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Polymorphism at the mitochondrial DNA level among saprophytic *Trichoderma viride* isolates Z. Antal¹, L. Kredics¹, A. Szekeres², L. Manczinger², L. Hatvani², C. Vágvölgyi², E. Nagy^{1,3}:

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Trichoderma species are common soil-borne fungi, some of them known as biocontrol agents of fungal plant pathogens. Certain species produce enzymes used in the paper-, fermentation-, and animal food industries as well. However, green mold epidemics of commercially grown mushrooms caused by certain *Trichoderma* species are also of increasing importance. The analysis of the mitochondrial DNA, due to its relatively small size, became widespread in the comparative analysis of fungi. The aim of the present study was to investigate the restriction length polymorphism of the mtDNA of *Trichoderma viride* strains derived from Hungarian soil samples. After the purification of total DNA from the mycelia of 29 isolates, the samples were digested with *Bsu*RI or *Hin*6I restriction enzymes, respectively. After *Bsu*RI digestion, the isolates could be divided into five mtDNA types on the basis of the variations appearing in their mtDNA RFLP patterns. Restriction profiles obtained from the *Hin*6I digested samples gave the same result: classifications based on the two different enzymes proved to be identical. All of these results indicate very extensive mtDNA polymorphism even among *T. viride* isolates derived from a small territory. Further strains will be examined in order to gain more information about the mtDNA variability within the species *T. viride*. This work was supported by the grant F037663 of the Hungarian Scientific Research Found.