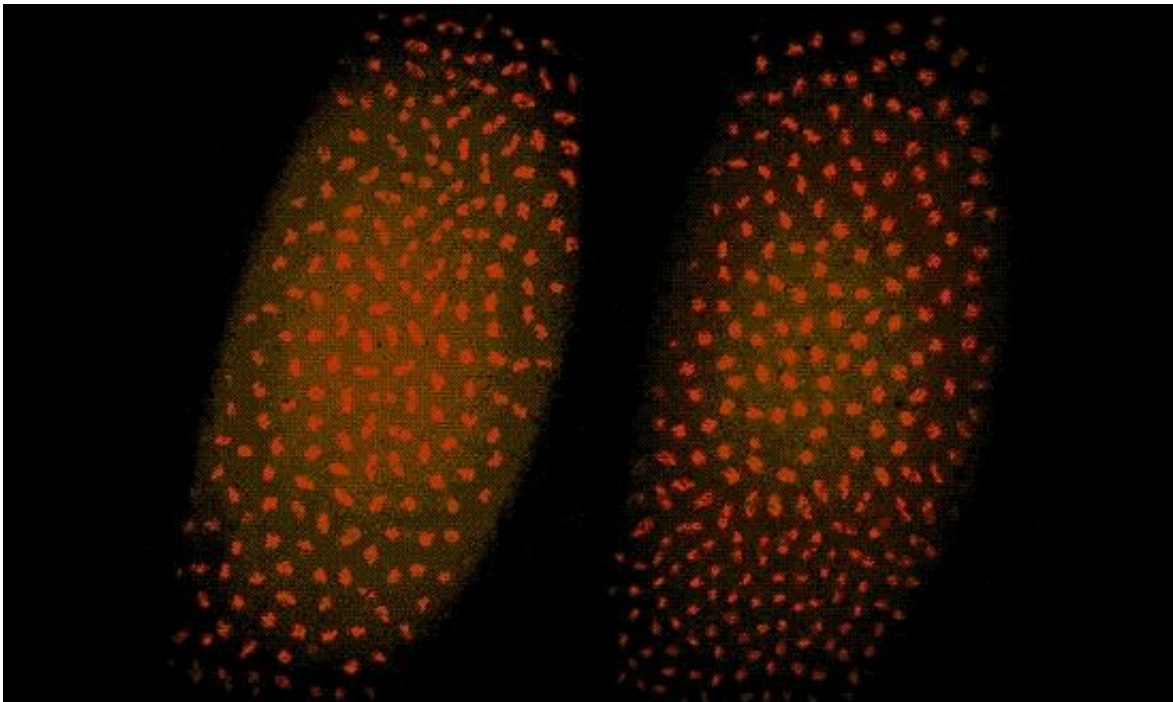


# Speed limit on DNA-making sets pace for life's first steps

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MS2 reporters show nuclei dividing at alarming rates (right) as compared to the normal zygote (left) during nuclear cleavage cycles Credit: Stanislav Y. Shvartsman

Fruit flies make for stingy mothers, imparting only a portion of the genetic building blocks their offspring need to survive. The rest must be produced by the fertilized egg in its first few steps of growth.

Scientists puzzled for two decades over this seemingly unnecessary

withholding. Now researchers at Princeton University have shown that the inhibiting mechanism, controlled by an enzyme known as RNR, is actually key to the embryo's survival. Too much material early on leads to disaster for the fledgling lifeform.

"This study shows us how fragile development can be," said Stanislav Shvartsman, professor of chemical and biological engineering and the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics at Princeton. "We asked the question, 'Why does the mother have to be so frugal?'" The problem led Shvartsman to test what happens when an embryo inherits an abundance of these building blocks. The answer was not pretty. "We realized, if you do not limit the supply, you create a temporal conflict that disrupts multiple processes in the embryo," he said.

In a study reported in the journal *Current Biology* on March 14, the team tracked two groups of flies' embryonic development: one with a normal supply of DNA building blocks, known as nucleotides, and one with around 10 times that amount. The results showed that, when more nucleotides were available to the embryo from the start, its DNA replication mechanism worked at breakneck speeds, running roughshod over the processes that followed and resulting in major defects later on.

Nareg Djabrayan, an associate research scholar at the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics at Princeton and first author of the paper, likened the replication process to a machine. "When you provide that machine with too much of a certain input, its speed limit is broken," he said. "It goes too fast. And it messes with the other things that have to happen at the same time."



Images from a scanning electron microscope show the midline of the mutant fly (below) go sideways at morphogenesis, just as the embryo begins to take shape. Compare that to the normal development at the same stage (above). Once this defect occurs, the embryo cannot develop further. Credit: Stanislav Y. Shvartsman

The problems that began in that first key step compounded through later stages. As the embryo began to take shape, its midline (the fly's analog of a spine) was catastrophically twisted.

"After that, they go kaput," Shvartsman said.

It turns out that the maternal withholding, quantified in previous work, plays a major role in the timing of early life, providing a natural limit to the pace of development. In the end, those flies that started out with a surplus of basic ingredients could not develop into a viable organism.

The findings mark a shift in thinking for researchers who study the control of genomes in transition from mother to offspring, according to cell biologist Stefano Di Talia, of Duke University. "This paper is important because it shows that tight control of nucleotide levels is not only energetically favorable but also absolutely required for [embryonic development](#) to proceed normally," he said. Di Talia suggested that future studies will build on this work to learn how the timing of cell cycles impacts tissue mechanics.

In this case, the enzyme RNR—a common target in anti-cancer therapies—plays a critical role in balancing the speed of a cell's most basic processes, and by consequence, cell division. Runaway cell division and growth are the hallmarks of cancer. In addition to answering a fundamental question about early life in animals, the researchers believe this work could open new pathways to study cancer drugs in developing embryos.

The title of the research article is "Metabolic regulation of developmental cell cycles and zygotic transcription."

Provided by Princeton University

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