dSAP18 and dHDAC1 contribute to the functional regulation of the *Drosophila Fab-7* element

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**ABSTRACT**

It was described earlier that the *Drosophila* GAGA factor [Trithorax-like (*Trl*)] interacts with dSAP18, which, in mammals, was reported to be a component of the Sin3–HDAC co-repressor complex. GAGA–dSAP18 interaction was proposed to contribute to the functional regulation of the bithorax complex (BX-C). Here, we show that mutant alleles of *Trl*, *dsap18* and *drpd3/hdac1* enhance A6-to-A5 transformation indicating a contribution to the regulation of *Abd-B* expression at A6. In A6, expression of *Abd-B* is driven by the *iab-6* enhancer, which is insulated from *iab-7* by the *Fab-7* element. Here, we report that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 co-localize to ectopic *Fab-7* sites in polytene chromosomes and that mutant *Trl*, *dsap18* and *drpd3/hdac1* alleles affect *Fab-7*-dependent silencing. Consistent with these findings, chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis shows that, in *Drosophila* embryos, the endogenous *Fab-7* element is hypoacetylated at histones H3 and H4. These results indicate a contribution of GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 to the regulation of *Fab-7* function.

**INTRODUCTION**

The GAGA protein of *Drosophila* is a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein that plays essential roles during development (1–3). In particular, GAGA, which is encoded by the Trithorax-like (*Trl*) gene (4), contributes to the maintenance of homeotic gene expression and to silencing. Mutant *Trl* alleles show posterior-to-anterior transformations indicating a loss of *Ubx* and *Abd-B* function (4). GAGA was also found to bind *in vitro* and *in vivo* to several polycomb-response-elements (PREs) of the bithorax complex (BX-C), and to be required for their silencing activity (5–12). In this context, GAGA was found to co-immunoprecipitate with components of the polycomb repressive complex 1 (7, 13), suggesting a contribution to its recruitment.

GAGA was also shown to interact with dSAP18 (14), a polypeptide that, in mammals, associates with the Sin3–HDAC co-repressor complex (15). The GAGA–dSAP18 interaction was proposed to contribute to the regulation of BX-C (14) as, in polytene chromosomes, GAGA and dSAP18 co-localize at BX-C and deficiencies uncovering *dsap18* enhance the homeotic A6-to-A5 transformation associated with some *Trl* mutations. In this study, the contribution of dSAP18 to the regulation of *Abd-B* expression is confirmed through the analysis of mutant *dsap18* alleles. Moreover, mutations in *drpd3/hdac1* were also found to enhance A6-to-A5 transformation. Expression of *Abd-B* in A6 is under the control of the *iab-6* enhancer that is insulated from the *iab-7* enhancer by the *Fab-7* element. *Fab-7* contains two functionally independent elements: a PRE, responsible for polycomb-dependent silencing of the *iab-7* enhancer, and a boundary element located 5′ of the PRE (6, 16). Here, we show that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 co-localize to ectopic *Fab-7* elements and that mutant alleles of these genes affect silencing imposed by *Fab-7*. These results indicate that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 contribute to the regulation of *Fab-7* function.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

*Drosophila* stocks

*Trl*, *drpd3/hdac1* and *taranis* alleles used in these experiments are described previously (4, 17, 18). EP(3)3462, a P-element
insertion in the 5′-untranslated region (5′-UTR) of dsap18, and Df(3R)isdB12, which uncovers dsap18 (19), were obtained from the Bloomington Stock Center. The transgenic GCD6 and 5F24(25,2) lines are described previously (20,21). dsap18 (this study) and dsap18817 (22) were generated as imprecise excisions from E(3)3462 by P-element mobilization. dsap18 carries ~5.4 kb of the original P-element insertion and shows no alteration of the dsap18 ORF (data not shown). dsap18 corresponds to a deficiency of 341 bp of the 5′ region of the dsap18 ORF and carries ~1.7 kb of the original P-element insertion (22). dsap18 is a null allele as judged by northern and western analyses of dsap18817/Df(3R)isdB12 flies (data not shown). dsap1885-18 stock was obtained from the original dsap18817 line by meiotic recombination (22). All three dsap18 mutations used here are lethal in homozygous or trans-heterozygous. For the rescue experiment, a transgenic line was generated carrying a pCaSppeR vector containing ~4 kb of the 5′ region of the dsap18 ORF and the coding sequence of dsap18 fused to a HA-tag. Details of the construct are available upon request. The transgene was mapped onto chromosome X. Expression of dSAP18-HA protein was characterized by western and immunofluorescence analyses (data not shown) using an α-HA mouse monoclonal antibody (Roche).

Immunostaining of polytene chromosomes with rat αGAGA (1:50), rabbit αdSAP18 (1:20) and rabbit αRPD3 (1:100) was performed according to the method of James et al. (23). For in situ hybridization the 3.6 kb long Fab-7 element was labeled with fluorescein and used as a probe. Images were recorded in a computer-controlled Zeiss Axioplan epifluorescence microscope equipped with a cooled CCD camera (Photometrics). The fluorescent signals, recorded separately as gray-scale digital images, were pseudocoloured and were merged using Adobe Photoshop.

Analysis of the effects on silencing
To analyze the effects of different mutations on Fab-7 dependent silencing of the mini-white gene in GCD6 flies, all stocks were crossed to a w background. GCD6 flies homozygous for the Fab-7-transgene were crossed with flies heterozygous for the indicated mutations and the eye phenotype of the progeny carrying the mutations compared with their wild-type siblings.

To analyze the effects on pairing-sensitive silencing of the sd gene, homozygous 5F24(25,2) fly stocks carrying the different mutations to be analyzed were generated by conventional crosses.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis
Drosophila embryos 0–18 h old were dechorionated and resuspended in ENB buffer [10% sucrose, 10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0, 1 mM CaCl2 and 0.1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF)]. Embryos were transferred to a 15 ml dounce homogenizer, disrupted with 20 strokes and filtered. Nuclei were pelleted at 2300 g for 5 min at 4°C, and resuspended in buffer I (15 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.5, 60 mM KCl, 2 mM EDTA and 1 mM DTT). Cross-linking was carried out with 1% formaldehyde in buffer I for 30 min at 4°C. To stop the cross-linking reaction glycine was added to 0.125 M. After centrifugation, nuclei were resuspended in buffer I and sonicated in a Branson sonifier set at 30% output, 10 s for three times. The sonicate was spun at 14,000 g for 15 min at 4°C. For immunoprecipitation assays the extract was diluted 1/10 with IP buffer (1% Triton X-100, 2 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM PMSF, 2 μg/μl aprotinin and 1 μg/μl leupeptin). Preclearing was performed by adding 2 μg single-stranded salmon sperm DNA, 1 μg preimmune serum and 30 μl of equilibrated Protein A beads (Protein A-Sepharose CL-4B; Amersham Biosciences) in IP buffer and samples were rotated for 1 h at 4°C. Beads were removed by centrifugation and the appropriate antibody (2 μg of anti-acetyl-Histone H3 ref. 06-599 upstate and 2 μl anti-acetyl-Histone H4 ref. 06-866 upstate) was added and incubated overnight at 4°C with gentle mixing. Immunocomplexes were purified by adding 2 μg single-stranded salmon sperm DNA and 50 μl of equilibrated Protein A beads and were incubated for 3 h at 4°C. Beads were recovered by centrifugation for 2 min at 3000 g and washed sequentially with TSE I buffer (1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0 and 150 mM NaCl), TSE II buffer (1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0 and 500 mM NaCl), buffer III (0.25 M LiCl, 1% NP-40, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 1 mM EDTA and 10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0) and twice with TE. Samples were extracted for three times with 100 μl of elution buffer (1% SDS and 0.1 M NaHCO3) and were incubated for 6 h at 65°C to reverse formaldehyde cross-links. DNA was purified by GFX™ PCR Kit (Amersham Biosciences) and was resuspended in 50 μl. Input samples were obtained using 10% of the sonicated chromatin solution used for immunoprecipitation reactions. PCRs were performed by standard procedures with 2 μl of undiluted samples and 1/5 and 1/25 dilutions. The following primer pairs were used: boundary, 5′-GTTGGGACGACAGC-3′ and 5′-AGTGGGCAGTGATG-3′; GAGCAG-3′ and 5′-ATGATTGAAGGCTCGGCTGG-3′; PRE, 5′-TGCGGCAAATTGATTCC-3′ and 5′-TTTGGTCTGCTACGTGC-3′; Fab7-X, 5′-GTAAGGTGCAAAGGCGATG-3′ and 5′-TCAACACGCAGCTGC-3′; Trl, 5′-AGTGGGCACTGATTGAGCAGC-3′ and 5′-ATGATTGAAAGGCTCGGCTGG-3′; and Sap18, 5′-GTGGCATAGATTGCTGTC-3′ and 5′-GTTGGACGACACAGC-3′. The amplified DNA was separated on 1% agarose gels and visualized by using ethidium bromide. Quantification of the results was carried out by determining for each genomic region the fold-enrichment obtained after immunoprecipitation with respect to the background precipitation obtained in the absence of any added antibody. Relative enrichment was determined by normalizing the fold-enrichment obtained for each genomic region for that corresponding to the dsap18 promoter region. Results are the average of three independent experiments.

RESULTS

Mutations in Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 enhance A6-to-A5 transformation
It was shown elsewhere (4) that males homozygous for the hypomorphic Trl13C allele contain bristles on the sixth sternite, which in the wild-type is devoid of any bristles, indicating that cells of A6 have acquired an A5 identity. This homeotic
transformation results from a partial loss of Abd-B function at A6 and, therefore, indicates a contribution of GAGA to the regulation of Abd-B. This transformation is enhanced in flies heterozygous for the null Trl allele and hemizygous for a deficiency uncovering dsap18 (14). Approximately 60% of Trl⁶⁷/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ males showed A6-to-A5 transformation, as judged by the presence of at least one bristle at the sixth sternite (Table 1, effect of Trl genotype). This transformation is infrequent in Trl⁶⁷/+ (6%) or Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵/+ (18%) males. Similar results were obtained with other mutant Trl alleles (data not shown). This genetic interaction might reflect a contribution of dSAP18 to the regulation of Abd-B expression. Confirming this hypothesis, a null dsap18⁰ mutation (22) shows a strong A6-to-A5 transformation with 80% of dsap18⁰/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ males containing at least one bristle in the sixth sternite (Table 1, effect of dsap18 genotype). Similar results were obtained with dsap18⁰/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵, a stock derived from sap18⁰, where recessive background mutations were removed by meiotic recombination (22) (Table 1, effect of dsap18 genotype). Other dsap18 mutations, such as EP(3R)3462 and dsap18⁰, show a significantly weaker transformation (Table 1, effect of dsap18 genotype). The transformation observed in dsap18⁰/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ flies is significantly rescued by a transgene expressing dSAP18 under the control of its own promoter, as the number of males containing at least one bristle in the sixth sternite is reduced from 80%, in the absence of the transgene, to 50%, in flies carrying the transgene in the heterozygous condition. Moreover, the intensity of the transformation is strongly reduced as the frequency of flies showing >2 bristles highly diminishes in the presence of the transgene (from 34 to 4%) (Table 1, effect of dsap18 genotype). Altogether, these results demonstrate the contribution of dsap18 to the regulation of A6 identity.

In mammals, SAP18 was found to be associated with the Sin3–HDAC co-repressor complex (15). Therefore, we analyzed whether mutations in dRPD3/hdac1 also enhance the A6-to-A5 transformation. Three different mutant alleles were analyzed: deficiency HDAC1⁰ (16), a null mutation in which most of the 5′-UTR region into the second exon is deleted, and two specific missense mutations, HDAC1³⁰ (17) and HDAC1¹³⁵ (18), each carrying single amino acid substitutions in highly conserved protein regions (18). As shown in Table 1 (effect of dRPD3/hdac1 genotype) all three mutants show intense A6-to-A5 transformation in trans-heterozygous to Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵, as shown by the high frequency of flies containing ≥2 bristles in the sixth sternite, with some individuals having up to 10 bristles. These results indicate that similar to dSAP18, dRPD3/HDAC1 also participates in the regulation of Abd-B expression at A6 and are consistent with the association of dSAP18 with the Sin3–HDAC complex. The homozygous A6-to-A5 transformation observed in Trl⁶⁷/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ or HDAC1⁰/Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ flies cannot be attributed only to a loss of dsap18 function since no transformation is detected in Trl⁶⁷/dsap18⁰ (Table 1, effect of dsap18 genotype) or HDAC1¹³⁵/dsap18⁰ flies (data not shown), indicating that additional elements contained within the genomic region uncovered by Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ are also contributing to the observed effects. In particular, Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵ uncovers taranis, an essential trithorax gene (17), which could contribute to the observed homeotic transformation. Null taranis alleles, as tark¹⁴, are lethal in trans-heterozygous to Df(3R)sbd⁴⁵. However, no significant homeotic transformation is observed in flies trans-heterozygous for tark¹⁴ and Trl⁶⁷, dsap18⁰, HDAC1³⁰ or HDAC1¹³⁵ (data not shown), indicating that the homeotic transformation described above is not due only to a loss of taranis function either.

Table 1. Frequency of the homeotic A6-to-A5 transformation in different genetic backgrounds

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<th>Genotype</th>
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<th>≤2 (%)</th>
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<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

The percentage of males containing 0 ≤2 and >2 bristles in the sixth sternite is presented as a function of the indicated genotypes.

⁰N indicates the number of males scored.

⁴Flies carry one copy of a transgene expressing wild-type dsap18 under the control of its own promoter.

GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 co-localize at ectopic Fab-7 copies

At A6, the expression of Abd-B is regulated by the iab-6 enhancer. Therefore, the homeotic transformation observed in the mutant conditions described above could reflect their contribution to the activation of iab-6. It is also possible that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 are required for the function of the Fab-7 element, so that in their absence, iab-6 is not insulated efficiently from the negative regulators that maintain silencing of iab-7 in A6.

To test this hypothesis, we performed immunolocalization experiments to determine whether GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 were present at the Fab-7 element. For these experiments, we used the transgenic GCD-6 line, which carries, at position 61C9, a transgene containing two copies of the Fab-7 element flanking a UAS-lacZ construct upstream of a mini-white gene (20). As shown in Figure 1A, in polytene chromosomes from GCD-6 flies, a strong αGAGA signal is observed at position 61C9 (indicated by the arrow), which overlaps with the in situ signal corresponding to the transgene, and is not detected in wild-type ORE-R flies. This additional αGAGA signal is located close to a significantly less intense endogenous αGAGA band that is observed both in...
wild-type and GCD-6 chromosomes (indicated by an asterisk in Figure 1).

As shown in Figure 1B, dSAP18 also localizes to the position of the transgene in GCD-6 chromosomes. A sharp dSAP18 signal is detected at position 61C9 overlapping with the additional GAGA signal that marks the position of the transgene but not with the endogenous GAGA signal mentioned above. This dSAP18 signal is not present in ORE-R chromosomes. Localization of GAGA and dSAP18 to the transgene is associated with the presence of the Fab-7 element in the construct since no recruitment is observed in a control transgenic U/15 1,1 line that, at position 93B, carries a transgene similar to that in GCD-6, but missing the two Fab-7 elements (20). The immunolocalization patterns of GAGA and dSAP18 at region 93B show no significant differences in polytene chromosomes from U/15 1,1 flies compared with ORE-R (Figure 1C).

Recruitment of dRPD3/HDAC1 to the transgene was also tested (Figure 1D). In this case, the analysis was more difficult due to the large number of dRPD3/HDAC1 bands detected at position 61C9. Actually, as described by others (24), the global immunolocalization pattern of dRPD3/HDAC1 in polytene chromosomes is much more complex than the patterns of GAGA and dSAP18. Nevertheless, in GCD-6 chromosomes, a faint dRPD3/HDAC1 band could be detected that co-localizes with the additional GAGA band associated with the presence of the transgene and which does not appear to be present in ORE-R chromosomes.

dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutations affect Fab-7-dependent silencing

Fab-7 is required to maintain silencing at iab-7 and ectopic Fab-7 constructs impose silencing on flanking reporter genes
were also analyzed. In heterozygous GCD-6 flies, cing is enhanced by the presence of the mutant dsap18117 patterned variegated eyes with a red triangle in a pale yellow heterozygous state. Heterozygous GCD-6 flies show strongly silencing is observed in flies carrying the transgene in a heterozygous condition. In transgenic GCD-6 lines, the mutant Pc3(Fab-7- of the indicated genotypes carrying one copy of the Fab-7 transgene are presented. Arrows indicate the position of the red triangle characteristic of the eye phenotype of GCD6 flies. Reduced expression of the sd gene causes characteristic wing defects, from small lesions in the margin to complete destruction of the wing blade. As shown previously (26), homozygous 5F24(25,2) females manifest a strong sd phenotype with a high penetrance; destruction of the two wings is observed in 72% of the individuals and 16% showed destruction of at least one wing (Table 2). Heterozygous females or hemizygous males showed no sd phenotype at all (data not shown) (26). The sd phenotype of homozygous 5F24(25,2) females is strongly suppressed in trans-heterozygous dsap18117(Df(3R)sbd) flies (Table 2), with only 4% of the individuals showing destruction of both wings. Significant suppression is also observed in heterozygous dsap18117 flies (Table 2), which showed destruction of both wings only in 36% of the individuals. Mutations in Trl and drpd3/hdac1 showed similar effects (Table 2). In the presence of the HDACdef24 mutation a similar suppression of the sd phenotype is detected with only 30% of the flies showing destruction of the two wings (Table 2). On the other hand suppression by the Trf67 mutation was slightly weaker with destruction of both wings observed in up to 51% of the females (Table 2). A similar suppression of Fab-7-dependent pairing-sensitive silencing was reported earlier in the presence of a different Trl13C mutant allele (6,10).

Histones at the endogenous Fab-7 element of BX-C are hypoacetylated

The results reported above indicate a contribution of drpd3/hdac1 to the regulation of Fab-7 function suggesting that chromatin at the endogenous Fab-7 element of BX-C is likely to be hypoacetylated. Indeed, as judged by ChIP-analysis, both the PRE and the boundary elements of Fab-7 are significantly hypoacetylated (Figure 3). In these experiments, cross-linked chromatin from Drosophila embryos was subjected to immunoprecipitation with α-acetylH3 antibodies, recognizing histone H3 acetylated at residues K9 and K14, and with α-acetylH4 antibodies, recognizing histone H4 polyacetylated at residues K5, K8, K12 and K16. Immunoprecipitated material was then analyzed by PCR for relative enrichment in specific regions of the Fab-7 element in comparison with other genomic loci, namely the dsap18 promoter. As shown in Figure 3B, both the PRE and

<table>
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<td>32</td>
<td>51</td>
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The percentage of homozygous 5F24(25,2) females showing normal wings (0) and wing blade destruction in one (1) or both (2) wings is presented as a function of the indicated genotypes.

N indicates the number of females scored.
the boundary regions of Fab-7 are poorly represented in the immunoprecipitated material when compared with the dsap18 promoter region (Figure 3B, columns PRE and boundary). In contrast, a proximal Fab-7 region located ~1 kb from the boundary shows a higher relative enrichment (Figure 3B, columns Fab7-X) similar to that observed for the Trl coding region (Figure 3B, columns Trl). These results indicate that, in Drosophila embryos, the endogenous Fab-7 of BX-C is hypoacetylated at the boundary and PRE regions. It was reported earlier that, in cultured S2 cells, the Fab-7 PRE is methylated at histone H3 (28,29), which is in agreement with our results as deacetylation is a pre-requisite for histone methylation.

**DISCUSSION**

Here, we have shown results indicating that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 contribute to the function of the Fab-7 element of BX-C. This conclusion is based on the following observations:

(i) the localization of GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 at ectopic Fab-7 elements.

(ii) the effects of Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutations on Fab-7-dependent silencing. Ectopic Fab-7 constructs are known to mediate silencing of flanking reporter genes (20,21,25,26) both in cis, as in heterozygous GCD6 flies (20,21); as well as in trans, as in SF24(25,2) flies (26), where silencing is pairing-sensitive being observed only when the transgene is in a homozygous state (26). Here, we have shown that Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutations affect both cis- and trans-silencing mediated by Fab-7.

(iii) the homeotic A6-to-A5 transformation observed in flies heterozygous for various Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutant alleles and hemizygous for Df(3R)sbd45, which uncovers dsap18. This homeotic transformation results from the ectopic repression of the iab-6 enhancer at A6 that is insulated from the repressed iab-7 enhancer by the Fab-7 element. The fact that this homeotic transformation is very infrequent in hemizygous Df(3R)sbd45 flies, as well as in the heterozygous mutants, demonstrates that it is directly associated to the Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutations. Moreover, a single copy of a transgene expressing dsap18 significantly rescues this phenotype. Our results also indicate that an unidentified element(s) contained within Df(3R)sbd45 is also contributing to the establishment of the phenotype. In addition to sap18, Df(3R)sbd45 uncovers at least 11 other genes including the trithorax gene, taranis (17). However, the homeotic transformation described here does not appear to be associated to a loss of taranis function as no transformation is observed in flies trans-heterozygous for a null taranis allele and Trl, dsap18 or drpd3/hdac1 mutations.

Together, these results indicate a contribution of GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 to the structural and functional properties of Fab-7. What could this contribution be? Several models might account for our results. Fab-7 is known to contain two functional elements: a PRE, which is required for Pc-dependent silencing, and an adjacent boundary element that insulates iab-6 from iab-7 (6,16). The finding that, in heterozygous GCD6 flies, mutant Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 alleles enhance cis-silencing imposed by Fab-7 suggests that their functions might antagonize Pc-dependent silencing. Several observations, however, make this hypothesis unlikely. First, at some PREs, GAGA helps recruitment of PcG complexes and contributes to silencing (7,8). Second, dRPD3/HDAC1 was shown to be a component of several
PcG complexes (13,30), and genetic analysis indicates a contribution to homeotic silencing (31). Finally, in mammals, SAP18 acts as a repressor when targeted to an active promoter (15).

An alternative possibility is that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 contribute to the function of the Fab-7 boundary element. In fact, the Fab-7 boundary contains several GAGA-binding sites that are required for its enhancer blocking activity (32) and, as shown here, it is hypoacetylated at histones H3 and H4. In GCD-6 flies, the Fab-7 boundary element is located proximal to the reporter mini-white gene with respect to the PRE (20) so that it might help to insulate the reporter gene from repression by the PRE. In this context, mutations that affect boundary function would result in a less efficient insulation and, therefore, would enhance silencing.

In contrast to the enhancer effect observed in heterozygous GCD6 flies, mutations in Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 suppress pairing-dependent trans-silencing in 5F24(25,2) flies. A contribution to boundary-functions might also account for this effect. Pairing-sensitive trans-silencing results from long-distance chromosomal interactions that involve the association of the transgenes with each other and with the endogenous Fab-7 element, even when located in different chromosomes (26). These long-distance interactions that require the contribution of PcG proteins might be facilitated by a functional boundary element as was described previously for the gypsy insulator (33,34).

The incomplete A6-to-A5 homeotic transformation observed in the presence of Trl, dsap18 and drpd3/hdac1 mutations might also reflect a contribution to the boundary function of Fab-7 as, in the mutant conditions, it might not properly insulate the fab-6 enhancer from the repressing activity of the Fab-7 PRE, thereby becoming partially inactivated. Interestingly, mutations that delete the Fab-7 boundary but not the PRE produce, in addition to strong A6-to-A7 transformation, incomplete A6-to-A5 transformation (16). Moreover, replacement of the Fab-7 boundary by the gypsy or the scs insulator, which are not functional in the context of BX-C, results in complete A6-to-A5 transformation (35).

Our results indicate that GAGA, dSAP18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 have similar effects on the functional properties of Fab-7 suggesting a functional link. A physical interaction between GAGA and dSAP18 was reported earlier (14). Moreover, in mammals, SAP18 was found to be associated with the Sin3–HDAC corepressor complex (15) and, in Drosophila, dsap18 modulates bicoid activity through the recruitment of dRPD3/HDAC1 (19) and it is required to suppress bicoid activity in the anterior tip of the embryo (22). In this context, it is tempting to speculate that GAGA helps in the recruitment of dsap18 and dRPD3/HDAC1 to Fab-7 resulting in a concerted contribution to its boundary function.

In mammals, SAP18 was also found to be associated with ASAP, a protein complex involved in RNA processing (36). In Drosophila, dsap18 could also participate in RNA processing as, in cultured S2 cells, a large proportion of dsap18 co-immunoprecipitates with factors that participate in RNA processing (M.L. Espinás et al., unpublished data). It is possible that, in response to cellular signals, the association of dsap18 to different protein complexes would be regulated during development and/or cell cycle progression.

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