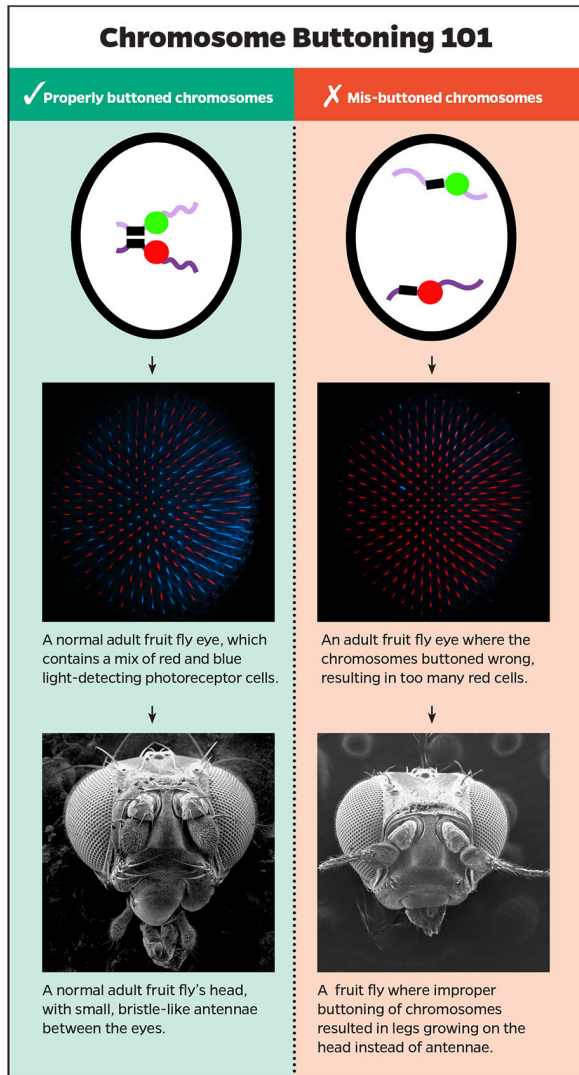


Buttons and flies help biologists solve longtime DNA mystery

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How chromosomes button correctly and incorrectly in flies. Credit: Pam Li/Johns Hopkins University

Biologists at Johns Hopkins University have uncovered an important clue in the longtime mystery of how long strands of DNA fold up to squeeze into microscopic cells, with each pair of

chromosomes aligned to ensure perfect development.

By studying flies, the researchers solved the riddle of how chromosomes meet: coming together like buttons on a shirt meeting a buttonhole. If the shirt is properly buttoned, with the right chromosomes meeting, a fly's eyes and limbs form as they should. But mis-buttoned chromosomes lead to vision issues, flies with legs on their heads instead of antennae and other defects.

The findings, set for publication Oct. 10 in the journal *Developmental Cell*, lay the foundation to better understand [human development](#). While human DNA is more complex than a fly's, chromosome buttoning happens in special cases across species and knowing how it works can help explain [gene expression](#), particularly how genetic anomalies can lead to disease.

"Humans have a meter of DNA in the body that has to fold into a very compact form and do it in a similar way every time—and we have almost no idea how it works," said lead author Kayla Viets, a former graduate student at Johns Hopkins. "Buttoning is just one way it happens and our work is a very important first step to a better understanding."

While buttoning is a specialized way that some human chromosomes come together during development, in flies, chromosomes button readily, making them an ideal model to study the process.

The team found that chromosomes in certain parts of the fly body button with greater ability than others.

The team treated the chromosomes of fruit fly larvae so that they would glow in a way that would make a proper or improper buttoning visible. In the eye, they looked specifically at the cells that allow eyes to see color, the photoreceptors, and what

happened during buttoning that allowed them to develop correctly. They found that the chromosomes button easily together to correct potential issues.

But they found chromosomes in a fly's antenna worked differently and incorrect buttoning led to striking mutations, namely legs growing on the fly's head in place of antennae.

"Across species, [chromosomes](#) are organized in the nucleus," said senior author Bob Johnston, a developmental biologist at Johns Hopkins. "Our work adds one piece to the puzzle of understanding how DNA is folded together to make sure that genes work properly."

Provided by Johns Hopkins University

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