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Title:	Role for DNA double strand end-resection activity of RecBCD in control of aberrant chromosomal replication initiation in Escherichia coli
Authors:	Goswami, Sayantan (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Goswami%2C+Sayantan) Gowrishankar, Jayaraman (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Gowrishankar%2C+Jayaraman)
Keywords:	DNA double strand end-resection activity of RecBCD chromosomal Escherichia coli
Issue Date:	2022
Publisher:	Oxford University Press
Citation:	Nucleic Acids Research, 50(15), 8643-8657.
Abstract:	Replication of the circular bacterial chromosome is initiated from a locus oriC with the aid of an essential protein DnaA. One approach to identify factors acting to prevent aberrant oriC-independent replication initiation in Escherichia coli has been that to obtain mutants which survive loss of DnaA. Here, we show that a $\Delta$ recD mutation, associated with attenuation of RecBCD's DNA double strand end-resection activity, provokes abnormal replication and rescues $\Delta$ dnaA lethality in two situations: (i) in absence of 5'-3' single-strand DNA exonuclease RecJ, or (ii) when multiple two-ended DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) are generated either by I-SceI endonucleolytic cleavages or by radiomimetic agents phleomycin or bleomycin. One-ended DSBs in the $\Delta$ recD mutant did not rescue $\Delta$ dnaA lethality. With two-ended DSBs in the $\Delta$ recD strain, $\Delta$ dnaA viability was retained even after linearization of the chromosome. Data from genome-wide DNA copy number determinations in $\Delta$ dnaA-rescued cells lead us to propose a model that nuclease-mediated DNA resection activity of RecBCD is critical for prevention of a $\sigma$ -mode of rolling-circle over-replication when convergent replication forks merge and fuse, as may be expected to occur during normal replication at the chromosomal terminus region or during repair of two-ended DSBs following 'ends-in' replication.
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