

PVF1/PVR signaling and apoptosis promotes the rotation and dorsal closure of the *Drosophila* male terminalia

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ABSTRACT The *Drosophila* adult male terminalia originate from the genital disc. During the pupal stages, the external parts of terminalia evert from two ventral stalks; the everted left and right dorsal halves fuse at the dorsal midline. At the same time the male terminalia perform a 360° clockwise rotation. Several mutations are known to affect the rotation of the male terminalia, while none is known to affect dorsal closure. We show here that the *Pvf1* gene, encoding one of the three *Drosophila* homologues of the mammalian VEGF/PDGF growth factors, is required for both processes. Males either mutant for *Pvf1* or bearing a dominant negative form of *Pvr* or *stasis (stai)*, the unique PVF receptor, do not complete either rotation or dorsal closure. *Pvf1* expression in the genital disc is restricted to the A8 cells. However, PVF1/PVR signaling influences A8, A9 and A10 cells, suggesting that the PVF1 protein diffuses from its source. Flies hemizygous for the apoptotic genes *hid*, *reaper* and *grim*, or mutant for *puckered* which encodes a phosphatase that down-regulates the n-Jun-N terminal kinase pathway, lead to the same phenotypes as mutations in PVF1/PVR. Our results indicate that PVF1/PVR signaling functions not only in apoptotic phenomena but are also required during rotation and dorsal closure of the *Drosophila* male genital disc.

KEY WORDS: PVF1/PVR, VEGF/PDGF, apoptosis, *Drosophila*, male genital disc

Introduction

The adults terminalia of *Drosophila* derive from the genital disc (reviewed in Sánchez and Guerrero, 2001). It is constituted by the fusion of three embryonic abdominal segments: A8, A9 and A10. In the male genital disc the A8 primordium gives rise to a tiny A8 tergite (T8), whereas the A9 forms the male genitalia and A10 the male analia and hindgut. The shaping process of these structures occurs during the pupal stages; among them there is the fusion in the dorsal midline of left and right halves of this bilateral symmetrical disc and a 360° clockwise rotation (Gleichauf, 1936; Adám *et al.*, 2003) (see Fig. 1 A,B) related with the maturation of the internal genitalia (Gleichauf, 1936) (see Fig. 1C). No mutations are known to affect dorsal closure, but several have been reported to affect the rotation of the male terminalia. The latter include mutations at *Abdominal-B (Abd-B)* (Casanova *et al.*, 1986; Sánchez-Herrero and Crosby, 1988), *head involution defective (hid)* (Abbott and Lengyel, 1991; Grether *et al.*, 1995), at the gene encoding transcription factor *TAF250* (Wassarman *et al.*, 2000), *spin* (Adám *et al.*, 2003) and at some unidentified genes located

in the region 11A (Fahmy and Fahmy, 1958). Most of those mutants present several degrees of incomplete rotation. The involvement of *hid* is of interest, for it is a pro-apoptotic gene (Grether *et al.*, 1995) and suggests that cell death is required.

In *Drosophila*, the PVF/PVR signaling pathway has been involved in border cell migration in the oocyte (Duchek *et al.*, 2001; McDonald *et al.*, 2003) as well as in migration-survival and proliferation of the hemocytes in embryos and larvae (Heino *et al.*, 2001; Cho *et al.*, 2002; Munier *et al.*, 2002; Brückner *et al.*, 2004).

There are three *Pvfs* genes in *Drosophila*. The mammalian homologues of these ligands could form homo or heterodimers, the type of dimer formed specifies the response of the receptor (Heldin and Westermark, 1999). On the contrary, there is only one receptor for PVFs, *Pvr* or *stasis (stai)*, with demonstrated binding activity to PVF1 (Duchek *et al.*, 2001).

Abbreviations used in this paper: JNK, n-Jun-N terminal kinase; PDGF, platelet derived growth factor; puc, puckered gene; PVF1, platelet vascular factor1; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; WT, wild-type.

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In this work we show that PVF1/PVR signaling is involved in dorsal closure and rotation of male terminalia, as mutations in genes encoding the ligand or in the receptor alter these processes. We show that *Pvf1* transcript is only expressed in part of A8 of male genital discs but is required in cells of the three segments, suggesting a diffusion of the product. We also confirm the role of *hid* in terminalia rotation (Abbott and Lengyel, 1991) and show that blocking cell death by the baculovirus caspase inhibitor p35, or altering the apoptotic n-Jun-N terminal Kinase pathway produce the same phenotype as *hid*⁻ and the lack of function of PVF1/PVR.

Results

Genetic analysis of the *Pvf1* gene

To identify genes involved in the development of adult male terminalia we analyzed P-Gal4 lines using the *yellow* method (Calleja et al., 1996). The line LP23-Gal4 was selected and characterized in detail. Inverse and direct PCR, as well as Southern blot analysis, showed that the insertion is located 250 bp upstream the proposed transcription start site of the *Pvf1* gene (Fig. 2; Duchek et al., 2001, Cho et al., 2002). The expression pattern driven by LP23-Gal4 in embryos corresponds to a subset of *Pvf1* expressing cells previously described (Cho et al., 2002; data not shown). LP23-Gal4 males have wild type terminalia. The specific γ + adult expression in the male terminalia suggested a possible function of *Pvf1* in this region of the body. To characterize its function the LP23 insertion was mobilized to generate deficiencies after imprecise jumps (Gloor et al., 1991). Six putative imprecise excisions were semi-lethal in males and showed adult male rotated terminalia (Fig. 3A). The *Dp(1;Y)W39* (Prado et al., 1999) rescued these phenotype. Since this duplication includes the wild type allele of *Pvf1*, this result suggested that the phenotype observed in the excised LP23-Gal4 lines were probably due to a defective *Pvf1* gene. Detailed Southern blot and PCR analyses were performed for two of these mutants, *LP23^{semil1}* and *LP23^{semil2}* (Fig. 2). It was found that *LP23^{semil1}* is a deletion that removes part of the 5' region upstream the transcription starts site (Duchek et al., 2001; Cho et al., 2002), the first exon and part of the first intron of the *Pvf1* gene,

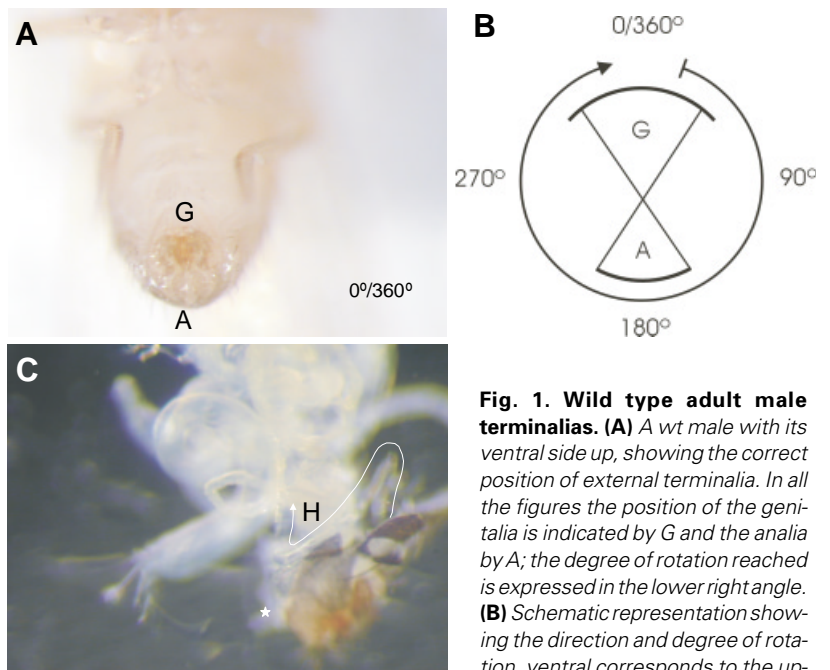


Fig. 1. Wild type adult male terminalia. (A) A wt male with its ventral side up, showing the correct position of external terminalia. In all the figures the position of the genitalia is indicated by G and the analia by A; the degree of rotation reached is expressed in the lower right angle. (B) Schematic representation showing the direction and degree of rotation, ventral corresponds to the upper half. (C) Dissection, showing the turns of the spermiduct around the hindgut (H). The white line indicates the 360° spiral trajectory of the spermiduct; the white star indicates the sperm pump location on the right side of the organism.

as well as most of the P-Gal4 transposon (Fig. 2). *LP23^{semil2}* is also a deletion with a breakpoint in the first intron of *Pvf1*, extending 5' more distally than *LP23^{semil1}*, removing the transposon and deleting the neighboring gene CG7101 (Fig. 2). We also analyzed the mutant *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴*, carrying the transposon EP1624 (Rørth, 1996) inserted in the first intron of the *Pvf1* gene (Duchek et al., 2001). This allele is homozygous viable (Duchek et al., 2001), albeit there is some pupal lethality and the adults show reduced fertility (not shown). Hemizygous *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* and *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴* males show a similar rotated terminalia (Fig. 3 A,B). The phenotype is not fully penetrant and the expressivity is variable, but both increase at higher temperatures (Fig. 3 D,E). Occasionally, we noticed a lack of dorsal closure in some individuals (not shown). The variability of the phenotype could be due to a partial redundancy in *Pvf* genes function, as it has been described for other *Pvf* associated phenotypes (Duchek et al., 2001; Cho et al., 2002.)

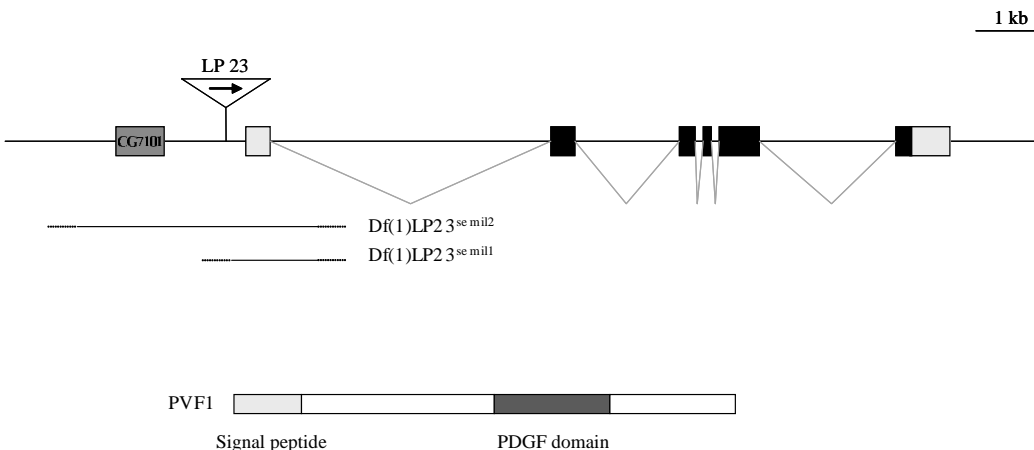


Fig. 2. Structure and product of the *Drosophila Pvf1* gene. The *Pvf1* locus at cytological position 17E. The open reading frame (ORF) of the transcript is indicated as black boxes. The arrow on P transposon pGawβ, called LP23 indicates the direction of Gal4-induced transcription. The sequences deleted in *Pvf1*, i.e. *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* and *Df(1)LP23^{semil2}* are indicated; dotted extensions indicate the range of uncertainty in deletion endpoints.

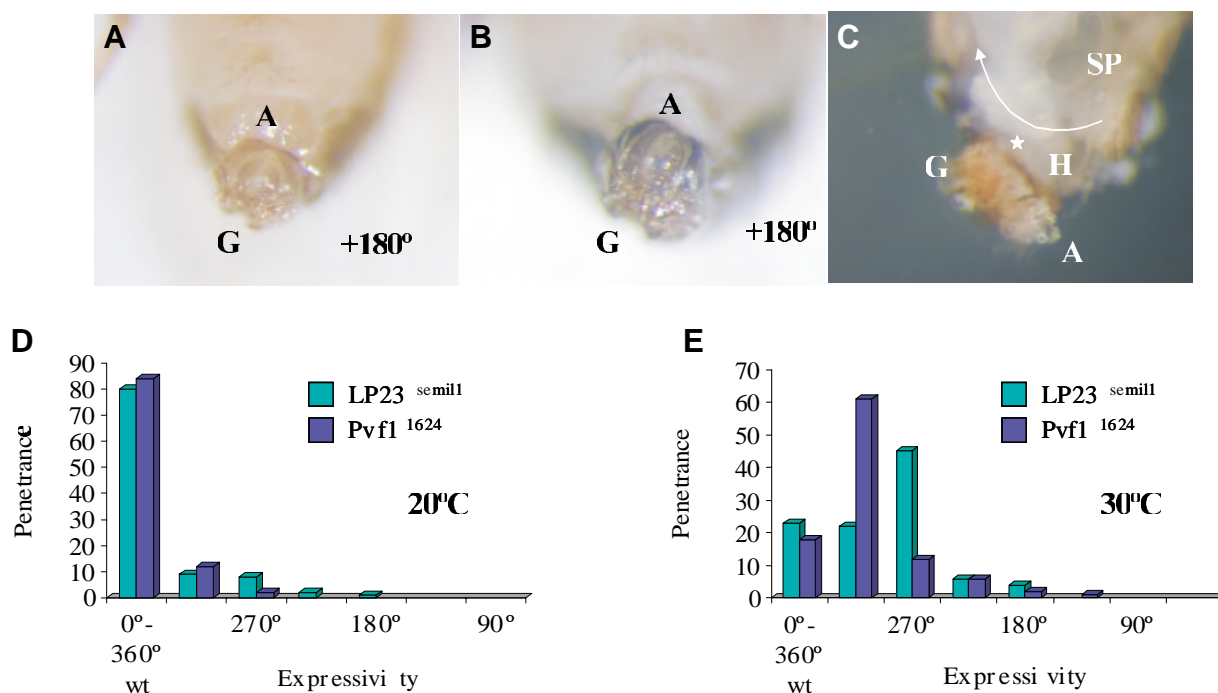


Fig. 3. Adult male terminalia, Pvf1 lack of function. In (A,B) the males are with their ventral side up. (A) *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* grown at 30°C. (B) *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴* grown at RT. (C) Dissected *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* with rotated external terminalia at position 180°. The line in white shows the trajectory of the spermiduct around the hindgut. The failure in rotation is shown by the single bend of the spermiduct around the hindgut, and the sperm pump (SP) which remains on the left side, H, hindgut. (D,E) Graphics showing penetrance (% of individuals which manifest the phenotype) in relation to expressivity (degree of rotation) of *Pvf1* mutants at different temperatures; the rotated phenotype is temperature sensitive. (D) Grown at 20°C. (E) Grown at 30°C.

The analyses of terminalia phenotypes are easily performed by microscope observation of the spermiduct trajectory and the sperm pump position (Fig. 1C). In wild type males, the spermiduct bends twice around the hindgut and the sperm pump is located in the right side of the abdomen (Fig. 1C). The internal analyses of *Pvf1* mutant flies, with various degrees of rotated terminalia, showed that the direction of rotation is not altered in the mutants (Figs. 3C, 1C). The spermiduct normally initiated a clockwise-turn but stops prematurely, while the sperm pump that is on the right side, is on the left in the mutants. All the external structures of the terminalia appear to move coordinately with the internal spermiduct and sperm pump during rotation, because all of them are miss-positioned in a equivalent rotated stage when the movement fail to be completed.

Pvf1 expression in the male genital disc

Pvf1 transcripts are first detected in late third instar larvae, in cells that belong to A8 segment (Fig. 4 A,B). We delimited *Pvf1* expression using as a reference the *engrailed* (*en*), *decapentaplegic* (*dpp*) and *patched* (*ptc*) (Fig. 4 C,D) genes. *ptc* expression is closely associated to that of *enin* in the genital disc (Fig. 4D), while *dpp* is more restricted and co-expresses with *en* only in few cells (Fig. 4C). In A8, *Pvf1* expression may overlap that of *en*, *dpp* and *ptc* only in few cells indicated in Fig. 4 C,D. The *Pvf1* expression domain extends to a group of anterior cells, outside the A8 *ptc* *dpp* domain and corresponds to two bands of cells -left and right- that occupy the central region of the segment A8 separated by an intermediate zone that does not express the gene. Since PVF1/PVR activates the RAS-MAPK pathway (Duchek *et al.*, 2001, Cho *et al.*, 2002, Brückner *et al.*, 2004), PVF1/PVR

activity can be detected with an antibody that reveals active ERK, (anti- dpERK) (Gabay *et al.*, 1997). In the wild type male genital disc dpERK could be detected only in scattered cells of A8 (Fig. 4E). However, increasing the amount of the receptor PVR (e.g. using *ptc*-Gal4; *UAS-Pvr*) dpERK activity was detected in the periphery of *Pvf1* transcript expression, in the *ptc* domain of A8 and a subset of *ptc*A9 cells in the vicinity (Fig. 4F). This observation indicates that PVF1 activity extends further to its expression domain.

Inactivation of the Pvf receptor

We extended the study of the role of *Pvr* function by expressing in restricted domains a dominant negative form, *Pvr^{DN}* (Duchek *et al.*, 2001), using the Gal4/UAS system (Brand and Perrimon, 1993). In these studies we used drivers expressed in the posterior (*hh*-Gal4, *en*-Gal4) or in the anterior compartment (*ptc*-Gal4, *dpp*-Gal4) (Fig. 4 C,D). The activity of *Pvr^{DN}* results in a phenotype of rotated terminalia (Fig. 5 A,B), which is stronger with *en*-Gal4 (Fig. 5D) and similar to that observed in flies carrying mutations in *Pvf1* (Fig. 3 A,B). The penetrance and expressivity of this phenotype was variable, suggesting that some residual *Pvr* function was present; sometimes, as observed with *Pvf1* mutants, the dorsal closure was not completed.

We tested if there is a more extreme phenotype in males *Pvf1⁻; en*-Gal4; *UAS-Pvr^{DN}*. All these males have the terminalia rotated between 180° and 270° and show the dorsal split phenotype (not shown). This confirms the specificity of PVF1 for PVR (Duchek *et al.*, 2001). The observation of the internal spermiduct and sperm pump structures in these flies is similar to that observed in the *Pvf1* mutants (Fig. 5C).

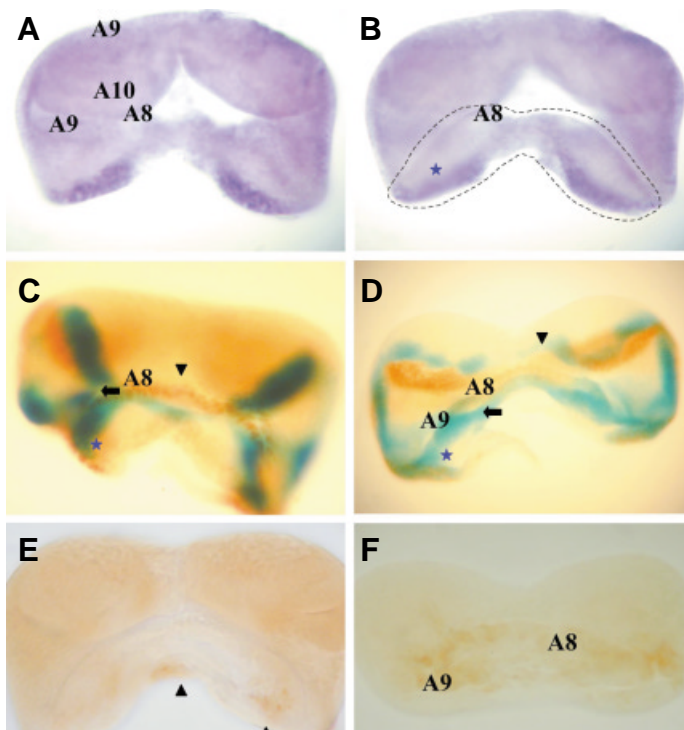


Fig. 4. Pvf1 expression in wild type male genital discs. (A,B) Pvf1 transcript expression. (A) The dorsal side is in focus; the regions corresponding to the different abdominal segment cells are indicated. (B) The ventral side is in focus; the dotted line border outlines the A8 segment; the blue star indicates the region of probable overlap between Pvf1, en, dpp and ptc expression. (C,D) Domains of expression of the pattern genes en, dpp and ptc. Gal4 insertions in these genes were used to direct targeted gene expression. The ventral side is in focus, revealing the position of the A8 segment. The blue stars indicate the same region as in (B). The arrows indicate dpp or ptc expression, while the arrowhead indicates en expression. (C) The expression of dpp (blue) is revealed using the dpp-lacZ transgene (arrow) and the expression of EN (brown-orange) is revealed using an anti-EN antibody (arrowhead). In some areas, dpp follows EN expression. (D) ptc expression in blue revealed by the ptc-lacZ transgene (arrow); EN expression in brown-orange, was revealed with an anti-EN antibody. Note that ptc expression is parallel to that of en (arrowhead). (E) A wt disc showing the presence of activated ERK (brown) by means of an anti-dpERK antibody (arrowheads). (F) ptc-Gal4; UAS-Pvr, the cells in brown are positive for dpERK; these cells correspond to the ptc domain of A8 and part of A9 cells. See ptc expression in (C).

Taken together these results show that lack of *Pvf1* or inactivation of its receptor causes similar phenotypes, so the PVF1/PVR signaling is required. Remarkably, blockage of the signaling mechanism is most sensitive in the *engrailed* domain (Fig. 5D), where *Pvf1* transcript was not detected.

Pvf1 gain of function

The EP11235 line (Rørth, 1998) has a gain of function allele for *Pvf1* as the EP element is inserted upstream of the *Pvf1* transcription start site (Duchek et al., 2001). With the *dpp-Gal4* or *ptc-Gal4* drivers EP11235 overexpression has no phenotypic effects, but with *en-Gal4* or *hh-Gal4* it does (Fig. 5E). Increasing PVF1 levels in males EP11235; *en-Gal4*:2xUAS-*Pvf1* augmented the percent-

age of miss-rotations and the split phenotype (Fig. 5F). As the *wt* expression of *Pvf1* does not overlap that of *engrailed* in the genital disc, this result supports the idea that the diffusion of PVF1 is instructive in terminalia rotation and dorsal closure.

Apoptosis involved in dorsal closure and rotation

hid is a pro-apoptotic gene (Grether et al., 1995). *hid* alleles are embryonic lethal and heterozygous individuals are wild type. Males escapers *hid*^{A22} (Grether et al., 1995) over *Df(3L)H99* (a deficiency that removes *hid* and the other pro-apoptotic genes *reaper* and *grim*) (Grether et al., 1995; Chen et al., 1996; Chao and Nagoshi, 1999) reared at 25°C have the terminalia rotated between 90° and 270° (Abbott and Lengyel, 1991) (data not shown). Interestingly, 50% of heterozygous *Df(3L)H99*/+ males have a dominant phenotype of rotated terminalia when grown at 30°C. To analyze whether *Pvf1* and *Df(3L)H99* interact in eliciting this phenotype we constructed males of genotypes *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}*, *Df(3L)H99*/+ and *Pvf1*¹⁶²⁴, *Df(3L)H99*/+. They showed a notable increase in penetrance, from 20% of *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* or *Pvf1*¹⁶²⁴ alone to 80% with the deficiency (Fig. 6 A,B). This increment suggests an interaction between the pro-apoptotic genes included in *Df(3L)H99* and *Pvf1* in the process of terminalia rotation. Since *hid* is a pro-apoptotic gene (Grether et al., 1995), we hypothesized that the rotated phenotype may be caused by an inhibition or reduction of apoptosis. To test this possibility, the gene encoding the caspase inhibitor *p35* (Hay et al., 1994) was expressed in the male genital disc. We find that males of genotype *en-Gal4*; UAS-*p35* and *dpp-Gal4*; UAS-*p35* possess rotated terminalia and a gap in the dorsal midline (Fig. 6C). Driving the expression of *p35* to the posterior cells led to a stronger phenotype than using anterior Gal4 drivers (not shown).

It has been shown that the activity of RAS-MAPK, one of the major signal transduction players of RTK (reviewed in Seger and Krebs, 1995), produces a decreased activity of *hid* (Kurada and White, 1998; Bergmann et al., 1998). Accordingly, we analyzed the consequence of *Ras* overexpression in the rotation of the male terminalia. A low percentage (4%) of males carrying the UAS-*Ras*^{AV12} transgene, a constitutive form of the RAS (Fontini et al., 1992), show at RT, a dominant phenotype of rotated terminalia (not shown). This effect may be based on a basal expression of the construct. However, expression of *Ras*^{AV12} at 30°C using the driver LP23-Gal4 led to a much higher percentage (55%) of adult males with rotated terminalia (Fig. 6D). Therefore, overexpressing *Ras* in the male genital disc causes the same phenotype observed in the eye-antenna disc, as it is reduces *hid* activity (Kurada and White, 1998; Bergmann et al., 1998).

Role of the JNK signalling pathway

The JNK pathway is involved in apoptosis in the imaginal discs (Moreno et al., 2002 a). Furthermore, JNK, together with Eiger -the *Drosophila* TNF homologous- up-regulates *hid* (Moreno et al., 2002 b). Therefore, we hypothesized that alterations in this pathway could also affect terminalia rotation and dorsal closure.

JNK activity can be down regulated in *Drosophila* by increasing the expression of the gene *puckered* (*puc*), an element of the pathway encoding a dual-specificity phosphatase that generates a negative feedback loop (Martín-Blanco et al., 1998). Targeted expression of UAS-*puc* in the genital disc using *en-Gal4*, *dpp-Gal4*, or *ptc-Gal4* causes rotation of the male terminalia and dorsal split, remarkably observed in the *ptc-en* domains (Fig. 7 B-E). In these

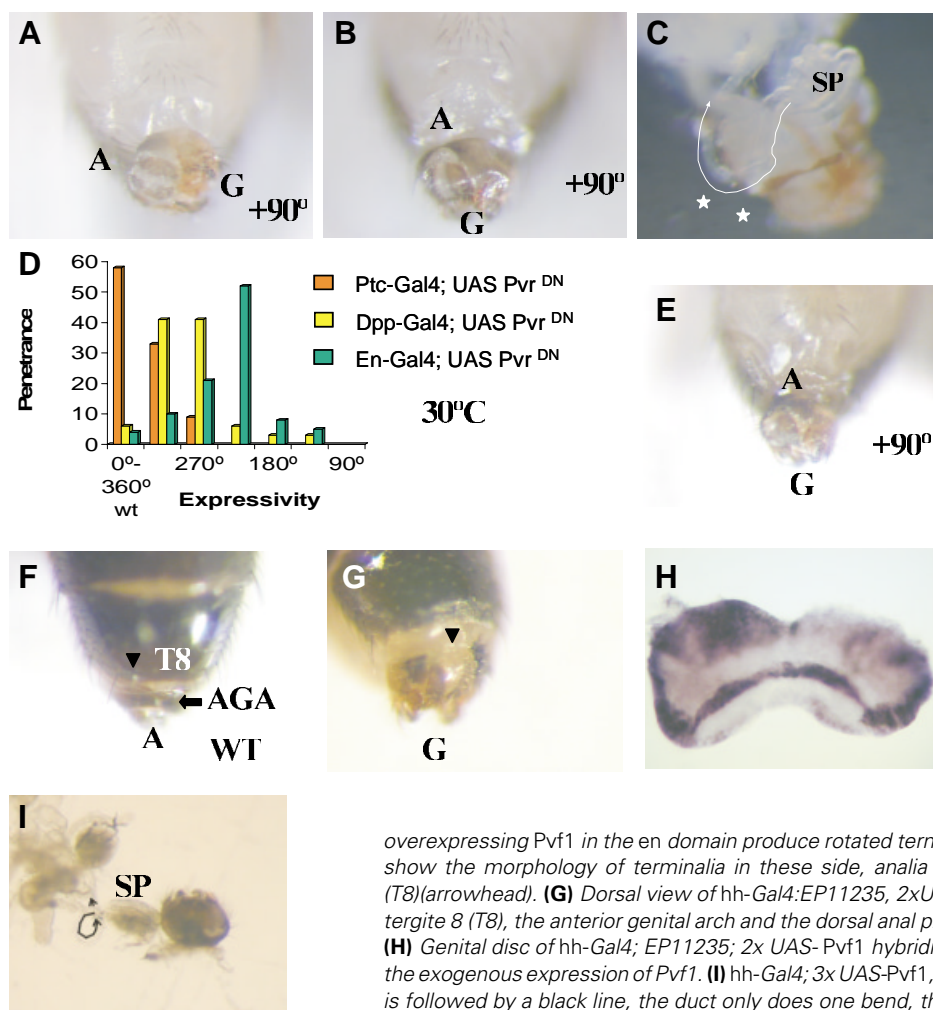


Fig. 5. Adult male terminalia, Pvr lack of function and Pvf1 gain of function.

The flies were grown at 30°C. The males A, B and E are with its ventral is side up. (A) dpp-GAL4; UAS-Pvr^{DN}. (B) en-Gal4; UAS-Pvr^{DN}. (C) Dissected en-Gal4;UAS-Pvr^{DN} male, the external terminalia was at +270°, the white line show the trajectory of spermiduct, the duct could do two bends (white stars) but the sperm pump is found on the left. (D) Graphic penetrance/expressivity of PvrDN expression, the response to the receptor lack of function is stronger in the en domain. (E) en-Gal4:2x UAS-Pvf1,

overexpressing Pvf1 in the en domain produce rotated terminalia. (F) Wild type male with its dorsal side up to show the morphology of terminalia in these side, analia (A), anterior genital arch (AGA) (arrow), tergite 8 (T8)(arrowhead). (G) Dorsal view of hh-Gal4:EP11235, 2xUAS-Pvf1, to show the failure in dorsal closure. The tergite 8 (T8), the anterior genital arch and the dorsal anal plates do not fuse in the dorsal midline (arrowhead). (H) Genital disc of hh-Gal4; EP11235; 2x UAS- Pvf1 hybridized with Pvf1 RNA, showing the endogenous and the exogenous expression of Pvf1. (I) hh-Gal4; 3x UAS-Pvf1, the external terminalia was at 180°, the spermiduct is followed by a black line, the duct only does one bend, the sperm pump (SP) is on the left.

flies, the spermiduct and sperm pump are miss-rotated (Fig. 7D), as in *Pvf1/Pvr*.

To further study the association between the JNK and the PVF1/PVR pathways we examined JNK activity by checking the expression of *puc-lacZ* transgene in males either *puc^{E69}* a lethal allele with the *puc-lacZ* insertion, or *hh-Gal4; UAS-Pvf1/puc^{E69}*. It was observed that the expression domain of *puc* surrounds that of *Pvf1* (Fig. 7F) and extends to A9 cells. Targeted expression of *Pvf1* can ectopically activate *puc* (Fig. 7G). We also analyzed whether increasing the activity of JNK by lowering *puc* may rescue the dominant phenotype of *Df(3L)H99/+* males. We found that 100% of the males double heterozygous for *Df(3L)H99* and *puc^{E69}* are wild type at 30°C, whereas 50% of *Df(3L)H99/+* males have a mutant phenotype. This result strongly supports the idea that in the genital disc the JNK pathway is also activating *hid*, as it has already been demonstrated in other genetic context (Moreno *et al.*, 2002 b).

Discussion

The PVF1/PVR pathway and the rotation and dorsal closure of male terminalia

In this work we demonstrate that either mutations at *Pvf1* or the expression of a dominant negative form of its unique receptor, *Pvr^{DN}*, result in various degrees of male rotated terminalia and

failure of dorsal closure. These observations indicate that the PVF1/PVR pathway is relevant in these morphogenetic processes. Although the *Pvf1* gene is only expressed in a subset of cells from the segment A8, reduction or abolition of PVF1/PVR signaling affects the normal development of all terminalia precursors (A8, A9 and A10). Interestingly, mutations in the *Abd-B m* function, which affect only the A8 segment (Casanova *et al.*, 1986) have a phenotype of rotated terminalia. Thus, these results highlight the importance of the A8 segment in this process. We propose that A8 cells affect the development of structures originated from A9 and A10 through the activity of the PVF1 protein diffusing from A8. Although our data concern transcript expression, Rosin *et al.*, 2004, demonstrated that PVF1 is capable of extensive lateral diffusion, so it has the properties of a long range signaling molecule.

PVFs could form homo and heterodimers, what opens the possibility of different effects in the binding responses of the receptor. McDonald *et al.*, 2003, observed that homodimers are not equivalent, because PVF1 seems to be the relevant signal for the migration of border cells and Brüncker *et al.*, 2004, describe two function for PVR in the embryonic hemocytes, suggesting a diversity of functions. We have not analyzed other PVFs and although we observed some partial redundancy, it will be necessary to separate PVF individual or associated functions.

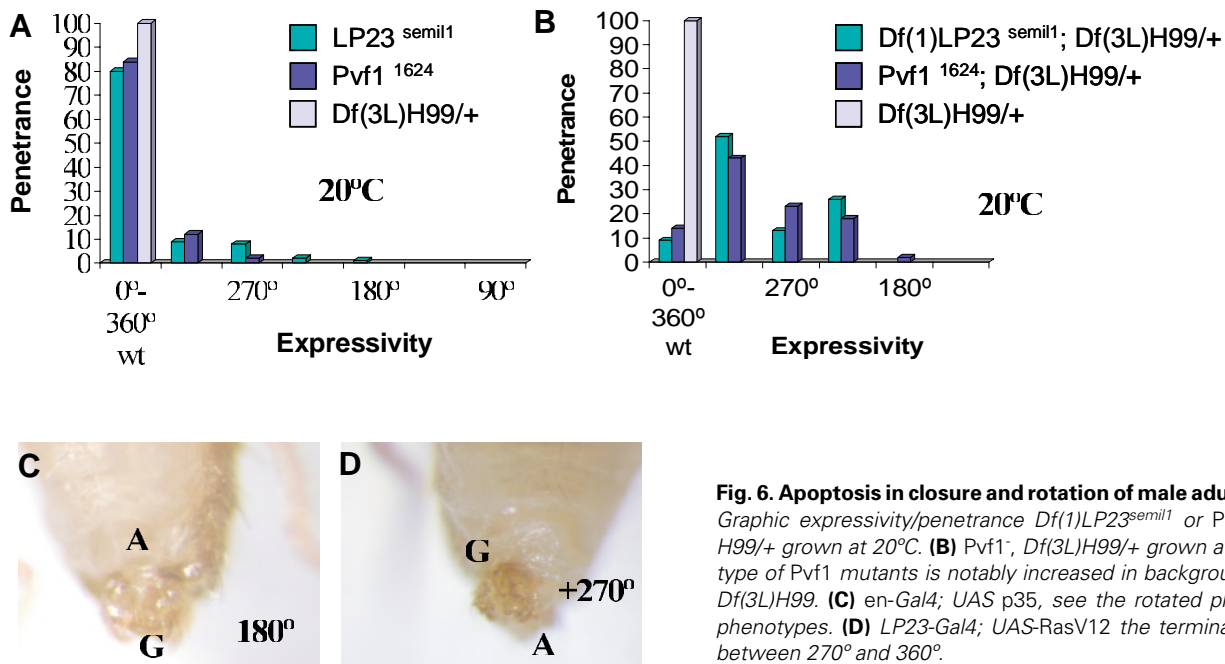


Fig. 6. Apoptosis in closure and rotation of male adult terminalia. (A) Graphic expressivity/penetrance *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* or *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴* and *Df(3L)H99/+* grown at 20°C. (B) *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴*; *Df(3L)H99/+* grown at 20°C. The phenotype of *Pvf1* mutants is notably increased in background hemizygous to *Df(3L)H99*. (C) *en-Gal4*; *UAS p35*, see the rotated plus the split dorsal phenotypes. (D) *LP23-Gal4*; *UAS-RasV12* the terminalia is miss-rotated between 270° and 360°.

We obtained indirect evidence about where the PVR receptor is activated or expressed. First, by recognition of factors that mediate the activity of the PVF1/PVR signaling mechanism (i.e. dpERK), whose expression was located at the periphery of the group of cells expressing *Pvf1*. Second, blocking PVF1 activity using *Pvr^{DN}* and overexpressing *Pvf1* the effects are stronger in the *engrailed* domain where *Pvf1* is not expressed. These findings provide additional evidence that there are specific domains for ligand expression and for responsive cells. In the ovary *Pvf1* is expressed in the ovule while *Pvr* is expressed in the follicle cells, the importance of this non overlapping domains is reflected by the fact that overexpression of a constitutive active form of the receptor (λ *Pvr*) produces the same phenotype of its lack of function (Duchek et al., 2001). In the wing disc Rosin et al., 2004 observed that the restrictions in the activity are regulated by a polarized secretion of the ligand in the apical membrane.

Apoptotic genes and the JNK pathway

Mutations in the pro-apoptotic gene *hid* have been shown to affect male terminalia rotation (Abbot and Lengyel, 1991), although this phenotype was observed in trans heterozygotes for *Df(3L)H99*, which includes the three pro-apoptotic genes *hid*, *rpr* and *grim* (Grether et al., 1995). Trans heterozygotes for *hid* mutations are of wildtype phenotype, indicating that the rotated phenotype over deficiency is not only due to *hid* but to the haploinsufficiency of one or the two other genes. Our result that preventing cell death with p35 leads to miss rotation and split dorsal is also consistent with an involvement of apoptosis in these processes.

Additionally, we show that overexpressing *puc* results in the same phenotypes as PVF1/PVR and reduction of apoptosis, lowering *puc* rescues the rotated terminalia defects observed in *DfH99/+* males. The level of *puc* is considered as indicative of the JNK pathway activity (Martín-Blanco et al., 1998; Moreno et al., 2002 a-b) so these experiments suggest that JNK promotes apoptosis, probably by up-regulating *hid*.

PVF1/PVR, JNK and apoptosis

The fact that alterations in the PVF1/PVR pathway and in JNK/apoptosis give rise to similar phenotypes suggests a functional link between these two pathways.

The penetrance of the phenotypes of *Pvf1* mutations in the terminalia increases when they are additionally heterozygous for *Df(3L)H99*. This increase is non additive, suggesting PVF1/PVR and the apoptotic machinery affect the same aspect of the process. The overexpression of *Pvf1* ectopically activates *puc* and impedes the normal rotation and closure. This activation would down-regulate the JNK apoptotic pathway (Martín-Blanco et al., 1998), thus reducing apoptosis and giving rise to the terminalia phenotype, but since the JNK pathway is a transcriptional activator of *puc* (Martín-Blanco et al., 1998), this result opens up the possibility that *Pvf1* ectopically activates JNK rather than *puc*.

Apoptosis is necessary for terminalia rotation and dorsal closure and our results and those of others indicate that it is mediated by JNK activity. PVF1/PVR is also affecting these processes and our data suggest that PVF1/PVR may also affect JNK-mediated apoptosis. It is not clear however, whether all these elements act on the same developmental cascade.

Materials and Methods

Fly stocks

Mutant *Pvf1* alleles used in this study are: *Pvf1¹⁶²⁴* and EP11235, corresponding to EP insertions in the *Pvf1* gene (Rørth, 1998; Duchek et al., 2001). Two deficiencies in *Pvf1*, *Df(1)LP23^{semil1}* and *LP23^{semil2}*, were isolated in this work and are described in the text. *Dp(1;Y)W39* (Prado et al., 1999) is a duplication covering the *Pvf1* gene. The Gal4/UAS system (Brand and Perrimon, 1993) was used to drive the expression of several gene constructs: *UAS-Pvf1* expressing the long spliced form of the *Pvf1* gene (Duchek et al., 2001); *UAS-Pvr* and *UAS-Pvr^{DN}* express the native and a dominant negative form of the receptor for the PVF proteins, respectively (Duchek et al., 2001); *UAS-Ras^{V12}* (Fontini et al., 1992)

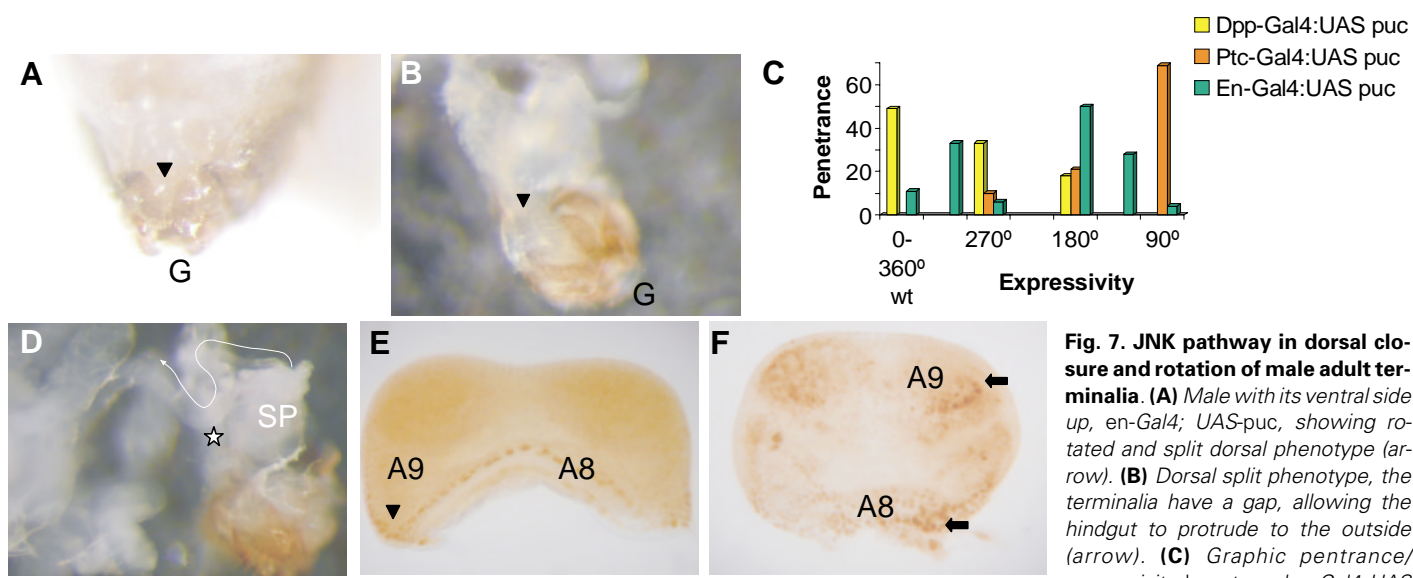


Fig. 7. JNK pathway in dorsal closure and rotation of male adult terminalia. (A) Male with its ventral side up, en-Gal4; UAS-puc, showing rotated and split dorsal phenotype (arrow). (B) Dorsal split phenotype, the terminalia have a gap, allowing the hindgut to protrude to the outside (arrow). (C) Graphic penetrance/expressivity dpp, ptc and en-Gal4; UAS

puc. These experiments were performed at 24°C because dpp and ptc driven expression at 30°C is a lethal condition. Note the mayor incidence of the phenotype with the targeted expression in the en-ptc domains. (D) Dissected en-Gal4; UAS-puc male. The external terminalia was at 180°, the white line follows the spermiduct, the duct does one bend (white star) and the sperm pump is on the left side of the fly. (E,F) Male genital discs. Expression of puc by puc-lacZ transgene revealed by anti-βgal stain. The insertion of P-lacZ in puc generates a recessive lethal mutation called puc^{E69}. In males, puc^{E69} +, wt puc expression is in A8 cells which surround the segment and extend to A9. (F) hh-Gal4; UAS-Pvf1/puc^{E69}, stained with anti-βgal to reveal puc expression, the ectopic expression of Pvf1 activates the gene pucker outside its own domain, the arrows point the normal and the ectopic expression.

expresses a constitutive form of the RAS protein, while UAS- puc expresses the wild type allele of the puckerred (puc) gene (Martín-Blanco *et al.*, 1998). The driver's dpp-Gal4, en-Gal4, ptc-Gal4 and hh-Gal4 (Staebling-Hampton, K. *et al.*, 1994; Hinz, U. *et al.*, 1994; Tanimoto, H. *et al.*, 2000.), as well as the hid allele hid^{A22} and Df(3L)H99 (Abbott and Lengyel, 1991; Grether *et al.*, 1995), have previously been described. puc^{E69} is a null allele for the gene puc carrying an insertion of a lacZ gene (Martín-Blanco *et al.*, 1998).

Immunostaining, X-Gal staining and in situ hybridization

Immunostaining and X-Gal staining were performed as described (Macías *et al.*, 1990). The anti dpERK used is a monoclonal anti-MAP Kinase, Activated antibody (SIGMA #M8159). The detection system used for the immunoreactions was ELITE of Vector Lab. The RNAs probes were transcribed from: Pvf1: EST 30334; CG7101: EST 44815. For in situ hybridization we followed the protocol adapted from Lehner and O'Farrell (1990). Stained embryos or discs were soaked in 87% glycerol, mounted onto cover slips and photographed with a NIKON digital camera Coolpix 950. The images were obtained with a stereomicroscope LEICA MZ 9.5 and a NIKON LABOPHOT light microscope. Given the low amount of products to be analyzed in these studies, incubation and developing times in our protocols were adjusted to optimize signal/background ratios.

PCR and Southern analysis

The LP23-Gal4 insertion was located by inverse PCR (Rehm, J.E; BDGP Resources). The primers used to map the LP23-Gal4 site of insertion are: 5'-CTG AGC GAC ATC TCA CGT CC-3' and 5'-TAG TCA GCG GAG ACC TTT TGG-3' for the 5' end and 5'-TGA CCA TGA TTA CGC CAA GCG-3' and 5'-CCA AGC ACC AGC AAG TTC CG-3' for the 3' end. For Southern analyses, genomic DNA from FM7 (wt control), Pvf1¹⁶²⁴ and EP11235 (insertions into Pvf1), Df(1)LP23^{semil1}, Df(1)LP23^{semil2} and LP23-Gal4 were digested with the restriction enzymes PvuII, HindIII, BglII, XhoI and EcoRI. Blots were hybridized with α-(³²P)-dATP (Amersham) oligolabeled probes (Feinberg and Vogelstein, 1984) prepared from template DNA corresponding to EST 30334, EST

44815, pBluescript KS and the Gal4 gene. EST 30334 is a near full-length cDNA of Pvf1 (Cho *et al.*, 2002).

Acknowledgements

We thank Sigrid Baars, Susana Romani, Ana Carmena, Gladys Sala, Silvia Capisano, Graciela Macías and Antonio Sánchez for their valuable help, Ernesto Sánchez-Herrero for critically reading the manuscript and the anonymous reviewers for constructive comments. We also thank Andrea Brand and members of her lab for plasmids. Pernille Rørth, Herman Steller, D.A. Wassarman, Sonsoles Campuzano and the Bloomington Stock Center for sending stocks. Special thanks to Kathy Matthews for her advice with flies stocks. This work has been supported by grants from the Fondo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (FONCYT, Argentina) to A.M and A.L.R. and the Third World of Academic Science (TWAS) to A.M. A.M. and A.L.R. are supported by CONICET, Argentina.

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Received: June 2004

Reviewed by Referees: July 2004

Modified by Authors and Accepted for Publication: September 2004