# Investigating Diversity of DNA Elements that Threaten and Preserve Genome Integrity



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#### Introduction

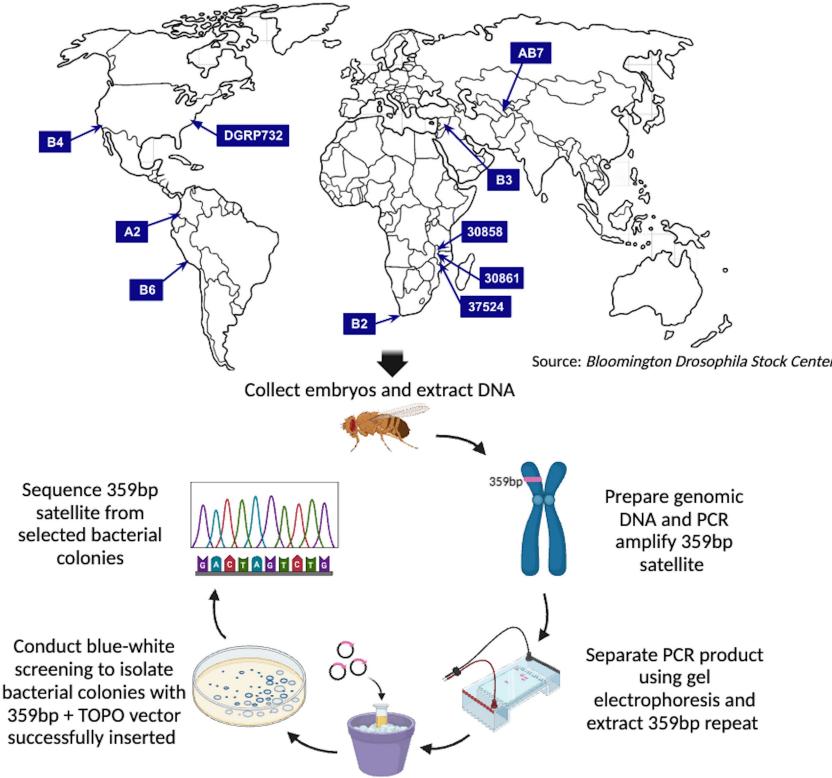
- Selfish genetic elements are stretches of DNA that act to enhance their transmission to the next generation, irrespective of their impact on individual fitness.<sup>2,7</sup>
- Satellite DNA is a type of selfish genetic element. Characterized by highly repetitive noncoding sequences, they compose the majority of compact DNA in many eukaryotic genomes.<sup>3,8</sup>
- Satellite DNA represents some of the fastest evolving sequences in eukaryotic genomes.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Despite initially being labeled "junk DNA", studies have shown that DNA satellites both support and threaten important cellular processes .<sup>1,6</sup>
- Existing research suggests that satellite-interacting proteins can coevolve with DNA satellites to mitigate deleterious effects on the host organism.<sup>1</sup>

## Investigating variation in 359bp within the melanogaster genome

- 359bp is an 11Mb satellite array on the X chromosome of D. melanogaster. Its entire length is composed of repetitive 359-bp units of nucleotide sequence.<sup>4</sup>
- The 359bp satellite accounts for over 4% of the *D. melanogaster* genome, however it is not present in its most closely related species *D. simulans*. This suggests that changes in satellite DNA occur rapidly over evolutionary timespans.<sup>1</sup>
- Though previous studies have established the evolutionary and functional importance of 359bp, variation between and among individuals hasn't been well characterized.<sup>8</sup>
- This study aims to explore the possibility of variation in 359bp both within individual strains
  of *D. melanogaster* and across the species globally.

## Sequencing 359bp across worldwide strains of D. melanogaster

Within the *D. melanogaster* species there exists a wide variety of strains originating in various locations around the globe. I sequenced 10 worldwide strains of *D. melanogaster* to analyze within and between strain polymorphism of the 359bp locus.



## Insert 359bp repeat into Topoisomerase-based vector (TOPO-vector) and transform competent E.coli bacteria

# Can variation in the D. melanogaster 359bp sequence inform strain of origin?

Fragment of 30858 D. Melanogaster 359bp Sequence Alignment

ACAGACTCTGCAAAAATGTTGATATTTACAAACGAAAT ACAGACTCTGCAAAAATGTTGATATTTACAAACGAAAT ACAGACTCTGCAAAAATGTTGATATTTACAAACGAAAT ACAGACTCTGCAAAAATGTTGATATTTACAAACGAAAT

= same nucleotide

Fragment of B2 D. Melanogaster 359bp Sequence Alignment

TTGCATAGTCTGTTTTTCCAAATTTCGGTCATCAAATA
TGCCAAAATCCGTTTTTTCCAAGATTCGGTCATCAAACA
TGCCAAAATCCGTTTTTTCCAAGTTTCGGTCATCAAAAA
TTGCAGAGTCTGTTTTTCCAAATTTCGGTCATCAAAAA
CGGCAGAATCTGTTTTTCCAAATTTCGGTCATCAAA

Multi-sequence alignment shows a greater degree of similarity in the nucleotide sequences of 359bp copies from 30858 strain flies compared to those within the B2 strain

## Constructing a Phylogenetic Tree

Input FASTA file containing multi-sequence alignment of all 359bp satellite sequences

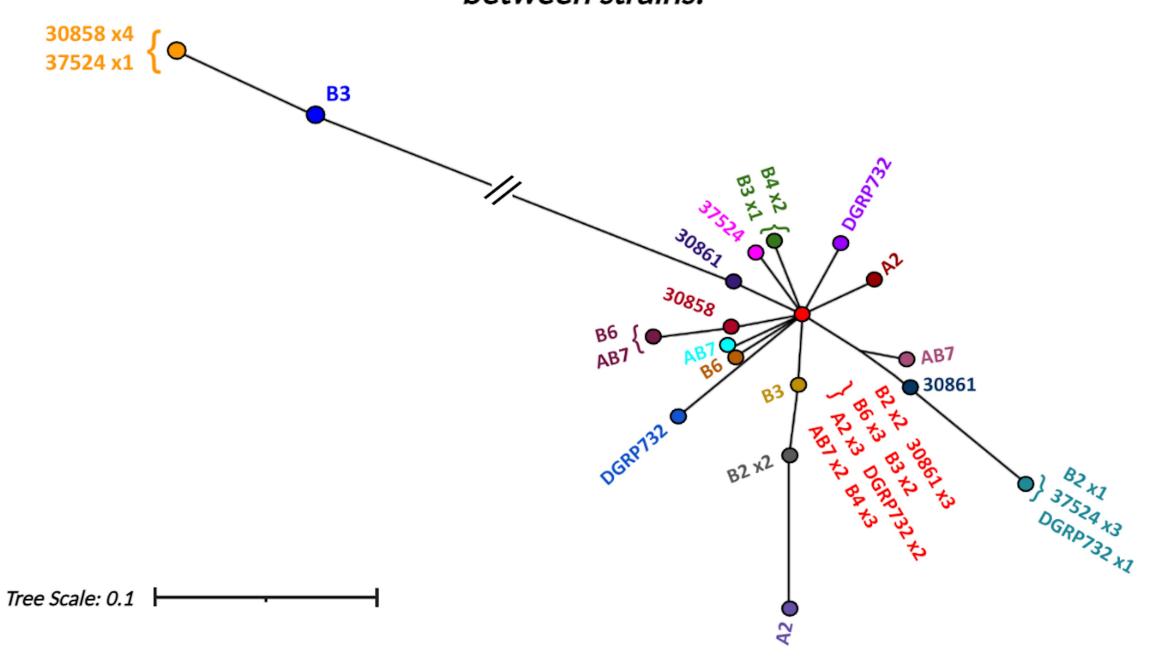
Conduct high accuracy alignment using MUSCLE

Curate alignment with Gblocks software

Construct phylogenetic tree using PhyML program

Render graphical representation of phylogenetic tree with TreeDyn

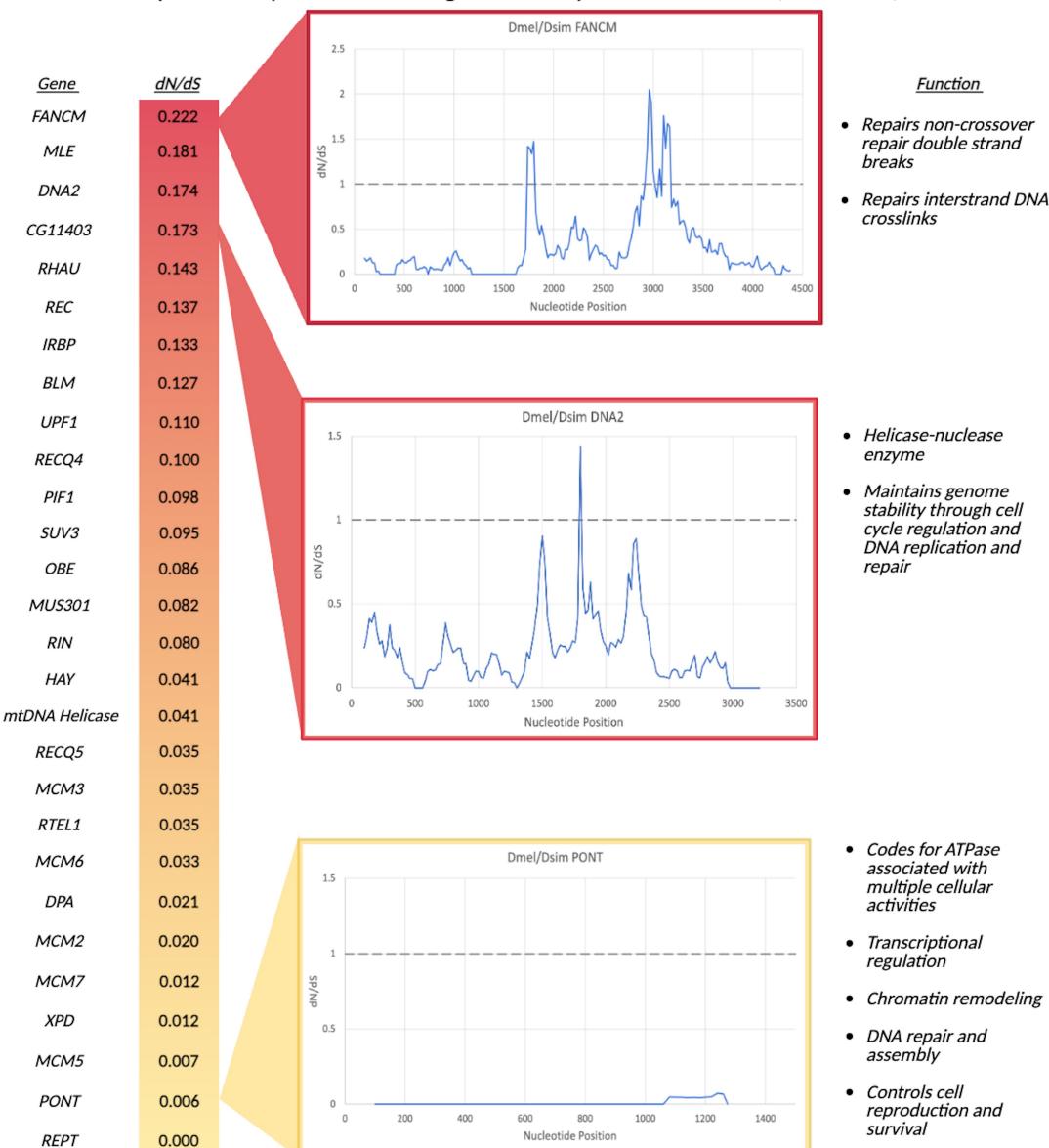
Phylogenetic relationships among 359bp copies suggest similar variation among copies within individuals and among copies between strains.



- Phylogenetic analysis indicates that there is minimal strain-specific genetic difference between D. melanogaster 359bp satellite sequences.
- Longer branch length and high degree of similarity between strains of fly from Malawi (e.g. 30858) show that this strain lacks polymorphism compared to other strains of *D. melanogaster*. This data suggests that gene conversion is occurring within this strain of *D. melanogaster*.

## Positive selection in Drosophila helicase proteins

- Rapid evolution of satellite DNA, like the 359bp, challenge DNA functions such as DNA replication, which are necessary for maintaining genome integrity.<sup>1</sup>
- Helicases are crucial enzymes in DNA replication and other metabolic processes. Using ATP to bind and remodel nucleic acids, helicases perform a wide range of functions on chromosomal DNA and are essential to supporting cellular processes.<sup>5</sup>
- By comparing the ratio of synonymous (dN) to non-synonymous (dS) amino acid changes in the helicase protein sequences of *D. melanogaster* and its most closely related species *D. simulans*, I investigated the rates of molecular evolution of helicase genes. I discovered that many helicase proteins have signatures of positive selection (dN/dS > 1)



### References

Greater dN/dS indicates greater degree of positive selection

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