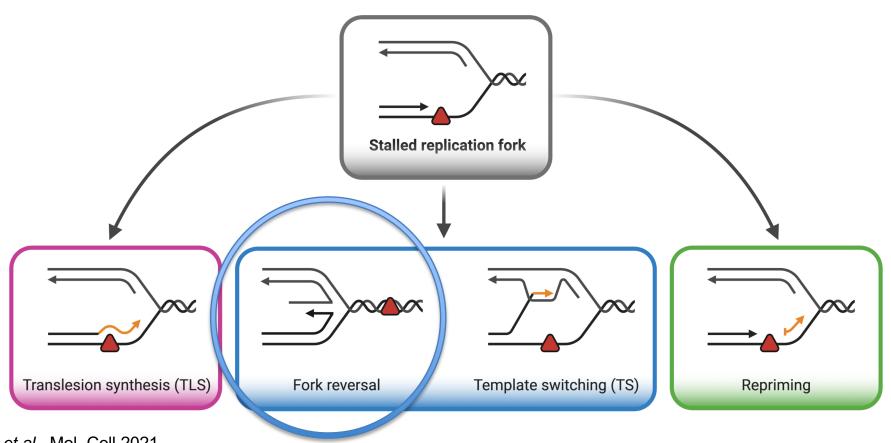


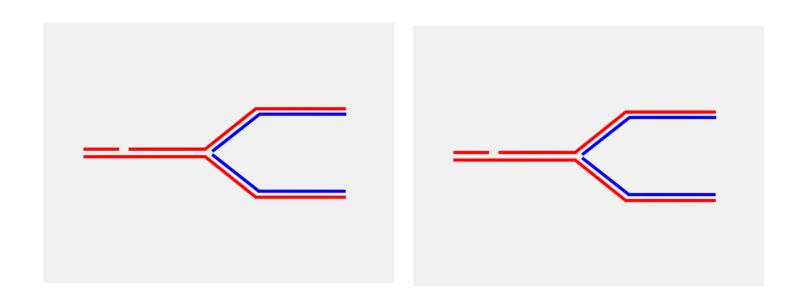
DNA replication stress response mechanisms



Quinet et al., Mol. Cell 2021

Tirman et al., Crit. Rev. Biochem. Mol. Biol. 2021

Replication fork reversal and restart



Berti et al., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2013

Thangavel et al., J. Cell Biol. 2015

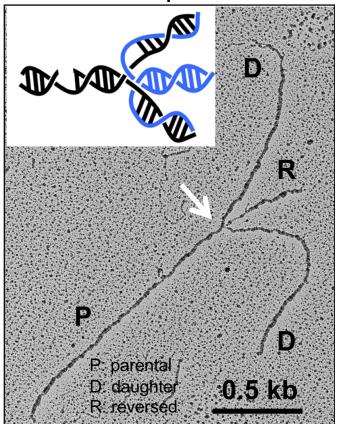
Zellweger et al., J. Cell Biol. 2015

Berti & Vindigni, Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2016

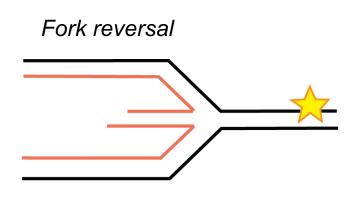
Electron microscopy

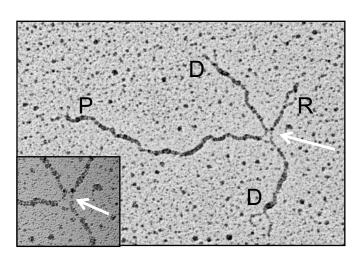


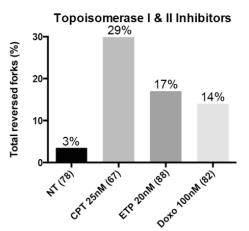
Reversed replication fork

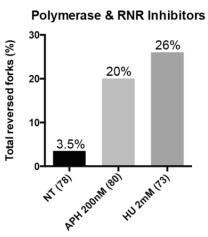


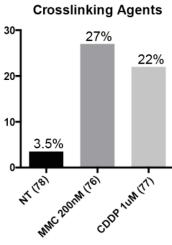
Fork reversal is a general response to drug-induced replication stress





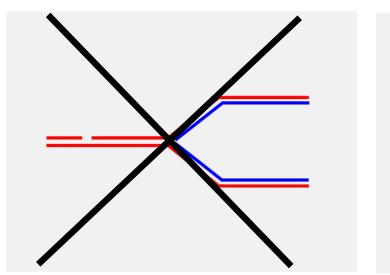


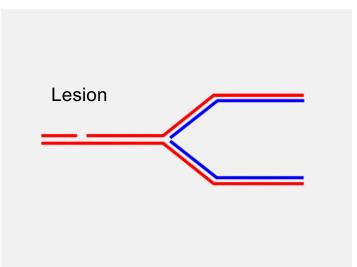




Zellweger et al., J. Cell Biol. 2015

Replication fork reversal and restart





Block replication fork reversal

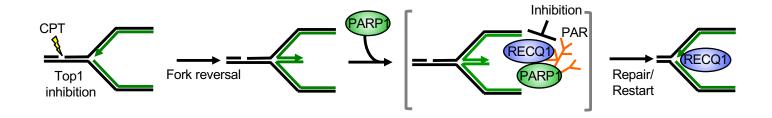
Berti et al., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2013

Thangavel et al., J. Cell Biol. 2015

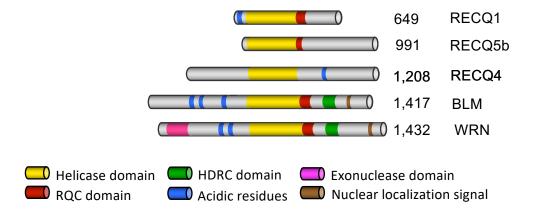
Zellweger et al., J. Cell Biol. 2015

Berti & Vindigni, Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2016

RECQ1 is essential to restart replication forks reversed by DNA topoisomerase I inhibition

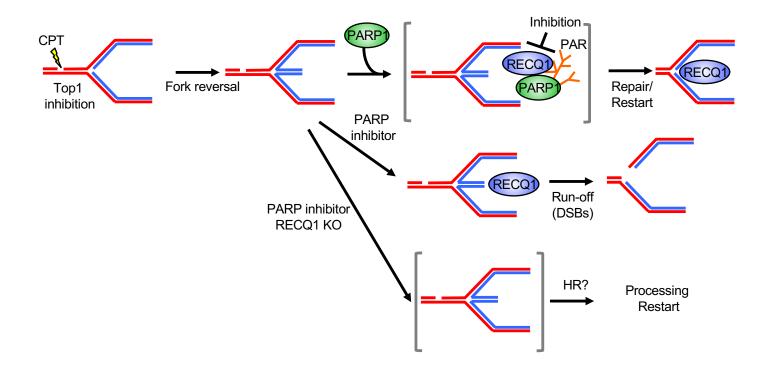


Human RecQ helicase family

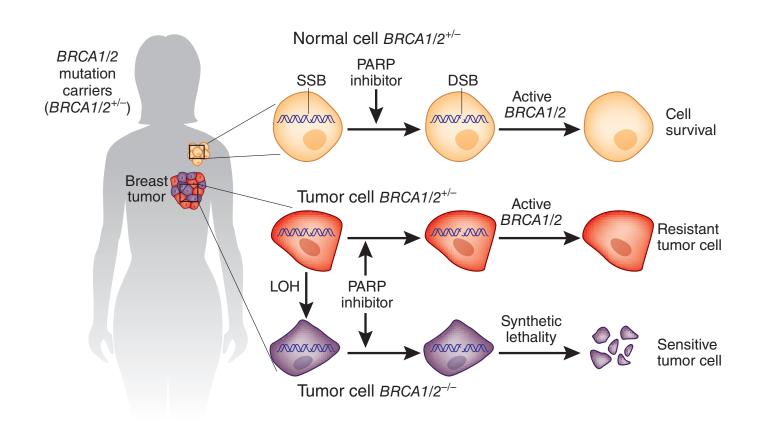


Berti et al., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2013

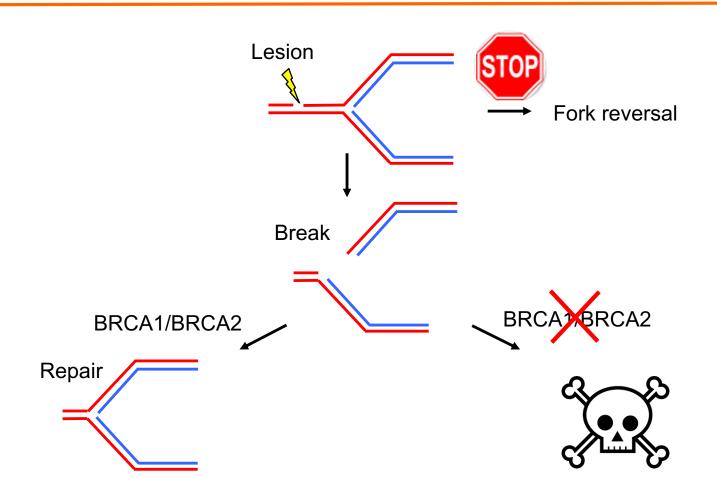
RECQ1 is essential to restart replication forks reversed by DNA topoisomerase I inhibition



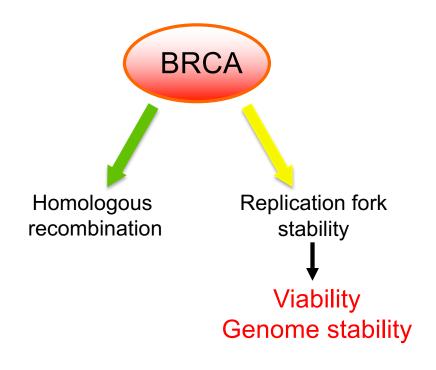
Synthetic lethality in tumors from BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers treated with PARP inhibitors



BRCA1 and BRCA2 cancer predisposition genes

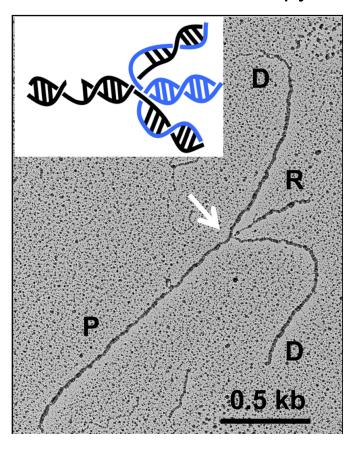


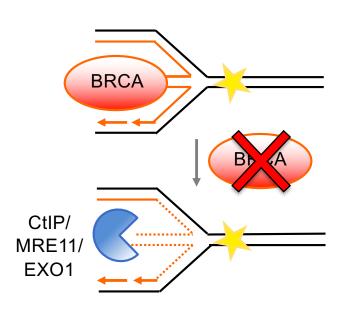
BRCA1 and BRCA2 function in replication fork stability is essential for viability and genome stability



BRCA proteins protect reversed forks from nucleolytic degradation

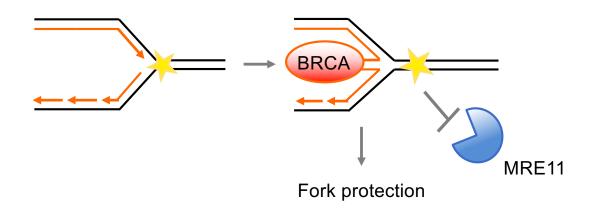
Electron microscopy





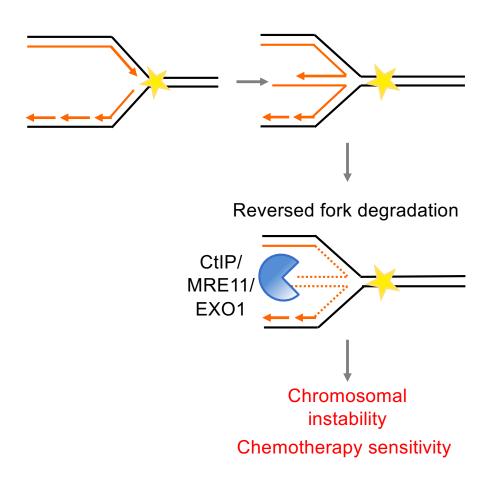
Lemaçon et al., Nat. Commun. 2017 Mijic et al., Nat. Commun. 2017 Kolinjivadi et al., Mol. Cell 2017 Taglialatela et al., Mol. Cell 2017

BRCA1/2 protect reversed forks from MRE11-mediated degradation



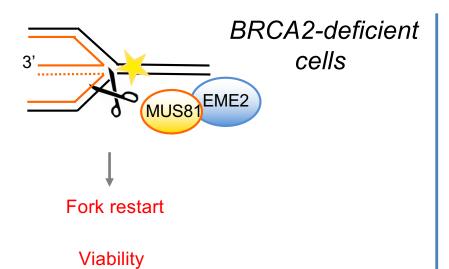
Hashimoto et al., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 2010 Schlacher et al., Cell 2011 Ying et al., Cancer Res. 2012 Ray Chaudhuri et al., Nature 2016 Lemaçon et al., Nat. Commun. 2017 Mijic et al., Nat. Commun. 2017 Kolinjivadi et al., Mol. Cell 2017 Taglialatela et al., Mol. Cell 2017

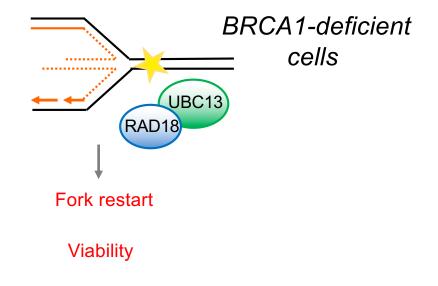
MRE11 is toxic in the absence of BRCA1/2



BRCA-deficient tumors

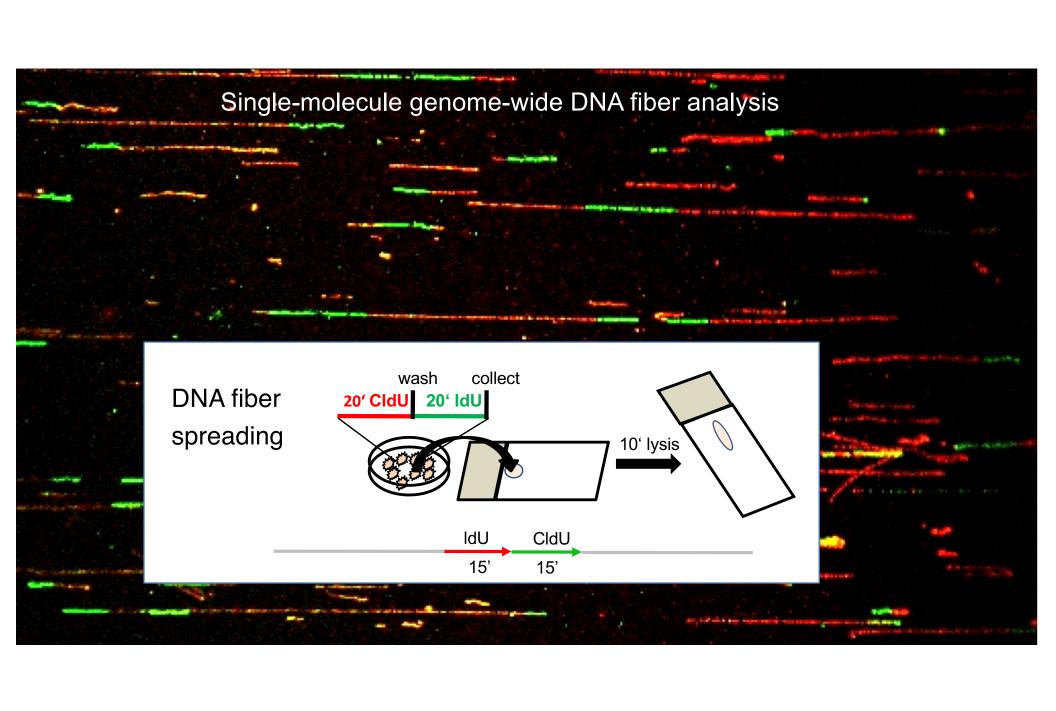
MUS81-EME2 and POLD3 are required to restart resected forks in BRCA2- but not BRCA1-deficient cells



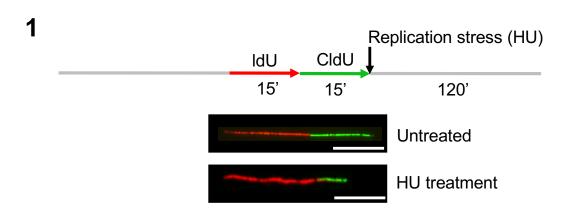


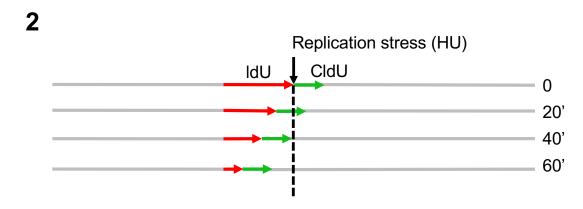
Lemaçon et al., Nat. Commun. 2017

Cybulla et al., unpublished

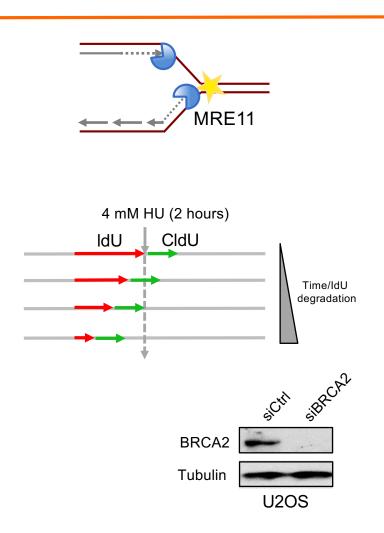


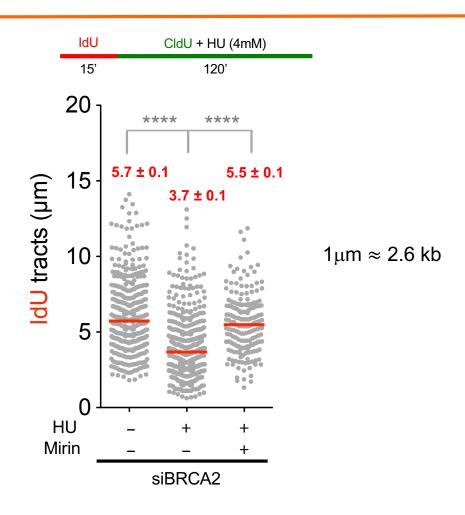
Single-molecule genome-wide DNA fiber analysis in the presence of replication stress



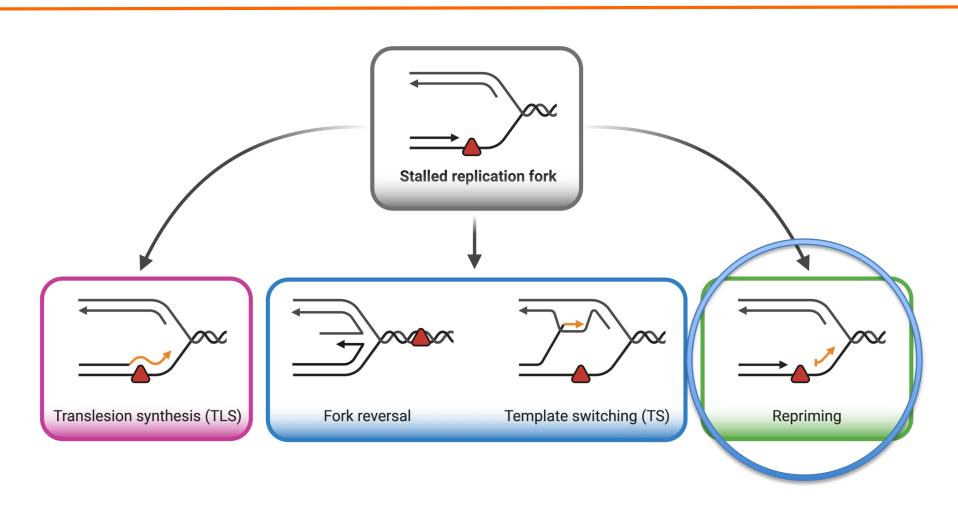


Replication forks are extensively resected by MRE11 in the absence of BRCA2

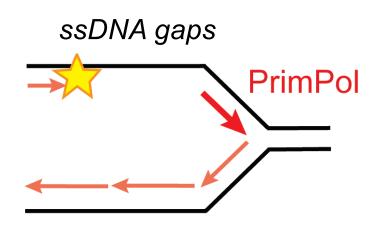




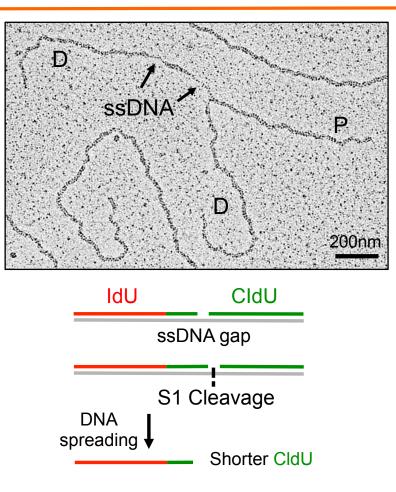
DNA replication stress response mechanisms



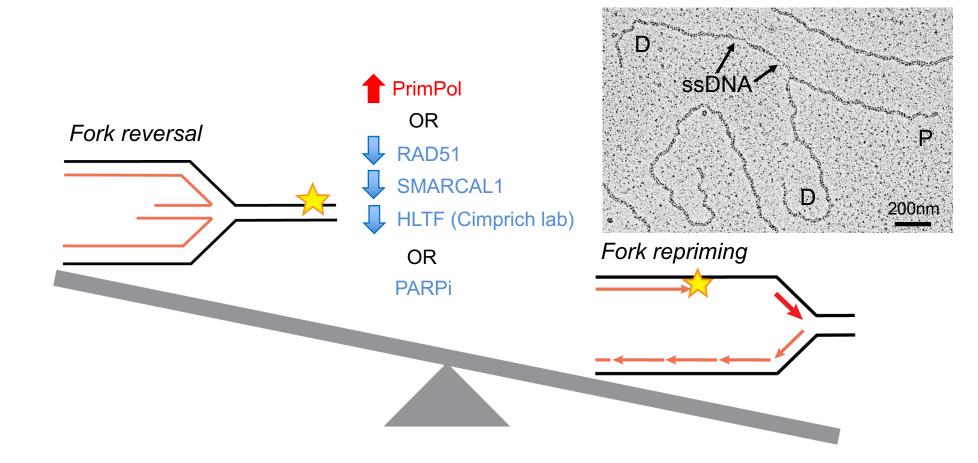
Replication fork repriming



Mourón et al., Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol., 2013 Gárcia-Gómez et al., Mol. Cell 2013 Bianchi et al., Mol. Cell 2013 Wan et al., EMBO Rep. 2013

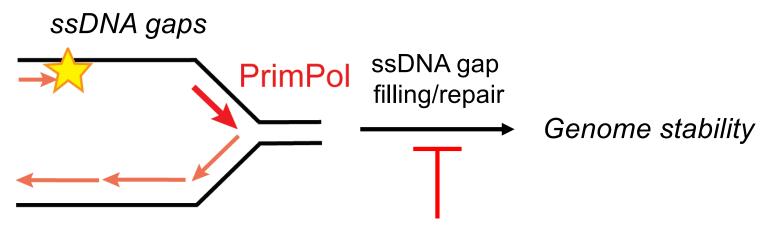


Quinet et al., Methods Enymol. 2020



Quinet et al., Mol. Cell 2020 Bai et al., Mol. Cell 2020 Genois et al., Mol Cell 2020

How are the PRIMPOL-dependent ssDNA gaps filled/repaired?



Genome instability Chemotherapy sensitivity

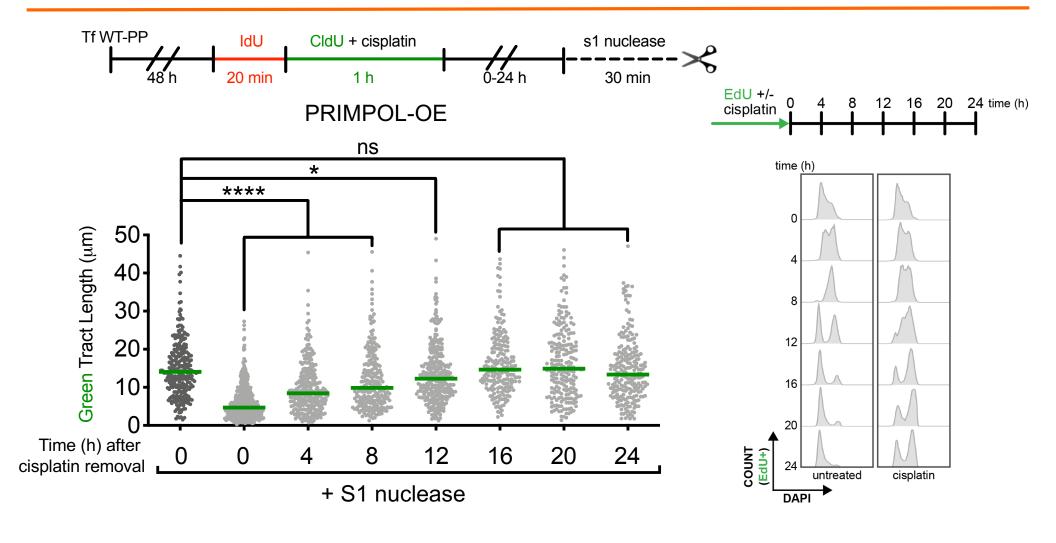
Cong et al., Mol. Cell 2021 Nayak et al., Sci. Adv. 2020 Simoneau et al., Genes Dev. 2021 Taglialatela et al., Mol. Cell 2021



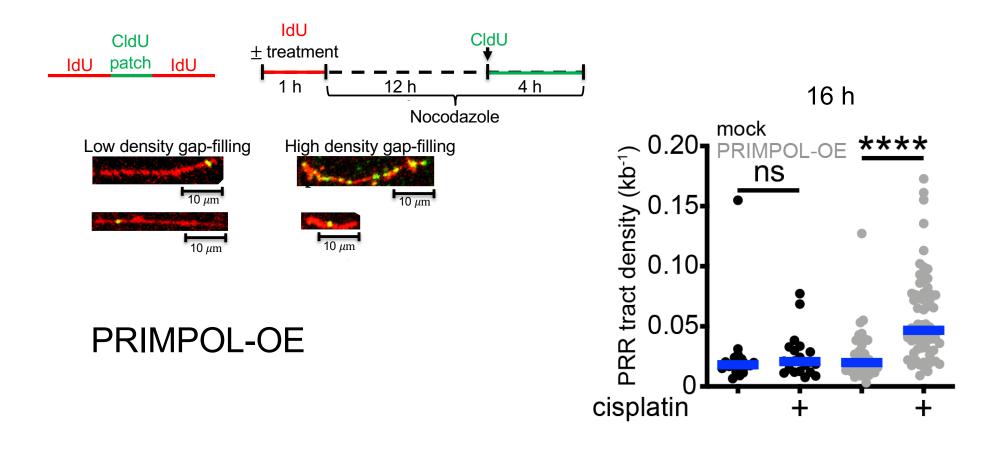


Annabel Quinet Stephanie Tirman

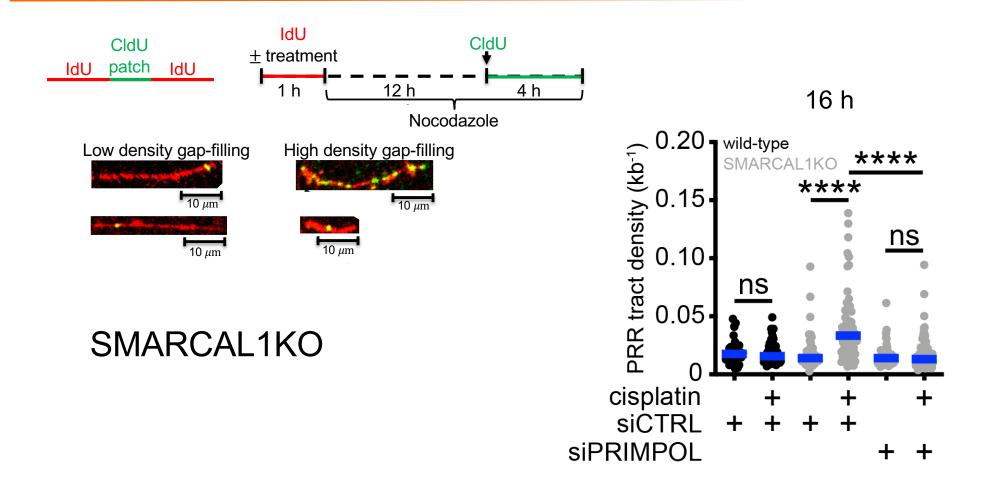
PRIMPOL-dependent ssDNA gap are repaired in late-S/G2 phase



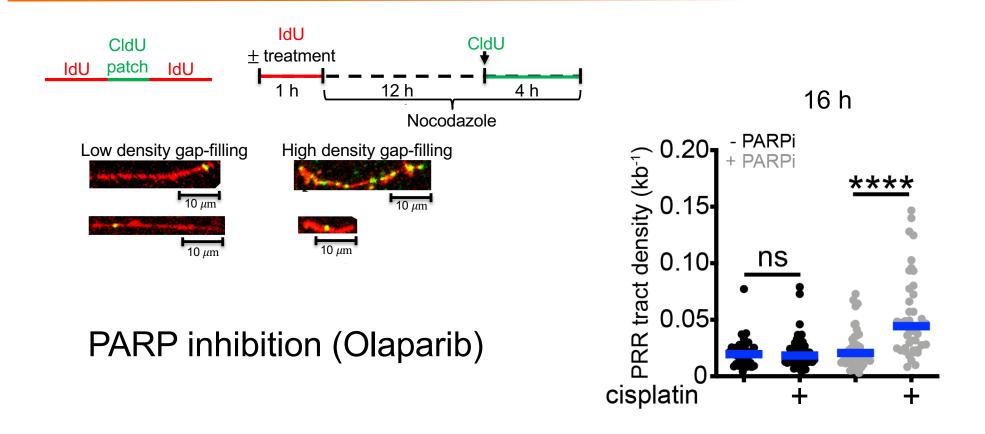
ssDNA gaps repair in G2 in PRIMPOL overexpressing cells



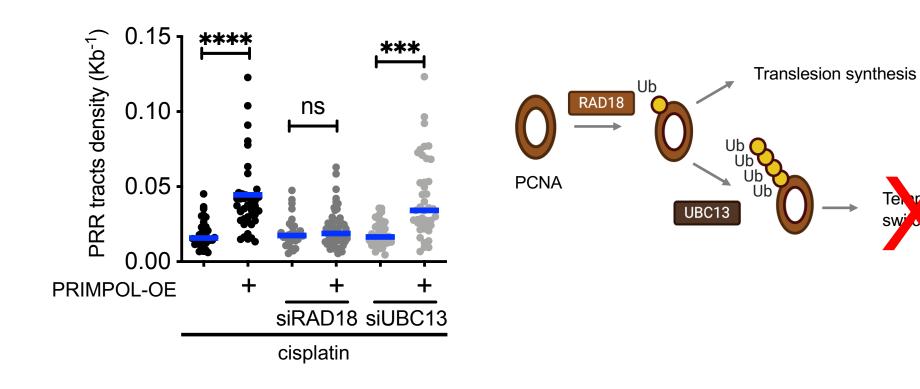
ssDNA gap repair in G2 in SMARCAL1KO cells



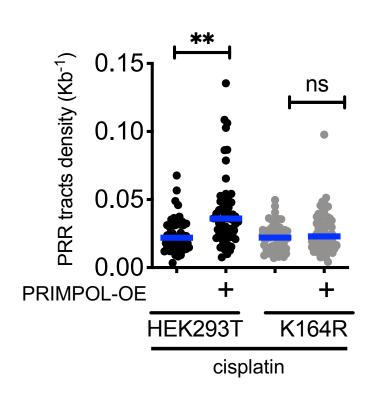
ssDNA gap repair in G2 in PARP inhibited cells

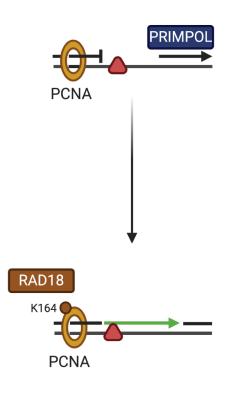


RAD18 is required for ssDNA gap filling in G2

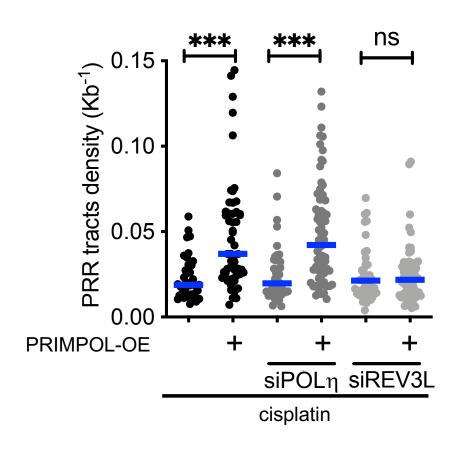


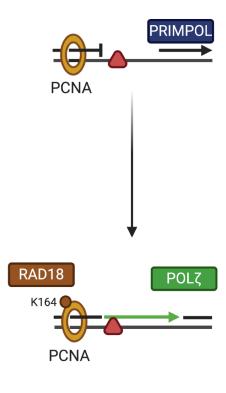
PCNA ubiquitination is required for ssDNA gap filling in G2



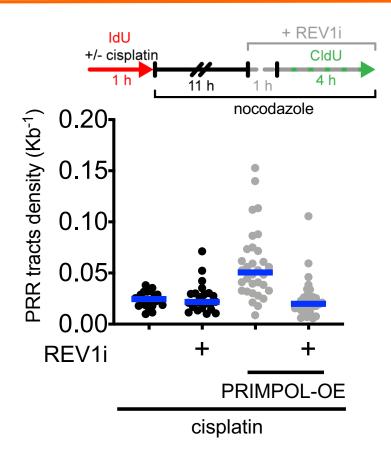


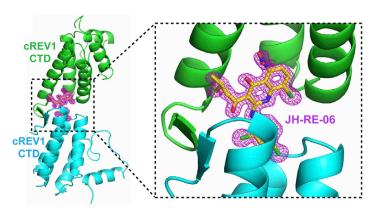
REV3L (POL ζ) is required for ssDNA gap filling



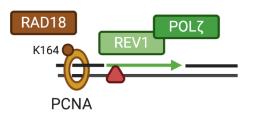


REV1 is required for ssDNA gap filling

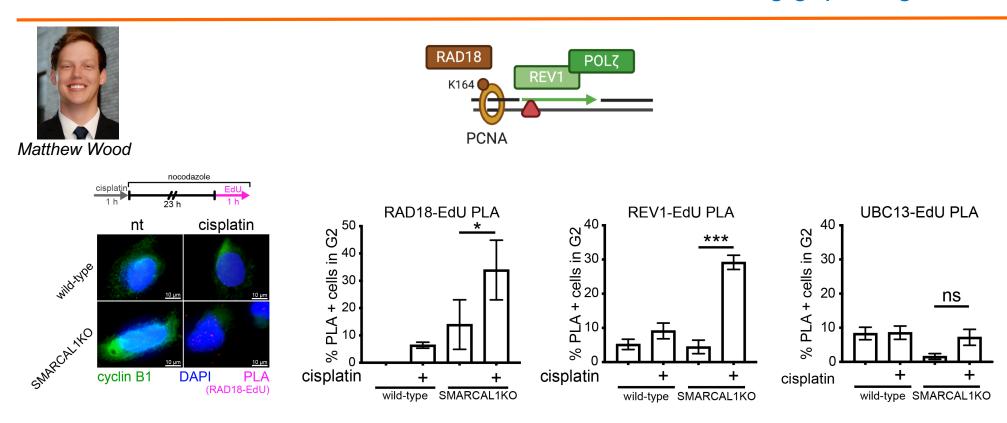




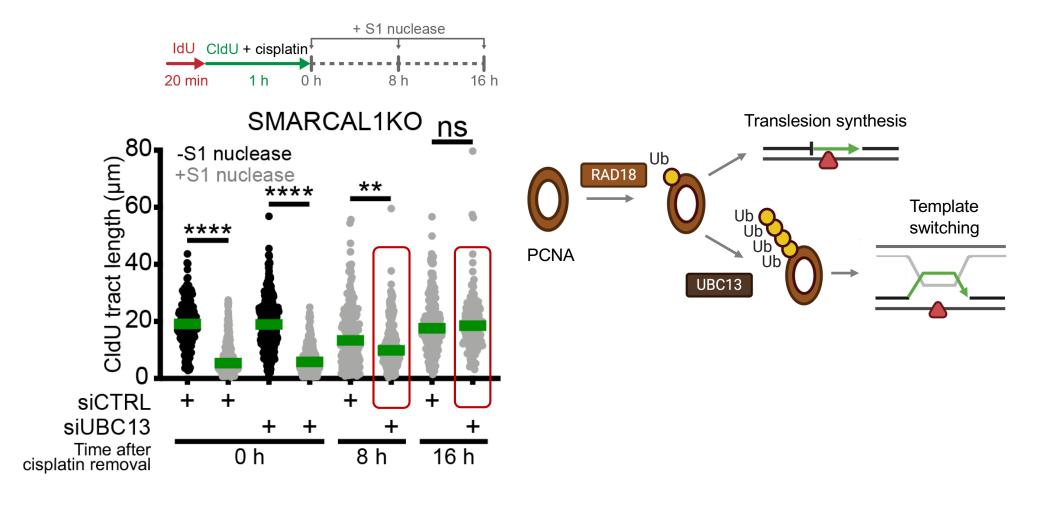
Wojtaszek et al., Cell 2019



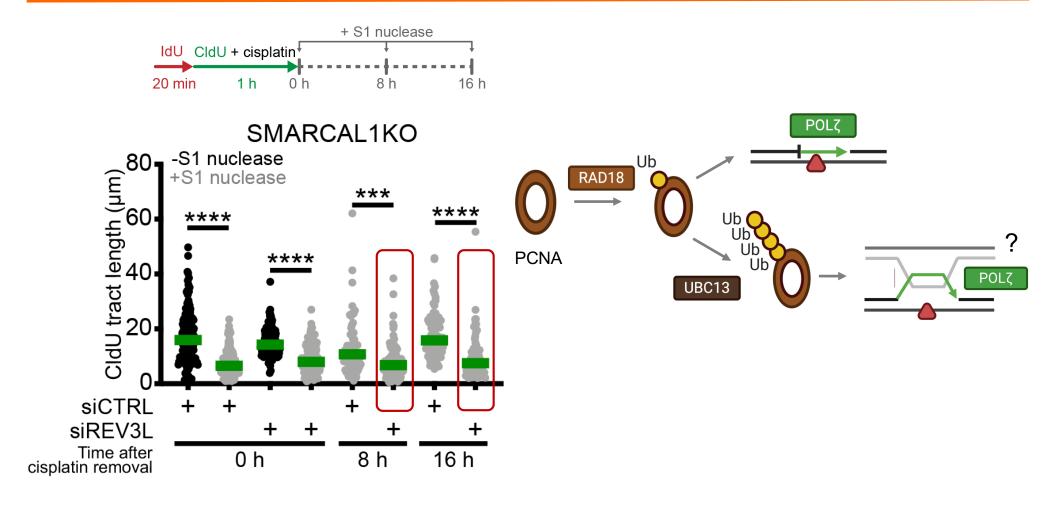
RAD18 and REV1 are recruited to EdU foci in G2 during gap filling



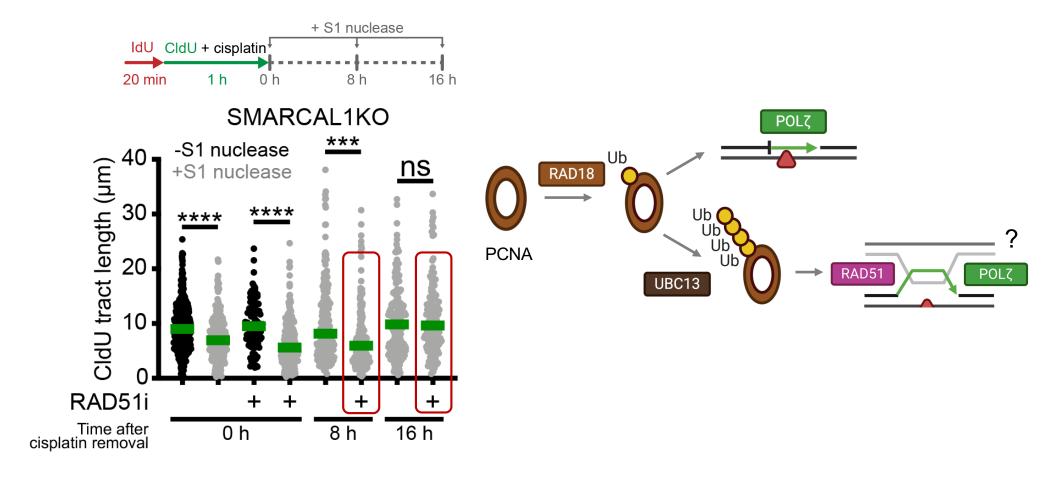
UBC13 mediates gap filling in S but not in G2



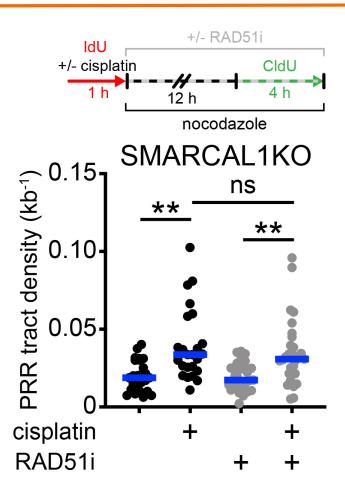
POLζ mediates gap filling in S and G2



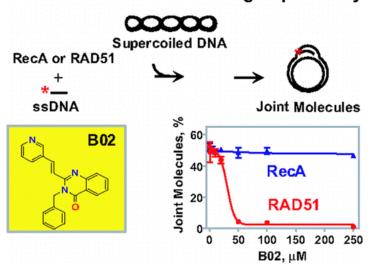
RAD51 mediates gap filling in S but not in G2



RAD51 does not mediate gap filling in G2

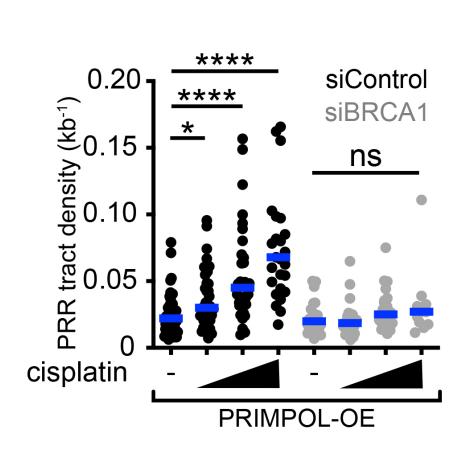


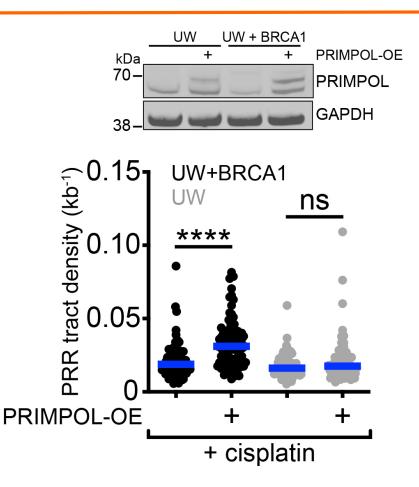
B02 inhibits RAD51 with high specificity



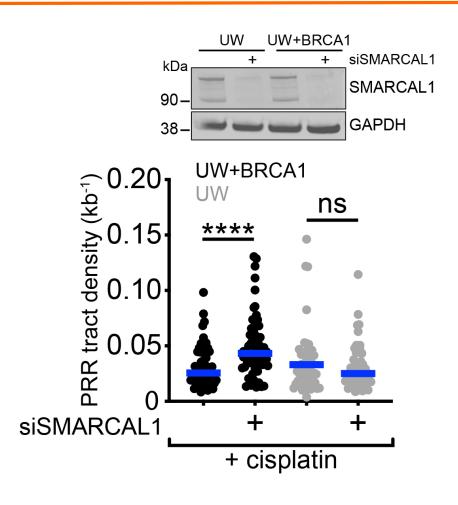
Huang et al., ACS Chem Biol 2011

BRCA1 is required for ssDNA gap filling in PRIMOL-OE cells

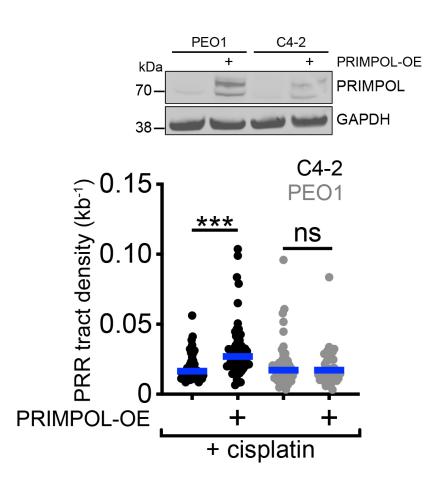




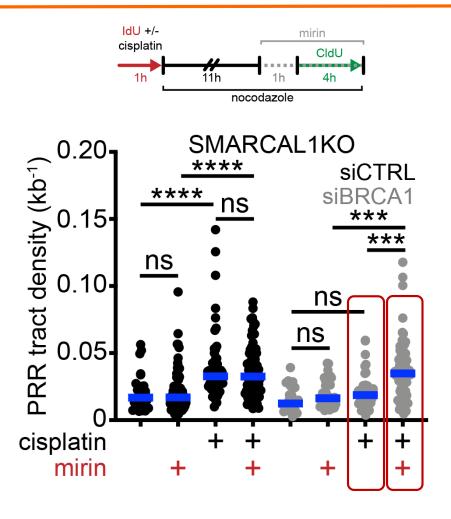
BRCA1 is required for ssDNA gap filling in SMARCAL1 depleted cells

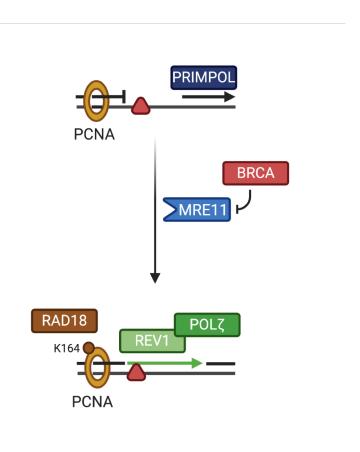


BRCA2 is required for ssDNA gap filling in PRIMOL-OE cells

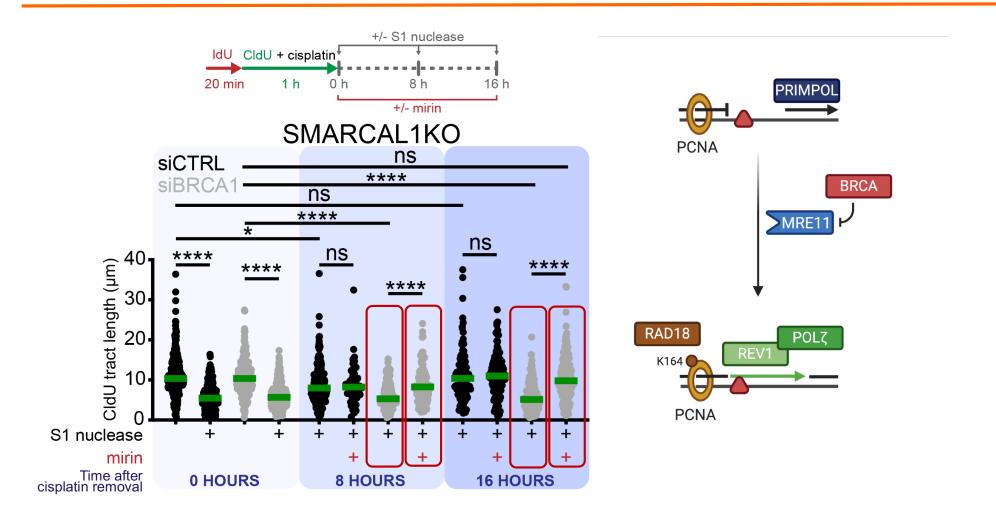


BRCA1 promotes gap filling by limiting MRE11 activity



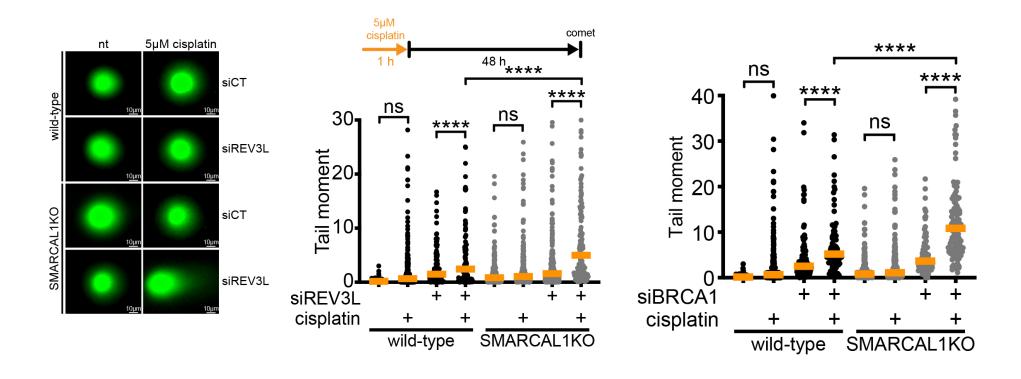


BRCA1 promotes gap filling by limiting MRE11 activity

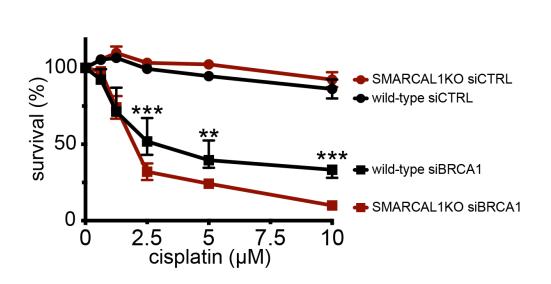


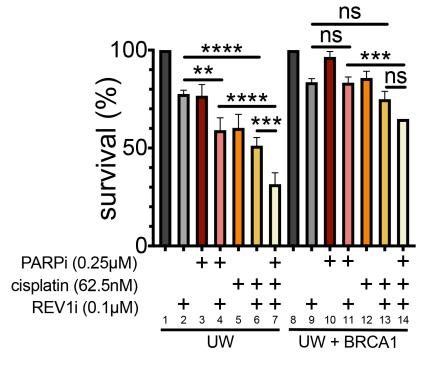
Gap generation **PCNA** PRIMPOL S **G2** Gap filling UBC13 RAD18 POLζ POLζ REV1 K164 RAD51 REV1 PCNA MRE11 MRE11 BRCA1/2 BRCA1/2

Impaired gap filling promotes DSB accumulation



Preventing ssDNA gap filling leads to increased cisplatin and PARPi sensitivity









Funding:





