TopoClub, Paris 20-21 of February 2025.

Ecole Normale Supérieure, Amphi Dussane, 35 rue d'Ulm

February 20th

2.00 - 3.30 pm	Session 1: Chromatin and DNA Topology
2.00 – 2.20 pm	Olivier Espéli: Nucleoid disruption by a bacteriophage Protein
2.20 – 2.40 pm	Stephanie Bury-Moné: <i>Dynamics of Streptomyces genome architecture and genomic island expression</i>
2.40 – 3.00 pm	Michella KHOURY DAMAA: Nuclear dynamics during multiciliated cell differentiation
3.00 – 3.20 pm	Joanna Timmins: <i>HU plays a key role in nucleoid organization and compaction in the radiation-resistant bacterium Deinococcus radiodurans</i>

3.20 – 4 pm Coffee Break

4 – 5.00 pm	Session 2: Chromosome Topology in Transcriptional Regulation
4.00 – 4.20 pm	Ivan Junier: Quantitative insights into topoisomerase activity during gene transcription
4.20 – 4-40 pm	Virginia Lioy: Bacterial chromatin remodeling associated with transcription-induced domains at pathogenicity Islands.
4.40 – 5.00 pm	Céline Borde: DNA topoisomerase I C-terminal domain is crucial for the pathogeny and stress response of adherent Invasive E. coli

8 pm Social diner at "L'escarmouche", 40 Rue de la Montagne Ste Geneviève, 75005 Paris

February 21st

9.30 – 10.30 am	Session 3: Molecular mechanisms of topological simplification
9.30 - 9.50 am	Marlène Vayssières: Structural basis of DNA crossover capture by Escherichia coli DNA gyrase
9.50 – 10.10 am	Iris Veyrier: Replicon dynamics during the cell cycle in Escherichia coli
10.10 – 10.30 am	James Provan: The first structural observations of an XerCD-dif DNA recombinase complex

10.30 – 11.00 am Coffee Break

11.00 – 12.00 am	Session 4: Topoisomerases Structure and Mechanism of Activity
11.00 – 11.20 am	Claudine Mayer: Specificities of mycobacterial DNA gyrases using orthology approaches
11.20 – 11.40 am	Yaelle Wormser: Validation of Corynebacterium glutamicum as a surrogate for the discovery of new anti-mycobacterial compounds through the study of a well-established antibacterial target: DNA gyrase
11.40 – 12.00 am	Patrick Forterre: La reverse gyrase était-elle présente chez LUCA et/ou chez le dernier ancêtre commun des Asgard