

20.109 MOD1
Measuring Genomic Instability

Fall 2023
Lecture 4

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A look at BER Chemistry

More on γ H2AX

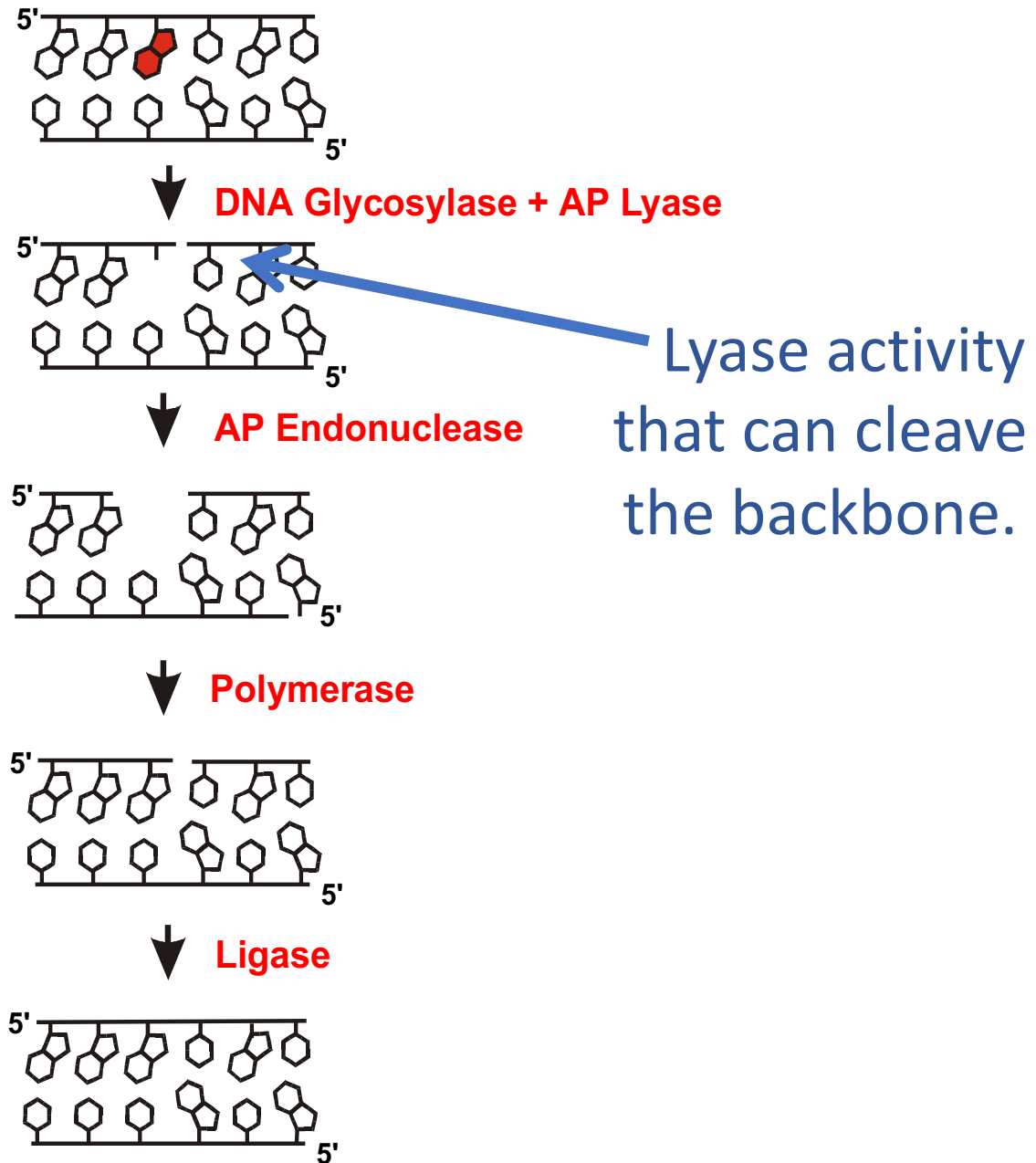
Base Pair Drawing Competition

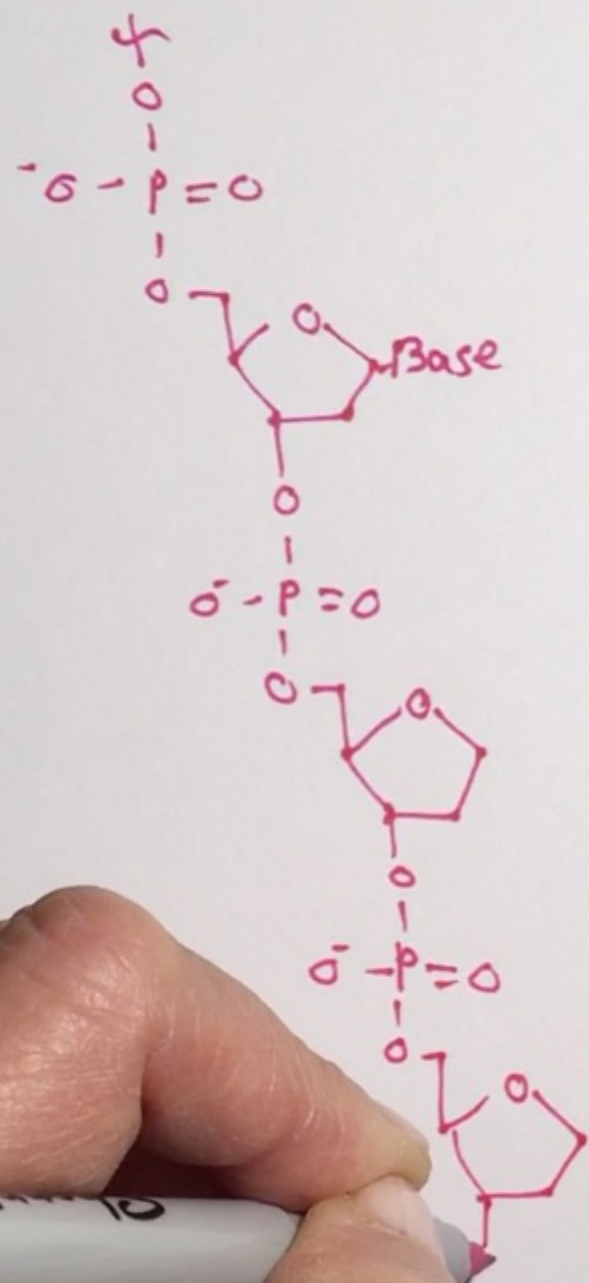
Antibodies and Affinity Maturation

Base Excision Repair

8-oxoguanine
DNA Glycosylase
(OGG1)

Removes the damaged
base by cleaving the
glycosylic bond.





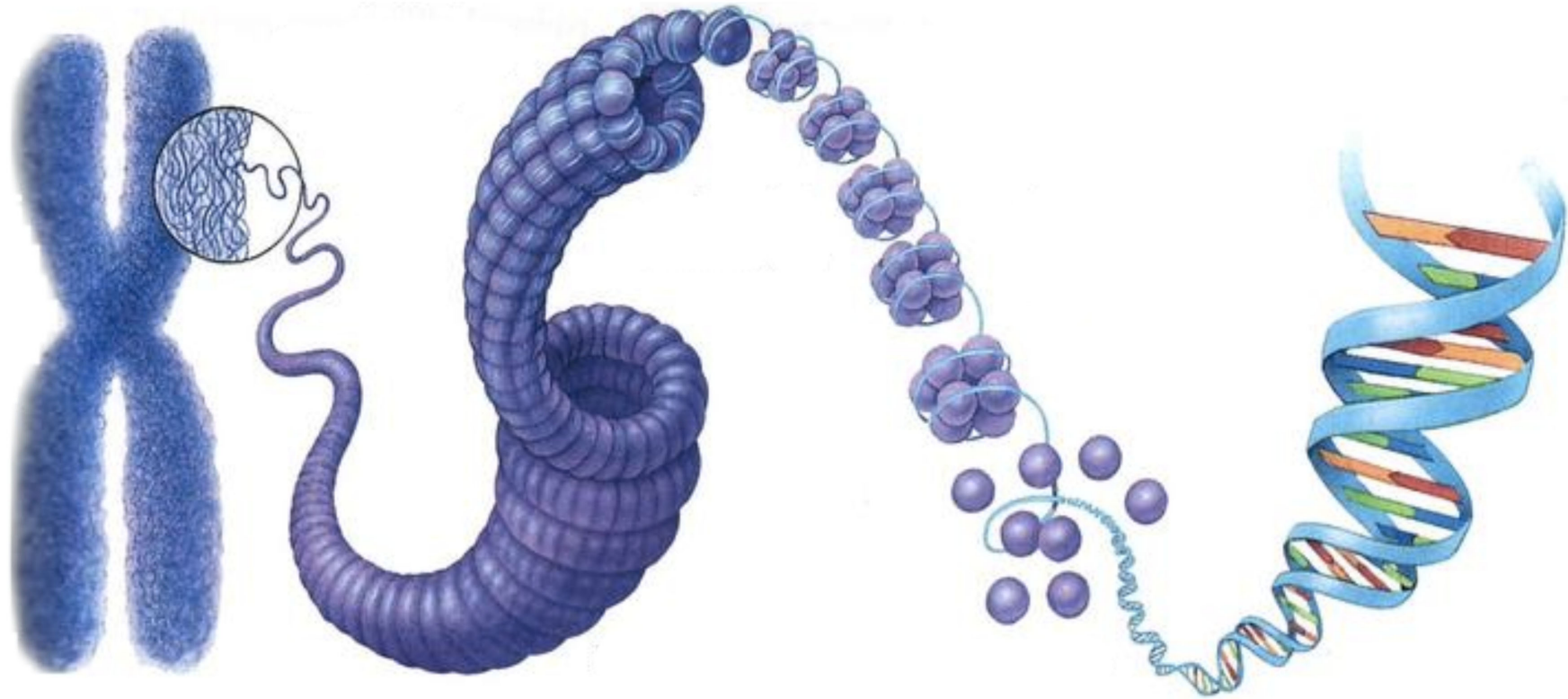
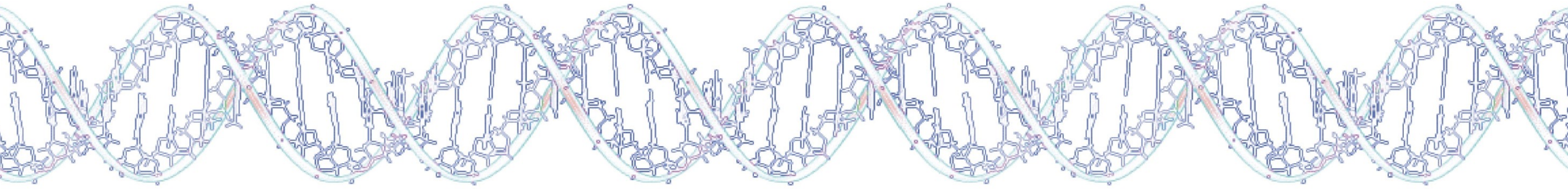
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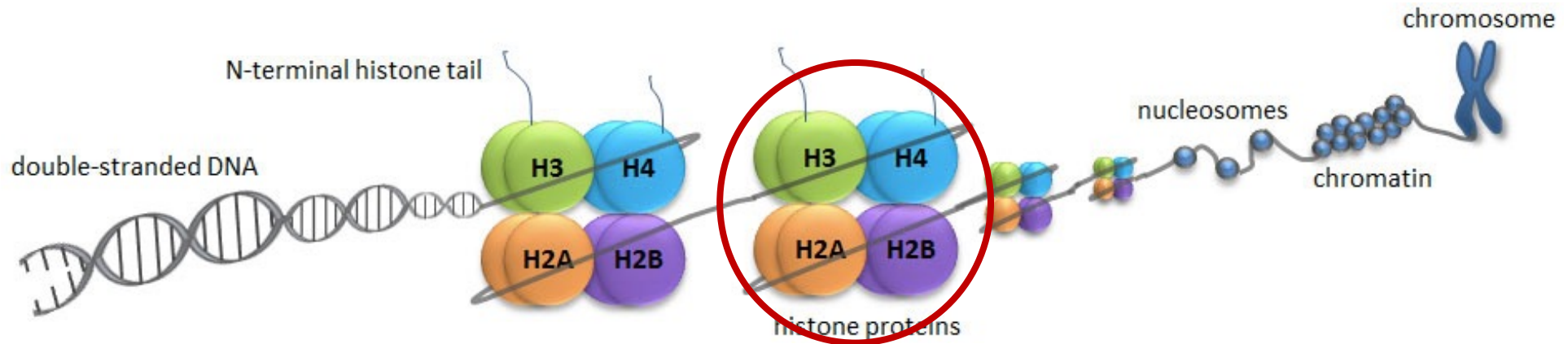
Base Pair Drawing Competition

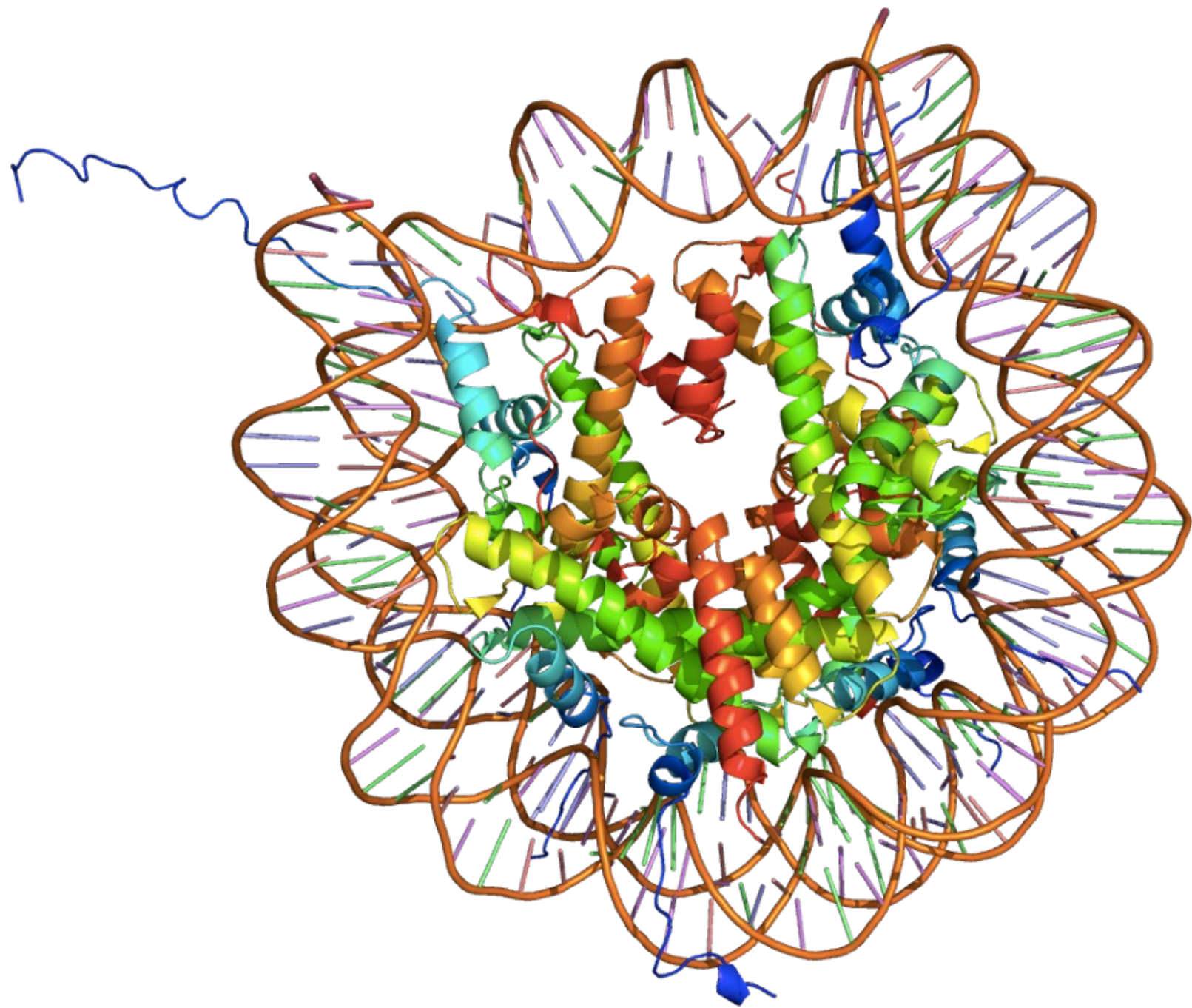
Antibodies and Affinity Maturation

The Genome is Immense – Need to Fit DNA into a Nucleus

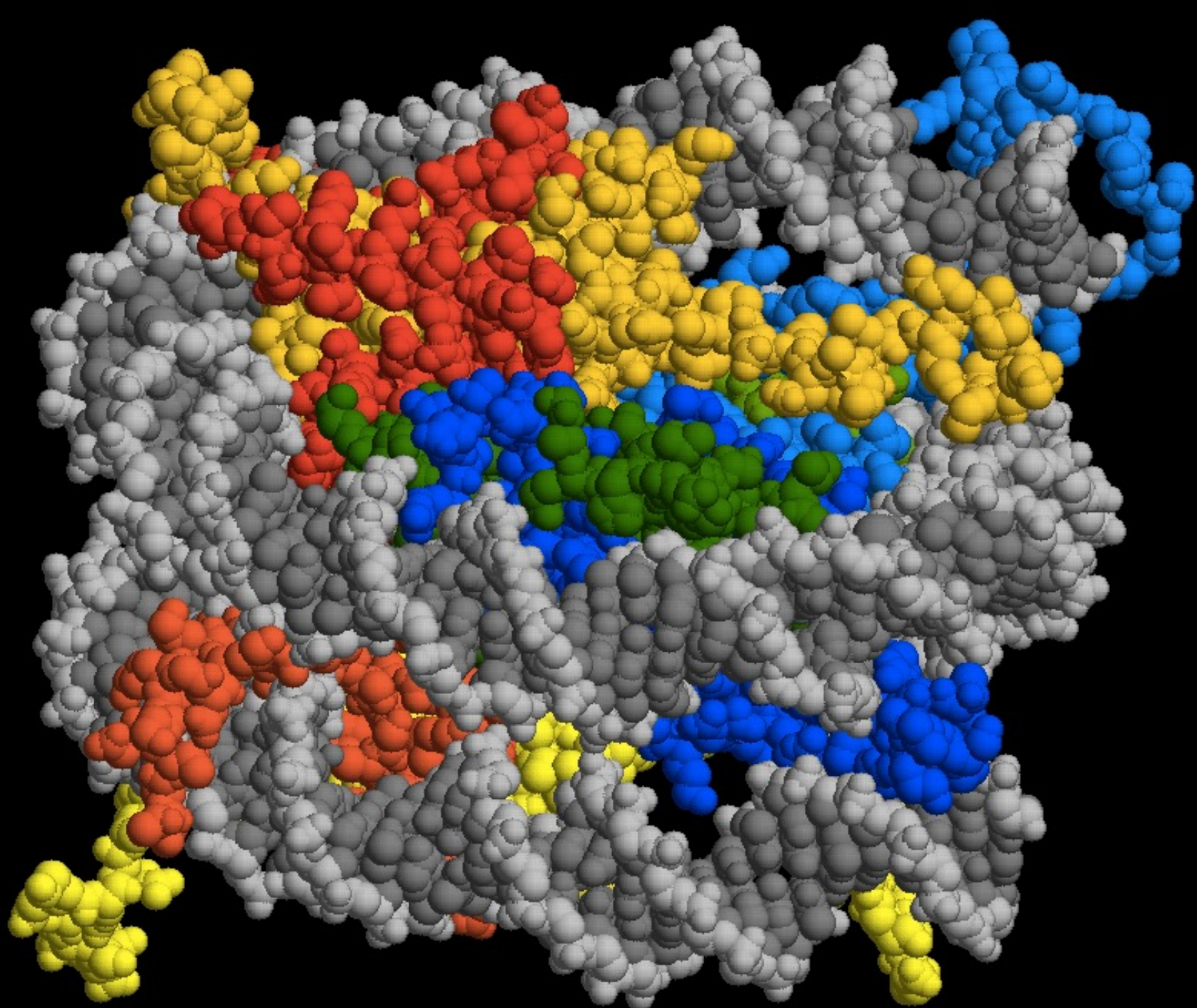


Histone Octamer or Nucleosome

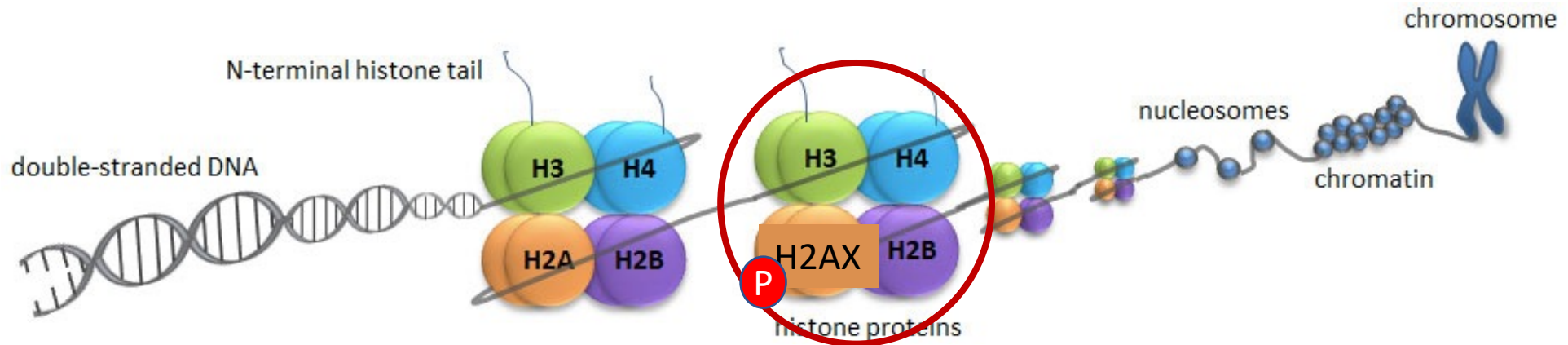




Histone tails
are
sites for
modification



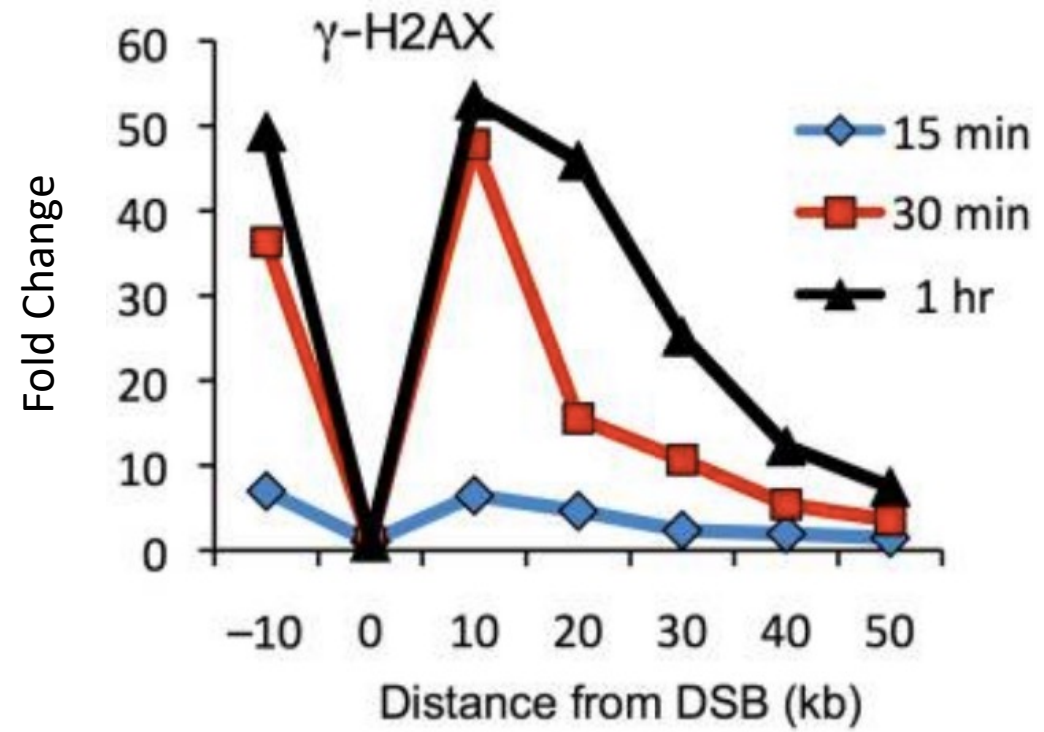
Histone Octamer or Nucleosome



Occasionally H2A is replaced by H2AX

(Not all histones are the same; their structure can vary.)

Phosphorylated H2AX = γ H2AX



100 kb

Track length = 100 Kb

100 kb = 3.4 μm

Wound around nucleosomes, the length is $\sim 0.5 \mu\text{m}$

Nucleus is $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter

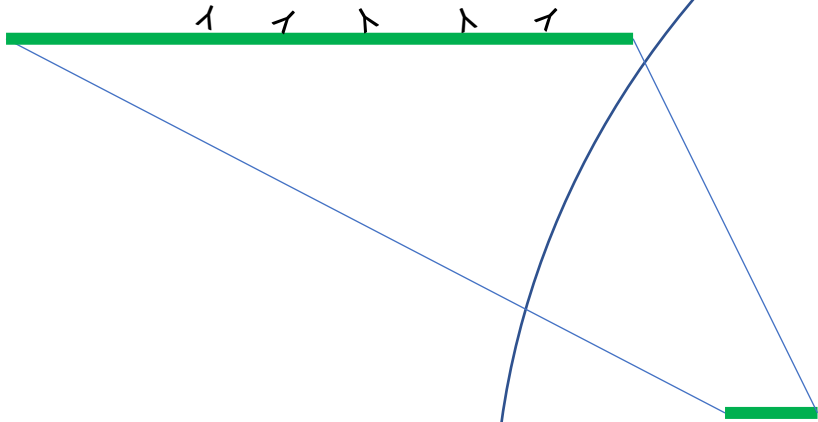
Track = $1/20^{\text{th}}$ of the diameter



10 μm

Nucleus

Antibodies are 10 nm long



Track length = 100 Kb

100 kb = 3.4 μm

Wound around nucleosomes, the length is 0.5 μm

Nucleus is $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter

Track = $1/20^{\text{th}}$ of the diameter



10 μm

Nucleus

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A look at BER Chemistry

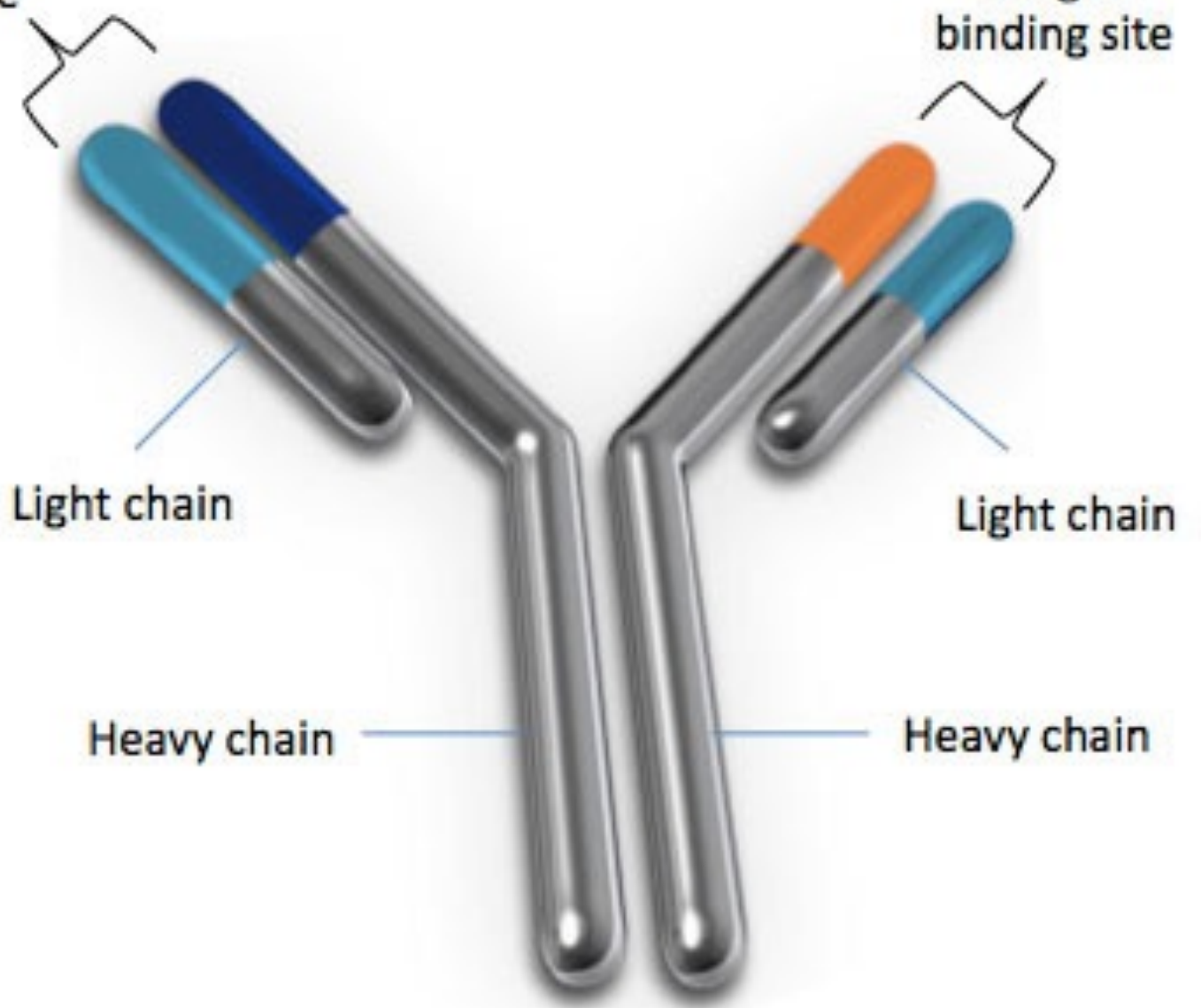
More on γ H2AX

Base Pair Drawing Competition

Antibodies and Affinity Maturation

antigen binding site

antigen binding site



Light chain

Light chain

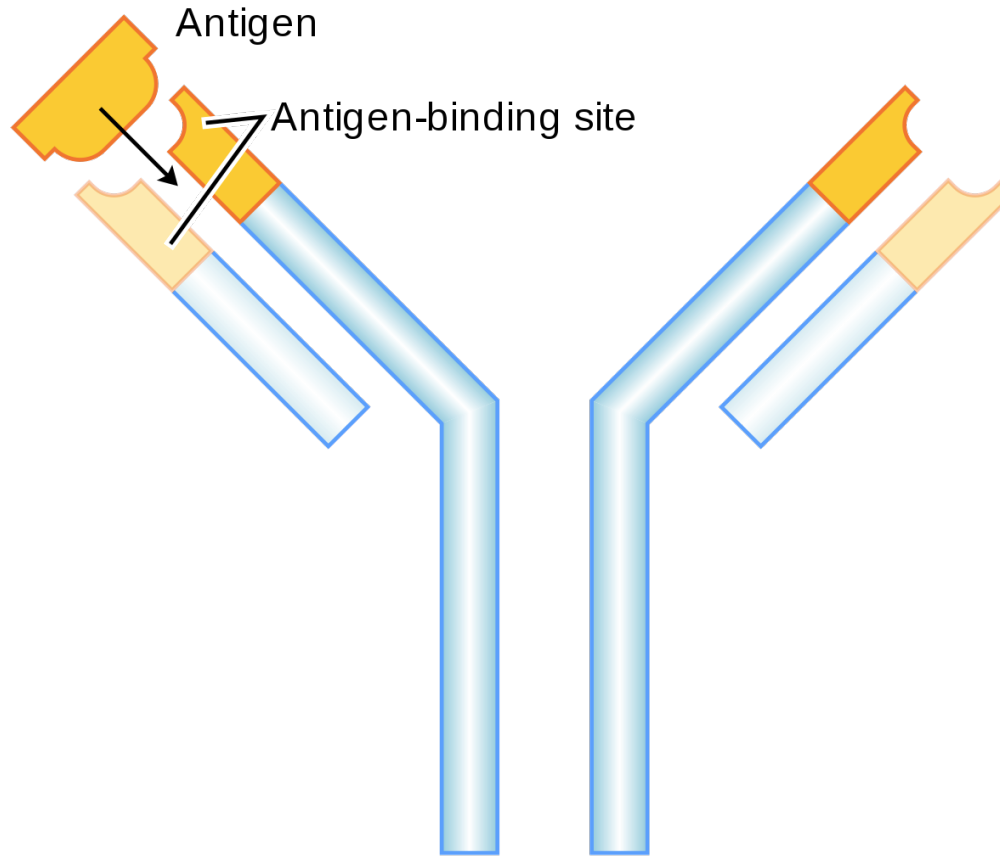
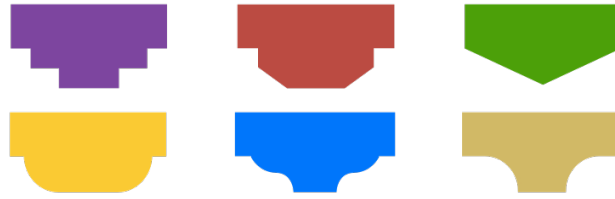
Heavy chain

Heavy chain

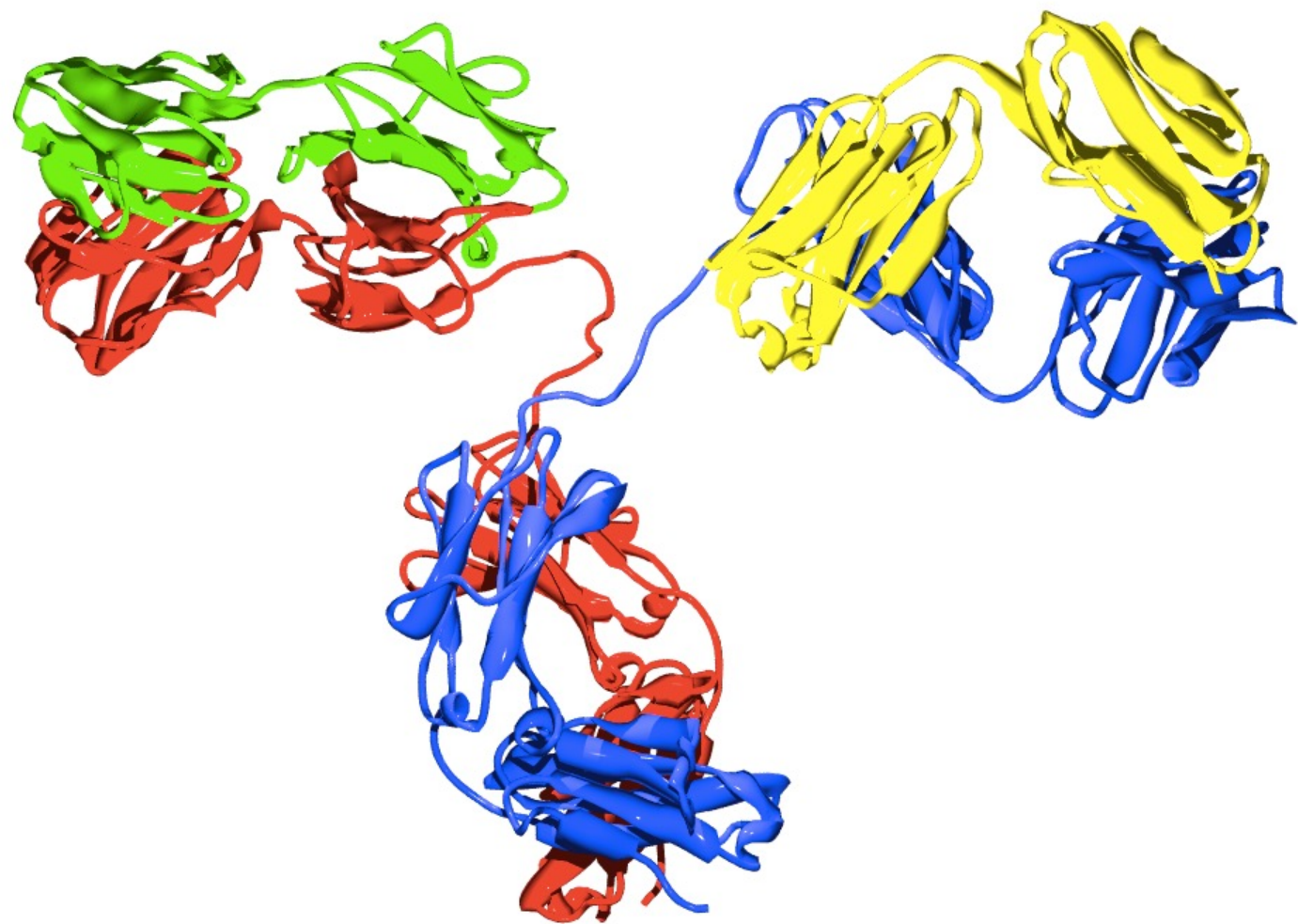
Variable region

Constant region

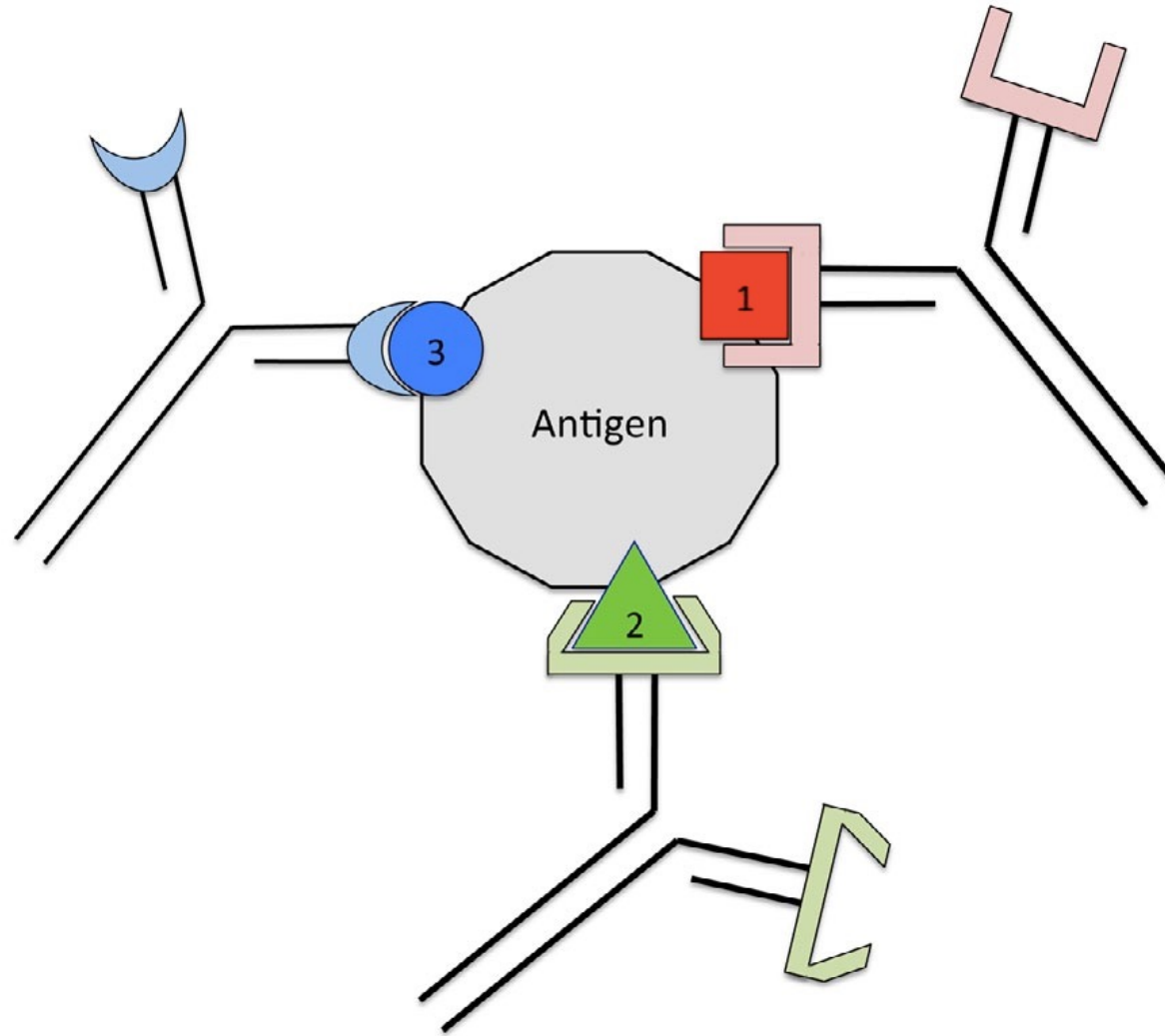
Antigens



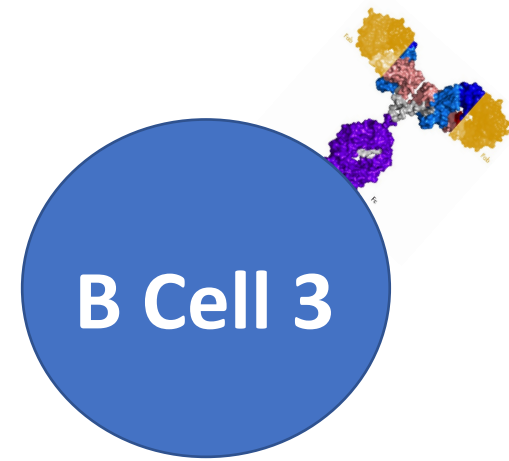
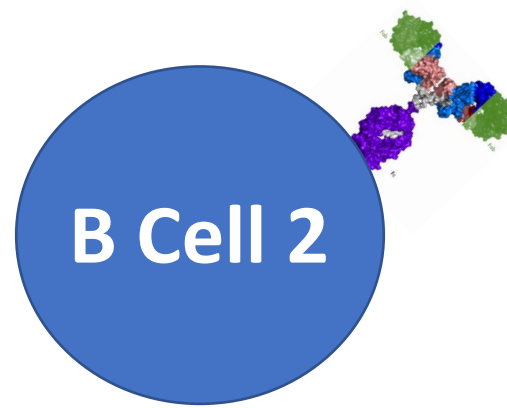
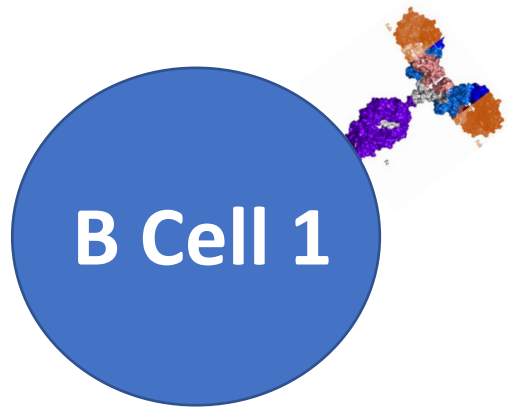
Antibody

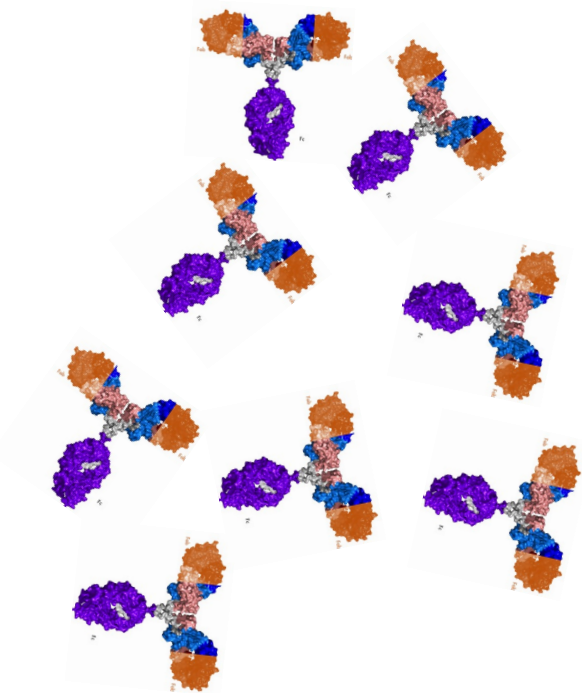
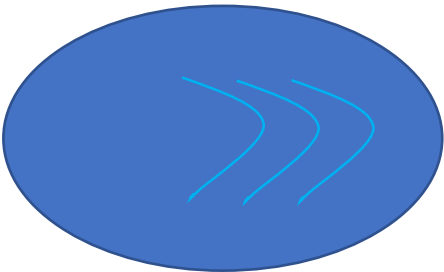
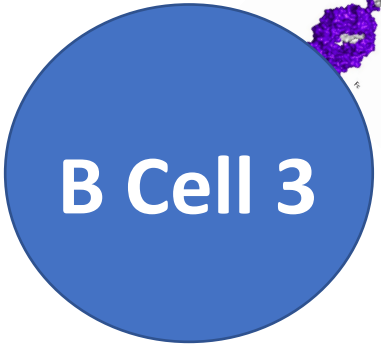
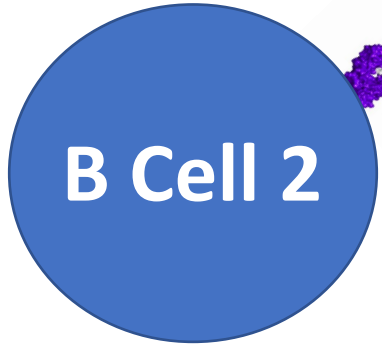
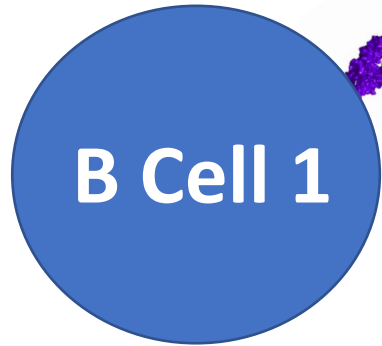


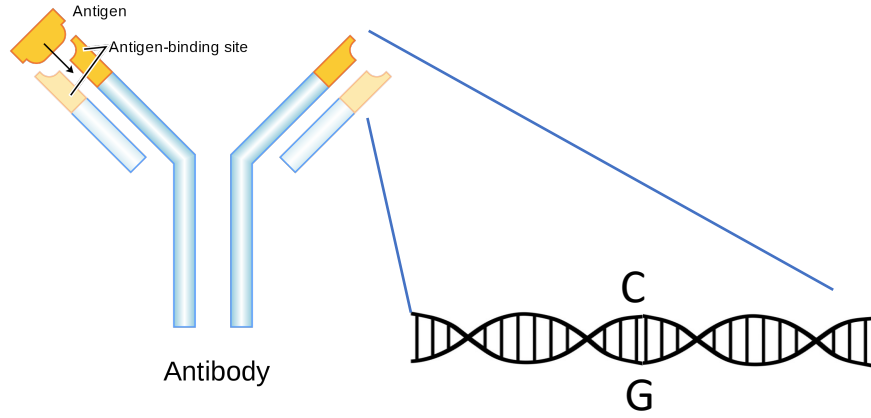
Three Different Epitopes



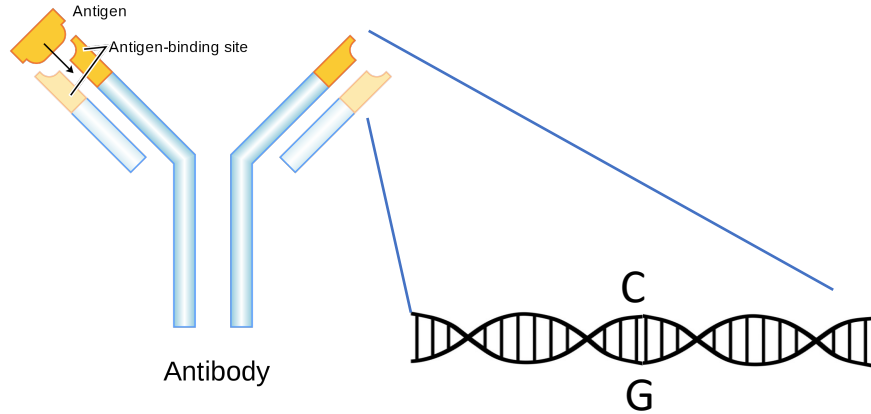
How does BER affect your
Covid Booster Shot?





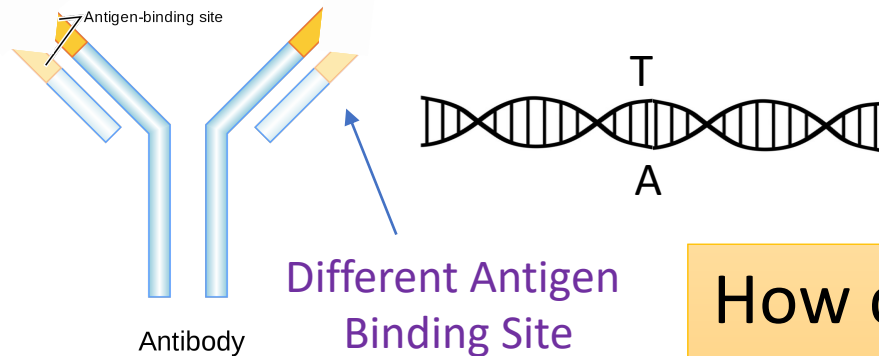


DNA that Codes for
Antigen Binding Site

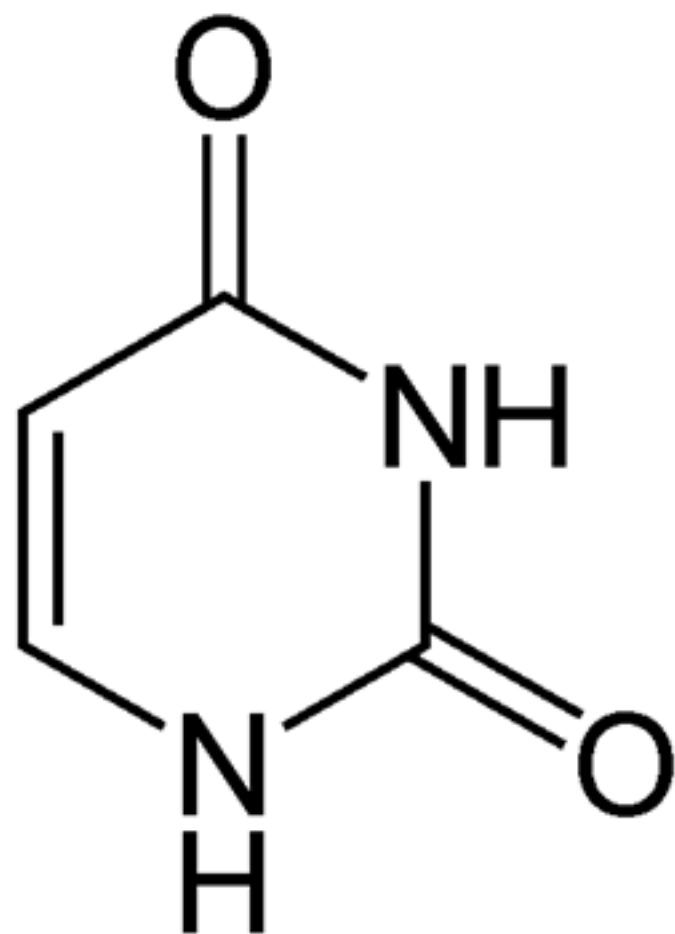
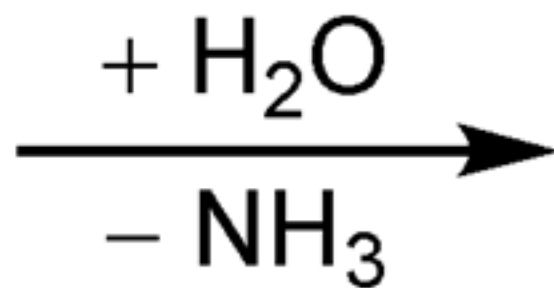
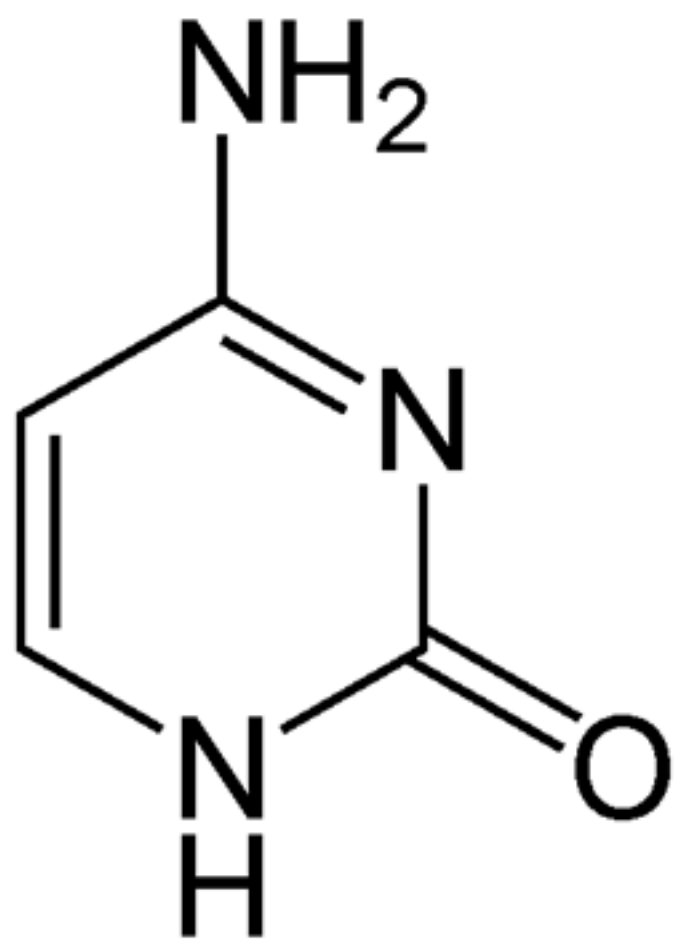


DNA that Codes for
Antigen Binding Site

↓ Create Mutations
To Make Different Antibodies

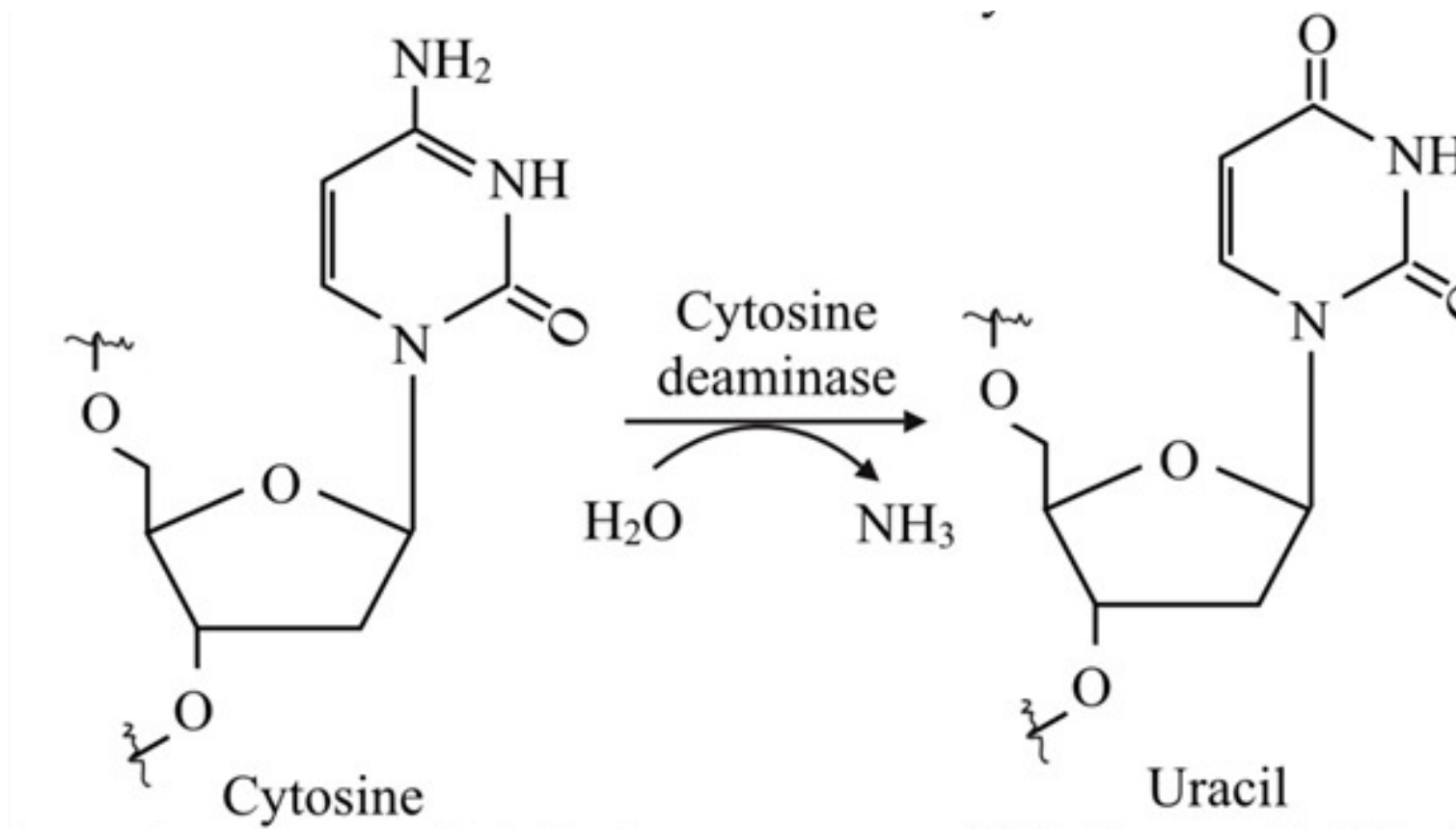


How do you change the sequence?
Introduce DNA damage!



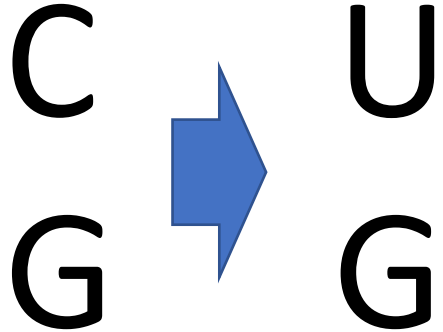
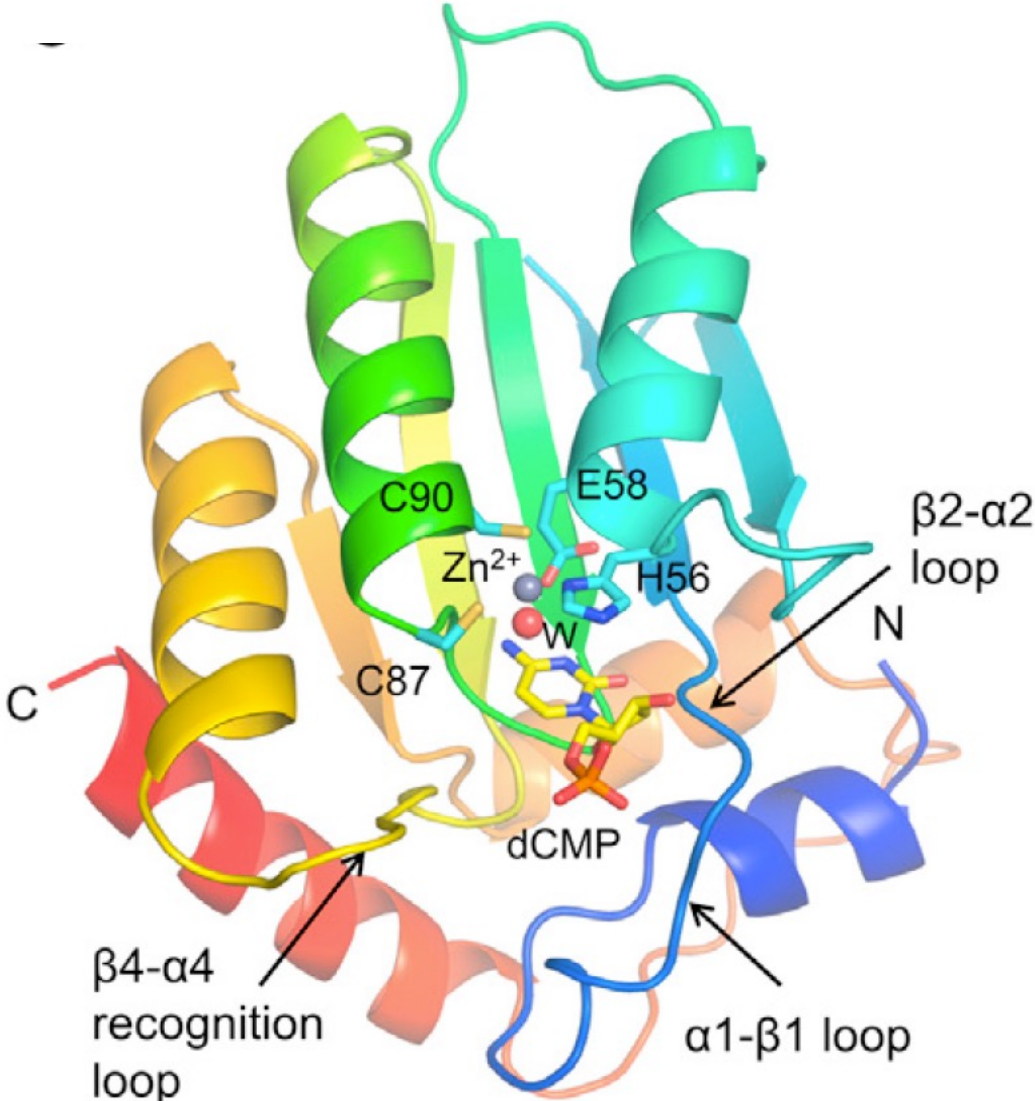
How to Damage DNA on Purpose: Deaminate Cytosine

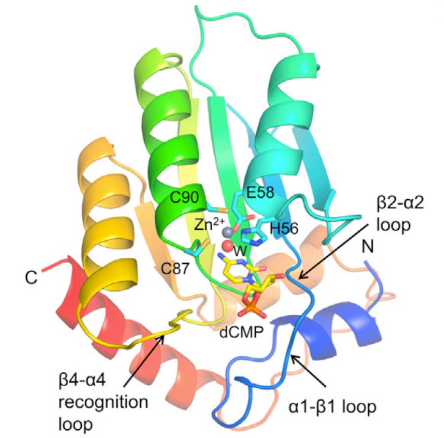
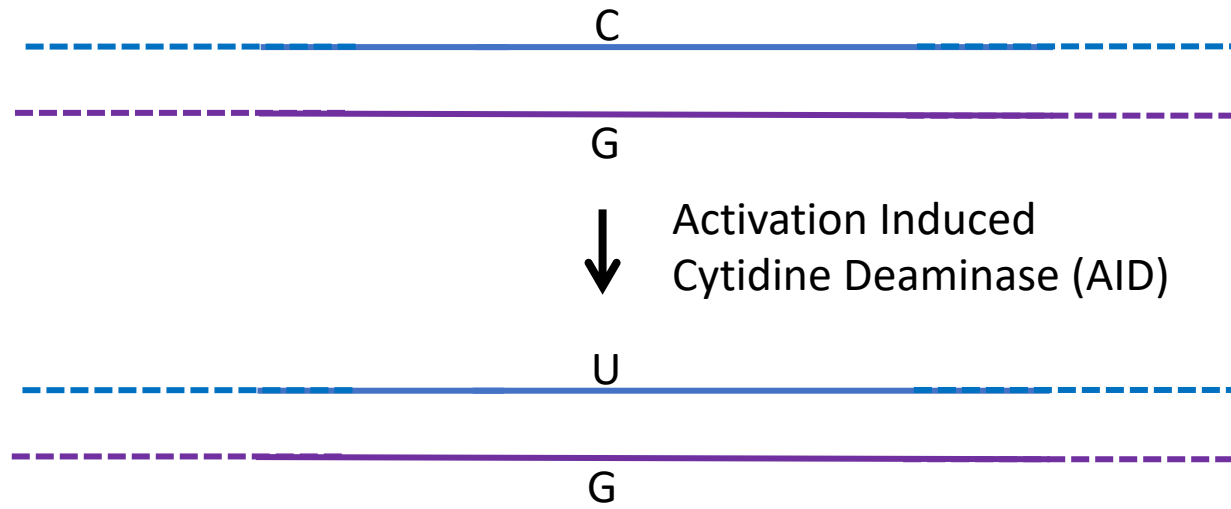
Activation Induced Cytidine Deaminase (AID)



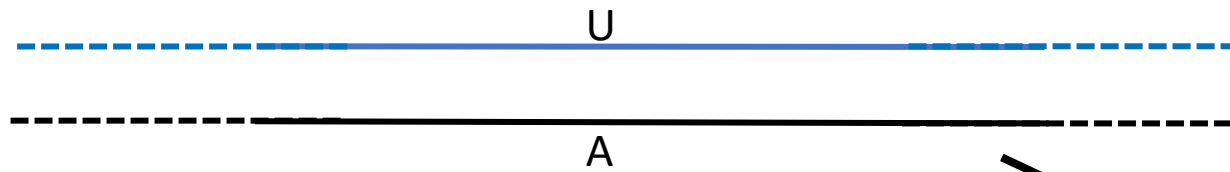
Converts C to U in Certain Regions

Activation Induced Cytidine Deaminase (AID)



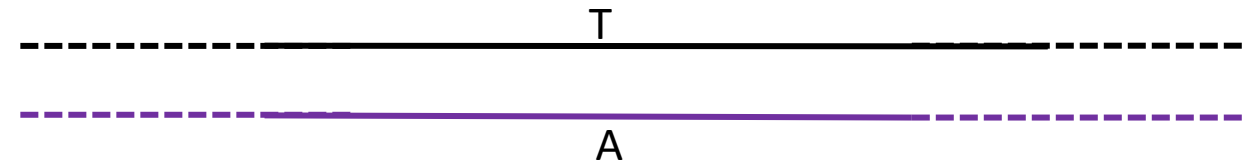


DNA REPLICATION



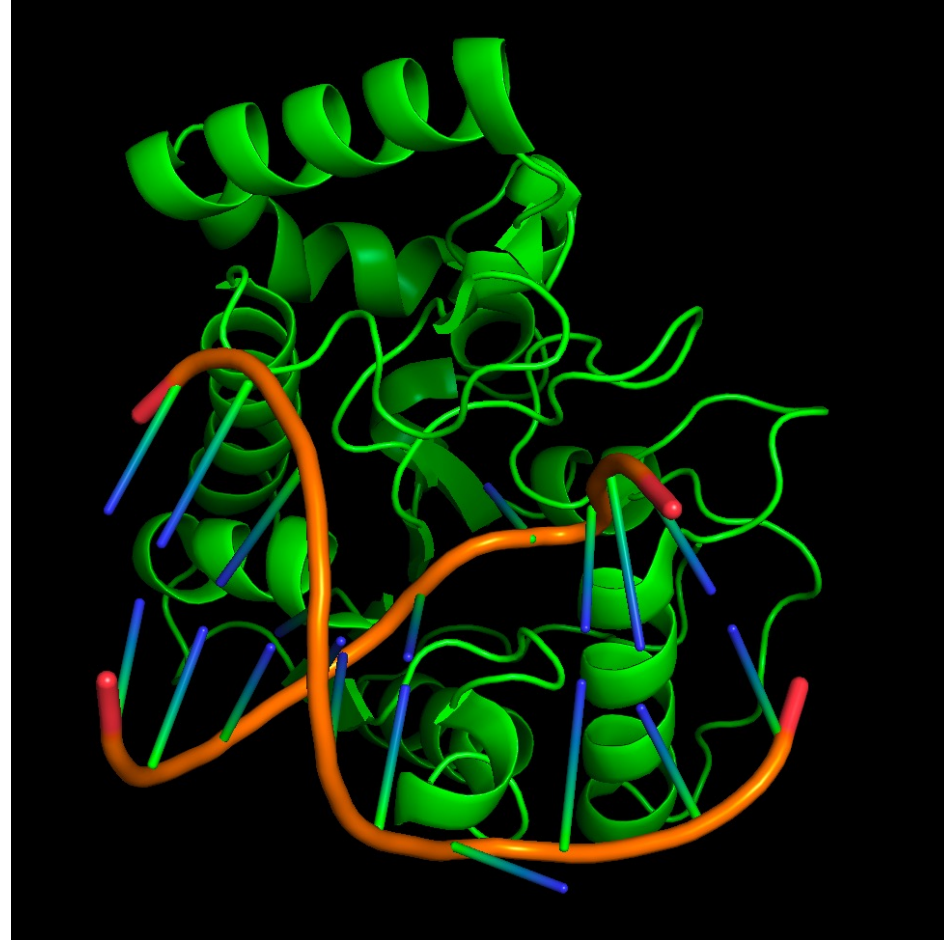
CG to TA

DNA REPLICATION



Direct conversion of C to T

Ung DNA Glycosylase Removes Uracil from the DNA

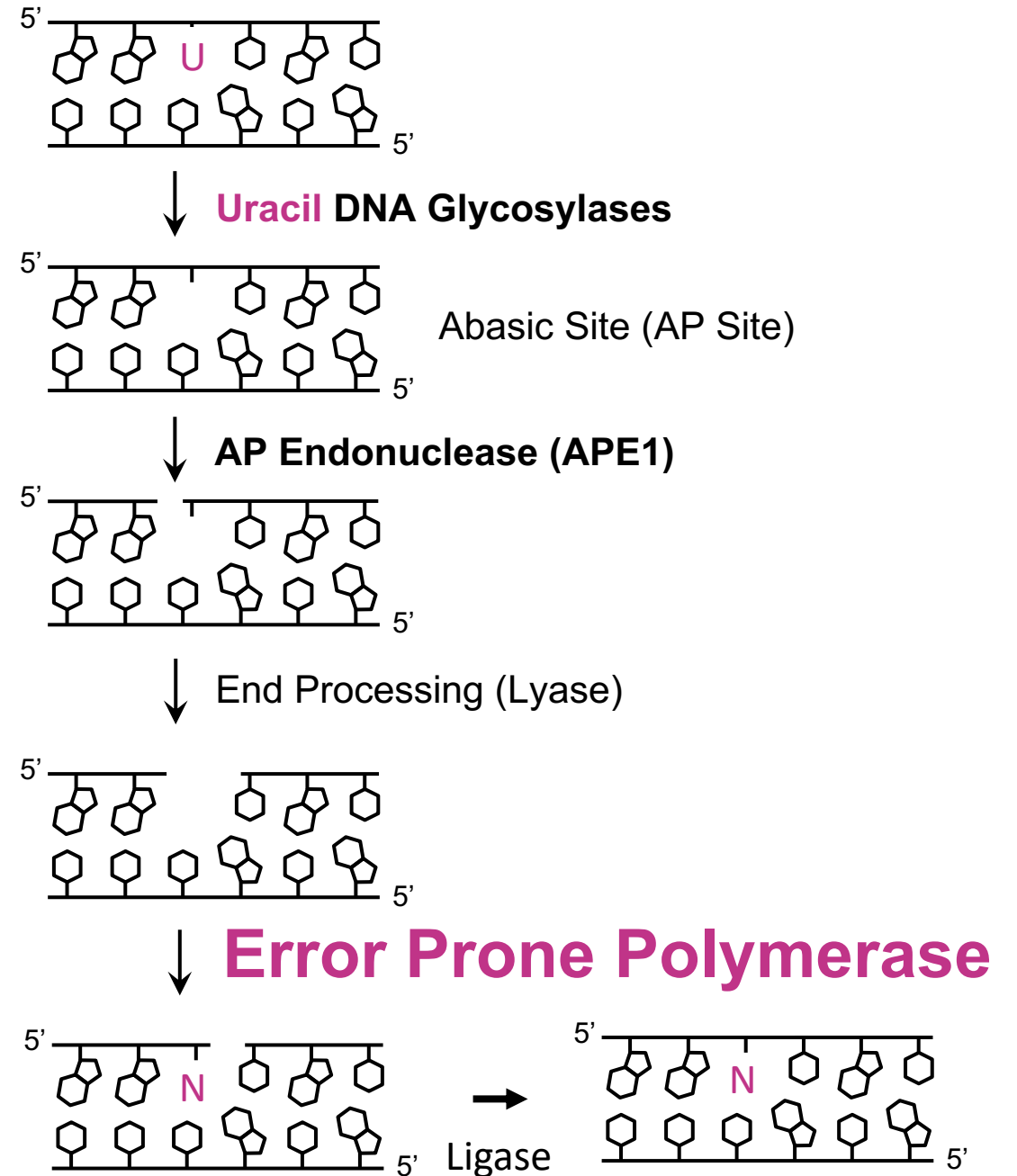


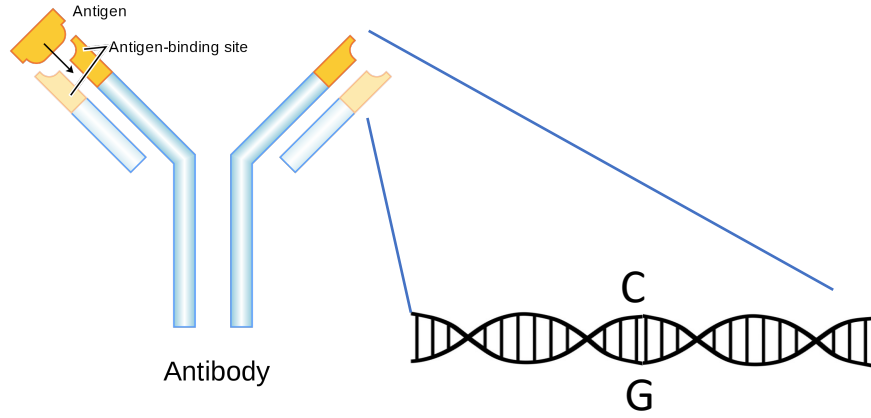
Parikh, S.S., Slupphaug, G., Krokan, H.E., Blackburn, G.M., Tainer, J.A.

Another way to change the
DNA sequence is via
Sloppy BER

Special Polymerase
That is Error Prone

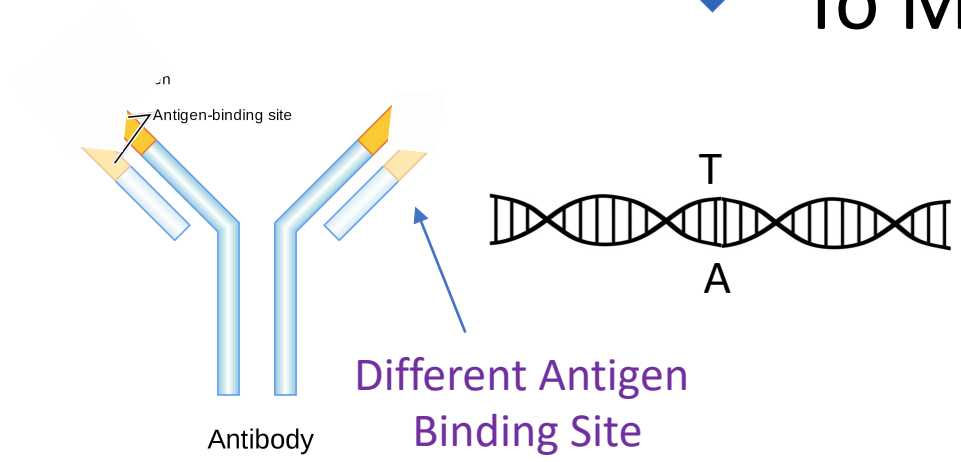
*Makes Errors
during BER*

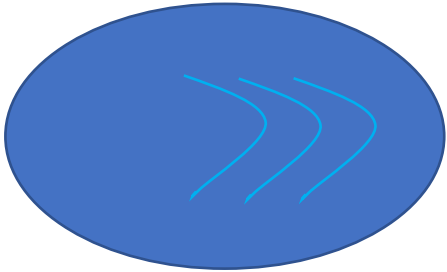
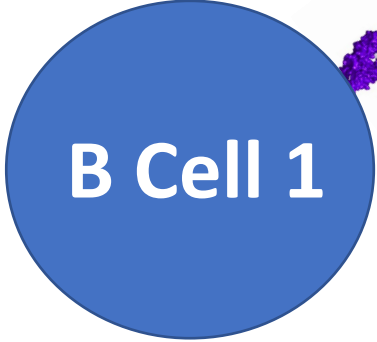




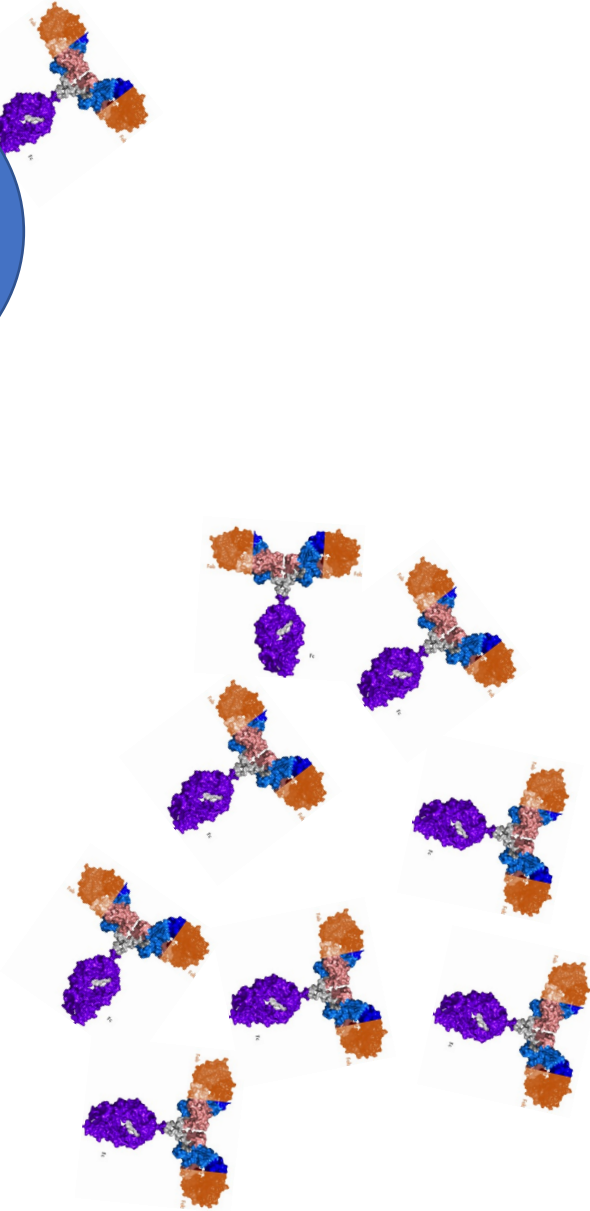
DNA that Codes for Antigen Binding Site

↓ Create Mutations To Make Different Antibodies

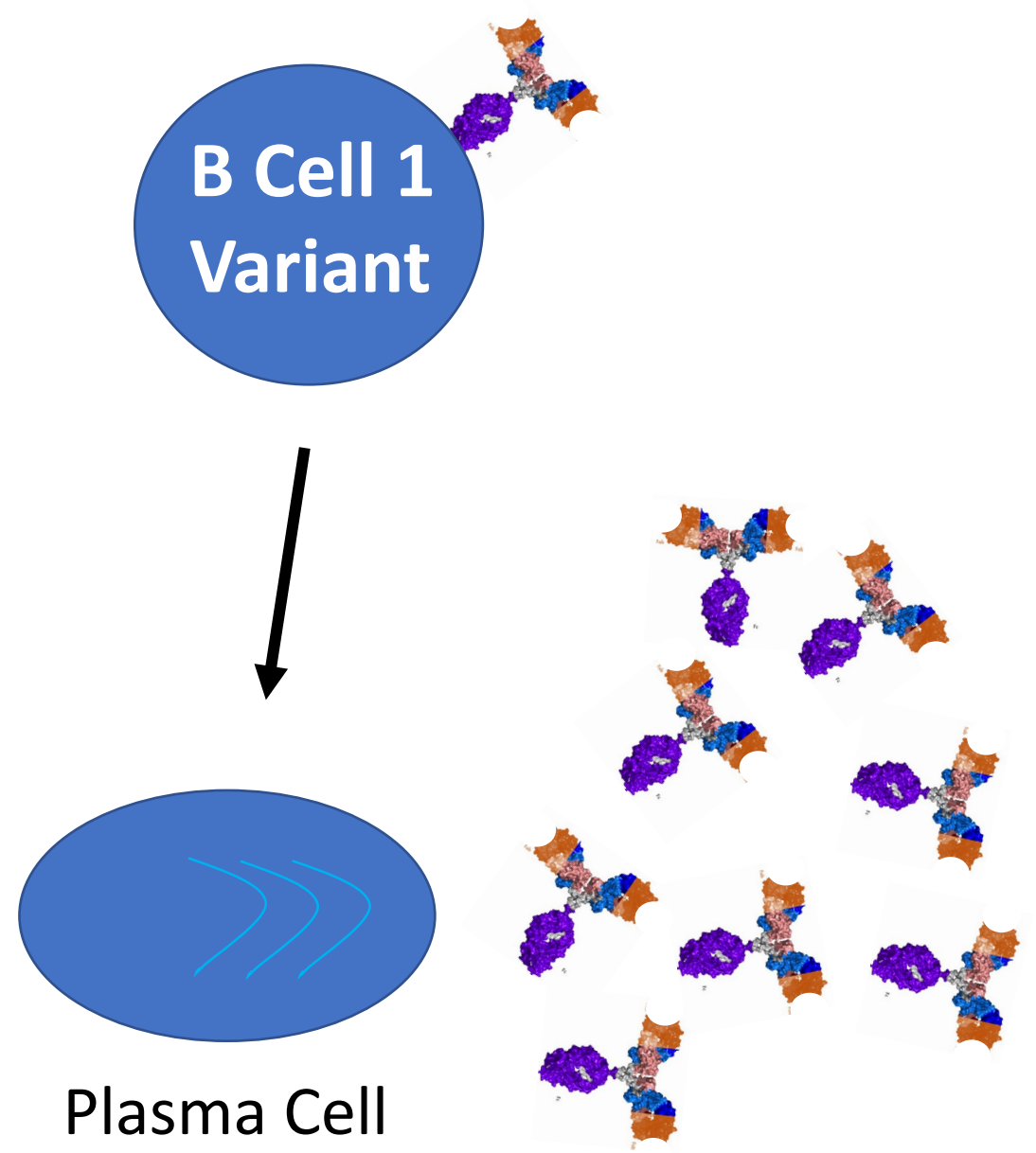
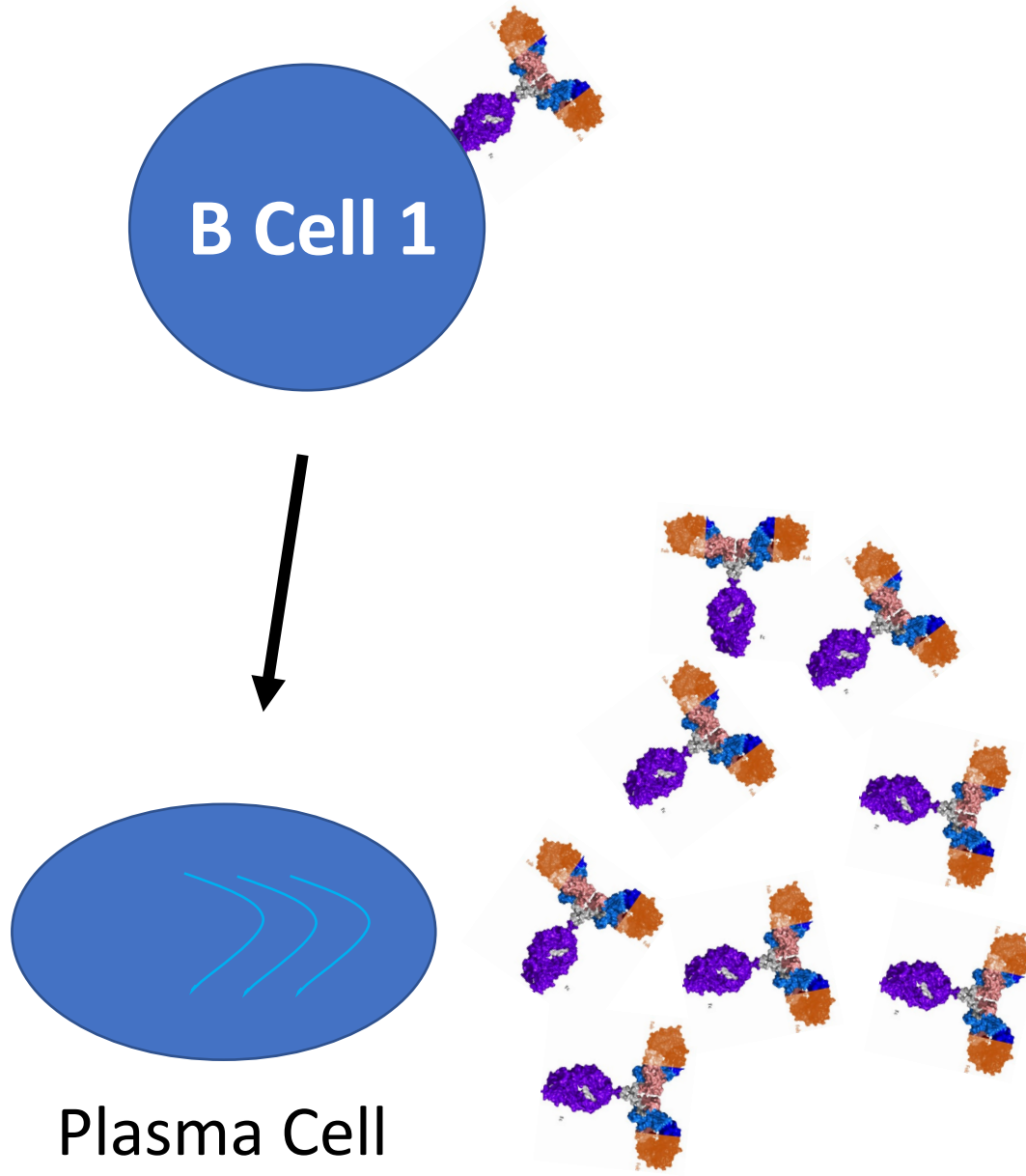


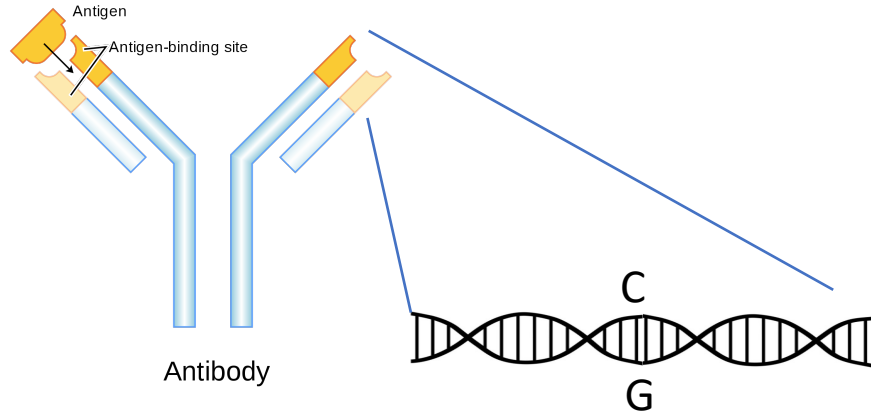


Plasma Cell



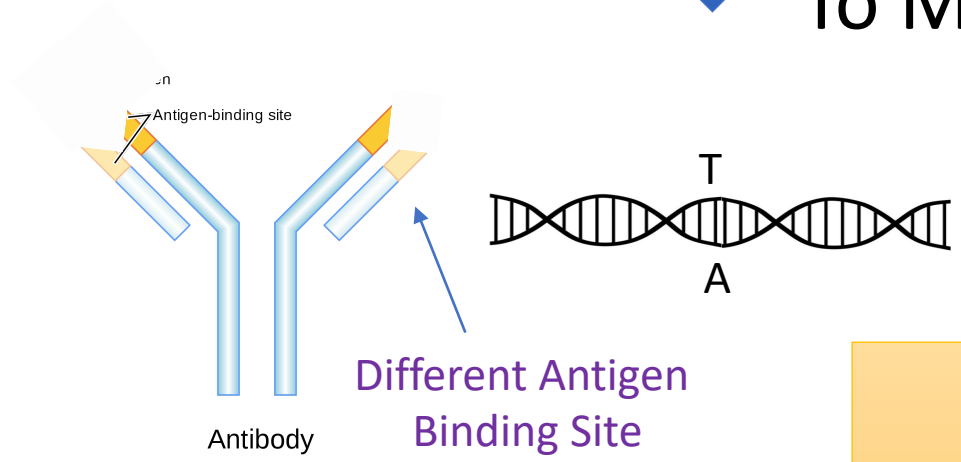
Might have better affinity.





DNA that Codes for Antigen Binding Site

Create Mutations
To Make Different Antibodies



BER Promotes Antibody Diversification

Your booster shot wouldn't
work without BER!

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