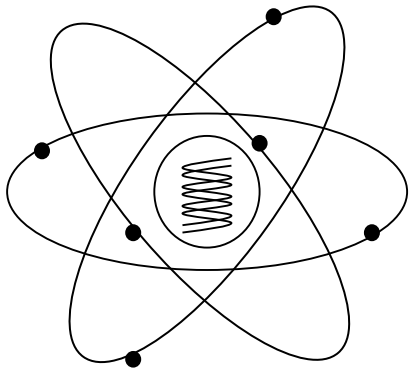


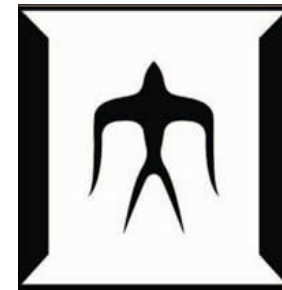
Mechanisms of the Repair of DNA Double-strand Breaks

- *To incorporate DSB repair in the physical modeling of radiation biological effects -*



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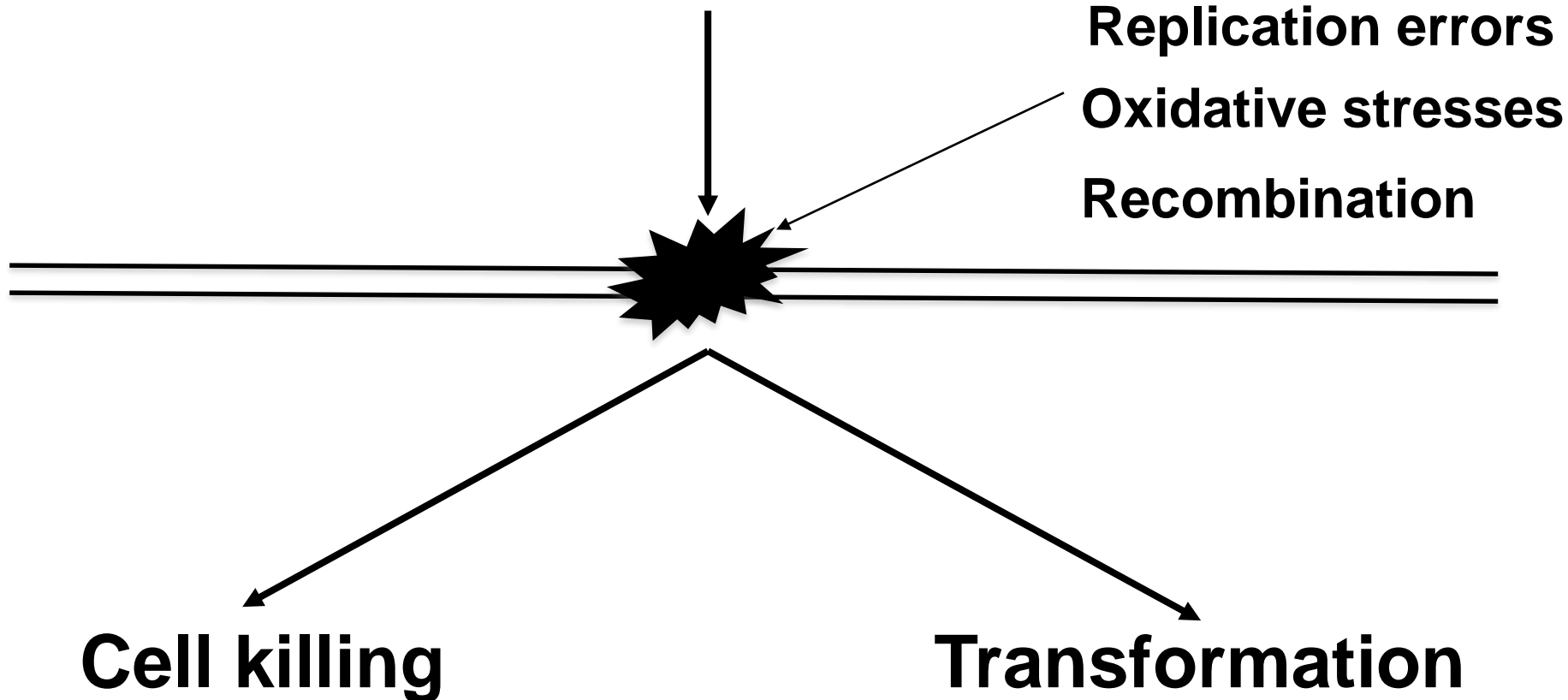


DNA Damage and Consequence

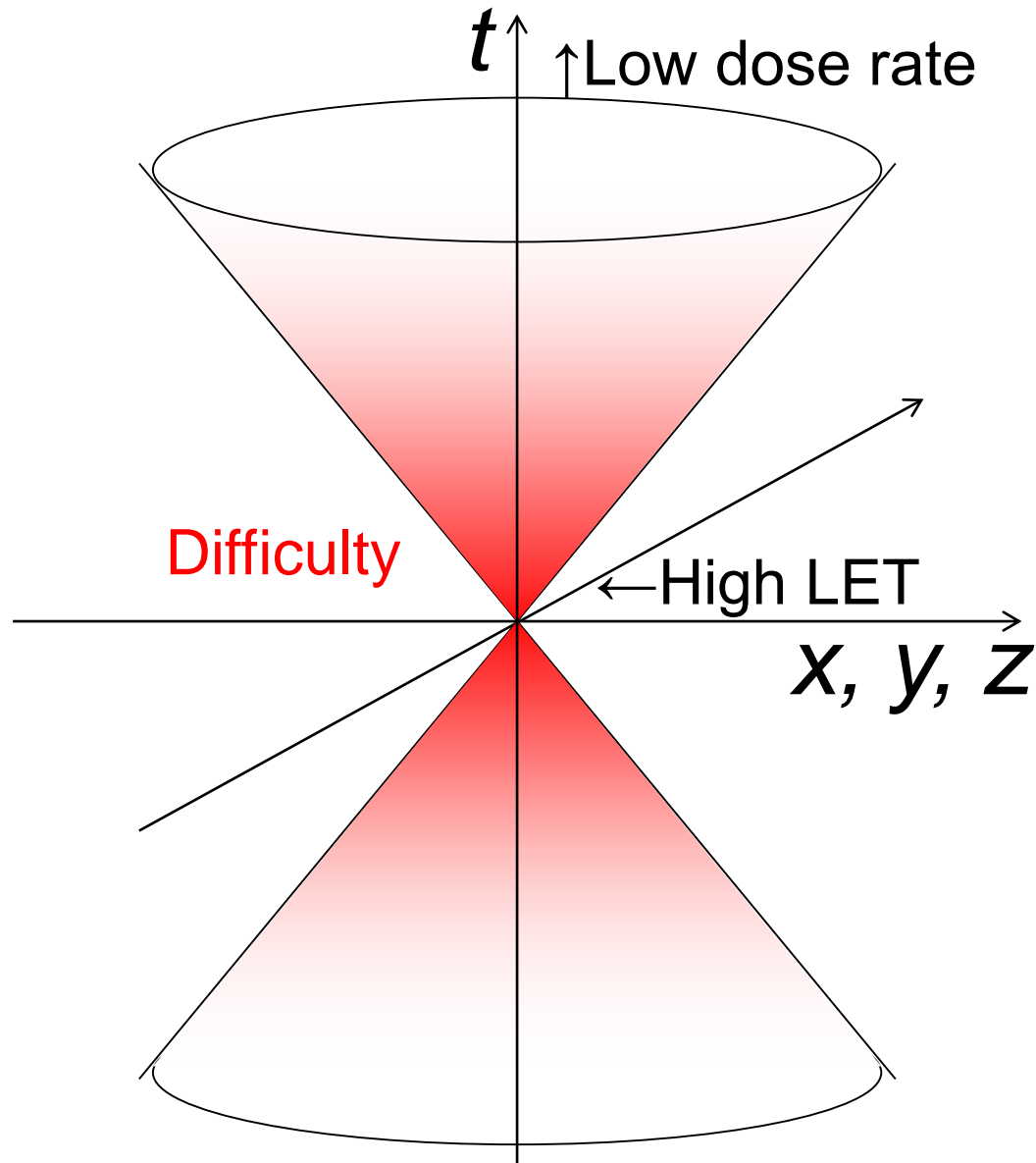


Ionizing Radiation

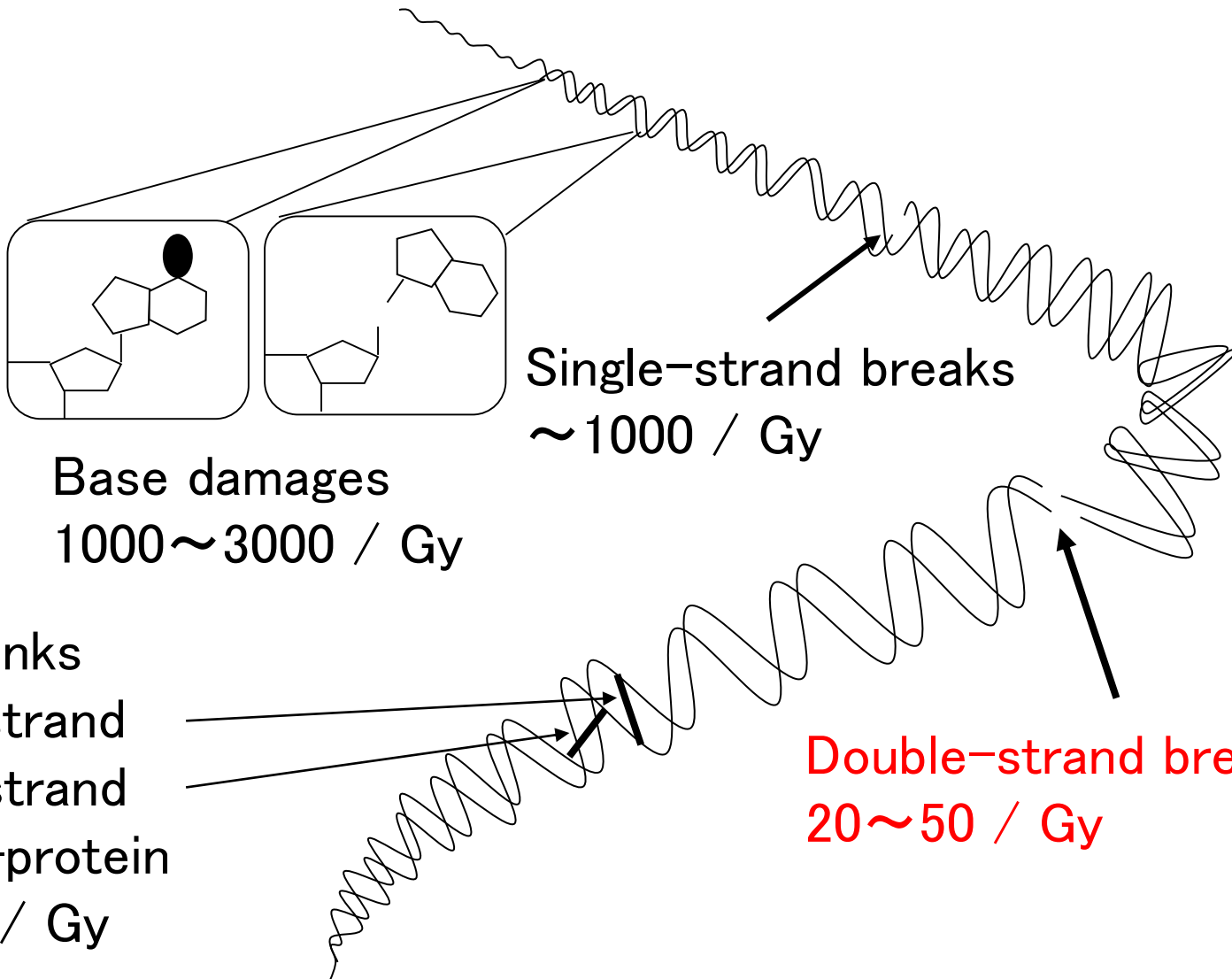
UV, chemicals



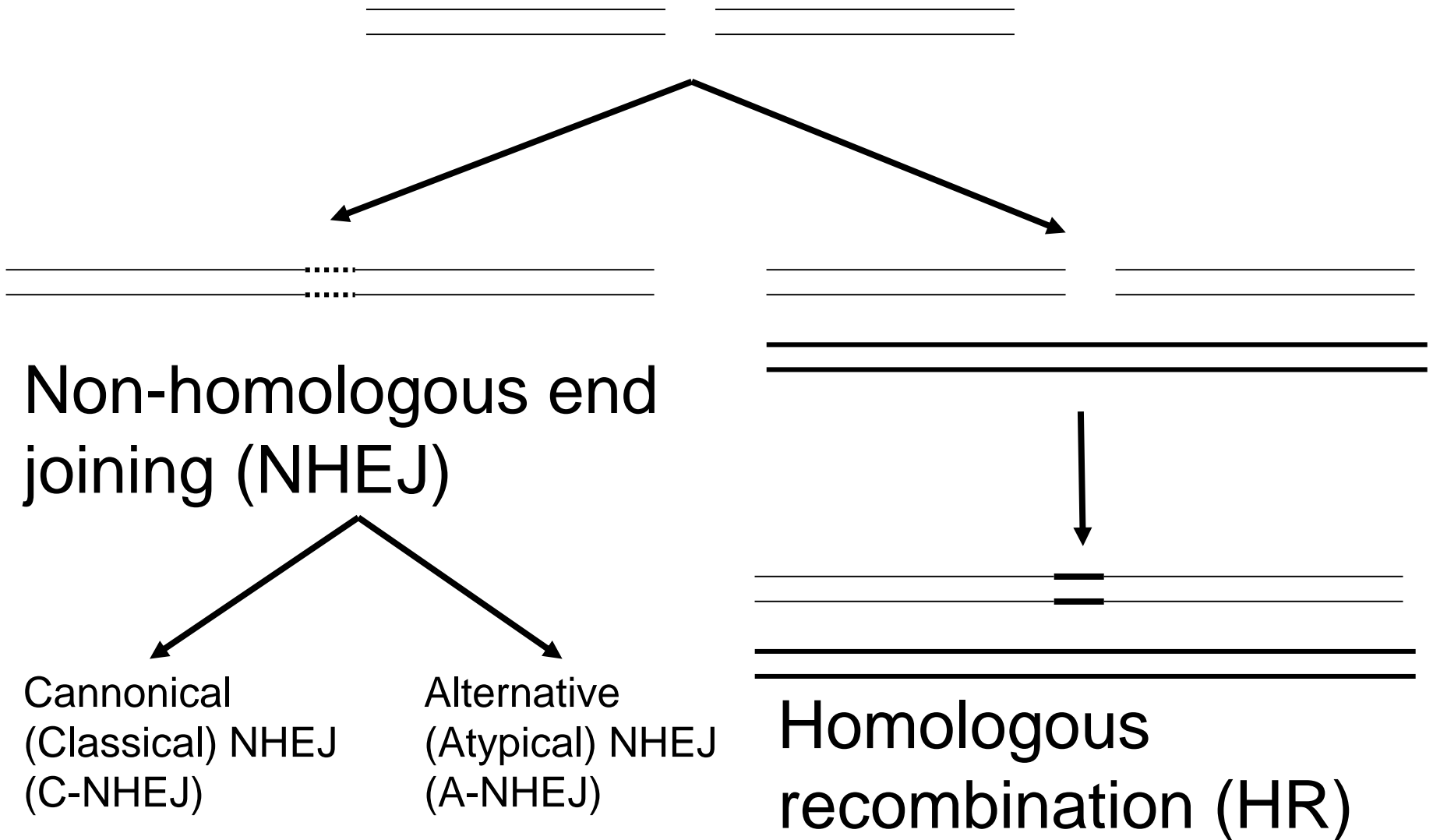
Distance between events (damages) and repairability

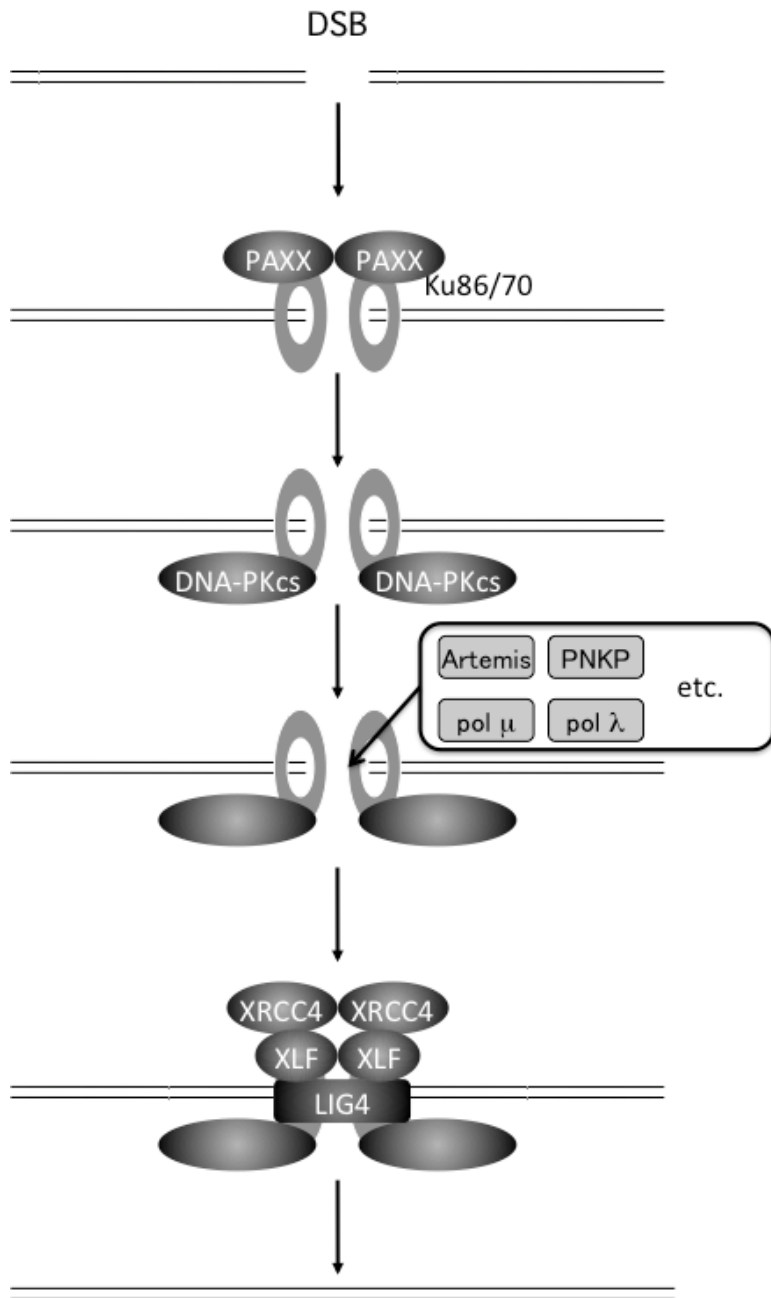


Radiation-induced DNA damages



DNA Double-strand Break Repair Pathways

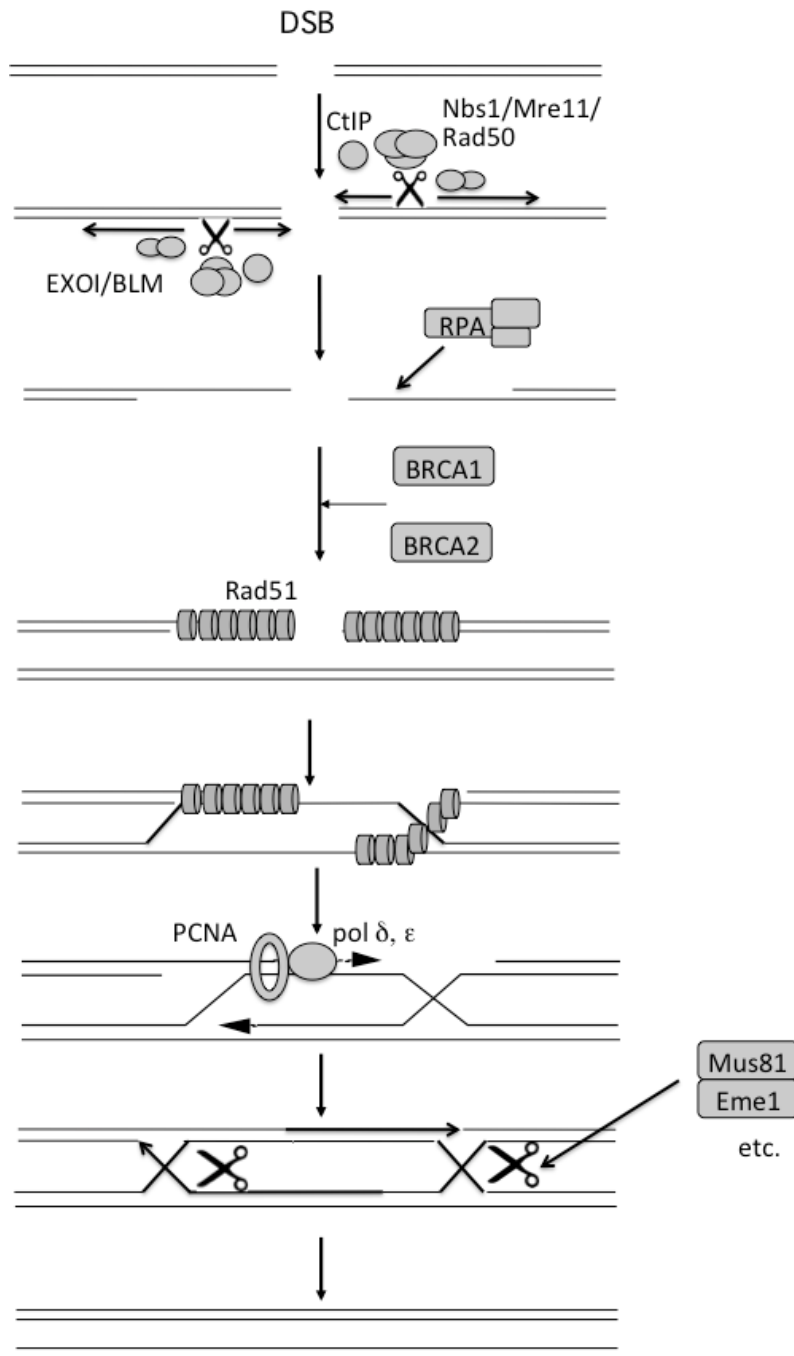




C-NHEJ Reaction



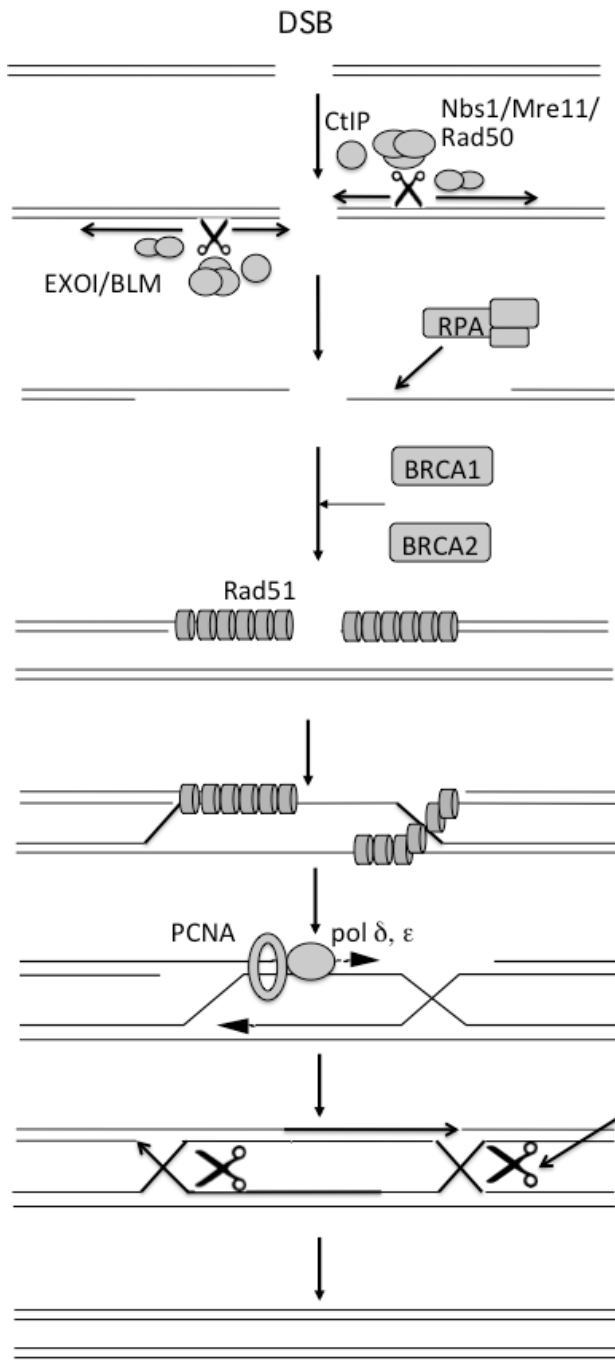
- ① Ku proteins (Ku86/70) binds to DSB.
- ② DNA-PKcs is recruited to DSB via Ku.
- ③ (When necessary) DSB is processed so that it can be ligated.
- ④ Two ends are ligated by DNA ligase IV (LIG4), where XRCC4 and XLF are thought to regulate LIG4.



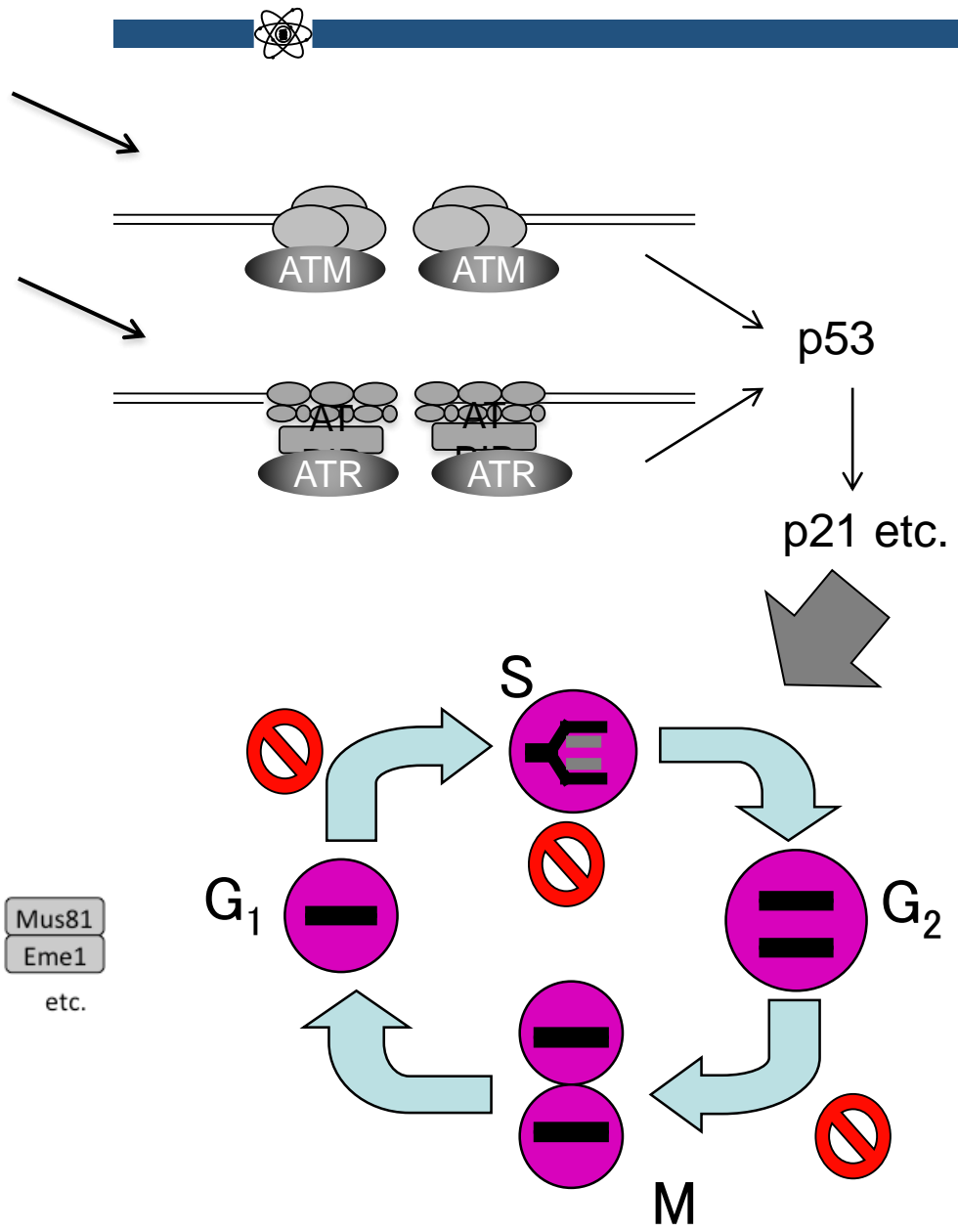
HR Reaction



- ① Complex of Nbs1/Mre11/Rad50 (MNR) and ExoI/BLM degrade one of the strands, generating single strand DNA (Resection).
- ② RPA binds to single strand DNA.
- ③ RPA is replaced by Rad51, which is promoted by BRCA1, BRCA2, etc.
- ④ Rad51 promotes strand exchange to look for homologous strand.
- ⑤ Strand synthesized along the template by pol δ, PCNA etc.
- ⑥ Strands are separated by Mus81/Eme1 etc (Resolution).



Cell Cycle Checkpoints



C-NHEJ vs. HR – (1) Accuracy



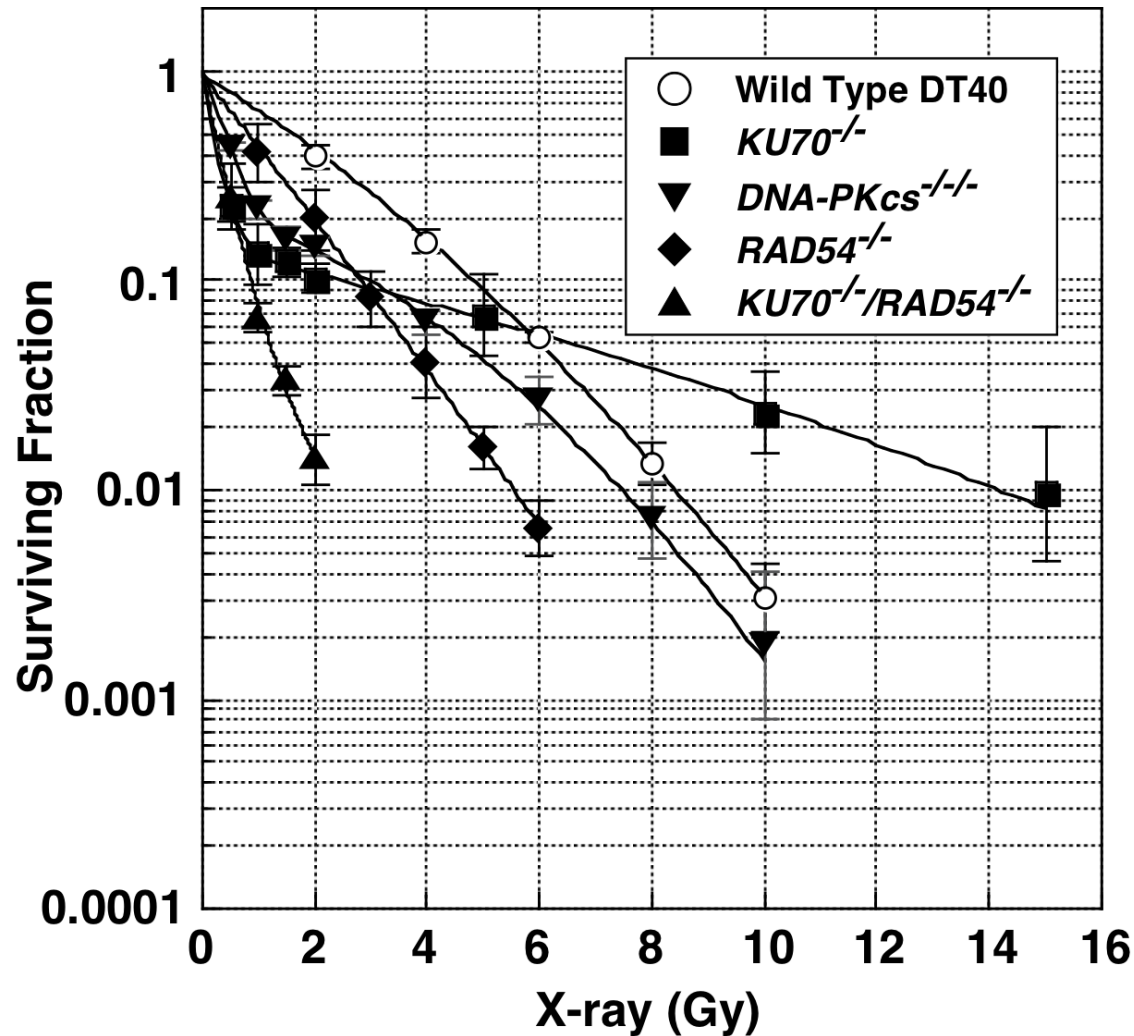
- ◆ C-NHEJ may sometimes incur errors, e.g. loss or addition of nucleotides at the junction or joining wrong pair of DNA ends.
- ◆ HR is considered more accurate than C-NHEJ, as it uses undamaged homologous sequence as the template.
- ◆ However, most part of the genome of higher eukaryotes is not encoding protein. Therefore, loss or addition of small number of nucleotides does not matter!

C-NHEJ vs. HR – (2) Availability



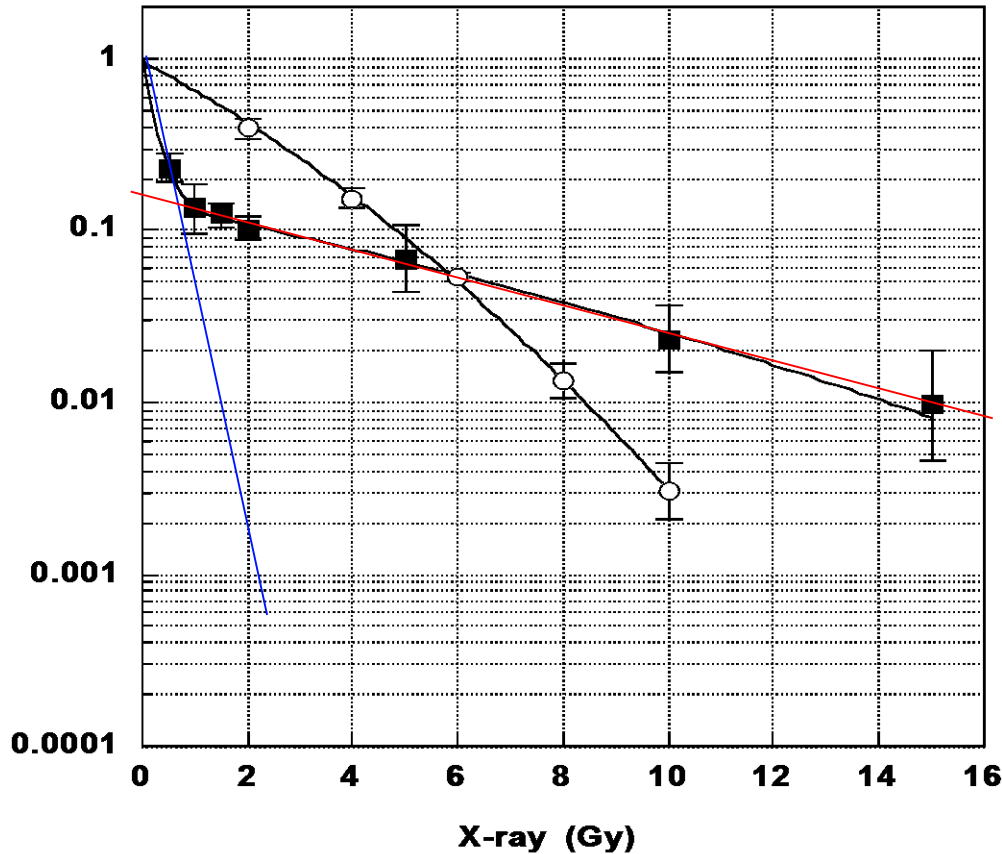
- ◆ Lower eukaryotes, such as yeast, can utilize homologous chromosome as well as sister chromatid as the template for HR.
- ◆ However, higher eukaryotes, including human, can utilize sister chromatid, but not homologous chromosome as the template for HR. Therefore, HR is **limited in late S and G2 phases** in cell cycle.
- ◆ Most of the cells in the body of higher eukaryotes are in **G1 or G0 phases, where HR is not available.**

Radiosensitivity of NHEJ and/or HR-deficient cells



(Takata et al. 1998; Fukushima et al. 2001; Yin et al. 2004)

Survival curve of Ku tells us ...



○ : Wild-type

■ : Ku70^{-/-}

(Takata et al. 1998; Yin et al. 2004)

Sensitive fraction (~85%)

G1/early S cells

- NHEJ-deficient

- HR proficient

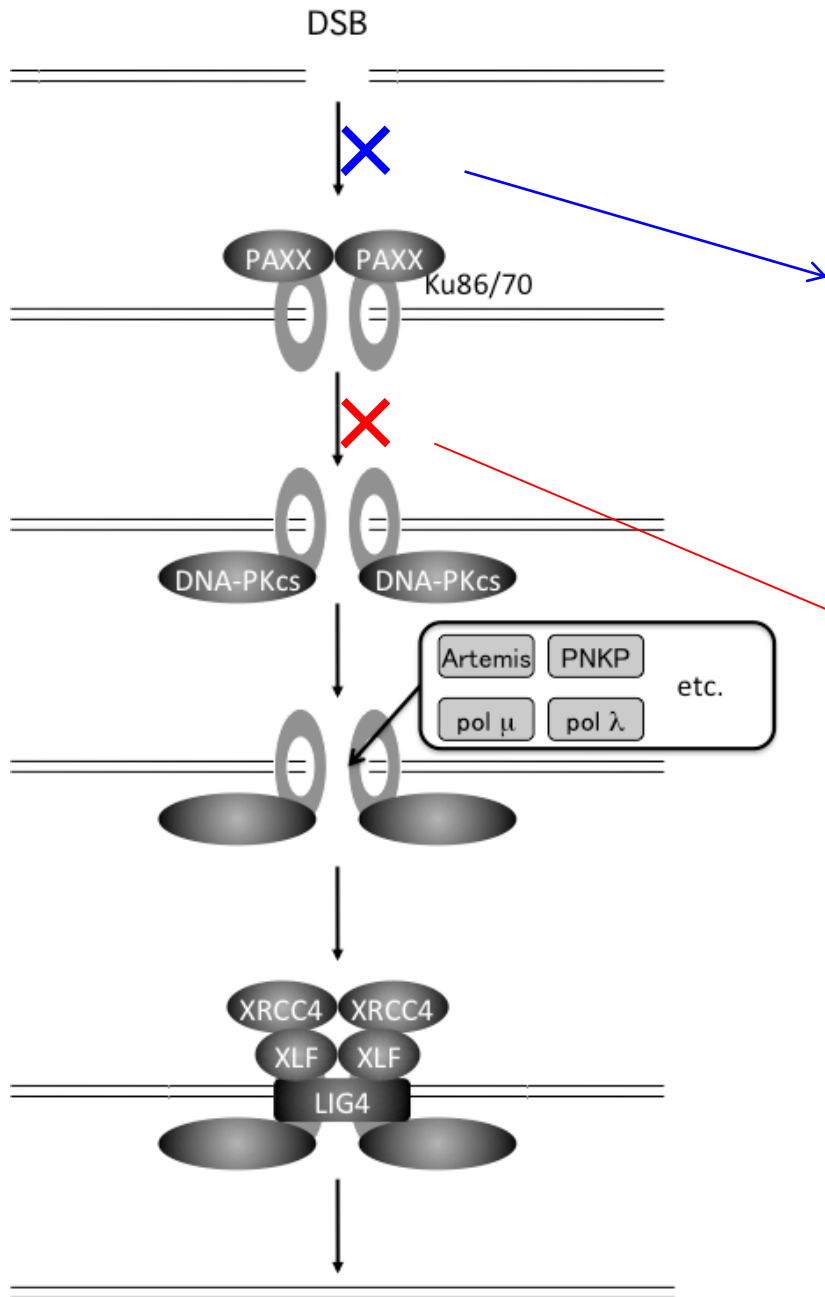
but not allowed to do it!

Resistant fraction (~15%)

Late S/ G2 cells

- DSB can be repaired
through HR

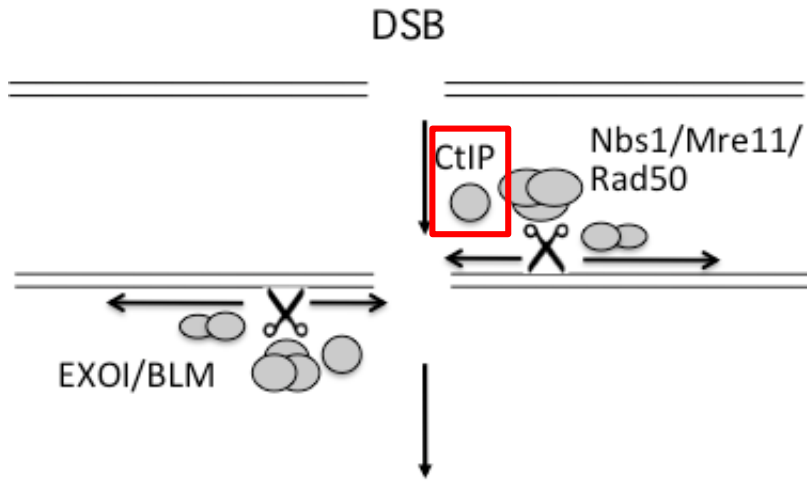
- No NHEJ is good!



In the absence of Ku,
NHEJ is not started yet.
Just go to HR.

In the absence of DNA-PKcs,
Ku is also bound,
But NHEJ doesn't proceed
Also cannot go to HR!
Dead end!

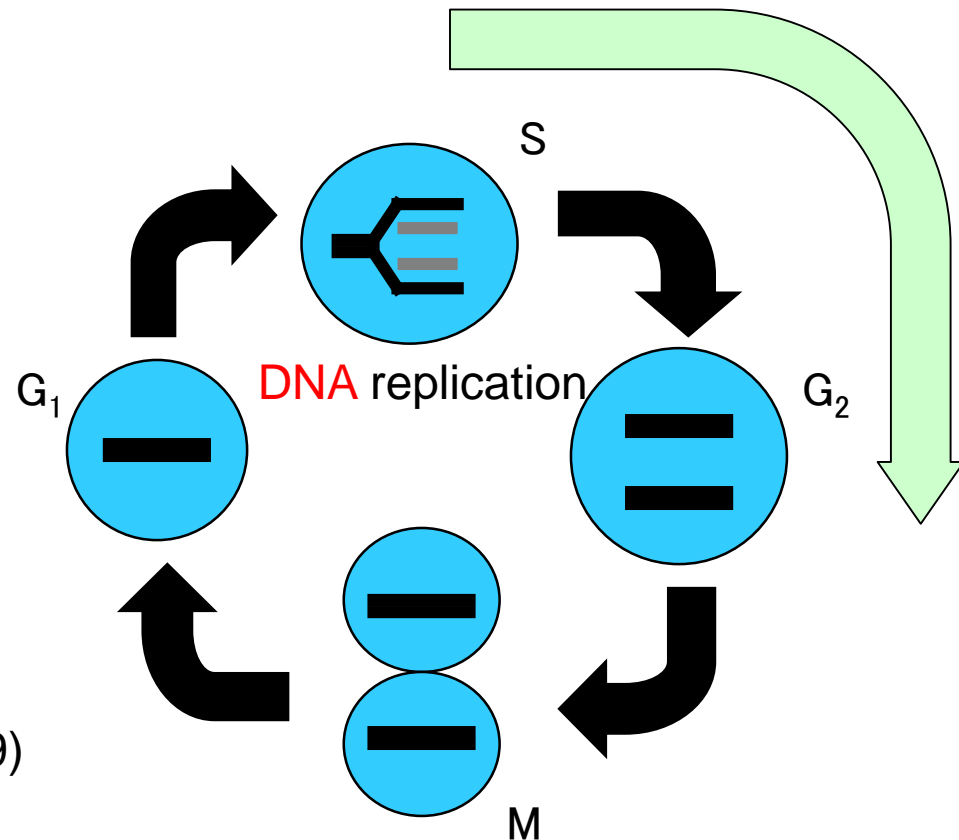
Cell cycle regulation of DSB repair



CtIP (T847) phosphorylation by S-phase kinase Cdk2 required for resection (license)

- ◆ T847A (phospho-deficient)
HR-defective, sensitive to G₂ DSB
- ◆ T847E (phospho-mimic)
HR-proficient, sensitive to G₁ DSB
→HR must be silenced in G₁

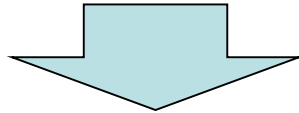
(Huertas and Jackson, JBC 2009)



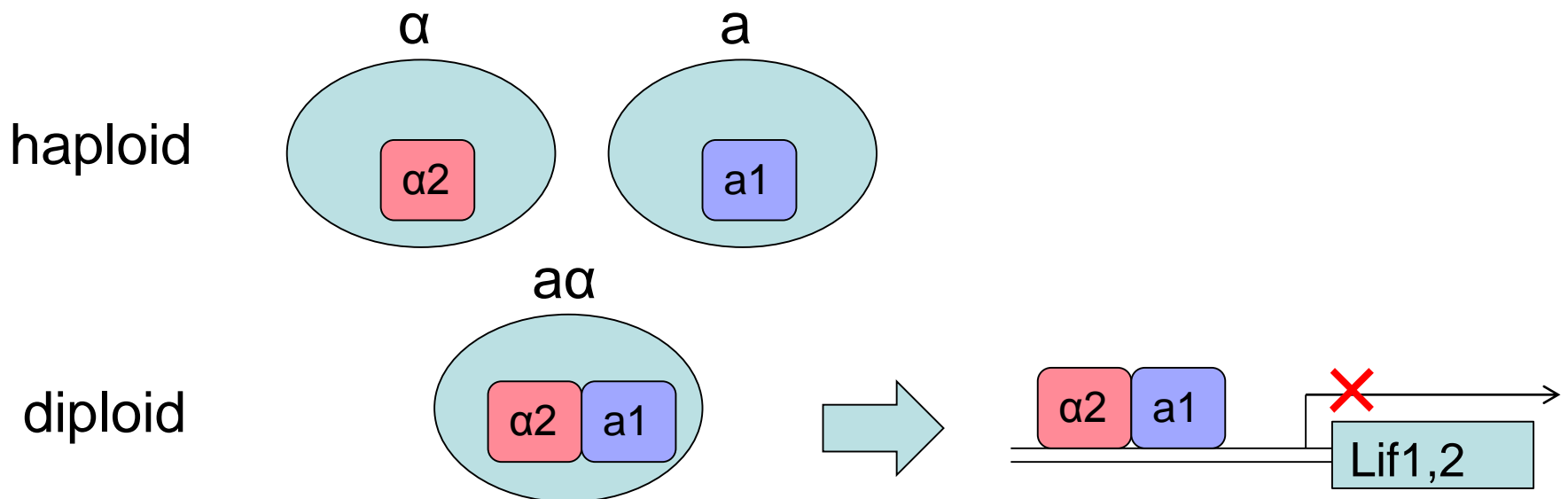
Ploidy-dependent control of NHEJ

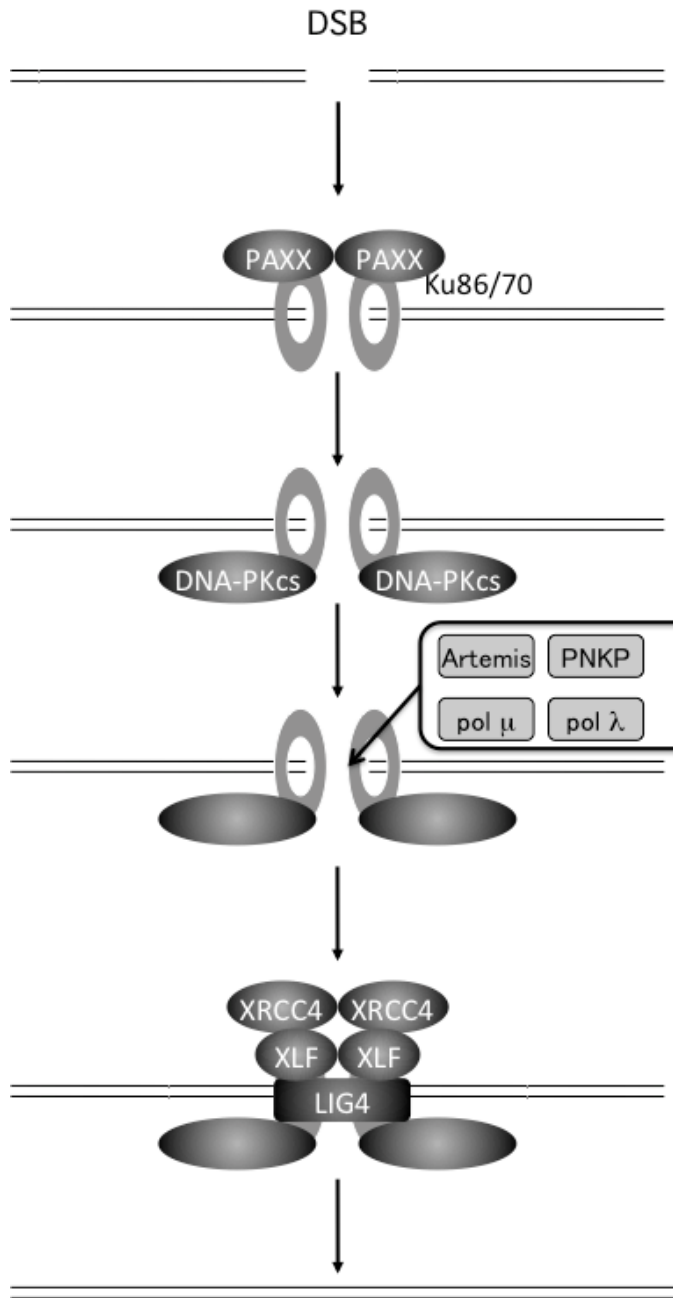


In yeast, NHEJ is unnecessary in diploid regardless of cell cycle phase



Lif1 (XRCC4) and Lif2 (XLF) are silenced in diploid (Frank-Vaillant and Marcand, 2001; Kagel et al, 2001)



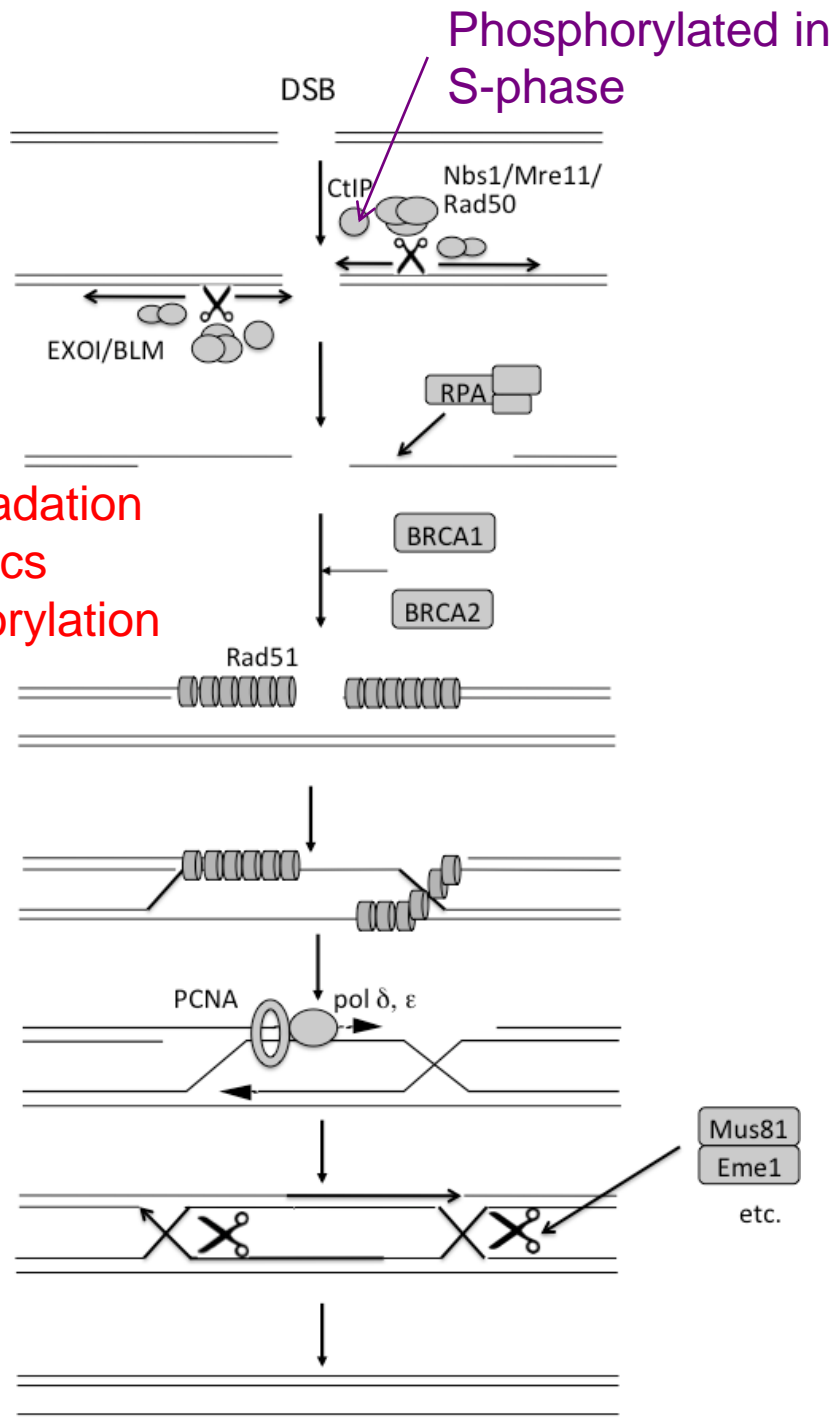


Resection
Not initiated



Ku degradation
DNA-PKcs
Phosphorylation

Switch



Phosphorylated in
S-phase



C-NHEJ or HR: which to go?



- 1) Cell cycle
- 2) Damage complexity
- 3) Chromatin status
- 4) Species – genome organization (?)

The text "The End" is centered between two thick, horizontal blue bars that span the width of the slide.

The End

Thank you for kind attention