

Double-strand breaks and novel DNA intermediates derived from partial processing of alkylation damage in G2 cells of yeast

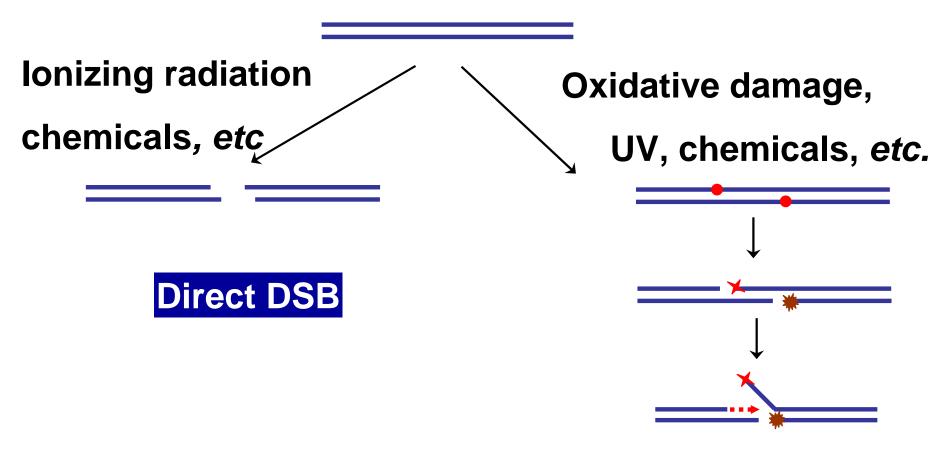
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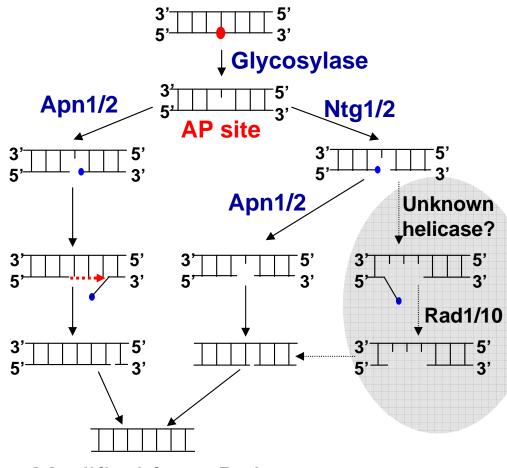
'Derived' DSBs and 'dirty' break ends



□ Inefficient removal of blocking groups at strand breaks ('dirty' ends) might lead to derived DSBs

'derived' DSB

Yeast Base Excision Repair (BER), AP endonucleases and 3'-dirty ends

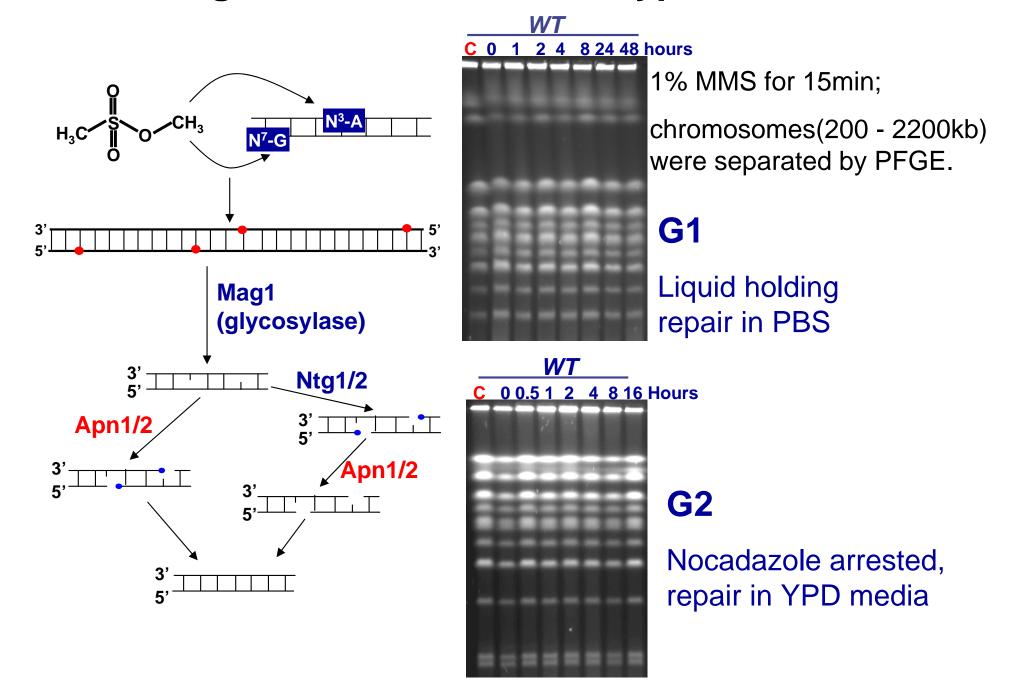


Modified from Boiteux DNA Repair (2004)

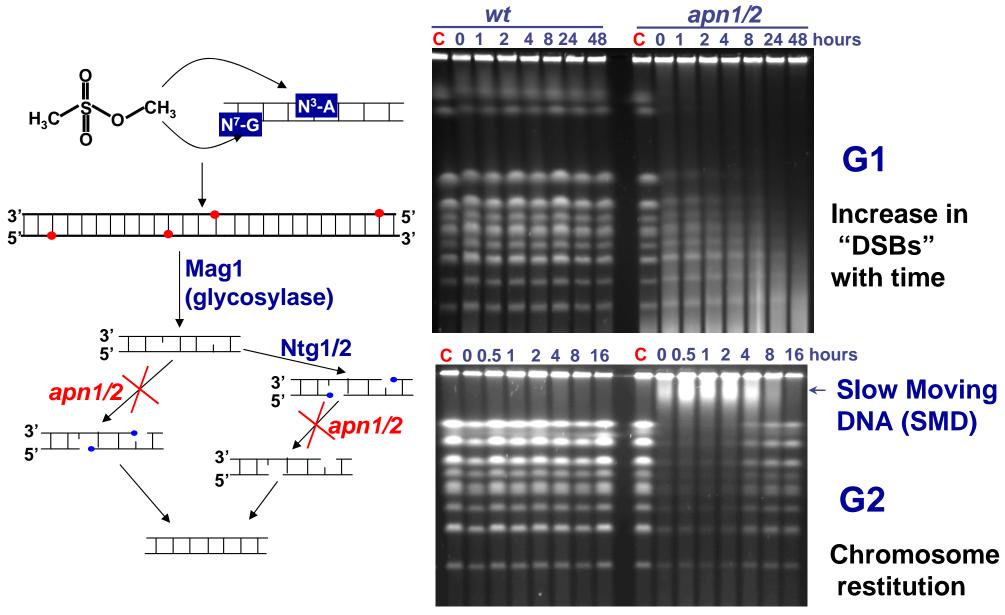
- 1. Can base damage generate DSBs outside of S-phase?
- 2. Can repair generated SSBs be converted into DSBs within the cell?

3. What are the consequences of 3'-dirty ends?

Does MMS generate DSBs in wild type G1 or G2 cells?

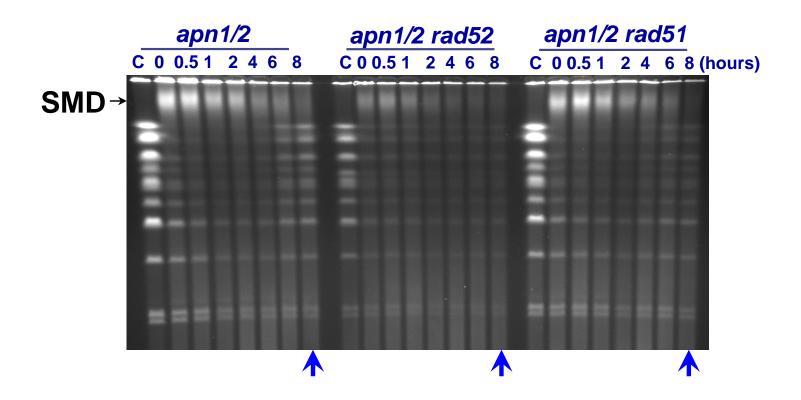


Does partial processing of alkylation damage (apn1, apn2) lead to "DSBs" in G1 and/or in G2

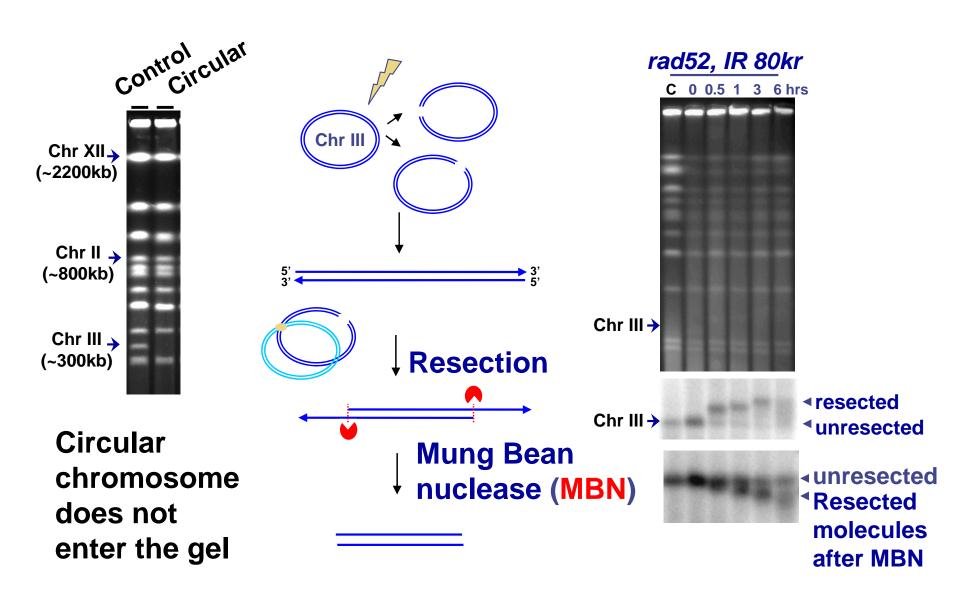


G1 cells, Ma et al., NAR, 2008; G2 cells, Ma et al., PLoS Genetics, in press

Chromosome restitution--unlike SMD--occurs through DSB recombinational repair in G2

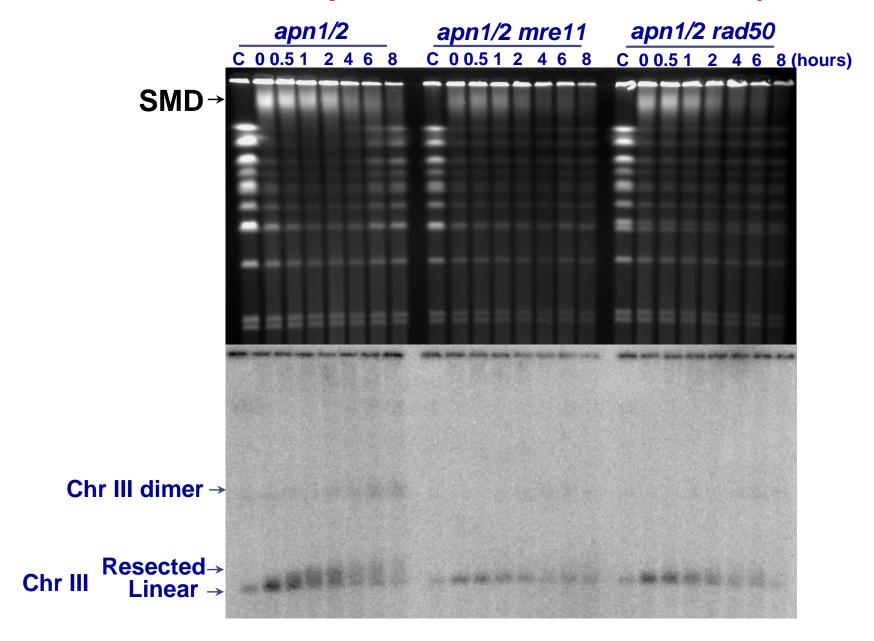


Are the random DSBs generated by MMS in G2 cells subject to resection, an early step in DSB repair

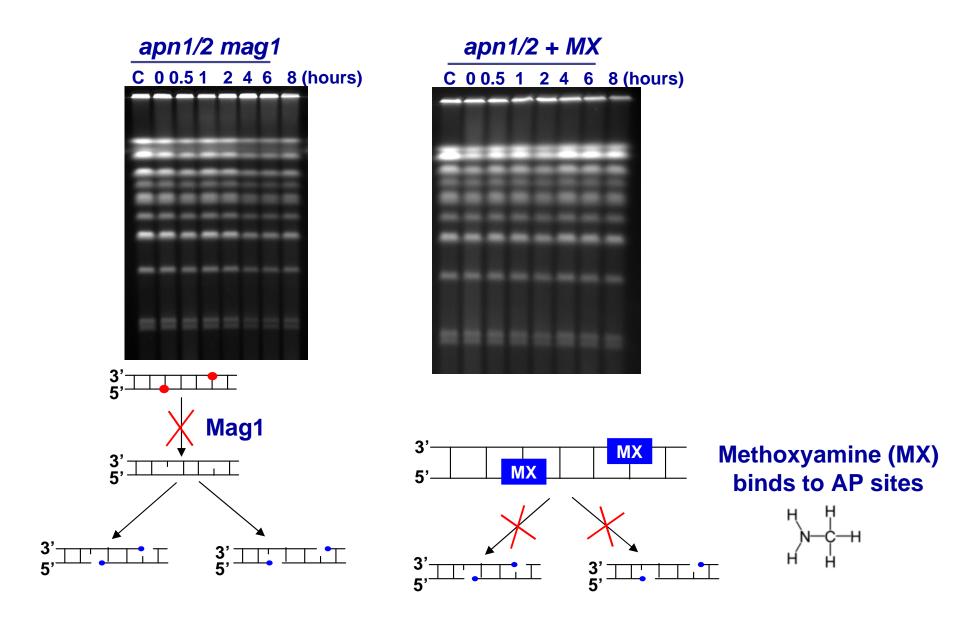


MMS-derived DSBs in G2 cells are resected; Resection depends on Rad50/Mre11 (MRX)

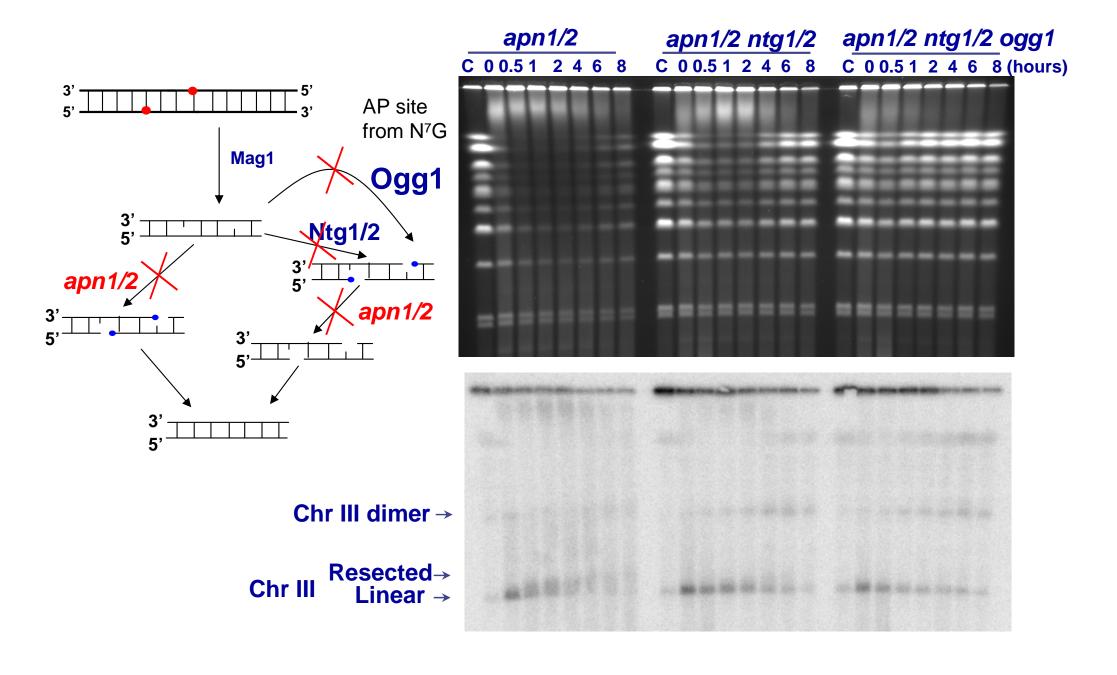
Resection does not depend on Rad51 or Rad52 (not shown)



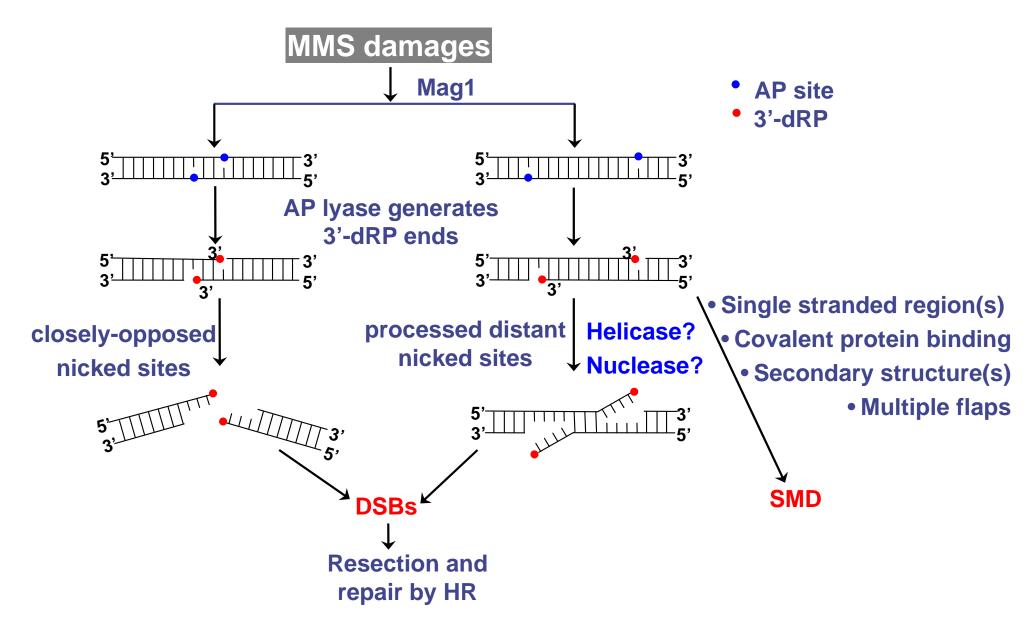
Deletion of *MAG1* or stabilization of AP sites prevents SMD as well as DSBs



Resectable DSBs and SMD in the apn1 apn2 mutant are due to a combination of Ntg1/2 and Ogg1



Derived DSBs and SMD intermdiates resulting from partial processing of MMS lesions



Ma, Westmoreland, Gordenin, Resnick, et al., PLoS Genetics, in press