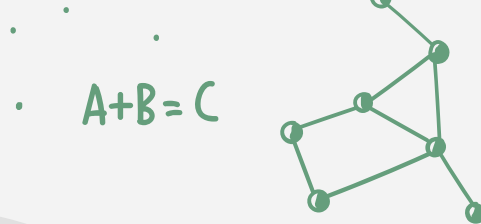


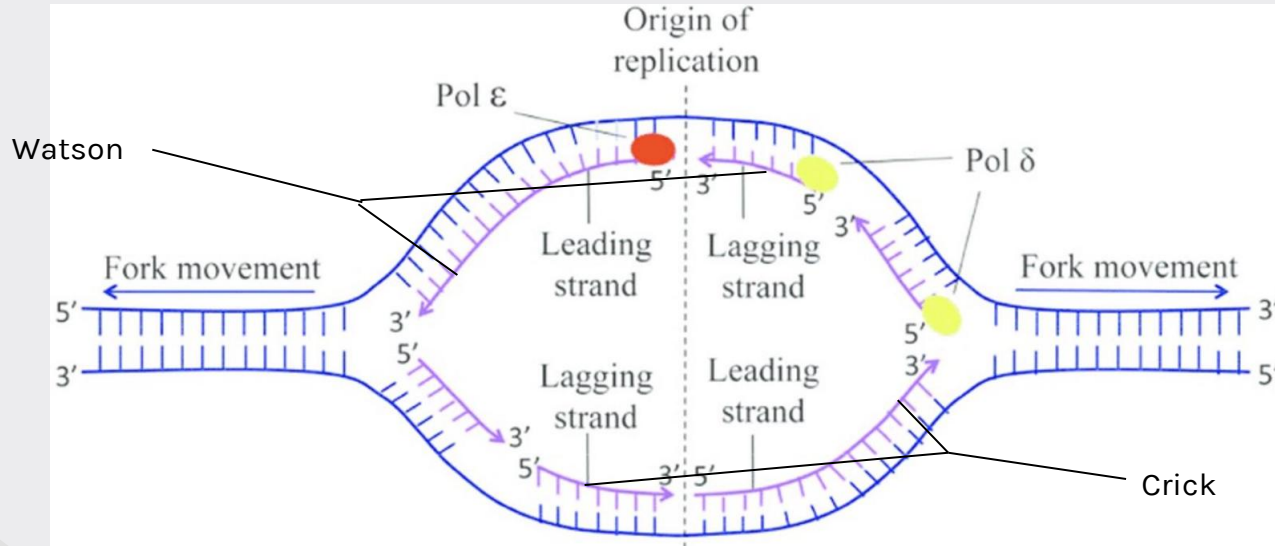
DNA Pol 32 governs parental histone transfer to DNA replication lagging strand

Kimin Nguyen, Jennifer Amador-Gonzalez,
Meghana Nittala, Natalie Wang, James
Mohn



Intro

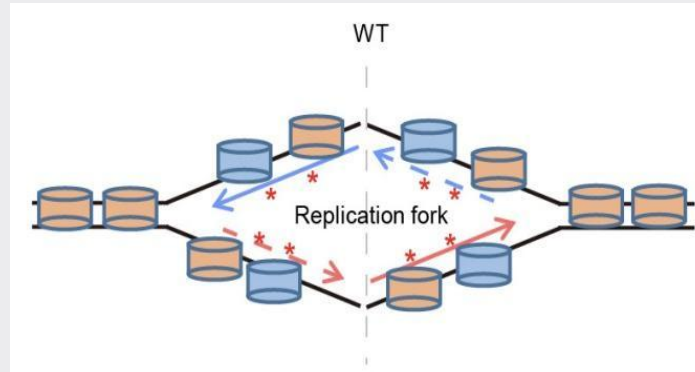
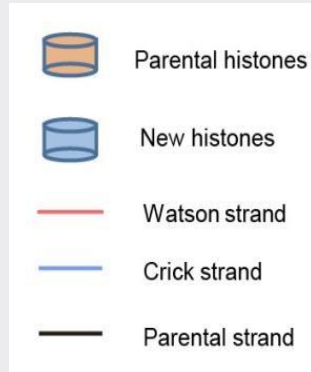
- Chromatin inheritance
 - Conservation of **cellular identity** during cell division
 - **chromatin** replication is linked with **DNA** replication





System

- Nucleosome reassembly during replication
 - **Recycling** of **parental histones** + recruitment of **new histones** → restoration of chromatin in daughter strands
 - = **faithful** epigenetic inheritance



→ Daughter strands have **equal** amounts of **parental** and **new histones**



Study

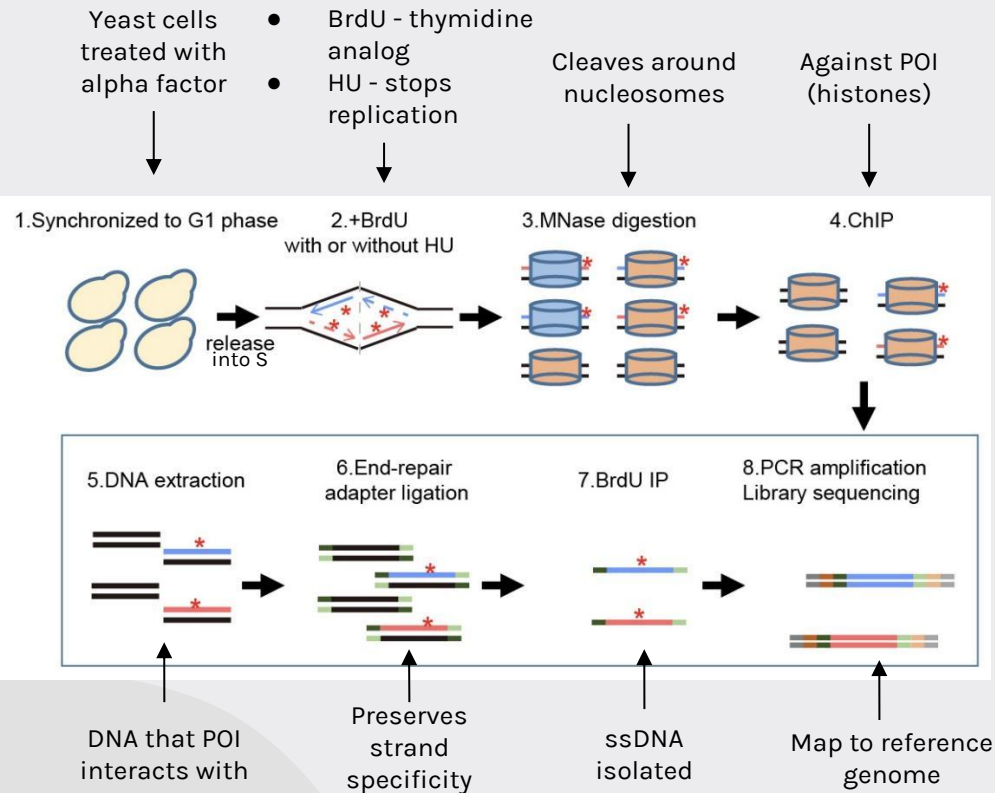
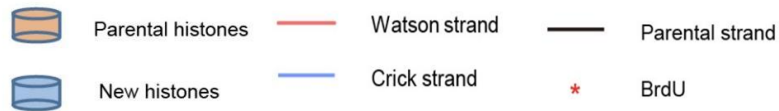
Known

- In **yeast**, recycling of **parental** histones is mediated by...
 - DNA Pol ϵ subunits **Dpb3/Dpb4**
 - Onto **leading** strand
 - MCM helicase subunit **Mcm2**
 - Onto **lagging** strand

Pathway?

Findings

- The researchers identified **Pol32...**
 - Non-essential subunit of DNA Pol δ
- Overall findings
 - Pol32 **binds H3/H4** *in vitro* and *in vivo*
 - Is a critical **histone chaperone** acting **downstream** of Mcm2



eSPAN

- Enrichment and sequencing of protein-associated nascent DNA
- Detects protein enrichment at replication forks w/ **strand specificity**
 - Leading vs. lagging strand**

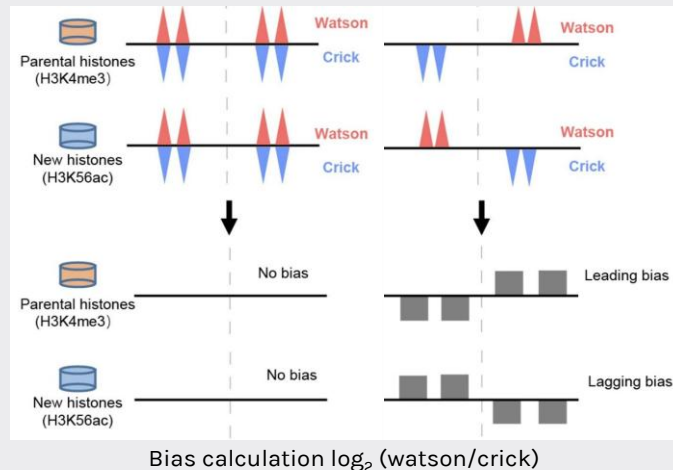
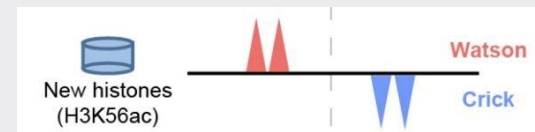
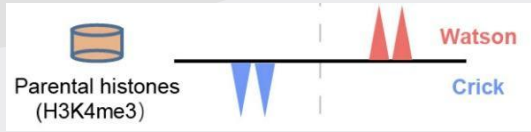
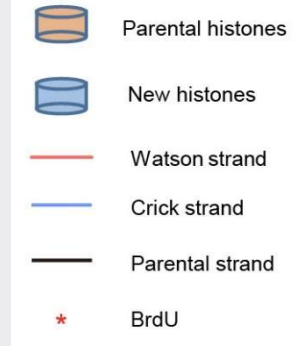
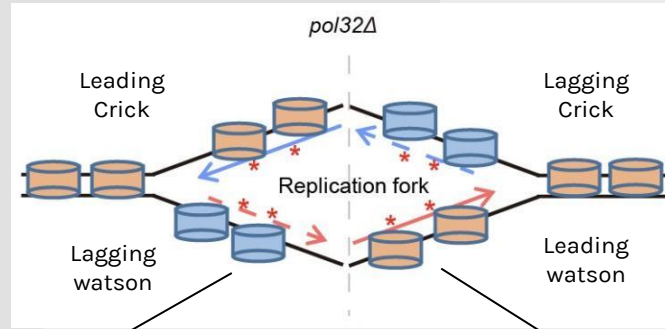


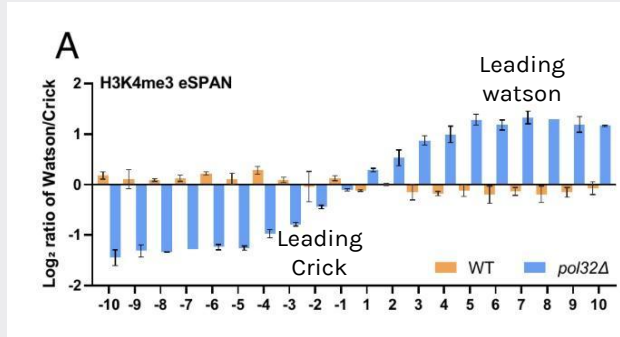
FIGURE 1

Pol32 Deposits Parental Histones - Histone Modifications

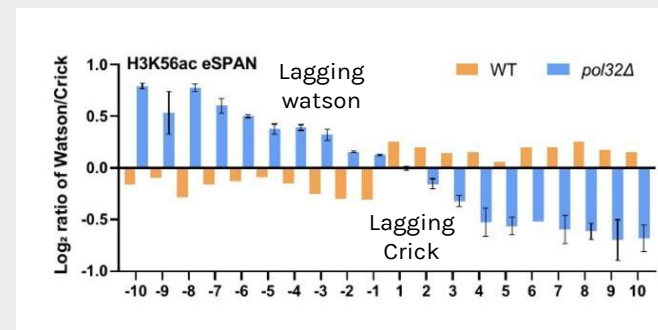
- **H3K4me3** - marks **parental** histones
- **H3K56ac** - marks **new** histones



WT only shows slight bias



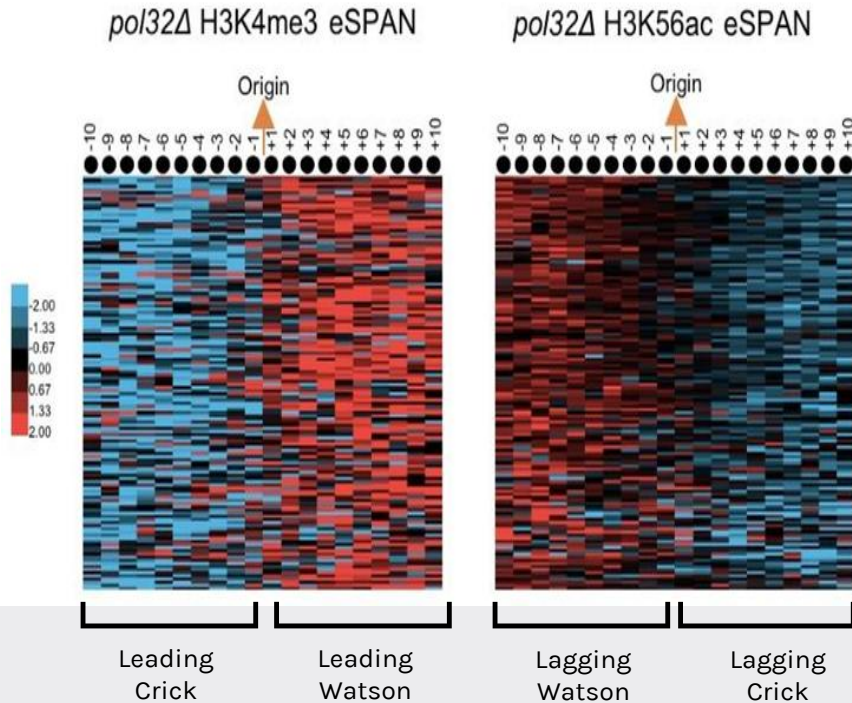
Parental histones show strong leading strand bias in Pol32Δ



New histones show strong lagging strand bias in Pol32Δ

Pol32 Deposits Parental Histones - Histone Modifications

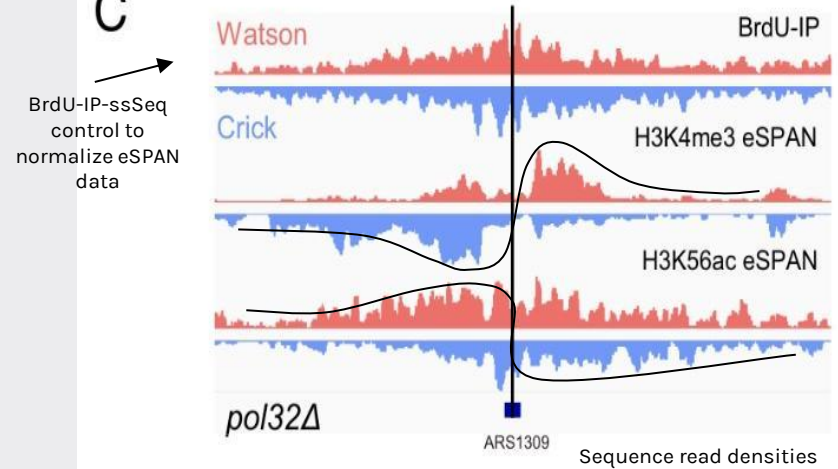
B



Clear color differences show *Pol32Δ* have strong histone deposition biases

- Bias ratios of 10 flanking nucleosomes
- 134 early DNA replication origins

C

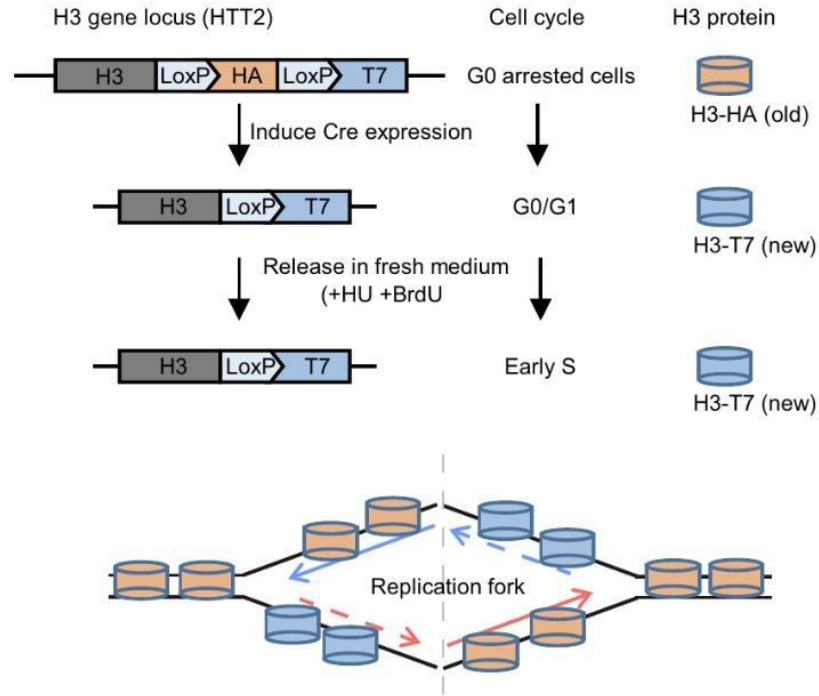


Pol32 participates in parental histone H3-H4 deposition onto the **lagging** strand



Pol32 Deposits Parental Histones - Histone Subunits

D



- Recombination-induced Tag Exchange System

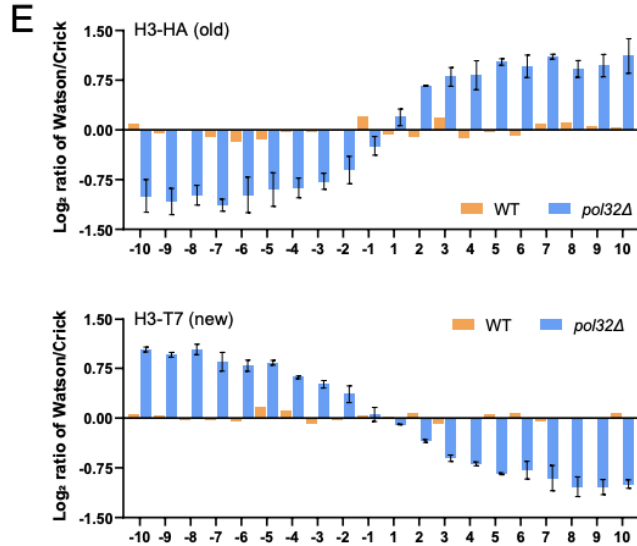
1. Integrate cassette w/ floxed HA
2. Temporally control Cre expression
3. Cre excises HA tag
4. T7 tag now expressed

- H3-HA → **parental** histones
- H3-T7 → **new** histones

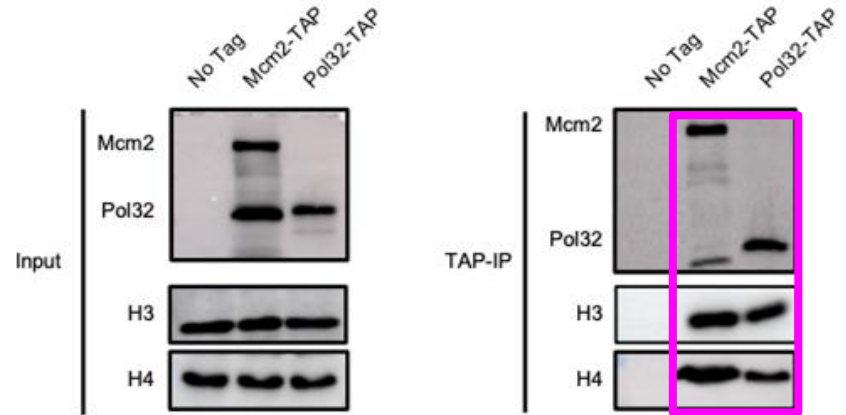




Pol32's Role in Histone Transfer



F





Direct Interaction of Pol32 with Histones H3–H4 Confirmed by GST Pull-Down Assay

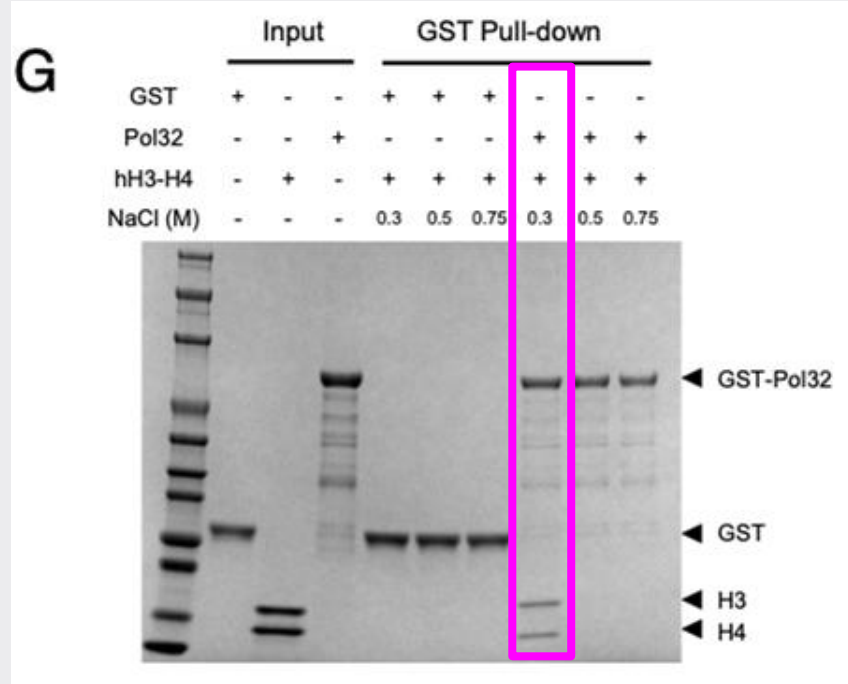
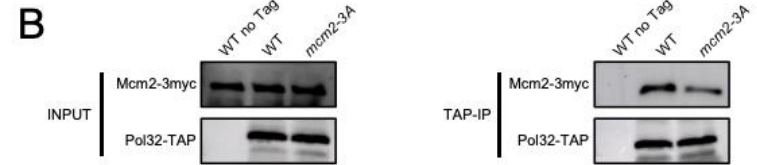
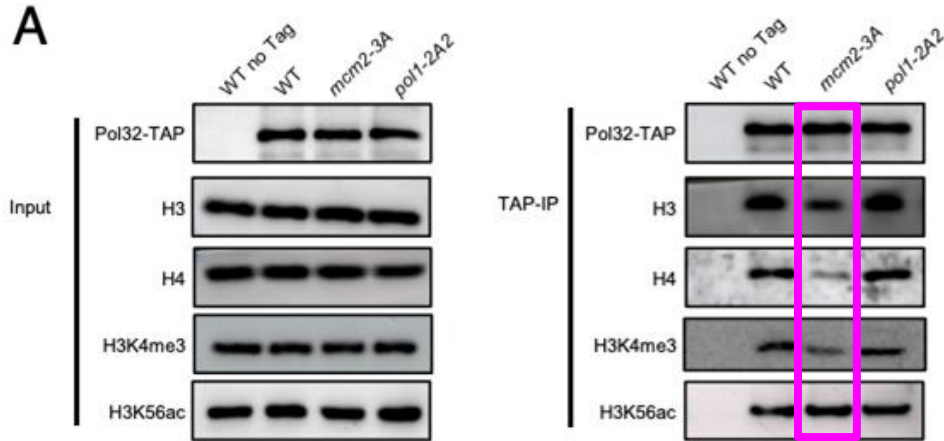


FIGURE 2

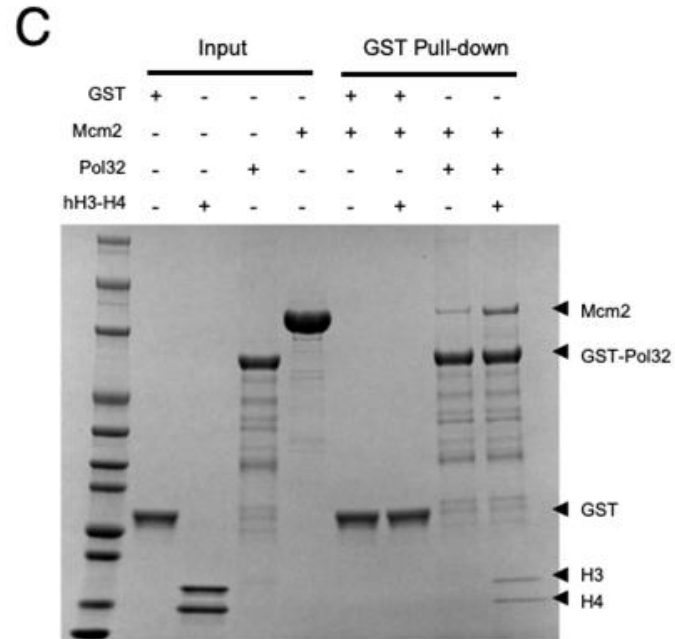


Mcm2 Transfers Parental Histone to Pol32





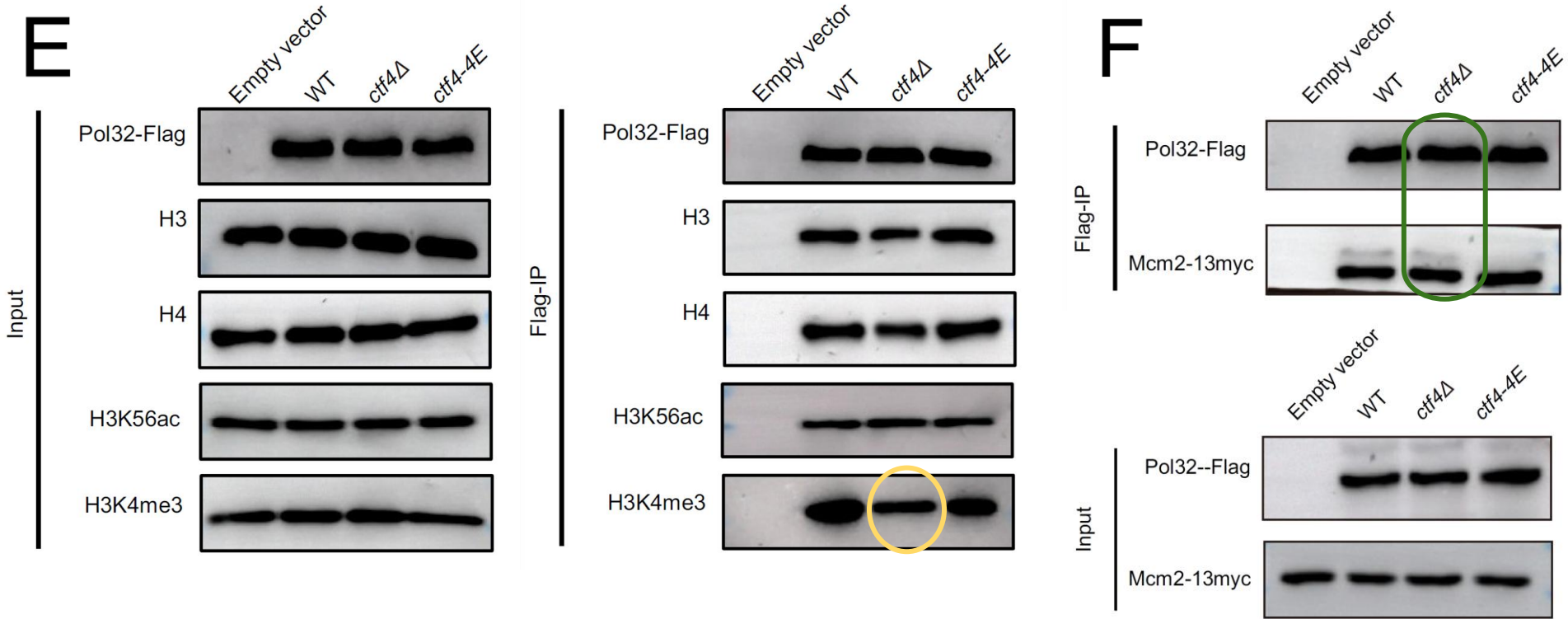
Histone H3–H4 Enhances the Pol32–Mcm2 Interaction





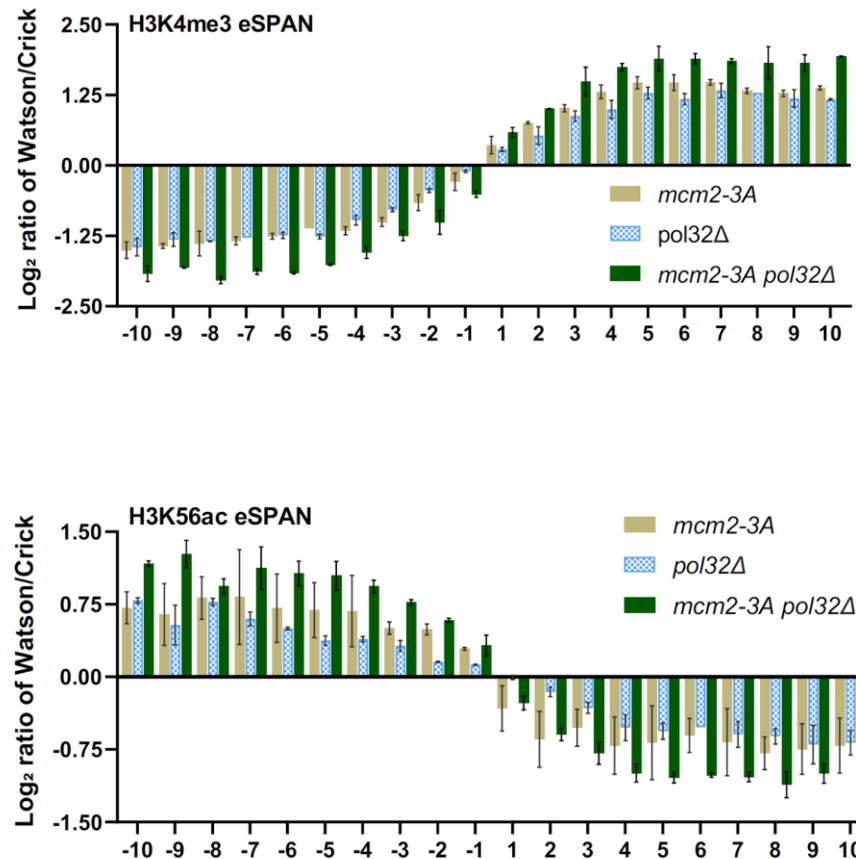


Ctf4 is not critical to the Pol32-Mcm2 Interaction

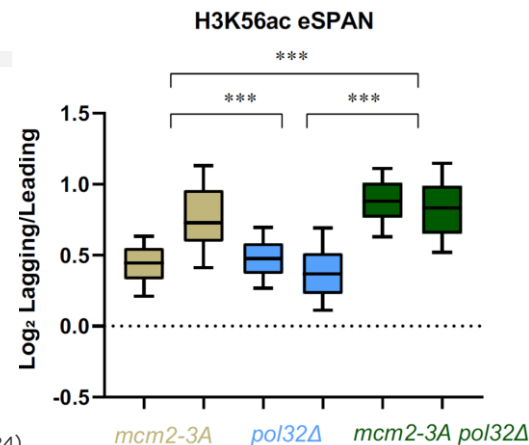
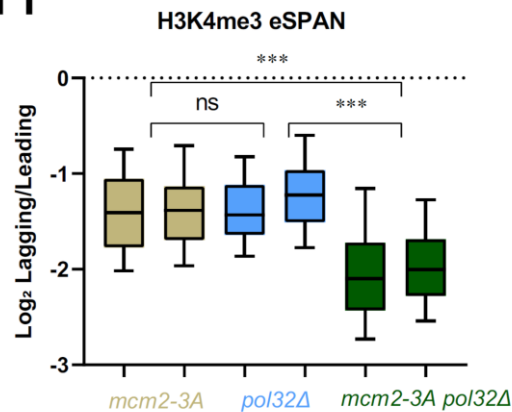


eSPANs of Double Mutants Show Synergistic Effects

G



H



I

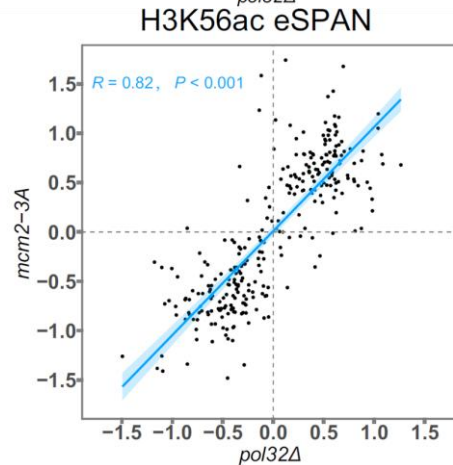
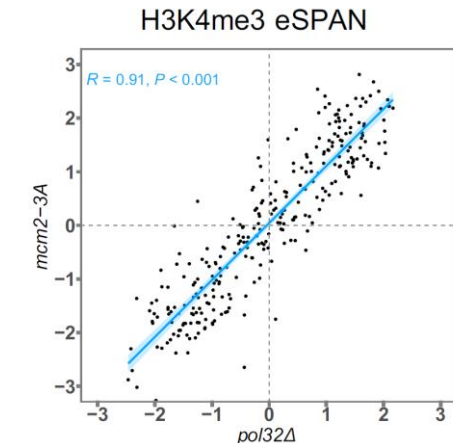
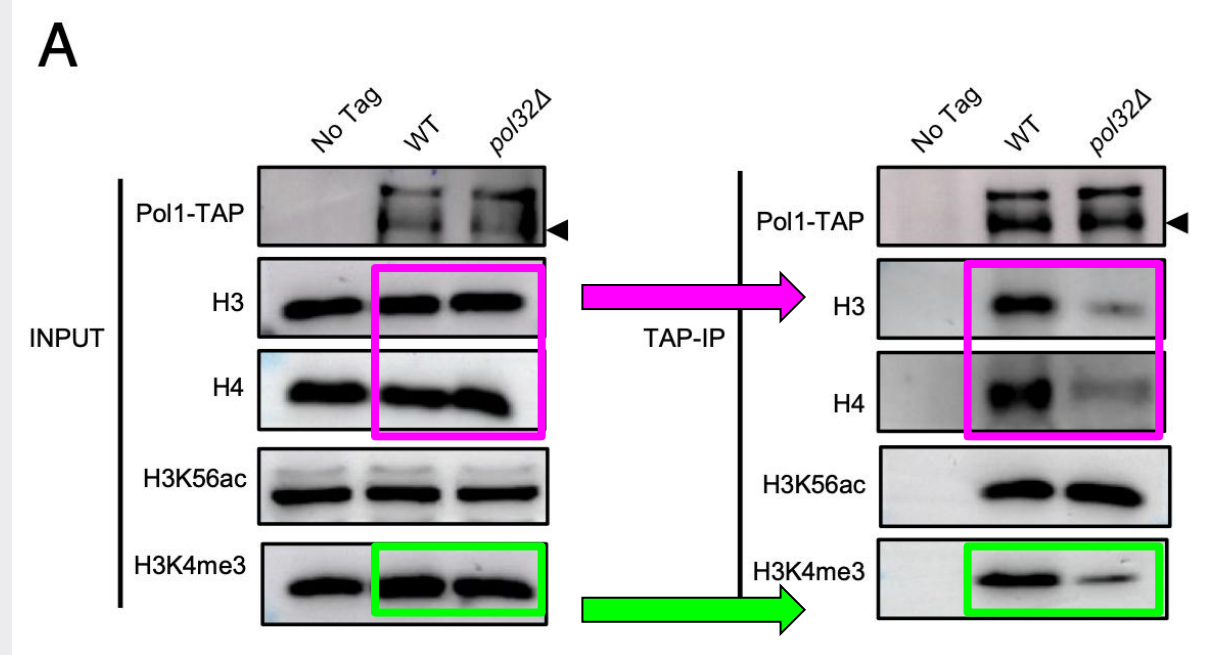


FIGURE 3

Pol1-TAP pull-down in WT vs. pol32Δ cells

Observed **association** of histone **H3**, **H4**, **H3K56ac**, and **H3K4me3** with **Pol1** in both WT and pol32Δ cells.



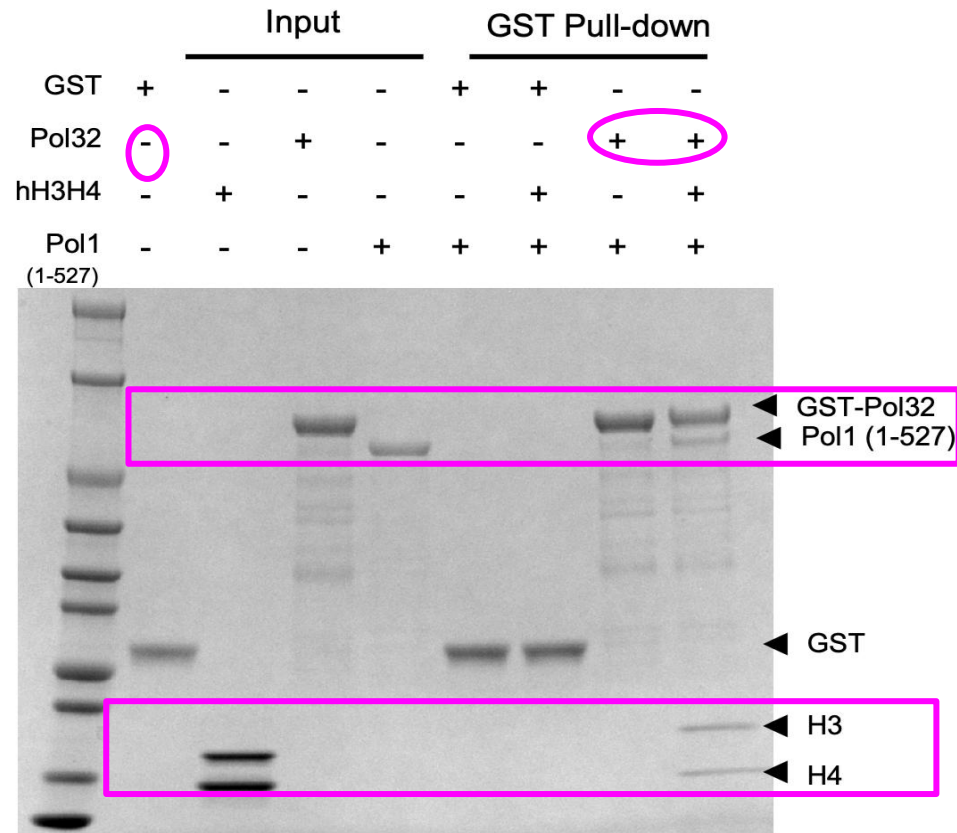
Indicating **Pol32's** essential role in facilitating Pol1's interaction with modified **parental histones**

In vitro binding of Pol1 and Pol32 in presence of H3-H4 tetramers

Increased Pol1-Pol32 interaction when H3-H4 tetramers are **present.**

This supports the idea that Pol1 functions downstream of Pol32 in **histone** transfer.

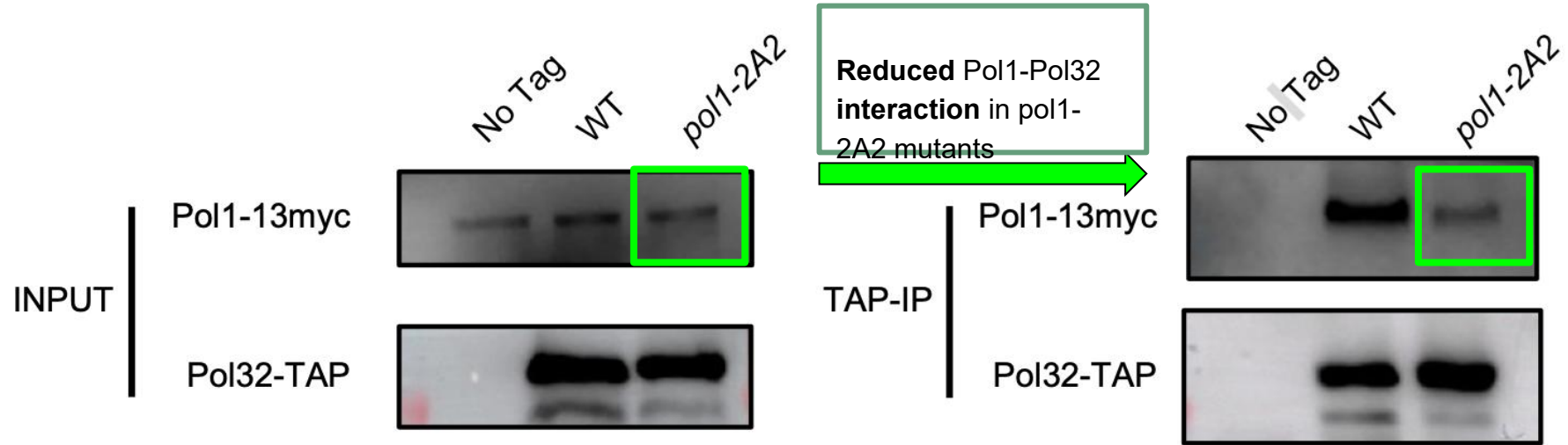
B



C

Pol32-TAP purification and Pol1-13myc detection in WT and pol1-2A2

C

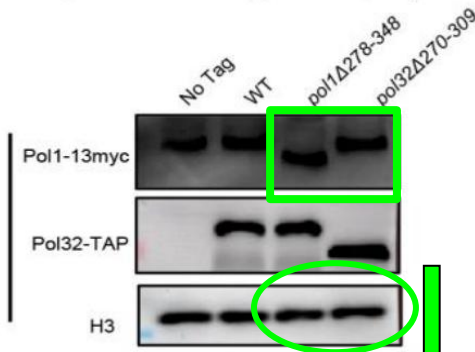


Suggesting that **specific amino acid** changes in Pol1 (altered in the pol1-2A2 mutant) **impact** its **binding** with Pol32.

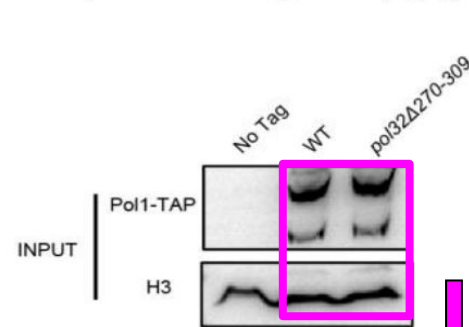
Effect of Pol1 and Pol32 deletion mutants on interactions

Specific regions of Pol32 are crucial for Pol1-Pol32 **interaction** and for facilitating histone H3 transfer

A Input control for figure 3D (left)

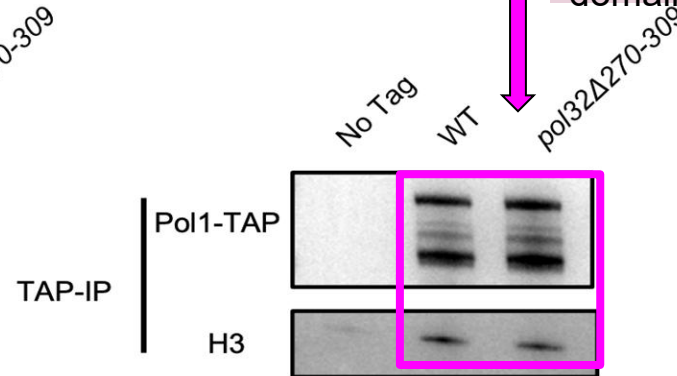
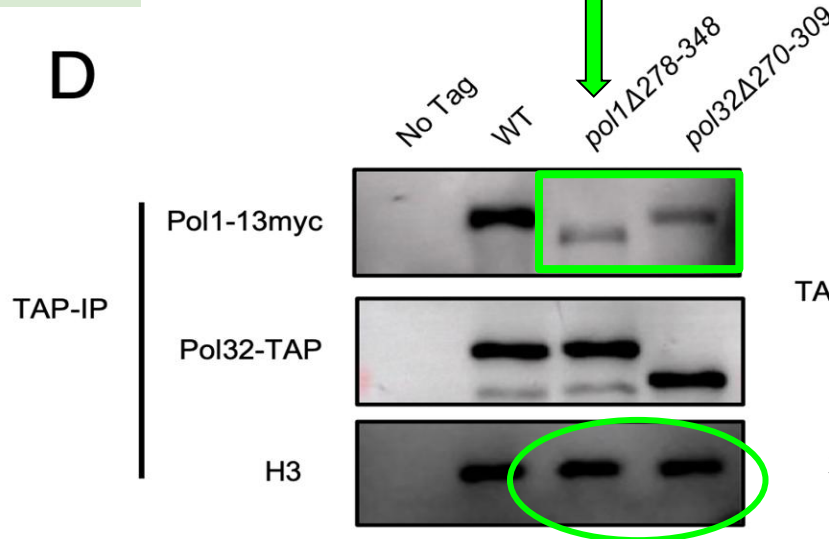


B Input control for figure 3D (right)



Pol1's ability to interact with histones is **compromised** in the absence of Pol32's C-terminal domain.

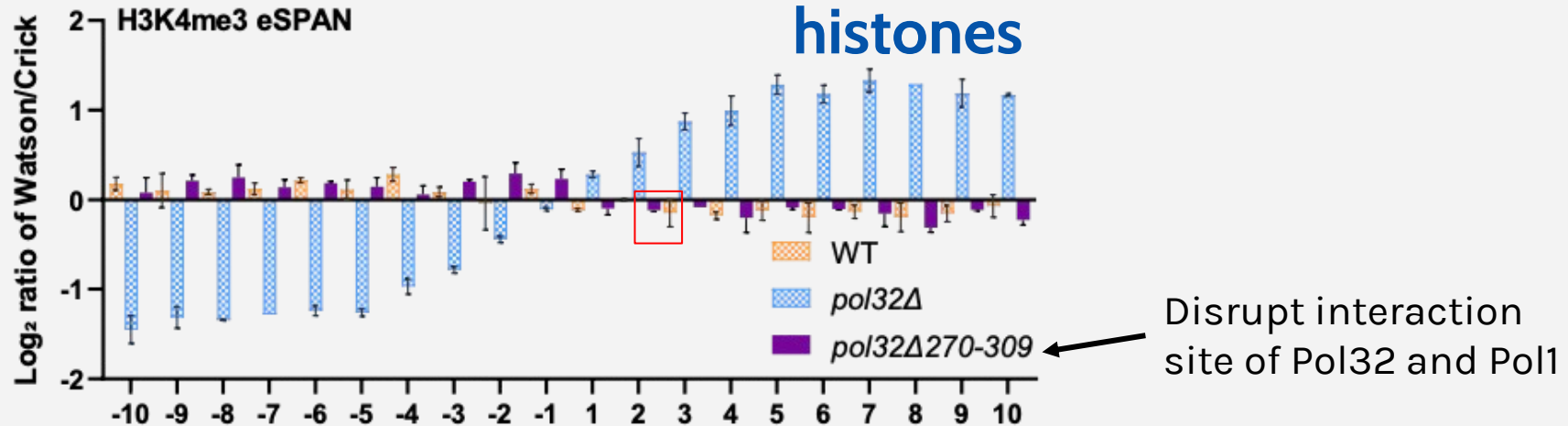
D



C. Tian, Q. Zhang, J. Jia, J. Zhou, Z. Zhang, S. Karri, J. Jiang, Q. Dickinson, Y. Yao, X. Tang, Y. Huang, T. Guo, Z. He, Z. Liu, Y. Gao, X. Yang, Y. Wu, K.M. Chan, D. Zhang, J. Han, C. Yu, H. Gan, DNA polymerase delta governs parental histone transfer to DNA replication lagging strand, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 121 (20) e2400610121, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2400610121> (2024).

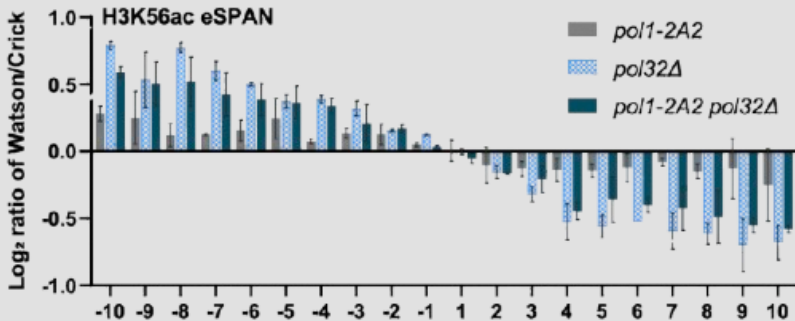
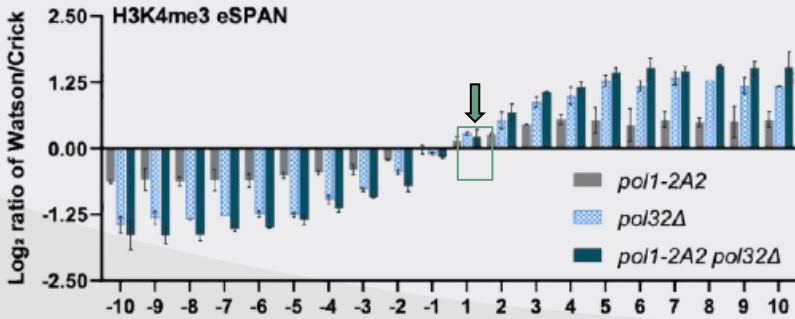


Pol1 and Pol32 collaborate in the transfer of parental histones

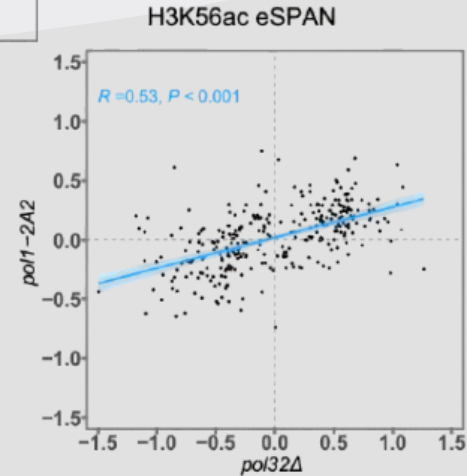
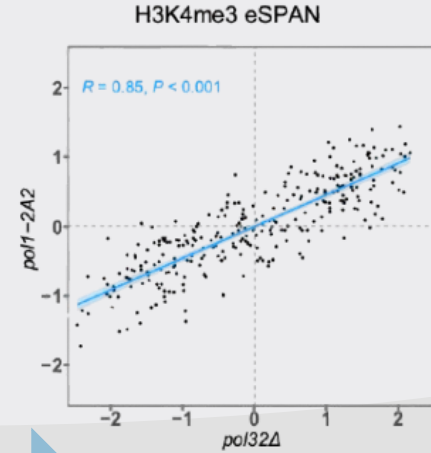


=> Pol32's interaction with the H3-H4 tetramer is more important for parental histone transfer than its direct interaction with Pol1.

Strand Bias in Pol1 and Pol32 Mutants & Its correlation



Plotting the ratio of Watson/Crick between PolΔ32 and Pol1-2A2





Limitation & Future change

- Model Organism Limitations
- Lack of Longitudinal Studies





Key Findings

- The DNA polymerase δ subunit Pol32 is identified as a crucial regulator of parental histone H3-H4 transfer to the lagging strand during DNA replication.
- Pol32 directly binds to histone H3-H4 and functions downstream of Mcm2 and upstream of DNA Pol1 in the histone transfer pathway

=> opens new avenues for exploring the mechanisms of epigenetic inheritance.





THANK YOU

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS
PLEASE ASK!

