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# Mitotic Inheritance of PRC2-Mediated Silencing: Mechanistic Insights and Developmental Perspectives

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Maintenance of gene repression by Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 (PRC2) that catalyzes the trimethylation of histone H3 at lysine 27 (H3K27me3) is integral to the orchestration of developmental programs in most multicellular eukaryotes. Faithful inheritance of H3K27me3 patterns across replication ensures the stability of PRC2-mediated transcriptional silencing over cell generations, thereby safeguarding cellular identities. In this review, we discuss the molecular and mechanistic principles that underlie H3K27me3 restoration after the passage of the replication fork, considering recent advances in different model systems. In particular, we aim at emphasizing parallels and differences between plants and other organisms, focusing on the recycling of parental histones and the replenishment of H3K27me3 patterns post-replication thanks to the remarkable properties of the PRC2 complex. We then discuss the necessity for fine-tuning this genuine epigenetic memory system so as to allow for cell fate and developmental transitions. We highlight recent insights showing that genome-wide destabilization of the H3K27me3 landscape during chromatin replication participates in achieving this flexible stability and provides a window of opportunity for subtle transcriptional reprogramming.

**Keywords:** polycomb repressive complex 2, H3K27me3 inheritance, epigenetic memory, chromatin, replication

## INTRODUCTION

Polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) is a conserved chromatin-modifying complex that catalyzes the trimethylation of lysine 27 of histone H3 (H3K27me3) (Margueron and Reinberg, 2011; Schuettengruber et al., 2017). PRC2 is composed of four core subunits that are necessary for its histone methyltransferase activity: Nurf55, suppressor of zeste 12 [Su(z)12], extra sex combs (ESC), and enhancer of zeste [E(z)], as originally identified in *Drosophila*. In multicellular organisms, members of these core subunits are often present in multigene families. For instance in the flowering plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, the Su(z)12 and E(z) subunits are encoded by three homologous genes, leading to several PRC2 complexes with potentially distinct biochemical properties and developmental roles (Mozgova and Hennig, 2015). Further functional diversity is brought about by an array of additional factors that direct PRC2 recruitment to specific loci or affect the activity of the complex (Yu et al., 2019).

Polycomb repressive complex 2 activity orchestrates developmental and cellular programs by preserving the integrity of the gene expression patterns that underpin cell identity and function. Genetic and molecular evidence obtained from many organisms indicate that PRC2 activity is not required to initiate transcriptional repression but is necessary to maintain target gene repression, thereby providing a cellular memory system during development (Schuettengruber et al., 2017; Reinberg and Vales, 2018). Two remarkable properties lie at the heart of this genuine epigenetic process. First, the coupling between PRC2 *writing* and *reading* activities enables H3K27me3 self-propagation over large chromatin domains from an initially small number of nucleating nucleosomes marked by H3K27me3 (Oksuz et al., 2018; Yu et al., 2019). Second, H3K27me3 patterns are faithfully inherited from mother to daughter cells despite chromatin disassembly ahead of the replication fork that directly conflicts with the transmission of histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) to daughter cells (Annunziato, 2015; Masai and Foiani, 2018). The discoveries that parental histones are recycled and reincorporated into nascent chromatin and that H3K27me3 levels are restored downstream of the replication fork in both animal and plant cell cultures (Xu et al., 2012; Alabert et al., 2015; Jiang and Berger, 2017) highlight the fact that the S-phase is not only about replicating DNA, but also chromatin together with its epigenetic potential (Ramachandran et al., 2017; Escobar et al., 2018; Reverón-Gómez et al., 2018; Serra-Cardona and Zhang, 2018).

The molecular mechanisms responsible for the faithful perpetuation of H3K27me3-marked chromatin through cell division are under active investigation. Whereas strong evidence indicates that H3K27me3 itself is the physical support of the PRC2-based memory system (Xu et al., 2012; Coleman and Struhl, 2017; Laprell et al., 2017), it might not be the only carrier of this epigenetic process *in vivo* (Højfeldt et al., 2018; Sharif and Koseki, 2018). The first part of this review aims at presenting current understanding of the histone recycling machinery and of the self-perpetuation properties that underlie the inheritance of H3K27me3 in nascent chromatin. We then discuss the fact that, in addition to its remarkable stability, this memory system also needs to be flexible and that chromatin replication likely provides a window of opportunity enabling the transcriptional changes that drive cell fate decisions and developmental transitions.

## MOLECULAR MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE MITOTIC INHERITANCE OF PRC2-MEDIATED REPRESSION

### Recycling of H3K27me3-Marked Nucleosomes and Incorporation of Neo-Synthesized Histones Into Nascent Chromatin

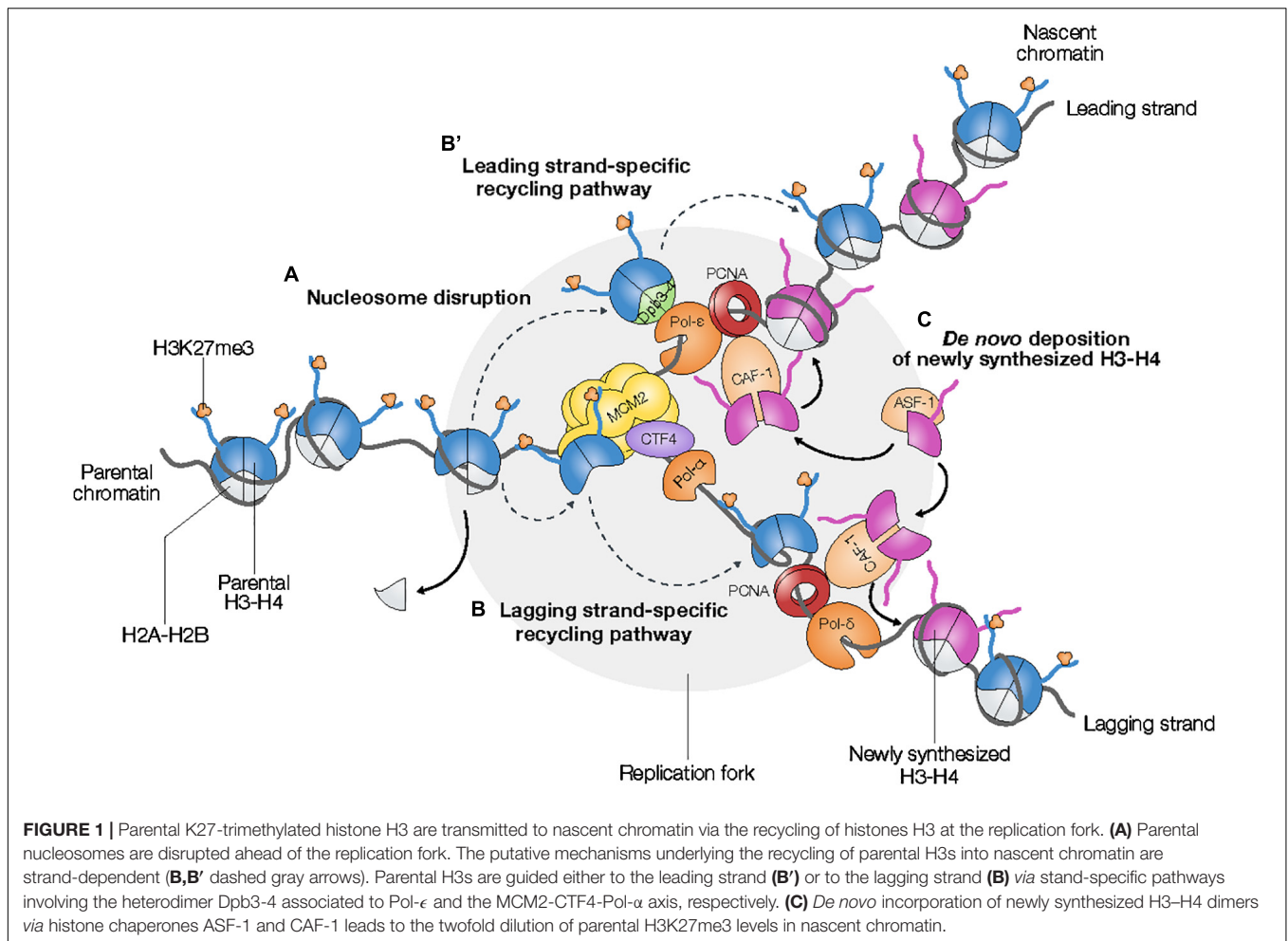
Parental nucleosomes disassembly at the replication fork (Teves and Henikoff, 2014; Annunziato, 2015; Masai and Foiani, 2018)

is at odds with the perpetuation of parental H3K27me3 patterns (Figure 1A). In order to ensure that both daughter cells inherit the same parental epigenetic information, parental H3–H4 histones should be equiprobably distributed between the leading and the lagging strands downstream of the replication fork. However, the structural asymmetry of the replication fork is likely to induce a bias during the re-deposition of parental histones into nascent chromatin (Snedeker et al., 2017). Numerous studies in yeast and mammalian cells showed that cells manage to compensate for this intrinsic asymmetry via the intricate cooperation between histone chaperones and the DNA replication machinery that enables accurate recycling of parental histones together with their epigenetic marks (Hammond et al., 2017).

Recent studies uncovered strand-specific pathways of parental histone recycling in nascent chromatin (He et al., 2017; Gan et al., 2018; Petryk et al., 2018; Yu et al., 2018). The transfer of parental histones H3–H4 to the lagging strand relies on the synergistic action of the histone chaperone Mini-Chromosome Maintenance Protein 2 (MCM2), a subunit of the MCM helicase, chromosome transmission fidelity 4 (CTF4), and the lagging strand-specific primase DNA polymerase  $\alpha$  (Pol- $\alpha$ ) (Huang et al., 2015; Gan et al., 2018; Petryk et al., 2018; Figure 1B). CTF4 anchors Pol- $\alpha$  in the vicinity of the MCM helicase, thus enabling the transfer of parental histones H3–H4 from MCM2 to the lagging strand via Pol- $\alpha$ . The transfer of parental histones H3–H4 to the leading strand depends on Dpb3-4, a heterodimer associated with the leading strand-specific DNA polymerase  $\epsilon$  (Pol- $\epsilon$ ) (He et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2018; Figure 1B'). Interestingly, asymmetric inheritance of parental histones H3–H4 in fission yeast lacking either Dpb3 or Dpb4 results in loss of heterochromatin integrity and transcriptional activation, which emphasizes the functional role of epigenetic inheritance in the maintenance of genome stability and transcriptional programs (He et al., 2017; Yu et al., 2018).

Incorporation of newly synthesized H3–H4 dimers into nascent chromatin involves the two histone chaperones anti-silencing function protein 1 (ASF-1) and chromatin assembly factor 1 (CAF-1) (Hammond et al., 2017; Figure 1C). Since ASF-1 co-binds parental H3–H4 histones together with MCM2, nucleosome assembly of neo-synthesized histones driven by ASF-1 and CAF-1 might be also involved in the re-deposition of parental histones H3–H4 into nascent chromatin (Huang et al., 2015). Whereas the role of the Arabidopsis ASF-1 homologs AtASF1a/b remains unclear, CAF-1-dependent incorporation of newly synthesized histones is important for the efficient maintenance of histone PTM levels during replication (Jiang and Berger, 2017; Benoit et al., 2019).

Despite its efficiency, the recycling of parental H3 into nascent chromatin is not sufficient on its own to enable the full restoration of H3K27me3 in daughter cells. Indeed, parental H3K27me3 level is diluted twofold after chromatin replication due to the incorporation of newly synthesized, unmethylated histones H3–H4 into nascent chromatin that is required to re-establish the initial density of nucleosomes (Figure 1). Therefore, faithful transmission of PRC2-mediated gene repression downstream of the



replication fork requires specific mechanisms to spread H3K27me3 from parentally modified to newly synthesized, unmodified H3 (Xu et al., 2012; Alabert et al., 2015; Jiang and Berger, 2017).

### Filling the Gaps? H3K27me3 Spreading Downstream of the Replication Fork What Happens to PRC2 at the Passage of the Replication Fork?

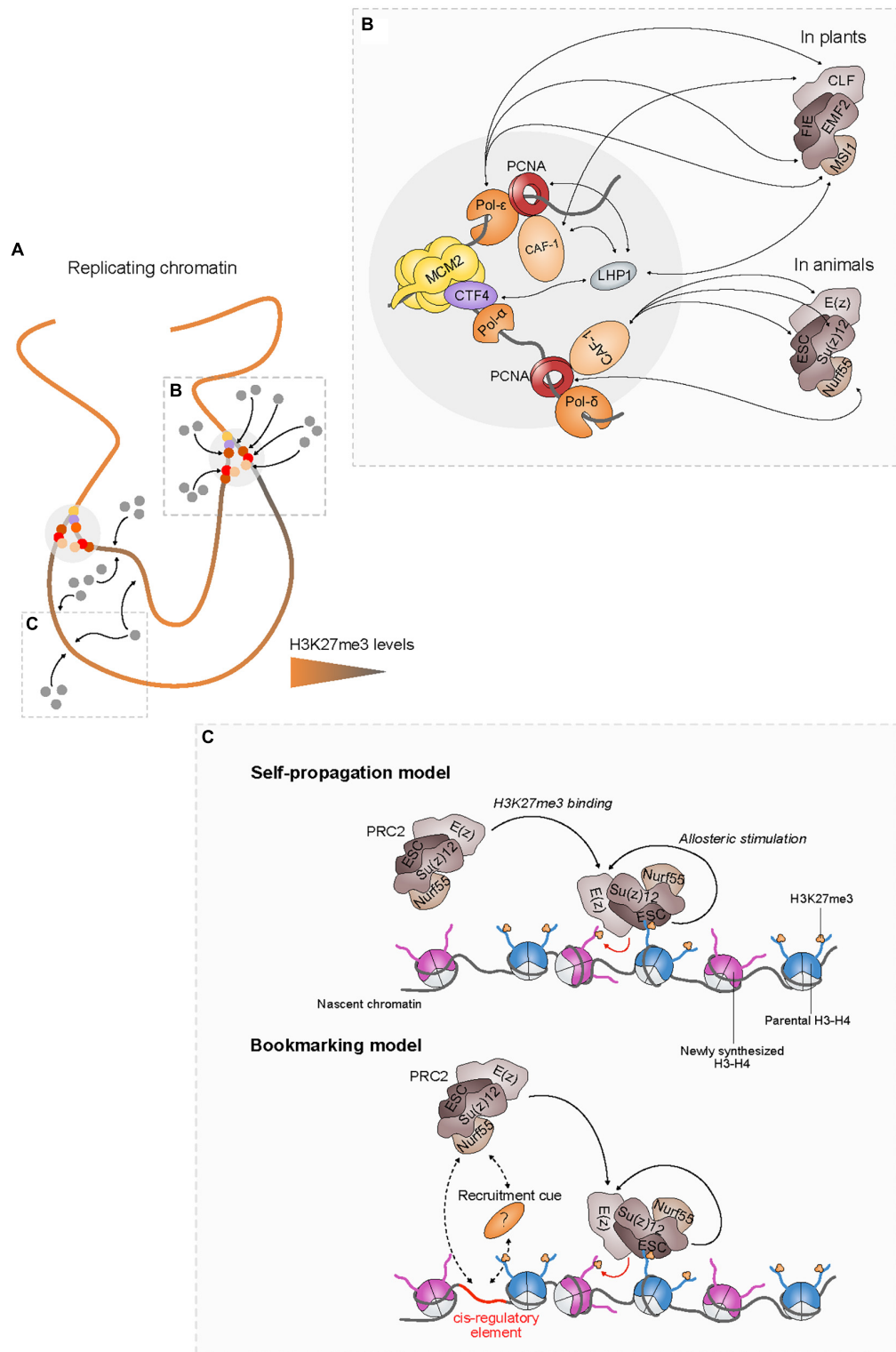
The passage of the replication fork does not only destabilize nucleosomes but also results in the eviction of most chromatin- and DNA-binding proteins, including PRC2. Nevertheless, pioneer studies based on cytological and *in vitro* approaches indicated that PRC2 remains localized around DNA replication sites (Hansen et al., 2008). In agreement with these observations, higher-resolution proteomic analyses showed that PRC2 is already associated to nascent chromatin immediately after the passage of the replication fork, suggesting that PRC2 is actively re-established over nascent chromatin thereby ensuring the spreading of H3K27me3 from parental to newly synthesized, unmethylated H3 (Alabert et al., 2014; Figure 2A).

### The 3D organization of chromatin might facilitate local retention of PRC2 at the replication fork

H3K27me3-marked chromatin domains have been shown to form foci in the nucleus of mammalian cells (Oksuz et al., 2018). Similarly, in plant interphasic nuclei, PRC2 is enriched in nuclear speckles containing PWWP-DOMAIN INTERACTOR OF POLYCOMBS1 (PWO1), a factor that interacts with lamin-like proteins (Mikulski et al., 2019). Although their presence in replicating cells remains to be formally established, such PRC2-enriched micro-environments could participate in maintaining PRC2 close to its targets during the passage of the fork. At a larger scale, loss of nuclear compartmentalization in the *Arabidopsis 3h1* mutant lacking histone H1 correlates with a global diminution in H3K27me3 occupancy. This indicates that the 3D organization of chromatin into subnuclear domains probably contributes to the maintenance of H3K27me3 (Rutowicz et al., 2019), although its direct impact during replication needs to be clarified.

### PRC2 binds several components of the replication machinery

Interaction of PRC2 with components of the replication machinery likely contributes to its retention at the replication



**FIGURE 2 |** PRC2 recruitment at the replication fork and in nascent chromatin enables faithful restoration of the H3K27me3 landscape. **(A)** In replicating chromatin, H3K27me3 levels (represented by a colored gradient) are diluted twofold during replication. PRC2 (gray dots) recruitment at the fork via components of the replication machinery (colored dots) **(B)** and in nascent chromatin **(C)** facilitates the restoration of parental H3K27me3 levels. **(C, Top)** According to the self-propagation model, the positive feedback loop between PRC2 and H3K27me3 is sufficient to propagate H3K27me3 from inherited to newly synthesized H3, thereby ensuring the maintenance of PRC2-mediated transcriptional silencing through cell division. **(C, Bottom)** Cis-regulatory elements might also play a critical role for the restoration of H3K27me3 patterns by enhancing directly or indirectly the recruitment of PRC2 to nascent chromatin.

fork (**Figure 2B**). PRC2 interacts with the proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) protein through CAF-1 in both plants and animals (Jiang and Berger, 2017; Cheng et al., 2019). Loss of CAF-1 induces strong developmental abnormalities including homeotic transformations in *Drosophila* that are reminiscent of the phenotypic defects observed in mutants lacking PRC2 activity (Anderson et al., 2011), defects in cell identity maintenance in both mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and *Arabidopsis* meristems (Kaya et al., 2001; Clémot et al., 2018) as well as increased reprogramming abilities in mouse cells (Cheloufi et al., 2015; Cheloufi and Hochedlinger, 2017). In addition, lack of CAF-1 in *Drosophila* imaginal discs is associated with a massive decrease of H3K27me3 levels (Anderson et al., 2011; Yee et al., 2019), suggesting that CAF-1 activity is required for the inheritance of H3K27me3 *in vivo*.

Moreover, plant-specific interactions between PRC2 subunits and distinct DNA polymerases have been recently reported in *Arabidopsis*. Thus, loss of interaction between PRC2 and EARLY IN SHORT DAYS (ESD7), the catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase epsilon (Pol- $\epsilon$ ), results in the misexpression of major flowering time regulators such as *AGAMOUS* (AG), *SUPPRESSOR OF OVEREXPRESSION OF CO 1* (SOC1), and *FLOWERING LOCUS T* (FT) (del Olmo et al., 2010, 2016), whose expression is controlled by PRC2. Loss of other DNA polymerases including Pol- $\alpha$  INCURVATA2 (ICU2) and Pol- $\delta$  POLD2 also impacts on H3K27me3 distribution, though a direct link with PRC2 subunits remains to be demonstrated (Pedroza-Garcia et al., 2019). These results provide evidence that interactions of PRC2 with multiple DNA polymerases acting at the replication fork likely play a significant role in the maintenance of H3K27me3 landscapes in plants.

The plant-specific protein LIKE HETEROCHROMATIN PROTEIN1 (LHP1) is required for the maintenance of H3K27me3 levels in dividing cells via its interaction with the PRC2 subunit MULTICOPY SUPPRESSOR OF IRA 1 (MSI1), a plant homolog of Nurf55 (Derkacheva et al., 2013; Veluchamy et al., 2016; Feng and Lu, 2017) and is involved in H3K27me3 spreading (Yang et al., 2017). LHP1 also binds several components of the replication fork such as CAF-1 (Li and Luan, 2011; Jiang and Berger, 2017), the CTF4 homolog ENHANCER OF LHP1 (EOL1) (Zhou et al., 2017b), and possibly ICU2 (Barrero et al., 2007; Hyun et al., 2013). Hence, by providing an interaction platform for PRC2 at the replication fork, LHP1 might strengthen the coupling between parental histones recycling and H3K27me3 spreading into nascent chromatin.

Furthermore, LHP1 interacts with components of the plant PRC1 that catalyzes H2A monoubiquitylation (Mozgova and Hennig, 2015). Given its conserved interplay with PRC2 (Yu et al., 2019), PRC1 could be involved in the maintenance of H3K27me3 patterns during replication. Indeed, *in vitro* studies showed that *Drosophila* PRC1 components remain bound to chromatin during replication (Francis et al., 2009) and that H2A monoubiquitylation stimulates human PRC2 activity through AEBP2, a mammalian accessory PRC2

subunit (Kalb et al., 2014). In plants, absence of the PRC1 components RING1A/B causes a reduction in H3K27me3 levels over some PRC2 targets (Zhou et al., 2017a). These data indicate therefore that PRC1 could participate, via LHP1, in the recruitment of PRC2 and stimulate its activity at the replication fork.

Taken together, the aforementioned observations suggest that PRC2 is locally retained at the replication fork through multiple and dynamic interactions with components of the replication fork. These synergistic actions likely facilitate the immediate spreading of H3K27me3 over nascent chromatin, thereby participating in the inheritance of transcriptional repression, possibly in a locus-dependent manner (**Figure 2B**).

### The Self-Propagation Model: Inherited Parental H3K27me3 Instructs Its Own Spreading Onto Nascent Chromatin

The multimeric structure of PRC2 confers two complementary activities to the complex that are essential for the self-perpetuation of H3K27me3 patterns. Indeed, in addition to the H3K27 trimethylation (*write*) function, PRC2 is also able to *read* H3K27me3 via the specific binding of the ESC subunit (Hansen et al., 2008; Margueron et al., 2009). Moreover, Su(z)12 that is not directly required for H3K27me3 binding, significantly enhances PRC2 affinity for H3K27me3 (Hansen et al., 2008). These built-in *writing* and *reading* properties of PRC2 are not independent from each other since the latter enhances the catalytic activity of the former. Indeed, H3K27me3 binding induces a conformational change of ESC that allosterically stimulates the catalytic activity of E(z) (Margueron et al., 2009). This type of positive feedback loop between chromatin *readers* and *writers* is proposed to be the hallmark property of self-sustained epigenetic memory systems (Reinberg and Vales, 2018). The ability to propagate H3K27me3 over large chromatin domains could provide robustness to PRC2-mediated silencing by limiting the effect of the dilution of H3K27me3 and preventing transcriptional reactivation after replication (Xu et al., 2012). It might also compensate for the stochasticity of parental histone distribution to nascent chromatin, thereby resulting in equal spreading of the mark over daughter strands (Ramachandran and Henikoff, 2015). Thus, faithful restoration of H3K27me3 domains after replication would largely rely on the recycling of parental H3K27me3-containing nucleosomes to nascent chromatin that, in turn, instruct the recruitment of PRC2 and stimulate its *write-and-read* property, leading to the propagation of the mark (**Figure 2C**, top).

The mechanisms that spatially limit H3K27me3 spreading to preserve the boundaries of H3K27me3 regions through DNA replication are still poorly understood (Yu et al., 2019). H3K27me3 demethylases could be involved in this process, such as the *Arabidopsis* Jumonji-type EARLY FLOWERING 6 (ELF6), RELATIVE OF EARLY FLOWERING 6 (REF6), and JM13 that restricts H3K27me3 domains in a tissue-specific manner (Yan et al., 2018) or the mammalian KDM6A/UTX that clears up H3K27me3 from tissue-specific enhancers (Saxena et al., 2017). Whether these

activities directly contribute to the faithful restoration of PRC2-mediated regulation upon replication remains to be directly investigated.

### A Change of Paradigm? the Genomic Bookmarking Hypothesis

The prevalence of the self-propagation model described above has been recently challenged by *in vivo* studies suggesting that the inheritance of parental H3K27me3 is not always sufficient to perpetuate long-term transcriptional repression.

In *Drosophila*, polycomb response elements (PRE) are *cis*-regulatory sequences that locally recruit PRC2 and are necessary and sufficient to mediate long-term silencing (Schuettengruber et al., 2017). Whereas the function of PREs was initially associated with the nucleation of PRC2 to its targets, recent results suggest that these *cis*-elements might also be required for the spreading of H3K27me3 in nascent chromatin and the maintenance of transcriptional silencing through multiple generations of cells. Indeed, excision of a PRE responsible for the repression of the nearby gene resulted in the dilution of H3K27me3 around the excision site and in its transcriptional reactivation within few cells divisions (Coleman and Struhl, 2017; Laprell et al., 2017). However, this decrease in H3K27me3 levels was less important than expected by passive dilution, indicating that PRC2 still maintains a roaming, PRE-independent activity (Coleman and Struhl, 2017). These results argue in favor of a model in which long-term transcriptional silencing also relies on *cis*-regulatory elements that act as bookmarks to anchor PRC2 at silent loci (Figure 2C, bottom). Interestingly, modeling and simulations of H3K27me3 genomic distribution in *Drosophila* embryos based on this bookmarking model showed that PRE excision, rather than DNA replication, can destabilize H3K27me3 domains (Michieletto et al., 2018). Understanding how many genes rely on this recruiting mechanism and at which step of the replication process such *cis*-regulatory elements come into play to maintain the silenced status across cell division will require further investigations.

In contrast to *Drosophila*, few PRE-like *cis*-regulatory elements have been characterized in plants (Berger et al., 2011; Förderer et al., 2016; Xiao et al., 2017; Zhou et al., 2018) and mammals (Woo et al., 2010; Schorderet et al., 2013). Furthermore, nucleosome-free and hypomethylated CpG islands in gene regulatory regions were found to act as PRC2 recruitment sites in mammals (Mendenhall et al., 2010; Lynch et al., 2012; Klose et al., 2013; Riising et al., 2014; Højfeldt et al., 2018; Oksuz et al., 2018). *In vivo* and *in vitro* deletion of such PRC2 recruitment sites within the *HoxD* cluster and other loci did not lead to a reduction of H3K27me3 levels around the deletion sites (Schorderet et al., 2013; Oksuz et al., 2018), suggesting that neighboring H3K27me3 levels may be sufficient to recruit PRC2 and maintain the mark across the cluster. However, the kinetics of H3K27me3 deposition in mouse ESCs (mESCs) lacking a PRC2 recruitment site was slowed down compared to the wild-type situation (Oksuz et al., 2018). Similar excision experiments at endogenous loci

in *Arabidopsis* would help determining whether such *cis*-elements also impact on the maintenance of gene repression via PRC2 in plants.

As in *Drosophila* studies, recent observations in mESCs mitigate the prevalent role of H3K27me3 in recruiting PRC2 at its genomic targets. Indeed, H3K27me3 patterns were accurately re-established via *de novo* methylation by PRC2 in mESCs in which H3K27me3 was totally erased from the whole genome, suggesting that additional cues are sufficient to recruit PRC2 to chromatin independently from H3K27me3 (Højfeldt et al., 2018; Figure 2C, bottom). Whether such cues are *cis*-encoded or result from unidentified factors associated with initial H3K27me3 deposition remains to be determined. For instance, short non-coding RNA transcribed from CpG islands at genes repressed independently of PRC2 have been demonstrated to dynamically recruit PRC2 via Su(z)12, thus participating to silencing maintenance (Kanhere et al., 2010).

The involvement of *cis*-encoded elements in conveying epigenetic memory is also suggested by observations in plant and yeast. During the vernalization process, the *FLOWERING LOCUS C (FLC)* gene gradually acquires H3K27me3 in a small domain of approximately three nucleosomes via *de novo* PRC2 recruitment. In a second phase, H3K27me3 then spreads across the whole locus in an *LHP1*-dependent manner to ensure long-term repression. In the *lhp1* mutant, although spreading is affected, H3K27me3 deposition at the nucleation site is maintained across mitoses much longer than predicted if inheritance was ensured exclusively by the stochastic redistribution of parental histones (Yang et al., 2017). Epigenetic memory independent of histone inheritance has also been reported for small heterochromatin domains in yeast, the silenced state of which is inherited at a higher rate than predicted (Saxton and Rine, 2019).

Taken together, these recent advances indicate that the recruitment of PRC2 to nascent chromatin is likely to be even more multifactorial than initially proposed (Margueron and Reinberg, 2011), involving not only self-propagation mechanisms but also H3K27me3-independent cues such as *cis*-regulatory elements and DNA-binding factors (Figure 2). As suggested by the differences observed between *Drosophila*, mammals, and plants, these cues are likely to be both locus- and organism-dependent. These differences may reflect evolutionary changes in fine-tuning the mitotic inheritance of H3K27me3-mediated transcriptional silencing in order to meet distinct developmental strategies.

## ROLE OF H3K27me3 INHERITANCE IN CELL FATE DECISIONS AND DEVELOPMENTAL TRANSITIONS

Faithful maintenance of H3K27me3 landscape provides a robust memory system that contributes to safeguard the stability of gene expression patterns, hence cell identity,

through multiple generations. However, the coordinated and specific changes of transcriptional programs that drive cell fate acquisition entail some flexibility in this PRC2-based memory. Alterations of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> deposition at few critical genomic loci, such as those encoding developmental regulators, can be sufficient to trigger major transcriptional changes, as recently exemplified for stomata differentiation in *Arabidopsis* (Lee et al., 2019). Whereas the release from PRC2 silencing can be achieved by multiple means in interphasic cells including the antagonist action of Trithorax group proteins as well as DNA-binding factors (Brand et al., 2019), recent evidence suggests that local interruption or interference with the mechanisms underlying H3K27me<sub>3</sub> restoration during replication could be part of the differentiation process.

### Time to Forget: How Chromatin Replication Might Enable Genes to Escape From PRC2-Mediated Silencing?

Mathematical modeling suggests that transient dilution of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> during chromatin replication weakens the stability of silent chromatin by enhancing fast-switching bistability between the silent and active states (Sneppen and Ringrose, 2019). Whereas dilution of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> during chromatin replication is likely to promote this instability, additional mechanisms are necessary to counteract the maintenance activities described in the previous section and potentiate the escape from PRC2 repression. Conceptually, release of PRC2 repression during replication could be achieved at a given locus through distinct, non-mutually exclusive mechanisms that would locally prevent the transfer of H3 parental histones into nascent chromatin, bias the distribution of parental H3K27me<sub>3</sub> into daughter strands or hinder PRC2 recruitment or activity over nascent chromatin.

### Biasing H3K27me<sub>3</sub> Inheritance to Break the Symmetry Between Daughter Chromatins?

Recent work in *Drosophila* male germline stem cells showed that parental H3 can be locally re-deposited in a preferential manner to the leading strand during DNA replication, suggesting that asymmetric division can arise from asymmetric inheritance of parental histones (Wooten et al., 2019). Although the factors responsible for this asymmetric deposition of parental H3 remain to be identified, regulation of asymmetric division could rely on factors disrupting specifically one of the strand-specific recycling pathways of parental H3 (Gan et al., 2018; Petryk et al., 2018; Yu et al., 2018; **Figures 1B,B'**). How such a mechanism affects the inheritance of H3K27me<sub>3</sub>-marked parental histones and whether it directly participates in asymmetric cell fate decisions requires further investigations in animals and plants.

### Modulation of Replication-Dependent H3K27me<sub>3</sub> Inheritance Enables Identity Switches

Restoration kinetics of pre-replication H3K27me<sub>3</sub> levels may be critical to set out a window of opportunity during which a locus can escape from PRC2-mediated silencing. Interestingly, the kinetics of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> restoration seem to differ between plant and animal cells. In mammalian cells, H3K27me<sub>3</sub> levels are

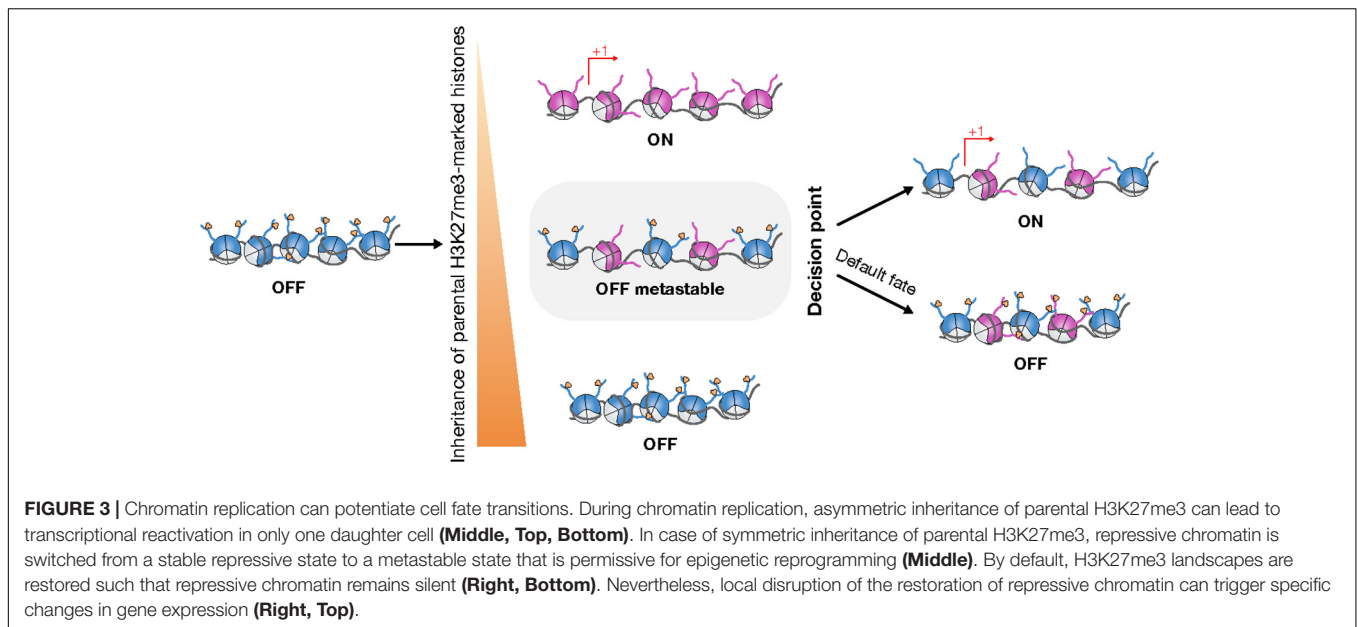
not fully restored before the late post-mitotic G1 phase (Xu et al., 2012; Alabert et al., 2015). Such a slow methylation rate has been proposed to filter out fluctuations of transcription factors, thus ensuring the stability of silent states through cell divisions (Berry et al., 2017). In tobacco BY-2 cells though, H3K27me<sub>3</sub> levels are restored as soon as early pre-mitotic G2 phase. This suggests that plant cells have evolved specific mechanisms allowing for rapid restoration of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> after DNA replication (Jiang and Berger, 2017). In contrast to animal cells in which PRC2 is the only complex catalyzing mono-, di-, and tri-methylation of H3K27, in plant cells a pathway involving the plant-specific H3K27 mono-methylases ATXR5/6 exist, independently from PRC2 (Jacob et al., 2014). Anchoring of both ATXR5/6 and PRC2 at the replication fork might favor a rapid restoration of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> after replication via the deposition of H3K27me<sub>1</sub> on newly synthesized nucleosome, which could serve as a template for PRC2 (Jiang and Berger, 2017). However, understanding the extent to which the kinetics of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> restoration impacts on the ability of cells to perpetuate PRC2-driven transcriptional memory requires further studies.

Modulation of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> restoration kinetics has been associated with cell fate decisions in mammalian cells. For instance, induction of mESC differentiation slows down the restoration of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> due to the recruitment of the H3K27me<sub>3</sub> demethylase, ubiquitously transcribed tetratricopeptide repeat X chromosome (UTX) downstream of the replication fork, thereby preventing the spreading of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> (Petruk et al., 2017). Slowing down the restoration of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> might enlarge the window of opportunity during which chromatin is in a state permissive for transcriptional reprogramming, allowing for transcription factors to bind and activate their target genes. In agreement with this, computational simulations suggest that H3K27me<sub>3</sub> demethylase activity during replication does favor bistability switching to the active state (Sneppen and Ringrose, 2019). Determining whether the EFL6/REF6/JMJ13 homologs also participate in such replication-coupled transcriptional reprogramming awaits direct investigations.

In addition, differentiation of ESCs is enhanced by ex14D-EZH2, a splicing variant of EZH2 with reduced catalytic activity (Mu et al., 2018). This indicates that the presence of tightly regulated variants of PRC2 may facilitate differentiation by impeding rapid H3K27me<sub>3</sub> spreading in nascent chromatin at specific loci.

Finally, the equilibrium between the kinetics of H3K27 trimethylation and the mitotic rate may strongly influence the ability of a cell to perpetuate PRC2-mediated silencing through mitosis. Intuitively, if the cell cycle length is shorter than the time required for full H3K27me<sub>3</sub> restoration, then H3K27me<sub>3</sub> could be gradually lost within few cell divisions. In *Arabidopsis*, a coupling between the regulation of cell division timing and replication-dependent dilution of H3K27me<sub>3</sub> has been proposed to control the termination of the stem cell pool during floral development (Sun et al., 2014). This coupling fine-tunes the number of floral organs produced by the meristem and thus conditions the reproductive fitness of the plant. Interestingly, this mechanism might be conserved in other dicots such as





tomato (Bollier et al., 2018) and monocots such as the rice (Conrad et al., 2014).

## Chromatin Replication Can Potentiate PRC2-Mediated Silencing

Whereas cells can take advantage of chromatin destabilization during the S-phase to unlock the transcription of specific PRC2 target genes, chromatin replication was also reported to potentiate PRC2-mediated silencing. In ESCs, proper establishment of H3K27me3 at pluripotency genes such as *Nanog*, *Oct4*, and *Sox2* is likely to be critical for pluripotency exit and rely on the local recruitment of PRC2 by CAF1 in S-phase (Cheng et al., 2019).

Whereas earlier studies in *Arabidopsis* showed that the repression of *FLC* established during the vernalization process is not maintained in post-mitotic cells of mature leaves (Finnegan and Dennis, 2007), replication was recently confirmed to be required for H3K27me3 spreading and the establishment of long-term silencing of *FLC* (Jiang and Berger, 2017; Sharif and Koseki, 2017; Yang et al., 2017). In keeping with this, mathematical modeling revealed that the sharp switch of *FLC* to the silent state is consistent with a replication-dependent spreading of H3K27me3 at the locus, suggesting that the coupling between PRC2-mediated silencing and chromatin replication can generate a quantitative integrator of environmental signals (Angel et al., 2011).

## CONCLUSION

The S-phase is particularly challenging for the maintenance of transcriptional programs, hence for cell identity. Cell identity is safeguarded during chromatin replication by the inheritance of the H3K27me3 landscape, which enables the perpetuation of PRC2-mediated transcriptional repression.

H3K27me3 inheritance relies on both the accurate re-deposition of parental H3K27me3-marked H3 (Figure 1) and the spreading of H3K27me3 downstream of the replication fork (Figures 2, 3). Recent advances provide new evidence that cell identity switches during developmental processes are intrinsically coupled with chromatin replication and the regulation of PRC2-mediated silencing (Figure 3). These findings strongly support the hypothesis that the S-phase opens a window of opportunity for transcriptional reprogramming and cell fate decisions.

While our understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying H3K27me3 inheritance is gradually increasing and points toward overall conservation between organisms, differences have also emerged in plants. Thus, separation of H3K27me1 from H3K27me3 catalysis into different pathways illustrates a plant-specific innovation that might directly impact on the kinetics of H3K27me3 re-establishment during replication. In addition, developmental processes more specific to plant biology, such as continuous growth or widespread endoreplication, could introduce additional differences in the mechanistic and developmental impacts of H3K27me3 inheritance. Further investigation of PRC2 interactions within the micro-environment of the replication fork will provide key insights to understand how H3K27me3 inheritance is modulated at specific genomic loci in order to fine-tune developmental processes in space and time.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

AH and FR designed the outline of the manuscript with additional input from CJ. All authors contributed to the writing of the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. AH contributed to all figure designs.

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**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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