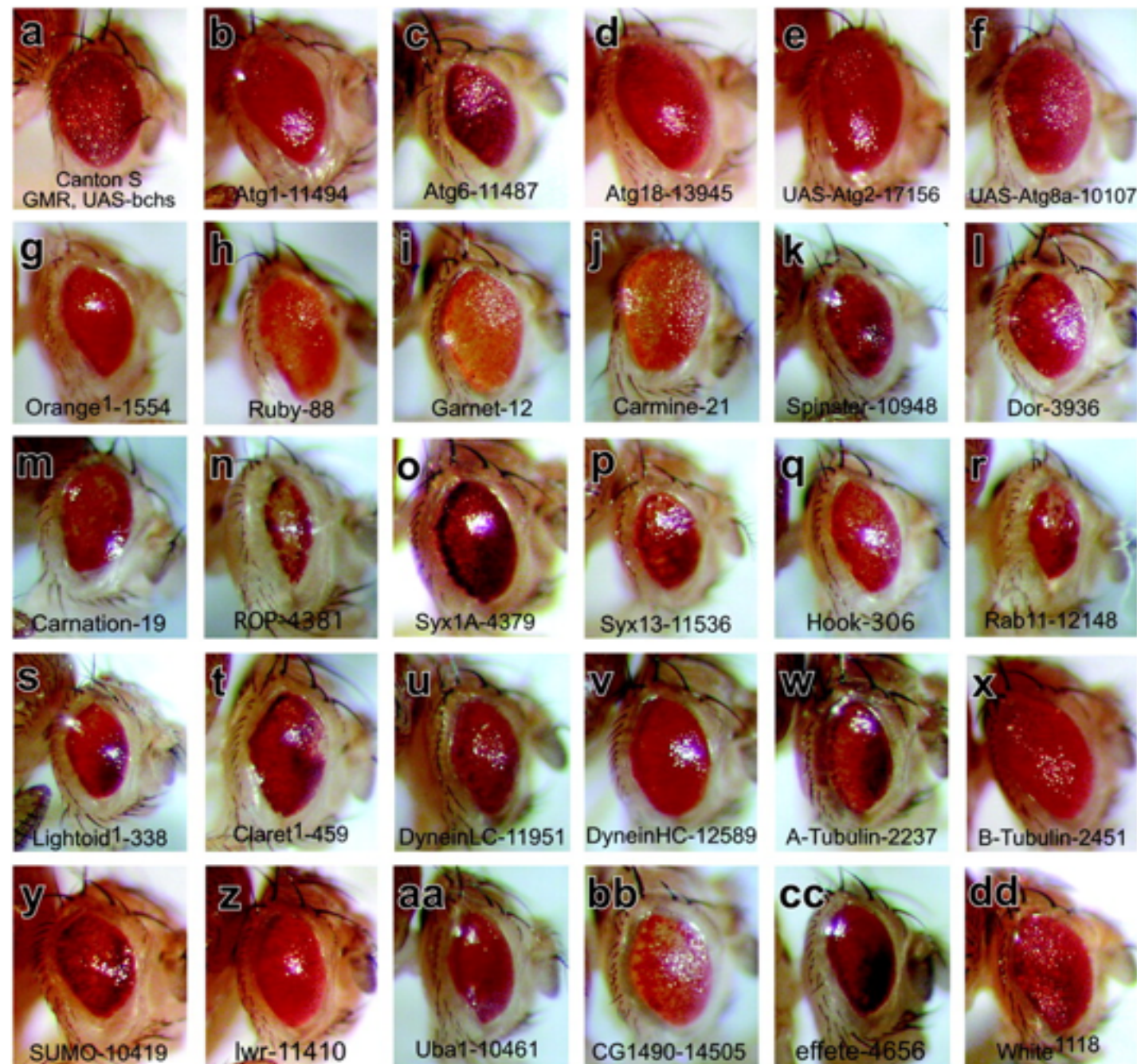
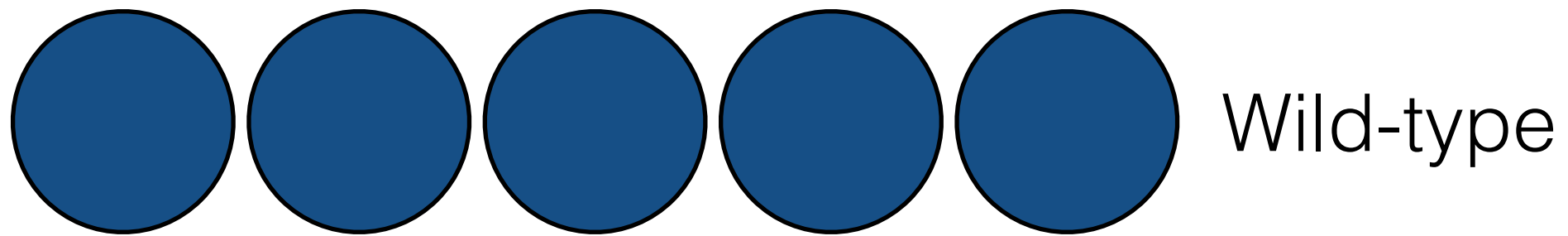
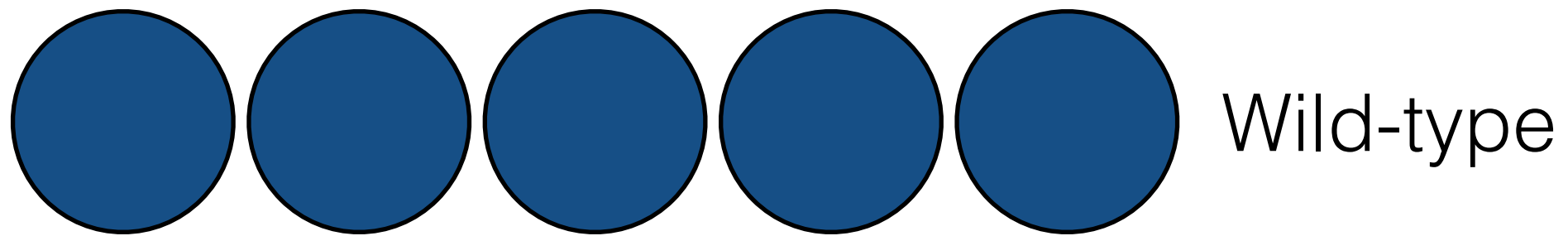


Bio393: Genetic Analysis

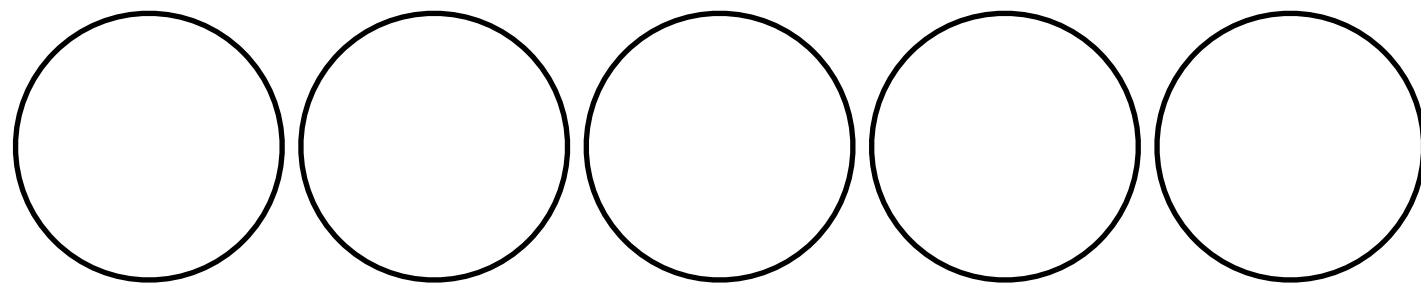
Genetic interactions: suppression and enhancement



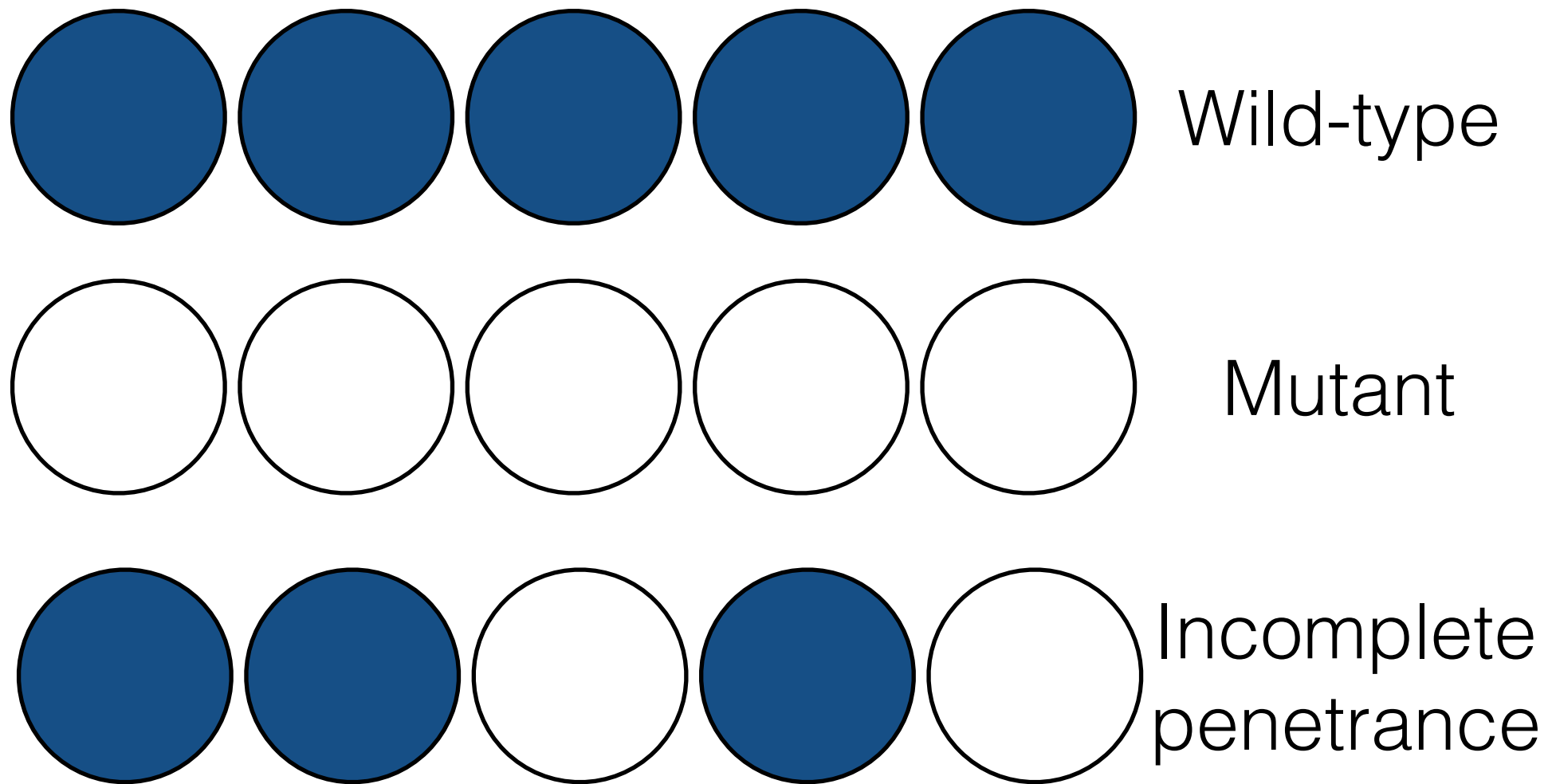


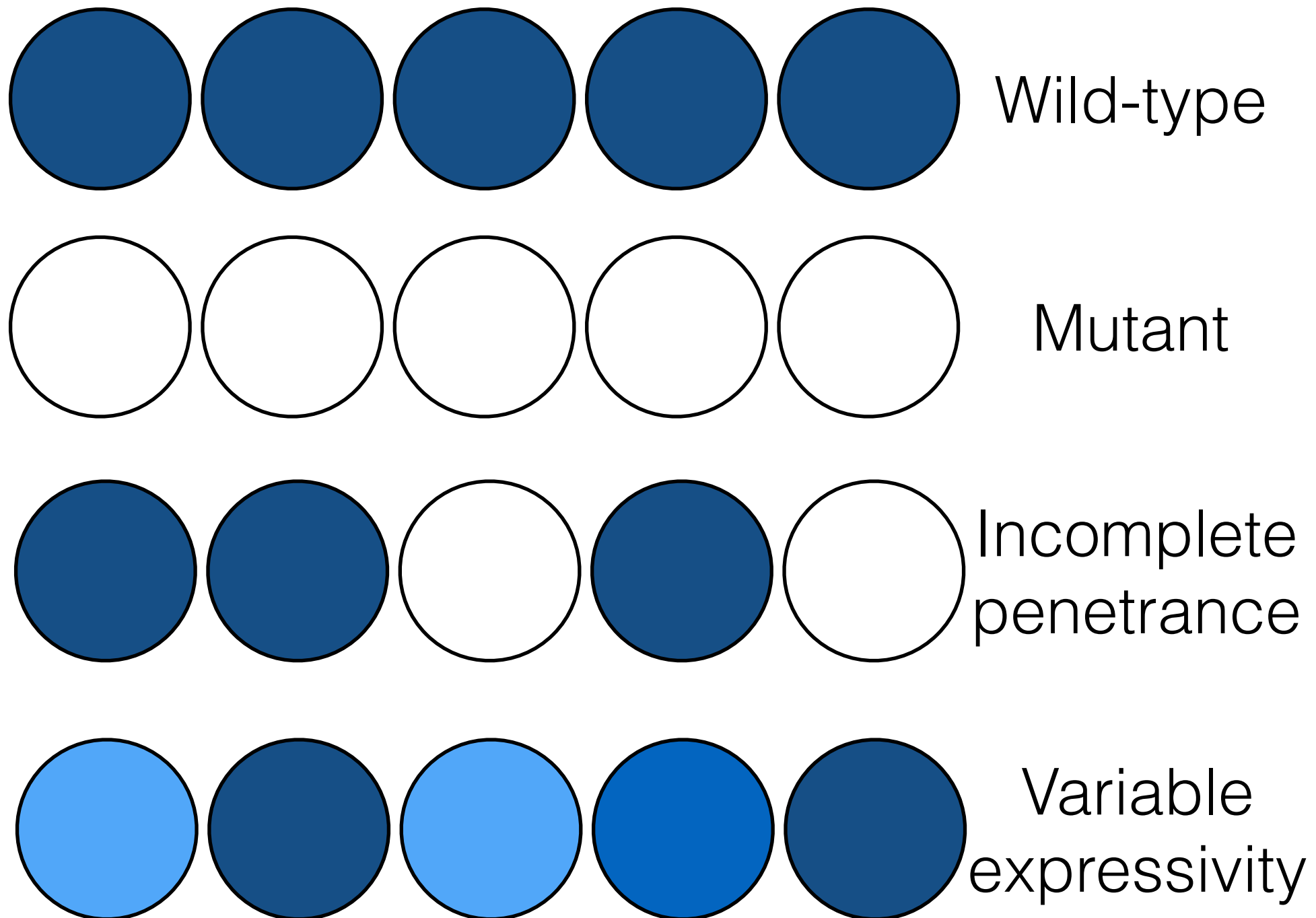


Wild-type



Mutant







Wild-type worms have one vulva



Multivulva mutant worms have multiple vulvae

Incomplete penetrance is when not every mutant animal has the mutant phenotype



Wild-type worms have one vulva



Multivulva mutant worms have multiple vulvae

Incomplete penetrance is when not every mutant animal has the mutant phenotype

117/129 animals are multivulva
91% penetrant



Wild-type worms have one vulva



Multivulva mutant worms have multiple vulvae

Variable expressivity is when each mutant animal is not completely mutant



Wild-type worms have one vulva

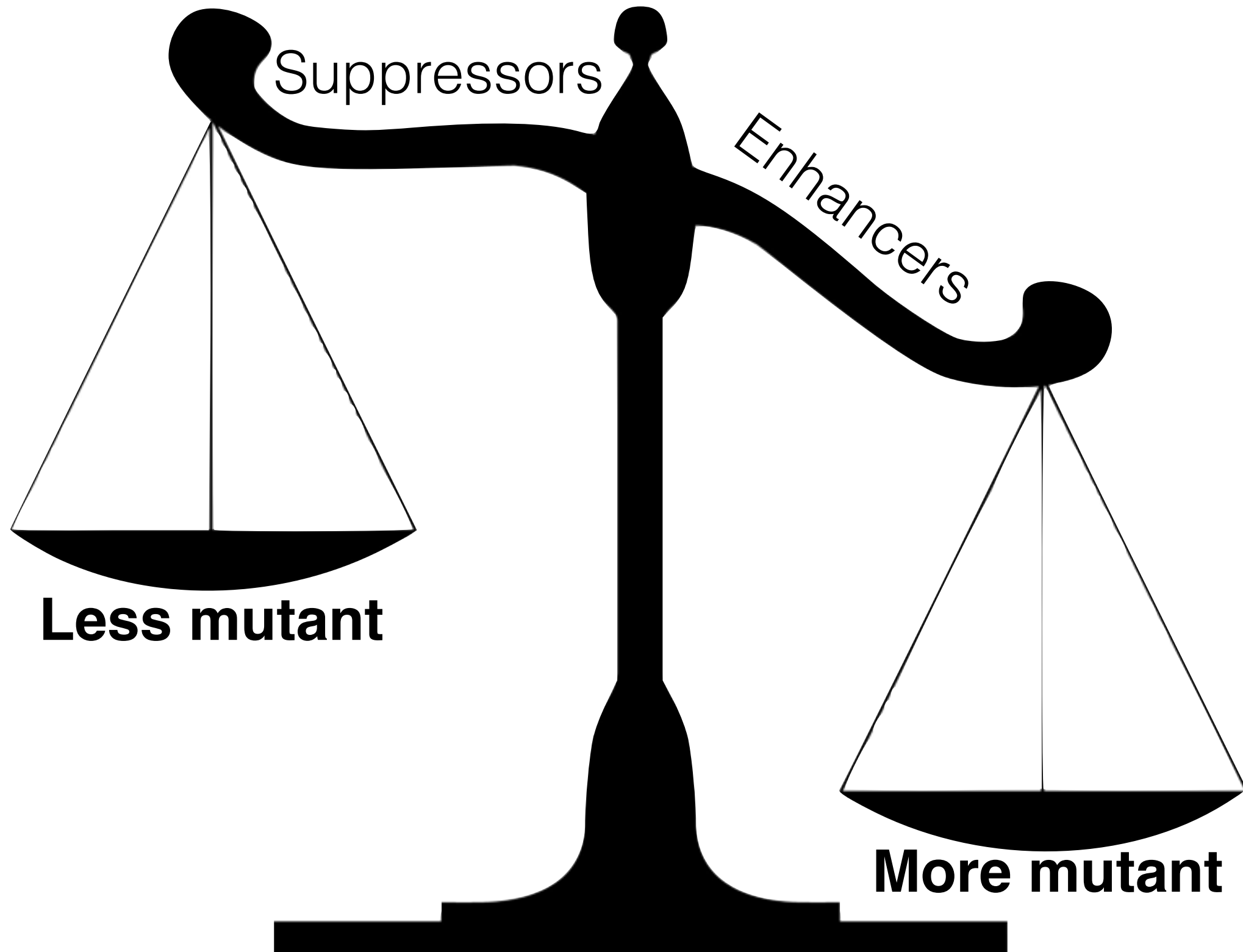


Multivulva mutant worms have multiple vulvae

Variable expressivity is when each mutant animal is not completely mutant

An animal only has two extra vulvae instead of three.

Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype



Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

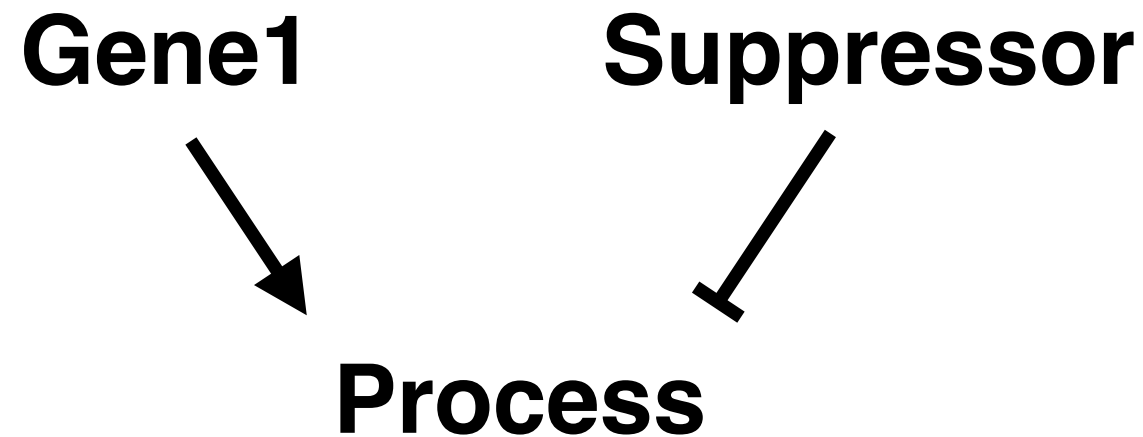
Suppressors make the mutant phenotype better.

The normal function of the suppressor gene acts oppositely to the original gene.

Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

Suppressors make the mutant phenotype better.

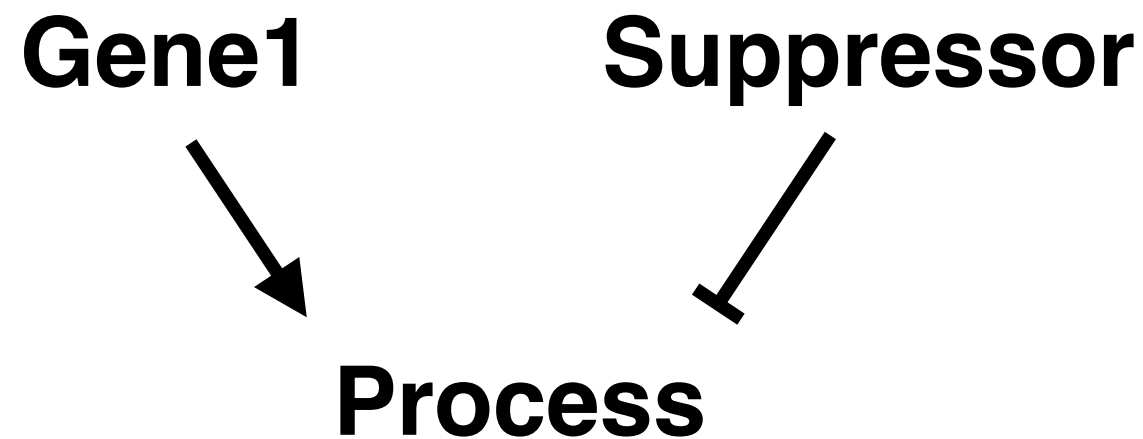
The normal function of the suppressor gene acts oppositely to the original gene.



Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

Suppressors make the mutant phenotype better.

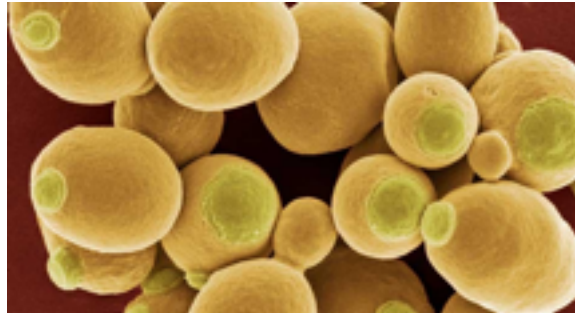
The normal function of the suppressor gene acts oppositely to the original gene.



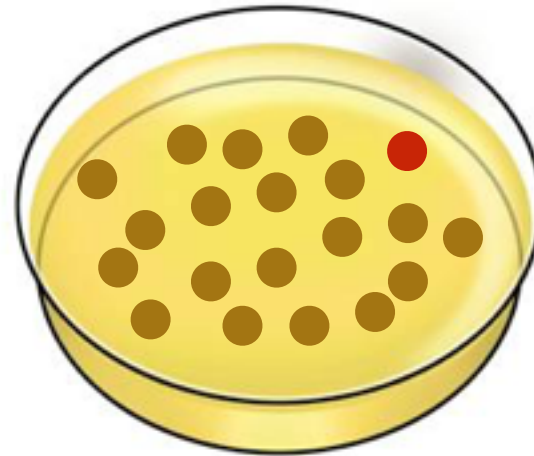
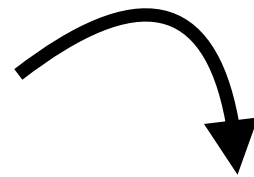
Why do we care?

We want to identify suppressors of the *ade2* mutant phenotype

EMS

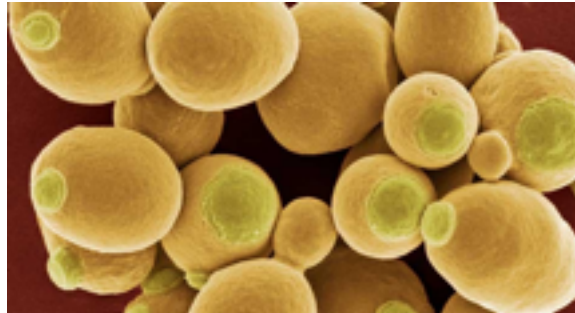


S. cerevisiae

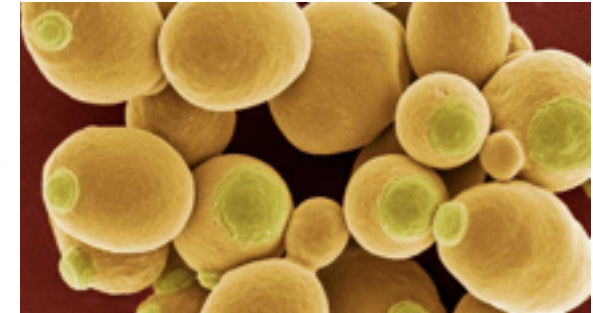
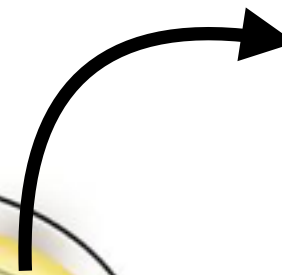
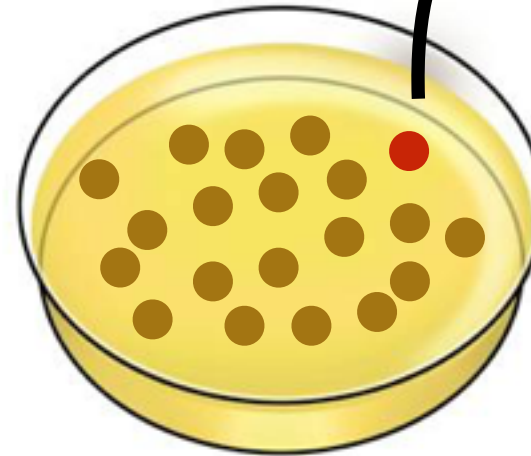
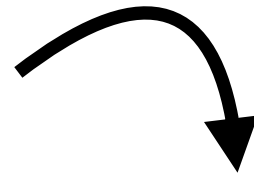


We want to identify suppressors of the *ade2* mutant phenotype

EMS

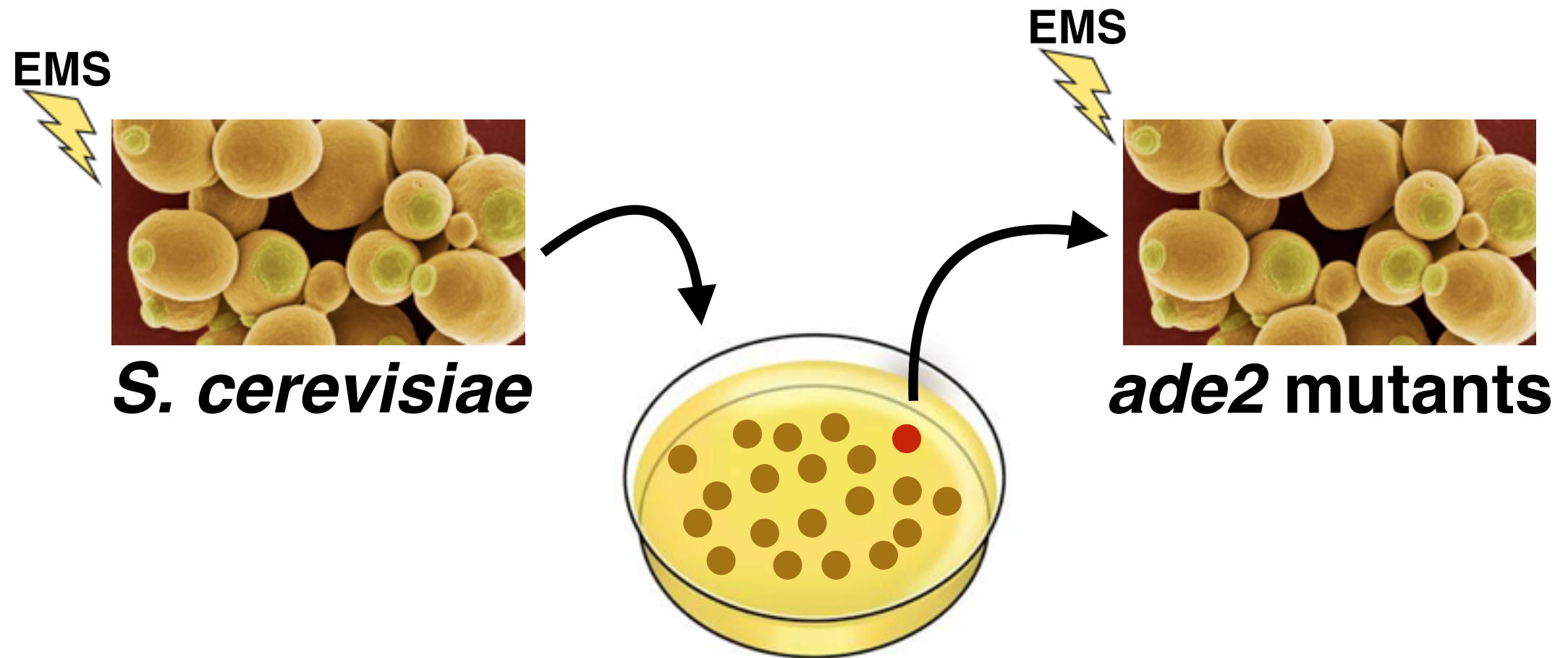


S. cerevisiae

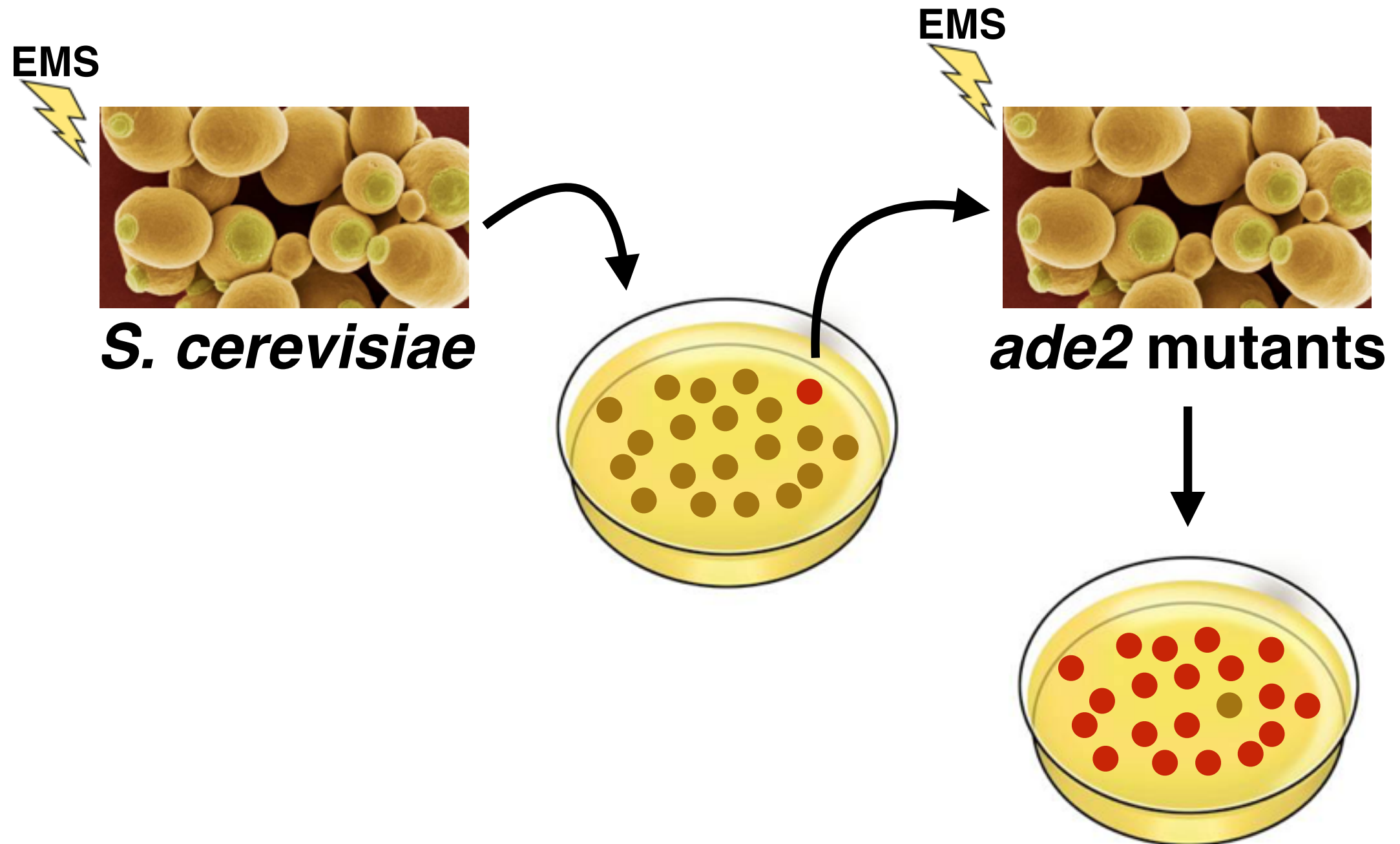


ade2 mutants

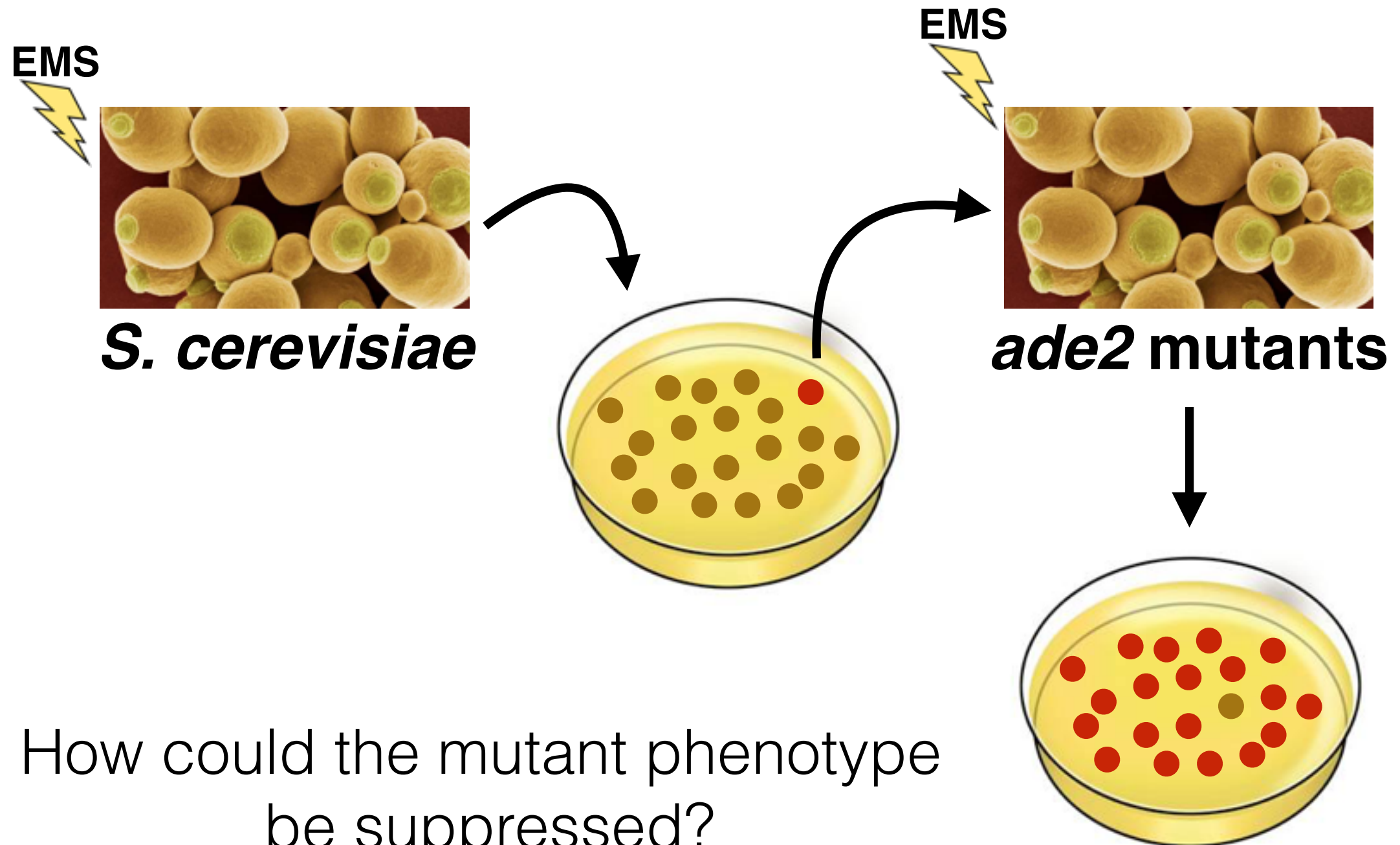
We want to identify suppressors of the *ade2* mutant phenotype



We want to identify suppressors of the *ade2* mutant phenotype



We want to identify suppressors of the *ade2* mutant phenotype



Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)

```
>ADE2 YOR128C SGDID:S000005654
ATGGATTCTAGAACAGTTGGTATATTAGGAGGGGGACAATTGGGACGTATGATTGTTGAG
GCAGCAAACAGGCTCAACATTAAGACGGTAATACTAGATGCTGAAAATTCTCCTGCCAAA
CAAATAAGCAACTCCAATGACCACGTTAATGGCTCCTTTTCCAATCCTCTTGATATCGAA
AACTAGCTGAAAAATGTGATGTGCTAACGATTGAGATTGAGCATGTTGATGTTCTTACA
CTAAAGAATCTTCAAGTAAAACATCCCAAATTAATAAATTTACCCTTCTCCAGAAACAATC
AGATTGATACAAGACAAATATATTCAAAAAGAGCATTTAATCAAAAATGGTATAGCAGTT
ACCCAAAGTGTTCTGTGGAACAAGCCAGTGAGACGTCCCTATTGAATGTTGGAAGAGAT
TTGGGTTTTCCATTTCGTCTTGAAGTCGAGGACTTTGGCATAACGATGGAAGAGGTAAC TTC
GTTGTAAAGAATAAGGAAATGATTCCGGAAGCTTTGGAAGTACTGAAGGATCGTCCTTTG
TACGCCGAAAAATGGGCACCATTTACTAAAGAATTAGCAGTCATGATTGTGAGATCTGTT
AACGGTTTAGTGTTTTCTTACCCAATTGTAGAGACTATCCACAAGGACAATATTTGTGAC
TTATGTTATGCGCCTGCTAGAGTTCGGGACTCCGTTCAACTTAAGGCGAAGTTGTTGGCA
GAAAATGCAATCAAATCTTTTCCCGGTTGTGGTATATTTGGTGTGGAAATGTTCTATTTA
GAAACAGGGGAATTGCTTATTAACGAAATTGCCCAAGGCCTCACAACTCTGGACATTAT
ACCATTGATGCTTGCGTCACTTCTCAATTTGAAGCTCATTTGAGATCAATATTGGATTTG
CCAATGCCAAAGAATTTACATCTTTCTCCACCATTACAACGAACGCCATTATGCTAAAT
GTTCTTGGAGACAAACATACAAAAGATAAAGAGCTAGAACTTGCGAAAGAGCATTGGCG
ACTCCAGGTTCTCAGTGTACTTATATGGAAAAGACTCTAGACCTAACAGAAAAGTAGGT
CACATAAATATTATTGCCTCCAGTATGGCGGAAT A AACAAGGCTGAACTACATTACA
GGTAGAACTGATATTCCAATCAAATCTCTGTCGCTCAAAAGTTGGACTTGGAAGCAATG
GTCAAACCATTTGGTTGGAATCATCATGGGATCAGACTCTGACTTGCCGGTAATGTCTGCC
GCATGTGCGGTTTTTAAAGATTTTGGCGTTCCATTTGAAGTGACAATAGTCTCTGCTCAT
AGAACTCCACATAGGATGTCAGCATATGCTATTTCCGCAAGCAAGCGTGGAATTAAAACA
ATTATCGCTGGAGCTGGTGGGGCTGCTCACTTGCCAGGTATGGTGGCTGCAATGACACCA
CTTCCTGTCATCGGTGTGCCCCGTAAAAGGTTCTTGTCTAGATGGAGTAGATTCTTTACAT
TCAATTGTGCAAATGCCTAGAGGTGTTCCAGTAGCTACCGTCGCTATTAATAATAGTACG
AACGCTGCGCTGTTGGCTGTCAGACTGCTTGGCGCTTATGATTCAAGTTATACAACGAAA
ATGGAACAGTTTTTTATTAAAGCAAGAAGAAGAAGTTCTTGTCAAAGCACAAAAGTTAGAA
ACTGTGCGGTTACGAAGCTTATCTAGAAAACAAGTAA
```

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)

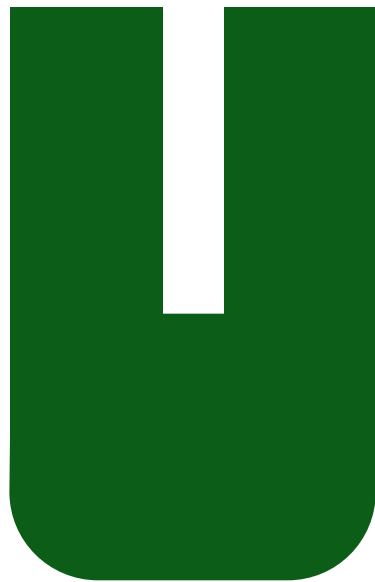
```
>ADE2 YOR128C SGDID:S000005654
ATGGATTCTAGAACAGTTGGTATATTAGGAGGGGGACAATTGGGACGTATGATTGTTGAG
GCAGCAAACAGGCTCAACATTAAGACGGTAATACTAGATGCTGAAAATTCTCCTGCCAAA
CAAATAAGCAACTCCAATGACCACGTTAATGGCTCCTTTTCCAATCCTCTTGATATCGAA
AAACTAGCTGAAAAATGTGATGTGCTAACGATTGAGATTGAGCATGTTGATGTTCTTACA
CTAAAGAATCTTCAAGTAAAACATCCCAAATTAATAATTTACCCTTCTCCAGAAACAATC
AGATTGATACAAGACAAATATATTCAAAAAGAGCATTTAATCAAAAATGGTATAGCAGTT
ACCCAAAGTGTTCTGTGGAACAAGCCAGTGAGACGTCCCTATTGAATGTTGGAAGAGAT
TTGGGTTTTCCATTTCGTCTTGAAGTCGAGGACTTTGGCATAACGATGGAAGAGGTAAC TTC
GTTGTAAAGAATAAGGAAATGATTCCGGAAGCTTTGGAAGTACTGAAGGATCGTCCTTTG
TACGCCGAAAAATGGGCACCATTTACTAAAGAATTAGCAGTCATGATTGTGAGATCTGTT
AACGGTTTAGTGTTTTCTTACCCAATTGTAGAGACTATCCACAAGGACAATATTTGTGAC
TTATGTTATGCGCCTGCTAGAGTTCCGGACTCCGTTCAACTTAAGGCGAAGTTGTTGGCA
GAAAATGCAATCAAATCTTTTCCCGGTTGTGGTATATTTGGTGTGGAAATGTTCTATTTA
GAAACAGGGGAATTGCTTATTAACGAAATTGCCCCAAGGCCTCACAACTCTGGACATTAT
ACCATTGATGCTTGCGTCACTTCTCAATTTGAAGCTCATTTGAGATCAATATTGGATTTG
CCAATGCCAAAGAATTTACATCTTTCTCCACCATTACAACGAACGCCATTATGCTAAAT
GTTCTTGGAGACAAACATACAAAAGATAAAGAGCTAGAACTTGCGAAAGAGCATTGGCG
ACTCCAGGTTCTCAGTGTACTTATATGGAAAAGAGTCTAGACCTAACAGAAAAGTAGGT
CACATAAATATTATTGCCTCCAGTATGGCGGAATGTGAACAAAGGCTGAACTACATTACA
GGTAGAACTGATATTCCAATCAAATCTCTGTCGCTCAAAAGTTGGACTTGGAAGCAATG
GTCAAACCATTTGGTTGGAATCATCATGGGATCAGACTCTGACTTGCCGGTAATGTCTGCC
GCATGTGCGGTTTTTAAAGATTTTGGCGTTCCATTTGAAGTGACAATAGTCTCTGCTCAT
AGAACTCCACATAGGATGTCAGCATATGCTATTTCCGCAAGCAAGCGTGGAATTAAAACA
ATTATCGCTGGAGCTGGTGGGGCTGCTCACTTGCCAGGTATGGTGGCTGCAATGACACCA
CTTCTGTGTCATCGGTGTGCCCCGTAAAAGGTTCTTGTCTAGATGGAGTAGATTCTTTACAT
TCAATTGTGCAAATGCCTAGAGGTGTTCCAGTAGCTACCGTCGCTATTAATAATAGTACG
AACGCTGCGCTGTTGGCTGTCAGACTGCTTGGCGCTTATGATTCAAGTTATACAACGAAA
ATGGAACAGTTTTTTATTAAAGCAAGAAGAAGAAGTTCTTGTCAAAGCACAAAAGTTAGAA
ACTGTGCGTTACGAAGCTTATCTAGAAAACAAGTAA
```

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor

Three general types of suppressor mutants

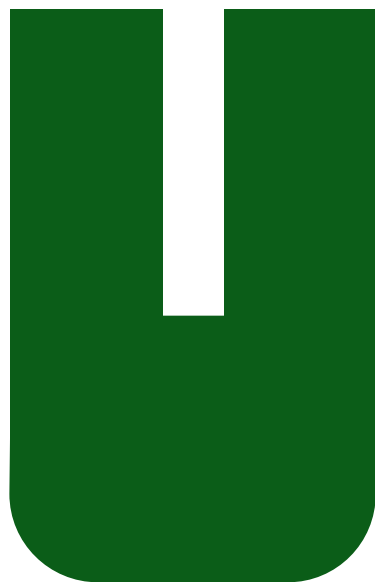
1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor



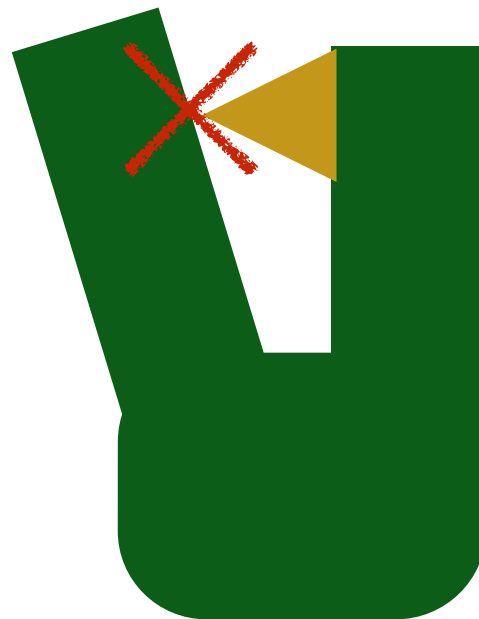
Wild-type

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor



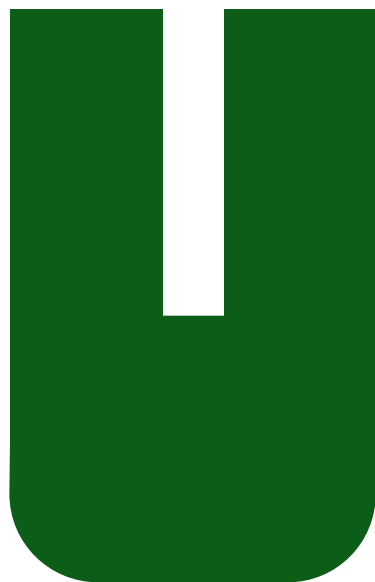
Wild-type



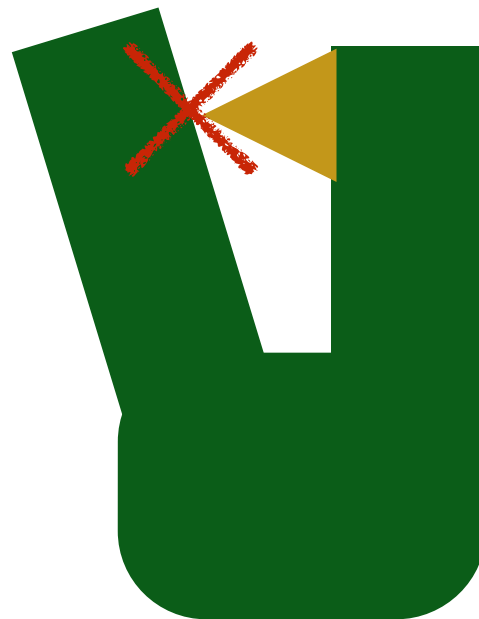
Mutant

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor



Wild-type



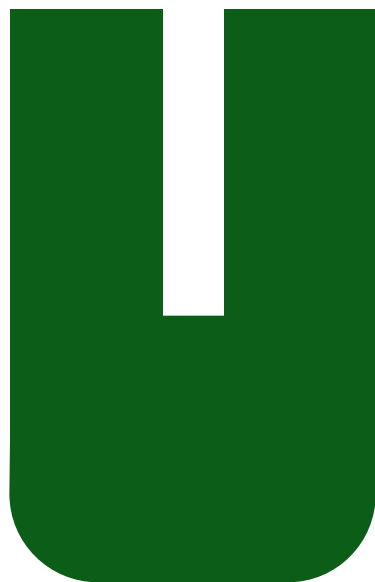
Mutant



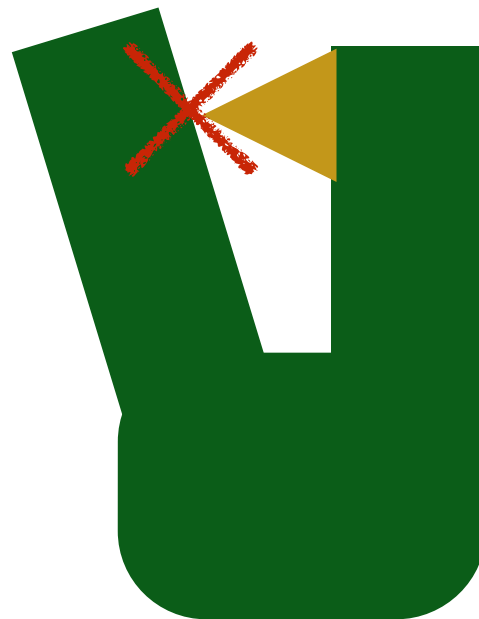
Mutant +
suppressor

Three general types of suppressor mutants

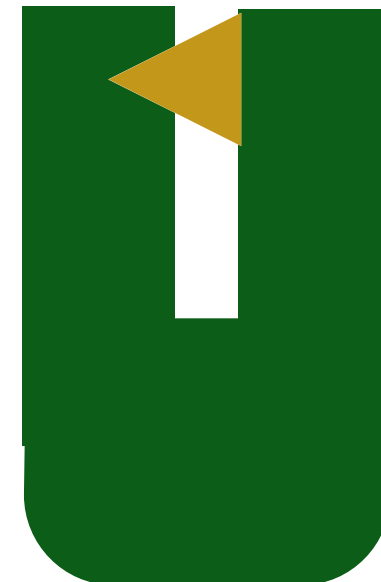
1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor



Wild-type



Mutant



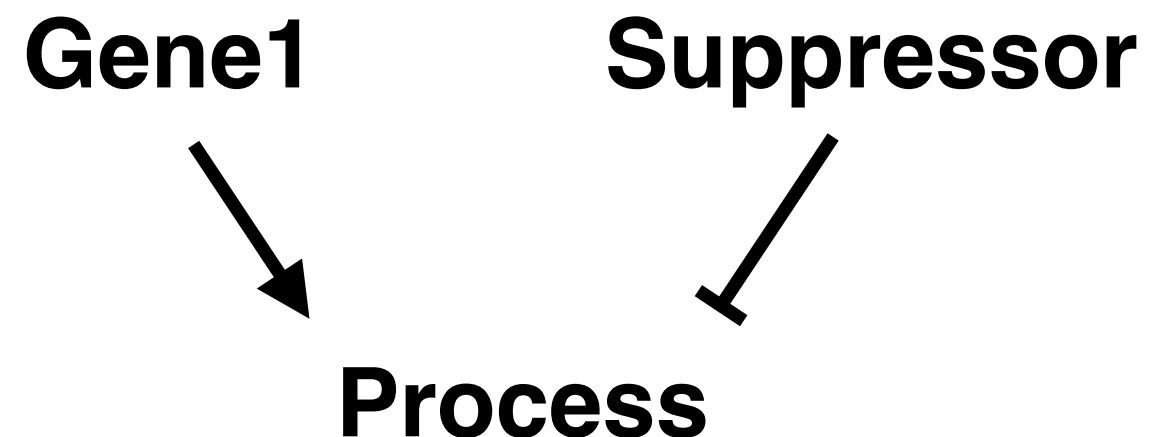
Mutant +
suppressor

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard

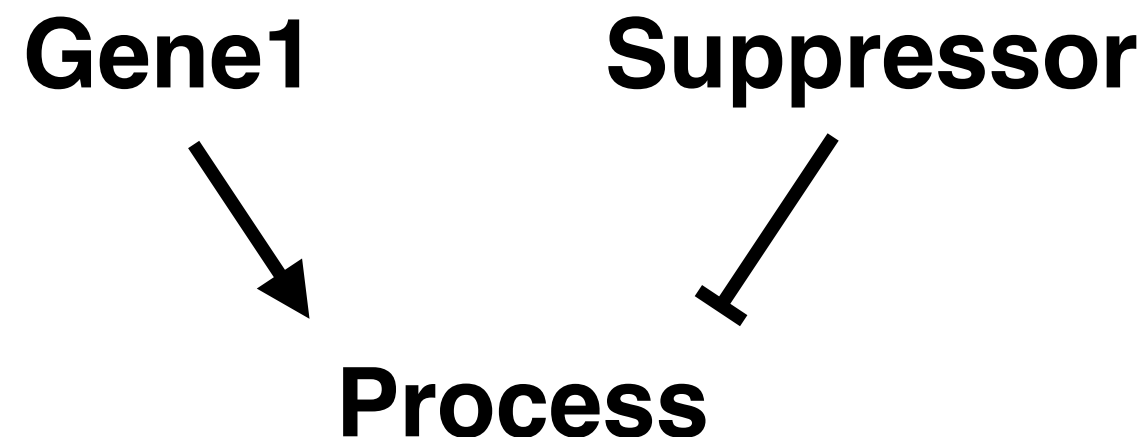
Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard



Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard



Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)

Gene1 —| Suppressor —| Process

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)



Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)

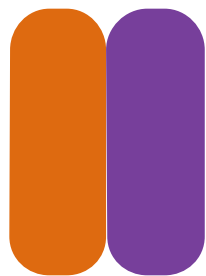


Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)

Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)



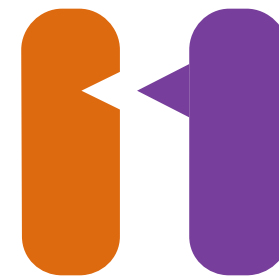
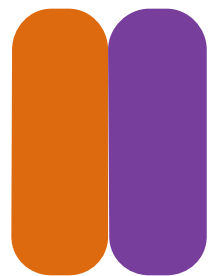
Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)



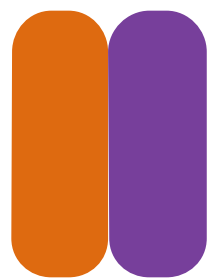
Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)



Three general types of suppressor mutants

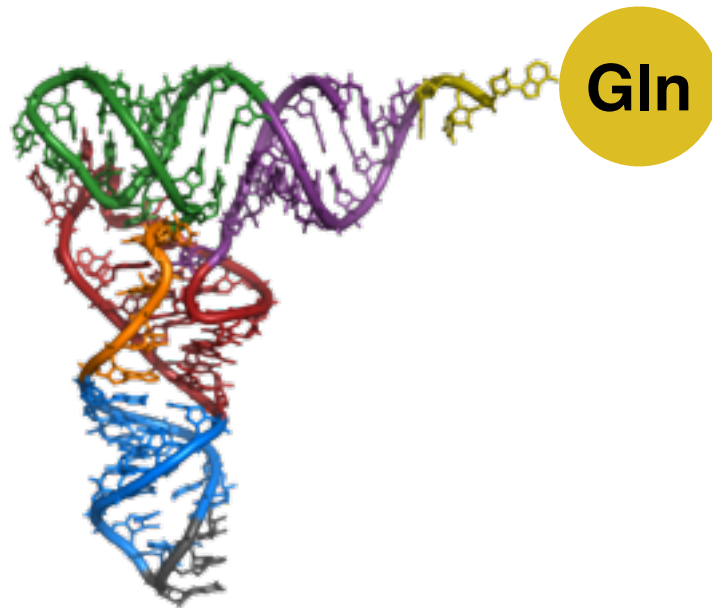
1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)



Three general types of suppressor mutants

1. Revertant (back mutation)
2. Intragenic suppressor
3. Extragenic suppressor
 1. Standard
 2. Bypass suppressor
(allele non-specific, gene or pathway specific)
 3. Interactional suppressor
(gene-specific, allele-specific)
 4. Informational suppressor
(gene-nonspecific, allele-specific)

Informational suppressors are allele-specific but gene-nonspecific



Anticodon GUC

Codon CAG

Encodes Glutamine

Informational suppressors are allele-specific but gene-nonspecific



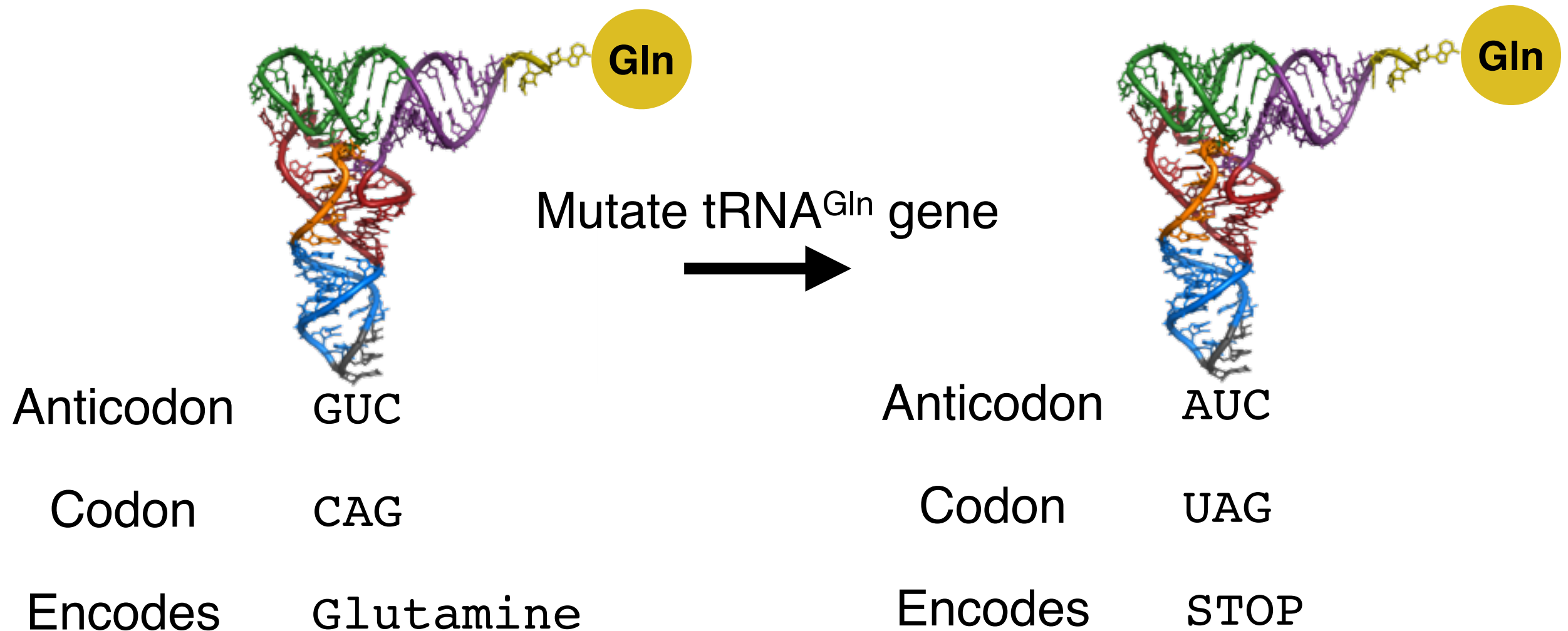
Mutate tRNA^{Gln} gene
→

Anticodon GUC

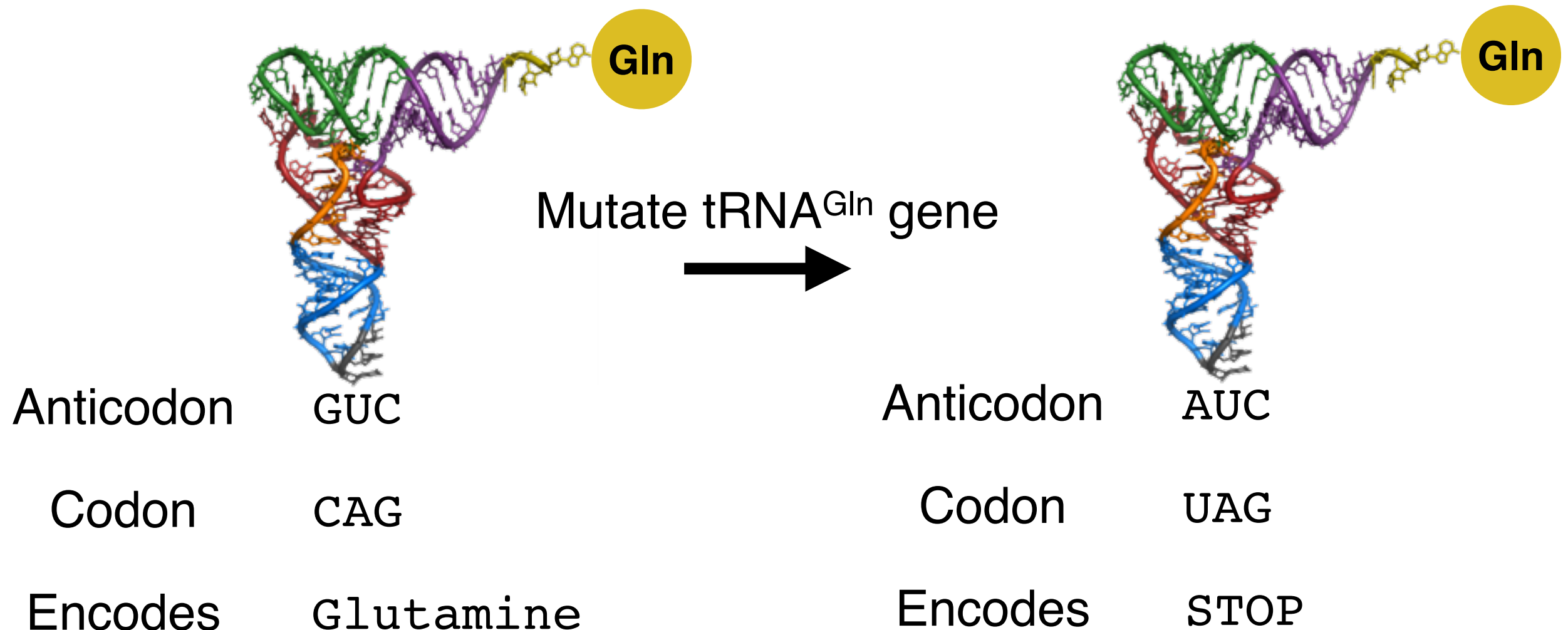
Codon CAG

Encodes Glutamine

Informational suppressors are allele-specific but gene-nonspecific



Informational suppressors are allele-specific but gene-nonspecific



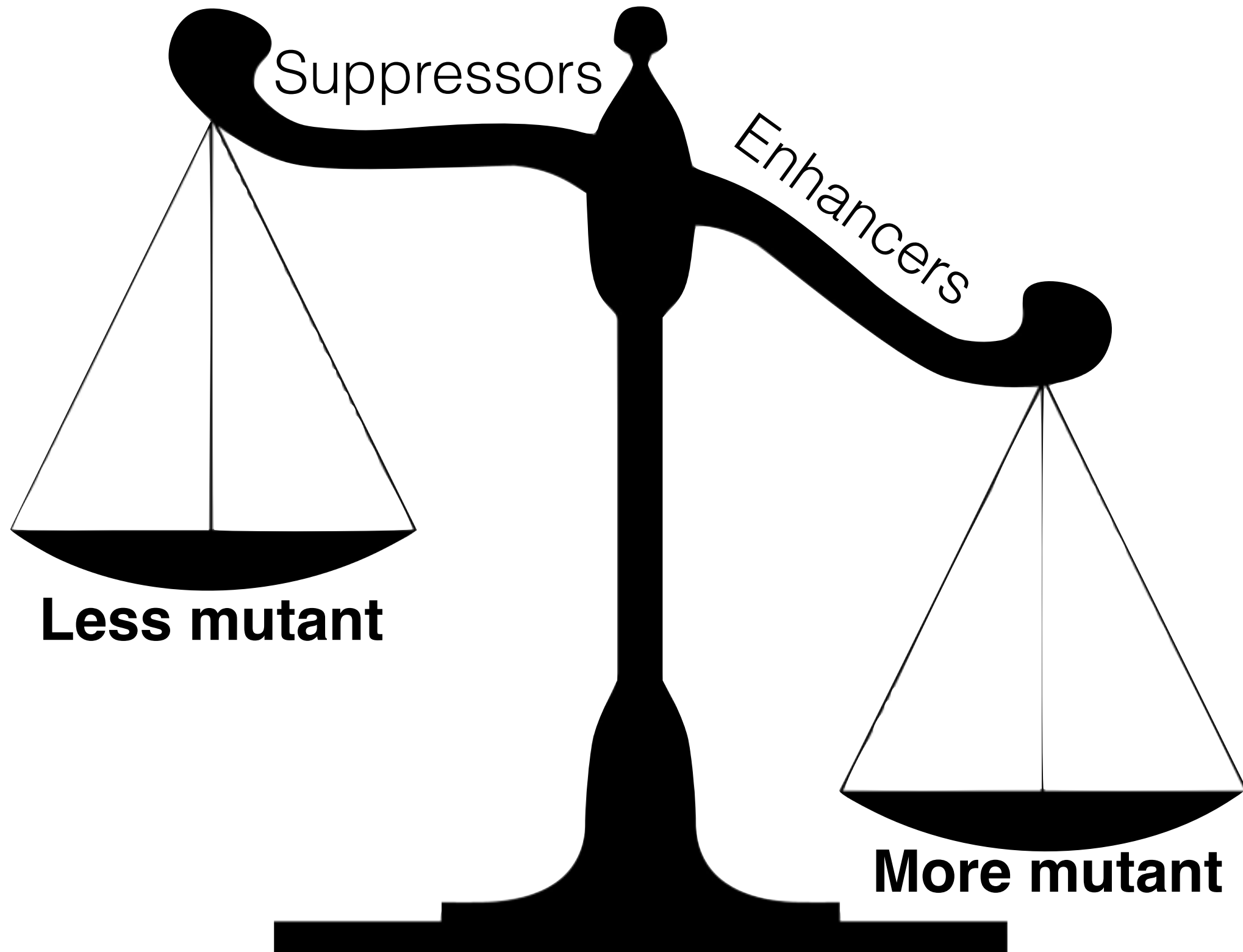
Many amber (UAG) stop codons will be read through

Nonsense suppression as therapy



- Cystic Fibrosis (CFTR)
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy (dystrophin)
- Beta thalassaemia (beta-globin)
- Hurler syndrome (alpha-L iduronidase)
- Ullrich disease (collagen type VI)

Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype



Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

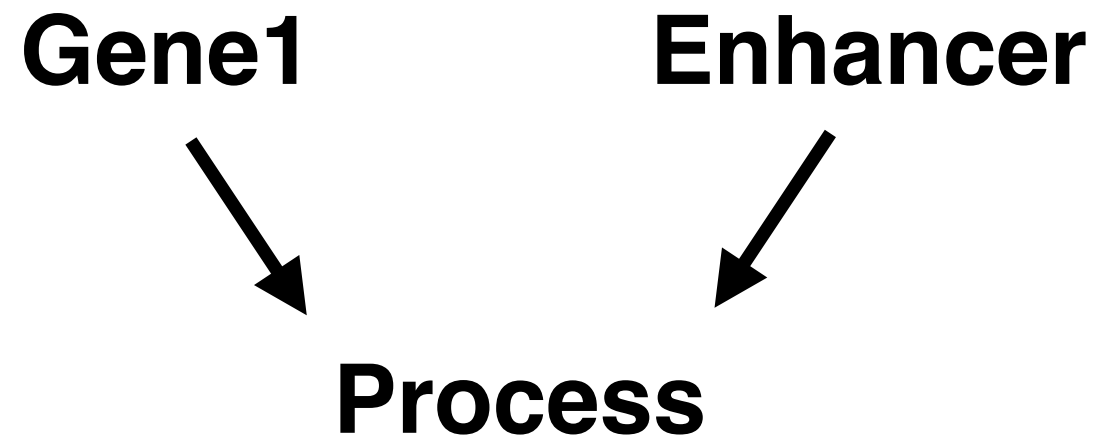
Enhancers make the mutant phenotype worse.

The normal function of the enhancer gene acts with the same effect as the original gene.

Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

Enhancers make the mutant phenotype worse.

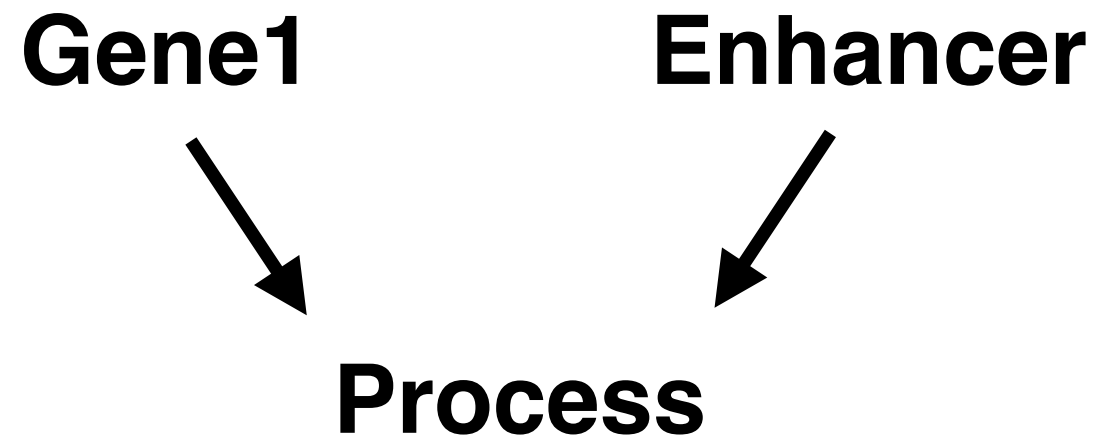
The normal function of the enhancer gene acts with the same effect as the original gene.



Identification of mutants that modify an existing mutant phenotype

Enhancers make the mutant phenotype worse.

The normal function of the enhancer gene acts with the same effect as the original gene.



Why do we care?

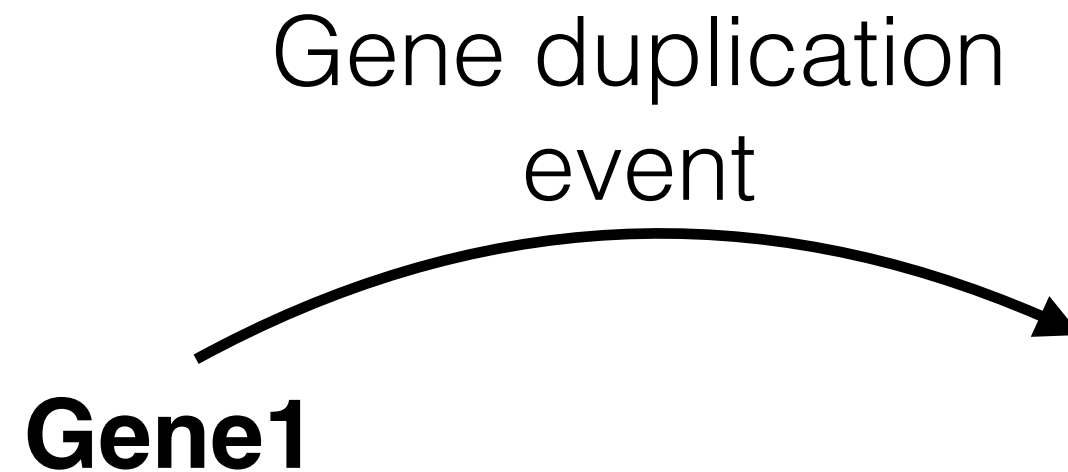
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)

Gene1

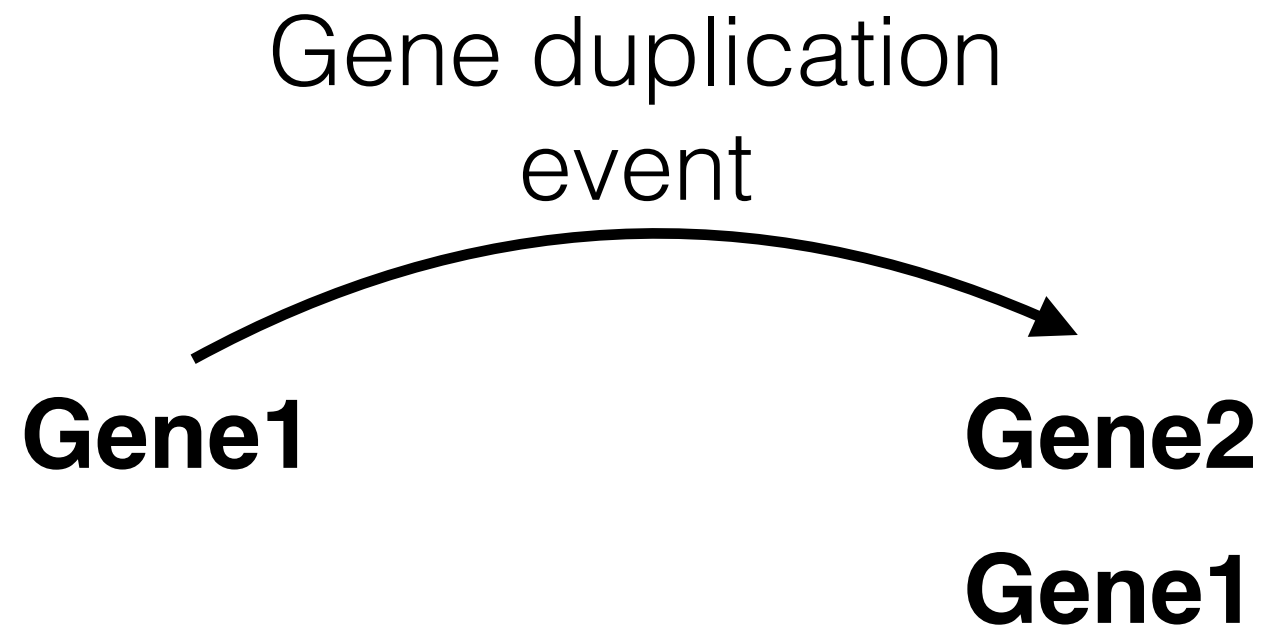
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)



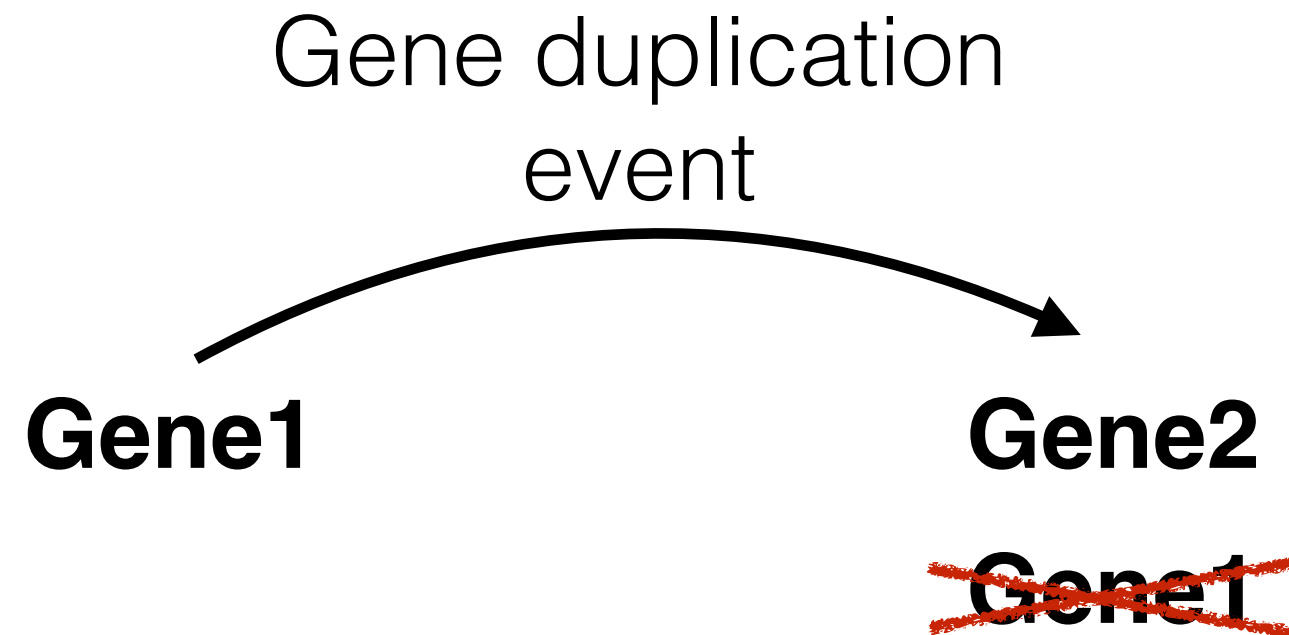
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)



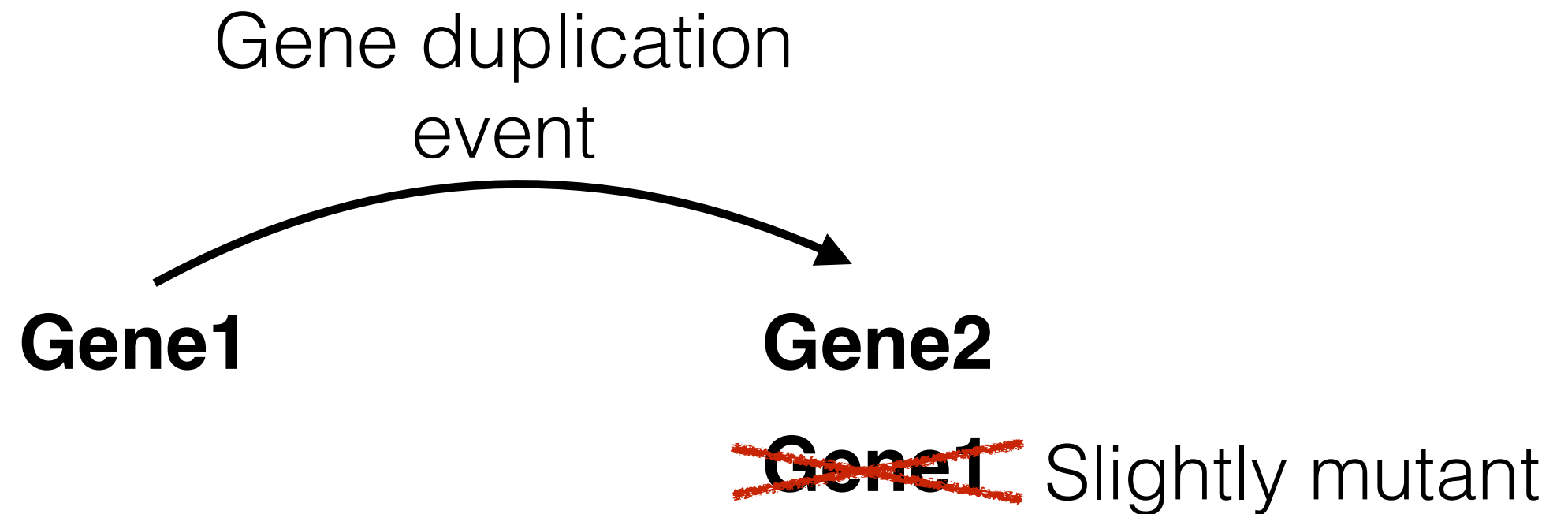
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)



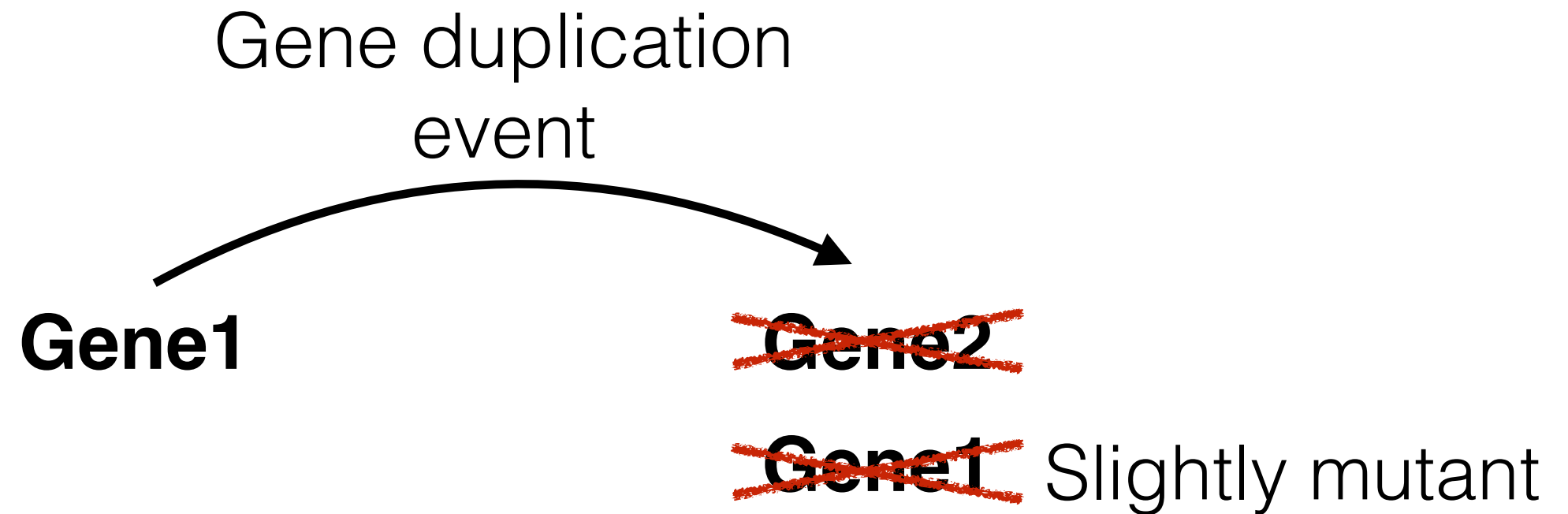
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)



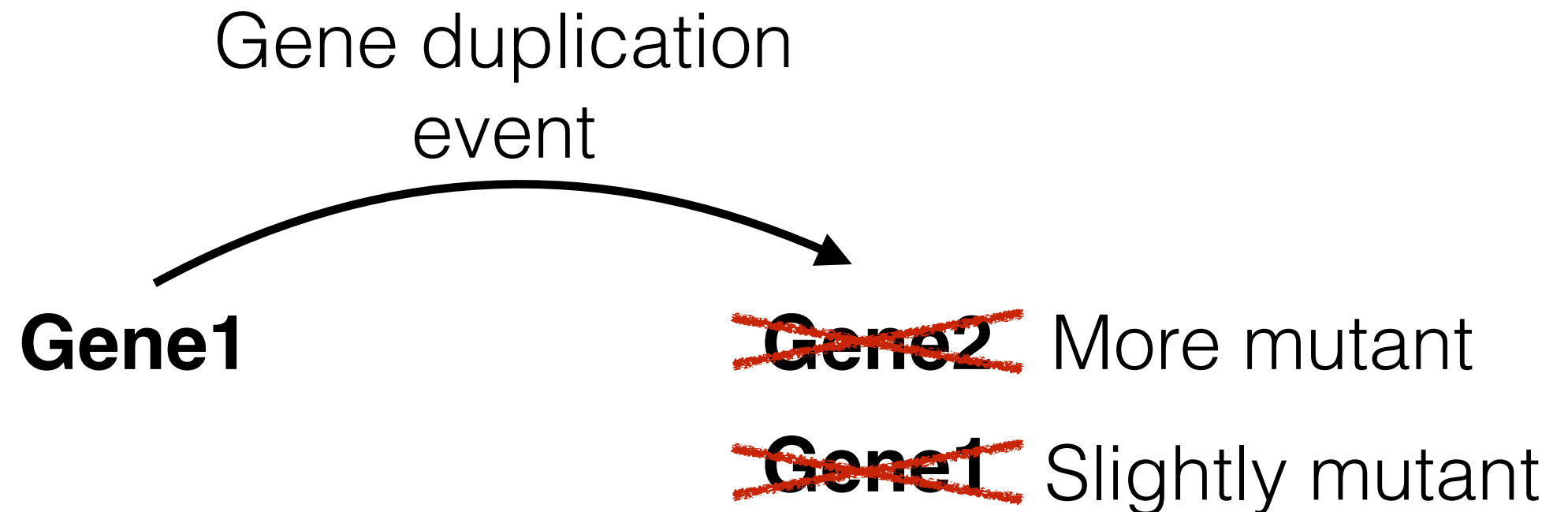
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)



Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)

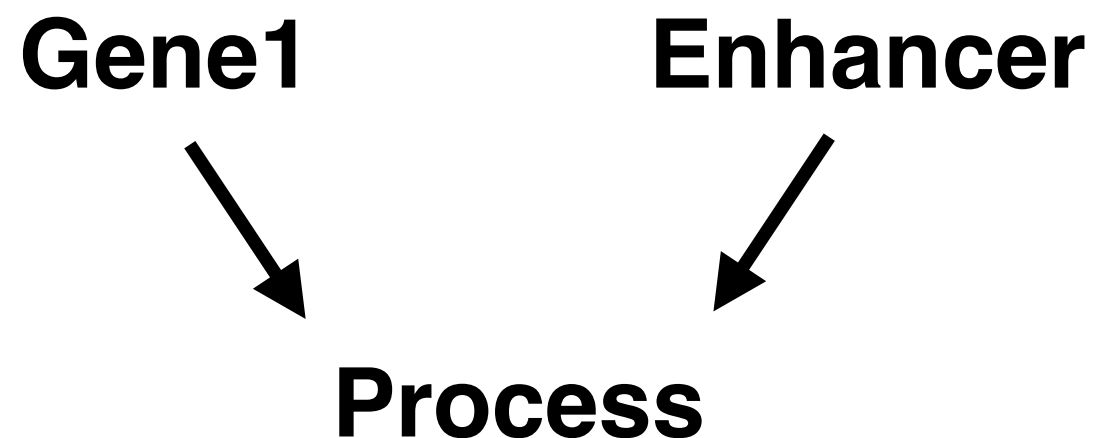


Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)

Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)



Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)
3. Intergenic noncomplementation

Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)
3. Intergenic noncomplementation

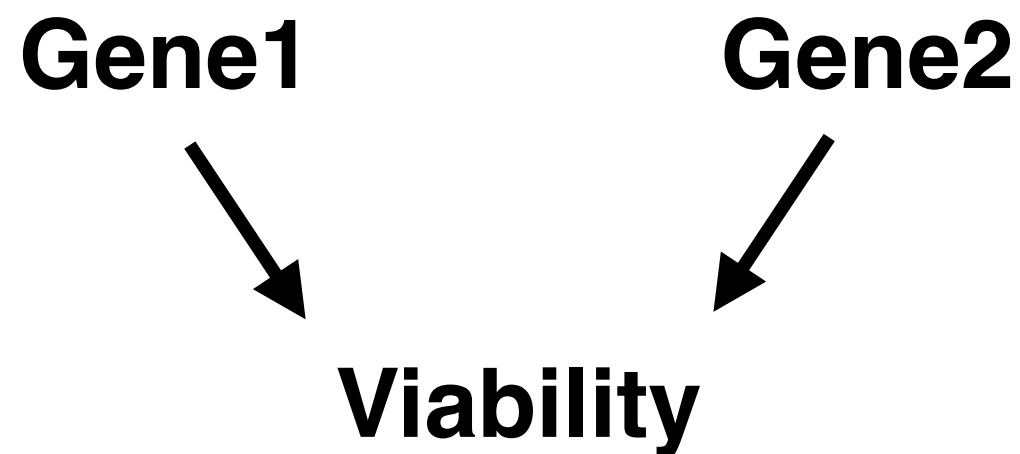
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Gene1} \quad + \\ \hline + \quad \text{Gene2} \end{array}$$

Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)
3. Intergenic noncomplementation
4. Synthetic lethality

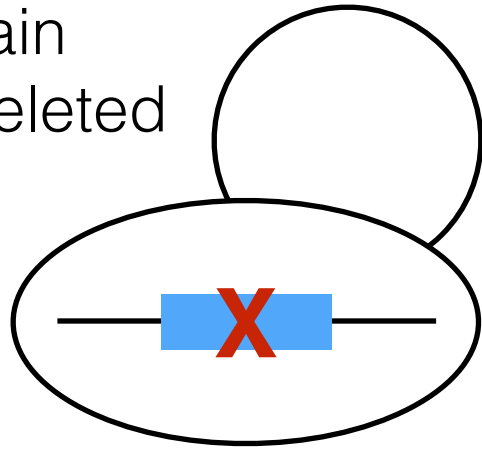
Enhancers act in redundant processes

1. Gene families (redundancy by similarity of function)
2. Parallel pathways (redundancy by similarity of process)
3. Intergenic noncomplementation
4. Synthetic lethality



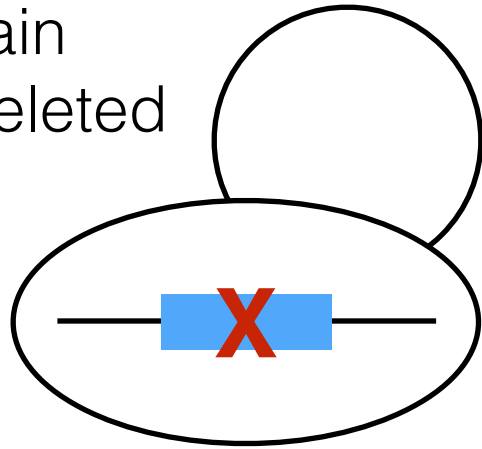
Synthetic lethal screens in yeast

Query strain
with geneX deleted
(MATa)

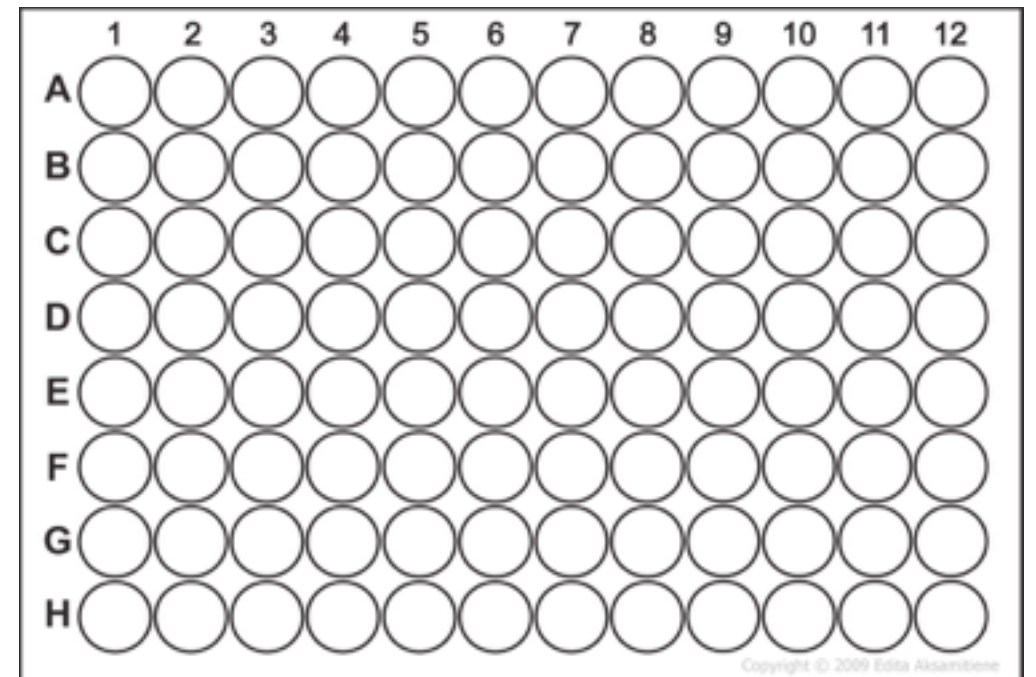


Synthetic lethal screens in yeast

Query strain
with geneX deleted
(MAT α)



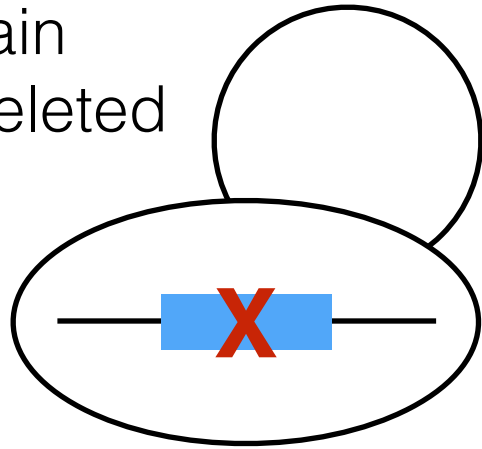
X



96 deletion collection strains
(MAT α)

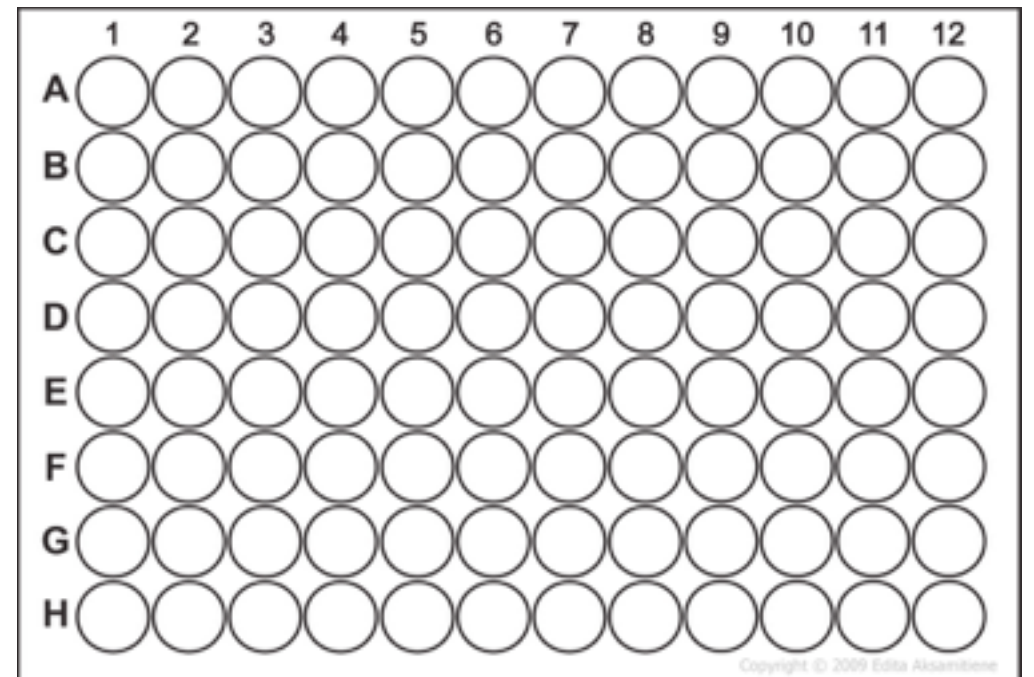
Synthetic lethal screens in yeast

Query strain
with geneX deleted
(MAT α)



X

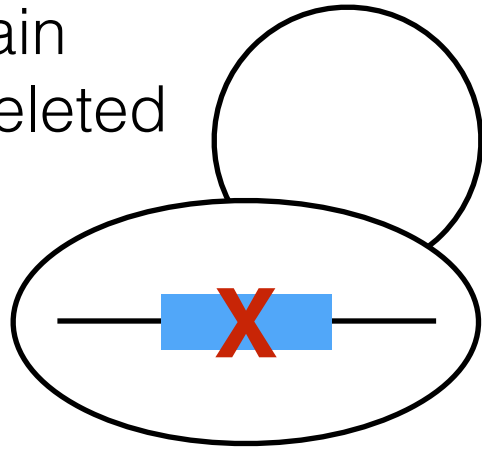
Mating and
sporulation of diploids



96 deletion collection strains
(MAT α)

Synthetic lethal screens in yeast

Query strain
with geneX deleted
(MAT α)

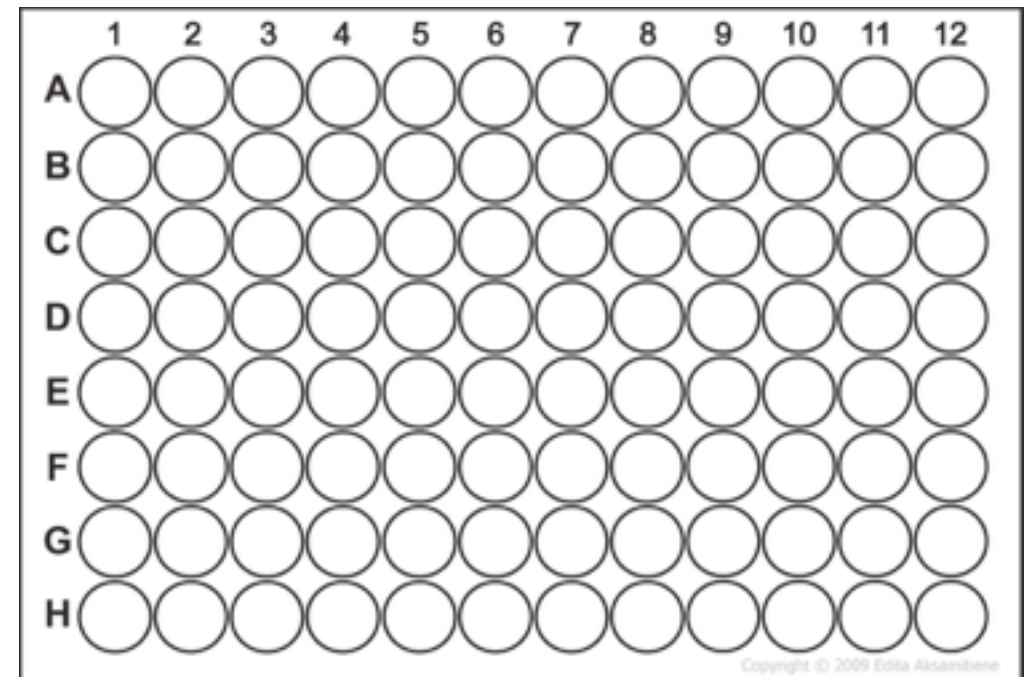


X

Mating and
sporulation of diploids

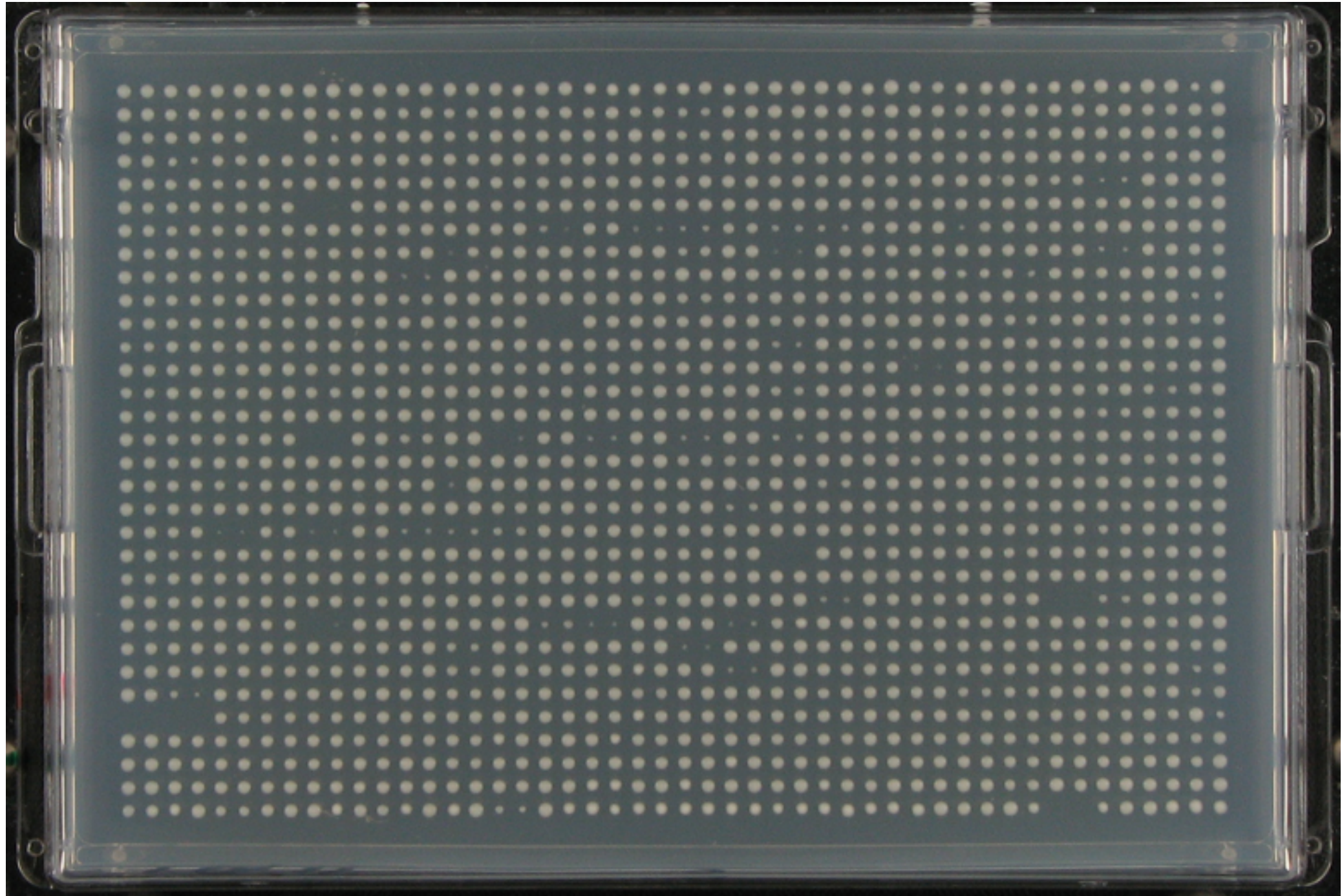


Selection of double mutants



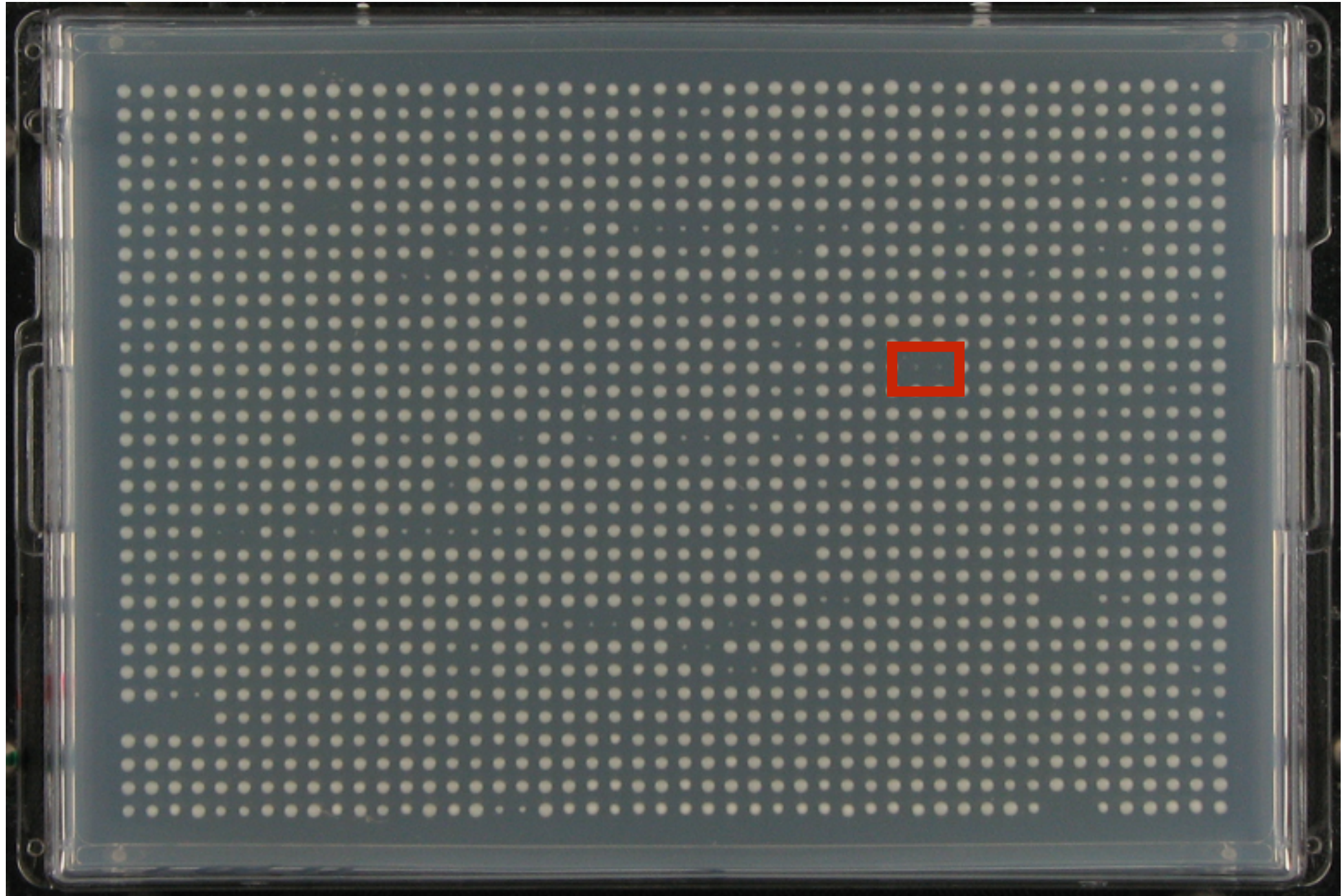
96 deletion collection strains
(MAT α)

Synthetic lethal screens in yeast



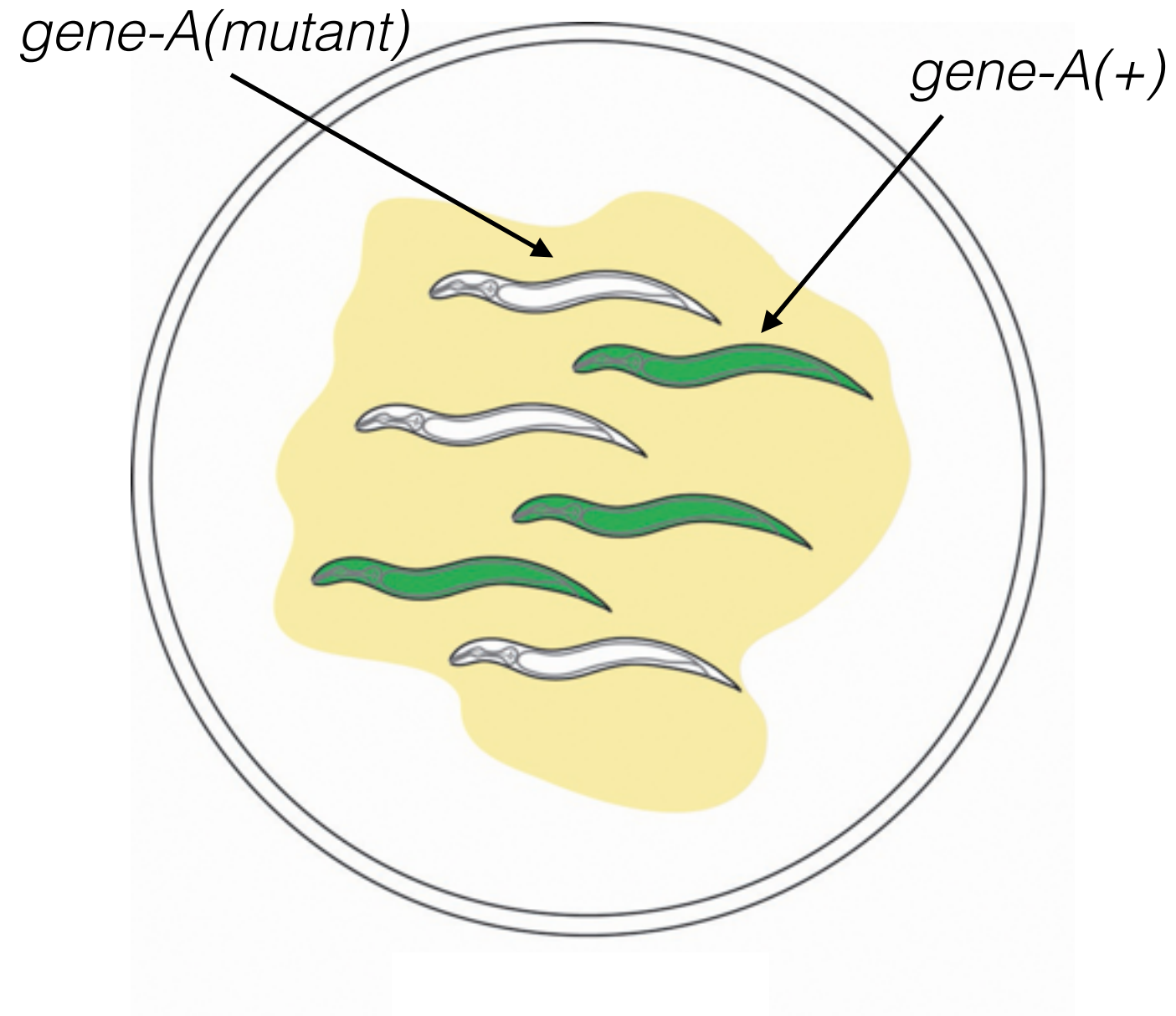
Two 96-well plates arrayed in duplicate
384 total wells

Synthetic lethal screens in yeast

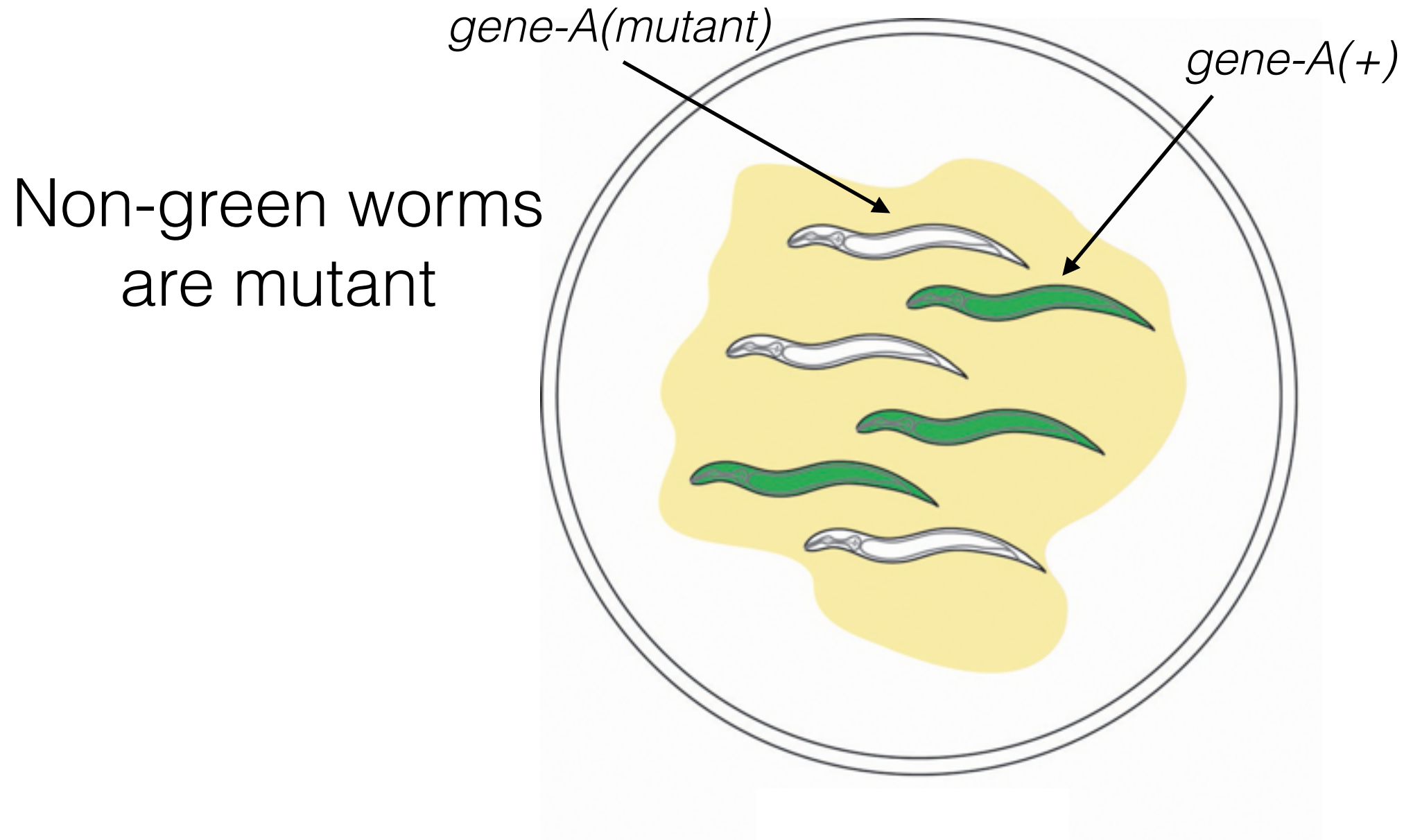


Two 96-well plates arrayed in duplicate
384 total wells

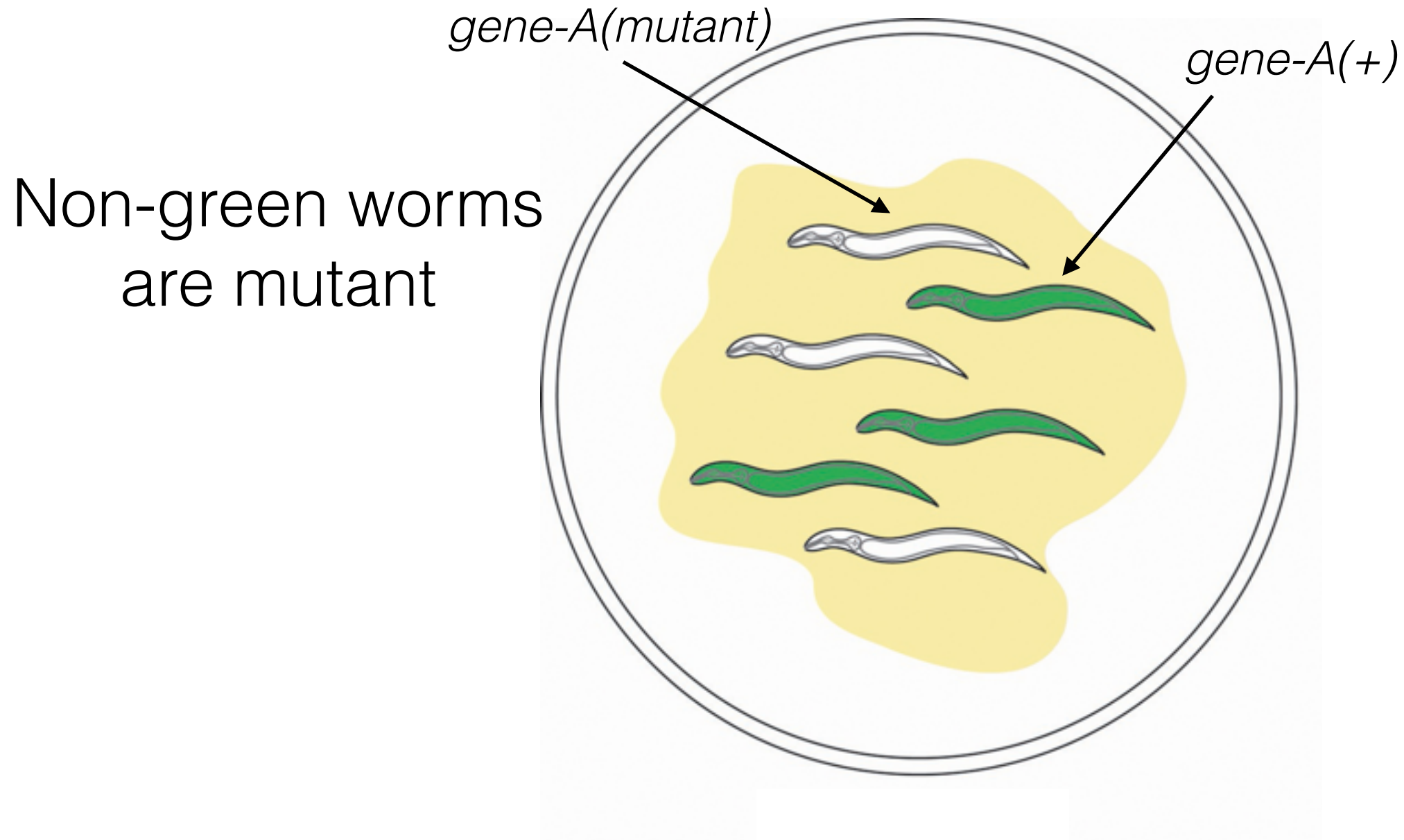
Synthetic lethal screens in *C. elegans*



Synthetic lethal screens in *C. elegans*

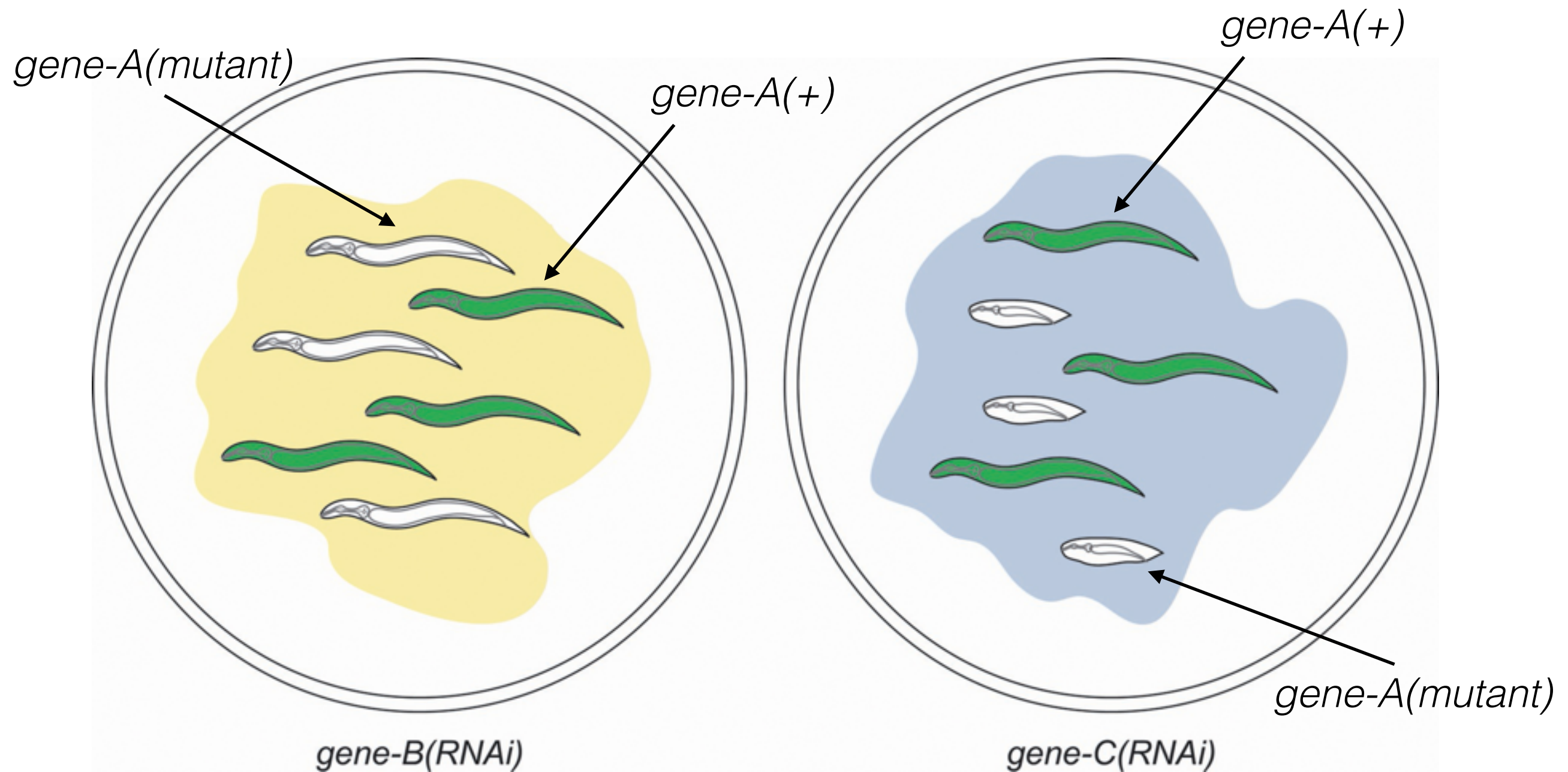


Synthetic lethal screens in *C. elegans*

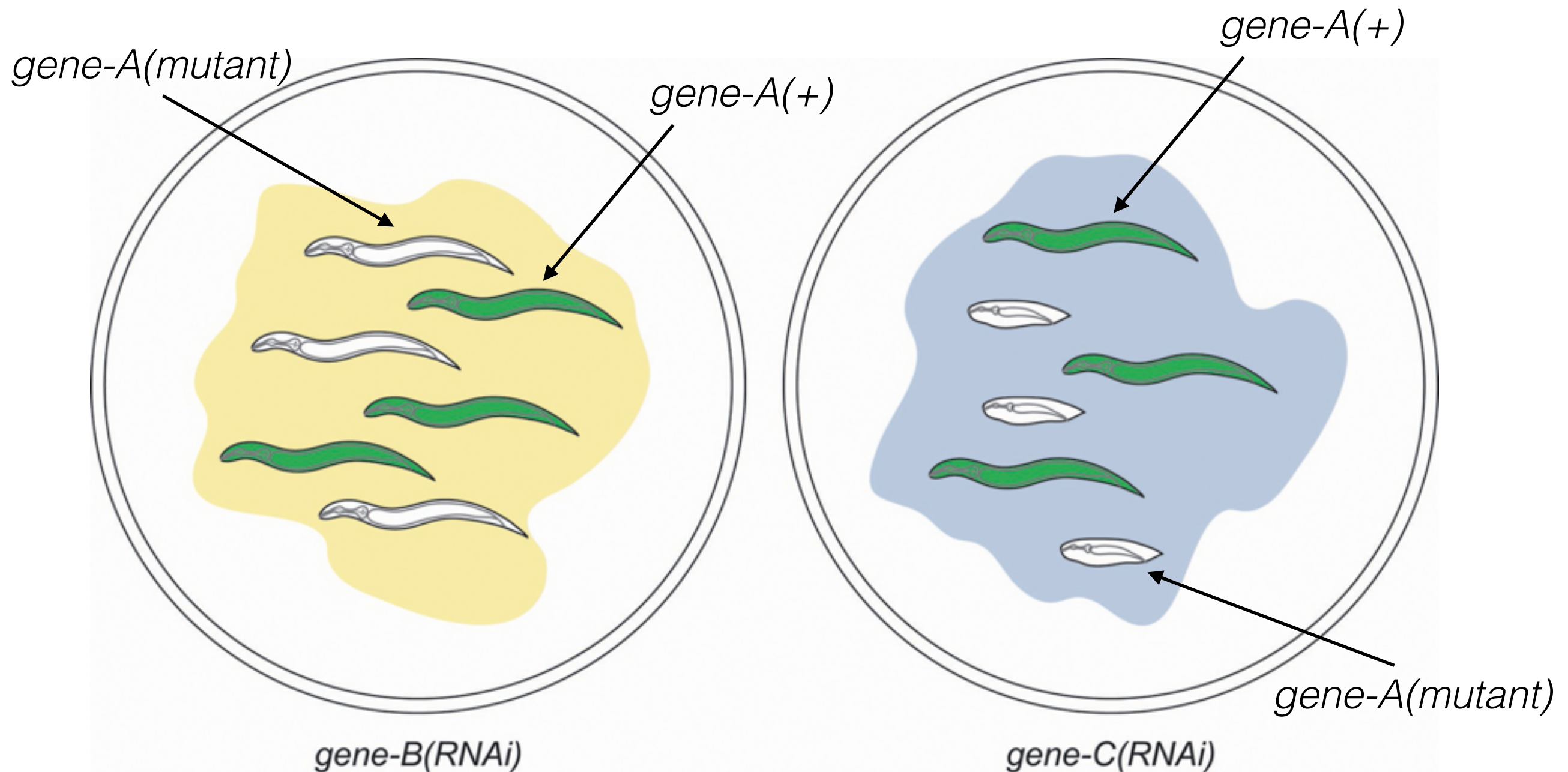


Nearly every gene in the worm can be inactivated by RNA interference

Synthetic lethal screens in *C. elegans*



Synthetic lethal screens in *C. elegans*



Loss of *gene-A* and *gene-C* is synthetic lethal