



ECFG15

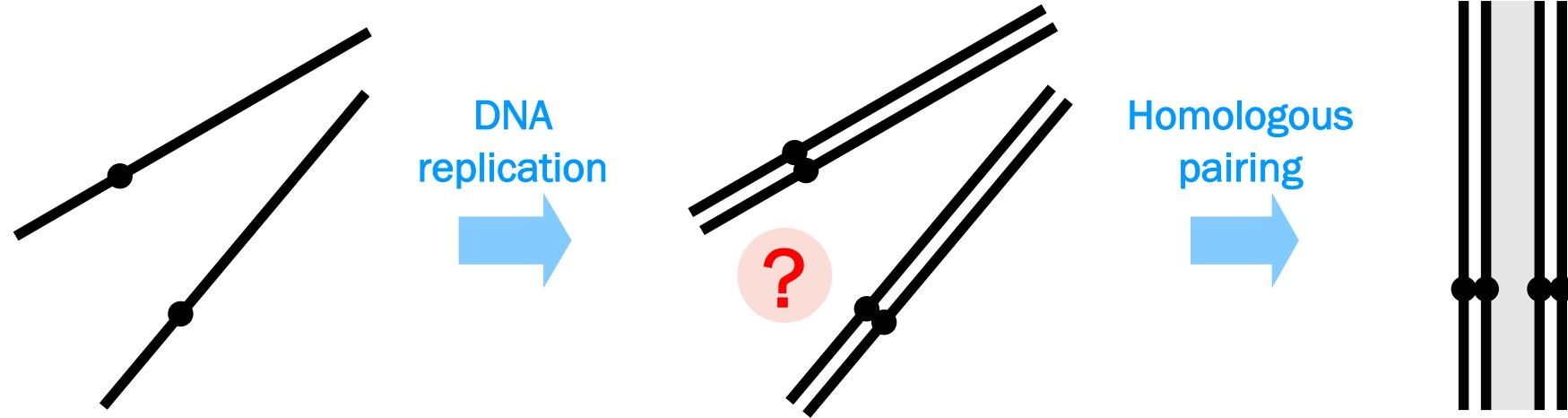
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**Meiotic silencing by
unpaired DNA (MSUD) in
Neurospora crassa:
a new approach to
studying recombination-
independent homologous
pairing**

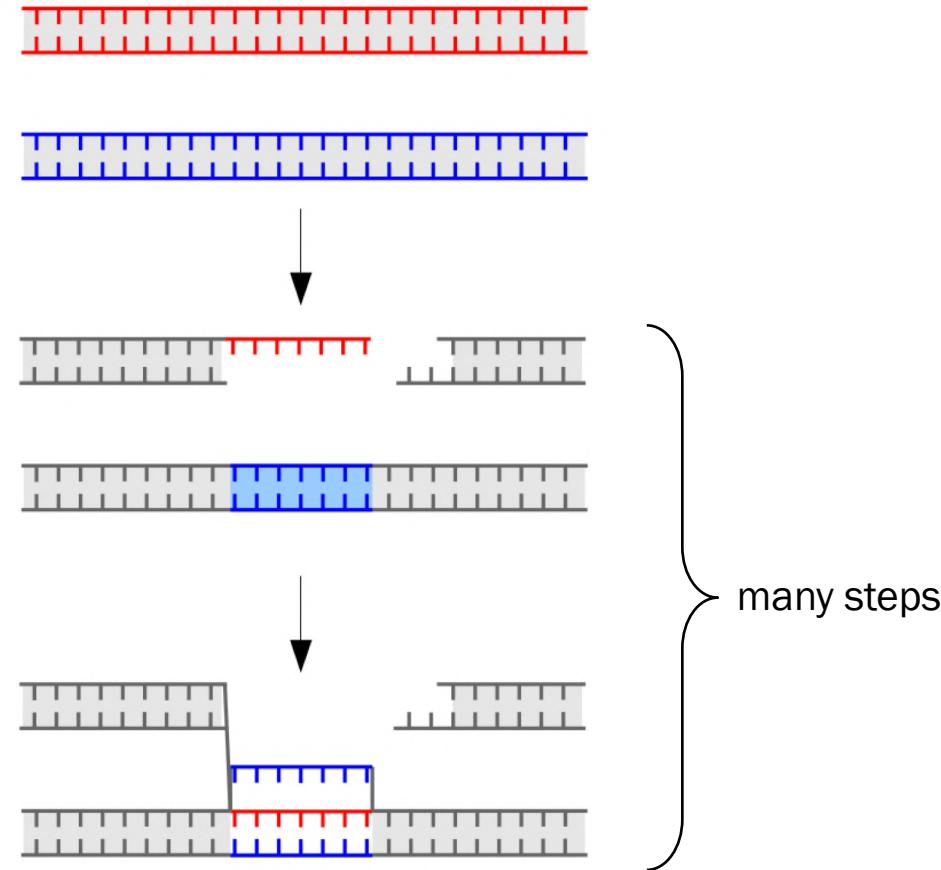
Tinh-Suong NGUYEN

How are homologous chromosomes recognized in meiosis ?



Recombination-mediated homologous pairing

Double-strand break
(normally by **Spo11**)

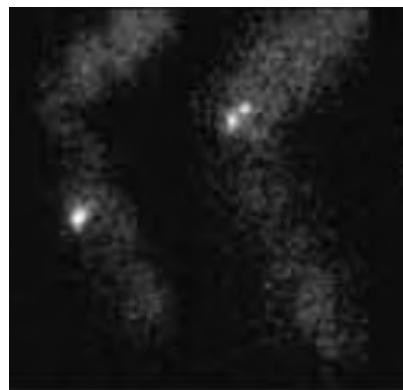


Homology search
by **Rad51/Dmc1**

Widespread recombination-independent homologous pairing

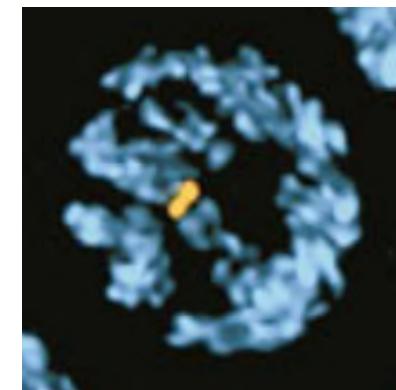
In meiosis:

Fungi



S. pombe

Worms



C. elegans

Mammals



M. musculus

Dev Cell (2004) 6: 329-41

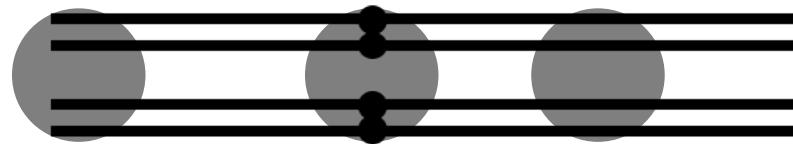
Cell (1998) 94: 387-98

Dev Cell (2013) 24: 196-205

How are homologous chromosomes recognized in these situations ?

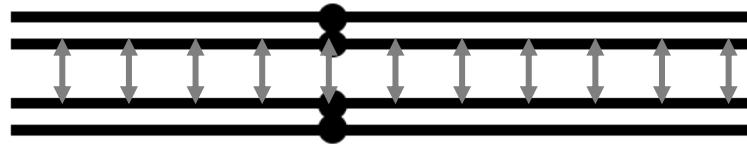
Recombination-independent homologous pairing: how?

- Landmark chromosomal features (centromeres, telomeres)
- Transcriptional factories
- Other forms of bar-coding by RNAs or proteins



versus

- Direct pairing



Neurospora crassa, a model organism

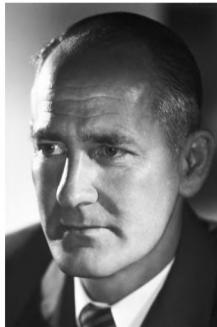
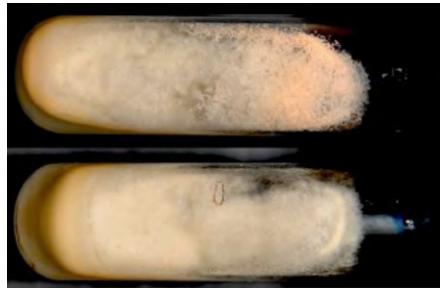


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

George Wells Beadle

Prize share: 1/4



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Edward Lawrie Tatum

Prize share: 1/4



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.

Joshua Lederberg

Prize share: 1/2

- Ascomycota, Sordariomycetes, Sordariales
- Genome sequenced: haploid, 43 Mb, 7 chromosomes ~10,000 genes
- Growth rate: 5 mm/h at 30 °C
- Ease of culture, non-pathogenic
- Vegetative cycle (conidia)
Sexual cycle (ascospores)
- Two sexual types : A and a
- 10-15 days for a complete sexual cycle

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1958

Meiotic Silencing by Unpaired DNA (MSUD)

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Meiotic Silencing by Unpaired DNA

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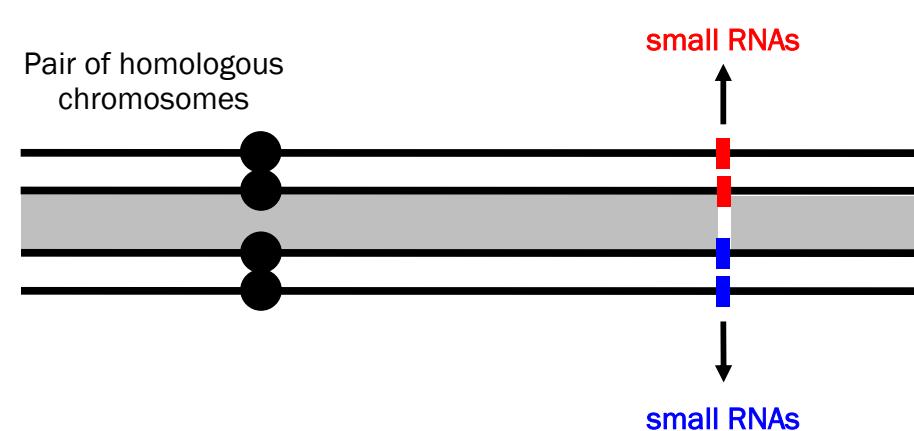
Stanford, California 94305

²Institut de Génétique et Microbiologie

Université Paris-Sud

91405 Orsay-Cedex

France



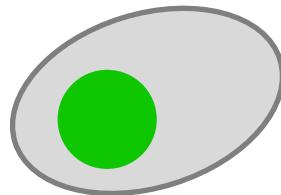
- **General:** any DNA sequence can be recognized as unpaired
- **Sensitive:** such unpaired sequences can be as short as ~1 kbp
- **Efficient:** occurs in a few hours

Does MSUD require Rad51/Dmc1 and Spo11?

Histone H1 fused to GFP



“paired” region



meiotic cell (ascus)

hH1-GFP is expressed

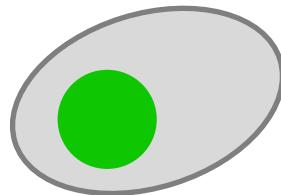
Does MSUD require Rad51/Dmc1 and Spo11?

Histone H1 fused to GFP

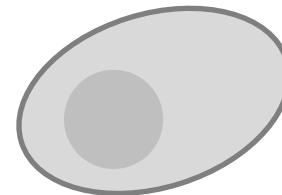


"paired" region

"unpaired" region



hH1-GFP is expressed



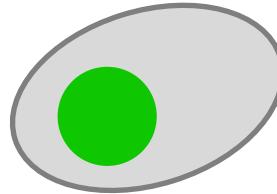
hH1-GFP is silenced

Does MSUD require Rad51/Dmc1 and Spo11?

Histone H1 fused to GFP



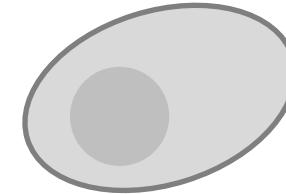
“paired” region



hH1-GFP is expressed



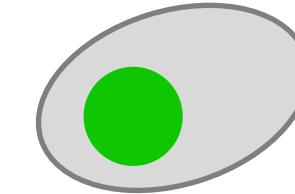
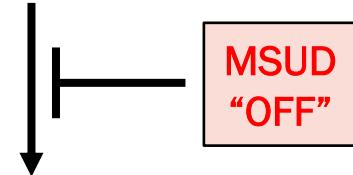
“unpaired” region



hH1-GFP is silenced



“unpaired” region



hH1-GFP is expressed

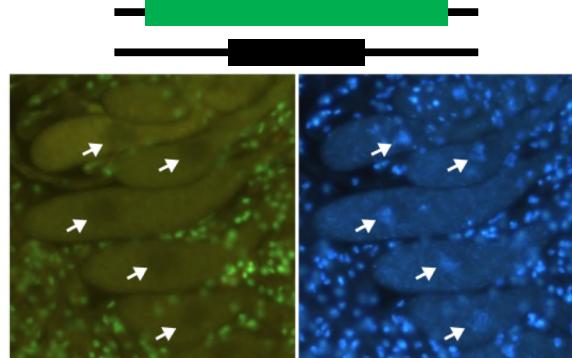
MSUD does not require Rad51/Dmc1 and Spo11

MEI-3 is the only
Rad51/Dmc1-
like recombinase
in *N. crassa*

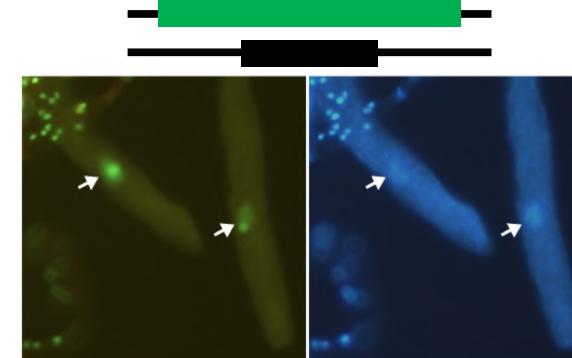
silenced

MEI-3 X: *mei-3* Δ/Δ
Spo11 X: *spo11* Δ/Δ
MSUD ~: *sad2+*/Δ

MEI-3 ✓ Spo11 ✓ MSUD ✓



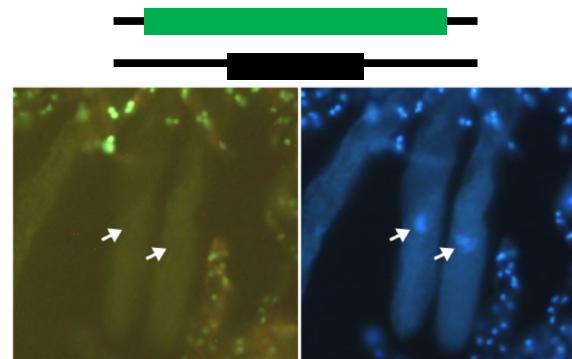
MEI-3 ✓ Spo11 ✓ MSUD ~



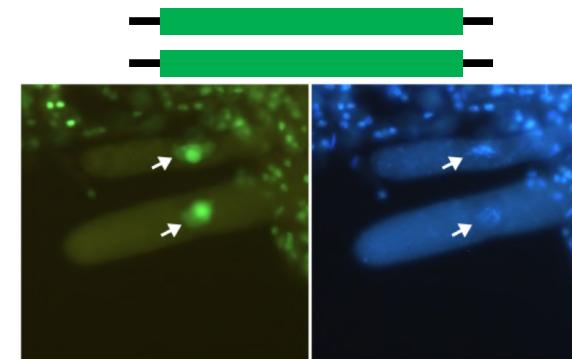
expressed

silenced

MEI-3 X Spo11 X MSUD ✓

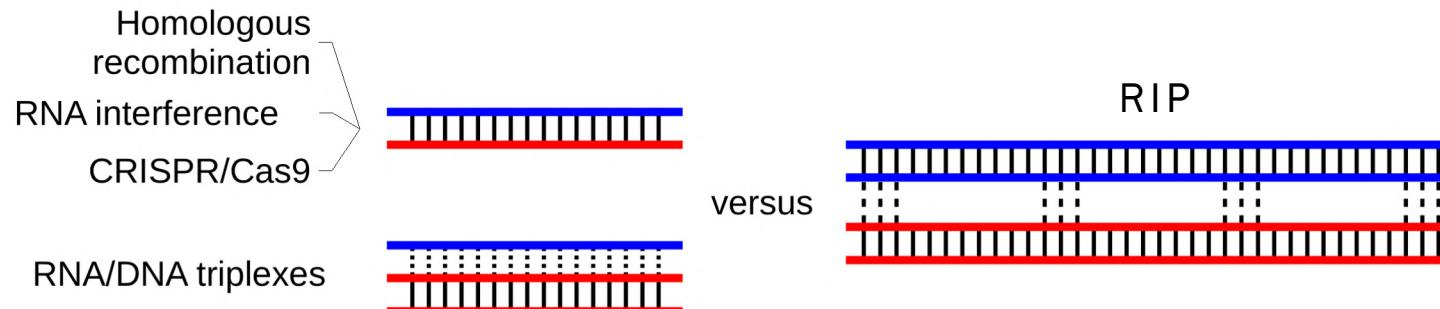


MEI-3 X Spo11 X MSUD ✓



expressed

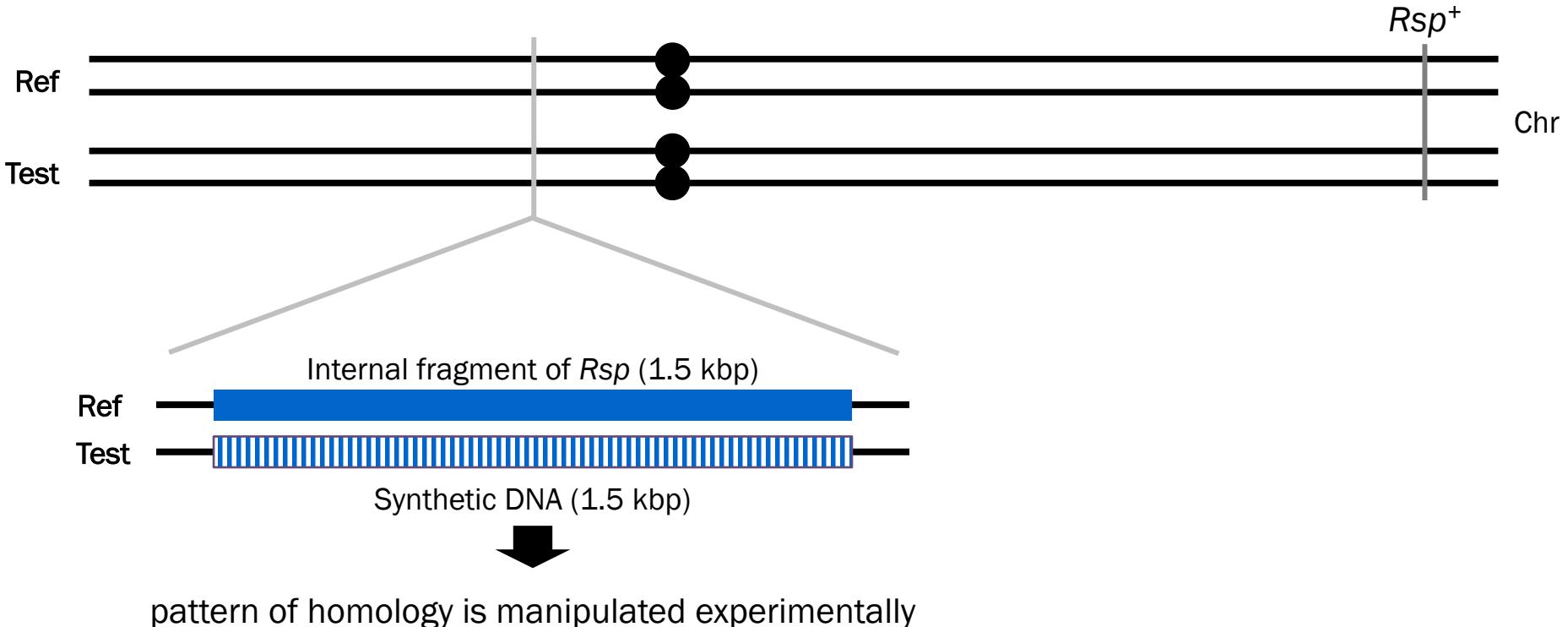
Another mechanism based on DNA homology: the Repeat Induced Point mutation (RIP) in *N. crassa*



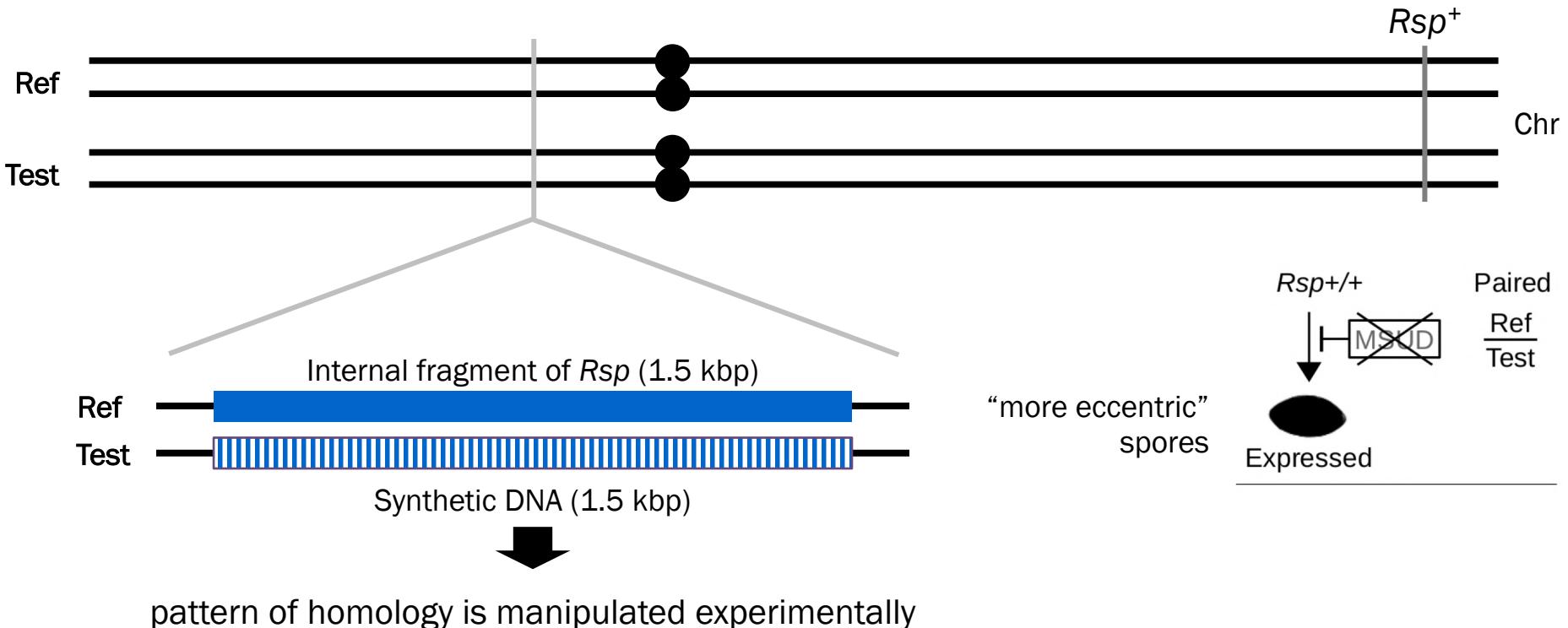
(Mazur et al., 2019)

- Does not require MEI-3 and Spo11
- DNA molecules are likely double-stranded and co-aligned
- Homology information is integrated over several hundred base-pairs
- Recognizes patterns of weak interspersed homology

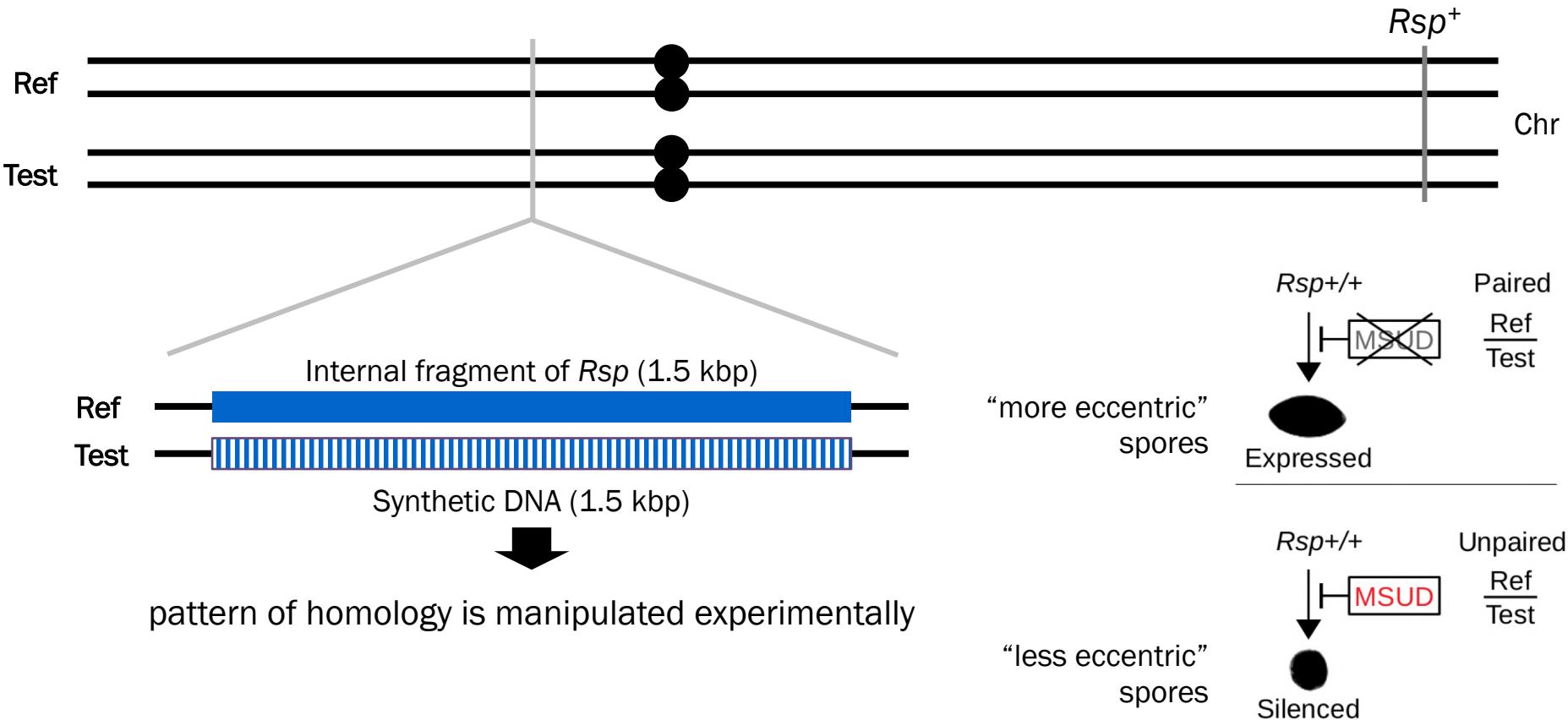
Does MSUD recognize weak interspersed homology?



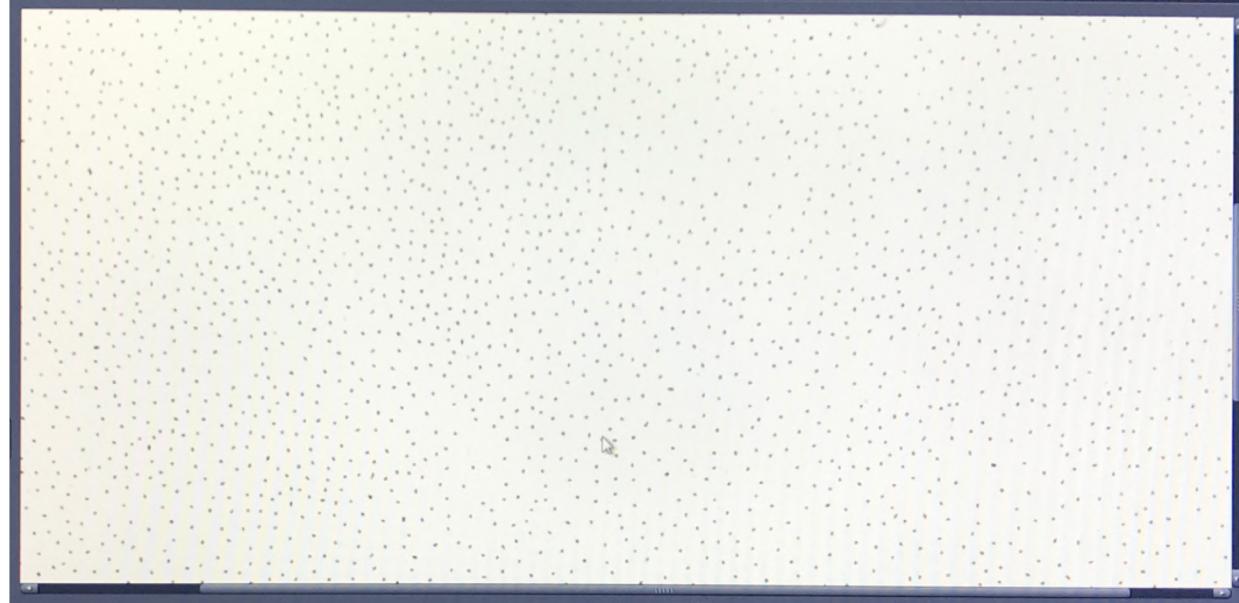
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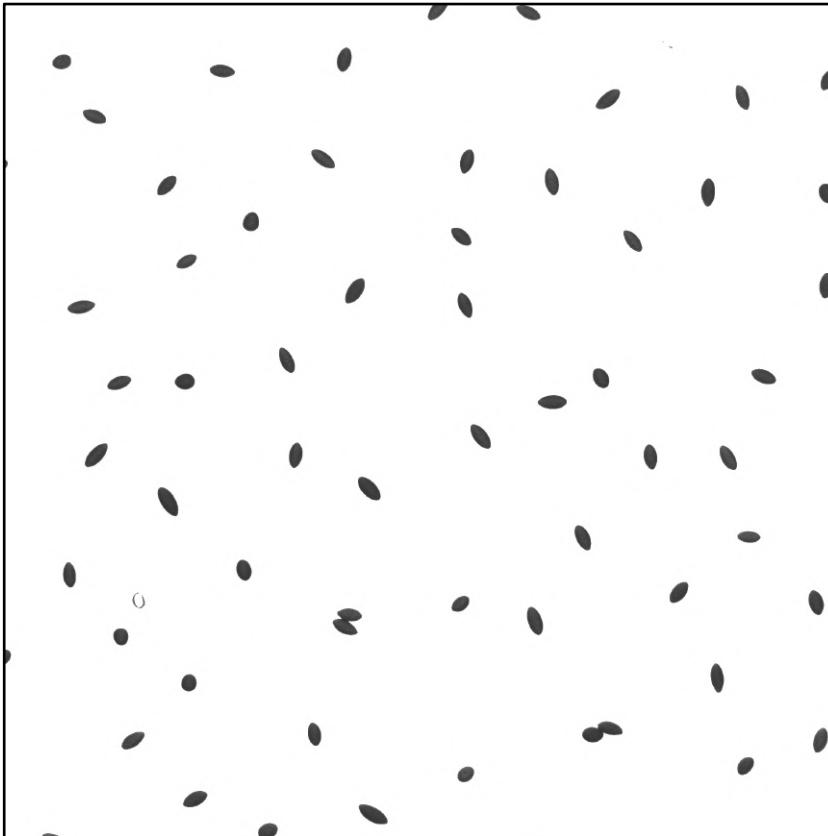
Does MSUD recognize weak interspersed homology?



Roundspore assay: quantifying eccentricity



Roundspore assay: quantifying eccentricity

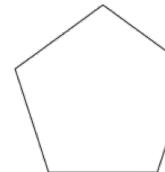


Code in python

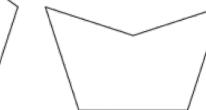
- scikit-image
- scikit-learn

Spores are selected by

- area (min, max)
- convexity



convex polygon



concave polygon

$e=0$



$e=0.5$

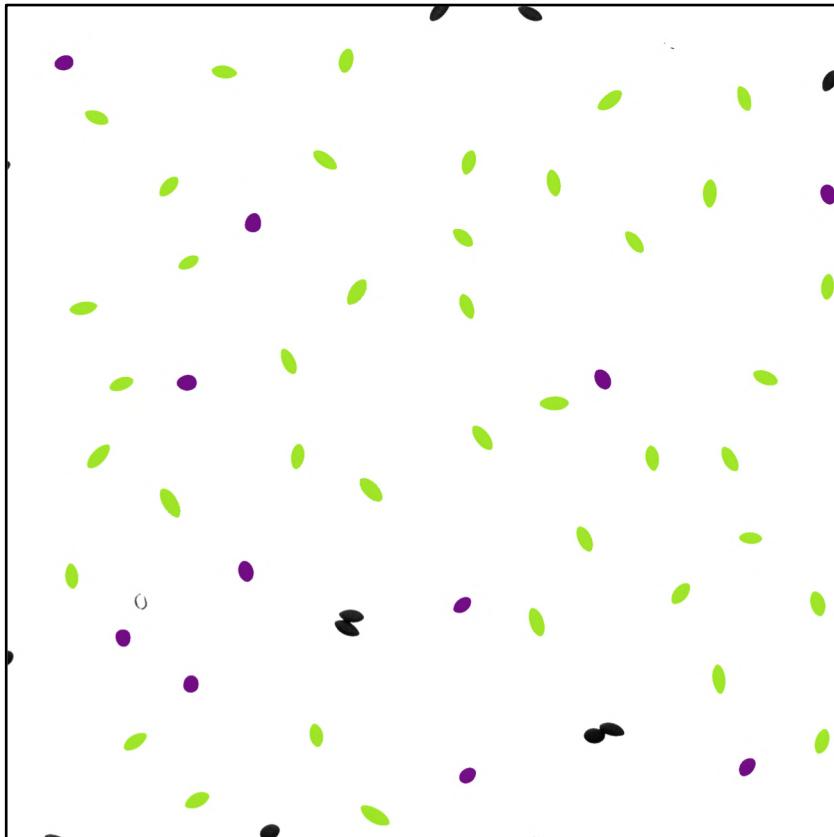


$e=0.87$



Guillaume Witz
(Universität Bern)

Roundspore assay: quantifying eccentricity

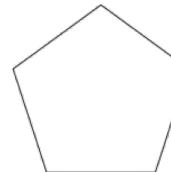


Code in python

- scikit-image
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Spores are selected by

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convex polygon



concave polygon

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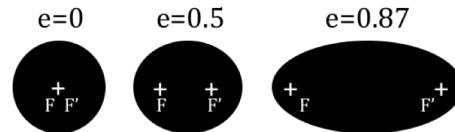


$e=0.87$

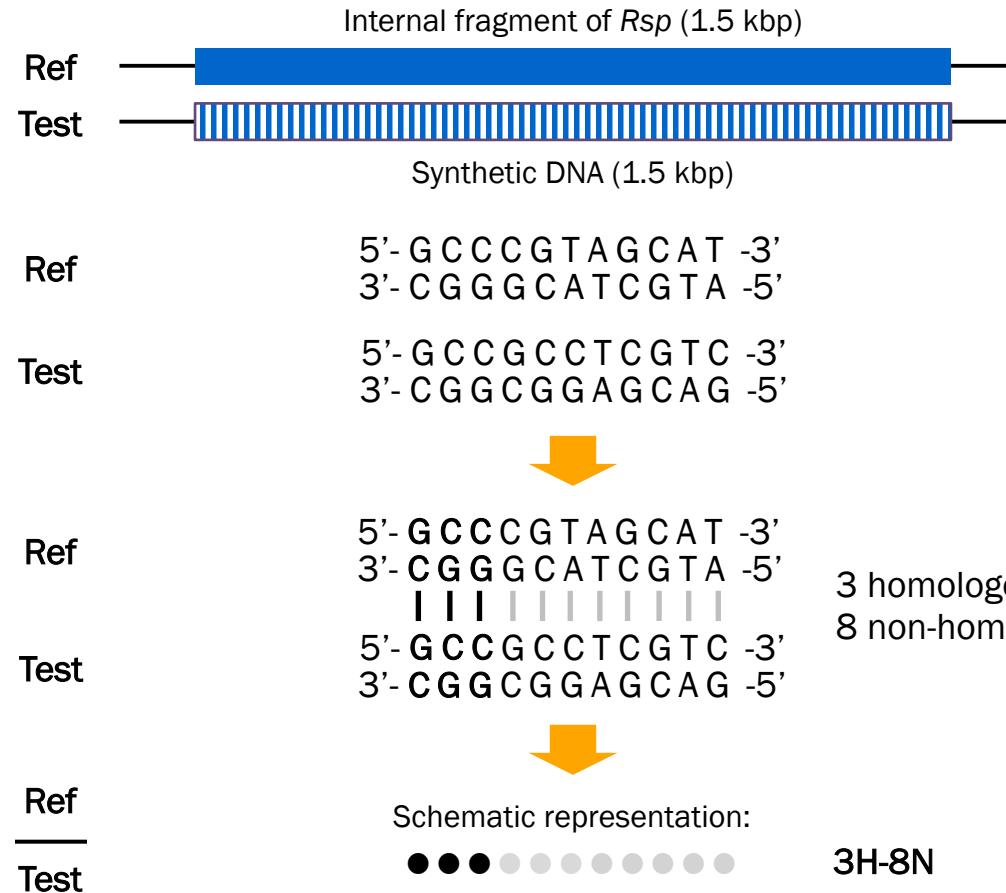


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Roundspore assay: quantifying eccentricity

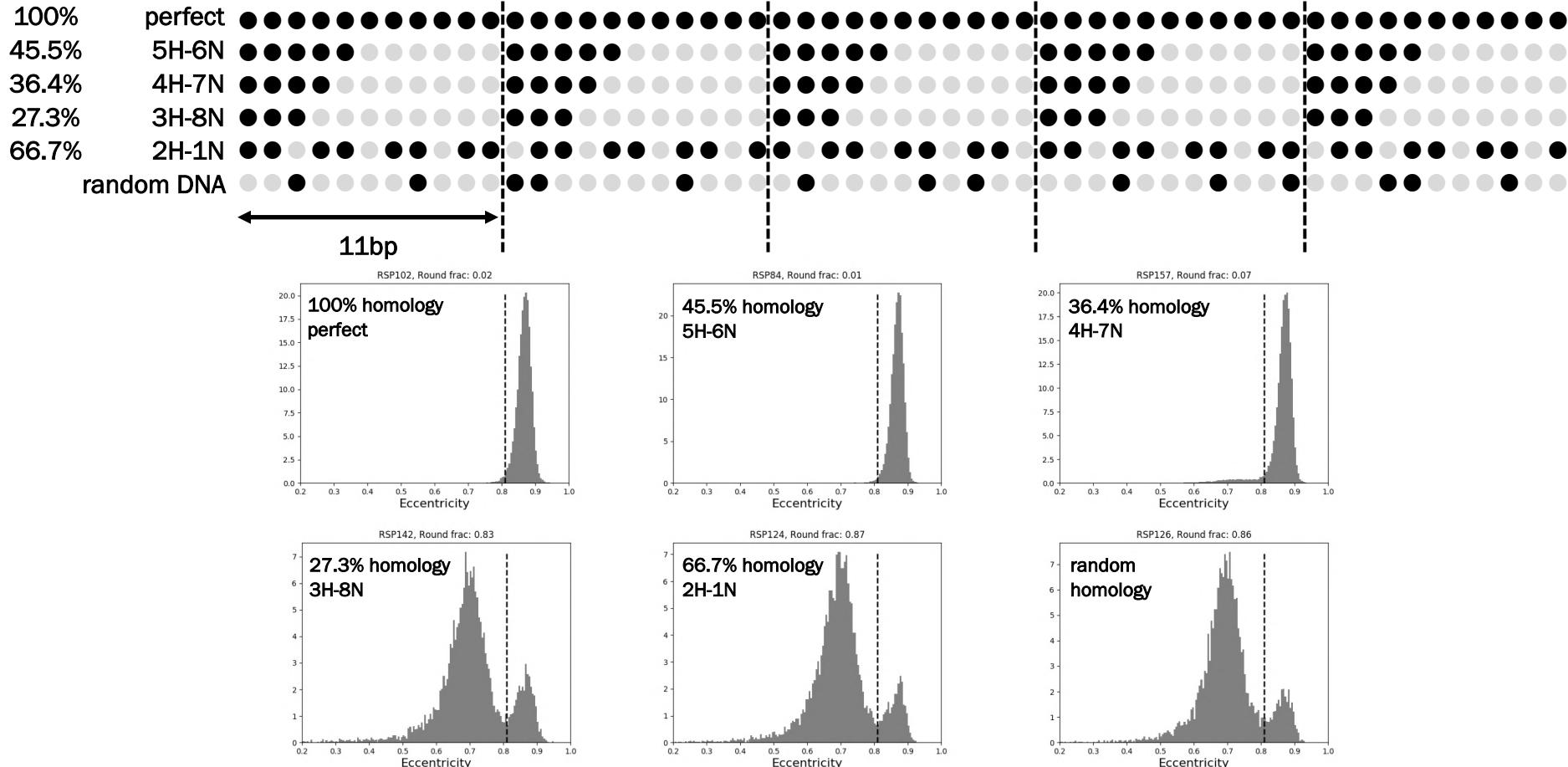


Roundspore assay: designing synthetic test DNA



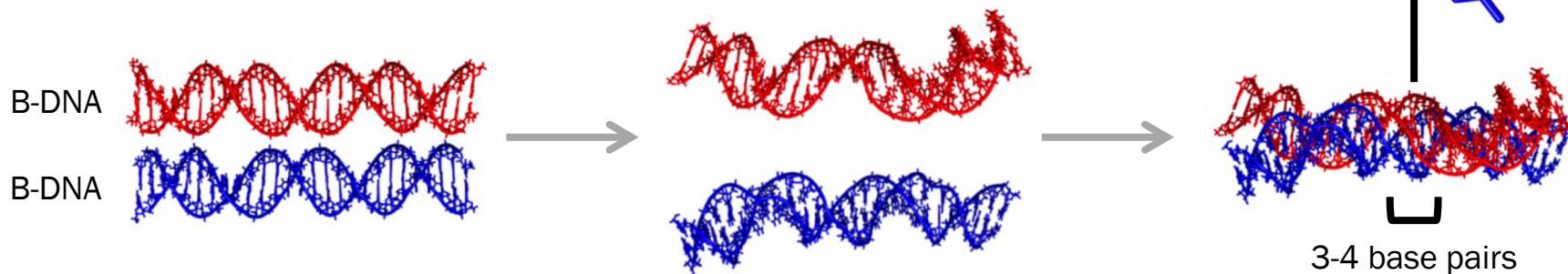
3 homologous base pairs (3H) followed by
8 non-homologous base pairs (8N)

MSUD recognizes weak interspersed homology



Biophysical features of DNA

Mazur A. K. (2016) Homologous pairing
between long DNA double helices,
Phys. Rev. Lett., 116:158101



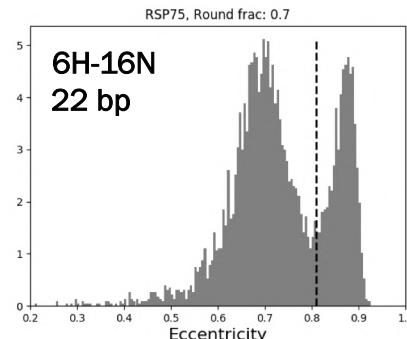
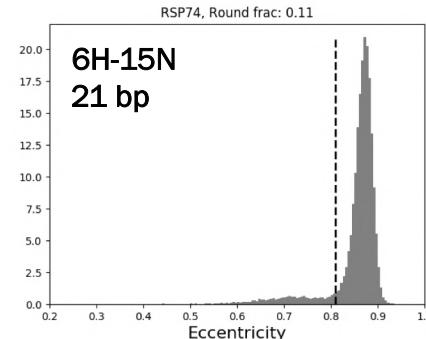
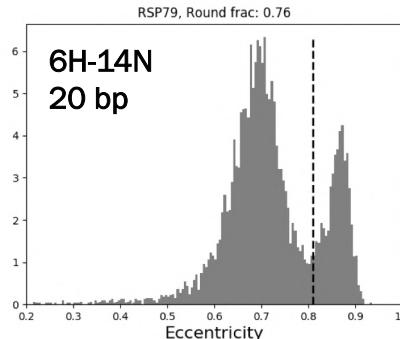
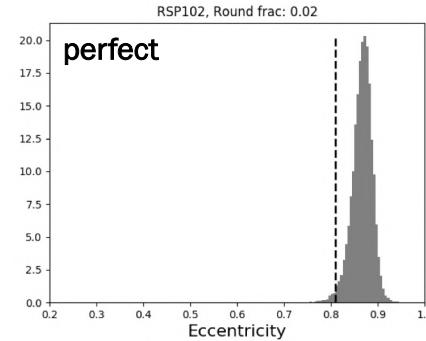
Prediction of direct dsDNA-dsDNA pairing with a period of ~ two B-DNA turns

MSUD recognizes homology pattern equivalent to two B-DNA turns

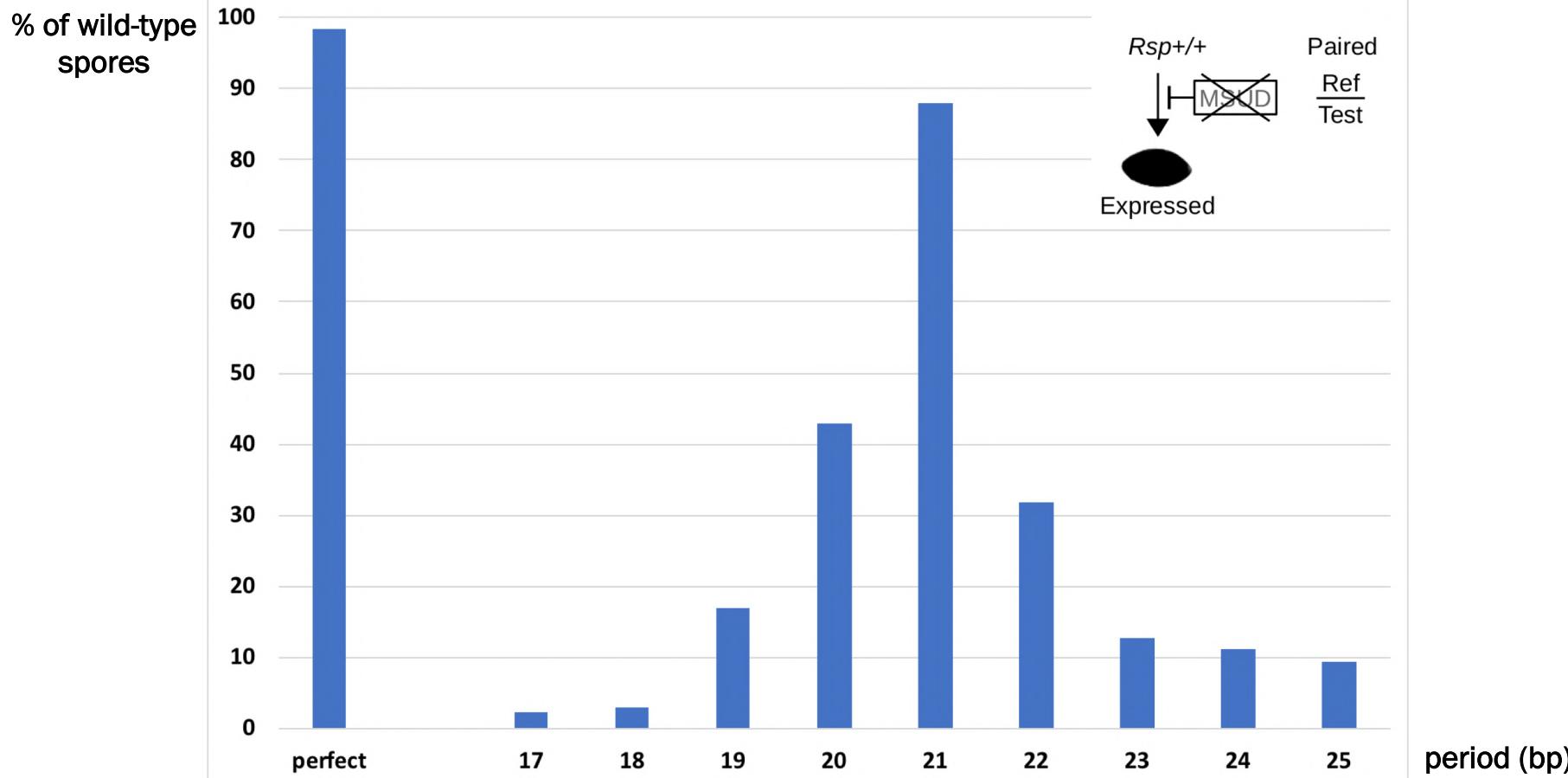
The figure is a dot matrix visualization. The horizontal axis (x-axis) represents different periods: perfect, 17 bp, 18 bp, 19 bp, 20 bp, 21 bp, 22 bp, 23 bp, 24 bp, and 25 bp. The vertical axis (y-axis) represents labels: 6H-11N, 6H-12N, 6H-13N, 6H-14N, 6H-15N, 6H-16N, 6H-17N, 6H-18N, and 6H-19N. Each cell in the matrix contains either a black dot or a grey dot. A black dot at position (period, label) indicates that the period perfectly matches the label. A grey dot indicates a mismatch. The pattern shows that most periods have a perfect match with their corresponding label, except for 17 bp, 18 bp, 20 bp, 21 bp, 22 bp, 23 bp, 24 bp, and 25 bp, which show some degree of mismatch.

MSUD recognizes homology pattern equivalent to two B-DNA turns

period

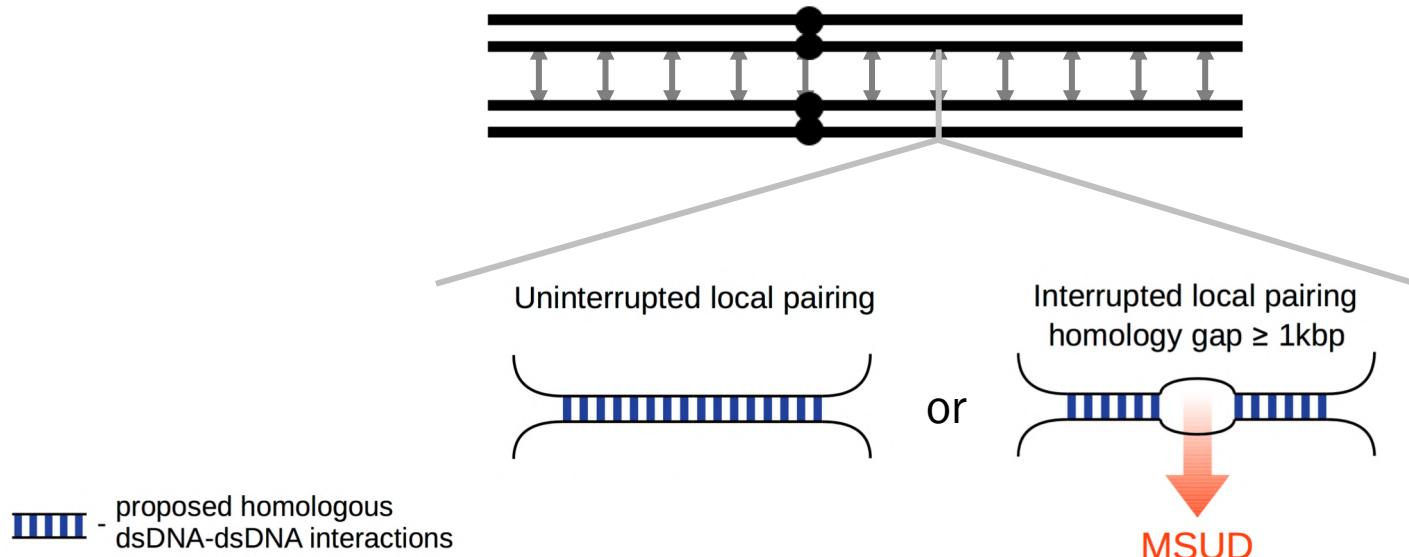


MSUD recognizes homology pattern equivalent to two B-DNA turns



Summary

- MSUD in *N. crassa* is a new approach to study recombination-independent homology recognition during meiosis
- Does not require neither MEI-3 (Rad51/Dmc1-like recombinase) nor Spo11
- Current results are consistent with the model of direct dsDNA-dsDNA pairing



Acknowledgments

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Fungal Epigenomics Group

Eugene GLADYSHEV, head

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Sébastien CASTRO RAMIREZ, graduate student

Blaise LI, research engineer



Federation of European
Microbiological Societies



Illinois State University

Tom HAMMOND, head

Nick RHOADES, PhD student

