

## Mutagenic Potential of 8-Oxo-7,8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine Bypass Catalyzed by Human Y-Family DNA Polymerases

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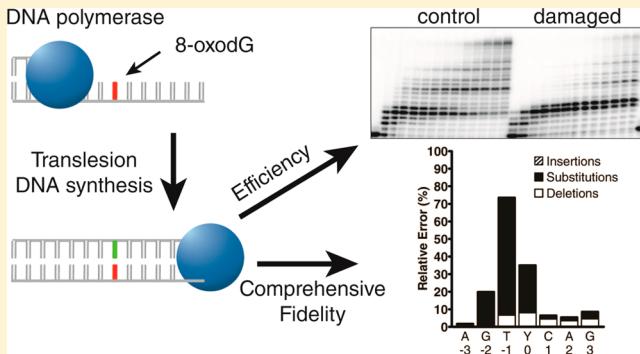
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### Supporting Information

**ABSTRACT:** One of the most common lesions induced by oxidative DNA damage is 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-oxodG). Replicative DNA polymerases poorly traverse this highly mutagenic lesion, suggesting that the replication fork may switch to a polymerase specialized for translesion DNA synthesis (TLS) to catalyze 8-oxodG bypass *in vivo*. Here, we systematically compared the 8-oxodG bypass efficiencies and fidelities of the TLS-specialized, human Y-family DNA polymerases eta (hPol $\eta$ ), iota (hPol $\iota$ ), kappa (hPol $\kappa$ ), and Rev1 (hRev1) either alone or in combination. Primer extension assays revealed that the times required for hPol $\eta$ , hRev1, hPol $\kappa$ , and hPol $\iota$  to bypass 50% of the 8-oxodG lesions encountered ( $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$ ) were 0.58, 0.86, 108, and 670 s, respectively. Although hRev1 bypassed 8-oxodG efficiently, hRev1 failed to catalyze the extension step of TLS, and a second polymerase was required to extend the lesion bypass products. A high-throughput short oligonucleotide sequencing assay (HT-SOSA) was used to quantify the types and frequencies of incorporation errors produced by the human Y-family DNA polymerases at and near the 8-oxodG site. Although hPol $\eta$  bypassed 8-oxodG most efficiently, hPol $\eta$  correctly incorporated dCTP opposite 8-oxodG within only 54.5% of the sequences analyzed. In contrast, hPol $\iota$  bypassed the lesion least efficiently but correctly incorporated dCTP at a frequency of 65.8% opposite the lesion. The combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  was most accurate opposite 8-oxodG (92.3%), whereas hPol $\kappa$  alone was the least accurate (18.5%). The  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  value and correct dCTP incorporation frequency in the presence of an equal molar concentration of all four Y-family enzymes were 0.60 s and 43.5%, respectively. These values are most similar to those of hPol $\eta$  alone, suggesting that hPol $\eta$  outcompetes the other three Y-family polymerases to catalyze 8-oxodG bypass *in vitro* and possibly *in vivo*.



### INTRODUCTION

Cellular genomes are constantly damaged by endogenous agents, such as oxygen radicals formed during aerobic respiration. This oxidative DNA damage is proposed to be a major contributor to carcinogenesis and aging.<sup>1,2</sup> One of the most common oxidative DNA lesions generated within cells is 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-oxodG). Although structural studies indicate that 8-oxodG induces only minor distortions to the helical structure of DNA that are localized to the modified base,<sup>3–5</sup> 8-oxodG is highly mutagenic due to its dual coding potential.<sup>6</sup> During DNA replication, 8-oxodG adopts either an *anti* or *syn* conformation within a polymerase active site. While in the *syn* conformation, a templating 8-oxodG lesion utilizes the Hoogsteen edge of the damaged base to preferentially form base pairs with incoming dATP.<sup>7</sup> If left unrepaired, these 8-oxodG:dA mispairs will lead to G → T transversion mutations, which have been linked to cancer induction.<sup>8</sup>

Although 8-oxodG does not completely block DNA synthesis catalyzed by replicative DNA polymerases,<sup>9–13</sup> this lesion does

induce the pausing of DNA polymerases alpha (Pol $\alpha$ ), delta (Pol $\delta$ ), and epsilon (Pol $\epsilon$ ). Such a stalling event may provide an opportunity for a cell to switch to a DNA polymerase that is specialized for the bypass of DNA lesions, a process known as translesion DNA synthesis (TLS). The majority of lesion bypass DNA polymerases belong to the Y-family. Notably, humans encode four Y-family enzymes: DNA polymerases eta (hPol $\eta$ ), iota (hPol $\iota$ ), kappa (hPol $\kappa$ ), and Rev1 (hRev1). These four low-fidelity DNA polymerases are characterized by a lack of proofreading 3' → 5' exonuclease activity, low processivity, and a relatively spacious, solvent-exposed active site. Importantly, the human Y-family enzymes demonstrate a large degree of functional divergence due to the fact that during TLS, the nucleotide incorporation fidelity and efficiency of each Y-family polymerase is lesion specific.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, it is likely that each Y-family polymerase has evolved to catalyze TLS of a specific set of lesions.

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Table 1. DNA Primers and Templates

17-mer	5' - CGCAGCCGTCCAACCAA - 3'
21-mer	5' - CGCAGCCGTCCAACCAA - 3'
13-mer	5' - CCGTCCAACCAA - 3'
16-mer	5' - CCGTCCAACCAA - 3'
40-mer	3' - GCGTCGGCAGGTTGGTTGAGTGCAGCTAGGTTACGGCAGG - 5'
40-mer-8oxodG <sup>a</sup>	3' - GCGTCGGCAGGTTGGTTGAGTYCAGCTAGGTTACGGCAGG - 5'

<sup>a</sup>Y represents the 8-oxodG lesion site.

Investigation of the lesion bypass efficiencies and fidelities of the Y-family polymerases may help illuminate the *in vivo* roles of these polymerases for the TLS of specific lesions. To this end, earlier reports have examined the 8-oxodG bypass abilities of hPol $\eta$ ,<sup>10</sup> hPol $k$ ,<sup>15–17</sup> hPol $l$ ,<sup>18</sup> and hRev1<sup>19</sup> separately by using various enzymatic assays. However, these studies have utilized different reaction conditions and DNA substrates to individually investigate each enzyme, complicating direct comparisons between the activities of all four human Y-family enzymes. Furthermore, the kinetic methods previously utilized were unable to accurately measure deletion or insertion events induced by TLS. Therefore, we sought to systematically compare the 8-oxodG bypass efficiency of each Y-family enzyme under the same reaction conditions and to determine the type and frequency of errors induced by TLS of 8-oxodG through a high-throughput short oligonucleotide sequencing assay (HT-SOSA) that was recently developed in our laboratory.<sup>20</sup> The HT-SOSA method is advantageous for a comprehensive analysis of replication errors induced by TLS of a damaged site as this method (1) provides a complete mutagenic profile of DNA damage-induced mutations by accounting for all mutagenic events, such as base deletions, insertions, and substitutions; (2) supplies sequencing information for incorporation events opposite, upstream, and downstream from the lesion site; and (3) allows for analysis of multibase mutations from a single full-length product. Here, we use a combination of primer extension assays and HT-SOSA to investigate for the first time the efficiency and accuracy of 8-oxodG bypass catalyzed by the human Y-family DNA polymerases both alone and in combination.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

**Materials.** OptiKinase was purchased from USB Corporation, dNTPs were purchased from GE Healthcare, and [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP was purchased from PerkinElmer. Human Pol $\eta$  with a C-terminal His<sub>6</sub> tag, human Pol $k$  with an N-terminal His<sub>6</sub> tag, and human Rev1 with an N-terminal His<sub>6</sub> tag were expressed in *Escherichia coli* and purified as previously described.<sup>21</sup> Human Pol $l$  with an N-terminal GST tag was expressed in *Escherichia coli* and purified, and the N-terminal GST tag was subsequently removed by proteolytic cleavage with tobacco etch viral protease as previously described.<sup>21</sup>

**DNA Substrates.** The synthetic 40-mer DNA template containing 8-oxodG (40-mer-8oxodG) was purchased from Midland Certified Reagent Company (Table 1). All other synthetic DNA oligomers were purchased from Integrated DNA Technologies (Table 1 and Table S1, Supporting Information). All DNA oligomers were gel purified by denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE, 10% polyacrylamide, 8 M urea). Primers were 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled by incubating each primer with OptiKinase and [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P]ATP for 3 h at 37 °C. DNA substrates were generated by annealing a 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled primer with either the control 40-mer template or damaged 40-mer-8oxodG template at a molar ratio of 1.00:1.15.

Annealing solutions were heat denatured by incubation at 75 °C for 5 min, followed by slow cooling to 25 °C over several hours.

**Reaction Buffer.** All kinetic and HT-SOSA reactions were performed in optimized reaction buffer R (50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5 at 37 °C, 50 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1 mM EDTA, 5 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, and 0.1 mg/mL BSA) at 37 °C.<sup>22</sup> All reported concentrations are final after mixing.

**Running Start Assays.** A preincubated solution containing either a single polymerase (100 nM) or all four human Y-family polymerases (25 nM each) and 100 nM of a 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled DNA substrate (17-mer/40-mer or 17-mer/40-mer-8oxodG) was rapidly mixed with a solution of all four dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). The reaction mixtures were quenched at various times by the addition of 0.37 M EDTA. A rapid chemical quench flow apparatus (KinTek) was used for kinetic experiments with reaction times ranging from milliseconds to several minutes. The reaction products were resolved by using denaturing PAGE and quantified by using a Typhoon Trio (GE Healthcare).

Analysis of the running start assays was performed as previously described<sup>21,23</sup> by calculating the relative lesion bypass efficiencies (8-oxodG bypass%) of each polymerase as a function of reaction time. For each time point t, 8-oxodG bypass% was calculated as the ratio of the bypass events to the encounter events (eq 1):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{8-oxodG bypass\%} &= (B/E) \times 100\% \\ &= \{B/([21\text{-mer}] + B)\} \times 100\% \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

where the total 8-oxodG bypass events (B) was the sum of the concentrations of all products with sizes greater than or equal to the 22-mer, and the total 8-oxodG "encounter" events (E) was the summation of the 21-mer product concentration and the total 8-oxodG bypass events (B). The 8-oxodG bypass% as calculated by eq 1 was then plotted as a function of reaction time. To compare the 8-oxodG bypass efficiency of each polymerase, the  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  was defined as the time required for each Y-family polymerase to bypass 50% of the total 8-oxodG lesions encountered. This  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  value was calculated from the 8-oxodG bypass% plots assuming a constant rate of lesion bypass between the time point immediately before and the time point immediately after the bypass of 50% of the lesion sites encountered.

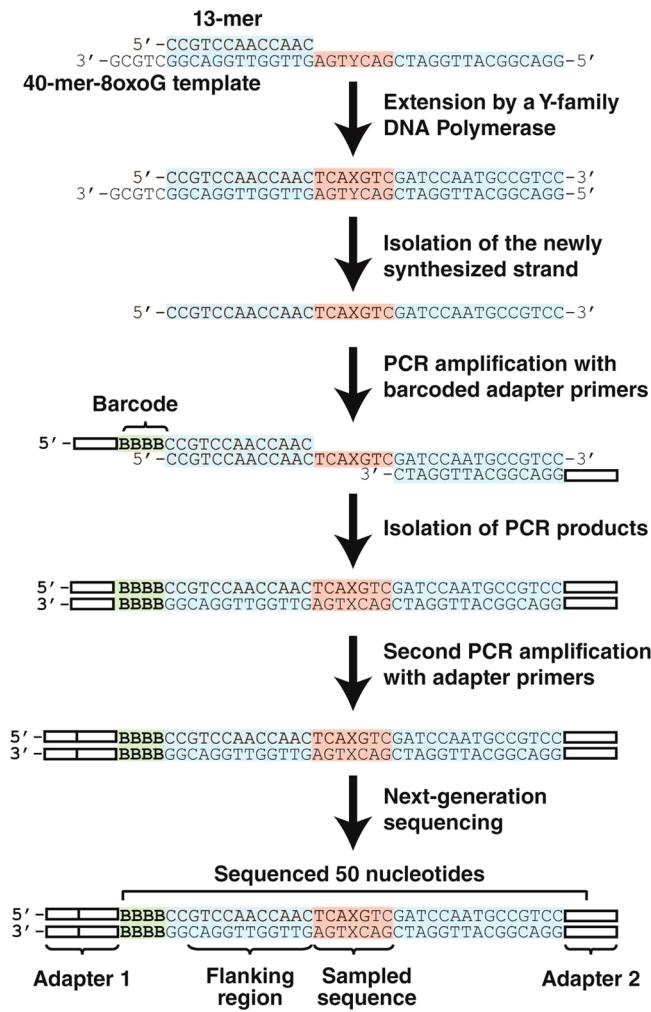
**hRev1 Standing Start Assays.** A preincubated solution of 100 nM or 400 nM of hRev1 and 100 nM of a 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled DNA substrate (21-mer/40-mer or 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG) was rapidly mixed with a solution containing all four dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). Where indicated, hPol $k$  (300 nM) was added to the reactions 30 s after the addition of the dNTP solution. The reaction mixtures were quenched and resolved by denaturing PAGE as described above.

**High-Throughput Short Oligonucleotide Sequencing Assay.** HT-SOSA was performed as previously described<sup>20</sup> with the following modifications. Lesion bypass products were generated by mixing either the radiolabeled 13-mer/40-mer substrate or the 13-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate (100 nM) into a solution containing a single enzyme (100 nM) or all four enzymes (25 nM each). This solution was incubated briefly and subsequently mixed with a solution of all four dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). The reactions containing only hPol $\eta$  or only hPol $k$  were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h, and the reactions containing only hPol $l$  or all 4 human Y-family polymerases were incubated at 37 °C for 4 h. To produce lesion bypass products with the combination of

hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$ , either the 16-mer/40-mer or 16-mer/40-mer-8oxodG DNA substrate (100 nM) was briefly preincubated with hRev1 (100 nM) and subsequently mixed with a solution containing all four dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). After 10 or 60 s for the control or damaged DNA substrate reactions, respectively, hPol $\kappa$  (300 nM) was added, and the reactions were incubated for an additional 1 h at 37 °C. After generation of the lesion bypass products, the full-length, newly synthesized DNA strands were effectively separated from the template strands by using denaturing PAGE, as the 13-mer and 16-mer primers annealed 5 bases upstream of the 3'-end of the 40-mer and 40-mer-8oxodG templates (Scheme 1).

**Creation of Sequencing Libraries, Next-Generation Sequencing, and DNA Sequence Analysis.** Next-generation sequencing libraries were generated by first amplifying each purified, single-stranded DNA lesion bypass product by using 1 of 10 unique barcoded primers (Table S1, Supporting Information) and a common reverse primer. The PCR products were then gel purified, and the

Scheme 1<sup>a</sup>



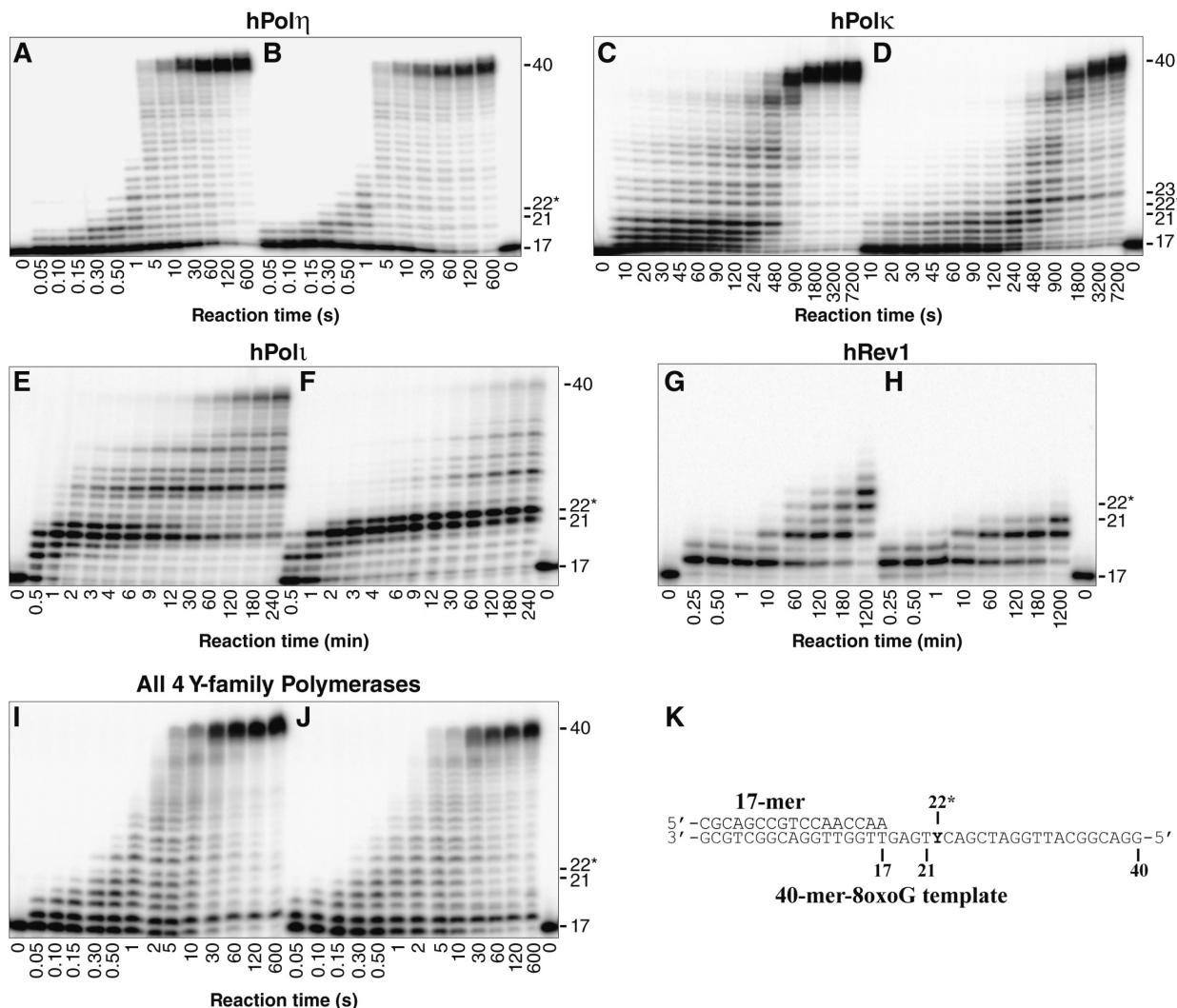
<sup>a</sup>Control or damaged DNA substrate was first extended by the action of one or more Y-family DNA polymerases, and denaturing PAGE was used to isolate the newly synthesized DNA from the template. The nascent DNA strand was then amplified by two rounds of PCR to add a unique barcode sequence and next-generation sequencing adapter sequences. The barcode is shown as "BBBB" in green, and adapter sequences are indicated by white bars. The sampled sequence used for lesion bypass analysis and the flanking region used to calculate the background error rates are indicated. The position of the 8-oxodG lesion is depicted as "Y".

remaining adapter sequences required for next-generation sequencing were added in a second round of PCR by using Illumina PCR primers 1 and 2 (Table S1, Supporting Information). The completed sequencing libraries were then gel purified and mixed in equal molar ratios. The sequencing libraries generated from the lesion bypass products were then mixed with an equal molar amount of bacteriophage  $\Phi$ X sequencing libraries to increase sequence diversity. Finally, the sequencing library solution was sequenced by using a HiSeq 2000 DNA sequencer (Illumina). This HT-SOSA method is described in Scheme 1. DNA sequencing reads were then sorted and analyzed as previously described.<sup>20</sup>

## RESULTS

**Running Start Assays.** To compare the ability of each human Y-family DNA polymerase to bypass 8-oxodG under identical *in vitro* conditions, we carried out running start primer extension assays. To this end, DNA substrates were generated by annealing a 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled 17-mer primer to either the undamaged 40-mer template or the damaged 40-mer-8oxodG template, which contained a site-specifically placed 8-oxodG lesion (Table 1 and Figure 1K). These DNA substrates were then extended by the action of a Y-family DNA polymerase. The 8-oxodG lesion did not induce any noticeable stalling of hPol $\eta$  when compared to the undamaged control (Figure 1A and B). Thus, the efficiency of hPol $\eta$  nucleotide incorporation was not inhibited by the lesion during the bypass or extension step of 8-oxodG TLS. In contrast, hPol $\kappa$  paused during incorporations both opposite 8-oxodG and during the following extension step as indicated by the transient accumulation of the 22-mer and 23-mer products (Figure 1C and D). This result is consistent with previous steady-state kinetic studies indicating that the efficiency of hPol $\kappa$  nucleotide incorporation is reduced opposite this lesion and that during the extension step of TLS, hPol $\kappa$  more efficiently extends the 8-oxodG:dA mismatch compared to the correct 8-oxodG:dC base pair.<sup>17</sup> The 8-oxodG lesion significantly blocked nucleotide incorporation by hPol $\kappa$  both opposite the lesion and for the extension step as indicated by the accumulation of the 21-mer and 22-mer products, respectively (Figure 1E and F). These two consecutive pause sites were also observed with the control substrate but to a lesser extent, as hPol $\kappa$  is known to preferentially misincorporate dG opposite template dT and inefficiently extend the mismatch. This combination of events reduces hPol $\kappa$  activity opposite template dTs, a phenomenon known as the T stop.<sup>24</sup> Thus, the relative efficiency of nucleotide incorporation catalyzed by hPol $\kappa$  opposite 8-oxodG and during the extension step of TLS is predicted to be sequence-dependent. Polymerase hRev1 failed to extend past the lesion site within 20 h (Figure 1H). This failure to produce full-length DNA products was expected as hRev1 preferentially functions as a dCTP transferase by predominantly incorporating dCTP opposite DNA lesions or undamaged bases.<sup>19</sup> Nevertheless, the running start assay indicated that the 8-oxodG lesion reduced the activity of this polymerase as hRev1 extended the control DNA substrate to a 23-mer but was only capable of extending the damaged DNA substrate to a 21-mer product (Figure 1G and H).

To determine the effect of 8-oxodG bypass in the presence of all four human Y-family DNA polymerases *in vitro*, a running start assay was performed with an equal molar concentration of all four human Y-family enzymes (Figure 1I and J). The time required for all of the human Y-family enzymes to bypass the 8-oxodG lesion was similar to that of hPol $\eta$  alone, suggesting that in the absence of any auxiliary factors, hPol $\eta$  dominates the



**Figure 1.** Running start assays for the human Y-family DNA polymerases on undamaged and damaged DNA templates. A preincubated solution containing 100 nM of 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled (A, C, E, G, and I) 17-mer/40-mer or (B, D, F, H, and J) 17-mer/40-mer-8oxodG and either 100 nM of the indicated DNA polymerase or 25 nM of each Y-family polymerase was rapidly mixed with a solution containing all 4 dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). The reaction mixtures were quenched at the indicated times with 0.37 M EDTA and resolved by using denaturing PAGE. The sizes of important products are indicated, and the 22nd position is denoted with an asterisk (\*) to indicate an incorporation opposite the 8-oxodG lesion site. (K) The damaged 17-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate. The position of the 8-oxodG lesion within the template strand is indicated by a "Y."

replication of both undamaged and damaged DNA. Furthermore, as with hPol $\eta$  alone, no strong pause sites were observed opposite the lesion (Figure 1J). Interestingly, the only strong pause site observed in the presence of all four Y-family enzymes was an accumulation of the 18-mer product. The only Y-family enzyme that produced this strong 18-mer product was hRev1 (Figure 1G and H), suggesting that the accumulation of the 18-mer was due to a single extension by hRev1, followed by sequestration of this 18-mer product by bound hRev1. Running start assays performed with the combination of hPol $\eta$ , hPol $k$ , and hPol $\iota$  lack this 18-mer product (Figure S1, Supporting Information), indicating that the accumulation of the 18-mer product in the presence of all four enzymes is indeed due to hRev1. We concluded that when the human Y-family polymerases were tested in combination, hPol $\eta$  catalyzed the majority of the nucleotide incorporation events.

To define the relative lesion bypass efficiency of each Y-family polymerase by using established methods,<sup>21,23</sup> the percent of lesions bypassed by each polymerase with respect to the total number of lesions encountered (8-oxodG bypass%)

within the autoradiograms shown in Figure 1 was plotted as a function of reaction time (Figure S2, Supporting Information). To compare the relative lesion bypass efficiency of each enzyme, the time required for each polymerase to bypass 50% of the 8-oxodG sites encountered ( $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$ ) relative to the replication of 50% of the corresponding dG sites ( $t_{50}$ ) was then calculated from these plots (Table 2). This qualitative analysis confirmed that the activity of hPol $\eta$  was not reduced by the 8-oxodG lesion. In contrast, the lesion reduced the nucleotide incorporation rate of hPol $k$  and hPol $\iota$  by 2.2- and 4.5-fold, respectively. The calculated  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  values also indicated that hPol $\eta$  bypassed the 8-oxodG lesion 186-fold and 1160-fold faster than hPol $k$  and hPol $\iota$ , respectively. Consistently, the efficiency of 8-oxodG bypass by all four human Y-family enzymes combined was nearly identical to that of hPol $\eta$  alone. Taken together, these data indicate that in the absence of auxiliary factors, hPol $\eta$  bypassed 8-oxodG more efficiently than either hPol $k$  or hPol $\iota$ .

**Standing Start hRev1 Assays.** Because hRev1 failed to extend the 17-mer primer past the lesion site within 20 h

**Table 2.** 8-OxodG Bypass Efficiencies of the Human Y-Family DNA Polymerases

enzyme	$t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$ (s) <sup>a</sup>	$t_{50}$ (s) <sup>b</sup>	$t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}/t_{50}$
hPol $\eta$ <sup>c</sup>	0.58	0.61	0.95
hPol $\kappa$ <sup>c</sup>	108	49	2.2
hPol $\iota$ <sup>c</sup>	670	150	4.5
hRev1 <sup>c</sup>	>72 000	5300	>14
hRev1 <sup>d</sup>	0.86	0.13	6.8
all 4 pols <sup>c</sup>	0.60	0.62	0.98

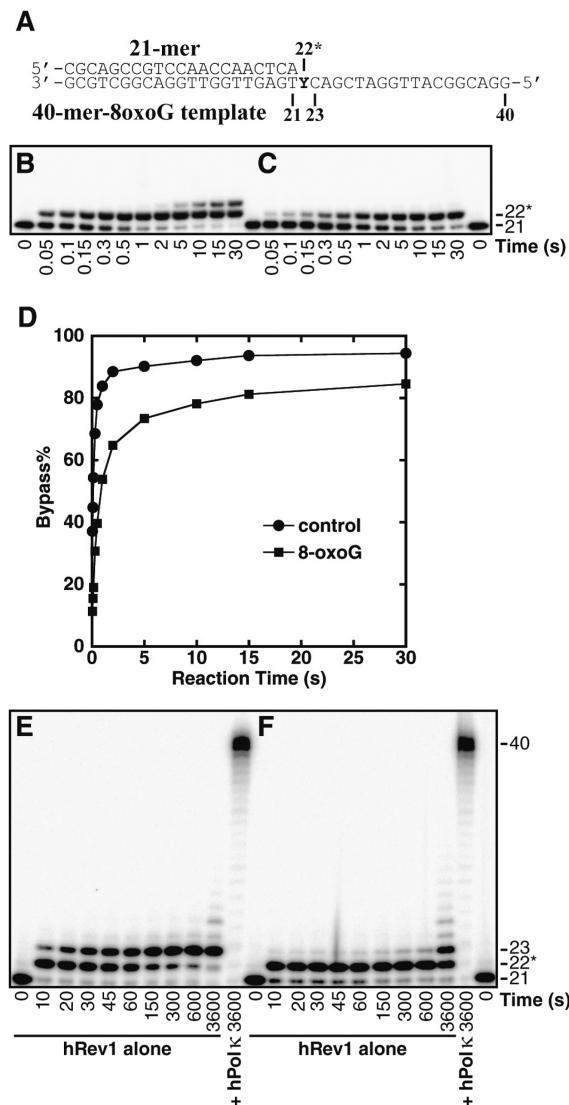
<sup>a</sup>Calculated as the time required to bypass 50% of the 8-oxodG sites.

<sup>b</sup>Calculated as the time required to bypass 50% of the undamaged dG sites. <sup>c</sup>Determined by using the 17-mer/40-mer and 17-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrates. <sup>d</sup>Determined by using the 21-mer/40-mer and 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrates.

(Figure 1 H), we chose to evaluate the ability of hRev1 to bypass the 8-oxodG lesion by using a standing start primer extension assay. To this end, an undamaged 21-mer/40-mer or damaged 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG DNA substrate (Figure 2A) was extended by the action of hRev1 such that the first nucleotide incorporation by hRev1 was opposite either undamaged dG or the 8-oxodG lesion site (Figure 2B and C). Interestingly, the 8-oxodG lesion reduced the rate of nucleotide incorporation catalyzed by hRev1 opposite the lesion and eliminated the ability of hRev1 to extend the lesion bypass product as indicated by the lack of 23-mer product formation in the presence of 8-oxodG (Figure 2C). The plot of dG and 8-oxodG bypass (Figure 2D) revealed that 15% of the 8-oxodG lesions were not bypassed within 30 s, compared to only 6% of the undamaged dG sites that were not bypassed within the same time. This result suggests that approximately 9% of the hRev1 that encountered 8-oxodG formed non-productive complexes due to interactions with the lesion. Analyses of the standing-start  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  values indicated that the 8-oxodG lesion reduced the efficiency of hRev1 nucleotide incorporation by 6.8-fold (Table 2). Thus, of the four human Y-family enzymes, hRev1 was most significantly inhibited by the 8-oxodG lesion relative to undamaged dG. However, due to the relatively fast rate of nucleotide incorporation of this enzyme, hRev1 was the second most efficient enzyme to bypass 8-oxodG overall and only 1.5-fold less efficient than hPol $\eta$  (Table 2). To examine the ability of hRev1-generated lesion bypass products to be extended, the undamaged 21-mer/40-mer or damaged 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG DNA substrate was extended by the action of either hRev1 alone or in combination with hPol $\kappa$ , the Y-family enzyme purported to be specialized for the extension step of TLS.<sup>25–27</sup> Within 30 s, hRev1 traversed the majority of the dG or 8-oxodG sites as demonstrated by the accumulation of the 22-mer product (Figure 2E and F). As previously observed in the running start primer extension assays, these 22-mer products were also not extended to full-length products by the action of hRev1 alone. However, if the control or damaged substrates were reacted with hRev1 for 30 s to allow for the bypass of the lesion or undamaged dG, followed by the addition of hPol $\kappa$  to facilitate the extension of the hRev1-generated lesion bypass products, these 22-mer products were extended to full-length within 1 h. Thus, although hRev1 is capable of bypassing the 8-oxodG lesion efficiently, a second polymerase is required for the extension of the lesion bypass products.

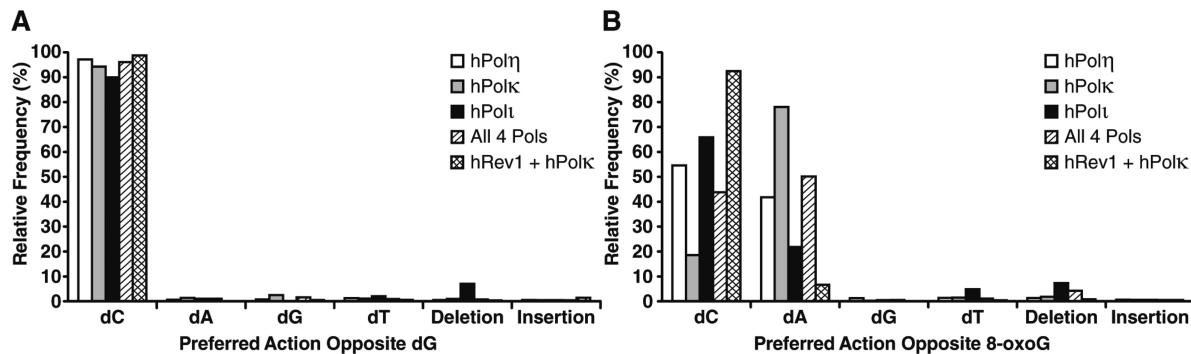
#### HT-SOSA to Determine the Mutagenic Consequences of 8-oxodG Translesion DNA Synthesis.

To examine the



**Figure 2.** Standing start assays for hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  on undamaged and damaged DNA templates. (A) The damaged 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate. The position of the 8-oxodG lesion within the template strand is indicated by a "Y." A preincubated solution containing 400 nM of hRev1 and 100 nM of 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled (B) 21-mer/40-mer or (C) 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG was rapidly mixed with a solution of all 4 dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). The reaction mixtures were quenched at the indicated times with 0.37 M EDTA and resolved by using denaturing PAGE. (D) Time-dependent lesion bypass by hRev1. The control dG or damaged 8-oxodG bypass% was plotted as a function of reaction time. A preincubated solution containing 100 nM of hRev1 and 100 nM of 5'-[<sup>32</sup>P]-radiolabeled (E) 21-mer/40-mer or (F) 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG was rapidly mixed with a solution of all 4 dNTPs (200  $\mu$ M each). Where indicated, hPol $\kappa$  (300 nM) was added to the reaction 30 s after the addition of the dNTP solution. The reaction mixtures were quenched and resolved as described above.

patterns and frequencies of mutations induced by TLS of 8-oxodG catalyzed by the Y-family DNA polymerases, we used HT-SOSA as summarized in Scheme 1. By using this high-throughput method,<sup>20</sup> greater than two million nucleotide sequences generated from lesion bypass products were analyzed to provide a statistically robust data set (Table S2, Supporting Information). As a control for errors induced by the high-throughput sequencing approach, we calculated the average error rates within a control flanking region (positions -14 to



**Figure 3.** Comparison of the preferred actions of the human Y-family polymerases opposite 8-oxodG or dG. The relative number of nucleotide incorporations, insertion mutations, or deletion mutations produced by each polymerase or polymerase combination opposite template (A) dG or (B) 8-oxodG are indicated.

–4 relative to the lesion site) of each sequence, which was initially derived from the 13-mer or 16-mer primers (Table 1 and Scheme 1). The average base insertion, deletion, and substitution frequencies within this flanking region were found to be 0.014%, 0.055%, and 0.080%, respectively. These rates combined for an overall background error rate of  $0.15 \pm 0.01\%$  at each template position. This background error rate was at least 51-fold below the error rate of each enzyme opposite the lesion site and more than 10-fold below the background error rate at virtually every other position analyzed within the undamaged or damaged templates. As an additional control, using HT-SOSA we calculated the average base substitution error rates for hPol $\eta$ , hPol $\kappa$ , and hPol $\iota$  replicating the undamaged, control template to be  $1.8 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$ , and  $1.5 \times 10^{-1}$ , respectively. These values are similar to the nucleotide misincorporation fidelities of hPol $\eta$  ( $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2.1 \times 10^{-2}$ ), hPol $\kappa$  ( $3.5 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $2.9 \times 10^{-2}$ ), and hPol $\iota$  ( $9.3 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $1.1 \times 10^{-1}$ ) as previously determined by presteady-state kinetic assays with undamaged DNA substrates,<sup>23</sup> and as previously measured by HT-SOSA.<sup>20</sup> Therefore, HT-SOSA is a viable technique for the study of the mutagenic profiles induced by TLS of 8-oxodG catalyzed by the error-prone Y-family polymerases.

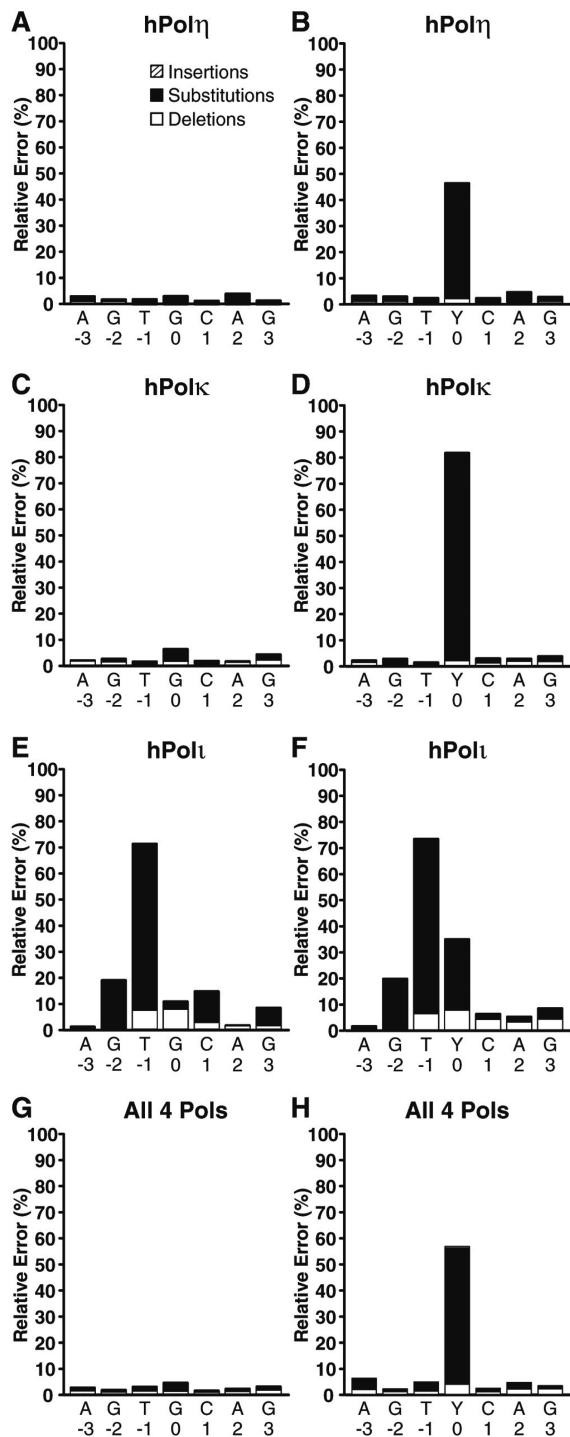
**hPol $\eta$ .** We found that hPol $\eta$  correctly incorporated dCTP opposite 8-oxodG in 54.5% of the lesion bypass sequences analyzed (Figure 3). Therefore, hPol $\eta$  was 15.7-fold more error prone opposite the lesion than opposite template dG. Opposite 8-oxodG, hPol $\eta$  misincorporated dATP (41.7%) over misincorporating dTTP (1.3%) or dGTP (1.2%) and rarely generated a base insertion (0.1%) or deletion (1.3%) mutation. Interestingly, this result indicates that even though the nucleotide incorporation rate of hPol $\eta$  opposite undamaged dG and 8-oxodG was almost identical (Figure 1A and B, and Table 2), hPol $\eta$  was the second most error prone Y-family enzyme opposite the lesion site. To compare the hPol $\eta$  error frequency opposite the 8-oxodG lesion to other template positions, we examined the errors generated by hPol $\eta$  both three template positions upstream and downstream from the lesion site (Figure 4A and B). This analysis demonstrated that the error rates of hPol $\eta$  were nearly unchanged (within 1.6-fold) at these template positions in the presence or absence of 8-oxodG (Tables S3, S4 and S5, Supporting Information). Therefore, the lesion only influenced the error rate of hPol $\eta$  during incorporations opposite from 8-oxodG.

**hPol $\kappa$ .** Of the four human Y-family enzymes, hPol $\kappa$  was the most error prone opposite 8-oxodG (Figure 3B), preferentially

misincorporating dATP (78.0%) over correct dCTP (18.5%). Overall, we found that hPol $\kappa$  was 14-fold more error prone opposite the lesion when compared to undamaged dG. Interestingly, the hPol $\kappa$  error rates at positions downstream from the lesion site were nearly unchanged between the damaged or control templates (Figure 4C and D), even though the nucleotide incorporation rate of hPol $\kappa$  was reduced at these positions within the primer extension assays (Figure 1D). In contrast, at positions upstream from the lesion site, the frequency of base insertion mutations increased by an average of 3.6-fold in the presence of 8-oxodG (Tables S3, S6, and S7, Supporting Information). However, these insertion mutation events were rare, occurring at an average frequency of only 0.16%, indicating that 8-oxodG seldom altered the fidelity of hPol $\kappa$  before the lesion entered the polymerase active site.

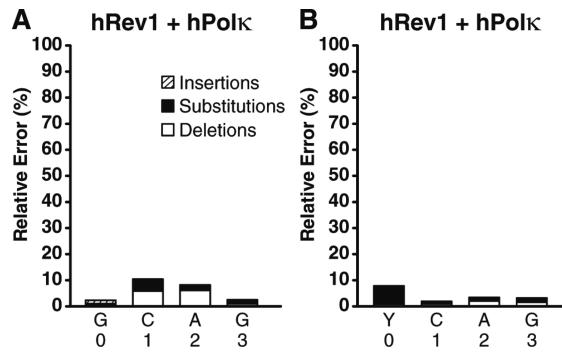
**hPol $\iota$ .** HT-SOSA analysis indicated that hPol $\iota$  correctly incorporated dCTP and incorrectly incorporated dA opposite 8-oxodG in 65.8% and 21.7% of the sequences analyzed, respectively (Figure 3). Thus, even though 8-oxodG reduced the nucleotide incorporation efficiency of hPol $\iota$  to a greater extent than either hPol $\eta$  or hPol $\kappa$  (Table 2), hPol $\iota$  was less error-prone than hPol $\eta$  or hPol $\kappa$  opposite the lesion. Overall, hPol $\iota$  generated more errors than either hPol $\eta$  or hPol $\kappa$  at nearly every template position (Figure 4E and F). The fidelity of hPol $\iota$  has been shown to be lower opposite template pyrimidines than template purines and to violate normal Watson–Crick base pairing opposite template dT.<sup>24,28,29</sup> Consistently, we observed the fidelity of hPol $\iota$  to be the lowest opposite template base dT followed by dC, dG, and finally dA when replicating the undamaged template (Figure 4E) and found hPol $\iota$  to preferentially incorporate dG opposite template dT (Figure S3, Supporting Information). Although hPol $\iota$  produced a significant number of frameshift mutations while replicating the undamaged control template, the average hPol $\iota$  base deletion rate at template positions downstream from the 8-oxodG site increased by an average of 3.0-fold (Tables S3, S8, and S9, Supporting Information). This increase in the average base deletion error rate of hPol $\iota$  downstream from 8-oxodG indicates that the lesion perturbed nucleotide incorporation by hPol $\iota$  after the lesion exited the polymerase active site.

**Combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$ .** To determine the frequencies and types of mutations induced by 8-oxodG bypass catalyzed by hRev1, the control 16-mer/40-mer substrate or damaged 16-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate were first reacted with hRev1 to allow for hRev1-mediated incorporation opposite undamaged dG or the 8-oxodG lesion, respectively.



**Figure 4.** Histogram of the relative errors generated by the human Y-family DNA polymerases as a function of template position. Lesion bypass analysis for (A and B) hPol $\eta$ , (C and D) hPol $\kappa$ , (E and F) hPol $\iota$ , and (G and H) a combination of all 4 Y-family polymerases by using either the undamaged 17-mer/40-mer substrate or the damaged 17-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate. The relative number of base insertions (striped bar), substitutions (black bar), and deletions (white bar) as a percentage of the total dNTP incorporations are indicated at each template position. The template bases are denoted, and the 8-oxodG lesion is represented as "Y." The indicated template positions are relative to the 8-oxodG lesion site within the 40-mer-8oxodG template.

Then, because hRev1 is incapable of completely extending similar DNA substrates (Figure 2E and F), hPol $\kappa$  was subsequently added to extend the DNA products to full-length for HT-SOSA analysis (Figure 5). Of all the Y-family



**Figure 5.** Histogram of the relative errors generated by the combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  as a function of template position. Sequence analysis of the lesion bypass products generated by the combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  with (A) the undamaged 21-mer/40-mer substrate or (B) the 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate. The relative number of base insertions (striped bar), substitutions (black bar), and deletions (white bar) as a percentage of the total dNTP incorporations are shown at each template position. The template bases are denoted, and the 8-oxodG lesion is represented as "Y." The indicated template positions are relative to the 8-oxodG lesion site within the 40-mer-8oxodG template.

polymerases investigated individually or in combination, we found the combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  was the least error prone opposite 8-oxodG by inserting correct dCTP (92.3%) over incorrect dATP (6.9%). Importantly, the standing start primer extension assays indicated that approximately 15% of hRev1 formed unproductive complexes with the damaged 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG DNA substrate (Figure 2D). Therefore, we hypothesize that hPol $\kappa$  catalyzed a portion of these observed dATP incorporation events after the liberation of the 21-mer/40-mer-8oxodG substrate from unproductively bound hRev1. This finding suggests that the error rate of hRev1 opposite 8-oxodG may be even lower than the error frequency observed here. Nevertheless, this result is consistent with the demonstrated activity of hRev1 as a specialized dCTP transferase, preferentially inserting dCTP opposite damaged or undamaged templating bases.<sup>19</sup> Thus, we conclude that hRev1 is the best suited Y-family polymerase to catalyze error-free TLS of 8-oxodG. Interestingly, the combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  produced a significant number of deletion mutations at template positions +1 and +2 (Tables S10 and S11, Supporting Information). The majority of these deletion mutations are double base deletion mutations, suggesting that these double base deletion mutations arose after hRev1 incorporated two dC nucleotides into the primer strand, followed by realignment of the primer strand to loop out the +1 and +2 template positions, and subsequent extension by hPol $\kappa$ . This proposed loop out mechanism is consistent with the previously reported ability of hPol $\kappa$  to extend primers that contain limited sequence complementarity at the 3' primer terminus.<sup>17</sup>

**Combination of All Four Human Y-Family Polymerases.** All four human Y-family enzymes are present within the nucleus during S-phase. However, the question of how an individual Y-family polymerase is recruited to a stalled

replication complex in order to bypass a particular lesion *in vivo* remains unanswered. We hypothesize that the inherent properties of each polymerase, such as affinity for the lesion site and lesion bypass efficiency, are predictive of the potential for each enzyme to bypass a particular lesion *in vivo*. In order to establish a direct competition between the human Y-family enzymes for 8-oxodG bypass, HT-SOSA was performed with an equal molar concentration of all four DNA polymerases (Figure 4G and H). This combination of all four enzymes misincorporated dATP (50.0%) over correctly incorporating dCTP (43.5%), misincorporating dGTP (1.2%) or dTTP (1.3%), or generating a deletion mutation (4.0%) or an insertion mutation (0.6%). Therefore, the fidelity of lesion bypass by the combination of all four human enzymes most closely resembled the 8-oxodG bypass fidelity of hPol $\eta$  alone (Tables S4, S5, S12 and S13, Supporting Information). Consistent with the running start primer extension assays (Figure 1I and J), we concluded that in the presence of all four human Y-family polymerases, hPol $\eta$  catalyzed the majority of nucleotide incorporation events, including opposite the lesion site. Therefore, even though hPol $\eta$  is not the best suited human Y-family member to catalyze error-free TLS of 8-oxodG, the properties hPol $\eta$  allow this polymerase to outcompete hPol $\kappa$ , hPol $\iota$ , and hRev1 for bypass of 8-oxodG.

## ■ DISCUSSION

The highly mutagenic 8-oxodG lesion is one of the most prevalent lesions induced by oxidative DNA damage. In this article, we systematically compared the 8-oxodG bypass efficiencies and fidelities of all four human Y-family DNA polymerases for the first time in order to predict the enzyme(s) that have evolved to catalyze TLS of 8-oxodG *in vivo*. We conclude that (1) hPol $\eta$  outcompetes hPol $\kappa$ , hPol $\iota$ , and hRev1 for nucleotide incorporations opposite 8-oxodG *in vitro*; (2) hPol $\eta$  is the only Y-family member to traverse 8-oxodG with the same efficiency as undamaged dG; (3) the efficiency of nucleotide incorporation by hRev1 is most significantly reduced opposite the lesion when compared to incorporations opposite undamaged dG; (4) hRev1 fails to extend 8-oxodG lesion bypass products; and (5) the combination of hRev1 to bypass 8-oxodG and a second polymerase to extend the lesion bypass product is the most accurate polymerase combination to perform TLS of 8-oxodG, followed by hPol $\iota$ , hPol $\eta$ , and hPol $\kappa$  individually.

The relative 8-oxodG bypass efficiencies based upon the calculated  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  values of the human Y-family polymerases are hPol $\eta$  > hRev1 ≫ hPol $\kappa$  ≫ hPol $\iota$  (Table 2). These findings agree with a previous report investigating 8-oxodG bypass by hPol $\eta$ , hPol $\kappa$ , and hPol $\iota$  by using a gapped DNA substrate strand displacement assay,<sup>30</sup> although hRev1 was not included in that study. Importantly, we found that the ability of hRev1 to perform the extension step of TLS was almost completely eliminated by 8-oxodG (Figure 2C and F). Therefore, even though 8-oxodG is efficiently bypassed by hRev1, a switch to a second polymerase is required for the extension step. In fact, this inherent inability of hRev1 to extend the lesion bypass products may promote polymerase switching *in vivo*. If the switching does not occur, the extension of any lesion bypass product by hRev1 would result in one or more dCTP incorporations into DNA due to the function of hRev1 as a dCTP transferase, likely leading to the substitution or frameshift mutations. Thus, we hypothesize that the mostly error-free extension of lesion bypass products generated by

hRev1 would be carried out *in vivo* by a second polymerase, such as hPol $\kappa$ <sup>17,25</sup> or DNA polymerase  $\zeta$ , a B-family polymerase that is also suitable for the extension step of TLS.<sup>31</sup>

By using HT-SOSA, we found that the most common mutation induced by 8-oxodG bypass catalyzed by all four human Y-family polymerases either alone or in combination was the incorporation of dA opposite 8-oxodG (Figure 3B). These results are consistent with previous kinetic studies indicating the predominant substitution catalyzed by hPol $\eta$ ,<sup>10</sup> hPol $\kappa$ ,<sup>16</sup> and hPol $\iota$ <sup>18</sup> opposite 8-oxodG is the misincorporation of dATP. This miscoding potential of 8-oxodG is strongly influenced by the ratio of the *anti* and *syn* conformations of 8-oxodG within a polymerase active site. Interestingly, this dual coding potential of lesions such as 8-oxodG is irrelevant to nucleotide incorporations by hRev1, as structural studies indicate this enzyme uses a novel mechanism whereby incoming dCTP interacts and forms two hydrogen bonds with the side chain of Arg357 within the N-digit domain of hRev1, rather than the templating base.<sup>32</sup> This dCTP transferase activity is also supported by kinetic analysis demonstrating hRev1 preferentially incorporates dCTP opposite any templating base, damaged or undamaged.<sup>19,33</sup> Here, we found that the combination of hRev1 and hPol $\kappa$  was nearly error-free opposite 8-oxodG (Figure 3B). Indeed the low frequency of dATP incorporation (6.9%) detected by HT-SOSA may be due to the displacement of unproductively bound hRev1 by active hPol $\kappa$ , which in turn bypassed the lesion and predominantly incorporated dATP opposite 8-oxodG. Therefore, hRev1 may be almost completely error free when bypassing 8-oxodG.

In this study, we demonstrate that when all four human Y-family polymerases are tested in combination, hPol $\eta$  outcompetes hPol $\kappa$ , hPol $\iota$ , and hRev1 for TLS of 8-oxodG (Table 2). Notably, previous studies indicate that among the human Y-family polymerases, hPol $\eta$  possesses the highest efficiency of nucleotide incorporation into undamaged DNA substrates<sup>23</sup> and a 2- to 5-fold greater affinity for undamaged DNA substrates when compared to that of hPol $\iota$ , hRev1, or hPol $\kappa$ .<sup>23,34,35</sup> Furthermore, it has been shown that the presence of 8-oxodG as a templating base does not reduce the binding affinity of either yeast Pol $\eta$ <sup>36</sup> or the model Y-family polymerase Dpo4<sup>37</sup> for a DNA substrate, suggesting that the Y-family polymerases are well suited to accommodate this small lesion within their relatively large active sites, without a reduction in DNA binding capacity. Thus, the superior DNA binding affinity of hPol $\eta$  likely contributes to its dominance within the four enzyme combination assays (Figures 1I and J). However, differences in DNA binding affinity alone are not sufficient to explain the 100- to 100,000-fold difference in the  $t_{50}^{\text{bypass}}$  values between hPol $\eta$  and the other three Y-family DNA polymerases (Table 2). Instead, we conclude that a superior nucleotide incorporation efficiency of hPol $\eta$  is the primary contributor to the dominance of hPol $\eta$  for 8-oxodG bypass. Importantly, we chose to test the abilities of the human Y-family polymerases to bypass 8-oxodG at equal molar concentrations in order to gain insight into the intrinsic abilities of these polymerases to compete for TLS of 8-oxodG. However, the relative *in vivo* expression profiles of the human Y-family polymerases under conditions of oxidative DNA damage are not known. Indeed the expression of each of the Y-family polymerases may not be similar between cell types or may be dynamic during the cell cycle. Further studies are especially needed to elucidate the regulation of the expression and activities of the Y-family

polymerases in response to cellular DNA damage *in vivo*, which remains an important, unanswered question.

Eukaryotes utilize a number of mechanisms to reduce the mutagenic consequences of 8-oxodG, including (1) excision of the damaged base from 8-oxodG:dC pairs by 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1 (OGG1) to initiate base excision repair (BER), (2) excision of the dA base from 8-oxodG:dA mispairs by MYH adenine glycosylase to facilitate a new incorporation event opposite the lesion, and (3) hydrolysis of 8-oxodGTP to 8-oxodGMP by MTH1 to prevent incorporation of the damaged dNTP into replicating DNA. Despite these important repair mechanisms, 8-oxodG lesions do persist during S-phase and are encountered by the replication fork. The majority of mutations induced by 8-oxodG *in vivo* are G → T transversion mutations,<sup>38,39</sup> indicating that the error-prone TLS of 8-oxodG principally results in dATP misincorporation. Our finding that hPol $\eta$  outcompetes hPol $\kappa$ , hPol $\iota$ , and hRev1 for nucleotide incorporation opposite 8-oxodG is most consistent with a model wherein hPol $\eta$  is the predominant Y-family member to catalyze the error-prone bypass of 8-oxodG *in vivo*. However, in the absence of functional Pol $\eta$ , another Y-family polymerase may catalyze the bypass 8-oxodG. Consistently, plasmid-based mutation assays conducted within wild-type or hPol $\eta$ -deficient human cell lines demonstrated that in the absence of hPol $\eta$ , the action of an unknown polymerase increased the total 8-oxodG-induced mutation frequency by 1.2- to 2-fold,<sup>40,41</sup> primarily due to an increase in G → T transversion mutations. Our data suggest that hPol $\kappa$  is the unknown polymerase since it is the only Y-family enzyme which misincorporates dATP opposite 8-oxodG with a higher frequency than hPol $\eta$  (Figure 3B).

The elucidation of which TLS-specialized polymerases are responsible for the error-free or error-prone bypass of specific types of DNA lesion sites *in vivo* remains an unanswered and challenging question. Here, we used primer extension assays paired with the recently established HT-SOSA approach to directly compare the efficiency and fidelity of 8-oxodG bypass catalyzed by each of the human Y-family polymerases individually and in combination. Overall, our data indicate that even though hPol $\eta$  is error-prone opposite 8-oxodG, the superior efficiency of hPol $\eta$  for TLS of 8-oxodG suggests that this enzyme is the primary Y-family enzyme to catalyze the bypass of 8-oxodG *in vivo*. However, we cannot completely rule out a role for the other three Y-family members for TLS of 8-oxodG *in vivo*. Indeed, many DNA polymerases may catalyze the bypass of 8-oxodG lesions *in vivo* to different extents. The comprehensive biochemical studies reported here will provide a basis for further evaluation of these possibilities by *in vivo* studies.

## ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### Supporting Information

Primers sequences, number of sequences analyzed by HT-SOSA, calculated error rates, lesion bypass graphs, and lesion bypass analysis of the combination of hPol $\eta$ , hPol $\kappa$ , and hPol $\iota$ . This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

8-oxodG, 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine; DTT, dithiothreitol; OGG1, 8-oxoguanine glycosylase DNA glycosylase 1; BER, base excision repair; BSA, bovine serum albumin; CPD, cyclobutane pyrimidine dimer; dNTP, 2'-deoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphate; EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; HEPES, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid; HT-SOSA, high-throughput short oligonucleotide sequencing assay; hPol $\alpha$ , human DNA polymerase alpha; hPol $\eta$ , human DNA polymerase eta; hPol $\kappa$ , human DNA polymerase kappa; hPol $\iota$ , human DNA polymerase iota; hRev1, human DNA polymerase Rev1; PAGE, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; PCNA, proliferating cell nuclear antigen; Pol $\alpha$ , DNA polymerase alpha; Pol $\delta$ , DNA polymerase delta; Pol $\epsilon$ , DNA polymerase epsilon; TLS, translesion DNA synthesis

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