(Technical) Note **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/myco

**Regulation of mycotoxin production by sake extracts in *Aspergillus* and *Fusarium* species**

Koji Sakagura1, Nonbei Sokonashi2, Maiko Kabidoku1,2

1Department of Fermentation Biotechnology, Graduate School of Fermentation Sciences, Hakko University, 1-1-1 Izakaya-machi, Daiginjyo, Tokyo 123-4567, Japan

2Division of Microbiology, National Institute of Alcohol and Health Sciences, 7-7-7 Izakaya-machi, Sakura-Kobo, Tokyo 132-7654, Japan

**Keywords:** aflatoxin; *Aspergillus*; *Fusarium*; gene cluster; hiochic acid; transcriptional regulation; trichothecenes (*Arrange key words in alphabetical order*)

(Received xxxxx yy, 201z; accepted, )

**Correspondence**

Maiko Kabidoku, Division of Microbiology, National Institute of Alcohol and Health Sciences, 7-7-7 Izakaya-machi, Sakura-Kobo, Tokyo 132-7654, Japan.

E-mail: kabidoku@nifhs.go.jp

**Abstract**

The *Abstract* should be written in one paragraph and should not exceed 150 words.

*Section headings* is not required in the body of text. Authors should provide a very brief background of the study, materials and methods, results, and discussion in a single section [1]. Cite the most salient references and avoid exhaustive review of the topic. References should be less than 20.

For analysis of trichothecene mycotoxins, high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography (GC) are used as conventional methods that give reliable and reproducible results [1,2].

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the research.

**Acknowledgements**

This work was supported by a grant from Kikizake Kyokai.

**References** *(should be less than 20)*

1) Shifrin, V.I.; Anderson, P. Trichothecene mycotoxins trigger a ribotoxic stress response that activate c-Jun N-terminal kinase and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase and induces apoptosis. *J. Biol. Chem.* **1999**, *274*, 13985-13992.

2) Filtenborg, O., Frisvad, J.C., Thrane, U., Lund, F.: “Screening methods for secondary metabolites produced by fungi in pure culture” In Introduction to food-borne fungi (Samson, R.A., Hoekstra, E.S., Frisvad, J.C., Filtenborg, O., Eds.), Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, The Netherlands, **1995**, 270-274.

3) International Agency for Research on Cancer. Available online: https://○○○/ (accessed on 10 February 2020). *URL citation*

4) Common names of plant diseases in Japan (ed. Phytopathological Society of Japan), (2000), Japan Plant Protection Association, Tokyo *book edited by a Society (no author names listed)*

*Insert Tables (if any) here*

Table 1. Table title here.

*Figure legends*

Fig. 1. Figure title here. Then figure legend should follow.

**Supplementary materials** (*Insert supplementary materials here if any*) *(Citations appearing in Supplementary materials should be listed in the Supplementary materials as Supplementary References and not in the main text)*

Supplementary materials may be found in the online version of this article:

Supplementary Table 1.

Supplementary Fig. 1.

Supplementary References

*Aspergillus* や *Fusarium* が生産するマイコトキシンに対する酒抽出液成分の抑制**効果**

酒蔵 麹1, 底無 呑兵2, 黴毒 舞子1,2（1発酵技術大学大学院発酵工学研究科　〒123-4567　東京都大吟醸区居酒屋町1-1-1、2国立酒健康研究所微生物部門　〒132-7654　東京都桜区酵母町7-7-7）

　酒造りにはマイコトキシンを生産しない菌株を用いて食の安全性を確保する必要がある。そこで、

キーワード：アフラトキシン; 遺伝子クラスター; 転写制御; トリコテセン; 火落酸; *Aspergillus*; *Fusarium*（*3つから7つのキーワードをあいうえお順、アルファベット順で*）