In Vivo Bypass of 8-oxodG

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Introduction

All DNA bases are subject to a variety of different types of damage due to reactive oxygen species (ROS) [1]. Among the most common and most mutagenic is 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine, or 8-oxoG, which is mutagenic because of its tendency to pair with adenine and thus create GC to TA transversion mutations [2,3]. In the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae there are several mechanisms either to repair 8-oxoG lesions or to prevent 8-oxoG-induced mutations. 8-oxoG lesions opposite C, which would be formed by oxidative damage of double-stranded DNA, are removed by the glycosylase Ogg1 [4,5], which has little if any activity on 8-oxoG [6]. Mismatch repair (MMR) plays an important role in preventing mutations due to oxidative damage [7], and it has been shown that yeast MutSα, consisting of the Msh2 and Msh6 subunits, recognizes A replicated opposite an 8-oxoG lesion and thereby prevents mutations [8]. Thus in S. cerevisiae, MMR appears to replace the function of MutY, which is absent [8], and the MutSβ, consisting of the Msh2 and Msh5 subunits, appears to play no role in 8-oxoG repair [9].

For 8-oxoG lesions that are not removed prior to replication, translesion DNA synthesis (TLS) is importantly involved in bypass, with Pol η playing the major role in yeast. A variety of biochemical experiments using oligonucleotide templates with an 8-oxoG lesion have demonstrated that Pol η replicates through an 8-oxoG lesion, usually inserting a C [10–12]. This accuracy is explained by structural studies that show Pol η with a template containing an 8-oxoG lesion can hold the lesion in an anti-conformation, permitting a C to be inserted [13]. In contrast, Pol δ is ten-fold less accurate and efficient in bypassing 8-oxoG [14] and Pol ε does not bypass 8-oxoG at normal dNTP concentrations, but does, inaccurately, at damage-induced levels of dNTPs [15]. Genetic studies are more complicated because the existence of an 8-oxoG lesion can be inferred only by its mutation signature, generally in an ogg1 background that greatly increases the amount of 8-oxoG in DNA. Such studies were used to show the involvement of MMR in preventing mutations due to 8-oxoG [8], the role of Pol η in accurate replication of 8-oxoG [11,16], and the lack of a significant role for Pol ζ [16,17]. The interplay of TLS and MMR is not completely clear. It was proposed that MMR was responsible for recruiting Pol η for bypass [18] but a detailed study of 8-oxoG bypass and repair concluded that Pol η acted independently of MMR [19]. It appears that monoubiquitination of PCNA is necessary for most TLS and in yeast this step is carried out by the Rad6-Rad18 heterodimer [20,21]. Genetic studies implicates RAD6 and RAD18 as well as RAD30 (the gene encoding Pol η) but not REV3 (the gene encoding the catalytic subunit of Pol ζ) in 8-oxoG tolerance [16].

Most TLS is assumed to occur at the replication fork [20,21], although it can occur after S phase [22]. Furthermore, as there appear to be different replicative polymerases on the leading and lagging strands of replication [23], one might expect 8-oxoG tolerance could exhibit strand differences. There are only a limited number of such studies. Using a reversion analysis of a TRA4 mutation, it was found that 8-oxoG was preferentially repaired on the lagging strand of replication [24]; most of the differential
Author Summary

In the course of normal cellular functions, many types of reactive oxygen species are produced that can lead to oxidative damage in the cell. DNA bases are subject to the formation of various oxidative lesions; one of the most common is the production of 8-oxoG which can pair relatively well with A instead of C, leading to GC→TA transversion mutations. In this work, we have been able to place a single 8-oxoG in the yeast chromosome and observe its replication. We find that in a wild-type cell its replication is surprisingly accurate due primarily to two components: DNA mismatch repair, which recognizes an A inserted opposite the 8-oxoG and initiates its removal and subsequent re-replication; and translesion synthesis in which the existence of the 8-oxoG induces a switch from a normal replicating DNA polymerase to a specialized DNA polymerase, Pol η, that can accurately replicate an 8-oxoG. We also find that the 8-oxoG can cause the replicating strand to shift to the newly replicated strand in the sister chromatid, thus avoiding the 8-oxoG lesion. These findings indicate not only how cells deal with a known DNA lesion, but also demonstrate how other such lesions can be studied in the future.

However, in most cases the lesion itself was responsible for generating a phenotype and with one exception [36] the mechanism of transformation with oligos was not fully understood.

In order to study 8-oxoG bypass, we wanted to introduce the 8-oxoG on an oligo that would create a selectable phenotype that would be independent of the presence of the 8-oxoG lesion. Such an experimental design allows us to study both replication across the 8-oxoG and bypass of the 8-oxoG by template switching outside of a context of overall increased oxidative damage in the cell. As detailed below, we find evidence that the 8-oxoG lesion does stall replication; that only Pol η is able to replicate 8-oxoG accurately; that template switching is invoked frequently in the absence of Pol η; and that MMR strongly influences the outcome of 8-oxoG replication.

Results

We sought a system in which a damaged base could be placed into the chromosome independent of an oligo-induced reversion event and so needed a low spontaneous reversion rate coupled with a tight selection. We turned to the set of trp5 point mutations we previously constructed [42]. These strains contain a mutation at either nucleotide position 148 or 149 and can only be reverted to the wild type phenotype by restoring the original TRP5 sequence [42]. The plan was therefore to revert a mutant TRP5 gene with an oligonucleotide containing the wild-type base along with a damaged base at a different location in the oligo. A potential problem was that the region surrounding the mutant base is highly conserved, constraining the location of any damaged base. We therefore created the mutant trp5-G148Cm gene (Figure 1) [43]. Because this mutant trp5-G148Cm gene is placed close to a dependable origin of replication, and is present in both orientations relative to the origin, we know which strand is replicated as leading and which as lagging and can reverse the replication strands by using a strain of opposite TRP5 orientation [42]. In order to use oligos to incorporate a segment of DNA, it was necessary to know the frequency of co-incorporation of nucleotides in a given oligo. Using oligos with markers spread throughout the length of the oligo (Oligo N, Figure 1), we determined that for an oligo of 40 nt in length, a central core of 15–15 nt was incorporated with a greater than 90% frequency [43]; those results suggested that it was feasible to use oligos of that length for our experiments.

An assay system for 8-oxoG bypass

We had initially hoped to investigate damaged base bypass by transforming with an oligo which contained one normal base to revert the Trp- phenotype and another damaged base placed in a silent position where any base incorporation would be tolerated. However, our prior experiments [43] as well as a number of preliminary experiments indicated that we needed a method to mark incorporation of bases on both sides of the damaged base in order to be sure that we were observing bypass, and not partial incorporation of the relevant region of the oligo. These goals were accomplished by transforming with Oligos G and GO (Figure 1). The C at position 20, highlighted in yellow, creates a Trp+ phenotype upon incorporation; the G at position 12, highlighted in blue, if incorporated, creates a new SphI site. The G at position 15 is an 8-oxoG in Oligo GO and is highlighted in red, forming an 8-oxoG-G mismatch with the trp5-G148Cm sequence. Oligo G is identical, with a G instead of an 8-oxoG at position 15. This mismatch was deliberately chosen, as one of the main glycosylases processing 8-oxoG, Ogg1, should have little or no activity on an 8-oxoG-G mismatch [44,45], and the efficiency of its removal by
8-oxoG Bypass

Figure 1. Sequences of TRP5 mutant regions and oligonucleotides used for reversion analysis. The trp5-G148Cm mutant contains several changes designed to create additional completely degenerate third codon positions, with those of interest underlined; the sequence shown here begins at nt 128. The C at position 148 that must change to G in order to restore a Trp phenotype is highlighted in yellow. Oligo N creates 7 mismatches (highlighted in yellow and blue) upon annealing with the G148Cm sequence; oligos are numbered from the 5’ end. Oligo G and UG create a subset of those mismatches as indicated. Oligos GO and UGO are identical to Oligos G and UG except that the base highlighted in red is an 8-oxoG. If A is inserted opposite the 8-oxoG, a novel Sph I restriction site is created; similarly, the G highlighted in blue, if incorporated, creates a novel Sph I restriction site.

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5‘_128AT GGT GGT GTCA GTT ATCa CAA CTG GGA ATG CCC TTC TC

Oligo N  TA CCA CCA CAT CTA CAC TAGTT GAT CCC TAC GGT AAG AG1 5’

Oligo G  TA CCA CCA CAG CTA CAA TAGTT GAG CCC TAC GGG AAG AG1 5’

Oligo GO  TA CCA CCA CAG CTA CAA TAGTT GAG CCC TAC GGG AAG AG1 5’

Oligo UG  TA CCA CCA CAG CTA CAC TAGTT GAG CCC TAC GGG AAG AG1 5’

Oligo UGO  TA CCA CCA CAG CTA CAC TAGTT GAG CCC TAC GGG AAG AG1 5’

Oligo GO. The failure of cells transformed by Oligo GO to contain a Sph I site could be explained by the process of template switching, in which the replication fork switches to use the newly replicated strand of the sister chromatid [26].

8-oxoG induces template switching in the absence of Pol η

Strains with a variety of different genotypes were transformed by Oligo G and Oligo GO and assayed for the presence of an Sph I site. The results for strains of the R orientation are shown in Figure 3A. Results for strains of the F orientation are shown in Figure S1 and the numbers of colonies analyzed for each strain are given in Table S1. Because of the problem of partial oligo removal discussed above, strains with an active MMR cannot be analyzed for template switching (i.e., Trp+ transformants lacking an Sph I site) with Oligo GO. In MMR-defective strains, with the exception of rad30 msh6 strains lacking both MMR and Pol η, the Sph I site is created in almost all Oligo GO transformants. If the lack of the Sph I site in that background is due to template switching, it should be blocked by loss of Rad5, Mms2, or Rad18 [20,27,47,48]. That is seen to be true, as rad5 rad30 msh6, mms2 rad30 msh6, and rad18 rad30 msh6 strains show minimal loss of the Sph I site.

Our previous results had suggested that placing a base creating an additional mismatch 3’ of the C-C mismatch in Oligo G would prevent the partial removal of the oligo illustrated in Figure 2A [43]. Therefore, we used Oligo UG and Oligo UGO (Figure 1) to repeat a subset of the experiments shown in Figures 3A and S1. The results assaying presence of the Sph I site in both R and F strains are presented in Figure 3B. As observed with Oligo GO, Oligo UGO displays template switching in the absence of both MMR and Pol η (Figure 3B). Loss of the Sph I site is suppressed in rad30 rad30 msh6 strains. Oligo UGO transforms in the presence of MMR showed little loss of the Sph I site (Figure 3B). Oligo UGO transformants in rad30 strains also demonstrated little Sph I site loss, and were significantly reduced in template switching compared to rad30 msh6 strains (Figure 3B). Therefore we can conclude that
most template switching is suppressed by MMR. It appears in Figure 3B that the level of SphI site loss in rad30 Oligo UGO transformants is somewhat elevated compared to wild-type strains. The difference is not statistically significant in strains with the F orientation, and is only marginally significant (P = 0.03) in the R orientation.

Accuracy of 8-oxoG bypass depends on MMR and Pol η

8-oxodG is considered to be extremely mutagenic due to the frequency of misreplication, with an A inserted opposite the 8-oxodG. In order to measure the bypass accuracy of the introduced 8-oxodG, we selected only those revertants that were both Trp+ and contained an SphI site, as all of those revertants should have incorporated the intervening 8-oxodG into the genome. As illustrated in Figure 2, the 8-oxodG in oligos GO and UGO was placed opposite a G in the genome; thus removal of the 8-oxoG lesion would have resulted in retention of the original sequence at that point. Replication of the 8-oxoG lesion would be expected to yield only a C for accurate bypass or an A for inaccurate bypass, both leading to a change of sequence at that position. The replication accuracy could have been directly determined by sequencing each one of the revertants. However, as indicated in Figure 1, inaccurate replication with an A creates a novel BfaI site, allowing a direct measurement of accuracy without sequencing. In order to assess the validity of this approach, we sequenced 129 Trp+ revertants that contained the introduced SphI site but lacked the BfaI restriction site and found 126 C, 1 T and 2 G at that position, thus confirming the utility of the restriction site assay and the assumption that a C would be found in such cases; 22 out of 22 sequences that contained the BfaI site had an A as expected. The result of this assay in a variety of genetic backgrounds using Oligo GO is shown for strains of R orientation in Figure 4A and for the F orientation in Figure S2. All numbers are given in Table S1. To our surprise, not only was replication extremely accurate in wild-type cells, it was also highly accurate in the absence of MMR, averaging 94% in MMR-defective strains of both orientations compared to 97% in wild-type strains; the difference is not statistically significant. The source of the accurate replication was clearly Pol η, as in MMR-deficient strains in the absence of Pol η, the accuracy dropped to 36% in R orientation and 44% in F orientation [Figures 4A and S2; Table S1]. The resulting 8-oxoG-A mismatch was efficiently recognized and corrected by MMR, as the replication accuracy in rad30 strains was 92% in R and 93% in F [Figures 4A and S2; Table S1], neither of which was significantly
Figure 3. Template switching induced by 8-oxoG. Template switching was determined as those transformants that did not contain the Sphi restriction site introduced by the oligo. More than 40 Trp+ revertants were assayed for the presence of an Sphi site in each strain of the indicated genotype. Error bars represent standard deviation of the mean for cases in which three or more independent experiments were done. The 8-oxoG lesion is replicated in the second round; replication would be on the leading strand in R strains. Horizontal bars indicate selected genotype comparisons, with the letter above the bars indicating the probability of the null hypothesis that the results of transformation with Oligo GO or Oligo UGO in the two strains are the same. For a: P<0.0001; b: P = 0.0002; c: P = 0.004; d: P = 0.02. (A) Strains in the R orientation transformed with Oligo G or Oligo GO. (B) Experiments as in (A) using Oligo UG or Oligo UGO. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1003682.g003
Figure 4. Accuracy of 8-oxoG replication. Trp+ revertants containing an SphI site were assayed for the presence of a BfaI site resulting from insertion of an A opposite 8-oxoG in strains of the indicated genotype transformed with an 8-oxoG-containing oligo; those transformants lacking the BfaI site had a C inserted opposite the 8-oxoG. In most cases, more than 40 SphI containing revertants were assayed. Note that the 8-oxoG lesion is replicated in the second round; thus for example replication is on the leading strand in R strains. The error bars and horizontal bars are as in Figure 3.

For a: P<0.0001; b: P=0.0005; c: P=0.01; d: P=0.04. (A) Strains in the R orientation transformed with Oligo GO. (B) Experiments as in (A) using Oligo UGO instead of Oligo GO in strains of both orientations.

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different from that measured in wild type or MMR-defective strains.

In order to confirm our results with Oligo GO, we conducted a reduced set of experiments with Oligo UGO (Figure 4B; Table S1). The accuracies measured in either rad30 or msh6 strains were not significantly different from each other. The double mutant combinations of msh6 rad30 were significantly lower, at 44% in F and 36% in R orientation.

The graphs of accuracy in Figures 4 and S2 demonstrate that there are basically two categories of strains: those strains with deficient Pol η and MMR, and those that have at least one of the two pathways intact (as discussed above, Rad18 is thought to be necessary for Pol η function, which is consistent with our results). In general within each group there is no statistically significant difference among strains, and there is a significant difference between strains in the two groups. It appears that rad3 strains could be an exception. In both the R (Figure 4A) and F (Figure S2) orientations, accuracy in rad3 strains is lower than in wild-type, and accuracy in rad3 msh6 strains is lower than in msh6 strains. The P values are marginal, ranging from 0.01 to 0.04, but the pattern is consistent in the four comparisons. Another question is whether there are differences between the accuracies observed in the two orientations of the TRP5 gene. The measured accuracy in R strains is lower than in F strains for Oligo GO in msh2, msh6, msh3 msh6, and for Oligo UGO in msh6 strains. However, only by combining the results in msh2, msh3, and msh3 msh6 strains for Oligo GO does the difference approach statistical significance (P = 0.05). Because the 8-oxoG is replicated in the second round, replication of the 8-oxoG would be on the leading strand in strains with the R orientation.

Discussion

In this work, we have developed a method of analyzing bypass of 8-oxoG in vivo by using oligos to place a single 8-oxoG in a defined location in the chromosome. Once incorporated into the chromosome, the 8-oxoG lesion is not replicated until a second cell cycle, such that the measured replication is of a lesion fully integrated into the chromosome. The replication of 8-oxoG was surprisingly accurate and that accuracy was due to the synergistic action of MMR and Pol η. Although the general expectation was that 8-oxoG would not affect replication, 8-oxoG-induced template switching was observed, but for the most part only in the absence of both MMR and Pol η.

The accuracy of 8-oxoG bypass

We know that Trp+ revertants containing a new SphI site must have resulted from replication past the 8-oxoG and can therefore measure the accuracy of that bypass. 8-oxoG is considered to be a very mutagenic lesion; therefore it was somewhat of a surprise that in wild-type cells it was replicated quite accurately. The accuracy of replication was 98% in F strains (replication on the lagging strand) and 97% in R strains. Even more surprising was the accuracy in MMR-deficient cells; pooling data from all genotypes lacking MutSα (msh2, msh6, msh3 msh6) gave 96% accuracy in F strains and 91% in R. As noted above, this difference is of marginal statistical significance (P = 0.05), but it is in agreement with experiments that showed a lagging strand bias for Pol η [19]. One important distinction between our measurement and other in vivo measurements is that our strains contain one 8-oxoG lesion above the background level of such lesions, whereas most other measurements have been made in Ogg1-deficient strains in which one would expect large numbers of additional 8-oxoG lesions. Given that the amount of MutSα in cells is low (one estimate is 1230 molecules of Msh2p and 5330 molecules of Msh6p per cell [49]), elevated levels of 8-oxoG in the cell could potentially titrate out MutSα. The source of accurate replication of 8-oxoG in MutSα-deficient strains is clearly Pol η, as in cells deleted for Pol η, 8-oxoG is replicated accurately only 40% of the time (Figure 4 and Table S1). Pol η is also in relatively low abundance in yeast (an estimated 1860 molecules per cell [49]) again suggesting a potentially misleading picture of 8-oxoG replication in cells with elevated levels of 8-oxoG. Thus our measurements indicate the levels of accuracy to be expected for repair of spontaneous levels of oxidative damage in normal conditions, but might not apply for cells under oxidative stress or with reduced levels of MMR or Pol η. Given that the accuracy of bypass in the absence of MMR was due to Pol η, our results support the independence of MMR and Pol η in maintenance of accuracy, as previously observed [19], and are not consistent with a model in which MMR is required to recruit Pol η [18].

Previous in vitro measurements had determined that yeast Pol η could replicate an 8-oxoG much more accurately than could Pol δ [11,14], but it is impossible to extrapolate from such in vitro experiments using single DNA polymerases to an in vivo situation in a chromosomal context with multiple DNA polymerases available. The low accuracy observed in MMR- and Pol η-defective strains (40%) suggests that no other DNA polymerase in the cell is able to replicate 8-oxoG accurately. Therefore the high accuracy of 8-oxoG replication observed in MMR-defective strains indicates that most of the 8-oxoG replication must be due to Pol η. (Suppose Pol η is used for 75% of 8-oxoG bypass, and other polymerases with only 40% accuracy are used the rest of the time; the overall accuracy of bypass in the absence of MMR would be approximately 85%, considerably lower than what we observe.) In vitro experiments found a strong stall site with Pol δ just before replication of an 8-oxoG [11]; such a stall is likely the signal responsible on either replication strand for switching to synthesis by Pol η or switching templates.

Particularly because of the different abilities of Pol δ and Pol ε to bypass an 8-oxoG in vitro [14,15], one might have expected a difference in replication fidelity due to replication of leading and lagging strands by different DNA polymerases [23], although we see little evidence for that here. The similarity in accuracy of leading and lagging strands in the absence of Pol η is surprising, particularly given the expected difference in the ability of Pol δ and Pol ε to bypass 8-oxoG. Our data suggest that the 8-oxoG lesion causes a stall; it has been hypothesized that a lesion on the leading strand could induce a switch to continued synthesis on the leading strand by Pol δ [50] and so it is possible that the synthesis observed on either strand across 8-oxoG in the absence of Pol η could be due primarily to Pol δ.

8-oxoG-induced template switching

The design of these experiments made it possible to observe template switching, in which the replicating DNA polymerase uses DNA from the replicating sister chromatid as a source of template [26]. In strains deficient in MMR, template switching was observed only in strains lacking Pol η (Rad30), and in those cases, occurred in about half of the replication events on both the leading and lagging strands of replication (Figures 3 and S1). As expected for template switching, these events were not observed in strains lacking Rad5, Mms2, or Rad18.

Template switching was measured as Trp+ revertants that did not contain the SphI site introduced by the oligo. As explained above, experiments with Oligo GO could not examine possible template switching in the presence of MMR because of the loss of part of the oligo during transformation in some Trp+ colonies.
The kanMX4 resistance marker was changed to hphMX4 or fragments. In general gene deletions were made from a PCR of strains used in these experiments are given in Table S2. All gene mutation was similarly created by delitto perfetto. The genotypes other trp5 of 138 of needed to produce Trp+ cells. If in template switching, there is loss of more than 4 bases from the 3' invading end, the resulting strain would be Trp- and therefore not observed.

Template switching could occur via fork regression on the leading strand [26], but on the lagging strand must occur via a mechanism involving homologous recombination [47]. What triggers template switching and how does MMR suppress template switching? A stall by the replicative DNA polymerase in advance of the 8-oxoG is a strong candidate for a template switching signal. As postulated above, as a replicative DNA polymerase encountered an 8-oxoG, it would stall and either induce a switch to Pol η replication or the replicative polymerase would switch templates and bypass the lesion in an error-free manner. In the presence of MMR, presumably the same template switching would occur but when the DNA copied from the sister chromatin was brought back to pair with the template strand, MMR would recognize the 8-oxoG-G mispair and initiate removal of the newly synthesized DNA, thus abolishing the effect of the template switch.

It is evident from Figures 3A and S1 that deletion of either RAD5 or MMS2 blocks template switching. However, deletion of RAD5 in either wild-type or msh6 strains appears to somewhat decrease accuracy in Oligo GO transformants, whereas deletion of MMS2 in the same strains does not (Figures 4A and S2). That result is consistent with a role for Rad5 in addition to template switching [51]. A rad5 strain is more sensitive to UV damage than an mms2 strain [52] and a role for Rad5 was observed in TLS of UV damage independent of Mms2-Ubc13 [53]. Although on many substrates the Rad5-dependent TLS might be mutagenic [54], it would appear from our work that the Rad5-mediated events are accurate in replicating 8-oxoG.

The sequence context of a lesion can affect its fate. The bp5-G148Cm strains we have made could accommodate a lesion at several different positions, and thus somewhat different sequence contexts. Another option would be to place a lesion in a sequence context of choice and integrate it into a strain that would select for the loop integration [36]. The potential difficulty with such methods is that the spontaneous background of such reversion events, particularly in the absence of MMR, is considerably higher than in the bp5-G148Cm strains. The use of oligos to place defined DNA damage at unique places in the chromosome is potentially very informative. With proper markers in the oligos, we have shown that the fate of a defined lesion can be measured in a completely normal chromosome context in a variety of genetic backgrounds.

Materials and Methods

Yeast strains

The bp5-G148Cm mutation was created as described for the other bp5 mutations [42] using delitto perfetto [55] and created the sequence CGATGTTACCAACTGGGA starting at position 138 of TRP5 with mutated bases underlined. The lys2CT126G4 mutation was similarly created by delitto perfetto. The genotypes of strains used in these experiments are given in Table S2. All gene deletions were created by one-step disruption with PCR generated fragments. In general gene deletions were made from a PCR fragment generated from the collection of yeast gene deletions [56]. The kanMX4 resistance marker was changed to hphMX4 or natMX4 by transformation with a fragment from pAG32 or pAG25, respectively [57]. For the nullA::loxP deletion, the PCR fragment was from a strain in which MMS6 had been disrupted by a loxP-kanMX::loxP fragment that was subsequently excised by Cre expression [58].

Yeast transformation

Transformation was a modification of the method used previously [43,59]. An overnight culture of a strain was diluted 1:50 in YPAD [60], incubated with shaking at 30° to an OD600 of 1.3–1.5, washed twice with cold H2O, and once with cold 1 M sorbitol. After the final centrifugation, all solution was removed from the cells and a volume of cold 1 M sorbitol equal to that of the cell pellet added to resuspend the cells. For a typical transformation, 200 pmol of a Trp oligo and 200 pmol of LYS2TCARrev40 (used to revert the lys2CT126G4 mutation) was added to 200 μl of this cell suspension in a 2-mm gap electroporation cuvette, and the mixture electroporated at 1.55 kV, 200 Ω, and 25 μF (BTX Harvard Apparatus ECM 630). Immediately after electroporation, the cell suspension was added to a volume of YPAD equal to that of the initial culture, and the cells incubated at 30° with shaking for 2 h. Cells were then centrifuged, washed with H2O, and plated on synthetic dextrose (SD) medium lacking either tryptophan or lysine [60] to select transformants. The number of Lys+ transformants served as a useful guide that a particular transformation experiment had worked, but was not correlated well enough with the number of Trp+ transformants to be used as an internal control (results not shown).

Colony PCR and revertant analysis

Individual Trp+ revertants were picked into 200 μl SD-Trp medium in 96-well deep well plates, grown overnight at 30° with shaking, a small aliquot of each transferred to fresh SD-Trp medium with a Bockel Microplate Replicator and grown overnight, and finally transferred with the replicator to another deep well plate for overnight growth in 300 μl YPAD. Cells were then transferred with the replicator to a PCR microplate containing 15 μl per well of 2 mg/mL Zymolyase 20T (USBiological) in 0.1 M Phosphate Buffer pH 7.4 and incubated at 37° for 30 min and 95° for 10 min. After incubation, 85 μl H2O was added to each well. PCR was performed using 5 μl of the lysate in a total volume of 50 μl of the recommended buffer with 0.3 μM trpsq2 and trpsq8 primers [43] and 0.5 μl Takara eTAK DNA polymerase for 30 cycles. For restriction digestion, 5 μl of the PCR reaction was incubated with 2 units of either BfiI or BglII (New England Biolabs) in the recommended buffer in a total volume of 15 μl at 37° overnight and analyzed by gel electrophoresis.

Data analysis

The number of revertant colonies analyzed for each strain and oligo are given in Table S1. For each combination, usually 48 colonies were analyzed; in some instances experiments were repeated multiple times. For experiments repeated three or more times, means and standard deviations are shown in the figures. For comparison of results between strains, all data from a given strain and oligo were combined. Statistical calculations were performed using the VassarStats website (http://www.vassarstats.net/). In most cases, the number of samples was large enough for use of a chi-square test; in the remainder of cases, a Fisher’s exact test was used. P values are given for each comparison in the relevant figure.
Supporting Information

Figure S1 Template switching induced by 8-oxoG. This figure is similar to Figure 3A, except in strains with the F orientation. Template switching was determined as those transformants with Oligo GO. Trp+ revertants were assayed for the presence of an Spd site in each strain of the indicated genotype. The 8-oxoG lesion is replicated in the second round; thus replication is on the lagging strand in these strains. The error bars and horizontal bars are as in Figure 3. For a: P<0.0001; b: P = 0.02; c: P = 0.03.

Figure S2 Accuracy of 8-oxoG replication. This figure is similar to Figure 4A, except in strains of the F orientation transformed with Oligo GO. Trp+ revertants containing an Spd site were assayed for the presence of a BfdI site resulting from insertion of an A opposite 8-oxoG in strains of the indicated genotype transformed with an 8-oxoG-containing oligo; those transformants lacking the BfdI site had a C inserted opposite the 8-oxoG. In most cases, more than 40 Spd containing revertants were assayed. Note that the 8-oxoG lesion is replicated in the second round; thus replication is on the lagging strand in these strains. The error bars and horizontal bars are as in Figure 4A.

References

Table S1 Number of transformants in the indicated category analyzed for each genotype.

Table S2 Genotypes of strains.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: GPR GFC. Performed the experiments: GPR JBS. Analyzed the data: GPR GFC. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: GPR JBS. Wrote the paper: GFC.


