

Epigenetic events in early embryos

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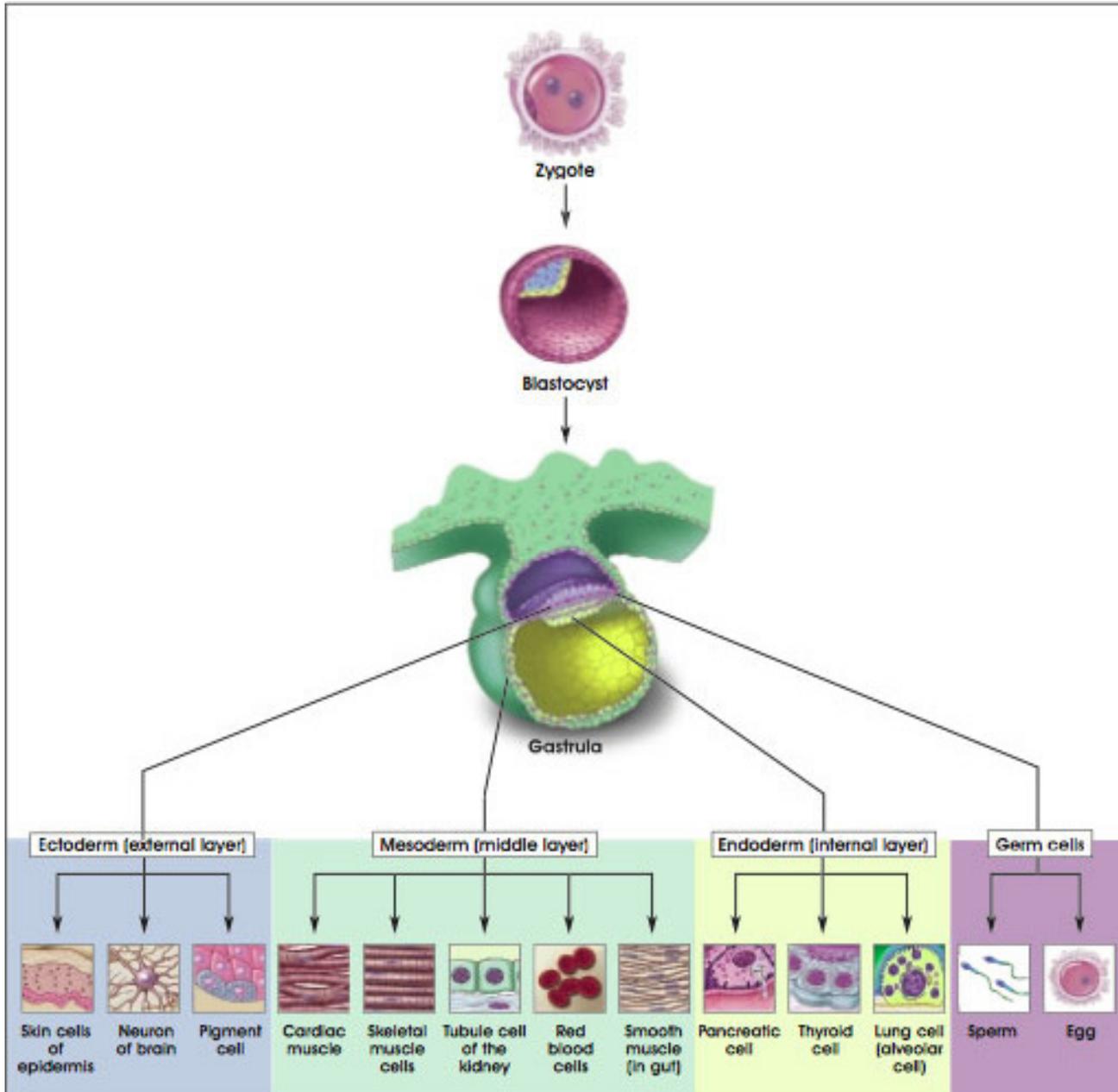
London UK

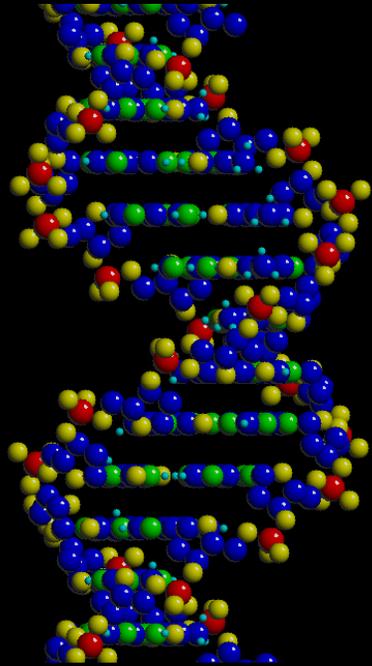
MRC

Clinical
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Centre

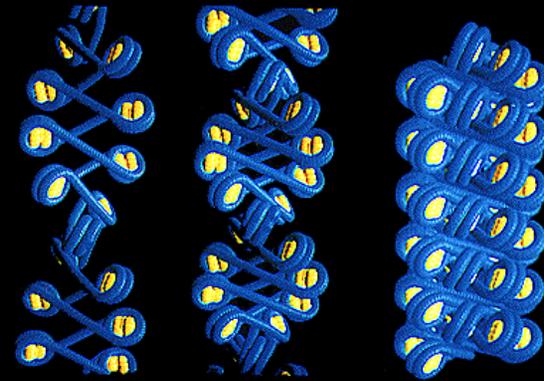
Imperial College
London

Development
Differentiation
Cell fate





DNA methylation



Chromatin structure

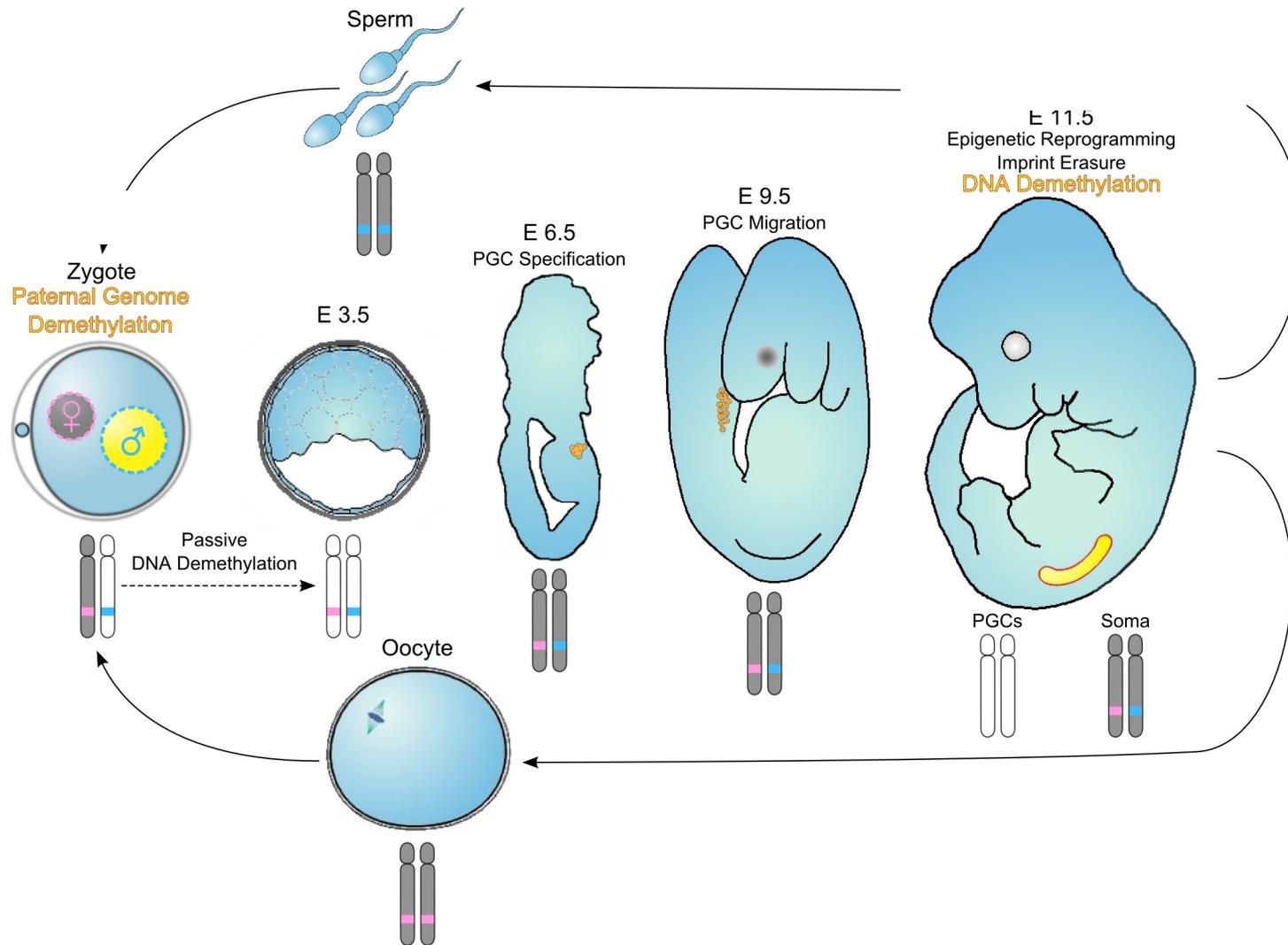
Histone modifications



Epigenetic information

- Not coded for in the DNA (not genetic)
- Propagated through cell divisions (heritable)
- DNA methylation (5mC, 5hmC)
- Histone modifications (methylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, ribosylation...)
- Higher order chromatin structure/ folding (structural information) ?

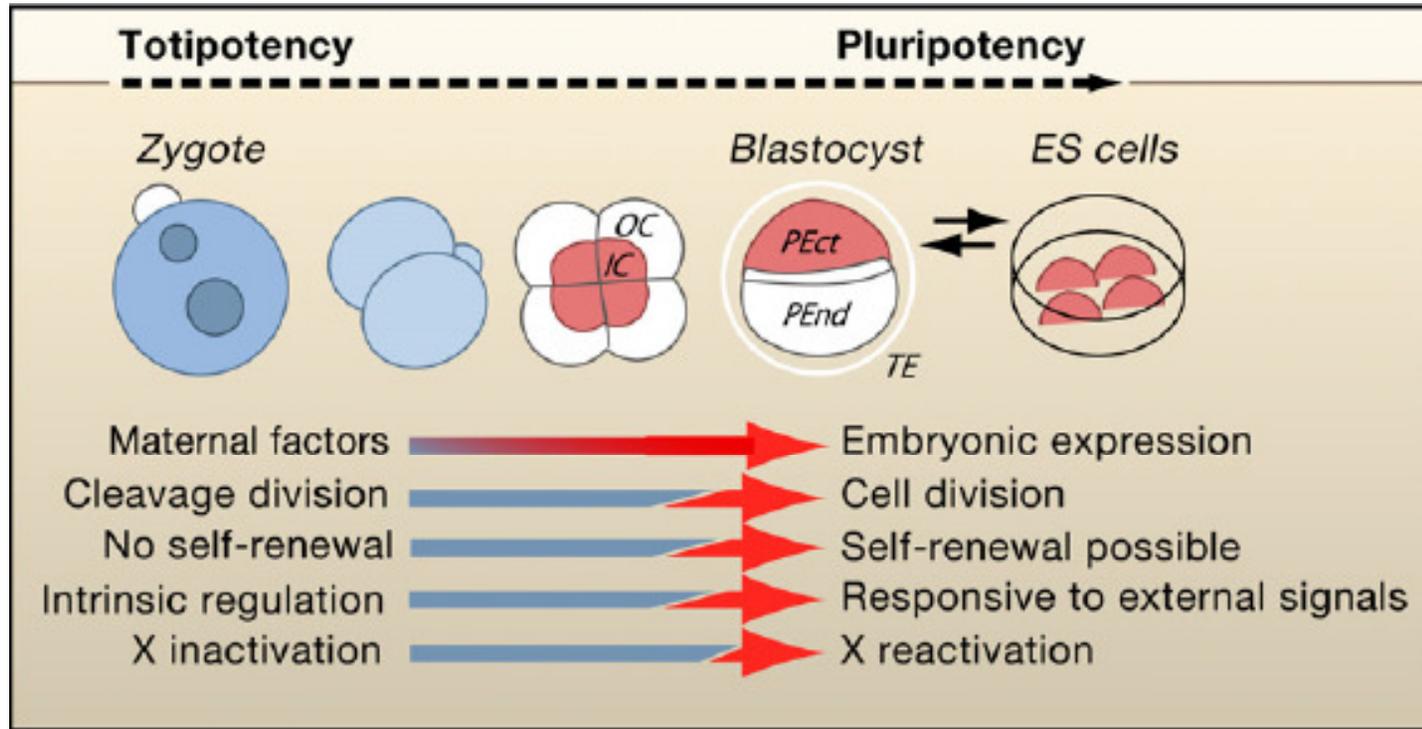
Mouse development - an epigenetic perspective



Surani and Barton, 1983, Barton, Surani, Norris 1984,
McGrath and Solter, 1984, Mayer et al, 2000; Oswald et al, 200

Hajkova et al, 2002;
Lee et al, 2002

Preimplantation development

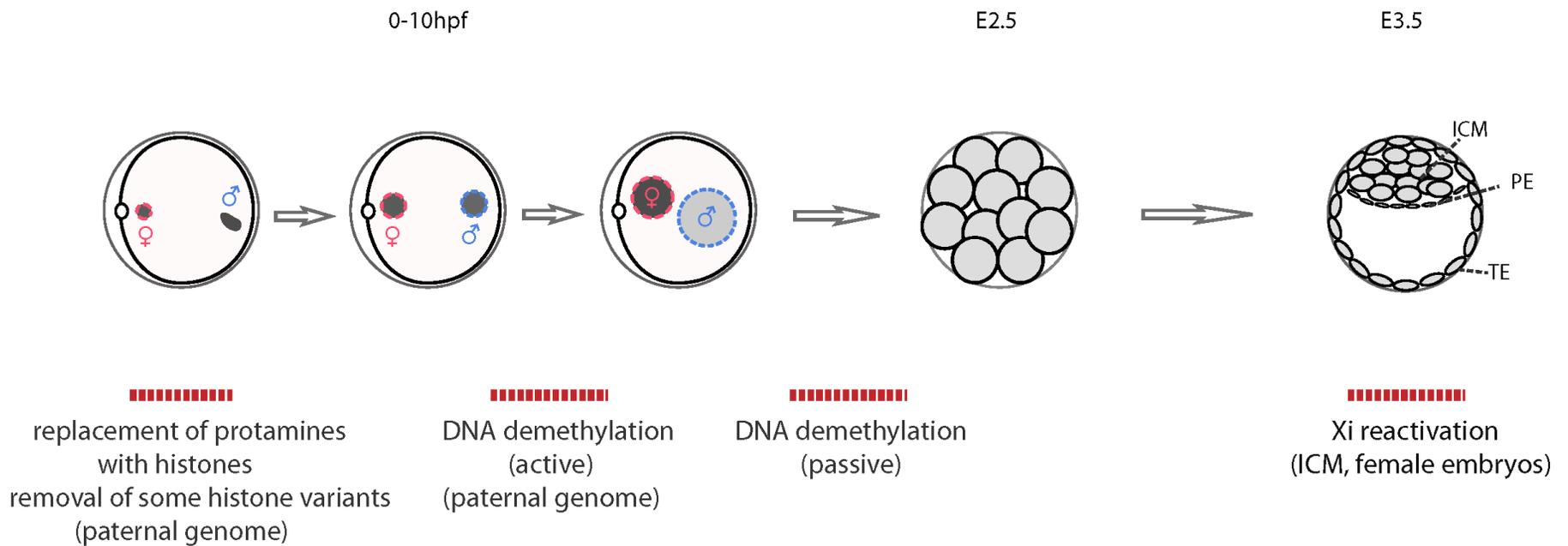


Transcriptional networks



Epigenetic regulation

Epigenetics of early development - overview



Phase I

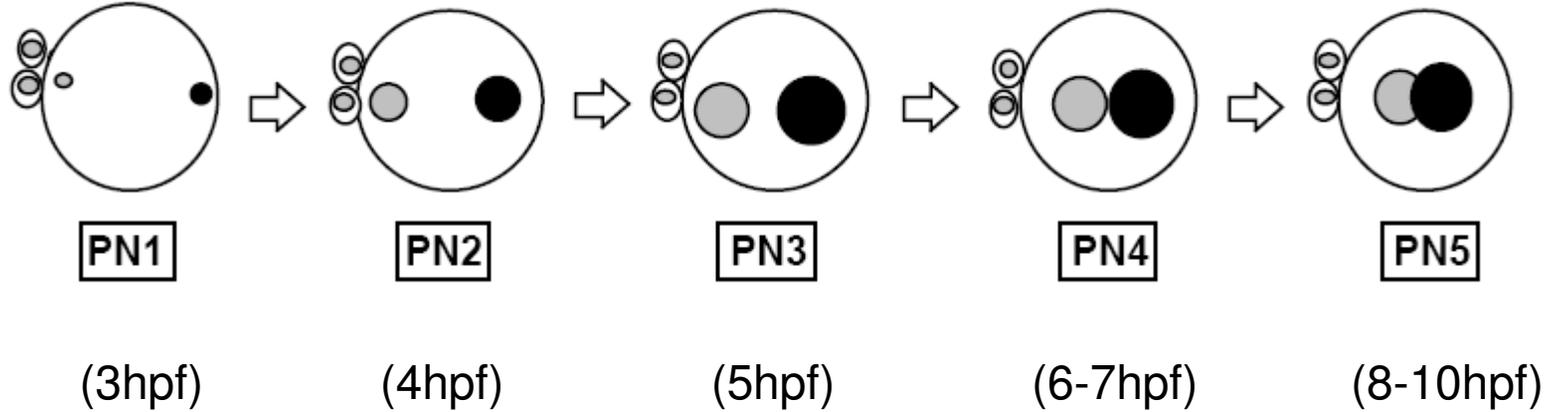
Zygotic epigenetic factory

Protamine to histone exchange

DNA demethylation & chromatin asymmetry of parental genomes



Schematic representation of pronuclear stages in mouse zygote



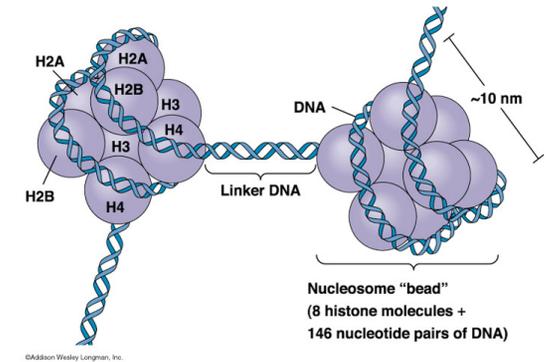
Remodelling sperm genome

Removal of protamines

Deposition of new histones... Histone chaperones (Hira)

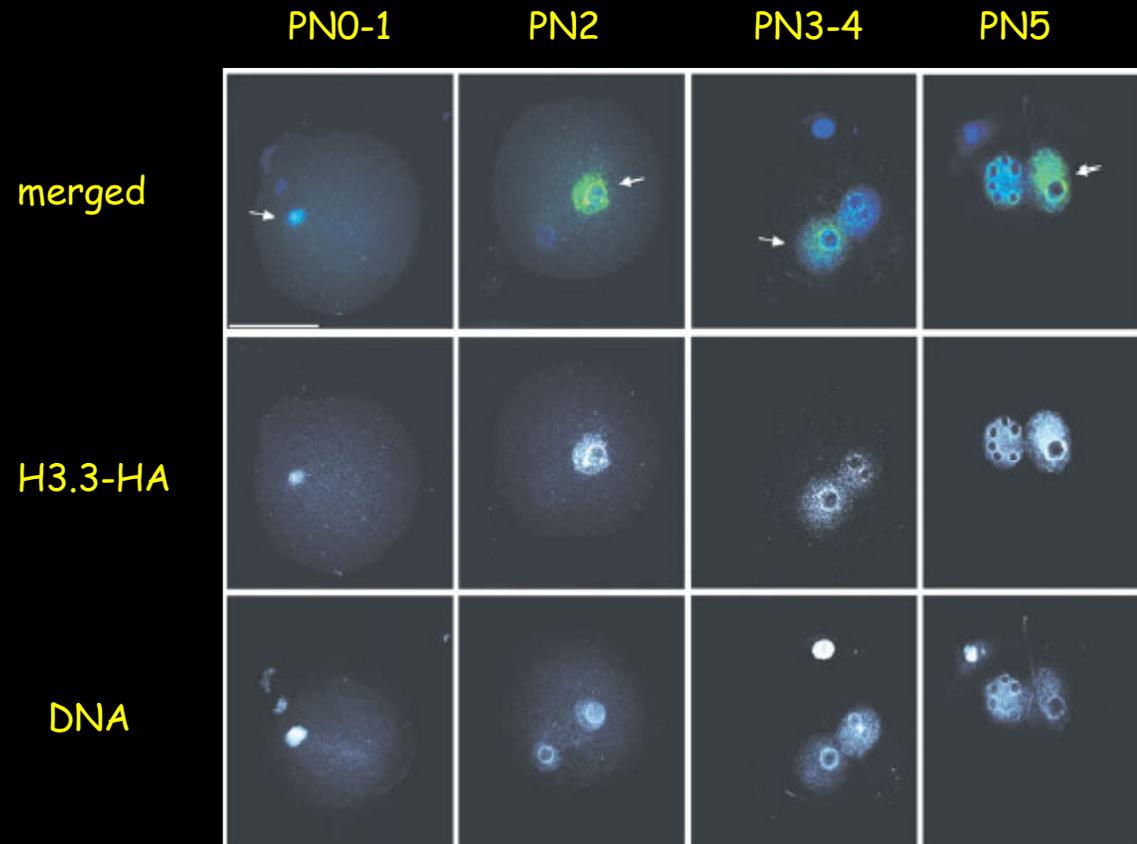
Histone variants:

- Incorporated into chromatin outside S phase
- Contain introns, UTRs
- Outside the the “histone cluster” in the genome



Histones	Features
Archaeal histones	Ancestral histone fold proteins without tails found in singly wrapped tetrameric units that comprise nucleosome particles.
H2A, H2B	Canonical core histones encoded by replication-coupled genes.
H2AZ	H2A variant found in nearly all eukaryotes that has a diverged self-interaction domain.
macroH2A	Vertebrate-specific H2A variant with a C-terminal globular domain. Enriched on the mammalian inactive X-chromosome.
H2A-Bbd	Vertebrate-specific H2A variant that is widely distributed. Relatively deficient on the inactive X-chromosome.
H2AX	H2A form with an SQ[E/D] Ø (Ø = hydrophobic) C-terminal motif that becomes serine phosphorylated at sites of double-stranded breaks.
H3, H4	Canonical core histones encoded by replication-coupled genes.
H3.3 (H3.2 in plants)	H3 variant that replaces H3 and differs at position 31 and at a few residues on helix 2 that allow deposition outside of replication.
Packaging histones	Core and linker histone variants adapted for tight packaging of DNA in sperm and pollen in some organisms.

Assymmetric distribution of histone variant H3.3 in zygotes



Protamines in the paternal genome are replaced by H3.3

Histone based epigenetic inheritance?

5-15% of histones retained in mature spermatozoa

Presence of canonical histones and testes specific histone variants

Histones retained over promoters of some developmentally regulated genes

Potential for inheritance of epigenetic marks (do these histones persist through zygotic reprogramming?)

(Bradley Cairn's lab – Nature 2009

A.Peter's lab – Nat Struct Mol Biol 2010)

Phase I

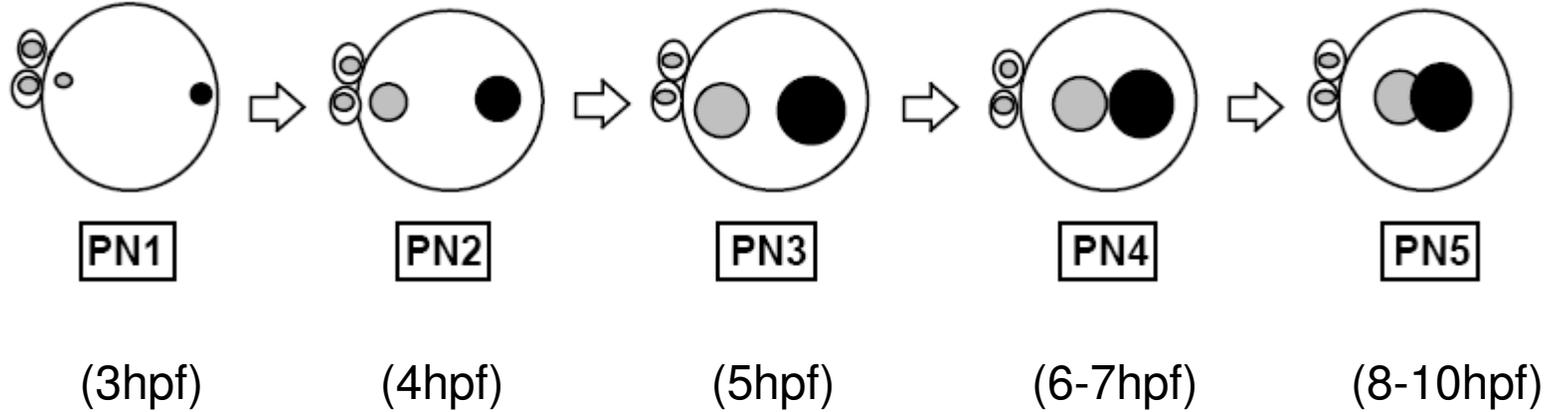
Zygotic epigenetic factory

Protamine to histone exchange

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Schematic representation of pronuclear stages in mouse zygote



— — — — —
DNA demethylation

♂ protamines
→

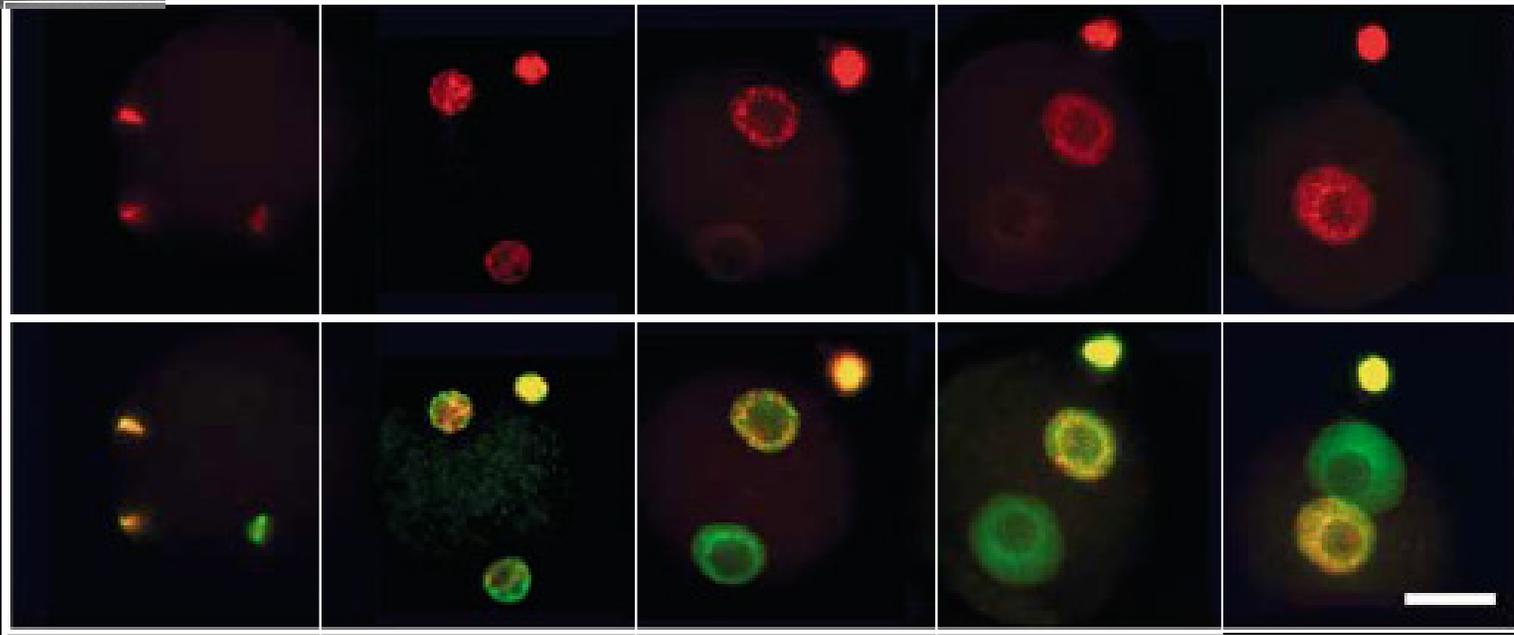
histones
→

Kinetics of DNA demethylation in mouse zygote



5mC

DNA



PN0

PN1

PN2

PN3

PN4-5

(3hpf)

(4hpf)

(5hpf)

(6-7hpf)

(8-10hpf)

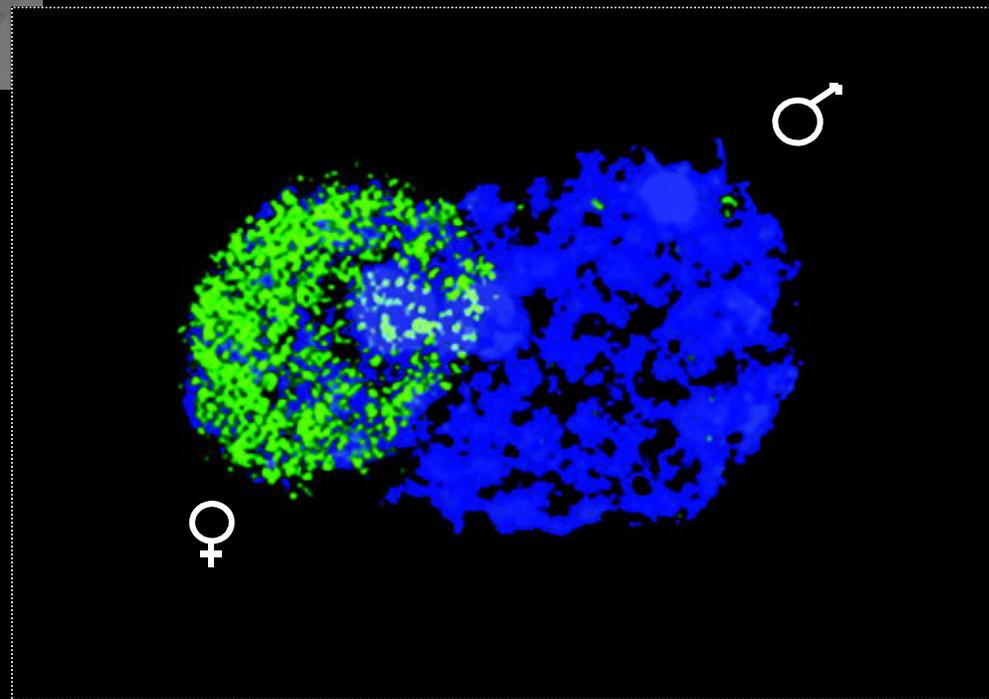


protamines

histones

Santos and Dean, 2004

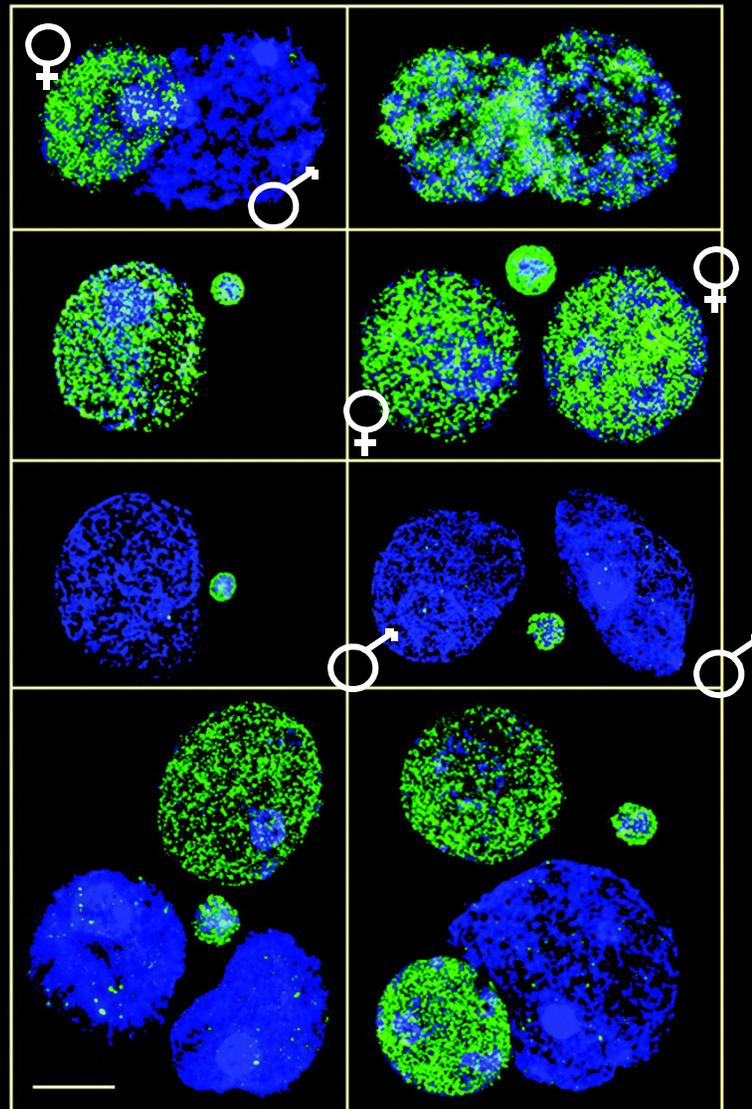
Zygotic reprogramming : DNA demethylation



5mC

DAPI

Zygotic DNA demethylation - pronuclear transplantation experiments



5mC
DAPI

Regulation of epigenetic reprogramming

template

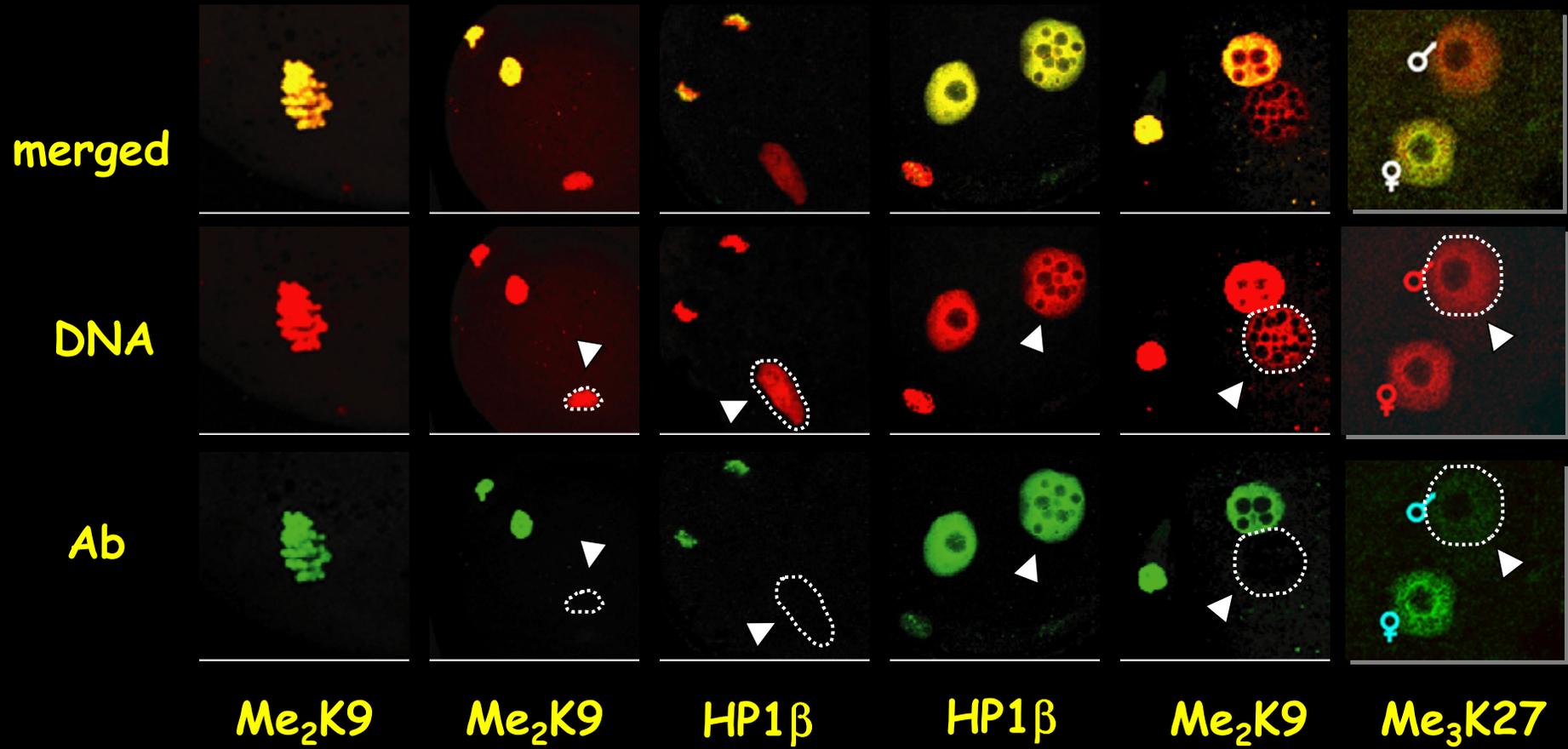
or

activity

Chromatin template

**Presence of (de)modification
enzymes**

Zygotic reprogramming - chromatin asymmetry



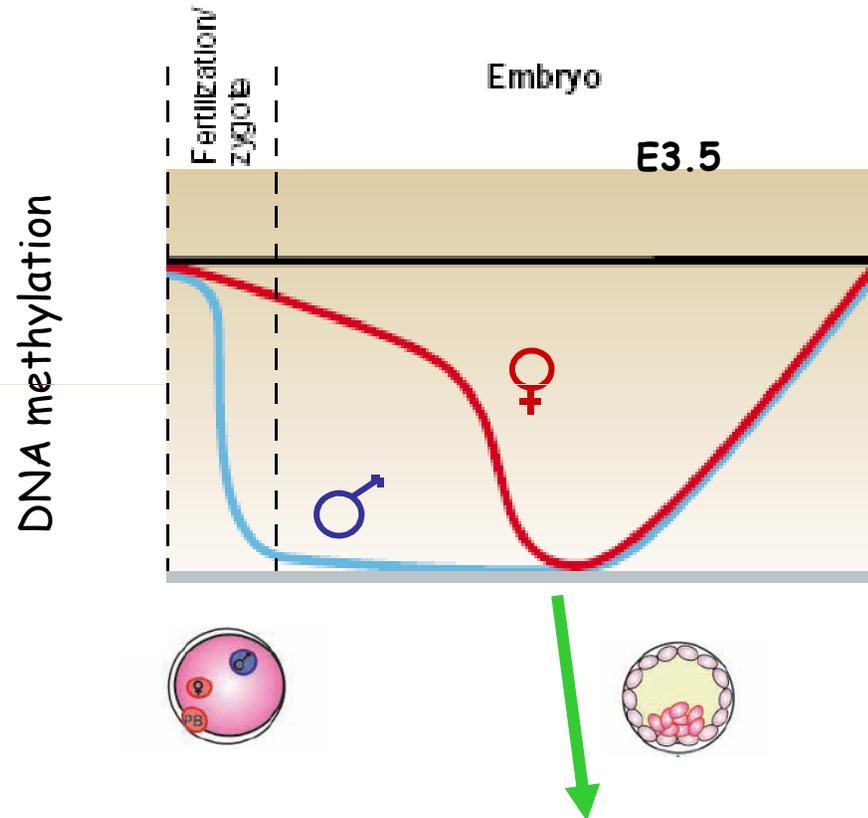
What is the importance of the zygotic DNA
demethylation?

Species specific differences (mouse, bovine, human X sheep, rabbit)

Aberrant (does not occur) in ROSI (development proceeds normally till blastocyst)

What about the maternal genome?

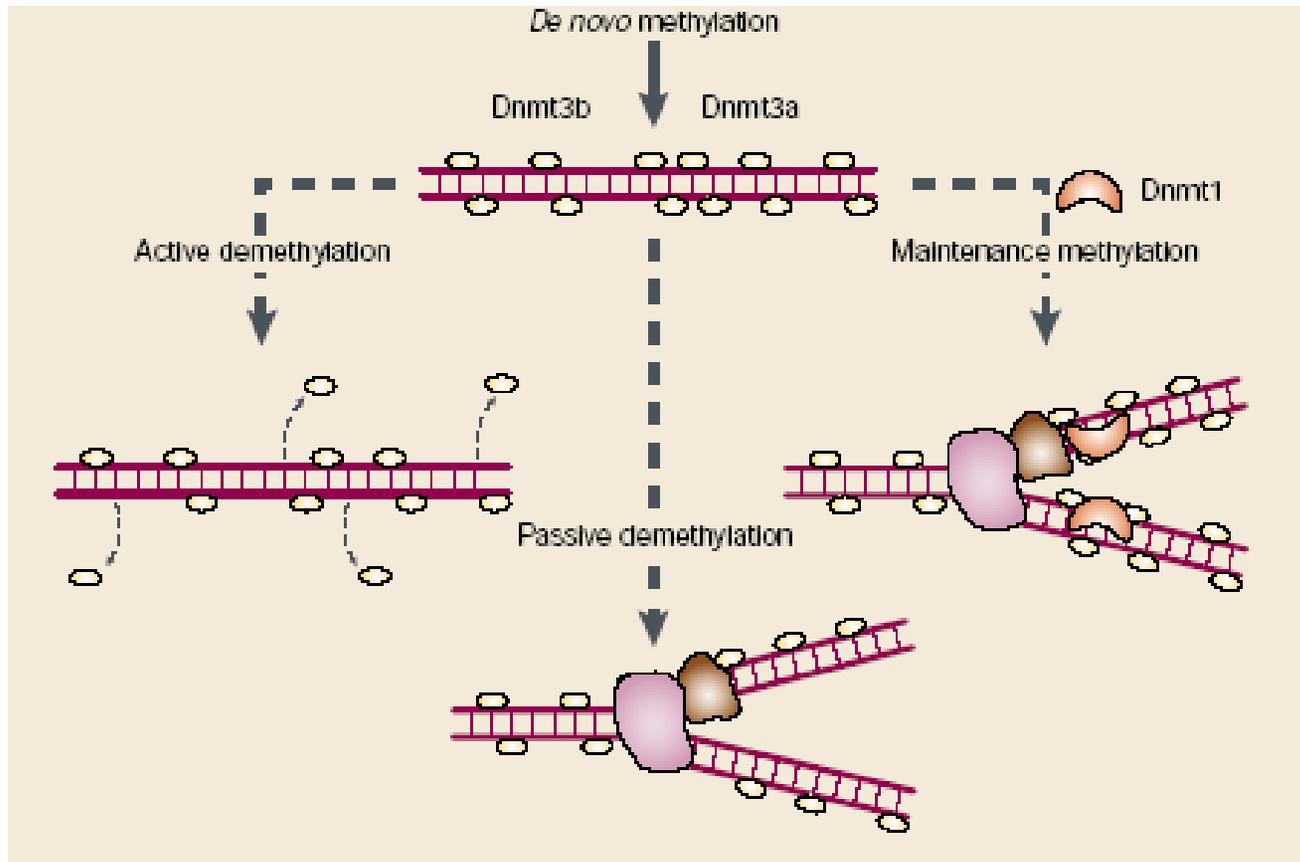
Dynamic changes of DNA methylation in early mouse embryos



Passive DNA demethylation of maternal genome by exclusion of Dnmt1

Mechanism of DNA demethylation?

Principles of active and passive DNA demethylation



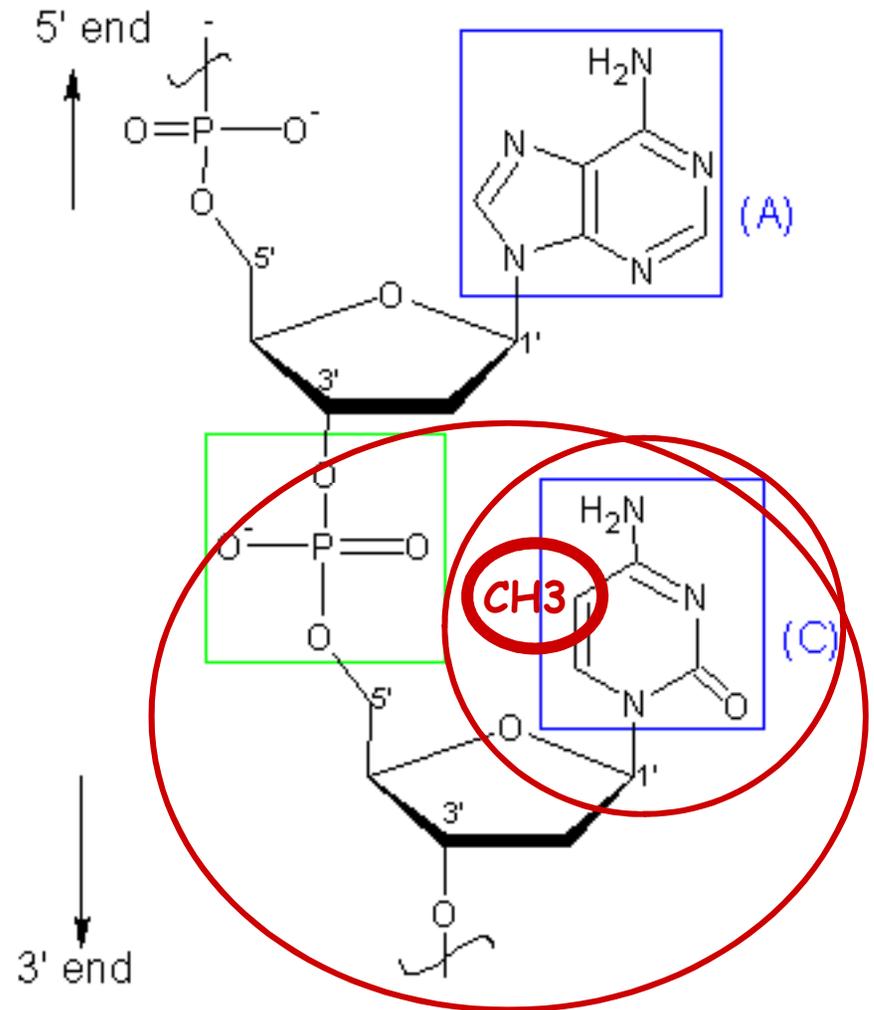
Active DNA demethylation - models....

Direct removal of methyl group

Removal of modified base

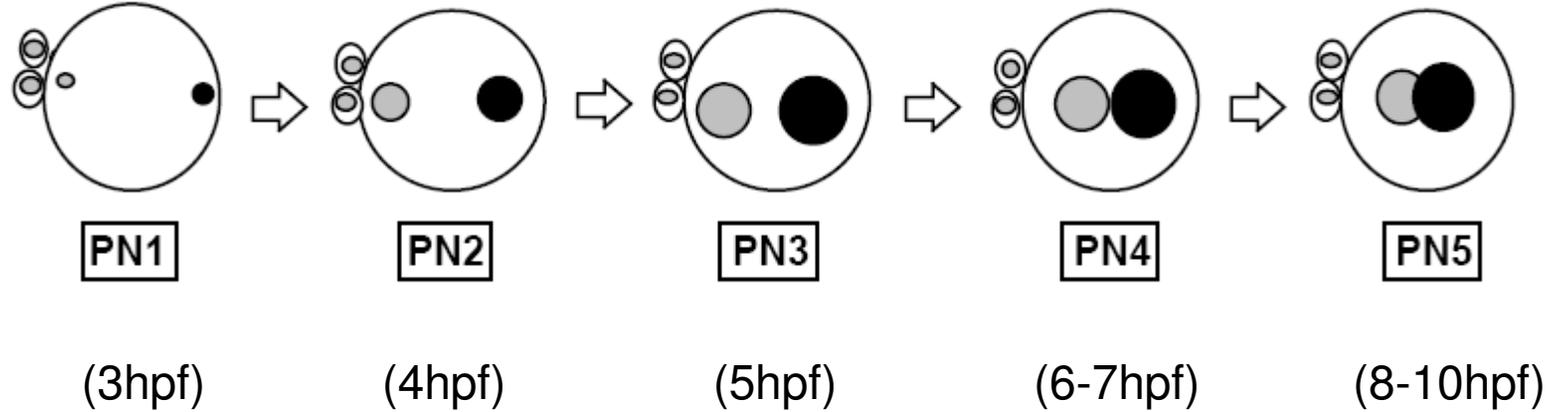
(BER)

Removal of nucleotide(s) - NER





Schematic representation of pronuclear stages in mouse zygote

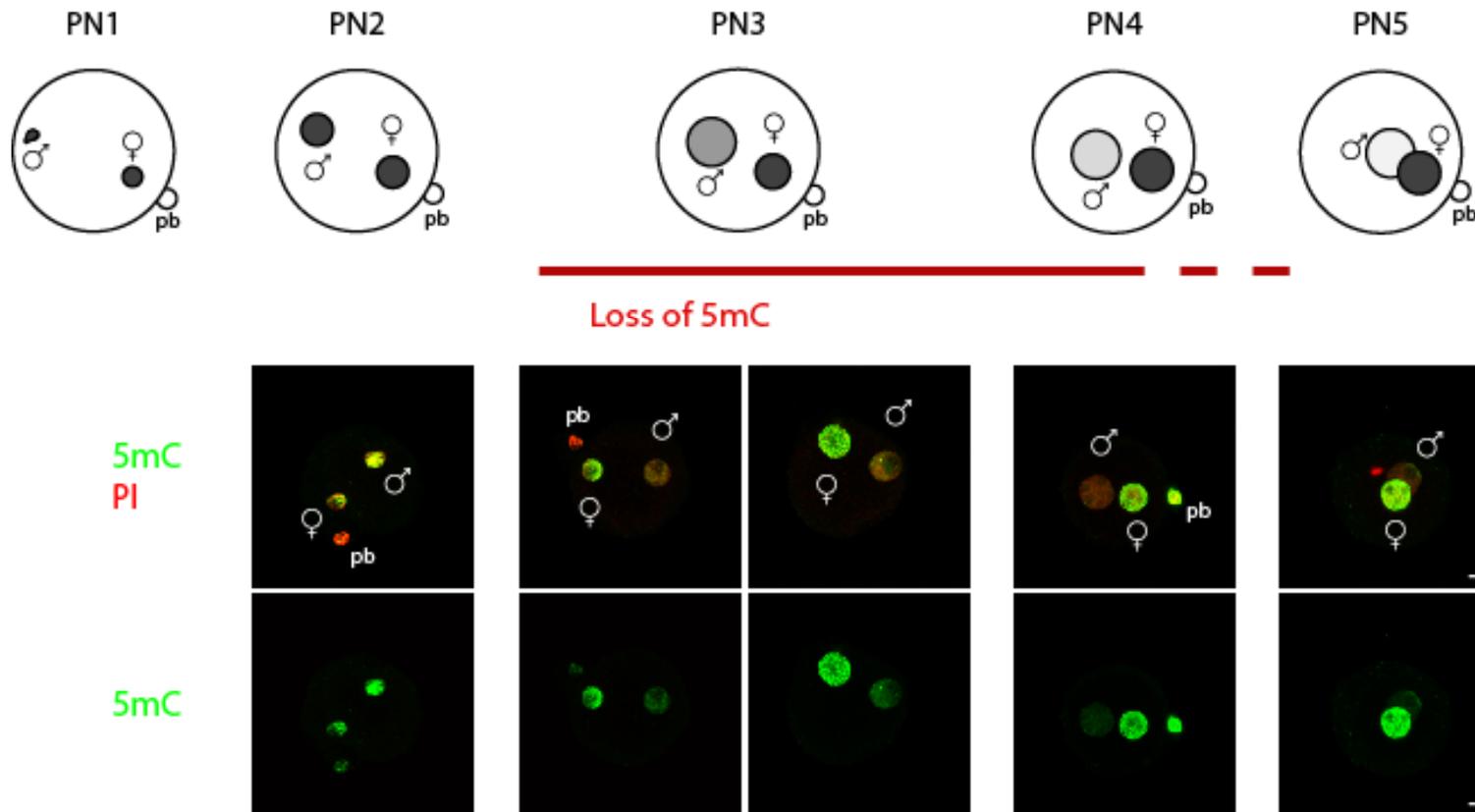


— — — — —
DNA demethylation

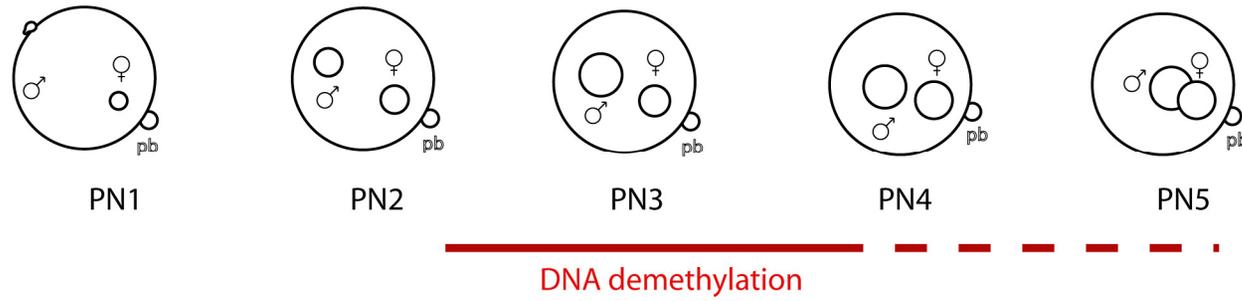
♂ protamines
→

histones
→

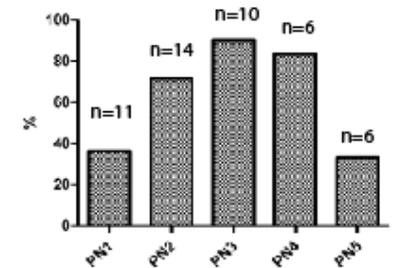
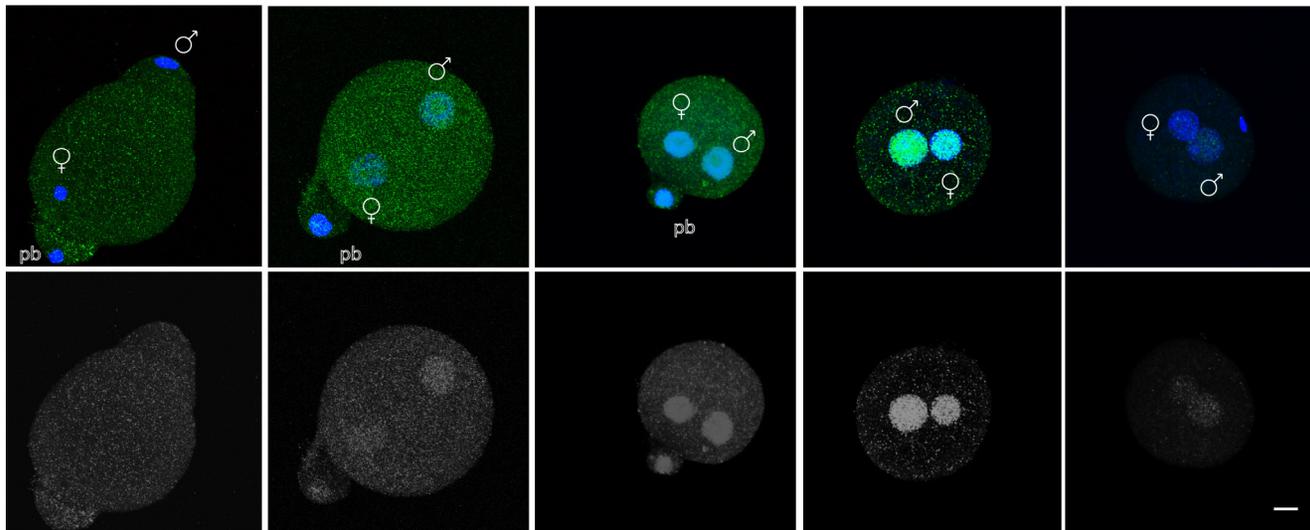
Kinetics of DNA demethylation in mouse zygotes

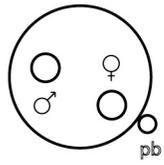


Activation of BER components in zygote

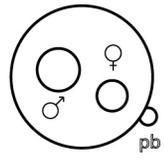


merged

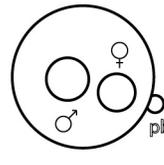




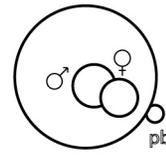
PN2



PN3



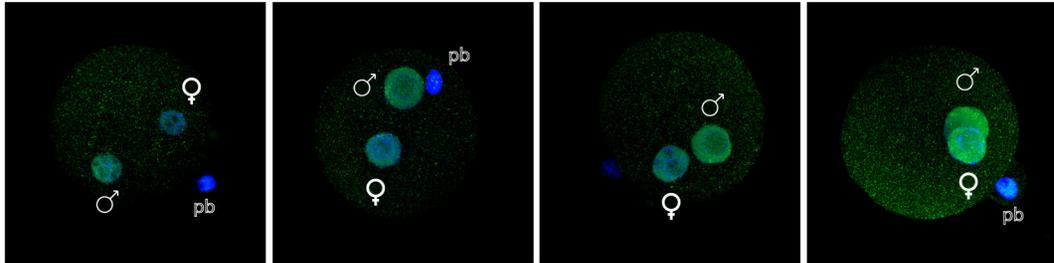
PN4



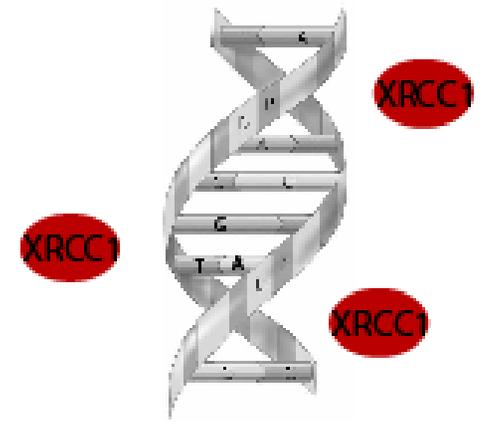
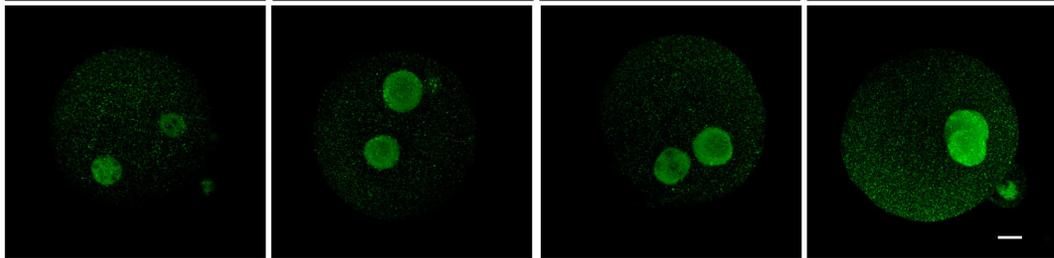
PN5

DNA demethylation

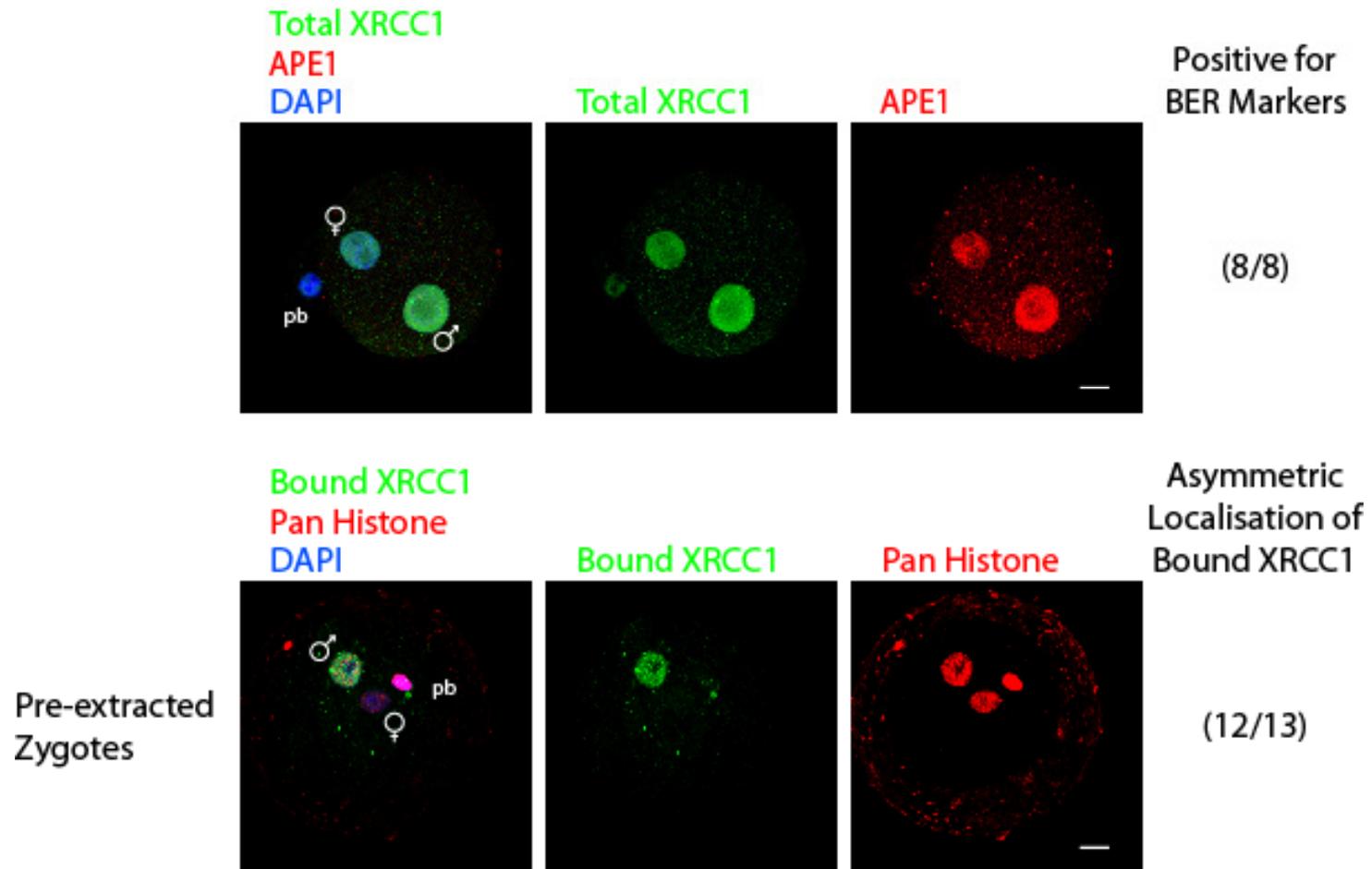
merged



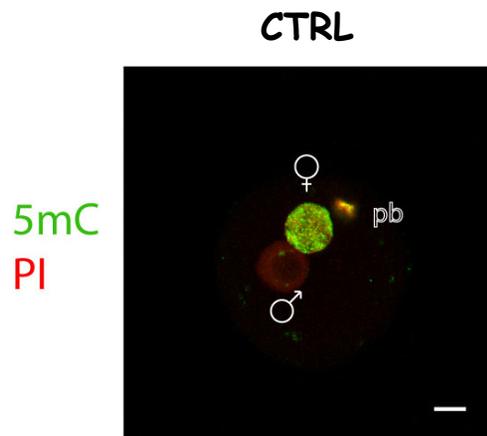
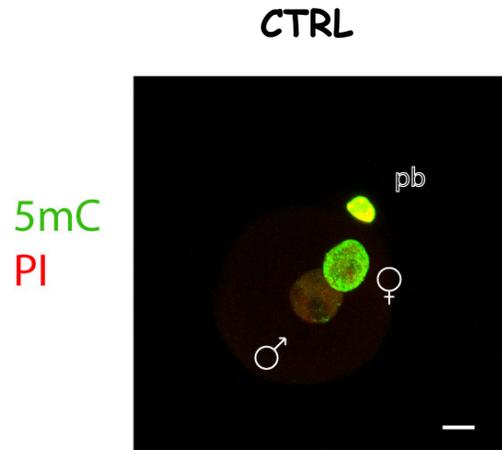
total XRCC1



Active BER in zygotes in the absence of DNA replication



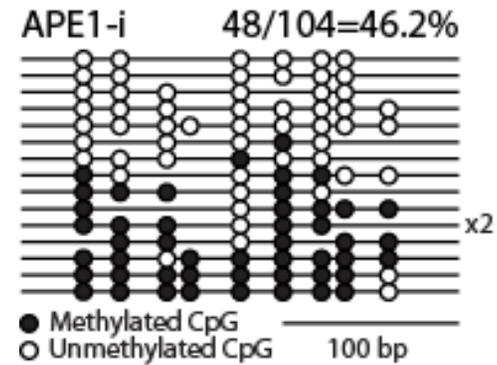
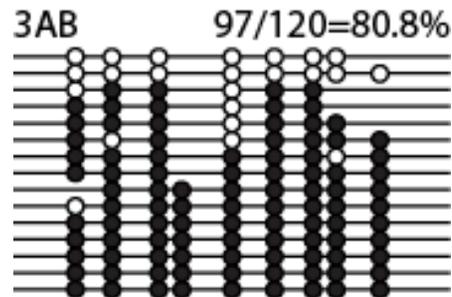
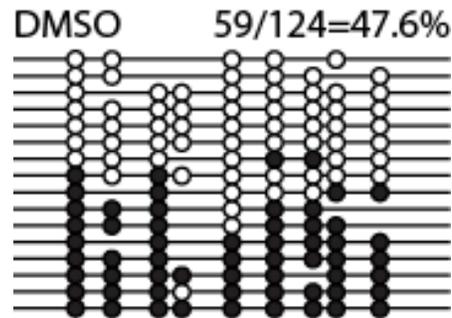
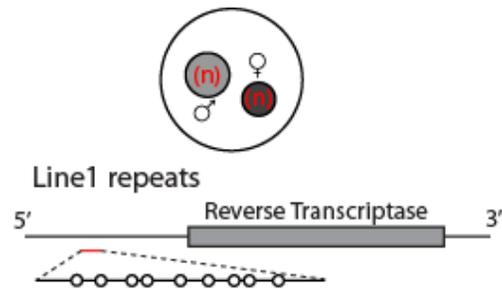
Inhibition of BER pathway perturbs DNA demethylation



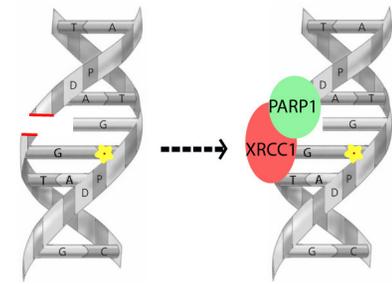
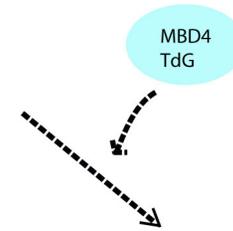
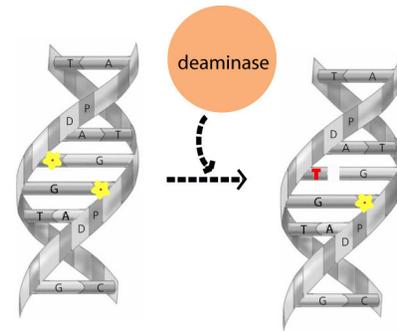
Hajkova et al, 2010

Effect of small molecule inhibitors on DNA demethylation in mouse zygotes

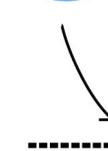
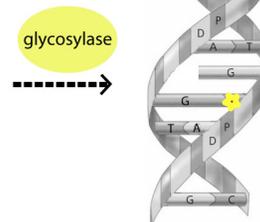
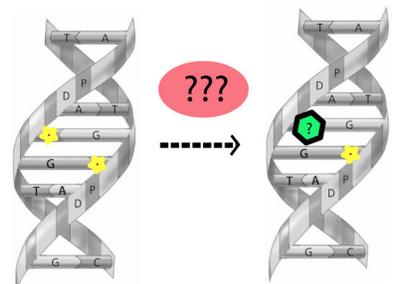
Bisulphite sequencing



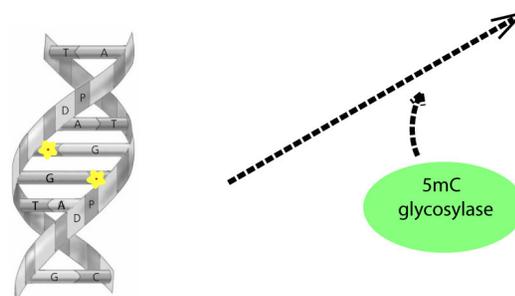
5mC deamination



chemical
modification of 5mC



5mC glycosylase



Genetic model:

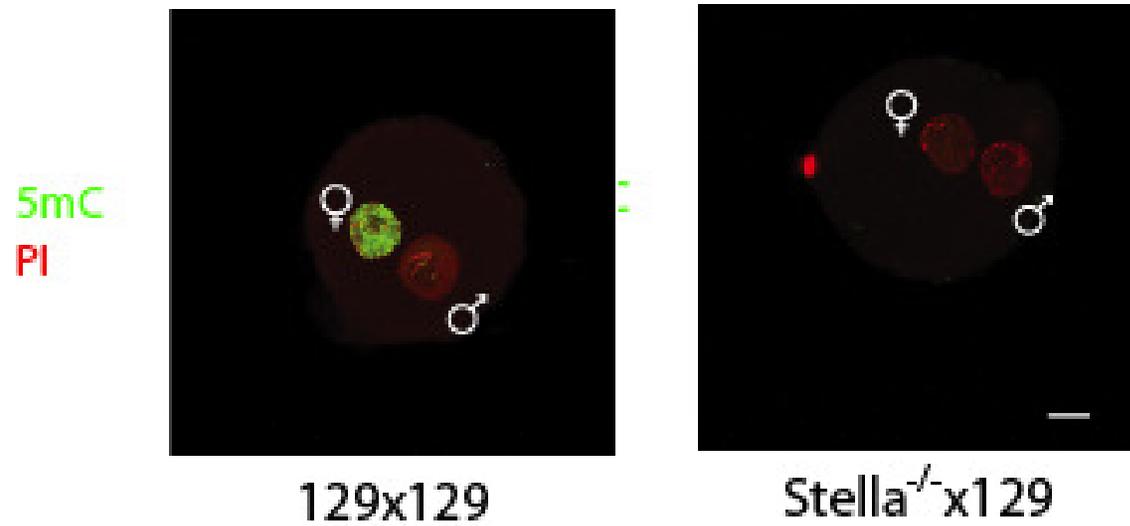
Nat Cell Biol. 2007 Jan;9(1):64-71. Epub 2006 Dec 3.

PGC7/Stella protects against DNA demethylation in early embryogenesis.

[Nakamura T](#), [Arai Y](#), [Umehara H](#), [Masuhara M](#), [Kimura T](#), [Taniguchi H](#), [Sekimoto T](#), [Ikawa M](#),
[Yoneda Y](#), [Okabe M](#), [Tanaka S](#), [Shiota K](#), [Nakano T](#).

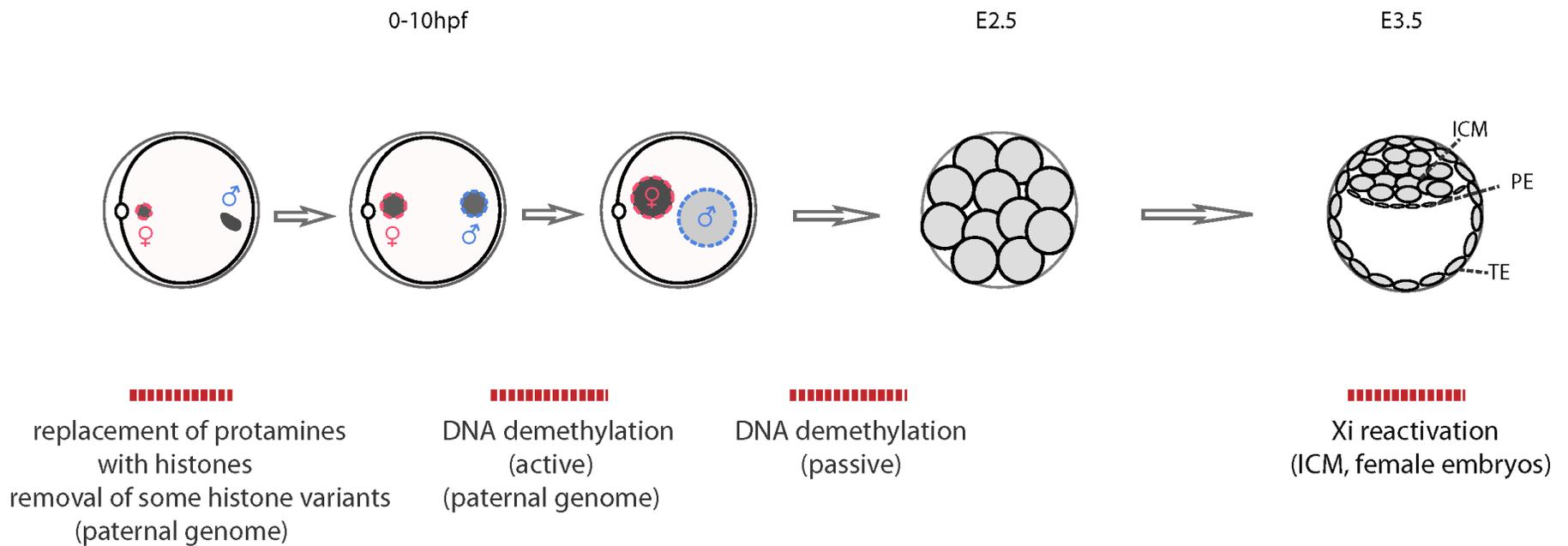
Department of Pathology, Graduate School of Medicine and Frontier Biosciences, Osaka
University, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. tnakano@patho.med.osaka-u.ac.jp

BER is active in both pronuclei in Stella depleted zygotes



Bound XRCC1

Epigenetics of early development - overview



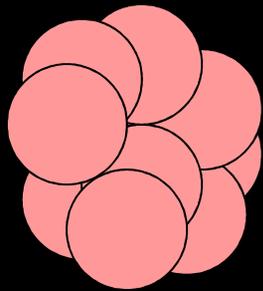
Phase II

**The story of ICM -
regaining pluripotency**

Re-activation of Xi in the cells of ICM
(female embryos)

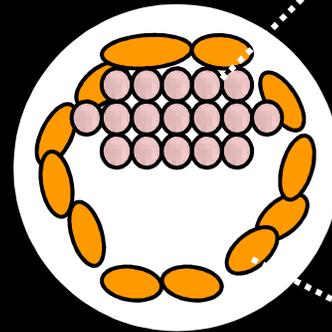
Morula

Xi Xa



Blastocyst

Xa Xa



Xi Xa

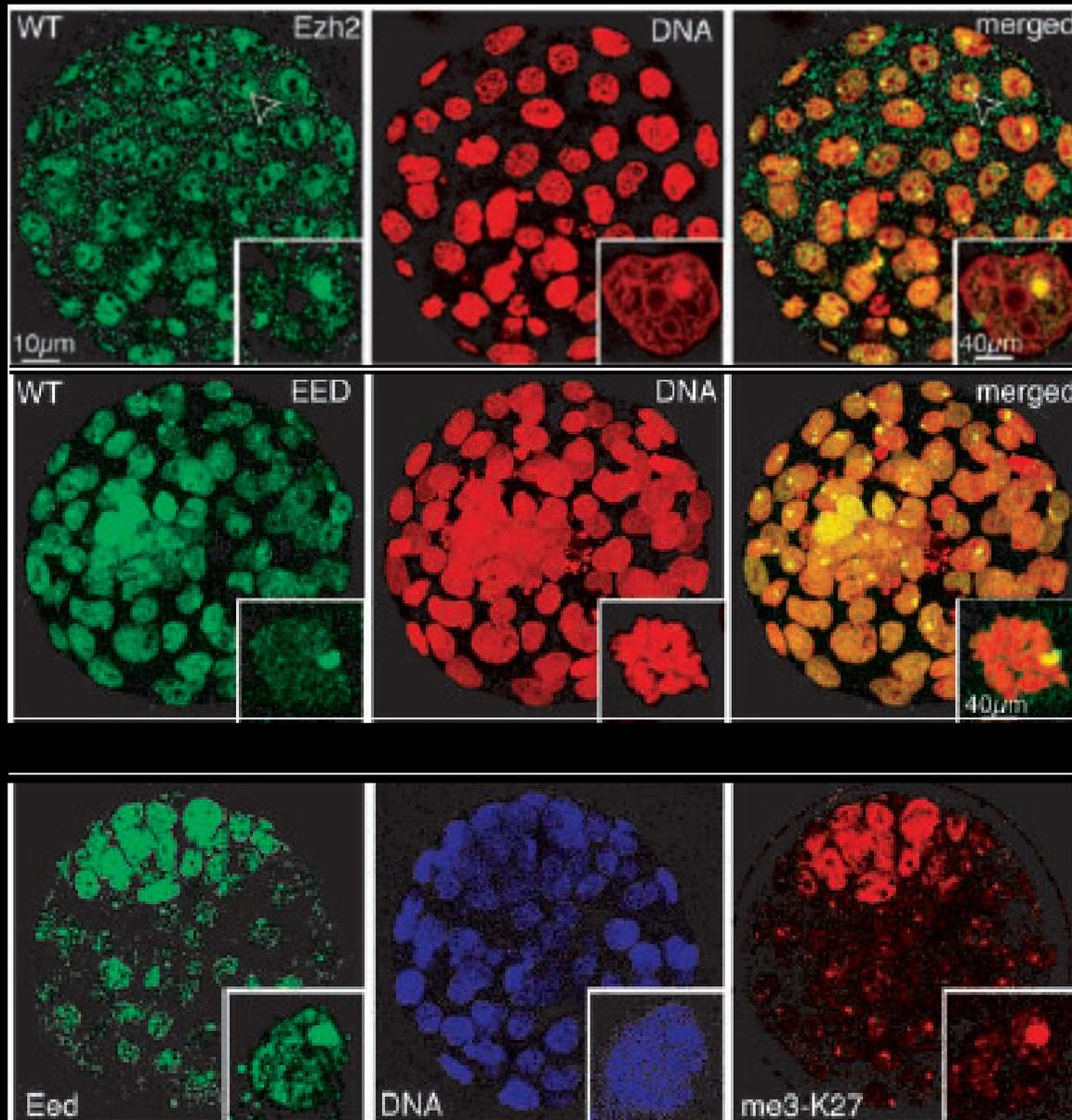
Xist

PRC1(Ring1b)

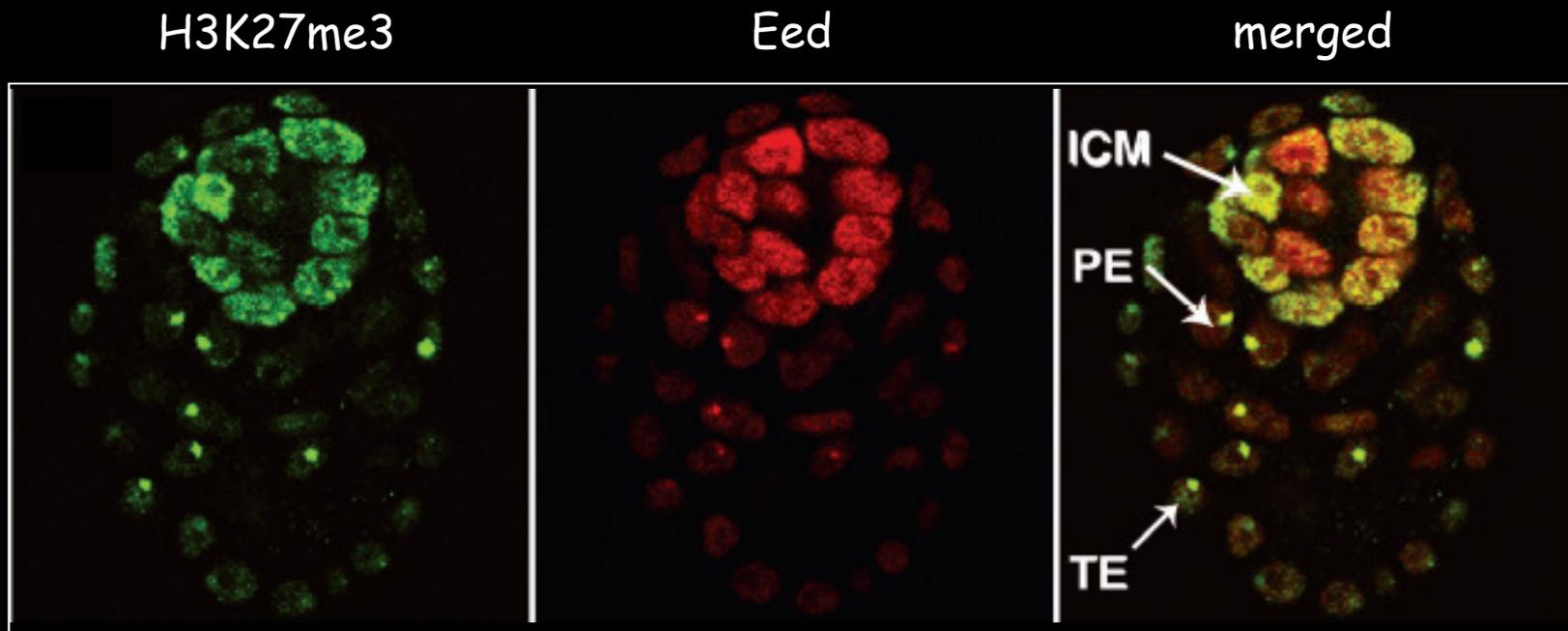
PRC2 (Ezh2, Eed)

H3k27me3...

Heterochromatin marks of Xi in female pre-implantation embryos



Re-activation of Xi in late blastocyst

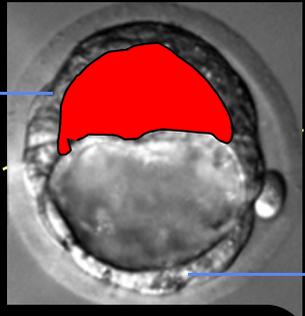


Mouse development

Re-activation of Xi
Erasure of polycomb marks
Maintenance of DNA methylation

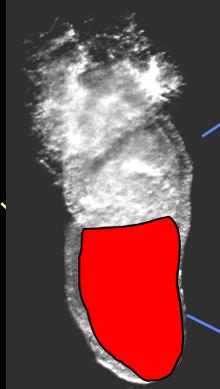
blastocyst

ICM



TE

E6.5



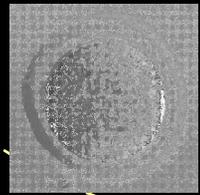
extraembryonic ectoderm

epiblast

zygote



DNA demethylation
Maintenance of some chromatin marks



Mature gametes



E 10.5-11.5

Environmental factors affecting epigenetic processes in early embryos

Effect of culture conditions/ medium composition on genomic imprinting

Effect of small molecule compounds on DNA demethylation in zygote

Effect of manipulation or use of immature/defective gametes
(abnormal zygotic DNA demethylation in ROSI generated zygotes)

Acknowledgment

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