

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 16, 2026

Aspergillus Flavus and Aflatoxin

RRID:SCR_007200

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Aspergillus Flavus and Aflatoxin (RRID:SCR_007200)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.aspergillusflavus.org>

Proper Citation: Aspergillus Flavus and Aflatoxin (RRID:SCR_007200)

Description: This is a Research Community that is focused on reducing the threat of the Aspergillus flavus fungus and its toxin to human and animal health. Aspergillus flavus is a plant, animal, and human pathogen that produces the carcinogen, aflatoxin. An organized multidisciplinary team is coordinating research efforts to control this fungus and to prevent the formation of its toxin in food and feeds. Aspergillus flavus is a fungus. It grows by producing thread like branching filaments known as hyphae. Filamentous fungi such as A. flavus are sometimes called molds. A network of hyphae known as the mycelium secretes enzymes that break down complex food sources. The resulting small molecules are absorbed by the mycelium to fuel additional fungal growth. The unaided eye cannot see individual hyphae, but dense mats of mycelium with conidia (asexual spores) often can be seen. The ear of maize below shows the growth of the fungus covering four maize kernels. When young, the conidia of A. flavus appear yellow green in color. As the fungus ages the spores turn a darker green. Sponsors: This resource is supported by the Center for Integrated Fungal Research. Keywords: Aspergillus flavus, Research, Fungus, Toxin, Human, Animal, Health, Plant, Pathogen, Carcinogen, Aflatoxin, Food, Feed, Mold, Network, Enzyme,

Synonyms: Aspergillus

Resource Type: data or information resource, portal, topical portal

Resource Name: Aspergillus Flavus and Aflatoxin

Resource ID: SCR_007200

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-30126

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080240+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T182332+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for *Aspergillus Flavus* and Aflatoxin.

No alerts have been found for *Aspergillus Flavus* and Aflatoxin.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 9 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Liu S, et al. (2024) Bacterial co-infection in COVID-19: a call to stay vigilant. PeerJ, 12, e18041.

Baig DI, et al. (2023) Genome-wide identification and comparative in-silico characterization of β -galactosidase (GH-35) in ascomycetes and its role in germ tube development of *Aspergillus fumigatus* via RNA-seq analysis. PloS one, 18(6), e0286428.

Wee J, et al. (2017) The Fungal bZIP Transcription Factor AtfB Controls Virulence-Associated Processes in *Aspergillus parasiticus*. Toxins, 9(9).

Houshyarfard M, et al. (2015) Characterization of Iranian nonaflatoxigenic strains of *Aspergillus flavus* based on microsatellite-primed PCR. Molecular biology research communications, 4(1), 43.

Wang DY, et al. (2012) Simple and highly discriminatory VNTR-based multiplex PCR for tracing sources of *Aspergillus flavus* isolates. PloS one, 7(9), e44204.

Reverberi M, et al. (2012) How peroxisomes affect aflatoxin biosynthesis in *Aspergillus flavus*. PloS one, 7(10), e48097.

Roze LV, et al. (2010) Volatile profiling reveals intracellular metabolic changes in *Aspergillus parasiticus*: veA regulates branched chain amino acid and ethanol metabolism. BMC biochemistry, 11, 33.

González-Fernández R, et al. (2010) Proteomics of plant pathogenic fungi. Journal of biomedicine & biotechnology, 2010, 932527.

Marcet-Houben M, et al. (2008) Phylogenetic analysis of homologous fatty acid synthase and polyketide synthase involved in aflatoxin biosynthesis. Bioinformation, 3(1), 33.