

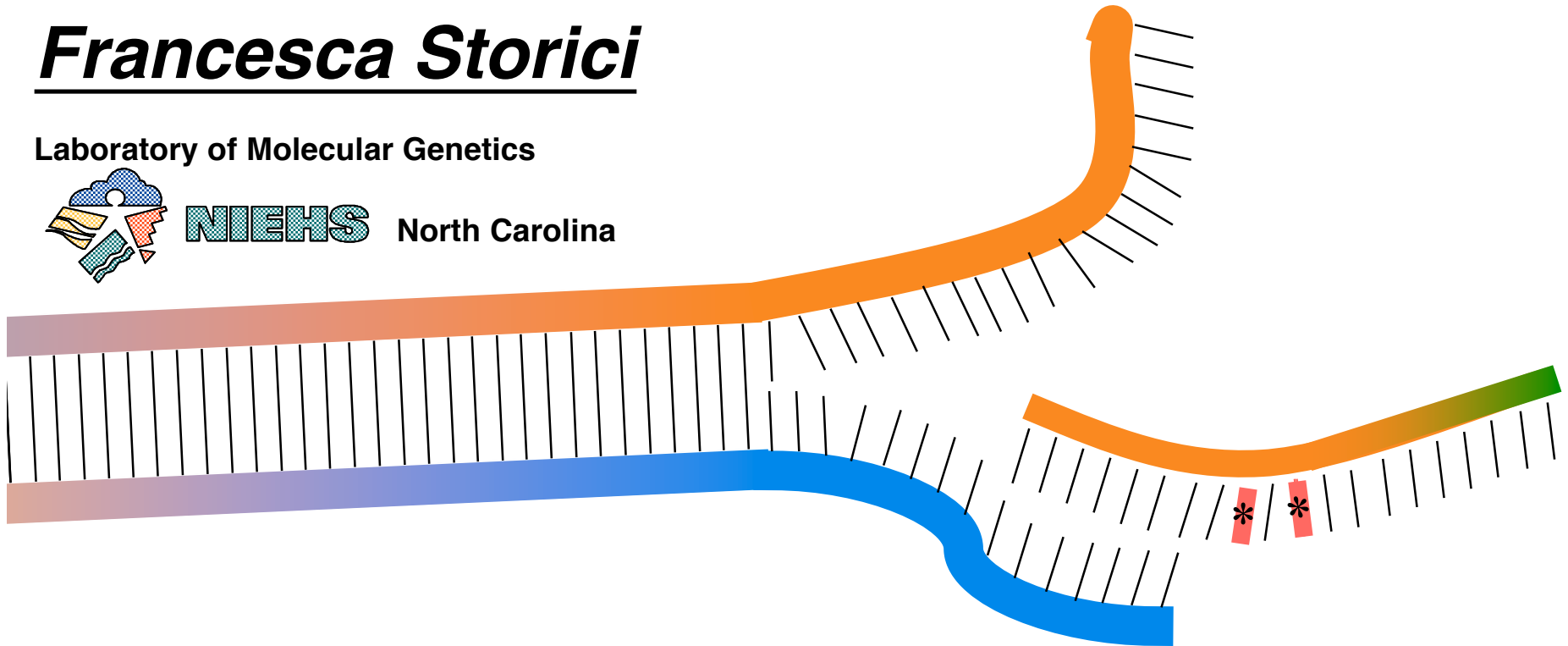
Recombination of exogenous oligonucleotides with chromosomal DNA in yeast

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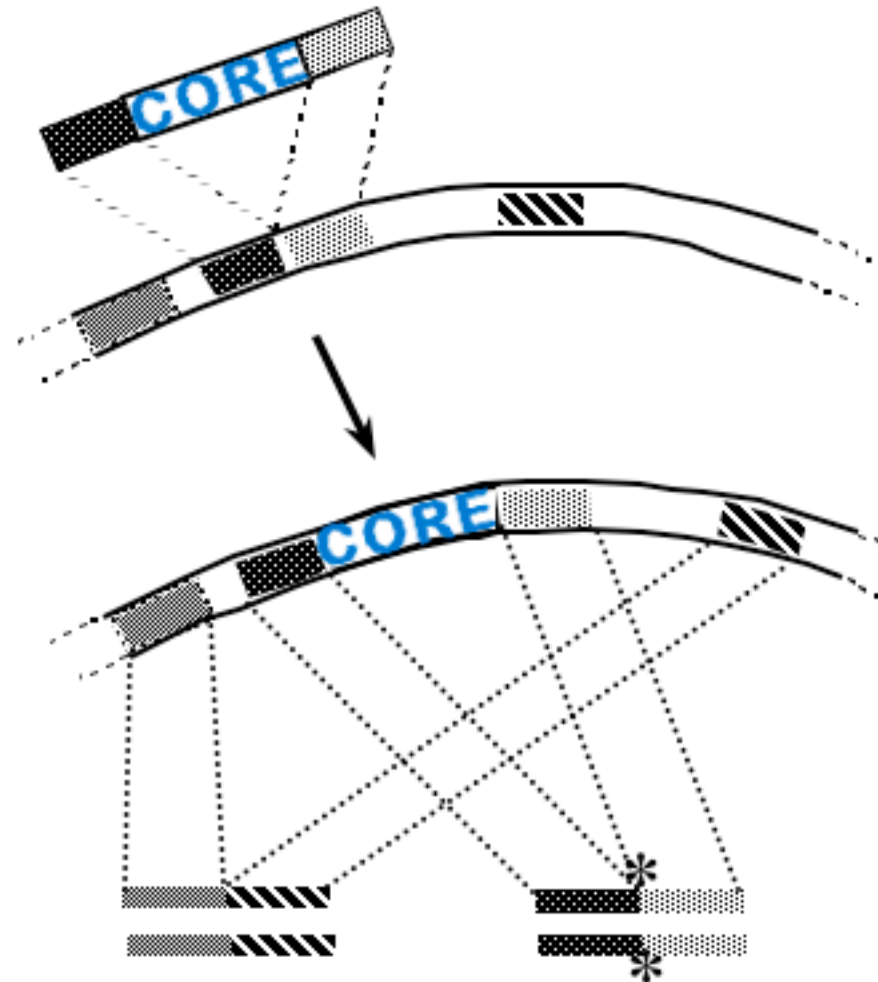
- The *delitto perfetto* system for *in vivo* targeted mutagenesis using oligonucleotides
- Mechanisms of recombination and double strand break repair with oligonucleotides

In vivo targeted mutagenesis using oligonucleotides (*Delitto perfetto*)

1: INSERT CORE

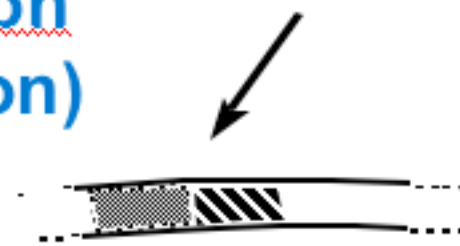
COunter selectable
REporter

(e.g., *URA3KI* +
kanMX4; select for
either marker)



2: REPLACE CORE WITH OLIGOS

(URA3KI counterselection
and *kanMX4* confirmation)



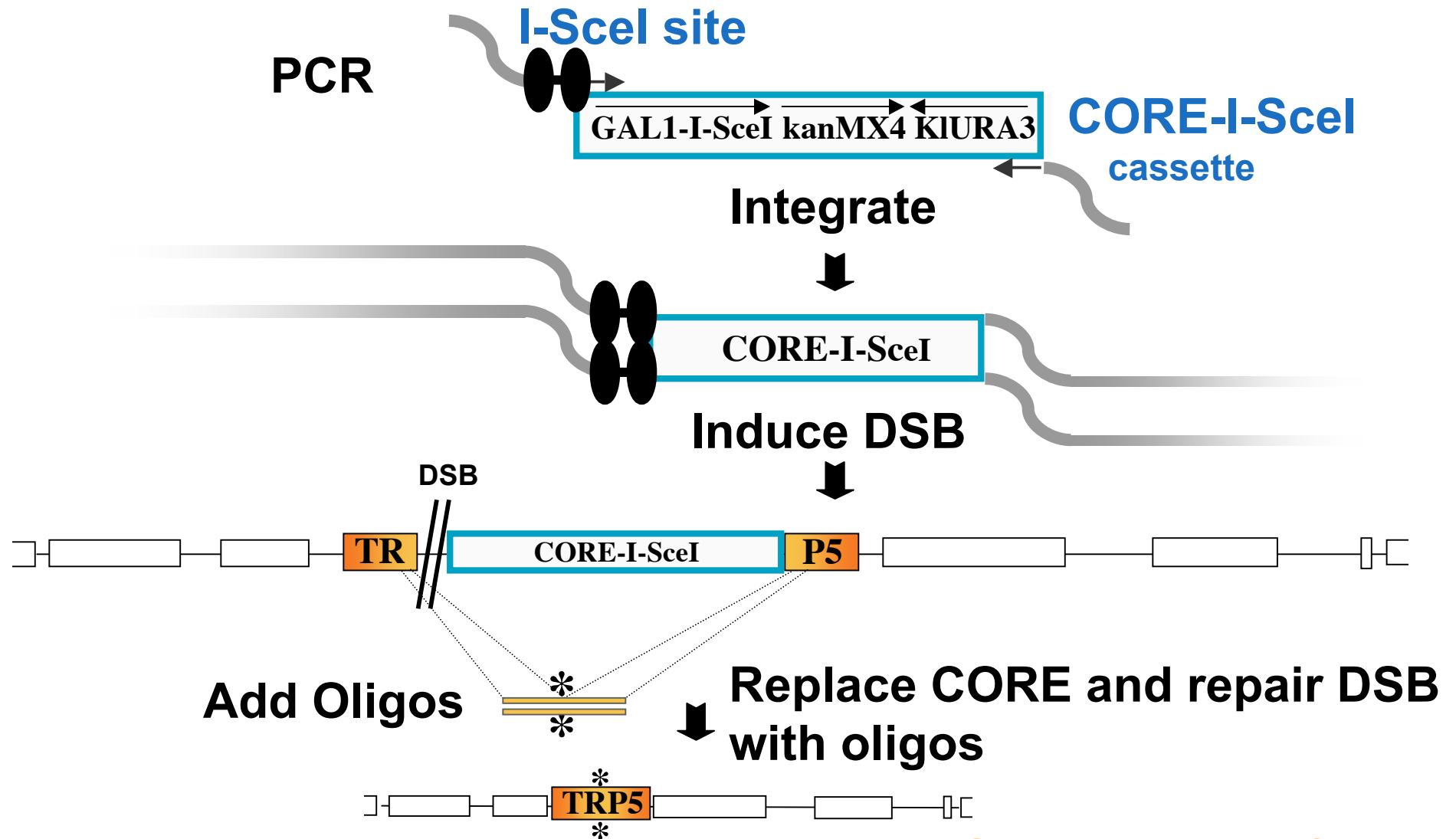
**PRECISE
DELETION**



SPECIFIC MUTATION

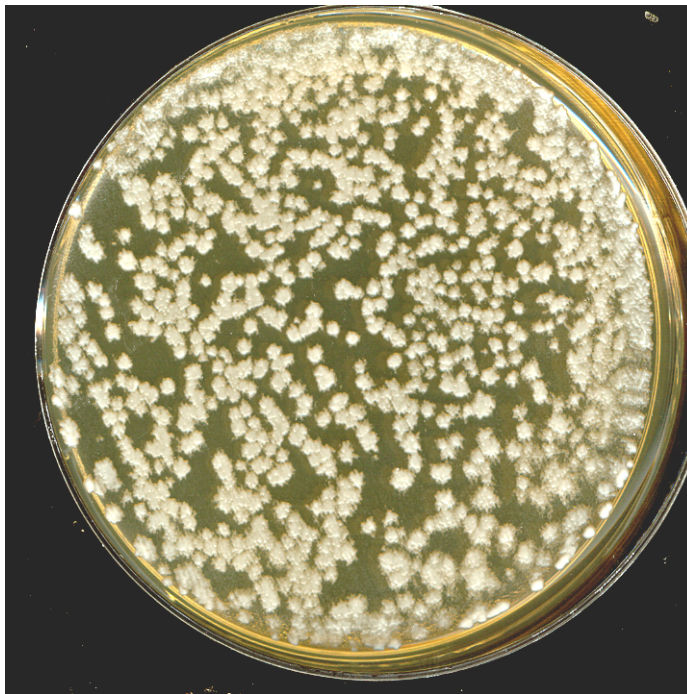
**Frequency:
 10^{-5} - 10^{-4}**

Induction of a double-strand break (DSB) stimulates oligo targeting more than 1000 fold

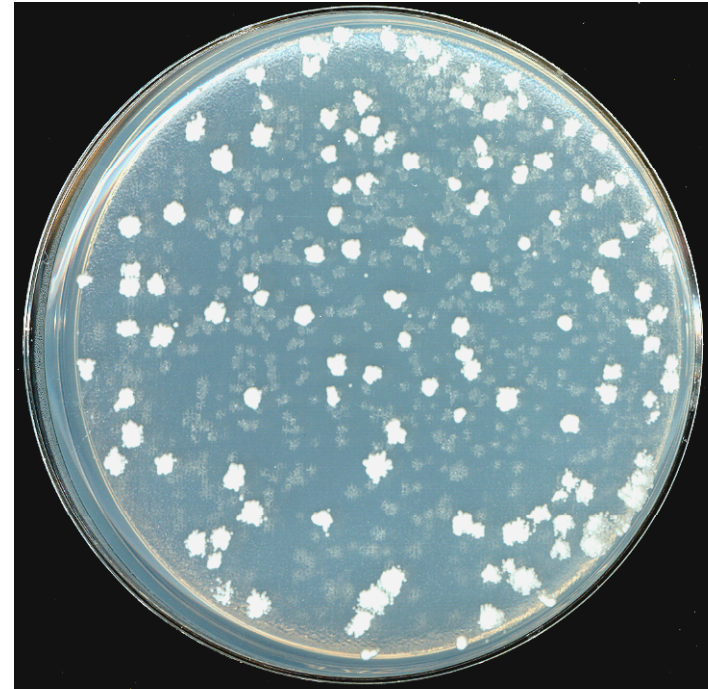


Targeting is highly efficient -- up to 15%!

Selection is NOT needed



YPD



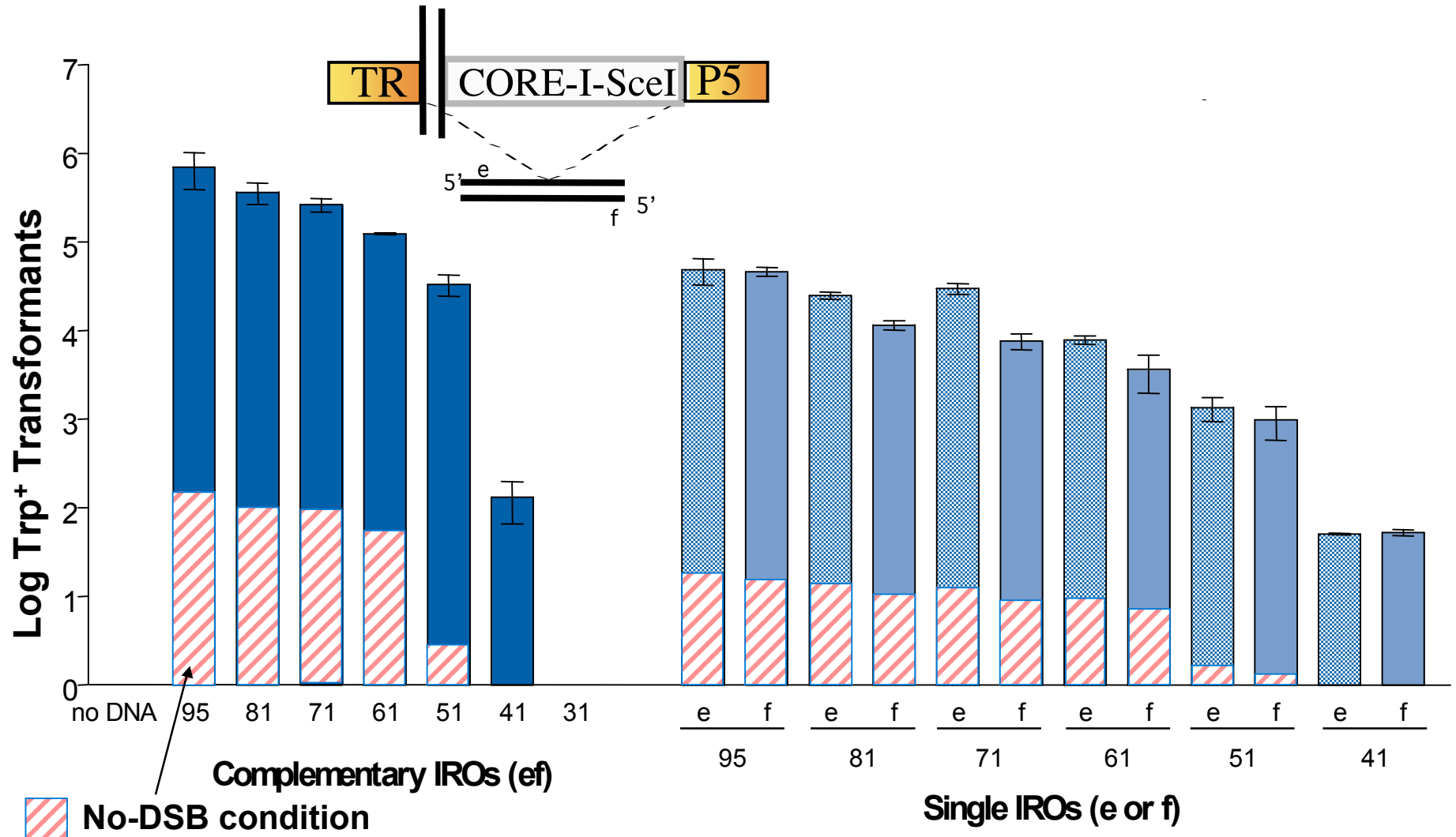
Trp⁻

**Plate
to
YPD**

Replica plate

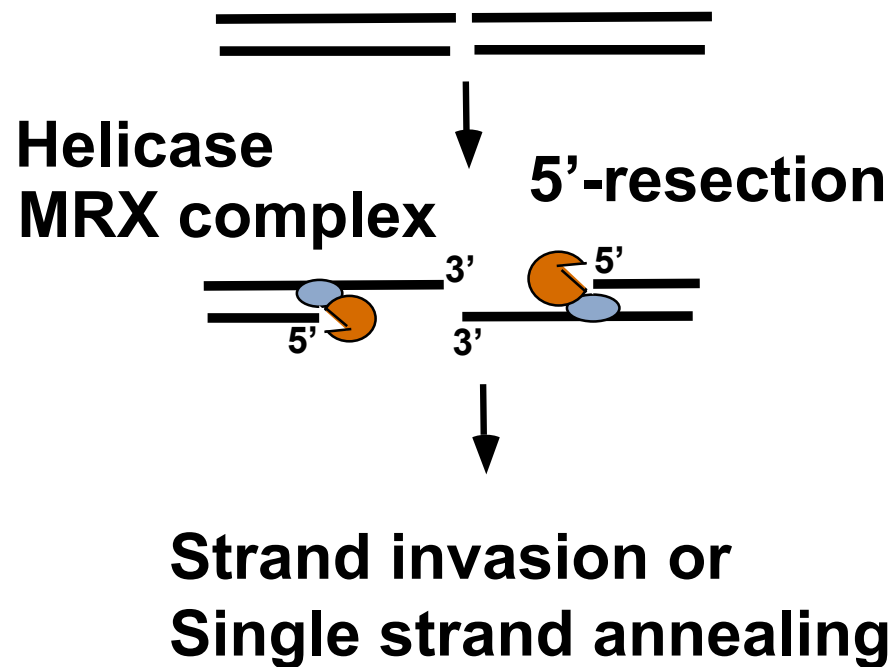
Targeting to DSB is efficient with oligos >50 nucleotide

AND with single-stranded oligos



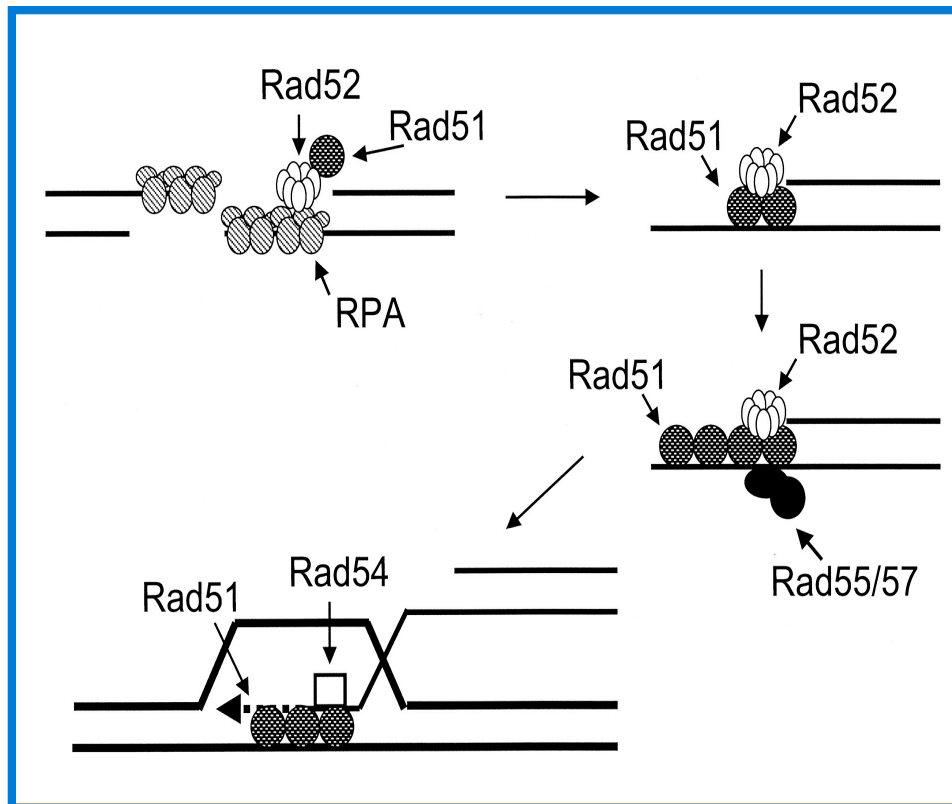
What is the mechanism of oligonucleotide targeting to a DSB?

Homology dependent DSB repair in yeast (initial steps)

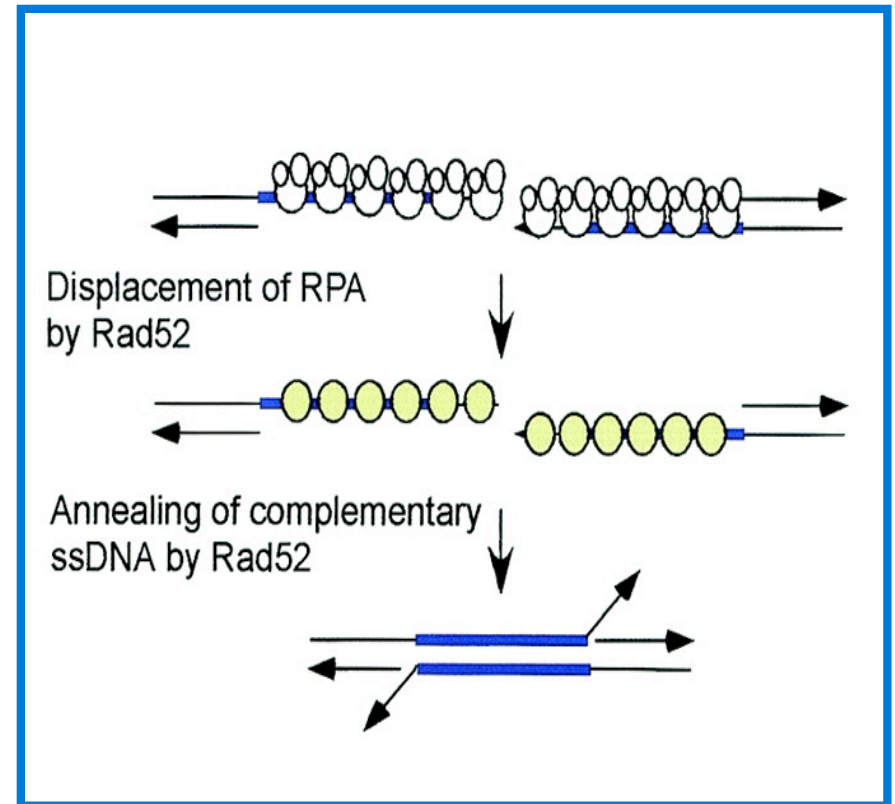


Homology dependent DSB repair

Strand invasion

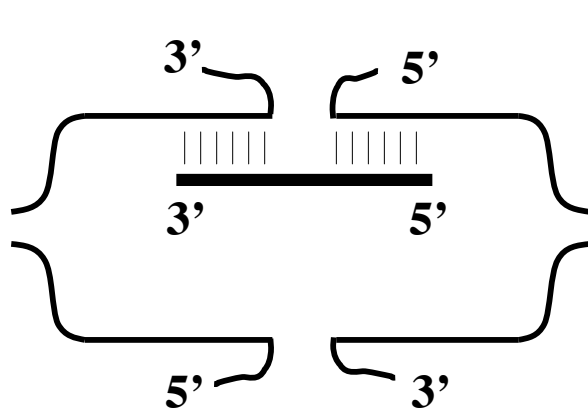


Single strand annealing (SSA)

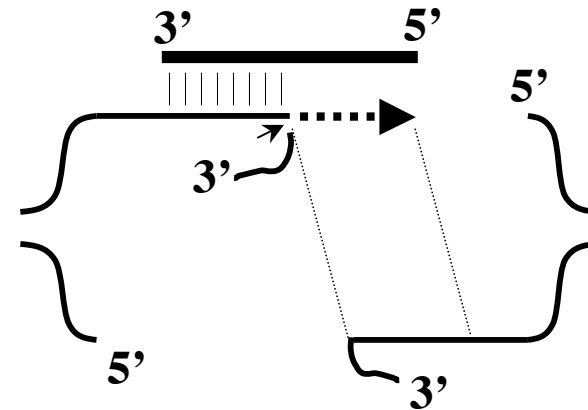


From: Symington, *Microb. and Mol. Biol. Rev.*, 2002

DSB repair with an oligonucleotide: possible intermediates



bridge

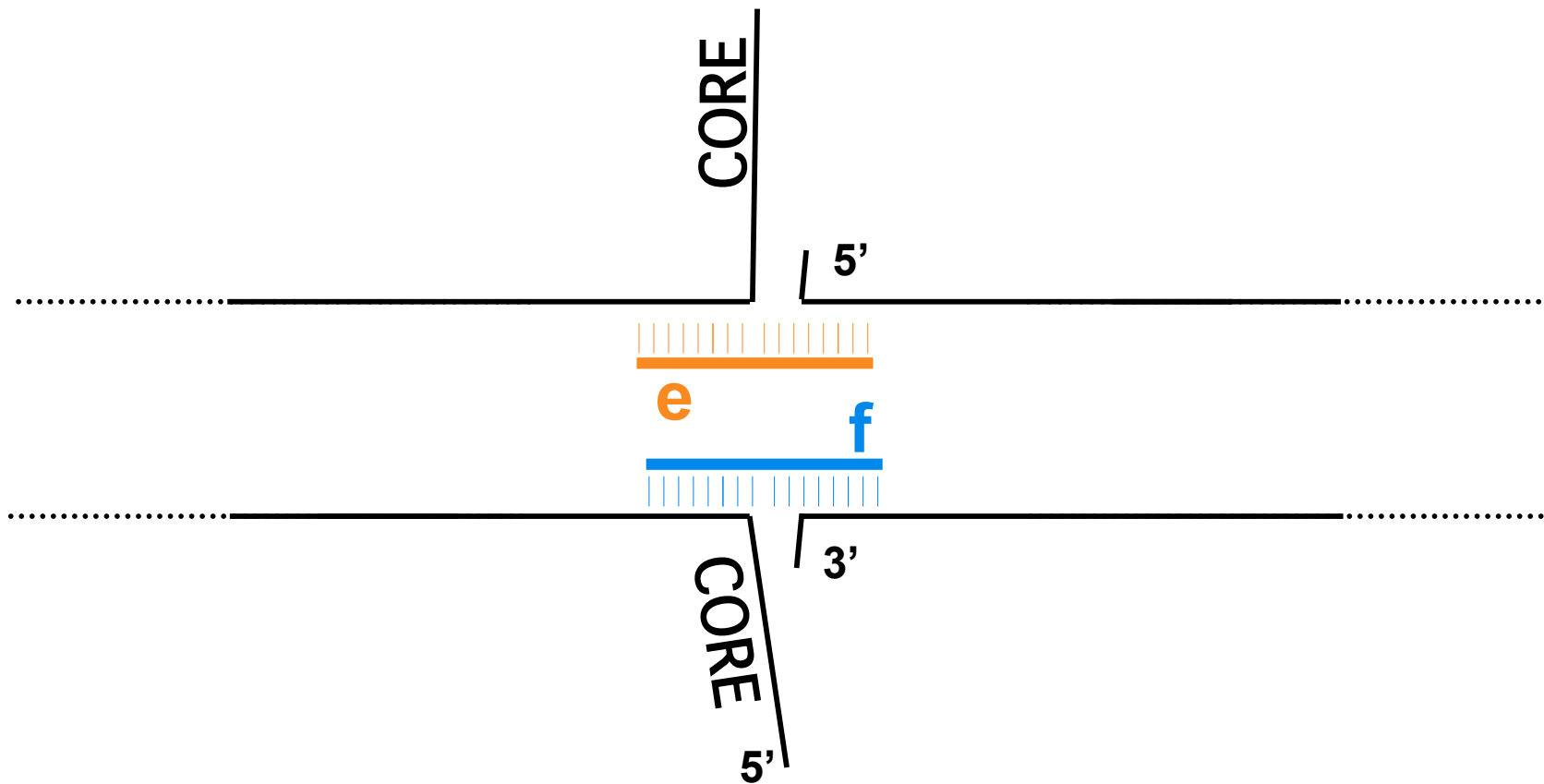


template

Focus of this study

- **Understand mechanisms of DSB-mediated oligonucleotide targeting in yeast**
- **Dissect DSB repair pathways using oligo-mediated targeting**

Defined substrates for dissecting DSB repair



Effect of null mutations in DSB repair on targeting of ss-oligos to a DSB

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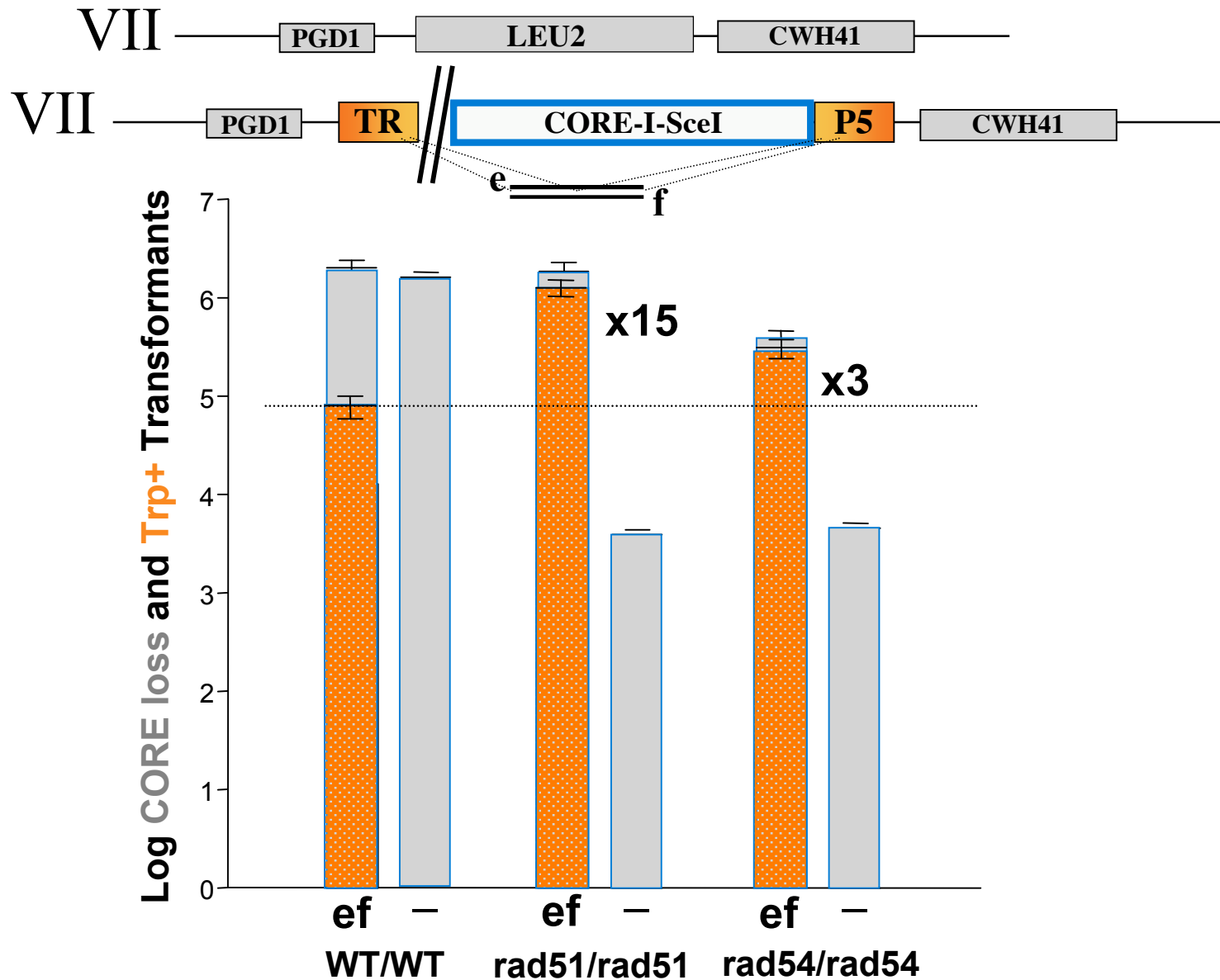
Genotype	Oligo e / f
WT	x 1 (0.8%)
MRX <i>(mre11/rad50/xrs2)</i>	x 0.4
rad52	x 0.005
rad59	x 0.05
rad51	x 3.0
rad54	x 2.0
rad55	x 3.4
ku70	x 1.1
lig4	x 1.3

Targeting of oligonucleotides to a DSB:

- Homology dependent repair
- Only Rad52 is essential
- Independent of Rad51, Rad54 and Rad55
- Increased 2-3 X in *rad51*, *rad54*, *rad55* mutants

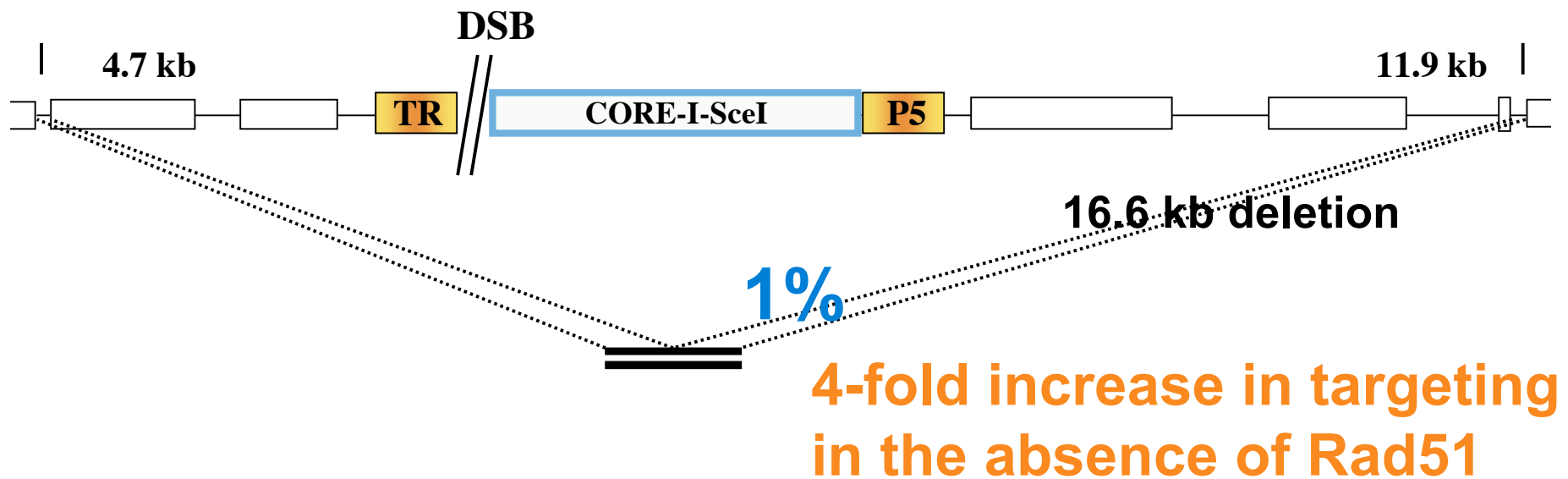
Major pathway: Rad52-dependent SSA

rad51 and *rad54* stimulate oligonucleotide targeting



Can oligos target sites distant from the DSB?

Does the targeting require Rad51 function?

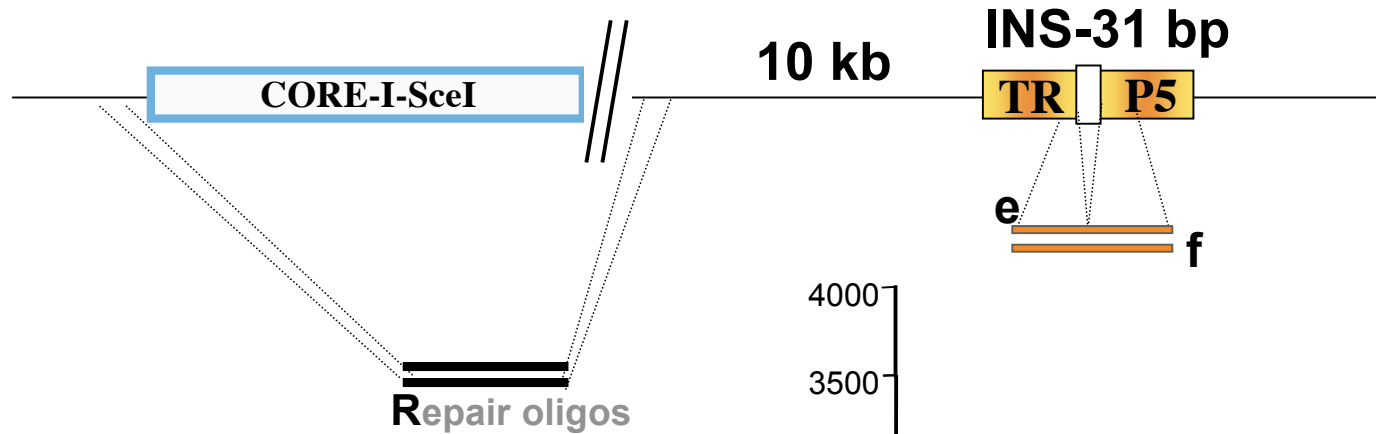


Oligos can efficiently target sites distant (up to 12 kb) from the DSB by a SSA mechanism

A large region around a DSB is activated for recombination

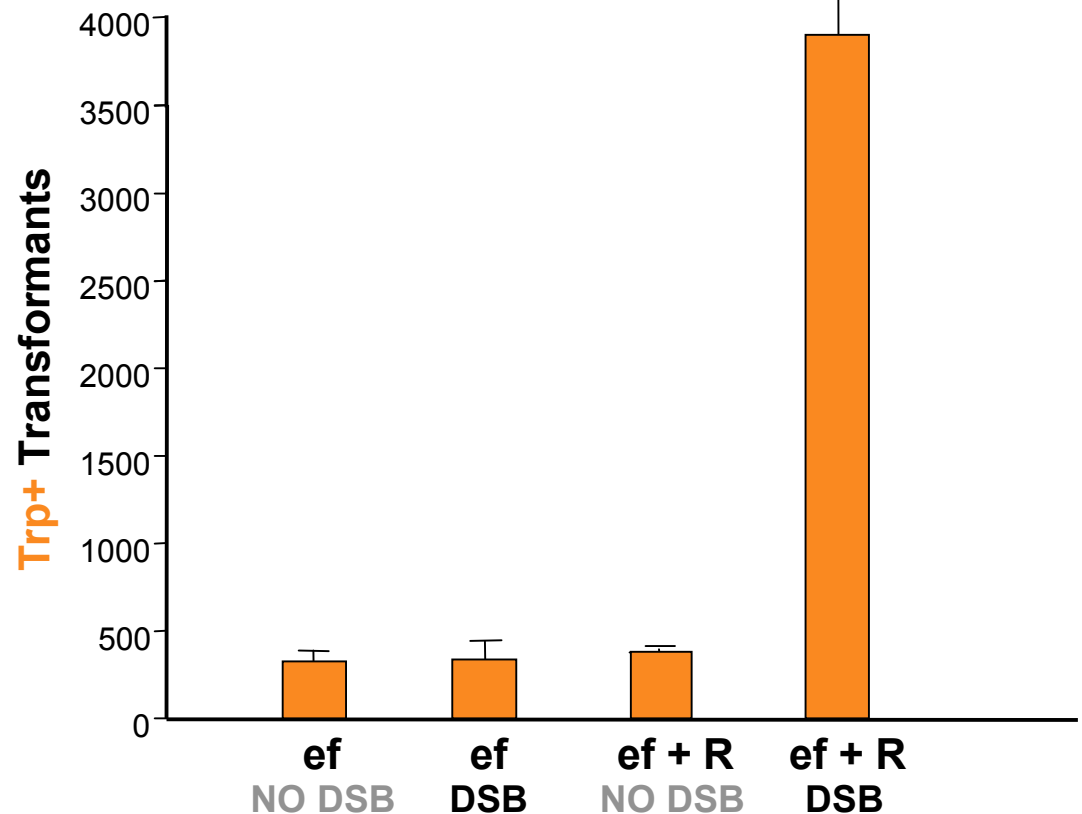
Is targeting stimulated when oligos are homologous to only one side of a break?

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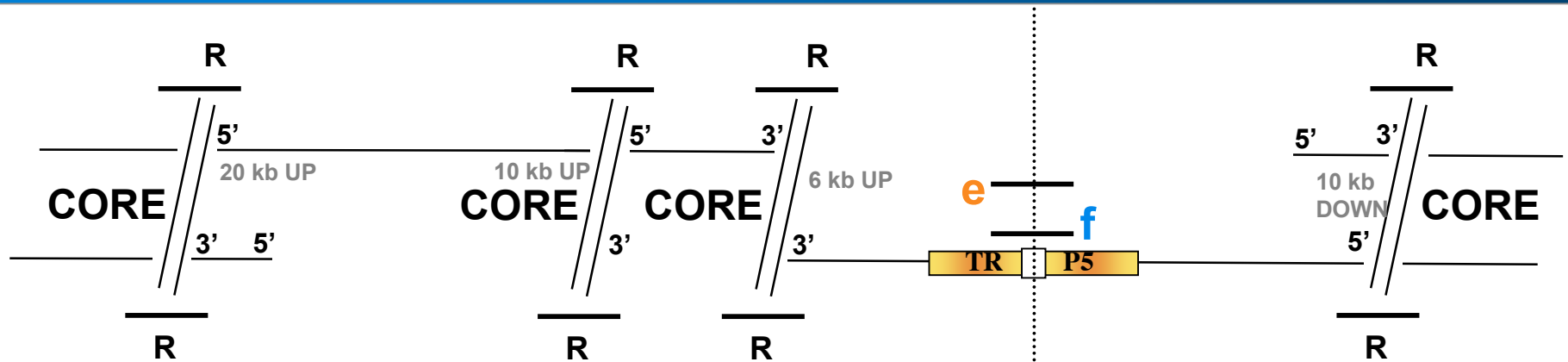


A DSB stimulates targeting of oligonucleotides homologous to only one side of the break

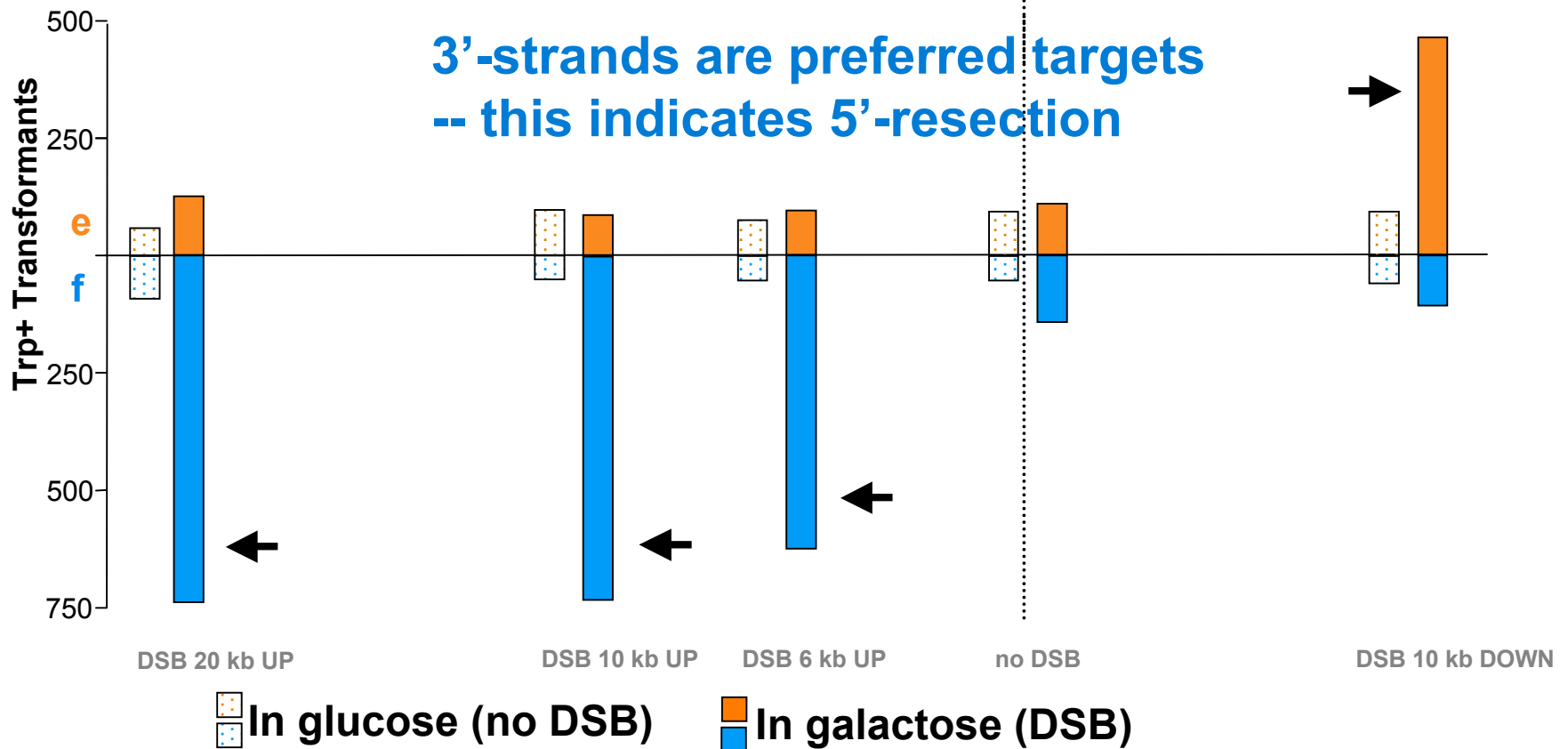
Formation of viable transformants requires DSB repair



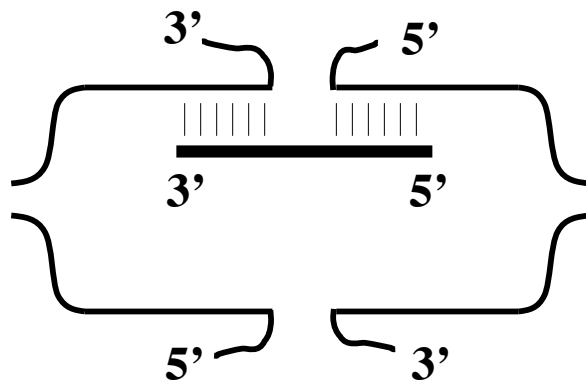
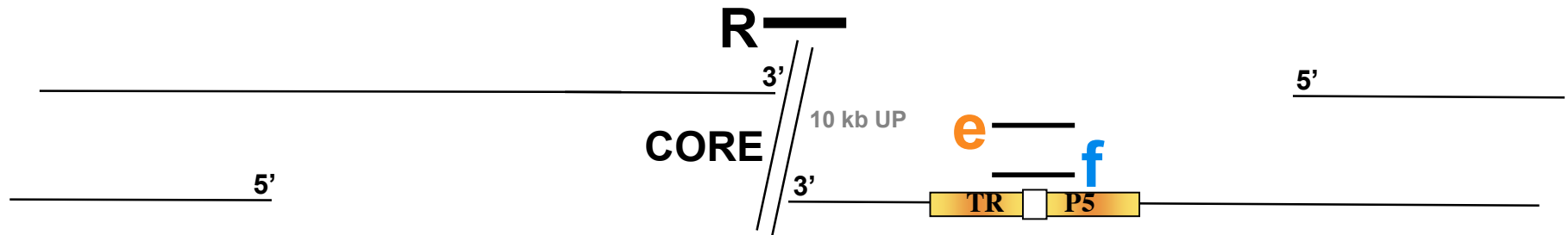
Is there strand bias for oligos targeting to one side of the break?



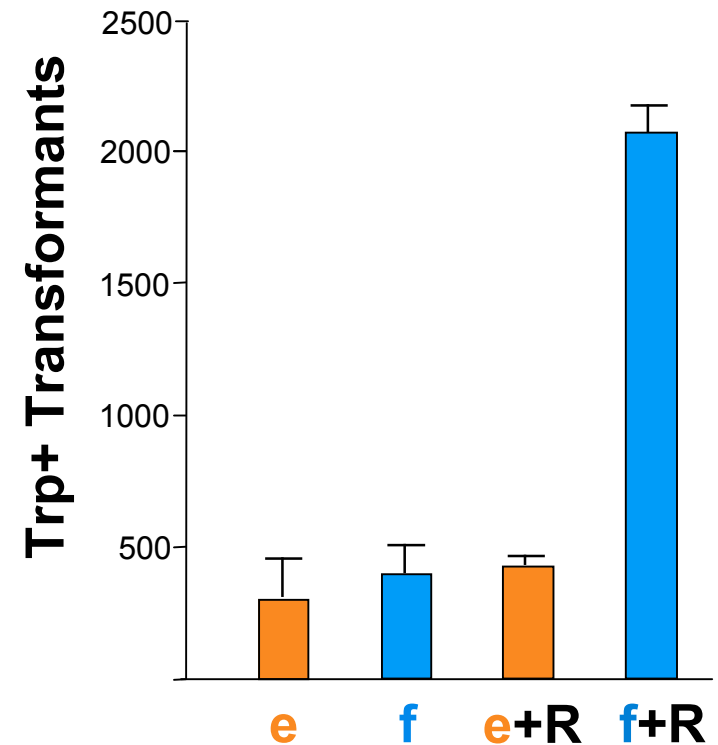
**3'-strands are preferred targets
-- this indicates 5'-resection**



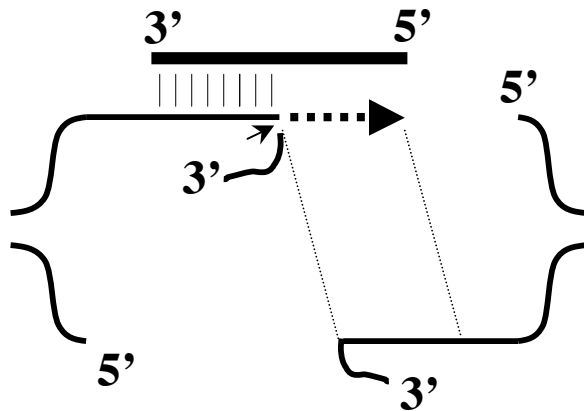
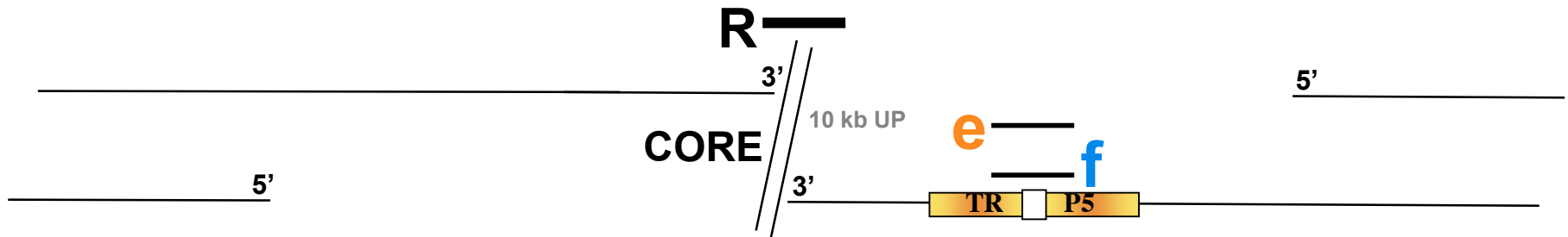
Repair of a DSB with a ss-oligo supports 'template' model



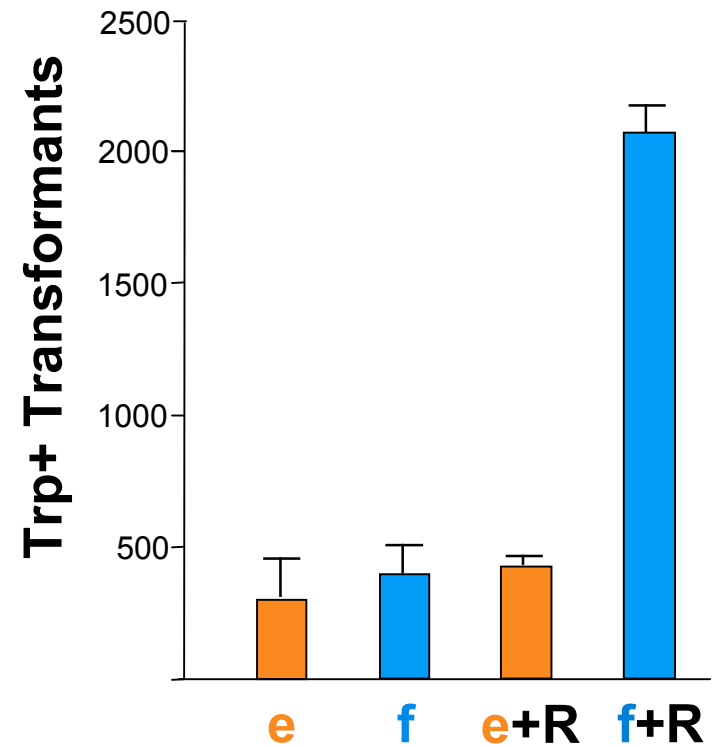
bridge



Repair of a DSB with a ss-oligo supports 'template' model



template



Conclusions

***Delitto perfetto in vivo* mutagenesis using oligonucleotides**

- very efficient
- high throughput

Mechanisms of recombination and double strand break repair with oligonucleotides

- via single-strand annealing (SSA) with resected ends of a DSB
- also distant sites (up to 12 kb) from a DSB are targeted via SSA
- primarily through a “template” mechanism
- only *RAD52* is essential
- we confirm the *RAD52* capacity to perform SSA *in vivo*
- Rad51, Rad54 and Rad55 suppress oligonucleotide targeting

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