

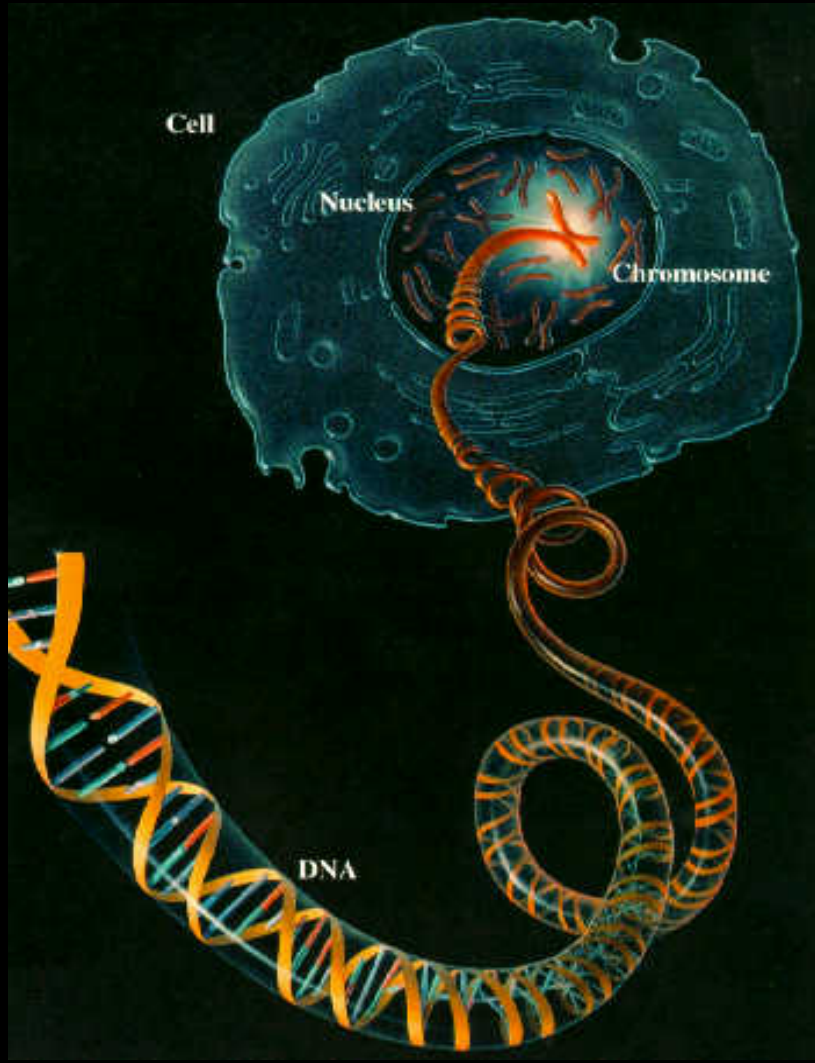
Spatial genome organization in the formation of translocations and in DNA repair

Tom Misteli, Ph.D.

NATIONAL[®]
CANCER
INSTITUTE



Genomes exist in the cell nucleus



3 billion bp

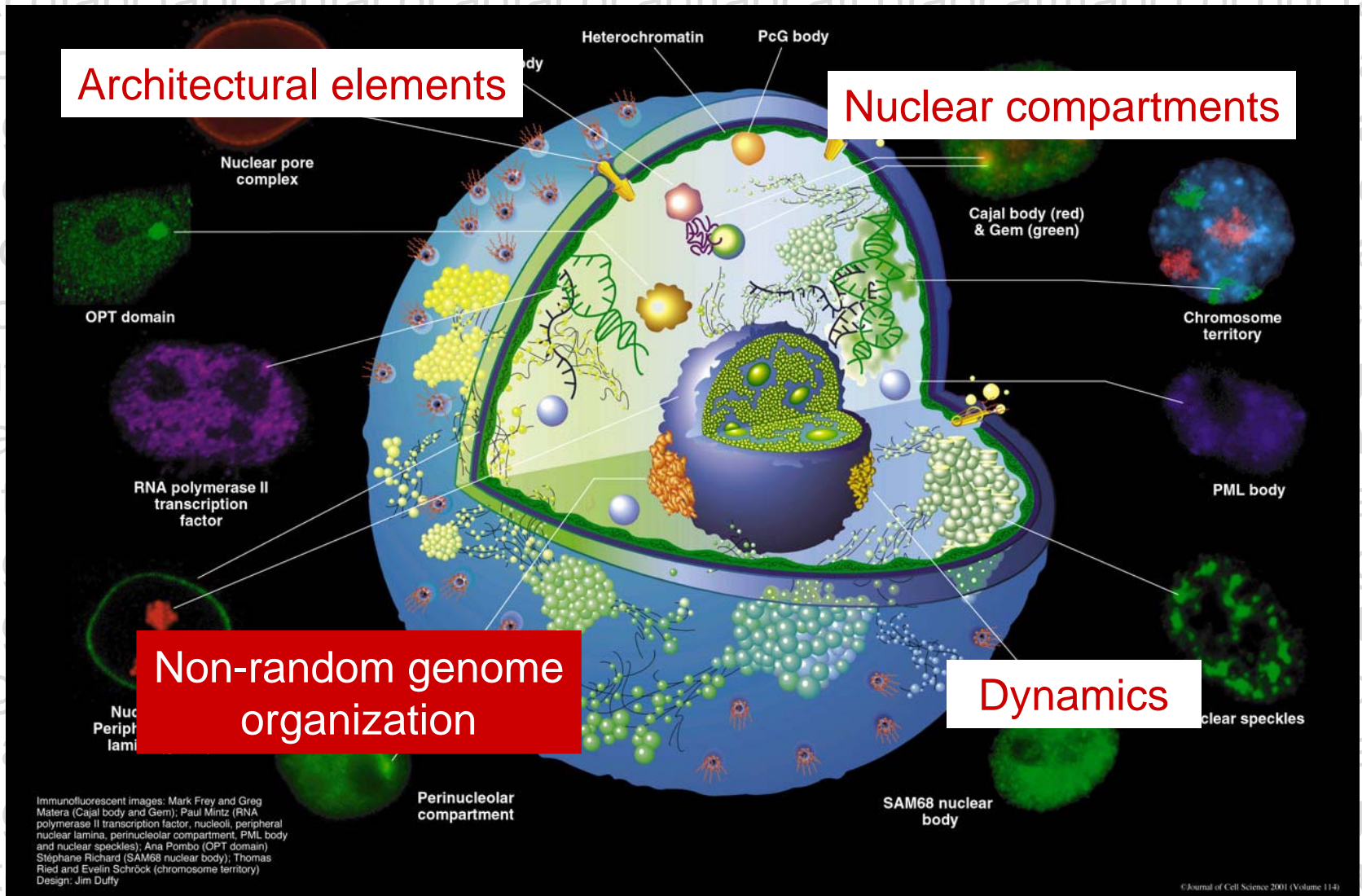
10 μ m nucleus

2m DNA

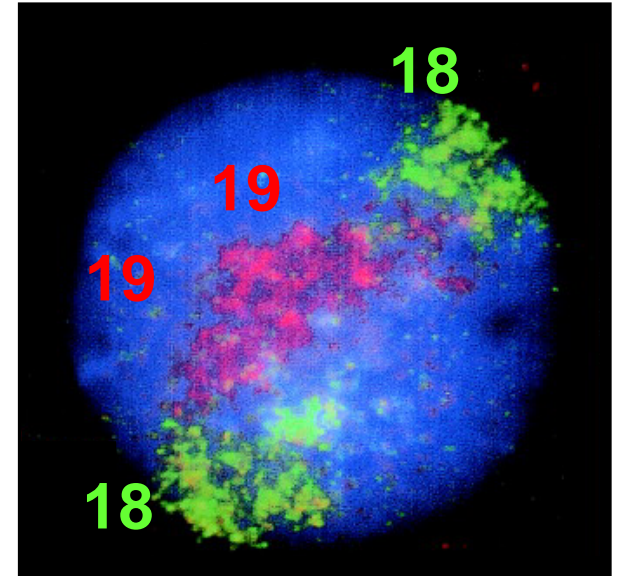
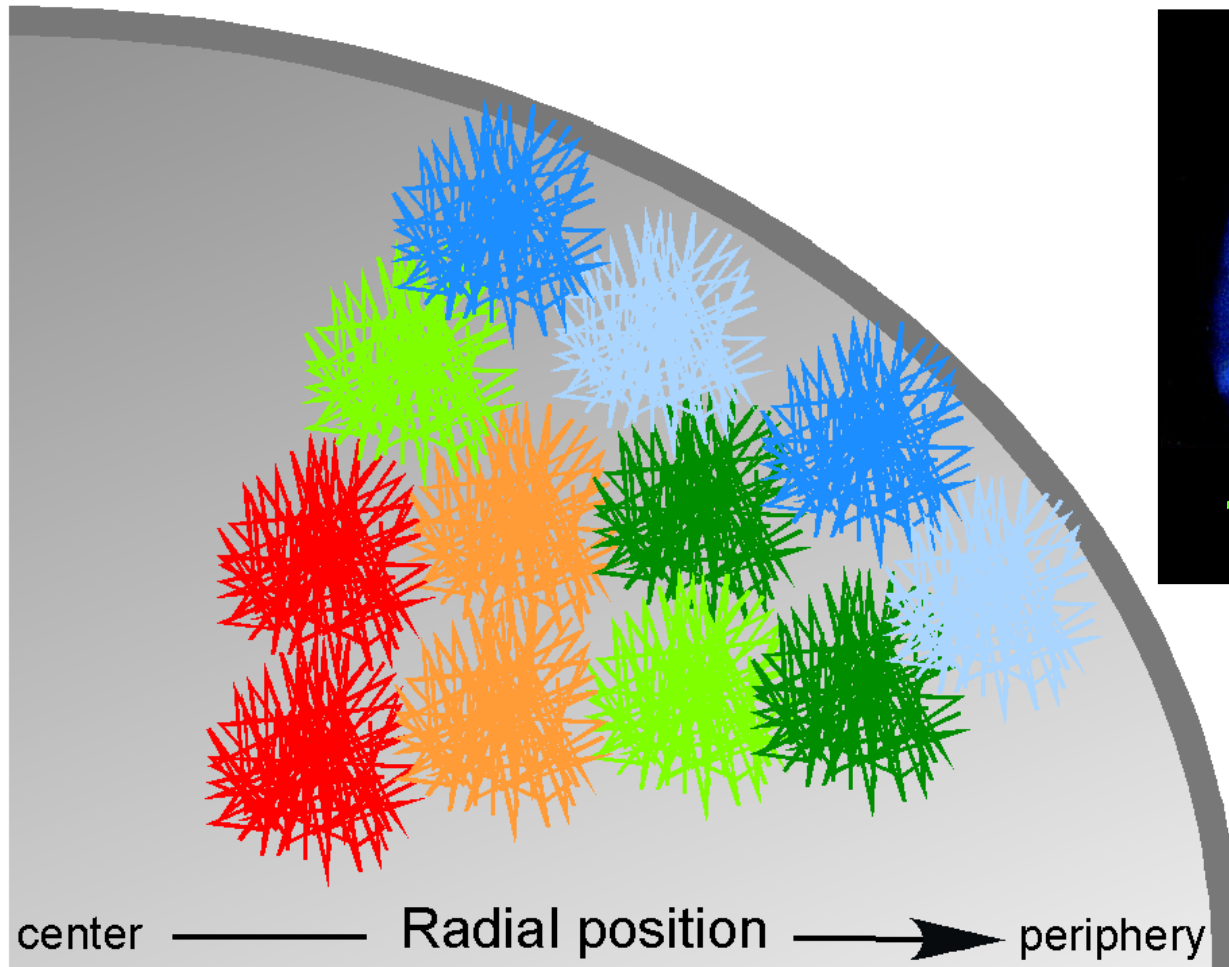
5×10^{12} cells/person
 10^{13} m DNA/person

100x distance from
Earth-Sun

The complex cell nucleus



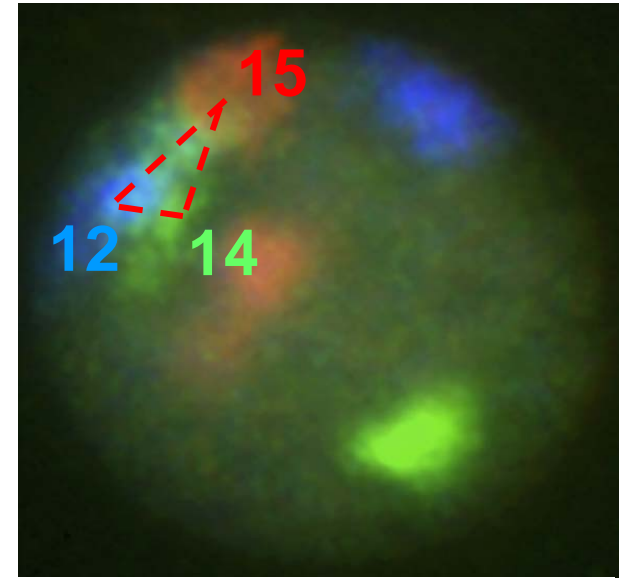
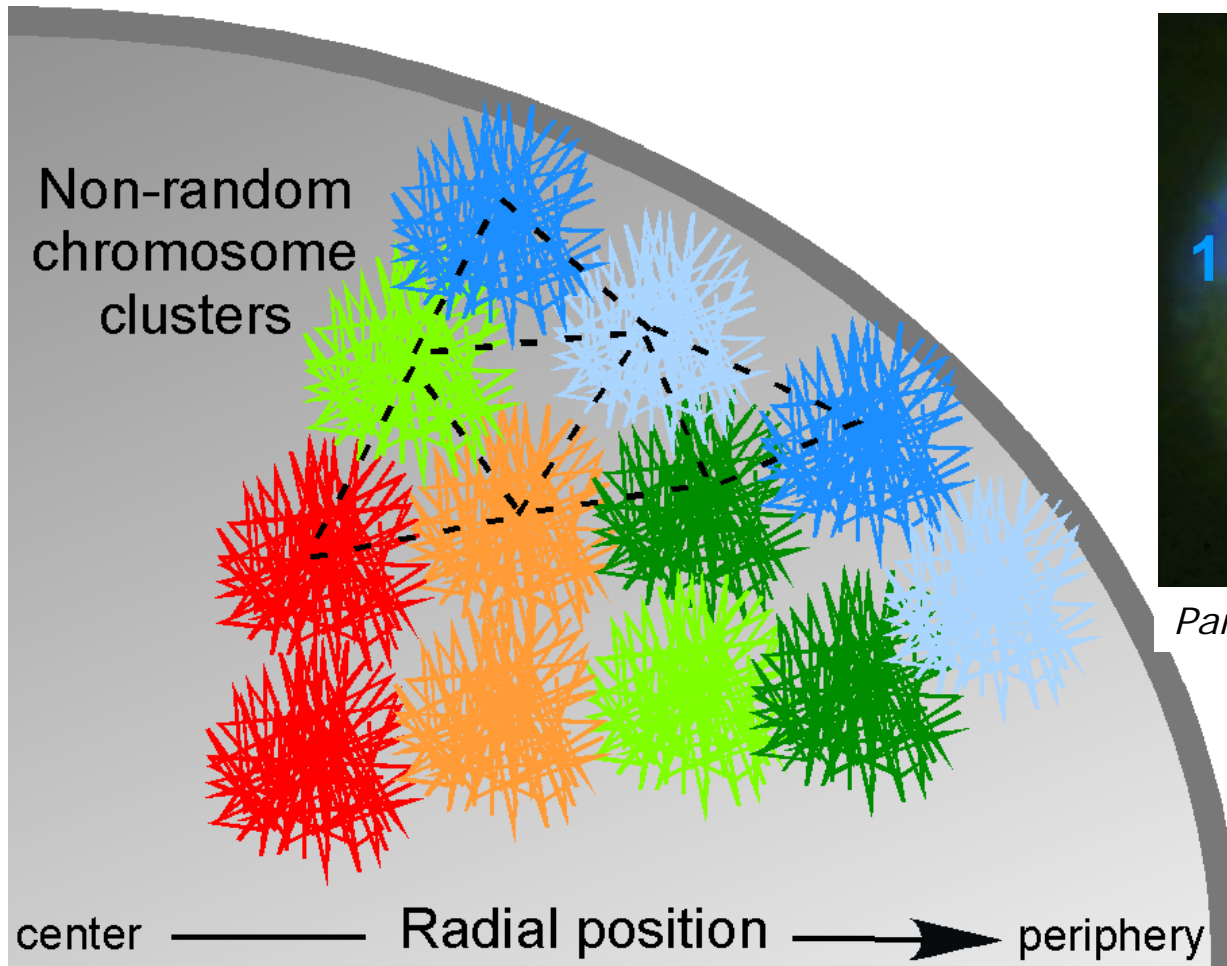
Non-random spatial genome organization



Croft et al., JCB, 1999

Meaburn & Misteli, Nature, 2007

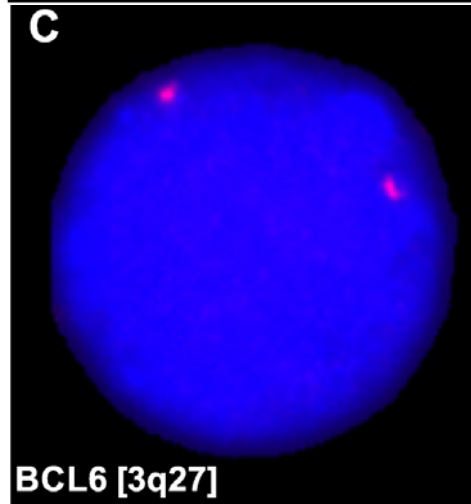
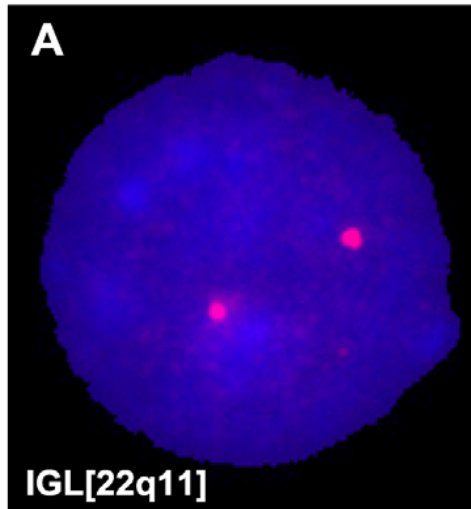
Non-random spatial genome organization



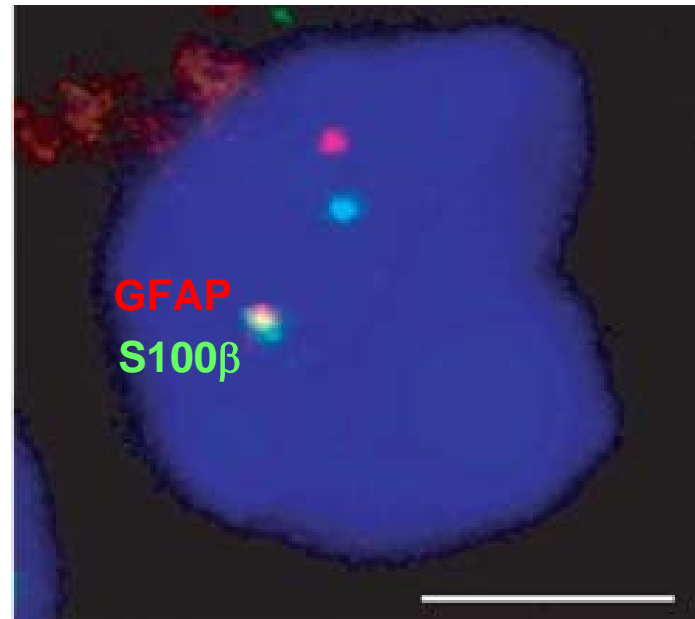
Parada et al., Cur. Biol., 2002

Meaburn & Misteli, Nature, 2007

Non-random gene positioning

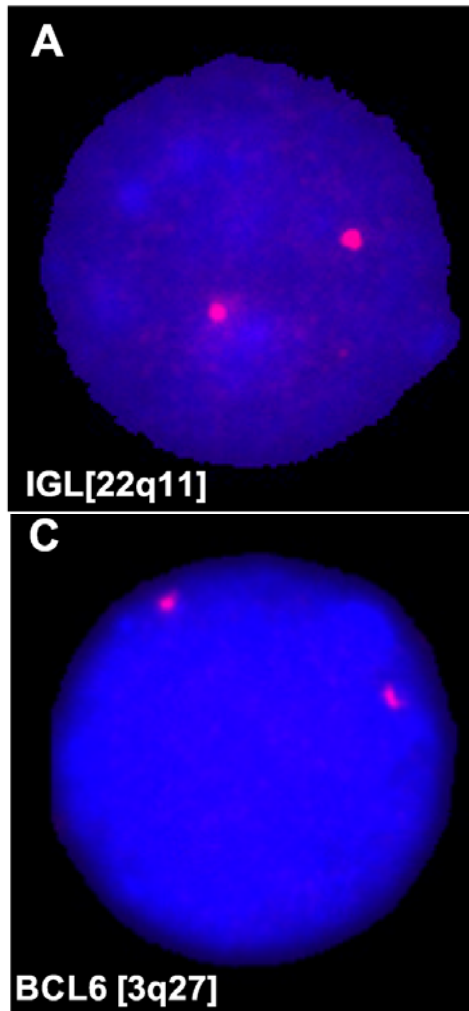


Roix & Misteli, Nat Gen., 2003



Takizawa and Misteli, G&D, 2008

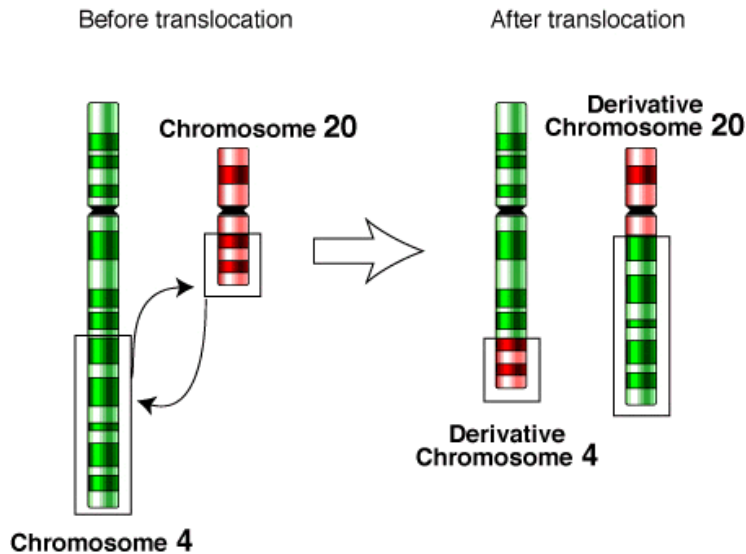
Non-random gene positioning



- **Activity-dependent**
- **Cell type-specific**
- **Tissue-specific**
- **Evolutionarily conserved**
- **Differentiation**
- **Development**
- **Disease**

Roix & Misteli, Nat Gen., 2003

Chromosome translocations

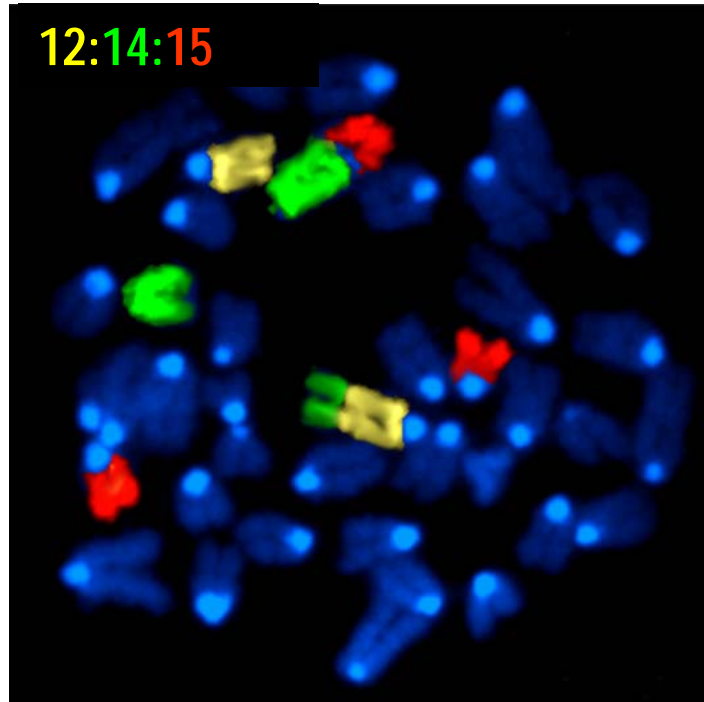


- Hallmark of cancer cells
 - Formation of fusion proteins
 - Gene misregulation
- Can be causal in tumor
- Form by illegitimate joining of broken chromosomes

Fundamentally a spatial problem:

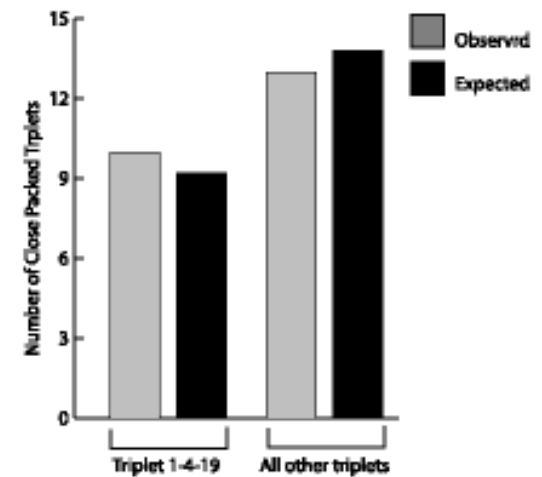
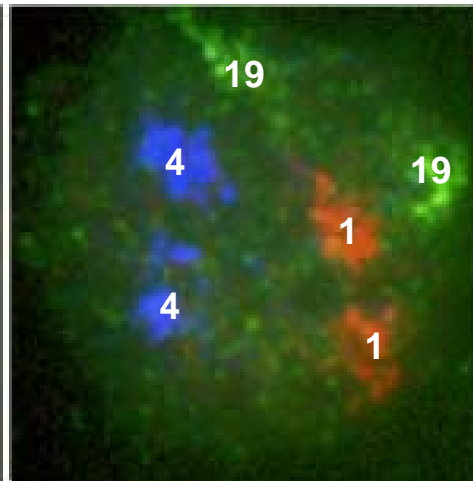
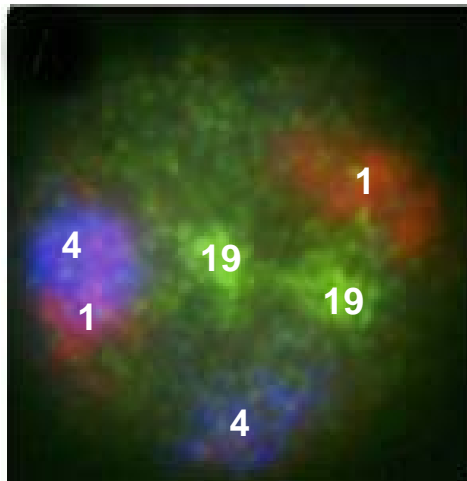
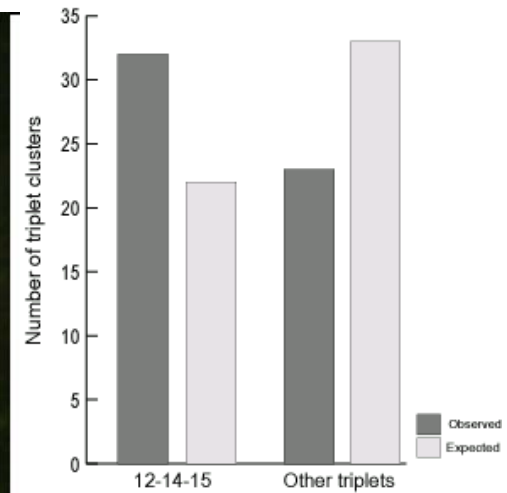
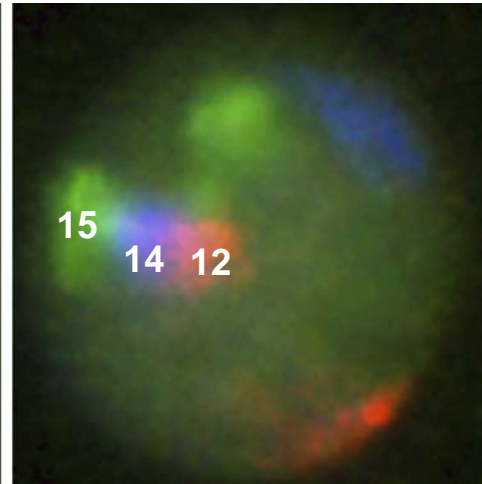
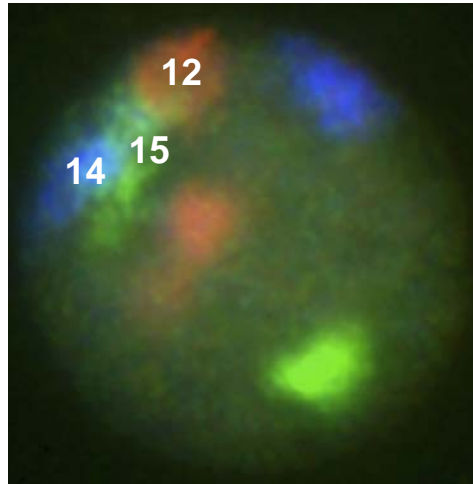
Translocations require physical interaction of partners

Spatial positioning of translocation partners

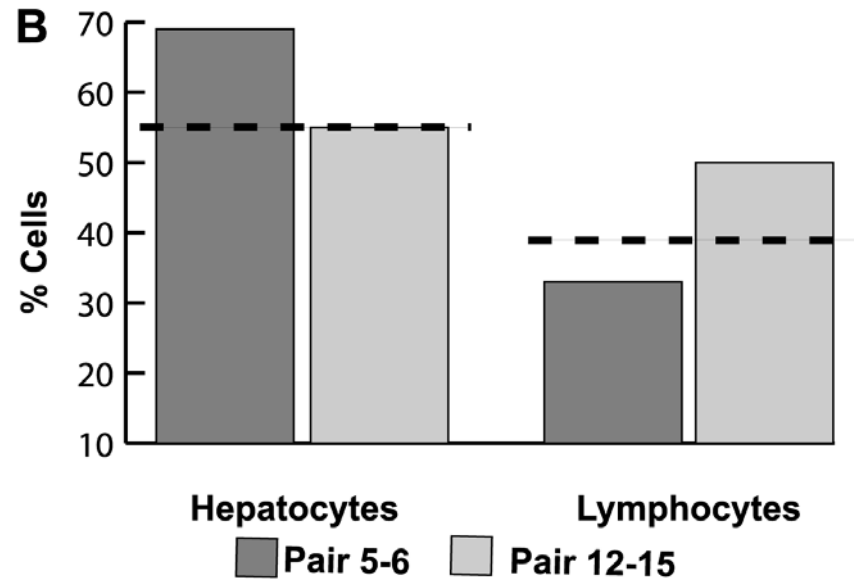
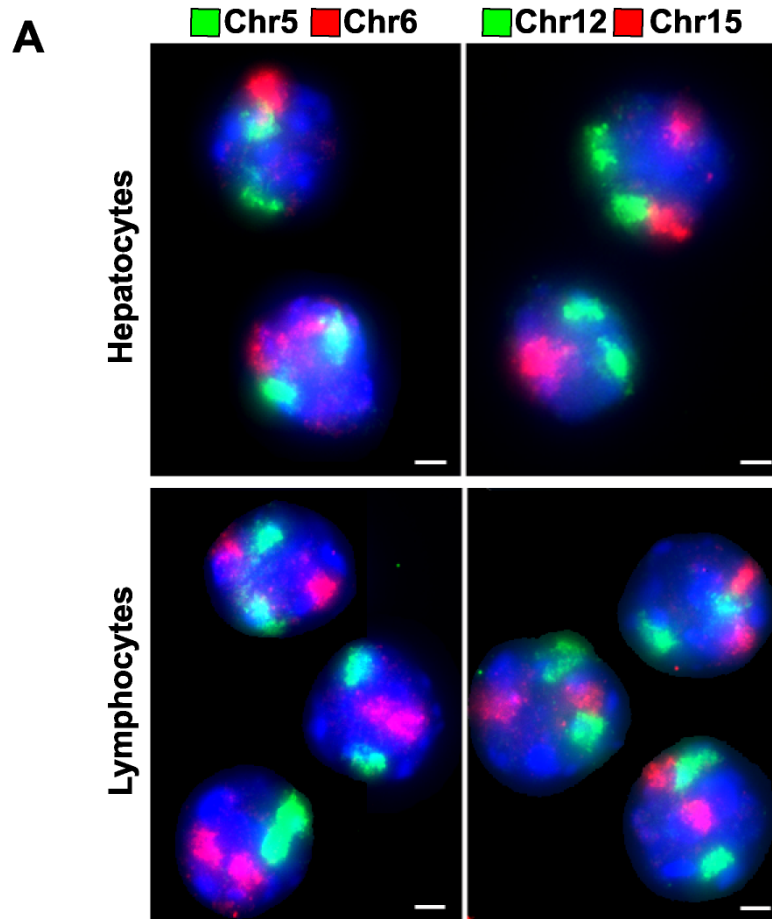


80% of lymphomas contain translocations involving combinations of 12/14/15

A cluster of chromosomes 12/14/15 in lymphocytes



Tissue-specific translocations and tissue-specific positions

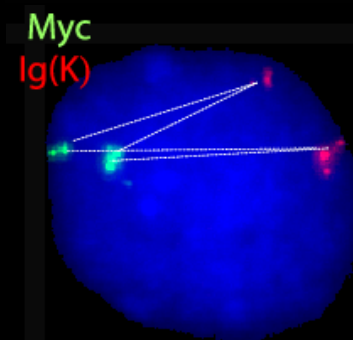
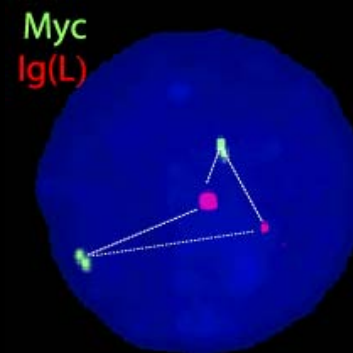
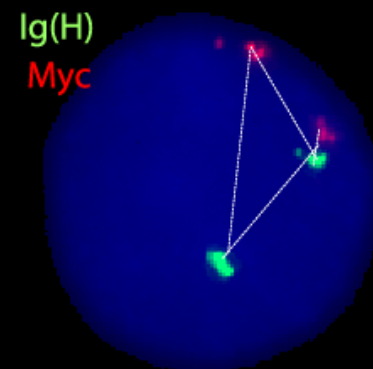
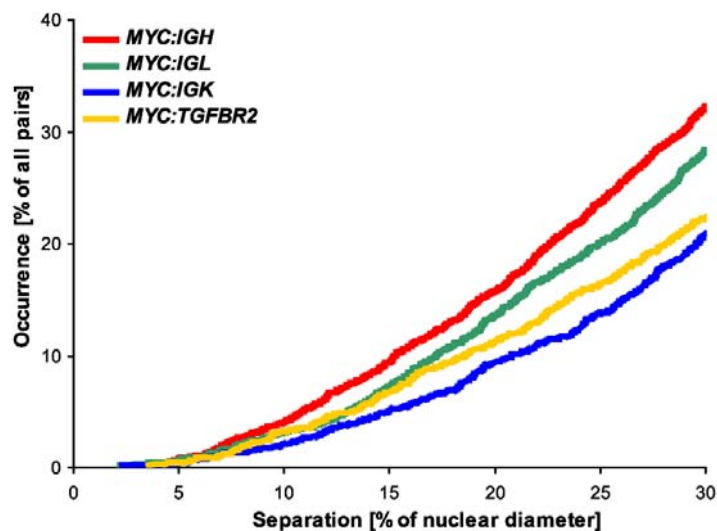


Proximity of translocation partners in Burkitt's lymphoma

T(8;14) myc-Ig(H) 85% of patients

T(8;22) myc-Ig(λ) 10% of patients

T(8;2) myc-Ig(κ) <5% of patients



Proximity of translocation-prone partners

Human

Burkitt's lymphoma

multiple partners

Chronic lymphocytic lymphoma

multiple partners

Chronic myeloid leukemia

BCR – ABL

Promyelocytic leukemia

PML – RAR

Papillary thyroid cancer

RET - H4

Ewing sarcoma

EWSR1 - FLI1

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma

multiple partners

Mouse

Lymphoma

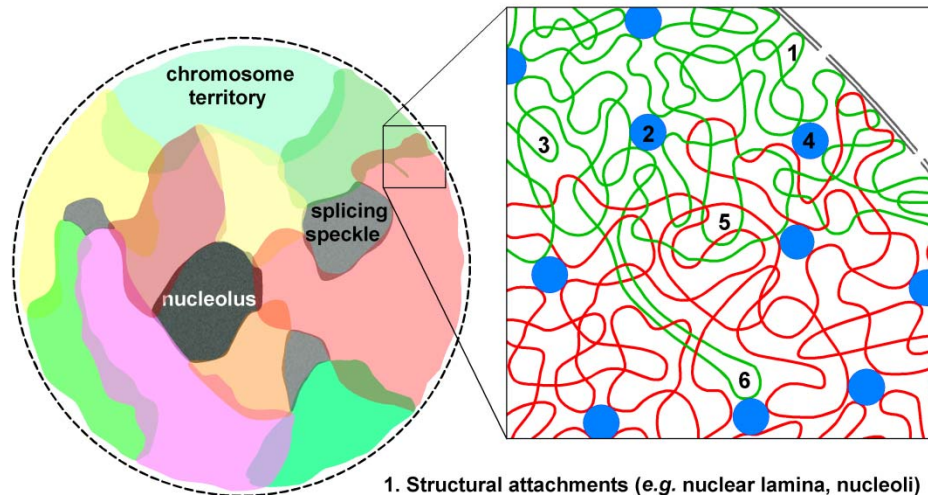
12:14:15

Hepatoma

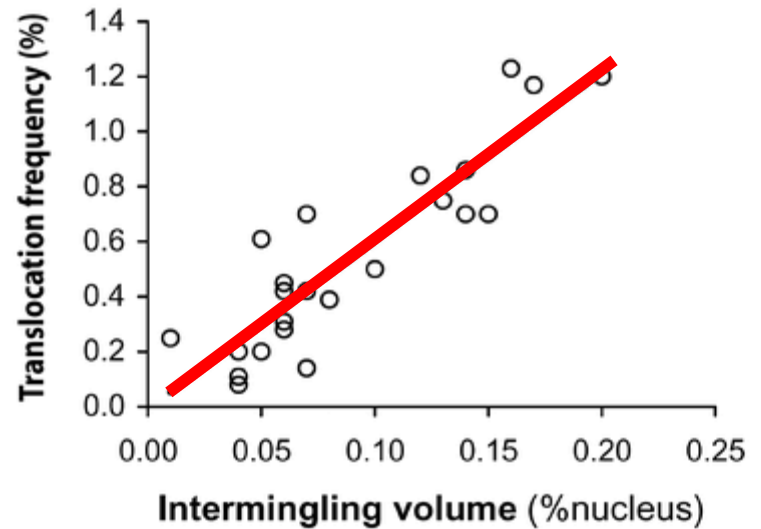
5:6

Chromosome intermingling and translocations

B. Interchromosomal network model

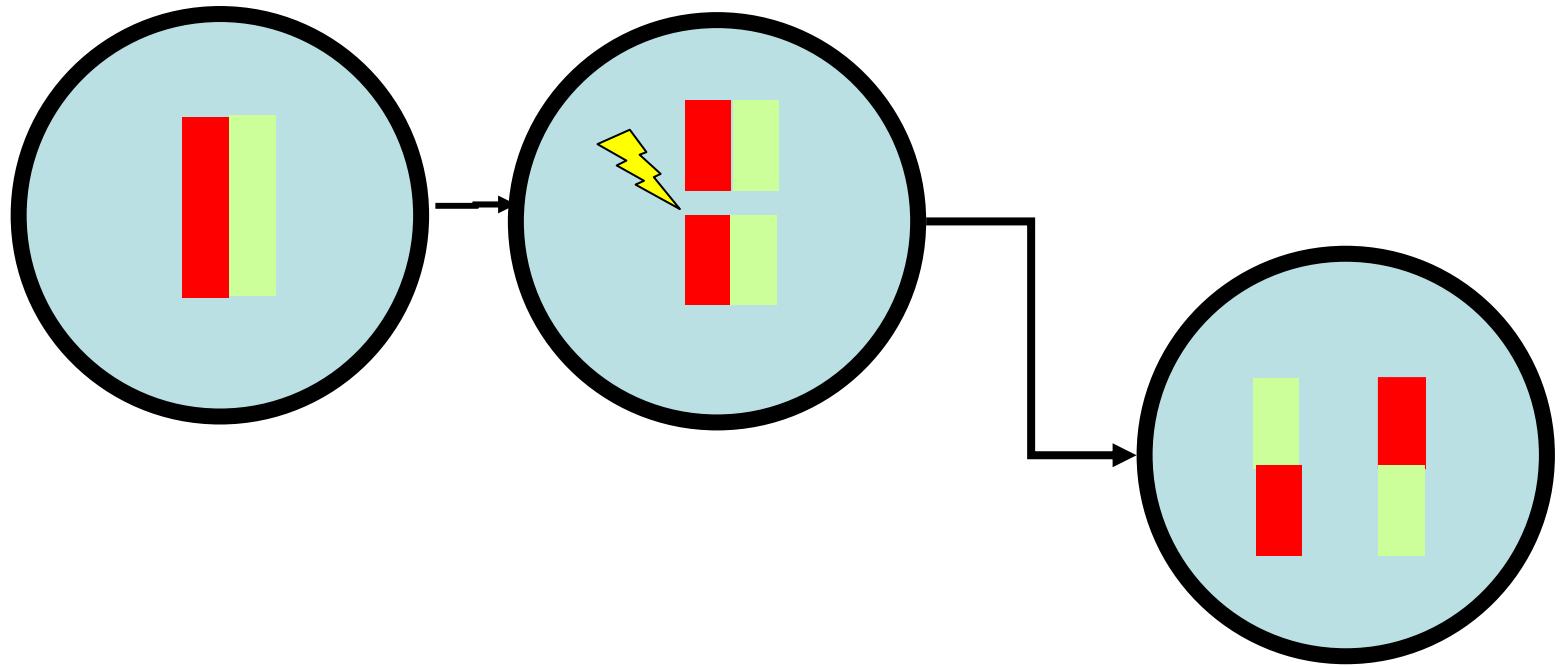


1. Structural attachments (e.g. nuclear lamina, nucleoli)
2. Intrachromosomal contacts maintained by tethering
3. Intrachromosomal mixing by constrained diffusion
4. Interchromosomal contacts maintained by tethering
5. Interchromosomal mixing by constrained diffusion
6. Chromatin loop extends deeper into another territory



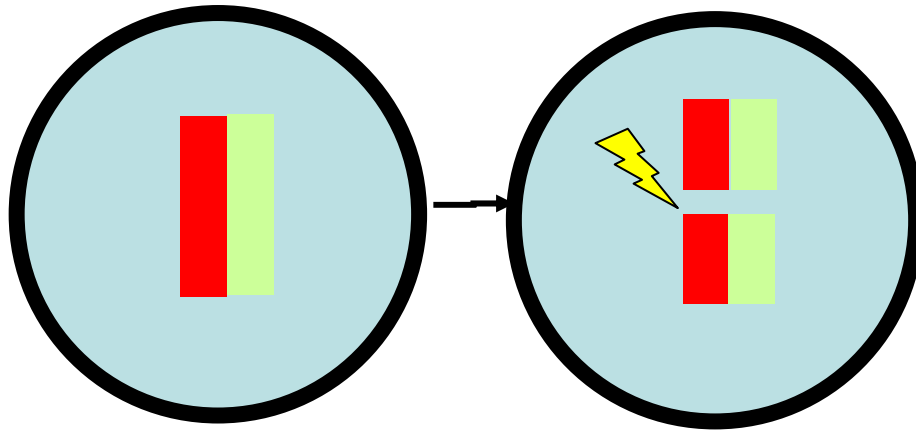
Formation of chromosome translocations

Contact first



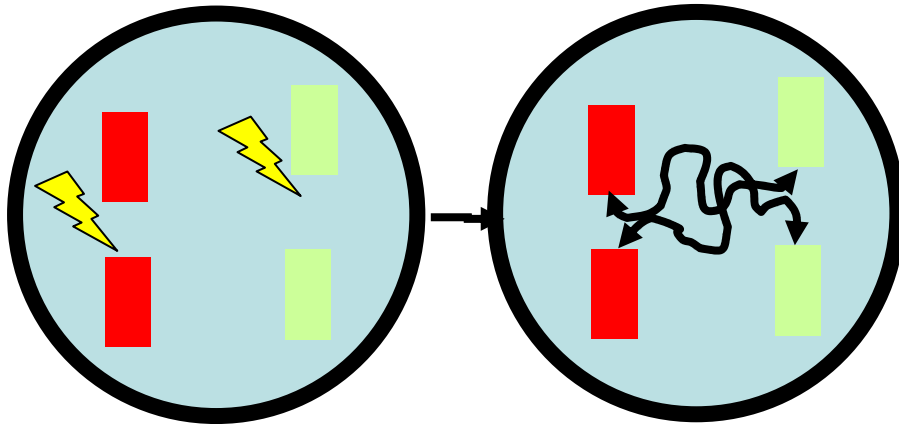
Formation of chromosome translocations

Contact first



DSBs are immobile

Breakage first



DSBs must be mobile

Mobility of DSBs

Mobility

Lisby et al., NCB, 2003

Aten et al., Science, 2004

Immobility

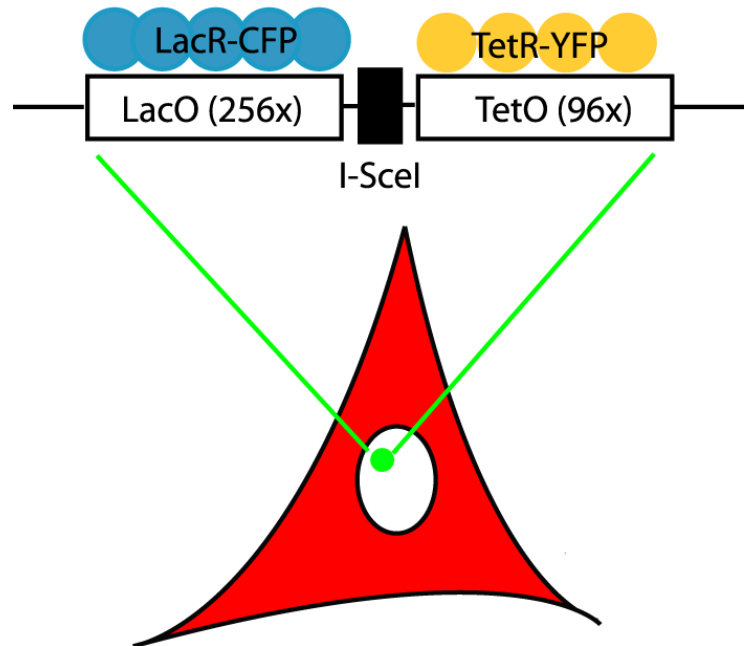
Nelms et al., Science, 1998

Kruhlak et al., JCB, 2005

An experimental system to study chromosome ends in vivo

yeast endonuclease **I-SceI**

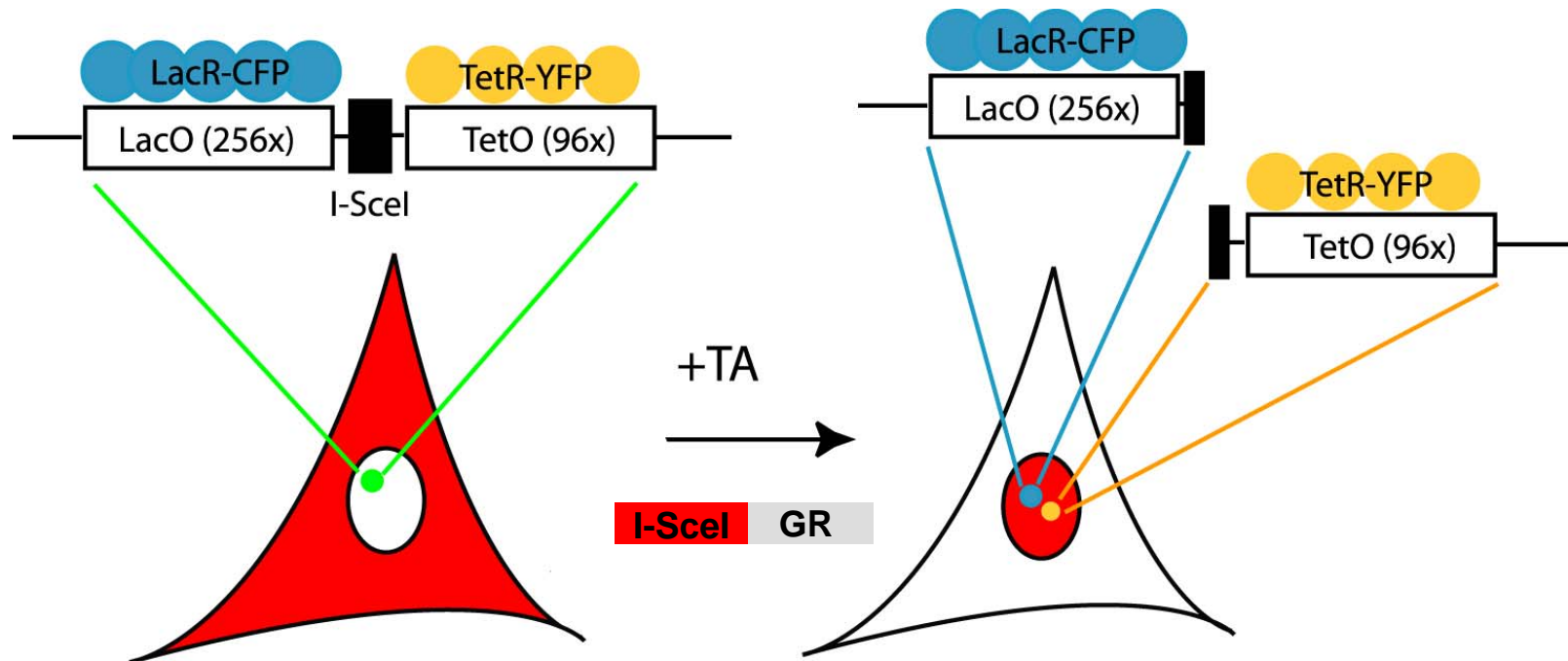
TAGGGATAA|CAGGGTAAT
ATCCC|TATTGTCCCATTA



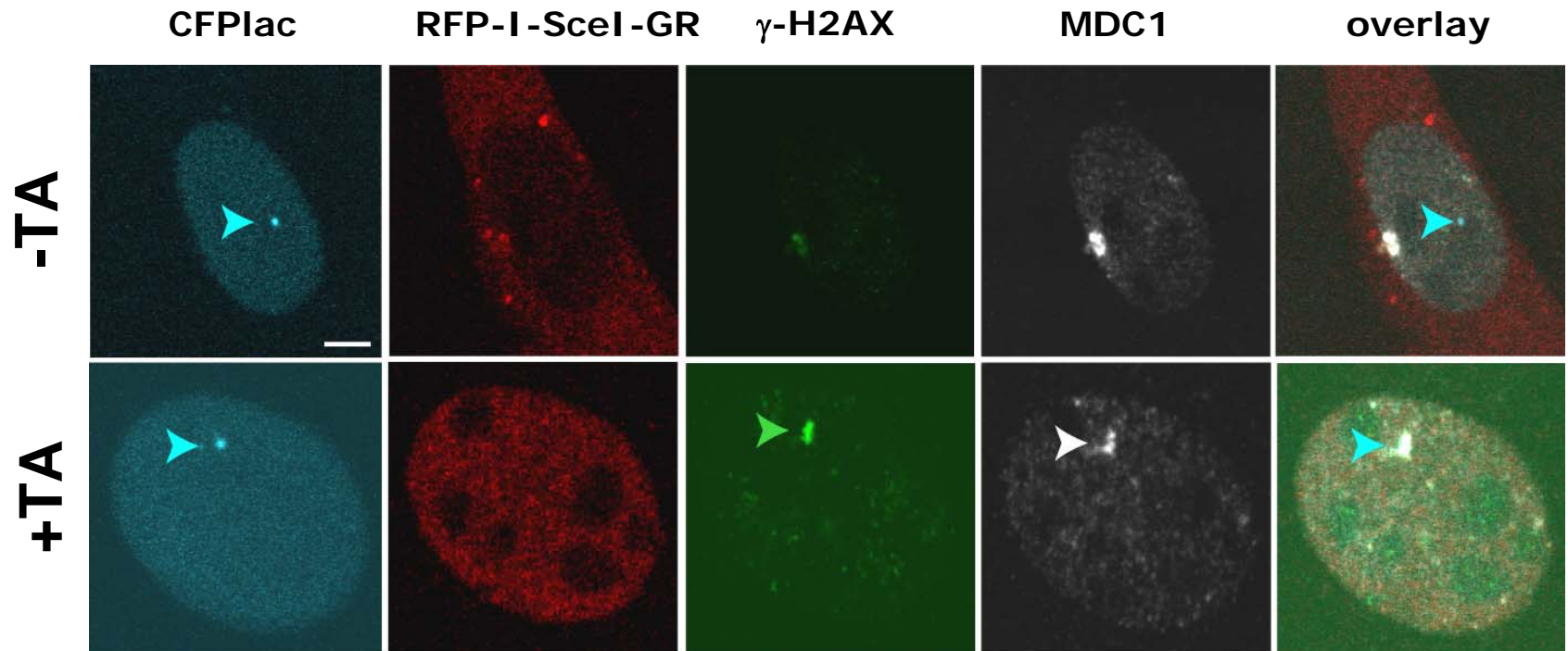
An experimental system to study chromosome ends in vivo

yeast endonuclease **I-SceI**

TAGGGATAA**C**AGGGTAAT
ATCCCT**A**TATTGTCCCATTA

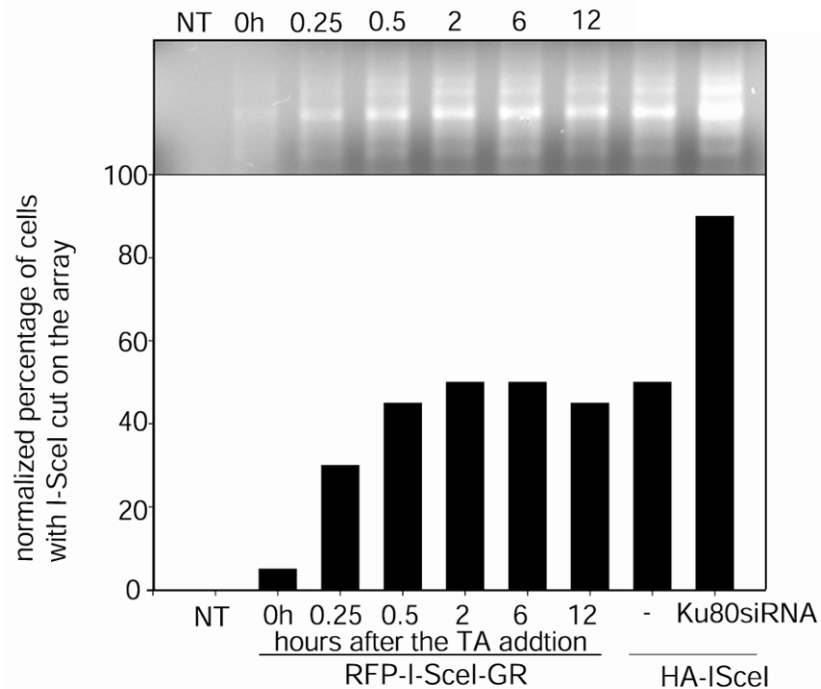


An experimental system to study chromosome ends in vivo

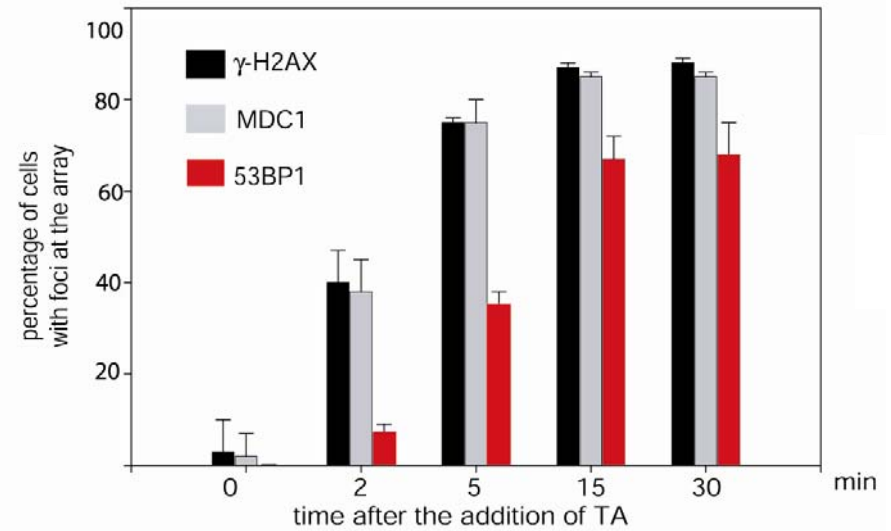


Rapid repair kinetics

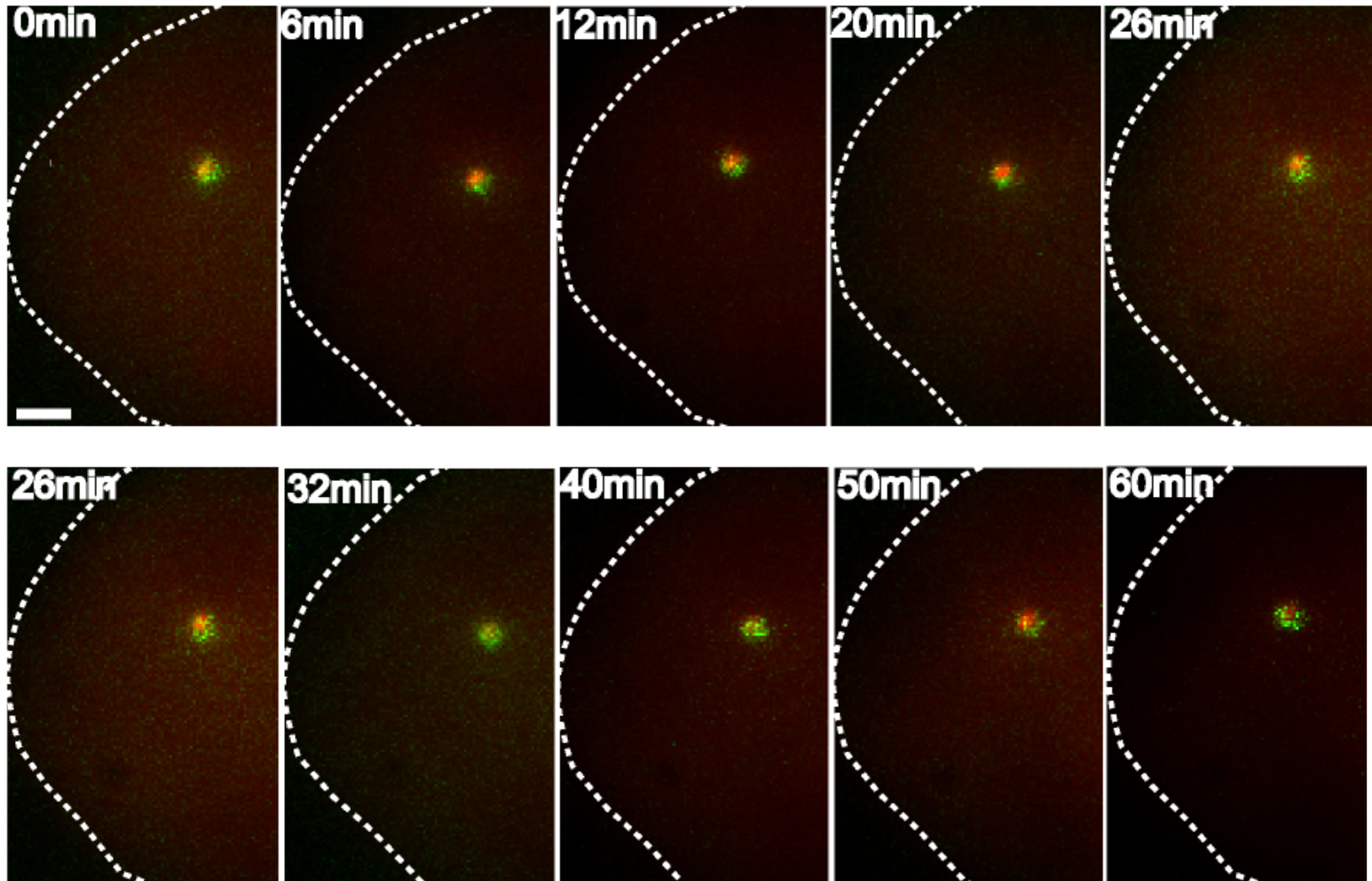
Cutting (Ligation-mediated PCR)



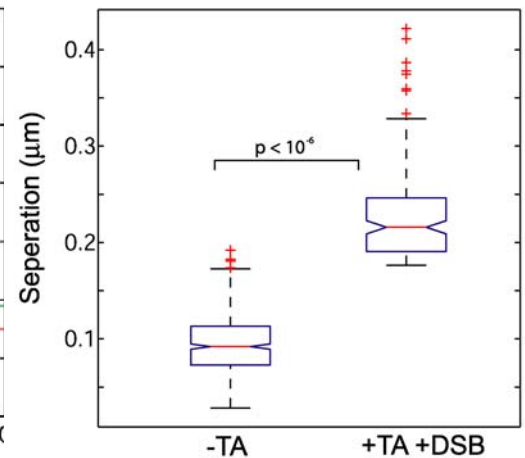
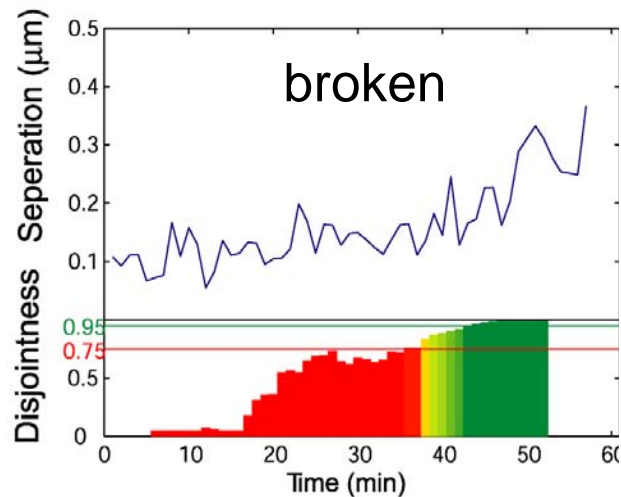
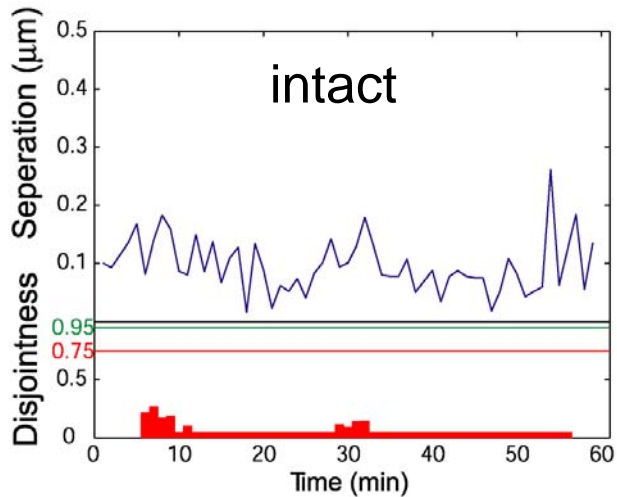
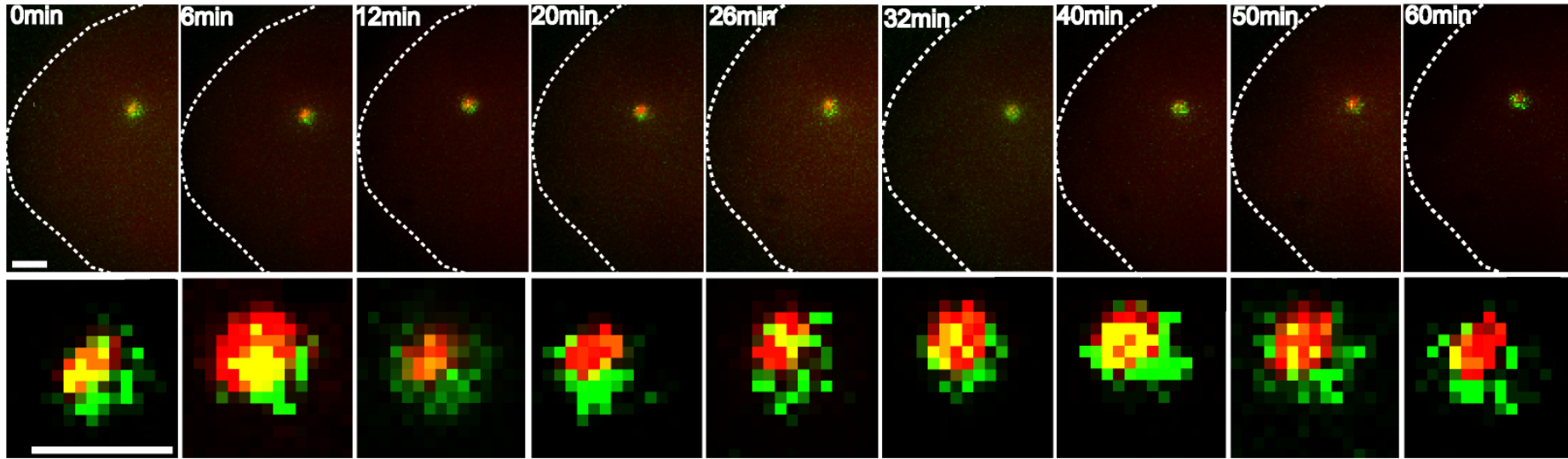
Recruitment of repair factors



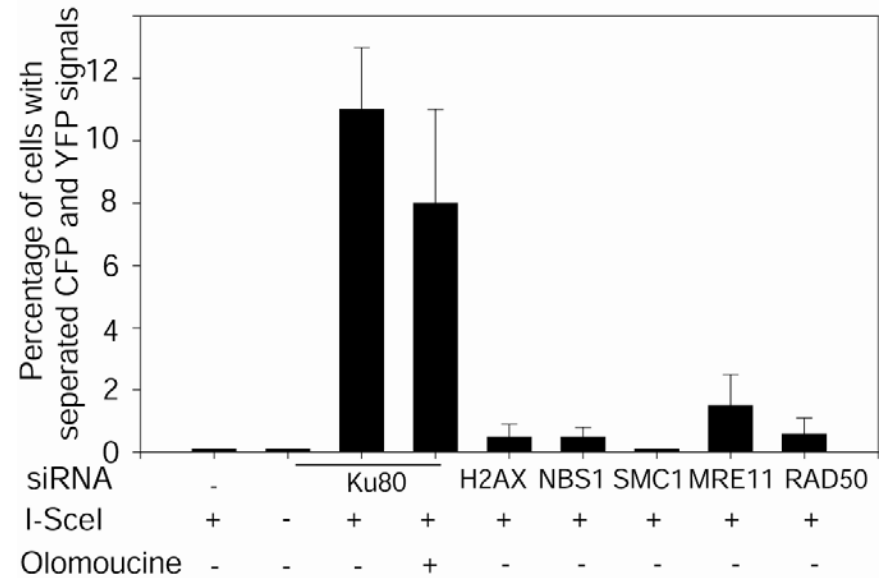
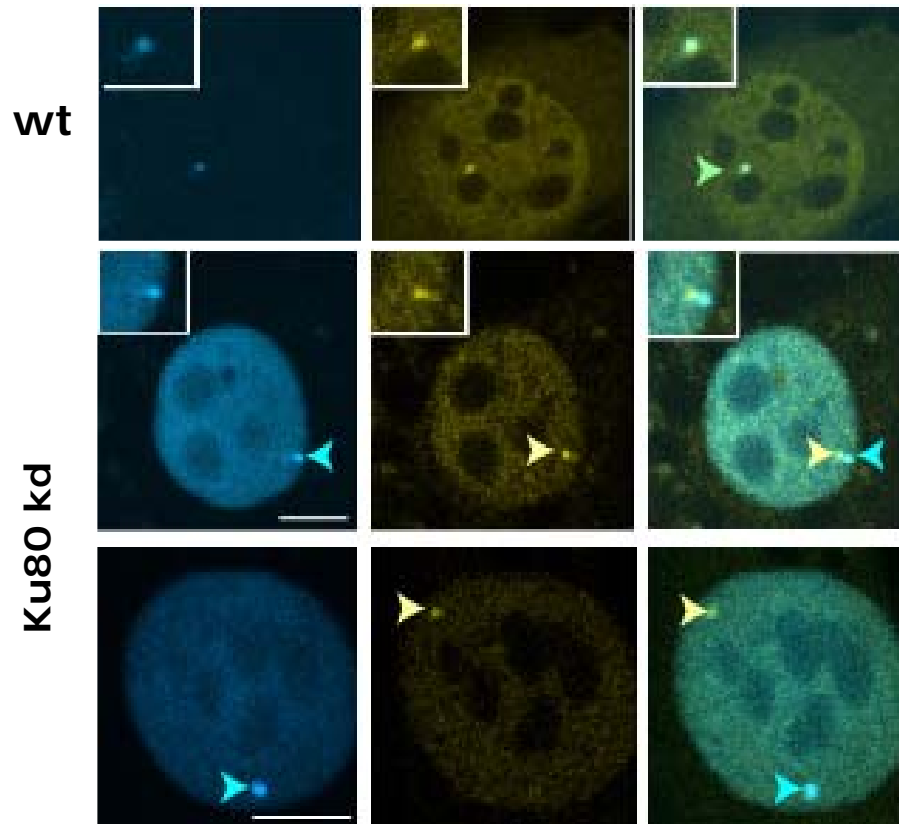
DSB are positionally stable



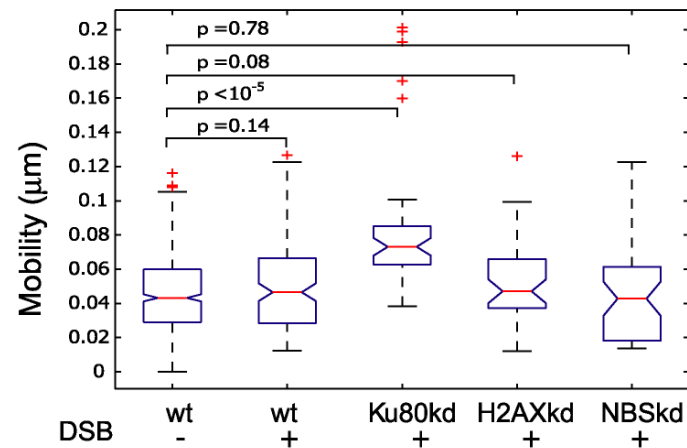
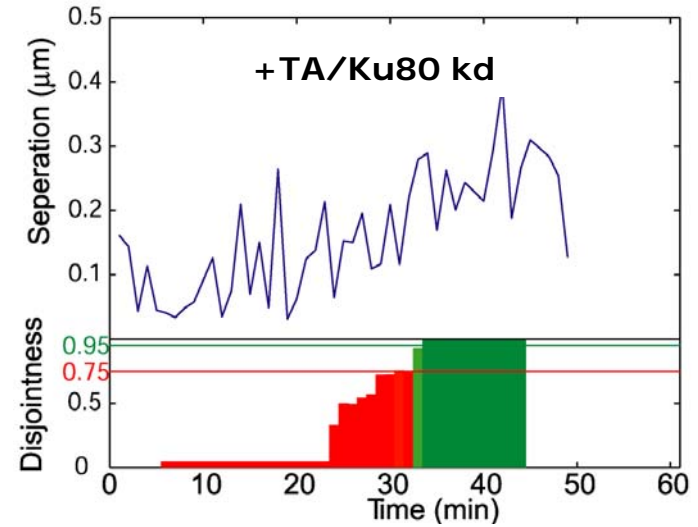
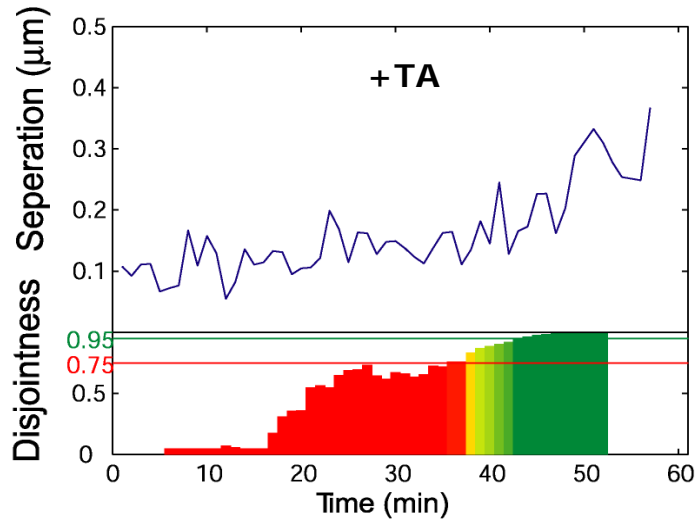
Local separation of chromosome ends



Ku80 mediates chromosome end stability



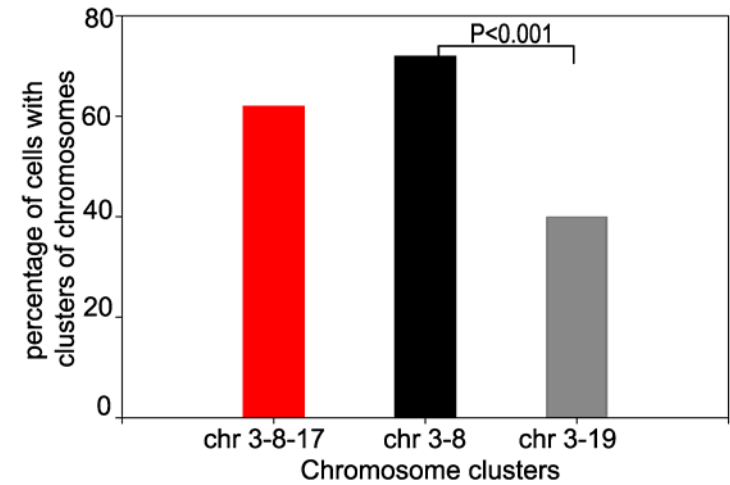
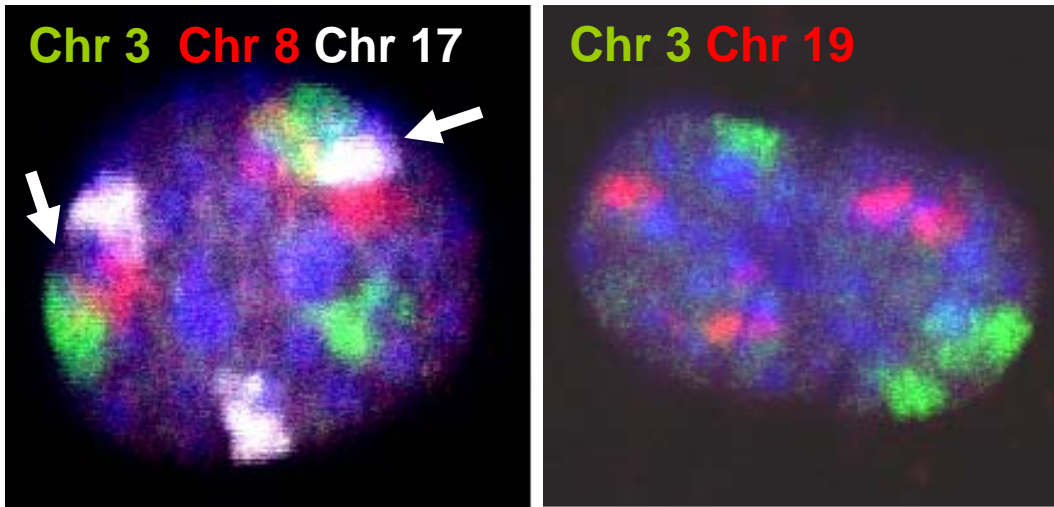
Increased mobility in the absence of Ku80



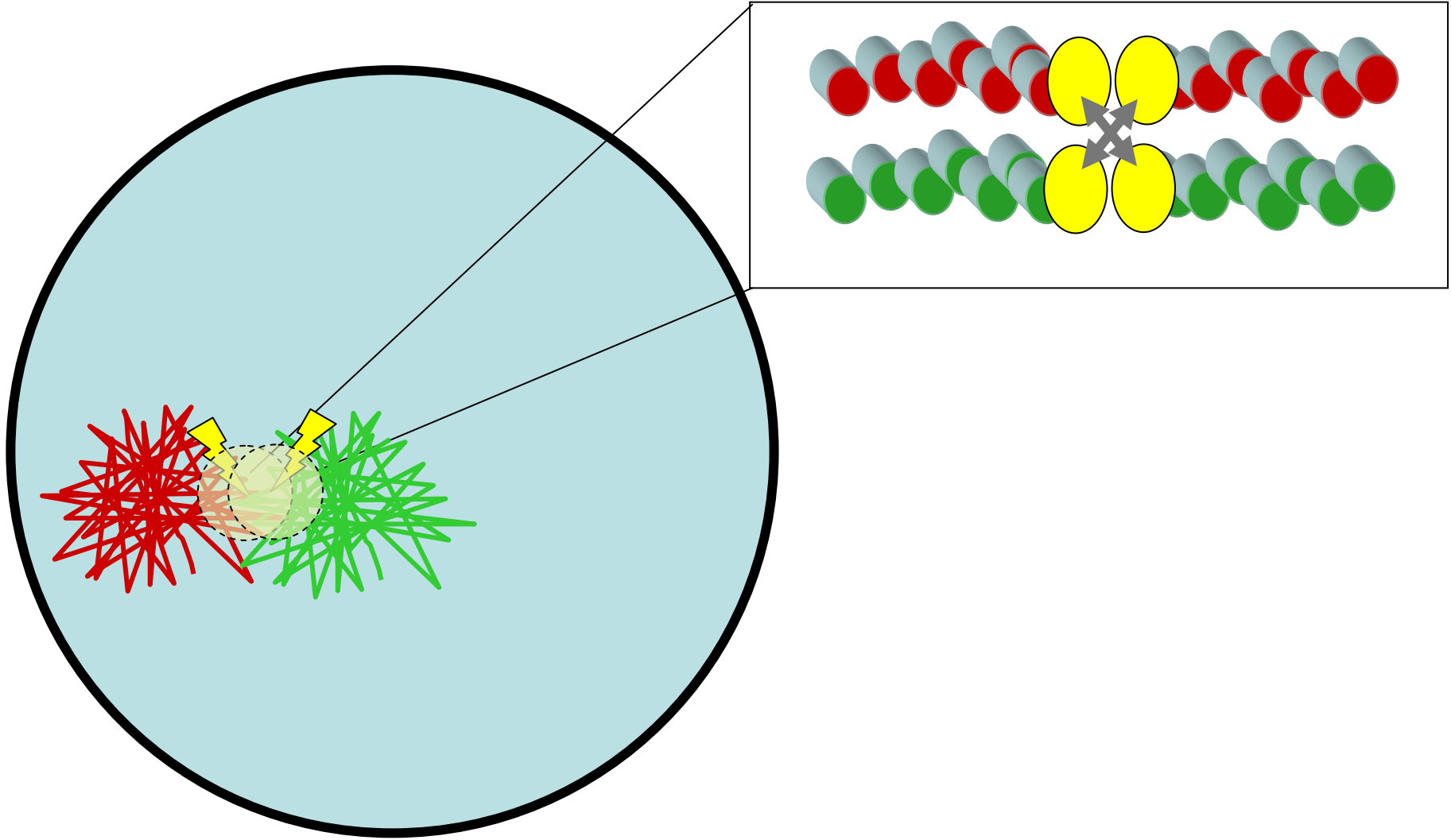
Identification of a recurrent array translocation



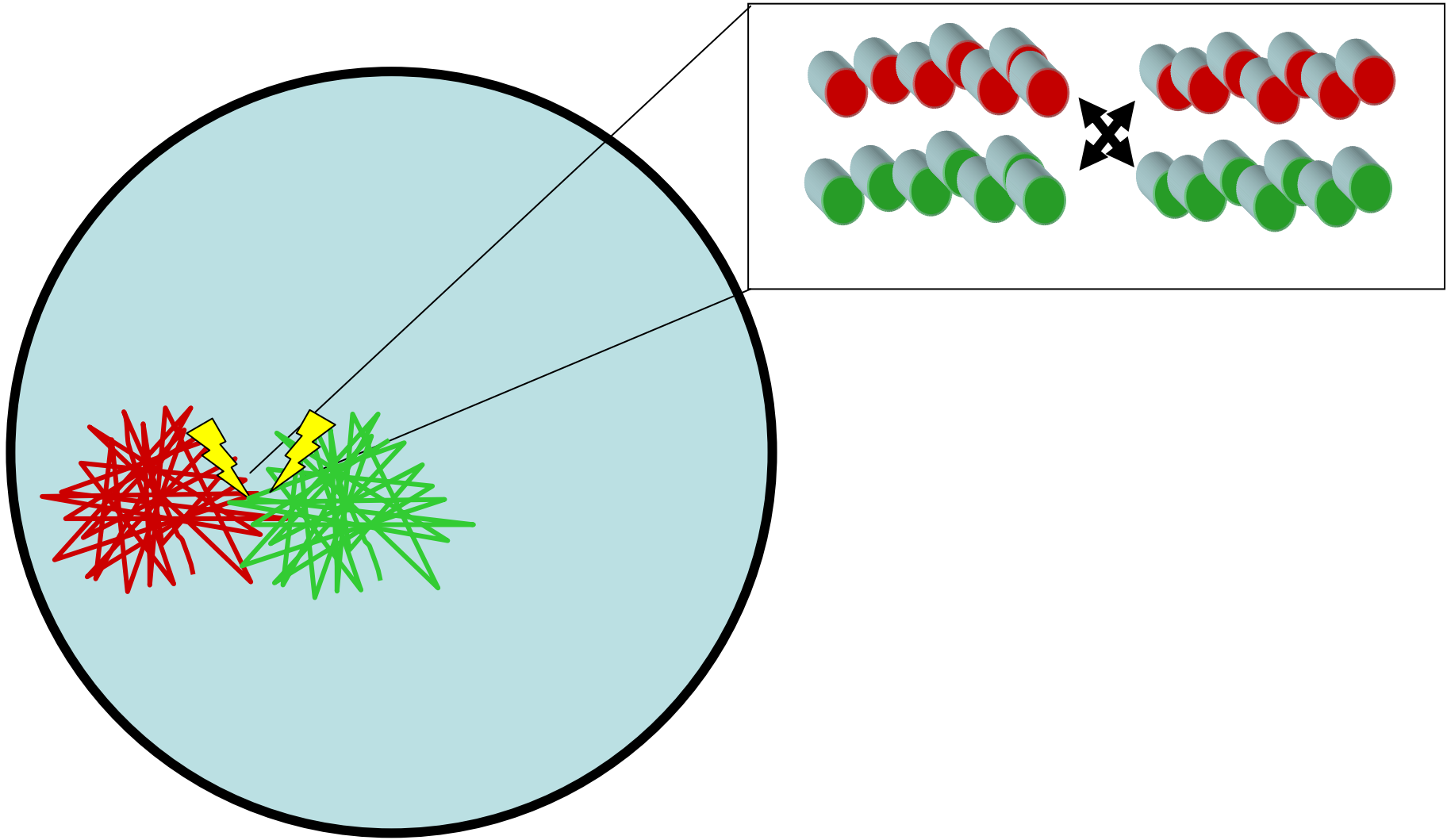
Proximity of array translocation partners



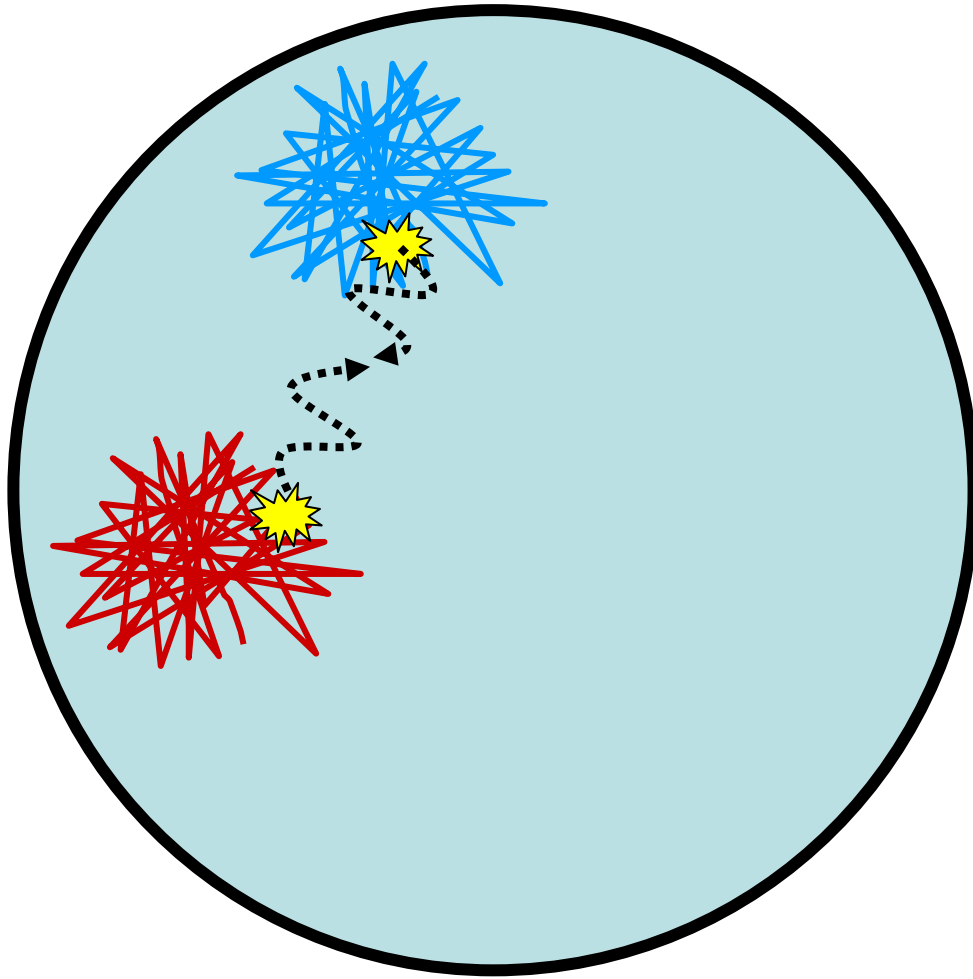
Formation of chromosome translocations



Formation of chromosome translocations

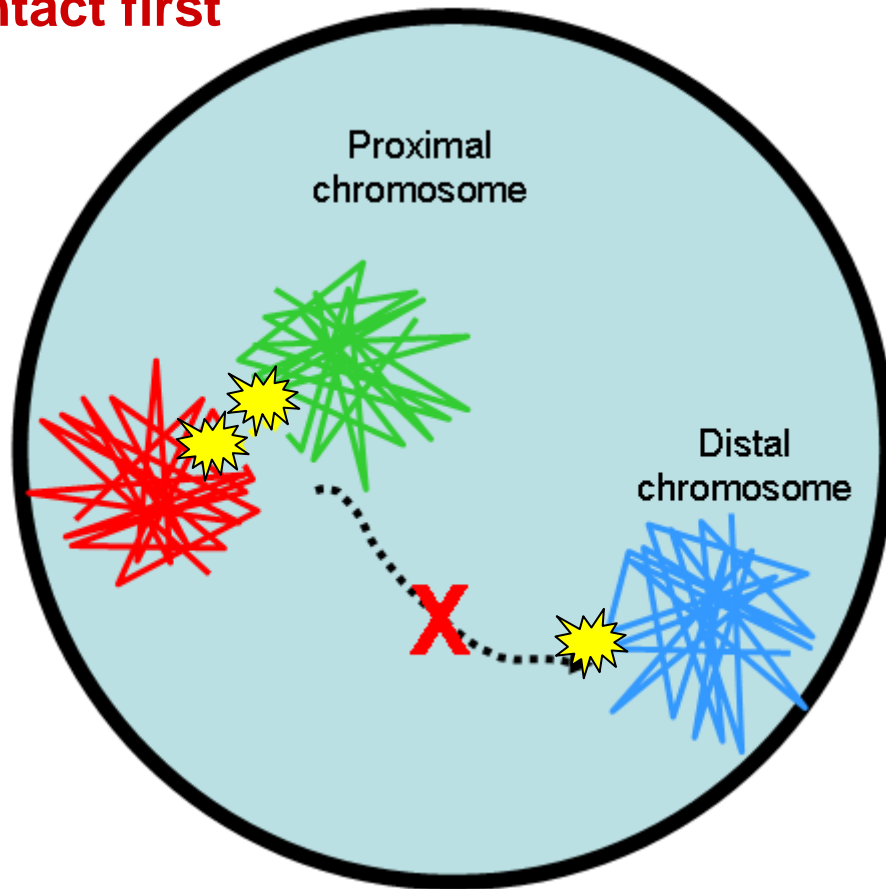


Formation of chromosome translocations



Formation of chromosome translocations

Contact first

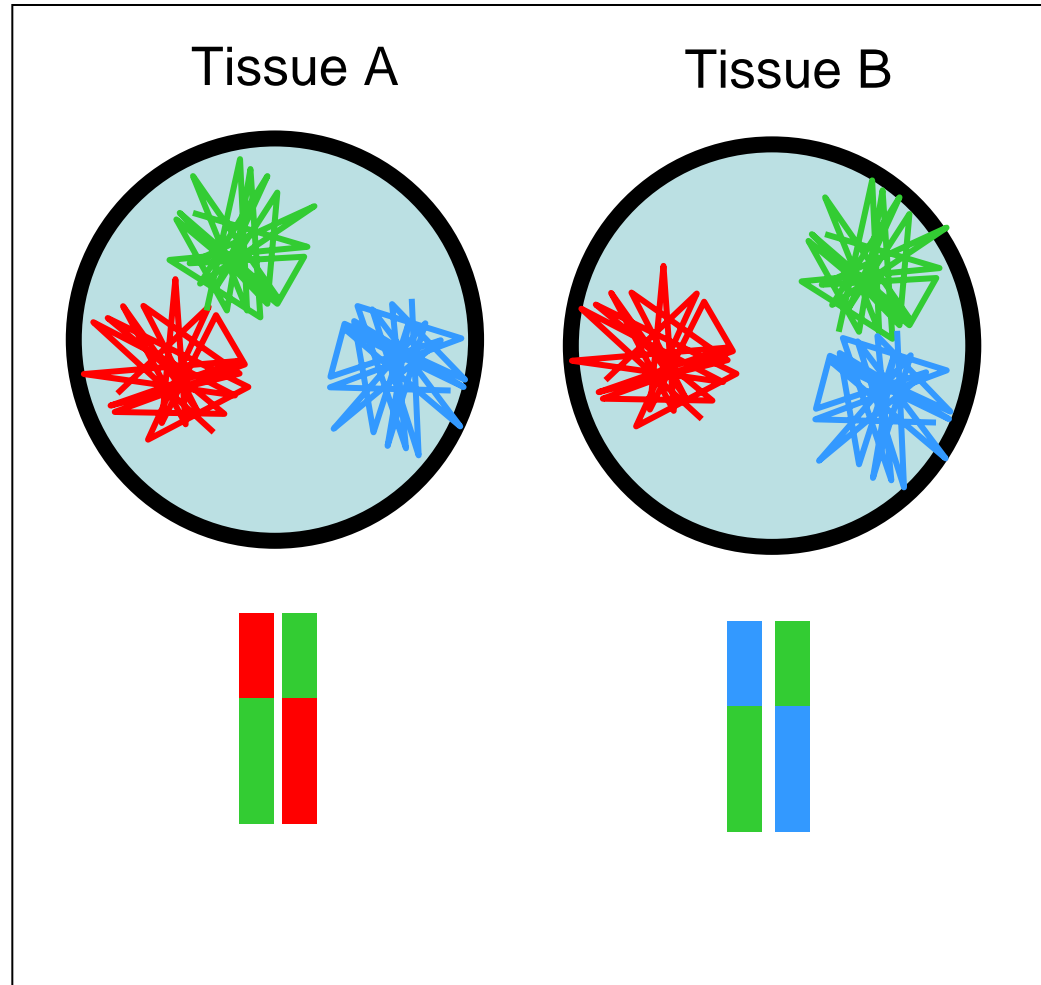


DSBs are immobile

Correlation between translocation frequency and spatial proximity

Non-random spatial arrangement of the genome is a significant determinant of translocations

Determinants of translocations: tissue-specific genomes



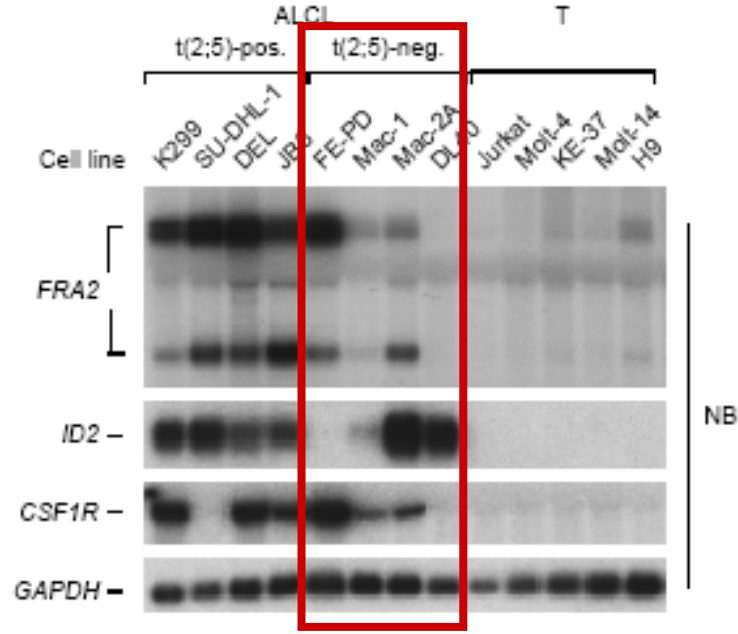
Determinants of translocations: gene expression

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma

patients:



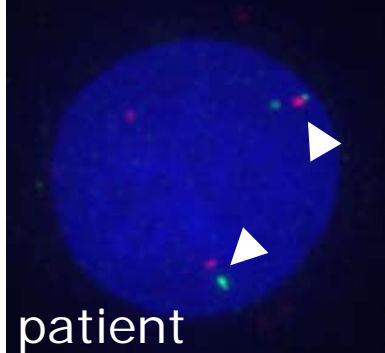
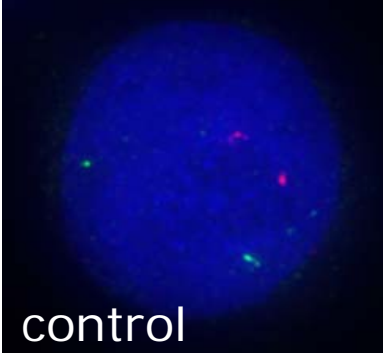
- patients with no translocations



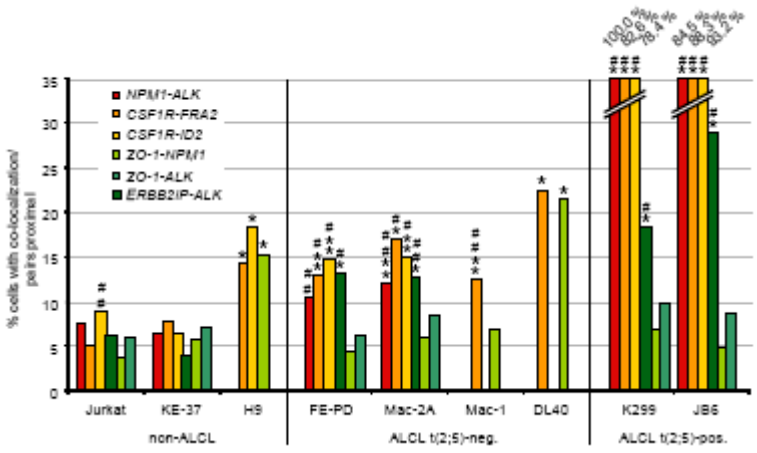
Determinants of translocations: gene expression

Anaplastic large cell lymphoma

patients:



- patients with no translocations



Yeast vs. mammalian

Yeast - **mobility**

Lisby et al., NCB, 2003

Nagai et al., Science, 2008

Kalocsay, Mol. Cell, 2009

Mammalian – **immobility**

Nelms et al., Science, 1998

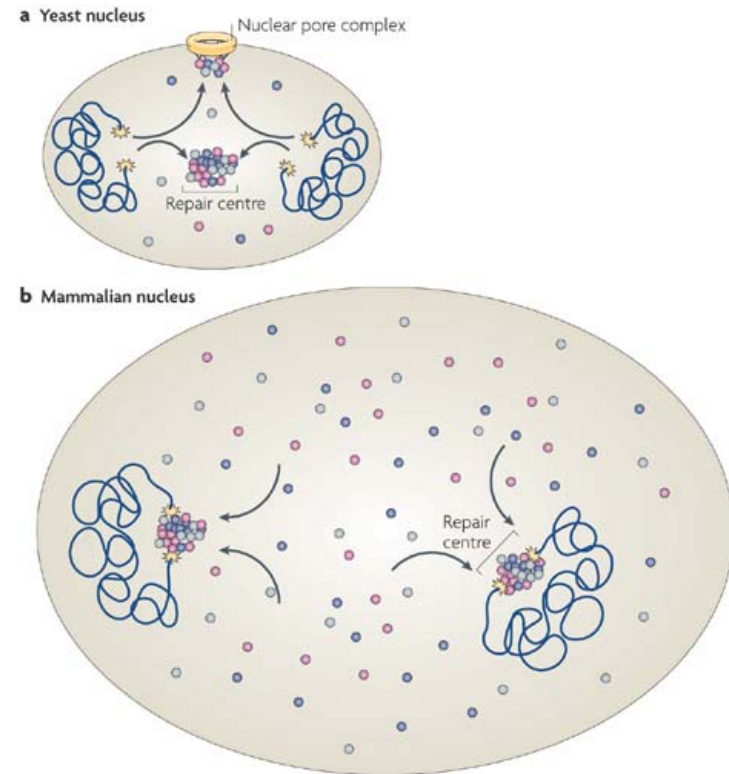
Kruhlak et al., JCB, 2005

Soutoglou et al., NCB, 2007

but

Aten et al., Science, 2004

Dimitrova et al., Nature, 2009

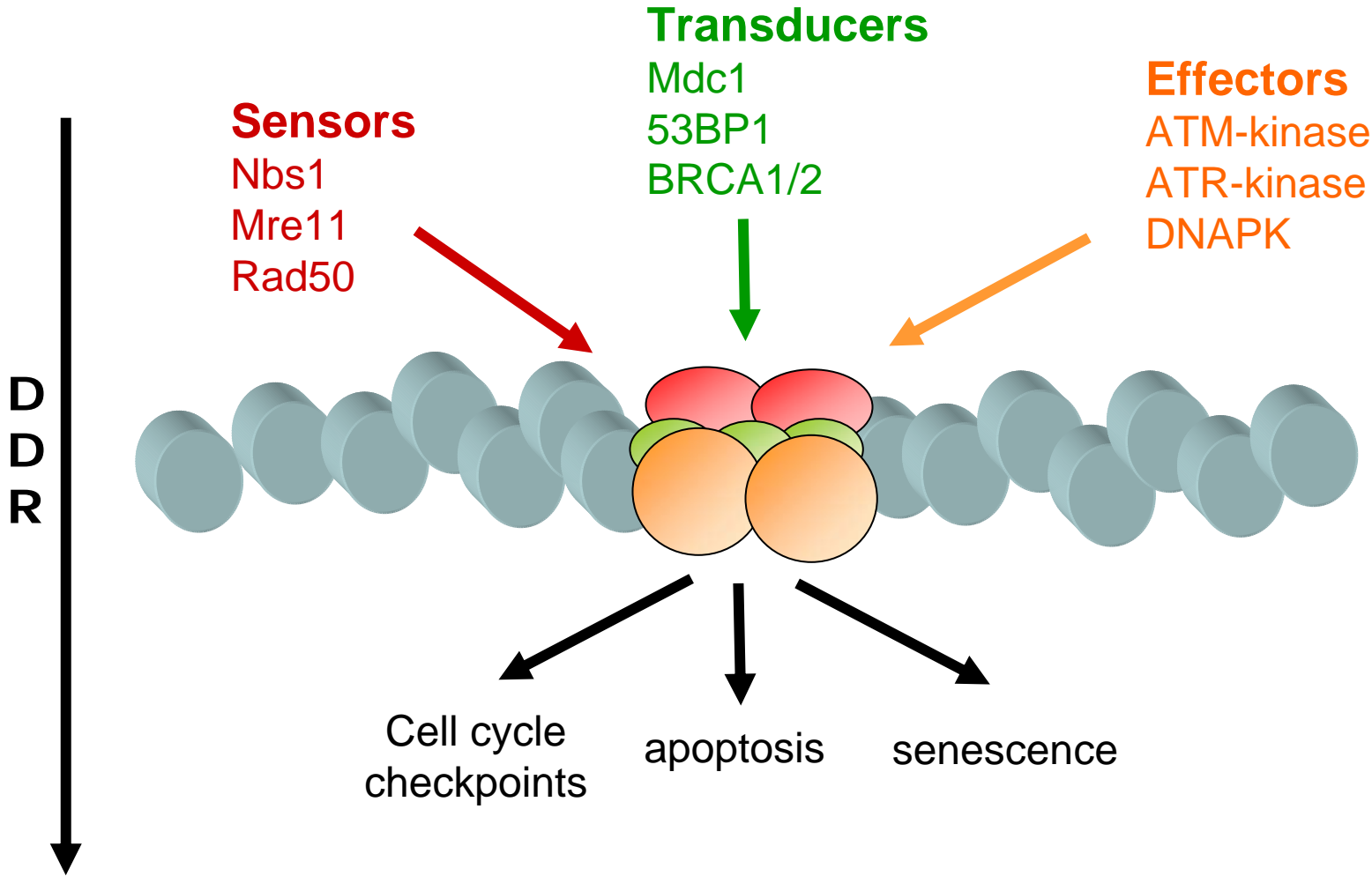


Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

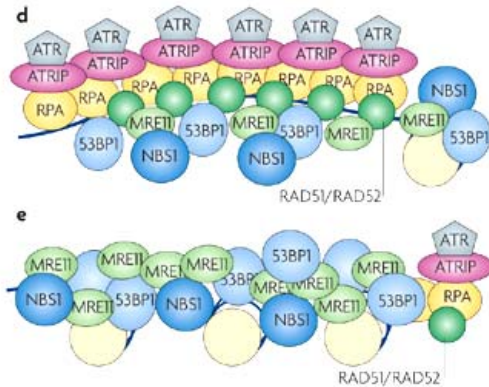
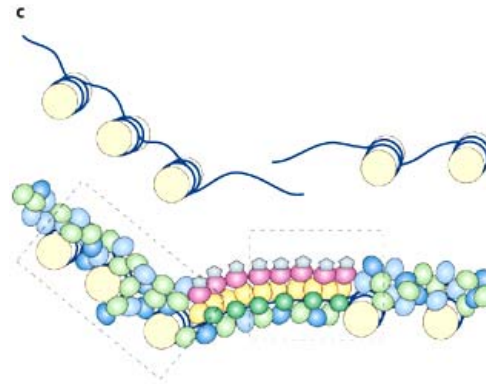
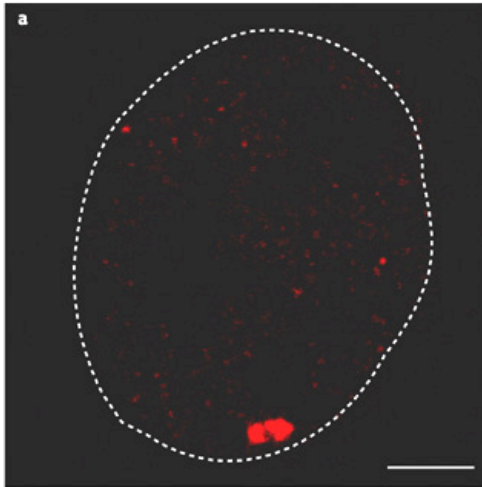
Soutoglou and Misteli, 2009

Nature Reviews Mol Cell Bio

DSB repair



Repair foci: cytological manifestations of DNA repair

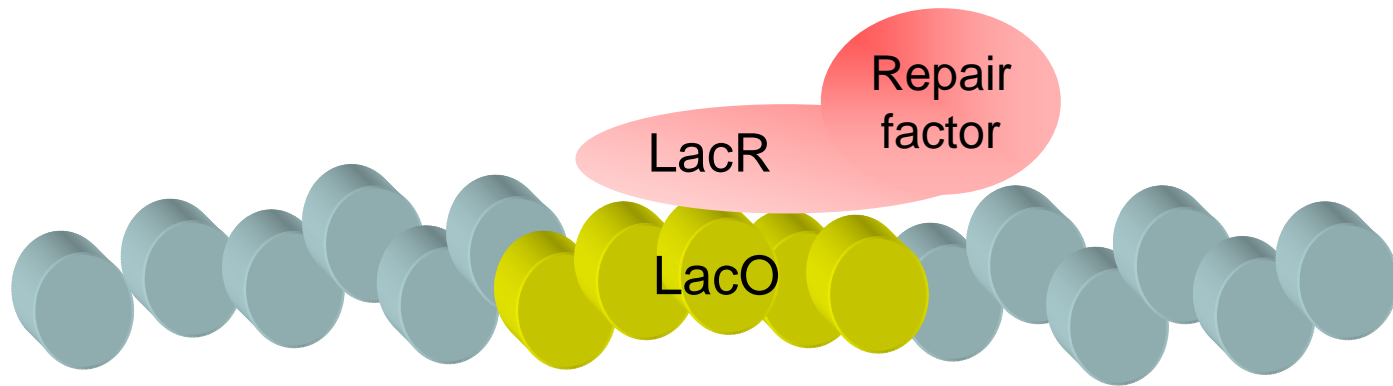


Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology

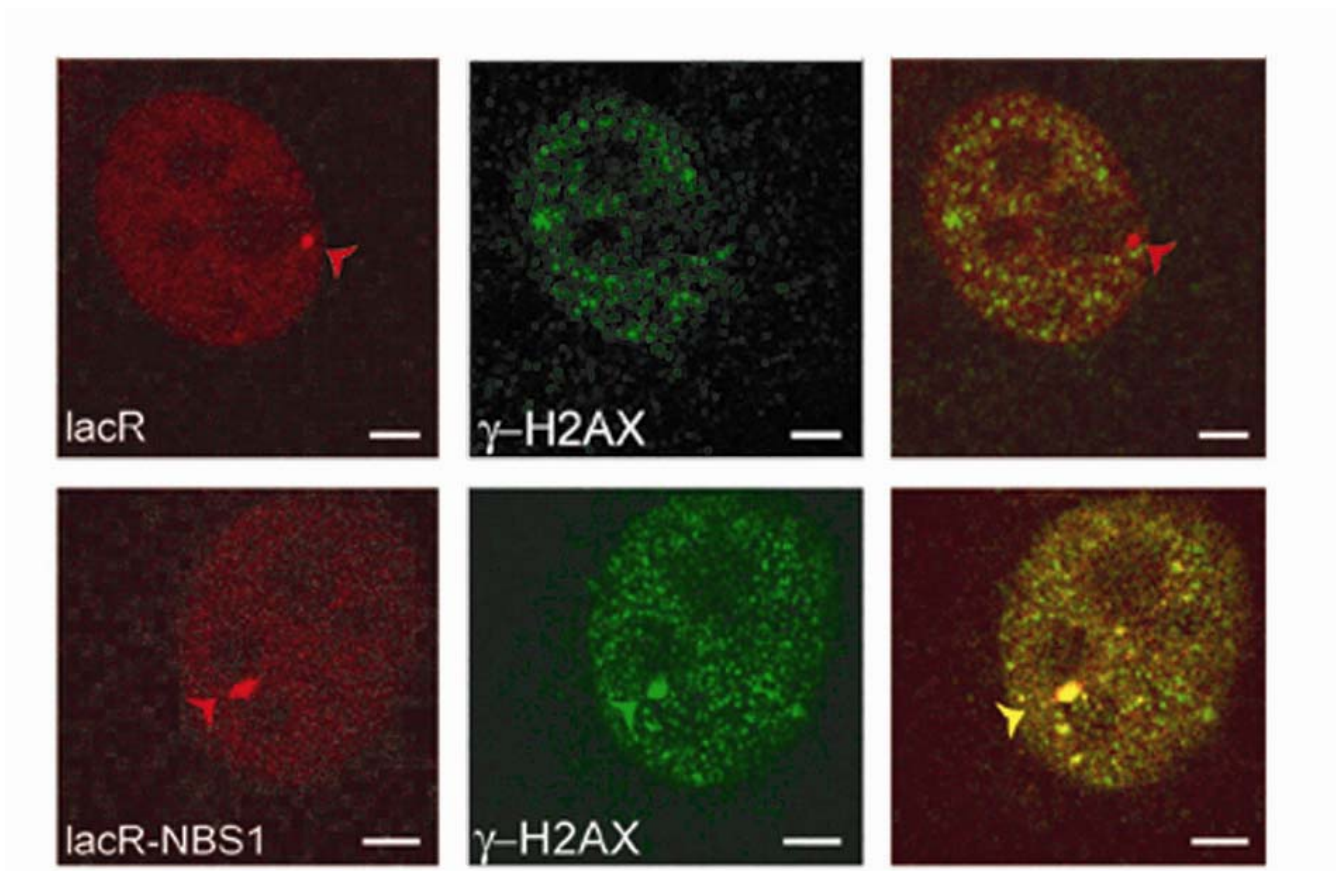
Soutoglou and Misteli, 2009
Nature Reviews Mol Cell Bio

**What is the functional relevance of repair foci?
How do they assemble? What is their structure?**

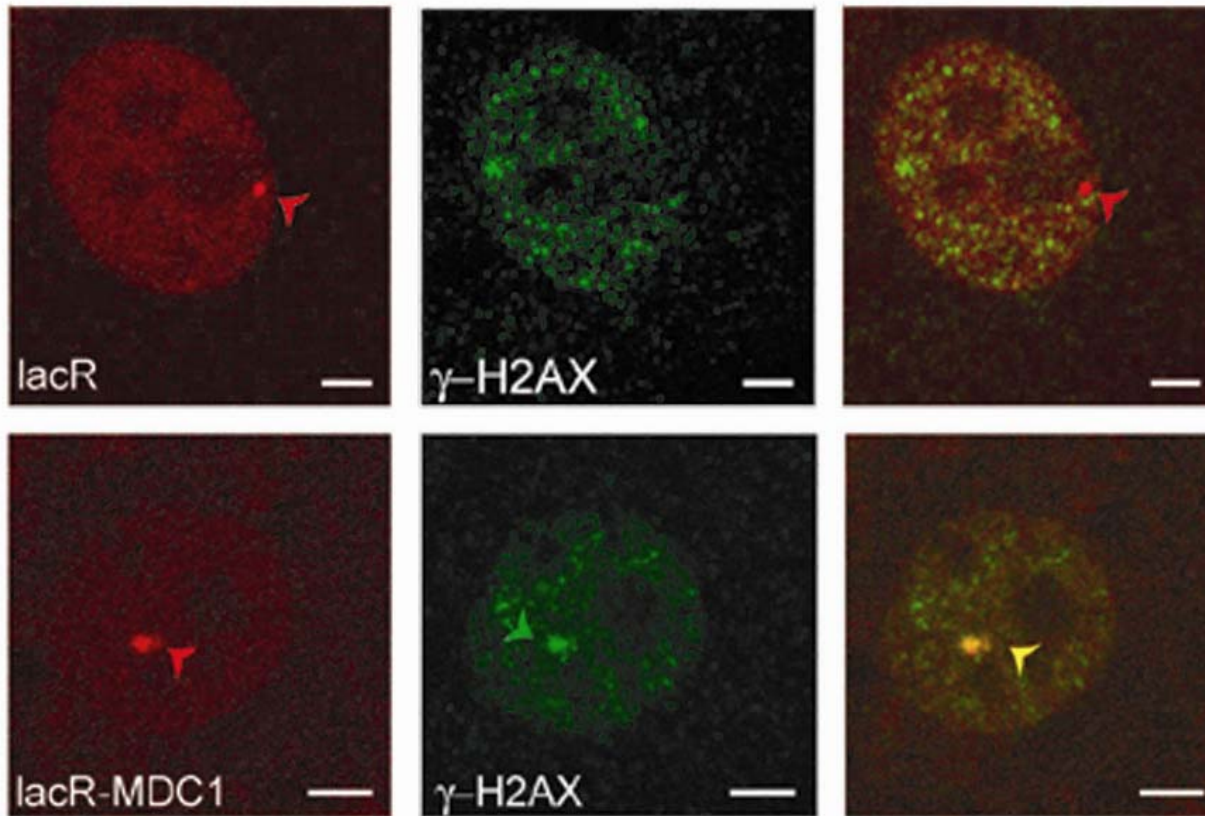
Bringing repair factors to chromatin



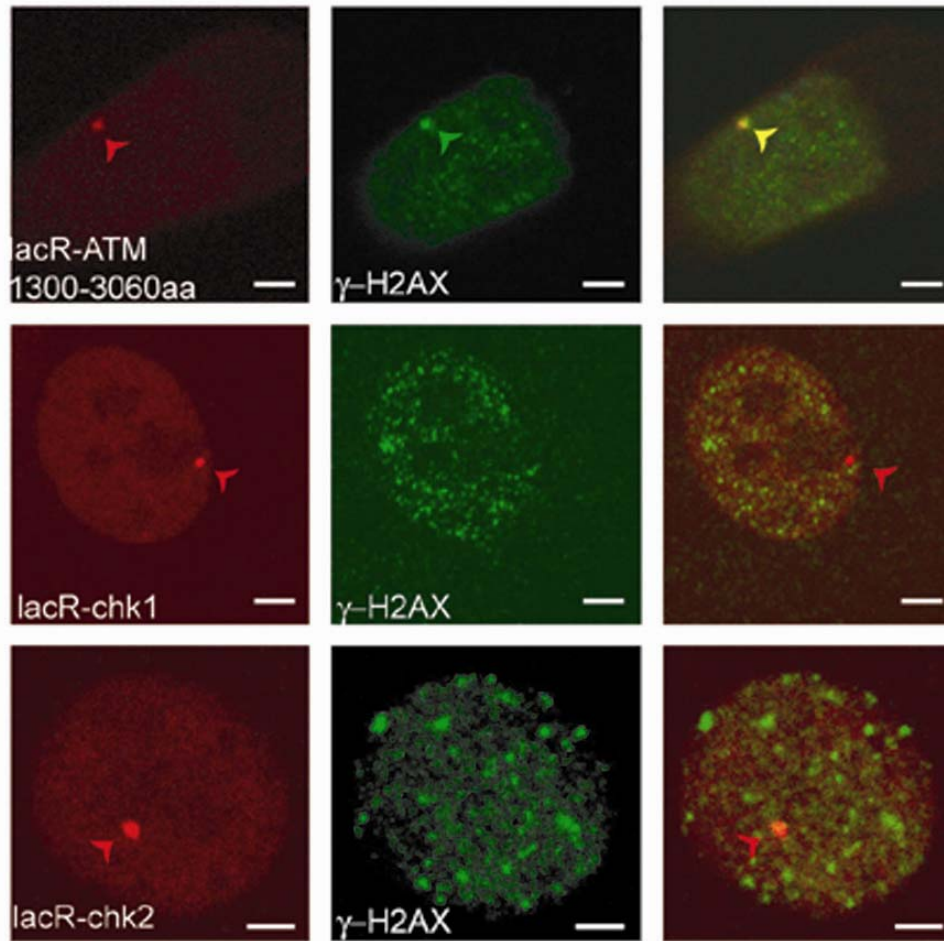
Activation of DDR by repair factor tethering



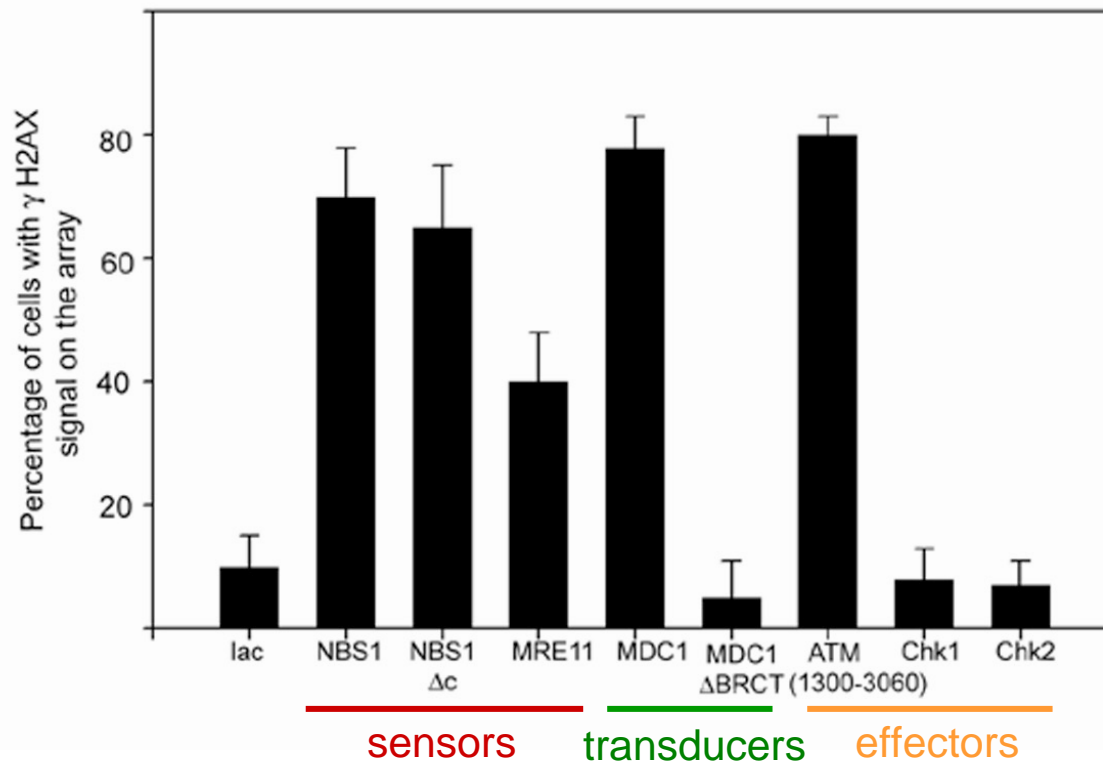
Activation of DDR by repair factor tethering



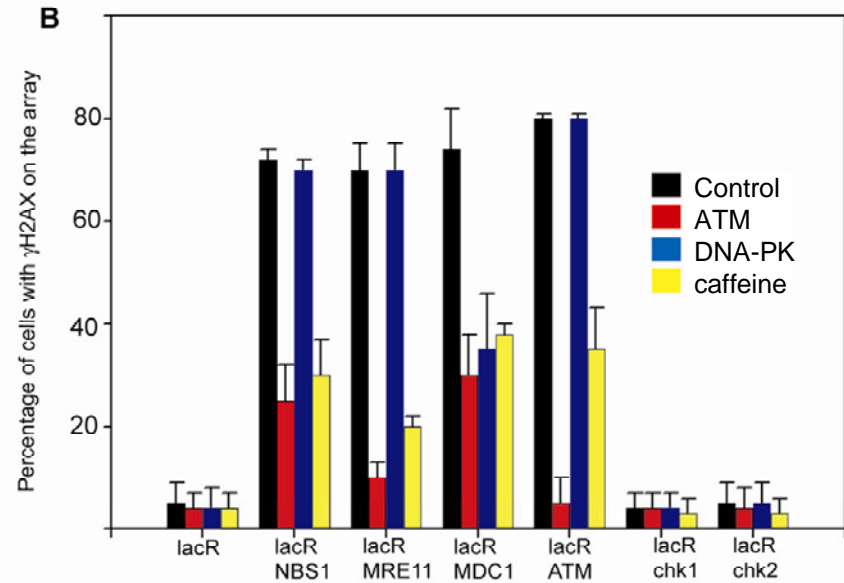
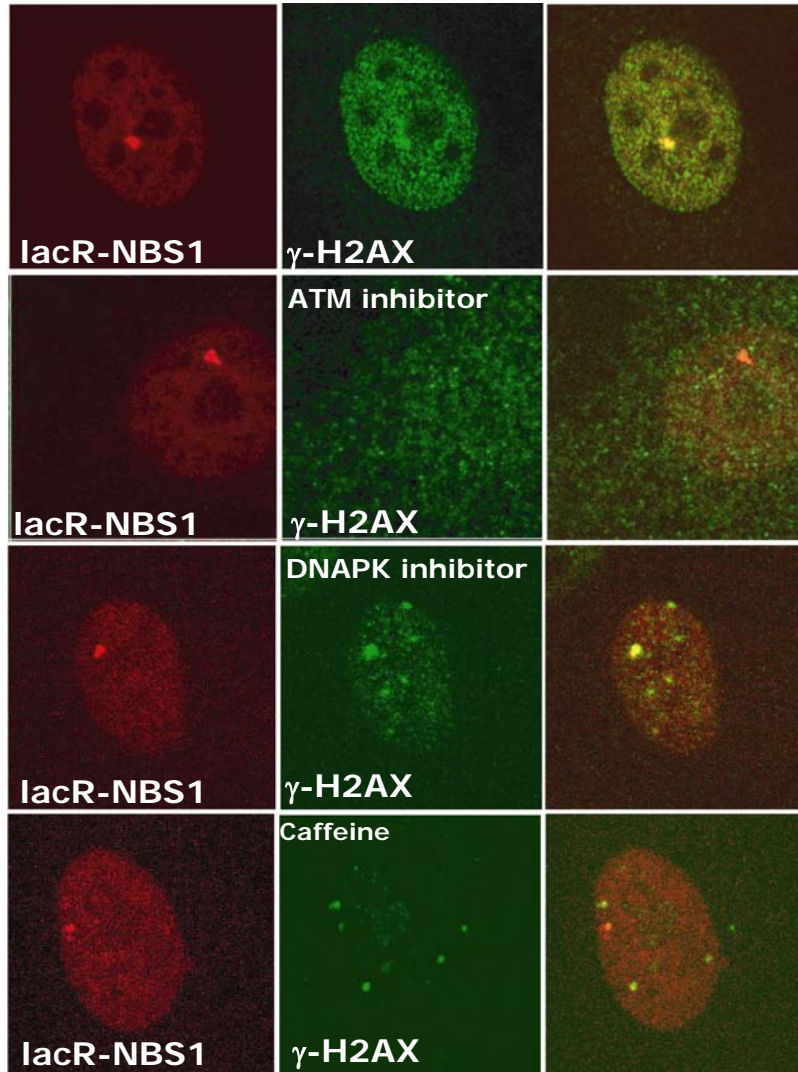
Activation of DDR by repair factor tethering



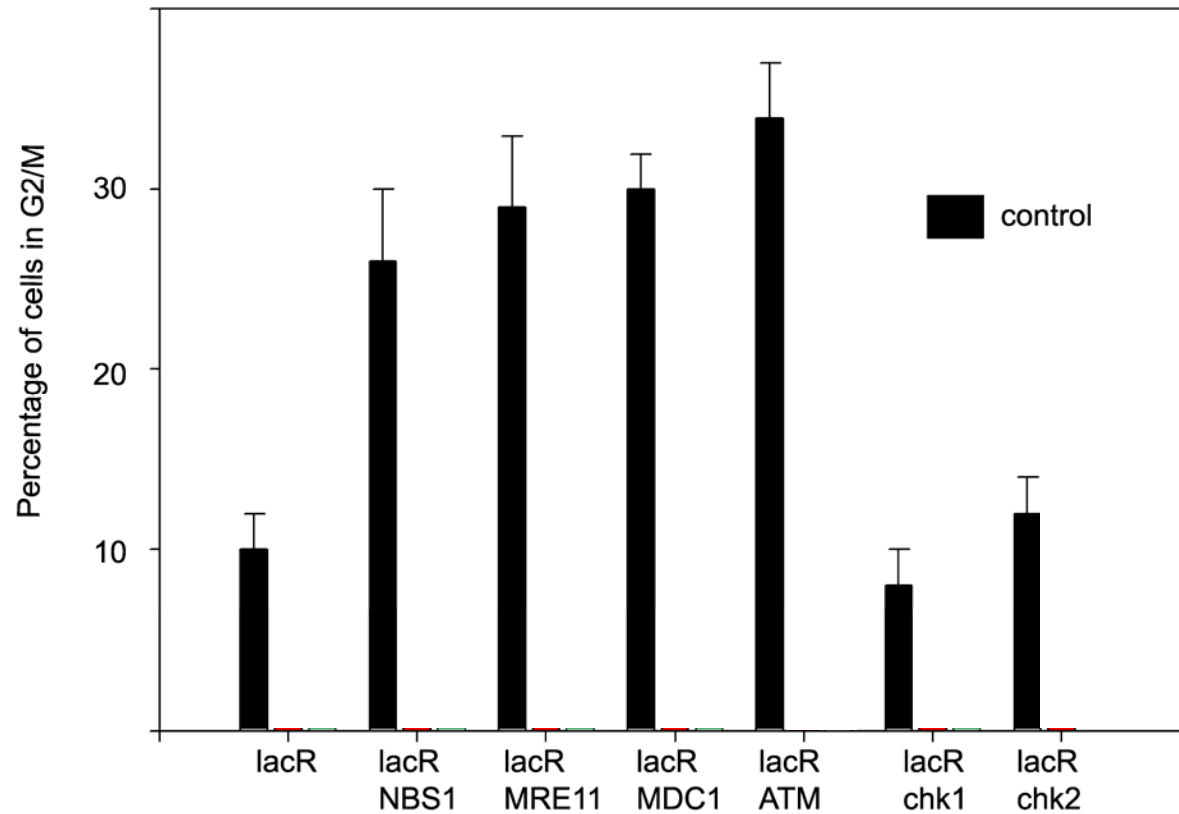
Activation of DDR by repair factor tethering



DDR activation by tethering is ATM-dependent

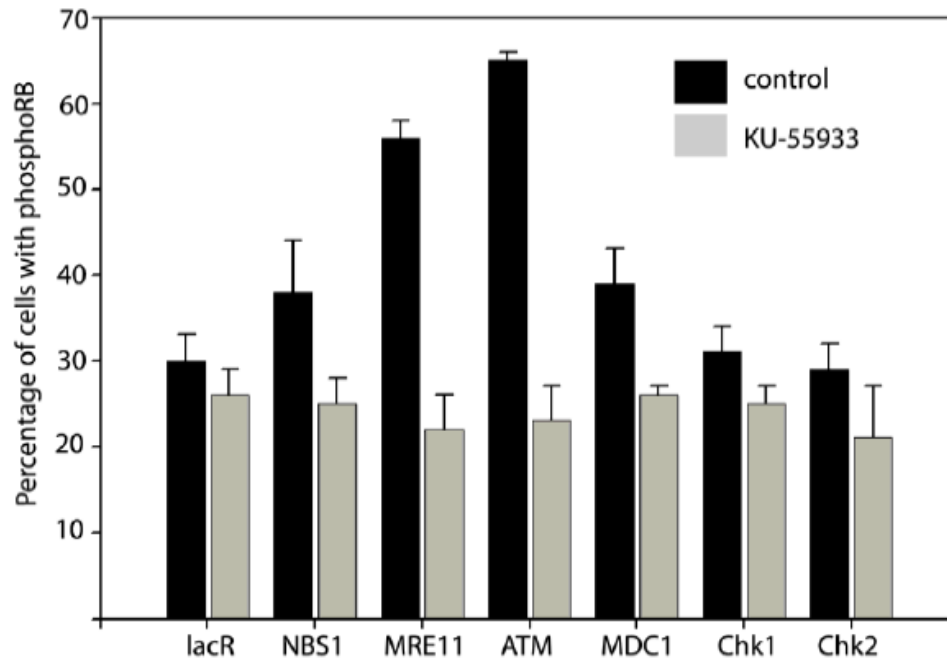


Repair factor tethering leads to cell-cycle delays



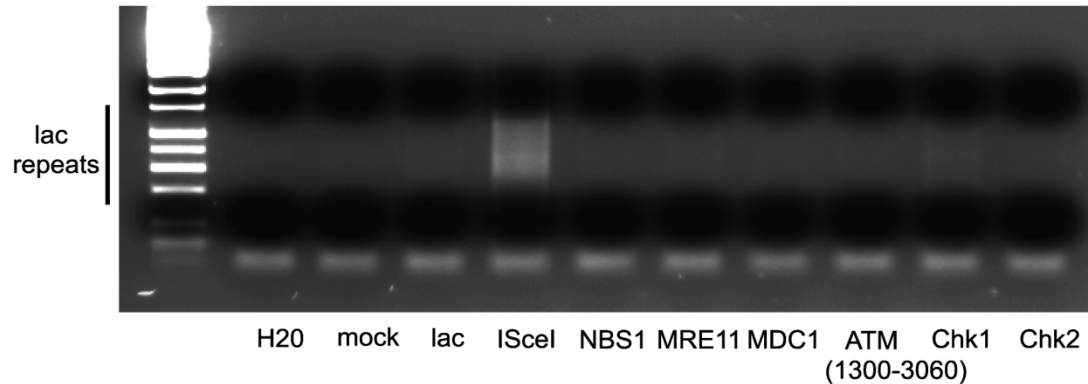
Repair factor tethering leads to cell-cycle delays

Phosphorylation of Rb



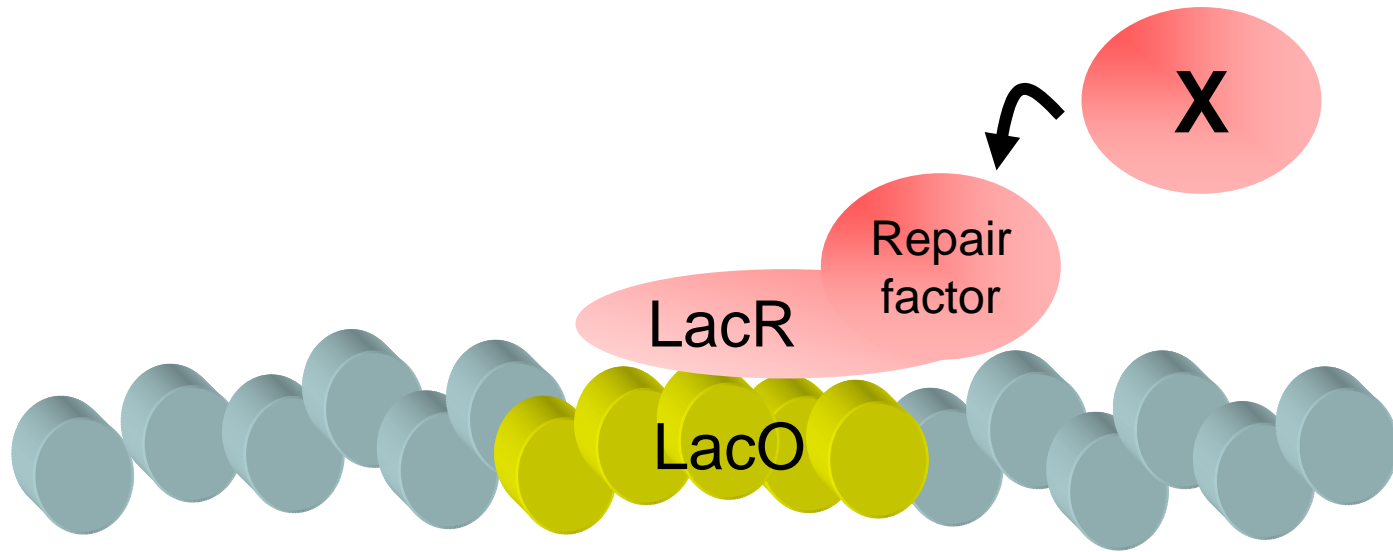
Activation of DDR does not require DNA lesions

Ligation-mediated PCR

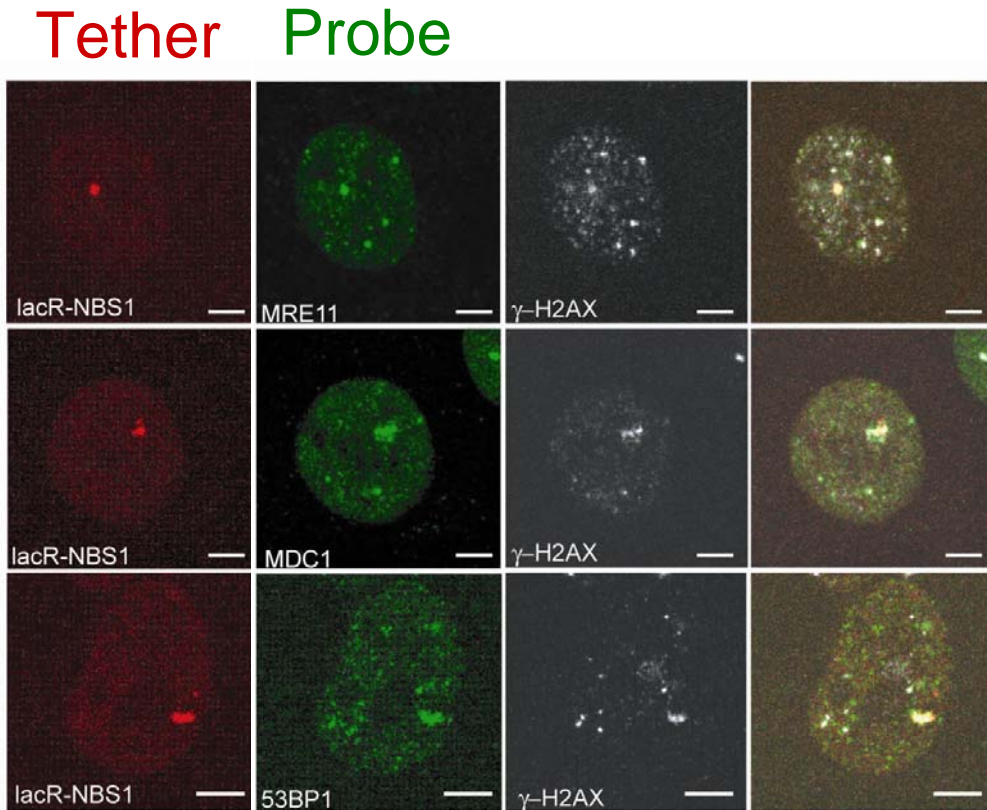


- DNA damage is not required to assemble the repair machinery
- DNA damage is not required to propagate/maintain DDR

Probing repair factor interplay



Interdependencies in repair factor recruitment



Probe

NBS1 MRE11 MDC1 53BP1 ATM

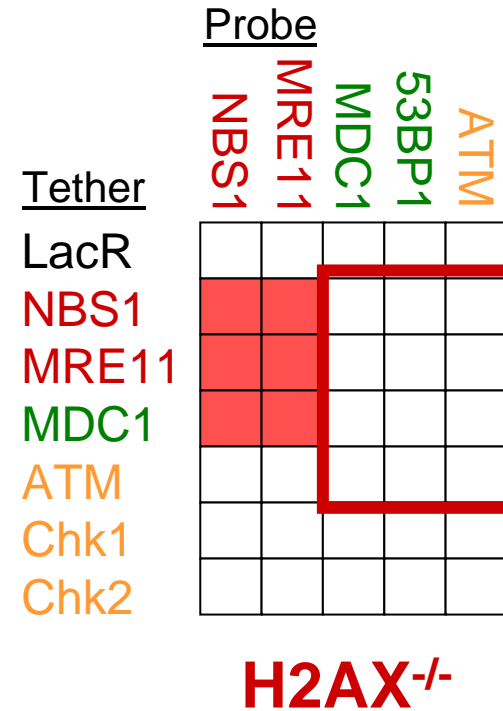
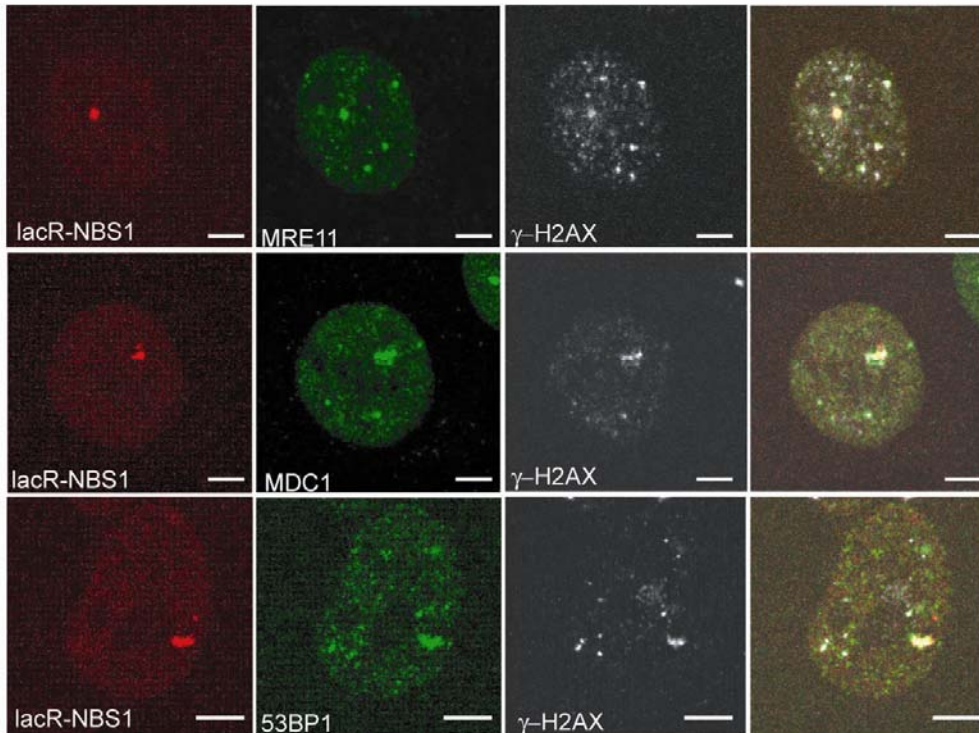
Tether

LacR					
NBS1	■	■	■	■	■
MRE11	■	■	■	■	■
MDC1	■	■	□	■	■
ATM	□	□	■	□	■
Chk1	□	□	□	□	□
Chk2	□	□	□	□	□

Downstream factors can recruit upstream components

Interdependencies in repair factor recruitment

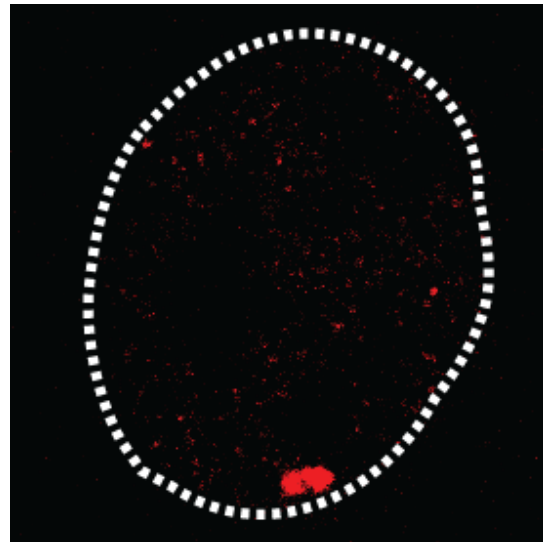
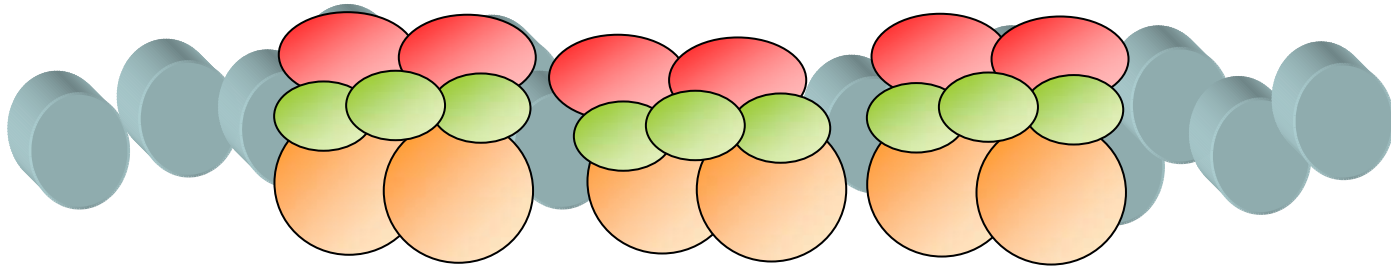
Tether Probe



Downstream, but not upstream, recruitment events are dependent on H2AX

Amplification and spreading of DDR via cyclical recruitment

Amplification of DDR signal
Spreading of repair machinery



NATIONAL[®]
CANCER
INSTITUTE



Reini Luco

Steve Mabon

Karen Meaburn

Alexandre Mejat

Paola Scaffidi

Gianluca Pegoraro

Sara Snyder

Evi Soutoglou (Strasbourg)

Travis Dittmer

Vassillis Roukos

Nicolas Rascovan

Pilar Saladores

Nard Kubben

Luis Parada
Bilbao, Spain

Jeffrey Roix
Constellation Pharma

Phil McQueen
NIH

Maria Jasin
Sloan Kettering

Thomas Ried
Andre Nussenzweig
NIH

NATIONAL[®]
CANCER
INSTITUTE

 *Center of Excellence in*
CHROMOSOME BIOLOGY

