Gephebase Gene GephelD GP00002017 summary-title) Main curator Entry Status Courtier **Published** PHENOTYPIC CHANGE Trait Category Morphology (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait Category=^Morphology^#gephebase-summary-title) Trait Body size (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Trait=^Body size^#gephebasesummary-title) Trait State in Taxon A Drosophila melanogaster Trait State in Taxon B Drosophila melanogaster Ancestral State Taxon A Taxonomic Status Intraspecific (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxonomic Status=^Intraspecific^#gephebase-summary-title) Taxon A Taxon B Latin Name Latin Name Drosophila melanogaster Drosophila melanogaster (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Drosophila (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Taxon and Synonyms=^Drosophila melanogaster^#gephebase-summary-title) melanogaster^#gephebase-summary-title) Common Name Common Name fruit fly fruit fly Synonyms Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora Sophophora melanogaster; fruit fly; Drosophila melanogaster Meigen, 1830; Sophophora melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster melanogaster (Meigen, 1830); Drosophila melangaster Rank species species Lineage Lineage cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; cellular organisms; Eukaryota; Opisthokonta; Metazoa; Eumetazoa; Bilateria; Protostomia; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Ecdysozoa; Panarthropoda; Arthropoda; Mandibulata; Pancrustacea; Hexapoda; Insecta; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha; Dicondylia; Pterygota; Neoptera; Holometabola; Diptera; Brachycera; Muscomorpha;Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae;Eremoneura; Cyclorrhapha; Schizophora; Acalyptratae; Ephydroidea; Drosophilidae; Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster Drosophilinae; Drosophilini; Drosophila; Sophophora; melanogaster group; melanogaster subgroup subgroup Parent Parent melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) melanogaster subgroup () - (Rank: species subgroup) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 32351 )  $(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=32351\,)$ NCBI Taxonomy ID NCBI Taxonomy ID 7227 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227) (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id= 7227) is Taxon A an Infraspecies? is Taxon B an Infraspecies? No Nο Generic Gene Name UniProtKB Drosophila melanogaster fiz  $Q9VY04\ (http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9VY04)$ GenebankID or UniProtKB Synonyms

## **GENOTYPIC CHANGE**

CG9509; Dm GMCbeta2; Dmel\CG9509; Dmel\_CG9509 0 String 7227.FBpp0073795 (http://string-db.org/newstring\_cgi/show\_network\_section.pl?identifier= 7227.FBpp0073795

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the GMC oxidoreductase family.

GO - Molecular Function

 $GO: 0016491: oxidoreductase\ activity\ (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO: 0016491)$ 

GO:0050660: flavin adenine dinucleotide binding (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0050660)

GO:0016614: oxidoreductase activity, acting on CH-OH group of donors

(https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0016614)

GO:0007498 : mesoderm development (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0007498) GO:0045455 : ecdysteroid metabolic process (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO/term/GO:0045455) GO - Biological Process

GO - Cellular Component

Mutation #1

Presumptive Null

 $Unknown \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and + Presumptive \ Null = `Unknown` \# gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Type

 $Cis-regulatory \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular\ Type=^Cis-regulatory^\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Aberration Type

 $SNP\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration\ Type=^SNP^\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Details of the Mutation

C>G at position 67 within a 1.2 kb enhancer upstream of the CG9509 gene

Experimental Evidence

 $Candidate\ Gene\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental\ Evidence=^Candidate\ Gene^*gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Main Reference

Functional characterization of adaptive variation within a cis-regulatory element influencing Drosophila melanogaster growth. (2018) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29324742)

Authors

 $Glaser\text{-}Schmitt\ A;\ Parsch\ J$ 

Abstract

Gene expression variation is a major contributor to phenotypic diversity within species and is thought to play an important role in adaptation. However, examples of adaptive regulatory polymorphism are rare, especially those that have been characterized at both the molecular genetic level and the organismal level. In this study, we perform a functional analysis of the Drosophila melanogaster CG9509 enhancer, a cis-regulatory element that shows evidence of adaptive evolution in populations outside the species' ancestral range in sub-Saharan Africa. Using site-directed mutagenesis and transgenic reporter gene assays, we determined that 3 single nucleotide polymorphisms are responsible for the difference in CG9509 expression that is observed between sub-Saharan African and cosmopolitan populations. Interestingly, while 2 of these variants appear to have been the targets of a selective sweep outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the variant with the largest effect on expression remains polymorphic in cosmopolitan populations, suggesting it may be subject to a different mode of selection. To elucidate the function of CG9509, we performed a series of functional and tolerance assays on flies in which CG9509 expression was disrupted. We found that CG9509 plays a role in larval growth and influences adult body and wing size, as well as wing loading. Furthermore, variation in several of these traits was associated with variation within the CG9509 enhancer. The effect on growth appears to result from a modulation of active ecdysone levels and expression of growth factors. Taken together, our findings suggest that selection acted on 3 sites within the CG9509 enhancer to increase CG9509 expression and, as a result, reduce wing loading as D. melanogaster expanded out of sub-Saharan Africa.

Mutation #2

Unknown (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive Null=^Unknown^#gephebase-summary-title)

Presumptive Null

 $Cis-regulatory\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular\ Type=^Cis-regulatory^\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Type

 $SNP\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration\ Type=^SNP^\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Aberration Type

G>T at position 1063 within a 1.2 kb enhancer upstream of the CG9509 gene

Molecular Details of the Mutation

Experimental Evidence

 $Candidate\ Gene\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental\ Evidence=^Candidate\ Gene^*gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Main Reference

Functional characterization of adaptive variation within a cis-regulatory element influencing Drosophila melanogaster growth. (2018) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29324742)

Authors

 $Glaser\text{-}Schmitt\ A;\ Parsch\ J$ 

Abstract

Gene expression variation is a major contributor to phenotypic diversity within species and is thought to play an important role in adaptation. However, examples of adaptive regulatory polymorphism are rare, especially those that have been characterized at both the molecular genetic level and the organismal level. In this study, we perform a functional analysis of the Drosophila melanogaster CG9509 enhancer, a cis-regulatory element that shows evidence of adaptive evolution in populations outside the species' ancestral range in sub-Saharan Africa. Using site-directed mutagenesis and transgenic reporter gene assays, we determined that 3 single nucleotide polymorphisms are responsible for the difference in CG9509 expression that is observed between sub-Saharan African and cosmopolitan populations. Interestingly, while 2 of these variants appear to have been the targets of a selective sweep outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the variant with the largest effect on expression remains polymorphic in cosmopolitan populations, suggesting it may be subject to a different mode of selection. To elucidate the function of CG9509, we performed a series of functional and tolerance assays on flies in which CG9509 expression was disrupted. We found that CG9509 plays a role in larval growth and influences adult body and wing size, as well as wing loading. Furthermore, variation in several of these traits was associated with variation within the CG9509 enhancer. The effect on growth appears to result from a modulation of active ecdysone levels and expression of growth factors. Taken together, our findings suggest that selection acted on 3 sites within the CG9509 enhancer to increase CG9509 expression and, as a result, reduce wing loading as D. melanogaster expanded out of sub-Saharan Africa.

Mutation #3

Presumptive Null

 $Unknown \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Presumptive \ Null=`Unknown`\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Type

 $Cis-regulatory (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Molecular\ Type=\ Cis-regulatory\ \#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

 $Aberration\ Type$ 

 $SNP\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Aberration\ Type=^SNP^\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Molecular Details of the Mutation

C>A at position 1174 within a 1.2 kb enhancer upstream of the CG9509 gene

Experimental Evidence

 $Candidate\ Gene\ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/and+Experimental\ Evidence=`Candidate\ Gene`\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Main Reference

Functional characterization of adaptive variation within a cis-regulatory element influencing Drosophila melanogaster growth. (2018) (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29324742)

Authors

Glaser-Schmitt A; Parsch J

Abstract

Gene expression variation is a major contributor to phenotypic diversity within species and is thought to play an important role in adaptation. However, examples of adaptive regulatory polymorphism are rare, especially those that have been characterized at both the molecular genetic level and the organismal level. In this study, we perform a functional analysis of the Drosophila melanogaster CG9509 enhancer, a cis-regulatory element that shows evidence of adaptive evolution in populations outside the species' ancestral range in sub-Saharan Africa. Using site-directed mutagenesis and transgenic reporter gene assays, we determined that 3 single nucleotide polymorphisms are responsible for the difference in CG9509 expression that is observed between sub-Saharan African and cosmopolitan populations. Interestingly, while 2 of these variants appear to have been the targets of a selective sweep outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the variant with the largest effect on expression remains polymorphic in cosmopolitan populations, suggesting it may be subject to a different mode of selection. To elucidate the function of CG9509, we performed a series of functional and tolerance assays on flies in which CG9509 expression was disrupted. We found that CG9509 plays a role in larval growth and influences adult body and wing size, as well as wing loading. Furthermore, variation in several of these traits was associated with variation within the CG9509 enhancer. The effect on growth appears to result from a modulation of active ecdysone levels and expression of growth factors. Taken together, our findings suggest that selection acted on 3 sites within the CG9509 enhancer to increase CG9509 expression and, as a result, reduce wing loading as D. melanogaster expanded out of sub-Saharan Africa.

## **RELATED GEPHE**

Related Genes

 $2 \ (foxo, InR) \ (https://www.gephebase.org/search-criteria?/or+Taxon \ ID=^7227^/and+Trait=Body \ size/and+groupHaplotypes=true\#gephebase-summary-title)$ 

Related Haplotypes

No matches found.

## **EXTERNAL LINKS**

## **COMMENTS**

@SeveralMutationsWithEffect @Epistasis - Gene identified first due to its expression difference. Adult CG9509 expression is  $2\hat{a}$  efform the European populations than in the sub-Saharan populations. A 1.2kb cis-regulatory region upstream of the gene shows evidence of a selective sweep in cosmopolitan populations. CG9509 expression influences larval growth and thus plays a role in determining adult body size and the ratio of body mass to wing area.