

University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Faculty of Science

**CpSAT-1, a transcribed satellite sequence
from the codling moth, *Cydia pomonella***

RNDr. Thesis

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Annotation

Satellite DNA represents one of the major components of repetitive genome components. Recent research is bringing more and more evidence about importance of this type of DNA, which can play both structural and functional roles in eukaryotic genomes. In this study, we described newly discovered satellite DNA in *Cydia pomonella*, CpSAT-1. Although this satDNA can be found in all chromosomes, it is surprisingly underrepresented on the W chromosome, the only heterochromatin block in *Cydia pomonella* genome. The CpSAT-1 is transcribed in all tested developmental stages and tissues. However, the potentially functional motives were found predominantly in non-conserved parts of monomer sequence. Thus the function of this new satellite DNA remains unknown.

Declaration [in Czech]

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Martina Dalíková

Declaration about author's contribution on the following paper:

Věchtová P., Dalíková M., Sýkorová M., Žurovsová M., Füssy Z., Zrzavá M. (2016) CpSAT-1, a transcribed satellite sequence from the codling moth, *Cydia pomonella*. *Genetica* 144: 385-395.

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I hereby declare that Martina Dalíková participated in designing the experiments, cloning of CpSAT-1 and in its localization in *Cydia pomonella* genome by means of fluorescence *in situ* hybridisation. She was also involved in manuscript revisions.

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Věchtová P., Dalíková M., Sýkorová M., Žurovsová M., Füssy Z., Zrzavá M. (2016) CpSAT-1, a transcribed satellite sequence from the codling moth, *Cydia pomonella*. *Genetica* 144: 385-395. doi:10.1007/s10709-016-9907-0

Abstract

Satellite DNA (satDNA) is a non-coding component of eukaryotic genomes, located mainly in heterochromatic regions. Relevance of satDNA began to emerge with accumulating evidence of its potential yet hardly comprehensible role that it can play in the genome of many organisms. We isolated the first satDNA of the codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*, Tortricidae, Lepidoptera), a species with holokinetic chromosomes and a single large heterochromatic element, the W chromosome in females. The satDNA, called CpSAT-1, is located on all chromosomes of the complement, although in different amounts. Surprisingly, the satellite is almost missing in the heterochromatic W chromosome. Additionally, we isolated mRNA from all developmental stages (1st–5th instar larva, pupa, adult), both sexes (adult male and female) and several tissues (Malpighian tubules, gut, heart, testes, and ovaries) of the codling moth and showed the CpSAT-1 sequence was transcribed in all tested samples. Using CpSAT-1 specific primers we amplified, cloned and sequenced 40 monomers from cDNA and gDNA, respectively. The sequence analysis revealed a high mutation rate and the presence of potentially functional motifs, mainly in non-conserved regions of the monomers. Both the chromosomal distribution and the sequence analysis suggest that CPSAT-1 has no function in the *C. pomonella* genome.

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