transformer and Sex determination in *Drosophila*

last update 5/15/2017

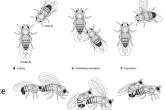
Alternative Splicing

Male fruit fly courtship behavior HHMI Streaming Media



Male Courtship Behaviors

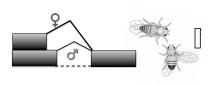
- Following femaleTapping female
- Playing species-specific courtship song by vibrating its wings
- Licking female
- Curling abdomen to mate



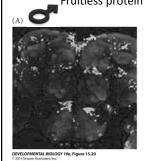
These behaviors are all regulated by the *fruitless* gene.

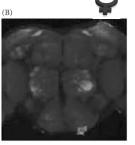
Marla B. Sokolowski Nature Reviews Genetics 2, 879-890 (November 2001)

Male courtship behavior dictated by fruitless (fru) gene that is alternatively spliced in a gender-specific manner



Sexually dimorphic neural circuits in adult male and female *Drosophila* brains: __Fruitless protein shown in green





Chromosomal sex determination in mammals

- XX embryos develop into females.
- XY embryos develop into males.
- Y chromosome contains a "master regulator" transcription factor for male development called SRY.
- XO embryos develop into females.
- Transgenic XSRY mice develop into males

Chromosomal sex determination in fruit flies

- Like mammals, XX flies are female, and XY flies are males.
- However, XO flies are male.
- The number of X chromosomes determines the sex of the fly.
- The Y chromosome in flies plays no role in sex determination.
- Instead, the X-linked gene Sex-lethal (SxI) determines sex in flies.

Sex-lethal (Sxl)

- Sxl encodes an RNA splicing factor that regulates gonad development and levels of gene expression from the X chromosome
- The number of X chromosomes determines the activation of *SxI*
- XX embryos express the female, functional Sxl protein
- XY embryos express the male, non-functional protein

