Stochastic self-assembly of ParB proteins at centromeres builds bacterial DNA segregation apparatus

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Quantitative Methods in Gene Regulation III,
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, UK
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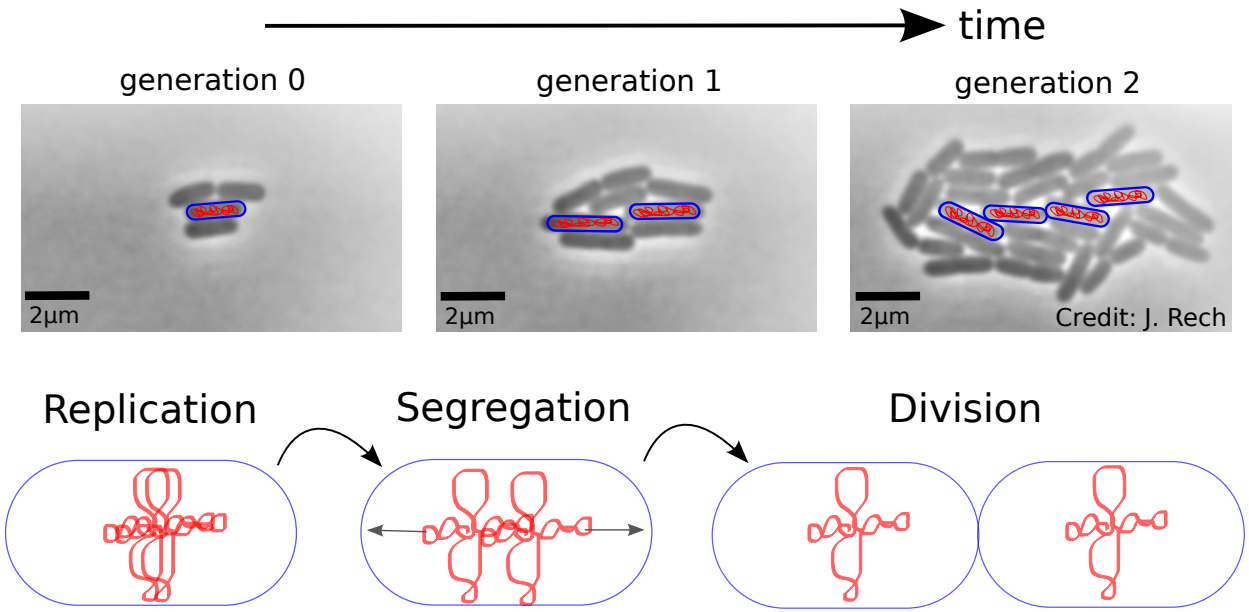
Outline

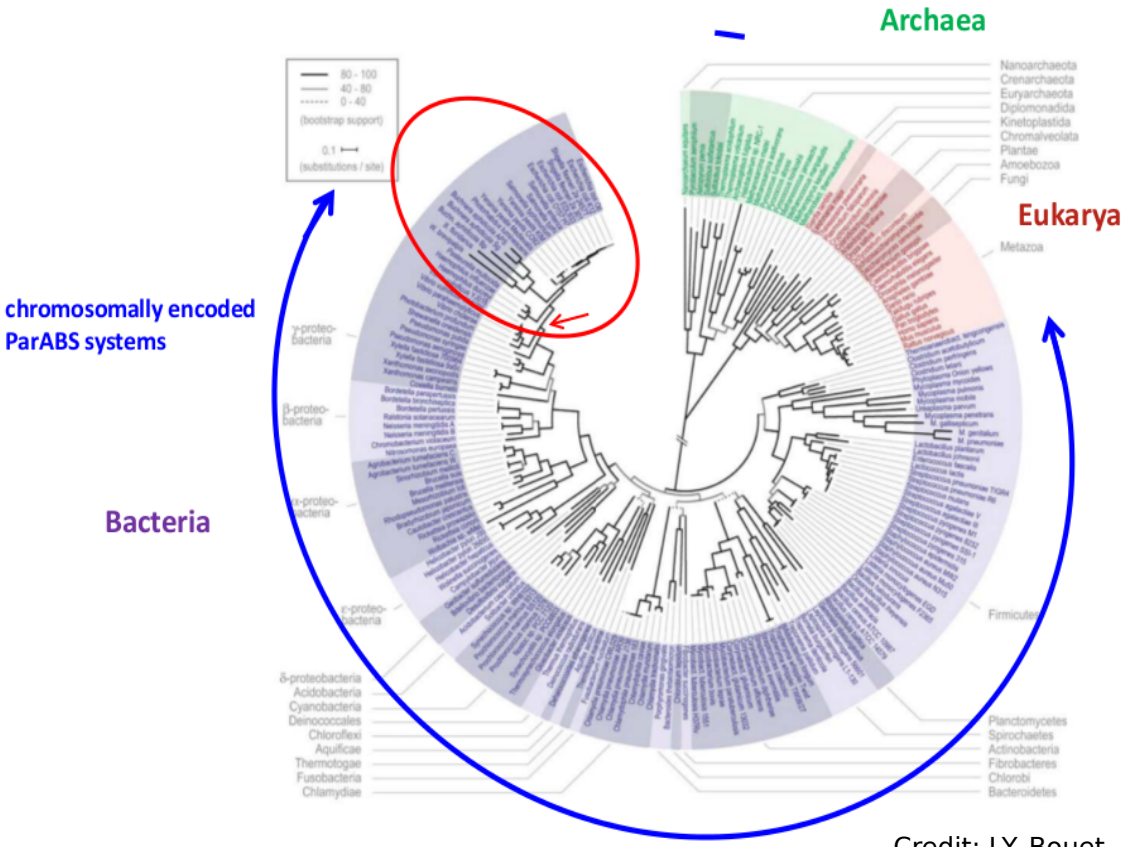
Bacterial DNA segregation: the system ParAB*S*

Segregation of bacterial DNA



How is the bacterial genome segregated
from one generation to another ?

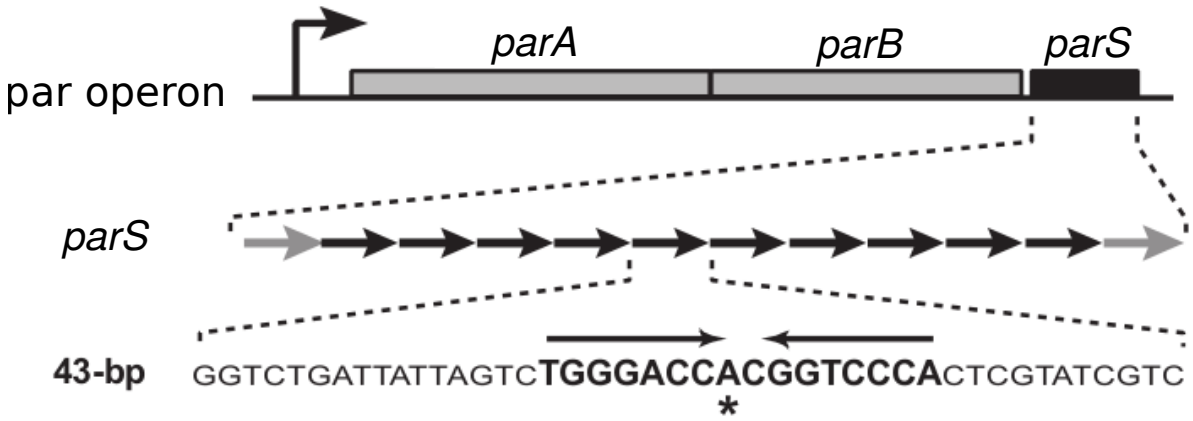
Segregation of bacterial DNA: the ParABS system



Credit: J-Y. Bouet

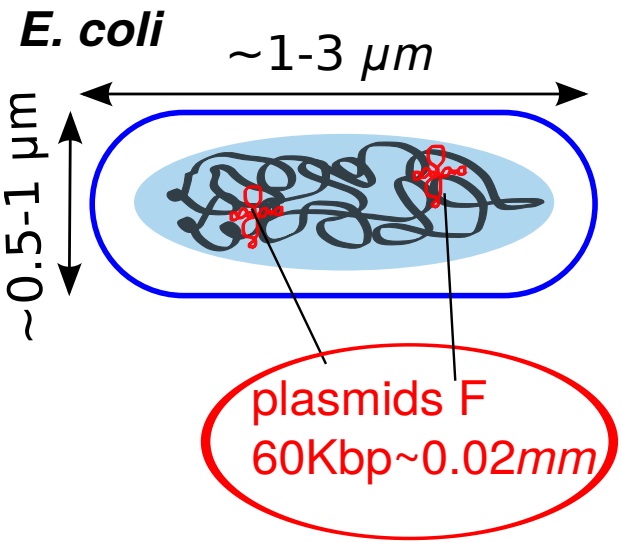
The partition system ParABS is strongly conserved during evolution

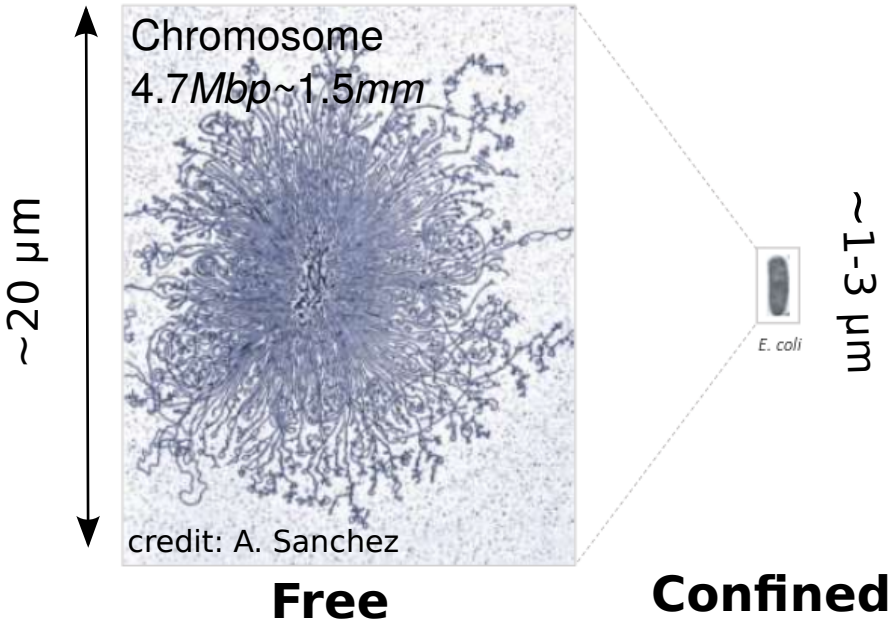
The ParAB*S* operon



- ParA: “motor” protein (ATPase, Walker-type)
- ParB: binding protein (specific or non-specific binding)
- *parS*: centromere-like DNA sequence

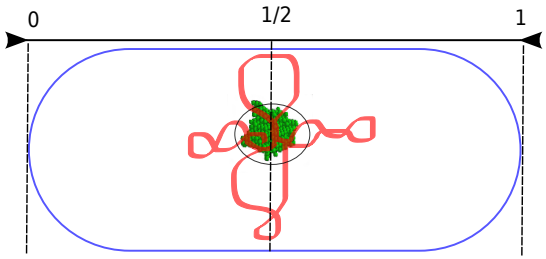
Physical dimensions of bacteria



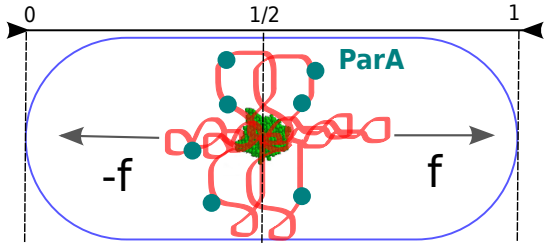


How does ParAB*S* work ?

Step 1. Formation of the partition complexe

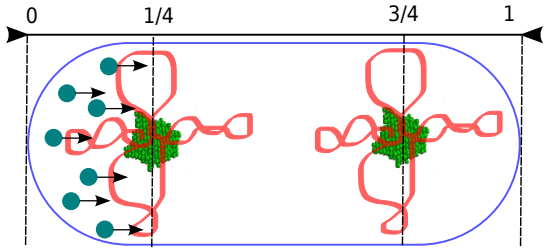


Step 2. Separation of the copies of DNA



opposite forces

Step 3. Positioning



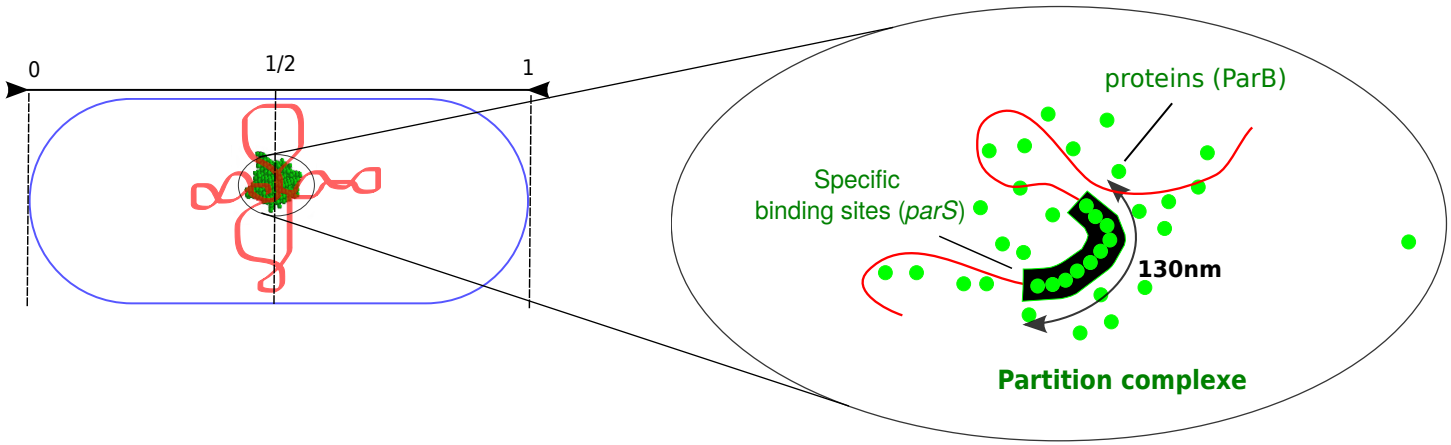
oscillations of ParA

"Reaction-Diffusion" or "Filament pulling" mechanisms

3 components:
a) 2 proteins (ParA & ParB)
b) specific binding sites (*parS*)

How does ParAB*S* work ?

Step 1. Formation of the partition complexe



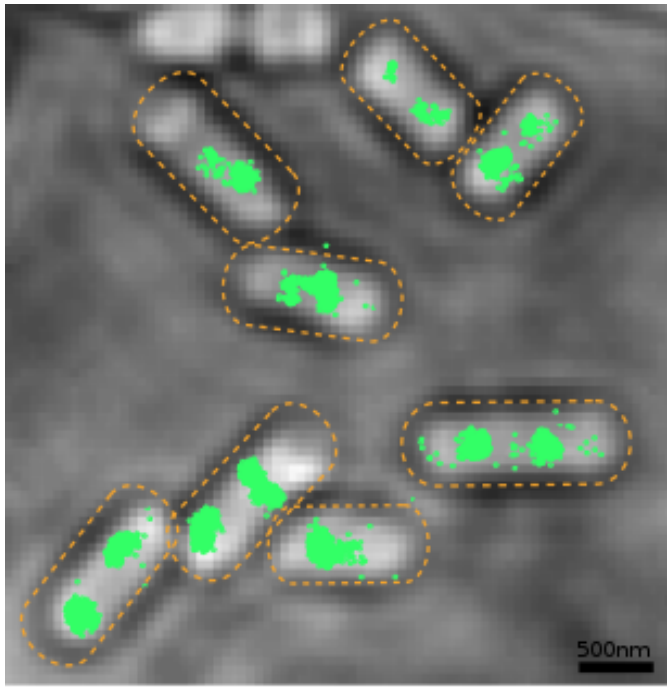
Spatial & linear distribution of ParB ?
Average conformation of the plasmid ?

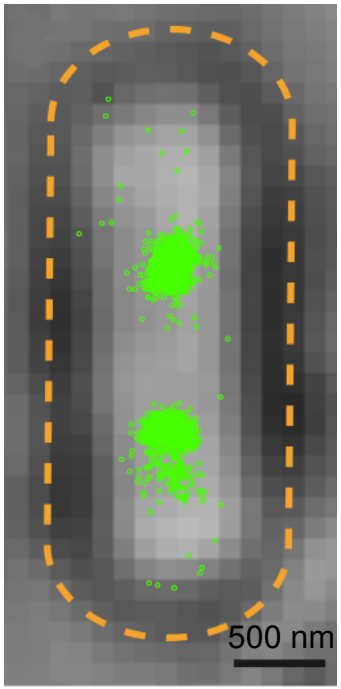
- **Stochastic self-assembly of ParB proteins at centromeres builds bacterial DNA segregation apparatus**, A. Sanchez, D. Cattoni, J-C. Walter, J. Rech, A. Parmeggiani, M. Nollmann & J-Y. Bouet, *Cell Systems* (2015).

Super-resolution microscopy: Spatial distribution of ParB

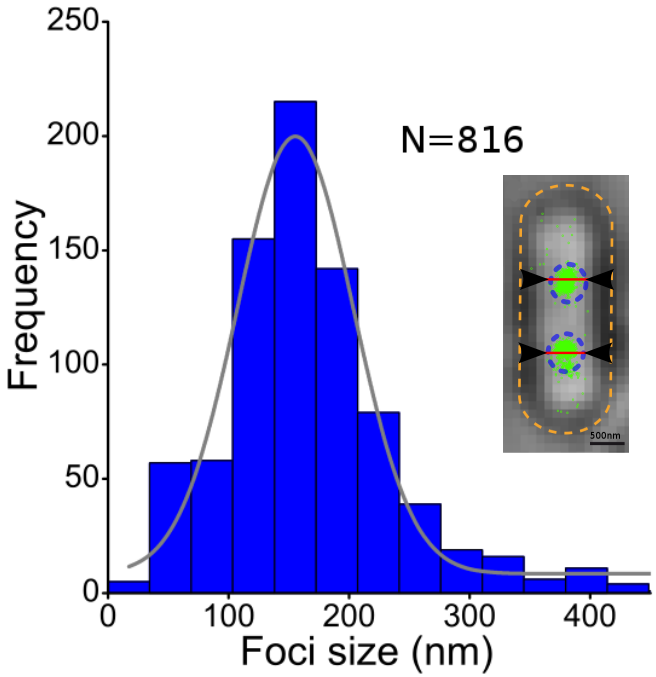
Super-resolution microscopy (PALM)

Super-Resolution microscopy (PALM)
D. Cattoni, M. Nollmann (Centre de Biochimie Structurale, Montpellier)





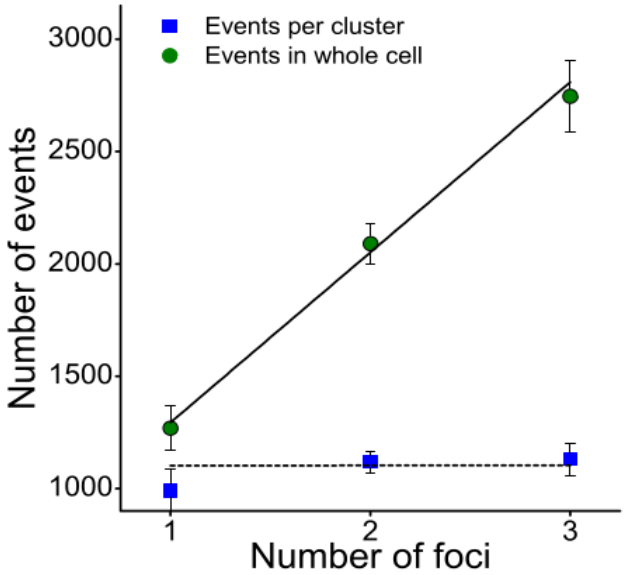
Size of a focus

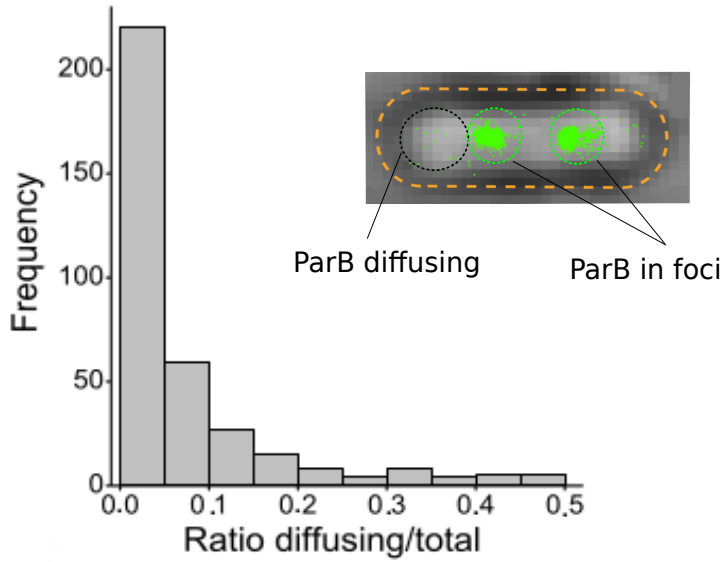


D. Cattoni & M. Nollmann, Single Molecule Localization Microscopy (PALM)

- Focus diameter (upper bound) $150 \pm 20nm$

Characteristics of foci





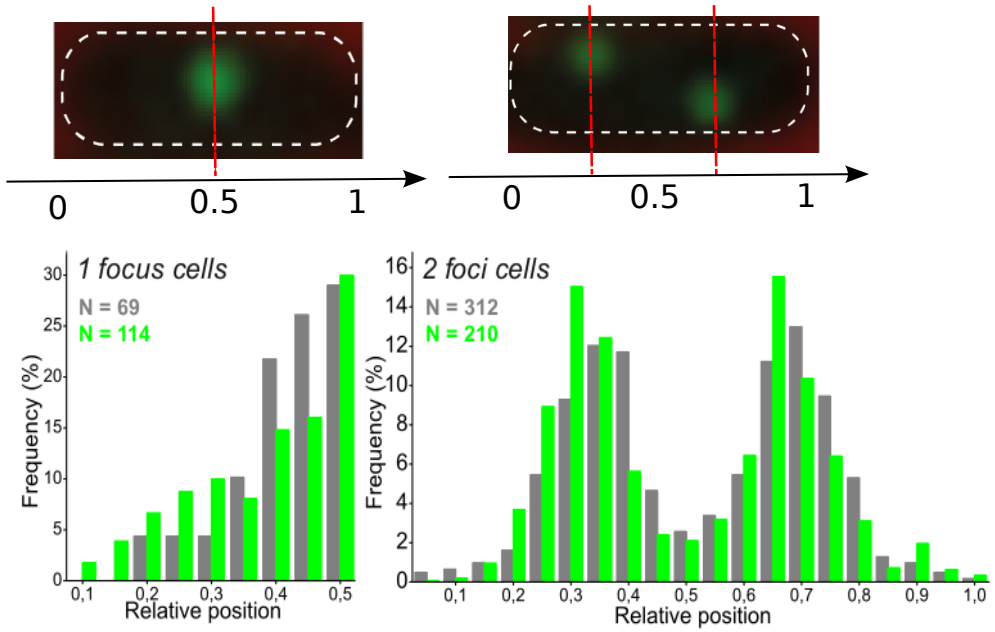
D. Cattoni & M. Nollmann, Single Molecule Localization Microscopy (PALM)

- Constant value of ParB in a focus

  [≈300 ParB dimers/focus, Bouet *et al* '05, molecular biology methods]

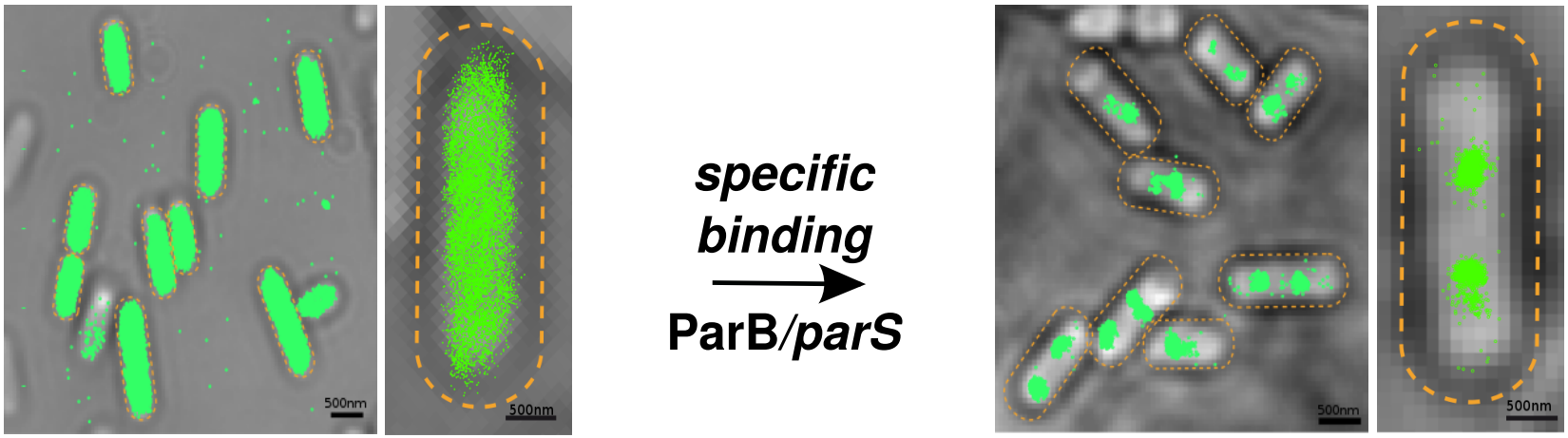
- Most of the ParB (≈ 90%) are located in the foci

Position of the foci in the cell



D. Cattoni & M. Nollmann, Single Molecule Localization Microscopy (PALM)

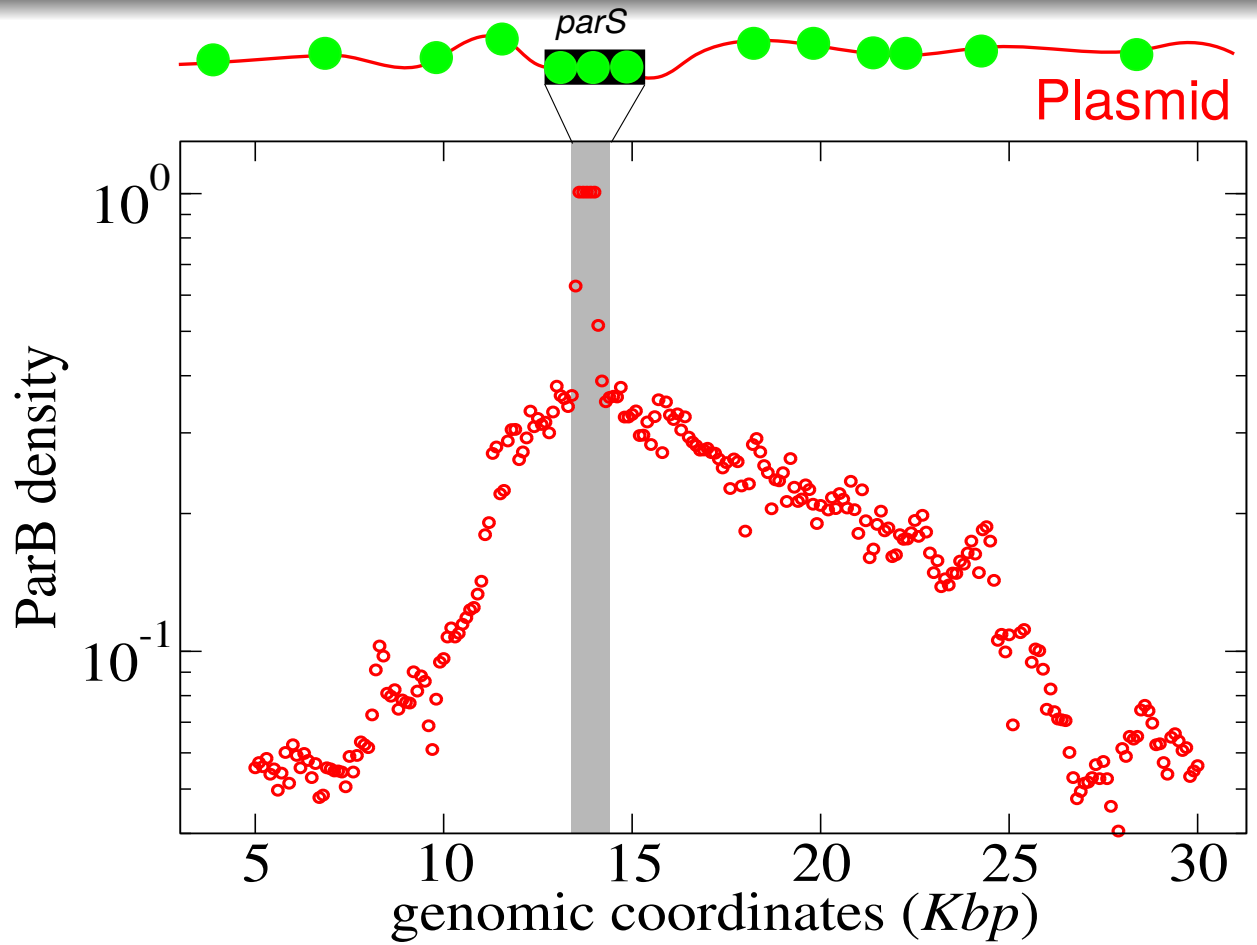
Foci are nucleated by *parS*



D. Cattoni & M. Nollmann, Single Molecule Localization Microscopy (PALM)

ChIP-sequencing: ParB distribution along the plasmid

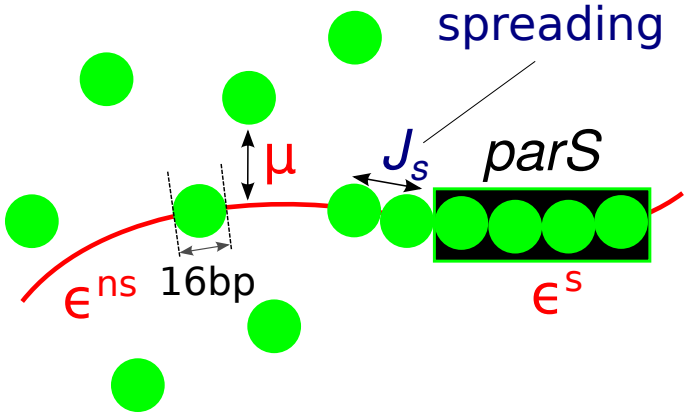
ParB density along the plasmid

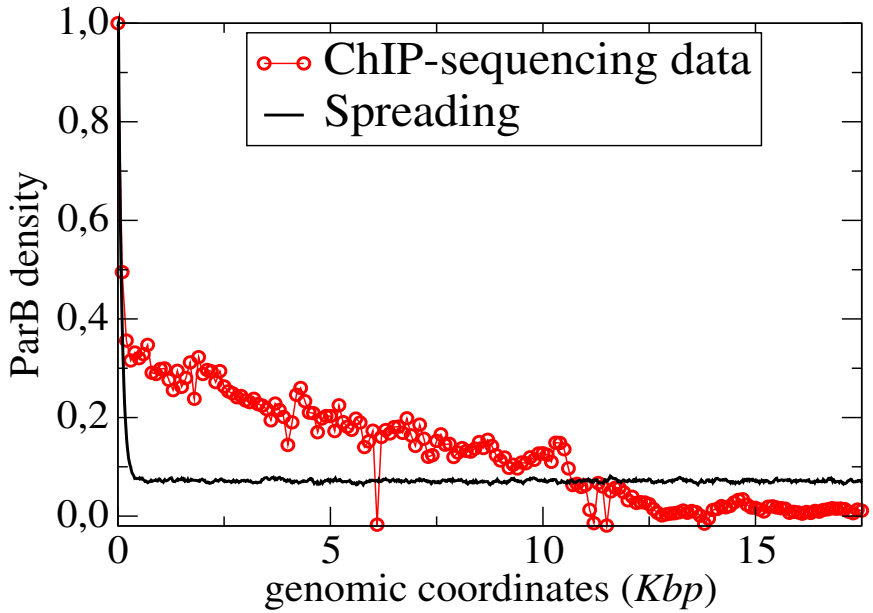


ChIP-sequencing: A. Sanchez, R. Diaz & J-Y. Bouet (LMGM, Toulouse, France)

Modeling of the partition complexe

Spreading model

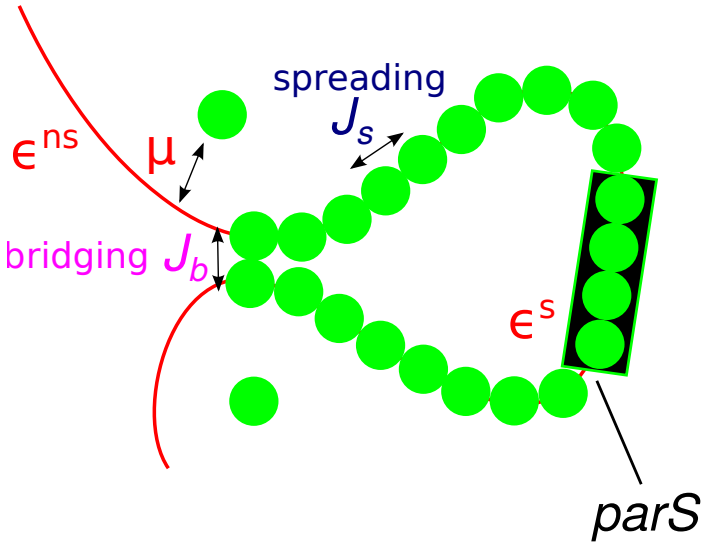


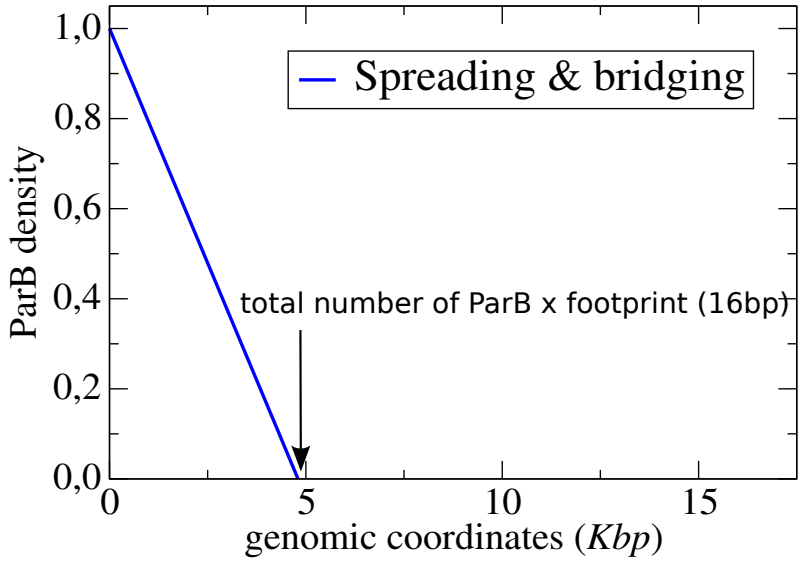


$$\mathcal{H} = -J_s \sum_i \phi_i \phi_{i+1} - \sum_i (\mu + \epsilon_i)\phi_i$$

- $\epsilon_i = \epsilon^s$ and $\epsilon_i = \epsilon^{ns}$ for specific and non-specific sites, respectively.
- Monte Carlo simulations: $J_s = 6kT$, $\epsilon^{ns} = 6kT$, $\epsilon^s = 15kT$ and $\mu = -12.17kT$ (300 particles).

Spreading & bridging model



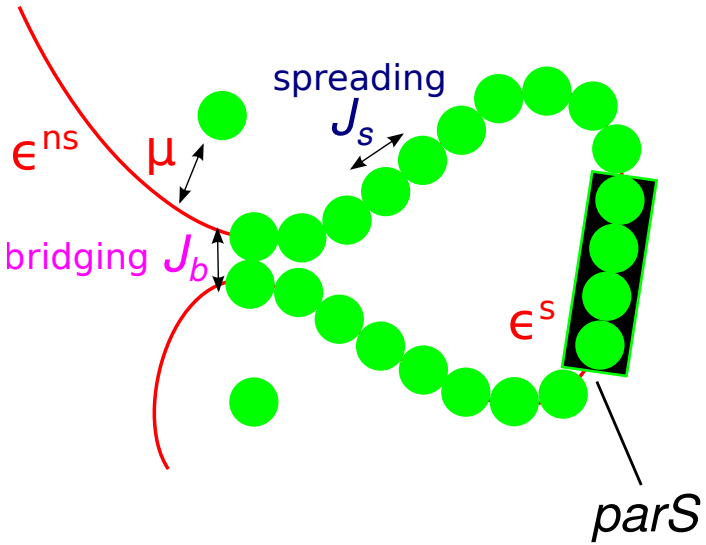


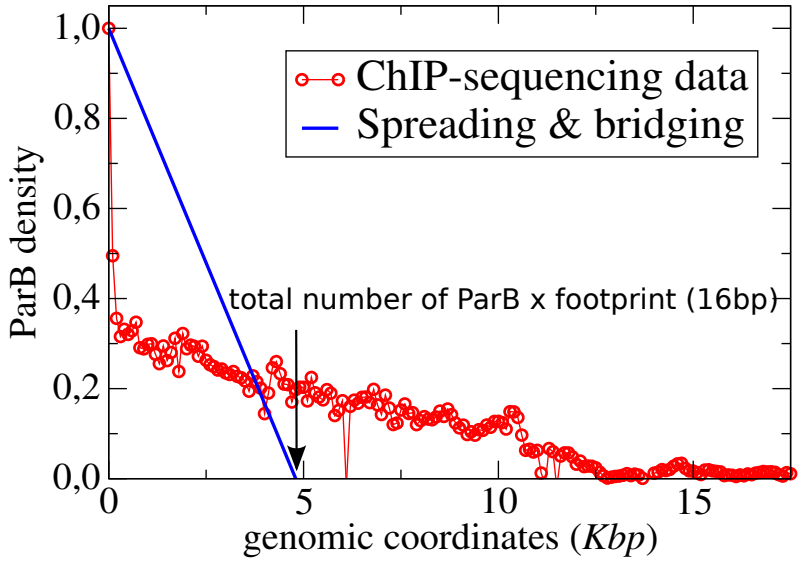
C.P. Broedersz, X. Wang, Y.M. Meir, J.J. Loparo, D.Z. Rudner & N.S. Wingreen, PNAS (2014).

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{WLC} - J_s \sum_i \phi_i \phi_{i+1} - J_b \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle_{3D}} g_{ij} \phi_i \phi_j - \sum_i (\mu + \epsilon_i) \phi_i$$

- $\epsilon^{ns} \approx 1kT$, $\epsilon^s = 10kT$, $J_s = 6 - 8kT$

Spreading & bridging model





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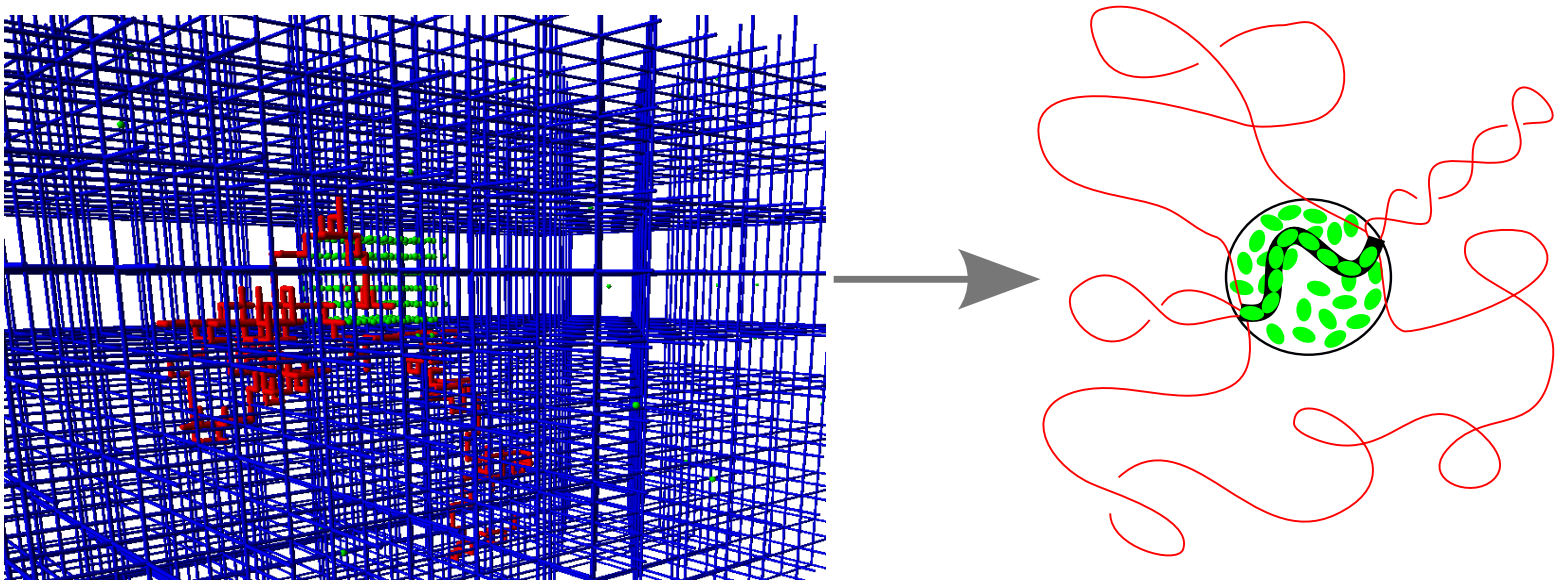
The stochastic binding model



The stochastic binding model: polymer conformation

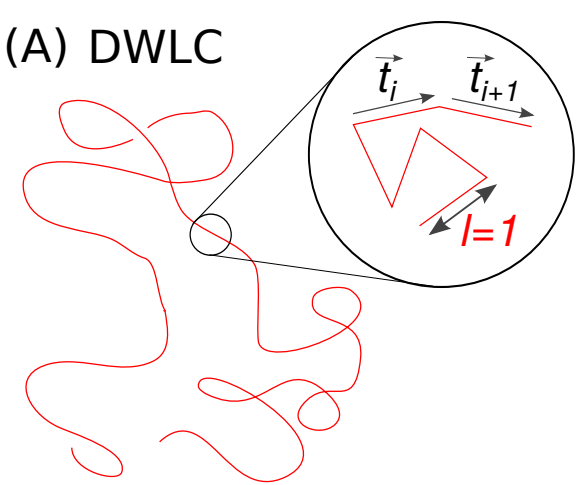
(A) Discrete Wormlike chain:

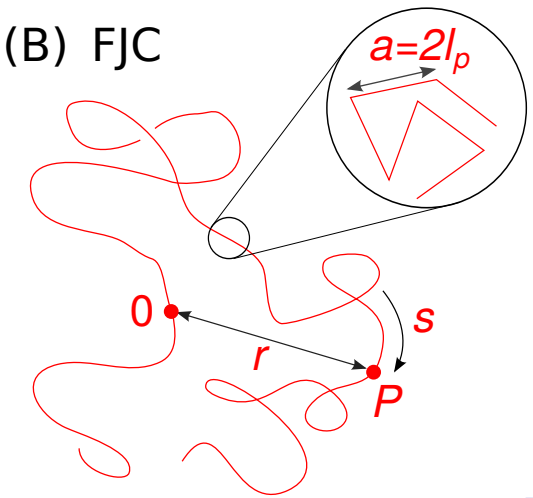
$$\mathcal{H}_{DWLC} = -\kappa \sum_i \vec{t}_i \cdot \vec{t}_{i+1}$$

$$\langle \vec{t}_i \cdot \vec{t}_j \rangle = e^{-\frac{l|i-j|}{l_p}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad l_p \approx l\beta\kappa \qquad (\beta\kappa \gg 1)$$

(B) Freely-jointed chain:

$$P(r,s) \sim \frac{1}{s^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{3r^2}{2R(s)^2}} \qquad \text{where} \quad R(s) = a\sqrt{s} \quad \text{and} \quad a = 2l_p$$





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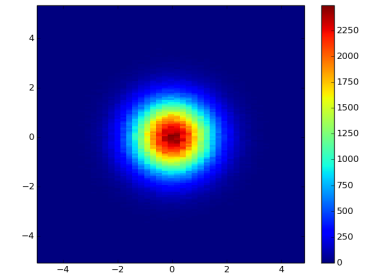
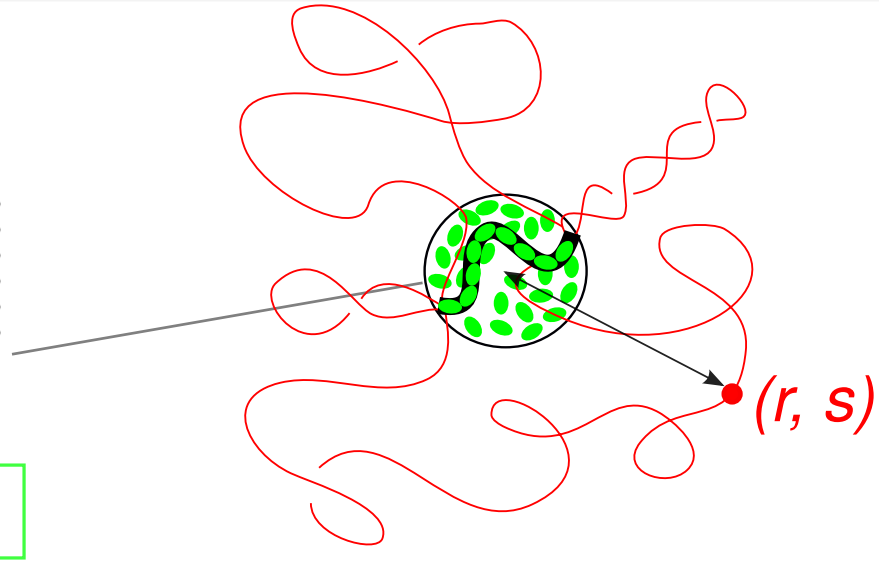
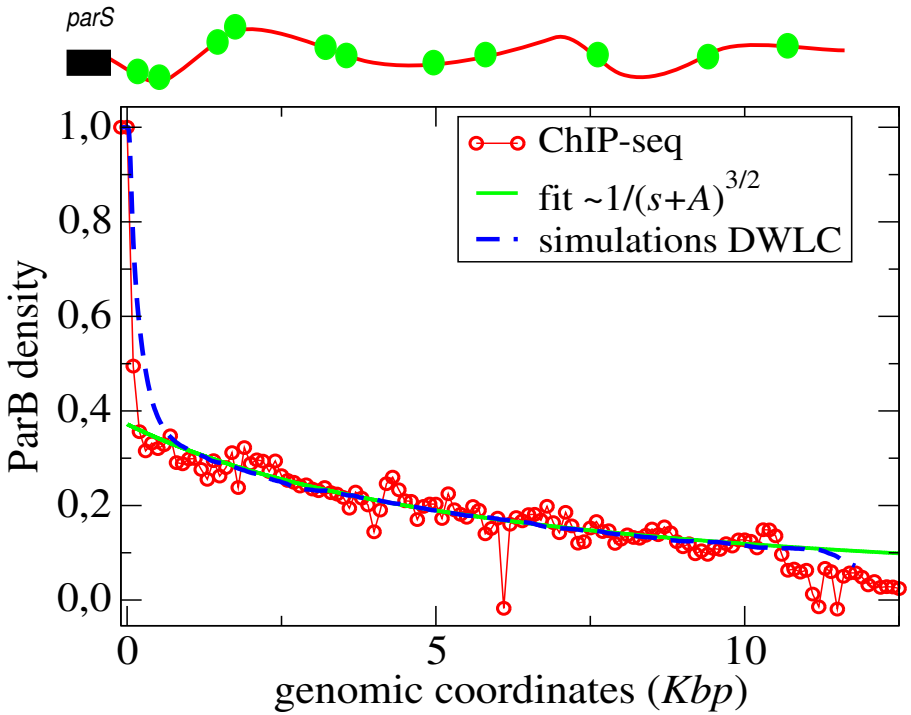


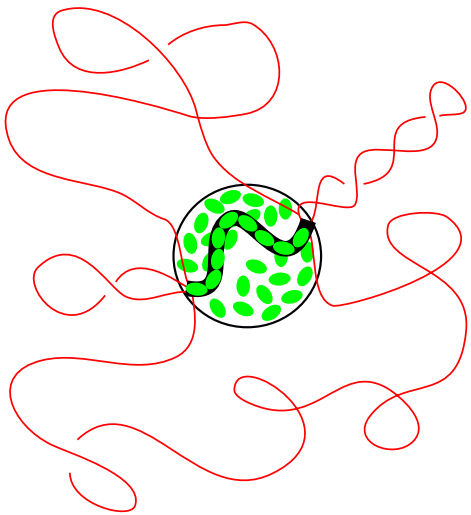
$C(r) \sim e^{-r^2/(2\sigma^2)}$



$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{binding}(s) &= \int_V d^3\vec{r}\; P(r,s)\, C(r)\,, \\
&\sim \int_V d^3\vec{r}\; \frac{1}{s^{3/2}}\, e^{-\frac{3r^2}{2R(s)^2}}\, e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}\,, \\
&\sim \frac{1}{(s+A)^{3/2}} \quad \text{where } A = 3\left(\frac{\sigma}{a}\right)^2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

The stochastic binding model





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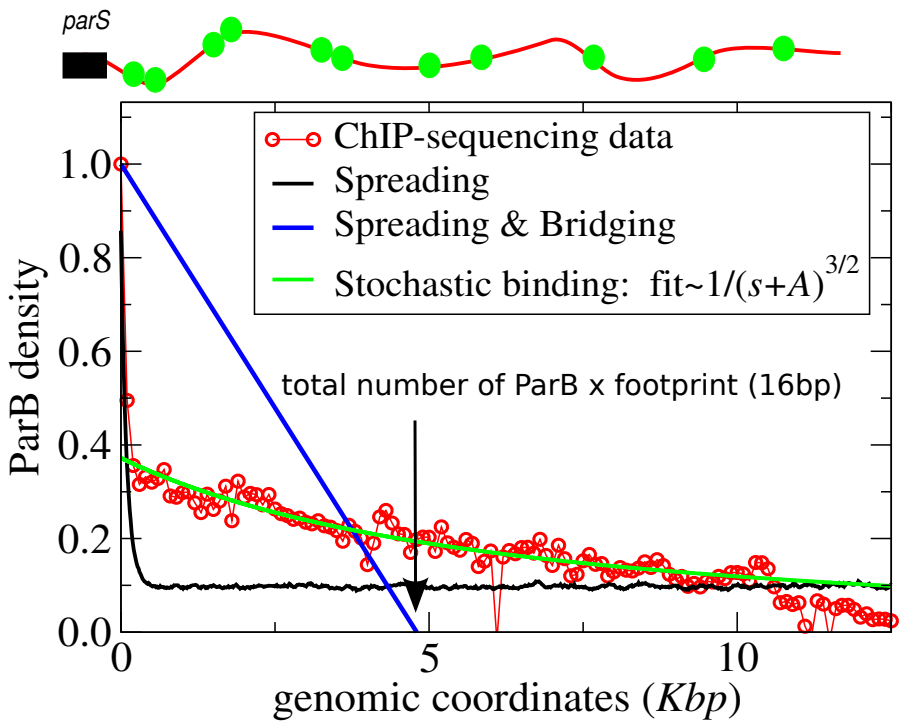
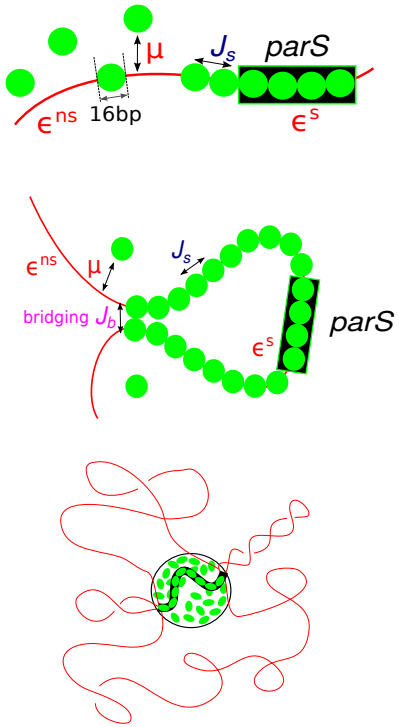




- **Stochastic self-assembly of ParB proteins at centromeres builds bacterial DNA segregation apparatus**, A. Sanchez, D. Cattoni, J-C. Walter, J. Rech, A. Parmeggiani, M. Nollmann & J-Y. Bouet, *Cell Systems* (2015).

Summary

- Combination of approaches: Super-resolution microscopy, ChIP-sequencing & physical models: decipher the architecture of the partition complexe.
  - ParB organized spatially in foci,
  - Linear density: freely fluctuating plasmid in a focus of ParB.
- Stochastic binding in better agreement vs. previous models for the plasmid F.
- General mechanism potentially useful in other biological processes.
- Perspectives: (*i*) physical mechanism underlying the formation of the foci, (*ii*) role of the motor protein ParA in the dynamics, and (*iii*) link with gene expression.

ChIP-sequencing

A. Sanchez
R. Diaz
J. Rech
J-Y. Bouet

Super-resolution microscopy PALM

D. Cattoni
A. Le Gall
M. Nollmann

Physical modeling

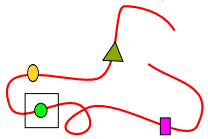
J. Dorignac
F. Geniet
V. Lorman
J. Palmeri
A. Parmeggiani

ChIP-sequencing

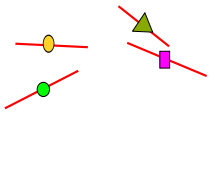
ChIP-sequencing: A. Sanchez, R. Diaz, J. Rech & J-Y. Bouet
Laboratoire de Microbiologie et Génétique Moléculaires, Toulouse, France

1. Liquid culture

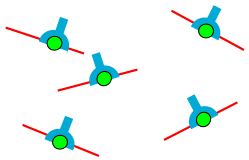
2. Formaldehyde cross-links



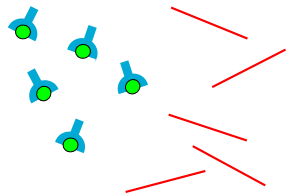
3. Sonication



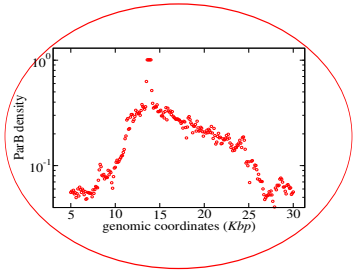
4. Immunoprecipitation



5. Reverse cross-links



6. DNA sequencing and Analysis

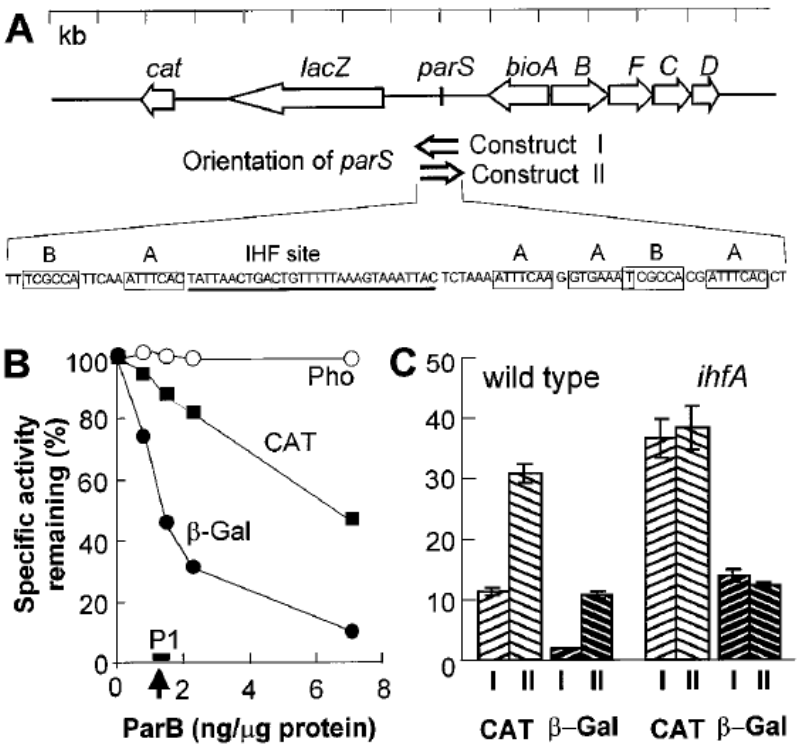


Silencing of genes

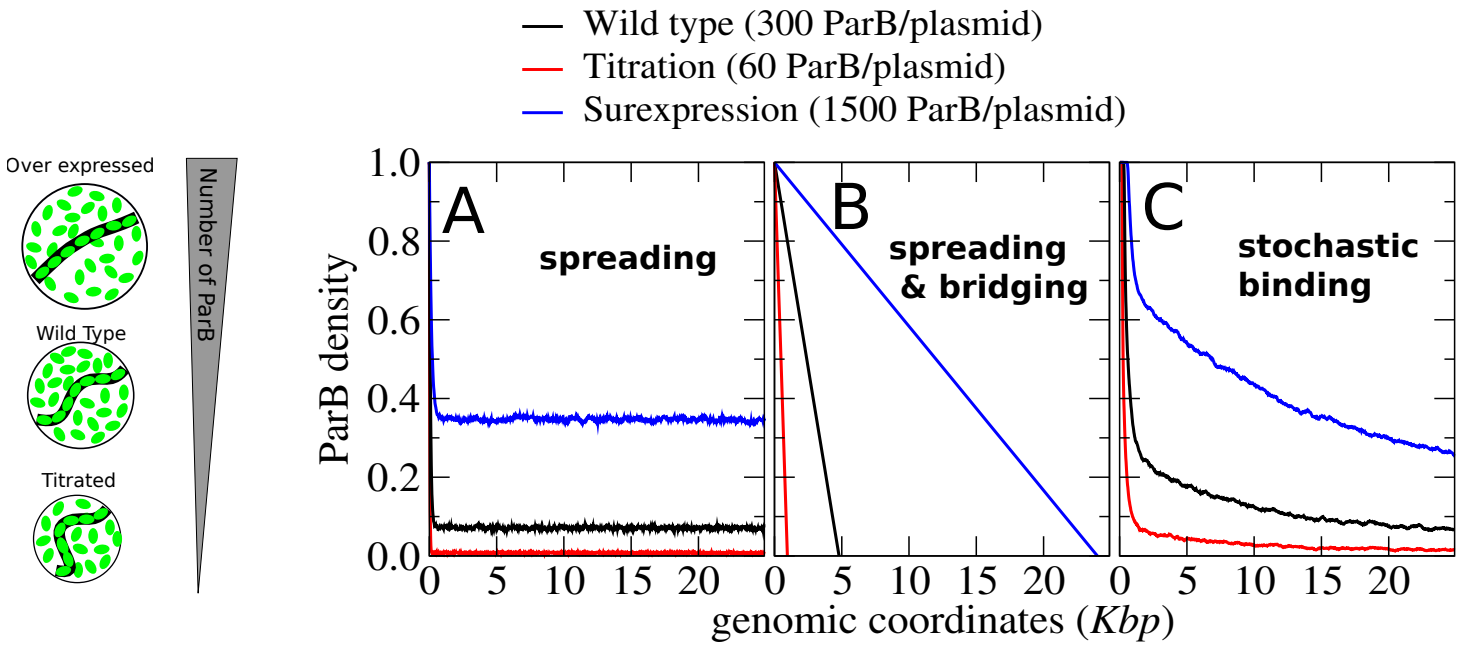
Silencing of Genes Flanking the P1 Plasmid Centromere

Oleg Rodionov, Małgorzata Łobocka,* Michael Yarmolinsky†

22 JANUARY 1999 VOL 283 SCIENCE

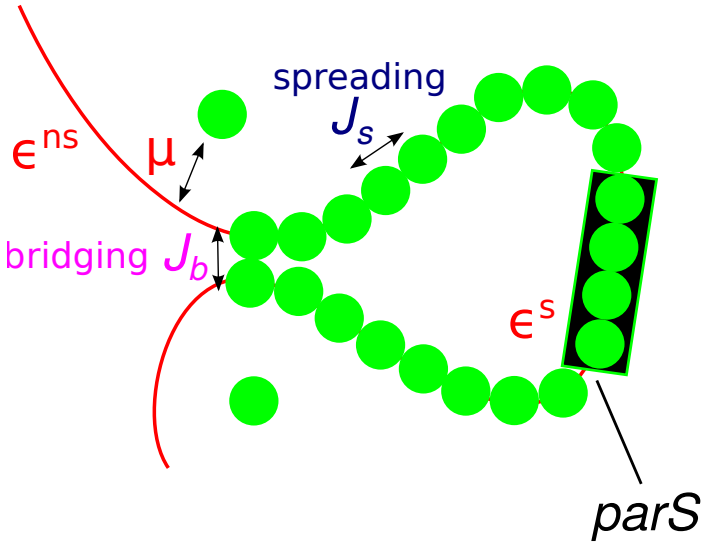


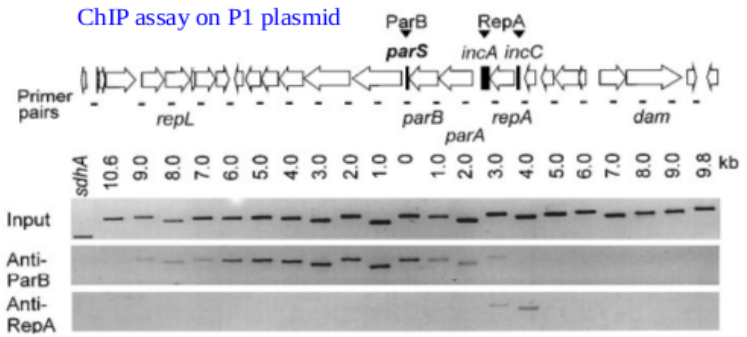
Perspectives: Variation of ParB expression



(B) C.P. Brœdersz, X. Wang, Y.M. Meir, J.J. Loparo, D.Z. Rudner & N.S. Wingreen, *PNAS* (2014)

Spreading & bridging model





Rodionov, Science 1999

C.P. Broedersz, X. Wang, Y.M. Meir, J.J. Loparo, D.Z. Rudner & N.S. Wingreen, PNAS (2014).

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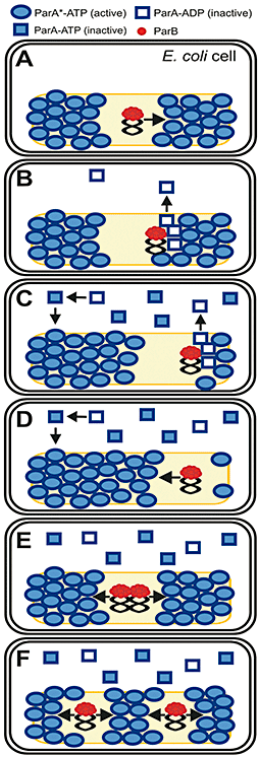
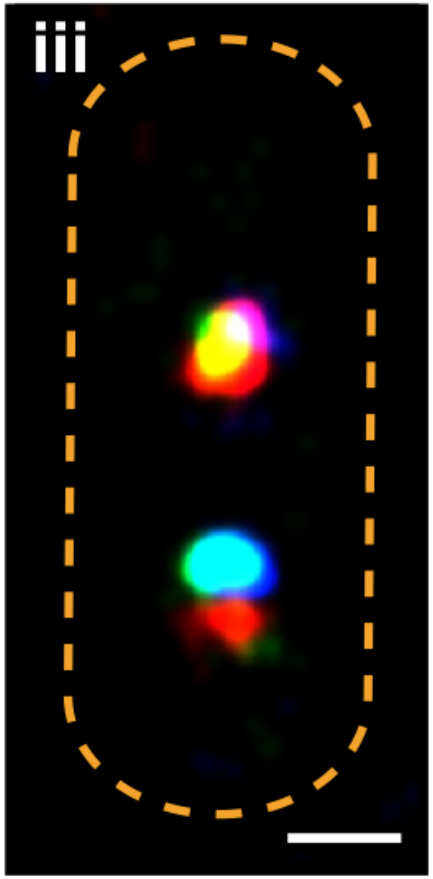
- $\epsilon^{ns} \approx 1kT$, $\epsilon^s = 10kT$, $J_s = 6 - 8kT$

Reaction-Diffusion



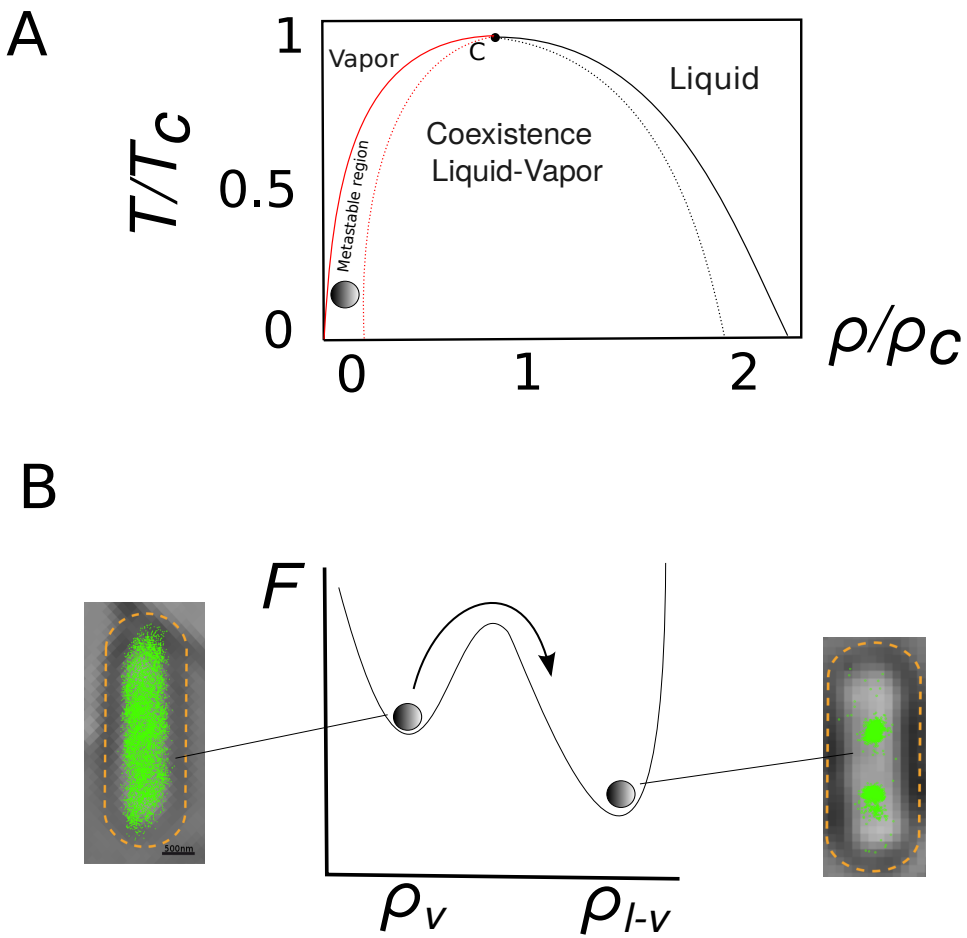
Vecchiarelli et al *Molecular Microbiology* (2010).

ParB is confined in foci

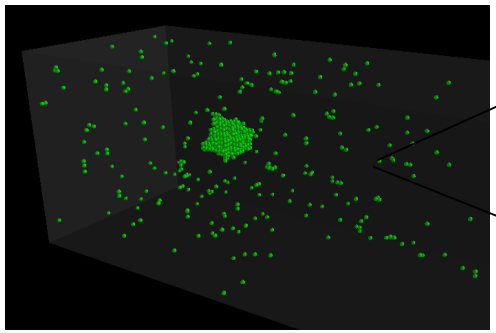


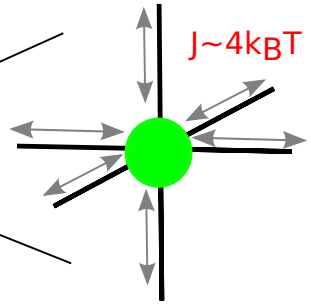
D. Cattoni & M. Nollmann, Single Molecule Localization Microscopy (PALM)

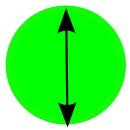
Nucleation theory



The lattice gas (COP Ising model)





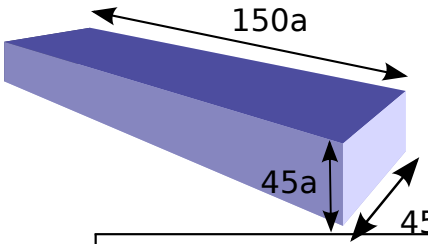


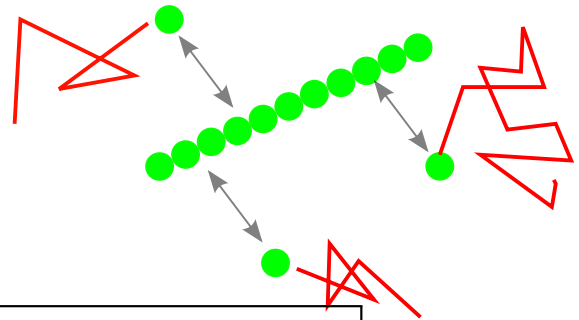
a=5 nm (~16bp)

DNA: chromosome + F-plasmid ~ 5Mbp

5Mbp/16bp~300,000 binding sites

parS: **10 fixed particles on the lattice**





$$E = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \phi_i \cdot \phi_j \qquad (\phi_i = 0 \text{ or } 1)$$

Liquid-vapor transition: effect of nucleation