Poly (ADP-ribose)

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MPRI Biochemical Programming

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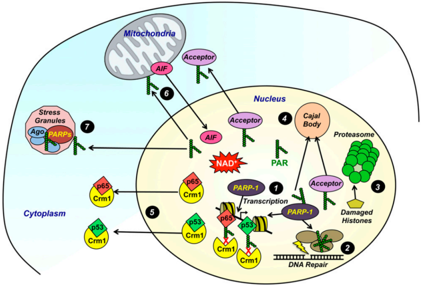
Biological Basis of PAR

PAR

- Poly(ADP-ribose) aka PAR
- PAR is a polymer that forms in many contexts, including DNA repair
- Catalyzed by PARP
- Digested by PARG

PAR

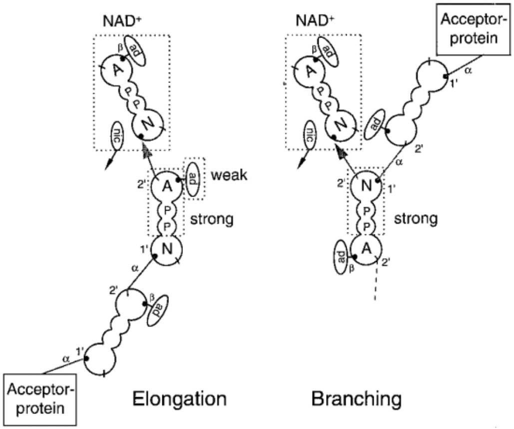
- Proposed as very general stress response to temperature, inflammation, cancer, neurodegeneration...
- Has a role in DNA repair, apoptosis, DNA regulation, RNA regulation, protein complex assembly...
- Potentially forms spontaneous vesicles (liquid demixing)



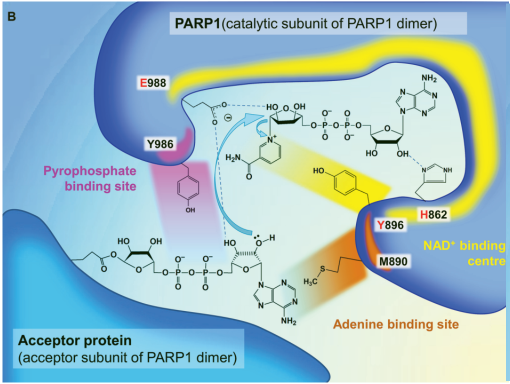
PARG

- PARG cuts PAR trees by severing NAD-NAD bonds
- PARG inhibitors used in cancer treatments
- At first glance PARG just cleans up after PAR is done
- But decreased activity of PARG *delays* DNA repair and makes cells more susceptible to DNA damage

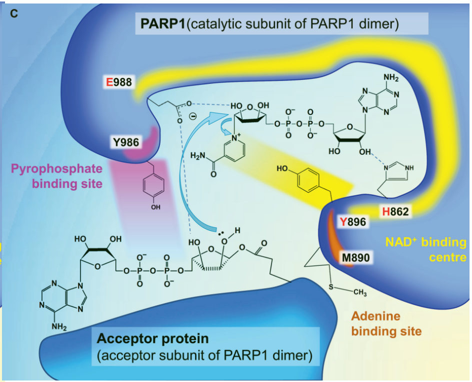
Elongation and Branching



Elongation and Branching



(a) Elongation



(b) Branching

Size Dependence on [NAD]

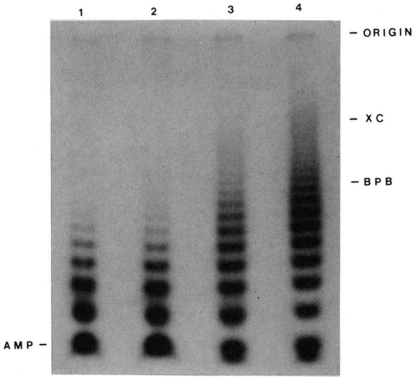


Fig. 2. **Size distribution of ADP-ribose polymers synthesized with 1.8 pmol of pure enzyme at 200, 400, 800, and 1600 nM [NAD] (*lanes 1, 2, 3,* and *4,* respectively).** The electrophoretic migration of xylene cyanol (*XC*) ((ADP-ribose)$_{20}$) and BPB ((ADP-ribose)$_8$) are indicated to the *right*, and AMP to the *left* of the autoradiograph.

Branching Ratio

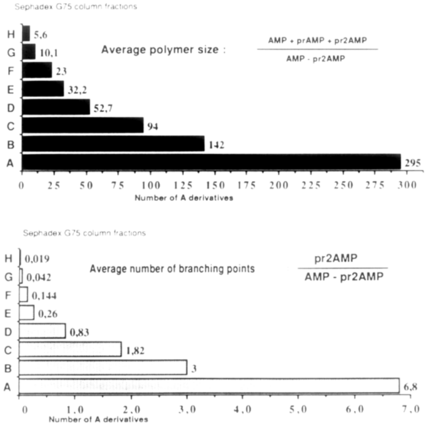


FIG. 5. Average polymer size and branching points of poly(ADP-ribose) fractions. A to H: fractions from G75 Sephadex column. The values were obtained by using the formulas shown.

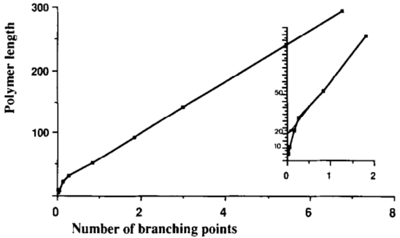


FIG. 6. Plot of polymer lengths versus number of branching points. The values correspond to those of Fig. 5.

The Kappa Model

Reactions

- Initiation: PARP binds to DNA to become active
- Should have 1 PARP per tree

- PARP can bind NAD in acceptor position or donor position
- doner NAD: leaf of a growing NAD tree
- acceptor NAD: free NAD+

- PARG cuts any two bound NADs
- All NAD chains separated from tree are digested at infinite rate

Elongation and Branching

- Donor side has pyrophosphate (P) and adenine (A) sites for PARP-NAD binding
- P binds independently, but A requires P already bound
- Elongation is more frequent.. and yet it requires more bonds
- $\Pr(\mathrm{A\ P} \mid \bar{A}\ \mathrm{P}) \gg k_{catalysis} \Pr(\bar{A} \mid \mathrm{A})$
- Consistent with unimolecular binding rates

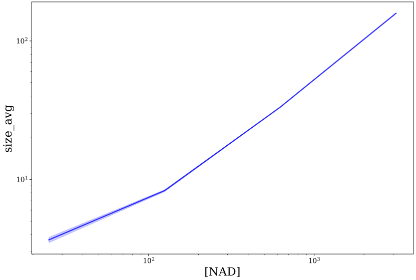
Implementation

KaSim + Kappy

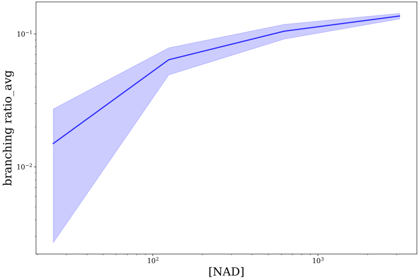
Simulation Results

[NAD] dependence

NAD concentration dependence without PARG.



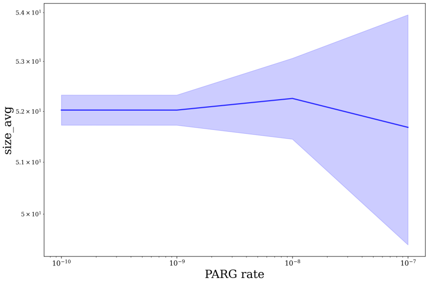
(a) Average tree size



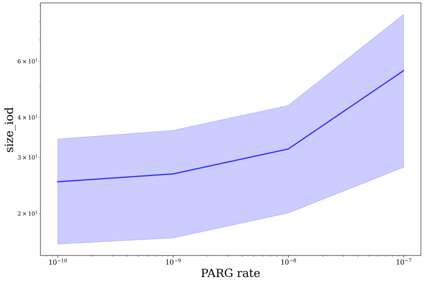
(b) Average tree branching ratio

PARG rate

PARG kinetic rates with [PARG] = 20.



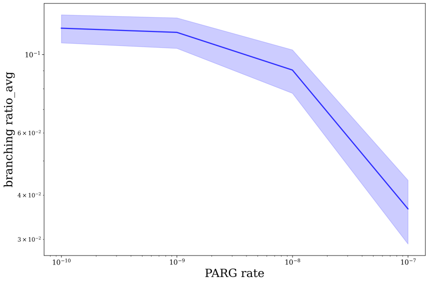
(a) Average tree size



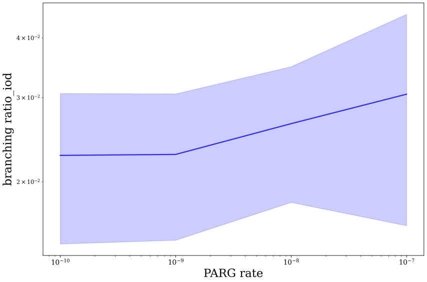
(b) Index of Dispersion $= \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu}$ of tree sizes

PARG rate

Various PARG kinetic rates for [PARG] $= 20$.



(a) Average tree branching ratio



(b) IOD $= \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu}$ of tree branching ratio

References

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