**Product Sheet**

**Aspergillus brasiliensis**  
(ATCC® 16404™)

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**Description**

**Strain Designation:** WLRI 034(120) [CBS 733.88, DSM 1387, DSM 1988, IFO 9455, IMI 149007, NCPF 2275]  
**Deposited Name:** Aspergillus niger van Tieghem  
**Product Description:** An ampoule containing viable cells (may include spores and mycelia) suspended in cryoprotectant.

**Propagation**

The information recommended in this section is to assist users in obtaining living culture(s) for their studies. The recommendation does not imply that the conditions or procedures provided below are optimum. Experienced researchers may initiate the growth of a culture in their own way.

**Growth Conditions**  
**Temperature:** 20°C to 25°C  
**Atmosphere:** Typical aerobic

**Recommended Procedure**

For freeze-dry (lyophilized) ampoules:

1. Open an ampoule according to enclosed instructions.
2. From a single test tube of **sterile distilled water** (5 to 6 mL), withdraw approximately 0.5 to 1.0 mL with a sterile pipette and apply directly to the pellet. Stir to form a suspension.
3. Aseptically transfer the suspension back into the test tube of sterile distilled water.
4. Let the test tube sit at room temperature (25°C) undisturbed for at least 2 hours; longer (e.g., overnight) rehydration might increase viability of some fungi.
5. Mix the suspension well. Use several drops (or make dilutions if desired) to inoculate recommended solid or liquid medium. Include a control that receives no inoculum.
6. Incubate the inoculum at the propagation conditions recommended.
7. Inspect for growth of the inoculum/strain regularly. Viability is typically noticeable after 2 to 3 days of incubation. However, the time necessary for significant growth will vary from strain to strain.

**Colony and Cell Morphology:** Colonies initially white or yellowish, mycelium growing rapidly producing a dense layer of erect smooth-stippled, conidiophores terminated by globose vesicles bearing phialides (uniseriate) or metulae with phialides (biseriate) which produce dry chains of conidia. Reverse pale to grayish or greenish yellow. Vesicles radiate, initially pale, becoming dark brown to black. Conidia spherical, mid-to-dark brown, highly roughened with ridges and blunt or pointed protuberances, (3-)-4-5(-6) µm in diameter. Sporulation may be inhibited when grown in vessels with reduced gas exchange. Colonies may exhibit sectoring with areas of varying levels of sporulation. Use of freshly produced spores as inoculum should reduce sectoring.

**Notes**

This strain was identified as belonging to the new species *Aspergillus brasiliensis* (see Varga et al. 2007 and Houseknecht et al., 2008.)

Additional, updated information on this product may be available on the ATCC® web site at www.atcc.org.

**DNA Sequence**

18S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; internal transcribed spacer 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, and internal transcribed spacer 2, complete sequence; and 28S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence.

**Storage Temp.**  
**Frozen:** -80°C or colder  
**Freeze-Dried:** 2°C to 8°C  
**Live Culture:** See Propagation Section

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**Intended Use**

This product is intended for research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic or diagnostic use.

**Citation of Strain**

If use of this culture results in a scientific publication, it should be cited in that manuscript in the following manner: *Aspergillus brasiliensis* (ATCC® 16404™)

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**Isolation**

Blueberry, North Carolina

**References**

References and other information relating to this product are available online at [www.atcc.org](http://www.atcc.org).

**Biosafety Level: 1**

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the current publication of the *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories* from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Institutes for Health.

**ATCC Warranty**

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**Disclaimers**

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