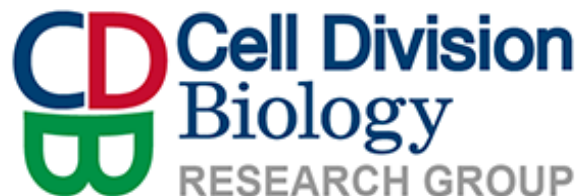


The molecular basis of meiotic chromosome synapsis by SYCP1

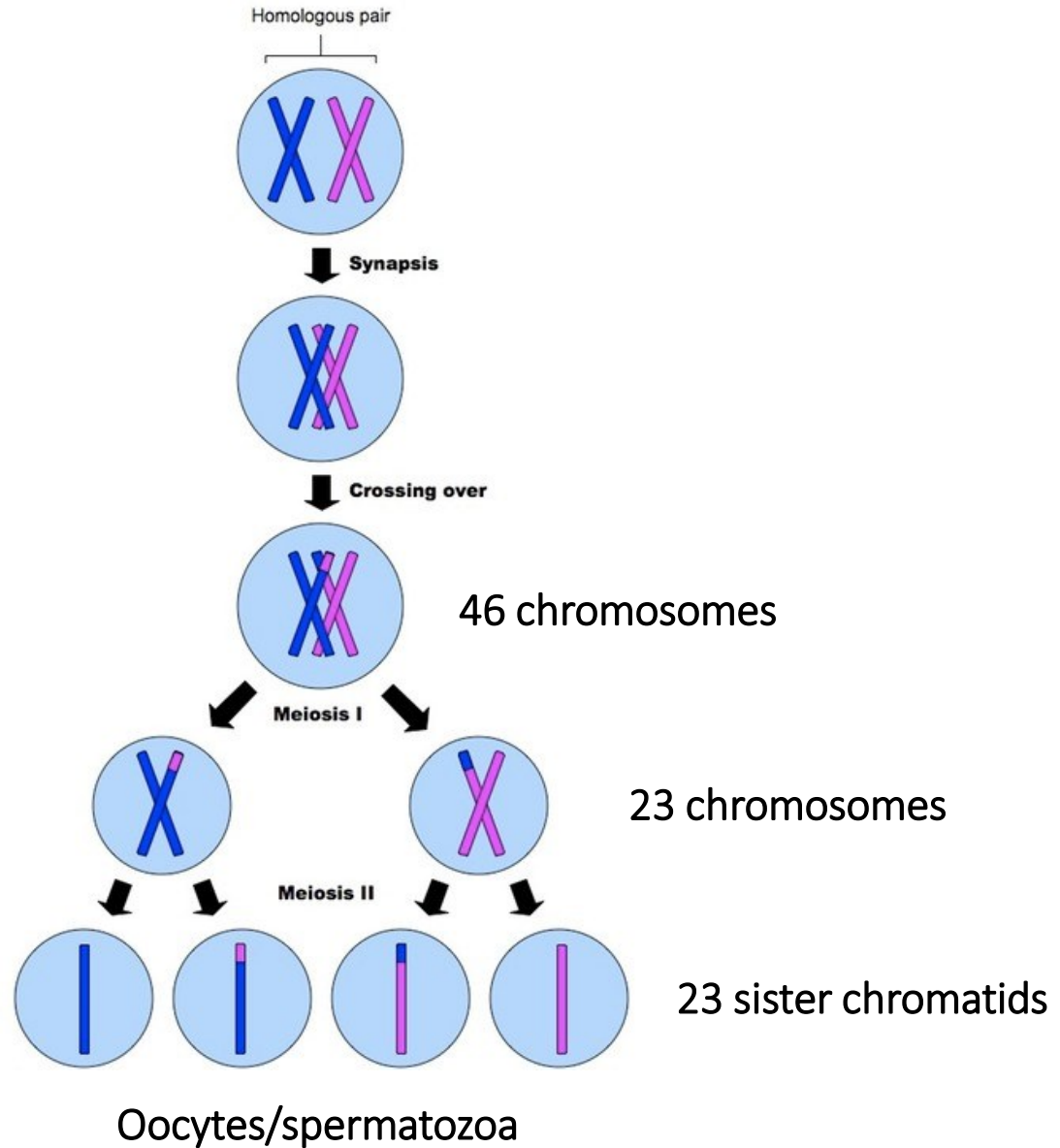
Owen Davies

Institute for Cell and Molecular Biosciences

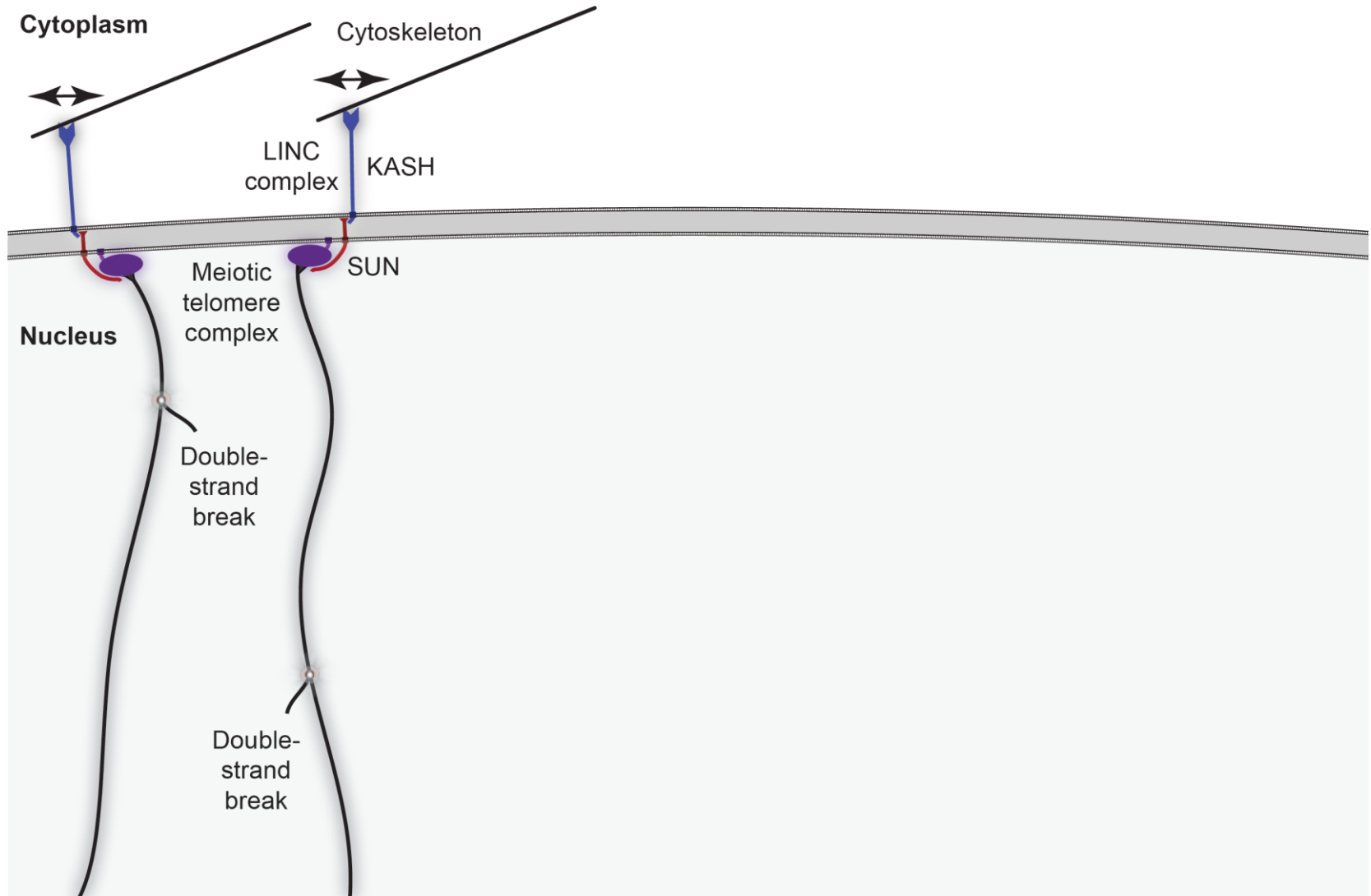
University of Newcastle, UK



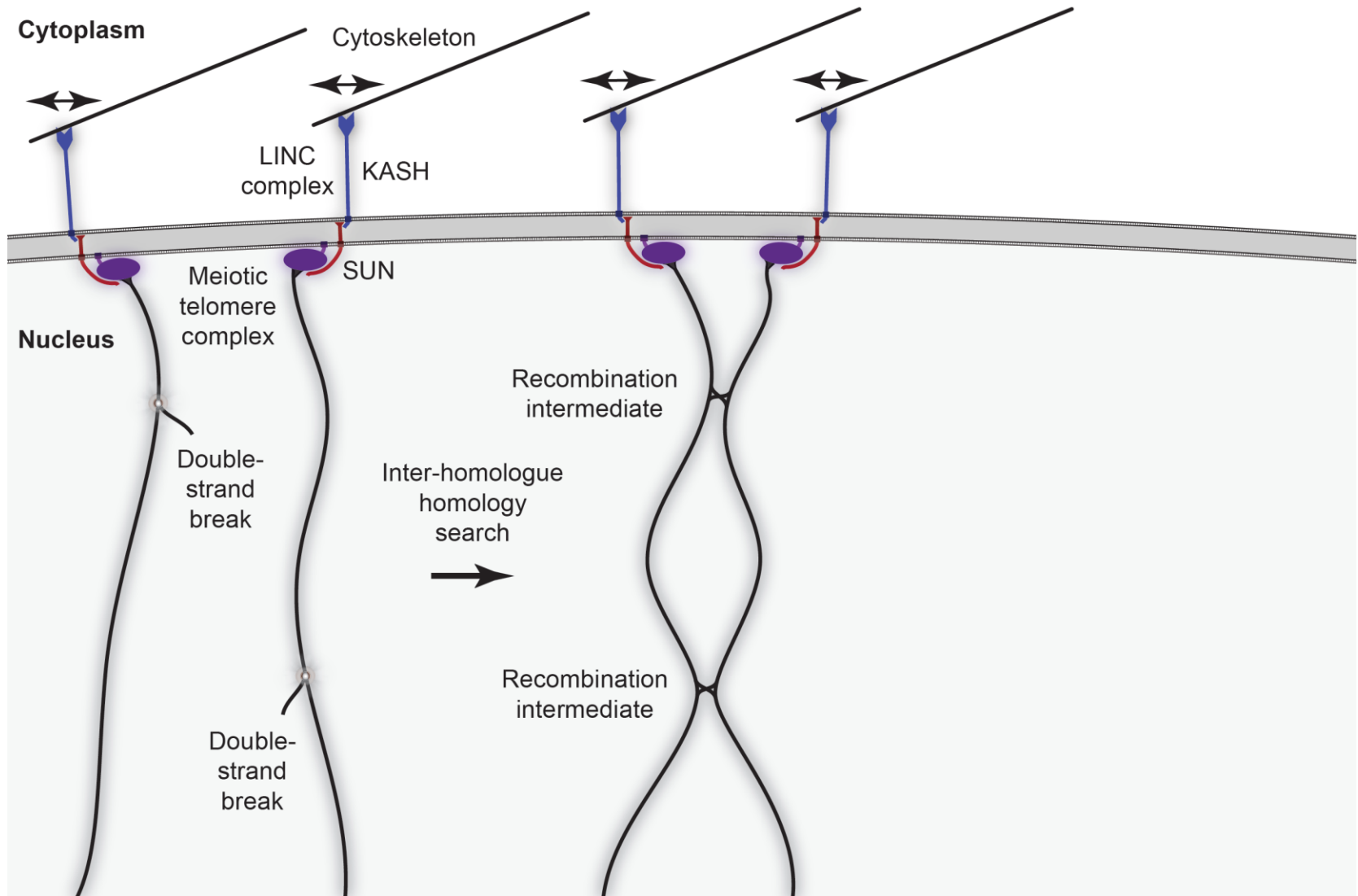
Meiotic cell division



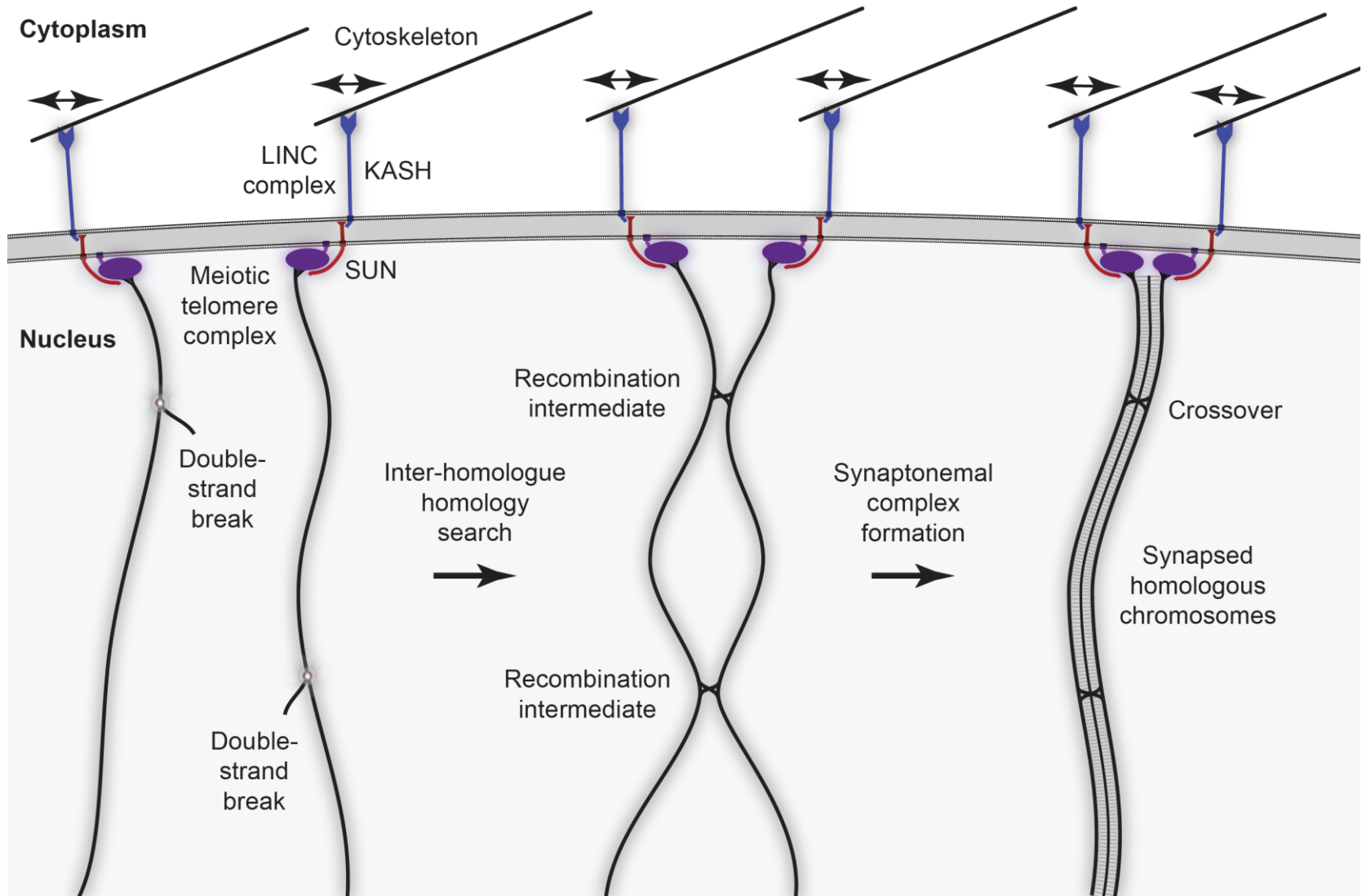
Establishment of homology pairs during mammalian meiosis



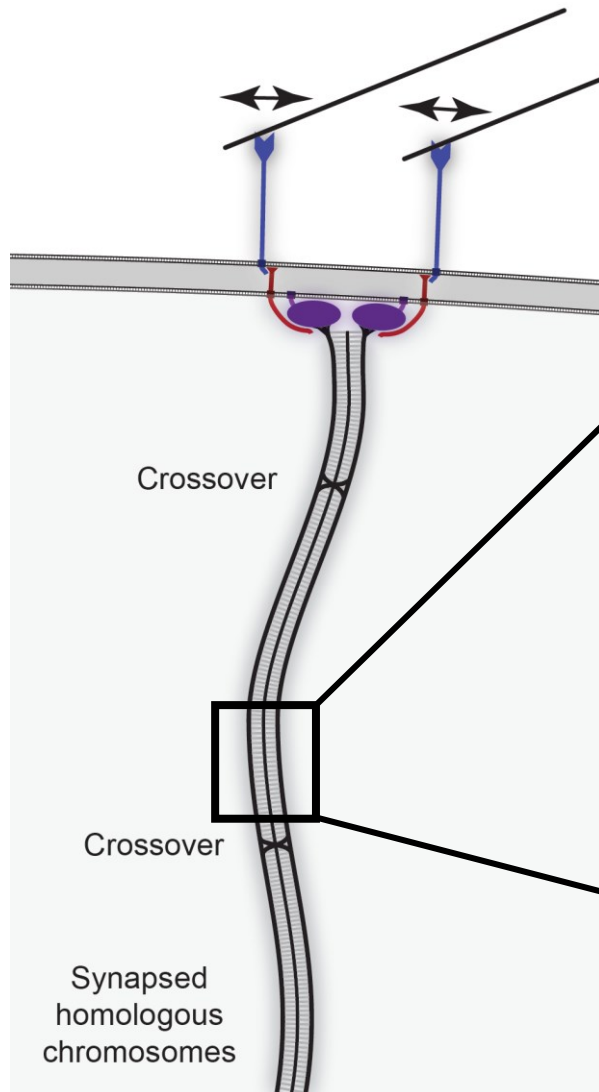
Establishment of homology pairs during mammalian meiosis



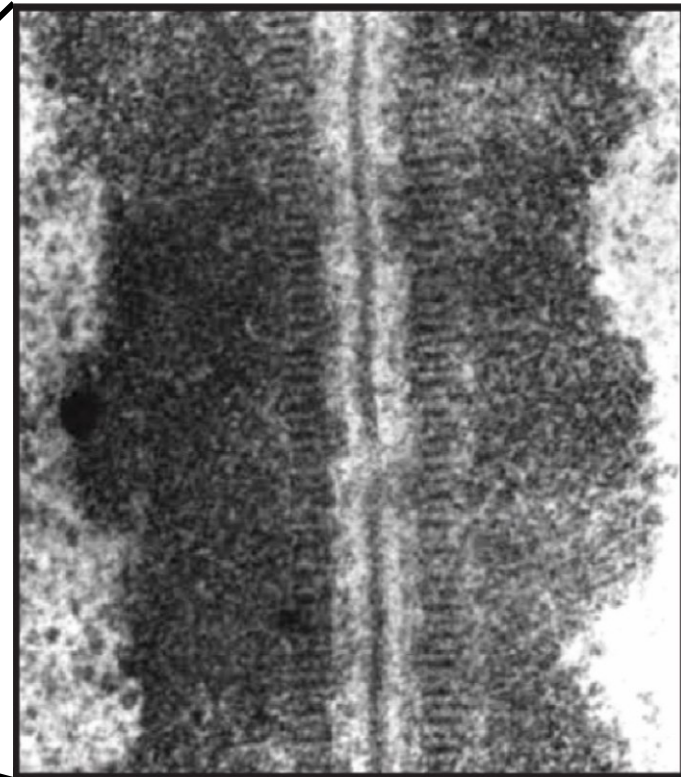
Establishment of homology pairs during mammalian meiosis



The synaptonemal complex

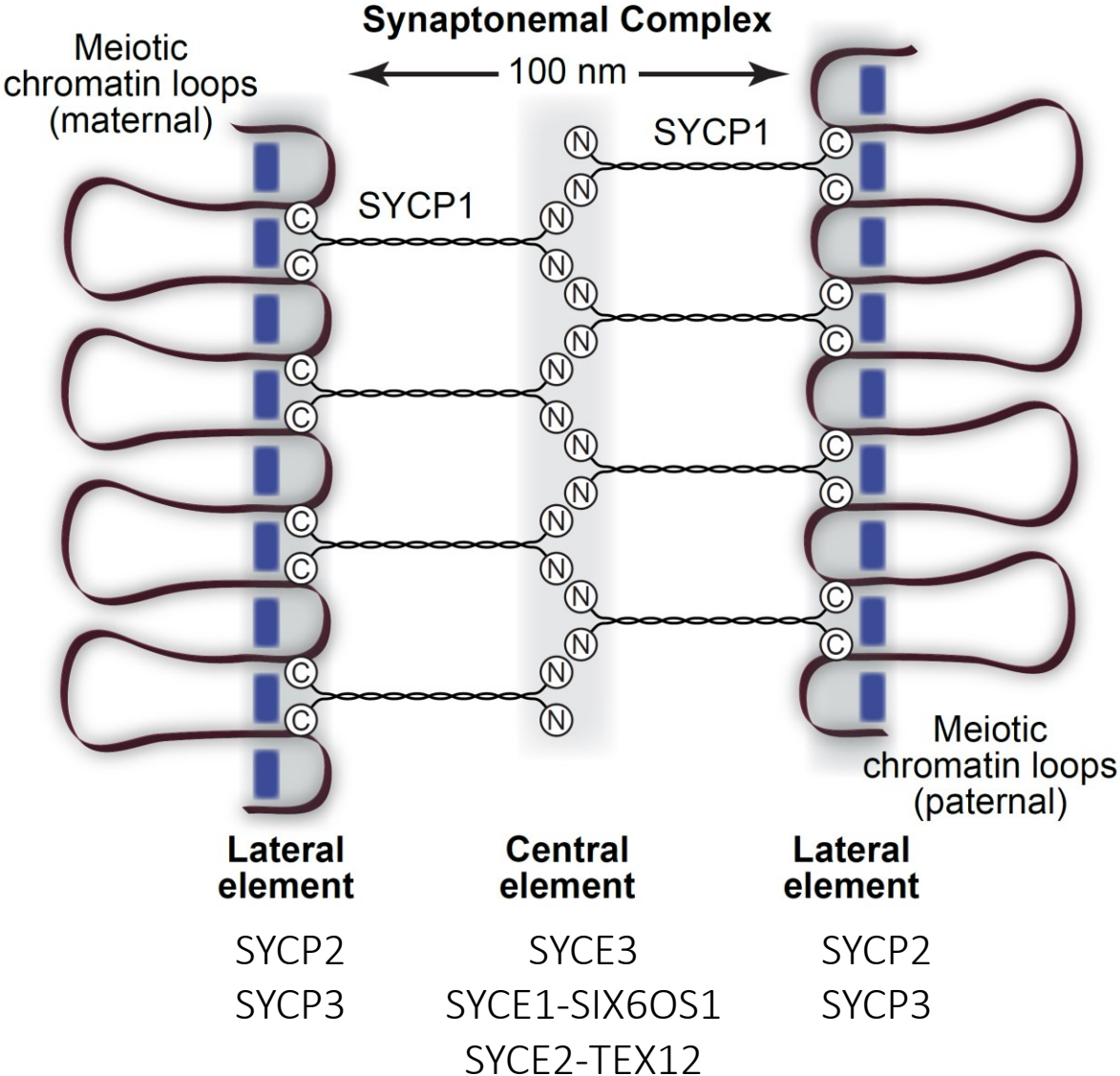


Synaptonemal complex

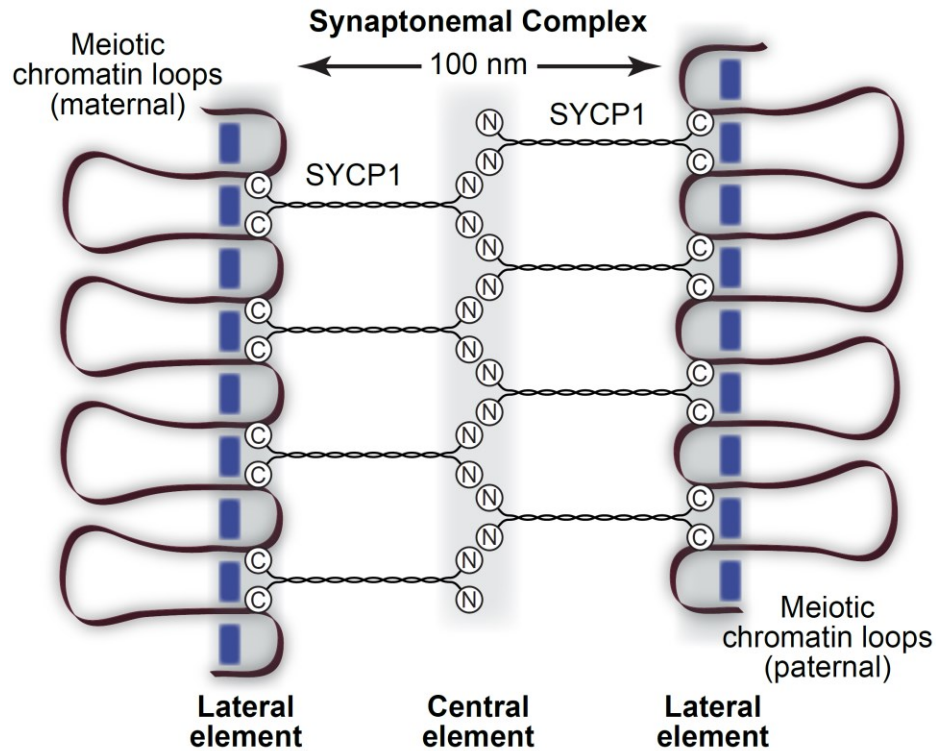


Westergaard & Wettstein
Ann Rev Genetics
1972

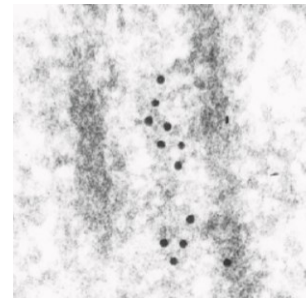
The structure of the mammalian synaptonemal complex (SC)



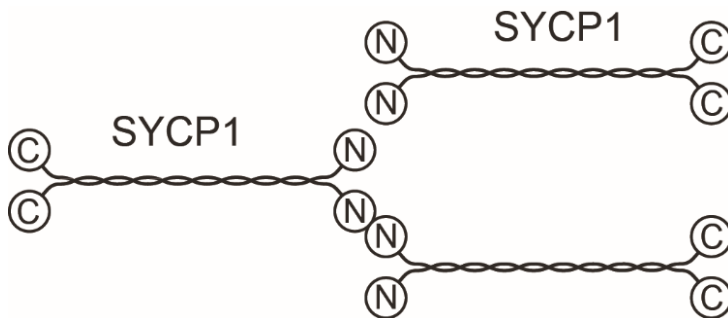
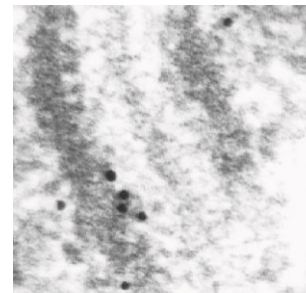
Mammalian SYCP1



anti-SYCP1-N

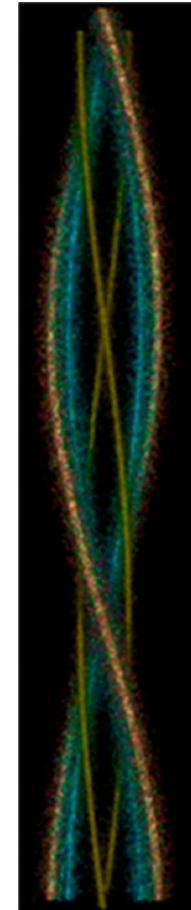


anti-SYCP1-C

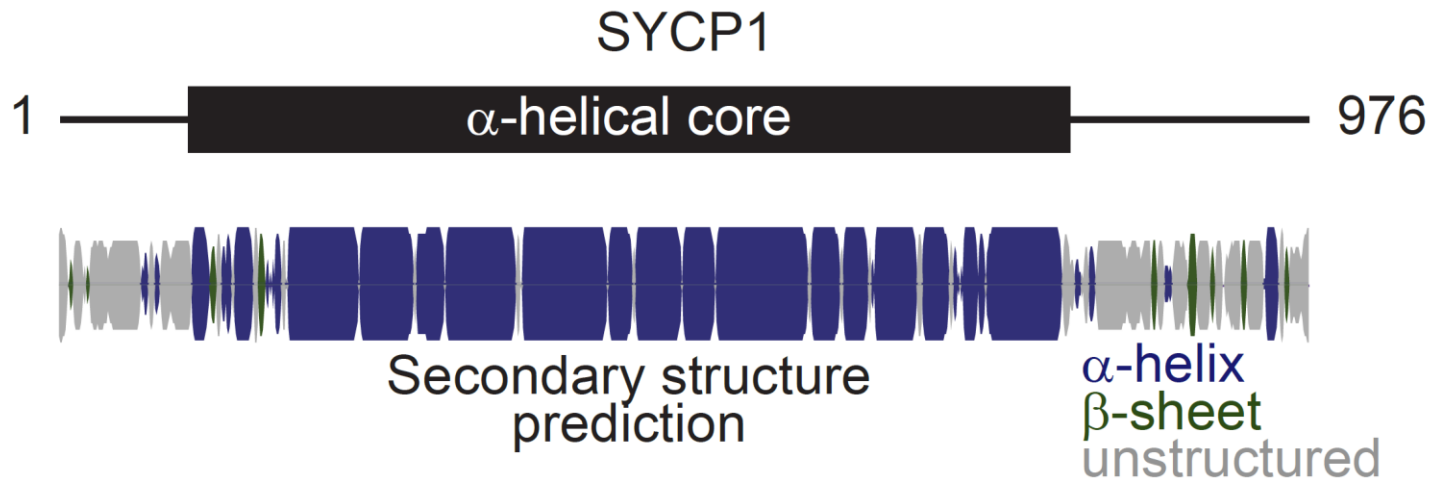


Schmekel *et al*
 1996 *Exp Cell Res*

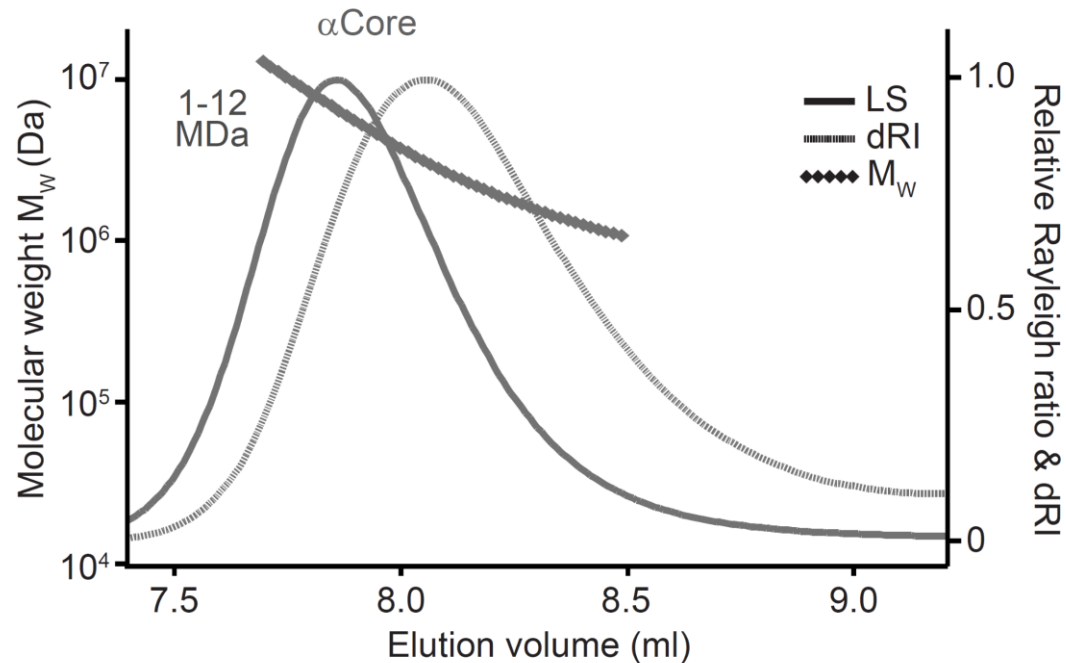
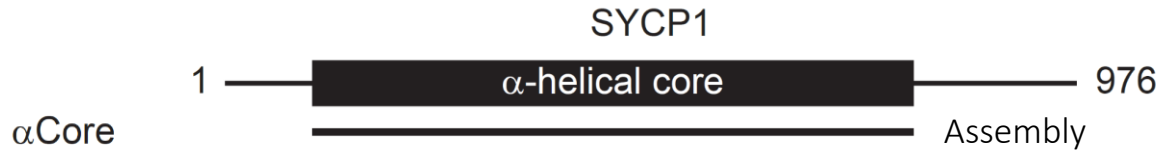
Schücker *et al*
 2015 *PNAS*



Human SYCP1

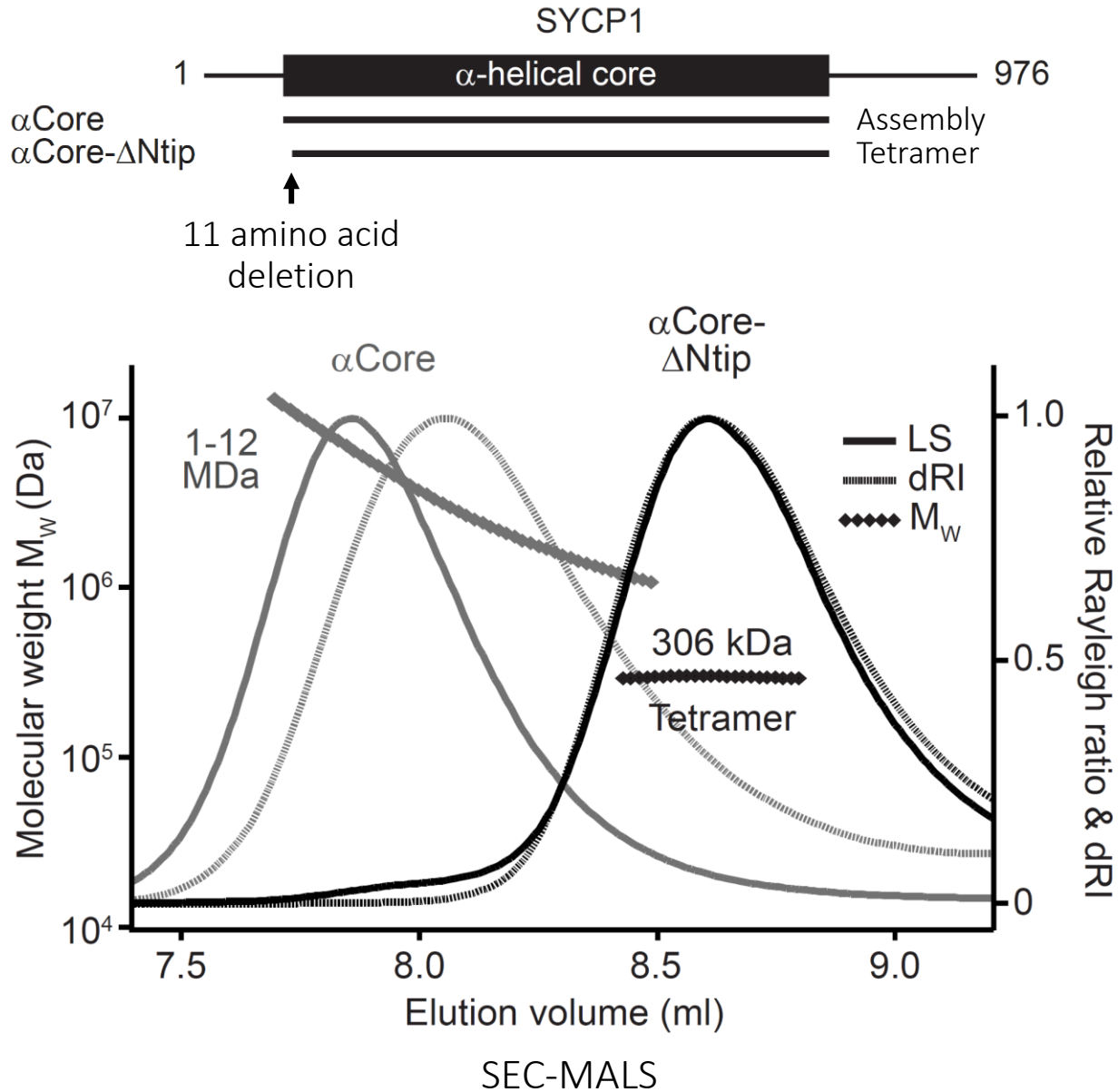


SYCP1 core undergoes self-assembly

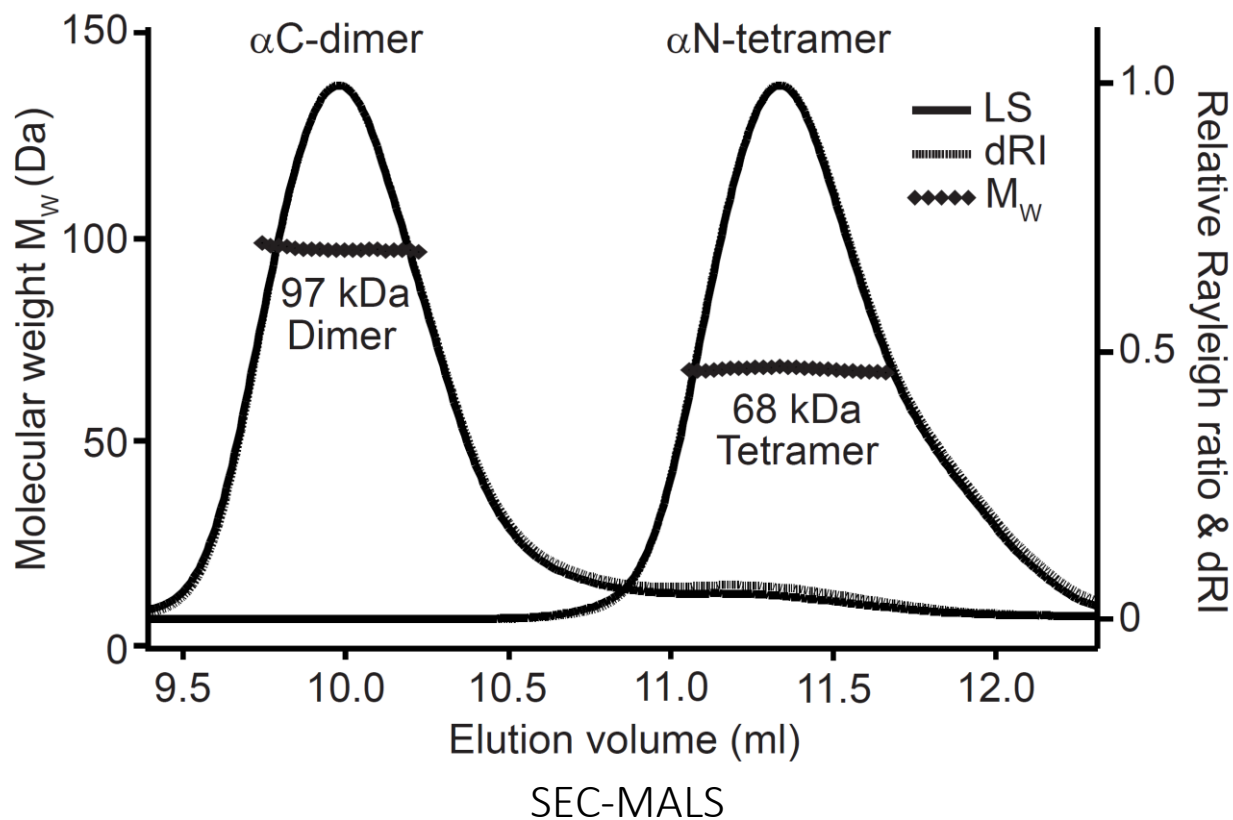
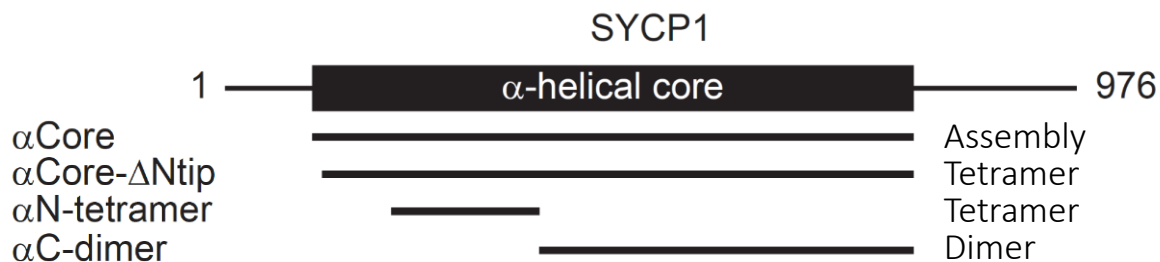


Size-exclusion chromatography
multi-angle light scattering
(SEC-MALS)

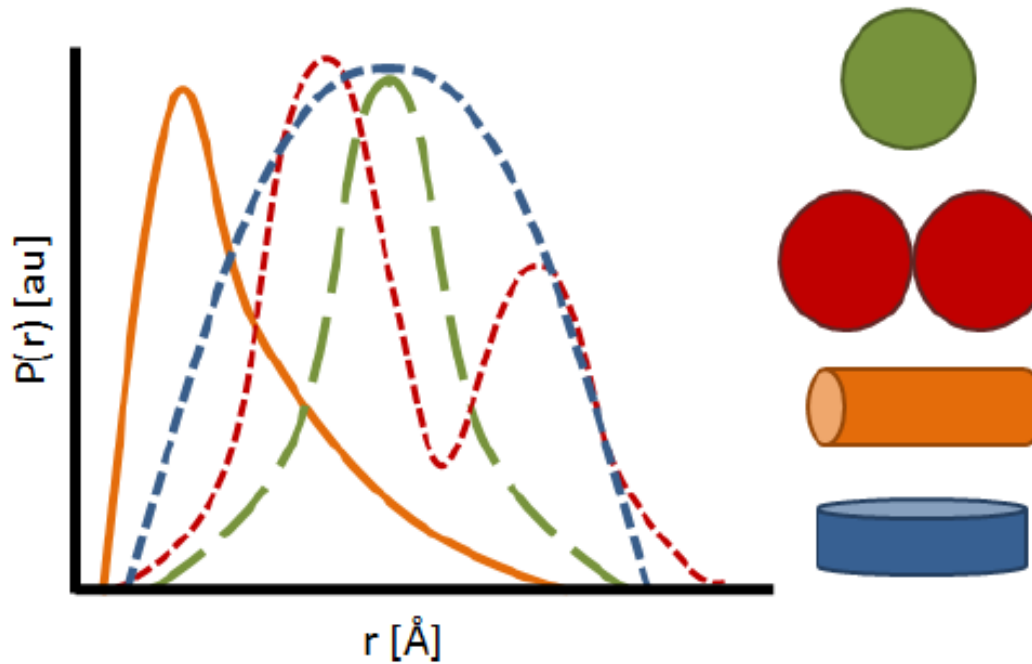
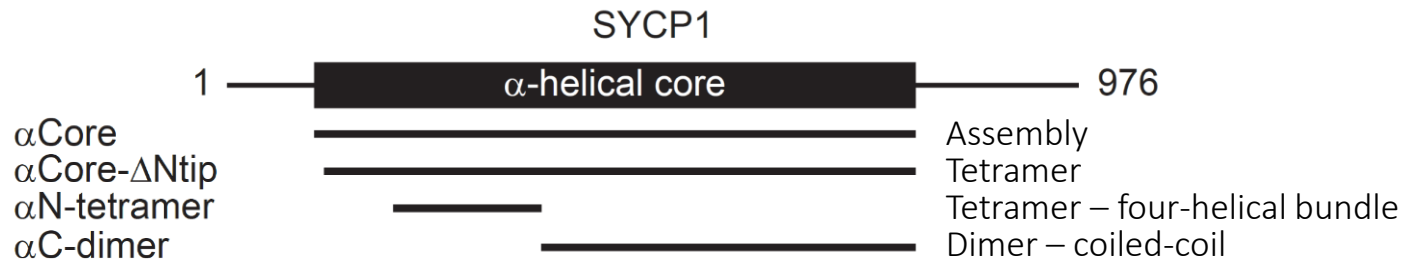
SYCP1 is an obligate tetramer



SYCP1 core consists of an α N-tetramer and α C-dimers



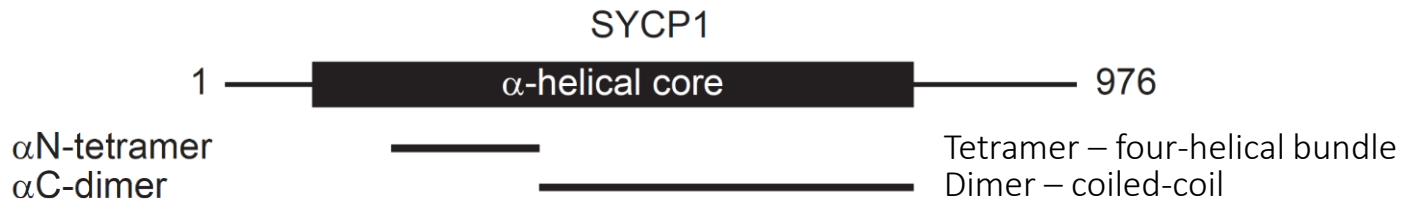
SAXS analysis of the SYCP1 α N-tetramer and α C-dimer



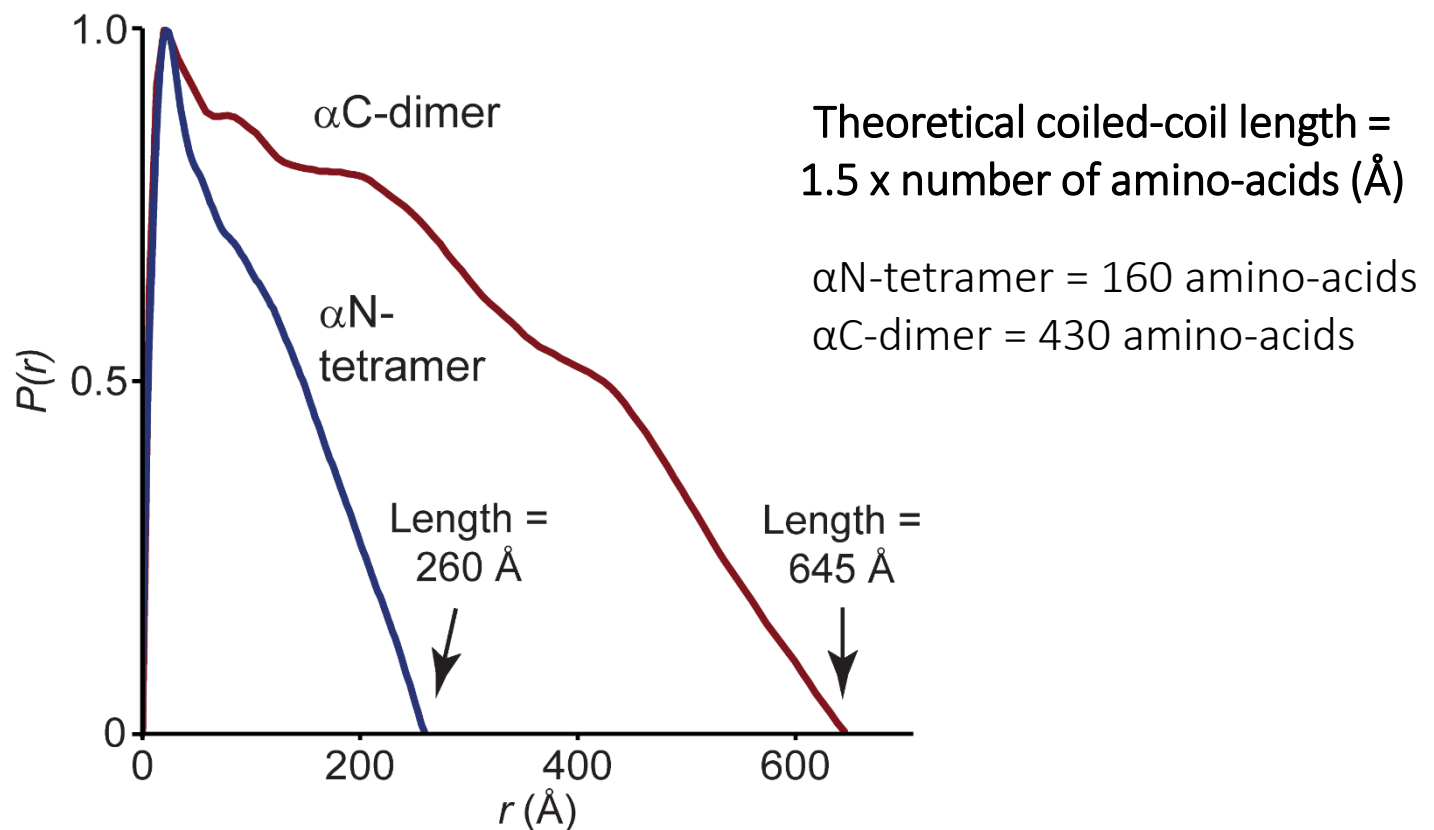
Small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS)
 $P(r)$ Interatomic distance distribution

SAXS analysis of the SYCP1 α N-tetramer and α C-dimer

P(r) Dmax reveals coiled-coil length

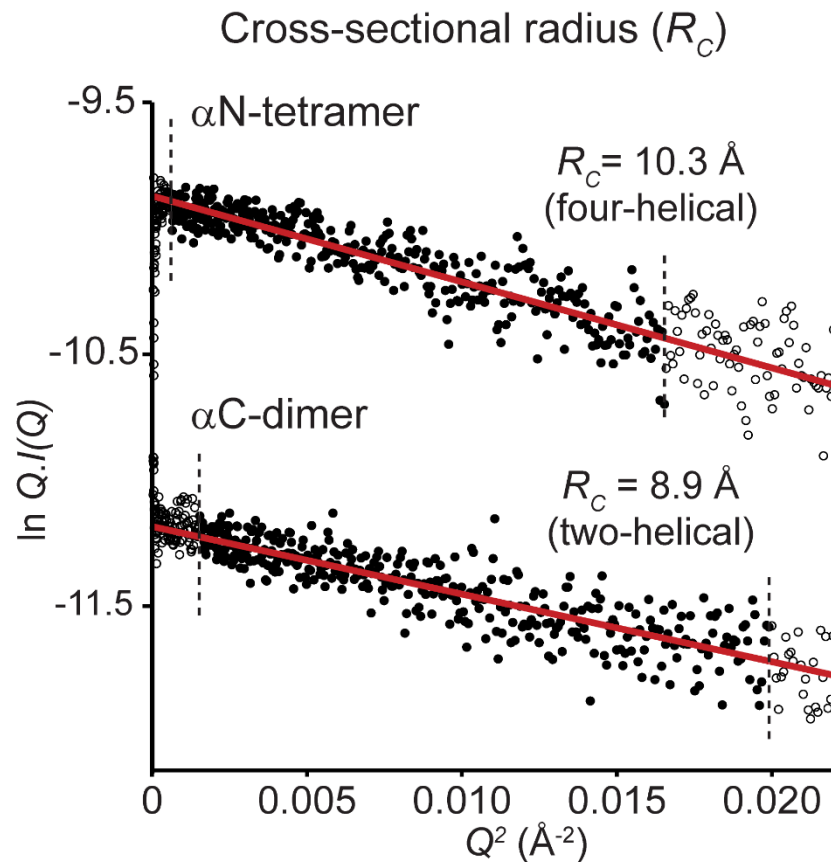
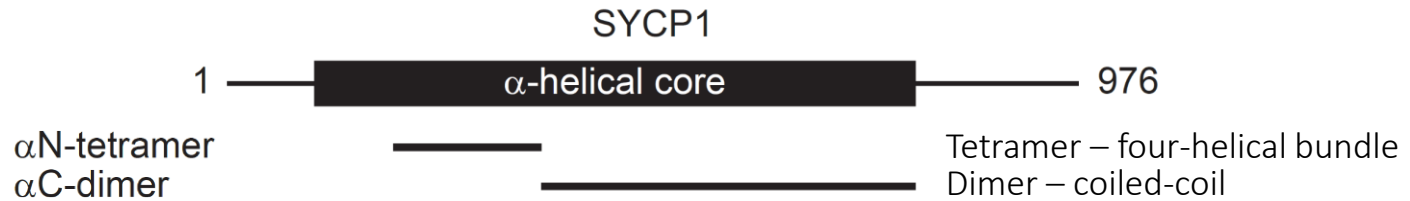


Interatomic distance distribution

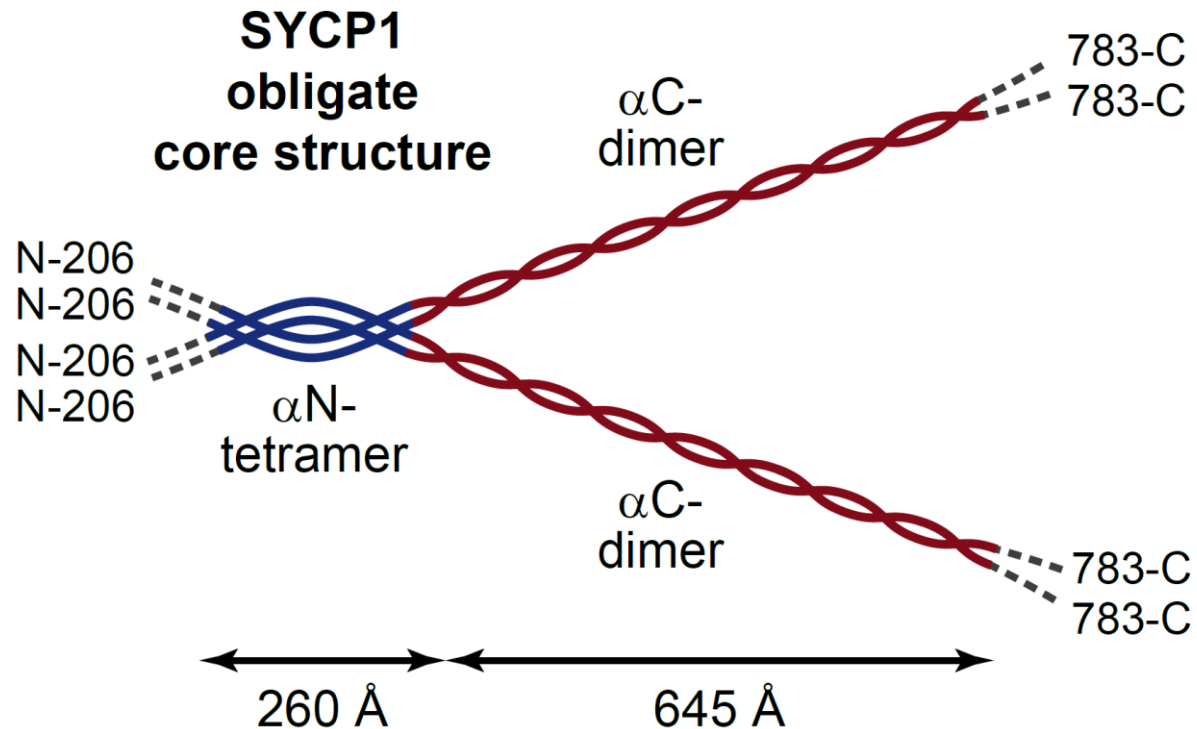
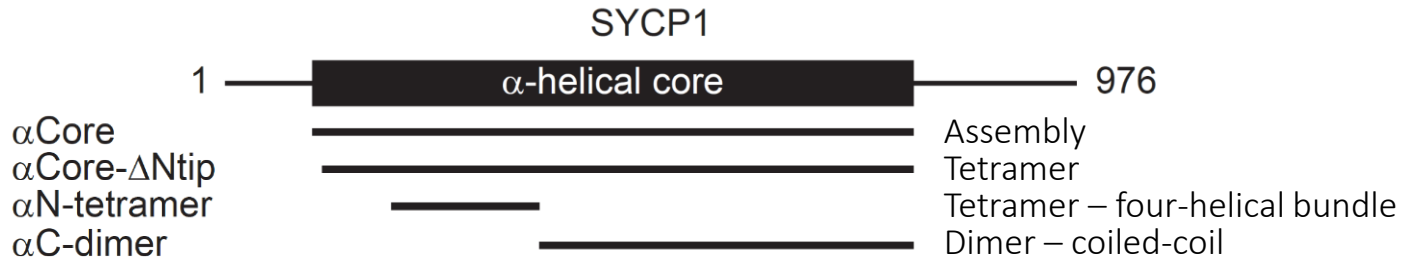


SAXS analysis of the SYCP1 α N-tetramer and α C-dimer

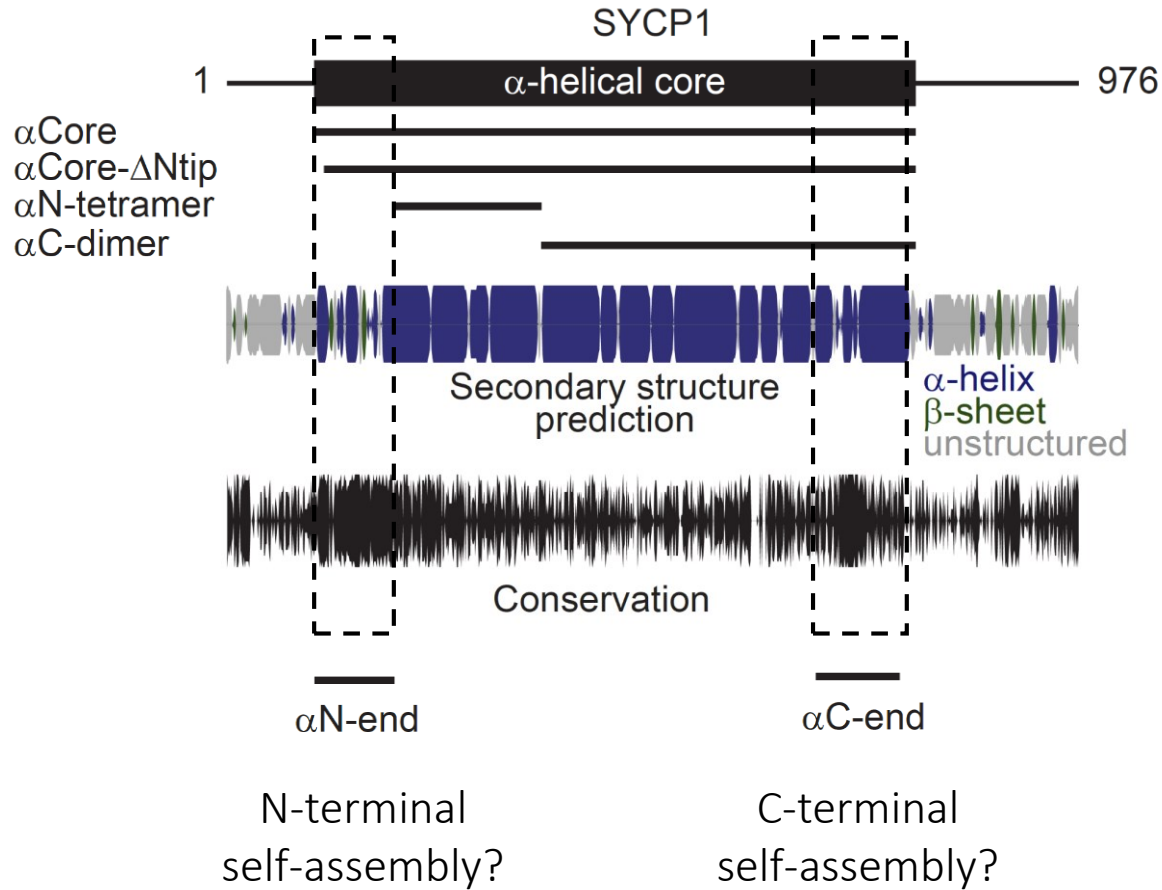
Cross-sectional R_g reveals coiled-coil width



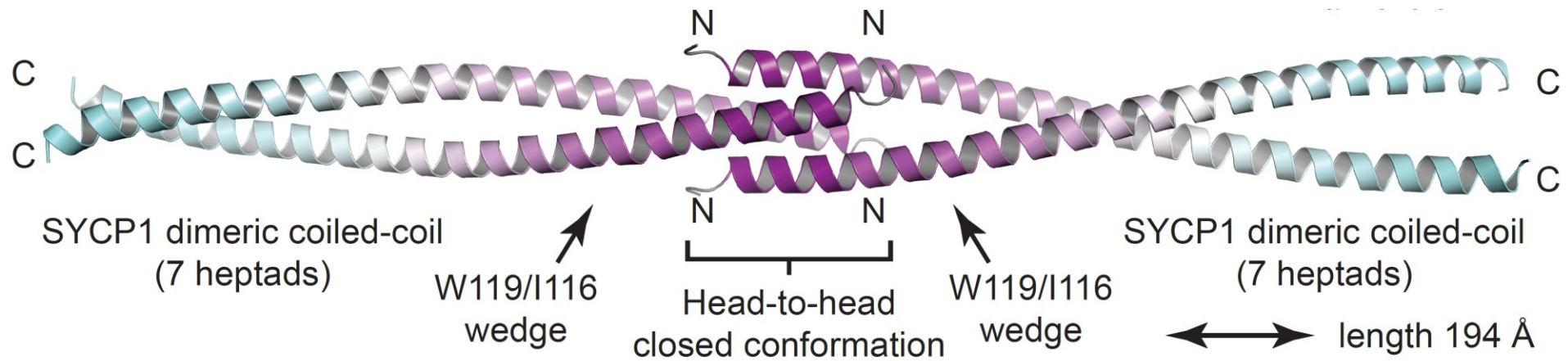
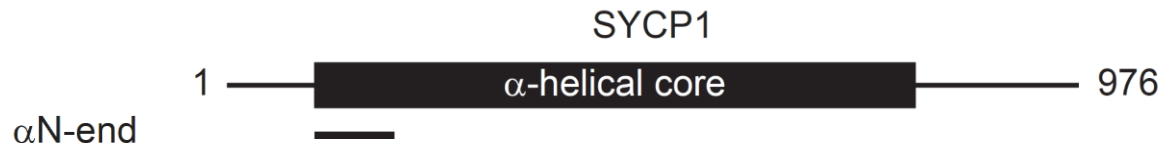
The obligate structure of the SYCP1 core



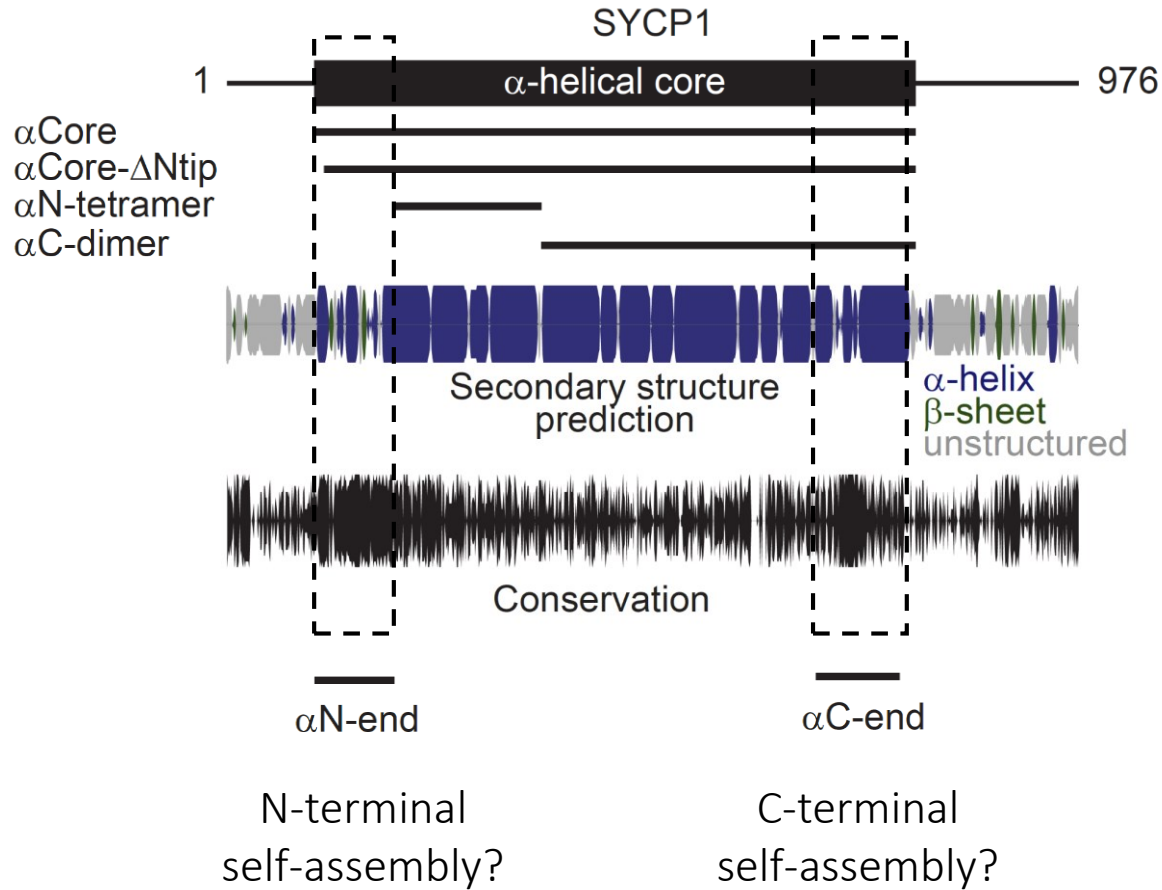
How does SYCP1 core self-assemble?



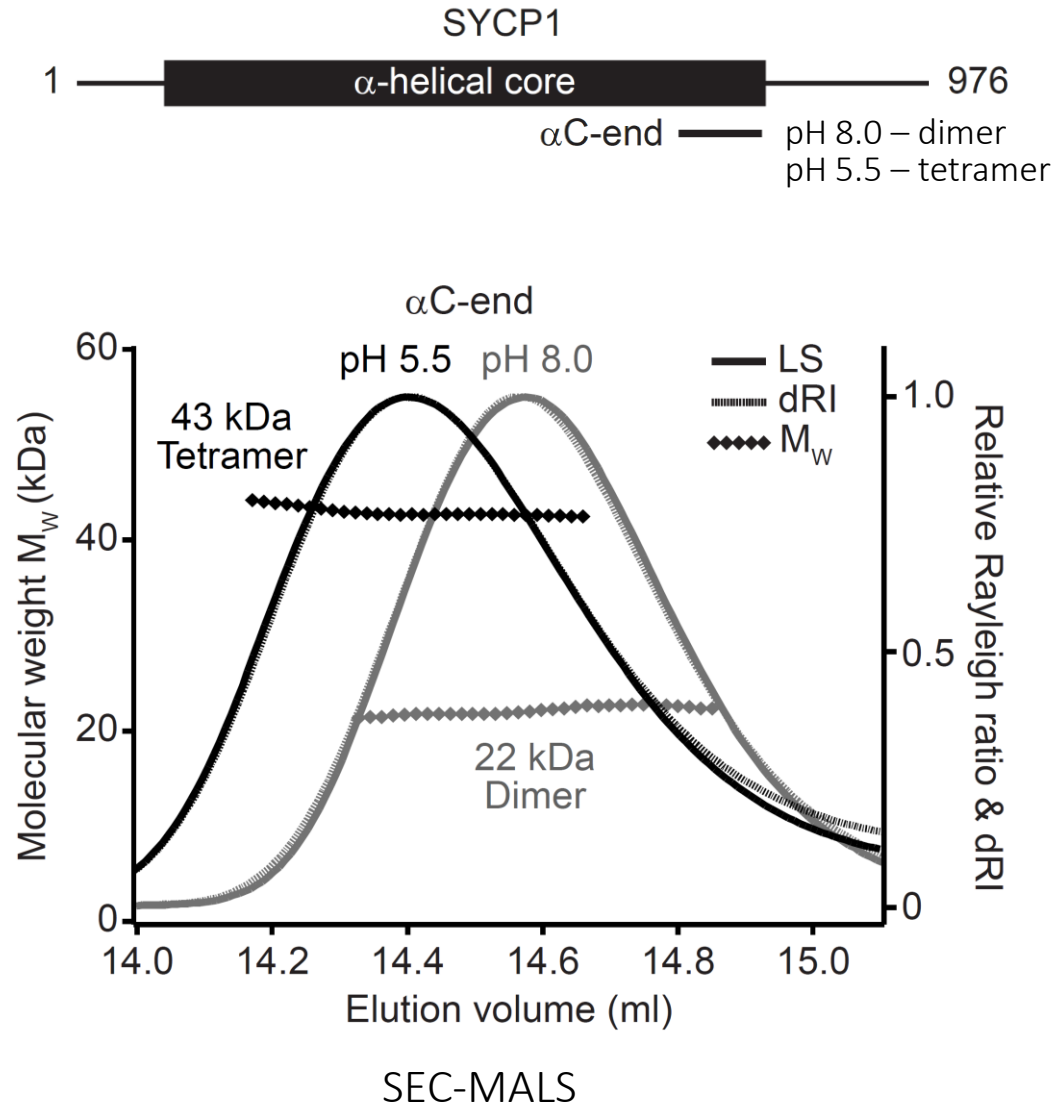
Crystal structure of SYCP1 α N-end



How does SYCP1 core self-assemble?

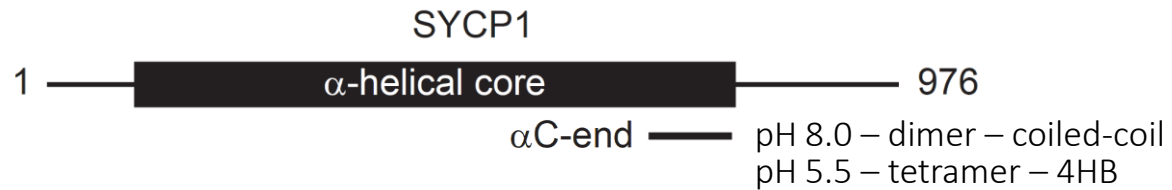


SYCP1 α C-end undergoes pH-induced tetrameric assembly

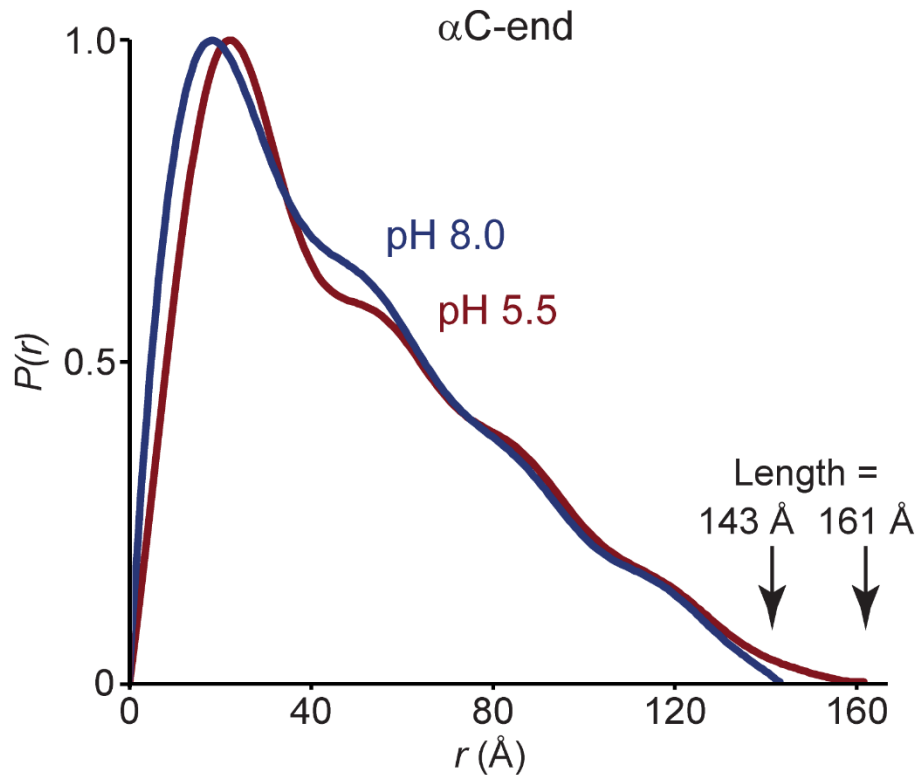


SAXS analysis of SYCP1 α C-end dimers and tetramers

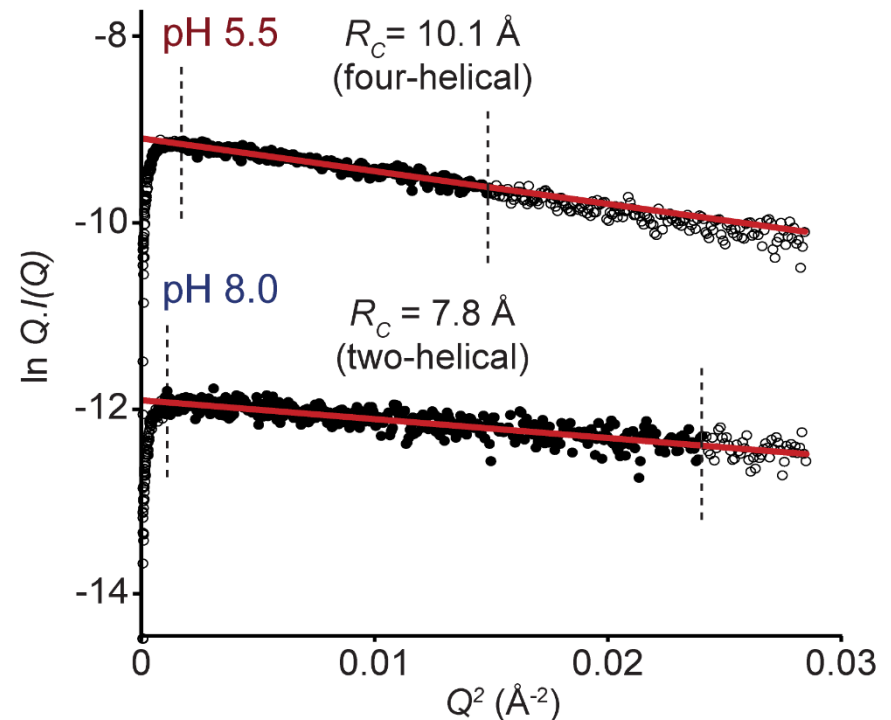
$P(r)$ and cross-sectional R_g analysis



Interatomic distance distribution

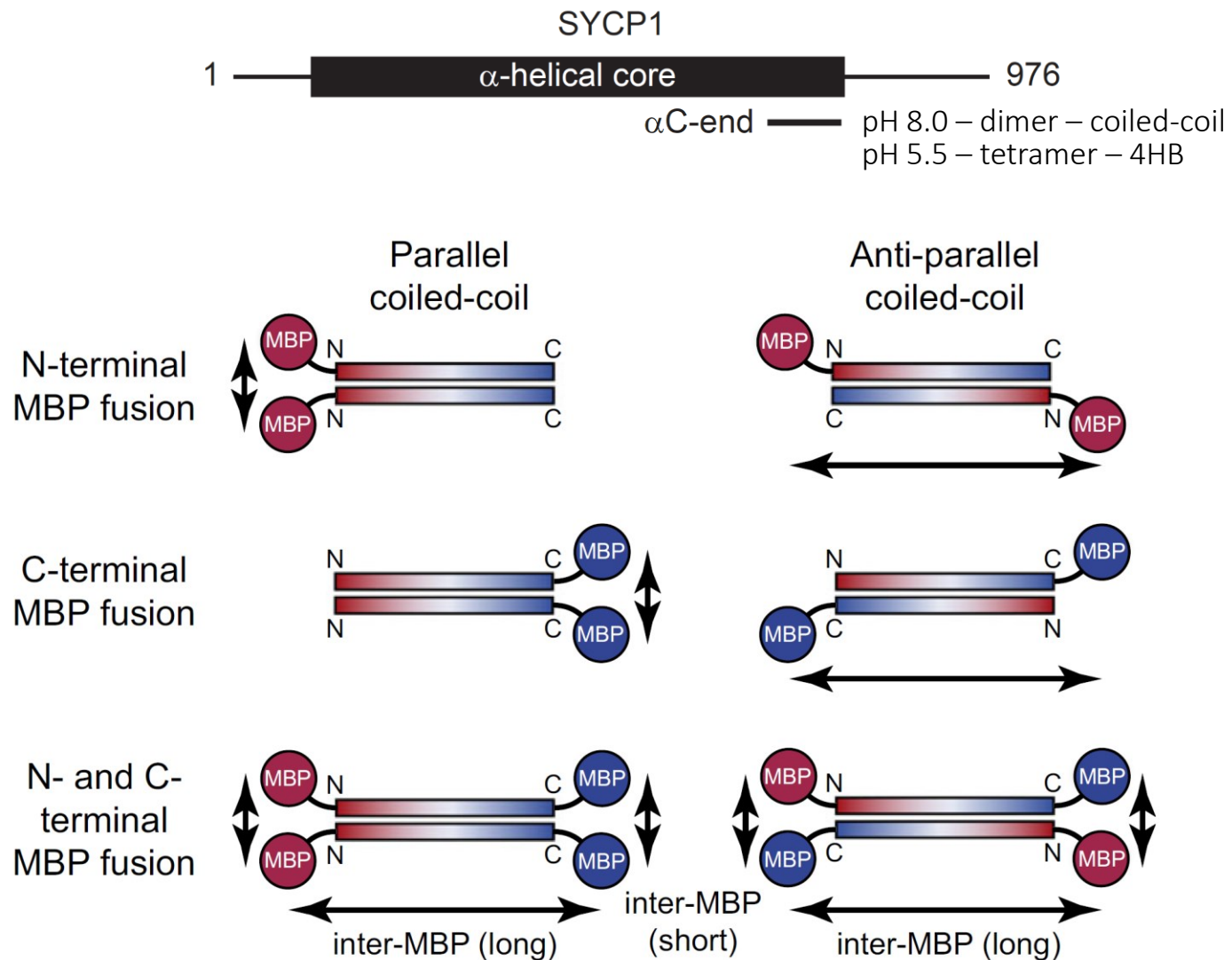


Cross-sectional radius (R_c)



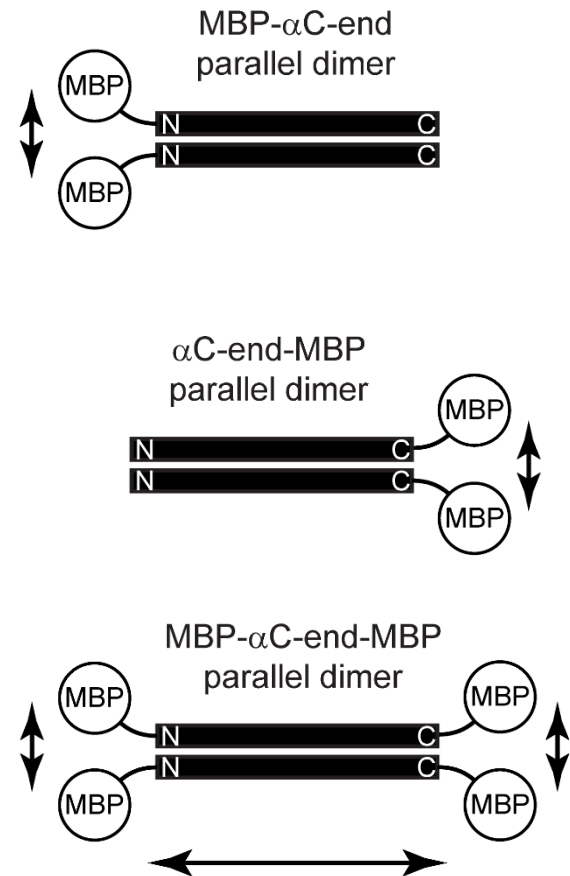
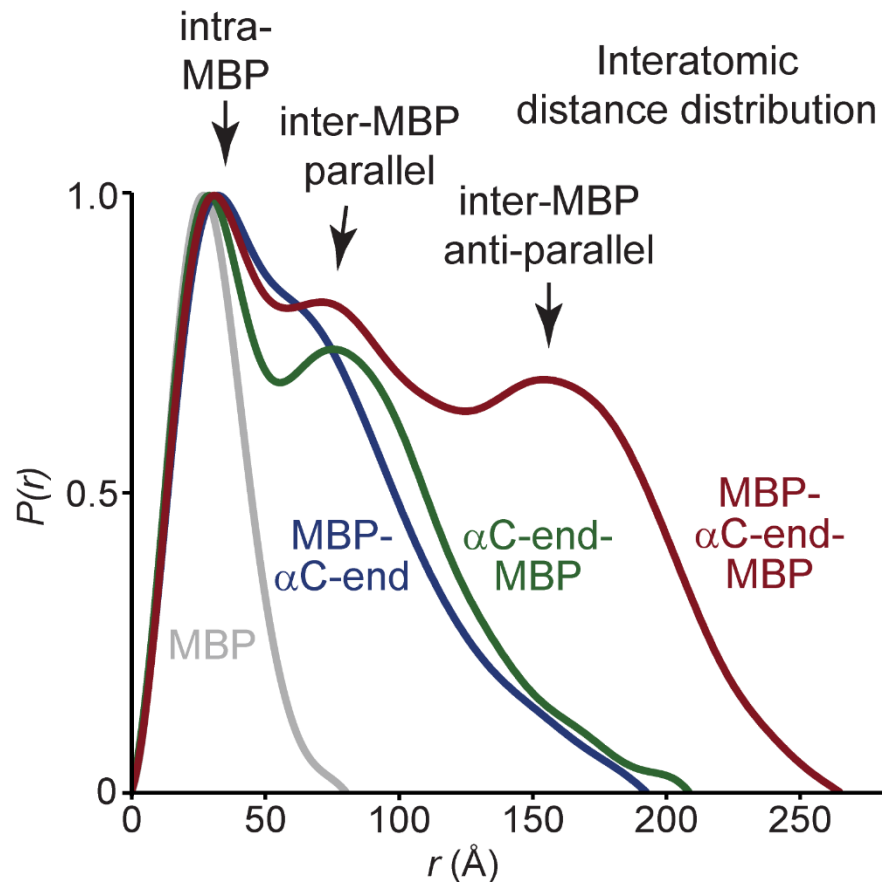
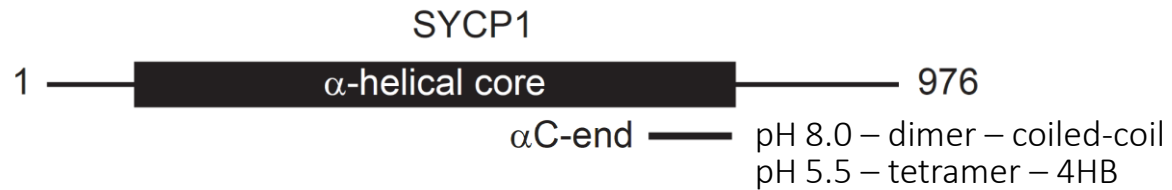
SAXS analysis of SYCP1 α C-end dimers and tetramers

Using MBP fusions to determine helical orientation



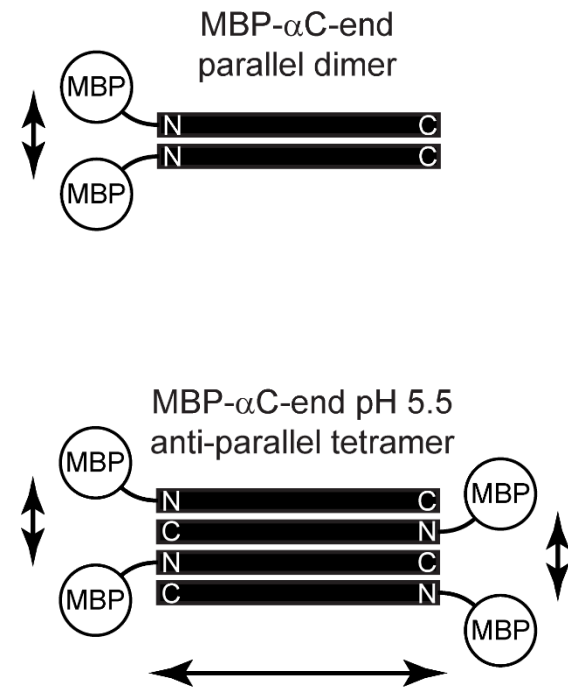
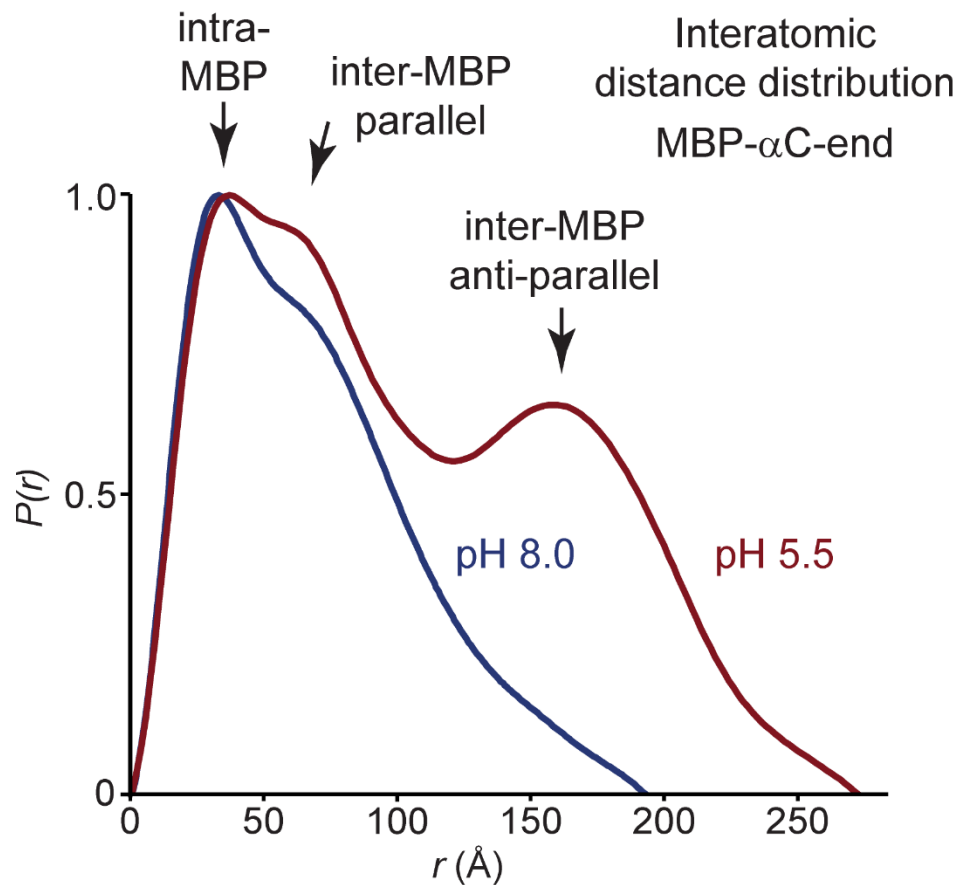
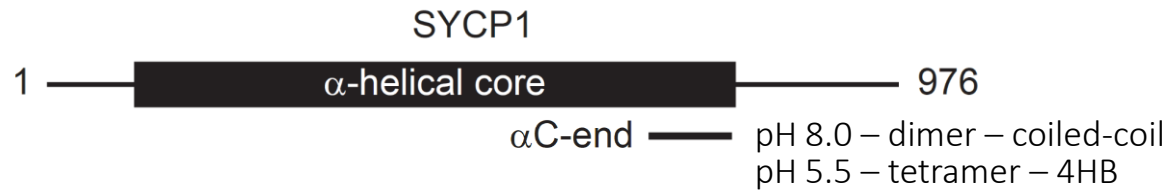
SAXS analysis of SYCP1 α C-end dimers and tetramers

Using MBP fusions to determine helical orientation



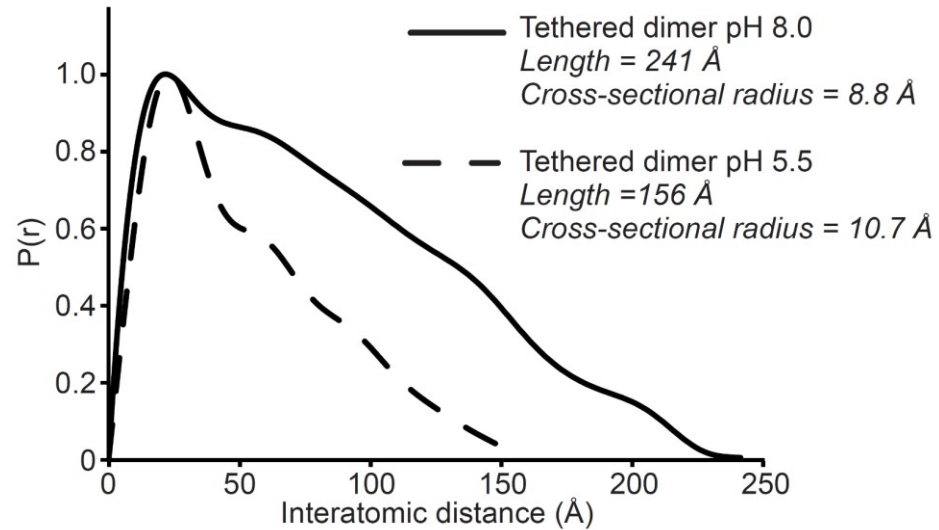
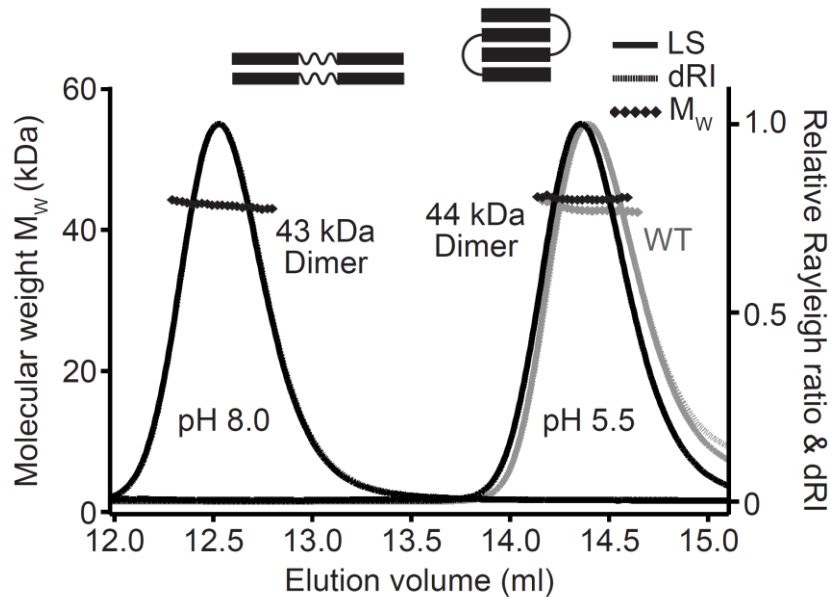
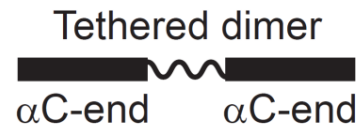
SAXS analysis of SYCP1 α C-end dimers and tetramers

Using MBP fusions to determine helical orientation

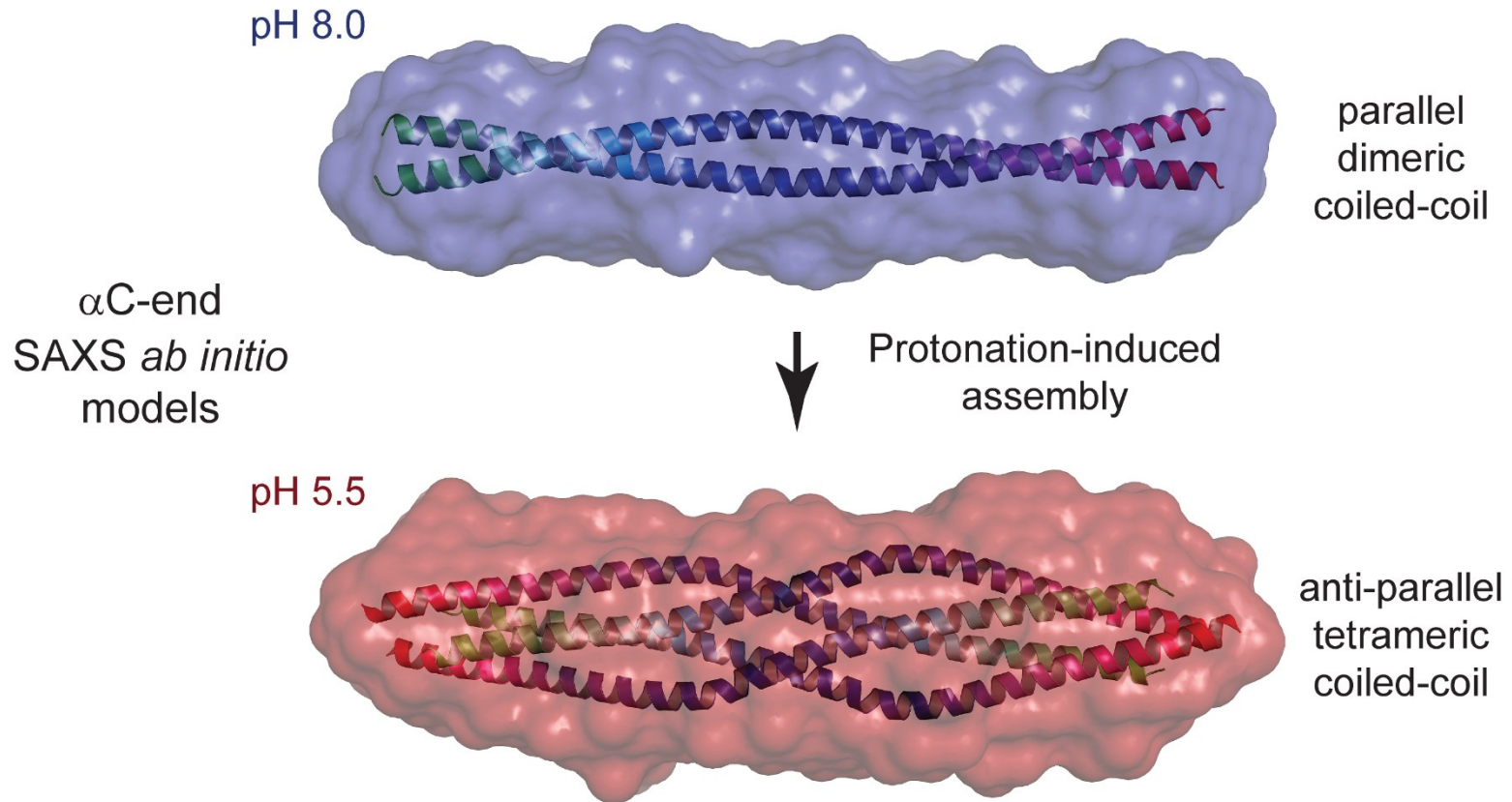
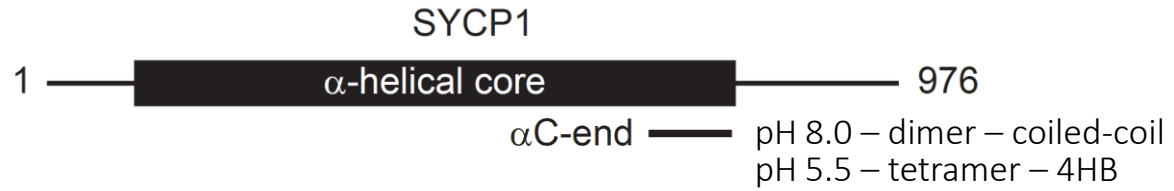


SAXS analysis of SYCP1 α C-end dimers and tetramers

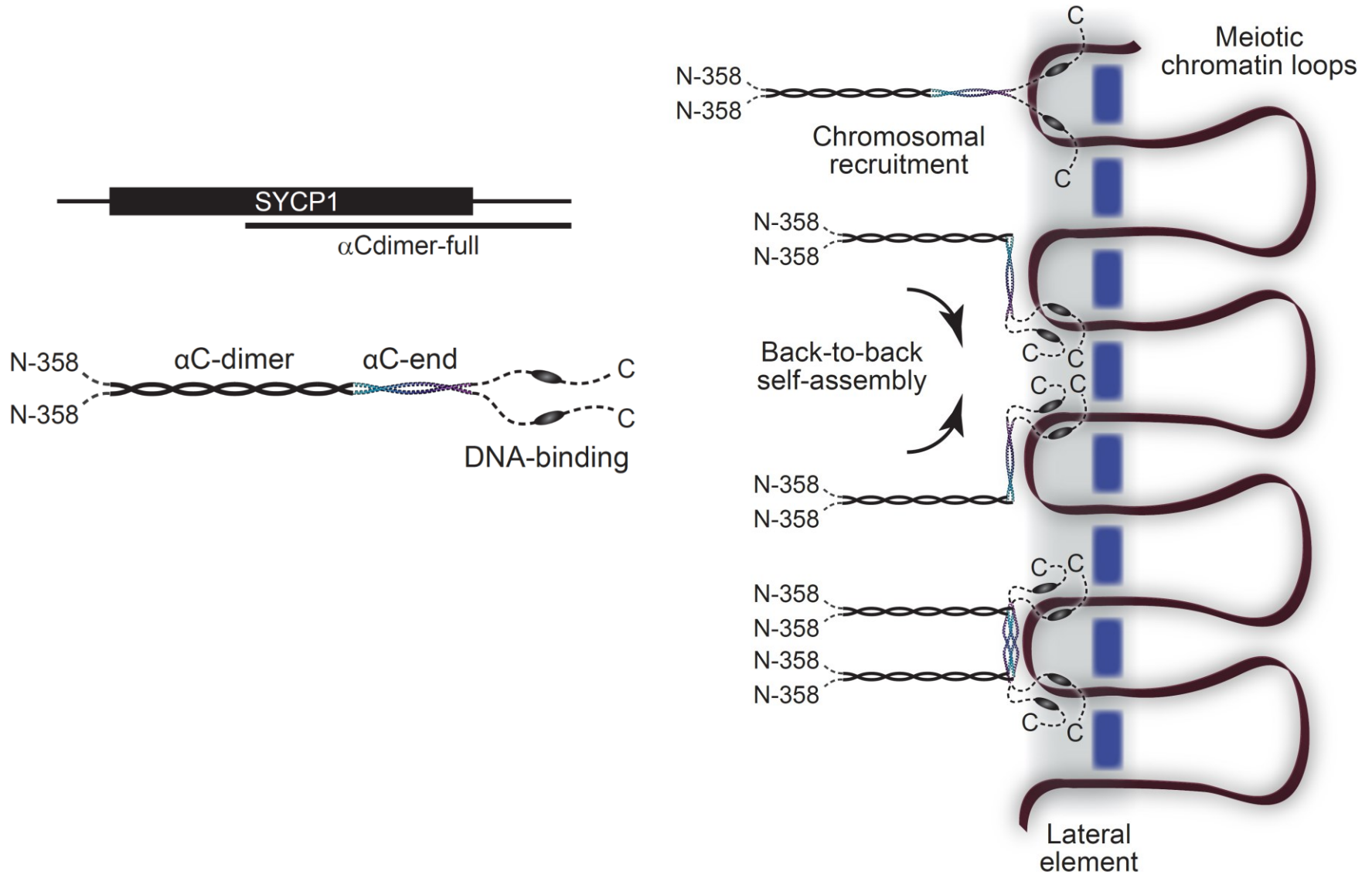
Using a tethered dimer to determine helical orientation



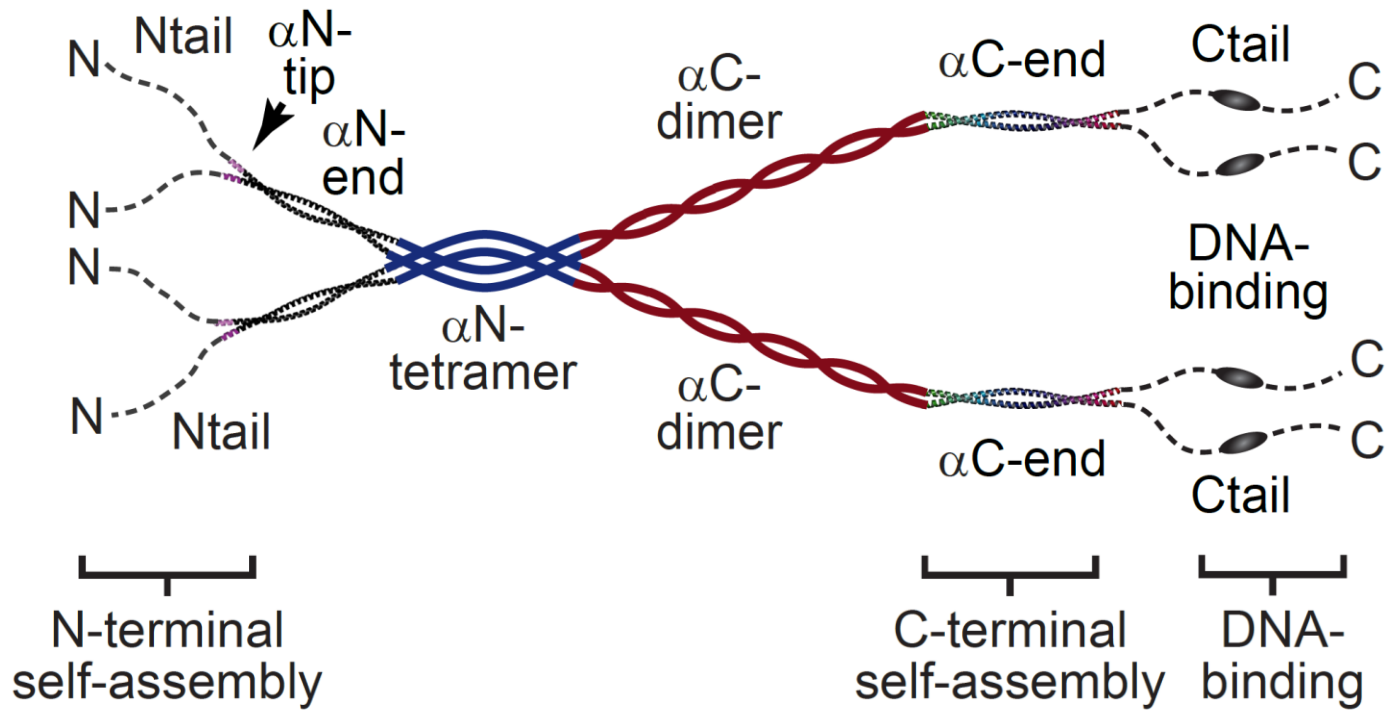
SYCP1 α C-end undergoes pH-induced tetrameric assembly



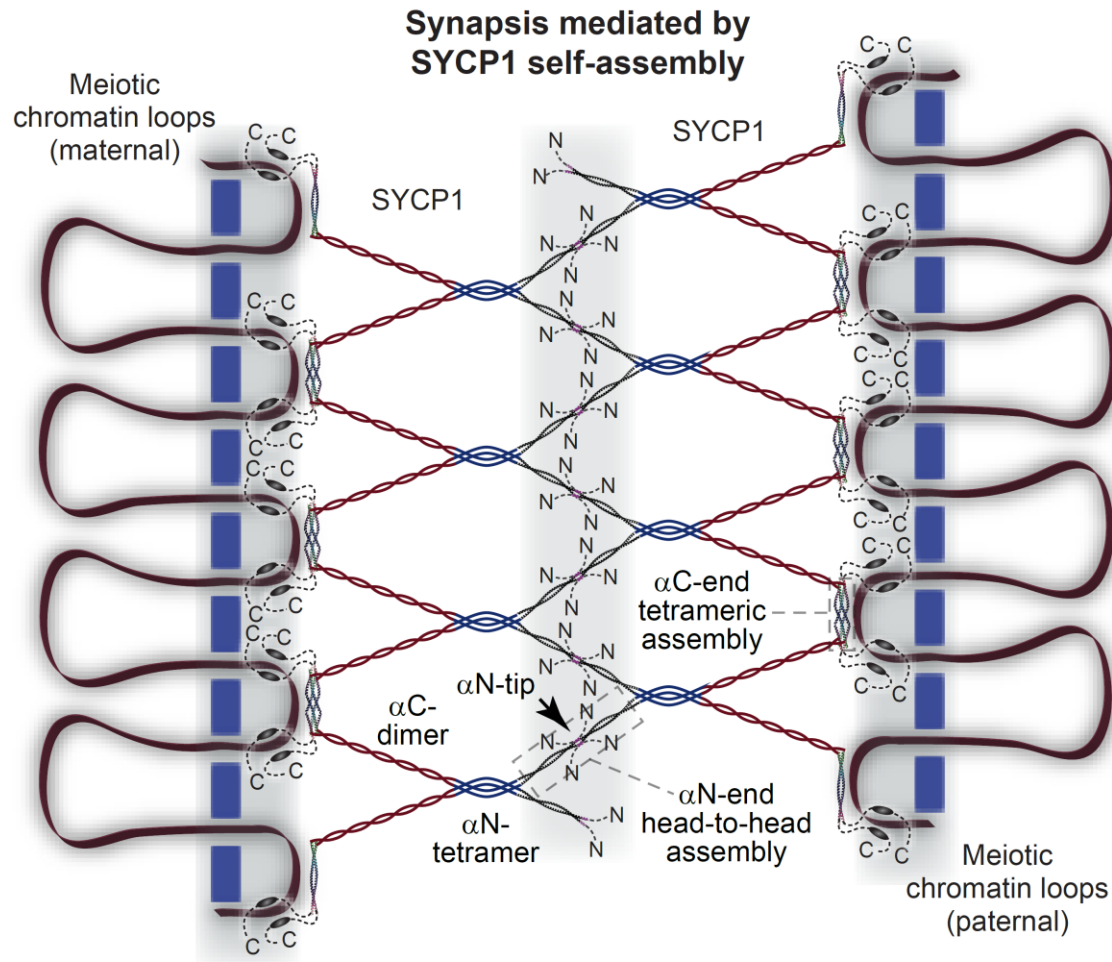
Chromosomal recruitment of SYCP1



SYCP1 obligate structure



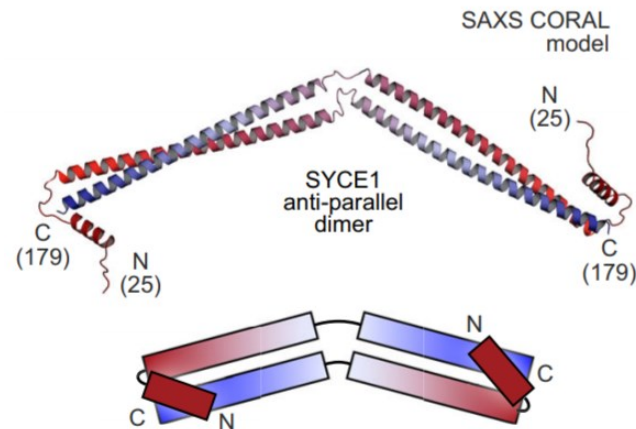
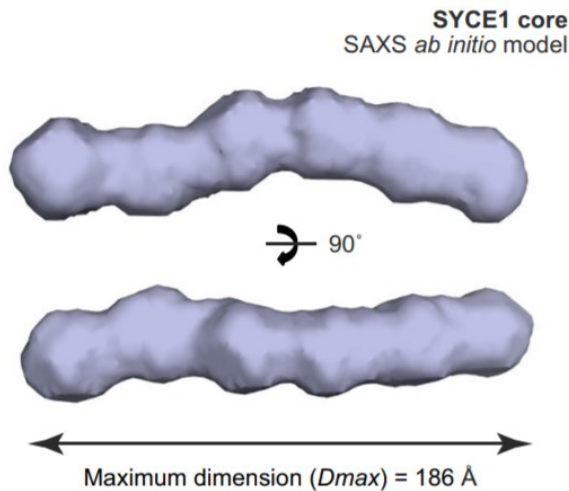
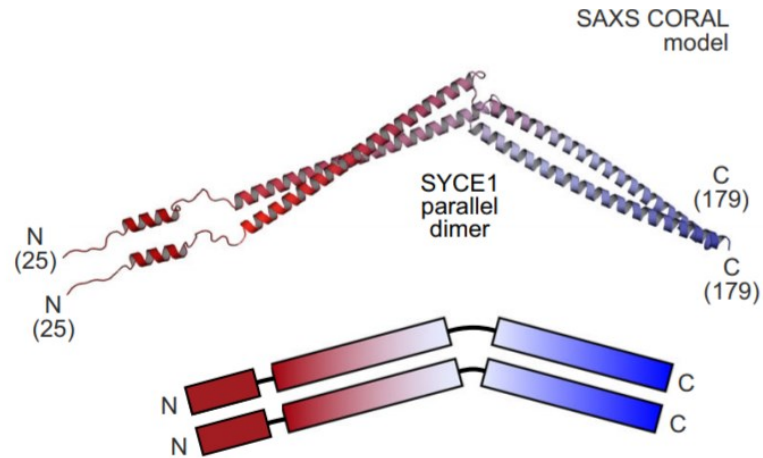
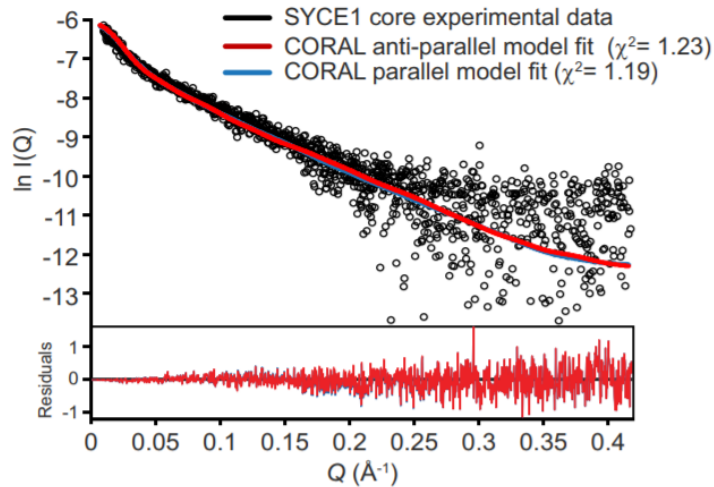
Self-assembly of SYCP1 into a supramolecular lattice



Dunce *et al* 2018 *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology*.

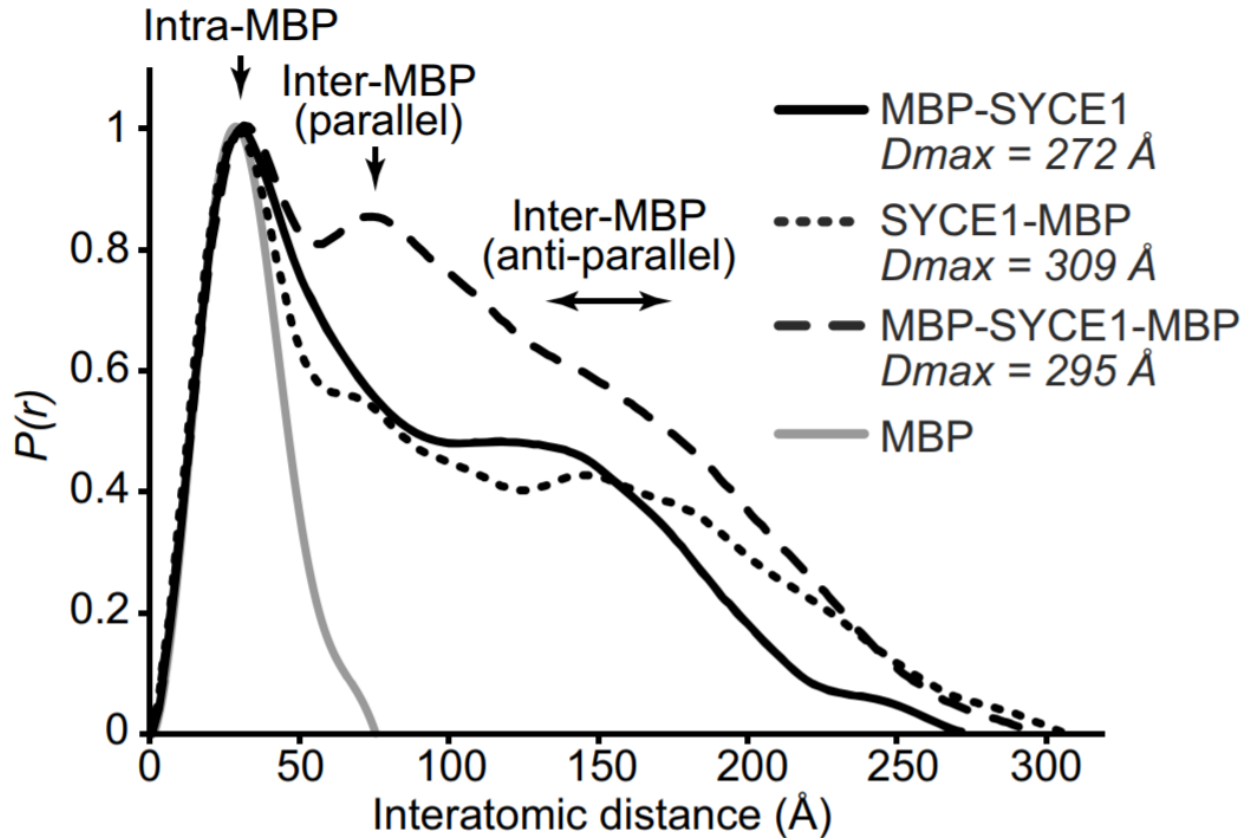
Another example – anti-parallel SYCE1 dimer

Direct modelling of coiled-coils



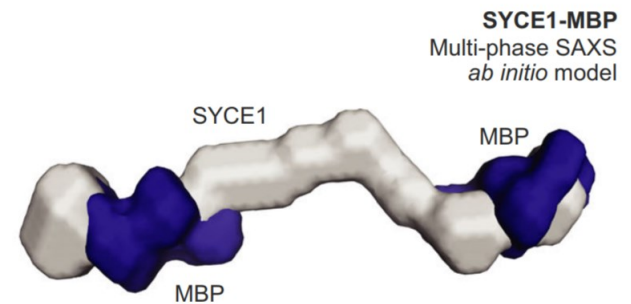
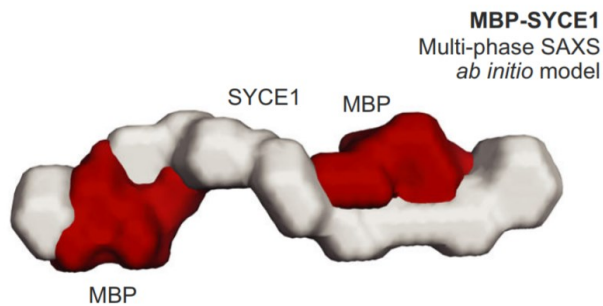
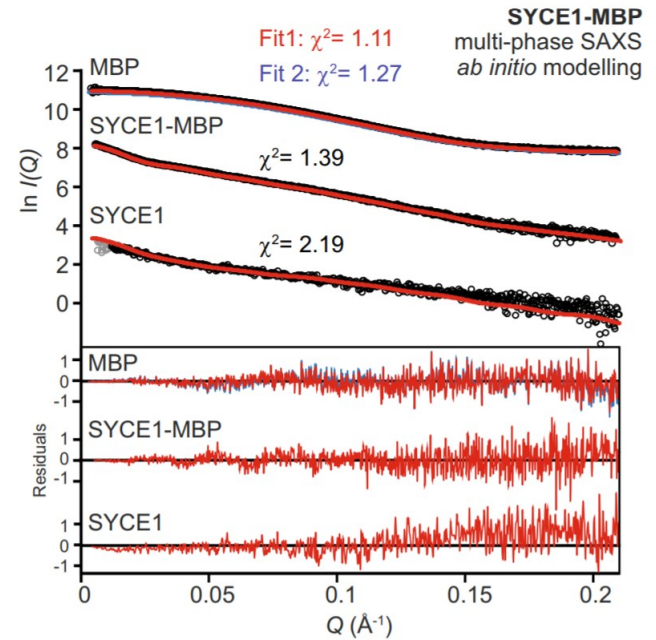
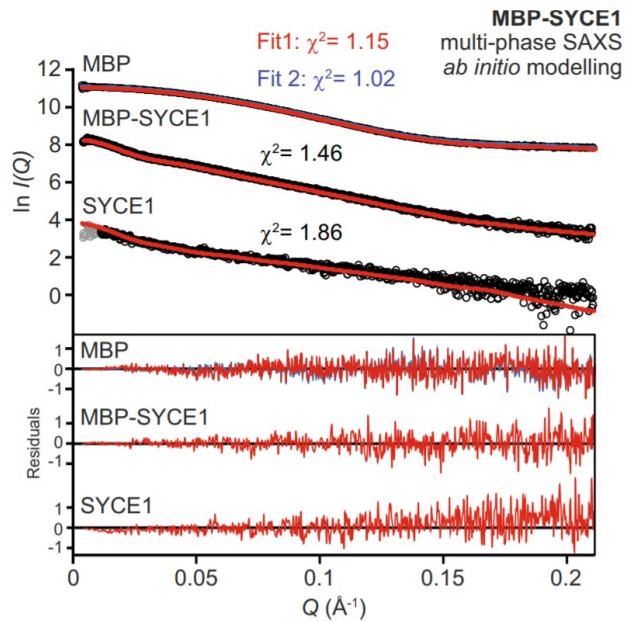
Another example – anti-parallel SYCE1 dimer

P(r) distributions of MBP fusions



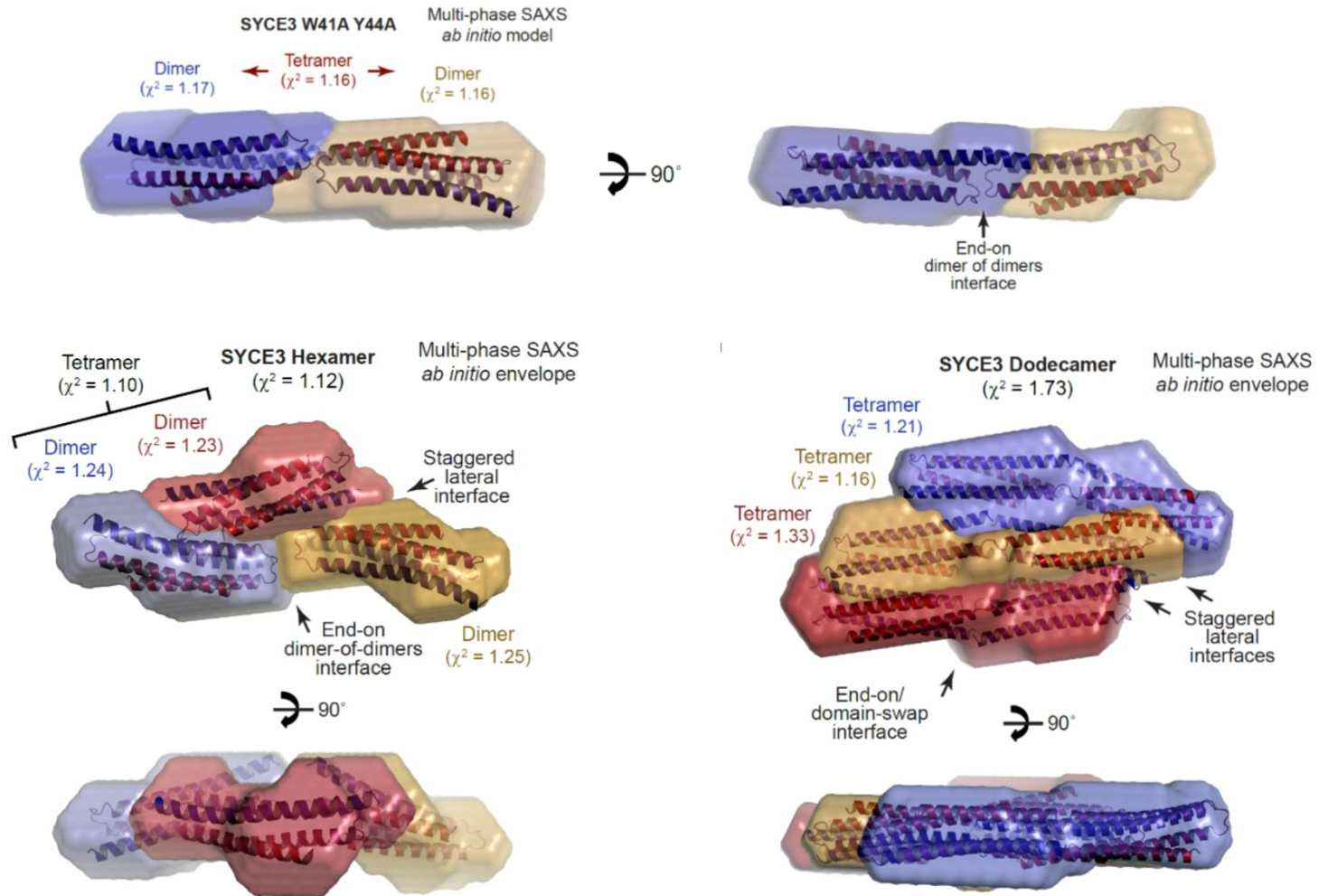
Another example – anti-parallel SYCE1 dimer

Multi-phase ab initio modelling of MBP fusions



Another example – SYCE3 self-assembly

Multi-phase modelling of SYCE3 structures



Acknowledgements

Current Lab members

James Dunce

Gurusaran Manickam

Amy Milburn

Orla Dunne

Lucy Salmon

Chandni Ravindan (joint with Amy MacQueen)

Former Lab members

Lee Sen

Matthew Ratcliff

Vincentius Aji Jatikusumo

Carmen Espejo Serrano

Omar Al-Jourani

Urszula McClurg

Arnaud Basle (X-ray manager)

All at Diamond Light Source beamline B21

welcometrust

Fellow



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