

***Aspergillus* sporulation and mycotoxin production both require inactivation of the FdaA G α protein-dependent signaling pathway**

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<http://emboj.oupjournals.org/cgi/content/full/16/16/4916 - SEC4>

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) analysis

ST was extracted from stationary cultures by adding 1 ml CHCl₃ directly to the 2 ml culture, vortexed thoroughly and allowed to stand for 5 min at room temperature before collecting the organic phase and centrifuging for 2-3 min to remove residual aqueous material. For 100 ml liquid shake cultures, 20 ml CHCl₃ was added directly, shaken for 30 min at 300 r.p.m. and then centrifuged for 10 min at 2000 r.p.m. to separate the organic phase. All samples were dried down and resuspended in 50 μ l CHCl₃. Fifteen microliters of each extract were separated on a silica gel TLC plate in benzene:acetic acid (90:10) and, when necessary, toluene:ethyl acetate:acetic acid (80:10:10) solvent systems. The TLC plates were treated with aluminum chloride to enhance ST fluorescence upon exposure to longwave (365 nm) UV light (Stack and Rodricks, 1971 \blacklozenge).