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December 20, 1990

John Merriam
UCLA Drosophila Genmaps Database
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
405 HILGARD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA [redacted]
FAX [redacted]

FAX: [redacted]

Thummel, Carl
Department of Human Genetics
University of Utah Medical Center
Salt Lake City, Utah 84132

Ken Burtis
Dept. of Genetics
U. C. Davis
Davis, CA 95616

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to use information from the clone list to construct a "physical map" of the Drosophila genome. You have (a) clone(s) listed, as described below, so I would like to enlist your help. What I need for this project are the names and locations of chromosome rearrangement breakpoints that lie within the region of your clone/walk. Mapping breakpoints is the most reliable way of connecting the molecular with the cytological scales.

As you know, the clone list has been useful to Drosophila workers in finding starting points for their walks. The database is organized by references, so that the original cloning paper from a lab is cited as key #1, with subsequent papers cited by subject (key #5 is sequence information, for example). The clone list is therefore also a gene-by-gene literature index. The clone list is now mounted on the Indiana University BioArchive computer bulletin board in the FLY subdirectory. Use Internet address 129.79.1.101 and your local File Transfer Program.

Please take a few minutes to complete this form and return to me by FAX or mail. It will be most useful if you can update your clone sizes and make more exact your clone locations. Make any other changes you want also. List the rearrangements and which breakpoints you have identified. Any cytologically visible rearrangement (deletion, inversion, translocation, transposition, duplication) is useful. Please indicate if the same citation is the best reference, or indicate a better one (or a personal communication).

I thank you for your help as always. With your prompt and generous support I can expect to show you the results in March at the Chicago fly meeting.

List Rearrangements:	Breakpoint found:	Other breakpoints:
T(2;3) X-1001	74F	29B

CHANGE or CONFIRM indexing for original clone sit'n: Locations __ Clone sizes __ Names/Products __

Burtis KC; Thummel CS; Jones CW; Karim FD; Hogness DS. The Drosophila 74EF early puff contains E74, a complex ecdysone-inducible gene that encodes two ets-related proteins. Cell 1990 Apr 6;61(1):85-99.

Location	Key	kb gen/cDNA	[redacted] (abbreviation) product rearrangements...
74EF	1,5,6	100 6	early ecdysone-responsive gene (Elp74EF) E74A, E74B

6 January 1991

John Merriam
UCLA Drosophila Genmaps Database

Dear John,

Carl Thummel forwarded to me your letter of December 20 regarding additional information on cytological breakpoints in the *E74* gene. I have one cytologically visible rearrangement: T(2;3) X1001 , a reciprocal translocation with breakpoints at 74F and 29B. The translocation breaks at map position +61 kb in the 74EF walk. The appropriate reference for the translocation would be my doctoral dissertation (Burtis, K.C. (1985). Isolation and characterization of an ecdysone inducible gene from *Drosophila melanogaster*. Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University, Stanford, California.)

My FAX number is [redacted] if you have further questions.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Burtis

Ken Burtis