

Index

- A**
- AAA+ domain
- DnaA, 163
 - Cdc6 protein, 511
 - features, 191–192
 - β -hairpins, 244
 - hhDE, 162
 - homo/hetero-oligomers, 170
 - MCM helicase, 418
 - Mcm2–7 proteins, 245–246, 253
 - Orc1 protein, 166
 - Pyrococcus furiosus*, 418
 - Walker A/B motif, 162
 - walker B and sensor I motif, 510
 - WHD, 246
 - X-ray crystal structures, 170
- AAA+ proteins
- Cdc6, 193–194
 - Cdt1, 196–197
 - features, 191–192
 - geminin, 198
 - MCM2–7, 194–196
 - ORC, 192–193
 - Orc6 subunit, 168–170
 - PS1, 246
- Acetylation
- H4K5, 28
 - histone, 4, 26, 28, 382–383
 - histone H4 by HBO1, 97–98
- ACS. *See* ARS consensus sequence (ACS)
- Anaphase-promoting complex (APC)
- APC/C regulation (*see* APC/C)
 - Dbf4, 283
 - and p53, 346
- Anti-silencing function 1 (ASF1)
- and CAF-1 in mammalian cells, 228
 - and Hir, 217
 - replication and chromatin, 5
 - and Rtt106, 215, 217, 227
- APC. *See* Anaphase promoting complex (APC)
- APC/C
- APC/C-Cdh1, 348, 352
 - Cdc6, 350
 - CDK activity, 348
 - CDK-Clb5/6 activation, 351
 - Cdt1, 349
 - CKIs, 348
 - DDK, 8
 - G1-CDK inhibits, 482
 - geminin, 349
 - Mcm2-7 complex, 349
 - mitotic cyclins, 347
 - Orc1-6, 350
 - pre-RCs, 349
 - S-CDK, 9
 - S/G2 phases, 348
 - subunit, 357
- ARS. *See* Autonomously replicating sequence (ARS)
- ARS assay
- cis*-acting element, 124
 - plasmid, 125
 - S. cerevisiae*, 124
 - TRP1* gene, 124
- ARS consensus sequence (ACS), 2, 125, 202
- ARS1* activity, 125, 131
 - B elements, 125
 - function and genomics, 133
 - NFR, 135

- ARS consensus sequence (ACS) (*cont.*)
 ORC, 126
S. cerevisiae, 129
 WGD species, 133
- ARS structure
 ACS, 125
ARS1 B2 element, 126
 B elements, 125, 126
 B1 element, 126
 B3 element, 127
 deep sequencing technologies, 126
 Gal4p transcriptional, 127
 MCM complex, 126
 systematic mutational analysis, 125
 transcription factor-binding sites, 126
- ARS-seq, 129
- Assembly and remodeling factor
 (ACF), 5
- AT islands, 134
- Ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM), 13
- ATM and Rad3-related (ATR), 13
- ATP binding
 Cdc6, 175
HsORC, 177
 Orc subunit, 174
 Orc1 and Orc5, 174
 ORC-4R, 176
 ScORC, 175
- Autonomously replicating sequence (ARS),
 25, 286
 assay, 124, 125
 and origin mapping, genomic era
 ChIP-chip—chromatin
 immunoprecipitation, 127, 128
 computational methods, 128
 firing efficiency, 128
 isotope-based replication, 128
Kluyveromyces lactis, 129
Lachancea kluyveri, 129
 Okazaki fragments, 128
 replication profiles, 127
 ribonucleotide reductase
 inhibitor, 128
S. cerevisiae genome, 127
 sensu stricto group, 129
 single-stranded DNA, 128
 Watson-strand and Crick-strand
 Okazaki fragments, 128
 ORC, 126, 127
 structure, 125–127
- Autoradiography
 DNA fiber, 66
 fork progression rate, 67
- B**
- Base excision repair (BER), 13
- B elements, 125
- BH3-interacting death domain agonist
 (BID), 487
- BID. *See* BH3-interacting death domain
 agonist (BID)
- BIR. *See* Break-induced replication (BIR)
- Break-induced replication (BIR), 15
 conservative DNA synthesis, 532–533
 DSBs, 525, 526
 half crossover-induced genome
 instability, 535
 Homology-directed DSB repair
 (*see* Homology-directed DSB repair)
- in vivo* assays (*see* *In vivo* assays)
 mechanisms, 531, 532
 microhomology-mediate, 535–536
 mutagenesis, DNA synthesis, 533–534
 Rad51-dependent strand invasion, 531
 replication fork collapse, 536–537
 semi-conservative DNA synthesis, 532
 sister and non-sister chromatids, 526
 telomere maintenance, 537–538
 TS (*see* Template switching (TS))
- Bromo-adjacent homology (BAH), 5, 29
- Budding yeast, 24
 ARS, 25
 DNA (*see* DNA replication)
 firing timing (*see* Firing timing)
 pre-RC maturation, 31
 Rif1 binds, 30
 S-phase, 32
- C**
- Calcineurin (PP2B), 464
- Carboxymethylation, 466
- CC. *See* Coiled-coil (CC) motif
- Cdc6
 AAA+ protein, 194
 APC/C regulation, 350
 ATPase, 176
 ATP-hydrolysis, 200
 MCM helicase, 164
 Meier-Gorlin Syndrome, 511
 nucleosome-free region, 95
 OCCM, 198–199
 OCM, 198–199
 ORC (*see* ORC)
 ORC–Cdc6–DNA, 194
 pre-RC proteins, 511
 regulation, re-replication prevention, 353–354

- S-CDK, 9
 - yeast cell cycle, 193
- Cdc7
 - activation and initiation, origins, 285
 - DNA replication initiation, 280
 - eukaryotes, identification, 281–283
 - Hsk1, 281
 - protein kinase, 281
 - Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 280
- Cdc14
 - DNA replication initiation, 472–473
- Cdc45. *See* Cell division cycle 45 (Cdc45)
- Cdc45-Mcm2–7-GINS (CMG)
 - active replication fork helicase, 12
 - cancer diagnostic and therapy, 412
 - Cdc45, 415
 - DNA unwinding, 12, 421
 - Drosophila* recombinant, 421
 - EM model, 419–421
 - formation (*see* CMG formation)
 - FRET experiments, 421
 - GINS (*see* GINS complex)
 - helicase (*see* CMG helicase)
 - Mcm proteins, 412
 - Mcm2–7 structure and function (*see* Mcm2–7 complex)
 - subunit, domain, 412, 413
- CDK. *See* Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
- Cdt1
 - and Geminin, 349
 - licensing, AAA+ proteins, 196–197
 - pre-RC proteins, 511–512
 - re-replication prevention, 353
- Cell cycle
 - CDC7-DBF4 protein kinase regulation, 283, 284
 - chromosomal replication, 10
 - DDK
 - ARS, 286
 - and CDK function, 288
 - Mcm4, 287
 - mcm5-bob1 mutation, 285, 286
 - phosphorylation, 286
 - G1 phase, 191
 - G1-S transition, 196
 - ORC, 190
- Cell cycle progression
 - CDK-independent role, 224
 - Cdk1 phosphorylation, 466
 - DDR, 13
 - DNA damage repair, 288
 - DNA replication, 351
 - G1 phase, 191, 444
 - G2/M transition, 15
 - mitotic entry and exit, 466
 - phosphatase network, 466
 - PP2A activity, 466
 - protein kinases, 466
- Cell cycle regulation
 - ORC binding, 29
 - replication initiation, 298
- Cell division cycle 45 (Cdc45)
 - archaeal Cdc45 homologues, 415
 - ATPase active sites, 394
 - CMG helicase assembly (*see* CMG helicase)
 - C-terminal helix-turn-helix domain, 394
 - DNA replication (*see* DNA replication assembly)
 - eukaryotic groups, 394
 - genetic studies, 415
 - and GINS complex, 323, 395–396
 - ORC-Cdc6 complex, 394
 - pre-IC (*see* Pre-initiation complex (pre-IC))
 - proliferating cellsCdc45, 415
 - ssDNA, 415
- Centriole, 5, 6, 508, 514, 515
- Centrosome, 5, 6, 97, 382, 505, 508, 511, 514, 515
- CFS. *See* Common fragile sites (CFS)
- CFV. *See* Chromosome fragmentation vector (CFV)
- Checkpoint
 - DNA damage, 306, 313
 - signaling, DNA replication
 - activated Chk1 kinase, 488
 - BID, 487
 - chromosomal fragile sites, 484
 - Claspin-Chk1 interaction, 487
 - by compounds, 484–485
 - DNA-PKcs, 485
 - FEM1B, 488
 - genome integrity, 484
 - initiation proteins, 480
 - leukemia-associated Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factor, 487
 - local and global processes, 488
 - MCM helicase, 480
 - Rad17-Rfc2-5 clamp loader complex, 485
 - replication stress, 485, 486
 - replicative polymerases, 482
 - RPA-bound ssDNA, 485
 - TopBP1 homolog, 485
- CHK1
 - activated Chk1 kinase, 488
 - and ATR regulation, 400

- CHK1 (*cont.*)
 Claspin-Chk1 interaction, 487
 functions, 451
 homologue Rad53, 356
 ISC, 446
- Chr III disome system, 533
- Chromatin
 ARS activity, 135
 ARS1 structure, 135
 AT-ARS sequences, 135
 CAF-1, 5
 chromosomal context, 135
 Cis-acting replicators, 90–93
 DNA-dependent, 136
Drosophila melanogaster, 136
 nucleosome profiling, 136
 NFR, 135
 ORC, 135, 136
 Pre-RC assembly and replication initiation, 93–99
 reality check, 135
 replicator, 88
S. cerevisiae, 136
 trans-acting initiators, 88–90
- Chromatin assembly factor-1 (CAF-1), 5
- Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP)
 analysis, 216
- Chromatin-based replication model
 cytological analysis, 79
 DNase-HS sites, 79, 81
 Hi-C technology, 80
 nuclear organization, 79
 TADs, 80
- Chromosomal BIR systems
 HCO, 530
 assays, 530
 ectopic, 529
 HO endonuclease cut site, 529
lys2 gene, 529
- Chromosome fragmentation vector (CFV), 531
- Cis-acting
 DNA sequence, 46
 elements and chromatin determinants
 ACS, 25
 ACS-B1, 25
 ARS, 25, 28
 CDK deregulation, 26
 centromeres, 26
 DNA replication, 28
 EACS, 25
 firing timing, 26
 HAT, 28
 HDAC, 26, 28
 licensing and activation timing, 26
 NFR, 28
 ORC–DNA chromatin-independent interactions, 26
 ORC recognition, 25
 pre-RC assembly, 26
S. cerevisiae, 26, 28
 subtelomeric late-replicating region, 26
 telomeres and subtelomeric, 26
- replicators
 higher eukaryotes, 92–93
S. cerevisiae, 91
 sequence determinants, 90
- Class switch recombination (CSR)
 IgG/IgA, 150
 V(D)J recombination, 150
- Clb-CDK complexes, 304
- Cln-CDK complexes, 304
- CMG formation
 CDK
 Dpb11 homolog, 378
 Sld2 and Sld3 scaffold proteins, 377
 Sld2 homologs, 378
 Sld3-Dpb11 interaction, 377
 S-phase entry, 377
- DDK
 active replicative helicase, 373
 Cdc45-Sld3 recruitment, 373–376
 MCM phosphorylation, 373
 Mcm2 and Mcm4 binding, 373
 NSDs, 373
 phosphorylation substrates, replication initiation, 373
 S/T-P/Q motifs, 376
 phosphorylation substrates, replication initiation, 374–375
- CMG helicase
 DDK phosphorylation, 399
 DNA binding activities, 399
 G4s motifs, 399
 Pole, 397
 posttranslational modifications, 399
 pre-RCs, 298
 Sld3 and Dpb11 binding, 399
- Coiled-coil (CC) motif, 320
- Collapsed replication forks, 536–537
- Common fragile sites (CFS), 453
- Conservative DNA synthesis
 bacteriophage T4 recombination-initiated, 532
CAN1 ectopic assay, 533
 D-loop migration, 533
 Pif1 helicase, 533
pol32 and *pol3-ct* mutants, 533

- Constant timing regions (CTRs)
 N/U domains, 78
 and TTRs, 76, 108
- Controlled stochastic model, 24
- CRLs. *See* Cullin-RING ligases (CRLs)
- Cryo-EM, 172, 199, 202, 291, 395, 428, 431–433, 438
- CTD. *See* C-terminal domain (CTD)
- C-terminal domain (CTD), 320
- CTRs. *See* Constant timing regions (CTRs)
- Cullin-RING ligases (CRLs), 346
 Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
 BRCT domains, 266–267
 CDC7-DBF4 protein kinase, 283
 CMG formation, 377–378
 and DDK, 106, 241, 264
 DNA replication, 264, 265, 270
JET1-1, 269
 Sld2–T84D/Sld2–11D, 269
 homologues, 270
 Orc2 and Orc6 subunits, 178
 phases, 264
 pre-IC, 264
 protein phosphatase 1, 467
 re-replication, 378–379
 reversal of, mediated phosphorylation, 379
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 Cdc45, 266
 DNA replication, 265
 Sld2 and Sld3, 264
 Sld3 and Cdc45, 265
 Sld3–Sld7–Cdc45, 265
 S-CDK, 264, 266–268
Schizosaccharomyces pombe
 alanine-substitution mutant (T114A), 270
 Dpb11, Sld2, Sld3, and Sld7, 269
 phosphomimetic mutants, 270
 S-cyclin binding motif, 170
 Sld2 and Sld3, phosphorylation
 pre-LC, 268
 protein–protein interactions, 268
 S phases, 266
 Sld3–Sld7–Cdc45, 266
 Sld2 orthologues
 DNA metabolism, 271
 MUS-101, 272
 RecQ helicase domains, 271
Xenopus, 272
 S-phase, 178
 re-replication
 Cdt1 stability regulation, 379
 mediated phosphorylation, 378
 ORC, 378
 pre-RC components, 379
- Treslin/Ticrr
 BRCT1-2, 271
 Cdc45, 271
 TopBP1-binding proteins, 271
- D**
- Dbf4
 APC, 283
 CDK, 283
 DDK (*see* Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK))
 homologues, 282, 283
 Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK)
 atomic crystal structure, 284, 285
 cancer therapy, 288, 289
 cell cycle activity
 ARS, 286
 Mcm complex, 286
 Mcm4, 287
 mcm5-bob1 mutation, 286
 chromatin-bound substrates, regulation,
 291, 292
 CMG formation, 373, 376
 de-phosphorylation, 376–377
 helicase, 289
 phosphorylation, 8–9, 286, 287,
 289–291
 protein phosphatase 1 in replication
 control, 467
 re-replication, 372
 Sld2 and Sld3 scaffold proteins, 372
 structure and function, 284, 285
 subunits, comparison, 282
 types of protein kinases, 372
- DDE. *See* Distal downstream element (DDE)
- DDK. *See* Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK)
- DDR. *See* DNA damage response (DDR)
- Deubiquitylating enzymes (DUBs), 345
- Displacement loop (D-loop), 15
- Distal downstream element (DDE), 218
- DmORC. *See* *Drosophila melanogaster* ORC (DmORC)
- Double hexamer
 electron microscopy structures, 420
 formation, 202–203
 MCM2-7 (*see* MCM2-7 double hexamer)
- DNA binding domains, 165–166
- DNA damage
 checkpoint signaling, 14, 306, 313
 Chk1 functions, 451
 DDR, 13
 ISC, 444
 mechanisms, 13
 Mec1/ATR, 13–14

- DNA damage (*cont.*)
- origin firing
 - ATR, 446
 - CDK and DDK, 447, 449
 - checkpoint pathway, 447
 - Rad53 inhibits, 447
 - yeast, 446, 447, 449
 - PIKK family, 13
 - and replication stress
 - cell cycle progression, 355
 - Chk1 homologue Rad53, 356
 - CRL4^{Cdt2} ubiquitin ligase, 356
 - G1/S checkpoint, 355
 - HECT-family ubiquitin ligase, 356
 - ubiquitin-dependent slower checkpoint, 355
 - replisome collapse, 444
 - ROS, 13
 - S phase, 444, 447
- DNA damage response (DDR), 215, 226
- DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit (DNA-PKcs), 485
- DNA licensing
- double Hexamer formation, 202–203
 - MCM2–7
 - ATP hydrolysis, 201
 - dimerization, 203
 - DNA entry gate, 201–202
 - double hexamer, 204–205
 - loading, 198
 - OCCM complex, 198–199
 - OCM formation, 198–199
 - Orc1 and Cdc6 ATP-hydrolysis, 200
 - Orc6 and OCM establishment, 199–200
- DNA-PKcs. *See* DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit (DNA-PKcs)
- DNA replication
- AAA+ proteins (*see* AAA+ proteins)
 - ATP-dependent chromatin remodelling, 28
 - cell cycle regulation, 214
 - checkpoint (*see* Checkpoint)
 - CMG complexes, 327
 - CMG helicase activation, 328
 - direct helicase activator function, 328
 - DNA synthesis and plasmid stability, 26
 - eukaryotic cells, 24
 - helicase assembly
 - ATR activation, 401
 - Chk1 and ATR regulation, 400
 - CMG assembly and activation, 400
 - factors, 400
 - helicase co-activator Cdc45, 327
 - and histone synthesis, 214–219
 - licensing (*see* DNA licensing)
 - loading and activation, 394
 - MCM, 190
 - Mcm10, 323–325
 - nucleosome, 214
 - OCM, 191
 - ORC* and *MCM* mutants, 28
 - organisms, 189
 - replicon model, 24
 - Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 214
 - ssDNA binding, 399
 - UAS elements, 214
 - ZnF1 domain mutations, 328
- DNA replication initiation
- CDK phosphorylates, 298
 - eukaryotic cells, 298
 - Mcm2–7 switches, 298
 - pre-RCs, 299
 - SDS complex (*see* SDS complex)
 - subunits Cdc45 and GINS, 298
- DNA synthesis
- genome stability, 331–334
 - Okazaki fragment initiation, 329–330
 - origin activation and fork progression, 330–331
 - replication forks, 328–329
- DNA unwinding
- DH configuration, 253–255
 - Mcm2/5 interface, 252–253
 - Mcm2–7 activation
 - ATPase activity, 255
 - DNA helicase/translocase subunit, 257
 - DNA nucleotides, 255
 - head-to-head configuration, 257
 - hexamers, 255
 - origin melting mechanism, 257
 - ssDNA/dsDNA, 257
- DNaseI hypersensitive sites (DHSs), 41
- Dormant origin firing, 494
- Double-strand breaks (DSBs)
- BIR initiation, 528–529
 - BLM helicase, 149
 - collapsed replication forks, 536, 537
 - CSR, 149
 - cytotoxic lesions, 525 (*see also* Homology-directed DSB repair)
 - HR-dependent repair pathway, 149
 - HU/aphidicolin, 149
 - NHEJ, 149
 - one-ended/single-end, 526
 - phosphorylated 53BP1, 149
 - sister and non-sister chromatids, 531
- Double-stranded DNA (dsDNA)
- Rap1, 144

Drosophila melanogaster ORC (DmORC), 430
 DSBs. *See* Double-strand breaks (DSBs)
 DUBs. *See* Deubiquitylating enzymes (DUBs)

E

Ear-patella-short stature syndrome, 504
 EM structural studies, 171
 Epigenetics. *See* Pre-RC assembly and replication initiation
 RT in metazoans, 46–47
 sequence-dependent, 51
 Epstein-Barr virus, 166
 Eukaryotes (*Drosophila melanogaster*)
 CGM assembly and pre-IC formation, 397
 CMG complex, 395
 Eukaryotic DNA replication
 and chromatin, 4–5
 BIR, 15–16
 Cdc45-Mcm2-7-GINS complex, 12–13
 checkpoint signaling, 14–15
 CMG complex, 12–13
 DNA damage response, 13–14
 helicase activation (*see* Helicase activation)
 initiation process, 2
 licensing, origin, 7
 Mcm2-7 complex, 6–7
 ORC protein, 2, 5, 6
 origin activation, 3–4
 origin selection, 2–3

F

FACS. *See* Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS)
 Firing timing
 BAH domain, 29
 cell cycle, 29
 chromatin structure, 28
 factors, 30, 31
 local chromatin determinants, 29
 MNase footprint mapping, 29
 NFR, 28
 nucleosome remodelling, 29
 ORC binding, 29
 S phase, 28, 29
 subtelomeric late-replication regions, 28
 FISH. *See* Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)
 Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), 107
 Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH), 67
 Fork arrest, 32, 43, 484, 496
 Forkhead box (Fox) transcription factors, 4

G

G1 phase progresses, 43
 G1- to S-phase transition
 accumulation of, 351
 Cdk2-cyclin A and Polo-kinase Plk1, 352
 CDK-Cln3 stimulation, 351
 p27 and p21 proteins, 351
 phosphorylations, 351
 Rb proteins, 352
 SCF^{Fbx4} promotion, 352
 Geminin, 198
 Genome stability
 bioinformatics analysis, 332
 and chromosome integrity, 25
 DNA damage markers, 331
 DSB repair, 332
 DSBs, 331
 homologs of, 331
 human cancer samples, 332, 333
 GINS complex
 archaeal genomes, 414
 Cdc45 (*see* Cell division cycle 45 (Cdc45))
 Mcm2-7 helicase activity, 414
 Psf1, 412–414
 Psf2, 412–414
 Psf3, 412–414
 replication fork progression, 414, 415
 Sld5, 412–414
 structural information, 413, 414
 G-quadruplexes, 90–92
 Gross chromosomal rearrangements (GCR), 33
 Guanine quadruplex (G4) formation, 399

H

H3K20me2 peptide interactions, 167
 Half crossover (HCO), 530
 Half crossover-induced genome
 instability, 535
 HAT binding to ORC1 (HBO1), 97–98
 HBO1. *See* HAT binding to ORC1 (HBO1)
 HCO. *See* Half crossover (HCO)
 HECT. *See* Homology to E6AP C Terminus (HECT)
 Helicase
 DDK-dependent, 204
 activation
 Dbf4-Dependent Kinase, 8–9
 Mcm10, 11–12
 Mcm2-7 complex, 7
 pre-initiation complex, 8
 S phase-cyclin-dependent kinase, 9–10
 single-stranded DNA extrusion, 8
 Sld2, Sld3 and Dpb11, 10–11

- Helicase (*cont.*)
 bacterial DnaB, 192
 in S-phase, 191
 in vitro, 6
 kinase-dependent, 204
 loading, 201
 replication fork, 2
 replicative, 194
 Hir. *See* Histone synthesis
 HIRA. *See* Histone regulatory homolog A (HIRA)
 Histone acetylation, 382–383
 Histone acetyltransferase (HAT), 28
 Histone chaperone, 5, 214, 217, 227–229, 240, 248, 381, 383
 Histone deacetylase (HDAC), 4
 Histone gene regulation, 216
 Histone locus bodies (HLBs), 222
 Histone methylation, 381–382
 Histone regulatory homolog A (HIRA), 217, 229
 Histone synthesis
 Asf1, 216
 Cdks, 217
 cell cycle progression, 217
 ChIP analysis, 216
 chromatin assembly factors, 217
 cyclin A-Cdk2, 229
 cyclin E/Cdk2, 229
 cyclin E1, 229
 DDE, 218
 DNA synthesis, 226–227
 gene expression, 216
 genes, 219–221
 H1 and DNA replication, 224–225
 heterodimers, 216
 HIRA/UBN1/CABIN, 229
 macroH2A containing chromatin, 229
 mammalian cells
 cell cycle control, 222
 cell cycle machinery, 224
 cross talk, 217, 218
 cyclin E/CDK2, 222, 224
 embryonic stem cells, 223
 general transcription factors, 222
 molecular mechanism, 223
 nuclear tyrosine kinase, 223
 pY37-H2B phosphorylation, 223–224
 replication-dependent, 219, 222, 223
 Tip60-TRRAP, 223
 transcription factors, 222, 223
 WEE1, 223
 MCM2, 228
 mRNA levels, 215, 216
 nuclear exosome process, 219
 phosphorylates, 229
 posttranscriptional regulation, 218, 225–226
 promoters, 217
 regulators, 216
 replicative senescence, 228
 requirement, 217
 SAHF, 229
 S phase cyclins Clb5 and Clb6, 217
 Spt10 and Spt21, 216
 HLBs. *See* Histone locus bodies (HLBs)
 Homologous recombination (HR), 149, 332, 358, 491, 495, 525, 527
 Homology to E6AP C terminus (HECT), 345
 Homology-directed DSB repair
 BIR initiation, 528–529
 gene conversion and associated crossovers, 526–528
 Human Orc1 (*HsOrc1*), 164
 Hydroxyurea (HU), 128
- I**
- In vivo assays
 chromosomal BIR systems, 529–530
 plasmid transformation assay, 531
 recombination-dependent replication fork, 531
- Initiation
 DNA replication, 2
 factors, 4
 ORC, 5–6
 Sld2, Sld3, and Dpb11, 10–11
- Initiation of DNA replication
 CDK, 444, 445
 DDK, 444
 origin firing, 444
 origin licensing, 444
- Initiator specific motif (ISM), 163–165
- Intra S-phase checkpoint (ISC)
 ATM kinase, 446
 ATR, 446
 Chk1, 446
 DNA repair and lesion bypass processes, 444
 genome integrity, 444–446
 oncogene-induced senescence, 446
 RDS, 446
- iPOND. *See* Isolation of proteins on nascent DNA (iPOND)
- ISC. *See* Intra S checkpoint (ISC)
- Isolation of proteins on nascent DNA (iPOND), 496

L

- Late-consensus sequence (LCS), 45, 51
- LB1. *See* Liang Bua 1 (LB1)
- Liang Bua 1 (LB1), 503
- Long terminal repeat (LTRs), 534
- LTRs. *See* Long terminal repeat (LTRs)

M

- Maltose binding protein (MBP) fusion strategy, 428
- Mammalian pluripotent stem cells
 - ATM-53BP1 pathway, 150
 - blastocysts and epiblasts, 152
 - ChIP-seq, 151
 - ES cells, 150
 - germ cells, 150
 - transcription factors, 151
 - zscan4* and *tscv1*, 151
- Mammalian replication profiles
 - cascade model, 78
 - human genome-wide RFD profiles, 79
 - N/U-domain, 78
 - Repli-Chip experiments, 76
 - split-N domain, 78
 - timing program and chromatin architecture (*see* Chromatin-based replication)
- Mathematical modelling, 41, 44, 70, 73, 74, 81, 108, 110, 112, 304, 305
- MBP. *See* Maltose binding protein (MBP) fusion strategy
- MCM. *See* Mini chromosome maintenance (MCM)
- MCM10 replication, 11–12
- MCM2–7, 320
 - AAA+ domain, 245–246, 418
 - allosteric changes, 394
 - archaeal, 242, 243
 - ATPase active sites, 394
 - ATP-hydrolysis, 200, 201
 - Cdc45-ssDNA interactions, 396
 - CDK, 242, 349, 395
 - Cdt1 complex, 194
 - clamp-loader, 240
 - C-terminal direction, 243, 244
 - C-terminal domain, 419
 - DDK, 242
 - DH, 241
 - dimerization, 203
 - DNA entry gate, 201–202
 - DNA polymerases, 240
 - double hexamer, 204–205
 - Drosophila* embryos, 242
 - electron microscopy structures
 - archaeal MCM proteins, 419
 - double hexamer, 420
 - eukaryotic MCM complexes, 419, 421
 - S. cerevisiae*, 420
 - Escherichia coli*, 240
 - eukaryotics
 - and archaeal MCM proteins, 242
 - chromosomal DNA, 239
 - flexibility, 240
 - β -hairpin position, 243, 244
 - heteromeric composition, 240
 - hexamers, 242
 - homologous proteins, 416
 - license replication origins, 249
 - MCM, 240, 243, 244
 - mobility permits origin plasticity, 250–252
 - N- and C-terminal tails
 - chromatin-bound Mcm2–7 complexes, 247
 - crystallographic analysis, 248
 - DDK, 248
 - H3-H4 tetramerization, 248
 - histones and histone chaperones, 248
 - Mcm6 and Mcm3, 247
 - molecular mechanism, 248
 - multiple protein kinases, 247
 - replisome and histones, 247
 - replisome component, 248
 - NTD, 244
 - N-terminal
 - crystal structure, 416
 - Mth*MCM, 417
 - N-Pfu*MCM, 418
 - Pfu*MCM, 417
 - Sso*MCM, 417, 418
 - Sso-Pfu*MCM, 417
 - OCCM and OCM formation, 198–199
 - pre-RC, 394
 - pre-RC ATP-hydrolysis, 200
 - replication initiation, 6–7
 - replicative helicase, 194–196, 240, 241
 - RPC, 240
 - Winged-Helix domain, 246
 - Xenopus*, 242
- MCM10
 - budding yeast, 323
 - chromatin immunoprecipitation experiments, 325
 - CMG helicase activation, 0, 325, 328
 - DNA binding properties, 320–322 (*see also* DNA replication)
 - DNA synthesis (*see* DNA synthesis)
 - in eukaryotes, 320, 321

- MCM10 (*cont.*)
 functions, 334–335
 multiple proteins, 325
 oligomerization and protein interactions, 322–323
 origin firing, 325
- MCM2-7 double hexamer
 architecture of, 435, 436
 ATPase activity, 435
 biological insights, 435
 helicase core, 428
 Mcm protein subunits, 435
 OCCM complex (*see* ORC-Cdc6-Cdt1-Mcm2-7 (OCCM))
 OCMM complex (*see* ORC-Cdc6-Mcm2-7-Mcm2-7 (OCMM))
- Meier-Gorlin syndrome (MGS)
Drosophila Orc6 (Y225S), 169
 genetics, 504
 history, 504
 MPD (*see* Microcephalic primordial syndrome (MPD))
 patients phenotype, 512–514
 pre-RC proteins (*see* Pre-replicative complex (pre-RC) proteins)
 Zebrafish model, 166
- Metazoans
 epigenetic mechanisms, 46–47
 sequence-dependent mechanisms, 48–50
- Methylation
 carboxymethylation, 466
 histone, 381–382
 H3K36, 98
 H4 on lysine 20, 96–97
- Methyl methanesulfonate (MMS), 534
- Microcephalic Primordial Syndrome (MPD)
 autosomal recessive mutations, 505
 cellular processes, 505
 syndromic subtypes, 505
- Microhomology-mediated BIR, 535–536
- Mini chromosome maintenance (MCM)
 complex, 43
 MCM2-7 (*see* MCM2-7)
 MCM10 (*see* MCM10)
- Mitosis, 2, 24, 28, 29, 79, 80, 106, 148, 223, 241, 249, 281, 299, 323, 325, 348–350, 378, 428, 466, 488, 505–507
- MMS. *See* Methyl methanesulfonate (MMS)
- MPD. *See* Microcephalic primordial syndrome (MPD)
- MRT profiles
 direct and quantitative, 72
 genome-wide analysis, 72
 origin and slopes, 68
 U and N-shape, 76
- Mutagenesis
 with BIR, 533–536
 ENU, 151
 scanning, 131
- MyPhoNE (myosin phosphatase N-terminal element), 464
- N**
- Neddd8
 description, 356
 multisubunit cullin E3s, 356
 non-cullin targets, 357
 p53 inhibition, 357
 posttranslational modification, 356
 SCFs, 357
- NES. *See* Nuclear export signal (NES)
- NFR. *See* Nucleosome-free region (NFR)
- NLS. *See* Nuclear localization signal (NLS)
- Non-homologous end joining (NHEJ), 13, 149
- NPAT. *See* Nuclear protein ataxia–telangiectasia locus (NPAT)
- NTD. *See* N-terminal domain (NTD)
- N-terminal domain (NTD), 244
- Nuclear export signal (NES), 247, 349
- Nuclear localization signal (NLS), 247, 349
- Nuclear protein ataxia–telangiectasia locus (NPAT), 222, 224
- Nucleosome-free region (NFR), 135
- Nucleosome positioning
 ATP-dependent chromatin remodelers, 95
 chromatin determinants, 93, 94
 genomic technology, 93
 helicase loading, 95
 pioneering studies, 93
- Nucleotide compositional skew analysis, 71
- O**
- OCCM. *See* ORC-Cdc6-Cdt1-Mcm2-7 (OCCM)
- OCMM. *See* ORC-Cdc6-Mcm2-7-Mcm2-7 (OCMM)
- Oct1. *See* Octamer binding factor 1 (Oct1)
- Octamer binding factor 1 (Oct1), 222, 223
- Okazaki fragment initiation
 Mcm10 and active CMG complex, 329
 PCNA loading, 329
 Pol- α -deficient cells, 329
 UV irradiation/nucleotide depletion, 330
- Okazaki-fragment sequencing, 72

- ORC. *See* Origin recognition complex (ORC). *See* Origin replication complex (ORC)
- Orc1-6
APC/C regulation, 350
prevention of re-replication, 354
trans-activating initiators, 88
- Orc1
complex, re-replication prevention, 354
pre-RC proteins in MGS, 507–509
- Orc1 bromo adjacent homology (Orc1BAH)
Epstein-Barr virus, 166
MGS, 166
ScORC, 167
- Orc1BAH. *See* Orc1 bromo adjacent homology (Orc1BAH)
- Orc2 dephosphorylation
isoforms, 471
by pp1, 410–471
pre-RC formation, 471
single cell cycle re-replication, 470
- Orc4, pre-RC proteins, 508–510
- Orc6, pre-RC proteins, 510–511
- Orc6 subunit
AAA+, 168
CDK, 170
MGS-phenotypes, 169
S-cyclin binding motif, 170
stoichiometric component, 168
TFIIB, 168, 169
- ORC-Cdc6
OCCM complex, 430–432
OCMM complex, 432–434
structure (*see* Origin replication complex (ORC))
- ORC-Cdc6-Cdt1-Mcm2-7 (OCCM)
complex, 198–199
initiation factor Cdt1, 430
Mcm6 C-terminal autoinhibitory domain, 432
PCNA ring mechanism, RF-C ATPase spiral, 431
pre-RCs assembly, 430
- ORC-Cdc6-MCM2-7 (OCM) formation, 198–199
- ORC-Cdc6-Mcm2-7-Mcm2-7 (OCMM)
EM presence, ATP γ S/ATP, 432, 433
Mcm2-7 hexamers, 434
molecule fluorescence assay, 434
- Origin
activation, 3–4 (*see also* Origin activation)
firing (*see* Origin firing)
licensing, 2
Mcm2-7 at replication, 6
nucleosomes, 6
S-CDK inhibits, 9
selection, 2–3
- Origin activation
BAH domain, 29
cell cycle, 28
chromatin structure and remodelling, 28
chromosomal, 28
factors
DDK phosphorylation, 30
firing, 30
Fkh1 and Fkh2, 30
ORC binding, 30
pre-RC maturation, 30
rate-limiting initiation factors, 30, 31
replication timing programme, 30
Rif1 binds, 30
S-phase, 31
telomere-binding protein Rif1, 30
licensing, 28
ORC binding, 29
pre-RC, 24
S phase, 26
telomeric suppression, 26
- Origin firing, 108, 112–115
active CMG helicase complex, 482
AT, 488
Cdc7-Drf1 complex, 491
CDK-dependent regulation, 307–312
CDK phosphorylation, 489
CDK targets, 299
cell cycle arrest, 492–493
CMG formation, 482
conserved replication initiation and checkpoint proteins, 482, 483
DDK regulation, 301, 490, 491
dhMCM complex, 481
dormant, 493–495
inactive replication factories, 454
ISC
chromatin domains, 448–449
DNA replication, 447
hypothetical models, 447–449
individual origins level, 448–449, 455, 456
origin firing selectively, 454
replication factories, 454
licensing, 298
MCM helicase activation, 489
PPI, 492
program
kinase-mediated phosphorylation, 380–381
replicative stress, 379, 380

- Origin firing (*cont.*)
- replication checkpoint-mediated activation, 493, 494
 - replication checkpoint-mediated inhibition, 489, 490
 - replication fork elongation, 488
 - SDS complex, 304–306
 - Ser/Thr protein kinases, 482
 - stalled forks stabilization, 495–496
 - vertebrates
 - binding experiments, TopBP1, 450
 - CDK2-AF kinase activity, 450
 - ISC-dependent inhibition, 452
 - Treslin/TICRR, 450
 - Xenopus* egg, 451
- Origin licensing, 113–115
- eukaryotic DNA replication, 480, 481
 - histone acetylation, 382–383
 - histone methylation, 381–382
 - Orc1/Orc2 subunits, 480
 - pre-RC complex, 480
 - replication timing program, 372
 - ubiquitylation, 382, 383
- Origin recognition complex (ORC), 2, 24, 43, 226
- AAA+ core, 193
 - AAA+ domain, 162, 164
 - architecture and conformational states
 - Cdc6, 172
 - cryo-EM, 172, 173
 - D. melanogaster*, 171
 - S. cerevisiae*, 171
 - ATP binding and hydrolysis (*see* ATP binding)
 - and Cdc6 complex, 190
 - Cdc6 and MCM2–7, 191
 - ChIP-seq analysis, 92
 - DmORC*, 178
 - Drosophila*, 193
 - dynamic nucleosomes, 95
 - higher eukaryotes, 92
 - OCCM and OCM formation, 198–199
 - Orc1BAH, 166–168
 - Orc6 subunit, 168–170
 - rapid proliferation, 92
 - replicator sequences, 88
 - S. cerevisiae*, 160
 - S/M-phase, 177
 - ScORC (*see* Selecting chromosomal origins (ScORC))
- Origin replication complex (ORC)
- ARS1-containing DNA and purified yeast proteins, 428
 - ATPase activity, 430
 - Cdc6 binding, 430
 - DmORC*, 430
 - EM structural characterization, 429
 - MBP fusion strategy, 428
 - molecular architecture, 428, 429
 - pre-RC and Mcm2–7 hexamer, 428
 - S. cerevisiae*, 428
- Origin specification
- Mcm2–7, 249–252
 - replication timing control, 44–46
- P**
- PCNA. *See* Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)
- Phosphatase. *See* Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1)
- Phosphorylation-independent interaction, 310
- Pif1, 51, 533, 537
- Pol32, 533, 535–538
- Pol- α -binding, 322
- Polymerase, B-binding protein subunit 11, 10
- Pol η translesion synthesis DNA polymerase, 534
- Post-translational modifications (PTMs), 372
- DNA replication program, 98
 - H3K36 methylation, 98
 - recruitment/sequestration, 99
 - ubiquitination, H2B, 98
- PP2A
- cell cycle progression, 466
 - stimulating DNA replication, 417–472
 - protein phosphatase families, 465–466
- Pre-IC. *See* Pre-initiation complex (Pre-IC)
- Pre-initiation complex (pre-IC)
- BRCT domains, 397
 - budding yeast *S. cerevisiae*, 397
 - CDK-dependent initiation reaction, 270–271
 - initiation factor Treslin/Ticcr, 398
 - MTBP downregulation, 398
 - Pol α and/or Pol δ , 397
 - Pole recruitment, 397
 - RecQL4 gene, 398
 - replication fork, 397
 - S-CDK phosphorylation, 398
- Pre-loading complex, 397
- Pre-RC. *See* Pre-replicative complex (Pre-RC)
- Pre-RC assembly and replication initiation
- histone post-translational modifications
 - acetylation, H4, 97–98
 - dynamic chromatin states, 96
 - methylation, H4 on lysine 20, 96–97
 - non-structured N-terminal tail, 95
 - numerous histone PTMs, 96
 - origin function, 98–99

- nucleosome positioning and chromatin remodelers, 93–95
 - Pre-RC formation
 - ATP-hydrolysis, 200
 - MCM2–7, 196
 - ORC/Cdc6 ATP-hydrolysis, 197
 - Xenopus*, 198
 - Pre-RCs. *See* Pre-replicative complexes (Pre-RCs)
 - Pre-replicative complex (pre-RC), 264, 266, 394
 - assembly, 4
 - ATP-hydrolysis, 245
 - complex, cell cycles, 323
 - heterogeneity, 250
 - hexamers, 247
 - licensing, 249
 - proteins
 - Cdc6, 511
 - Cdt1, 511–512
 - cellular pathways, 515
 - DNA replication, 505, 514
 - genes mutation, 507
 - H4K20me2-binding mutant, 514
 - NK cell deficiency and DNA breakage, 514
 - ORC binding, 506
 - Orc1, 507–509
 - Orc1-deficient primary fibroblast cells, 515
 - Orc1 mutations, 514
 - Orc4, 508–510
 - Orc6, 510–511
 - pre-RC complex, 506
 - replisome and histones, 247
 - Primary DNA sequence, 41, 49
 - Proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), 322
 - Proteasomal degradation, 8, 9, 345, 355, 487
 - Protein phosphatase 1 (PP1). *See also* Dbf4-dependent kinase (DDK)
 - catalytic subunits, 464
 - chromatin association of PP1 γ , 464
 - DDK-dependent MCM phosphorylation levels, 376
 - interacting proteins, 465
 - MyPhoNE, 464
 - Orc2 dephosphorylation (*see* Orc2 dephosphorylation)
 - PP2B/calcineurin, 464
 - replication control
 - DDK and CDK, 467
 - homologous pathways, 467
 - Rif1-PP1, 469–470
 - yeast Rif1, 467–469
 - Rif1, 376, 470
 - RVxF motif, 464
 - Sld3 phosphorylation, 376
 - SILK motif, 464
 - Protein phosphatase families
 - amino acid motifs, 462
 - Cdc14, 472–473
 - cell cycle progression, 466
 - classification, 462, 463
 - DNA replication, PP2A, 471–472
 - multiple regulatory proteins, 463
 - PP1, 464–465
 - PP2A, 465–466
 - protein serine/threonine phosphatases, 463
 - Protein sumoylation, 358
 - Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs), 462
 - Psf1, 8, 12, 396, 412–414
 - Psf2, 8, 12, 395, 396, 412–414
 - Psf3, 8, 12, 396, 412, 413
 - PTM. *See* Posttranslational modifications (PTMs)
 - PTPs. *See* Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs)
- R**
- Rad51, 15, 491, 527, 528, 531, 533, 535–538
 - Radio-resistant DNA synthesis (RDS), 446
 - RBR. *See* RING-between-RING (RBR) families
 - rDNA. *See* Repetitive ribosomal DNA (rDNA) array
 - RDS. *See* Radio-resistant DNA synthesis (RDS)
 - Really Interesting New Gene (RING) family, 345
 - Repetitive ribosomal DNA (rDNA) array, 382
 - Replication checkpoint signaling, 14–15
 - Replication completion
 - fragile sites, 32
 - replication gap, 32
 - S phase, 33
 - unreplicated regions, 32
 - Replication domains, 39, 46, 50, 52, 54
 - Replication fork, 105, 106, 108, 111, 115, 116
 - CMG complex, 12
 - helicase, 2, 6
 - progression, 14
 - replisome, 15
 - ssDNA-binding protein, 14
 - Replication initiation, eukaryotes
 - genome stability, 453
 - RDS, 452
 - replication factories, 452

- Replication initiation, eukaryotes (*cont.*)
 - vertebrate cells, 452
 - yeast cell, S phase, 452
- Replication origins
 - cancer cells, 105
 - cell population, 107
 - DNA, 105, 107, 112
 - genome-wide
 - cell types and mutants, 108
 - gradient, 108
 - quantitative measurement, 108–110
 - stochastic, 108
 - Trep, 107, 108
 - global regulators
 - Cdc45, 111
 - dNTPs, 110
 - locis, 112
 - polymorphism, 111
 - S phase, 110
 - local regulators
 - cell cycle methods, 114
 - cis-acting* elements, 113
 - Dbf4-dependent kinase, 115
 - Fkh1 and Fkh2 factors, 115
 - MCM double hexamers, 113
 - plasmids, 113
 - S phase, 113
 - replisome, 107
 - S phase, 106
 - timing control
 - cell types, 116
 - chromosomal state, 116
 - dNTPs and histones, 116
 - ORC-binding, 116
 - stability, 117
- Replication protein A (RPA), 485
- Replication timing (RT)
 - cis* and *trans* factors, 54
 - DDK activity, 54
 - DNA sequence, 40
 - eukaryotic chromosomal DNA replication, 39, 42
 - forks, 66–67
 - mammalian profiles (*see* Mammalian replication profiles)
 - mathematical analysis
 - budding yeast replication profiles, 72–74
 - cis-acting* elements, 74
 - crystallization kinetics, 72
 - MIM, 73
 - sigmoid curves, 73
 - metazoans (*see* Metazoans)
 - microarray hybridization Repli-Chip/Repli-Seq, 70
 - once-per-cell-cycle regulation, 43–44
 - origins, 65–66
 - origin specification, 44–46
 - RFD profiles, 71–72
 - sequence-dependent *vs.* epigenetic mechanisms, 40
 - single-molecule techniques, 66–67
 - S-phase cells, 70
 - stochastic origin, 68–70
 - stochasticity of origin, 73
 - termini, 68, 72
 - TimEx, 70
 - trans-acting* factors, 51–52
 - and transcription, 52–54
 - Xa/Xi inactivation, 47–48
- Replicative helicase
 - eukaryotic Cdc45-MCM2-7-GINS complex, 394
- Repli-seq experiments
 - CTRs, 76
 - germline cells, 71
 - S phase spanning, 76
- Replisome progression complex (RPC), 240
- Replisome stalling
 - CFS, 453
 - Dpb11 and Cdc45, 451
 - replication inhibitors, 453
 - Sld3 interaction, 451
- RecQL4
 - BRCT7-8, 272
 - CDK-dependent regulation, 309–310
 - definition, 271
 - and Mcm10, 327
 - Sld2 in animals, 398
 - Treslin, 307
 - vertebrate initiation, 311–312
 - Xenopus*, 11
- Replicative helicase
 - BIR, 533
 - CMG, 298, 372
 - G1 phase of the cell cycle, 191
 - licensing, 264
 - MCM2–7, 88, 194–196, 416
 - pre-IC assembly, 266
 - pre-RC complex assembly, 323
 - ssDNA, 395
 - and unloading of PCNA, 228
 - unwinds template DNA, 106
- Re-replication prevention
 - Cdc6 regulation, 353–354
 - Cdt1, 353
 - chromosomal instability, 352
 - Orc1-6 complex, 354

- upon S-phase entry, 354–355
- yeast and metazoans, 352
- RFD profiles
 - fork speed *v*, 71
 - GC and TA skews, 71
 - HydEn-Seq and Ribose-Seq, 72
 - nucleotide compositional skew analysis, 71
 - RER, 71
 - Watson strand (*L* forks)/Crick strand (*R* forks), 72
- Ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) enzyme, 15, 354
- Rif1
 - chromatin, 148
 - chromosome dynamics, 153–154
 - knockout cell, 51, 52
 - mammalian cells
 - cancer cells, 147
 - immunofluorescence analyses, 147
 - M/early-G1 phase, 148
 - MEF cells, 147
 - mammalian pluripotent stem cells, 150–152
 - protein function and structure, 153
 - telomere structures, 144, 145
 - RING (*see* Really Interesting New Gene (RING) family)
- RING-between-RING (RBR) families, 345
- RNR. *See* Ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) enzyme
- RPA. *See* Replication protein A (RPA)
- RPC. *See* Replisome progression complex (RPC)
- RT quantitative trait loci (rtQTLs), 50
- Rub1 in *S. cerevisiae*. *See* Nedd8

- S**
- Saccharomyces pombe hsk1* deletion, 112
- Saccharomyces pombe Orc4 (SpOrc4)*, 181
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 107, 123, 193, 194, 199, 201, 214, 247, 264
 - AAA+ proteins, 160
 - Orc1–5, 160
 - Orc6, 168
 - S. cerevisiae CDC7*, 112
- SAHF. *See* Senescence-associated heterochromatin foci (SAHF)
- S-CDK. *See* S-phase cyclin-dependent kinase (S-CDK)
- SDS complex
 - CDK-dependent regulation eukaryotes, 307
 - RecQL4 and vertebrate Sld2, 309–310
 - TopBP1, 307
 - treslin and RecQL4, 311–312
 - treslin and vertebrate Sld3, 308–309
 - vertebrates, 310, 311
- cellular pathways, 313
- hub of replication initiation control
 - CDK regulation, 304–305
 - DNA damage, 306–307
 - origin, 305–306
 - phosphorylation, 303
- in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
 - Cdc45 to pre-replicative complexes, 301
 - CDK-dependent pre-loading complexes, 301
 - Dpb11, 299–301
 - factors Sld3 and Sld2, 299
 - replication initiation, 302–303
- Selecting chromosomal origins (ScORC)
 - G-quadruplex (G4)-preferable G-rich ssDNA, 166
 - HsORC, 180
 - multicellular organism, 182
 - nucleosome configuration, 179
 - Orc1BAH, 179
 - ORCA/LRWD1, 180
 - S. cerevisiae*, 179, 180
 - S. pombe*, 180
 - SpORC, 181
- Semi-conservative DNA synthesis, 532
- Senescence-associated heterochromatin foci (SAHF), 229
- SENPs. *See* Sumo-specific endopeptidases (SENPs)
- SIM. *See* SUMO-interaction motif (SIM)
- Single-molecule analysis of replicated DNA (SMARD), 67
- Single-molecule techniques
 - DNA autoradiography, 67
 - FISH, 67
 - SMARD, 67
- Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA), 166, 415
- SIRT1. *See* Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1) deacetylase
- Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1) deacetylase, 322
- SLBP. *See* Stem loop binding protein (SLBP)
- Sld2–and Sld3–Dpb11/Cut5/TopBP1, 272–274
- Sld3–Treslin/Ticrr domain, 271
- Small nascent strands (SNS), 41
- Small protein modifiers. *See* Ubiquitin-like proteins (UBLs)
- Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO)
 - cyclin E, 358
 - description, 357
 - isopeptidases, 358
 - protein, 358
 - replication initiation factors, 358–361

- Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) (*cont.*)
 RPA70, 358
 Sumo1, 2/3, 358
 unbiased mass spectrometry analysis, 358
- SMARD. *See* Single-molecule analysis of replicated DNA (SMARD)
- Spatio-temporal programmes
 activation timing, 32
 budding yeast, 32
 CDK kinases, 33
 chromatin structure, 31
 chromosomes, 31
 DNA replication, 31
 dNTPs, 32
 firing, 32
 GCR, 33
 genome stability, 33
 homeostasis, 31
 mutagenesis, 31
 mutants, licensing factors, 32
 origin choice and replication, 31
 rate-limiting firing factors, 32
 replication gap, 32
 replication timing patterns, 31
 replisome progression, 32
 S phase, 32
- S-phase cyclin-dependent kinase (S-CDK), 9, 10, 323
- S-phase kinase Dbf4-Cdc7 (DDK), 195
- ssDNA. *See* Single-stranded DNA (ssDNA)
- Stalled forks
 active transcriptional and co-transcriptional machineries, 495
 actively transcribing genes, 496
 DNA replication, 495
 iPOND, 496
 Tim1, Tipin, Claspin and And1 proteins, 495
 tRNA genes, 496
- Stem loop binding protein (SLBP), 225, 226, 228, 229
- Subtype specific consensus element (SSCE), 219
- SUMO-interaction motif (SIM), 358
- Sumo-specific endopeptidases (SENPs), 345
- T**
- TADs. *See* Topological association domains (TADs)
- Telomere maintenance, BIR, 537–538
- Telomere structures
 cdc13-1/cdc13-5ts mutant cells, 144
 ChIP-chip and ChIP-seq, 145
 dsDNA, 144
 mammalian cells, 144
 TIN2/TPP1, 145
 Tpz1, 145
 yeasts and vertebrates, 144, 145
 Zscan4, 146
- Template switching (TS), 534–535
- Temporal program of replication, 302, 305, 306
- TFIIB. *See* Transcription initiation factor II B (TFIIB)
- Timing transition regions (TTRs), 76, 80, 108
- TopBP1
 checkpoint, 485
 SDS complex, 307
 treslin/ticrr, 271
 vertebrates, 450
- Topologically associating domains (TADs), 46
 Hi-C data, 80
 RT profiles, 80
- Trans*-acting factors, 51–52
- Trans*-acting initiators
 CMG holocomplex, 90
 ORC, 88
 Pre-RC assembly, 88, 89
- Transcription
Drosophila and *Xenopus* development, 40
 factors (Fkh1 and Fkh2), 45
 induction of, 53
 ncRNAs, 47
 RT and correlation, 53
- Transcription initiation factor II B (TFIIB), 168
- TS. *See* Template switching (TS)
- TTRs. *See* Timing transition regions (TTRs)
- U**
- UAS elements. *See* Upstream activating sequence (UAS) elements
- Ubiquitin
 CDK prevents re-replication, 378
 HERC2, 488
 Orc1-6, 354
 PRP19, 485, 486
 SCF, 351
 S phase entry, 354–355
 SUMO (*see* Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO))
 UBLs (*see* Ubiquitin-like proteins (UBLs))
- Ubiquitin-like proteins (UBLs). *See also* APC/C regulation
 CRLs, 346, 347, (*see also* DNA damage)
 DNA replication, 345
 DUBs/SENPs, 345
 E3 ligases, 345

G1- to S-phase transition
(*see* G1- to S-phase transition)
glycine residues, 344
highly stable protein, 345
proteasomal activity, inhibition, 345
(*see also* Re-replication prevention)
(*see also* Small ubiquitin-like
modifier (SUMO))
substrate ubiquitylation, types,
345, 346
Ubiquitylation, origin licensing, 382, 383
3' Untranslated region (UTR), 218
Upstream activating sequence (UAS)
elements, 214

W

Walker A (WA) and B (WB), 161
WHD. *See* Winged-helix domain (WHD)
Whole-genome duplication (WGD), 124
Winged-helix (WH) DNA, 164
Winged-helix-domains (WHDs), 193, 242

Y

Yeast replication origins, 129
ARS assay, 124–125
chromatin, 135–136
high-throughput and next-generation
sequencing
ACS, 133
ARS-seq, 129
AT-hook count, 134
A/T-rich sequences, 134
budding yeast species, 132, 133
chromosomal context, 129
chromosomal replication dynamics, 132
cross-species ARS tests, 132
flankARS-seq, 132
GC-ARSs, 134
L. waltii, 132
miniARS-seq, 131
mutARS-seq, 131
ORC, 133
S. cerevisiae, 133
WGD, 134