Analysis of the *gooseberry* locus in *Drosophila* embryos: *gooseberry* determines the cuticular pattern and activates *gooseberry neuro*

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**SUMMARY**

The segment-polarity class of segmentation genes in *Drosophila* are primarily involved in the specification of sub-segmental units. In addition, some of the segment-polarity genes have been shown to specify cell fates within the central nervous system. One of these loci, *gooseberry*, consists of two divergently transcribed genes, *gooseberry* and *gooseberry neuro*, which share a paired box as well as a paired-type homeobox. Here, the expression patterns of the two *gooseberry* gene products are described in detail. The *gooseberry* protein appears in a characteristic segment-polarity pattern of stripes at gastrulation and persists until head involution. It is initially restricted to the ectodermal and neuroectodermal germ layer, but is later detected in mesodermal and neuronal cells as well. The *gooseberry* neuro protein first appears during germ band extension in cells of the central nervous system and also, much later, in epidermal stripes and in a small number of muscle cells. P-element-mediated transformation with the *gooseberry* gene has been used to demonstrate that *gooseberry* transactivates *gooseberry neuro* and is sufficient to rescue the *gooseberry* cuticular phenotype in the absence of *gooseberry neuro*.

Key words: *gooseberry*, *gooseberry neuro*, transactivation, *gooseberry* rescue, embryonic expression, *Drosophila*

**INTRODUCTION**

During early *Drosophila* embryogenesis, a number of developmental programs unfold, including segmentation, the generation of the germ layers, and neurogenesis. While segmentation may be viewed as a process beginning with the specification of position along the anteroposterior axis of the embryo (reviewed by Akam, 1987; Ingham, 1988), the germ layers are established by the division of the embryo, along the dorsoventral axis, into longitudinal regions (Hartenstein et al., 1985; Mayer and Nüsslein-Volhard, 1988; reviewed by Govind and Steward, 1991). Later, during germ band extension, the process of neurogenesis begins. The founder cells of the central nervous system (CNS), the neuroblasts, begin to delaminate from the neuroectoderm and migrate inwards (Hartenstein and Campos-Ortega, 1984; Hartenstein et al., 1987). Most neuroblasts divide asymmetrically several times to generate a string of progeny known as ganglion mother cells. Each ganglion mother cell then divides once symmetrically to generate a pair of sibling neurons. Thus, the approximately twenty neuroblasts per hemisegment that leave the ectoderm give rise to about 250 neurons. During germ band retraction, the CNS continues to differentiate and neurons send out their axons (Goodman et al., 1984).

From a genetic and molecular analysis of these early developmental events, it has become increasingly clear that they are directed by relatively small groups of genes, which interact with each other in complex hierarchical regulatory networks. For example, the segmentation genes direct the proper establishment of the metameric organization of the embryonic body plan. The hierarchical activation of three classes of segmentation genes - the gap, pair-rule, and segment-polarity genes - defines position along the anteroposterior axis in progressively smaller units (Nüsslein-Volhard and Wieschaus, 1980). Similarly, a set of hierarchically acting genes has been described, which controls dorsoventral patterning and thus determines the anlagen of the germ band. Subsequently, the proneural and neurogenic gene sets specify which cells become neuroblasts and which remain on the surface of the embryo and become epidermal cells (reviewed by Campos-Ortega and Knust, 1990).

Interestingly, some of the genes involved in segmentation are redeployed in other developmental processes such as neurogenesis (reviewed by Doe and Scott, 1988). For example, many of the segment-polarity genes are expressed in the neuroectodermal region at the onset of neurogenesis and are also expressed later by subsets of neurons. Detailed analysis of neural development in segment-polarity mutants suggests that certain segment-polarity genes indeed play a specific role in neurogenesis (Patel et al., 1989a).

One of the segment-polarity loci, *gooseberry*, is unique...
for several reasons. It encodes two transcripts that share extensive sequence homology with each other and with the pair-rule gene *paired (prd)*. The homologous regions comprise two domains, the paired-domain and the prd-type homeodomain (Bopp et al., 1986). Moreover, the 5’ ends of the two *gooseberry* transcription units face each other, being separated by about 10 kb (Baumgartner et al., 1987; Li et al., 1993), raising the intriguing possibility that both transcripts share common cis-regulatory elements. Finally, two independent mutagenesis screens failed to produce point mutations for either of the two *gooseberry* genes (Nüsslein-Volhard et al., 1984; Côté et al., 1987). All known *gooseberry* mutants are the result of deficiencies. If indeed point mutations of the *gooseberry* locus cannot be obtained, an explanation might be that either of the two *gooseberry* products functionally substitutes for the other.

Here we report, in detail, the developmental expression of the two *gooseberry* genes, *gooseberry* (gsb; previously called gsb-BSH9 or gsb-d) and *gooseberry neuro* (gsbn; the former gsb-BSH4 or gsb-p). In addition, we demonstrate that gsb is sufficient to rescue fully the *gooseberry* cuticular phenotype and that gsb activates gsbn in trans.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Construction of expression and rescue plasmids**

Plasmids expressing gsb or gsbn protein, pAR-gsb.fl and pAR-gsb-neuro.fl, in bacteria were constructed as follows. To obtain pAR-gsb.fl, an *EcoRV*-EcoRI gsb-cDNA fragment of BSH9c2 (Baumgartner et al., 1987) was subcloned with blunt ends into the BamHI site of the bacterial expression vector pAR3039 (Studier and Moffat, 1986). Since the *EcoRV* site of BSH9c2 is 40 bp downstream of the gsb start codon, the bacterially expressed gsb protein lacks the 15 N-terminal amino acids of the full-length gsb protein (427 amino acids). To obtain pAR-gsb-neuro.fl, a NcoI-NsiI fragment of the gsbn-cDNA BSH4c4 (Baumgartner et al., 1987) was subcloned with blunt ends into the BamHI site of the bacterial expression vector pAR3040. As the NcoI site in BSH4c4 contains the start codon of the gsbn protein, the bacterially expressed protein contains the full-length gsbn protein (452 amino acids).

The P-element plasmid containing the gsb gene, gsb-pKSpL2, was constructed by subcloning a 20 kb genomic fragment of the gsb region (Fig. 6B), obtained from a partial *EcoRI* digest of the genomic clone P920 (in EMBL 4), into pKSpL2. The vector pKSpL2 was constructed as follows. The NotI site of Bluescript pKS+ was destroyed by filling in the cleaved ends with Klenow enzyme and subsequent religation, a short stretch of the polynucleotide between HindIII and XhoI was removed (ligation of the filled up sites restores the HindIII site), and a NotI site was introduced into the cleaved *EcoRV* site of the polynucleotide by blunt end ligation of (CCGCGGCG). The newly created polynucleotide was confirmed by sequencing. The final gsb rescue plasmid, BSH9-16.18, was constructed in two steps. First, a 17 kb XbaI-NotI fragment of gsb-pKSpL2 was subcloned into cp20.2, which had been constructed by removing the *KpmI-Sall* lacZ fragment from HZ50pl (Hiromi et al., 1985), and second, the 3.1 kb XhoI fragment of gsb-pKSpL2 was inserted to generate BSH9-16.18.

**Preparation of purified antisera and immunocytochemistry on whole-mount embryos**

Rabbit antisera were generated and purified essentially as described previously for the anti-prd antisera (Gutjahr et al., 1993) with the following modifications. Both antisera were directed against the full-length proteins and cross-reacted on western blots with bacterially expressed gsb and prd proteins. The anti-gsb (anti-gsbn) antisemur was depleted of such cross-reactive antibodies by passing it over a column to which a crude bacterial extract containing gsbn (gsb) protein had been bound. Subsequently, the antisera were further affinity-purified (positive adsorption) as described previously for the anti-prd antisemur (Gutjahr et al., 1993). The specificity of both antisera was confirmed by staining embryos homozygous for the deficiency *Df(2R)IIX62*, which removes both gsb genes. In these embryos, no staining was observed using either antisemur (not shown). The specificity of the anti-gsb antisemur was further corroborated by staining embryos homozygous for the deficiency *Df(2R)KrSBI*, which removes only the gsb gene (Bopp et al., 1986; Côté et al., 1987). In such embryos, gsbn was expressed at high levels in the head region but only at extremely low levels in very few cells of the CNS whereas no staining was detected using the gsb antisemur. Finally, the specificity of the gsb antisemur is inferred from the fact that during gastrulation, when gsb is expressed at high levels, no staining was seen with the anti-gsbn antisemur. Staining of fixed embryos with 100-fold diluted anti-gsb and anti-gsbn antisera and photography on a Zeiss Axiohot with Nomarski optics (unless otherwise indicated) were as described (Patel et al., 1989b; Gutjahr et al., 1993).

Embryos of a *wingless* lacZ-enhancer trap line, 17en40/CyO (kindly provided by Norbert Perrimon), were stained with mouse anti-β-galactosidase (Promega) and either anti-gsb or anti-en antisemur (mAb 4D9; Patel et al., 1989b) to determine the relative positions of the wingless (wg), engrailed (en), and gsb domains in the ectoderm and in neuroblasts. The relationship of wg and en domains in the neuroblast map (Fig. 4) was also checked by examining embryos that had been both hybridized in situ with a digoxigenin-labeled wg probe and immunostained for en expression and were kindly provided by Armen Manoukian. The relative positions of en and gsb or gsbn protein were also determined by double labeling embryos with mAb 4D9 and anti-gsb or anti-gsbn antisemur.

Neuroblast patterns were initially sketched by hand and are schematically illustrated in Fig. 4. The particular stages illustrated were chosen because they are easily recognizable. The stage in Fig. 4A is characterized by the appearance of the first row 6 neuroblast, and the stage shown in Fig. 4B by the appearance of the extremely medially located row 5 neuroblast. We note that the general neuroblast patterns shown in Fig. 4 closely match those drawn by Doe (1992). In some cases, however, we are not sure of a one-to-one correspondence between specific neuroblasts in our map and the numbered neuroblasts of Doe’s map. Therefore, we have not attempted to use Doe’s numbering system at present. Future double-labeling experiments using the additional neuroblast markers described by Doe (1992) should allow a precise integration of the two maps.

**Transgenic fly stocks**

To generate transgenic flies, the gsb rescue plasmid was injected into *ry506/ry506* embryos. Four independent transformed lines were obtained from which the following genotypes were generated: *Df(2R)KrSBI/CyO: P[rs+]; gsb+p* and *Df(2R)IIX62/CyO: P[ry*; gsb*]. Eggs of these lines or from crosses of these lines with each other were collected and either fixed for antibody staining or allowed to age for 48 hours for cuticle preparation.

**RESULTS**

Both gsb and gsbn proteins are localized in the nucleus, as is the case for other paired- and homeodomain containing
Fig. 1. Expression of gsb protein in wild-type Drosophila embryos. Whole-mount preparations of wild-type embryos were stained with anti-gsb antiserum. After clearing in glycerol, germ band extended embryos (C-I) were cut along the amnioserosa, unfolded and flattened so that the entire germ band could be photographed in a single focal plane. Stages of embryos are (A) onset of gastrulation (stage 6; Campos-Ortega and Hartenstein, 1985); (B) mid-gastrulation (stage 7); (C-D) rapid phase of germ band extension (early and late stage 8); (E) slow phase of germ band extension (stage 10); (F-H) extended germ band stage (early, mid, and late stage 11), (I-L) mid-germ band retraction (stage 12), and (M, N) head involution (stage 14). Whole mounts show lateral (A,K,M), ventrolateral (L), or ventral views (B,N). All embryos are oriented with their anterior to the left and, in the lateral or ventrolateral views (A,K-M), dorsal side up. The antennal stripe 0 and the odd-numbered stripes 1-13 are labeled in panel A. The stripes are numbered according to the corresponding RNA stripes (Baumgartner et al., 1987), applying the same system used to number the en stripes (DiNardo and O’Farrell, 1987) - stripe 1 is in the mandibular segment, stripe 4 in the first thoracic segment T1, stripe 14 in the eighth abdominal segment A8, etc. The arrow in E points to the intercalary gsb stripe appearing during the fast phase of germ band extension. The dots mark stripes 3 and 9, and stripe 15 is labeled by an open circle. Note that stripe 16 appears (G) after stripe 17 (F). Arrowheads indicate the position of the cephalic furrow (A,B), the most posterior region of the embryo prior to unfolding (D-I), or three spots of late mesodermal gsb expression (K). K and M are focused on the CNS whereas L, which shows a higher magnification of an embryo at a stage similar to that shown in K, is focused on the epidermis. N shows an enlarged ventral view of the CNS. Note that at the stage shown in L, gsb protein is expressed at low levels in epidermal cells of the posterior portion of each segment and strictly limited in its lateral extent. To reveal very faint staining which would not have been visible otherwise, the preparations in M and N were photographed in bright-field illumination, in contrast to all other preparations which were photographed with Nomarski optics.
Expression of gooseberry

The gsb protein is initially expressed in a segmentally reiterated pattern of stripes with a pair-rule modulation of intensity. The first set of stripes is detectable at the end of cellularization and includes the odd-numbered stripes 1-13 plus an anterior stripe 0 (Fig. 1A) that probably corresponds to the antennal segment of the head (Jürgens et al., 1986). The antennal stripe and stripe 1 are the first to appear, followed after a short delay by stripes 3, 13, 7, 11, and finally 5 and 9. At mid gastrulation, the even-numbered stripes 2-12 emerge simultaneously (Fig. 1B). Stripe 14 appears at the onset of germ band extension (Fig. 1C,D). All the stripes quickly reach equal levels during the rapid phase of germ band extension (Fig. 1D). At the same time, the shape of the stripes changes, acquiring a distinct triangular appearance.

Towards the end of germ band extension, stripes 4-14 become laterally restricted to the neuroectodermal portion of the ectoderm (Fig. 1E,F). At this stage, gsb protein reaches its highest levels and is detectable in the maximum number of segments, including 14 body stripes, 4 regions anterior to the mandibular segment, and 3 regions posterior to the eighth abdominal segment (Fig. 1F,G). The gsb stripes assume a barbell shape as the more medial areas of expression narrow. This exposes a pair of distinct gsb-expressing cells which are located close to the mesectodermal region (Fig. 3G) and are probably the most medial neuroblasts of row 5 (Fig. 4B). Subsequently, gsb protein levels begin to decrease in the head and later in the trunk segments (Figs 1G, 3D), and gsb stripes broaden at the end of the extended germ band stage and during germ band retraction (Fig. 1H-I). Towards the end of germ band retraction, gsb expression increases again in the ectoderm (Figs 1L, 3E) albeit to levels lower than the preceding peak of ectodermal gsb expression. This low ectodermal gsb expression (stage 13) is no longer detectable by the time of head involution (stage 14).

During germ band extension (stage 9), neuroblasts begin to delaminate and the gsb ectodermal stripes narrow (compare widths of stripes in Fig. 1D,E). Those gsb-expressing ectodermal cells that become neuroblasts maintain gsb expression. Eventually, all neuroblasts of row 5 and 6 express gsb, and transient gsb expression is also seen in the most medial neuroblast of row 7 (Fig. 4B). In addition, gsb appears to be weakly and transiently expressed by three midline cells directly anterior to the median neuroblast (Fig. 4B). Based on their position, they may be the precursors to the VUM neurons (Klämbt et al., 1991). Expression of gsb persists at low levels in a few neuroblasts and ganglion mother cells until germ band retraction (Fig. 3D,E). Very low levels of gsb protein also remain detectable until head involution in large cells at the extreme ventral surface of the CNS, which may be the remnants of the embryonic neuroblasts (Fig. 1M,N).

It should be noted that during its initial expression, gsb protein is mostly excluded from the mesoderm, the mesodermal cells and the region generating the amnioserosa (Fig. 1A,B). At mid germ band extension, gsb protein appears in the mesoderm (Fig. 3A,B) where it seems to persist until the end of germ band retraction (Fig. 3C-E) when it is most prominent in three patches of mesodermal cells in the thoracic segments (Fig. 1K). Later these patches appear to merge into a single patch, before gsb expression disappears from the thoracic mesoderm during head involution.

The patterns of gsb expression in the tail and, particularly, in the head region are more complex. At mid germ band extension, the antennal stripe divides into two independent regions, and a novel stripe, intercalated between the antennal stripe 0 and the mandibular stripe 1 and corresponding to the anlagen of the intercalary segment (Jürgens et al., 1986), begins to express gsb protein (Fig. 1D,E). During the slow phase of germ band extension, a bilaterally symmetric pair of patches expressing gsb emerges in the dorsal region of the clypeolabrum, and a small number of cells express gsb in the non-segmented pre-antennal region of the head (Fig. 1E,F). Expression in the posterior-most abdominal region starts with the appearance of stripe 15 in A9 at the end of the rapid phase of germ band extension (Fig. 1E). Subsequently, gsb expression begins in ‘stripe’ 17 (Fig. 1F) as a pair of bilateral patches of cells in the central region of the anal pads (A11, Jürgens, 1987). Finally, ‘stripe’ 16 emerges as a very narrow string of cells that initially abuts stripe 15, but separates from it during the extended germ band stage (Fig. 1F,G). The late appearance and reduced size of stripes 15-17 reflect the rudimentary nature of the terminal abdominal segment anlagen, A9-A11, in Drosophila (Baumgartner et al., 1987; Jürgens, 1987). During head involution, gsb is transiently expressed at high levels in a subset of cells of the pharynx and anal pads (Fig. 1M).

Expression of gooseberry neuro

As shown in Fig. 2A, gsbn protein first appears at stage 10 in a small number of neuroblasts, ganglion mother cells, and neurons. As neurogenesis proceeds, gsbn protein levels rise, an increasing number of ganglion mother cells and neurons express gsbn, and a low level of gsbn protein persists in some neuroblasts (Figs 2A-E, 3H,I). The ganglion mother cells and neurons that express gsbn are predominantly, though perhaps not exclusively, the progeny of the gsb-expressing neuroblasts. By the end of stage 11, gsbn is clearly expressed in a segmentally reiterated neural pattern from the mandibular to the ten abdominal neuromeres. In the trunk segments, gsbn expression in the CNS forms a typical L-shaped pattern in each hemisegment (Fig. 2C,D,I).

Similarly to gsb, gsbn is expressed in the terminal regions. In the head, gsbn protein is detected in neurons of the brain (Fig. 2F,G) while, in the tail region, it appears in neurons of A9 and in cells of the anal pad (Fig. 2C,D). Finally, gsbn is also expressed in a small number of neurons lying between A9 and the anal pads. These neurons are derived from ‘stripe’ 16 of gsb and may be evidence for a rudimentary tenth abdominal neuromere (Fig. 2C,D).

During subsequent stages of development, gsbn protein persists in a subset of neurons until nerve cord retraction during stage 17 (Fig. 2F,G,I,L). Furthermore, after germ
Fig. 2. Expression of gsbn protein in wild-type *Drosophila* embryos. Whole-mount preparations of wild-type embryos were stained with anti-gsbn antiserum. Embryos shown in A-D were unfolded as in Fig. 1. Stages of embryos are (A) slow phase of germ band extension (stage 10); (B, C) extended germ band stage (early and late stage 11); (D) mid-germ band retraction (stage 12); (E) after completion of germ band retraction (stage 13); (F-K) head involution (stage 14); (L-O) ventral cord retraction (stage 17). All embryos are oriented with their anterior to the left and, in lateral views, dorsal side up. Whole mounts show lateral (F, G) or ventral views (E, L) focused on gsbn expression in the CNS, except for K which is focused on the epidermis. In unfolded preparations (A-D), stripes 3 and 9 are marked by dots and stripe 15 by an open circle, and the most posterior region prior to unfolding is indicated by an arrowhead. G is an enlargement of the anterior portion of the embryo shown in F. H-K are photographs of the same embryo focused on the CNS and PNS (I) or the epidermis (K), or displaying an enlarged thoracic view focused on the ventral mesoderm (H). Arrows point at some of the gsbn-positive cells that presumably belong to the PNS. (M) An enlargement of the head region, shows gsbn protein expression in a few cells of the maxillary lobe (Mx) and in a T-shaped patch of cells at the entry of the pharynx (labeled P, compare to G). N and O are focused on the ventrolateral ectoderm and mesoderm of the embryo shown in L. Note that gsbn is expressed in a few epidermal cells (ep in O) and ventral superficial muscle cells (arrowheads in N) which are just adjacent to the more prominent, non-gsbn-expressing, ventral internal muscles (m in O).
band retraction gsbn becomes expressed in a few lateral cells per hemisegment that might belong to the muscle founder cells or the PNS (arrows in Fig. 2I), as well as in a striking stripe of mesodermal cells of T2 (Fig. 2F,H). Similarly to gsb, after germ band retraction gsbn is also expressed in ventral ectodermal stripes in the posterior region of each segment (Fig. 2K). However, the gsbn stripes persist until much later in development (up to stage 17; Fig. 2O) than the gsb stripes. In addition, gsbn protein is detectable in a number of patches of epidermal cells, or derivatives thereof, in the head region, including the pharynx (Fig. 2L,M). Finally, gsbn protein appears in the nuclei of one of the ventral superficial oblique muscles (Fig. 2N,O).

Coexpression of gooseberry and gooseberry neuro with engrailed

To determine the relative positions of gsb- and gsbn-expressing cells with respect to the parasegmental and the segmental boundaries, double-labeling experiments were performed with an anti-gsb or anti-gsbn antiserum and an anti-en monoclonal antibody (Patel et al., 1989b). As is apparent from Fig. 5A-C, the anterior border of a gsb stripe is anterior to that of en-expressing cells by one to two rows of cells at the extended germ band stage. Similarly, the posterior boundary of en is one to three cells posterior to that of one of the ventral superficial oblique muscles (Fig. 2N,O).
of *gsb* expression. The greatest extent of overlap between *gsb* and *en* protein is seen in the widest and most lateral regions of the *gsb* stripes. Furthermore, *gsb* protein is expressed by all neuroblasts of rows 5 and 6, and transiently by the most medial neuroblast of row 7, while *en* is expressed by all neuroblasts of rows 6 and 7 (Figs 4B, 5C).

Extensive overlap of *gsbn* and *en* is seen in the CNS. During the early extended germ band stage, *en* is expressed by a large number of ganglion mother cells and neurons derived from the neuroblasts of rows 6 and 7 as well as from the median neuroblast (Fig. 4B). At this stage, *gsbn* is expressed in ganglion mother cells and neurons derived from neuroblasts of row 5 and 6, and from the most medial neuroblast of row 7 as evident from the overlap between the *en* and *gsbn* expression patterns (Fig. 5D). Further details of *gsb* and *gsbn* expression in the CNS will be discussed in the context of the specific role of the *gooseberry* locus in neural development (Patel, Li, Gutjahr, Ferres-Mc, Noll and Goodman, unpublished data).

We further examined the overlap of *gsb* with *wg* (see Materials and methods). This analysis revealed that the *wg* domain coincides with the anterior *gsb* domain during the extended germ band stage (not shown). In the CNS, *wg* is expressed by the neuroblasts of row 5 (Fig. 4). Thus, in both the ventral ectoderm and the underlying neuroblasts, *gsb* expression includes most, if not all, of the *wg* domain, plus part of the anterior portion of the *en* domain. Since the boundary between the ectodermal *en* and *wg* domains demarcates adjacent parasegments, it follows that *gsb* expression spans the parasegmental boundary at the extended germ band stage.

**Rescue of the gooseberry cuticular phenotype**

In order to test the contributions of *gsb* and *gsbn* to the cuticular (Nüsslein-Volhard and Wieschaus, 1980) and CNS *gsb*-phenotypes (Patel et al., 1989a) and to detect a potential transregulation of *gsbn* by *gsb*, we generated transgenic flies carrying a 20 kb genomic DNA fragment harboring the intact *gsb* gene, the region separating the two *gsb* transcripts, and the 5′ portion of the *gsbn* gene comprising the paired-domain and the first two introns of the *gsbn* gene (Fig. 6B). Conceivably, this construct permits the expression of a functional *gsb* protein (see below), yet only of a truncated *gsbn* protein (consisting of the paired-domain fused to vector sequences). Four independent transgenic lines were crossed into *gsb* mutant backgrounds to test the ability of the *gsb* gene to rescue the *gsb* cuticular phenotype.

We first analyzed the cuticles of embryos transheterozygous for the deficiencies *Df(2R)KsB1* and *Df(2R)IIkX62* that carried one copy of the exogenous *gsb* gene (*Df(2R)Kr B1/Df(2R)IIkX62; P{ry+; gsb+}*/ry 506*). The deficiency *Df(2R)IIkX62* removes both the *gsb* and the *gsbn* gene while *Df(2R)Kr B1* removes *gsb*, but not *gsbn* (Fig. 6B;
Bopp et al., 1986; Baumgartner et al., 1987; Côté et al., 1987). Therefore, Df(2R)Kr SB1 /Df(2R)IIX62; P[ry+, gsb+]/P[ry+, gsb+] embryos carry one copy each of the endogenous gsb and of the exogenous gsb gene. All four transgenic gsb lines tested were able to reverse the gsb cuticular phenotype (similar to the embryo shown in the central panel of Fig. 6A).

To exclude the possibility that gsbn contributes to the cuticular rescue, we also tested embryos homozygous for Df(2R)IIX62. These embryos exhibit both the zipper phenotype, characterized by defects in the head skeleton, and the gsb cuticular phenotype (right panel of Fig. 6A; Nüsslein-Volhard et al., 1984). Again, all four transgenic gsb lines were able to completely rescue the gsb cuticular phenotype of Df(2R)IIX62 homozygotes but still displayed the zipper phenotype (middle panel of Fig. 6A). Since several loci are deleted in addition to gsb in both Df(2R)Kr SB1 and Df(2R)IIX62 deficiencies (Côté et al., 1987), embryonic lethality was not rescued. The rescue of the gsb cuticular phenotype does not depend on the gsbn sequences that are also present in the rescue construct and encode a truncated gsbn protein because complete rescue is also achieved by a shorter construct carrying no gsbn sequences (not shown).

We conclude that the gsb gene is able to rescue fully the gsb cuticular phenotype in the absence of gsbn. Moreover, as shown below, relatively low levels of gsb protein appear to be sufficient to rescue completely the gsb cuticular phenotype.

**Transactivation of gooseberry neuro by gooseberry**

The observed general overlap of gsbn and gsb expression in the CNS suggests a possible activation of gsbn by gsb. To test this possibility, we examined whether gsbn protein, which is undetectable in the trunk of Df(2R)Kr SB1/ Df(2R)IIX62 embryos, is expressed in transgenic Df(2R)Kr SB1/Df(2R)IIX62; P[ry+, gsb+]/ P[ry+, gsb+] embryos carrying two exogenous gsb genes and one copy of gsbn. In such embryos, gsbn is clearly expressed in ganglion mother cells and neurons (Fig. 7A), and later in the epidermis (not shown), of the same regions as in wild-type embryos although at much lower than wild-type levels. Since no gsbn protein was observed in Df(2R)IIX62/ Df(2R)IIX62; P[ry+, gsb+]/P[ry+/gsb+] embryos (not...
shown), expression of the transgenic truncated \textit{gsbn} gene (paired domain) is undetectable with the cross-absorbed anti-gsbn antiserum (see Materials and methods), demonstrating that the gsb protein detected in \textit{Df(2R)Kr SB1} / \textit{CyO}, \textit{P[ry\textsuperscript{+}, gsb\textsuperscript{+}] / P[ry\textsuperscript{+}, gsb\textsuperscript{+}] (A, B) or \textit{Df(2R)Kr SB1} / \textit{CyO}, \textit{P[ry\textsuperscript{+}, gsb\textsuperscript{+}] / P[ry\textsuperscript{+}, gsb\textsuperscript{+}] (C) have been stained with anti-gsbn (A) or anti-gsb antiserum (B, C). The embryos are oriented with their anterior to the left. Photographs are focused on the epidermis (B, C) or on the underlying developing CNS (A). Arrowheads point at a dominant reduced expression of \textit{gsb} in T2 of heterozygous \textit{Df(2R)Kr SB1} embryos.

**DISCUSSION**

Both \textit{gsb} genes, \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn}, encode transcriptional regulators whose N-terminal halves consist of a paired-domain and a \textit{prd}-type homeodomain (Bopp et al., 1986). Their extreme structural conservation suggests that the function of the \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn} proteins are probably very similar at the molecular level. The difference in function between the two genes might then consist of a difference in their expression patterns rather than in their specificity of molecular action. We have shown here that gsb protein is continuously expressed in a typical segment-polarity pattern in the epidermis until head involution, transiently in the developing CNS and mesoderm, and finally in specific structures of the head and tail region. The epidermal and CNS expression of \textit{gsb} in segmentally repeated stripes strikingly parallels the delayed expression of \textit{gsbn} in these tissues, which suggests a possible dependence of \textit{gsbn} expression on \textit{gsb}.

**Gooseberry functions in the specification of the cuticular pattern**

Since in all presently known \textit{gsb} alleles the \textit{gsb} gene is deleted and expression of the neighboring \textit{gsbn} gene is entirely eliminated or at least reduced to undetectable levels in most parts of the embryo, it was not clear which of the two genes is responsible for the cuticular phenotype. Their patterns of transcripts, however, suggested that \textit{gsb} rather than \textit{gsbn} specifies the cuticular pattern (Bopp et al., 1986; Baumgartner et al., 1987). Due to the late expression of \textit{gsbn} in the epidermis (Fig. 2K), however, the possibility remained that \textit{gsbn} is also involved in the specification of the cuticle. The rescue of the \textit{gsb} cuticular phenotype by a \textit{gsb} transgene in the absence of both \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn} demonstrates that \textit{gsb} is sufficient while \textit{gsbn} is dispensable for proper development of the cuticle (Fig. 6).

Similarly to other segment-polarity genes, \textit{gsb} is first activated by pair-rule gene products (Baumgartner, 1988). For example, \textit{prd} and odd-paired (opa) are required for the activation of \textit{gsb} in odd- and even-numbered stripes, respectively (Bopp et al., 1989; Li et al., 1993). Activation by \textit{prd} is further reflected in the initial pair-rule pattern of \textit{gsb} (Fig. 1A) which precisely parallels that of the \textit{prd} protein (Gutjahr et al., 1993). In other words, the \textit{prd} bands appear in the same order as and immediately precede the corresponding \textit{gsb} bands, suggesting that the \textit{prd} protein probably activates the \textit{gsb} gene directly by binding to the corresponding \textit{gsb} cis-regulatory elements (Li et al., 1993). The later ectodermal expression of \textit{gsb}, accompanied most notably by the lateral restriction of the \textit{gsb} stripes to the neuroectodermal region of the extended germ band, is activated and maintained in response to the \textit{wg} signal (Li et al., 1993). The cuticular pattern only clearly depends on the \textit{wg} product before germ band retraction (Bejsovec and Martinez-Arias, 1991), exhibiting a \textit{wg}-dependent mutant phenotype very similar to that of \textit{gsb}. Since only \textit{gsb} but not \textit{gsbn} is expressed during the temperature-sensitive period of the temperature-sensitive \textit{wg} allele, it is not surprising that \textit{gsb} rather than \textit{gsbn} is responsible for the determination of the cuticular pattern (Fig. 6). Moreover, by the same argument the late epidermal expression of \textit{gsbn} does...
not influence the cuticular pattern. Since this late epidermal expression of {\textit{gsbn}} depends on {\textit{gsb}}, which is activated by \textit{wg}, the \textit{wg} signal is also required for the late epidermal expression of \textit{gsbn}. Hence, specification of the cuticular pattern by \textit{gsbn} would also be in conflict with the observed temperature-sensitive period of the temperature-sensitive \textit{wg} allele (Bejoöve and Martinez-Arias, 1991).

The function of the late epidermal \textit{gsbn} expression remains to be elucidated.

\textbf{Gooseberry activates gooseberry neuro in trans}

The observation that \textit{gsbn} is not expressed in transheterozygous \textit{Df(2R)Kr SB1/Df(2R)IIX62} embryos, in which one copy of the \textit{gsbn} gene is retained but both copies of the \textit{gsb} gene are deleted, could be explained by inactivation of the remaining \textit{gsbn} gene in \textit{cis} or \textit{trans}. Since we could show that \textit{gsbn} is expressed in transgenic embryos into which an exogenous \textit{gsb} gene had been introduced, we conclude that the inactivation occurs in \textit{trans} and that \textit{gsb} protein is required for the activation of \textit{gsbn}.

The expression patterns of both \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn} are altered in pair-rule mutants in the same manner (Bopp et al., 1989; X. Li, unpublished observations). A possible explanation would be that both genes are regulated by the same combinations of pair-rule gene products that interact with the \textit{cis}-regulatory region of each gene to activate its transcription. Alternatively, one of the two \textit{gsb} gene products could activate the other gene in \textit{trans}. Our finding that the expression of \textit{gsbn} depends on the expression of \textit{gsb} favors the second alternative. In all cells and tissues expressing \textit{gsbn}, expression of \textit{gsb} immediately preceeds that of \textit{gsbn}, indicating that the transactivation of \textit{gsbn} by \textit{gsb} might be direct. In the CNS, for example, \textit{gsb} protein appears in those neuroblasts and ganglion mother cells that subsequently express \textit{gsbn} and apparently give rise to \textit{gsbn}-expressing neurons. Also in the epidermis, where \textit{gsbn} expression is initiated during stage 13, it is preceded by and dependent on \textit{gsb} expression. However, \textit{gsbn} expression does not always completely depend on \textit{gsb} activity as suggested by the expression of \textit{gsbn} in the pharynx and anal pads of the transheterozygous \textit{gsb} embryos.

Expression of \textit{gsb} does not persist in cells and tissues that continue to express \textit{gsbn}, as for example in the CNS or epidermis. Therefore, \textit{gsbn} expression is maintained by (a) protein(s) different from \textit{gsb}. The simplest mechanism for \textit{gsbn} to maintain its expression would be by autoregulation.

\textbf{Role of gooseberry genes in neurogenesis}

The expression of \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn} in the CNS suggests that both genes play a role in the development of the CNS. In fact, the known \textit{gsb} deficiencies also exhibit a CNS phenotype in which \textit{even-skipped}-expressing cell lineages are altered and the posterior commissures are missing (Patel et al., 1989a). The redeployment of segmentation genes in neurogenesis seems to be a general phenomenon as most of them are reexpressed in the developing CNS at various stages. This expression in the CNS is crucial for the proper specification of neuronal fates as demonstrated for the pair-rule genes \textit{fushi tarazu}, \textit{even-skipped}, and \textit{runt} (Doe et al., 1988a,b; Duffy et al., 1991). Our studies shown here suggest that one evident function of \textit{gsb} is the activation of \textit{gsbn} expression in the CNS. In addition, we have found that an exogenous copy of \textit{gsb} rescues the neural defects seen in \textit{Df(2R)Kr SB1/Df(2R)IIX62} embryos and that both \textit{gsb} and \textit{gsbn} are required for a complete rescue of all neural phenotypes (Patel, Li, Gutjahr, Ferres-Marco, Noll, and Goodman, unpublished data).

\textbf{Are there no point mutants of gooseberry?}

Two independent screens for \textit{gsb} mutations failed to produce point mutants but generated only deletions (Nüsslein-Volhard et al., 1984; Côté et al., 1987). Hence, the question arose whether point mutations have not been obtained because both \textit{gsb} genes need to be inactivated to observe the \textit{gsb} cuticular phenotype. Our results argue against such an assumption for two reasons. Our demonstration that \textit{gsb} is sufficient to specify the cuticle renders the \textit{gsbn} gene dispensable with respect to cuticular patterning. Moreover, since we have shown that \textit{gsbn} expression depends on a functional \textit{gsb} protein, inactivation of the \textit{gsb} product by point mutations is expected to inactivate both genes. Therefore, we expect that it should be possible to generate point mutations in the \textit{gsb} gene that result in a cuticular phenotype.

\textbf{Is there an ancestral gooseberry gene?}

The organization of the \textit{gsb} locus and the sequence homology between the two genes suggest that the two \textit{gsb} genes have originated from a common ancestral gene through gene duplication. If this interpretation is correct, the question arises whether the two genes of the \textit{gsb} locus exert specialized and separate functions which were previously the task of a single gene. It may thus be possible to isolate the \textit{gsb} gene from a more distantly related insect or arthropod in which only one \textit{gsb} gene exists which performs both functions in segmentation and neurogenesis.

\section*{REFERENCES}


