

Drosophila Wee1 Kinase Regulates Cdk1 and Mitotic Entry during Embryogenesis

Jason Stumpff, Tod Duncan, Ellen Homola,
Shelagh D. Campbell, and Tin Tin Su

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Stocks

Wild-types are *Sevelin* or *yw* (for phospho-Cdk1 staining only). Others have been described: *dwee1^{ES1}* and *Df(2L)dwee1^{W05}* [S1]; *mnk⁶⁰⁰⁶* (*DmChk2*) [S2]; and 17238-GFP and Histone-GFP transgenic stocks [S3, S4]. Fly stocks carrying *dwee1* and GFP transgenes or *dwee1*, *mnk* double mutants were made by standard *Drosophila* genetics.

GST-Dwee1 Purification

dwee1 cDNA was cloned by RT-PCR with total RNA from S2 cells as template. The *dwee1* open reading frame (ORF) was subcloned into pDONR221 with Gateway technology (Invitrogen) and subsequently shuttled into pDEST.GST. GST-Dwee1 was induced in *E. coli* and purified by glutathione Sepharose affinity chromatography according to the manufacturer's instructions (Amersham-Pharmacia Biotech).

Kinase Assays

H1 kinase assays were performed on extracts from 1–2 hr-old embryos as previously described [S5], with the following modifications: 4 μ l of rabbit anti-cyclin B antibody was used for immunoprecipitation from 50 μ g of total protein (measured by Bradford assay; Pierce) in 250 μ l EB. The reactions were incubated for 30 min at 25°C. SDS-PAGE gels were transferred to PVDF membrane (Immobilon). Blots were stained with Ponceau-S (Sigma). ³²P incorporation was detected by a Phosphorimager (Molecular Dynamics). ³²P signal was quantified by liquid scintillation counting of excised, Ponceau-S-stained H1 bands. For Western blots, antibodies were used at the following dilutions: mouse anti-PSTAIR (Cdk1), 1:1000 (Sigma); mouse anti- β -tubulin, 1:500; rabbit anti-GST, 1:1000 (Cell Signaling); donkey anti-mouse-HRP, 1:5000; and donkey anti-rabbit-HRP, 1:10000 (Amersham).

For GST-dWee1 inhibition assays, immunoprecipitations were performed as described above before 10 μ l dWee1 kinase buffer (50 mM HEPES [pH 7.6], 1 mM EGTA, 15 mM MgCl₂, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM NaVO₄, 1 μ M microcystin, and 300 μ M ATP) and 300 ng GST-dWee1 were added. Reactions were incubated for 30 min at 25°C before addition of 250 μ g/ml histone H1 and 0.5 mCi/ml [γ -³²P]ATP. Reactions were incubated for another 30 min before being processed as above.

Phospho-Cdk1 Staining

For Cdk1 analysis, embryos were fixed and staged as described [S5]. For phosphatase treatment, ten staged embryos were transferred to 10 μ l phosphatase buffer and either 0.01 U calf intestinal phosphatase (New England Biolabs) or phosphatase inhibitors (1 mM NaVO₄, 10 mM NaF, and 80 mM β -glycerolphosphate), then incubated at 37°C for 30 min. For Western blots, ten embryos/lane were loaded, and antibodies were used at the following dilutions: rabbit anti-pY15cdk1, 1:1000 (Cell Signaling Technology) and rabbit anti-cdk1, 1:1000-1:2500 (gift of Pat O'Farrell).

Immunofluorescence

Embryos were dechorionated and fixed as described [S6]. Embryos were stained with the following primary antibodies: mouse monoclonal anti- α -tubulin, 1:100 (Sigma); rabbit polyclonal anti- γ -tubulin, 1:100 (Sigma); and rabbit polyclonal anti-Dgrip84, 1:100 [S7]. Secondary antibodies conjugated to FITC or rhodamine (Jackson Labs) were used at 1:500. DNA was stained with 10 μ g/ml bisbenzimidazole (Molecular Probes) for 5 min. Embryos were analyzed on a Leica DMR microscope with a Sencicam CCD camera and Slidebook soft-

ware (Intelligent Imaging Innovations). Division cycle number was determined by nuclear density as previously described [S5].

Time-Lapse Confocal Microscopy

Embryos were collected for 30 min, aged for 30 min, dechorionated in 50% bleach, and mounted on coverslips in halocarbon oil 700 (Sigma). Embryos were visualized with a Leica DMRXA microscope equipped with a spinning disk confocal laser system (Perkin Elmer) and a CCD camera (Hamamatsu). Division cycle number was determined by nuclear density as previously described [S5].

Brain Squashes

Brain squashes were carried out as described before [S8] with wandering third-instar larvae. DNA was stained with 10 mg/ml bisbenzimidazole (Molecular Probes) for 10 min. Statistical significance was determined by Student's *t* test.

Supplemental References

- S1. Price, D., Rabinovitch, S., O'Farrell, P.H., and Campbell, S.D. (2000). *Drosophila wee1* has an essential role in the nuclear divisions of early embryogenesis. *Genetics* 155, 159–166.
- S2. Takada, S., Kelkar, A., and Theurkauf, W.E. (2003). *Drosophila* checkpoint kinase 2 couples centrosome function and spindle assembly to genomic integrity. *Cell* 113, 87–99.
- S3. Clarkson, M., and Saint, R. (1999). A His2AvDGFP fusion gene complements a lethal His2AvD mutant allele and provides an in vivo marker for *Drosophila* chromosome behavior. *DNA Cell Biol.* 18, 457–462.
- S4. Morin, X., Daneman, R., Zavortink, M., and Chia, W. (2001). A protein trap strategy to detect GFP-tagged proteins expressed from their endogenous loci in *Drosophila*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 98, 15050–15055.
- S5. Edgar, B.A., Sprenger, F., Duronio, R.J., Leopold, P., and O'Farrell, P.H. (1994). Distinct molecular mechanisms regulate cell cycle timing at successive stages of *Drosophila* embryogenesis. *Genes Dev.* 8, 440–452.
- S6. Su, T.T., and Jaklevic, B. (2001). DNA damage leads to a Cyclin A-dependent delay in metaphase-anaphase transition in the *Drosophila* gastrula. *Curr. Biol.* 11, 8–17.
- S7. Gunawardane, R.N., Martin, O.C., Cao, K., Zhang, L., Dej, K., Iwamatsu, A., and Zheng, Y. (2000). Characterization and reconstitution of *Drosophila* gamma-tubulin ring complex subunits. *J. Cell Biol.* 151, 1513–1524.
- S8. Pimpinelli, S., Bonaccorsi, S., Fanti, L., and Gatti, M. (2000). Preparation and analysis of *Drosophila* mitotic chromosomes. In *Drosophila* Protocols, W. Sullivan, M. Ashburner, and R.S. Hawley, eds. (Cold Spring Harbor, NY: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press), pp. 3–24.