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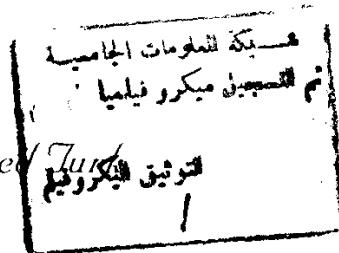
GENETIC STUDIES ON HEAT TOLERANCE IN YEAST FUNGI

In fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Microbiology

Presented by

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Approval Sheet

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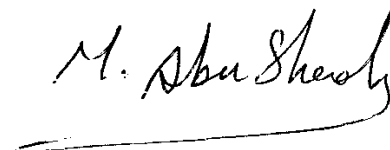
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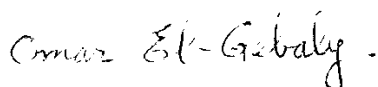
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Praise to be (Allah) sovereign to the universe , and blessing and peace upon " Mohammed" his kinsmen and companions all

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Key Words

DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid.
HA	Hydroxylamine.
UV	UltraViolet.
MNNG	N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine.
O.D.	Optical density.
S.D.S	Sodium dodecyle sulphate.
TM	Tris - malic buffer.
TE	Tris-EDTA.
EDTA	Ethylene diaminetetra-acetic acid.
HSP	Heat Shock Protein.
HSE	Heat Shock Element.
HSF	Heat Shock Factor.
CDC	Cell Division Cycle .

ABSTRACT

-Five wild type *S.cerevisiae* strains were used in this study to select the most heat tolerant one . Tetrad analysis was an effective tool to produce 54 viable spores from *S.cerevisiae* FA111 and *S.cerevisiae* Alex . 304 crosses were performed with all possible combinations between the 35 identified haploids of *S.cerevisiae* FA111 & *S.cerevisiae* Alex all crosses tolerated 41⁰C for 72 hours but their heat resistance were variable at 42⁰C for 1 day and 2 days

Mutation experiments were widely used to induce heat tolerant *S.cerevisiae* . MNNG was used throughout this thesis to induce thermotolerant yeast strain.

Also (HA+UV) combination was used to induce thermotolerant strains . But transformation using DNA isolated from *Streptomyces spp* failed to obtain any thermotolerant strains . Three mutants were obtained from the previous experiments 5a' , 5a'' ,5a''' (spontaneous mutants) .

The growth rates of these mutants were measured at 42⁰C and 42.5⁰C and their heat stability was determined at 42⁰C .

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