Use of site-specific recombination to create a *Pichia* pastoris mut^s strain

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Abstract

S.cerevisiae site-specific recombination mechanism employs FLP recombinase and two asymmetric FLP recombination target sequences (FRTs) derived from S.cerevisiae 2 µm circle [1] [2]. Orienting two FRTs as direct repeats results in precise FLP protein -mediated deletion of all DNA between the FRTs [3]. The system has previously been reported to function in P. pastoris by first inserting FRTs with a selection marker to the genome and transforming FLP on a separate plasmid [4]. A simplified version of the method to introduce all parts needed to the genome in a single transformation step has been reported to function in C. albicans [5]. This report describes the assembly and integration of a single cassette to specifically knock out the coding sequence of Pichia pastoris alcohol oxidase (AOX1) gene from wild type Pichia pastoris strain without leaving any cassette components except one FRT (34bp) behind in the genome.

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