Accepted Manuscript

The somatic mobilization of transposable element mariner-Mos1 during the Drosophila lifespan and its biological consequences



Camila M. Pereira, Tailini J.R. Stoffel, Sidia M. Callegari-Jacques, Aurélie Hua-Van, Pierre Capy, Elgion L.S. Loreto

S0378-1119(18)30941-7
doi:10.1016/j.gene.2018.08.079
GENE 43198
Gene
20 July 2018
8 August 2018
29 August 2018

Please cite this article as: Camila M. Pereira, Tailini J.R. Stoffel, Sidia M. Callegari-Jacques, Aurélie Hua-Van, Pierre Capy, Elgion L.S. Loreto, The somatic mobilization of transposable element mariner-Mos1 during the Drosophila lifespan and its biological consequences. Gene (2018), doi:10.1016/j.gene.2018.08.079

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The somatic mobilization of transposable element *mariner-Mos1* during the *Drosophila* lifespan and its biological consequences

Camila M. Pereira ¹#, Tailini J.R. Stoffel²#, Sidia M.Callegari-Jacques^{2,3}, Aurélie Hua-Van⁴, Pierre Capy⁴. Elgion L .S. Loreto ^{1,2,5}

1- Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Animal, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Brazil

2- Programa de Pós-Graduação em Genética e Biologia Molecular, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

3- Departamento de Estatística, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

4- Laboratoire Evolution, Génomes, Comportement, Ecologie CNRS, Univ. Paris-Sud, IRD, Université Paris-Saclay, 1 avenue de la Terrasse, 91198 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France

5- Dep. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology -Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Av. Roraima 1000, 97105900, Santa Maria, Brazil

#These two authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Transposable elements (TEs) are mobile DNA sequences on genomes. Some elements are able to transpose in somatic cells, a process known as somatic transposition (ST), which has been associated with detrimental biological effects. The *mariner-Mos1* element of *Drosophila* promotes transposition in somatic and germline cells and is an excellent model for studies related to the biological consequence of somatic excision (SE). In this work, we used temperature stress to induce increasing transposition of *mariner-Mos1* during different stages of the development of *D. simulans*, aiming to quantify SE during lifespan. Furthermore, strains of *D. melanogaster* exhibiting differential expression of *mariner-Mos1* were employed for estimating some biological consequences of *mariner* mobilization. It is shown that SE of *mariner-Mos1* was not constant during development; the larval phase had the highest rates while the pupal stage exhibited lower rates, and in the embryonic stage, no difference was detected. SE can be detrimental, as suggested by correlation in SE level and reduction in behavioral activities and embryonic viability. This study showed that *mariner-Mos1* SE accumulates during the *Drosophila* life cycle, and can be involved in detrimental effects.

Key words: somatic transposition, transposons, transposon excision, genomic instability, aging.

1. Introduction

Until recently, there has been little interest in somatic transposition (ST) events as they are not heritable, and also because, normally, organisms have strong ST-silencing

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/10143425

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/10143425

Daneshyari.com