

Barbara McClintock and transposable elements in maize

Reading: pp508-514; posted lecture notes.

Problem Set 4 for this and the next lecture.

Transposable elements

- 20% of the human genome contains DNA derived from mobile elements.
- Cause mutations and rearrangements
- Tools for molecular genetics
- First defined genetically by Barbara McClintock.

McClintock did her work on transposable elements in the 1940s and 50s, but wasn't accepted until the 1970s when transposable elements were discovered in bacteria.

WHY?

Proposed that the genome was not a static structure, but dynamic a changing, a revolutionary idea at the time.

Proposal came during the molecular biology revolution.



McClintock won the Nobel Prize in 1983.

Activator/Dissociation

Activator (Ac)



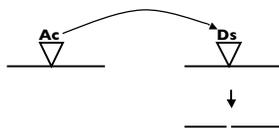
Dissociation (Ds) Derived from Ac and heterogeneous in size.



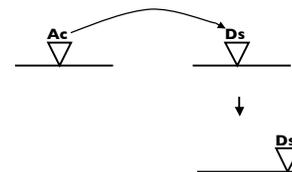
Ac and Ds can move. Both require IR in cis and transposase provided by Ac.

Three kinds of events mediated by Ac/Ds.

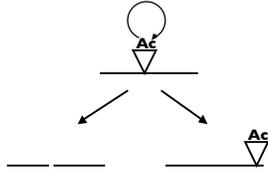
1. Ac promotes breakage at Ds.



2. Ac promotes transposition of Ds



3. Ac can act on itself to promote breakage and transposition.

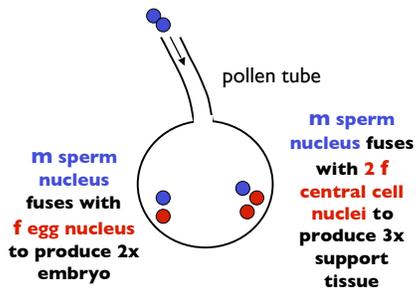


Maize Biology and Genetics gametogenesis

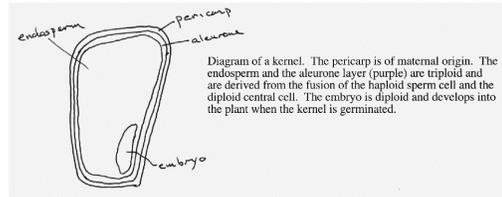
Pollen precursor cell → meiosis → 4 cells each cell divides several times mitotically to produce a pollen grain. Two sperm nuclei are genetically identical.

Ovule precursor cell → meiosis → 4 cells (three degenerate. Remaining cell undergoes several mitotic divisions → 8 cells in embryo sac: one egg nucleus and 2 central cells. All cells genetically identical.

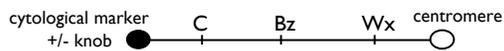
Fertilization



The fertilization product



The short arm of chromosome 9



Colorless (C^+) gene encodes bronze pigment $\xrightarrow{Bz^+}$ Purple pigment

C^+/C^+ or C^+/c - purple kernel
 $C-I/C-I$, $C-I/C^+$, $C-I/c$ or c/c - colorless kernel

Bz^+/Bz^+ or Bz^+/bz - purple kernel
 bz/bz - bronze kernel

$C-I/C-I$ or $C-I/C^+$ or $C-I/c$ or c/c and bz/bz - colorless kernel

Wx^+/Wx^+ or Wx^+/wx - starchy endosperm
 wx/wx - waxy endosperm

Ds could cause breakage.

$$\frac{C-I}{C-I} \frac{Bz^+}{Bz^+} \frac{Wx^+}{Wx^+} m \times \frac{C^+}{C^+} \frac{bz}{bx} \frac{wx}{wx} f$$



$$\frac{C-I}{C^+} \frac{Bz^+}{bz} \frac{Wx^+}{wx}$$

Some kernels were variegated. Bronze sectors on a colorless background. Waxy sectors in the endosperm

All three dominant traits lost

•In mapping experiments element causing the loss of all three dominant traits mapped one map unit to the right of Wx. Referred to this element as Dissociation.

•When she looked cytologically at tissue from kernel, could see the end of the chromosome containing the knob was lost.

Ds could move!

C-l	Bz+	Wx+
C+	bx	wx

Bronze sectors on a colorless background. Waxy sectors in the endosperm

But occasionally found purple sectors on a colorless background, uniformly starchy.

Ds now mapped between C and Bz

Ac controlled Ds.

$c\ Ds+/c\ Ds+; Ac+/Ac+ f \times C+ Ds/C+ Ds; Ac/Ac+ m$

50% $c\ Ds+/C+ Ds; Ac+/Ac+$
purple

50% $c\ Ds+/C+ Ds; Ac/Ac+$
Purple with colorless sectors

Ac acts dominantly from an unlinked site.

Ds can move into a gene!

$c\ wx\ Ds+/c\ wx\ Ds+; Ac+/Ac+ f$

$\times C+ Wx+ Ds/C+ Wx+ Ds; Ac/Ac+ m$

50% $c\ wx\ Ds+/C+ Wx+ Ds; Ac+/Ac+$
Uniformly purple and starchy

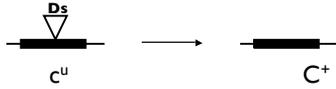
50% $c\ wx\ Ds+/C+ Wx+ Ds; Ac/Ac+$
Purple with colorless sectors
Starchy with waxy sectors

BUT!!

1/4000 kernels

Purple sectors in a colorless background
Uniformly starchy

Ds had inserted into C⁺
to generate an unstable c^u allele



Ac could also generate unstable alleles.

wx^u

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Isolation of the Transposable Maize Controlling Elements Ac and Ds

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