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DOI: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0166862
Drosophila DDX3/Belle Exerts Its Function Outside of the Wnt/Wingless Signaling Pathway

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Abstract

The helicases human DDX3 and Drosophila Belle (Bel) are part of a well-defined subfamily of the DEAD-box helicases. Individual subfamily-members perform a myriad of functions in nuclear and cytosolic RNA metabolism. It has also been reported that DDX3X is involved in cell signaling, including IFN-α and IFN-β inducing pathways upon viral infection as well as in Wnt signaling. Here we used a collection of EMS-induced bel alleles recovered from a Wingless (Wg) suppressor screen to analyze the role of the Drosophila homolog of DDX3 in Wg/Wnt signaling. These EMS alleles, as well as a P-element induced null allele and RNAi-mediated knock down of bel, all suppressed the phenotype of ectopic Wg signaling in the eye. However, they did not affect the expression of known Wg target genes like senseless, Distalless or wingful/Notum. Ectopic Wg signaling in eye imaginal discs induces apoptosis by increasing grim expression. Mutations in bel revert grim expression to wild-type levels. Together, these results indicate that Bel does not function as a core component in the Drosophila Wg pathway, and that mutations affecting its helicase function suppress the effects of ectopic Wg signaling downstream of the canonical pathway.

Introduction

Eukaryotic helicases are divided into several families, of which the DEAD-box helicases constitute the largest [1], characterized by highly conserved sequence motifs and a distinct structure [2]. Common to all DEAD-box proteins are their ATPase and RNA helicase functions [3,4]. The human DDX3 and Drosophila Belle (Bel) helicases form part of a well-defined subfamily of the DEAD-box helicases; their genes even exhibit a shared exon/intron structure indicative of a common ancestor [5]. Individual subfamily-members perform a myriad of functions in nuclear and cytosolic RNA metabolism. One of the two human orthologs of DDX3, DDX3X, has been implicated in transcription, pre-mRNA splicing, nuclear RNA export, and translation and is present in cytoplasmic mRNA granules [5]. It has also been reported that DDX3X is involved in cell signaling, including a role in IFN-α and IFN-β inducing pathways upon viral infection [6] as well as in Wnt/Wg signaling [7].
signaling was proposed by Cruciat et al. (2013) who suggested that DDX3 acts as a regulatory subunit of casein kinase 1 epsilon (CK1-ε), regulating the phosphorylation of Dishevelled (Dsh) [7]. This signaling function was studied in human cell lines and in Xenopus as well as in C. elegans development, and, surprisingly, mapped to regions in the C-terminus of DDX3, which are not part of the helicase domains (amino acids 456–662).

Here we used a collection of EMS-induced bel alleles recovered from a Wg suppressor screen (FH Jenny, M Hediger Niessen et al., manuscript in preparation) to analyze the role of the Drosophila homolog of DDX3 in Wg signaling. Unexpectedly, our results indicate that Bel exerts its function(s) downstream (and thus outside) of the endogenous Wnt/Wg pathway in Drosophila.

Materials and Methods
Drosophila melanogaster strains and genetics
All crosses were done at 25°C. The following fly lines were used in the experiments:

\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, FRT82, \, \text{cl} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.596.4]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[74407]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} [8] \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[74407]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.362.1]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.382.1]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.447.1]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.596.4]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.599.8]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{bel[3R.632.3]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \]
\[ y, w, ey-\text{Flp}; \, +; \, \text{sev>y[+]}>wg, \, FRT82, \, \text{pyog[S123]} / \, \text{TM6B(Hu, Tb)} \] (based on line 7209 from Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center, donor Mariann Bienz)
\[ y, sc, v; \, +; \, P[y^{+t1.7}]/v^{+t1.8} = \text{TRiP.GL00205\text{attP2}(bel RNAi)} \]
\[ P[\text{KK100724}]{\text{VIE-260B(pygo RNAi)}} \]

Immunohistochemistry in imaginal discs
In some experiments homozygous clones were induced by mitotic recombination. In eye imaginal discs an ey-\text{Flp} transgene fulfilled this task. In wing imaginal discs a hs-\text{Flp} construct was used: here we induced the transgene by a heat shock of 45 minutes at 37°C 48 to 72 hours after egg laying.

Eye or wing imaginal discs were dissected from late wandering 3rd instar larvae and dissected/inverted in PBS (phosphate buffered saline). They were collected in a small Eppendorf tube containing PBS. The PBS was removed and a paraformaldehyde fixative (4% paraformaldehyde and 1% Triton in PEM (0.1M Pipes, pH 6.9 / 1mM EGTA, pH 8.0 / 2mM MgSO4)) was applied for 30 minutes. Afterwards the samples were washed three times for 20 minutes at room temperature with PBT (130mM NaCl / 7mMNa2HPOP4 / 3mM KH2PO4 / 0.1% Tween 20 or Triton-X-100, pH 7.2.)/Na-Azide. Primary antibody (or multiple primary antibodies in
sequence) were applied to the samples and incubated for two hours at room temperature on a slow shaker (alternatively overnight at 4˚C). The following antibodies were used in our experiments:

- Mouse anti-Wg antibody (monoclonal) from DSHB (concentrate) used in a 1:300 dilution.
- Rat anti-Dll antibody (polyclonal) from Steve Cohen’s lab used in a 1:500 dilution (consumed and unavailable).
- Guinea pig anti-Sens antibody (polyclonal) from Hugo Bellen’s lab used in a 1:300 dilution.
- Rabbit anti-Bel antibody from Paul Lasko’s lab used in a 1:500 dilution.

After the treatment with the primary antibody, the samples were briefly washed three times with 1% heat-inactivated goat serum in PBT/Na-Azide and then incubated in this solution for 30 minutes. Afterwards the fluorescent secondary antibody was applied for two hours at room temperature (or over night at 4˚C) to the sample:

- Goat anti-guinea pig Alexa 568 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-rat Alexa 596 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-mouse Alexa 596 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-rabbit Alexa 596 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-mouse Alexa 488 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-rabbit Alexa 488 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.
- Goat anti-rabbit Alexa 405 antibody from Life Technologies used in a 1:400 dilution.

In some experiments 4’,6’-Diamidin-2-phenylindol (DAPI, 1μl/100μl of solvent) was applied together with the secondary antibody to stain the nuclei. After the secondary antibody treatment, the samples were washed three times with PBT/Na-Azide and destained for one hour in PBT/Na-Azide. Discs were mounted on microscopy slides with VectaShield (Vector Laboratories).

For the visualization of cell death, LysoTracker Red (Life Technologies) was used according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

**Chain termination sequencing**

A single fly was put in a thin-walled PCR tube and frozen for ca. 20min at -20˚C. It was then squashed with a pipette tip containing 40μl of SB-buffer (10mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.2), 1mM EDTA, 25mM NaCl, 0.2% Triton X in ddH2O). 10ul Proteinase K (20mg/ml) was added. DNA was extracted by incubating the sample for 30 minutes at 37˚C and Proteinase K was inactivated by incubating the sample for 5 minutes at 95˚C. Regions of interest were amplified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), using GoTaq G2 Hot Start Kit from Promega with default concentrations but downscaled to 20μl reactions. The sequencing was performed on an Applied Biosystems/Hitachi 3730 DNA Analyzer. For the sequencing reaction the BigDye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems) was used. The primers used for the sequencing of bel alleles are listed in Table 1.

**RNA sequencing**

RNA was extracted from eye and wing imaginal discs using the Macherey-Nagel NucleoSpin RNA kit. The imaginal discs were disassociated by thorough vortexing in the RA1 buffer from
the kit with β-mercaptoethanol. The DNase treatment of this kit was insufficient for qRT PCR analysis or RNAseq experiments, we therefore treated all samples with the Ambion (Life Technologies) RNA DNA-free DNase Treatment & Removal kit.

We tested four conditions (wild-type, sev-wg, sev-wg with pygo\textsuperscript{S123} and sev-wg with bel\textsuperscript{3R,382.1}) with three biological replicas each: RNA was extracted from eye imaginal discs and RNAseq libraries for Illumina HiSeq 2000 were prepared according manufacturer specifications. The machine was operated in single read mode at a read length of 100bp. The sequencing and data analysis was performed at the Genomics Platform of the Institute of Genetics and Genomics at the University of Geneva (Switzerland).

Fastq reads from the Illumina sequencer were checked for quality with FastQC [9] and mapped to the \textit{Drosophila} reference genome dm3 using TopHat [10]. The biological QC was performed with picard (available on http://picard.sourceforge.net) and a table of counts established with HTseq [11]. The normalization and DE testing was performed with edgeR [12].

Statistical significance was tested by a paired, two-sided student’s T-test (p \leq 0.05).

### Table 1. List of primers used for sequencing bel alleles.

| Primer Name | Primer Sequence |
|-------------|-----------------|
| bel\_gene\_1 | CCAAAAGTGCAACACCCAA |
| bel\_gene\_2 | ACGAGCGATAGAGACATTAA |
| bel\_gene\_3 | TAAATGCACCTGTGTTCCC |
| bel\_gene\_4 | ACACGCTTGGTGGAATCG |
| bel\_gene\_34.1 | CAGACCTGCACTAACTC |
| bel\_gene\_34.2 | CTGTGGTCTCTAATTAGC |
| bel\_gene\_34.3 | GCAACAGAAGCTAACAAC |
| bel\_gene\_34.4 | GTGTAGTTGTGCTCGGA |
| bel\_gene\_34.5 | GCGATTGTTGTAAGCTTCT |
| bel\_gene\_5 | TTATGACAAACCGACACC |
| bel\_gene\_6 | TCCGAACCTCATATCCTC |
| bel\_gene\_56.1 | CCAAGAAGTTGCCTCATC |
| bel\_gene\_56.2 | TGGAGCTGATCGATGTT |
| bel\_gene\_56.3 | CACCTGAGAAATTTGAC |
| bel\_gene\_56.4 | GTGTTATTACCTTGAACCTG |
| bel\_gene\_56.5 | GATAGGCGAATCTCTGG |
| bel\_gene\_56.6 | TGTCACACATACTACG |
| bel\_gene\_56.7 | GCTTGTGGGTTCAATA |
| bel\_gene\_56.8 | CTATGAGGGTGAGATTG |
| bel\_gene\_56.9 | GACATACTCCTCCACATC |
| bel\_gene\_7 | GGTATGTTGGAGGATATG |
| bel\_gene\_8 | CTCGGTCTGGATATTTG |
| bel\_gene\_78.1 | GATATTAGTCCTGGG |
| bel\_gene\_78.2 | GCAAGAACACTAACGAGG |
| bel\_gene\_78.3 | CTTTAGCTGAAATCCCTG |
| bel\_gene\_78.4 | ACTGATTACTGCTGATG |

Primers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were used for PCR amplification and re-sequencing. All primers with double digits were used for sequencing the amplicon between primers 3 and 4 (34.1–5), 5 and 6 (56.1–9) as well as 7 and 8 (78.1–4).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166862.t001

the kit with β-mercaptoethanol. The DNase treatment of this kit was insufficient for qRT PCR analysis or RNAseq experiments, we therefore treated all samples with the Ambion (Life Technologies) RNA DNA-free DNase Treatment & Removal kit.
Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

RNA extraction was performed as for the RNAseq experiment. cDNA synthesis was carried out following standard procedures using the Transcriptor High Fidelity cDNA Synthesis kit from Roche. qRT-PCR reactions were performed in triplicates using MESA GREEN 2x PCR Master Mix for SYBR Green I Assays (4mM final MgCl$_2$) and an ABI PRISM 7900 HT Sequence Detection System (SDS, Life Technologies) under the following conditions: 95˚C for five minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95˚C for 15 seconds and 60˚C for one minute, followed by 95˚C for 15 seconds, 60˚C for 15 seconds and 95˚C for 15 seconds. Raw data was analyzed with SDS Relative Quantification Software version 2.2.3 (Life Technologies), generally using the automatic cycle threshold (Ct) setting for assigning baseline and threshold for Ct determination. To measure the Wnt output at the level of Wnt target gene expression, wingful/Notum (wf) was used as target gene and Tbp, Tub84B and Act5C were used as reference housekeeping genes. All primers were designed with CLC main workbench (CLC bio, QIAGEN) and ordered at Microsynth AG. Statistical significance was tested by a paired, two-sided student’s T-test (p $\leq$ 0.05). The primers used for qRT-PCR are listed in Table 2.

Results

Bel is required for the Wg-induced small-eye phenotype

In a forward genetic screen for suppressors of the sev-wg phenotype (caused by the ectopic expression of wg driven by sevenless (sev) enhancer elements)[13–16], we recovered five recessive and one dominant suppressor allele of bel (FH Jenny, M Hediger Niessen et al., manuscript in preparation). All of them were able to revert the glossy and small eyes caused by the sev-wg transgene to larger structures and partially restored ommatidial patterning; however, the lack of interommatidial bristles, a characteristic aspect of the sev-wg phenotype, was not rescued (Fig 1A–1D). A P-element induced bel null allele also suppressed the sev-wg phenotype, but not as effectively as our EMS alleles and it additionally caused the appearance of dark spots in the eye (Fig 1E). The suppression can also be observed using GMR-driven (glass multimer reporter) bel RNAi expression (Fig 1F). In the absence of the sev-wg transgene, homozygous bel mutant clones show eye patterning defects and occasional enlarged ommatidia (Fig 1G and 1H). Hence, alleles of bel are able to suppress a Wg-induced phenotype and cause eye patterning defects in a wild-type background.

The suppressor mutations in bel map to the helicase motifs

To obtain structure/function information we sequenced our bel alleles (Table 3). Four of the six mutations reside within the highly conserved DEAD-box helicase motifs Q, Ia and VI, and the other two are located in very close proximity to motifs Ia and V, in regions which are conserved between human and fly homologues (Fig 1I and 1J). This suggests that the
consequences of the ectopic Wg signaling phenotype depend on the helicase function of Bel; without this activity, the sev-wg phenotype is strongly suppressed.

We next tested whether these missense mutations affect protein stability, and performed antibody staining against the products of the bel^{3R.382.1} and bel^{3R.596.4} alleles. The polyclonal antibody is directed against antigens in the N-terminal region (amino acids 1–230, reference)
and recognizes both the wild-type as well as the mutant Bel proteins (Fig 2A, 2C and 2D). In eye disc clones homozygous for a bel null-allele, the Bel protein was absent and no staining could be observed (Fig 2B). The stability of the products of bel3R.382.1 and bel3R.596.7 alleles was not affected.

Bel is not required for endogenous Wg signaling

Since we observed that mutations in bel can partially suppress the phenotype caused by ectopic Wg signaling, we tested whether Bel is required for the expression of Wg target genes. In the wing imaginal disc, established Wg targets are senseless (sens) and Distalless (Dll). In clones lacking bel function, neither the expression pattern, nor the protein levels of Sens or Dll were affected (Fig 3A and 3B). We repeated this experiment with bel RNAi, driven by regulatory regions of the engrailed (en) gene. While a severe reduction of Bel protein levels was observed, no effect on Sens expression was seen in the P compartment of wing discs (Fig 4A–4C). Adult animals with en driven bel RNAi did not exhibit any wing phenotype (data not shown).

We next examined the transcriptome of sev-wg eye imaginal discs that additionally were either wild-type or mutant for bel by RNAseq (S1 Table). As a comparison, we also sequenced the transcriptome of sev-wg discs that were either wild-type or mutant for pygopus (pygo, encoding a nuclear component required for transcriptional Wg outputs). To investigate the effect of the sev-wg transgene we also compared wild-type versus sev-wg eye discs. This comparison yielded 115 differentially expressed genes; sev-wg pygo vs. sev-wg yielded 270 and sev-wg bel vs. sev-wg yielded 125 differentially expressed genes. As illustrated in Fig 5A there is some overlap between the data sets. All three comparisons overlap in 13 differentially expressed genes, including the apoptosis gene grim (other apoptosis effector genes are unaffected, Figs 5B and S1). sev-wg causes a ca. 5-fold increase of grim expression (compared to wild-type discs), which is reverted to normal levels by pygo as well as by bel alleles. In contrast, the sev-wg induced wf and fz3 levels are only reverted by the pygo genotype but not by the bel genotype (Fig 5B).

These experiments suggest that mutations in bel suppress the sev-wg gain-of-Wg signaling phenotype downstream of the canonical pathway (i.e. not altering Wg target gene expression), in contrast to the pygo mutation, which in addition to the phenotypic suppression also affects Wg target gene expression.

We confirmed these results using qRT PCR measuring transcript levels of wf and grim in a sev-wg background: while the pygo mutation is able to reduce wf expression in eye imaginal discs, bel mutations do not show a reduction of wf transcripts. However, pygo as well as bel alleles reduce the levels of grim transcripts (Fig 5C).

Table 3. List of all bel alleles from the screen.

| Allele    | D     | GP           | NX  | PP       | AX  |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-----|----------|-----|
| bel[3R.596.4] | recessive | 3R:4,483,028 | G to A | 318 | T to l |
| bel[3R.447.1] | dominant | 3R:4,483,229 | C to T | 385 | P to L |
| bel[3R.632.3] | recessive | 3R:4,483,261 | G to A | 396 | E to K |
| bel[3R.362.1] | recessive | 3R:4,483,915 | C to T | 614 | A to T |
| bel[3R.382.1] | recessive | 3R:4,484,008 | G to A | 645 | R to C |
| bel[3R.599.8] | recessive | 3R:4,484,032 | G to A | 653 | G to S |

All genomic positions (GP) are based on the Drosophila genome release 5.22 and the protein positions (PP) are based on sequence Q9VHP0. Nucleotide exchanges (NX) and amino acid exchanges (AX) are also listed as well as the dominance behavior of the alleles (D).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166862.t003
LysoTracker is an acidotropic dye that stains cells undergoing autophagy and apoptosis [17,18]. In eye imaginal discs, LysoTracker staining shows that sev-wg induces cell death; in a background mutant for pygo or bel, cell death is reduced to wild-type levels (Fig 6A–6D). These results suggest an interesting explanation for the suppression of the sev-wg phenotype in Drosophila eyes: Bel acts downstream of canonical Wg signaling but upstream of Grim-induced...
apoptosis, providing an explanation of why bel alleles suppress the eye phenotype yet fail to exhibit an effect on direct Wg target genes in wing and eye imaginal discs.

**Discussion**

Our findings indicate that Bel plays a role in the suppression of the phenotype caused by ectopic Wg signaling in *Drosophila* eye imaginal discs. EMS derived alleles, a functional null allele (P-element induced) and bel knock down by RNAi, were all able to suppress the sev-wg phenotype. The bel alleles also showed an eye phenotype in a neutral background: these eyes are smaller and mis-structured, suggesting that Bel also plays a role in normal eye development.
We tested the role of bel in endogenous Wg signaling in eye and wing progenitor tissues. In wing discs, the protein expression of two known Wg target genes, Sens and Dll, was unaffected in homozygous mutant bel clones or in compartments where bel was knocked down. Measuring expression levels of the Wg target gene wf by qRT PCR and RNAseq in eye imaginal discs confirmed that Wg target gene expression does not depend on Bel. However, the sev-wg induced gene grim showed reduced transcript levels in bel mutants. Mutations in pygo, a bona-fide Wg pathway component, reduced both Wg target genes (wf and fz3) and grim expression. These findings suggest that Bel’s role lies downstream of the canonical Wg signaling cascade and upstream of grim expression. Our data is in contradiction with the recent report that the mammalian Bel homolog DDX3 is involved in the upstream Wnt signal cascade, acting as a regulatory subunit of CK1-ε, to promote the phosphorylation of Dsh [7]. This study attributed the Wnt/Wg signaling function to DDX3’s C-terminus (amino acids 456–662) and suggested it was independent of the helicase activity. The alleles we obtained from our EMS screen reveal a different picture. All mutations precisely map to conserved DEAD-box helicase motifs. This
Fig 5. Transcriptional effects caused by bel mutations. (A) In an RNAseq experiment wild-type, sev-wg bel and sev-wg pygo imaginal discs were analyzed and compared to each other and to sev-wg discs. Several genes were differentially expressed with an FDR (false discovery rate) of 5% and FC (fold change) < 2 or > 2. (B) We compared expression levels of Wg target genes (wF, fz3) and apoptosis effectors (grim, reaper (rpr), head involution defective (hid) and Death-associated inhibitor of apoptosis 1 (Diap1)) in the various genotypes. To account for potential differences in wg expression levels, we normalized all gene expressions these to these. To better compare the relative expression levels of the selected genes, an additional normalization was carried out, such that their expression levels in the wild-type genotype was set to 1. grim is up-regulated (approximately 5-fold) as well as fz3, wF shows a tendency of up-regulation (p<0.07) in the sev-wg genotype. While mutations in bel in the sev-wg background reduces grim expression, it does not appear to affect the wF target gene fz3. Mutated pygo in the sev-wg background reverts grim levels to wild-type and even further reduces wg target gene expression (wF and fz3). Transcript levels of other apoptosis genes, like Diap1, hid and rpr are not up-regulated by the sev-wg transgene (Diap1 shows a slight down-regulation). (C) We confirmed the RNAseq results by qRT PCR: the expression of the known Wg target gene wF and of the apoptosis pathway gene grim, which is known to be up-regulated by the sev-wg transgene. In eye discs homozygous mutant for pygo expression of the Wg target gene wF is reduced. This is not the case in homozygous mutant bel discs. However, mutations in both pygo or bel reduce grim expression.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166862.g005
Fig 6. (A) LysoTracker is a highly specific probe for acidic organelles. In dying cells, the number of acidic lysosomes is increased, and hence LysoTracker can be used as a marker for cell death. Wild-type eye imaginal discs exhibit a moderate number of dying cells and (B) this number is strongly increased in sev-wg discs. (C and D) Homozygous mutant pygo and bel eye discs have a lower number of dying cells, similar to wild-type.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166862.g006
striking bias in localization of randomly induced mutations suggests that in Drosophila the helicase function plays a key role. Additionally, our analysis with the Bel specific antibody indicates that the mis-sense alleles are expressed at normal levels and thus should not affect a potential scaffold function of Bel.

The finding that Bel does not have a role in Wg signaling is not entirely unexpected in light of the mechanism proposed by Cruciat *et al*., who suggest that the relevant interaction partner is CK1-ε. In Drosophila, the role of CK1-ε in Wg signaling is uncertain. CK1-ε is implicated in non-canonical Wg signaling [19]. When overexpressed in cultured Drosophila cells disc overgrown (*dco*, encoding the Drosophila CK1-ε homolog) may affect canonical signaling. However, *in vivo* one study suggests that sens expression is reduced in dco clones [20], another study with the null-allele *dcoLe88* failed to find evidence for a role for Dco in the Wg pathway [21]. Further confusion is added by the finding that Bel was ascribed a negative role in Wg transduction based on the results of a genome-wide RNAi screen in Drosophila S2 cells [22].

Regardless of the role of DCO, our results show that in Drosophila Bel does not act as a core Wnt signaling component, however it is involved in the suppression of cell death induced by ectopic Wg signaling, downstream of the canonical pathway.

Supporting Information

**S1 Table.** Results of the examination of the transcriptome of sev-wg eye imaginal discs that additionally were either wild-type or mutant for bel by RNAseq. As a comparison, the transcriptome of sev-wg discs that were either fully wild-type or mutant for pygopus (*pygo*, encoding a nuclear component required for transcriptional Wg outputs).

Submission code: SUB1990968

STUDY: PRJNA347420 (Accession Number SRP091025)

(XLSX)

**S1 Fig.** We compared expression levels of Wg target genes (*wf*, *fz3*) and apoptosis effectors (grim, reaper (*rpr*), head involution defective (*hid*) and Death-associated inhibitor of apoptosis 1 (*Diap1*)) in the various genotypes. To account for potential differences in *wg* expression levels, we normalized these. To better compare the relative expression levels of the selected genes, an additional normalization was carried out, such that their expression levels in the sev-wg genotype was set to 1. grim is down-regulated in all conditions, *fz3* and *wf* only in wild type (*wf* p-value < 0.07) and sev-wg *pygo*. Transcript levels of other apoptosis genes, like *Diap1*, *hid* and *rpr* remain unchanged in most conditions (except *Diap1* and *hid* in sev-wg, *pygo* eye discs and an increase of *Diap1* expression in wild-type eye discs).

(PDF)

Acknowledgments

We thank M. Hediger Niessen, C. von Siebenthal and J. Ruminska for their help in establishing the Drosophila bel mutant strains from our genetic screen. We thank E. Brunner for fruitful discussions on the sev-wg phenotype and the behavior of bel alleles. G. Hausmann provided valuable input to the manuscript and A. Franz for help with the figures. We thank the Lasko and Bellen labs for their antibodies against Bel and Sens, respectively. bel null alleles (P-element insertions) were provided by the Deng lab. This work was supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the University of Zurich.

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Validation: FHJ KB.
Visualization: FHJ.
Writing – original draft: FHJ.
Writing – review & editing: FHJ KB.

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