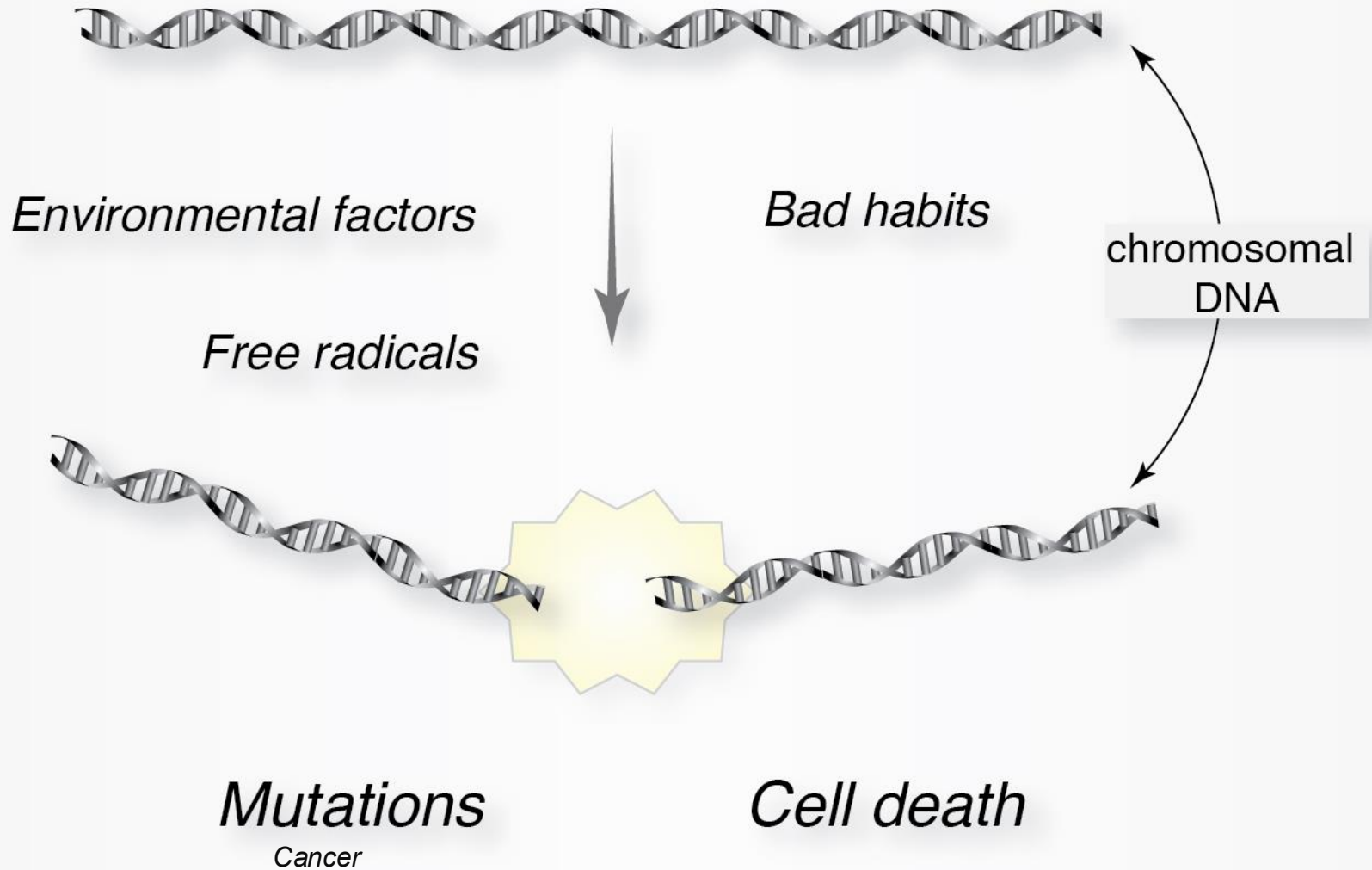
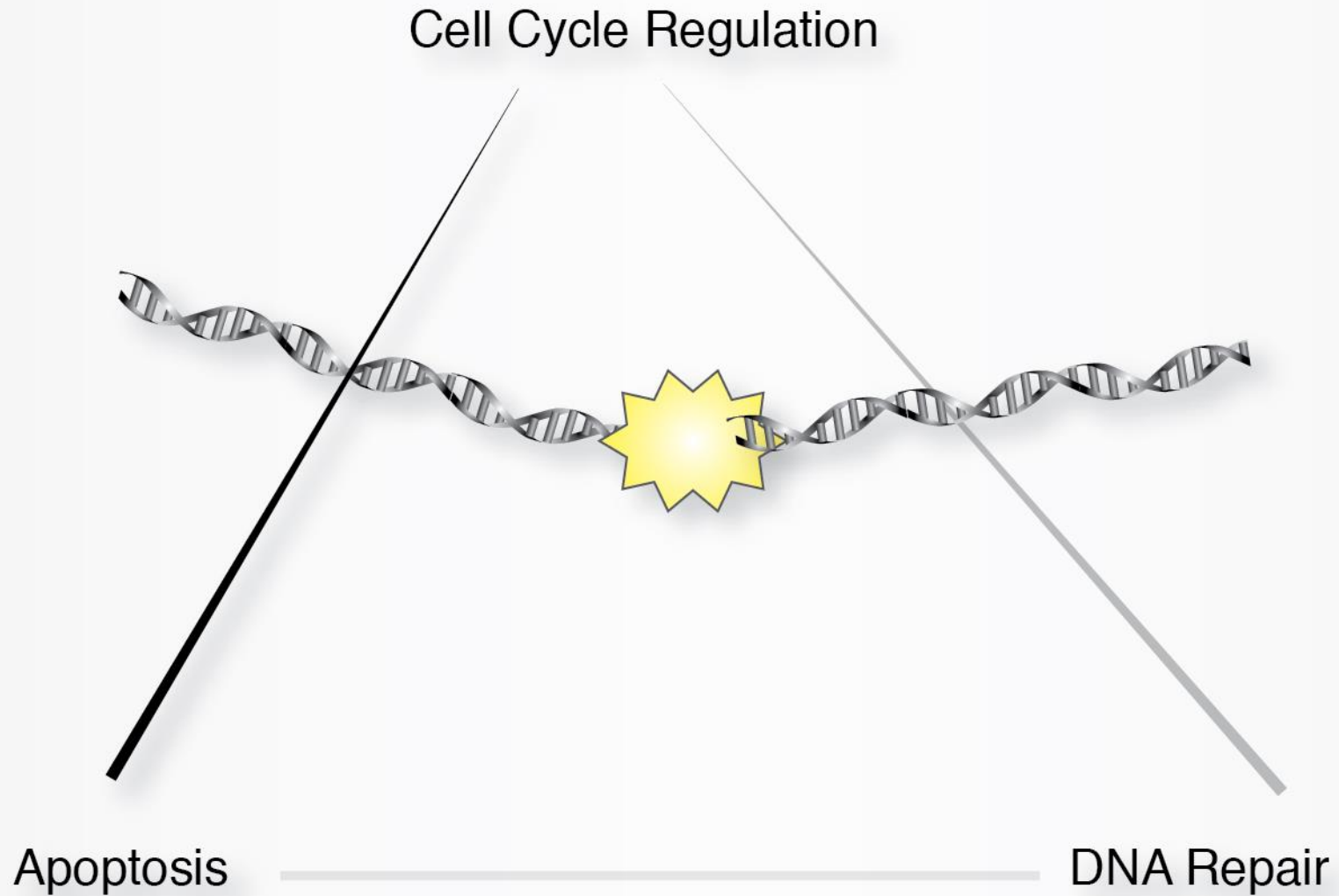


DNA damage is part of everyday life



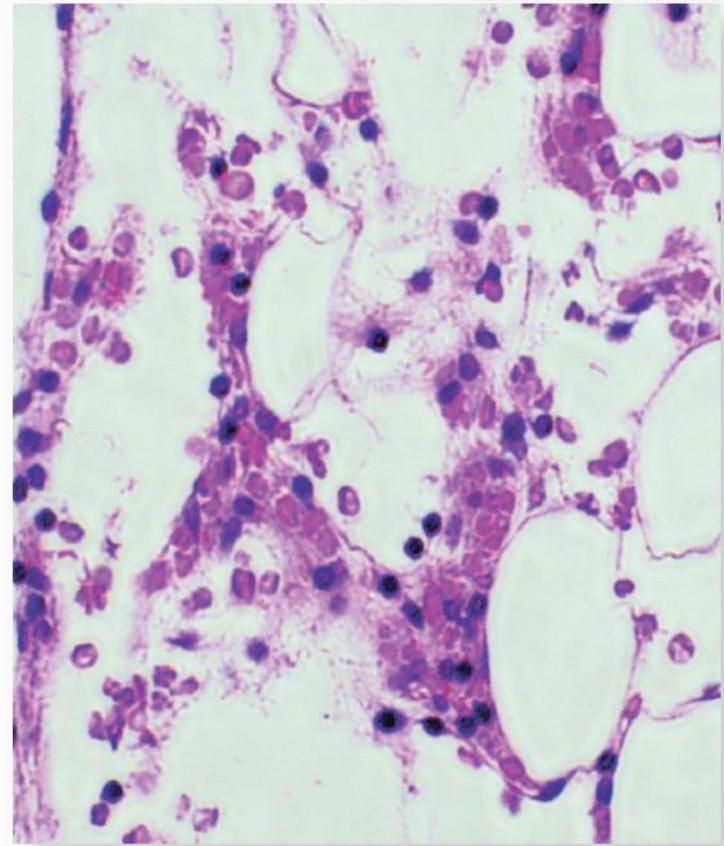
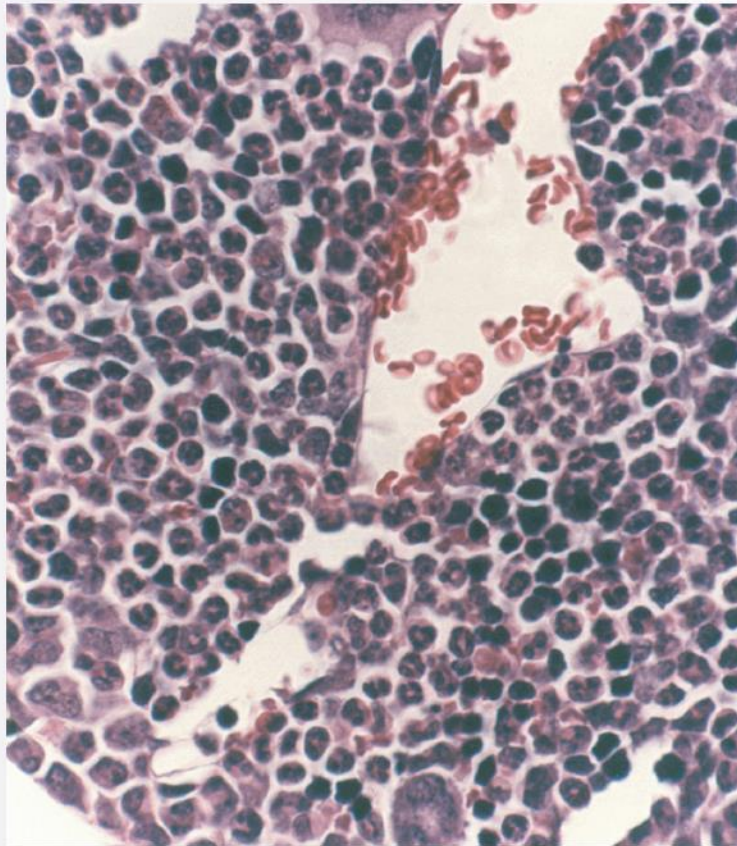
The DNA Damage Response Network





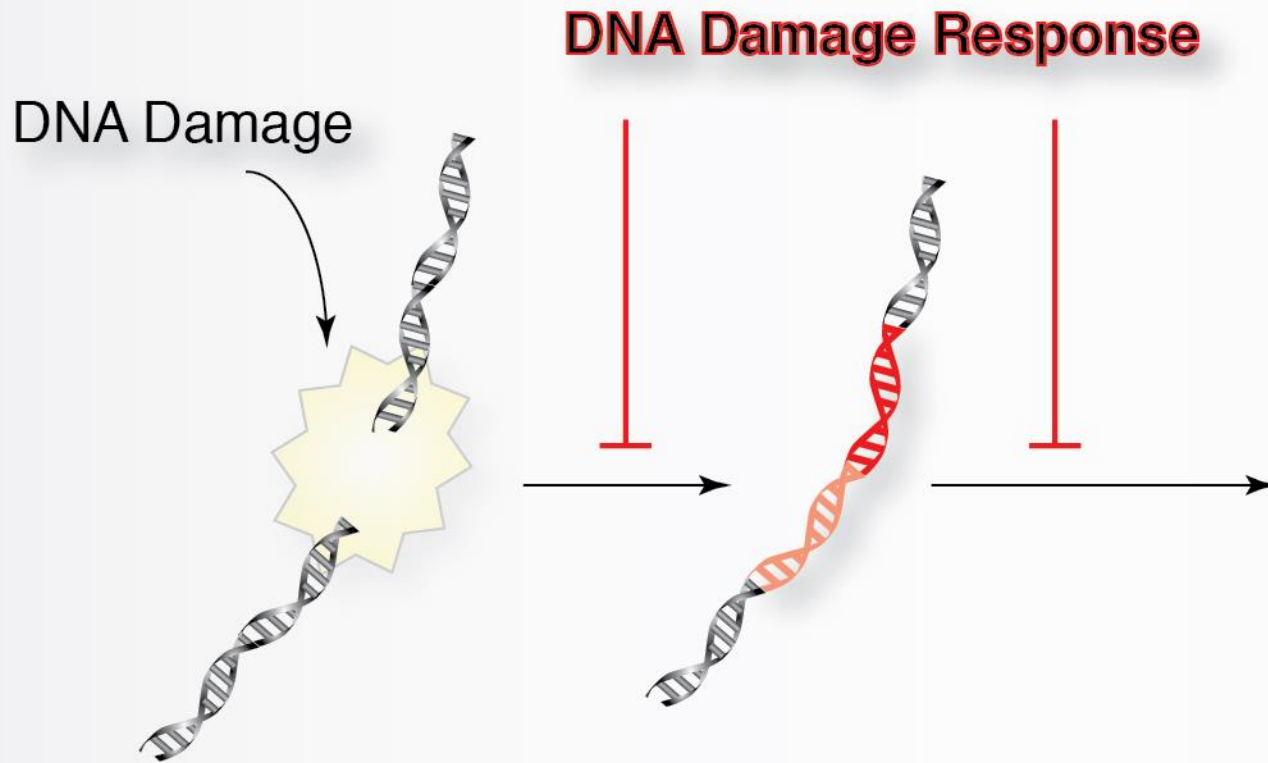
DDR Normal

DDR Defective

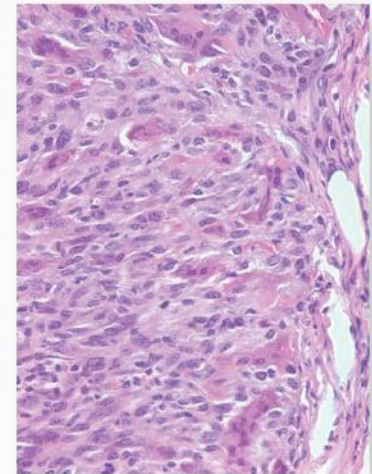


bone marrow

DNA Damage Response Inhibits Carcinogenesis induced by DNA damage



- Cell Death
- Mutation or Rearrangement
- Changes in Gene Expression

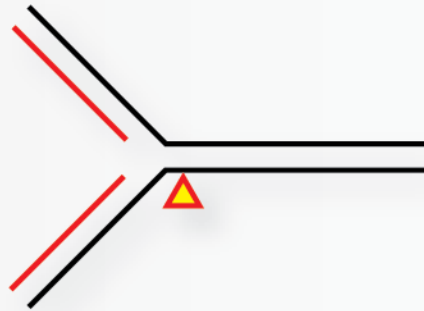


Malignancy

Table 1. DNA Lesions Generated by Endogenous and Exogenous DNA Damage

Endogenous DNA Damage	DNA Lesions Generated	Number Lesions/Cell/Day	
Depurination	AP site	10000 ^a	
Cytosine deamination	Base transition	100–500 ^a	
SAM-induced methylation	3meA	600 ^a	
	7meG	4000 ^a	
	O ⁶ meG	10–30 ^b	
Oxidation	8oxoG	400–1500 ^c	
Exogenous DNA Damage	Dose Exposure (mSv)	DNA Lesions Generated	Estimated Number Lesions/Cell
Peak hr sunlight	—	Pyrimidine dimers, (6–4) photoproducts	100,000/day ^d
Cigarette smoke	—	aromatic DNA adducts	45–1029 ^e
Chest X-rays	0.02 ^{f,g,h}	DSBs	0.0008 ⁱ
Dental X-rays	0.005 ^{f,g,h}	DSBs	0.0002 ⁱ
Mammography	0.4 ^{f,g,h}	DSBs	0.016 ⁱ
Body CT	7 ^f	DSBs	0.28 ⁱ
Head CT	2 ^{f,g}	DSBs	0.08 ⁱ
Coronary angioplasty	22 ^h	DSBs	0.88 ⁱ
Tumor PET scan (¹⁸ F)	10 ^h	DSBs	0.4 ⁱ
¹³¹ I treatment	70–150 ^h	DSBs	2.8–6 ^j
External beam therapy	1800–2000 ^j	DSBs	72–80
Airline travel	0.005/hr ^f	DSBs	0.0002/hr ⁱ
Space mission (60 days)	50 ^k	DSBs	2 ⁱ
Chernobyl accident	300 ^l	DSBs	12 ⁱ
Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs	5–4000 ^k	DSBs	0.2–160 ⁱ

DNA replication stress



RPA



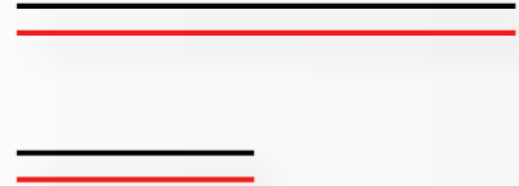
ATR



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*



DNA damage



Mre11

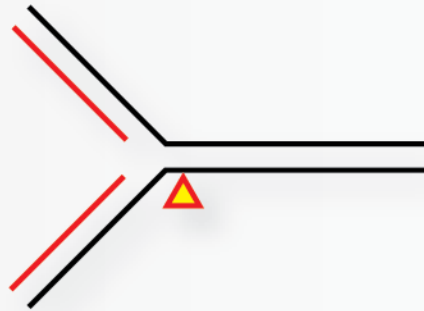


ATM



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*

DNA replication stress



RPA



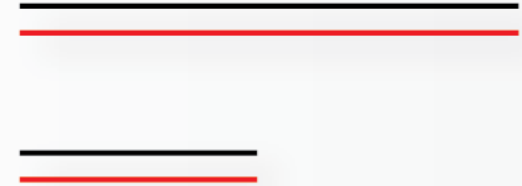
ATR



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*



DNA damage



Mre11

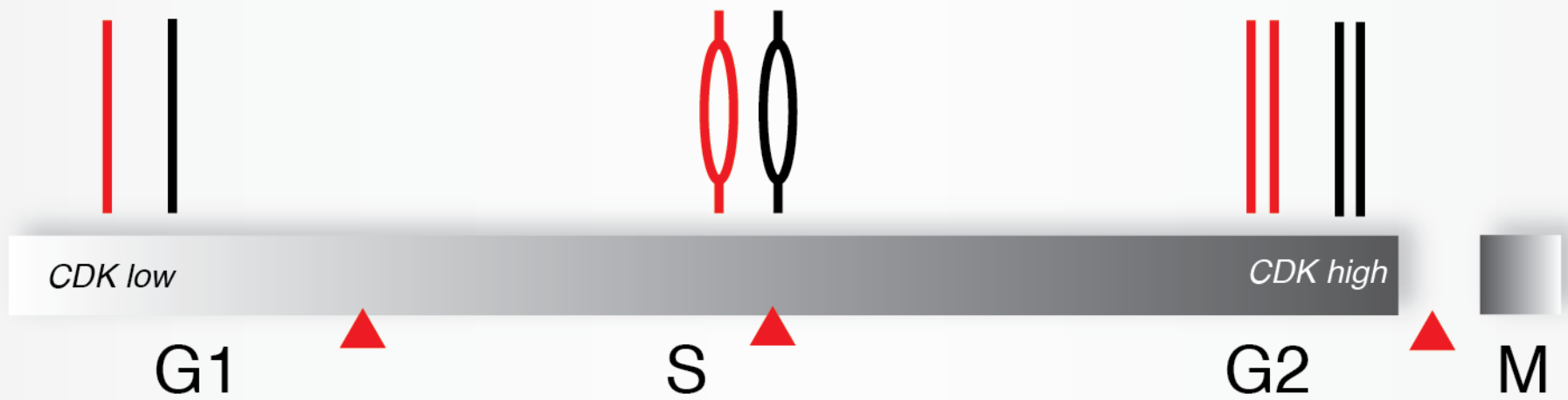


ATM



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*

γ H2AX
53BP1
ⓅChk2



p53



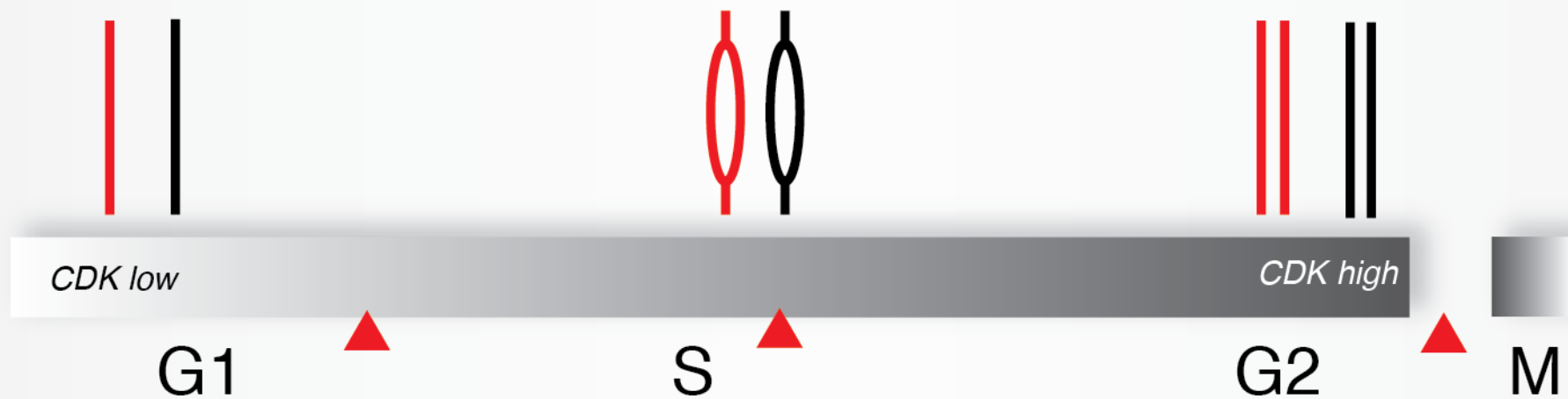
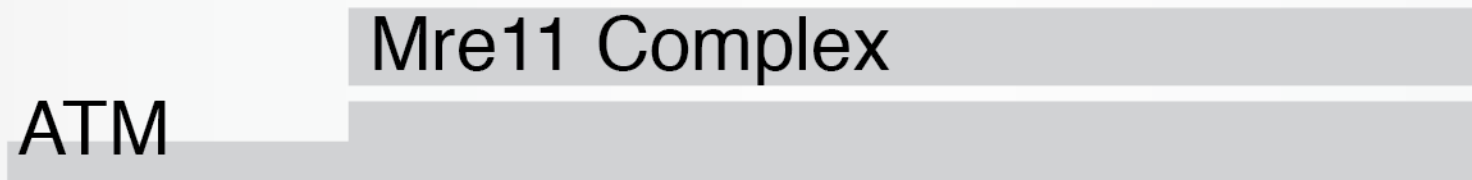
G1

S

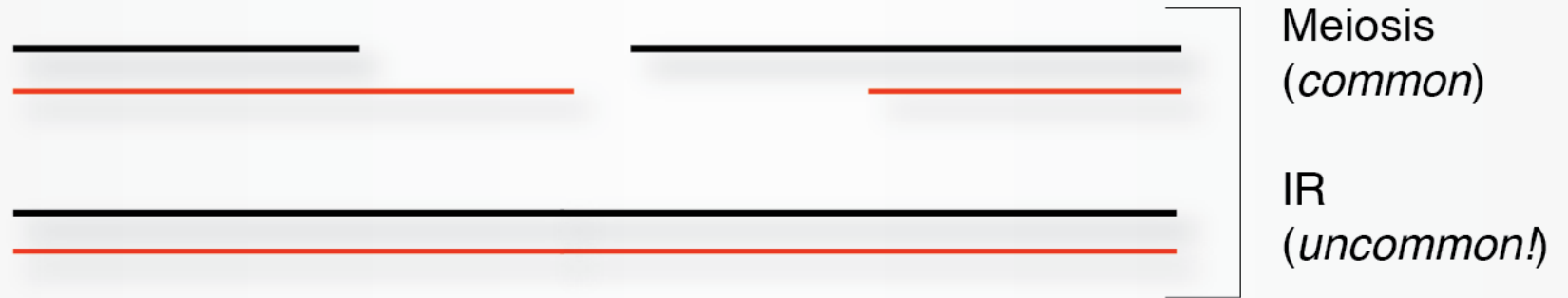
G2

M





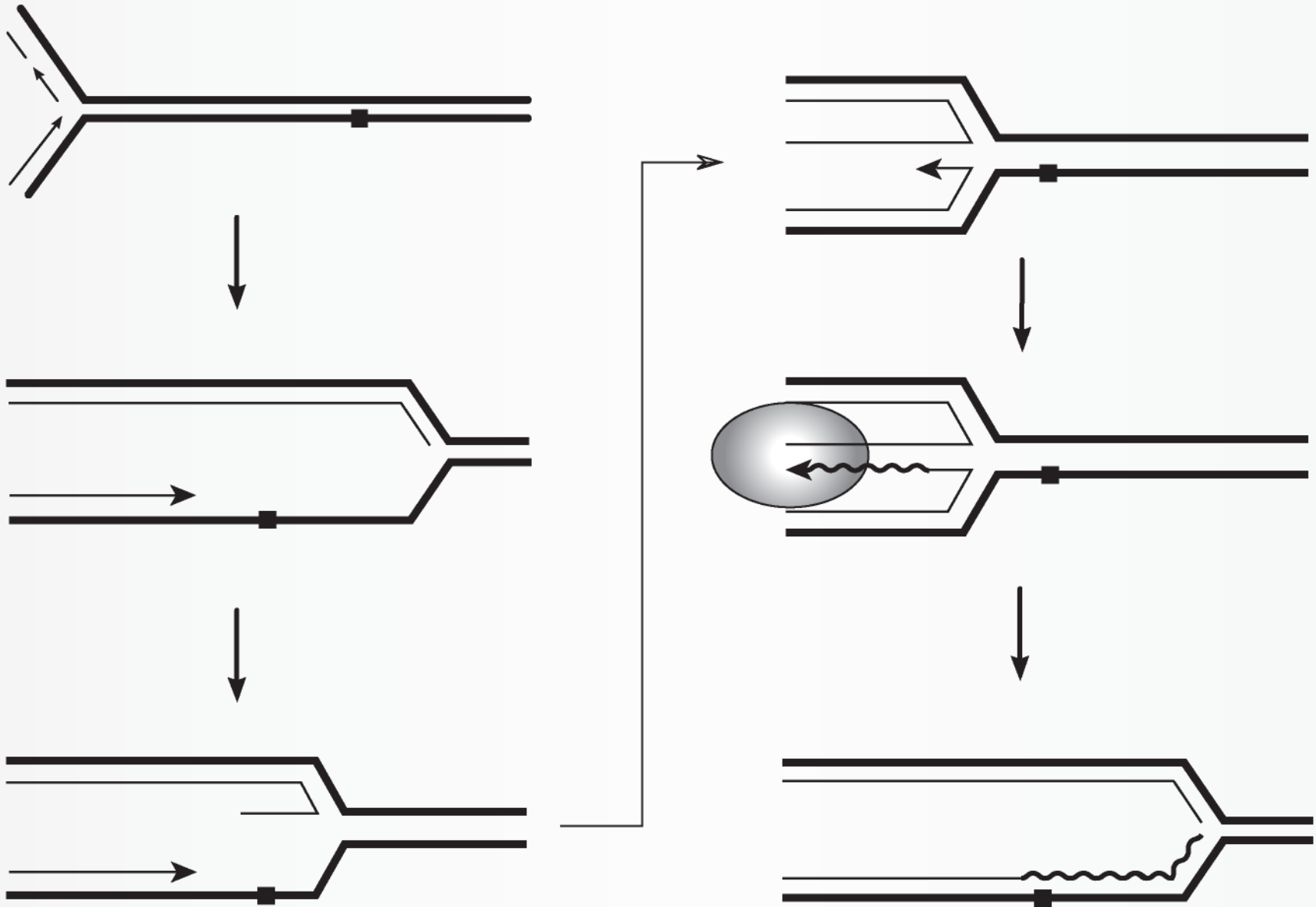
Where do DNA double strand breaks come from?

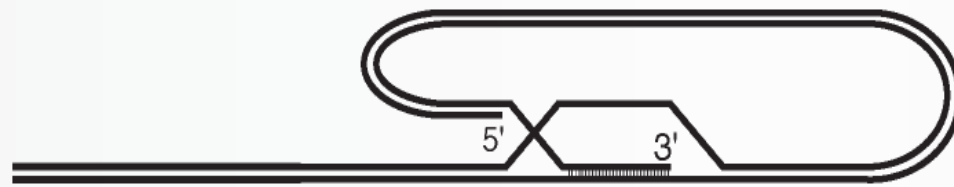


Where do DNA double strand breaks come from?



Repair + Replication Restart



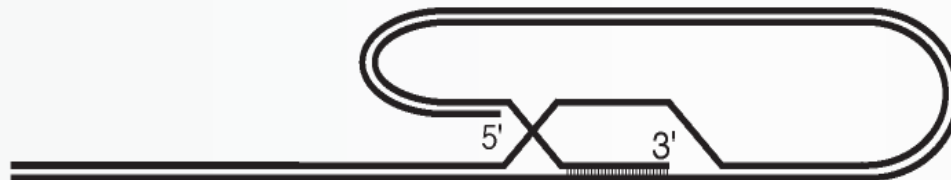


T-loop resolution
(S phase)

DSB sequestered



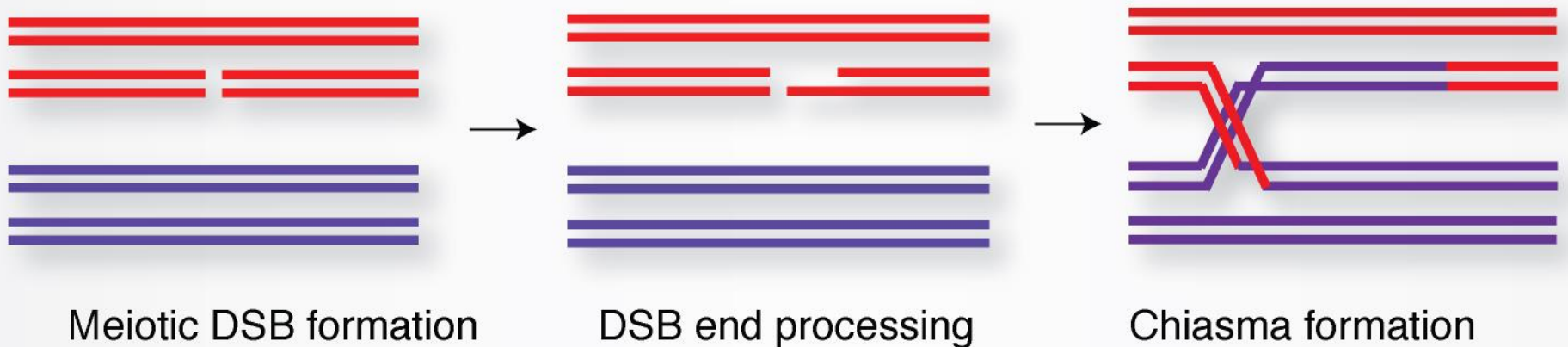
T-loop formation



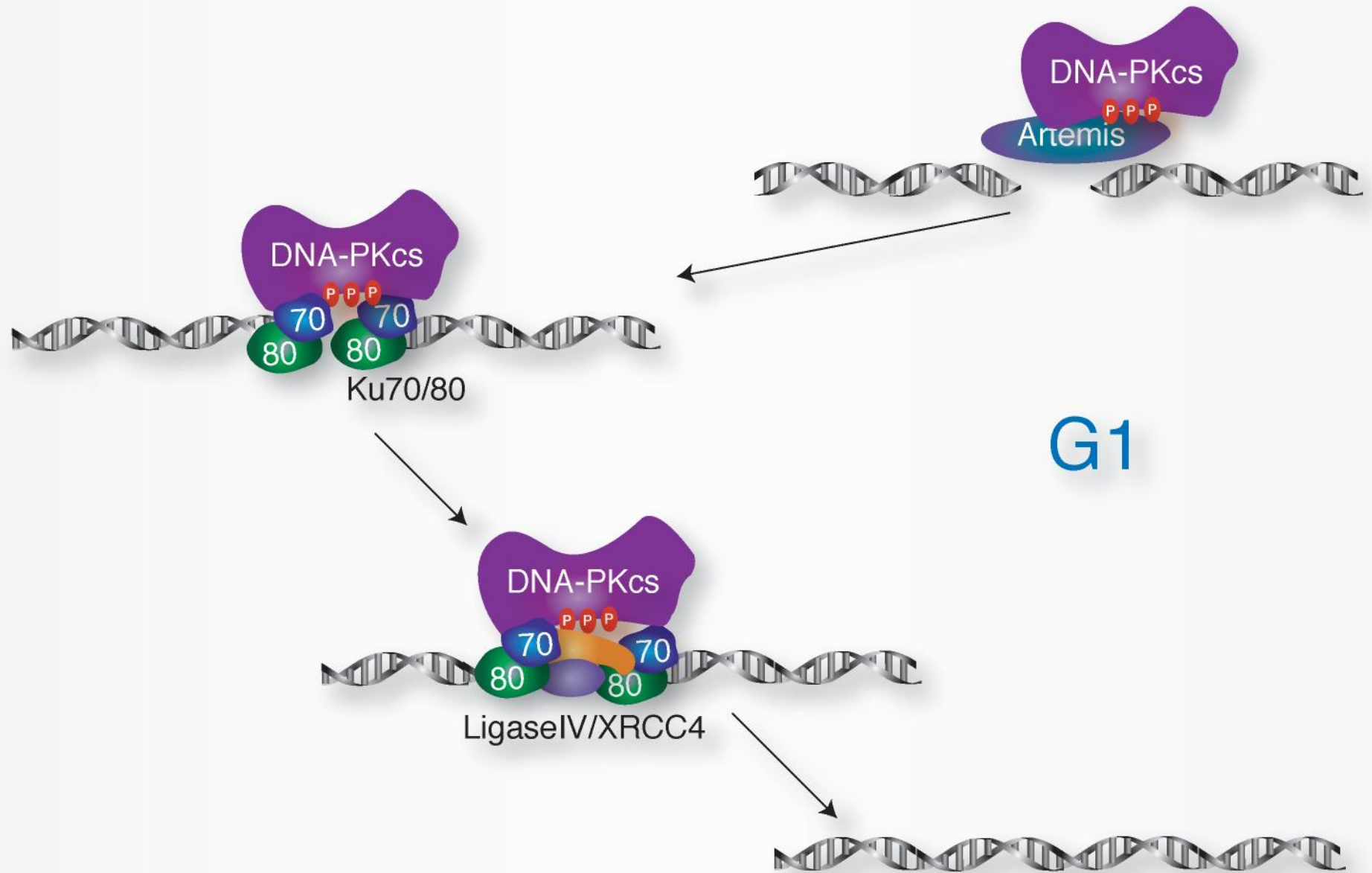
DSB sequestered

- DSB repair
- Checkpoint activation

DSBs are induced to initiate meiotic recombination



Antigen receptor gene assembly: DSBs in G1



p53



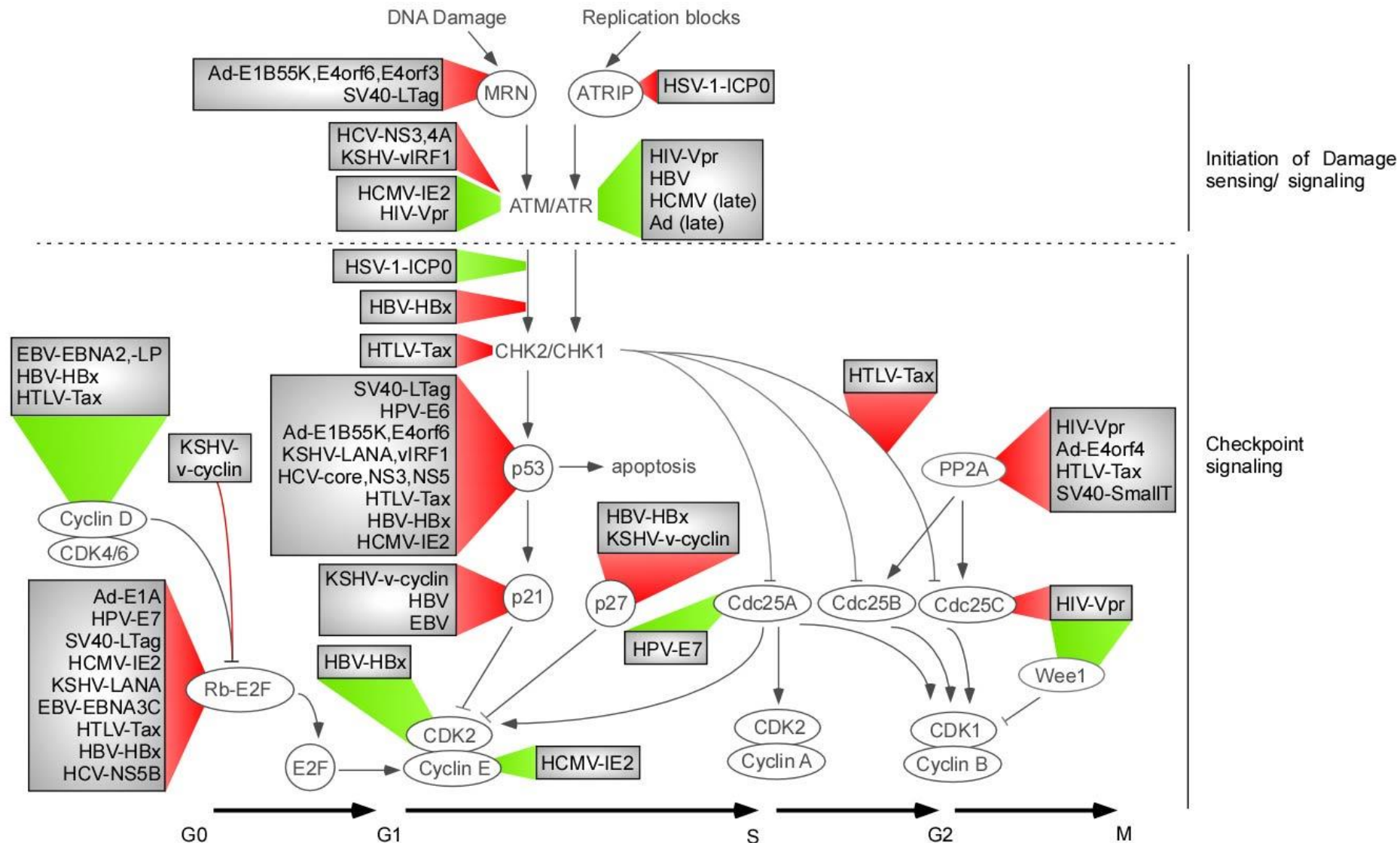
G1

S

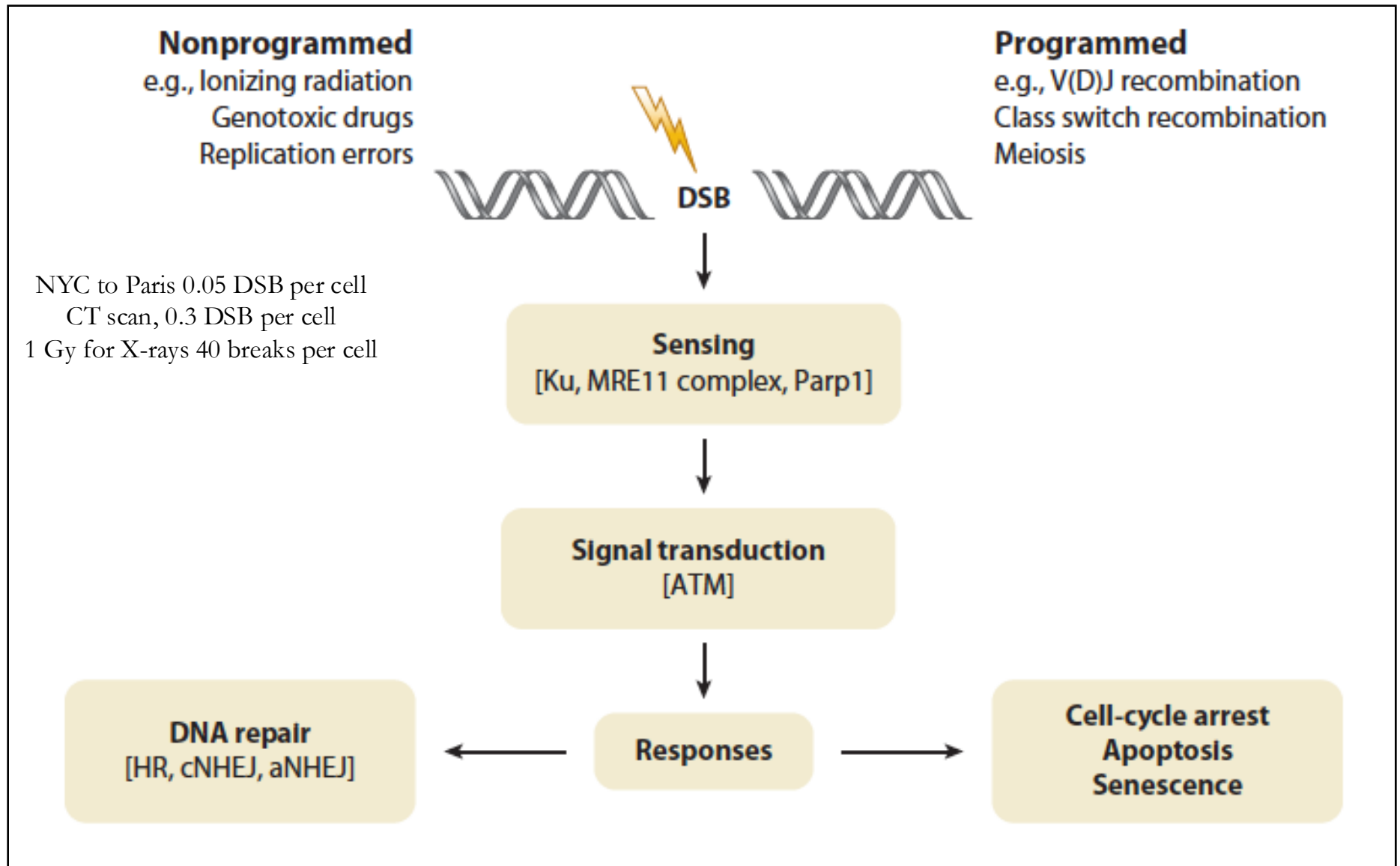
G2

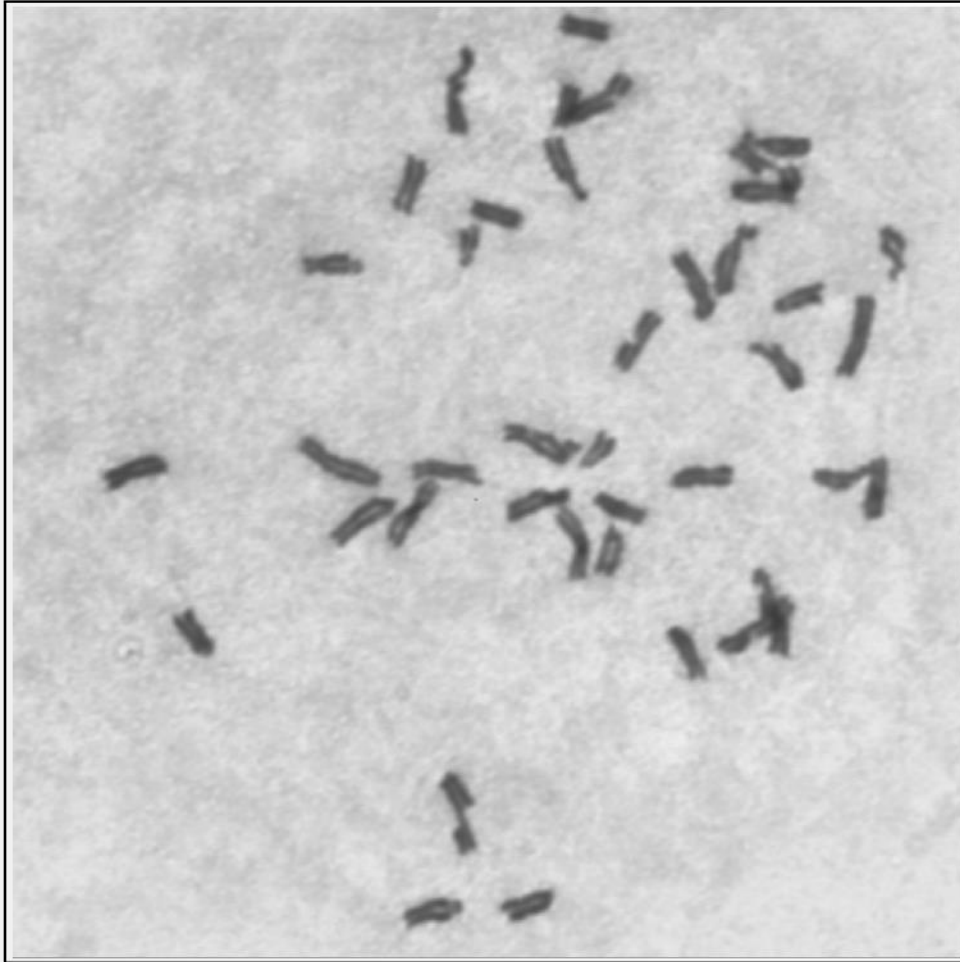
M



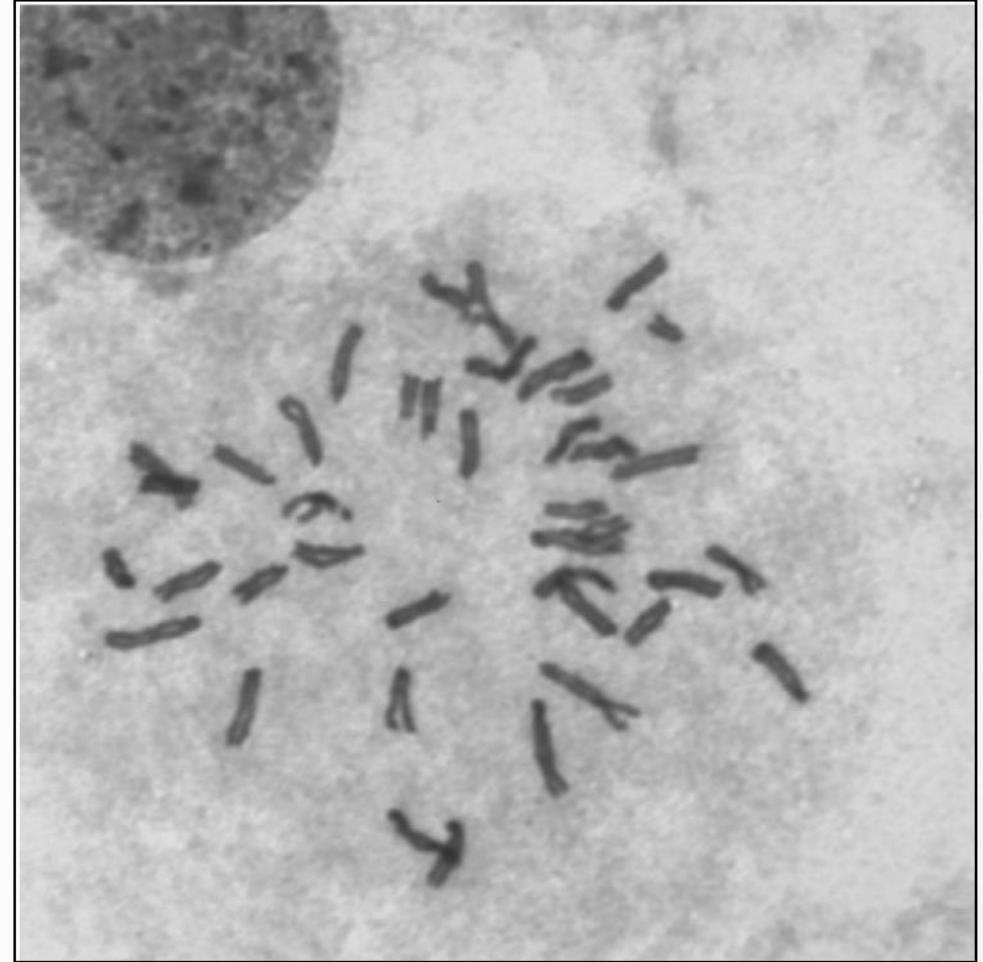


DNA double-strand break repair

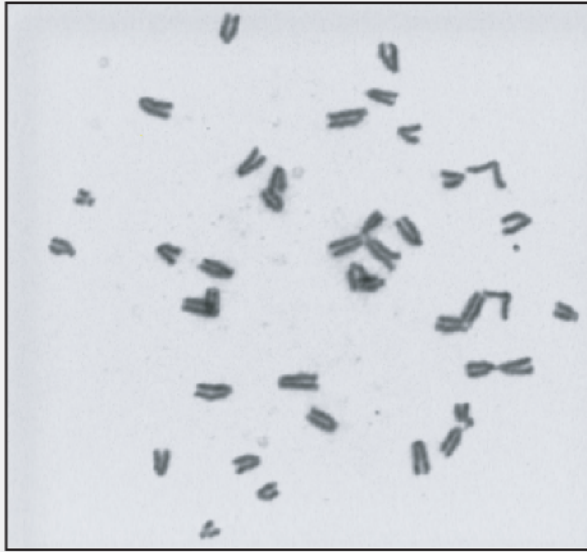




Breaks



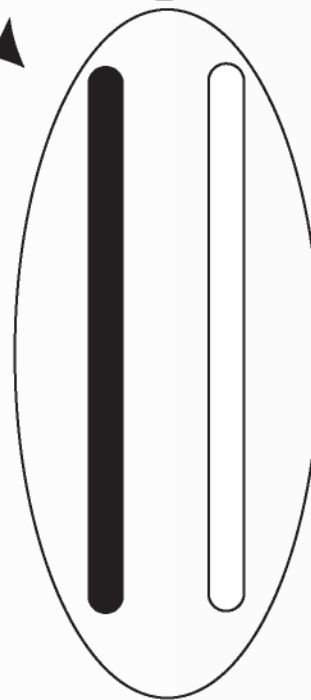
Rearrangements



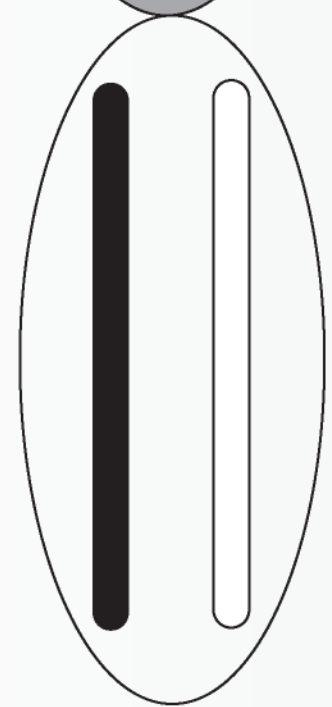
*Chromosome breakage
and rearrangement*



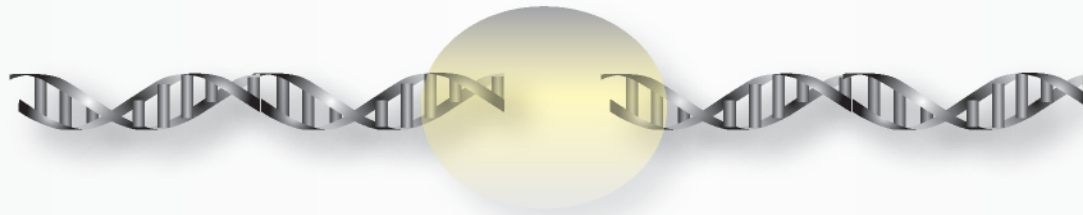
LOH



Translocation



VS



Detection

Mre11 complex, 9-1-1, Rad17...



Transduction

ATM, ATR, DNAPKcs



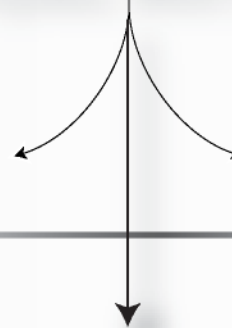
Effectors

Chk1, Chk2, p53, Mdm2...

Mediators

p53BP1, Mre11 complex, Mdc1, Claspin, TopBP1...

} *Signal
amplification*



Transcription

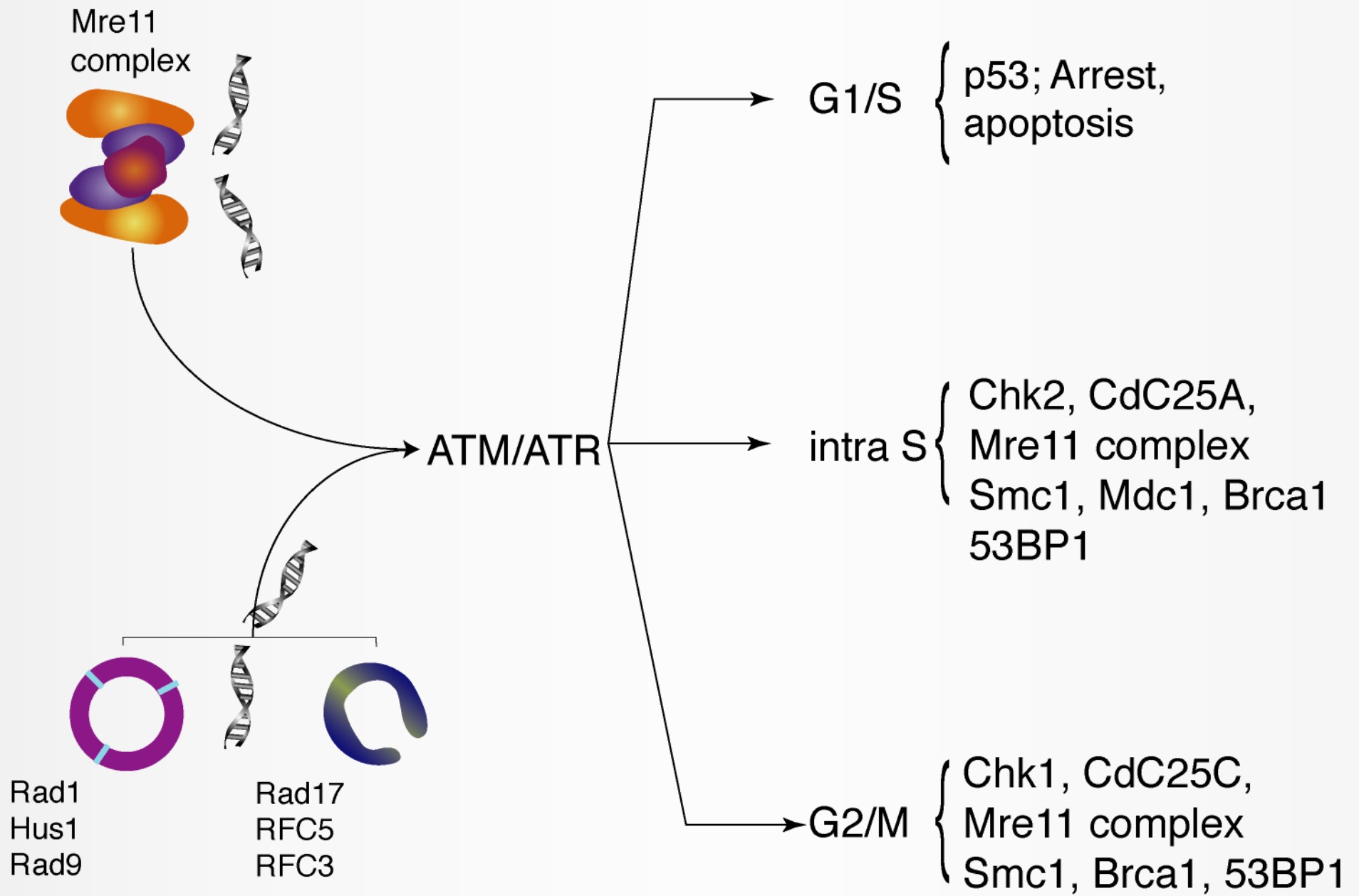
Cell cycle arrest

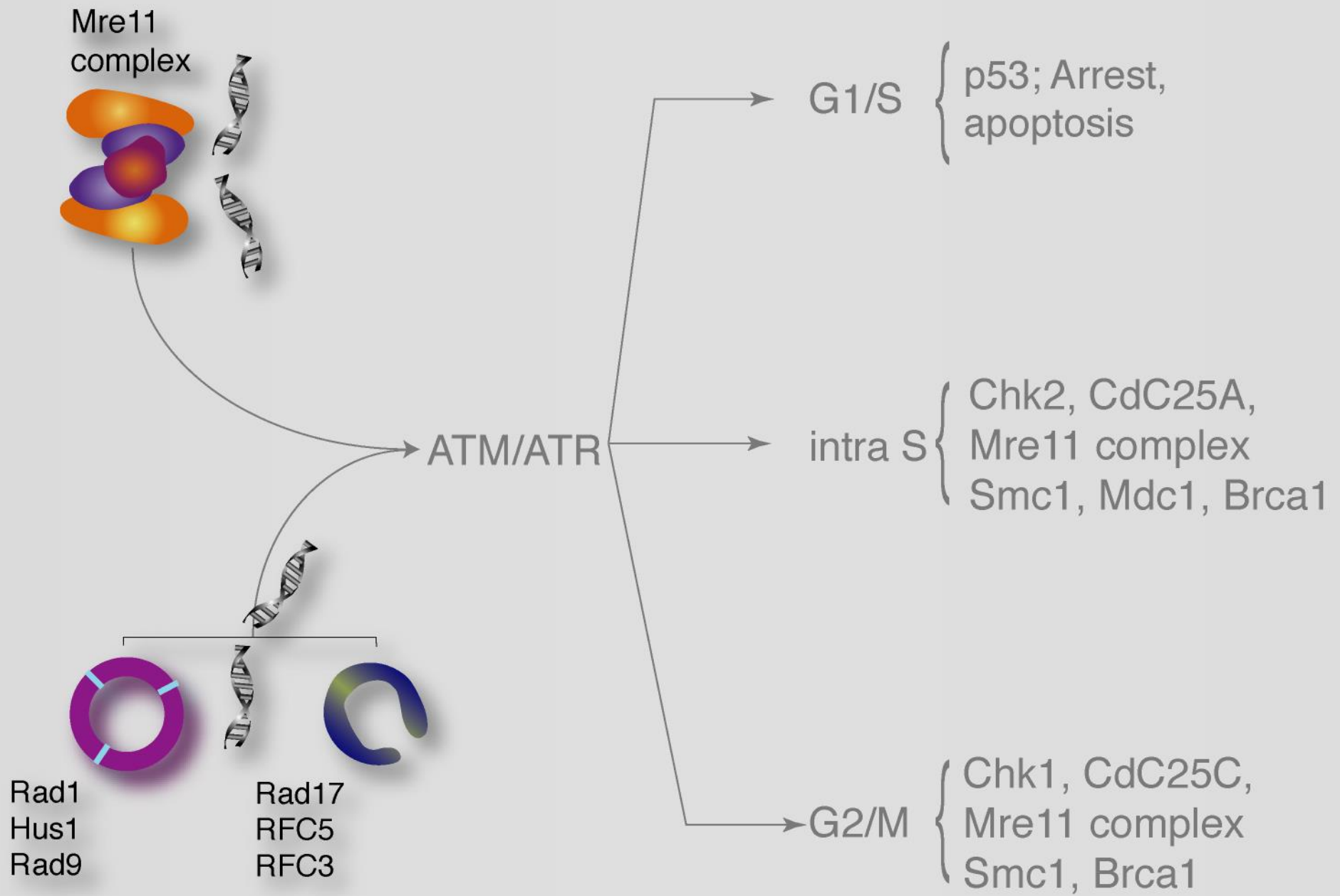
Apoptosis

DNA repair*

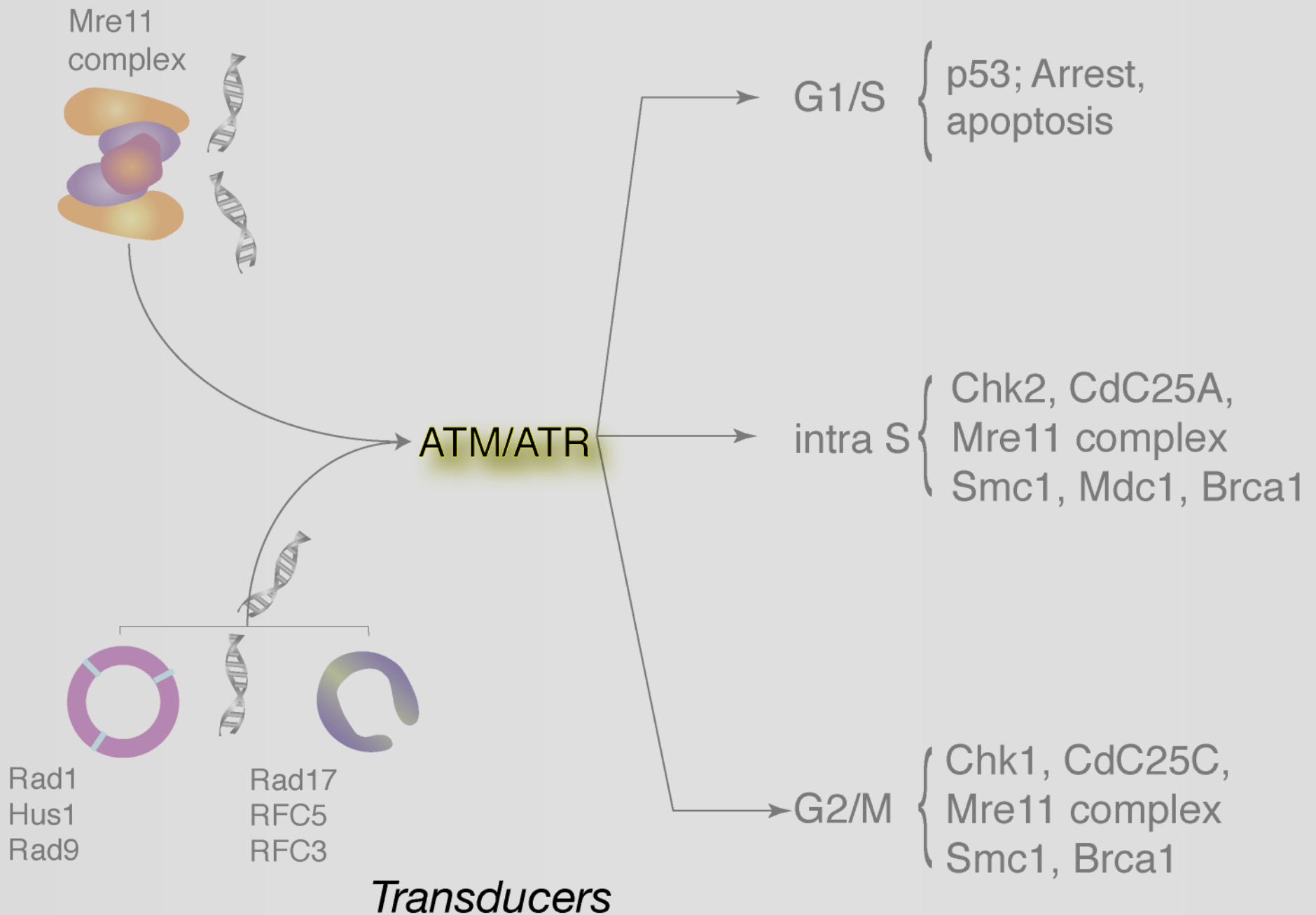
Suppression of Malignancy

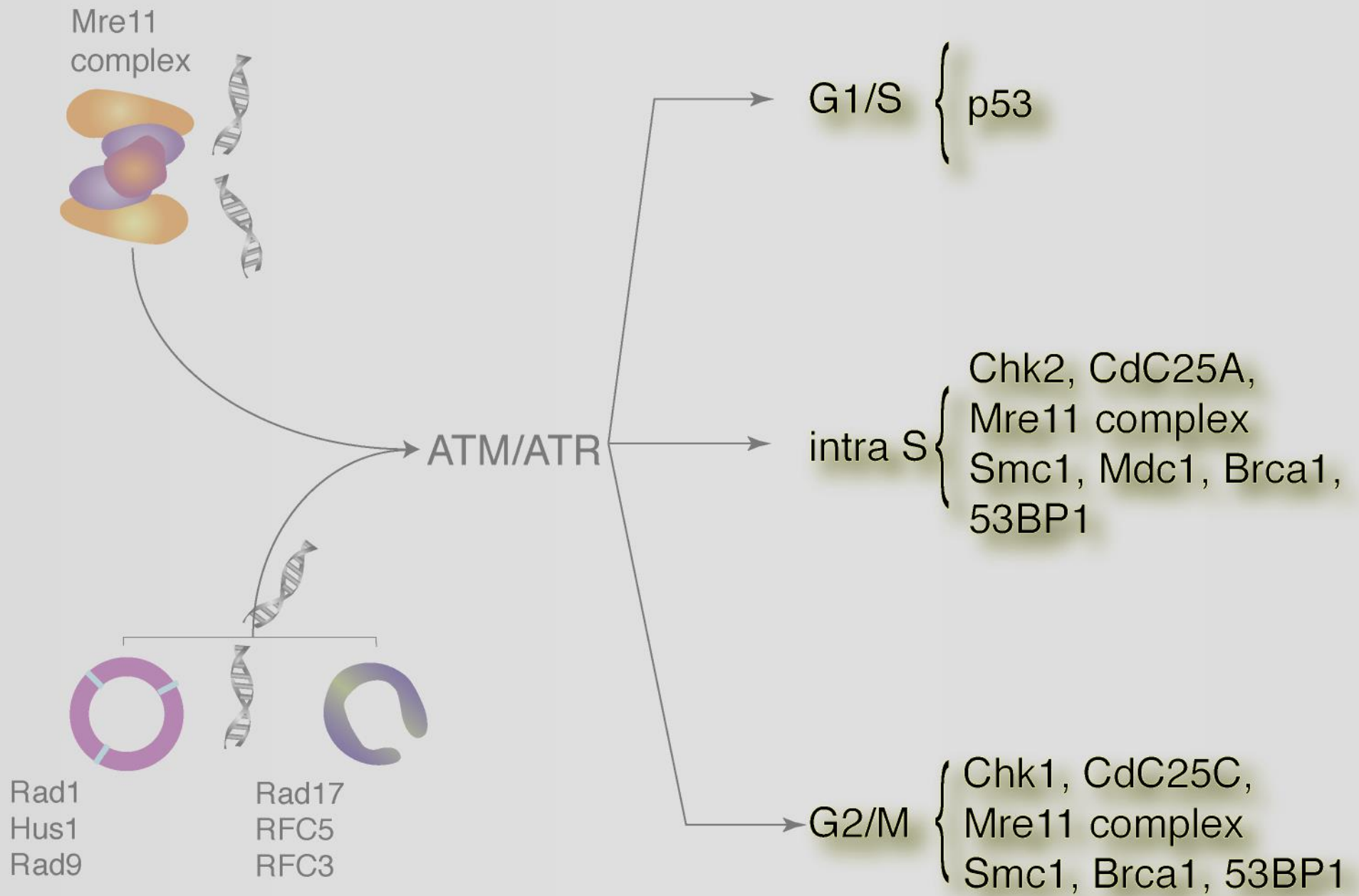
* *incl. programmed gene rearrangement*



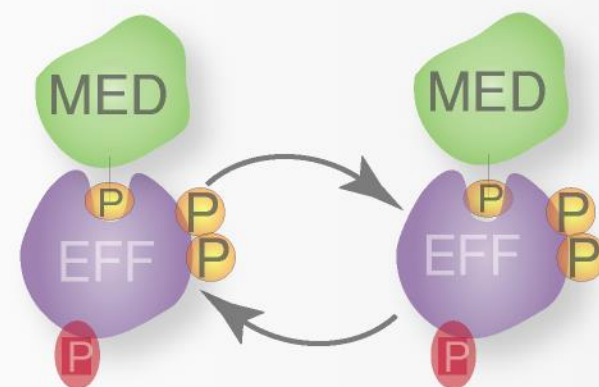
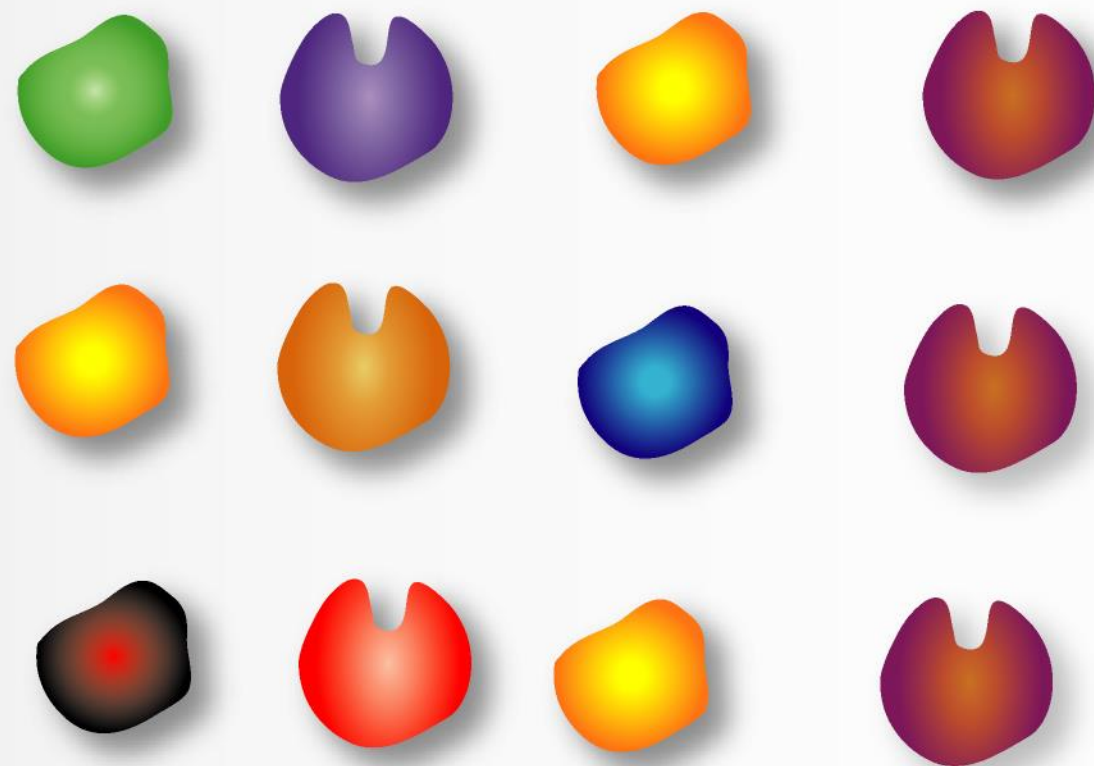
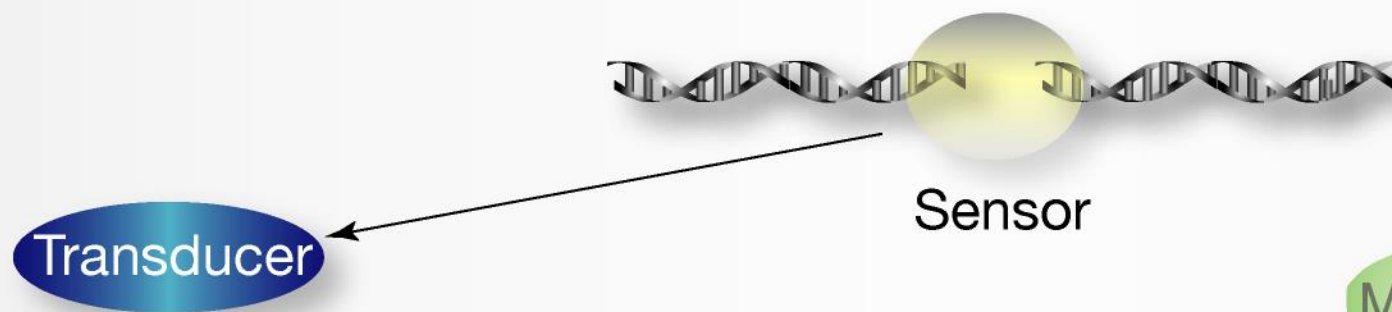


Sensors

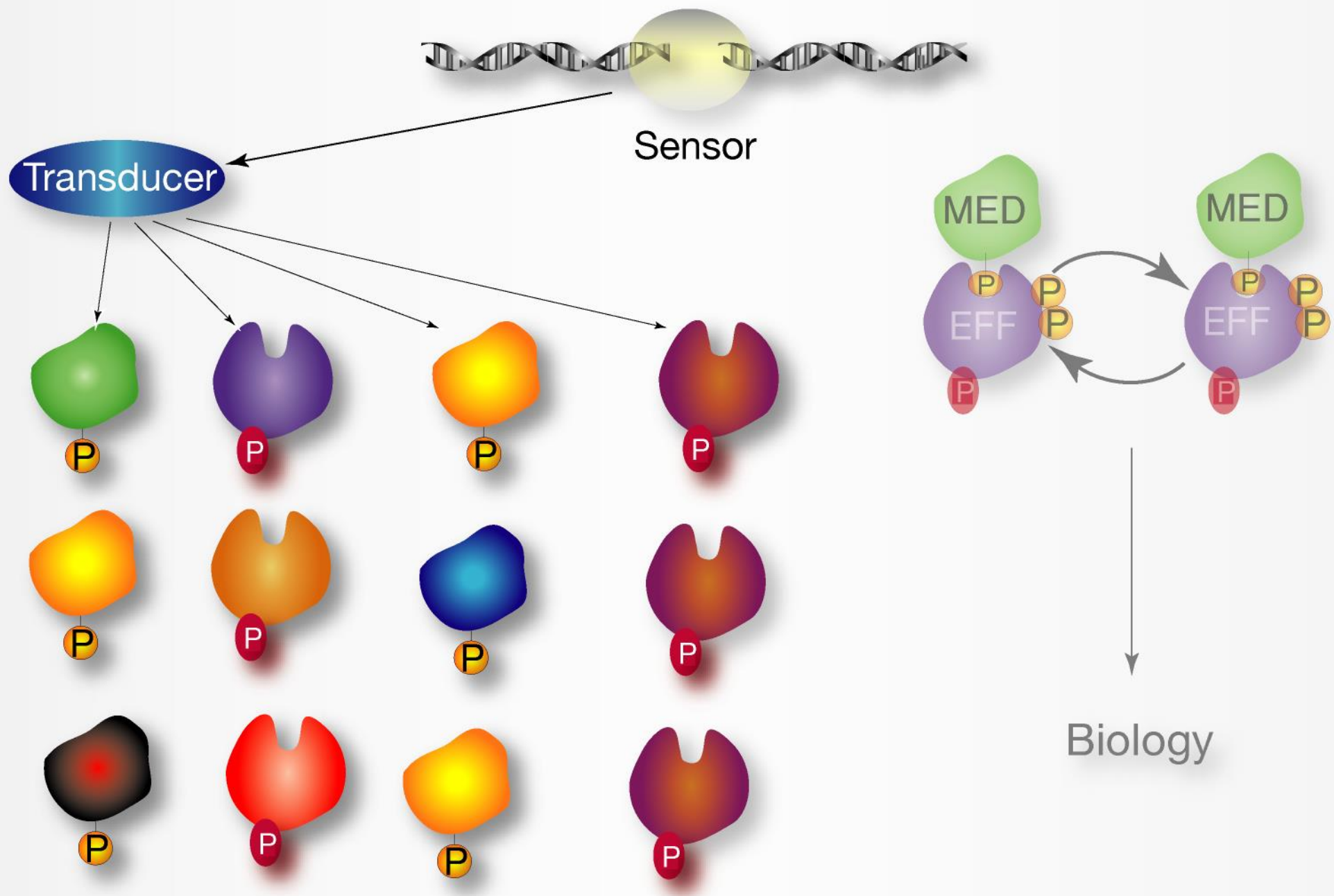




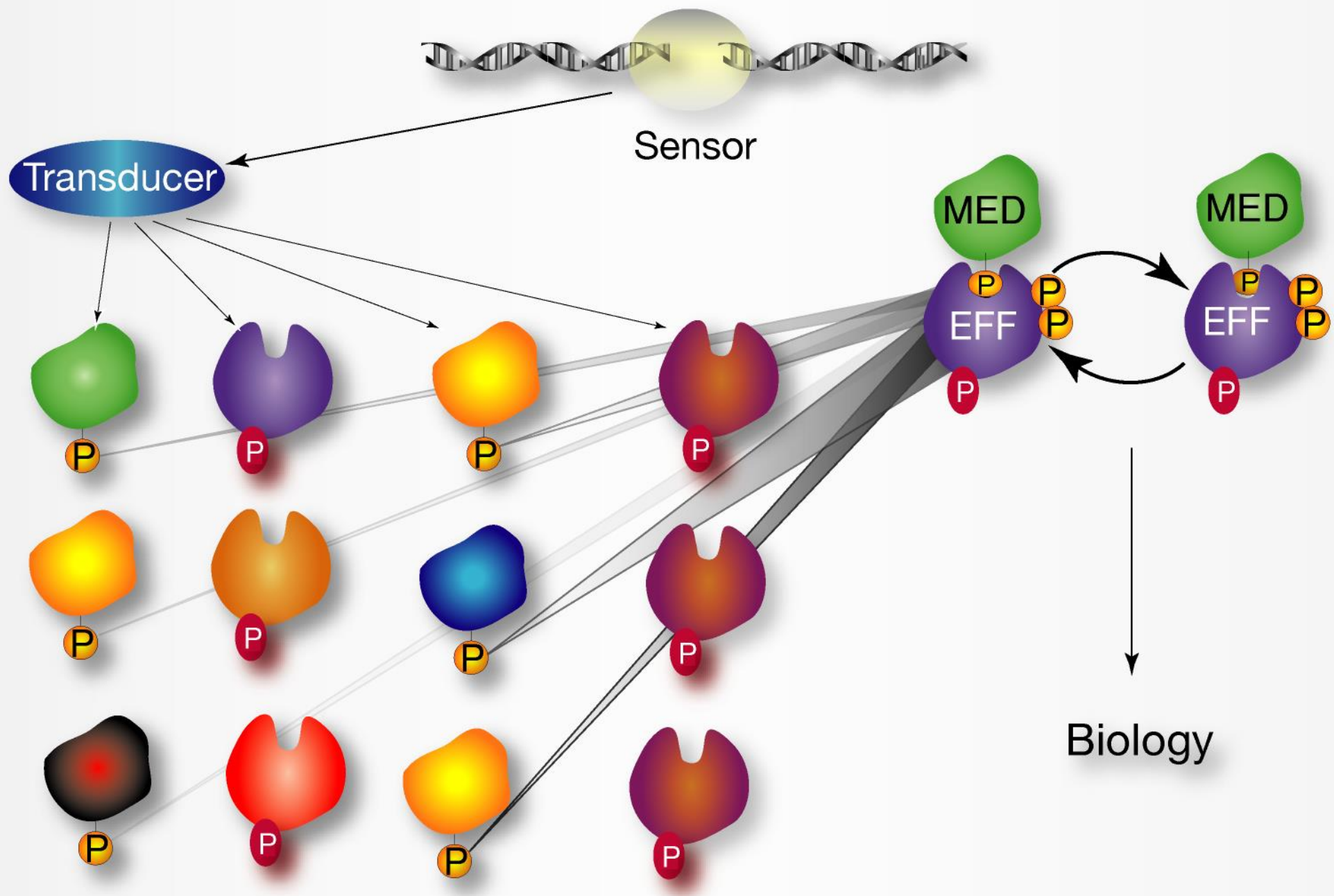
Effectors/Mediators



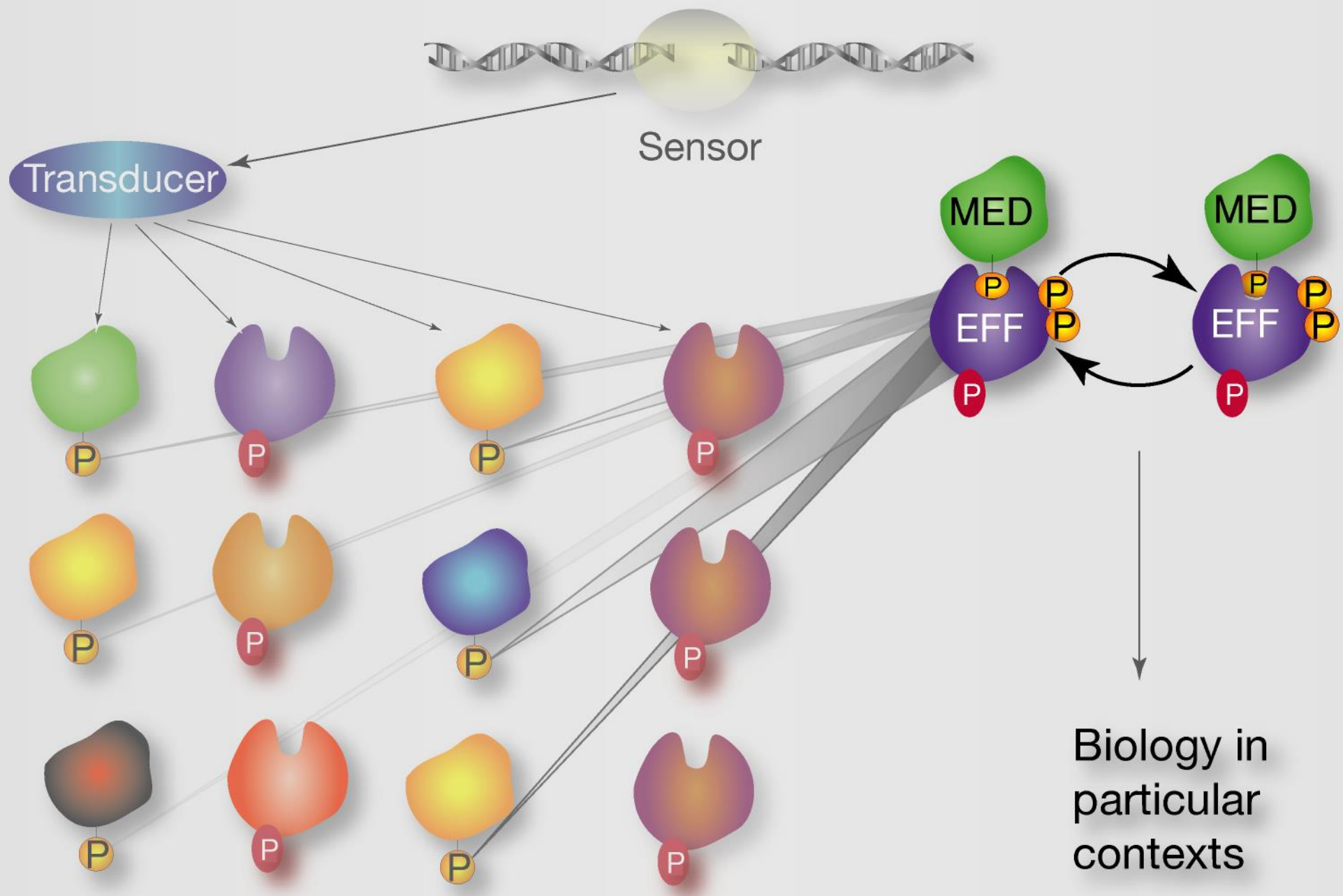
Biology



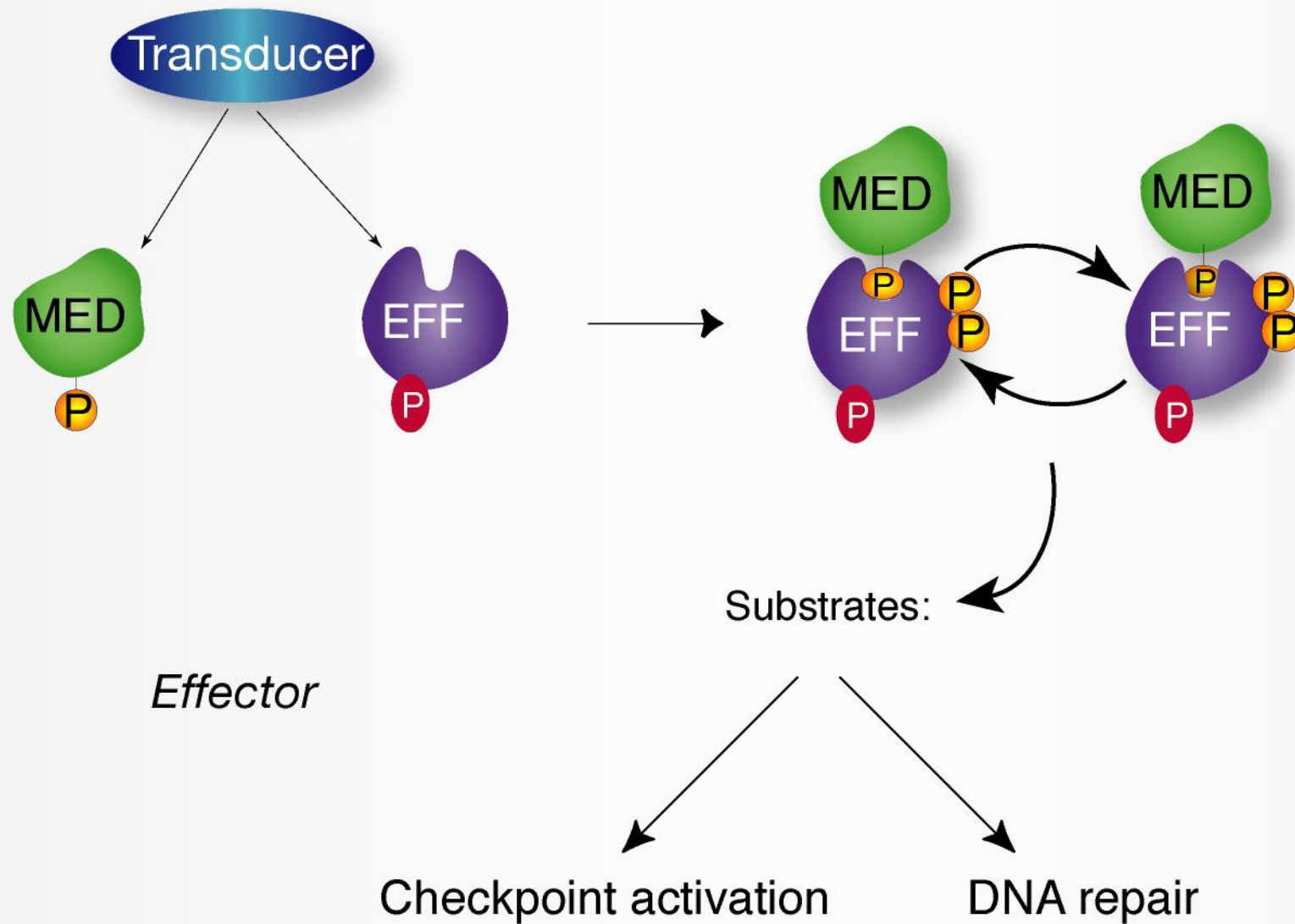
Effector/Mediators (Transducer substrates)

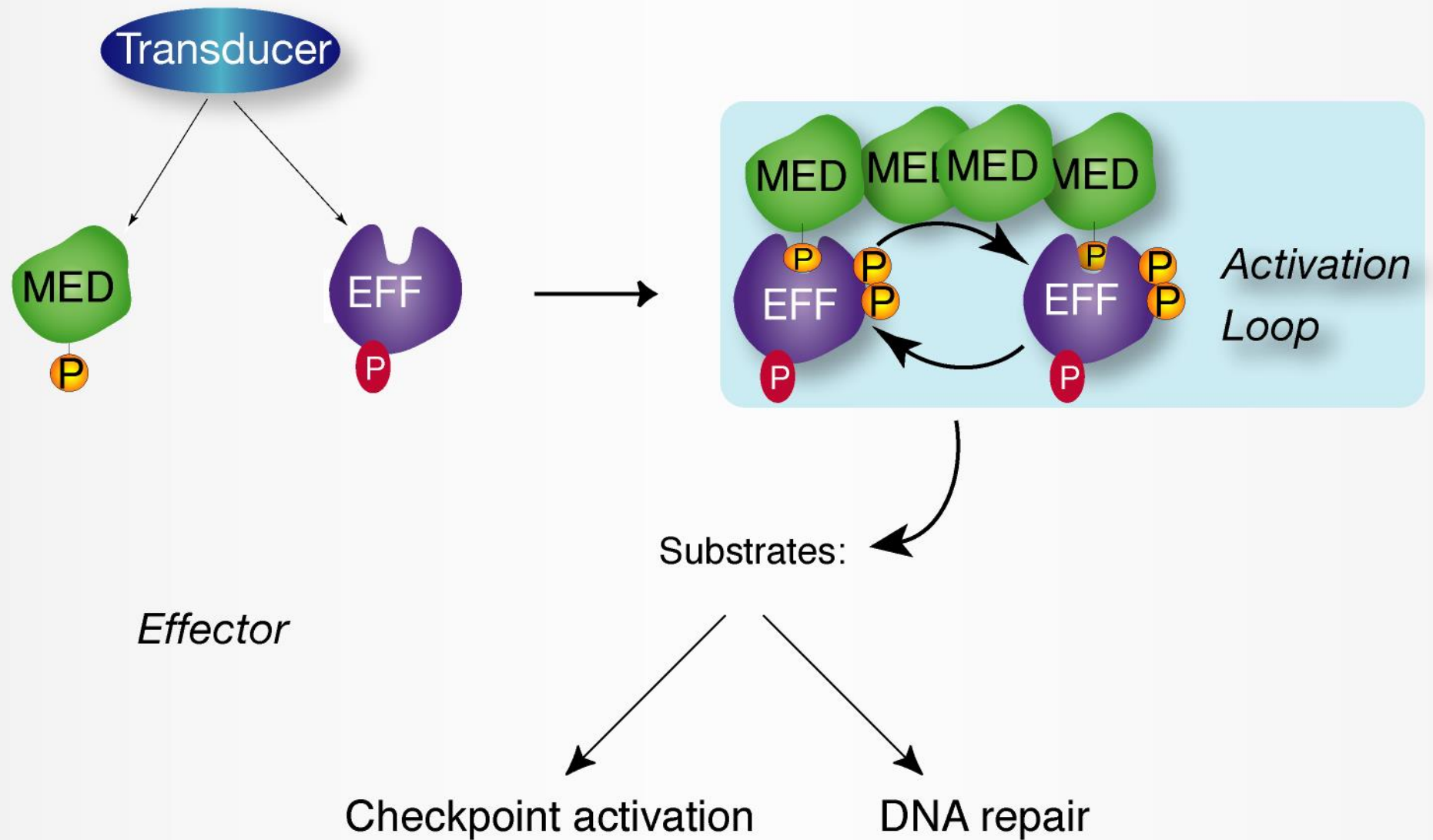


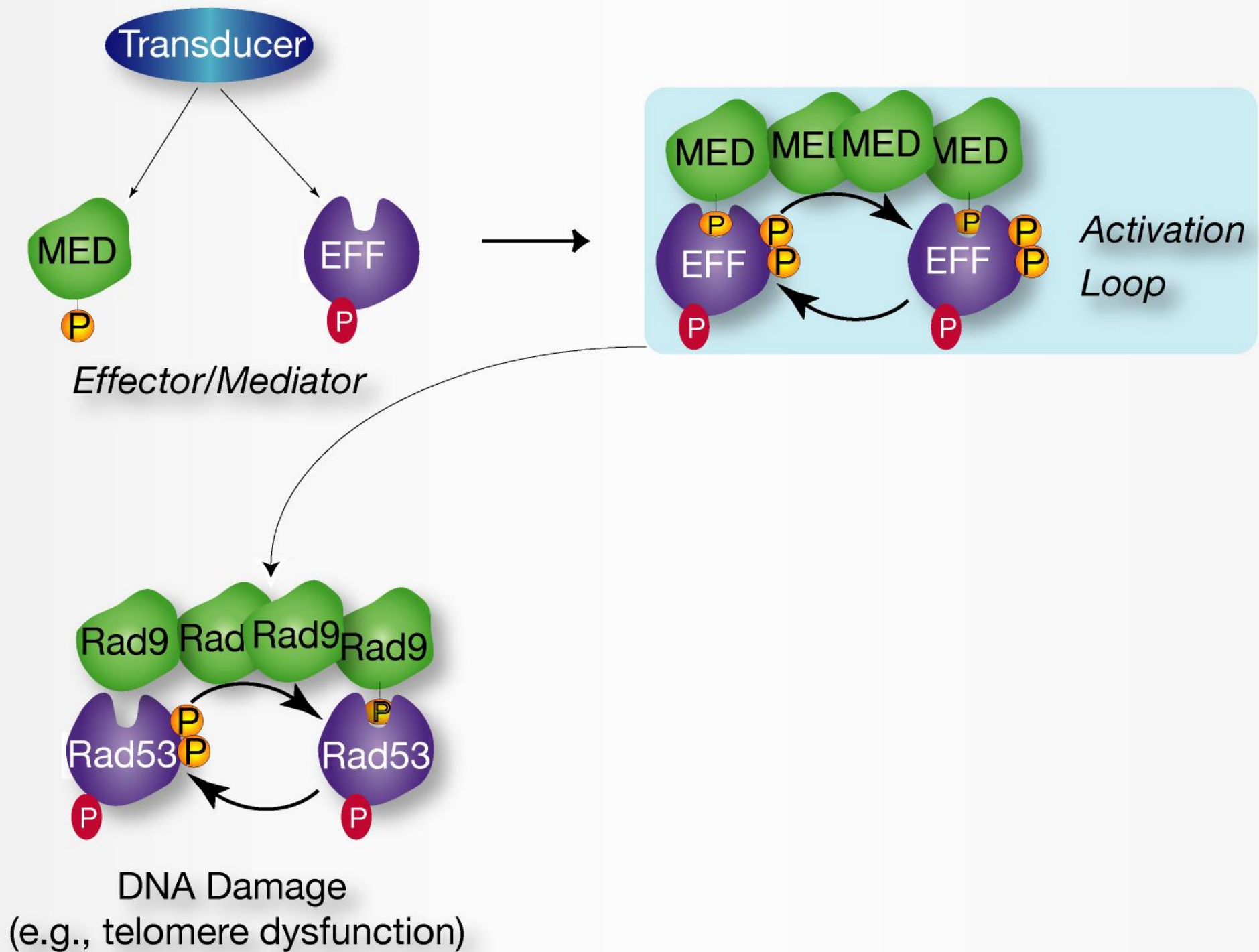
Effector/Mediators (Transducer substrates)

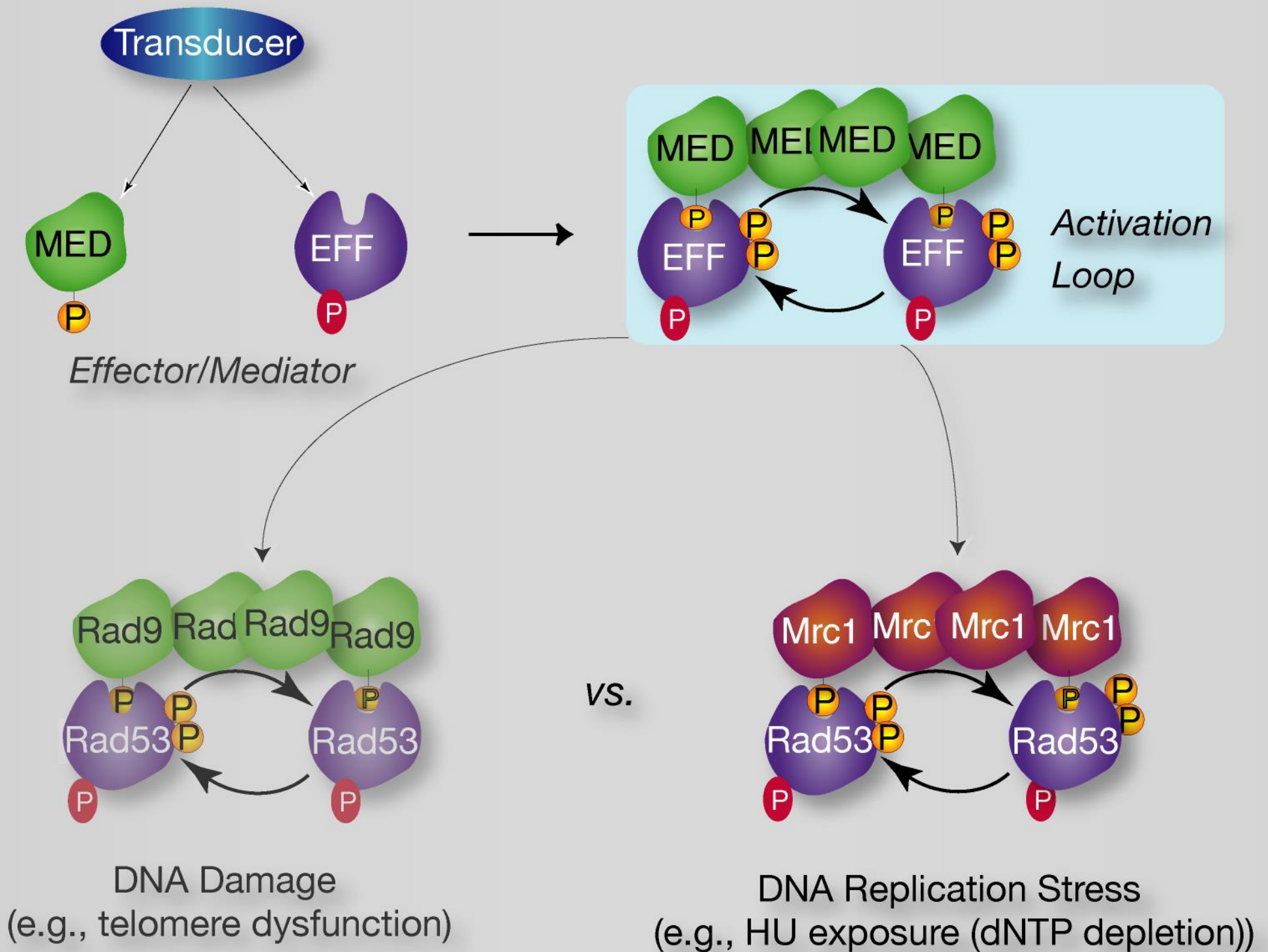


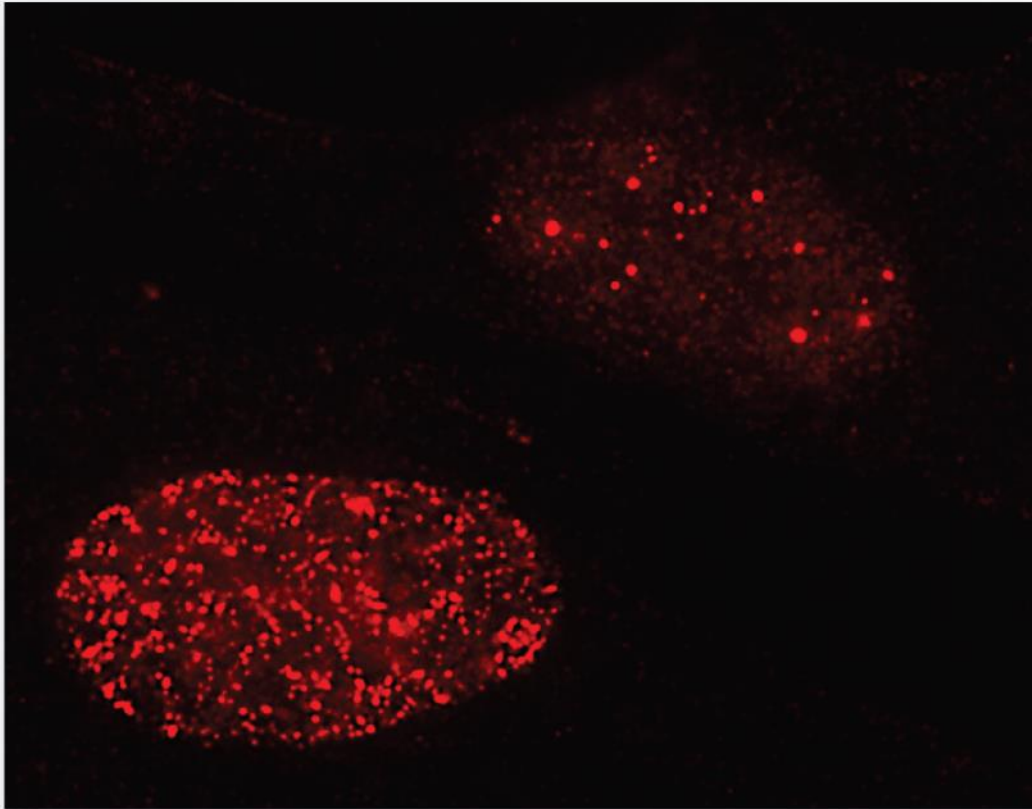
Effector/Mediators (Transducer substrates)



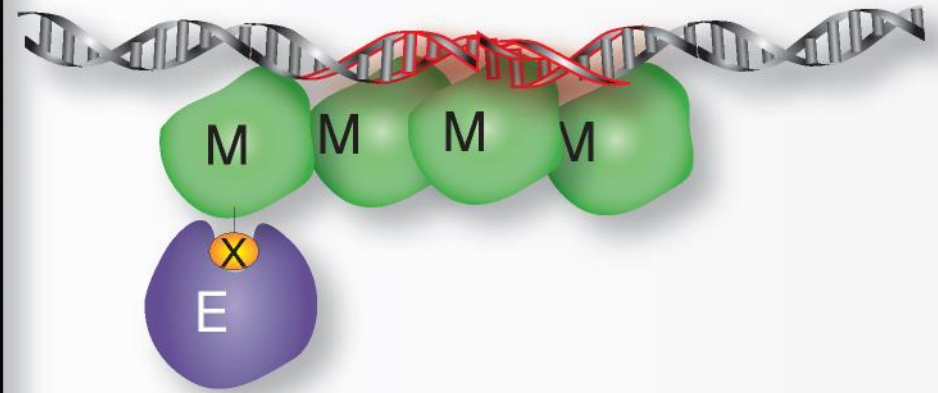








Oligomeric assemblies in the DNA damage response



- Other activities (e.g., ubiquitination, sumoylation etc...)
- DNA itself?

Communication in the DNA damage response

FHA
BRCT



Phosphopeptide interactions

e.g., Tudor
domains

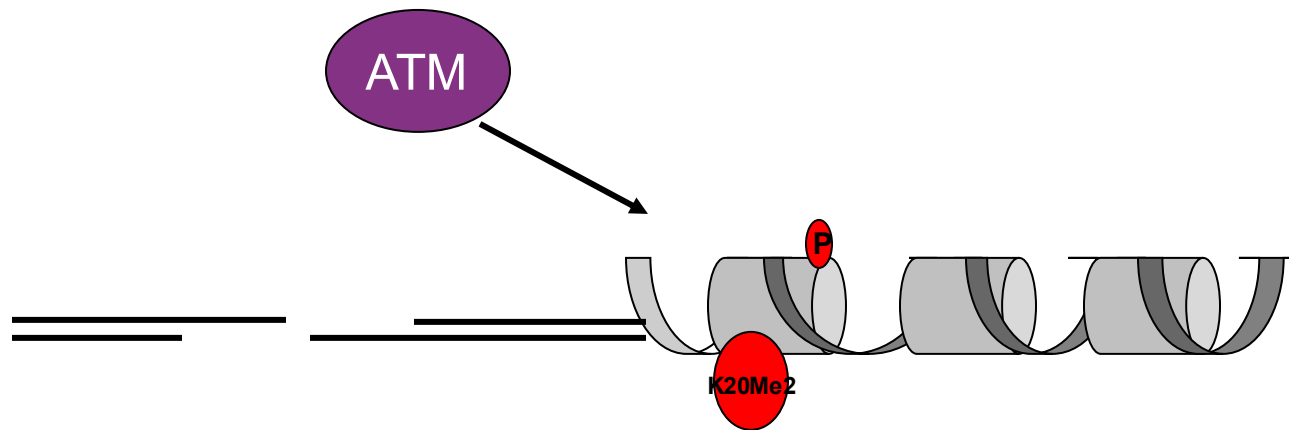


Histone modification driven
interactions

SIM & UIM



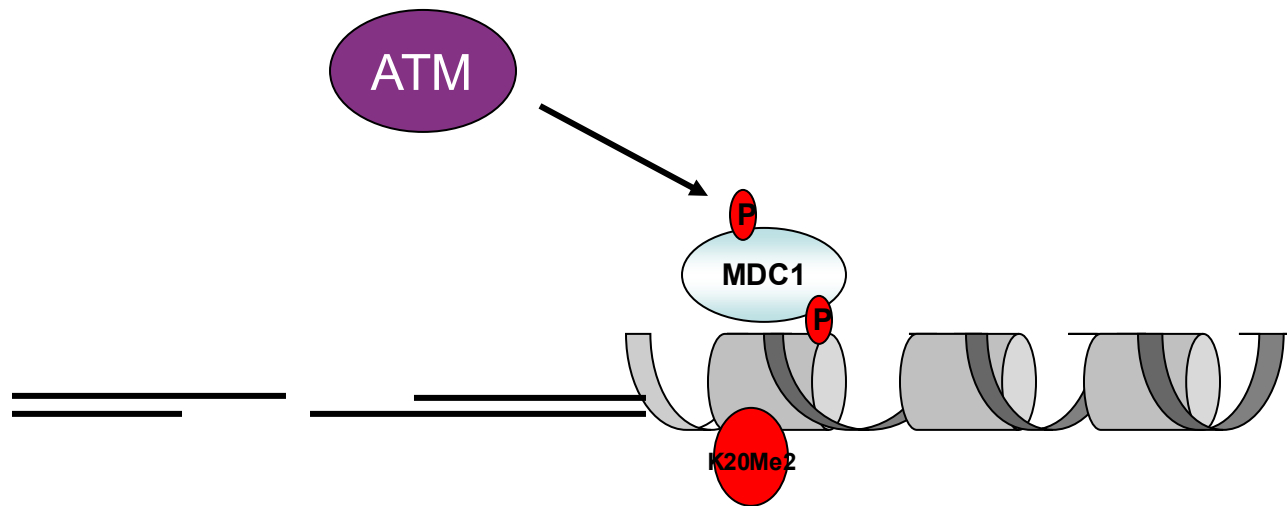
Sumo-
&
Ubiquitin-dependent interactions



Constitutive mark

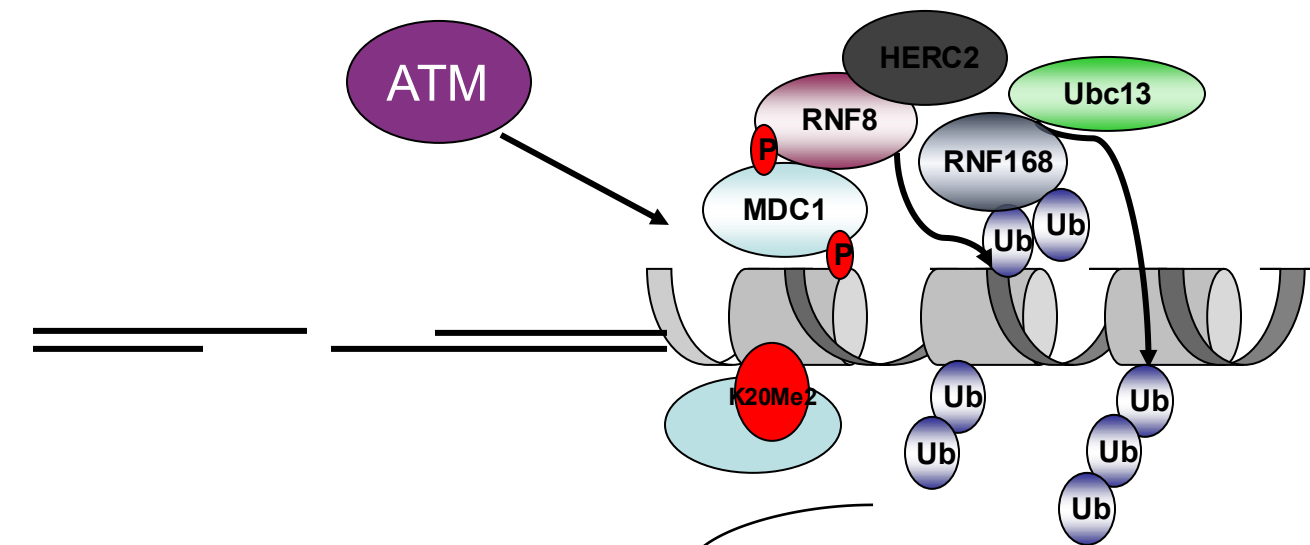
Kolas et al Science 2007
Huen et al. Cell 2007
Doil et al. Science 2007
Stewart et al. Cell 2009
Mailand et al. Cell 2009
Wang et al. 2009
Galanty et al. Nature 2009
Morris et al. Nature 2009

Sobhian et al Science 2007
Kim et al. Science 2007
Wang et al. Science 2007
Shao et al. Genes Dev 2009
Sy et al. Genes Dev 2009
Wang et al Genes Dev 2009
Nikkila et al. Oncogene 2009
Solyom et al. Sci Tranl med 2012



Kolas et al Science 2007
Huen et al. Cell 2007
Doil et al. Science 2007
Stewart et al. Cell 2009
Mailand et al. Cell 2009
Wang et al. 2009
Galanty et al. Nature 2009
Morris et al. Nature 2009

Sobhian et al Science 2007
Kim et al. Science 2007
Wang et al. Science 2007
Shao et al. Genes Dev 2009
Sy et al. Genes Dev 2009
Wang et al Genes Dev 2009
Nikkila et al. Oncogene 2009
Solyom et al. Sci Tranl med 2012

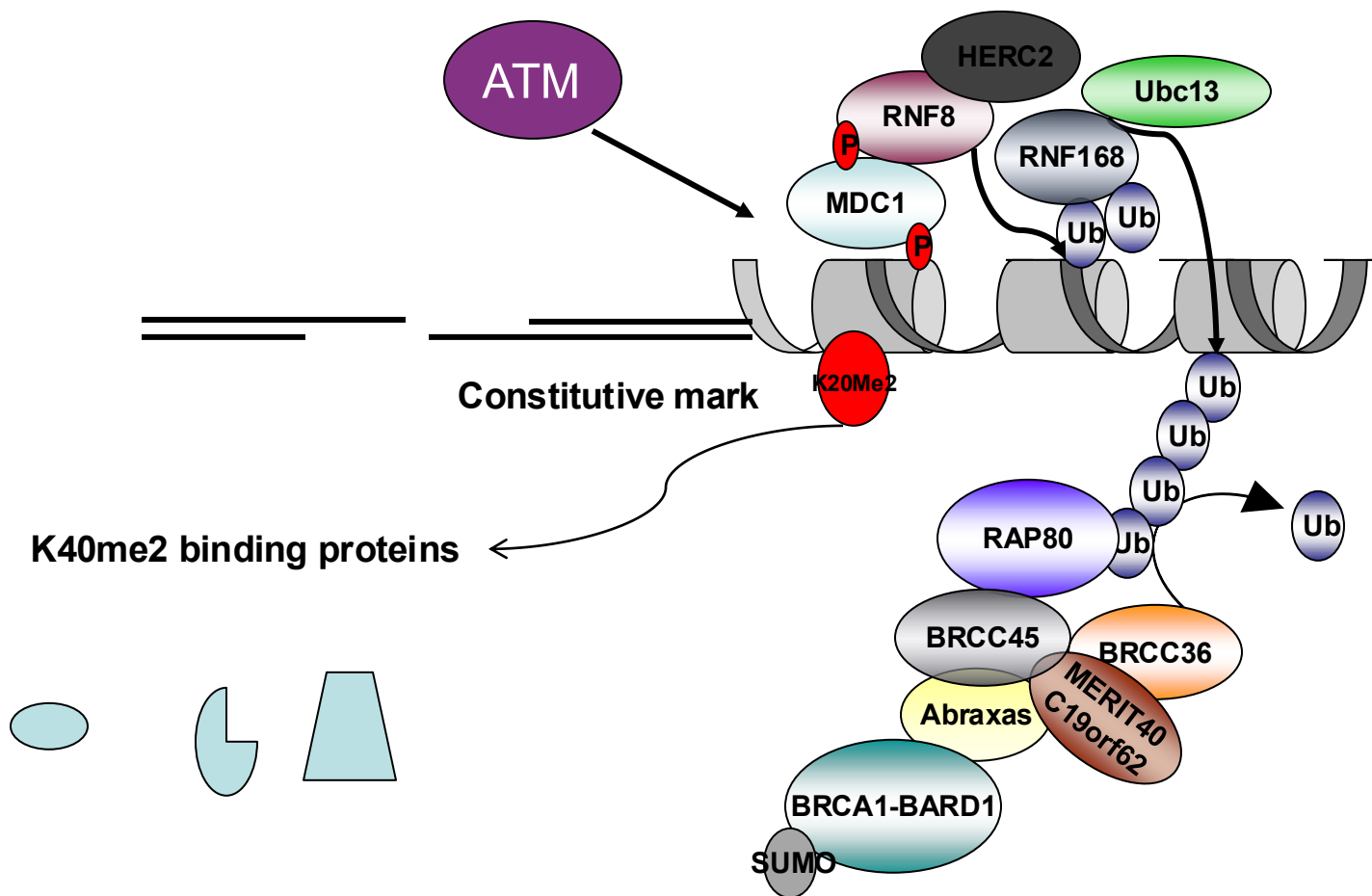


K40me2 binding proteins



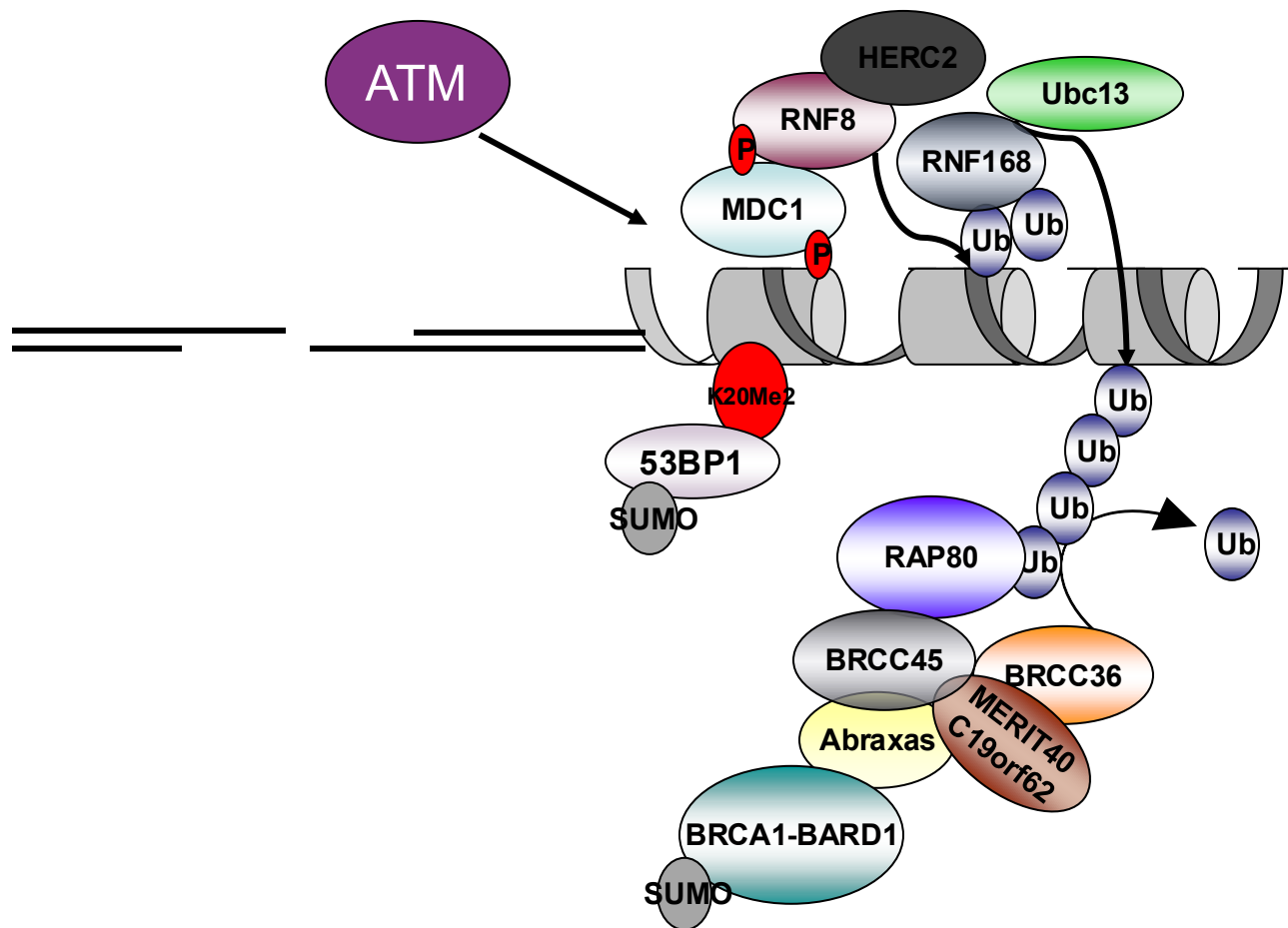
Kolas et al Science 2007
Huen et al. Cell 2007
Doil et al. Science 2007
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Kolas et al Science 2007
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Stewart et al. Cell 2009
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Wang et al. 2009
Galanty et al. Nature 2009
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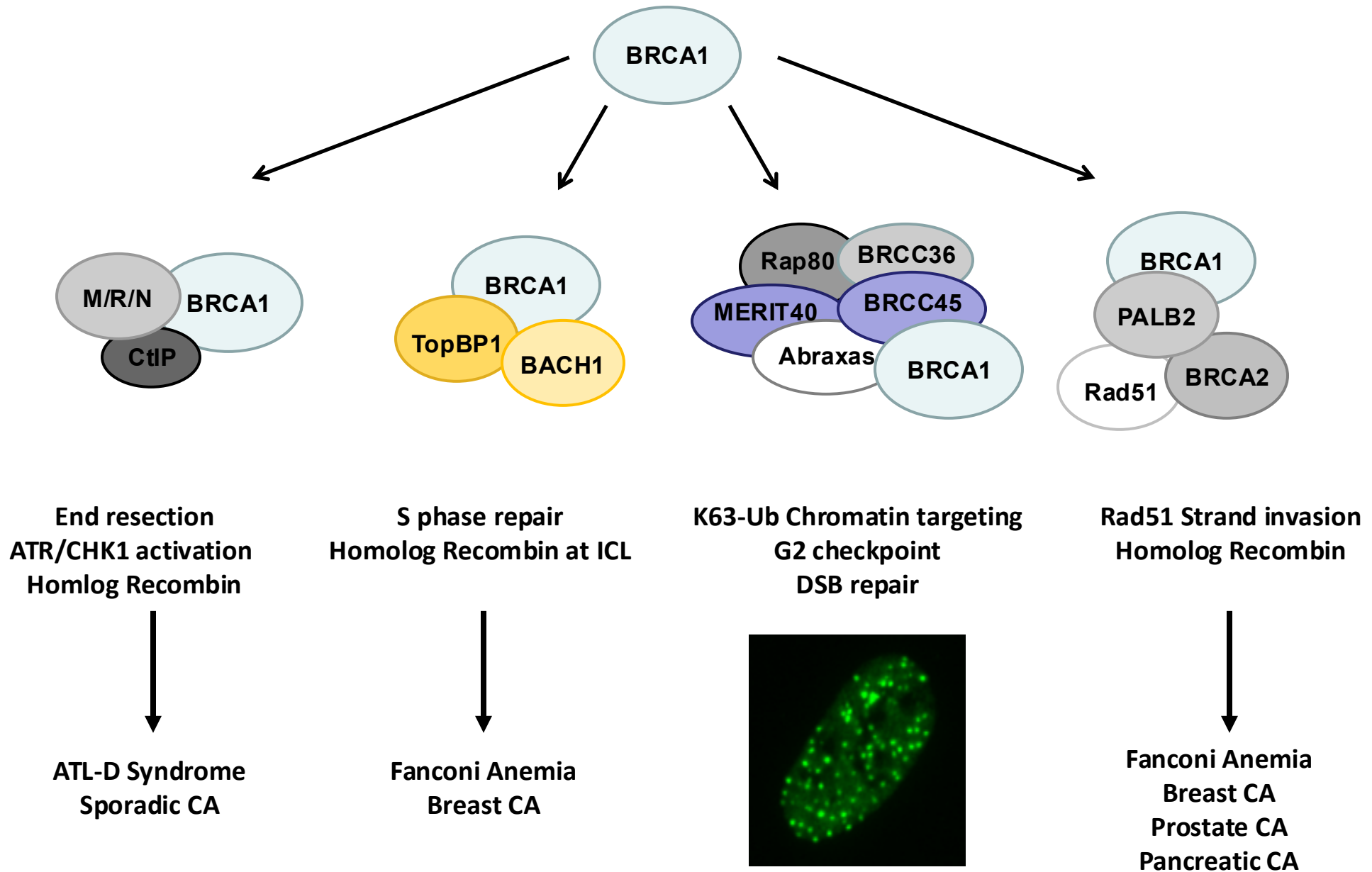
Sobhian et al Science 2007
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Shao et al. Genes Dev 2009
Sy et al. Genes Dev 2009
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Kolas et al Science 2007
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Doil et al. Science 2007
Stewart et al. Cell 2009
Mailand et al. Cell 2009
Wang et al. 2009
Galanty et al. Nature 2009
Morris et al. Nature 2009

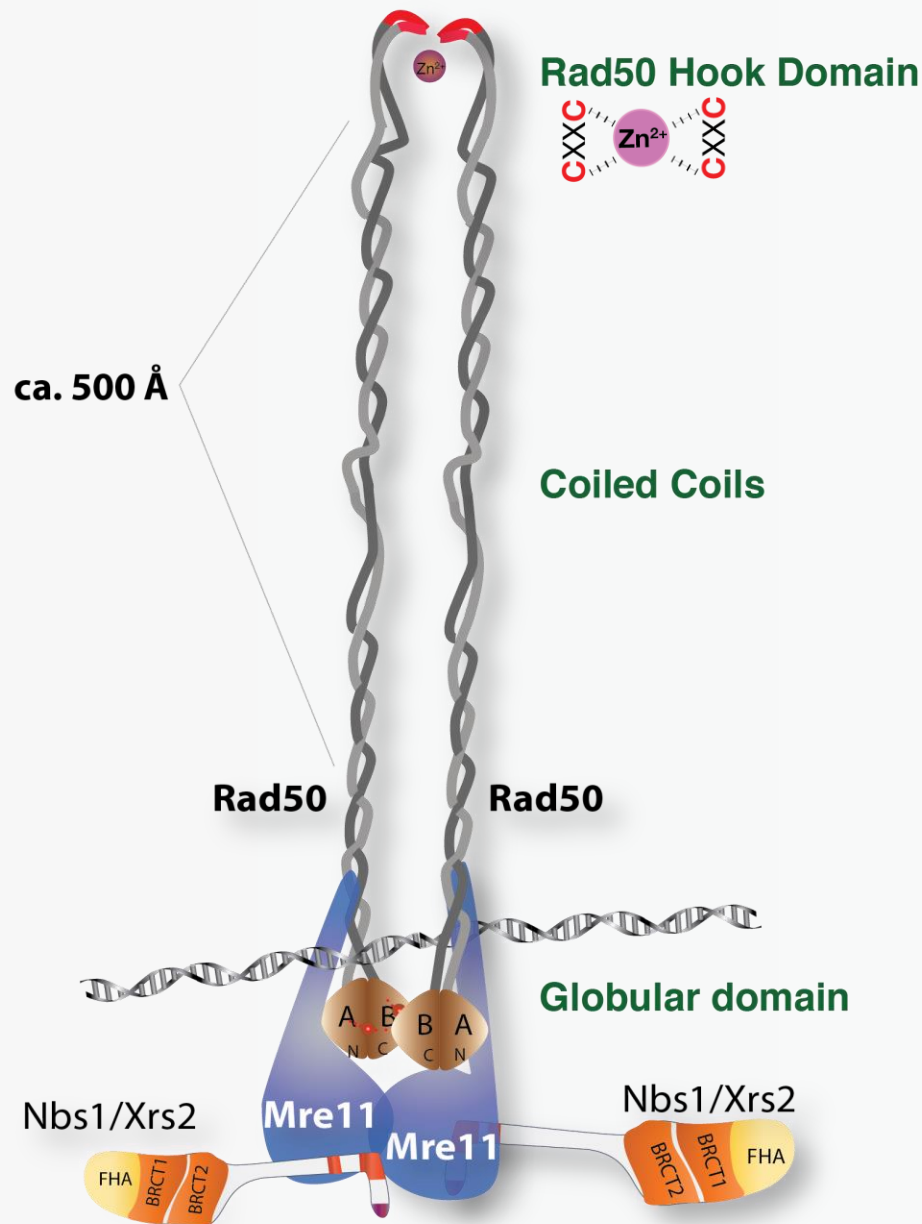
Sobhian et al Science 2007
Kim et al. Science 2007
Wang et al. Science 2007
Shao et al. Genes Dev 2009
Sy et al. Genes Dev 2009
Wang et al Genes Dev 2009
Nikkila et al. Oncogene 2009
Solyom et al. Sci Tranl med 2012

The BRCA1 Tumor Suppressor Network



What is a sensor?

Mre11 complex's Architecture and Functions

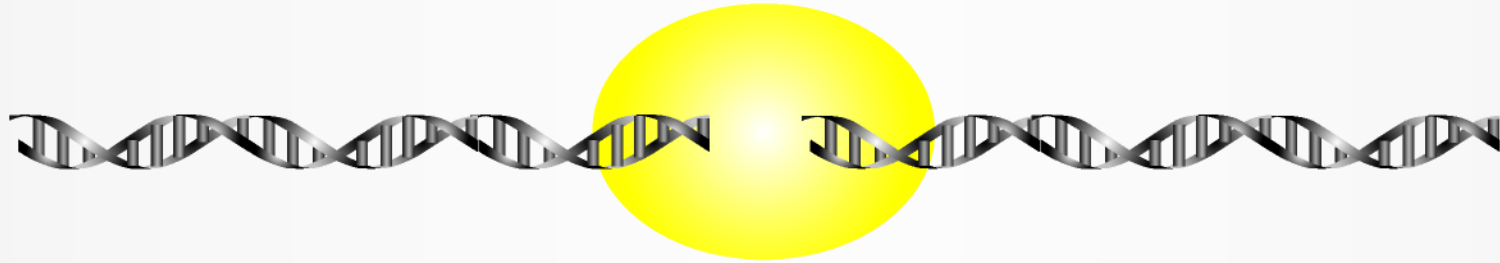


1° Sensor of DNA damage

Required for ATM activation

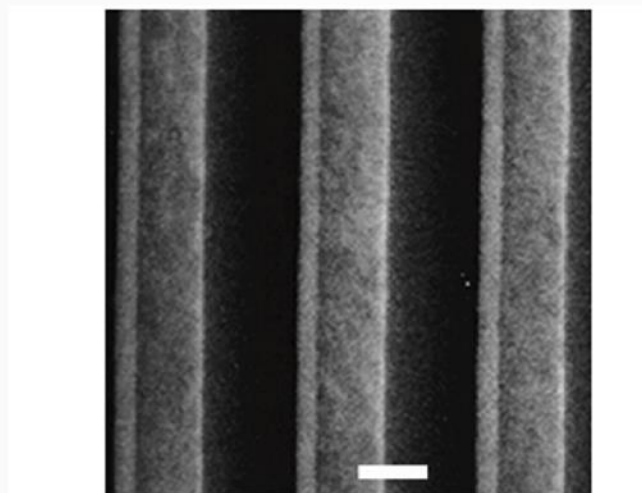
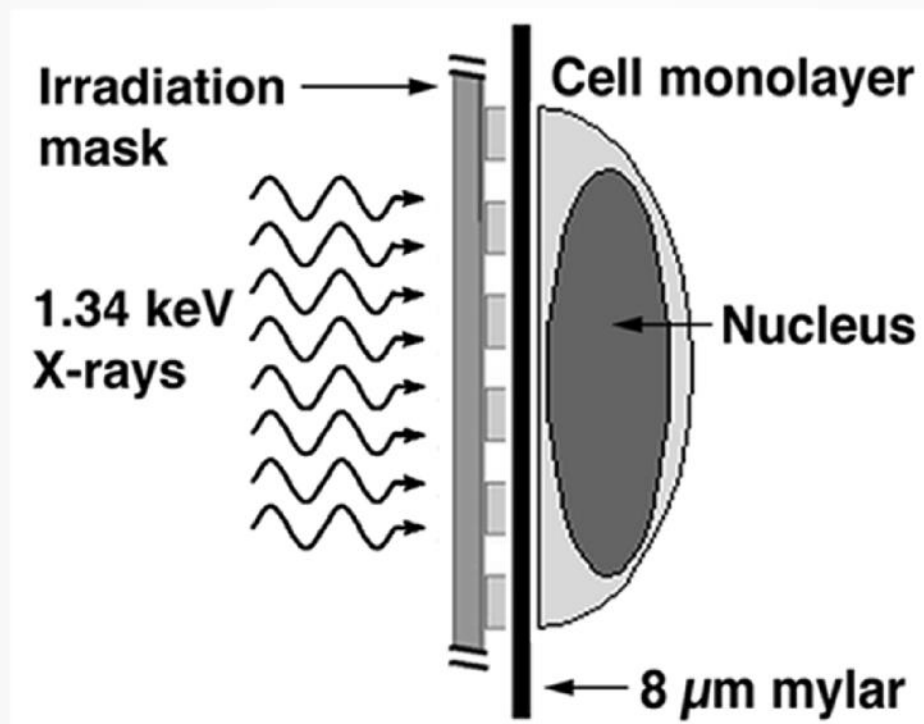
Required for DNA DSB repair

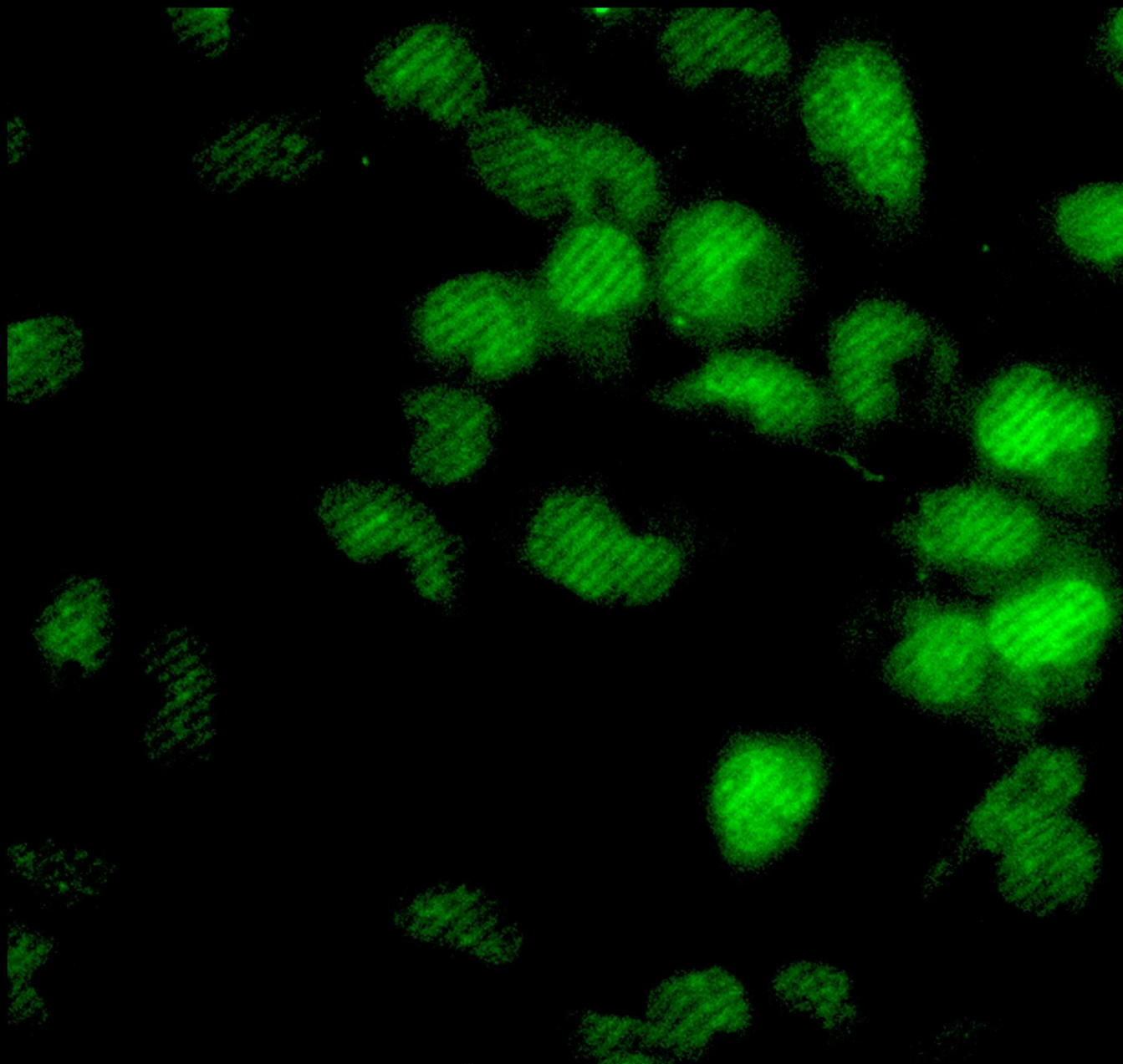
**Essential for viability
(in higher eukaryotes)*

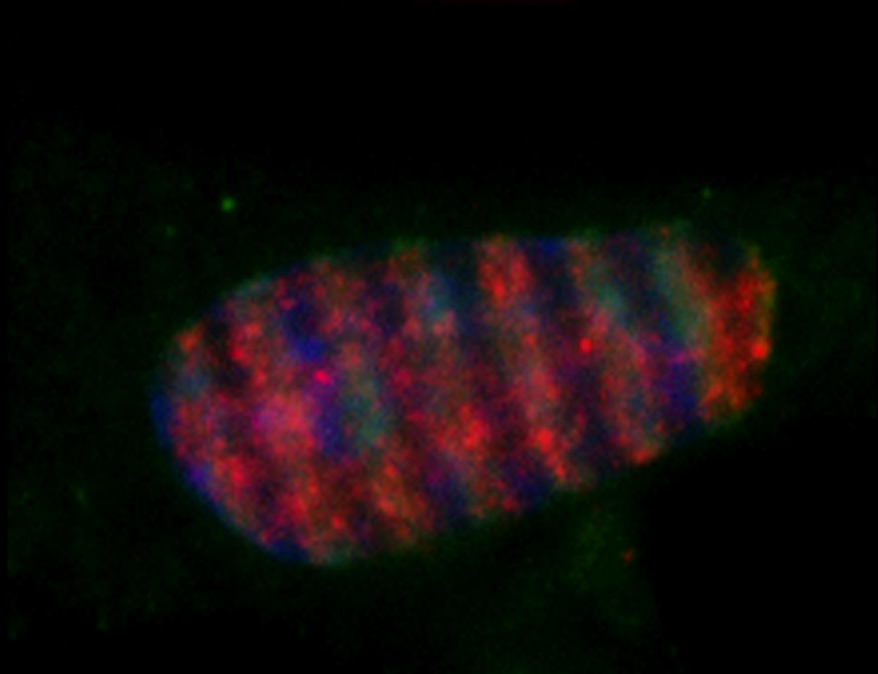
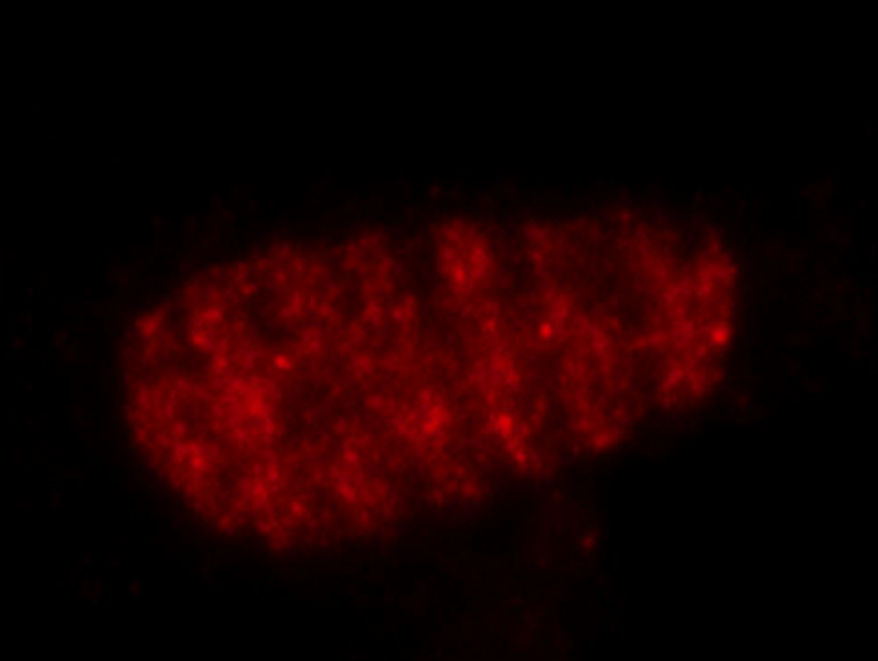
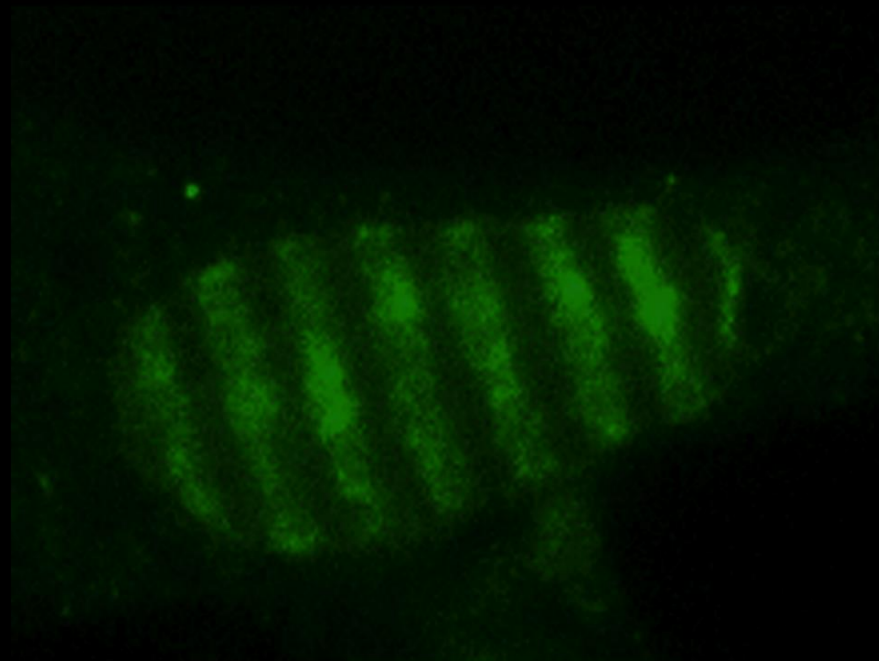


DNA damage sensors

- Avidity for altered DNA structures (e.g., DNA breaks)

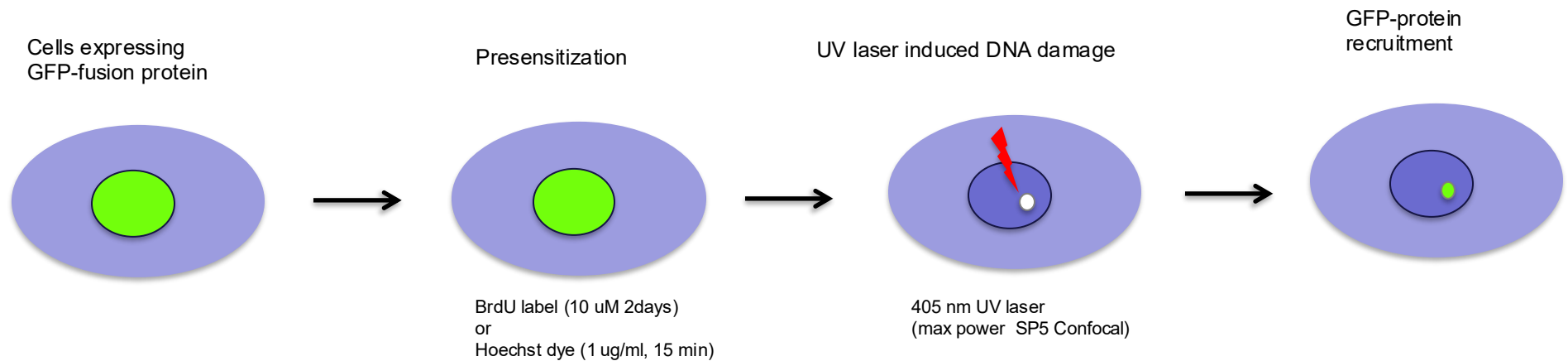




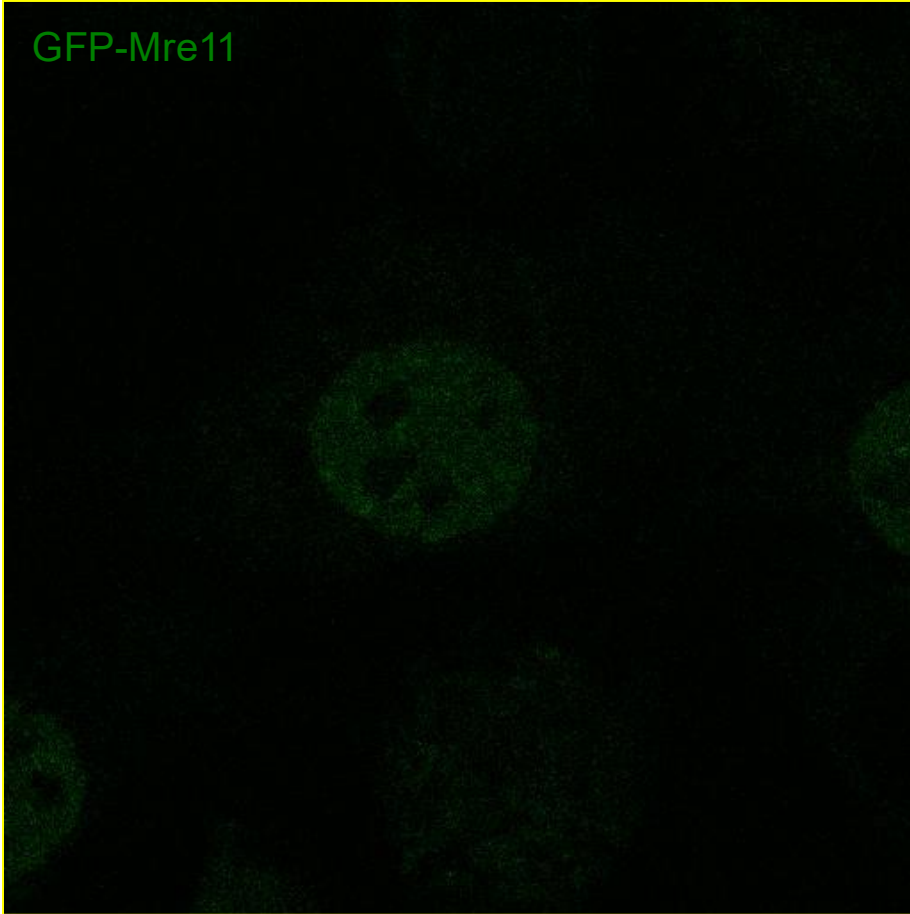


Does Nob1 localize at DNA damage site?

UV laser microirradiation (live cell imaging)



GFP-Mre11



Ku70-mCherry

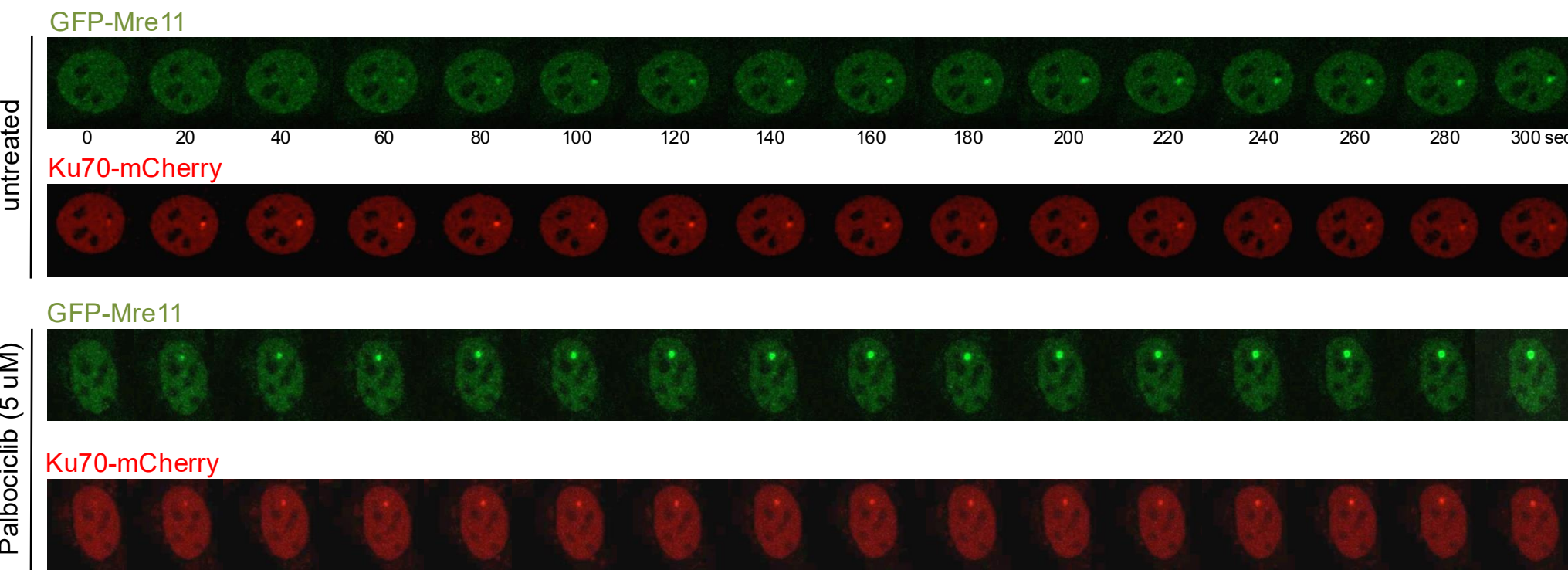


5 min

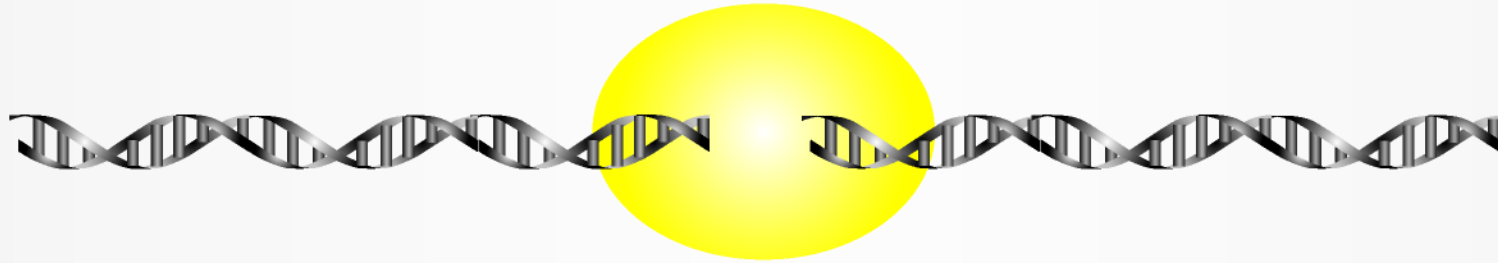


5 min

CDK4 inhibitor increases/speeds up Mre11 foci but not Ku foci.
Increased/fast Mre11 foci may not due to delayed DNA damage repair.



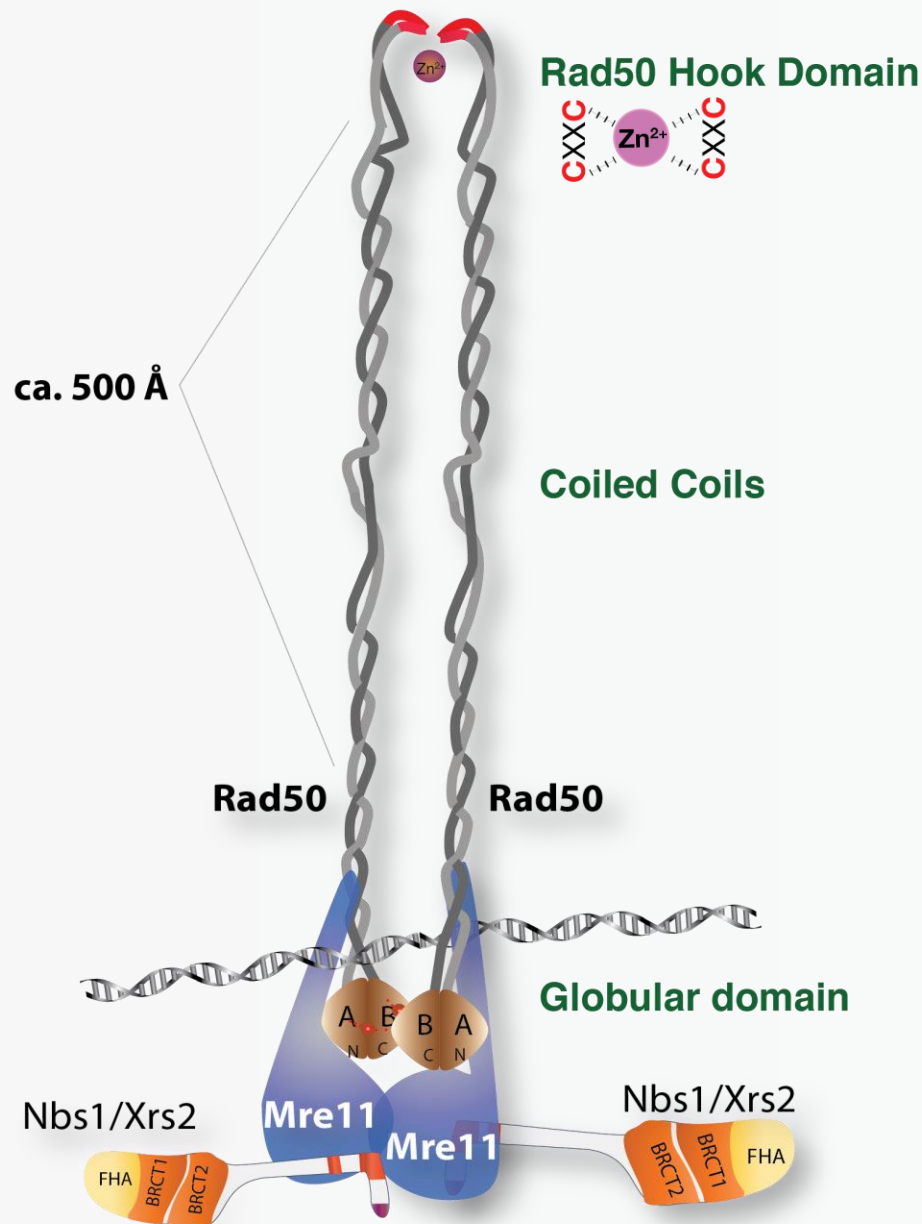
will repeat



DNA damage sensors

- Avidity for altered DNA structures (e.g., DNA breaks)
- Deficiency blocks activation of downstream functions

Mre11 complex's Architecture and Functions



1° Sensor of DNA damage

Required for ATM activation

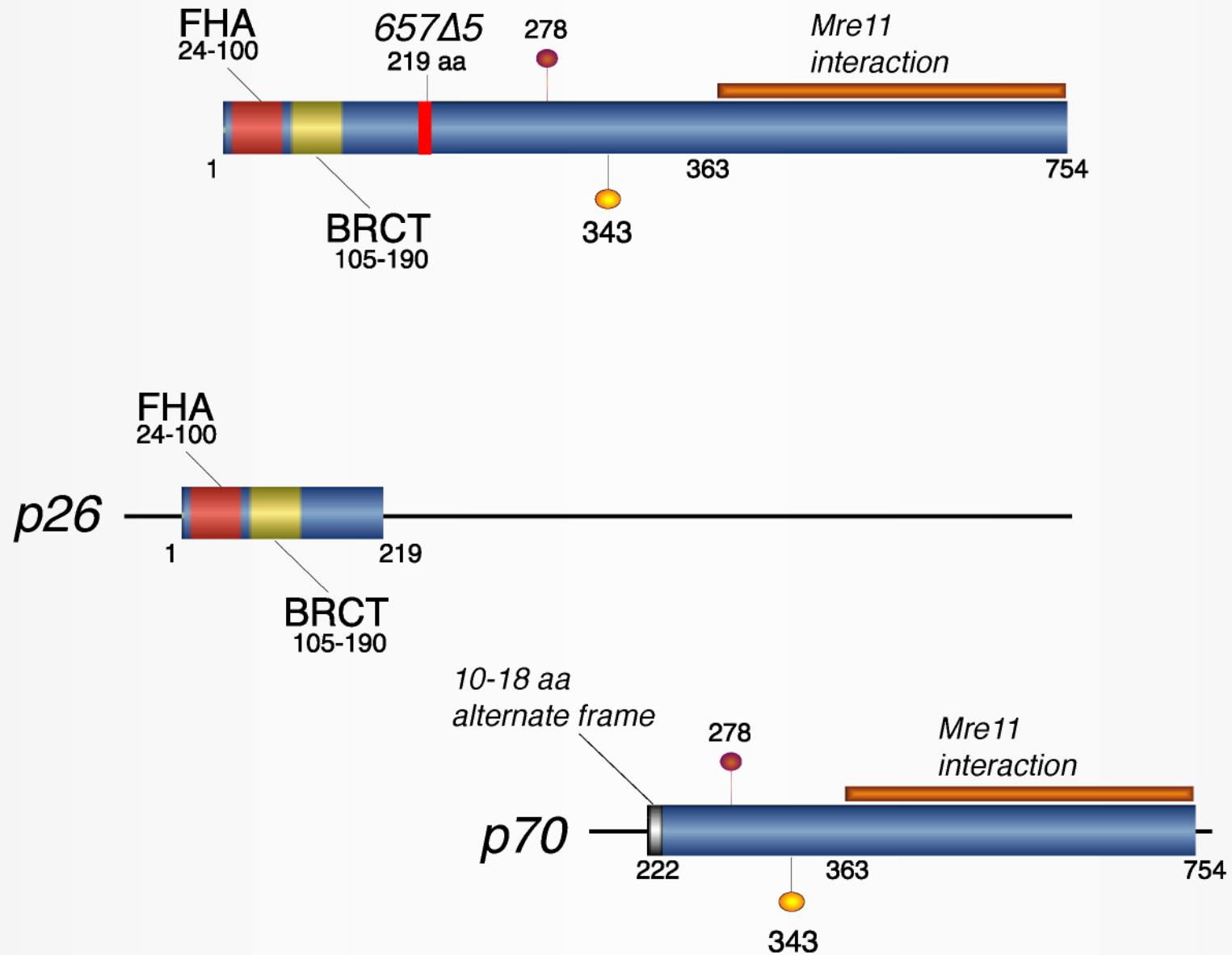
Required for DNA DSB repair

**Essential for viability
(in higher eukaryotes)*

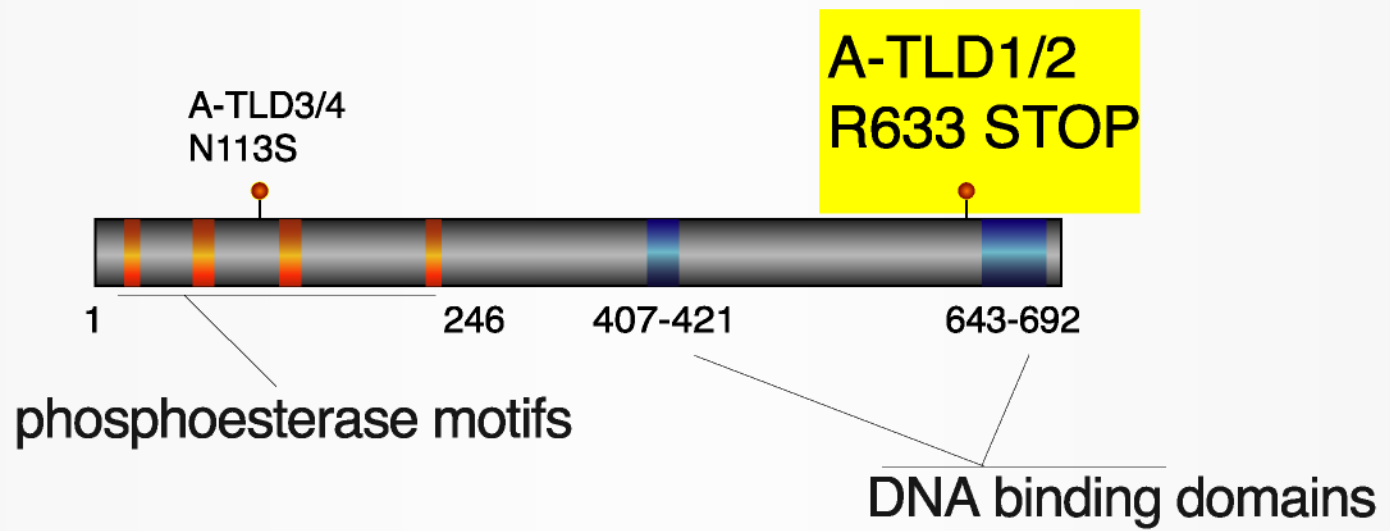
Inherited Mre11 complex mutations:
Nijmegen breakage syndrome &
the ataxia-telangiectasia like disorder

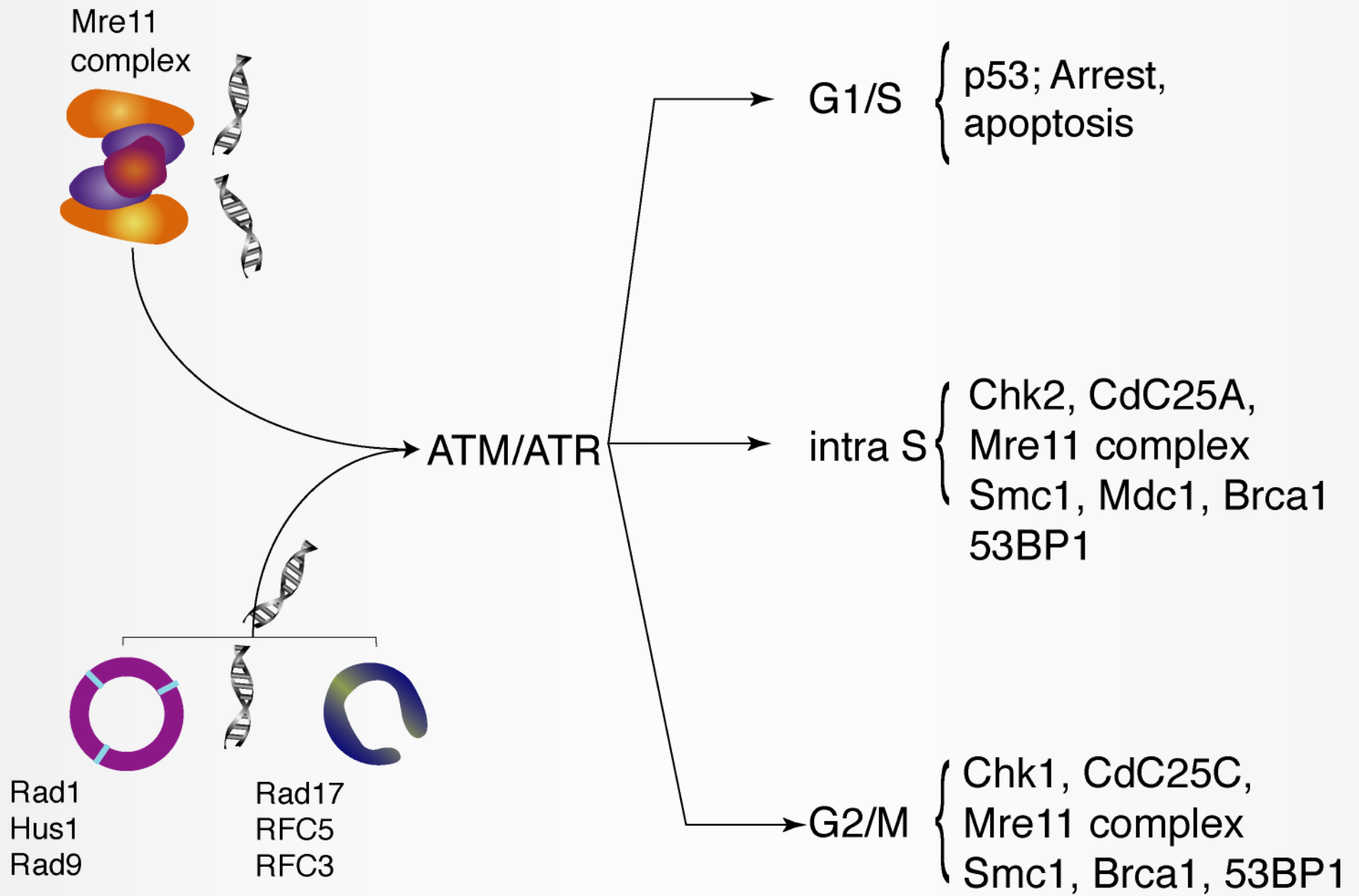
- *Nbs1* and *Mre11* mutations respectively
- Hypersensitivity to clastogens
- Chromosome fragility
- Intra-S phase checkpoint defect
- G2/M checkpoint defect
- **Attenuated ATM activity**

Two products of the common NBS allele

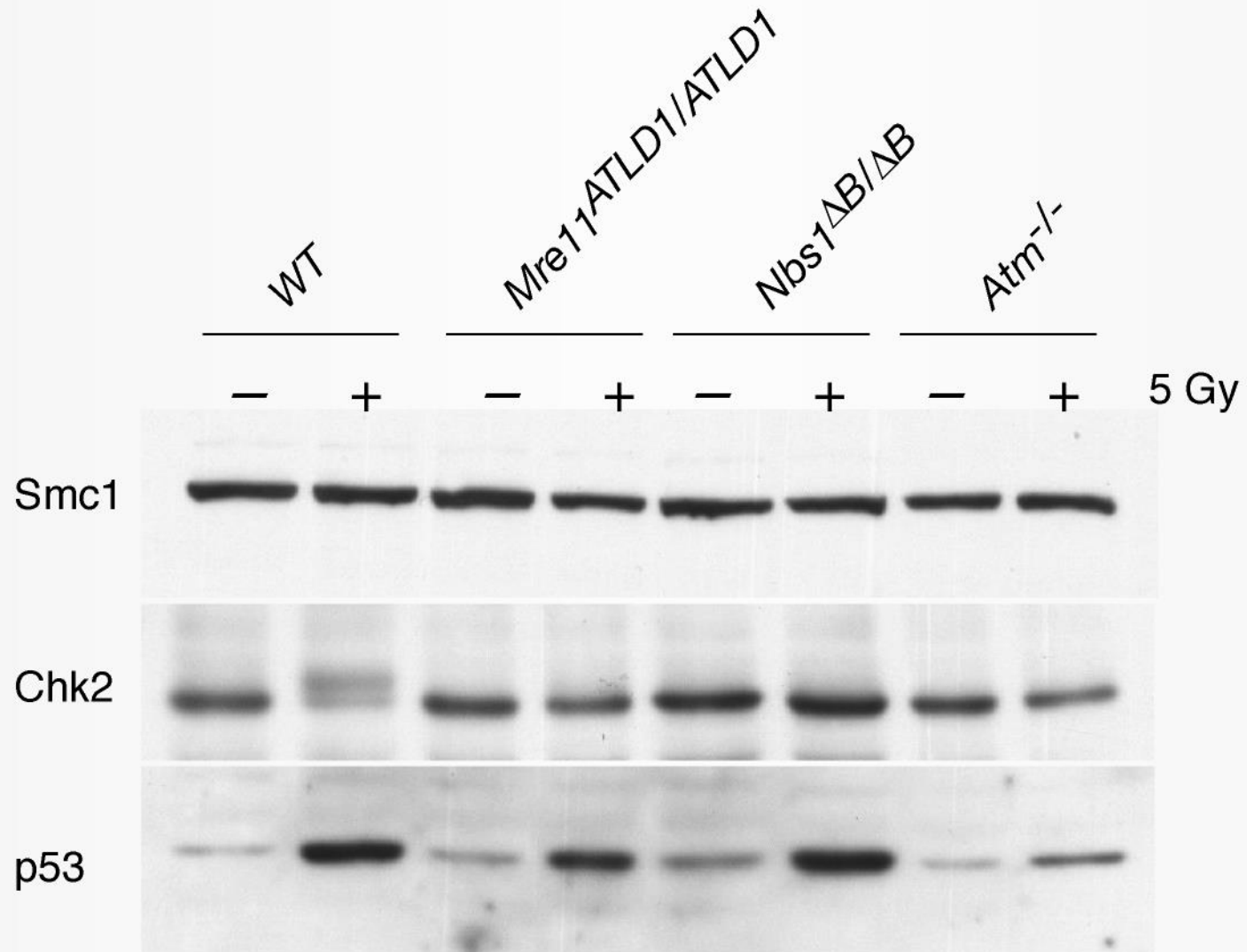


Mre11



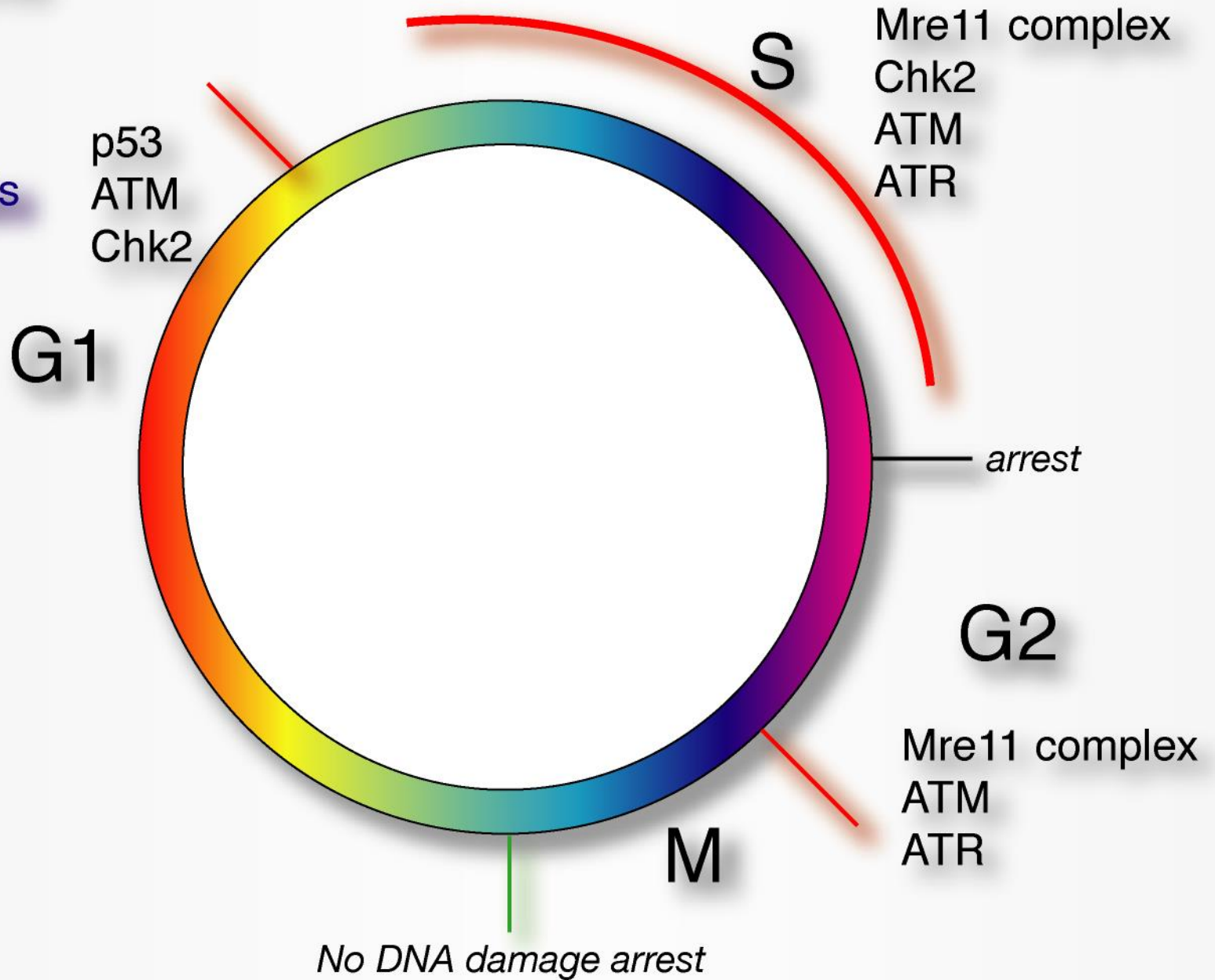


ATM targets in thymocytes

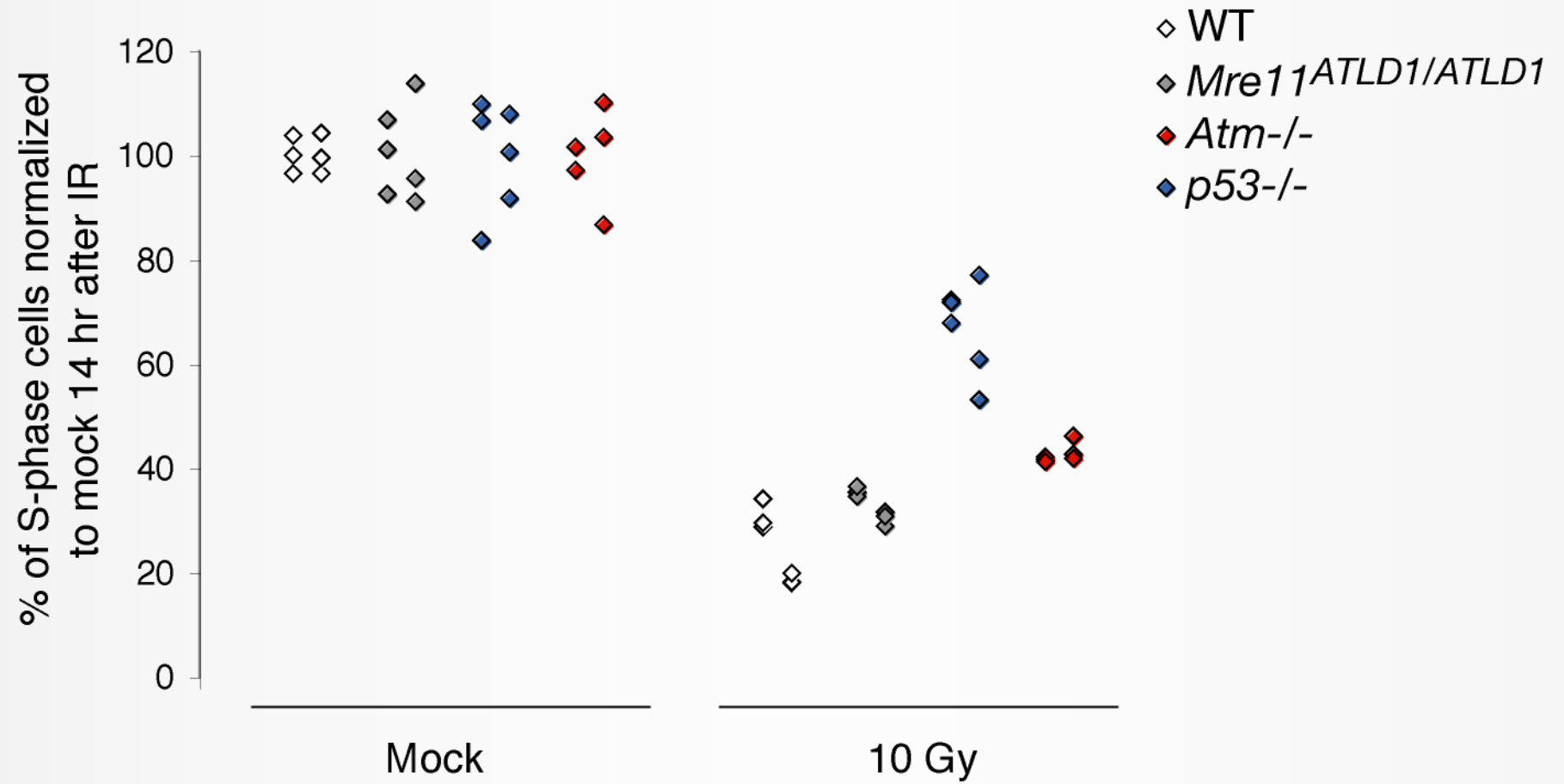


*DNA damage dependent
checkpoints*

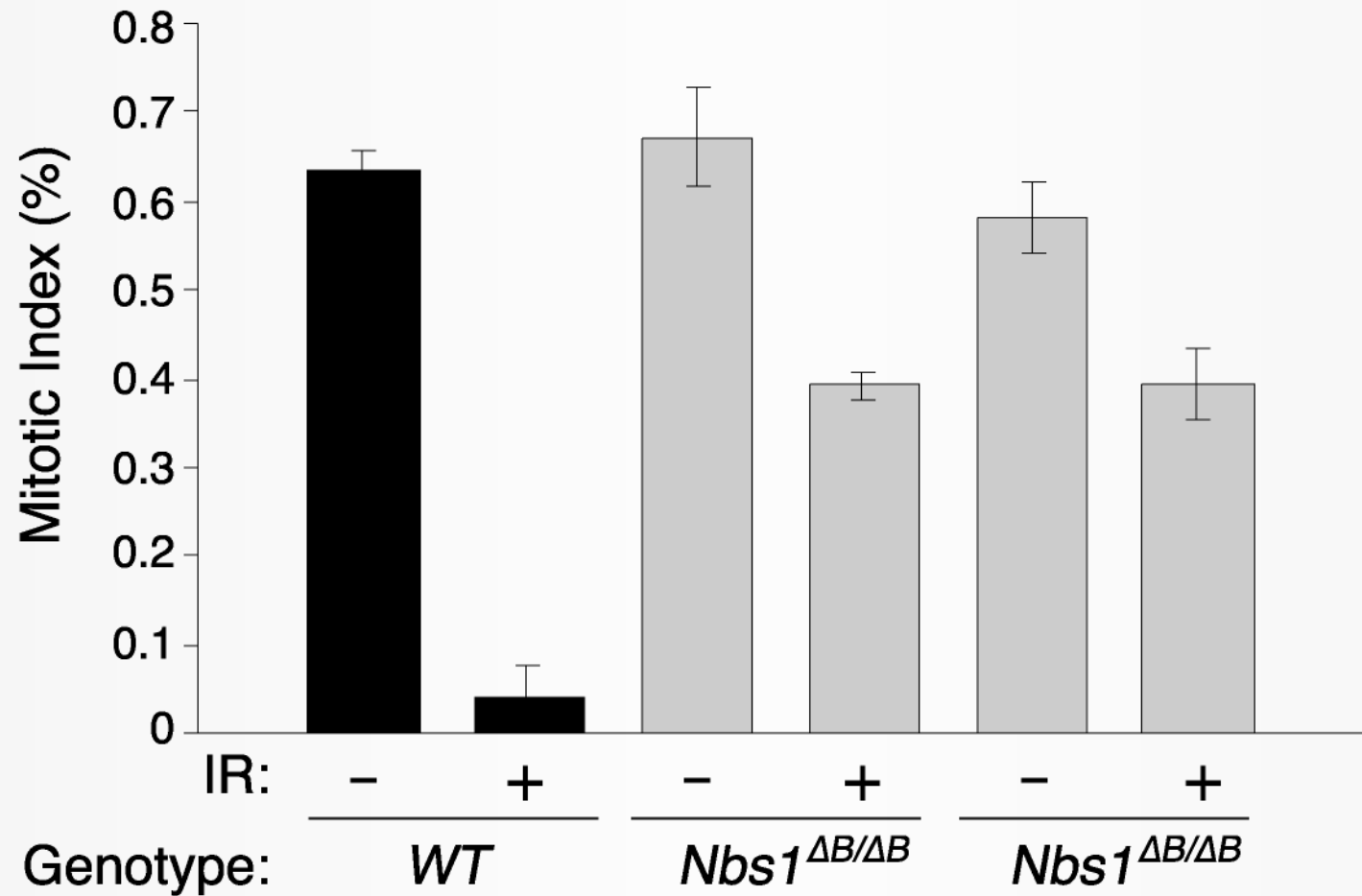
Apoptosis



G₁/S checkpoint

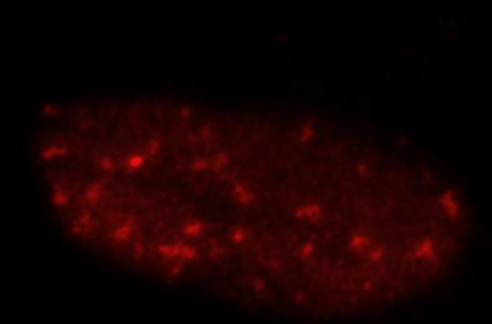


G2/M checkpoint defect in *Nbs1* $\Delta B/\Delta B$ MEFs

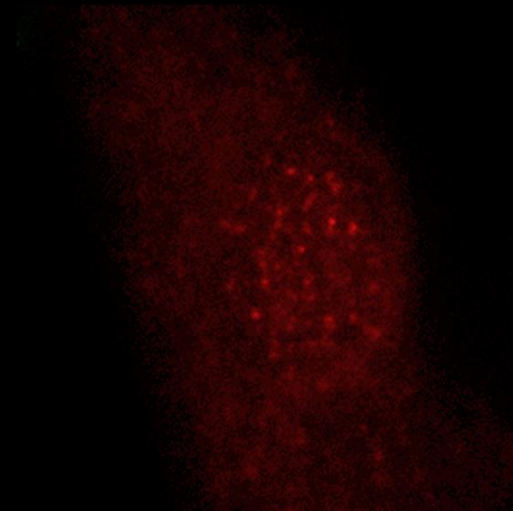


Mre11 complex mislocalization in NBS and A-TLD

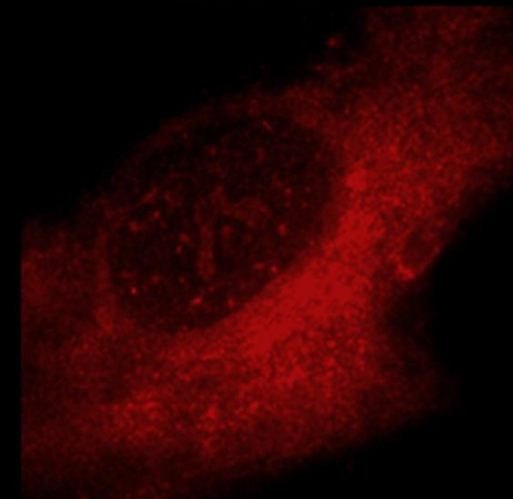
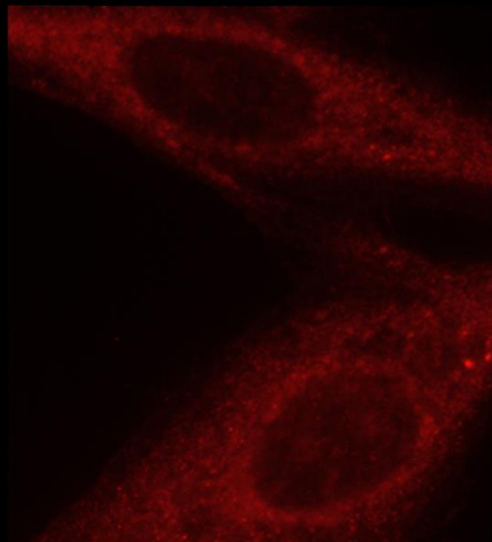
WT/Nbs1



A-TLD/Nbs1

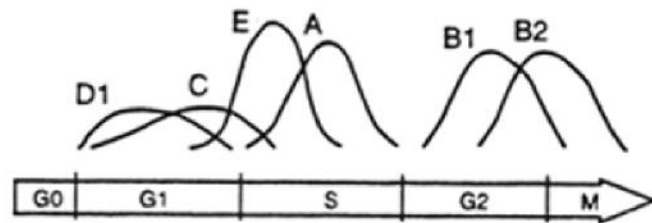
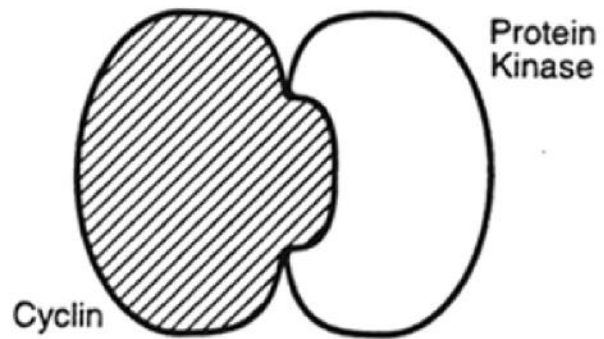


NBS/Mre11

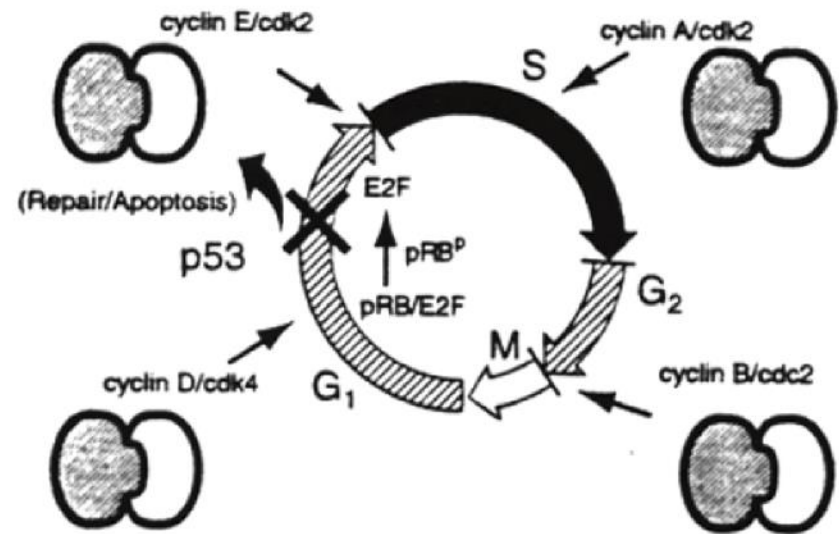


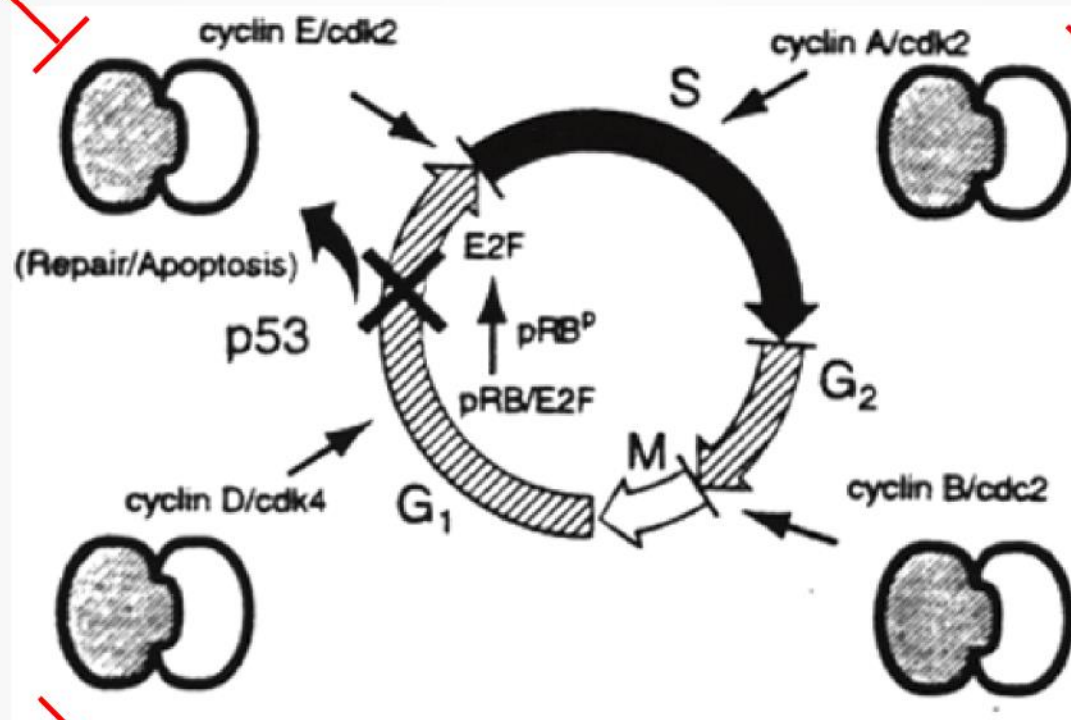
Where is this all going?

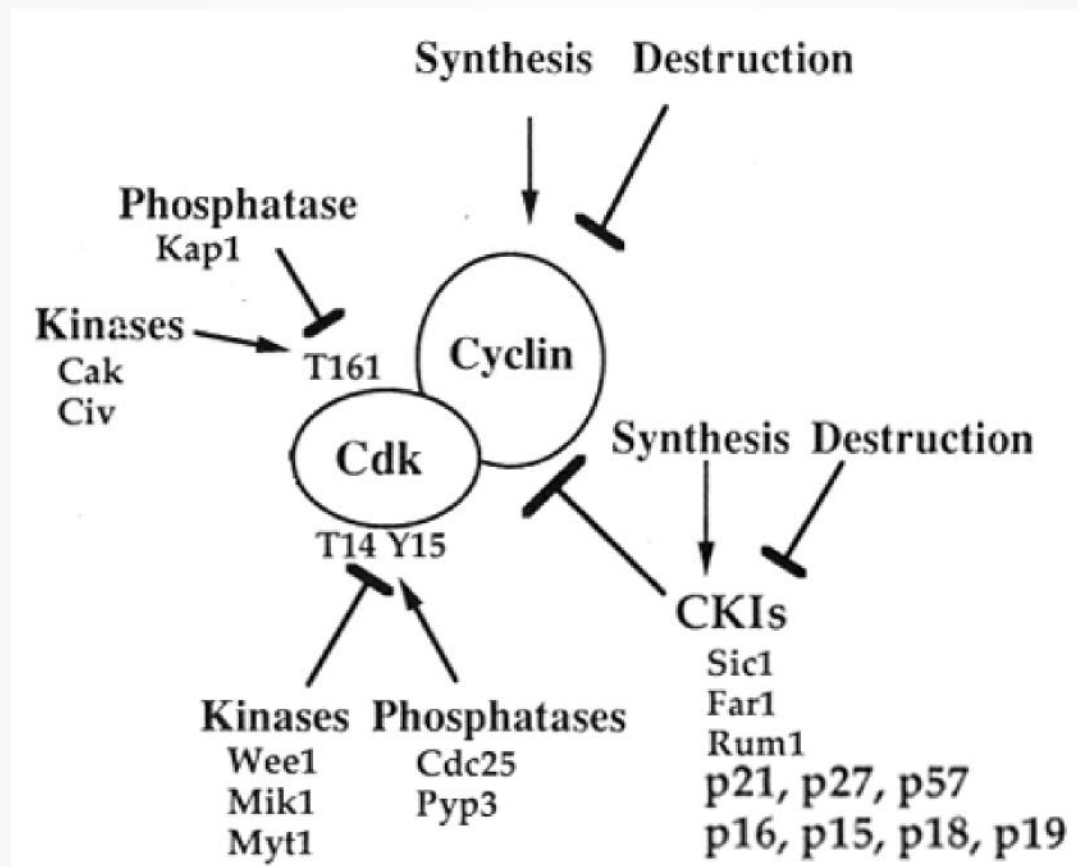
A

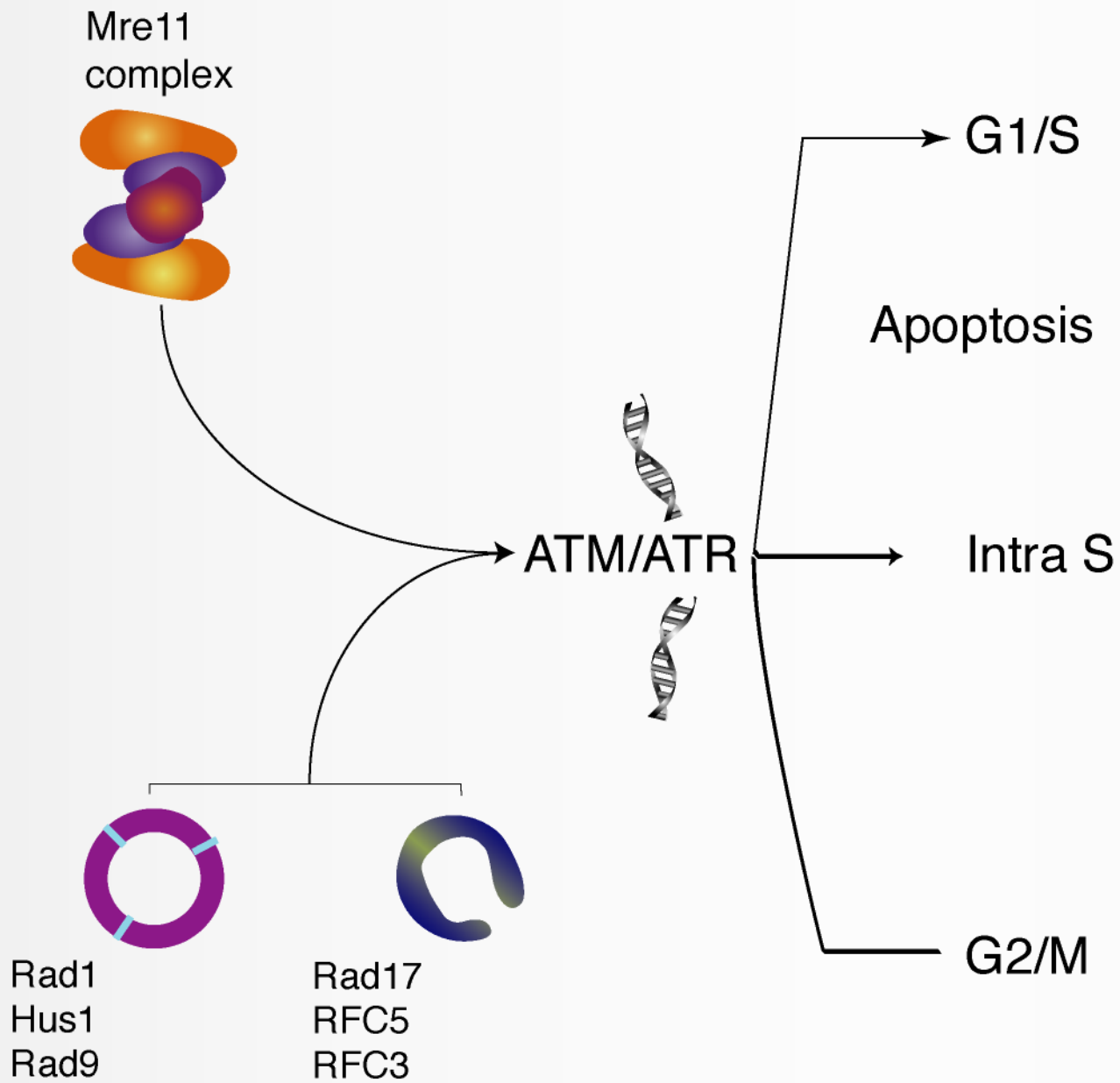


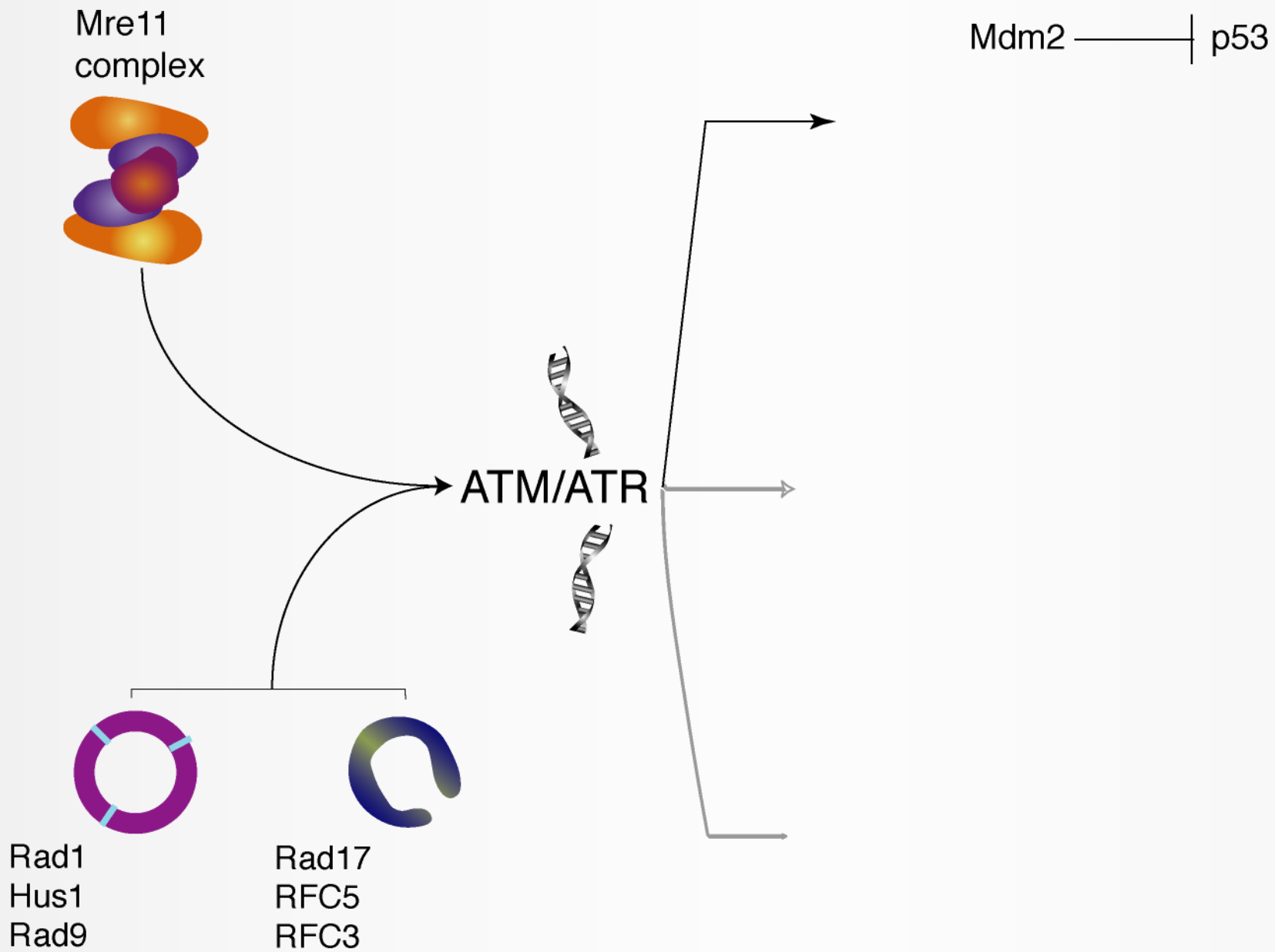
B

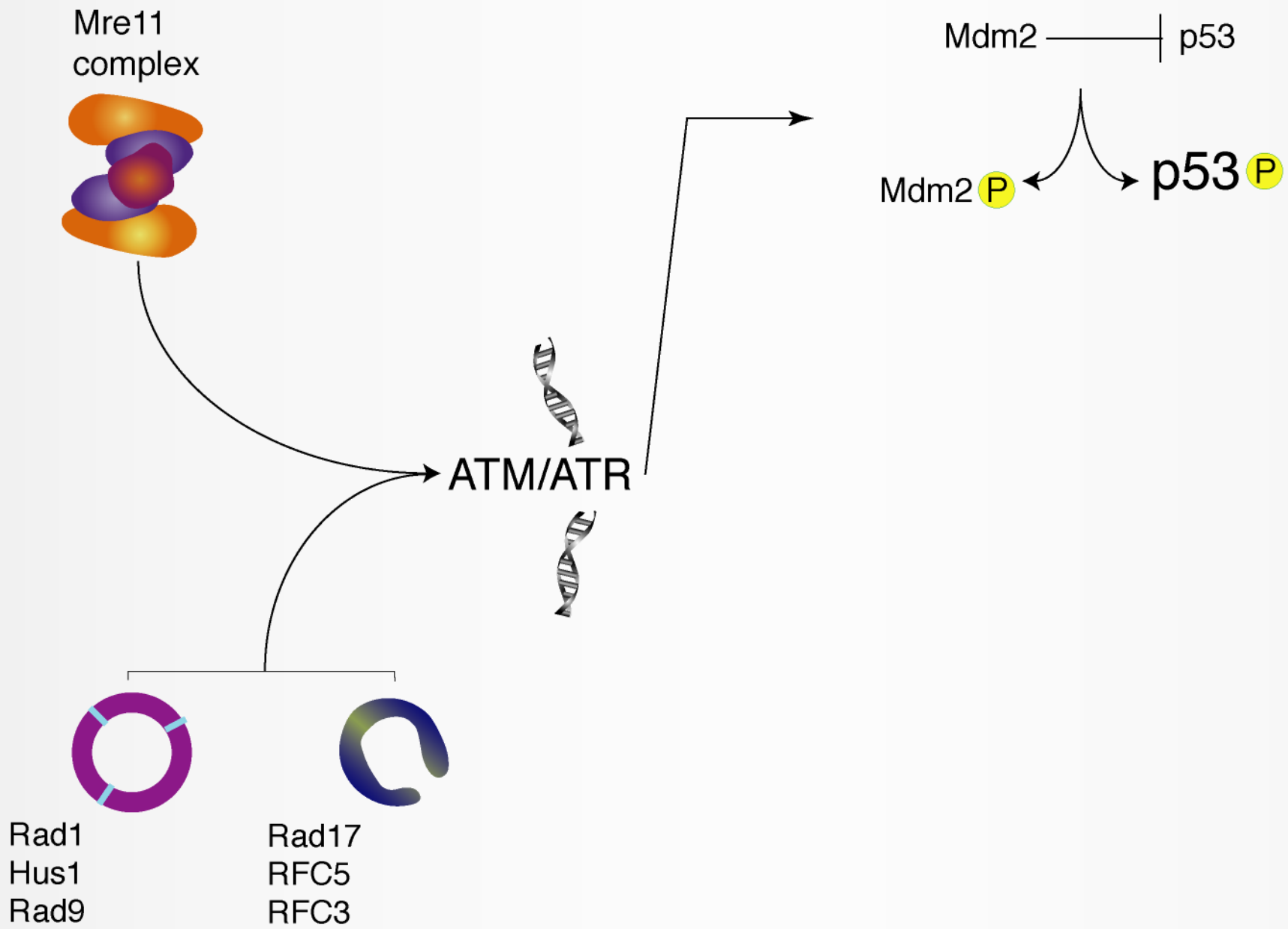


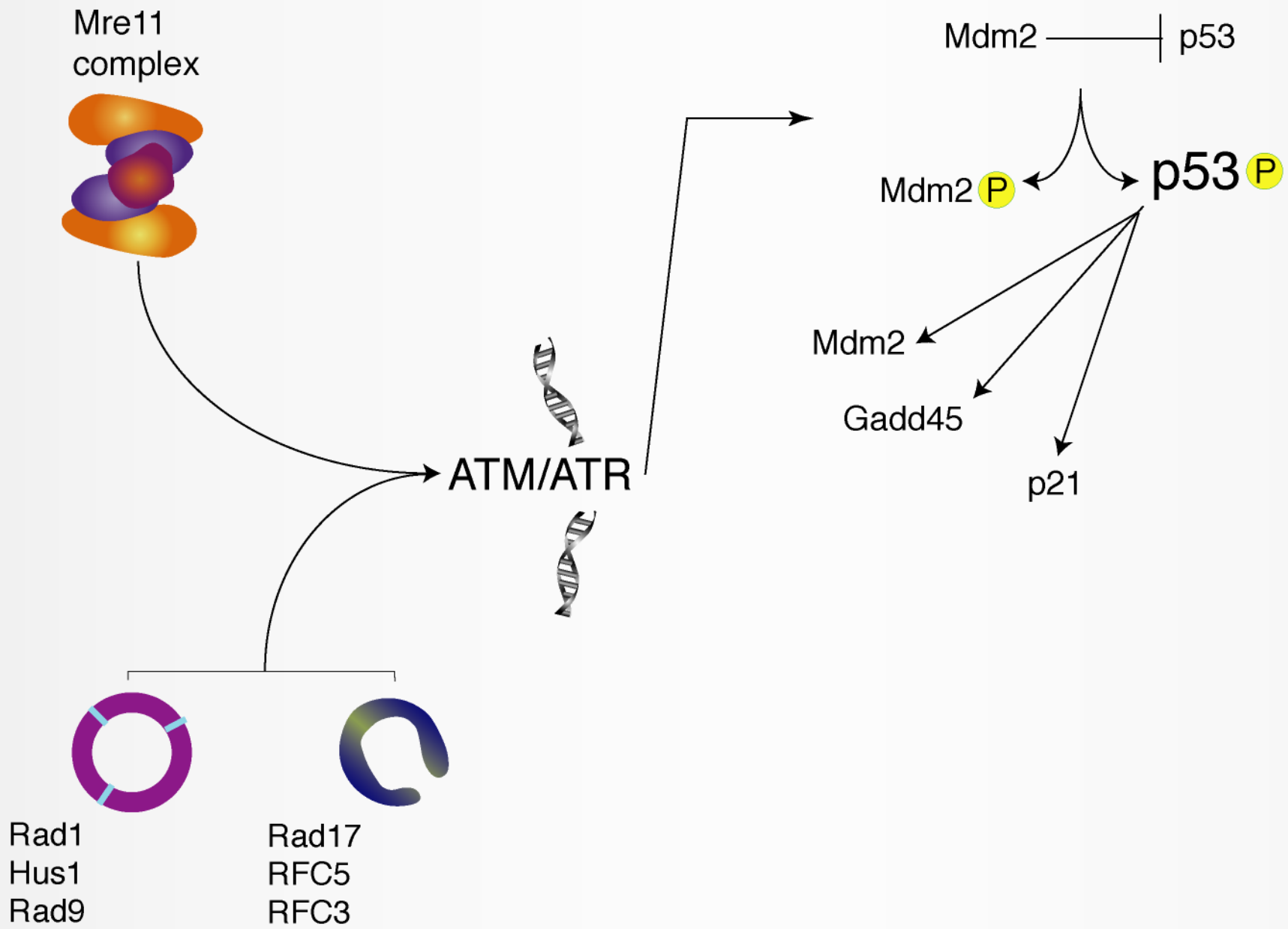


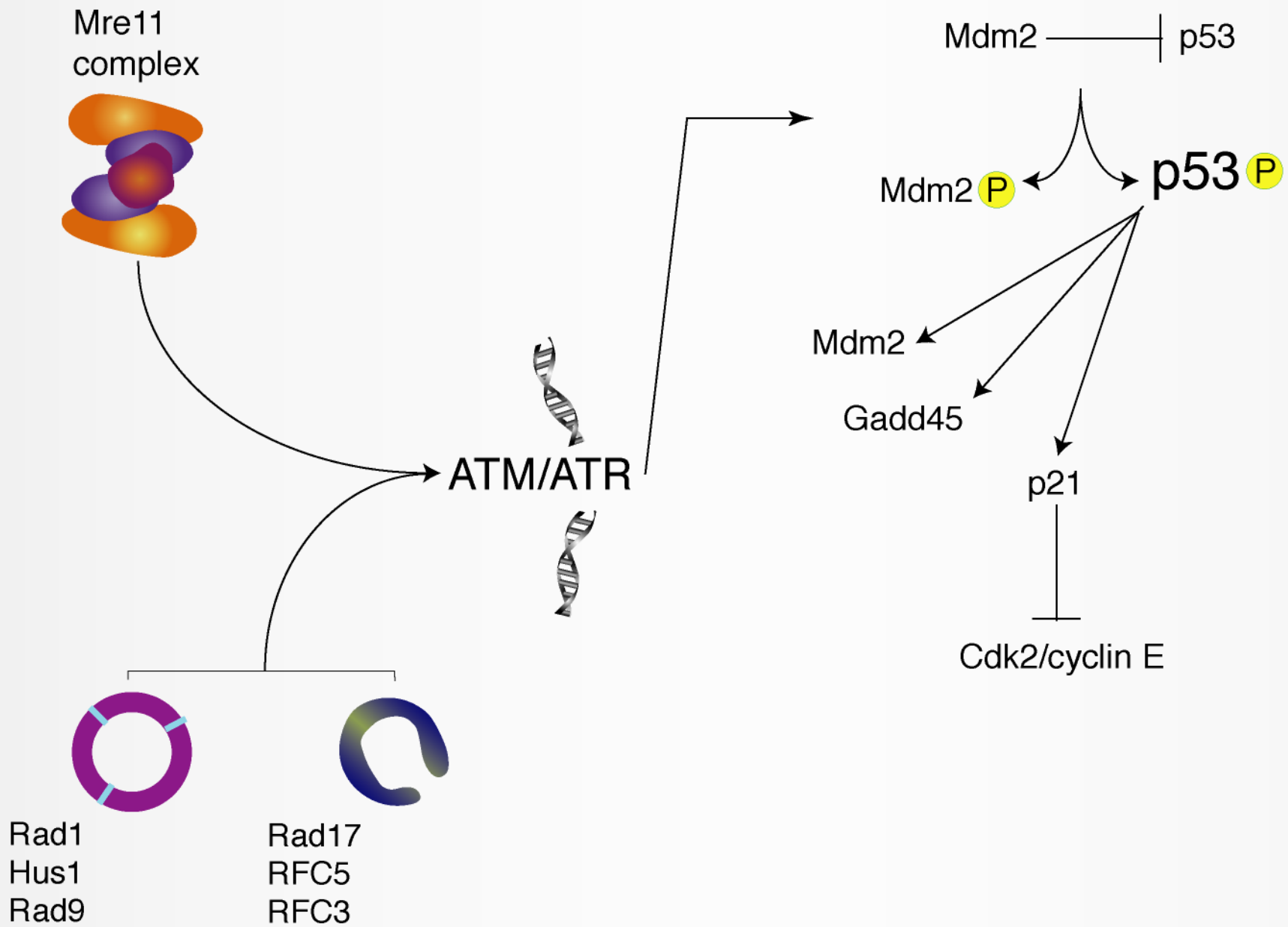


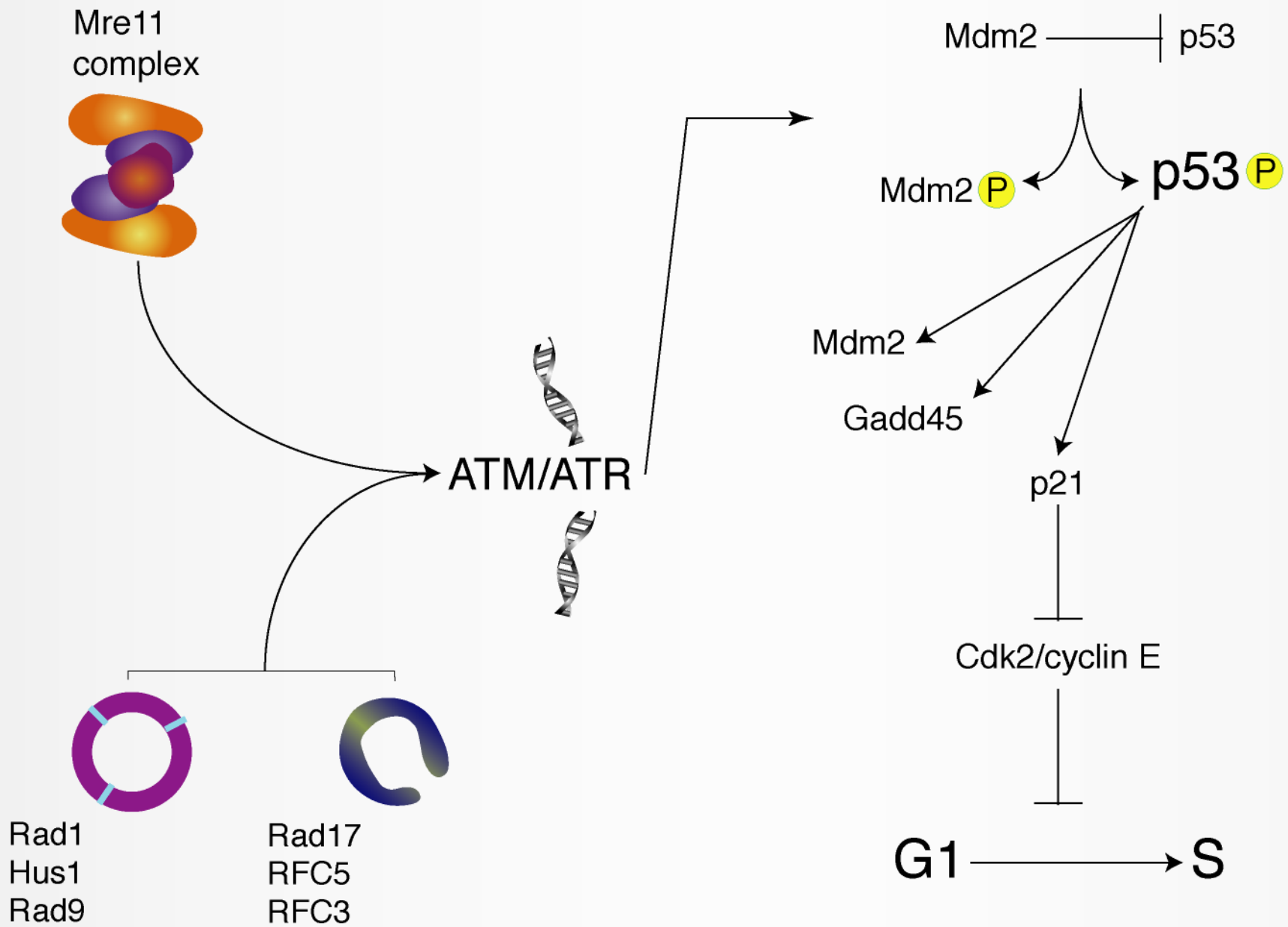


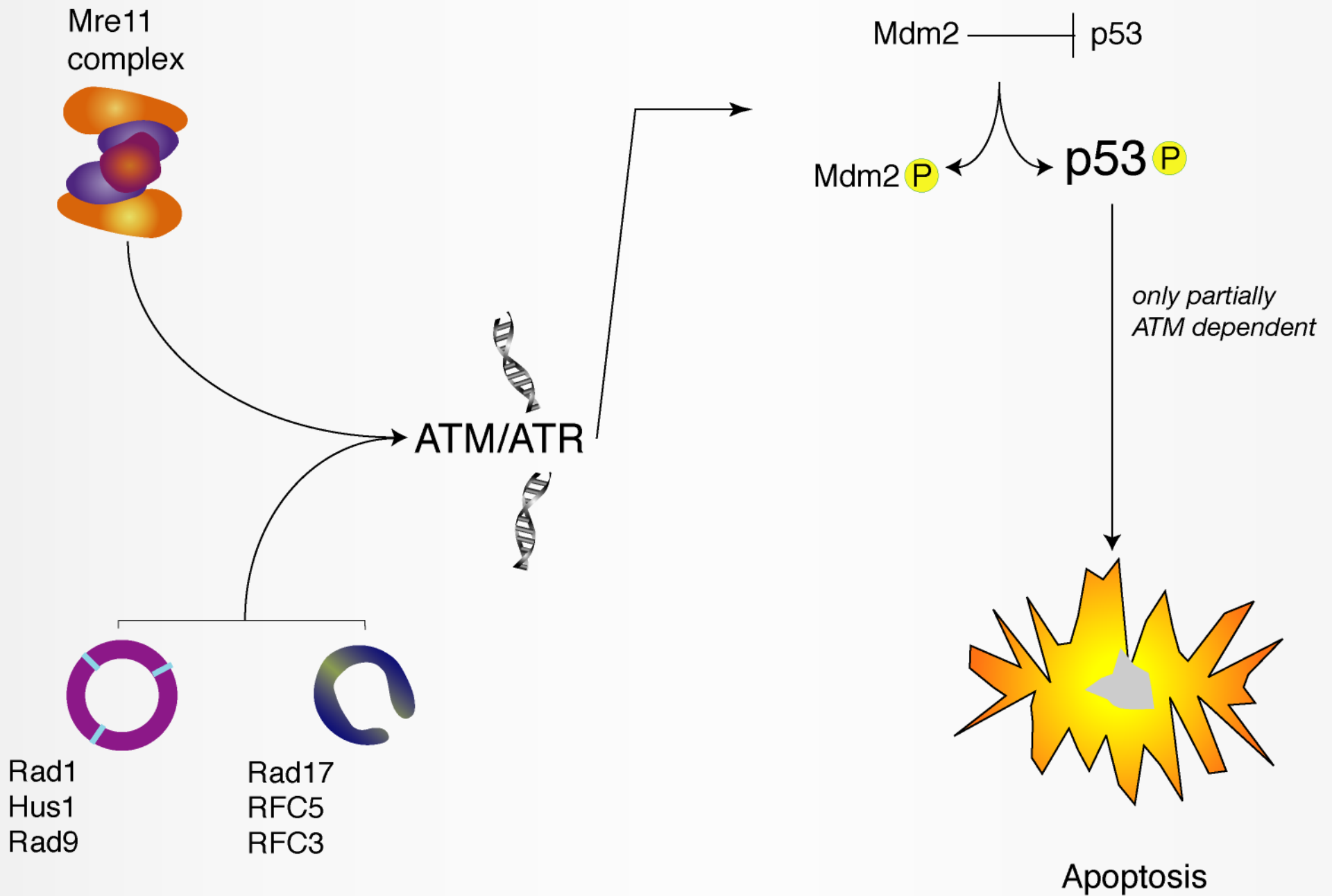


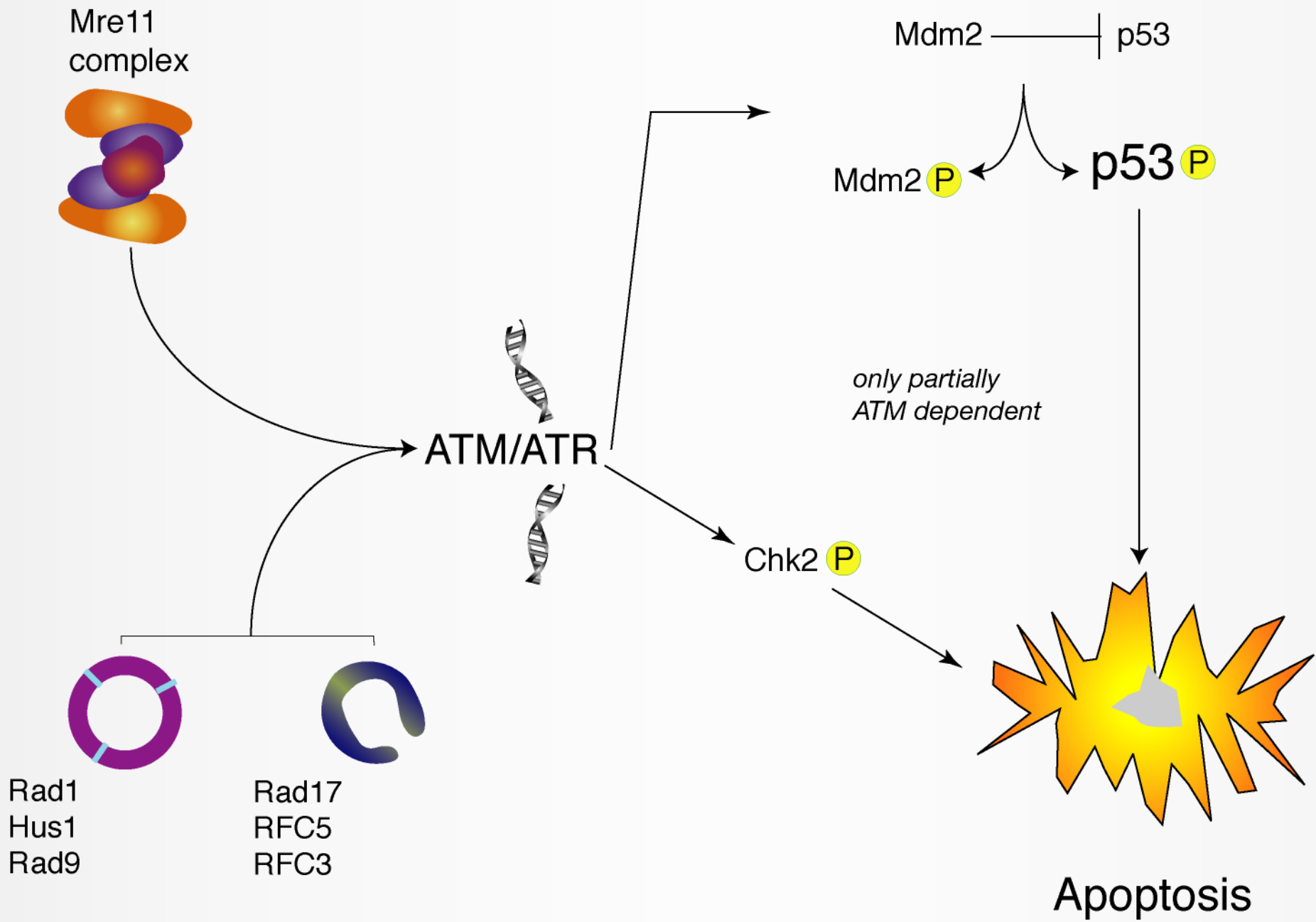




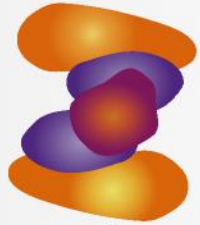








Mre11
complex



ATM/ATR



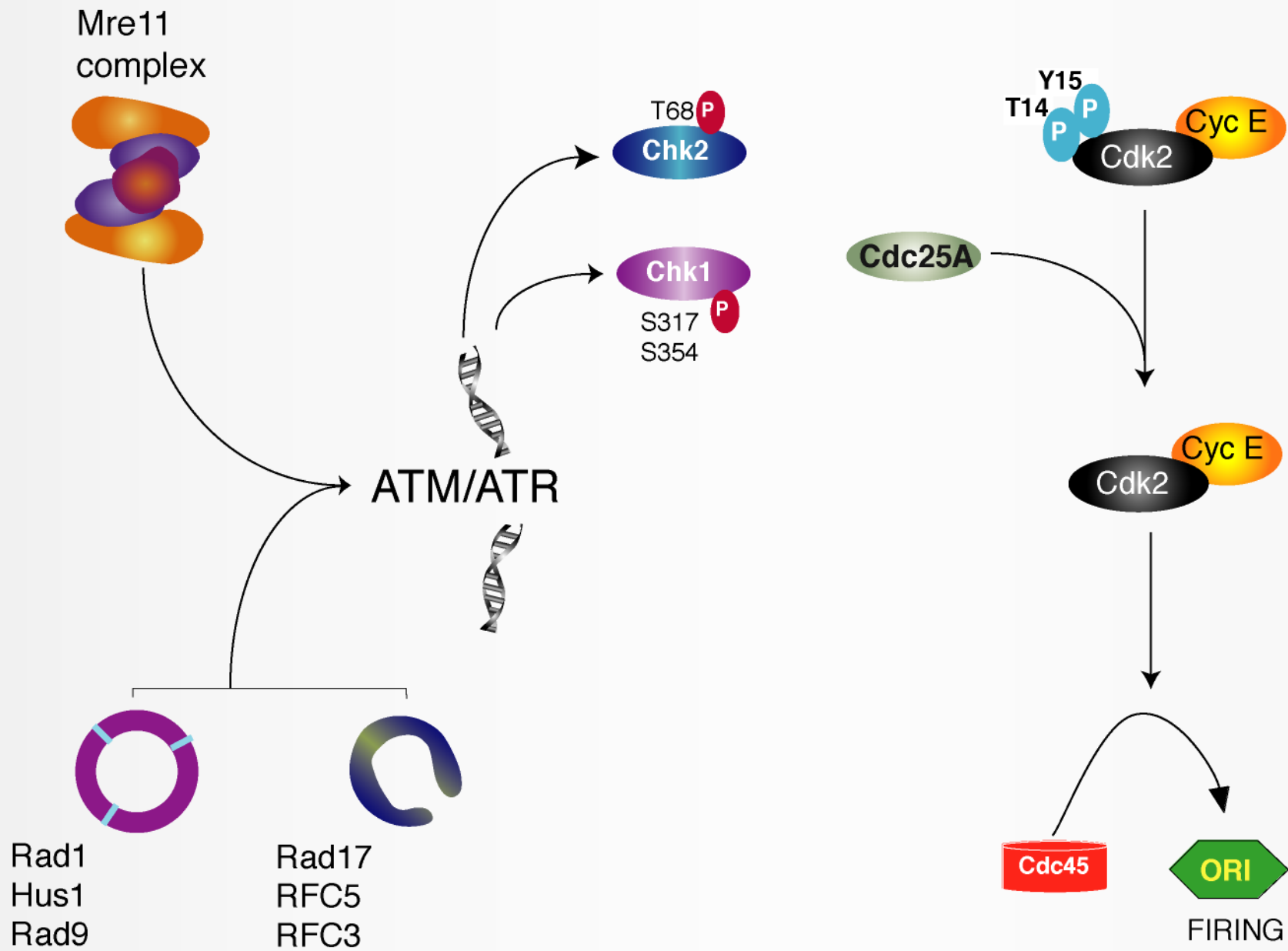
Rad1
Hus1
Rad9

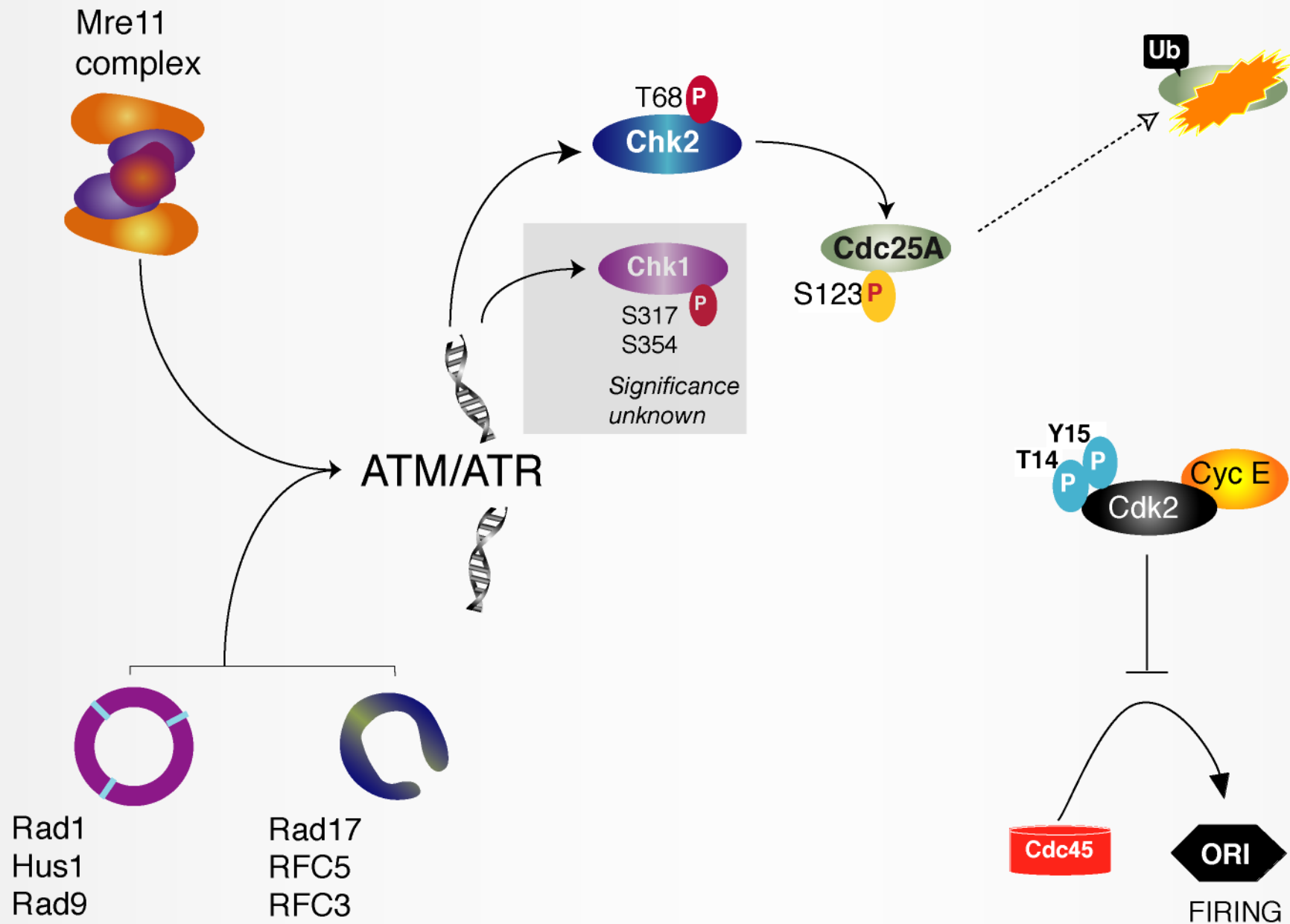


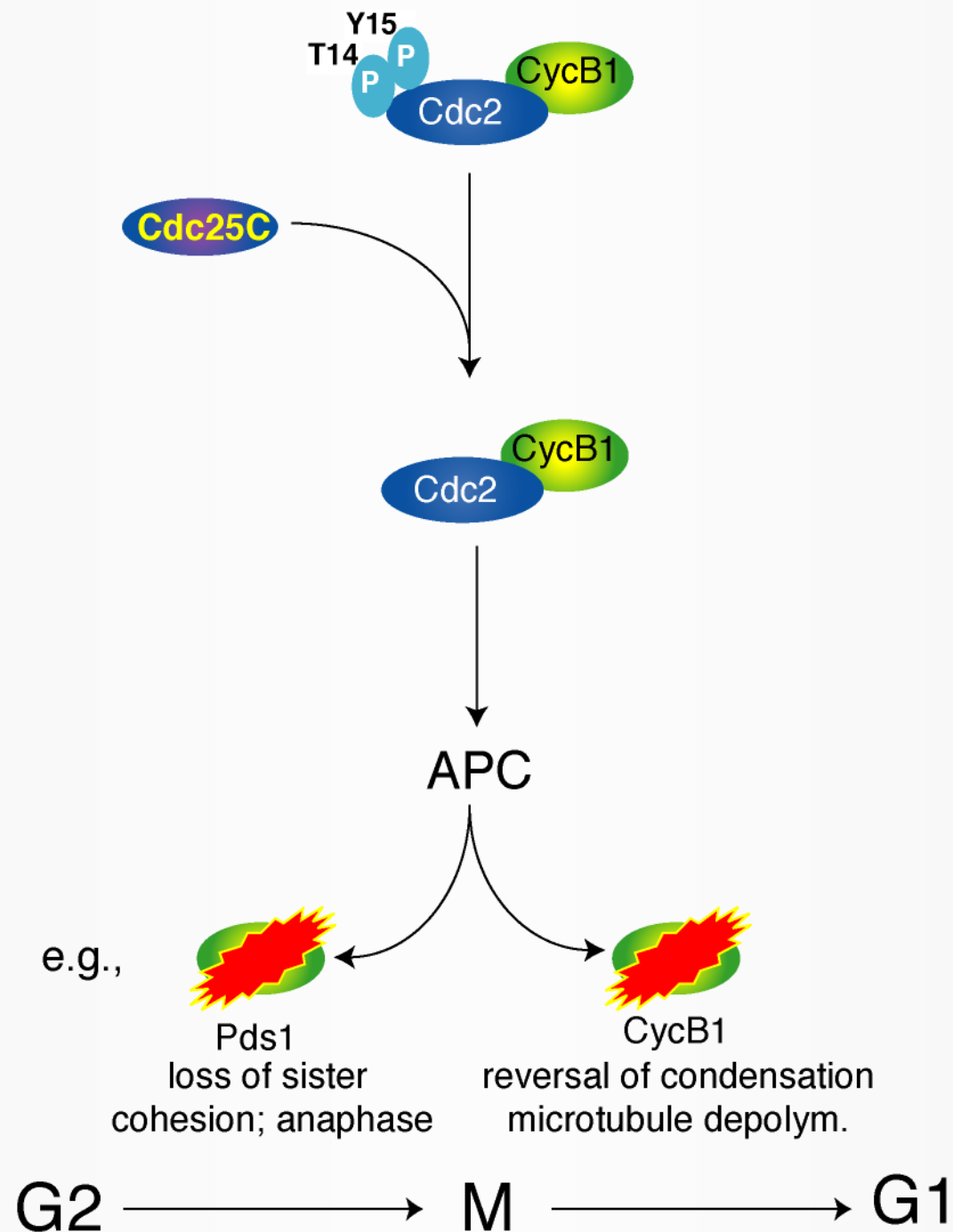
Rad17
RFC5
RFC3

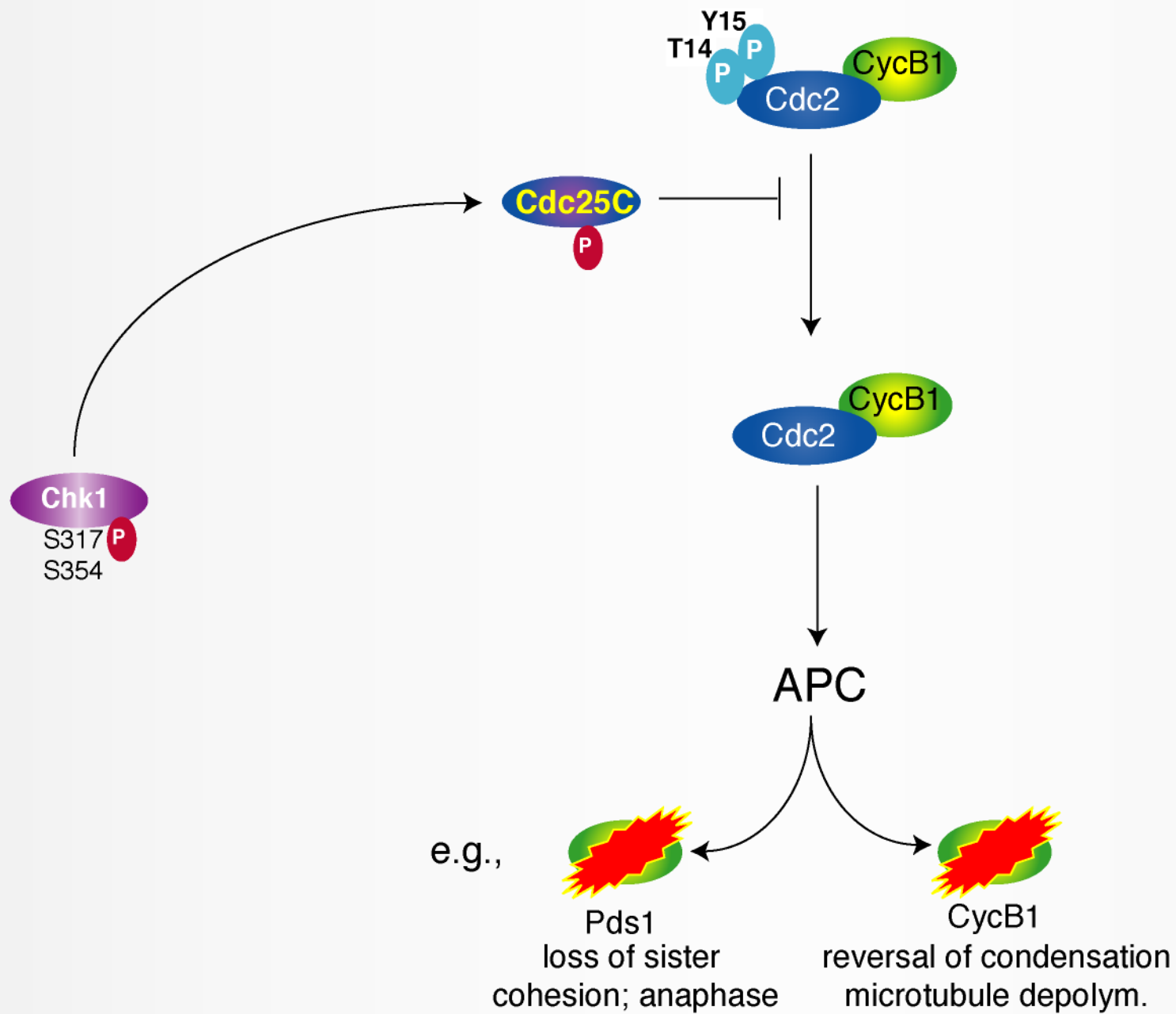


FIRING

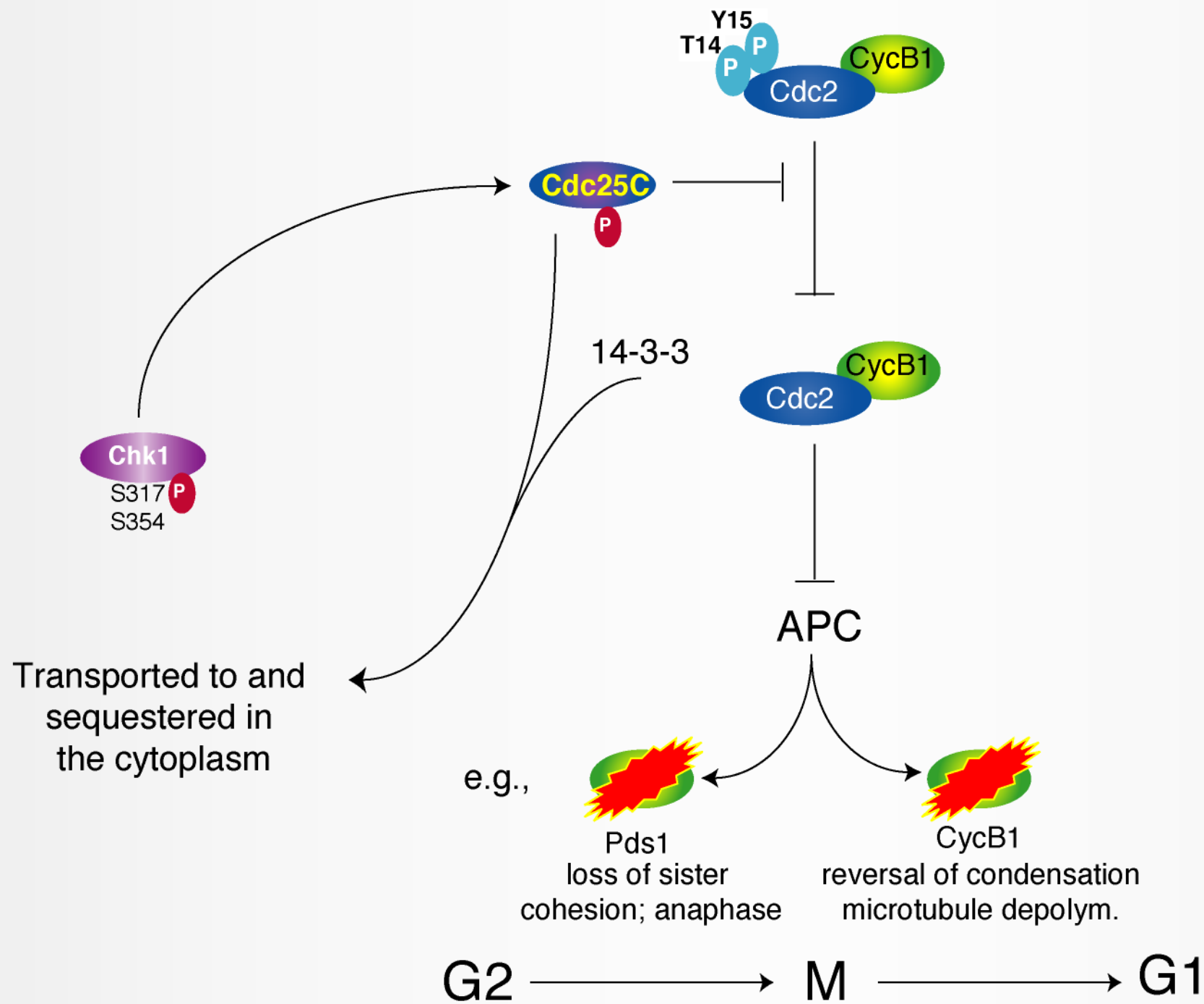


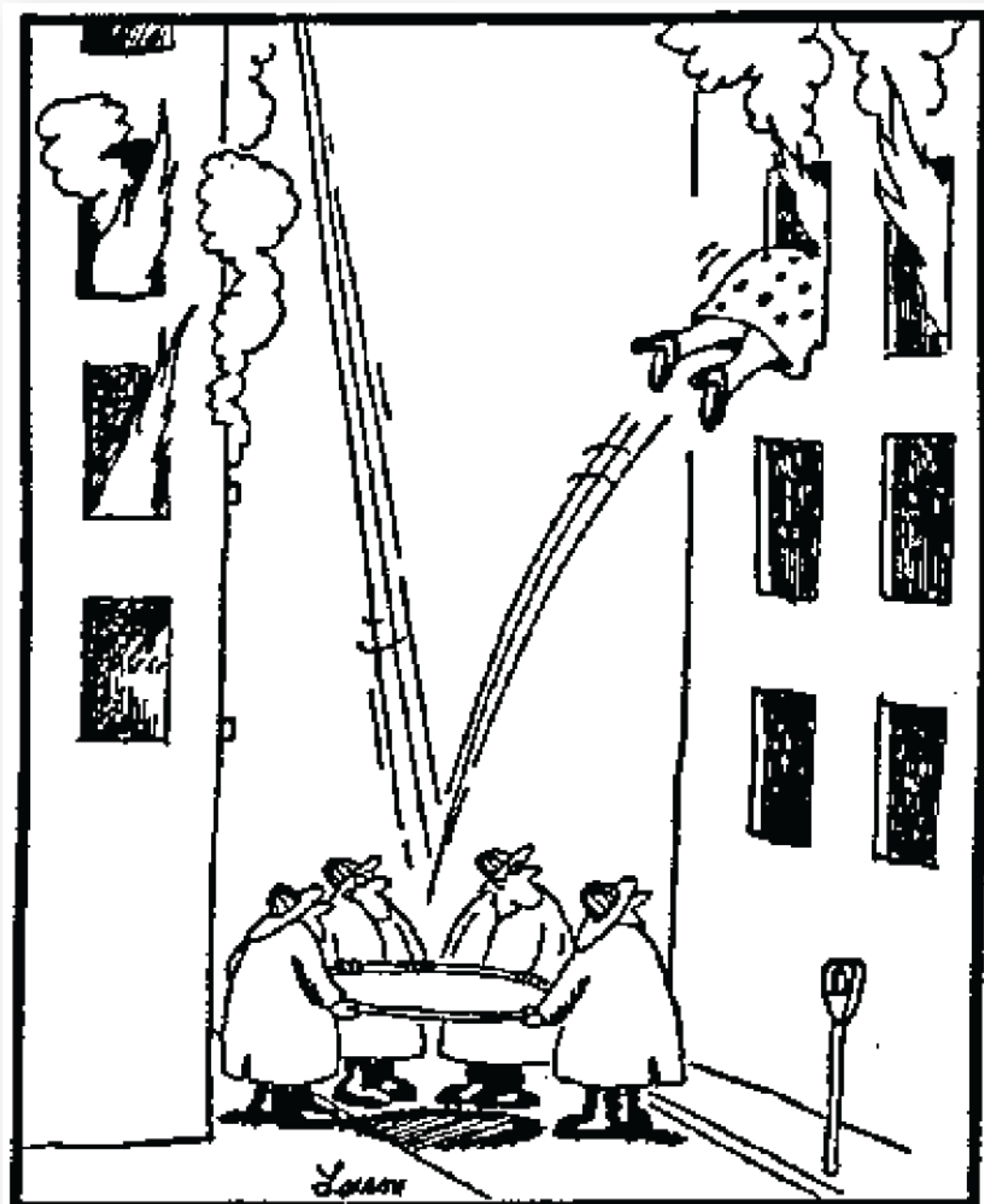




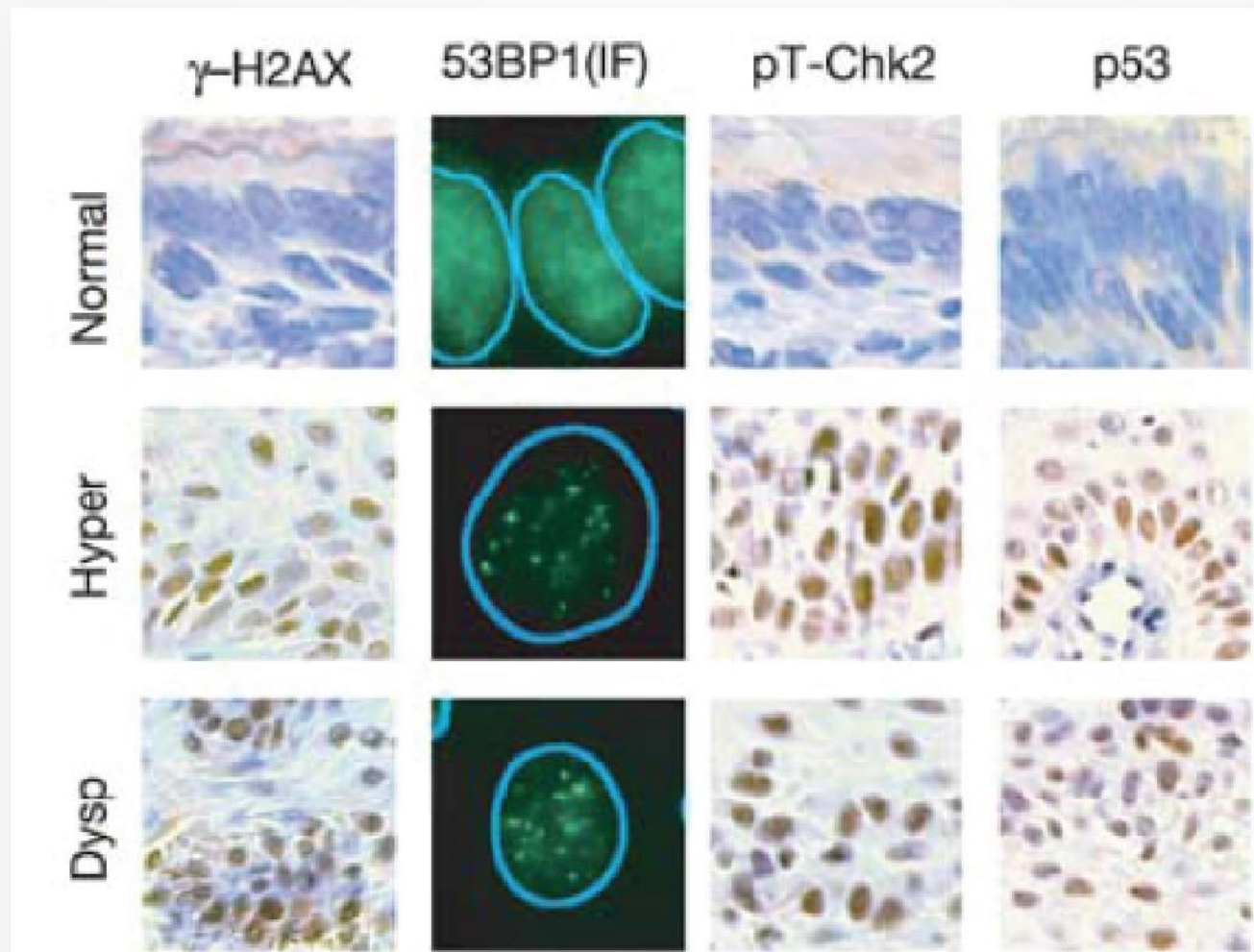


G2 → M → G1





Indices of DDR activation in preneoplastic lesions

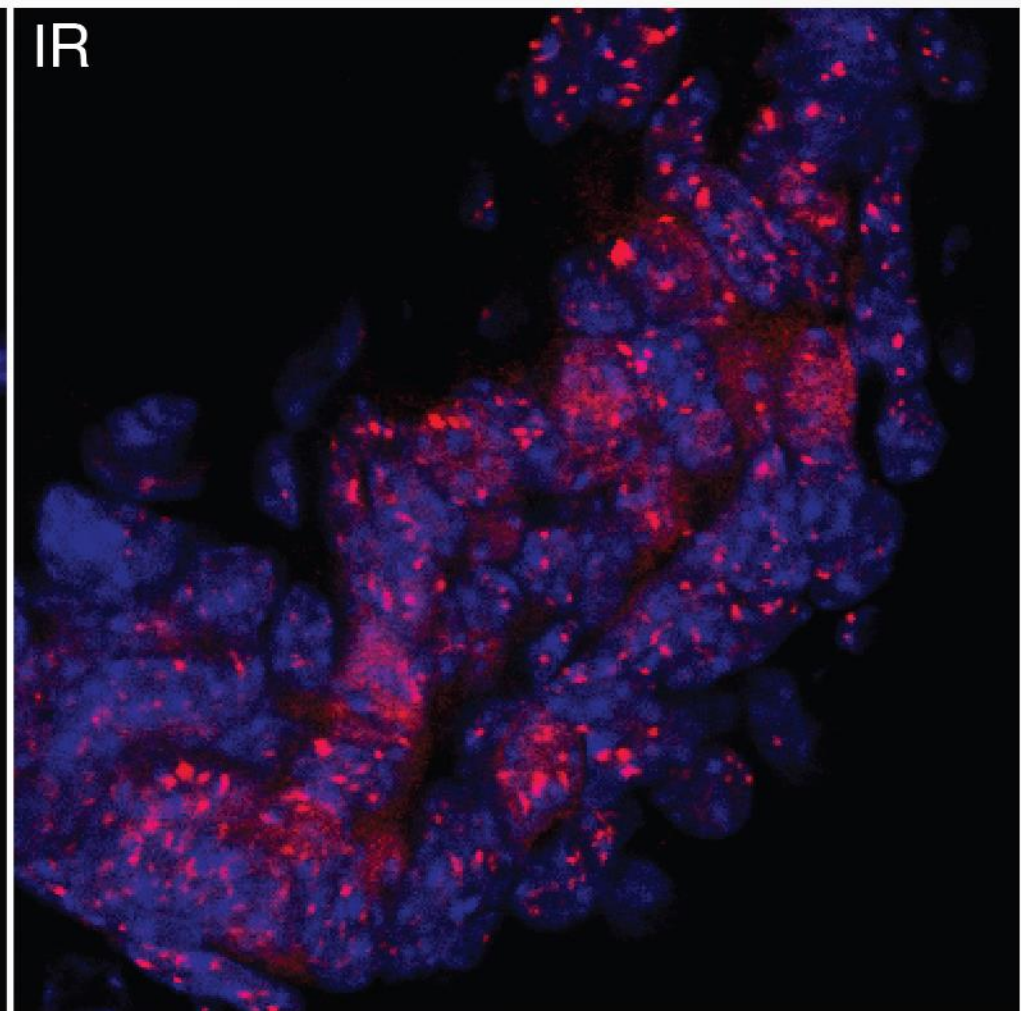
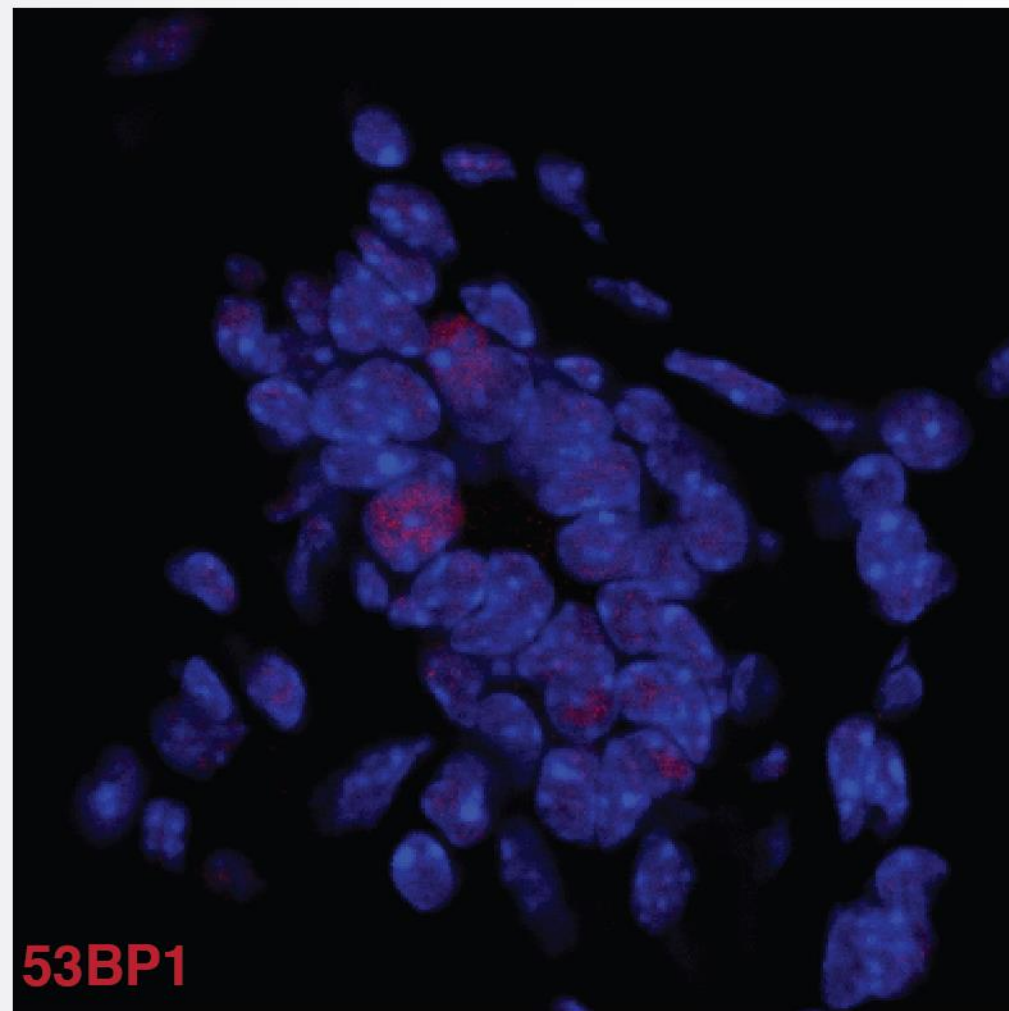


DDR Activation Upon Oncogene Expression



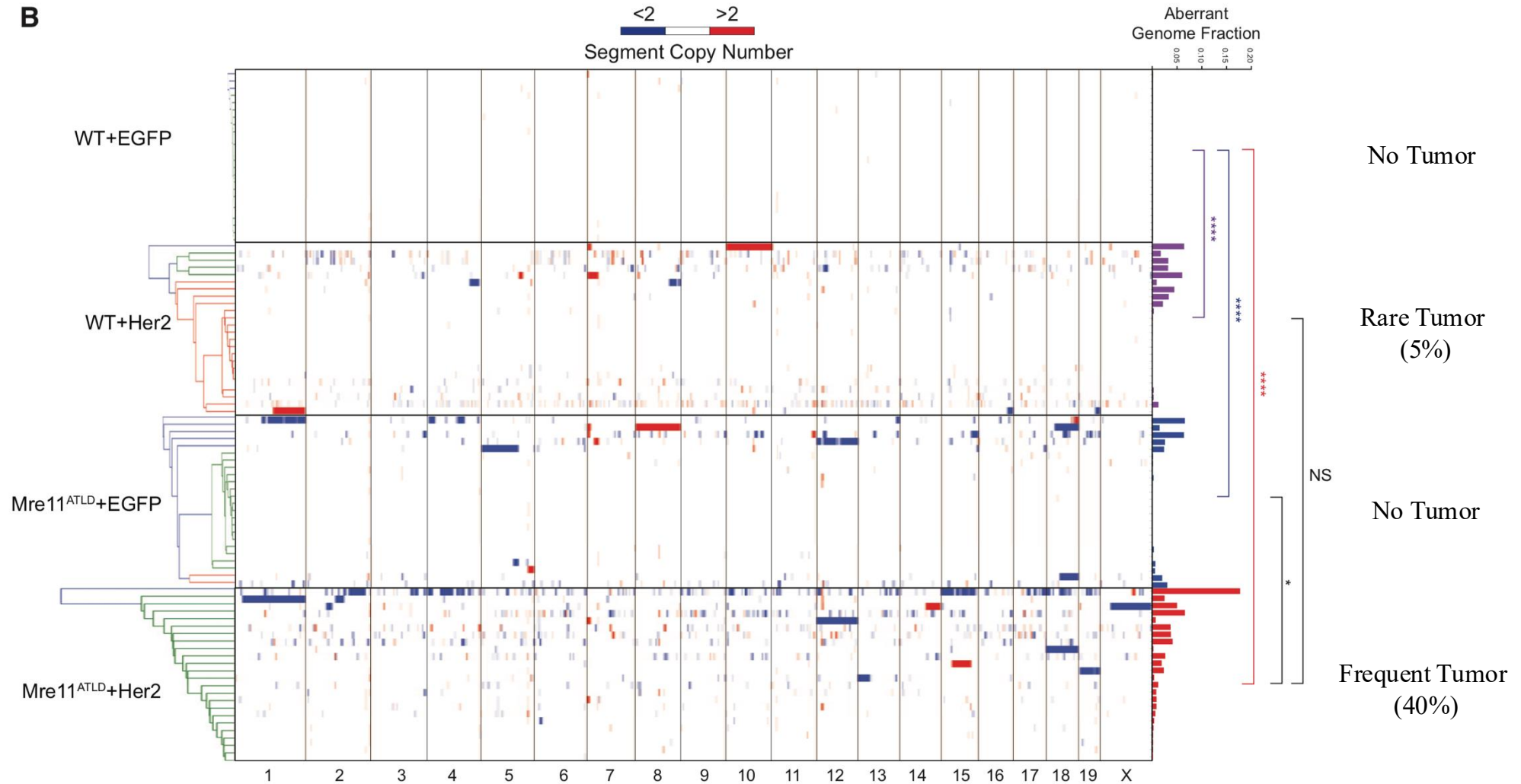
Bartkova J, et al. Nature (2006)
Di Micco R, et al. Nature (2006)

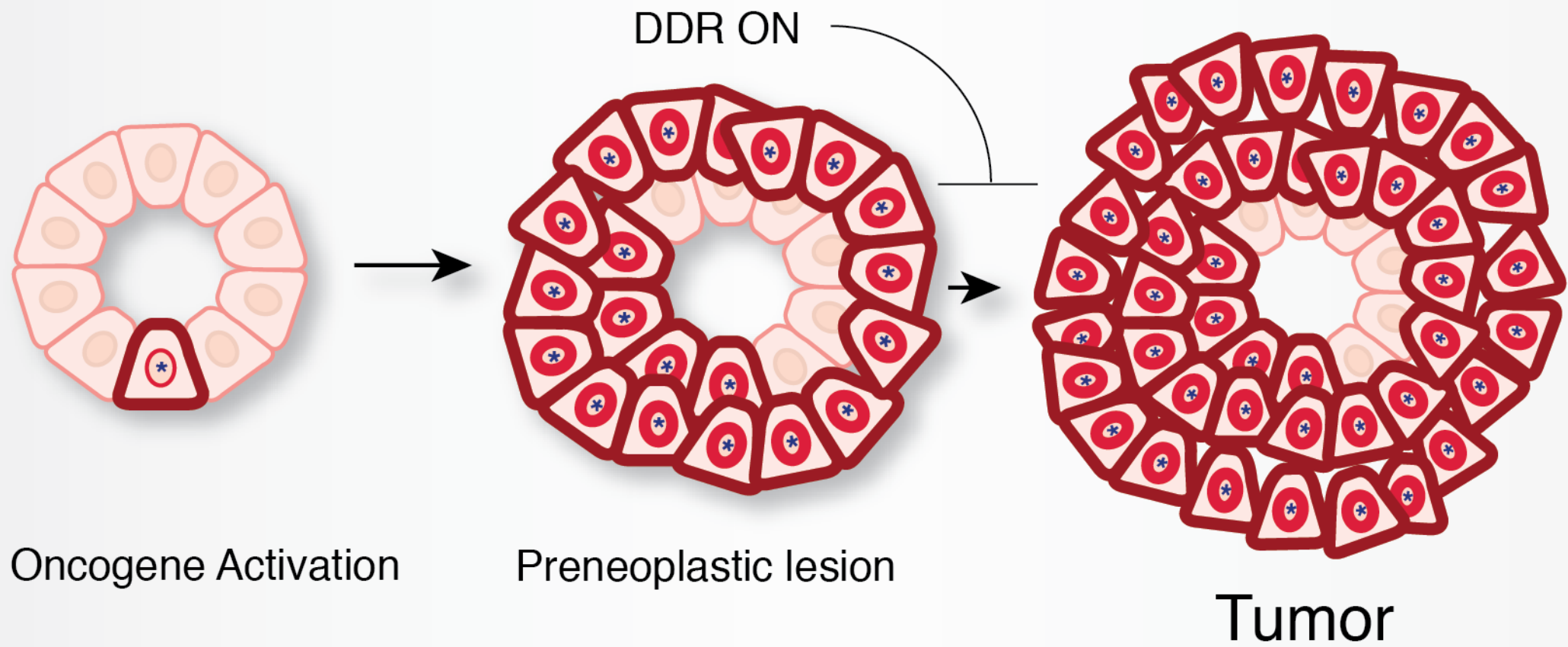
IR-induced 53BP1 foci in mammary epithelium

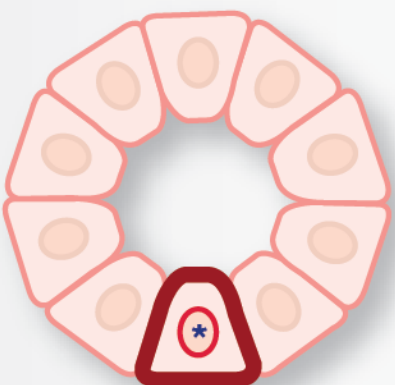


CNVs form scDNA-Seq

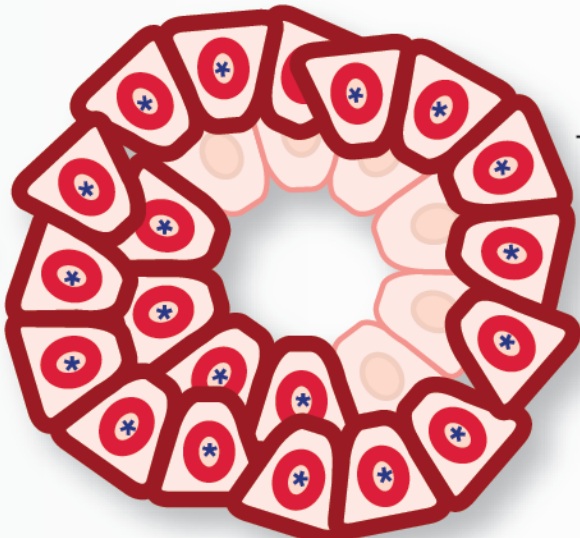
B



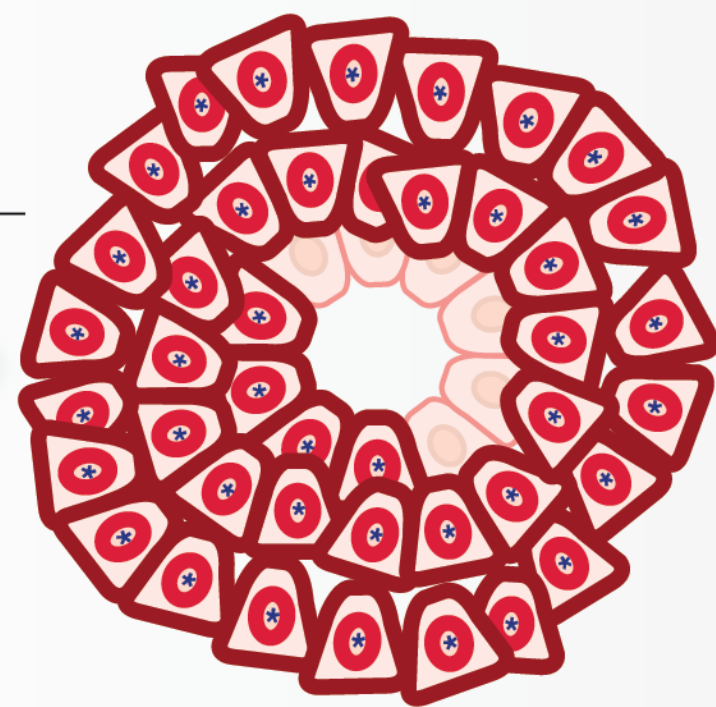




Oncogene Activation



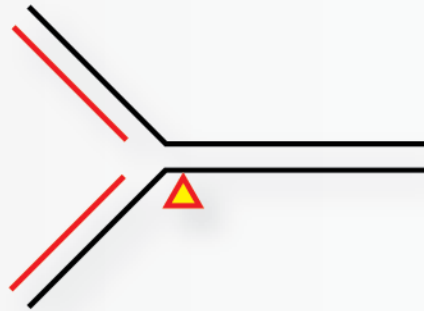
Preneoplastic lesion



Tumor

- Proliferative signals*
- Re-replication*
- Collisions*
- ROS*
- Metabolic derangements*

DNA replication stress



RPA



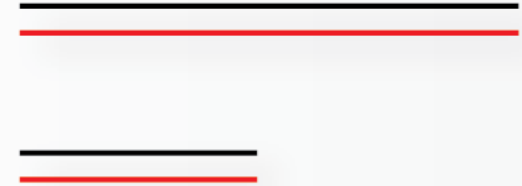
ATR



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*



DNA damage



Mre11



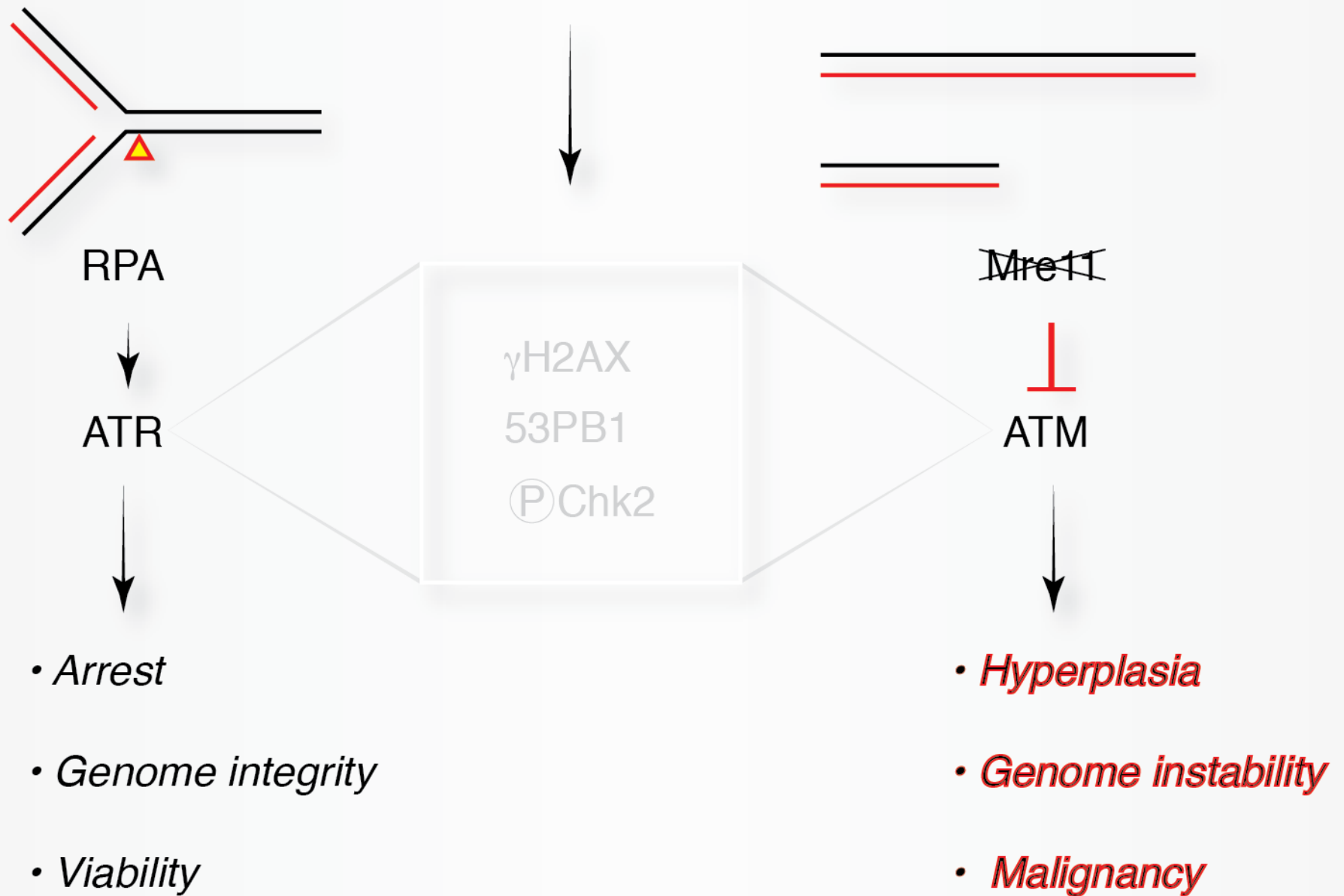
ATM



- *Arrest*
- *Genome integrity*
- *Viability*

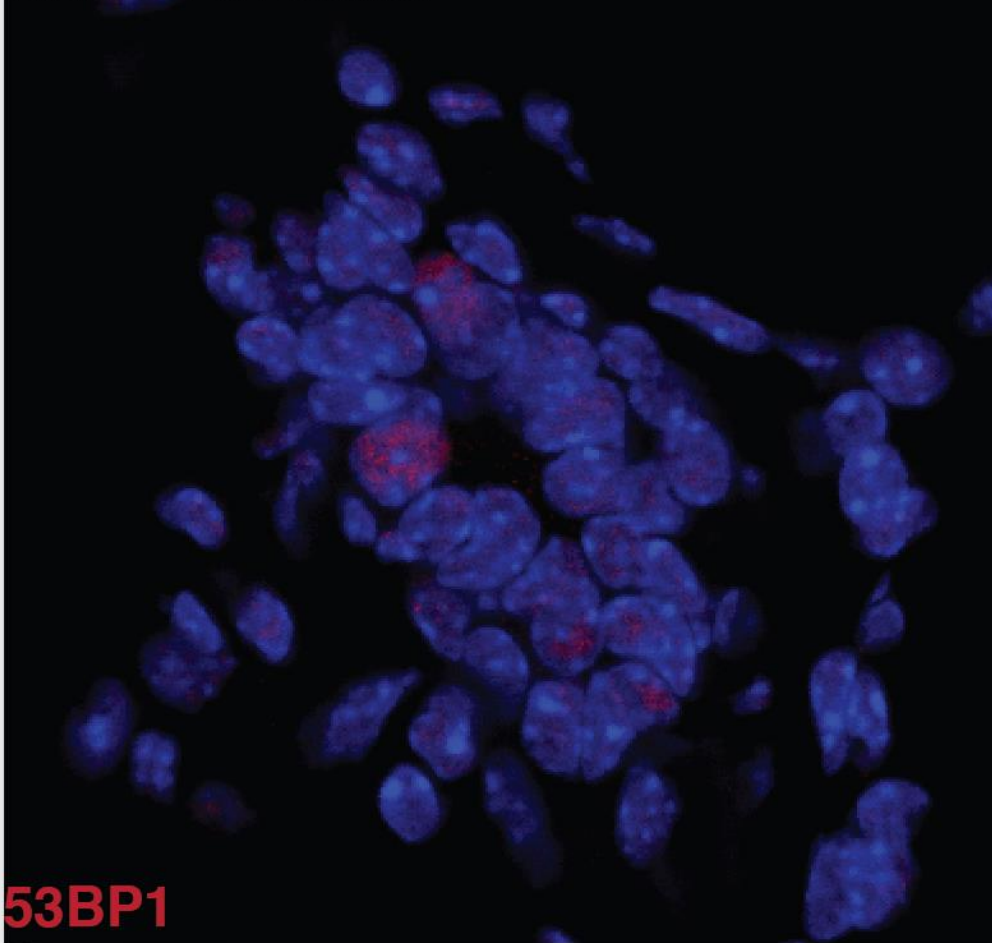
γ H2AX
53BP1
ⓅChk2

Oncogene activation

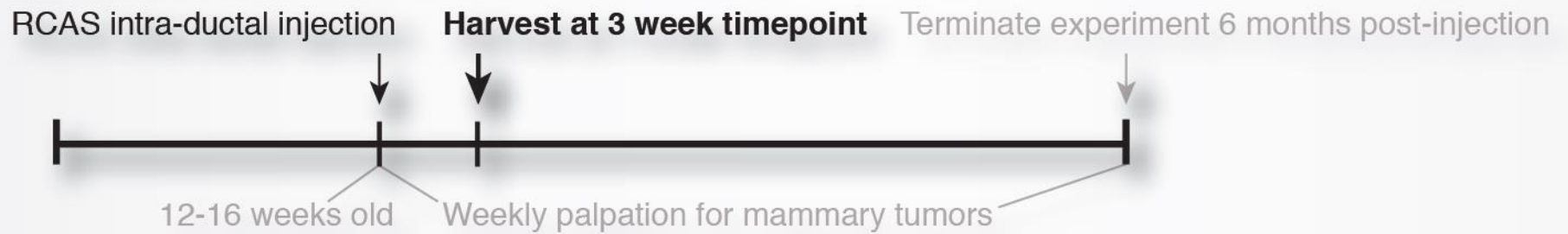
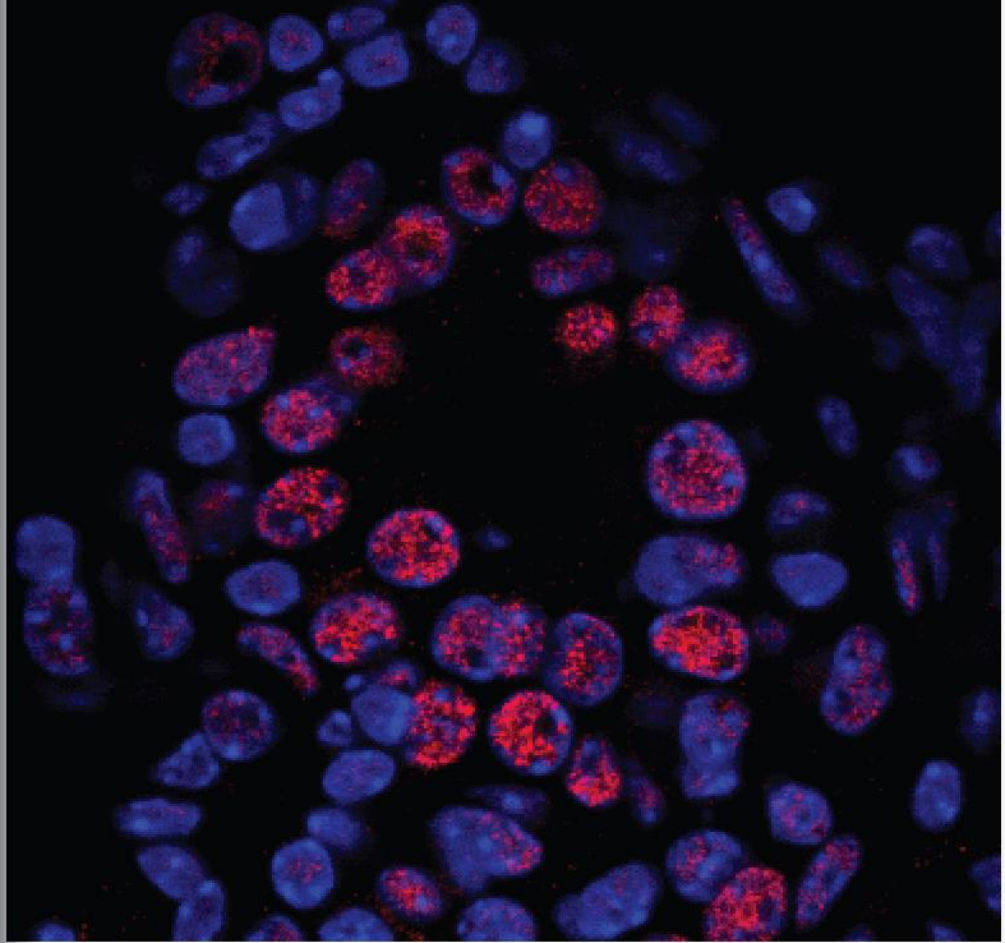


Oncogene-induced 53BP1 accumulation

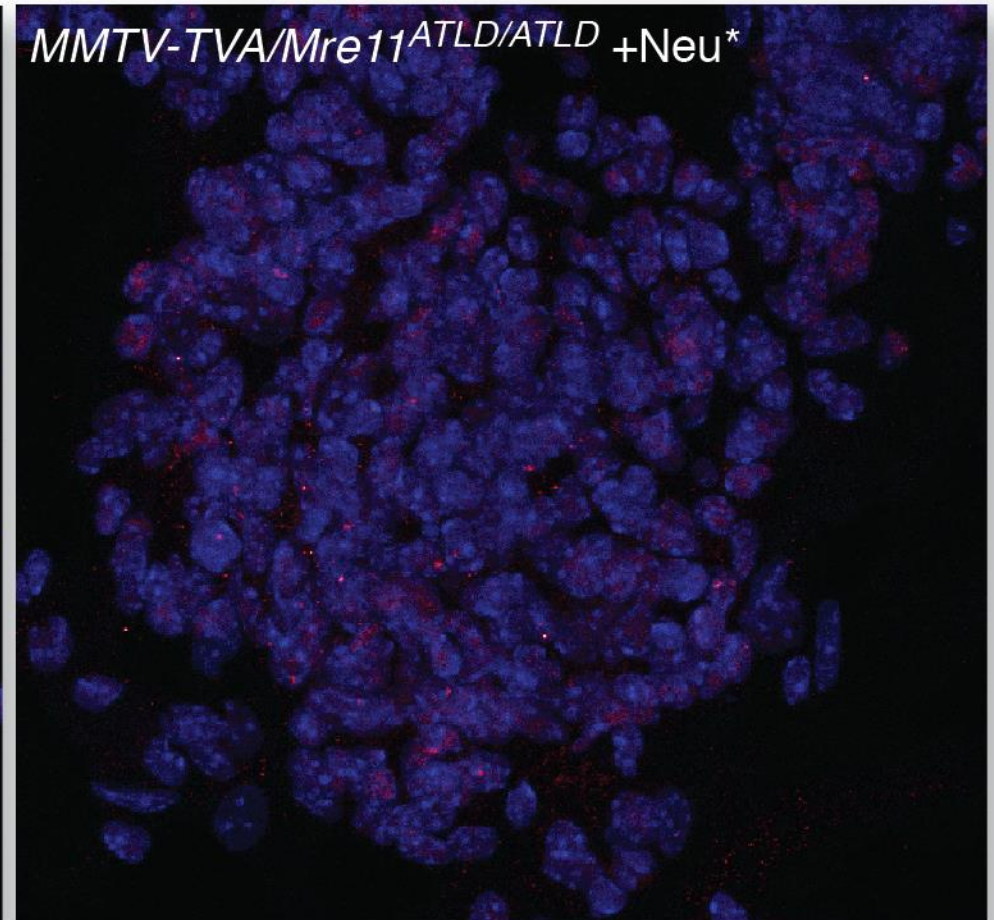
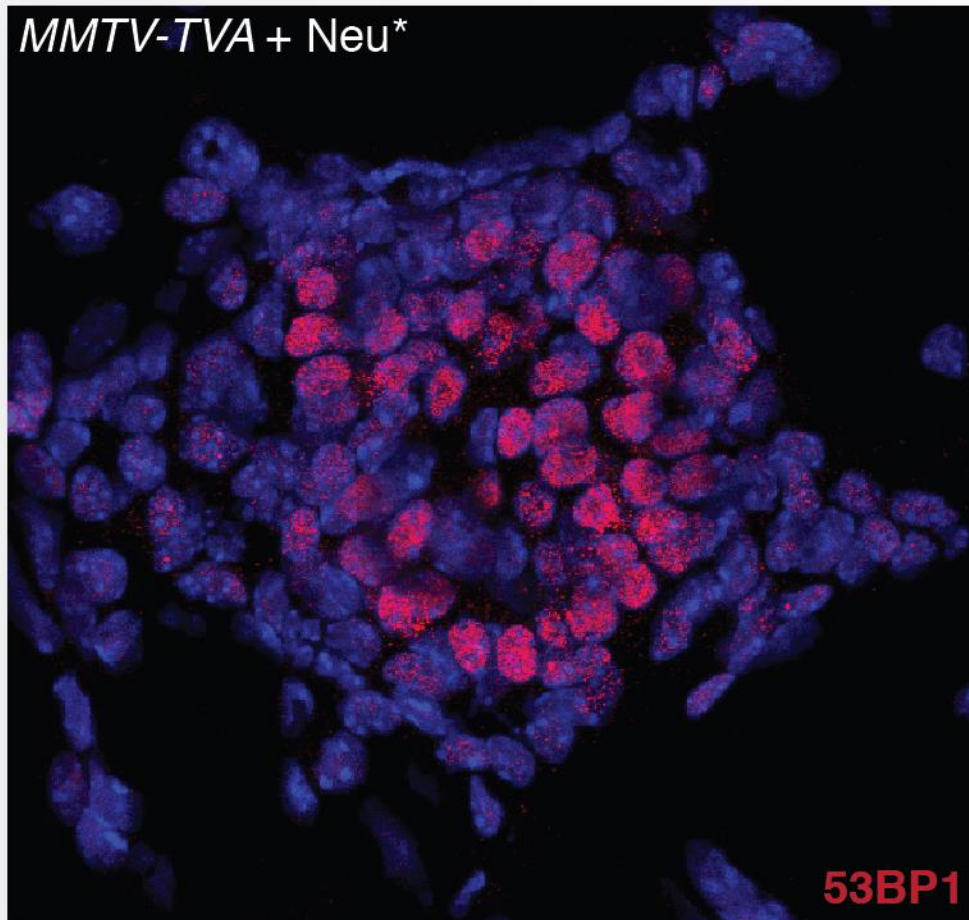
MMTV-TVA control



*MMTV-TVA + HA-Neu**



Mre11^{ATLD1/ATLD1}: reduction in oncogene induced DDR



RCAS intra-ductal injection

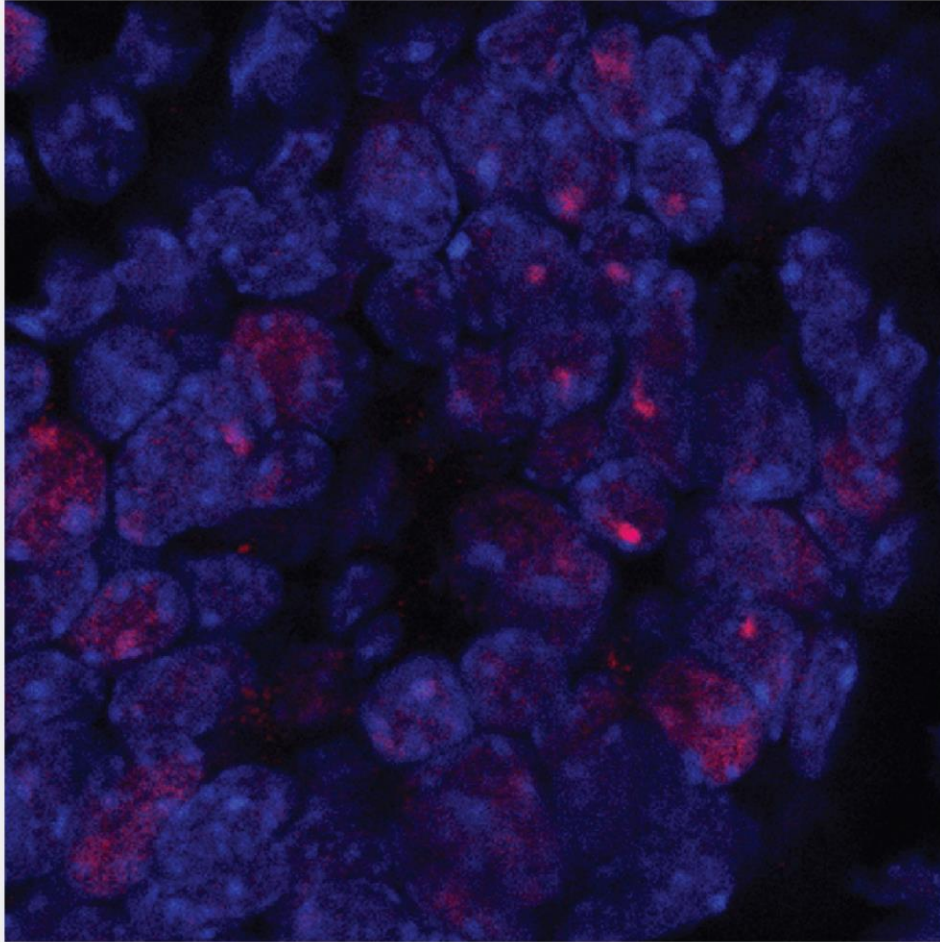
Harvest at 3 week timepoint

Terminate experiment 6 months

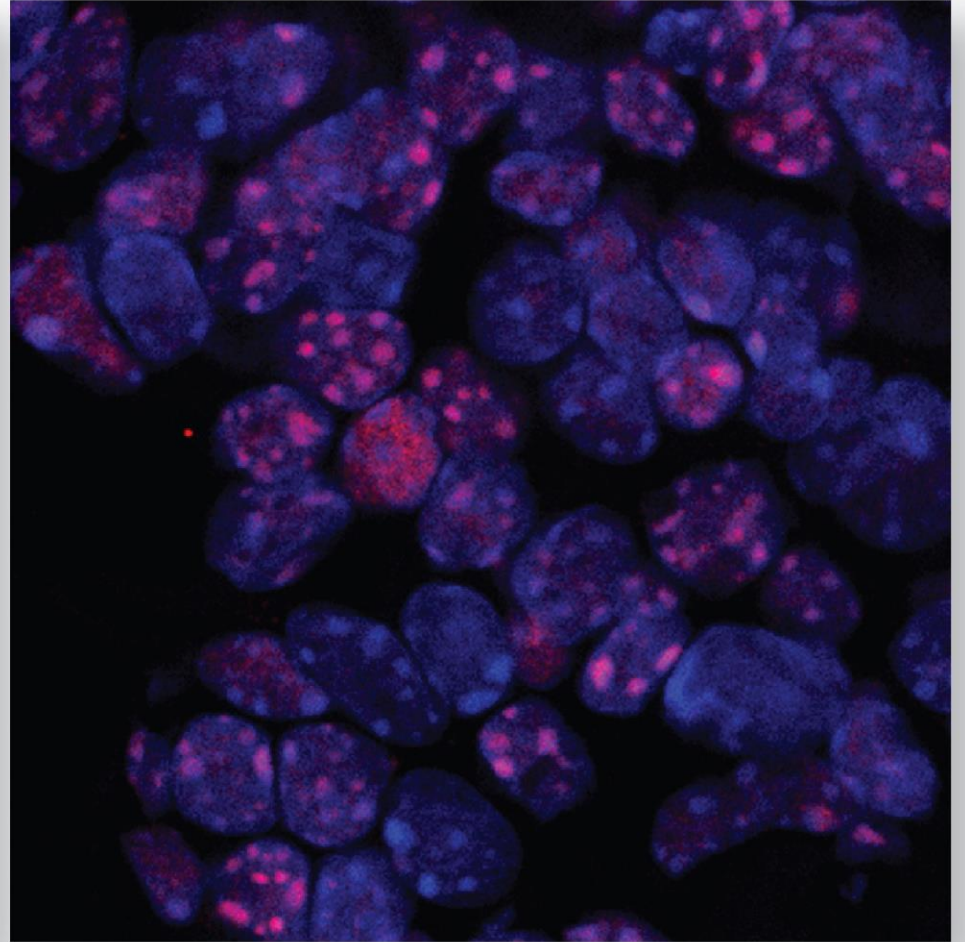


Oncogene induced heterochromatic changes

MMTV-TVA

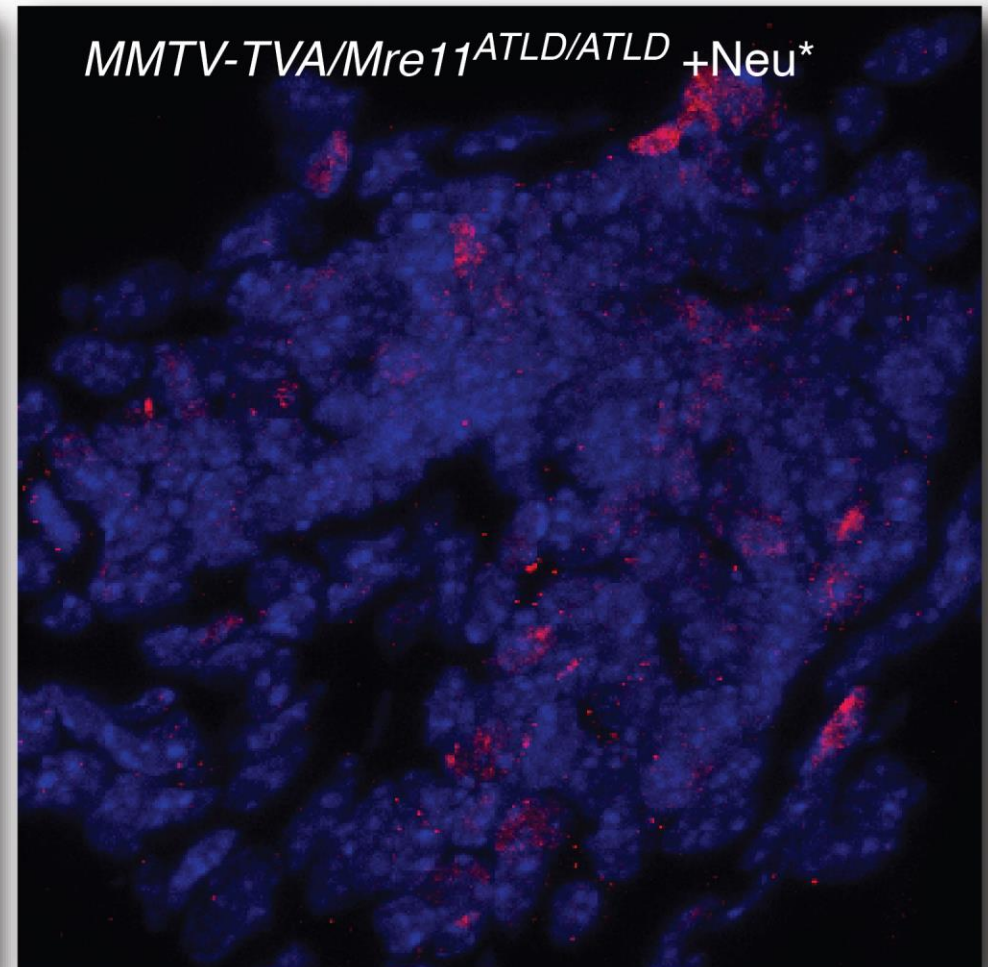
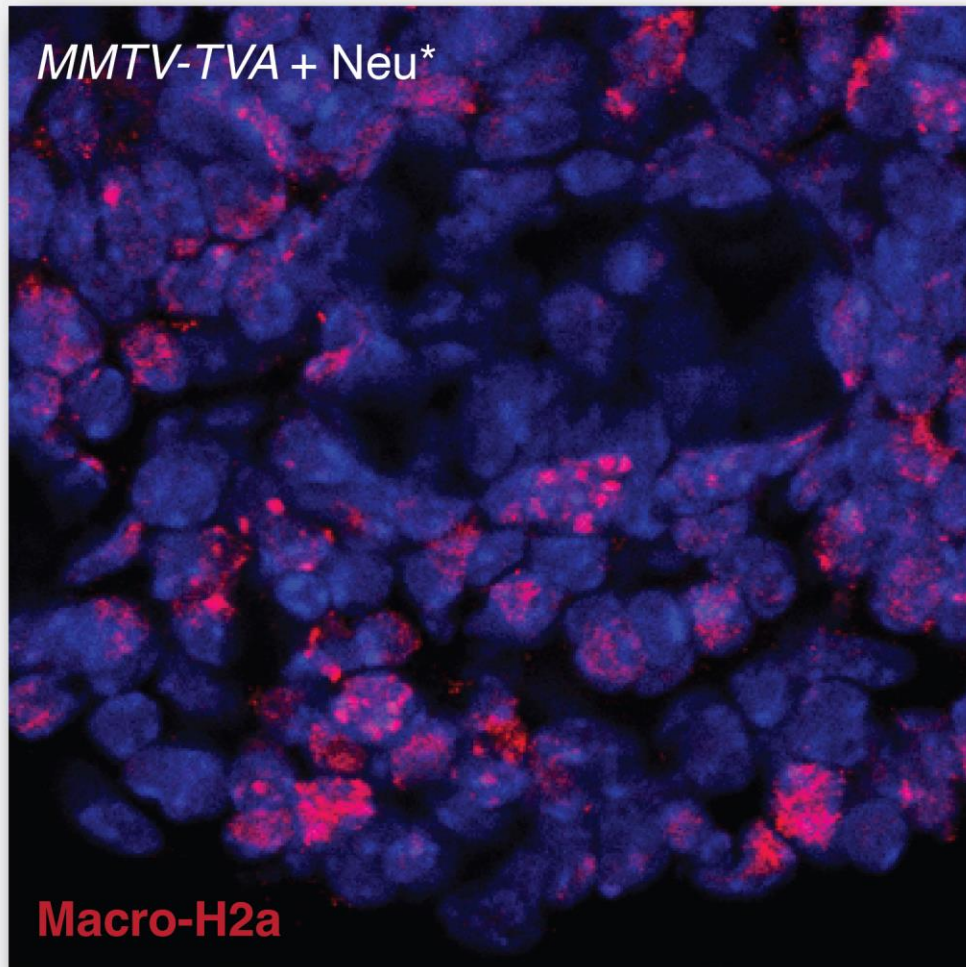


*MMTV-TVA + Neu**

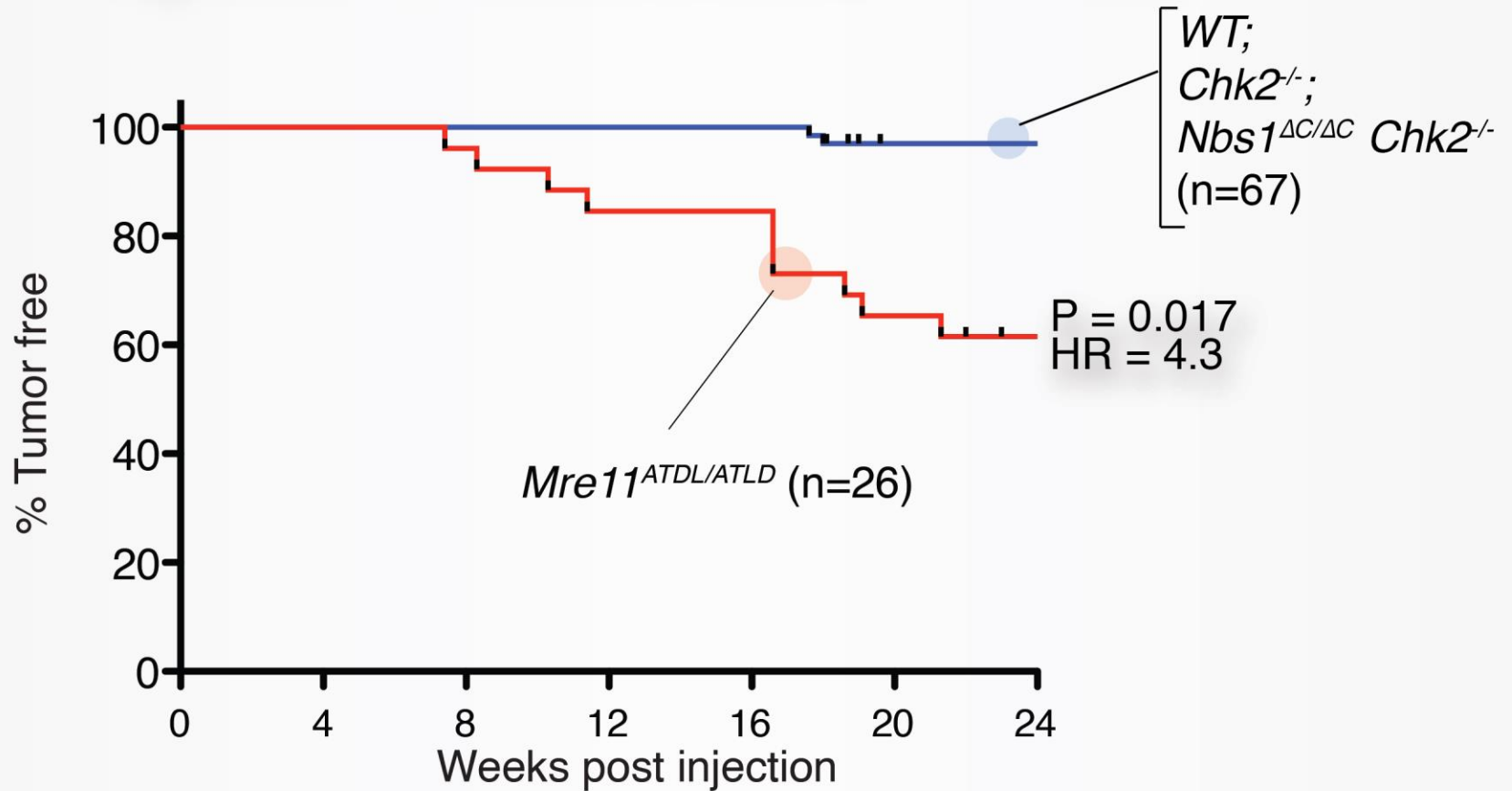


macroH2A

Reduction in heterochromatic changes in *Mre11*^{ATLD1/ATLD1}



Progression to tumors in *Mre11*^{ATLD/ATLD} mice



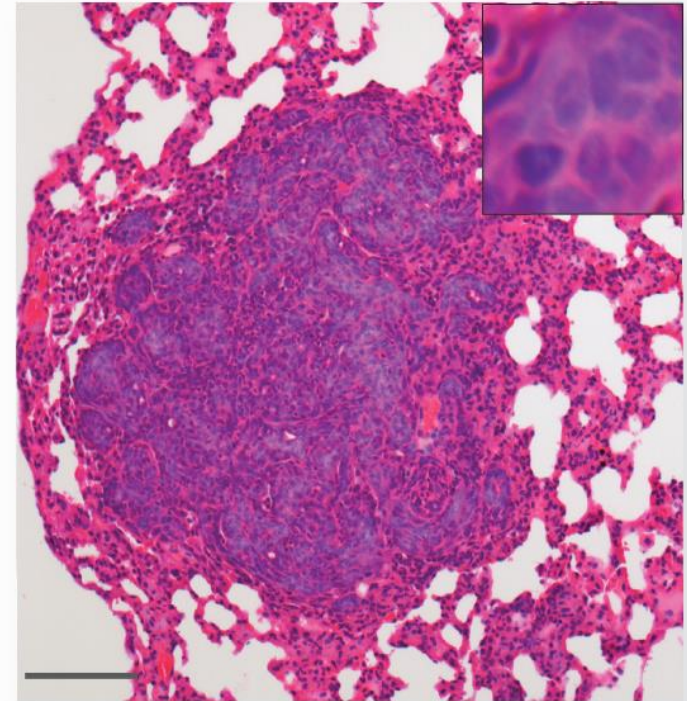
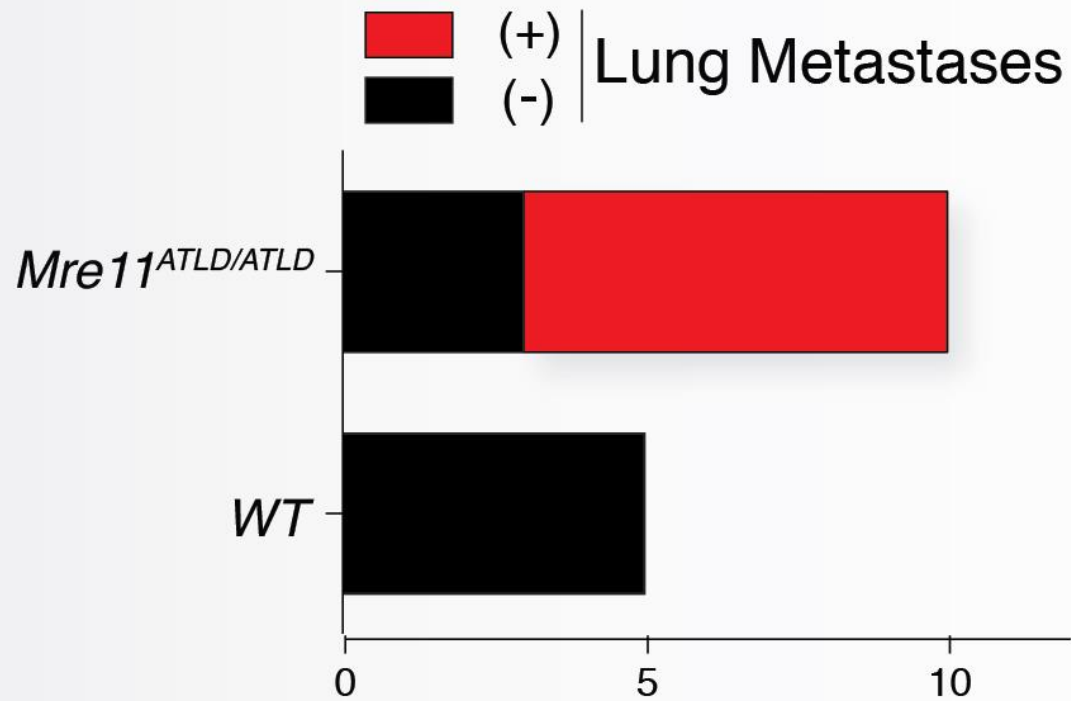
RCAS intra-ductal injection

Harvest at 3 week timepoint

Terminate experiment 6 months



Mre11^{ATLD/ATLD} Tumors are Metastatic



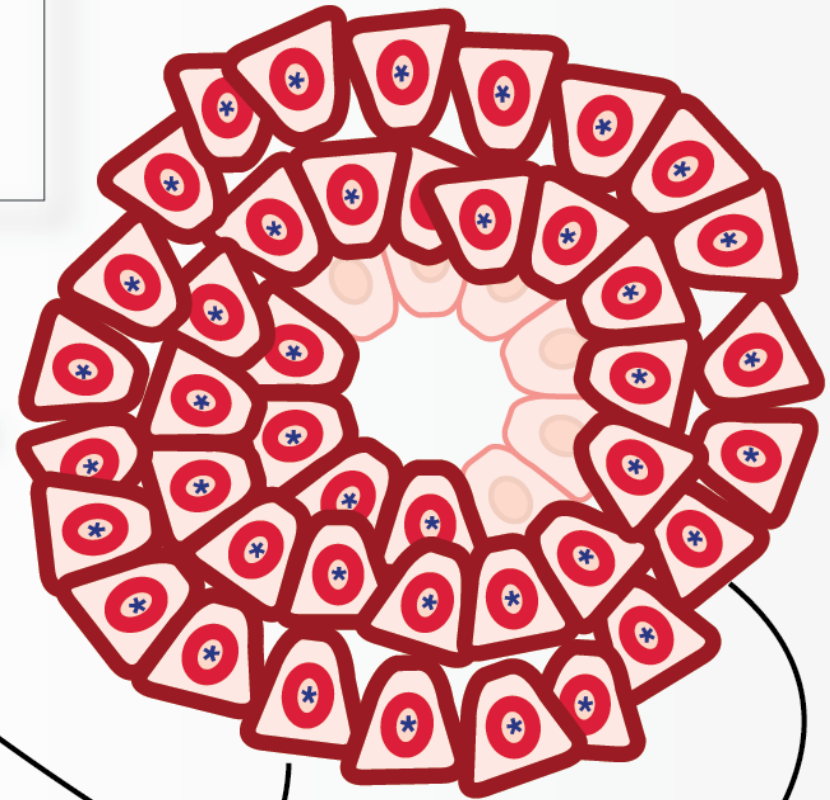
Arf

Mre11 complex

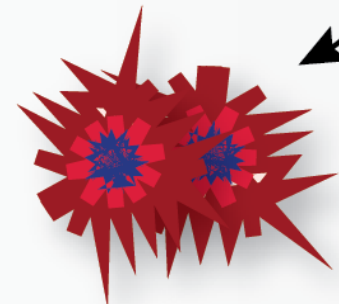
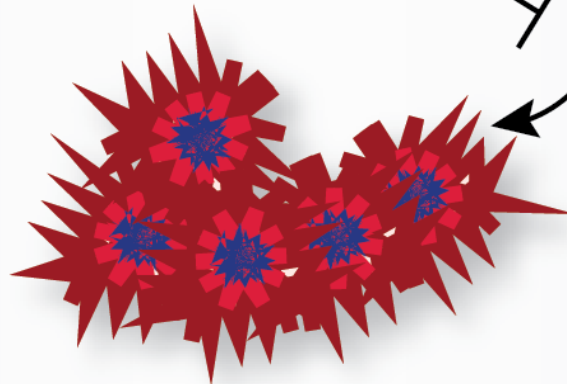
G2 Arrest



Oncogene-driven neoplasia



**Tumor evolution
and metastasis**



THE END