Abstract

The model ectomycorrhizal fungus *Pisolithus microcarpus* isolate 441 was transformed by using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* LBA1100 and AGL-1. The selection marker was the Shble gene of *Streptomyces hidustanus*, conferring resistance to phleomycin, under the control of the gpd gene promoter and terminator of *Schizophyllum commune*. Transformation resulted in phleomycin resistant clones which were confirmed by PCR to contain the resistance cassette. *A. tumefaciens*-mediated gene transfer would allow the development of RNA interference technology in *P. microcarpus*.

Keywords

*Pisolithus*, fungi, *Agrobacterium*, ectomycorrhiza