

Table 2. Effects of *bimD6* on spontaneous intragenic recombination in diploids of *Aspergillus*, i.e., interchromosomal mitotic recombination between homologous sequences

Diploid	Homozyg. mutant	Nr of Exp.	Spontaneous intragenic ad ⁺ recombinants			Effects on mitosis	
			Frequencies (± SE), x 10 ⁻⁶			Survival conidia (%)	Abnormal colonies (%)
			10 ⁵ /plate	10 ⁶ /plate	10 ⁷ /plate		
2752*	Control(+)	2	10.9 ± 1.7	4.5 ± 0.45	-	100	0.8
2752b*	Control(+)	4	11.7 ± 1.6	3.4 ± 0.37	-	100	0.7
Total and averages		6	11.5±1.4	4.1 ± 0.33	-		
3223*	<i>bimD6</i>	4	1.2 ± 0.65	-	1.5 ± 0.3 [†]		
		4	1.1 ± 0.15	-	1.2 ± 0.2		
Total and averages		8		1.24 ± 0.2[†]		43 ± 10	Temperature dependent
2749*	<i>uvsC114</i>	2	1.6 ± 1.0	0.9 ± 0.3 [†]	-		
		6	-	1.2 ± 0.4	-		
Total and averages		8		1.30 ± 0.35[†]		72 ± 6 [‡]	4.7 [‡]

*Genotypes of tester diploids were of the type shown here for *bimD6* (diploid 3223; (2752b = 3200); control and *uvsC* diploids are as described (15)):

+ + *pabaA6* *yA2* [+ *adE8*] + + + *bimD6* + + + *riboB2* *chaA1*

SulA1 *anA1* + + [*adE20* +] *biA1* *wA2* *cnxE16* *sC12* *bimD6* *pyroA4* *sbA3* *fwA2* + +

† In contrast, *bimD* and *uvsC* mutants never produced many *ad*⁺ recombinants, even in platings of 10⁷ per plate, and results from low vs. high density were not significantly different. Therefore, the low-density control values are the appropriate ones for comparison with results for these *rec*⁻ mutants.

‡ *uvsC* diploids show variable frequencies of haploid segregants, as found for *bimD6* at higher temperature.