of 100 transformants, 87 were positive for histone H1 mRFP. This value is very similar to the value obtained with the *nkuA* $\Delta$  single mutant (Figure 2) and gene targeting thus does not appear to be enhanced in the double mutant relative to the single mutant.

## DISCUSSION

We have developed a highly efficient gene targeting for *A. nidulans* that uses *nkuA* $\Delta$ , a deletion of a gene required for nonhomologous end joining, in combination with heterologous selectable markers. In numerous targeting experiments involving many different genes, ~90% of transformants have been correctly targeted. This is true of GFP tagging, mRFP tagging, promoter replacement, and replacement of nonessential genes. It does not seem to be dependent on the transformation procedure since good results were obtained with three somewhat different transformation procedures. Replacement of essential genes rescued by the formation of balanced heterokaryons is somewhat less efficient, but is much more efficient than has been possible previously. Even transformation with crude PCR products containing multiple bands gives a majority of transformants with correct gene-targeting events. As importantly, integration events in addition to the correct targeting event are very rare. We have carried out Southern hybridizations on 83 transformants in *nkuA* $\Delta$  strains to date. Only one carried transforming DNA sequences in addition to the correct targeting event and this transformant was from a transformation with a crude fusion PCR preparation. While there will certainly be variations among organisms, our data, in combination with the data of NINOMIYA *et al.* (2004), suggest that deletion of KU homologs may be a generally useful strategy for improving gene targeting.

The *nkuA* $\Delta$  strains transform well and grow robustly. In experiments to date, we have seen no evidence for interactions of *nkuA* $\Delta$  with tagged, deleted, or promoter replaced versions of a variety of genes involved in mitosis,

nuclear transport, or cell cycle regulation. One would anticipate that *nkuA* $\Delta$  would interact with mutations in genes involved in DNA repair, of course, and if one is concerned that *nkuA* $\Delta$  will affect a process under study, it can be removed by a simple cross.

The gene-targeting system that we have developed is efficient enough that only a few transformants need to be obtained to be certain of having at least one with the correct targeting event. Assuming 90% to be the probability that each transformant carries a single correct targeting event, if one obtains even five transformants, then the probability that at least one will carry the desired targeting event is 0.9999. Since one need obtain only a few transformants to be certain of obtaining one with the correct integration, one can transform with a reduced number of protoplasts and a reduced amount of DNA. More usefully, it is quite practical to target 10 or more genes in a single transformation experiment with a protoplast preparation no larger than one usually uses to target a single gene in an *nkuA*<sup>+</sup> strain. Fusion PCR, moreover, allows 10 or more transforming fragments to be generated quite quickly. The efficiency of gene targeting in the *nkuA* $\Delta$  strains also allows one to determine quickly if a targeting event is lethal. For example, if a particular GFP fusion is lethal, a large fraction of transformants will be balanced heterokaryons (discussed below).

The rapidity of fusion PCR, coupled with the efficiency of gene targeting in *nkuA* $\Delta$  strains, makes genome-wide gene-targeting projects quite feasible. Indeed, if one can target 20 genes/day, one could target every gene in the *A. nidulans* genome in <500 working days. This should make genome-wide gene tagging, promoter replacement, and gene knockout experiments feasible.

While the function of many genes in the *A. nidulans* genome can be guessed from sequence similarities, the functions of the majority of the genes are unknown. The combination of fusion PCR and *nkuA* $\Delta$  provide a powerful system for knocking out these genes. *A. nidulans* has particular advantages, moreover, with respect to gene knockouts. The presence of a high frequency of balanced heterokaryons (the conidia of which do not grow to form colonies on selective medium) among gene knockout transformants is a strong indication that a gene is essential. In addition, one can usually determine the phenotype of the knockout by observing the germination and growth of spores produced by the heterokaryon. Likewise, the existence of excellent regulatable promoters in *A. nidulans* (ADAMS *et al.* 1988; WARING *et al.* 1989; KENNEDY and TURNER 1996; PACHLINGER *et al.* 2005) makes it possible, in principle, to repress or overexpress essentially every gene in the genome.

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*Note added in proof:* After the online-ahead-of-print publication of this manuscript, two articles were published that indicate that deletion of KU homologs also improves the frequency of gene targeting in *Aspergillus fumigatus* (M. E. DA SILVA FERREIRA, M. R. KRESS, M. SAVOLDI, M. H. GOLDMAN, A. HARTL *et al.*, 2006, The akuB(KU80) mutant deficient for nonhomologous end joining is a powerful tool for analyzing pathogenicity in *Aspergillus fumigatus*. *Eukaryot. Cell* **5**: 207–211; S. KRAPPMANN, C. SASSE and G. H. BRAUS, 2006, Gene targeting in *Aspergillus fumigatus* by homologous recombination is facilitated in a nonhomologous end-joining-deficient genetic background. *Eukaryot. Cell* **5**: 212–215).

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