

Exploring RAD51 Structural Plasticity Through Molecular Simulations and Integrative Structural Biology

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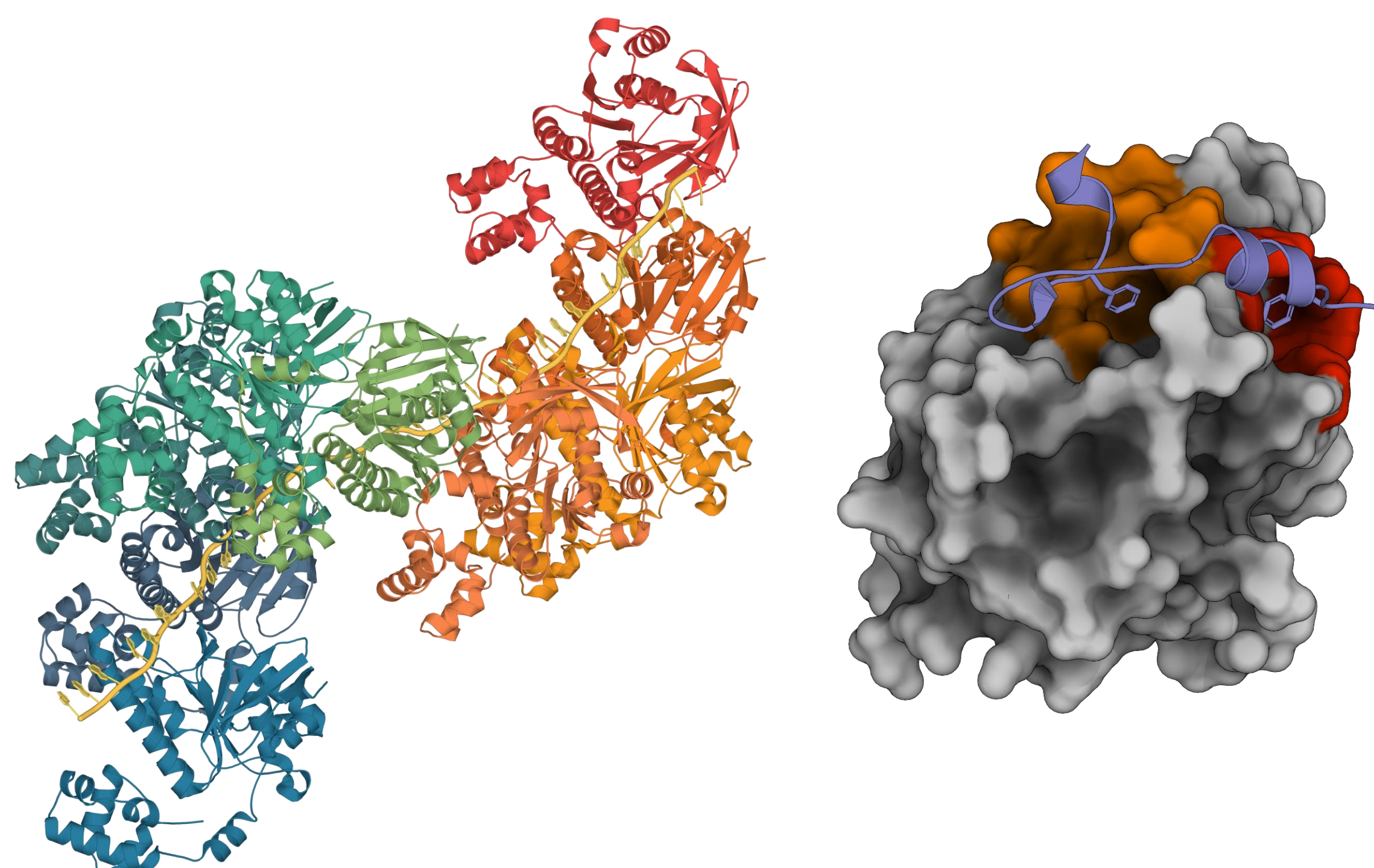
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RAD51 is the central recombinase of **homologous recombination** (HR), assembling into **nucleoprotein** filaments that drive homology search and strand exchange.¹

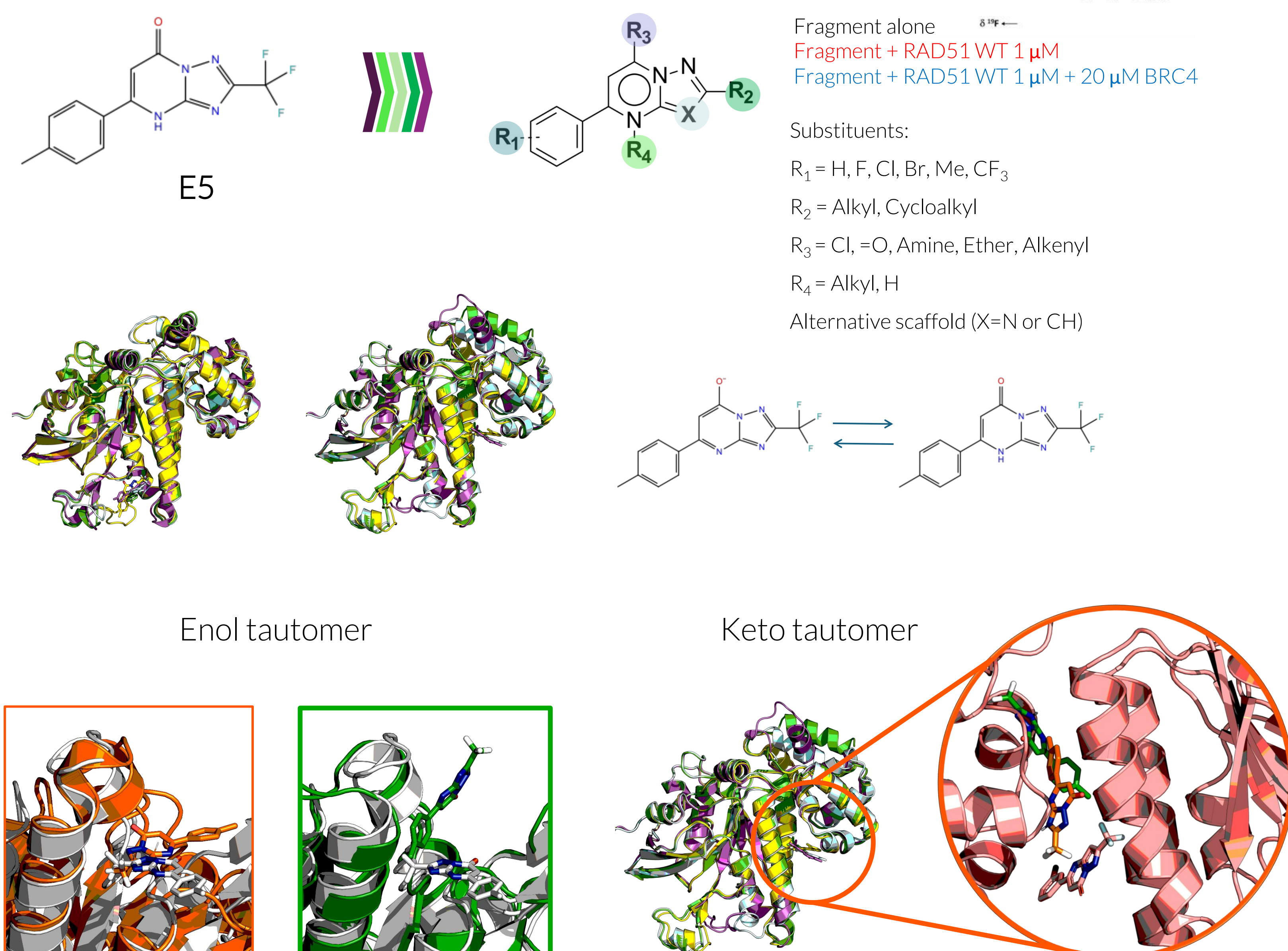
Its conserved ATPase core is complemented by **flexible regions** that shape RAD51 interactions and conformational plasticity.²



BRCA2 engages RAD51 through two adjacent interaction regions: **Site I**, which accommodates the **FxxA motif** and overlaps with the RAD51 oligomerization interface, and **Site II**, which recognizes the **LFDE motif**.

Deciphering E5 Binding to RAD51

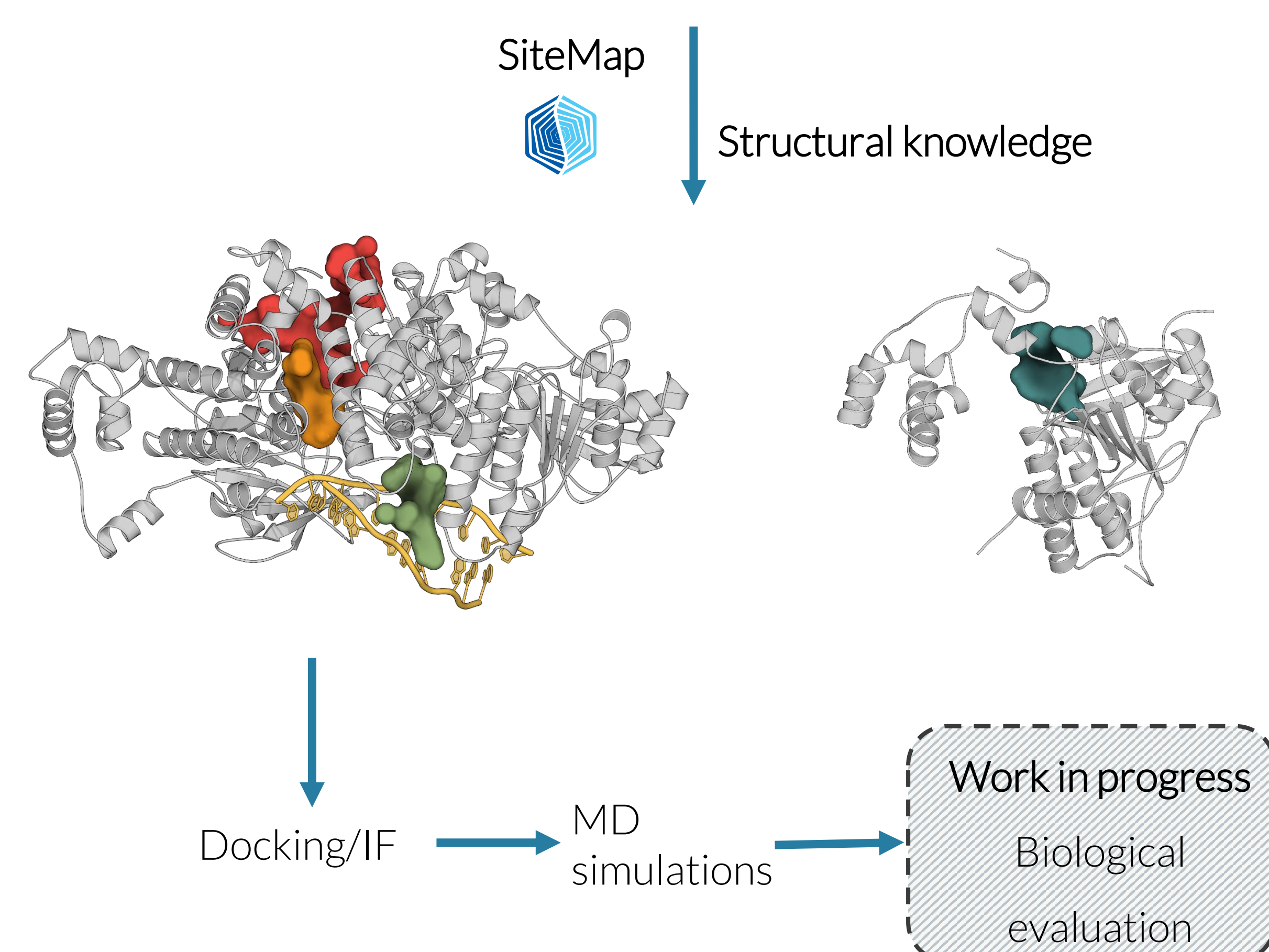
A ¹⁹F NMR fragment-based screening identified **E5**, but its binding mode remained unclear.³ Guided by biological evidence, we used **Boltz-2** to investigate E5 and selected derivatives.



Searching for Alternative RAD51 Binding Sites

ADMET liabilities of Site I/II ligands motivated the search for alternative RAD51 pockets. Experimental structures and refined ensembles⁵ are screened to identify new modulatory sites.

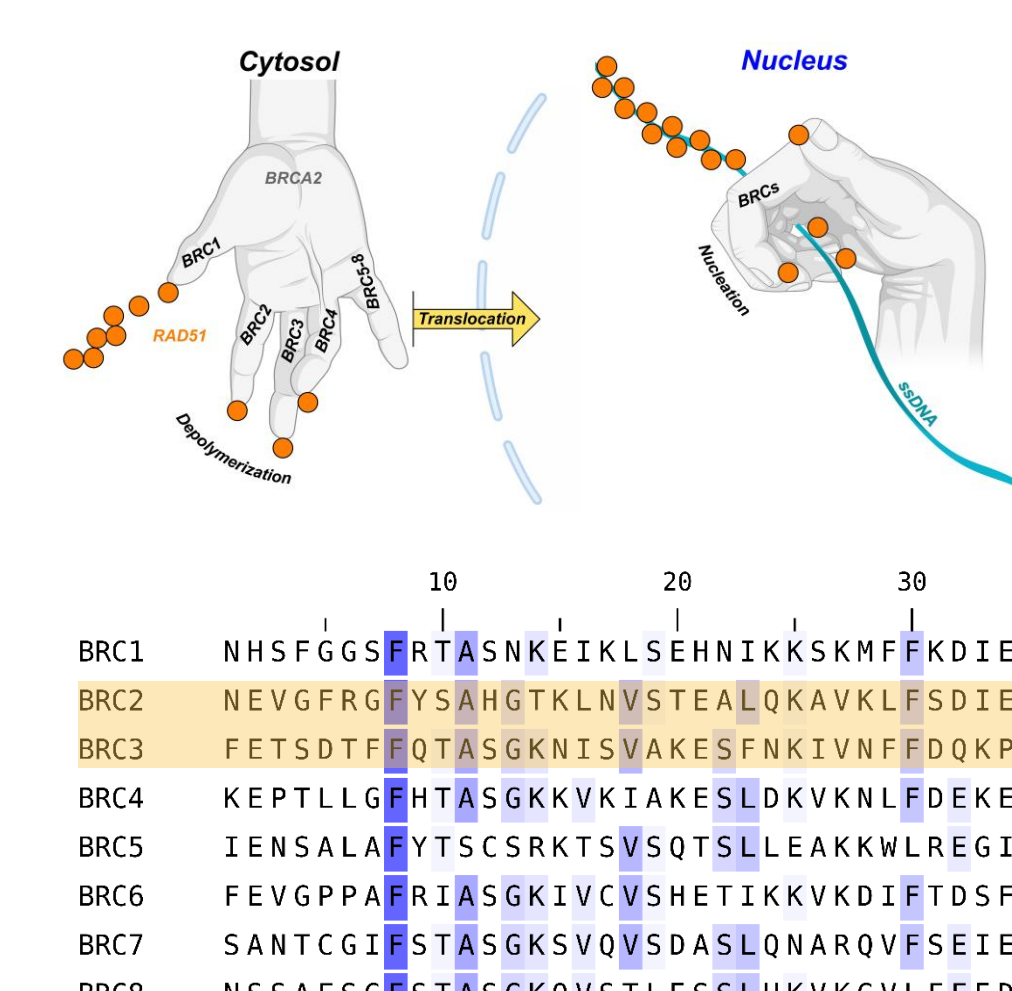
25 PDB structures + ensemble representatives of RAD51-BRC2



An Integrative Structural Biology Approach to the RAD51-BRCA2 Interaction

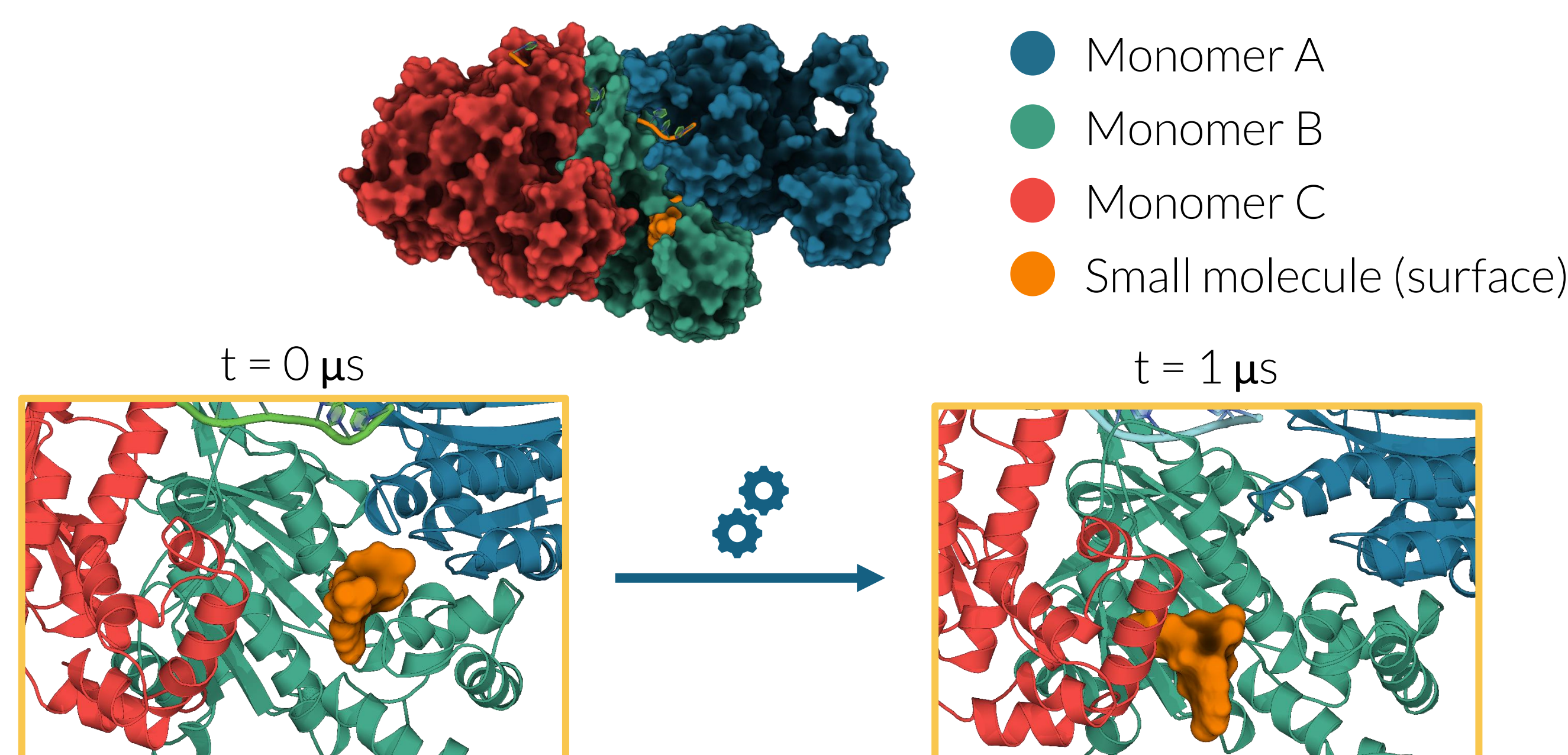
BRCA2 BRC repeats bind RAD51 with distinct affinities and regulate its assembly at DNA damage sites.⁶

We are **reconstructing RAD51-BRC2/BRC3 conformational ensembles** to characterize their structural heterogeneity.



An Unconventional Route to Synthetic Lethality

- Minor modifications of **E5** and **35d** derivatives⁴ unexpectedly **switched HR inhibition into enhancement**, reaching ~200% of basal activity.
- Excessive HR stimulation reduced cell viability, suggesting a potential alternative route to synthetic lethality.



Metainference

