# Introduction:

Most organisms’ genetic information is defined by deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). In order to ensure the survival of the species, the cells have to accurately duplicate and transmit the double-stranded molecules of DNA to progeny through the process of DNA replication. However, DNA replication is not the only challenge a cell encounter when trying to preserve hereditary information. In fact, DNA is continuously damaged either by exogenous stressors or by endogenous processes (cite overview). Despite the importance of a certain rate of genomic changes for the long-term evolution of the species, it is extremely important that the genome is effectively maintained and repaired for the sake of the cell’s survival in the short term. Therefore, the cells do accumulate mutations but at an exceptionally low rate. In spite of that, certain mutations are not tolerated and will result in the cell’s death while other mutations could confer a growth advantage to the cell and results in an uncontrollable growth leading eventually to cancer development (Wilson and Hunt, 2015). This type of mutation is known as ‘drivers’ while the remainders that do not confer any growth advantages are known as ‘passengers’. There are only a few ‘driver mutations’ in a cancer genome while most of the mutations are ‘passengers’. The ‘passengers’ could be regarded as the imprints of all the mutational processes operative during the lifetime of a cancer patient whereas the ‘drivers’ confer clonal expansion allowing for a better resolution to study these mutational processes (Figure 01) (Stratton et al., 2009).

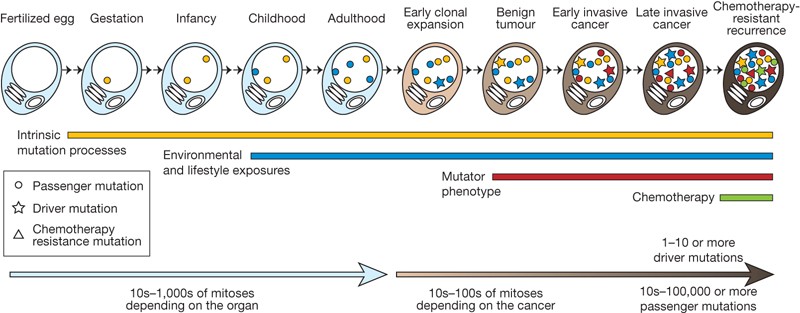


Figure 1 Accumulation of mutations from the fertilized egg until a single cell within a cancer

Yellow, blue, red and green lines show the mutational processes operational in a cell during different periods. The arrows in the bottom show the mutational rates during different periods (from Stratton et al., 2009)

Owing to large scale sequencing initiatives such as The Cancer Genome Atlas -TCGA- and Pan-Cancer Analysis of Whole Genome -PCAWG- (ICGC/TCGA, 2020), thousands of cancer mutational catalogs were obtained spanning most the cancer types. Thus, offering a unique opportunity to extract the mutational patterns left by the aforementioned processes. In 2013 Alexandrov and colleagues published the first mathematical approach for deciphering these mutational patterns operating in each cancer type. This method is currently known as SigProfiler (Alexandrov et al., 2013a) and is the one used to extract the reference signatures (Alexandrov et al., 2013b, Alexandrov et al., 2020) that are available at the Catalog Of Somatic Mutations In Cancer -COSMIC- (Tate et al., 2019). Since then, several other tools have been developed for the same purpose (See Omichessan et al., 2019 for a comprehensive list of tools). The mutational patterns described here are usually referred to as mutational signatures and are represented as multinomial distributions for context-based mutation types. Basically, six mutation types are used [C>A, C>G, C>T, T>A, T>C, T>G] frequently added to them the flanking 5’ and 3’ bases, which yields 96 mutation types, also termed as channels (Alexandrov et al., 2013a). The largest analysis performed so far was also carried out by Alexandrov’s group in 2020, where they extracted 49 single-base substitution signatures (SBS), 11 doublet base substitution signatures (DBS), and 17 insertion-deletion signatures (IDS). Some of these signatures are of known etiology while many remain ambiguous (Alexandrov et al., 2020).

As previously discussed, DNA polymerases replicates the DNA faithfully under normal conditions, with about one mutation occurring per 10¹⁰ nucleotides per cell division in human cells (Wilson and Hunt, 2015). Any abnormalities could deregulate the replication program and rise mutations. In fact, a defective exonuclease or proofreading domains were shown to be associated with the characteristic mutational signatures SBS10a and SBS10b (Alexandrov et al., 2020; Li et al., 2018) as well as SBS10c and SBS10d (Robinson et al., 2021). Furthermore, replication stress is a phenomenon that can challenge genome stability through interference with replication fork progression. It can be originated from different events of endogenous or exogenous nature. For instance, DNA lesions such as thymine dimers that are induced by UV-light, or unusual DNA structures like hairpins, or even conflicts between replication and transcription machinery usually results in replication stress (Mazouzi et al., 2014). The replication stress response involves many pathways themselves including several components. Depletion or damaging of one of these constituents will lead to unresolved replication stress which could produce different deleterious events (Zeman and Cimprich, 2014). Such perturbations would impact the mutational catalog suggesting that components operational during replication or replication stress are potential candidates to explain other signatures.

Previous studies have identified an asymmetrical distribution of mutations along the strands. This asymmetry can be transcriptional or replicative. The former could be due to the transcription-coupled repair (TCR) mechanism that is activated when the RNA-polymerase gets stalled when facing a DNA lesion. Consequently, the non-transcribed template is more prone to accumulate mutations. This kind of asymmetry was observed to associate mainly with mutations originating from UV lights and smoking. Whereas the replicative was observed with POLE-, APOBEC-, and MSI-associated mutations. As a matter of fact, the lagging strand remains single-stranded for longer periods making it more fragile, in addition to the different activities of polymerases α, δ, and ε as well as their different proofreading proprieties (Figure 2) (Nicholas et al., 2015). Additionally, in a collaboration with another team at I.Curie, the host team has recently revealed how a better understanding of APOBEC mutational signatures and the localization of APOBEC mutation hotspots can help to distinguish passenger from driver mutations, and how APOBEC mutations induce driver mutations leading to Bladder cancer development (Shi et al., 2020b , Shi et al., 2020b). Furthermore, recent studies in the team have shown that RNA:DNA hybrids (R-loops) are preferentially enriched at the transcription termination sites (TTS) of highly expressed convergent genes. Replication stress markers were also determined to be enriched at these regions suggesting a mechanism of replication-transcription conflicts (TRC) that is resolved by topoisomerases (TOP) in normal cells considering that double strand breaks form in TOP1-depleted cells (Promonet et al., 2020). Accordingly, Reijns and colleagues showed that the mutational signature ID4 referenced in COSMIC database is similar to the signature they extracted which is associated with the defective activity of TOP1 at sites where ribonucleotides (rNTPs) were mis-incorporated (Reijns et al., 2022). This falls in accordance with the fact that rNTPs that get embedded in the DNA sequence cause replication stress (Zeman and Cimprich, 2014).

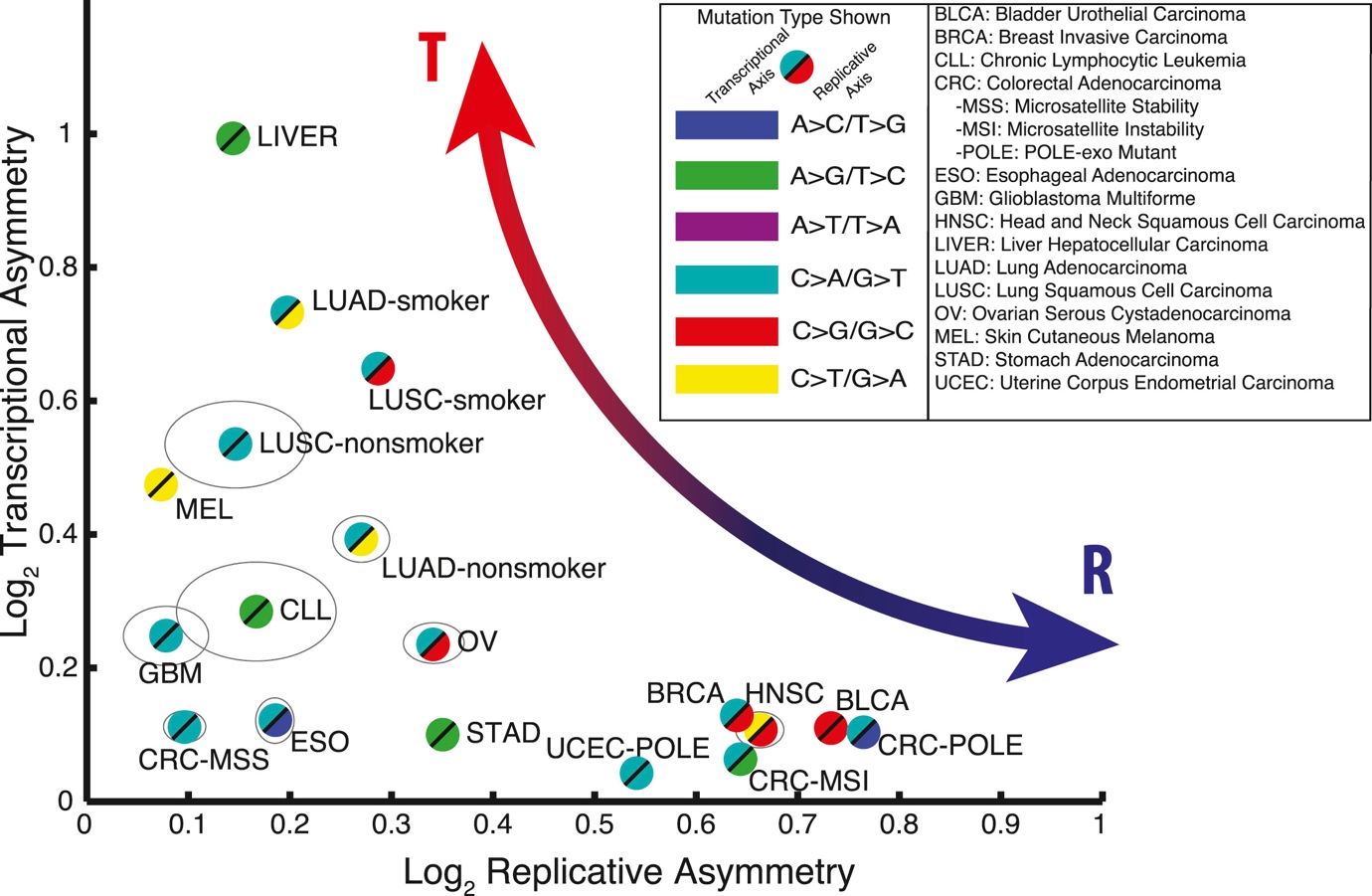


Figure 2 Transcriptional and replicative asymmetries vary across cancer types

For each cancer type shown at the top right corner, mutation type having the largest transcriptional and replication asymmetries were identified. The x-axis shows the maximal replicative asymmetry, and the y-axis shows the maximal transcriptional asymmetry as a log2 measure. Ellipses around the cohort circles denotes the 95% confidence intervals. (from Nicholas et al., 2015)

To conclude, there is rising evidence suggesting that the replication program and the replication stress play a significant role in shaping the mutational landscape of a cancer genome. Hence, we hypothesize that there might be mutational signatures specific to different replication stresses. Furthermore, there could be an association between the rates at which certain mutational processes operate and replication stress occurrence. The goal of this project is to search for mutational signatures associated with replication stress. More specifically, if there are different mutational processes operating at transcription starting sites (TSS) and TTS of a given set of genes and if there is a mutational asymmetry between the two regions, and what are their associations with transcription-associated replication stress and/or R-loop formation. This will provide novel insights to better understand the mechanisms associated with mutation signatures and their roles in genome evolution and cancer development.

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