Data Article

Data on the presence or absence of genes encoding essential proteins for ochratoxin and fumonisin biosynthesis in *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus welwitschiae*

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**A R T I C L E   I N F O**

Article history:
Received 18 January 2016
Received in revised form 18 February 2016
Accepted 3 March 2016
Available online 10 March 2016

Keywords:
Ochratoxin
Fumonisin
High-resolution capillary electrophoresis

**A B S T R A C T**

We present the multiplex PCR data for the presence/absence of genes involved in OTA and FB2 biosynthesis in *Aspergillus niger*/*Aspergillus welwitschiae* strains isolated from different food substrates in Brazil. Among the 175 strains analyzed, four mPCR profiles were found: Profile 1 (17%) highlights strains harboring in their genome the *pks*, *radH* and the *fum8* genes. Profile 2 (3.5%) highlights strains harboring genes involved in OTA biosynthesis i.e., *radH* and *pks*. Profile 3 (51.5%) highlights strains harboring the *fum8* gene. Profile 4 (28%) highlights strains not carrying the genes studied herein. This research content is supplemental to our original research article, “Prospecting for the incidence of genes involved in OTA and FB2 biosynthesis in *Aspergillus niger*/*Aspergillus welwitschiae* strains isolated from different food substrates in Brazil.”

DOI of original article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfoodmicro.2016.01.010

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.016

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involved in ochratoxin and fumonisin biosynthesis in Brazilian strains of *A. niger* and *A. welwitschiae* [1]. © 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

**Specifications table**

| Subject area                        | Microbiology               |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| More specific subject area          | Mycology                   |
| Type of data                        | Figure                     |
| How data was acquired               | Automated high-resolution capillary electrophoresis (CE). ABI 3500XL Genetic Analyser (Applied Biosystems, USA) |
| Data format                         | Analyzed                   |
| Experimental factors                | A total of 175 strains of *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus welwitschiae* isolated from different food substrates in distinct geographical regions of Brazil were submitted to DNA extraction and multiplex PCR analysis |
| Experimental features               | Multiplex PCR using four primer pairs in one amplification reaction was carried out as described by Massi et al. [1]. The amplified products were analyzed using standard capillary electrophoresis |
| Data source location                | Brazil                     |
| Data accessibility                  | The data is with this article |

**Value of the data**

- The methodology presented here is potentially valuable to other researchers for developing similar assays for studying multiple genes simultaneously.
- Particularly, the multiplex PCR as presented here is useful to survey for the occurrence of *A. niger/A. welwitschiae* strains harboring essential genes for ochratoxin and fumonisin biosynthesis.
- The frequency of strains of *A. niger/A. welwitschiae* harboring essential genes for ochratoxin and fumonisin biosynthesis could be compared to that obtained from other countries.
- The multiplex PCR here developed is relevant to evidence specific non-producing mycotoxin phenotypes.

1. **Data**

Among 175 *A. niger/A. welwitschiae* strains analyzed, we found four mPCR profiles (Fig. 1). Profile 1 (17%) highlights strains harboring the *pks* (shown in blue, 554 bp), *radH* (blue, 328 bp) and *fum8* (blue, 128 bp) genes. Profile 2 (3.5%) highlights strains harboring only genes involved in OTA biosynthesis (*radH* and *pks*). Profile 3 (51.5%) highlights strains harboring only the gene *fum8*. Profile 4 (28%) highlights strains not carrying the mycotoxigenic genes studied herein.
Fig. 1. Genotype profiles revealed by the ABI 3500XL Genetic Analyzer with GeneMarker™ Software. Four PCR products were amplified with primers labeled with FAM (blue) and HEX (green); Profile 1 indicates that the strain is A. niger or A. welwitschiae (green, 192 bp) harboring the pks (blue, 554 bp), radH (blue, 328 bp) and the fum8 (blue, 128 bp) genes. Profile 2 indicates that the strain is A. niger or A. welwitschiae harboring the genes involved in OTA biosynthesis i.e. radH and pks. Profile 3 indicates that the strain is A. niger or A. welwitschiae harboring the gene fum8. Profile 4 indicates that the strain is A. niger or A. welwitschiae harboring none of genes studied herein.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

We used a set of primer-pairs to survey for the presence/absence of genes involved in OTA and FB$_2$ biosynthesis in A. niger/A. welwitschiae strains [1], which were collected from dried fruits (n = 19), Brazil nuts (n = 30), coffee beans (n = 27), grapes (n = 40), cocoa (n = 3), and onions (n = 56). The Brazilian geographical regions where the samples were collected are shown in Fig. 2. The mycotoxigenic genes investigated herein were those encoding a polyketide synthase (pks), a flavin-dependent halogenase (radH), both involved in ochratoxin biosynthesis, and a $\alpha$-oxoamine synthase (fum8), essential for fumonisin biosynthesis. A pair of A. niger/A. welwitschiae-specific primers targeting the $\beta$-tubulin gene (benA) was also included in the amplification reaction. Multiplex amplifications (mPCR) were carried out using four primer-pairs in a single reaction mixture, as described by Massi et al. [1]. Each amplified sample was diluted 10$^3$ and 8.0 $\mu$L of (Hi-Di) formamide and 0.3 $\mu$L of GeneScan$^\text{TM}$ 600 LIZ$^\text{TM}$ internal lane size standard (Applied Biosystems, USA) were added to 2 $\mu$L of the diluted sample. An ABI 3500XL Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, USA) was used to separate and detect the fluorescently labeled PCR products which were analyzed using GeneMarker$^\text{™}$ Software (SoftGenetics$^*$).

Acknowledgments

This research was supported by the following Brazilian institutions: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq 471813/2013-3), Fundação Araucária and Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP 2013/05414-8).
Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.03.016.

Reference

[1] F.P. Massi, D. Sartori, L.S. Ferranti, B.T. Iamanaka, M.H. Taniwaki, M.L.C. Vieira, M.H.P. Fungaro, Prospecting for the incidence of genes involved in ochratoxin and fumonisin biosynthesis in Brazilian strains of Aspergillus niger and Aspergillus welschiae, Int. J. Food Microbiol. 221 (2016) 19–28.