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Human DNA repair process recorded in action

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Fluorescent microscopy captures the repair protein Rad51 as it assembles into a filament on DNA

VIDEO: This filament composed of a fluorescently-labeled DNA molecule and the repair protein Rad51 grows progressively brighter and longer as more and more Rad51 molecules assemble onto the DNA. The sphere...
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A key phase in the repair process of damaged human DNA has been observed and visually recorded by a team of researchers at the University of California, Davis. The recordings provide new information about the role played by a protein

known as Rad51, which is linked to breast cancer, in this complex and critical process.

The breakthrough comes a decade after Stephen Kowalczykowski, a distinguished professor of microbiology and the study's principal investigator, and Ron Baskin, professor emeritus of molecular and cellular biology, first began developing methods of labeling molecules with fluorescent markers and observing them at work using optical trapping of individual DNA molecules and advanced microscopy techniques. In 2006, the researchers recorded a portion of the bacterial DNA repair process, a system considerably less complex than its human counterpart. The new study was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* on Jan. 13.

Human DNA is under constant assault from harmful agents such as ultraviolet sunlight, tobacco smoke and a myriad of chemicals, both natural and man-made. Because damage can lead to cancer, cell death and mutations, an army of proteins and enzymes are mobilized into action whenever it occurs.

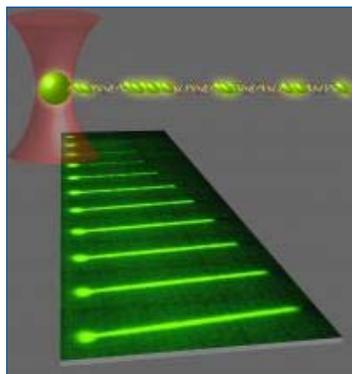


IMAGE:This schematic depicts molecules of the DNA repair protein, Rad51 (green ovals), assembling into a filament on an optically trapped DNA molecule. Below, a series of images shows a fluorescently-labeled Rad51/DNA...
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Rad51 takes a leading role in the action. Always on call in the cell, molecules of the protein assemble into a long filament along a damaged or broken segment of DNA, where they help stretch out the coiled strands and align them with corresponding segments on the cell's second copy of the chromosome, which serves as a template for reconstruction. Because this protein is regulated by a gene linked to increased risk of breast cancer, BRCA2, it is also thought to play a role in suppression of that disease.

With the ability to watch the assembly of individual filaments of Rad51 in real time, Kowalczykowski's team made a number of discoveries. Among those are that, in contrast to their bacterial counterparts, Rad51 filaments don't grow indefinitely. This indicates that there is an as-yet undiscovered mechanism that regulates the protein's growth, Kowalczykowski said.

Another surprising difference between the human and bacterial processes, Kowalczykowski said, is that Rad51 doesn't fall away from the DNA when repair is complete. Instead, proteins that motor along DNA are required to dislodge it.

"From a practical point of view, being able to record these single molecules gives us insightful information regarding the assembly process," the researcher said. "Now we're able to measure this in a quantifiably meaningful way."

Other contributors to the study were postdoctoral scholars Jovencio Hilario and Ichiro Amitani.

The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health and a Susan G. Komen Postdoctoral Fellowship.

The paper and supporting materials can be viewed online at <http://www.pnas.org/>.

About UC Davis

For 100 years, UC Davis has engaged in teaching, research and public service that matter to California and transform the world. Located close to the state capital, UC Davis has 31,000 students, an annual research budget that exceeds \$500 million, a comprehensive health system and 13 specialized research centers. The university offers interdisciplinary graduate study and more than 100 undergraduate majors in four colleges -- Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Biological Sciences, Engineering, and Letters and Science -- and advanced degrees from five professional schools: Education, Law, Management, Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine. The UC Davis School of Medicine and UC Davis Medical Center are located on the Sacramento campus near downtown.



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LSUSHC researchers find potential new target for hypertension treatment New Orleans, LA □ Huijing Xia, PhD, a postdoctoral research associate in the lab of Eric Lazartigues, PhD, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology at LSU Health Sciences Center New Orleans, is the lead author on a paper reporting that a recently identified enzyme in the brain plays a critically important role in the central regulation of blood pressure.

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Enzyme with a sugar antenna Researchers achieve semisynthesis of homogeneous glycoproteins This release is available in German. IMAGE: The efficient formation of mixed disulfides on the thiol-rich fusion protein A followed by subsequent intein cleavage gave the fragment B with all seven cysteines protected against oxidation. The native... Click here for more information. More than half of all human proteins, as well as many important pharmaceutical agents, are glycoproteins, which means that they contain sugar components.

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