53BP1 is required for class switch recombination

Irene M. Ward,1 Bernardo Reina-San-Martin,4 Alexandru Olaru,5 Kay Minn,1 Koji Tamada,2 Julie S. Lau,2 Marilia Cascalho,3 Lieping Chen,2 Andre Nussenzweig,6 Ferenc Livak,5 Michel C. Nussenzweig,4 and Junjie Chen1

1Division of Oncology Research, 2Division of Immunology, and 3Transplantation Biology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55905
4Laboratory of Molecular Immunology, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021
5Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21201
6Experimental Immunology Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892

53BP1 participates early in the DNA damage response and is involved in cell cycle checkpoint control. Moreover, the phenotype of mice and cells deficient in 53BP1 suggests a defect in DNA repair (Ward et al., 2003b). Therefore, we asked whether or not 53BP1 would be required for the efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks. Our data indicate that homologous recombination by gene conversion does not depend on 53BP1. Moreover, 53BP1-deficient mice support normal V(D)J recombination, indicating that 53BP1 is not required for “classic” non-homologous end joining. However, class switch recombination is severely impaired in the absence of 53BP1, suggesting that 53BP1 facilitates DNA end joining in a way that is not required or redundant for the efficient closing of RAG-induced strand breaks. These findings are similar to those observed in mice or cells deficient in the tumor suppressors ATM and H2AX, further suggesting that the functions of ATM, H2AX, and 53BP1 are closely linked.

Introduction

Eukaryotic cells are constantly exposed to DNA-damaging agents. DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) are considered the most genotoxic form of DNA damage. They can arise endogenously from reactive oxygen intermediates or through exogenous exposure of cells to ionizing radiation (IR). DSBs can also be generated when DNA replication forks encounter DNA lesions, such as DNA single strand breaks or DNA cross-links (Khanna and Jackson, 2001). In addition, DNA DSBs occur as part of the normal development of the immune repertoire in B and T lymphocytes. During the process of V(D)J recombination, the recombination-activating gene proteins RAG1 and RAG2 introduce DSBs between observed recombination signal sequences and flanking V, D, or J coding segments of the antigen-combining sites of immunoglobulin and T cell receptor (TCR) genes (Gellert, 2002). A second type of DNA recombination, class switch recombination (CSR), also involves the generation of DNA DSBs. Stimulated mature B cells replace the heavy chain constant region of the initially expressed IgM antibodies with a different constant region. This isotype switching allows antibodies to change their effector functions while maintaining their antigen specificity (Honjo et al., 2002).

Improper processing of DSBs gives rise to chromosomal instability that can result in carcinogenesis. To maintain genomic integrity, eukaryotic cells have evolved different pathways for the repair of DNA DSBs. In the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae, DSBs seem to be repaired almost exclusively through high fidelity homologous recombination (HR), a process that uses the undamaged sister chromatid or homologous chromosome as a DNA template (Lin et al., 1999; Khanna and Jackson, 2001). In mammalian cells, nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ), which is the error-prone joining of DNA ends without the requirement for sequence homology, plays an important role in DSB repair, especially during the G1 phase of the cell cycle when no sister chromatid is available (Hendrickson, 1997; Khanna and Jackson, 2001).

53BP1 participates early in the DNA damage response. It rapidly localizes to sites of DNA strand breaks in response to IR and interacts with phosphorylated histone H2AX (γ-H2AX; Schultz et al., 2000; Xia et al., 2000; Anderson et al., 2001; Rappold et al., 2001; Abraham, 2002). Studies using siRNA directed against 53BP1 implicate a role of 53BP1 in checkpoint control (DiTullio et al., 2002; Fernandez-Capetillo et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2002). Notably,
53BP1-deficient mice are hypersensitive to IR and exhibit an increased predisposition for T cell lymphomas. Moreover, lack of 53BP1 protein is accompanied by immunodeficiency and increased chromosomal instability (Morales et al., 2003; Ward et al., 2003b). This phenotype is reminiscent of the phenotype observed in mice with a defect in the NHEJ pathway.

Therefore, we examined if 53BP1 plays a role in DNA DSB repair. Our results indicate that HR by gene conversion does not require 53BP1. Moreover, NHEJ-dependent V(D)J recombination is not affected in the absence of 53BP1, but CSR is severely impaired in 53BP1−/− mice. These results suggest that 53BP1 facilitates DNA end joining in a way that is not essential for V(D)J recombination.

**Results and discussion**

**Role of 53BP1 in DNA repair**

We have shown earlier that 53BP1−/− mice are hypersensitive to radiation and die within 2 wk after exposure to 8 Gy of IR (Ward et al., 2003b). Similarly, thymocytes isolated from irradiated 53BP1-deficient mice show a 2.11 ± 0.79-fold higher rate of apoptosis when compared with thymocytes isolated from irradiated wild-type littermates (Fig. 1A). No significant difference in apoptosis was found in thymi of un-irradiated animals (unpublished data). Moreover, primary mouse embryonic fibroblasts derived from 53BP1−/− embryos exhibit a delayed exit from the G2 phase of the cell cycle after radiation compared with wild-type mouse embryonic fibroblasts, presumably extending the time available for repair before entry into mitosis (Ward et al., 2003b). This radiation-induced G2 delay is also observed in 53BP1−/− embryonic cells derived from 53BP1−/− blastocysts (unpublished data). This evidence suggests a possible repair defect in 53BP1−/− cells.

To examine whether or not the rejoining of DNA DSBs depends on 53BP1, we used the embryonic 53BP1+/+ and 53BP1−/− cell lines to perform pulse field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) assays. As shown in Fig. 1B, neither DNA DSB induction nor DSB rejoining appeared to be defective in 53BP1-deficient cells. The majority of DNA DSBs was rejoined within 15 min after exposure of cells to 10 or 20 Gy of IR, or within 24 h after exposure to 80 Gy of IR. Because the sensitivity of the PFGE assay may not be sufficient to detect subtle defects in DNA DSB repair, we performed additional assays to assess whether or not 53BP1 plays a role in HR or NHEJ, the two major DNA DSB repair pathways.

**53BP1 is not required for HR**

To test if 53BP1 is involved in HR, we used the recombination repair substrate DR-GFP designed to model HR-directed repair by using a tandem GFP repeat. The first GFP gene is inactivated by the introduction of an I-SceI recognition site, while the adjacent GFP gene is differentially mutated. After the introduction of a DSB at the I-SceI site, the GFP gene can be reconstituted by HR using the downstream inactivated GFP gene as a template.

We transfected 53BP1+/+ or 53BP1−/− cells with DR-GFP and an I-SceI expression plasmid (pCBASce) and analyzed GFP expression 48 h later by flow cytometry. As a control, cells were transfected with DR-GFP alone or with a plasmid expressing an intact GFP gene. Although GFP-positive cells were very rare in both the wild-type (0.03–0.06%) and 53BP1-deficient cells (0.02–0.08%) transfected with DR-GFP alone (Fig. 2), an average of 4.80 ± 0.22% of 53BP1−/− cells expressed GFP 48 h after transfection of 53BP1+/+ and 53BP1−/− cells with an intact control GFP expression vector, indicating that the transfection efficiency did not differ between 53BP1+/+ and 53BP1−/− cells (Fig. 2). Thus, our
results suggest that DSB repair by gene conversion is not impaired in 53BP1-deficient cells.

53BP1 is not required for “classic” NHEJ and V(D)J recombination

Cells with a defect in the classic NHEJ pathway tend to use microhomologies near the DNA ends to promote end-joining reactions. To determine the relative efficiency of classic versus microhomology-directed NHEJ, we transiently transfected cells with a linearized plasmid substrate designed to create a BstX1 restriction site when joined by microhomology (Verkaik et al., 2002). Whereas plasmids recovered from DNA-PKcs–deficient cells indicated high levels of microhomology-directed joining, as previously described (Verkaik et al., 2002), direct end joining dominated in 53BP1-deficient cells as well as in wild-type or DNA-PKcs–reconstituted cells (Fig. 3), suggesting that 53BP1−/− cells have no major defect in NHEJ.

Another good indicator of NHEJ proficiency is V(D)J recombination. RAG-initiated site-specific V(D)J recombination is impaired in NHEJ-deficient cells and mice (Bassing et al., 2002). Notably, 53BP1−/− mice have up to a 50% reduction in the number of thymocytes and mature T cells compared with wild-type littermates (Ward et al., 2003b), a phenotype that could arise from impaired TCR V(D)J rearrangement. Therefore, we analyzed the rearrangement of different TCR loci in 53BP1−/− and 53BP1+/+ mice. Overall, the level of V(D)J coding formation and the levels of TCRα excised signal joints appeared very similar in wild-type and knockout animals (Fig. 4). Quantitative analysis of the data confirmed that the level of the various TCR gene rearrangements tested did not differ between 53BP1+/+ and 53BP1−/− mice (unpublished data). Together, our data indicate that 53BP1 is not essential for V(D)J recombination.

53BP1 is required for efficient CSR

Unlike V(D)J recombination, the initiating factors and the mechanisms leading to the joining of DNA ends in CSR are only partially understood. Recent evidence suggests that CSR is triggered by AID (activation-induced deaminase)-induced deamination of cytosine residues in single strand DNA exposed by transcription of the immunoglobulin switch region. Excision of the resulting dU/dG mismatches on complementary DNA strands is thought to introduce DSBs (Muramatsu et al., 2000; Honjo et al., 2002; Petersen-Mahrt et al., 2002; Chaudhuri et al., 2003; Dickerson et al., 2003; Ramiro et al., 2003). Comparison of switch junction sequences indicates that switch recombination does not depend on either sequence-specific or HR mechanisms (Dunnick et al., 1993). Some evidence points to the NHEJ pathway because Ku-deficient B-cells show almost no detectable CSR (Casellas et al., 1998; Manis et al., 1998; Reina-San-Martin et al., 2003), and CSR to most constant region genes is severely impaired in DNA-PK–deficient B cells (Manis et al., 2002). To determine whether or not CSR is impaired in the absence of 53BP1, we stimulated wild-type and 53BP1−/− B cells to undergo switching to IgG1 in vitro with LPS and IL-4. Cells were also labeled with CFSE to track cell divisions by flow cytometry. CFSE dye dilution histograms were similar between 53BP1−/− and wild-type B cells, and no proliferation defects or increased mortality were observed (Fig. 5 A). Despite equivalent proliferation, the percentage of IgG1 positive cells after 96 h of incubation was 30% in wild-type cells but only 2% in 53BP1−/− B cells (Fig. 5 B), suggesting severely impaired CSR in the absence of 53BP1.
CSR is dependent on the rate of switch region transcription, and recombination is targeted to individual switch regions by transcription from intronic (I) promoters located upstream of each switch region. To determine if sterile transcription is normal in 53BP1−/− B cells, we measured the relative amounts of the IgM and IgG1 preswitch sterile transcripts (Reina-San-Martin et al., 2003) by quantitative real-time RT-PCR. As shown in Fig. 5 C, IgM and IgG1 sterile transcripts were expressed at comparable levels in wild-type and 53BP1−/− B cells, suggesting that sterile transcription of the IgM and IgG1 switch regions is not altered in the absence of 53BP1.

CSR is a deletional recombination reaction that results in the looping out and deletion of intervening DNA sequences as a circular episome (Iwasato et al., 1990; Matsuoka et al., 1990; von Schwedler et al., 1990). The looped-out circular DNA contains segments of Sμ and the target S region, including its I promoter. This promoter is still active in the looped-out circle and drives the synthesis of the circle transcript, a hybrid containing the I and Cμ exons (Kinoshita et al., 2001). The circle transcript appears only after productive CSR, and its level is proportional to the frequency of successful joining events (Kinoshita et al., 2001). To determine if 53BP1 deficiency has an impact on the frequency of joining during CSR, we used real-time RT-PCR to quantitate γ1 circle transcripts in B cells stimulated with LPS and IL-4. The level of γ1 circle transcript in 53BP1−/− B cells was 6.6-fold reduced when compared with wild-type (Fig. 5 D) and is consistent with decreased CSR in the absence of 53BP1 (Fig. 5 B). Together, these data indicate that 53BP1 is required for CSR at the DNA level and that impaired CSR in 53BP1−/− B cells is not due to abnormal B cell proliferation.

The impairment in CSR observed in 53BP1-deficient cells is less severe than the CSR defects in B cells deficient for components of the NHEJ pathway (Casellas et al., 1998; Manis et al., 1998, 2002). However, it appears to be more severe than the defect described in H2AX-deficient mice (Celeste et al., 2002; Reina-San-Martin et al., 2003). Moreover, the fact that 53BP1-null mice, like H2AX-deficient mice, support normal V(D)J recombination implies that the joining of class switch junctions differs from the rejoining of RAG-induced strand breaks. The repair pathways could be
different for V(D)J recombination and CSR. Alternatively, 53BP1 and H2AX could be indirectly involved in the repair process by facilitating chromosomal accessibility or influencing chromatin organization and the loading of repair proteins. Because RAG proteins bind directly to DNA ends during V(D)J recombination, the involvement of RAG proteins may alleviate the requirement of a structural role of 53BP1 in V(D)J recombination. Of course, it is also possible that the role of 53BP1 or H2AX in chromatin alterations is specific to CSR. Further analysis of H2AX and 53BP1 in the regulation of chromatin structure will be necessary to test these hypotheses.

Both 53BP1 and H2AX become rapidly phosphorylated by ATM (ataxia telangiectasia mutated) after IR and interact with each other at sites of DNA breaks (Burma et al., 2001; Rappold et al., 2001; Ward et al., 2003a). Similar to H2AX or 53BP1-deficient cells, ATM-deficient cells also display a defect in CSR but support normal V(D)J recombination (Pan-Hammarstrom et al., 2003), suggesting that the functions of these proteins are closely linked. Although the exact role of 53BP1, ATM, and H2AX in DNA DSB repair remains to be determined, all three proteins appear to function in facilitating certain aspects of DNA end joining. Unraveling their mode of action in DNA repair will be a step further in our understanding of the process of carcinogenesis.

Materials and methods

Cell lines
53BP1-deficient and 53BP1 wild-type embryonic cell lines were established from day 3 blastocysts by a standard procedure. DNA-PKcs-deficient cells (V3.3) and DNA-PKcs reconstituted cells (V3.155) were a gift of D.C. Chen, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA.

Apoptosis assay
To assess apoptosis in irradiated thymocytes, 6-wk-old 53BP1−/− mice and wild-type littermates were exposed to 5 Gy of IR. 8 h later, the animals were killed and the thymocytes were isolated and stained with annexin-V FITC (Molecular Probes) and PI before analysis on a FACScan.

PFGE assay
For determination of DSB rejoining, equal numbers of exponentially growing cell lines labeled with [3H]thymidine were exposed to IR at the indicated doses. After various recovery times, the cells were embedded in agarose plugs and lysed for 16 h in 1% sarcosyl, 0.5 M EDTA, and 1mg/ml proteinase K. For determination of break induction, cells were embedded in plugs before irradiation and lysed immediately. The plugs were washed in TE buffer and electrophoresis was performed in a CHEF DRIII system (Bio-Rad Laboratories) for 65 h in 0.8% agarose in 0.5× TBE at 14°C with a field strength of 1.5 V/cm and pulse times increasing from 50 to 5,000 s. For quantification, single lanes were cut into ~1-cm-thick slices, melted, and analyzed on a scintillation counter. The level of DNA breakage was estimated by the fraction of activity released from the plug into the gel.

HR repair assay
The efficiency of HR was assessed using an I-SceI repair substrate (DR-GFP) composed of two differentially mutated GFP and an I-SceI expression plasmid (pCBSa; both gifts from M. Jasni, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Cornell University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, New York, NY). 53BP1−/− and 53BP1−/− embryonic cells were transfected by electroporation with either 5 µg DR-GFP plus 5 µg pCBSa or 5 µg DR-GFP alone. In addition, an aliquot of the cells was transfected with a functional GFP expression plasmid (pIRES-GFP Puro) to monitor transfection efficiency. 46 h later, cells were harvested and GFP expression was assessed by flow cytometry.

NHEJ repair and V(D)J assays
The assay for microhomology-directed end joining was performed as described previously (Verkaik et al., 2002). 5 µg of blunt-ended linear pDH-V494 plasmid (a gift from D.C. van Gent, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands) was electroporated into 4×106 cells, and extrachromosomal DNA was isolated 48 h later. DNA end-joining regions were amplified by PCR, and microhomology-directed end joining was assessed by BstXI restriction digestion.

V(D)J recombination in vivo was tested by a semi-quantitative PCR method as described previously (Livak et al., 1995, 1999; Livak and Schatz, 1996).

Primer sequences not published before are as follows: Vβ4, 5′ GAAAGCTTCTTACGTCAGTTTTTGC 3′; Jβ2.5, 5′ GAGCCGAGTGCCTGGCCCAAAAGTA 3′; Jγ2, 5′ GCCGGATCCAGAATTCTGACAA GACAGG 3′; Vγ10, 5′ ACGGATCCCGGAACTGTCGACaag CAG 3′; Vγ10, 5′ ACCGGATCCCGGTAGTGTTTTCTTTCA 3′; Vα2 signal joint, 5′ CCTGGATCCATCGTTTAATCGAG CAGG 3′, where Y = C or T; Vα10 signal joint, 5′ CCTGGATCCAGAATTCTCACAATTGACG 3′, where R = A or G; and Jα26/27, 5′ CCTGGATCCATTGTCAAAA GAAAG 3′.

Lymphocytes and flow cytometry
Resting B lymphocytes were isolated from the spleen using CD43 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec), labeled with CFDA-SE for 10 min at 37°C (5 µM; Molecular Probes), and cultured (106 cells/ml) with LPS (25 ng/ml; Sigma-
Aldrich) and II-4 (5 μg/ml; Sigma-Aldrich) for 4 d. Percentage of switching to IgG1 was determined by flow cytometry by using Biotin-anti-IgG1 (BD Biosciences) and Streptavidin-PE-Cy7 (Caltag). Dead cells were excluded from the analysis by staining with Topro-3 (Molecular Probes).

Quantitative real-time RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted with TRIzol (Invitrogen) and reverse transcribed with random hexamers and superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). First strand cDNA was used for SYBR green fluorogenic dye real-time PCR (Applied Biosystems). Primers used and PCR conditions are described in Reina-San-Martin et al. (2003).

We thank David C. Chen, Maria Jasins, and Dik C. van Gent for valuable reagents. We are grateful to Larry Karnitz, Scott Kaufmann, and members of the Chen laboratory for helpful discussions.

This work was supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health to J. Chen (CA100109). J. Chen is a recipient of a Department of Defense (DOD) breast cancer career development award (DAMD17-02-1-0472). I. Ward is supported by a postdoctoral fellowship from the DOD Breast Cancer Research Program (DAMD17-01-1-0317).

Submitted: 2 March 2004
Accepted: 2 April 2004

References

Abraham, R.T. 2002. Checkpoint signalling: focusing on 53BP1. Nat. Cell Biol. 4: E277–E279.
Anderson, L., C. Henderson, and Y. Adachi. 2001. Phosphorylation and rapid re-localization of 53BP1 to nuclear foci upon DNA damage. Mol. Cell. Biol. 21:1719–1729.
Bassing, C.H., W. Swat, and F.W. Alt. 2002. The mechanism and regulation of chromosomal V(DJ) recombination. Cell. 109:345–355.
Burma, S., B.P. Chen, M. Murphy, A. Kurimasa, and D.J. Chen. 2001. ATM phosphorylates histone H2AX in response to DNA double-strand breaks. J. Biol. Chem. 276:43642–43647.
Casellas, R., A. Nussenzweig, R. Wierffel, R. Pelanda, A. Reichlin, H. Sub, X.F. Qin, E. Besmer, A. Kenter, K. Rajewsky, and M.C. Nussenzweig. 1998. Ku80 is required for immunoglobulin isotype switching. EMBO J. 17: 2404–2411.
Celeste, A., S. Petersen, P.J. Romanienko, O. Fernandez-Capetillo, H.T. Chen, O.A. Sedelnikova, B. Reina-San-Martin, V. Coppola, E. Meffe, M.J. Difilippantonio, et al. 2002. Genomic instability in mice lacking histone H2AX. Science. 296:922–927.
Chaudhuri, J., M. Tian, C. Khuong, K. Chua, E. Pinaud, and F.W. Alt. 2003. Transcription-targeted DNA demethylation by the AID antibody diversification enzyme. Nature. 422:776–780.
Dickerson, S.K., E. Market, E. Besmer, and F.N. Papavasiliou. 2003. AID mutates Ku80 is required for immunoglobulin isotype switching. EMBO J. 17: 2404–2411.
DiTullio, R.A., T.A. Mochan, M. Venere, J. Bartkova, M. Sehested, J. Bartek, and T.D. Halazonetis. 2002. DNA double-strand breaks in mammalian chromosomes. Mol. Cell. Biol. 19:8353–8360.
Lavik, F., and D.G. Schatz. 1996. T-cell receptor alpha locus V(D)J recombination by-products are abundant in thymocytes and mature T cells. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16:609–618.
Lavik, F., H.T. Perrie, I.N. Crispie, and D.G. Schatz. 1995. In-frame TCR delta gene rearrangements play a critical role in the alpha beta/gamma delta T cell lineage decision. Immunity. 2:617–627.
Lavik, F., M. Tourjany, D.G. Schatz, and H.T. Perrie. 1999. Characterization of TCR gene rearrangements during adult murine T cell development. J. Immunol. 162:2575–2580.
Manis, J.P., Y. Gu, R. Lansford, E. Sonoda, R. Ferrini, L. Davidson, K. Rajewsky, and F.W. Alt. 1998. Ku70 is required for late B cell development and immunoglobulin heavy chain class switching. J. Exp. Med. 187:2081–2089.
Manis, J.P., D. Dudley, L. Kaylor, and F.W. Alt. 2002. IgH class switch recombination to IgG1 in DNA-PKcs-deficient B cells. Immunity. 16:607–617.
Matsuoka, M., K. Yoshida, T. Maeda, S. Usuda, and H. Sakano. 1990. Switch circular DNA formed in cytokine-treated mouse spleen cells: evidence for intramolecular DNA deletion in immunoglobulin class switching. Cell. 62: 135–142.
Morales, J.C., Z. Xia, T. Lu, M.B. Aldrich, B. Wang, C. Rosales, R.E. Kellens, W.N. Hittelman, S.J. Elledge, and P.B. Carpenter. 2003. Role for the BRCA1 C-terminal repeats (BRCT) protein 53BP1 in maintaining genomic stability. J. Biol. Chem. 278:14971–14977.
Muramatsu, M., K. Kinoshita, S. Fagarasan, S. Yamada, Y. Shinkai, and T. Honjo. 2000. Class switch recombination and hypermutation require activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID), a potential RNA editing enzyme. Cell. 102:553–563.
Pan-Hammarstrom, Q., S. Dai, Y. Zhao, I.F. van Dijk-Hard, R.A. Gatti, A.L. Bortesen-Dale, and L. Hammarstrom. 2003. ATM is not required in somatic hypermutation of VH, but is involved in the introduction of mutations in the switch mu region. J. Immunol. 170:3707–3716.
Petersen-Mahrt, S.K., R.S. Harris, and M.S. Neuberger. 2002. AID mutates E. coli suggesting a DNA deamination mechanism for antibody diversification. Nature. 418:99–103.
Ramiro, A.R., P. Stavropoulos, M. Jankovic, and M.C. Nussenzweig. 2003. Transcription enhances AID-mediated cytidine deamination by exposing single-stranded DNA on the non-template strand. Nat. Immunol. 4:452–456.
Reina-San-Martin, B., S. Difilippantonio, L. Hanitsch, R.F. Masilamani, A. Nussenznweig, and M.C. Nussenzweig. 2003. H2AX is required for recombination between immunoglobulin switch regions but not for intra-switch region recombination or somatic hypermutation. J. Exp. Med. 197:1767–1778.
Schultz, L.B., N.H. Chehab, A. Malikzay, and T.D. Halazonetis. 2000. p53 binding protein 1 (53BP1) is involved in DNA damage–signaling pathways. J. Cell Biol. 153:613–620.
Reina-San-Martin, B., S. Difilippantonio, I. Hanitsch, R.F. Masilamani, A. Nussenznweig, and M.C. Nussenzweig. 2003. H2AX is required for recombination between immunoglobulin switch regions but not for intra-switch region recombination or somatic hypermutation. J. Exp. Med. 197:1767–1778.
Verkaik, N.S., R.E. Ewelid-van Lange, D. van Heemst, H.T. Bruggenwirth, J.H. Hoeijmakers, M.Z. Zdzienicka, and D.C. van Gent. 2002. Different types of V(DJ) recombination and end-joining defects in DNA double-strand break repair mutant mammalian cells. Eur. J. Immunol. 32:701–709.
von Schwedler, U., H.M. Jack, and M. Wahl. 1990. Circular DNA is a product of the immunoglobulin class switch rearrangement. Nature. 345:452–456.
Wang, B., S. Matsuoka, P.B. Carpenter, and S.J. Elledge. 2002. 53BP1, a mediator of the DNA damage checkpoint. Science. 298:1435–1438.
Ward, L.M., K. Minn, K.G. Jorda, and J. Chen. 2003a. Accumulation of checkpoint protein 53BP1 at DNA breaks involves its binding to phosphorylated histone H2AX. J. Biol. Chem. 278:19579–19582.
Ward, L.M., K. Minn, J. Van Deursen, and J. Chen. 2003b. p53 Binding protein 53BP1 is required for DNA damage responses and tumor suppression in mice. Mol. Cell. Biol. 23:2556–2563.
Xia, Z., J.C. Morales, W.G. Dunphy, and P.B. Carpenter. 2000. Negative cell cycle regulation and DNA damage-inducible phosphorylation of the BRCT protein 53BP1. J. Biol. Chem. 276:2708–2718.