Review Article **The Bic-C Family of Developmental Translational Regulators**

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Regulation of mRNA translation is especially important during cellular and developmental processes. Many evolutionarily conserved proteins act in the context of multiprotein complexes and modulate protein translation both at the spatial and the temporal levels. Among these, Bicaudal C constitutes a family of RNA binding proteins whose founding member was first identified in *Drosophila* and contains orthologs in vertebrates. We discuss recent advances towards understanding the functions of these proteins in the context of the cellular and developmental biology of many model organisms and their connection to human disease.

1. Introduction

Translational regulation of mRNA distributed asymmetrically in the early *Drosophila* embryo underlies pattern formation and germ cell specification. Furthermore, expression of certain proteins occurs only at definite stages of development. Exquisite, often partially redundant mechanisms of control ensure the coordination of the spatial and temporal expression of proteins with morphogenetic potential. These mechanisms have been reviewed recently [6]. Here we will discuss the case of one of such translational regulators, Bicaudal C (Bic-C), which is evolutionarily conserved, and for which there is recent accumulating functional evidence from both invertebrate and vertebrate model organisms suggesting that Bic-C is a fundamental regulator of cellular processes and an outstanding example of the fascinating complexity of the developmental mechanisms.

2. Materials and Methods

The sequences shown in this paper are listed in Table 1, and they were recovered by running BLAST [7] with the *Drosophila* sequence and the NCBI sequence database, using the Homologene feature at the NCBI. The sequences for the different *Drosophila* species were retrieved from FlyBase [8]. Sequences were aligned with Clustal W [1, 2].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Bic-C. The Bic-C gene was originally identified during a Drosophila screen for maternal genes affecting embryonic polarity [9]. In fact, adult females bearing Bic-C mutations in one of their second chromosomes produce embryos exhibiting anterior-posterior defects of severity ranging from anterior defects, to the development of bicaudal embryos composed of as few as four segments arranged as two, mirror-image posterior ends, to embryos that fail to cellularize [3]. This pleiotropy indicates that Bic-C participates in (or influences) many different pathways.

Early work demonstrated that Bic-C is required during oogenesis to establish anterior-posterior polarity in the oocyte [3, 5, 9, 10]. It encodes a 905-amino-acid (aa) RNA binding protein containing two canonical and three non-canonical KH RNA binding domains (KH2, 4 and KH 1, 3, 5, resp., aa 56–524) [3, 11, 12], a C-terminal Sterile Alpha Motif domain (SAM domain, aa 805–868, Prosite) [13], and a region rich in serine and glycine (aa 598–693). In the Bic-C protein, both the region containing the KH domains and the full-length, recombinant protein possess affinity for RNA [14, 15] with the full-length protein exhibiting more selective binding of synthetic probes *in vitro*. RNA binding is likely important to Bic-C function in fruit flies, as a spontaneous mutation (G296R) that affects the third KH domain, decreases RNA affinity *in vitro*, and exhibits

Sequences	Species
Bic-C	
Gene Bank ID	
gi 24584539	D. melanogaster B isoform
gi 158300058	A. gambiae
gi 13994223	M. musculus
gi 109509376	R. norvegicus
gi 122937472	H satiens
gi 114631037	P troglodytes
gi 73953060	C familiaris
gi 194679417	B taurus
gi 202623008	D. rario
gi 212646112	C alagans
gi 212040112	C. eleguns
gi 118092391	G. gattus
FlyBase ID	
FBpp0080362	D. melanogaster B isoform
FBpp0080363	D. melanogaster D isoform
FBpp0080361	D. melanogaster A isoform
FBpp0118127	D. ananassae
FBpp0143734	D. erecta
FBpp0144300	D. grimshawi
FBpp0166588	D. mojavensis
FBpp0179414	D. persimilis
FBpp0287937	D. pseudobscura
FBpp0200128	D. sechellia
FBpp0222439	D. simulans
FBpp0232468	D. virilis
FBpp0253912	D. willistoni
FBpp0266309	D. yakuba
Not3/5	
Gene Bank ID	
gi 39945962	Magnaportae oryzae
gi 85075997	Neurospora crassa
gi 19115701	S. pombe
gi 19921660	D. melanogaster
gi 158299738	A. gambiae
gi 22122717	M. musculus
gi 34854462	R norvegicus
gi 7657387	H satiens
gi 11/678945	D troglodutes
gi 73046801	C familiaris
~;110011200	C. jumiliuris
gi 119911200	B. taurus
g1 55955228	D. rerio
g1 133901/56	C. elegans
g1 238481292	A. thaliana
gi 115454389	O. sativa japonica
FlyBase ID	
FBpp0085398	D. melanogaster
FBpp0125948	D. ananassae
FBpp0129398	D. erecta
FBpp0147530	D. grimshawi
FBpp0160933	D. mojavensis
FBpp01852	D. persimilis
FBpp0288020	D. pseudobscura

TABLE 1: Continued.

Sequences	Species
FBpp0197981	D. sechellia
FBpp0208756	D. simulans
Bpp0227498	D. virilis
FBpp0243918	D. willistoni
FBpp0264455	D. yakuba

a strong phenotype *in vivo* [3]. However, this mutation may be affecting more than RNA binding of the whole protein, for example, by perturbing secondary structure in its neighbourhood, as it may be the case for a similar mutation occurring in another KH domain [12]. If this were the case, the severity of the phenotype may be due to the combination of lack of RNA interaction and other defective pathways under Bic-C control in the wild type. The region containing the KH domains in two Bic-C orthologs shows conserved RNA binding capability in the mouse Bicc1 [16] and, surprisingly, not in the *C. elegans* GLD-3 [12].

SAM domains are ancient modules present in most species that are commonly engaged in mediating proteinprotein interaction [13, 17] and can multimerize [18, 19]. Multimerization of RNA binding proteins and RNA is most likely the basis for building RNP particles and a target of regulation. Interestingly, the SAM domain of the human BICC1 can form polymers in vitro [20] and some KH domains can mediate interactions between proteins [21, 22]. This is also the case for the C. elegans GLD-3 that interacts with the GLD-2 polymerase via its first KH domain [23] therefore it is likely that Bic-C is part of multiprotein complexes such as cellular RNPs. Certain SAM domains have also been implicated in RNA binding, as the case of Drosophila Smaug and S. cerevisiae Vts1 [24]. Interestingly, among all the Drosophila SAM domains, Bic-C contains the one most similar to Smaug's, which includes the critical residues for RNA interaction [25], suggesting the possibility that it may contribute to the Bic-C RNA binding capacity in the cell [17]. Studies of the vertebrate Bic-C homologs, whose targets are largely unknown, have suggested that presence of the SAM domain may mediate association with the P-bodies [26, 27]. Another interesting possibility is that the putative RNA binding and proteinprotein interaction capabilities of the SAM domain may be regulated, possibly via posttranslational modifications. In this scenario protein modification in this domain may change the specificity and/or affinity of Bic-C for RNA to switch between protein and RNA binding activities in certain cellular or developmental contexts. Interestingly, a tyrosine residue in position 822 that can be phosphorylated in other SAM domains to regulate their activity is also conserved [28] (Figure 1).

3.2. Evolutionary Conservation of the Bic-C Protein. Bic-C is found in all the sequenced Drosophila species and its homologs are virtually identical to each other, except for regions of

(a)		
D. melanogaster-PB	MLSCASFNKLMYPSAADVAKPPMVGLEV-EAGSIGSLSSLHALPST	45
D. melanogaster-PA	MLSCASFNKLMYPSAADVAKPPMVGLEV-EAGSIGSLSSLHALPST	45
D. melanogaster-PD		
D. sechellia	MLSCASFNKLMYPSAADVAKPPMVGLDV-EAGSIGSLSSLQALPST	45
D. simulans	MLSCASFNKLMYPSAADVAKPPMVGLEV-EAGSIGSLSSLQALPST	45
D. ereciu D. vakuba	MLSCASFNKLMIPSAADVAKPPMVGLDV-EAGSIGSLSSLQALPST MI SCASFNKI MYDSAADVAKPD	45
D. yukubu D. ananassae	MISCASENKINFSAADVAKEEVEGVGVGLAGSIGSISSIQAIFSI	45 46
D. willistoni	MLSCASFNKLLYPTATGGSVTPVTSGKSPLLGSLANLP-LATGPAG	45
D. pseudobscura	MLSCASFNKLIYPSAADVSAVASGKSSTVAVDGGVGADSGGGVNPVGIGSLASLQALPSG	60
D. mojavensis	MLSCASFNKLIYPTAAEVTAMASGKTTPVG-ANLNSLPLP	39
D. virilis	MLSCAPFNKLIYPTAADISAMASAKATPVA-VGLTTLSLP	39
D. grimshawi	MLSCAPFNKLIYPTTADVPAMSNGKGTPLAPVGLSTLSLP	40
		100
D. melanogaster-PB	TSVGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIKA	103
D. melanogaster-PA	TSVGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIRA	105
D. sechellia	TSVGSGAPSETOSETSSVDSDWSDTRATAMKLGVONPDDLHTERFKVDROKLEOLTKA	103
D. simulans	TSVGSGAPSETOSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVONPDDLHTERFKVDROKLEOLIKA	103
D. erecta	TSVGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIKA	103
D. yakuba	TSVGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIRA	103
D. ananassae	TSMGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVKNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIKA	104
D. willistoni	NPVGGGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIALKLGVQNPDELHTERFKVDRQKLEQFITA	105
D. pseudobscura	TLAGSGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIALKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLIKA	118
D. mojavensis	RAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIALKLGVQNVDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQLLKA	92
D. virilis	TGPAGASGAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIALKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLERLIMA	99
D. grimsnawi	TGPGGGSGAPSEISSVDSDWSDIKAIALKLGVQMPDDLHTEKFKVDRQKLEQLIKA	96
	KH-like	
D. melanogaster-PB	ESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQRAKERIL	163
D. melanogaster-PA	ESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQRAKERIL	163
D. melanogaster-PD		43
D. sechenia D. simulans	ESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCKLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQKAKERIL ESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCKLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQKAKERIL	163
D. siniuuns D erecta	ESSIEGMIGREIFFHDIMNIIDIIVSWPCHLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQKAKERII	163
D. vakuba	ESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDOVORAKDRIL	163
D. ananassae	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFDDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVEOVORAKERIL	164
D. willistoni	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFNDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDEVSRAKERIL	165
D. pseudobscura	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVEQVQRAKERIL	178
D. mojavensis	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFDNIMSTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVDQVQRAKDHIL	152
D. virilis	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFDDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKVEQVQRAKDHIL	159
D. grimshawi	DSAIEGMNGAEYFFDDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRIVGKMEQVQRAKDHIL	156
	*,************************************	
D melanogaster_PR		223
D. melanogaster-PA	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNOV	223
D. melanogaster-PD	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	103
D. sechellia	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	223
D. simulans	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	223
D. erecta	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	223
D. yakuba	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	223
D. ananassae	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	224
D. willistoni	GSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	225
D. pseudobscura	SSLDSRGTRVIMKMDVSYTDHSYIIGRGGNNIKRIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQV	238
D. mojavensis D. virilis	GSLDSKGTKVIMKMDVSITDHSIIIGKGGNNIKKIMDDTHTHIHFPDSNKSNPTEKSNQV GSLDSCGTPVIMKMDVSYTDUSYTICPCCNNIKDIMDDTUTUTUTDSNDSNDSNDTEKSNOV	212
D. virius D. orimshawi	SSLDSRGTRVIMMDVSYTDHSYTTGRGGNNIKRIMDDINTHTHFFDSNRSNATEKSNOV	219
	·******	-10
D 1 75	KH-like	0.00
D. melanogaster-PB	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMIETKFNVQVIFST	283
D. melanogaster-PA	SICCSI.ECVERARALIVRI.STDI.I.T.STEMEVMGYNRYDYDHETYII.RMI.ETRYNYDVIFSO SICCSI.ECVERARALIVRI.STDI.I.T.STEMDUMCDNIKDODDUETDVTIMTETRITAUOUTTSO	203 162
D. sechellia	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMTETKFNVQVIFST	283
D. simulans	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPOPDHETPYIKMIETKFNVOVIFST	283
D. erecta	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMIETKFNVQVIFST	283
D. yakuba	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMIETKFNVQVIFST	283
D. ananassae	SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPSKPOPDHETPYIKMIESKFNVOVIFST	284

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SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMIESKFNVQVIFST D. willistoni SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPSKQQPDHDTPYIKMIESKFNVQVIFST D. pseudobscura SLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPGKTQPDHETPYIKMIESKFNVQVIFSS D. mojavensis SLCGSLDGVERARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPGKPQPDHETPYIKMIESKFNVQVIFSS D. virilis SLCGTLEGVEHARALVRLSTPLLISFEMPVMGPGKPQPDHETPYIKMIESKFNVQVIFSS D. grimshawi ****:*:***:******************** D. melanogaster-PB RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. melanogaster-PA RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. melanogaster-PD D. sechellia **RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN** RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. simulans RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESGQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. erecta RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESSQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. yakuba **RPKLHTSLVLVKGSERESAOVRDATOLLINFACESIASOILVNVOMEISPOHHEIVKGKN** D. ananassae RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. willistoni D. pseudobscura RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFACESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFAFESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN D. mojavensis D. virilis **RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFAFESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEIVKGKN** RPKLHTSLVLVKGSEKESAQVRDATQLLINFAFESIASQILVNVQMEISPQHHEVVKGKN D. grimshawi KH NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. melanogaster-PB NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. melanogaster-PA NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. melanogaster-PD

D. sechellia NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. simulans D. erecta NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. yakuba NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDNVYLARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. ananassae NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYKARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. willistoni NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYKARQQLLGNLPVALIFD D. pseudobscura NVNLLSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYRARQQLLGNMPVALIFD D. mojavensis D. virilis NVNLLSIMDRTQTKIIFPDLTDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYRARQQLLGNMPVALIFD NVNLLSIMDRTQTKIIFPDLTDINVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYKARQQLLGNMPVALIFD D. grimshawi KH-like FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP D. melanogaster-PB FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP D. melanogaster-PA D. melanogaster-PD FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP D. sechellia D. simulans FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLROKOROSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEAROEILRLATP D. erecta FPDNHNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP D. yakuba FPDNQNDASEIMGLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILHLATP D. ananassae D. willistoni FPDNQNDASDIMSLNTKYGVLITLRQKQRQSTLAIVIKGLEKFIDKIYEARQEILCLSSP FPDNQNDASEIMSLNTKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVVKGVEKFIDKIYEARQEILRLATP D. pseudobscura FPDNQTDASEIMGLNIKHGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVIKGIEKFIDKIYEARQEILHLTTP D. mojavensis FPDNQTDASEIMGLNLKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVIKGIEKFIDKIYEARQEILHLTTP D. virilis FPDNQTDASDIMGLNAKYGVYITLRQKQRQSTLAIVIKGIEKFIDKIYEARQEILQLSTP D. grimshawi FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPSLAGQLTPYANN--D. melanogaster-PB FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPSLAGQLTPYANN--D. melanogaster-PA FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPSLAGQLTPYANN--D. melanogaster-PD FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALAGQLTPYANN--D. sechellia D. simulans FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALAGQLTPYANN--FVKPEIPEYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALTGQLTPYANN--D. erecta D. yakuba FVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALTGQLTPYANN--SVKPEIPELYFMPKDKDLSLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALAGQLTPYANN--D. ananassae D. willistoni AIQPVIPDHYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLGGYSDNLKSPPGLLPPGLSNQLTPYANN--AIKPEVPDHYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGYVDSPKTP-SLLPPALAGQLTPYANN--D. pseudobscura D. mojavensis AIKPDIPDYYFMPKDSDVNLAYRSQLTALLAGYPDSPKTP-SLLPPTMGGQLTPYDNNGK VIKPEIPDHYYMPKDKDVSLAYRSOLTALLAGYPDSPKTP-SLLPPTMGGOLTPYGN--K D. virilis ALRPEIPEHYYMPKDKAVNAAYRAQLTALLAGYPDSPKTP-SLLPPIIA-QLAAYGNK-S D. grimshawi ::* :*: *:****. :. ***:*****.** *. *:* .**** **:.* NHLLLNANG-----LATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQAQ------D. melanogaster-PB

D. melanogaster-PA D. melanogaster-PD

FIGURE 1: Continued.

NHLLLNANG-----LATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQAQ------

NHLLLNANG-----LATPTGVCAPTOKYMOLHN-SFOOAO-----

Comparative and Functional Genomics

D. sechellia	NHLLLNANGLATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQTQ	554
D. simulans	NHLLLNANGLATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQTQ	554
D. erecta	NHLLLNANGLATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQTQ	554
D. vakuha	NHLLLNANGLATPTGVCAPTQKYMQLHN-SFQQTQ	554
D. juncuou D. ananassae	NHLLLNANGGVAVGGLATPTGVCAPTOKYMOLHNSAFOOGO	562
D. willistoni	NHLLLNANASVNGSGGGGLSTPTGICAPTOKYMOMHN-NFOOAO	566
D. wansioni D. pseudobscura	NHLLLNANAAVGGLATPTGICAPTOKYMOLHNSAFOHOO	574
D. pseudobscuru D. mojavansis	GHMLI.GAAGLATPTGTCAPTOKYMOLHNNNYOPRPLSATN	551
D. mojuvensis	AHMI LA ANVCVCLTTT DTCTCA DTCKYMOLUNSSYOD DOVSTMINI SNCSNNNSS	551
D. viriis		570
D. grimsnawi	HNVILLGNSVGVGLATFIGICAFIQKIMQLINNSNIQFK	550
		0
D. melanogaster-PB		5/9
D. melanogaster-PA		579
D. melanogaster-PD	NDOWAG CONDUCTIVI OUDC	459
D. sechellia		578
D. simulans		578
D. erecta	GQSSNGNYLQVPGAVAP	578
D. yakuba	GQSSNCNYLQVPGAVAP	578
D. ananassae	PLGVNHNNNYLQVPGGLGGVAGNG-	594
D. willistoni	AQQQQQQQQQQVAPRQSVVANNNYLQVPGSKPPLNVG	605
D. pseudobscura	LQGQGQVQGP-GQGRPGPVPNHNNNYLQVPGTANAGAGVGAGAG	617
D. mojavensis	NNNNNSSSNNNNNTTTTSNNISNNNNNNNNNNNN NNNNYLQVPGAGLLKPPANLPPT	608
D. virilis	NNNNNNNSNNNNCSSNNNNNISNNSNNINNNNNN ISNNNNYLQVPGSGLLKPPPAPMPS	630
D. grimshawi	TGTGS <mark>VATAPA</mark>	573
0	.*	
D. melanogaster-PB	LKPPTVSPRNSCSQNTSGYQSFSSSTTSLEQSYPPYAQLPGTVSSTSS	627
D. melanogaster-PA	LKPPTVSPRNSCSQNTSGYQSFSSSTTSLEQSYPPYAQLPGTVSSTSS	627
D melanogaster-PD	LKPPTVSPRNSCSQNTSGYQSFSSSTTSLEQSYPPYAQLPGTVSSTSS	507
D sechellia	LKPPTVSPRNSCSONTSGYOSFSSSTTSLEOSYPPYAOLPGTVSSTSS	626
D simulans	LKPPTVSPRNSCSONTSGYOSFSSSTTSLEOSYPPYAOLPGTVSSTSS	626
D. sintuuns D. erecta	LKPPTVSPRNSCSONTSGYOSFSSSTTSLEOSYPPYAOLPGTVSSTSS	626
D. vakuha	IKPPTVSPRNSCSONTSGYOSFSSSTTSLEOSYPPYAOLPGTVSSTSS	626
D. уакива D. ананала	OLKPLPMNVSPRNSCSONTSCYOSFSSSTTSLEOSYPPYAOLOGAVSSTSS	645
D. ununussue		653
D. willisioni	MT.KDDDDDSSCUCCCMNUSDDNSCSONTSGUOSESSSTTSLEQSTFFTAQUQATV55155	677
D. pseudobscura		650
D. mojavensis		605
D. virilis		610
D. grimshawi	AVQLSPRNSCSQNTSGIQSFSSSTTSLEQSIPPFAQVQTVVSSTSS	619
		675
D. melanogaster-PB		675
D. melanogaster-PA		675
D. melanogaster-PD		555
D. sechellia	STAGSUNKAHISPDSTIGSEGGGV-GGGGGGGGARLGRKLSDGVLLGLGN	6/4
D. simulans	STAGSQNRAHISPDSTIGSEGGGV-GGGGGGGGARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	6/4
D. erecta	STAGSQNRAHISPDSTIGSEGGGV-GGGGGGGGGRALGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	6/4
D. yakuba	STAGSQSRAHISPDSTIGSEGGGV-GGGGGGGGARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	6/4
D. ananassae	S-AGCANRAHYSPDSTYGSEAGSVPGGGGGGGGARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	693
D. willistoni	S-SSCANRAHYSPDSTYSSEGGGG-GLGMGASARLGRRLSDGVLLGLSNAAGGV	705
D. pseudobscura	TGCGSRAHYSPDSTYSSEAGSIGGAARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	719
D. mojavensis	S-SGANRAHYSPDSTYNSEVGGSIVGAARLGRRLSDGVLLGLSN	702
D. virilis	SSAGANRAHYSPDSTYSSEAGSIAGAAARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGN	729
D. grimshawi	SSGGGAGGLGCASRSHYSPDSTYSSEAGSIAGAARLGRRLSDGVLLGLGS	669
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
D. melanogaster-PB	-SNGGGGNSGG-AHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-GHR	712
D. melanogaster-PA	-SNGGGGNSGG-AHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-GHR	712
D. melanogaster-PD	-SNGGGGNSGG-AHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-GHR	592
D. sechellia	-SSGGGGNSGGGAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-GHR	712
D. simulans	-SSGGGGNSGGGAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-GHR	712
D. erecta	-SSGGGGNAGGGAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-SHR	712
D. yakuba	-SSGGGANSGGGAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHS-SHR	712
D. ananassae	-GSSGGAPLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLTGSGSISGSGTGAAGNKHTNIHR	739
D. willistoni	GGSMGGAGGGGGAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLAGNGQLTHR	744
D. pseudobscura	SGGGGGAKHHHQHATHR	759
D. mojavensis	ANNGINSGGAHLLPGSAESYRNLHYDLAAVAGKQQQHQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQ	759
D. virilis	ATGGGAHLLPGSAESYRNLHYDLAAQQQQQQQR	761
D. grimshawi	ATTGGAHLLPGSAESYRNLHYEHQQQQQQQQHQQQHHHQQQQQQQQQQ	718
~	* ********* *** : :*	

FIGURE 1: Continued.



FIGURE 1: (a) Alignment of Bic-C sequences from 11 Drosophila species. Clustal W [1, 2] was used to align sequences extracted from FlyBase. Amino acid (aa) color coding is from Clustal W: red, small aliphatic, hydrophobic, and aromatics; blue, acidic; magenta, basic; green, hydroxyl, sulphydryl, amine, and glycine; grey, unusual aa. Symbols for aa conservation are from Clustal W: (asterisk *): positions with a single, fully conserved residue. (Colon :): conservation between groups of strongly similar properties scoring >0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. (Period .): conservation between groups of weakly similar properties scoring ≤ 0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. All three D. melanogaster Bic-C isoforms are shown (PA, PB, PD). The two canonical (KH) and three noncanonical (KH-like) KH RNA-binding modules are indicated (arrows, top). Domain assignment is as in [3] except for the fourth KH-related motif and the SAM domains, that are labelled according to the Pfam database [4]. A conserved, potentially phosphorylated, tyrosine is also indicated (arrowhead, top). Divergence occurs in regions of low complexity in the encoding DNA. Relative to the numbering of the Drosophila sequence: insertion at 555, variable length of the serine stretches around aa 623, and between aa 647-658 in the serine-glycine rich region. Further, after aa 715 there seems to be insertions of glutamine stretches of various lengths in D. mojavensis, D. virilise, and D. grimshawi. Finally, D. ananassae shows a short insertion at aa 770. The D. virilise, sequence results truncated. A TBLASTn search with the C-terminal region of Bic-C from D. melanogaster reveals many ESTs with similarity to the D. melanogaster sequence, suggesting a possible misannotation (not shown). Another region of possible sequencing misannotation in the D. virilis and the D. mojavensis Bic-C is italicized and not in bold type. Note that the Bic-C gene in D. melanogaster has nine mapped introns [5], and there is the possibility that the sequence was misannotated with this respect. (b) Block structure of the D. melanogaster Bic-C highlighting the protein motifs described in the text.

low complexity, where there are stretches of adjacent identical amino acids whose number varies in different species, the possible result of evolutionary mechanisms acting on triplet repeats or of stuttering sequencing polymerases (Figure 1).

An alignment of Bic-C orthologs from different animals reveals extensive sequence conservation from aa 83 to 268, (referring to the *Drosophila* sequence). Between aa 269 and 303, the vertebrate proteins lack the acidic residues present in the two Dipterans (*D. melanogaster and Anopheles gambiae*) while the basic residues between aa 281 and 286 are conserved (Figure 2).

Similarly, between aa 417 and 423 the acidic residues are exchanged with a basic (K) or a neutral (G) residues, while the adjacent phenylalanine 424 is changed conservatively into a tyrosine, suggesting that the overall protein folding may be preserved and that the electrostatic environment may be different between the insect and the vertebrate proteins. Since this region contains possible KH-domain-like modules, this may influence their ability to interact with RNA by contributing positive charges that might help retain or stabilize the interaction with RNA. At aa 458, vertebrate sequences diverge from those of Drosophila, Anopheles, and Caenorhabditis elegans. These sequences show blocks of conservation (aa 712-737 and 815-863) interspersed with regions of divergence and one insertion of 38 residues at aa 778. The SAM domain is one such block of conservation, with its phosphorylatable tyrosine [28] that is invariant in all the sequences analysed and the identity (or conservative substitution) of most of the amino acids that contribute to create an environment conducive to RNA binding in the case of Smaug [24].

3.3. Bic-C and Translational Regulation. Evidence that Bic-C was involved in control of mRNA translation came first from studies in Drosophila where it was observed that Oskar, a well-studied morphogen, was upregulated in ovaries from Bic-C mutated females [14]. The identification of other mRNA targets coimmunoprecipitated with Bic-C yielded the *Bic-C* mRNA itself and several mRNAs encoding factors involved in the Wnt pathway, vesicular trafficking, and organization of the actin cytoskeleton [15]. Bic-C interacts directly with the Not3/5 subunit of the CCR4 deadenylase complex, and it is believed that, when bound to its target RNA, it is able to recruit the deadenylase. This shifts the cellular balance between polyadenylation and deadenylation towards the latter, impairing translation [15]. Since Not3/5 is also evolutionarily conserved, it is discussed below in the perspective of its contribution to the Bic-C complexes.

The other invertebrate family member for which there is substantial functional information is the *C. elegans* GLD-3. GLD-3 is involved in germline development and embryogenesis by regulating the time of expression of developmental factors [23, 29, 30]. GLD-3, via its first KH domain, interacts with GLD-2, a noncanonical polyA polymerase devoid of an RNA interaction domain of its own [23, 30]. Although it was expected that GLD-3 may tether GLD-2 to the RNA, a recent structural study could not find any RNA binding activity for the GLD-3 KH region [12]; therefore further studies are needed to elucidate how GLD-3 participates to *C. elegans* development.

In the *Drosophila* ovary Bic-C is present in cytoplasmic granules enriched for Trailer Hitch (Tral) and Me31B [31, 32], two proteins marking sponge bodies, ovarian organelles related to the repression of mRNA translation [33-35]. Mouse and Xenopus Bicc1 in cultured cells are also found within subcellular structures associated with mRNA silencing, the processing granules (P granules, [26, 27, 36]), strongly suggesting that the members of the Bic-C protein family may share a conserved function in translational control. For example, P bodies may destabilize mRNAs via the action of decapping enzymes such as Dcp1 in many tissues undergoing rapid mRNA turnover, while certain yeast mRNAs can be reversibly associated with P-bodies [37]. Further, in metazoans, deadenylation is often the ratelimiting, first step of mRNA decay [38]. While in the kidney, high turnover of certain mRNA may be instrumental to rapidly adapt organ function to the environmental changes, in tissues with a strong "anabolic" activity such as the ovary it would not be surprising to find that some maternal mRNAs are silenced and stored in cellular compartments refractory to translation during oogenesis, to be deployed later in the early embryo. Consistent with the possibility that Bic-C may not function by destabilizing its mRNA targets, no global changes in *Bic-C* mRNA stability were observed in the Drosophila ovary, neither by quantitative RT-PCR of ovarian total mRNA nor by in situ hybridization (Bic-C negatively regulates its own mRNA) [15]. While there seems to be a mild effect on stability of the polycystic kidney disease 2 (*Pkd2*) mRNA in the kidneys of the $Bicc1^{-/-}$ KO mice, in this case, no direct association of this mRNA with the Bicc1 protein was formally demonstrated [27]. It is also possible that only a fraction of the cellular Bic-C pool is involved in destabilization and degradation of mRNA targets, possibly constituting a distinct compartment. This scenario would have escaped detection via traditional biochemical methods because they cannot preserve the integrity of the tissues analyzed. Until more regulatory targets for the Bic-C family members will be identified, validated, and characterized functionally, this current puzzle will remain unanswered.

3.4. Not3/5: An Evolutionarily Conserved Bic-C Partner Affecting mRNA Translation. Not3 is one of the subunits of the CCR4-NOT deadenylase, which is the predominant deadenylase, at least in the yeast S. cerevisiae [39–41]. Other subunits include CCR4, CAF1, NOT1-5 [40–44]. In Drosophila homologous genes are present for each of these subunits, with the exception of NOT3 and NOT5, for which there is only one gene displaying homology to both proteins [45]. Interestingly, Not3/5 does not contain any known protein domain, as identified via Prosite [46].

Drosophila Not3/5 proteins are virtually identical in 12 species, the differences being concentrated in areas of low-sequence complexity (Figure 3). A BLAST search [7] reveals that besides insects and vertebrates, there are Not3/5 orthologs, in *fungi* (*S. cerevisiae, Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, as well as the mushrooms *Laccaria bicolor, Coprinopsis*

Drosophila_melanogaster	MLSCASFNKLMYPSAADVAKPPMVGLEVEAGSIGSLSSLHALPSTTSVGS	50
Anopheles_gambiae	PVRCKMMASCSSFNKHIFLNG	21
Mus_musculus	MASQSEPGYLAAAQS	15
Rattus_norvegicus Homo_satiens		
Pan troolodytes	MAAQGEPGYLAAQS	14
Canis_familiaris		
Bos_taurus		
Danio_rerio	MAEPLSFMHH	10
Caenorhabditis_elegans		
Drosophila melanogaster	\longrightarrow	100
Anopheles gambiae	GAPSETQSEISSVDSDWSDIRAIAMKLGVQNPDDLHTERFKVDRQKLEQL	100 71
Mus_musculus	DPGSNSERSTDSPVAGSEDDLVAAAPLLHSPEWSEERFRVDRKKLEAM	63
Rattus_norvegicus		00
Homo_sapiens	DPGSNSERSTDSPVPGSEDDLVAGA-TLHSPEWSEERFRVDRKKLEAM	61
Pan_troglodytes	MTPERCEQ	8
Canis_familiaris Bos_taurus		
Dos_uurus Danio rerio		60
Caenorhabditis_elegans	DIGSSSERSDDSPSAVSEDDSSGRCGHISPPDPDWTEERFRVDRRALETM	29
C C	MINED I VIQIE DONE BONIQ VDNNILEDM	2)
	KH-like	
Drosophila_melanogaster	IKAESSIEGMNGAEYFFHDIMNTTDTYVSWPCRLKIGAKSKKDPHVRI	148
Anopheies_gambiae Mus_musculus	IKVETYSEGMNSAEEFFTNIMKETTTYVSWPCRLKIGAKTKKDPHIRI	119
Rattus norvegicus	LQAAAEGKGRS-GEDFFQKIMEETNTQIAWPSKLKIGAKSKKDPHIKV	110
Homo_sapiens		28 108
Pan_troglodytes	DU-AAALGAGAS-GEDFFQAIMEEINIQIAWFSALAIGAASAADFHIKV	15
Canis_familiaris		10
Bos_taurus	MEETNTQIAWPSKLKIGAKSKKDPHIKV	28
Danio_rerio	LLAANEGR-IN-GDDFFQKVMDETNTQIAWPSKLKIGAKSKKDPHIKV	106
Caenornabaitis_elegans	ITGRIDNTSHQLPTAESFFANVMSYSNAEVIWPSQLKIGAKTKKDPYVKV	79
Drosophila melanogaster	VGKVDOVORAKERTLSSLDSBGTRVTMKMDVSYTDHSYTTGBGGNNTKRT	198
Anopheles_gambiae	VGKMADVLRAKDKVMARLDSRGSRVIMKMDVSYTDHSFIIGRGGNNIKKI	169
Mus_musculus	SGKKEDVKEAKEMIMSVLDTKSNRVTLKMDVSHTEHSHVIGKGGNNIKKV	160
Rattus_norvegicus	SGKKEAVKEAKEMIMAVLDTKSNRVTLKMDVSHTEHSHVIGKGGNNIKKV	78
Homo_sapiens	SGKKEDVKEAKEMIMSVLDTKSNRVTLKMDVSHTEHSHVIGKGGNNIKKV	158
Pan_troglodytes	SGKKEDVKEAKEMIMSVLDTKSNRVTLKMDVSHTEHSHVIGKGGNNIKKV	65
Bos taurus	CCKKEDUKEAKEMINGUI.DUKSNDUUT.KMDUSUUTEUSUUICKCCNNIKKU	22 78
Danio rerio	SGKRDDVREAKEKIMSVLDTKSHRVTLKMDVSHTEHSHVIGKGGHNIKRV	156
 Caenorhabditis_elegans	IGSIEQIESARTLVLNSLQIKKERVSLKMELHHSLHSHIIGKGGRGIQKV	129
	*:: :: **.:**:.*:::	
Drosophila malanogastar	$\xrightarrow{\text{KH}} \rightarrow \longleftarrow$	
Anotheles gambiae	MDDTHTH1HFPDSNRSNPTEKSNQ-VSLCGSLEGVERARALVRLSTPLLI	247
Mus musculus	MEETATHIHFPDSNRSNPTERSNQ-VSMCGSIEGVERARSLVRNSTPLLI MEDTCCUTUEDDSNDNNOAFKSNO-USTACODACUESADADTDELLDIVI	218
 Rattus_norvegicus	MEDIGCHIHFPDSNRNNOVEKSNO-VSIAGOPAGVESARARIRELLPLVL	127
Homo_sapiens	MEETGCHIHFPDSNRNNQAEKSNQ-VSIAGQPAGVESARVRIRELLPLVL	207
Pan_troglodytes	MEETGCHIHFPDSNRNNQAEKSNQVVSIAGQPAGVESARVRIRELLPLVL	115
Canis_familiaris	MEETGCHIHFPDSNRNNQAEKSNQ-VSIAGQPAGVESARVRIRELLPLVL	71
Donio rerio	MEETGCHIHFPDSNRNNQAEKSNQ-VSIAGQPAGVESARVRIRELLPLVL	127
Caenorhabditis elegans	MEETGCHIHFPDSNRHSQAEKSNQ-VSIAGQLTGVEAARVKIRELLPLVL	205
- 0	* * ******** : :**:* ** * * * **	170
	KH-like	
Drosophila_melanogaster	SFEMPVMGPNKPQPDHETPYIKMIETKFNVQVIFSTRPKLHTSLVLVKGS	297
Anopheles_gambiae	SFELPILAPGKTPPDNDTPYVKEIEAEYGVQVIFSTRPKLHSSLVLVKGS	268
Nus_musculus Rattus norvegicus	MFELPIAGILQPVPDPNTPSIQHISQTYSVSVSFKQRSRMYGATVTVRGS	259
Homo sabiens	MFELPIAGILQPVPDPNTPSIQHISQTYSVSVSFKQRSRMYGATVIVRGS	177
Pan_troglodytes	MFELDIAGILOPVDDNSDSTOHISOTUNISVSFKQKSKMIGATVIVKGS	207 165
Canis_familiaris	MFELPIAGILOPVPDPNSPSIOHISOTYNISVSFKORSRMYGATVIVRGS	121
Bos_taurus	MFELPIAGILQPVPDPNSPSIQHISQMYNISVSFKQRSRMYGATVIVRGS	177
Danio_rerio	MFECSGVVQLV-DCSSPVVQHISHTYNVSISFRPPSRLYGNTAIVRAN	252
Caenorhabattis_elegans	YMKLPWYNPGQPDLRPLMSQMDLDVSVEQNIYSLAIKMTGS	219

FIGURE 2: Continued.

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Drosophila_melanogaster	EKESAOVRDATOLLINFACESIASOILVNVOMEISPOHHEIVKGKNNVNL	347
Anopheles campiae	EVERDMENT MODI NOT NOT DURING ET CROUNDTIN OD CONT	210
Thopheus_gunioude	EVERWAY VENTKET DIMCENMASOLAAMOTELSIGUELUGKSSSNI	510
Mus_musculus	ONNTNAVKEGTAMLLEHLAGSLASAIPVSTOLDIAAOHHLFMMGRNGSNV	309
Rattus norvegicus	ONNENAVIECTANT LEVILACCIACATOUCHOLDIAAOUUL DAGCONCONT	227
Idillus_norvegicus	QNNINAVREGIAMLLERLAGSLASAIPVSIQLDIAAQHHLEMMGRNGSNV	227
Homo_sapiens	QNNTSAVKEGTAMLLEHLAGSLASAIPVSTQLDIAAQHHLFMMGRNGSNI	307
Pan troolodytes	ONNESSURECESSMIT FUIL ACST ASAT DUSEOT DITA ACHUI FMMCDNCSNIT	215
	QuuisavaegiannineningsinsairvsiQidinaQuulimgaugsui	215
Canis_familiaris	QNNTSAVKEGTATLLEHLAGSLASAIPVSTQLDIAAQHHLFMMGRNGSNI	171
Bos taurus	ONNERAWERCHART FUT ACCT ACAT DUCKOT DTA ACUUT FMCCDNCCNT	227
D	Quality Area in internal of the state of the	221
Danio_rerio	QNNSSGVKRGTALLLEHLAGSLASSVMVSTQLDIAPQHHHFLLGRNGANI	302
Caenorhahditis elevans	O-DASUL FATELULELL TEFULNISTOUL ADEELNYOL ENVEEUPEDL	268
Sherrer machine_creguna	Q-DAST DESTINGTINE DITERTINGSTON DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE	200
	KH	
December 1. Her construction		
Drosopniia_meianogaster	LSIMERTQTKIIFPDLSDMNVKPLKKSQVTISGRIDDVYLARQQLLGNLP	397
Anopheles gambiae	RETMNRTGTOTMFPDANDVNTKPTKRSOVTTTGSTNGVVLAROOLTGSLP	368
Mua munaulua		255
wius_musculus	KHIMQKTGAQIHFPDPSNPQKKSTVYLQGTIESVCLARQYLMGCLP	355
Rattus_norvegicus	KHIMORTGAOIHFPDPSNPOKKSTVYLOGTIESVCLAROYLMGCLP	273
Homo satiens		252
110mo_suprens	THIMORTGAQIHFPDPSNPORTSTVILOGTIESVCLARQILMGCLP	333
Pan_troglodytes	KHIMORTGAOIHFPDPSNPOKKSTVYLOGTIESVCLAROYLMGCLP	261
Canis familiaris	VUTNORMCAOTHERDORS	217
Cunto_juntuurto	THIMORIGACINE PDPSNFORTSIVILOGITESVCLARCILMGCLP	217
Bos_taurus	KHIMQRTGAQIHFPDPSNPQKKSTVYLQGTIESVCLARQYLMGCLP	273
Danio rerio	KLTSORTGANTHEPETSPH-NSNASPSAVVTOCSTDAVCAADOOTMCCTP	351
Conserve al 1:1:1: 1	MITORALOWITHELETOLI WOWHOUDAVITYCOTDAY CHARQUINGCIL	551
Cuenornabattis_elegans	REVCNKNNVTIQTFPETQSISIVGPPSGVLNVRKLLIGLSS	309
	<	
Drosophila melanogaster	VAL.TEDEPDN-HNDASETMSLNTKYGVYITT.BOKOBOSTLATUVKGVEKE	446
Anopholos combine		41-
Anopheles_gambiae	IALIFDYPEN-TVDSDEITKLMLTHDVFISVRQKSRQSTLCIVIKGIEKF	417
Mus musculus	LVLMFDMKEDTEVDPOVTAOLMEOLDVFTSTKPKPKOPSKSVTVKSVERN	405
Dattus nominations		202
Kallus_norvegicus	LVLMFDMKEDIDVDPQVITQLMEQLDVFISIKPKPKQPSKSVIVKSVERN	323
Homo sapiens	LVLMFDMKEEIEVDPOFIAOLMEOLDVFISTKPKPKOPSKSVTVKSVERN	403
Pan tradadutas		211
Tun_trogiouytes	LATWLDWKEEIEADAÖLJAÖTWEÖTDALIZIKAKAKÖDZKZAIAKZAEU	311
Canis_familiaris	LVLMFDMKEEIEVDPOFIAOLMEOLDVFISIKPKPKOPSKSVIVKSVERN	267
Bos taurus	LUI MEDNYEE TEUD DOET AOT MEOT DUET STYDYDYD OR WSUTUY SVEDN	272
Dos_munus	LVINE DAVEFIEADAGE LAGTWEGEDAE L21VEVEVALAALAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	525
Danio_rerio	LVLLFDIKEETEVASQVITTLMEQLDVFISIKPKPKQPSKSVIVKSVERN	401
Caenorhahditis elevans	VIII OF COMMON THY D WOAT FOF DET OVIC Y DENCE - THE THE SEE SE	356
Guenonnaounis_cieguns	VIVQEDCREEDINIE VQQLEQERGIQVICARANGD-IMITIMASIESA	550
	· · · * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	KH-like	
Dussathila unalausastan		
Drosopnua_meianogasier	IDKIYEARQEILRLATPFVKPEIPDYYFMPKDKDLNLAYRTQLTALLAGY	496
Anopheles gambiae	TANTYEARHOLLKGGGARVVAETPRTYEGPNEHPOOTSONTSALLAGP	465
Muc mucculuc		105
wius_musculus	ALNMYEARKCLLGLESSGVSIATSLSPASCPAGLACPSLDILASA	450
Rattus_norvegicus	ALNMYEARKCLLGLESSGVSIATSLSPASCPAGLACPSLDILASA	368
Homo capions		440
110mo_suprens	ALIMIEARRCLLGLESSGVTIATSPSPASCPAGLACPSLDILASA	440
Pan_troglodytes	ALNMYEARKCLLGLESSGVTIATSPSPASCPAGLACPSLDILASA	356
Canis familiaris	AT NMYEADECT TOT BESCUPTATEDS DASCDACT ACDET DTT ASA	312
Bunna junnuuns	ALIMITEARICELIGLESSGVIIAISFSFASCFAGLACFSLDILLASA	512
Bos_taurus	ALNMYEARKCLLGLESSGVSIATSPSPASCPAGLACPSLDILASA	368
Danio rerio	ACSI, YEVPPTI, I.C. ESSCI, SSSVSSVSSVSCHTSSSPPPTASTCI, DTLASA	451
Camarhahditic alagans		201
Caenornabantis_elegans	LAEVLQSRELLLALPPTTYSSPDDYDPN	384
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D 111 1	$ \longrightarrow $	
Drosophila_melanogaster	VDSPKTPSLLPPSLAGQLTPYANNNHLLL	525
Anopheles gambiae	VAPPESPI.SPINDI.PEVCWPTP	402
Mus musul		-1/2
wius_muscuius	GLGLTGLGLLGPTTLSLNTSATPNSLLNALNTSVSPLQS	489
Rattus norvegicus	CLCL.TCL.GPTTI.SLNTSTTPNSLLNALNSSVSPLOS	407
		407
Homo_sapiens	GLGLTGLGLLGPTTLSLNTSTTPNSLLNALNSSVSPLQS	487
Pan troglodytes	GLGLTGLGLLGPTTLSLNTSTTPNSLLNALNSSVSPLOS	395
Camic familiarie		0.53
Cunis_junnuuris	GLGLTGLGLLGPTTLSLNTSTSPNSLLNALNSSVSPLQS	351
Bos_taurus	GLGLTGLGLLGPTTLSLNTSATPNSLLNALNSSVSPLOS	407
Danio rerio	CI DI SUITADI I DESUS DUDNES DUDSEAN NEUESUI NTONCOMMOUTUM	501
	GTUTO T THOTT TO O A DE A ENGOENE SCHTWOUGDA THAT ONGANNLÄHTHI.	501
Caenornabaitis_elegans		
Drosophila_melanogaster	NANGLATPTGVCAPTOKYMOLHNSFOOAONRSMVAGGOSNNGNYLOVPCA	575
Anopholos gambias		5,5
inoprieres_gumblue	AAAAVAAAAAAASLPSSDFAFSHMRGQFQNFHVHGPGKLPTGQHHQLLPL	542
Mus_musculus	SSSGTPSP-TLWAPPIANTASATGFSTIPHLMLPSTAOATLTNILLSGVP	538
Rattus norvegicus	CCCCMDCDMMI NA CCTDNMA CAMOMOMT DUI NTDOMA CAMI MITT I COM	455
inunus_norvegicus	355GTF5FTTLWA551PNTA5ATGFST1PHLM1PSTAQATLTN1LLSGVP	45/
Homo_sapiens	PSSGTPSP-TLWAPPLANTSSATGFSAIPHLMIPSTAQATLTNILLSGVP	536
Pan troolodytes	DSSCTDSD_TTWADDIANTSSATCESATOUT MTDSTAOATT THITT COUD	111
Caula fau 'l'	FOGGIFOF - LUMAFFIAM TOOMTGE OM FRIMTPOTAQATISTNILLOGVP	444
Canis_familiaris	PSSGTPSP-TLWAPPLANTSSATGFSAIPHLMIPSTAQATLTNILLSGVP	400
Bos taurus	DSSCTDSD-TIWADDI.CNTSSATCESATDUI.MTDSTACATI.TNTTIT.CCVD	456
Dania rania		-10
Dunio_rerio	PAHTHSHTPSLWASALSSAADAAGFSTDLMLQSVSQATLGGLLLSGVQ	549
Caenorhabditis_elegans	PVMSRPPSLTPLOTEMASGVRVFLTPPIESP	415
- 0		

FIGURE 2: Continued.

Drosophila_melanogaster	VAPPLKPPTVSPRNSCSQ	593
Anopheles_gambiae	SLPPGLERTVPGGSSAGKMNHLSSPHLLLTVSQ	575
Mus_musculus	TYGHT-APSPPPGLTPVDVHINSMOTEGENISASINGHVOPANMKYGPLS	587
Rattus norvegicus	TYGHT-APSPPPGLTPVDVHINSMOTEGKNISASINGHVOPPNMKYGPLS	506
Homo sapiens	TYGHT-APSPPPGLTPVDVHINSMOTEGKKISAALNGHAOSPDIKYGAIS	585
Pan troolodytes	TYCHT-APSPPPCI.TPVDVHINSMOTECKKISAAI.NCHAOSPNIKYCAIS	493
Canis familiaris	TYCHT-ADSDDDCLTDVDVHINTMOTECKKISASINCHAOSDNIKYCAID	1/9
Bos tourus	TIGHT-APSPERGHTPVDVHINIMQIEGKAISASLNGHAQSPNIKIGATP	505
Dos_iaurus	TIGHT-APSPPPGLTPVDVHINTMQAEGERISAALNGHTQSPSLKIGAIS	505
	SQAHTHTPSLPPGLAPIHKTVSAEHLNGHLASSVISRIS	588
Caenorhabaitis_elegans		
Drosophila_melanogaster	NTSGYQSFSSSTTSLEQSYPPYAQLPGTVSSTSSSTAGSQNRA	636
Anopheles_gambiae	NSSHNDIHSSGYQSLNCSSNSLDQQFQSNSSASGSVSQVSSNSLLNNSPD	625
Mus_musculus	TSSLGEKVLSSNHGDPSMQTAGPEQASPKSNSVEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	637
Rattus_norvegicus	TSSLGEKVLSSNHGDPSMQTAGPEQASPKSNSVEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	556
Homo_sapiens	TSSLGEKVLSANHGDPSIQTSGSEQTSPKSSPTEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	635
Pan_troglodytes	TSSLGEKVLSANHGDPSIOTSGSEOTSPKSSPTEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	543
Canis familiaris	TSSLGEKVLSGNHGDPSROTTGPEOASPKSNPTEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	499
Bos taurus	TSSLGEKVLSANHGDPSROTAGSEOTSPKSNPTEGCNDAFVEVGMPRSPS	555
Danio rerio	SVSINSAHCDTAOECTCHTOSEAKSTDECSDTEVEVCMDRSDS	631
Caenorhabditis elegans		447
Suchornabanis_ciczuns		'II/
Drosophila melanogaster	HYSPDSTYGSEGGGVGGGGGGGGGARLGRRLSDGVLLGLSNSNGGGGNSG	684
Anopheles gamhiae	HOSPCAACTSCINECELSUCTOESPHYOSELEOPTPLAEEOKUCV	670
Mus musculus	HSCNACDLKOMLCASKVSCAKBOTVELLOCTKNSHLHCTDDLLSDDELSA	687
Pattus norvaricus	HSCHAGDINGHIGASKVSCARRQIVELIGGIRMSHIHGIDALISDFELSA	6067
Homo capione	HIGHAGDIAQMIGPSAVSCARRQIVELIQGTANSHIHSTDALISDTELSA	600
nomo_sapiens	HSGNAGDLKQMMCPSKVSCAKRQTVELLQGTKNSHLHSTDRLLSDPELSA	685
Pan_irogioayles	HSGNAGDLKQMMCPSKVSCAKRQTVELLQGTKNSHLHSTDRLLSDPELSA	595
Canis_familiaris	HSGNAGDLKQMMGPSKVSCAKRQTVELLQGTKNSHLHSTDRLLSDPELST	549
Bos_taurus	HSGNAGDLKQMMGPSKVACAKRQTVELLQGTKNSHLHSTDRLLSDPELSA	605
Danio_rerio	HSANGSELKQMLASCTVSPGKRQTVELLQRTKNTLLH-VECVLADS	676
Caenorhabditis_elegans	KADRG	452
Drosophila_melanogaster	GAHLLPGSAESYRSLHYDLGGNKHSGHRAFDFDMKR	720
Anopheles gambiae	VRRCLPVHLKRLTVLGNHLOSSLADTFLFNLDPRV	705
Mus musculus	TESPLADKKAPGSERAAERAAAAOOKSERARLASOPTYVHMOAFDYEOKK	737
Rattus norvegicus	TESPLADKKAPCSERAAERAAAAOONSERARLASOPPVVHMOAFDVEOKK	656
Homo satiens	TESPLADKKAPCSERAAERAAAAOONSERAHLAPRSSYVNMOAFDYEOKK	735
Pan tradadytes	TEST ADKKADCSEDAAEDAAAAOONSEDAUTADDSSVUNMOAEDVEOKK	643
Canic familiaric	TEST INDAMAT GOEMAREMAAA QQUSEAAA IA DDDCVIDIOD EDVEOUW	500
Bos tourus	TEST ADVIN DOCED A ED A DOORDED DI ADDOCUMON EDVEOVY	599
Domio romio	ALSPLADKAPGSEKAAEKAAQQNNEKAKLAPKPSIVNMQAFDIEQKA	710
Comparte de ditio deseus	DDNPMTDKRAPGSERAAERRLAPHMQAFDIEKKK	/10
Caenornaballis_elegans	EML	455
Drosophila melanogaster	ALGYKAMERTPVAGELRTPTTAWMGMGLSSTSPAP	755
Anopheles gambiae	VAGYKAMHMSPOOGEIRTPTLSWOGLGLSOSSPAPLE	742
Mus musculus	LLATKAMLKKPVVTEVRTPTNTWSGLGFSKSMPAETIKELRRANHVSYKP	787
Rattus norvegicus	I.I.ATKAMI.KKDVVTEVRTPTNTWSCI.CESKSMPAETIKEI.RRANHVSYKP	706
Homo satiens	I I ATTEAM ENDINE UDTOT THE ACCOUNT AND A THE ACCOUNT OF A STATE O	785
Pan tradadutas	IIIAIRAMIAAFVVIEVAIFININSGIGESASMPAETIAEIAAAMVSIAF	602
Camia familiaria	LLATRAMLARPVVTEVRTPTNTWSGLGFSASMPALTIRELARANHVSIRP	640
Canis_jamilians	LLATKAMLKKPVVTEVRTPTNTWSGLGFSKSMPAETIKELRRANHVSIKP	049
bos_taurus	LLATKAMLKKPVVTEVRTPTNTWSGLGFSKSMPAETIKELRRANHVSYKP	/03
Danio_rerio	LLATKAMLKKPVVTEIRTPTNTWSGLGFSKSMPAESIKELRRAHHVPYKP	760
Caenorhabaitis_elegans	IKATQAIFDDSVLSSPRYPTDLWSGYGFSSSLPADLLKGMMDLSTNEPST . :*: * ** * * *:*.: **	505
Durate		
Drosopnila_melanogaster	APLENGENGAAGGGASSGWRLPP	778
Anopheles_gambiae	ACDLSWANTSSSSSTGGGRDGGGGSGCANTS	773
Mus_musculus	TMTTAYEGSSLSLSRSSSREHLASGSESDNWRDRNGIGPMGHSE	831
Rattus_norvegicus	TMTTAYEGSSLSLSRSSSREHLASGSESDNWRDRNGIGPMGHSE	750
Homo_sapiens	TMTTTYEGSSMSLSRSNSREHLGGGSESDNWRDRNGIGPGSHSE	829
Pan_troglodytes	TMTTTYEGSSMSLSRSNSREHLGSGSESDNWRDRNGIGPGSHSE	737
Canis_familiaris	TMTTTFEGSSMSLSRSNSREHLGSGSESDNWRDRNGIGPPSPSE	693
Bos_taurus	TMTTTFEGSSMSLSRSNSREHLGSGSESDNWRDRNGIGPASHGE	747
Danio_rerio	SMGTTYEDSHLSMSHSGIQEGLINDTKSDNWGDLNGNVNINGNGPSGNSE	810
Caenorhabditis_ elegans	NGPPMMNHSQRGLCSVREEDEELSDFSASSTNYGMS	541
- 0		

FIGURE 2: Continued.

Drosophila_melanogaster	GLGSPYGLSATTGLLDATPVNRRMQLAKHKDIQ	811
Anopheles_gambiae	TSSSSSGAADSRHNMTTTMIEVTPRHQREQMSQYNDVT	811
Mus_musculus	FSAPIGSPKRKQNKSREHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLNSCFKGSDLP	881
Rattus_norvegicus	FSAPIGSPKRKQNKSREHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLNSCFKGSDLP	800
Homo_sapiens	FAASIGSPKRKQNKSTEHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLNSSFKGSDLP	879
Pan_troglodytes	FAASIGSPKRKQNKSTEHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLNSSFKGSDLP	787
Canis_familiaris	FAASVGSPKRKQNKSTEHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLNSSFKGSDLP	743
Bos_taurus	FAASVGSPKRKQNKSTEHYLSSSNYMDCISSLTGSNGCNLSSSFKGSDLP	797
Danio_rerio	FSQTVSSPKRIKNKSCEQYLSSSNYMDSIS-LTGSNGISLSSSLKGTDLP	859
Caenorhabditis_elegans	RIFEQPPRNVFSASTSVFDSNSLPYNLQWDINYFTDPS	579
	_ : :*	
	SAM	
Drosophila_melanogaster	TLLTSLGLEHYIKIFVLNEIDLEVFTTLTEENLMELGIAAFGARKKLLTA	861
Anopheles_gambiae	TILTGLGLEHYIKNFINGEIDMTVFQTLTDQDLLNLDIKPLGARRRILMA	861
Mus_musculus	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	931
Rattus_norvegicus	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	850
Homo_sapiens	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	929
Pan_troglodytes	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	837
Canis_familiaris	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	793
Bos_taurus	ELFSKLGLGKYTDVFQQQEIDLQTFLTLTDQDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	847
Danio_rerio	ELFSKLGLGKYTDIFQQQEIDLQTFITLTDPDLKELGITTFGARRKMLLA	909
Caenorhabditis_elegans	MVLAQLGCSEYMTQLRDQEIDMHAFLLLDEQNLKDIGVSTIGARKKIHHA	629
	::: ** .* : ***: .* * : :* ::: .:***::: *	
	\longrightarrow	
Drosophila_melanogaster	IHTLLANEAACSTMPSSSSSQNSSSPRFSGSAAPGAERRPSNQW 90	5
Anopheles_gambiae	IHDLSVRQGGGLFGSSALSPSALPSSLSRFSGSAAPGAERRSSSGQ 90	7
Mus_musculus	ISELSKNRRKLFEPPNASCTSFLEGGASGRLPRQYHSDIASVSGRW 97	7
Rattus_norvegicus	ISELSKNRRKLFEPPNTPTTCTSFLEGGVSGRLPRQYHSDIASVSGRW 89	8
Homo_sapiens	ISELNKNRRKLFESPNARTSFLEGGASGRLPRQYHSDIASVSGRW 97	4
Pan_troglodytes	ISELNKNRRKLFESPNARTSFLEGGASGRLPRQYHSDIASVSGRW 88	2
Canis_familiaris	ISELNKNRRKLFEPPSARTSFLEGGASGRLPRQYHSDIASVSGRW 83	8
Bos_taurus	ISELNKNRRKLFEPPNTRTSFLEGGASGRLPRQYHADIASVSGRW 89	2
Danio_rerio	ISELNKSRRKLFDTANIRSSFLEGGASGRLTRHFHSDMTSVSGRW 95	4
Caenorhabditis_elegans	ILKLRDSARLNGYAV 64	4

FIGURE 2: Bic-C orthologs. Clustal W [1, 2] was used to align sequences extracted from the NCBI sequence database. As in Figure 1, the two canonical (KH) and three noncanonical (KH-like) KH RNA-binding modules are indicated (arrows, top). Domain assignment is as in [3] except for the fourth KH-related motif and the SAM domains, that are labelled according to the Pfam database [4]. A conserved, potentially phosphorylated, tyrosine is also indicated (arrowhead, top). Amino acid (aa) color-coding is from Clustal W: red, small aliphatic, hydrophobic and aromatics; blue, acidic; magenta, basic; green, hydroxyl, sulphydryl, amine, and glycine; grey, unusual aa. Symbols for aa conservation are from Clustal W: (asterisk *): positions with a single, fully conserved residue. (Colon :): conservation between groups of strongly similar properties-scoring >0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. (Period .): conservation between groups of weakly similar properties-scoring ≤ 0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. Highlighted yellow: residues that contribute to RNA binding in the Smaug protein. Grey highlight denotes mild (versus strong) basic charges. Light blue highlights a charged aa in a conserved position, but an opposite electrical charge. The *Gallus gallus* genome also contains a predicted sequence with extensive homology to Bic-C (Table 1) and with a long extension at the N terminal end. Since there is no experimental evidence of the true starting methionine we did not include it in this alignment.

cinerea, and Schizophyllum commune), vascular plants (e.g., Arabidopsis thaliana, Oryza sativa, Vitis vinifera, and Ustilago maydis), and mosses (*Physcomitrella patens*). An alignment of complete sequences is shown in Figure 3. The conservation is highest at the N- and C-terminus of the protein (aa 1-238 and 680–844, with reference to the *Drosophila* sequence) where all the family members show extensive identity. Between aa 330 and 679 the sequences diverge with the orthologues from the two insects (D. melanogaster and Anopheles gambiae), the fungi, the higher eukaryotes, and the plants being more similar with each other than with members of a different group. Notably, the vertebrate sequences, with the exception of zebrafish that contains various small deletions, have blocks of almost complete identity in this region (Figure 4). The partial divergence in the central region of Not3/5 is likely due to the fact that the Drosophila gene is homologous to both the NOT3 and NOT5 genes and

likely plays the functional roles of both yeast proteins, [45] a seemingly unique feature of Drosophila [47]. Not3/5 was recovered in a two-hybrid screen for proteins interacting with Drosophila Bic-C, and multiple pieces of evidence support the existence of this interaction in vivo: there is genetic interaction between Bic-C and twin, the Drosophila gene encoding for CCR4; other subunits of the CCR4-NOT complex can be coimmunoprecipitated with Bic-C from ovary extracts and the Bic-C target mRNAs that were tested were found with longer polyA tails in *Bic-C* mutants [15]. Although one study of vertebrate models could not detect differences in polyadenylation in a presumptive Bic-C target [27], due to the high homology of the Bic-C and NOT orthologs it is possible that Bic-C from other species can interact with NOT homologs and, possibly, other subunits of the deadenylase complex. These may contribute to the interaction only in the context of the assembled complex and

.

D. melanogaster D. sechellia D. simulans D. erecta D. yakuba D. persimilis D. pseudobscura D. grimshawi D. virilis D. willis D. mojavensis D. willistoni D. ananassae	MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVGEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEKYEADLKKEIKKL	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
D. melanogaster	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117
D. sechellia	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117
D. simulans	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117
D. erecta D. vakuba	QKLKDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENKKLIETQMEKFKVVEKEIKIKAISKEGLGAAQ ODI DDOTKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENKKLIETQMEKFKVVEKEIKIKAISKEGLGAAQ	117
D. yukubu D. persimilis	ORLEDOTKSWIASAEIKDKSSILENRRIJETOMERFKVVERETKTKAISKEGLGAAQ	117
D. pseudohscura	ORLEDOIKSWIASAEIKDKSSILLENRELIETOMERFKVVERETKTKAISKEGLGAAQ	117
D. grimshawi	ORLRDOIKSWIASAEIKDKSALLENRRLIETOMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAO	117
D. virilis	QRLRDQIKSWIASAE IKDKSALLENRRLIETASCOMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	120
D. mojavensis	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSALLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117
D. willistoni	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSALLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117
D. ananassae	QRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSALLENRRLIETQMERFKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAQ	117

D. malamagatan	WINDSON TUNNS NEW ROOTOOL ATATNAVECETERI I SOUUPDI NONUOPDINNI DOUT	177
D. metanogaster D. sechellia	KMDPAQKINDDARNWLISSISSIQIQIDQIESEIESILAGANAKLDRDAQERMDDLRGKL KMDPAOPIKDDAPNWLTSSISSIQIQIDQIESEIESILAGANAKLDRDAQERMDDLRGKL	177
D. simulans	KMDPAORIKDDARNWLTSSISSLOIOIDOYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKOERMDDLRGKL	177
D. erecta	KMDPAQRIKDDARNWLTSSISSLOIOIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRGKL	177
D. yakuba	KMDPAQRIKDDARNWLTSSISSLQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRGKL	177
D. persimilis	KMDPAQRIKDDARNWLTSSISSLQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRAKL	177
D. pseudobscura	KMDPAQRIKDDARNWLTSSISSLQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRAKL	177
D. grimshawi	KMDPAQRIKDHARNWLTNSISALQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRSKL	177
D. virilis	KMDPAQRIKDHARNWLTGSISTLQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRVDRDKQERMDDLRSKL	180
D. mojavensis	KMDPAQRIKDHARNWLTGSISTLQIQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKRLDRDKQERMDDLRSKL	177
D. willistoni	MDPAQKINDDAKNWLTSSISSLQIQIDQIESEIESLLAGKKKKLDKDKQEKMUDLKSKL WNDDAODIWDDADNWTWSSISSLQIQIDQIESEIESLLAGKKKKLDKDKQEKMUDLKSKL	177
D. ununussue	***************************************	177
D. malanagatan		227
D. melanogaster	DRHKFHITKLETLLKLLDNDGVEAEQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. sechenna D. simulans	DEUKENTERITERITERITERITERITERITERITERITERITERI	237
D. erecta	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEAEQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSOEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. vakuba	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEAEOVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSOEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. persimilis	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEADQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. pseudobscura	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEADQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. grimshawi	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEAEQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. virilis	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEADQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	240
D. mojavensis	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEADQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. willistoni	DRHKFHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEAEQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. ananassae	DRHKFHISKLETLLKLLDNDGVEAEQVNKIKDDVEYYIDSSQDPDFEENEFIYDDIIGLD	237
D. melanogaster	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQILNTSSQG	285
D. secneula	EVELOGTATTUONNONETOGOPOOVTOGGSPSUSPVTVUULINTSSUG	285
D. sinuuns Derecta	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQTLNTSSQ	∠03 285
D. yakuba	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSOSPVTVOOILNASSOG	285
D. persimilis	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPASVQA	285
D. pseudobscura	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPASVQA	285
D. grimshawi	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQILPSSSSSG	286
D. virilis	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPSSSTQPQSAMAGSS	297
D. mojavensis	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPSSSSSAQQQQTSTAGSS	297
D. willistoni	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPSGASSGGGSS	290
D. ananassae	EVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQVLPPSMPVA	286

FIGURE 3: Continued.

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D. melanogaster	AASSGSSAASAALFQQQLTAAQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. sechellia	AASSGSSAASAALFQQQLTAAQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. simulans	AASSGSSAASAALFQQQLTAAQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. erecta	AASSGSSAASAALFQQQLTAAQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. yakuba	AASSGSSATSAALFQQQLTAAQSNGSNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. persimilis	AANTGSSAASAALFQQQQAAAQSNGSNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. pseudobscura	AANTGSSAASAALFQQQQAAAQSNGSNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
D. grimshawi	AASGGTSAASAAQFQHLQAV-AAAAAAAAAAAAQQSNGNNVGYASDTSATSSSATTSTE	345
D. virilis	SSGGGTSAASAAQFQHLQAA-AAAAAAAAAQQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTE	352
D. mojavensis	SAGSGTSAASAAQFQHLQAA-AAAAAAAAAAAQQSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTE	353
D. willistoni	SGSGSSSAATAALFQQQAAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAQSNGNNVGYASDTSATSSSATTSTD	350
D. ananassae	PSSGSSSTVSTALFQSQQAAQTNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTSTD	331
	··· ·:*:::* ** :. *:********************	
D. melanogaster	PAGGTVAVNCVGGLADKRNKSSESNAL-KLKPQPHQLIKPTP	372
D. sechellia	PAGGTVAVNCVGGLADKRNKSSESNTL-KLKPQPHQLIKPTP	372
D. simulans	PAGGTVAVNCVGGLADKRNKSSESNTL-KLKPQPHQLIKPTP	372
D. erecta	PAGGTIAINYVGGLGDKRNKSSESNTL-KLKLQPHQLVKPTP	372
D. yakuba	PAGGTVAIN-YGGLGDKRNKNSESNTL-KLKPQPHQLIKPTP	3/1
D. persimilis	PAGSAATLSGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	3/3
D. pseudobscura	PAGSAATLSGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	270
D. grimsnawi	ATTGGEKRNKSSESSANSSKARQQPQQPIKPTP	2/0 205
D. viriis		205
D. mojavensis	AIIGGEREWASSESMANSSAARQ	303 404
D. wiiiisioni D. ananassaa		372
D. ununussue	AASS-1VA16656V6SIDAAAAA1ESAIN-SALAQFQFIAFIF	572
D. melanogaster	VRATAKLPLSSDTOVNKIVSSTPSKN000LPTAASIVATSAMOS	416
D. sechellia	VRATAKLPLSSDTOVNKIVSSTPSKN000LPTAASIVATSAMOS	416
D. simulans	VRATAKLPLSSETOVNKIVSSTPSKN000LPTAASIVATSAMOS	416
D. erecta	VRATAKLPOSSDTOVNKIVSSTPSKNOOOLPTAASIVAASAMOS	416
D. vakuba	VRATAKLPOSSDTOVNKIVSSTPSKNOOPLPTAASIVAASVMQS	415
D. persimilis	VRATAKVAPGSETQV-KIVSSTPSKNQQLPTAAAVVAASNSAPSSSSG	422
D. pseudobscura	VRATAKVAPGSETQV-KIVSSTPSKNQQLPTAAAVVAASNSAPSSSSG	422
D. grimshawi	VRATAKAPAGSDTQVNKIISSTPSKNQQQLPTVASVLASSGTQ	421
D. virilis	VRATAKAPAGSDTQVNKIISSTPSKNQQQQQQLPTVASVLASSGTQ	431
D. mojavensis	VRATAKAPAGSDTQVNKIISSTPSKNQQQQLPTVASVLASSGTQ	429
D. willistoni	VRATVKAPAGSDTQVNKIVSSTPSKSQQQQQQQQTPQQLLPTAASVVAASAAS	458
D. ananassae	VRASPKALTGSDTQVNKIVSSTPSKINSQPTTAAAIVAQS	412
	: * .*: **:****** :*.*:::* *	
D I (470
D. melanogaster	QSSIGSCSSTGGTGASQSASSGNNPGNNPAVQPNAPTPGQSGIAAAAASTNVVS-	4/0
D. sechellia		4/1
D. simulans		4/1
D. erecu D. vakuba	QNSSSGSGSCNSIVGIGASQSISSGNNFAVQFNAFIFGQSSIVIAAAAASSNVVS- OSSSSGSGSCNSTVGTGASOLTSSGNNFAVQFNAFIFGQSSIVIAAAAASSNVVS-	470
D. yukubu D. parsimilis		470
D. persinitis	NCSCNCSCSSSVSACTCAAADTASCHNDAVODHADTDCI.TAASTAAAAAAAXW2SSS	478
D. pseudooseuru D. grimshawi	NNNNSNNNNSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	477
D. virilis	NNSSSSSSSSSSSSNVAASGHNPAVOPHAPTPGLSAVNVAVSAGTAATAAA	479
D. mojavensis	NNNNNSSNNNNNSSSSSIVAASGHNPAVOPHAPTPGLSATNIAVPAATAAAAAV	483
D. willistoni	SSTOSASGOSSSAGSAGASTASGHNPAVOPHAPTPVSLAAAAATAATGTG	508
D. ananassae	SISGSAAGISSSIVGNGPPTTAAIGHNSTVOPHAPTPGFTVTNSTTSSNASTSSC-	467
	: *:*. :**.:**** :: ::	
D. melanogaster	ATIVSSANVQGQSVIQPTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	520
D. sechellia	ATIVSSANVQGQSVIQPTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	521
D. simulans	ATIVSSANVQGQSVIQPTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	521
D. erecta	APIVSSANVQGPSVIQSTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	521
D. yakuba	ATIVSSANVQGPSVIQPTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	520
D. persimilis	A-TYAIASISNVQGQSVIQATYTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQPIAT-TV	529
D. pseudobscura	A-TPATASISNVQGQSVIQATPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQPIAT-TV	529
D. grimshawi	AAAAAVASASNNSSNNIQGQSVIQATITIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQQPTAPTV	535
D. virilis		536
D. mojavensis	CCSPRANACCCNLUCUCALLUE LEVANUALITERICAN RUNACCULENCE A 2000 LA 200	564
D. wiiiisioni D. ananassaa		516
<i>D</i> . <i>ununussue</i>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	510

FIGURE 3: Continued.

D. melanogaster	AAIVGAGTQAQQKHVPPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSTNDNSC	563
D. sechellia	AAIVGAGTQAQQKHVPPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSNNDNSC	564
D. simulans	AAIVGAGTQAQQKHVPPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSNNDNSC	564
D. erecta	AAIVGAGTQAQQKHVQPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSNNDTSC	564
D. yakuba	AAIVGSGTQAQQKHVPPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSNNDTSC	563
D. persimilis	AAIVGAGAQTQQPQHQQQQPAQLSNLQTNSSHLQNGLPVSVSSSDSNS	577
D. pseudobscura	AAIVGAGAQTQQPQHQQQQPAQLSNLQTNSSHLQNGLPVSVSSSDSNS	577
D. grimshawi	AAIVSASAQAQQQQQQQQQQAAQLSNLQTNSSHLQNGLPVSLSSSSSGSSNSSSNNNS	593
D. virilis	AAIVSASAQAQQQQQQQQAAQLSNLQTNSSHMQNGLPVSLSSSSSGSSNSSTNNNS	592
D. mojavensis	AAIVSANAQAQQQQQQQQQAAQLSNLQTNSSHMQNGLPASLSSSSSGSSNSSSNNNS	596
D. willistoni	ASIVGAGAQSQQQQQQQQQQQATQLSNLQTNSSHIQNGLPVSIGSSGSSSENSNS	620
D. ananassae	AAIVGAGPQTLQQQQQPQAAQLSNLQTNSSHIQNGLSVSDGNSDNNN	563
	*:**.:*: * : *******.*:******	
D 1		
D. melanogaster	NVVDTISLKTMAQDAINRSAIDPNSLNQQQTSSIDLRQPQSQK	606
D. sechellia	NVVDTISLKTMAQDAINRSAIDPNSLNQQQTSSIDLRQPQSQK	607
D. simulans	NVVDTISLKTMAQDAINRSAIDPNSLNQQQTSSIDLRQPQSQK	607
D. erecta	-TVDTISLKTMAQDAINKSAIDTISLNQQQTSSIDLRQQQSQK	606
D. yakubu D. parcimilic	NVVDTISLKTMAQDAINKSAIDTNSLTQQHTSSIDLRQQQSQK	606
D. persimilis	NVVDAISLKTMAQEAINKSAIDVNSLSQQPQTQQQQSNIDTRQQQSQQ	625
D. pseudobscuru D. grimchawi	NVVDAISLKTMAQEAINKSAIDVNSLSQQPQTQQQQSNIDTKQQQSQQ	649
D. grinishuwi D. virilis		640 647
D. mojavensis	NAVDATSLKTMAOEATNRSVTEPNSLNOOOASNTDTPDOOOOOOOOOOOA	651
D willistoni	NAVEST SLKTMAGEA THE SVIDITSLINDOOOOOSOOOOAASHIDTBOOOOTTO	673
D. ananassae	STIDATSLKSMAOEATNRSATDTTTLIOOOPNNMDTROSOSOOPSSOO	611
21 1111111111111111	···****··**	011
D. melanogaster	QQLQNNSLAATTGS	642
D. sechellia	QQLQNNSLAATTGS	643
D. simulans	QQLQNNSLAATTGS	644
D. erecta	QQIQNSSLATTAGS	642
D. yakuba	QLQNNSLSAVAVS	640
D. persimilis	QNAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	663
D. pseudobscura	QNAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	663
D. grimshawi	QQQAAQQQAAAQQSLLQQHFSTETTANQQQQQQLQQQATAAAAQQQQ	695
D. virilis	QQQAAPQSLLQQHFSTETTANQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQATAAAAAQQQQ	701
D. mojavensis	QQQQAATAAAAAAQ	688
D. willistoni	Q AAAAAAAAAAAAA QQQ	708
D. ananassae	VGASGTLISSVVAV	652
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
D melanogaster		668
D. meunogusier D. sechellia		669
D. secretaria D simulans		670
D. erecta	TGOPTSCNAK	668
D. vakuba	TGOPISGNVK	666
D. persimilis	AAAAAMGTIAAAAHAAAASNGSTTGSGLMNLANA-AGOPTSGSAK	707
D. pseudobscura	AAAAAMGTIAAAAHAAAASNGSTTGSGLMNLANA-AGOPTSGSAK	707
D. grimshawi	QQNAAAAAAAVAAIGTIVSATSNGPTAGSGLMNLANA-AGQPTSGSGG	742
D. virilis	QQQQQQQNAAAAAAAAAAAIGTIVAAASNGPTAGSGLMNLANA-AGQPSTGNGGVVVAANAK	760
D. mojavensis	QHNAGQPTAVSGGVVVTANAK	723
D. willistoni	QQQQQNAAAAAAVAAIAAASSNGPTAGSGLMNLANATAGQPPSGGNSK	756
D. ananassae	THGATASNGPTAGLINVTNA-AGQPTSSNTK	682
	.:: *:*::** :*** : .	
D 1		
D. melanogaster	THACQPQQMATTEAHIPTLLGVTPLGPTPLQKEHQMQFQMMEAAY	713
D. sechellia	THTCQPQQMATTEAHIPTLLGVTPLGPTPLQKEHQMQFQMMEAAY	714
D. simuuns	THE COPOONS THE ALL PTLLGVTPLGYTPLQKEHOMOFOMMEAAY	/15
D. erecu D. vakuha	CHITCOPOONATTEAHIPTLLGVTPLGETPLQKEHOMOFOMMEAAY	/13
D. parsimilis		/11 751
D. personals		751 751
D. orimshawi		787
D. virilis	THTA00000000000000000000000000000000000	820
D. mojavensis	THTA0000000000000000MATTEAHIPPLIGVTPLGPTPLOKEHOLOFOMMEAAY	780
D. willistoni		,00
	TPO00000000QL0000000000000EAHIPPLLGVTPLGPLPLOKEHOMOFOMMEAAY	813
D. ananassae	TPQQQQQQQQQQLQQQQQQQQQEAHIPPLLGVTPLGPLPLQKEHQMQF0MMEAAY PHSHQQQLATTEAHIPTLLGVTPLGPTPLQKEHQVOF0MMEAAY	813 726

FIGURE 3: Continued.

D. melanogaster	YHLPQPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVLTPSHYPQAQMPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	773
D. sechellia	YHLPQPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVLTPSHYPQAQMPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	774
D. simulans	YHLPQPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVLTPSHYPQAQMPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	775
D. erecta	YHLPQPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVLTPAHYPQAQMPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	773
D. yakuba	YHLPOPMDTEKLOTYFHRAPVLTPAHYPOAOMPIYDTVEFYORLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	771
D. persimilis	YHLPOPMDTEKLOTYFHRAPVPTPAHYPOAOLPIYDTVEFYORLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	811
D. pseudobscura	YHLPOPMDTEKLOTYFHRAPVPTPAHYPOAOLPIYDTVEFYORLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	811
D. grimshawi	YHLPOPIDTEKLOTYFHRSPVOTPAHYPOAOLPIYDTVEFYORLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	847
D. virilis	YHLPQPIDTEKLQTYFHRSPVQTPAHYPQAQLPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	880
D. mojavensis	YHLPQPIDTEKLQTYFHRSPVQTPAHYPQAQLPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	840
D. willistoni	YHLPQPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVPTPAHYPQAQLPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	873
D. ananassae	FHLPHPMDTEKLQTYFHRAPVPTPAHYPQAQLPIYDTVEFYQRLSTETLFFVFYYMEGSK	786
	:***:*:*******************************	
D. melanogaster	AOYLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKIINDDYEOGTYIYFDYEKWSORKKEGFTF	833
D. sechellia	AOYLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKIINDDYEOGTYIYFDYEKWSORKKEGFTF	834
D. simulans	AOYLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKIINDDYEOGTYIYFDYEKWSORKKEGFTF	835
D. erecta	AOYLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKIINDDYEOGTYIYFDYEKWSORKKEGFTF	833
D. yakuba	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	831
D. persimilis	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	871
D. pseudobscura	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	871
D. grimshawi	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	907
D. virilis	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	940
D. mojavensis	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	900
D. willistoni	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	933
D. ananassae	AQYLAAKALKKQSWRFHTKYMMWFQRHEEPKIINDDYEQGTYIYFDYEKWSQRKKEGFTF	846

D. melanogaster	EYKYLEDKELN 844	
D. sechellia	EYKYLEDKELN 845	
D. simulans	EYKYLEDKELN 846	
D. erecta	EYKYLEDKELN 844	
D. yakuba	EYKYLEDKELN 842	
D. persimilis	EYKYLEDKELN 882	
D. pseudobscura	EYKYLEDKELN 882	
D. grimshawi	EYKYLEDKELI 918	
D. virilis	EYKYLEDKELN 951	
D. mojavensis	EYKYLEDKELN 911	
D. willistoni	EYKYLEDKELN 944	
D. ananassae	EYKYLEDKELN 857	

FIGURE 3: Not3/5 homologs from 12 *Drosophila* species. Clustal W [1, 2] was used to align sequences extracted from FlyBase. Amino acid (aa) color-coding is from Clustal W: red, small aliphatic, hydrophobic, and aromatics; blue, acidic; magenta, basic; green, hydroxyl, sulphydryl, amine, and glycine; grey, unusual aa. Symbols for aa conservation are from Clustal W: (asterisk *): positions with a single, fully conserved residue. (Colon :): conservation between groups of strongly similar properties-scoring >0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. (Period .): conservation between groups of weakly similar properties-scoring ≤ 0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix.

may have therefore escaped detection in the *Drosophila* twohybrid screen. Coimmunoprecipitation studies from tissue extracts and the precise mapping of the interaction domains on both proteins will be required to resolve this issue.

3.5. Multiple Bic-C Isoforms. Drosophila Bic-C has three predicted mRNA isoforms, RA, RB, and RD, that encode two identical (RA and RB) and one shorter (RD) proteins lacking the first 120 aa (Figure 1). These mRNA isoforms are expressed at different times during development (FlyBase): *Bic-C-RA* is expressed in the early embryo (0–6 hrs old) and in the adult female (i.e., most likely in the ovary), and *Bic-C-RB* is found mostly in late embryogenesis (7–22 hrs old). This is also consistent with our earlier report of multiple protein isoforms [14]. During the larval phases *Bic-C* is undetectable, and during pupation *Bic-C* expression is resumed, with

its *RD* isoform being the most abundant and remaining prominent in adult males (FlyBase). The presence of two distinct mRNAs encoding the same amino acid sequence at definite developmental stages also suggests the possibility that they may be subjected to distinct regulation(s) in different tissues or at different developmental times and that the Bic-C activity may be required in specific time windows. This is consistent with a report that *Bic-C* function is especially needed at embryonic day (*E*) 18.5 during mouse development [27].

Interestingly, the mouse *Bicc1* gene and human *BICC1* also produce two distinct mRNAs by alternative splicing, which differ for the presence of exon 21 [26, 48] although no further functional information is known to date, so it is difficult to speculate if the presence of multiple Bic-C isoforms has conserved functional roles.

Magnaportae oryzae	-MAARKLQQEVDKCFKKVAEGVAEFESIYEKIEQSSNISQKEK	42
N. crassa	-MAARKLAQEVDKCFKKVAEGVQEFEAIYEKIEQSNNPAQKDK	42
S. pombe	-MIAFYLHLEKIAIFDEVYEKLSASNSVSQKEK	32
D. melanogaster	MAATRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVETFEDIWKKVHNATNTNQKQKHLQEK	48
A. gambiae	QNVSSVFAGEIDRCLKKVTEGVETFEDIWQKVHNATNSNQKVCEK	45
M. musculus	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
R. norvegicus	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
H. sapiens	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
P. troglodytes	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
C. familiaris	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
B. taurus	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVSEGVEQFEDIWQKLHNAANANQKEK	43
D. rerio	MADKRKLQGEIDRCLKKVAEGVEQFEDIWKKLHNAANANQKEK	43
C. elegans	MAEKRKLLAEIDKCFKKIDEGVELFEETMEKMHEANSDNQRDK	43
A. thaliana	MGASRKLQGEIDRVLKKVQEGVDVFDSIWNKWNVYDTDNVNQKEK	45
O. sativa japonica	MGASRKLQGEIDRVLKKVQEGVDVFDSIWNKVYDTENANQKEK	43
	: * : *: : : : . *: :*	
Manuatantan amuraa		05
Magnaportae oryzae	YEDQLKREIKKLQRLRDQIKTWAASNDIKDKAPLLENRRKIET	85
N. crassa	LEDNLKREIKKLQRLRDQIKTWAASNDIKDKAPLLEHRRLIET	85
S. pombe	LEGDLKTQIKKLQRLRDQIKTWASSNDIKDKKALLENRRLIEA	75
D. melanogaster	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKSWIASAEIKDKSSLLENRRLIET	91
A. gambiae	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKSWIASGEIKDKSALLENRRLIET	88
M. musculus	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIENRKLIET	86
R. norvegicus	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIENRKLIET	86
H. sapiens	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIDNRKLIET	86
P. troglodytes	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIDNRKLIET	86
C. familiaris	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIDNRKLIET	86
B. taurus	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLIDNRKLIET	86
D. rerio	YEADLKKEIKKLQRLRDQIKTWVASNEIKDKRQLVENRKLIET	86
C. elegans	YQDDLKKEIKKLQRLRDQVKNWQNASEIKDKDKLNSYRKLIEQ	86
A. thaliana	FEADLKKEIKKLQRYRDQIKTWIQSSEIKDKKVSASYEQSLVDARKLIEK	95
O. sativa japonica	FEADLKKEIKKLQRYRDQIKTWIQSSEIKDKKALMDARKQIER	86
	: :** :****** ***:*.* : :**** * . *: **	
Magnaportae orvzae	OMERFKAVEKAMKTKAYSKEGI.SAAAKI.DPKEOAKAEASEFI.GNMIDTI.E	135
N. crassa	OMEKEKAVEKAMKTKAYSKEGI.SAAAKI.DPKEOAKI.EAGEFI.SOMVDELE	135
S. pombe	KMEEFKAVEREMKTKAFSKEGI.STASKI.DPKEKEKODTTOWI SNAVEELE	125
D. melanogaster	OMEREKVVERETKTKAYSKEGLGAAOKMDPAORIKDDARNWLTSSISSLO	141
A. gambiae	OMEREKVVERETKTKAYSKEGI,GAAOKMDPAOREKEEISTWI.TSSITSI.O	138
M. musculus	OMEREKVVERETKTKAYSKEGI,GLAOKVDPAOKEKEEVCOWLTNTIDTI.N	136
R. norvegicus	OMEDERUVEDETETETEXXXXXECLCLAOKVDDAOKEKEEVCOWLTNTIDTLN	136
H. satiens	OMEREKVVERETKTKAYSKEGI,GLAOKVDPAOKEKEEVCOWLTNTIDTI.N	136
P. troglodytes	OMEREKVVERETKTKAYSKEGOGLAOKVDPAOKEKEEVGOWLTNTTDTLN	136
C familiaris	OMEDERUTEDETETETETETETETETETETETETETETETETETET	136
B. taurus	OMEDERWVEDETKTKAYSKEGI GLAOKUDDAOKEKEEVCOWLTNTIDTLN	136
D. rerio	OMEDERUVEDETETENA SKEGIGIAORVDEAQAEREEVGOUDINIIDIIN	136
C. elevans	DMEOFKDVEDENKTKDUSKICI.SAFEKIDDKEKEKAFTMDWIOHOTDSIN	136
A thaliana	FMEDERICERETURNA FORECI. COODETD DEFEARSTDDUT NNUVOFI.F	145
O. sativa japonica	EMERENTICENETRY AFSKECLCOODKTDDKEKAKAETDDULNNUUSDLE	145
er anna japenna	.**.** *: * *** * . * ** :: * : :: : : :	150
Magnatiortae orwae		176
N crassa	LOILALLALALQIQATVKRGKIQGAKAERMANILQIILKHK	170
S pomba	QQIETLEAESESIQATMKRGKGHGAKADRISEIEKIIEKHK	1/6
D. malanagactar	ROALLIEAEAESLKATFKRGKKDLSKLSHLSELESKIERHK	100
D. meunogusier	IQIDQYESEIESLLAGKKKKLDRDKQEKMDDLRGKLDRHK	181
A. gumbiae		1/8
R norvegicus	MONDOFESEVESISVOTKKKKGDKDKQDKIEGLKRHIEKHR	177
R. norveguus	MONDOFECEWEGI CHORE DYWYCDYD YODDIEGEWEGI CHOR	1/7
11. suprens D tradadutas	MOVDOFESEVESLSVQTKKKKGDKDKQDKLEGLKRHIEKHR	177
r. trogiodytes	MOVDOFESEVESLSVOTRKKKGDKDKQDRIEGLKRHIEKHR	177
C. jaminaris	MOVDOFESEVESLSVOTRKKKGDKDQKQDRIEGLKRHIEKHR	178
D. maria	MOVDQFESEVESLSVQTRKKKGDKDKQDRIEGLKRHIEKHR	177
D. TETIO C. alagana	MOVDOFESEVESLSVOTRKKKGDKEKQDRIEELKRLIERHR	177
C. eleguns	EEVDATEMQLESLSNTDTGKGKRGKKEDAKTKNEREKRVEGLKHHLERIN	186
A. inaliana	SQIDSFEAELEGLSVKKGKTRPPRLTHLETSITRHK	181
0. <i>suuvu juponicu</i>	NQIDNFEAEVEGLSIKKGKQRPPRLVHLEKSITRHK	172

FIGURE 4: Continued.

Maguatantas		
Magnaportae oryzae	WHQGKLELIRRSLENGGVDTEQVTD-IEENIRYYVSDGMQDDFMDDD-TL	224
N. crassa	WHQGKLELIRRSLENGGVETEQVNE-LEESIRYYVTDGMNEDFMDDE-GI	224
S. pombe	WHQDKLELIMRRLENSQISPEAVND-IQEDIMYYVECSQSEDFAEDE-NL	214
D. melanogaster	FHITKLETLLRLLDNDGVEAEQVNK-IKDDVEYYIDSSQEPDFEENE-FI	229
A. gambiae	FHVTKLETLLRMLDNDGVEVEOIKK-IKEDVEYYIDSSOEPDFEENE-YI	226
M. musculus	YHVRMLETTLRMLDNDSTLVDATRK-TKDDVEYYVDSSODPDFEENE-FL	225
R norvegicus	VHVPMLETTLPMLDNDSTLVDATPK-TKDDVEVVVDSSODDDFEENE-FL	225
H sations	VINDALETI DA DADATA TADATA TA	225
D tuesde dutes	INVALLETILAMLDNDSILVDAIRA-INDDVLIIVDSSQDPDFLENE-FL	225
P. troglodytes	YHVRMLETILRMLDNDSILVDAIRK-IKDDVEYYVDSSQDPDFEENE-FL	225
C. familiaris	YHVRMLETILRMLDNDSILVDAIRK-IKDDVEYYVDSSQDPDFEENE-FL	226
B. taurus	YHVRMLETILRMLDNDSILVDAIRK-IKDDVEYYVDSSQDPDFEENE-FL	225
D. rerio	YHIRMLETILRMLDNDSIQVDAIHK-IKDDVEYYIDSSQDPDFEENE-FL	225
C. elegans	FHIEKLEICMRMISNESLNAKMVLETLKEPIETYVEMMNEEDSEEADNYD	236
A. thaliana	DHIIKLELILRLLDNDELSPEOVND-VKDFLDDYVERNODDFDEFSDVDE	230
O. sativa japonica	AHIKKLESILRLLDNDELSPEOVND-VKDFLDDYVERNOEDFDEFSDVEE	221
5.1	* ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	221
Magnaportae orvzae	VDDI 11 CEEED 1 VONIONDVCCCCOD 1 OCUUEDCI EDWD DWDD3 DU1 VDD	274
N cracca	IDDLALGEEEDAIGMNQDNDKGSSQDAQSVHEDSLEDTKPTPPAPVAKPK	274
N. Crussu	YDDLNLEEEEDAYGMNVDNDKGSSQDAQS1QDEPEPEPKPAS-VPATKQR	2/3
5. pombe	YDELNLDEASASYDAERSGRSSSSSHSPSPSASSSSSSENLLQDK	259
D. melanogaster	YDDIIGLDEVELSGTATTDSNNSNETSGSPSSVTSGGSPSQSPVTVQQIL	279
A. gambiae	YDDIIGLDDVEISGNFFVFRNNSNETAGSPSSLISGTSPAQSPVLNY	273
M. musculus	YDDLD-LEDIPQALVATSPPSHSHMEDEIFNQSSSTPTSTTSSSPIPPSP	274
R. norvegicus	YDDLD-LEDIPOALVATSPPSHSHMEDEIFNOSSSTPTSTTSSSPIPPSP	274
H. sapiens	YDDLD-LEDIPOALVATSPPSHSHMEDEIFNOSSSTPTSTTSSSPTPPSP	274
P troolodytes		274
C familiaris	VDDID_IEDIDOALWATCHCONCUMEDETENOCCCCTTCTCCCCTTCCCCCTTCCCCCTTCCCCCTTCCCCC	275
D. farminaris	IDDLD-LEDIFQALVATSPFSHSHMEDEIFNQSSSTFTSTTSSSFIFFSF	275
D. murus	YDDLD-LEDIPQALVATSPPSHSHMEDEIFNQSSSTPTSTTSSSPIPPSP	2/4
D. rerio	YDDLD-LEDIPTSNGTGTGASIGLLGSSP	253
C. elegans	PDDAYDELNLEKLCQQIGGVNVASVDDEHRENGHELGIDTAESGAVSGSR	286
A. thaliana	LYSTLPLDEVEGLEDLVTAGPLVKGTPLSMKSSLAASASQV	271
O. sativa japonica	LYSTLPMEKVEALEDMVSLAPSSLVKGVASVSTTAVLSTKSSVATSPTQA	271
Magnaportae oryzae	AAAVEATVAAGRRPSTOMKSPLPTLATLHT-PLPTISNGSSSSAGMKPAP	323
N. crassa	TPADTVAASSIRRSSAQLKSPLPTLATVHNNTMPSISNTPASNVSMKPAS	323
S. pombe	AEAEEKVSADASVODTAEKESLDADKELATNDOEDDEEENOAETOKDGAT	309
D. melanogaster	NTSSOGAASSGSSAASAAI.FOOOLTAAOSNGNNVGYASDTSAASSSATTS	329
A. gambiae	SASTI HNHSSDI SADNNNI NEKBSKSECTKTTVTKTTDM. DDDVDDC	320
M musculus	SASTEMANSSDESASAMALICEAR SASESTATIVIATIAMERATIC	320
D nominations	ANCITENSEDDRARGRSIDSEVSQSPARAGSAFVASAQAPQSPAVPFIIF	324
R. norvegicus	ANCTTENSEDDKKRGRSTDSEVSQSPAKNGSKPVHSNQHPQSPAVPPTYP	324
H. suprens	ANCTTENSEDDKKRGRSTDSEVSQSPAKNGSKPVHSNQHPQSPAVPPTYP	324
P. troglodytes	ANCTTENSEDDKKRGRSTDSEVSQSPAKNGSKPVHSNQHPQSPAVPPTYP	324
C. familiaris	ANCTTENSEDDKKRGRSTDSEVSQSPAKNGSKPVHSNQHPQSPALPPSYP	325
B. taurus	ANCTTENSEDDKKRGRSTDSEVSQSPAKNGSKPVHSSQHPQSPAVPPSYP	324
D. rerio	GHGTLTGGILNLVQGQSALQGSTQVPVSPVGTA	286
C. elegans	HTSG-ENGQPPSPAGRRIVPLSMPSPHAVTPELKRLASKDSNVDRPRTPP	335
A. thaliana	RSISLPTHHOEKTEDTSLPDSSAEMVPKTPPPKNGAGLHSAPSTPA	317
O. sativa japonica	TVSAAPST.SVSODOAEETASOESNPESAPOTPPSKVGSOPSVPVVPTTTS	321
<i>, , , , , , , , , ,</i>		221
Magnaportae orwae		227
N crassa		221
N. Crussu	LPTRPA-EGLKYAS	336
S. pombe	SNNENMQSEVQTTNP	324
D. melanogaster	TDPAGGTVAVNCVGGLADKRNKSSESNALKLKPQPHQLIKPTPVRATAKL	379
A. gambiae	WCYRSRPTVYRSSGPLLLPLQNNIFVSIFEWKRERERKKMRTLCVHMKEI	370
M. musculus	SGPPPTTSALSSTPGNNGASTPAAPTSALGPKASPAP	361
R. norvegicus	SGPPPATSALSSTPGNNGASTPAAPPSALGPKASPAP	361
H. sapiens	SGPPPAASALSTTPGNNGVPAPAAPPSALGPKASPAP	361
P. troglodytes	SGPPPAASALSTTPGNNGVPA	345
C. familiaris	PGPPPATSALSTTPGNNGASTPAAPTSALGPKASPAP	362
B. taurus	PGPPPAASALSATPGSNGAPAAAAPASALCAKASPAP	361
D. rerio	DCCCTCESCI.CCNCSSSCVSC	307
C elegans		357
A thaliana		251
	GGRESLAVPAGAVSATSVTLSTS1PTQTS1ESMG	351
\bigcirc . sauva japonica	TSTAAVSVSAETISSPVKPIVPTTTAAVLPASVTAKSAPENIP	304

FIGURE 4: Continued.

Magnaportae oryzae		
N. crassa		
S. pombe		
D. melanogaster	PLSSDTQVNKIVSSTPSKNQQ-QLPTAASIVATSAMQSQSSIGSCSSTGG	428
A. gambiae	ALLLSTGYWSCVALMDSFFSLSFLLENGSILQPSTPTTGAGASSASSTSG	420
M. musculus	SHNSGTPAPYAQAVAPPNASGPSNAQPRPPSAQPSGGSGGG	402
R. norvegicus	SHNSGTPAPYAQAVAPPNASGPSNAQPRPPSAQPSGGSGGG	402
H. sapiens	SHNSGTPAPYAQAVAPPAPSGPSTTQPRPPSVQPSGGGGGG	402
P. troglodytes		
C. familiaris	SHSSGTPAPYAQAVAPPAPSGSSTTQPRPPSVQPG	397
B. taurus	SHSAGTPAPYAQAVAPPAPSGPPSAQPRPPSAQPGAGSGGG	402
D. rerio	GVGTNVAPARPPS	320
C. elegans	RSTTTPVPSTP	367
A. thaliana	SLSPVAAKEEDATTLPSRKPPSSVADTPL-RGIGR	385
O. sativa japonica	AVTSAPANSSSTLKDDDNMSFPSRRSSPAVTEIGLGRGITR	405

Magnaportae oryzae	AAAAAAASDKNNVGIAPLPPPPGA	361
N. crassa	AAAAAASDKSGVGIAPLPPPPTT	360
S. pombe	SASTSAVTNITKPTLIQNPSTPLS	348
D. melanogaster	TGASQSASSGNNP-GNNPAVQPNAPTPGQSGIAAAAASTNVVSAT	472
A. gambiae	PLQTQAPNSSNIPPGQNSMLLHNALSSASSTESNNHVMSTSSAST	465
M. musculus	SGGSSSNSNSGTGGGAGKQNGATSYSSVVADSPAEVTLSSSG	444
R. norvegicus	SGGSSSNSNSGTGGGAGKQNGATSYSSVVADSPAEVALSSSG	444
H. sapiens	SGGGGSSS-SSNSSAGGGAGKQNGATSYSSVVADSPAEVALSSSG	446
P. troglodytes	RYSSVVADSPAEVALSSSG	364
C. familiaris	AGKQNGATSYSSVVADSPAEVALSSSG	424
B. taurus	GNSGGGGGAGKQNGATSYSSVVADSPAEAALSSTG	437
D. rerio	GLKQNGATSYSAVVADNTPDSSLSSAS	347
C. elegans	ISANSPAPSLAQAAPIAAASPVFPPA	393
A. thaliana	VGIPNQPQPSQPPSPIPANGSRISATSAAEVAKRNIMGVESNVQP	430
O. sativa japonica	-GLTSQGLGSAPISIGPVSGN-GSVSALTDLSKRNMLNTDERINSGGISQ	453

Magnaportae oryzae	-APVSTISPQAKASAANSPIVMAAQPA	387
N. crassa	-NSSLPASQHVKTSAANSPSVATVQP	385
S. pombe	-VSNSKVASPETPNATHTAPKVEMRYA	374
D. melanogaster	-IVSS-ANVQGQSVIQPTPTIAFAAVAKHNTSLLENGPVLQQQLAVTPTV	520
A. gambiae	-ISSSGANVINNCVSPSNSAVITAFSSNFGFSLCPLFPVFVFVVVLT-TL	513
M. musculus	-GSSASSQALGPTSGPHNPAPSTSKES	470
R. norvegicus	-GSSASSQALGPTSGPHNPAPSTLKES	470
H. sapiens	-GNNASSQALGPPSGPHNPPPSTSKEP	472
P. troglodytes	-GNNASSQGLGPPSGPHNPPPRTSKEP	390
C. familiaris	-GSGASSQALGPPSGPHNPPPSTSKEP	450
B. taurus	-GSSTGSQALGPPPGPHNPPPSTAKEP	463
D. rerio	-QSQNSHSSSSSSSTNQ	363
C. elegans	-AAAASKPVLAQSVSEMPQKKESITST	419
A. thaliana	-LTSPLSKMVLPP-TAKGNDGTASDSNPGDVAASIG-RAFSPSIVSGSQW	477
O. sativa japonica	QLISPLGNKAQPQQVLRTTDTISSDSSNTNESTVLGGRIFSPPVVSGVQW	503

Magnaportae oryzae	VSAASQPQTQPPATAASPVKIENAKPASSRSTGKAPATSNASASES	433
N. crassa	VAQERIVNAVLPAVGGSVTNTPVPSKTEPAKNVSSRDK	423
S. pombe	SAAAAAAAAAAAKESPSHHYIMQQVRPETPNSPRLNSTVIQSK	416
D. melanogaster	AAIVGAGTQAQQKHVPPLSNLQTNSPHIQNGLPVSDSTNDNSCNVVDTIS	570
A. gambiae	SPTSSPTFTPYTHPKHNDAVLCNTCVCVCVLAHVNDSLMLFPCSFSCSLV	563
M. musculus	STAAPSGAGNVASGSGNNSGGPSLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFSEAKAA	516
R. norvegicus	STAAPSGAGSVASGSGNNSGGPSLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFSEAKAA	516
H. sapiens	SAAAPTGAGGVAPGSGNNSGGPSLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFSDAKAA	518
P. troglodytes	SAAAPTGAGGVAPXSRNNSRRPNLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFSDAKAA	436
C. familiaris	SAAAPAGAGGVAPGSGNNTGGPSLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFSEAKAA	496
B. taurus	SATAPVGAGGVAPGSGNNAGGPSLLVPLPVNPPSSPTPSFNEAKAA	509
D. rerio	TLDNGPSLLSSITL-PPSSPSPAFTDSTPG	392
C. elegans	TSRGSAAAPATTTTTTTTTTSSEPAEVPLVVQQTVSETFVNGVDSPA	466
A. thaliana	RPGSPFQSQNETVRGRTEIAPDQREKFLQRLQQVQQGHGNLLGIPS	523
O. sativa japonica	RPONTAGLONQSEAGQFCGRPEISADQREKYLQRLQQVQQ-QGSLLNVSH	552

FIGURE 4: Continued.

Comparative and Functional Genomics

B. taurus

C. elegans

A. thaliana

D. rerio

Magnaportae oryzae	SEAAGKASSSKSRKGALGEASNQSSA	459
N. crassa	ASAPVPAATATTSKATPEPEAVKTQP	449
S. pombe	WDSLGHTASPKMQTQPVRSVSQSS	440
D. melanogaster	LKTMAQDAINRSAIDPNSLNQQQTSSIDL	599
A. gambiae	HLGVAQEAGPVPSNQTPQPQSGGGG	588
M. musculus	G-TLLNGPPQFS-TTPEIKAPEPLSS	540
R. norvegicus	G-TLLNGPPQFS-TTPEIKAPEPLSS	540
H. sapiens	G-ALLNGPPQFS-TAPEIKAPEPLSS	542
P. troglodytes	G-ALLNGPPQFS-TAPEIKAPEPLSS	460
C. familiaris	G-ALLNGPPQFS-TAPEIKAPEPLSS	520
B. taurus	G-SLLNGPPQFS-AAPEIKAPEPLSS	533
D. rerio	GGSLLNGPHSYTPNTEAIKAPEPPSS	418
C. elegans	AATRLTQQERQQQLQQQHHHQS	488
A. thaliana	LSGGNEKQFSSQQQNPLLQQSSSISPHGSLGIGVQAPGFNVMSSASLQQQ	573
O. sativa japonica	ITGISQKQFPSQQPNPLLQQFNSQSSSISSQAGIG	587

Magnaportae oryzae	AKGKSGKGQP Q-	485
N. crassa	QVPQTNGATNGIKP	463
S. pombe	ATTETNVKP	449
D. melanogaster	RQPQSQKSLLQHFNSETNTNQQQLTSQQQQQLQNNSLAATTGSN-	643
A. gambiae	GGGAGQSLMVDASGVPAGANAGNNLLPTSSATAAITNGPN-	628
M. musculus	PVPTLHLTDRD	567
R. norvegicus	PVPTLHLTDRD	567
H. sapiens	PVPTLHLTERDPVPTLHLTERD	569
P. troglodytes	PVPTLHLTERDPVPTLHLTERD	487
C. familiaris	PVPTLHLTERDPVPTLHLTERD	547
B. taurus	PVPTLHLTERDPVPTLHLTERD	560
D. rerio	EIPSLHLTDRDS-	446
C. elegans	TIIPTTPTTTTTSSSMLGGMMSTDDPA-	515
A. thaliana	SNAMSQQLGQQPSVADVDHVRNDDQSQQNLPDDSASIAASKAIQSED	620
O. sativa japonica	LG-QVQVPESGHTKSEEQQQSFAEDVSVESVATAGANKHMSED	629

12

Magnaportae oryzae	S	504
N. crassa	S	479
S. pombe	Y	464
D. melanogaster	NGTSTGSGLMNVANATGQPISGNAKTHACQPQQMATT	680
A. gambiae	TIINTNSSISNAANVNSAGGGGGGGGGGGGMKP-SAGTH	664
M. musculus	LQLS	587
R. norvegicus	LQLS	587
H. sapiens	LQLS	589
P. troglodytes	LQLS	507
C. familiaris	LQLS	567
B. taurus	LQLS	580
D. rerio	PAVS	468
C. elegans	TGPK	537
A. thaliana	DSKVLFDTPSGMPSYMLDPVQVSSGPDFSPGQPIQPGQSSSSLGVIGRRS	670
O. sativa japonica	DTKIPFSNPSASITEGTQLSRDPDLPAGQPLQPGMSSSGVGVIGRRS	676
Magnaportae orvzae	LODI.VDSYEMSKKRDAOANSTSTLRAMSHSOANI.DDI.TDAFADSSYOD	552
N crassa	LODIVESYEVTKKCPASVDALATORMNAVAVANKPSALDTELPRPYYP	527
S pombe	LKDLVNALNTSKE-OHKGATDKEKLTEALNTSCVVVPDATDAAKPOVYTP	513
D melanogaster	EAHT PTLI.GVTPL.GPTPLOKEHOMOFOMMEAAYYHI.POPMDTEKI.OTYFH	730
A. gambiae	EACIPPLLGVAPLGTSKLOKEHOIOFOLMEAAYYHLPTPSDSERLRPYLO	714
M. musculus	EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVSLTKEOLYOOAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERTROYLP	637
R. norvegicus	EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVSLTKEOLYOOAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERTROYLP	637
H. satiens	EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVPLTKEOLYOOAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERIROYLP	639
P. troglodytes	EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVPLTKEQLYQQAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERIRQYLP	557

EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVPLTKEQLYQQAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERIRQYLP C. familiaris EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVPLTKEQLYQQAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERIRT-FP EVNIPLSLGVCPLGPVPLTKEQLYQQAMEEAAWHHMPHPSDSERIRQYLP EVSLPPSLGACPLGPTPLTKEQLYQQAMQEAAWTHMPHPSDSERIRQYLM RAHIPAWLGASPLGRTSMTQEFDGQLAALELACAKATFPLDSEKPRNYLS NSELGAIGDPSAVG---PMHDQMHNLQMLEAAFYKRPQPSDSERPRPYSP VSDLGAIGDNLSVASASTSHDLLYNLQMLEAAFHRLPQPKDSERVKNYIP O. sativa japonica . *: . : :

FIGURE 4: Continued.

616

630

518

587

717

726

Magnaportae oryzae	EVRVOSSSEYPOELLPIFSDVRLYNRLDTDTLFYIFYYKOGTYOO	597
N. crassa	DVRYHTHNOFPOEPLAIFEDPRLYORIDPDTLFYVFYYKOGTYOO	572
S. pombe	KDPYPVPHYYPOOPI.PI.FDSSEMTELVDPDTLFYMFYYRPGTYOO	558
D. melanogaster	RAPVI.TPSHYPOAOMPTYDTVEFYORI.STETI.FFVFYYMEGSKAO	775
A. gambiae	ROPVOTPPHYPOOOLPHSETVEFFORLSPETLFFVFYYMEGTKAO	759
M. musculus	RNPCPTPPYHHOMPPPHSDTVEFYORLSTETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	682
R. norvegicus	RNDCPTPDYHHOMPDPHSDTVEFYORI.STETLFFIFYI.ECTKAO	682
H. sapiens	RNPCPTPPYHHOMPPPHSDTVEFYORLSTETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	684
P. troglodytes	RNPCPTPPYHHOMPPPHSDTVEFYORLSTETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	602
C. familiaris	RNDCPTPDYHHOMPDPHSDTVEFYORI.STETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	661
B. taurus	RNDCPTDDYHHOMDDDHSDTVEFYORI.STETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	675
D. rerio	RNPCPTPPFHHOMPPHHSDSTEFYORLSTETLFFIFYYLEGTKAO	563
C. elegans	KVSFPVPSWYGOTAPNTSDSLEYYLRLAPDTLFFTFYYMEGTRAO	632
A. thaliana	RNPATTPOTFPOTOAPTTNNPLLWERLGSDAYGTDTLFFAFYYOONSYOO	767
O. sativa japonica	KHPAVTPASFPOTOAPVVSNPAFWERMCGDSI.STDLLFFAFYYOONTYOO	776
	* • • **• *** • *	770
Magnaportae orvzae	YLAAKALKEOSWRFHKOYOTWFORHEEPKNTTEEFE	633
N. crassa	YLAAKALKDOSWEFHKOYOTWFORHEEPKSTTEEFE	608
S. pombe	VIACOELKKOSWDEHKKVTTWEOBHEEDKMITDEEE	594
D. melanogaster	YLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKIINDDYE	811
A. gambiae	VI. A AKALKKOSWDEHTKYMMWEODHEEDKVINEEVE	795
M. musculus	YI.AAKAI.KKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEPKTITDEFE	718
R. norvegicus	YLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEDKTITDEFE	718
H. satiens	VI. A AKALKKOSWO FHTKYMMWFODHEFDKTITDEFF	720
P. troolodytes	YI A AKALKKOSWO FHTKYMMWFODHEFDKTTTDEFFOTDDHLLVHSLTAF	652
C. familiaris	VI. A XXALKKOSWDFHTKVMMWFODHFFDKTITDFFF	697
B. taurus	YLAAKALKKOSWRFHTKYMMWFORHEEDKTITDEFE	711
D. rerio	VI.SAKALKKOSWDEHTKVMMWEODHEEDKTITDEEE	599
C. elegans	LI.AAKALKKI.SWDFHTKVI.TWFODHEFDKOITDDVF	668
A. thaliana	VI. A AKELKKOSWOVHOKENTWEODHKEDKI ATDEVE	803
O sativa japonica	FI.SADELKKOSWDEUDKVNTWEODUVEDOVTTDEVE	812
or canna jap cinca	····*	012
Magnaportae orvzae		665
N. crassa	OCTYREFDYESTWMNRRKADEKETYKELEDEV	640
S. pombe	SCSYRYEDEECDWVORKKADEETVOYLEDDDDWTR-	630
D. melanogaster	OCTVIVEDVEKWSORKEGETEEVKVLEDKELN	844
A. gambiae		878
M. musculus	OCTYTYFDYEKWCORKKEGFTFEYRYLEDRDLO	751
R. norvegicus	OCTVIVEDVEKWCORKECETTEVEVIEDEDLO	751
H. sapiens	OCTVIVENTERWCORKECETEEVEVENTEDEDLO	753
P tradadytes	SDCOCTUTYEDYEK WCOPKKEGETEEYPYICODDIO	688
C. familiaris	OCTVIVENTERWCOPKECFTFEVPVIEDDDIO	730
B. taurus	OCTVIVEDVEKWCODKKECFTFFVDVLEDDDIO	744
D. rerio	OCTVIVEDVEKWCODKKECFTFFVDVLEDDDIO	632
C. elegans		701
A. thaliana	OCAVVYEDFOTPKDENOECCWCORIKNEFTFEYSYLEDFI.W	845
O. sativa japonica	DCSVVYTDFUTDDCTC_SCWCODIKNDFTFFVNFTFDFI GVOTM	856
<i></i>	*** *** * * * * * * * ***	000

FIGURE 4: Not3/5 orthologs. Clustal W [1, 2] was used to align sequences extracted from the NCBI database. Amino acid (aa) colorcoding is from Clustal W: red, small aliphatic, hydrophobic, and aromatics; blue, acidic; magenta, basic; green, hydroxyl, sulphydryl, amine, and glycine; grey, unusual aa. Symbols for aa conservation are from Clustal W: (asterisk *): positions with a single, fully conserved residue. (Colon :): conservation between groups of strongly similar properties-scoring >0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix. (Period .): conservation between groups of weakly similar properties-scoring ≤ 0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix.

3.6. Bic-C and Polycystic Kidney Disease. In humans, two polycystic kidney disease (PKD) forms are caused by mutations in the *PKD1* and *PKD2* genes (autosomal, dominant [49–55]) or in PKHD1 (autosomal recessive, [52–55]). The link between Bic-C malfunction and PKD is compelling: two mouse models developing polycystic kidneys harbor mutations of the *Bicc1* gene [56]; Bic-C inactivation in *Xenopus* induces cystic kidneys [27, 57]; recently, a zebrafish model of PKD was validated that inhibits the Bicc1 function [58]. Finally, human studies on patients with renal disorders identified two mutations associated with the *BICC1* gene:

one affecting the first KH domain and the other affecting the SAM domain [48], proving the relevance of the *Bic-C* animal models for understanding the etiology of this incurable disease.

In 3D cultures of mouse IMCD cells, depleting Bicc1 disrupts cadherin-mediated cell adhesion, normal epithelial polarization, proliferation, and apoptosis that prevent tubulomorphogenesis *in vitro* [59]. Interestingly, aspects of the *Drosophila* phenotype also affect cell migration and may influence cell-cell interaction and polarization. For example, migration of the follicle cells (FCs) in the ovary is defective in Bic-C mutant [3], resulting in eggs that remain open at the anterior end. This defect may occur because of inefficient communication between germ line and somatic cells, although to date we do not know the molecular pathway underlying this phenomenon (for an alternate possibility, see also Section 3.7).

In a recent paper [27] Tran and colleagues report that in a novel Bicc1-/- mutant mice and in Xenopus depleted for Bicc1 the Pkd2 mRNA and its cognate protein are downregulated (29 and 54%, resp.), while both Pkd1 and Pdhd1 levels are unaffected. In the mouse these effects are clearest specifically at stage E18.5. The regulation appears to be mediated via a cellular microRNA, miR-17 [27] that is also amplified in certain cancers [60]. Here Bicc1 may relieve the miR-17-mediated repression via a mechanism that does not involve regulation of the polyadenylation state of at least the mRNAs tested and may mildly impact mRNA stability [27]. The fact that the Bicc1 protein may bind multiple mRNAs and that it may be involved in the possible antagonistic regulation of the miR-17 complexes, also assembled on multiple mRNAs, reinforces the view that the Bic-C orthologs are central to the regulation of many cellular processes and that many more aspects of their function await elucidation.

3.7. Other Bic-C Functions. Another hint to Bic-C function comes again from Drosophila, where the Bic-C mutants exhibit disrupted pattern of the cortical filamentous actin in the growing oocyte and abnormal actin-containing structures in the ooplasm that trap both the dorsal fate determinant Gurken [61-63] and other proteins that would normally be secreted [31, 32]. This function requires Trailer hitch, a protein originally identified in a screen for mutants for axial polarity that may regulate expression of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) exit site components on the ER surface. A malfunctioning secretory pathway could affect communication between the oocyte and the overlying FC and may affect their migration. Since many mRNAs involved in vesicular trafficking and/or organization of the actin cytoskeleton were also recovered in Bic-C immunoprecipitates [15], it is possible that their posttranscriptional control may contribute to the observed Bic-C defects. Lastly, and not mutually exclusive, the altered actin dynamics exhibited by the Bic-C and Tral mutants must also add to the observed inhibition of the normal dumping of nurse cell contents into the nascent oocyte during late oogenesis.

4. Concluding Remarks

Bic-C is an ancient protein conserved from *Drosophila* to man. Its mutation induces a pleiotropic phenotype. In fruit flies the Bic-C protein binds to RNAs involved in establishing the embryonic polarity, the Wnt pathway, actin dynamics and results in many observed defects, including abnormal development. In the vertebrates the better characterized aspect of lack of Bic-C function is the induction of cystic kidneys and the alteration of cell proliferation and three dimensional organization; however, defects in pancreatic and liver function and heterotaxia (i.e., randomization of the left-right symmetry) of the visceral organs have also been observed [26, 27]. Further, effects on the Wnt pathway have also been reported in human patients with renal displasia [48], as well as in mice and frogs [26]. Bicc1 is also expressed in the nervous system [58] which suggests that there may be novel aspects of its function ready to be discovered and that Bic-C homologs may be involved in fundamental, evolutionarily conserved mechanisms of determination of polarity, from establishment of the body axes to planar cell polarity.

The experimental evidence so far also suggests that Bic-C function may also be required at specific times of development in many species. Since Bic-C is a negative regulator of translation, we can expect at least part of the mutant phenotypes to be linked with inappropriate spatial and/or temporal regulation of gene expression. Further, Bic-C has multiple mRNA targets, and it exists in multiple isoforms in many organisms. At least in the case of one of the Bic-C interacting partners, the CCR4 deadenylase, it is proposed that multiple forms of this complex exist in higher vertebrates [47], as there are documented isoforms for a few of the complex subunits. Therefore, it is possible that the Bic-C-CCR4-dependent regulation acts via and is regulated by combinatorial mechanisms, with variant complexes having partially redundant function. This could also explain why all the individual molecular effects/phenotypes described for Bic-C tend to be mild and why years of concerted experimental efforts have yielded only a few proven targets for this gene, since many of the real targets would presumably not have been highly enriched compared to the controls.

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