Recent publications using the frq^9 strains;
Aronson, B., Johnson, K., and Jay C. Dunlap. 1994. The circadian clock gene *frequency*: a single ORF defines period length and temperature compensation, **Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA,** 91, 7683 - 7687.

Aronson, B., Johnson, K., J. Loros, and Jay C. Dunlap. 1994. Negative Feedback Defining a Circadian Clock: Autoregulation of the Clock Gene *frequency*, **Science,** 263, 1578 - 1584.

The PNAS paper reports the base pair change responsible for the frq^9 phenotype (as well as the mutational changes for the other frq alleles). It shows that the frq^9 mutation results in a truncated product from the major ORF in the long transcript at the frq locus. The Science paper has transcript analysis for frq^9. If you want us to send glossies of those papers, and xerox's of the first papers, e-mail me.

Autumn and the leaf season have started. It is such a brilliant prelude to the long, dark dreaded season of cold. But my garden isn't frosted yet, still full of flowers. Nice to see both of you this year. Craig, thanks for your blitz on the lis mutants. It doesn't sound exactly like what we have (growth rates for us were much reduced compared to John P.'s published report, although lis-2 is the only "bander" in our hands also. I will get back to you one of these days when I have time to unearth our data, compare it to yours and send it along.

Cheers!

Jennifer