EDRC99

16th European Drosophila Research Conference

Zurich, Switzerland, September 29th - October 2nd 1999

FR-f 0111624

FlyBase Update Form

If you have new data for FlyBase, or know of errors in FlyBase, please note them below and return this form to FlyBase during this meeting. Our demonstration is in the Main Hall throughout the meeting. Alternatively, you may return this form by mail to:

FlyBase
Department of Genetics
University of Cambridge
Downing Street
Cambridge, CB2 3EH
England

or send us update information by e-mail to:

fly[redacted]

Thank you for your help.

Date: 2/10/99

Name: BRIAN MC HUGH

Address: HECK LAB., G19 SWANN BUILDING,
ICMB, KINGS BUILDINGS, UNI. of EDINBURGH, EH9 3JR

Telephone number: (0[redacted]

FAX number:

e-mail address: [redacted]

Write your new data or corrections below. If the work is published, please give a traceable reference. These data will be referred to as "Z. Bloggs, personal communication to FlyBase <date>". FlyBase will not correct data or add data unless they have a paper or e-mail record. In particular FlyBase will not curate data from oral presentations or posters.

In flybase, the gene ads lists l(3)1X-14 as one of it's alleles - we've shown this is not true.

ads and l(3)1X-14 complement each other, and I have mapped l(3)1X-14 to a different cytological location by 2 different methods (deficiency mosses + hybridisation to a PI filter).

l(3)1X-14 localises to 85F10-F16.

From [redacted] **Mon Oct 04 12:15:50 1999**
From: Gillian Millburn (Genetics) <[redacted]>
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FlyBase query: ads correction
Date: Mon, 4 Oct 1999 12:17:34 +0100

Dear Brian,

you wrote an update for FlyBase at the recent EDRC99 meeting in Zurich about the non-allelism of ads and 1(3)IX-14 (thankyou for spotting the error that is in the database at the moment).

I will curate this as a personal communication from you to FlyBase, but first I wanted to check one thing to make sure I get it right.

In your update you state that "ads and 1(3)IX-14 complement each other". Please could you confirm that when you are talking about the ads mutation, you mean the P-element insertion allele ads[ry100] ([] = superscript) that is also known as 1(3)ry100 and was generated by Berg and Spradling. If it is not this allele, could you please tell me the name of the allele and the mutagen used to make it as it would be a new allele to FlyBase,

Gillian

Gillian Millburn.

FlyBase (Cambridge),
Department of Genetics,
University of Cambridge,
Downing Street, email: [redacted]
Cambridge, CB2 3EH, Ph : [redacted]
UK. FAX: [redacted]

From [redacted] **Mon Oct 04 13:08:49 1999**
From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: FlyBase query: ads correction
Date: Mon, 4 Oct 1999 13:11:36 +0000

Dear Brian,

you wrote an update for FlyBase at the recent EDRC99 meeting in Zurich about the non-allelism of ads and 1(3)IX-14 (thankyou for spotting the error that is in the database at the moment).

I will curate this as a personal communication from you to FlyBase, but first I wanted to check one thing to make sure I get it right.

In your update you state that "ads and 1(3)IX-14 complement each other". Please could you confirm that when you are talking about the ads mutation, you mean the P-element insertion allele ads[ry100] ([] = superscript) that is also known as 1(3)ry100 and was generated by Berg and Spradling. If it is not this allele, could you please tell me the name of the allele and the mutagen used to make it as it would be a new allele to FlyBase,

Gillian

Hi Gillian,
Thanks for getting in touch. The comlementation test I performed was carried out with
our various 1(3)IX-14 alleles and the 1(3)ry100 P insertion mentioned in your message, which I ordered from the Bloomington stock center.

I hope that clears it up - sorry for not putting down the proper stock name in my
message in Zurich, but I couldn't remember what it was called!

Brian.

From [redacted] **Mon Oct 04 14:17:31 1999**
From: Gillian Millburn (Genetics) <[redacted]>
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Re: FlyBase query: ads correction
Date: Mon, 4 Oct 1999 14:19:16 +0100

Hi Brian,

thanks for the quick reply ! Your answer was very helpful. We only have one l(3)IX-14 allele in FlyBase - which is presently called "ads[1]" but will be called l(3)IX-14[1] when I split out the two genes. It was described in Gatti and Baker, 1989, Genes Dev. 3: 438--453. Can you confirm that this allele is one of the l(3)IX-14 alleles you used in the complementation tests with the l(3)ry100 insertion ?

Gillian

From [redacted] **Mon Oct 04 16:44:57 1999**
From: <[redacted]>
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: FlyBase query: ads correction
Date: Mon, 4 Oct 1999 16:51:32 +0000

To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: FlyBase query: ads correction
Cc: [redacted]
From: Gillian Millburn (Genetics) <[redacted]>
Date: Mon, 4 Oct 1999 14:19:16 +0100

Hi Brian,

thanks for the quick reply ! Your answer was very helpful. We only have one 1(3)IX-14 allele in FlyBase - which is presently called "ads[1]" but will be called 1(3)IX-14[1] when I split out the two genes. It was described in Gatti and Baker, 1989, Genes Dev. 3: 438--453. Can you confirm that this allele is one of the 1(3)IX-14 alleles you used in the complementation tests with the 1(3)ry100 insertion ?

Gillian

Hi Gillian,
The 1(3)IX-14 allele I have been working on was produced in an EMS screen and g iven
to us by Maurizio Gatti - it is the same allele described in the paper you have referenced above. I am not sure how it was originally mapped to the wrong region or
why it was thought to be an allele of ads, but here is a summary of the evidence we
have for its cytological map position:

1) by complementation with the defiency lines Df(3R)by10, Df(3R)by62, and Df(3R) GB104
- Df(3R)by62 does not complement but the other 2 do.
This maps it to 85E10-F16.

2) We then created a P insertion allele by local hopping from the P insertion li ne
1(3)04017, and used this to clone the IX-14 gene by plasmid rescue. This P-inser tion
in IX-14, which we called 1(3)IX-14[4Y7], was also crossed to 1(3)ry100 and was shown
to complement it as well.

3) Finally, I have hybridised genomic and cDNA clones of the IX-14 gene to a P1 filter obtained from Genome Systems, and both hybridised to a P1 that has been m apped
to 85F10-F16 by the BDGP.

Therefore, we have narrowed the location down to 85F10-F16, confirmed by 2 diffe rent
methods.

Thats the mapping and cloning in a nutshell - I hope this helps:

Brian.