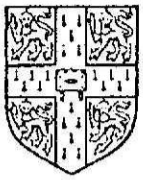
AGIF00075310

Department of Genetics
University of Cambridge



From : Dr. R.A. Drysdale
Email : [redacted]

DOWNING STREET
CAMBRIDGE
CB2 3EH
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Telephone: [redacted]
Fax: [redacted]

June 8th, 1993.

Dear Prof. Schafer,

I am working with Mike Ashburner as part of Flybase, the project building the database of the genetics and biology of *Drosophila*. In indexing Lindsley and Zimm's Red Book (The Genome of *Drosophila melanogaster*) we have come across several instances where we need clarification and we would be grateful if you could help us out with the question below.

On page 475, in the table describing the Male-specific transcripts, three loci that map tantalizingly close to each other are described: Mst95E, Mst95EF and Mst95F. As you know the first two were described by Wolfner and the third by you. Do you have any further information that clarifies the relationships between Mst95E, Mst95EF and Mst95F to each other, or is it still seem that they represent three distinct genes? I am sending the same enquiry to Dr. Wolfner.

Thank you very much for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Rachel Drysdale

Rachel Drysdale.

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Dr. Ulrich Schäfer
☎ [redacted]
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14-06-1993

Dr. Rachel A. Drysdale
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Downing Street
Cambridge CB2 3EH
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Dear Dr. Drysdale,

thank you very much for your recent letter with your request of a clarification for the Mst95EF genes. Our gene Mst95F, formerly called mst(3)ag-3, is identical to M. Wolfner´s Mst95E, formerly called mst316. This has been proved in M. Wolfner´s lab by cross hybridization of the clones and this is published by DiBenedetto et al. (Dev. Biol. **139**, 134-148: 1990). Looking again at my in old situ photographs I still vote for the 95F localization (taking Lefevre´s photographic map as a reference I assign two of the three darker bands in the middle of the 95D-F region to 95E: the hybridization signal is over or maybe distal to the third band [=95F1,2?] of this triplet). I cannot say anything to Mst95EF but as judged from the paper this gene is definitively different.
Since you are compiling the data on the Mst genes I take the opportunity to include the correction of the tissue specificity of the gene Mst75C. The transcript was erroneously assigned to be specific for the male accessory gland. We now know, however, that it accumulates in the male ejaculatory duct. At very low level (about 1% of the level in males) it can even be detected in the female oviduct.

I hope that my answer is of some help for your important work for the Drosophila community (many thanks to you and Michael in advance for your efforts).

Yours sincerely,

(Ulrich Schäfer)

♦From rd120 Thu Jun 17 11:46:58 1993
From: Rachel Drysdale (Genetics) <[redacted]>
Date: Thu, 17 Jun 93 11:46:53 BST
To: [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]
Subject: L&Z corrections
Content-Length: 2069
X-Lines: 47

Aubs,
I have two replies to my queries, that should be incorporated into the merge.

1. elav -- page 196
Kalpana White replied that lethal(1)A34, A54, A75 and A129 were induced with ENU, by Voelker, and mapped to elav by Rosen. There are four, not eight alleles with A34, A54, A75, and A129 allele designations. The "EMS" is a mistake. To her knowledge nothing has been published on any of the four of them. Thus I suggest:

-save elav<h13>h-elav<h16, with l(1)A34-129 synonyms.
-keep Voelker (discoverer) and incorporate "shown to be allelic to elav by Dan Rosen, unpublished data" into comments.
-delete elav<h21>h-elav<h24>h, along with synonyms, entirely.

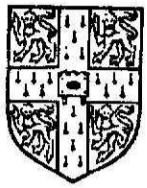
2. Mst -- page 475
Ulrich Sca*fer replied that his Mst95F (synonym mst(3)ag) is identical to Wolfner's Mst95E (synonym mst316). This was proved by cross hybridization of clones, published in Di Benedetto et al., 1990 (Dev. Biol. 139: 134-148). He still maintains the 95F localization. I qote: (quote, even):
"taking Lefevre's photographic map as a reference I assign two of the three darker bands in the middle of the 95D-F region to 95E: the hybridization signal is over or maybe distal to the third band [=95F1,2?] of this triplet"
I suggest:
-Check that Di Benedetto paper is from Wolfner stable
-if it is, then Wolfner version must take precedence (being most recently published)
-Therefore delete Mst95F entry, and add Mst95F and mst(3)ag-3 as synonyms of Mst95E.
-add "somatic" to comments of Mst95E
-add "Di Benedetto et al., 1990 (Dev. Biol. 139: 134-148)" to references for BOTH Mst95E and Mst95EF, as both are discussed in the paper.

Sca*fer also would like to correct the tissue specificity of Mst75C. It is not "accessory gland" It should be "male ejaculatory duct. Low levels (around 1% of level found in males) can be detected in female oviduct." Cite "U. Sca*fer, personal communication." for this.

Here's the fanmail:
"I hope that my answer is of some help for your important work for the Drosophila community (many thanks to you and Michael in advance for your efforts)."

Rachel

Department of Genetics
University of Cambridge



From : Dr. R.A. Drysdale
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DOWNING STREET
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CB2 3EH
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Telephone: [redacted]
Fax:

June 24th, 1993.

Dear Dr. Scafer,

Thank you for your letter about the Mst genes. It was most helpful. As I said at the time, we had also written to Wolfner about this, and have just received a reply from her. She provided the same information as yourself, and also took the opportunity to rename those Mst genes that are hers. Interestingly, in renaming Mst95E (your Mst95F) she chose to give it a 95EF designation. The end result is that the three 95E/F genes have become two: Acp95EF and Mst95EF.

I enclose a copy of the reply I sent to Wolfner, for your information. If you wish to rename your Mst genes to Acp genes where appropriate, in the interests of consistancy, then we would be happy to do that for you. You may feel this is unecessary, it is entirely up to you.

Many thanks for your help. We can only undertake this task because Flyfolk are so helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Rachel Drysdale.