HISTONE H2AX AND RADIOSENSITIVITY

Juan Jesús Rubio Arroyo

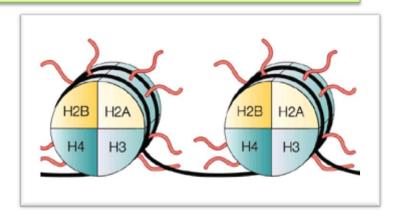
Radiology and Physical Medicine UGR 2014/2015

INTRODUCTION

- One of the main objectives of the radiation use is to control tumor and normal cell DNA response to this treatment.
- Double strand breaks (DSBs) are one of the most important biological effects of radiation. If unrepaired, DSBs lead to gene mutations, chromosomal aberrations and cell transformation/death.
- In this way, the relation between DSBs detection/reparation and the activity of H2AX histone becomes of great importance.

HISTONE H2AX

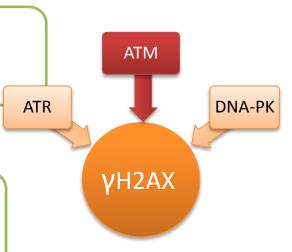
One of several variants of the histone H2A.



http://www.nature.com/nrc/journal/v1/n3/fig_tab/nrc1201-194a_F1.html

When DSBs happen, H2AX is phosphorylated via different pathways:

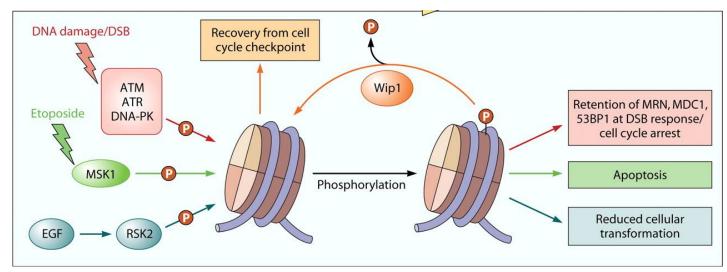
Phosphorylation occurs in Ser139, flanking the DSBs.



The γH2AX becomes a binding site for downloading many components of the DSB response (MDC1, MBS1...)¹

It mediates translocation of the p53 to the radiation induced foci ²

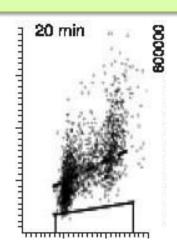
H2AX guards genomic integrity against carcinogenesis and its dephosphorylation is associated with a greater cell survival.



DETECTION METHODS

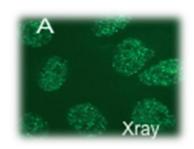
> Flow cytometry:

- High sensitivity
- yH2AX-cell DNA content direct correlation
- Analyses intercellular variability



> Immunocytochemistry:

- Much greater sensitivity
- Easier to perform
- Each site represents a single DSB

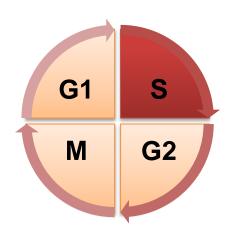


> Western blot

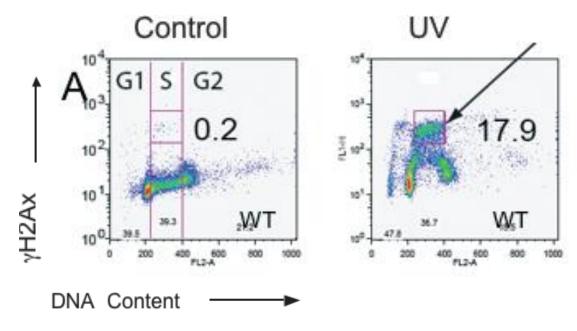


CELL RESPONSE TO RADIATION DEPENDS ON THE CELL CYCLE

Radiosensitivity variations: G2/M> G1> S



The highest intensity of γH2AX can be detected in the S phase:

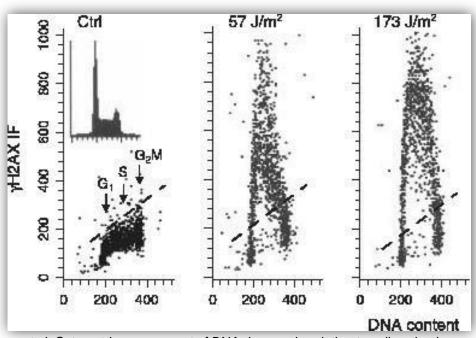


James E. Cleaver. yH2AX: Biomarker of Damage or Funtional Participant in DNA Repair "All that Glitters Is not Gold". Photochemistry and Photobiology, 2011,87: 1230-1239

At the same doses of exposure the induction of H2AX phosphorylation is more pronounced in S phase than in G1 and G2/M.

This effect ocurrs equally at low and high doses of radiation.

This has been tested using UV light and X radiation (Macphail *et al.* 2003a).



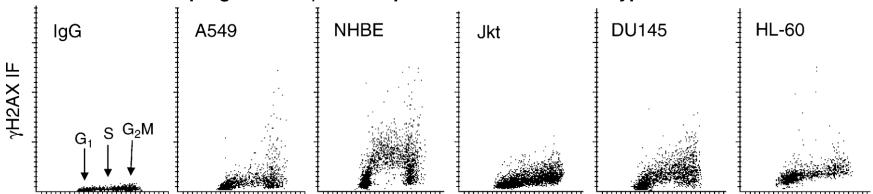
Xuan Huang et al. Cytometric assessment of DNA damage in relation to cell cycle phase and apoptosis. Cell Prolif. 2005 August; 38(4): 223-243. Available in: PMC 2006 February 3

PROGRAMMED OR INTRINSIC γH2AX

H2AX is phosphorylated not only in response to DNA damage caused by environmental genotoxic factors, but there is also an "instrinsic" phosphorylation that depends on ²:

- Cell cycle: S phase
- Cell type
- Apoptosis induction

Variable level of 'programmed'γH2AX expression in different cell types.



γH2AX USES

BIOMARKER

- Histone H2AX is phosphorylated when DSBs occur, but the
 presence of γH2AX does not necessarily mean existence of
 DSBs.
- ✓ Its detection using different techniques makes it possible to:
 - Identify nuclear foci and determine their number and frequency.
 - Detect genomic damage and repair.
 - Determine cell radiosensitivity.
- The induction of γH2AX provides a sensitive means to measure the extent of DNA damage following exposure to any genotoxic factor (radiation, chemotherapy...)².

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY

- ✓ H2AX phosphorylation might not be an important component of the DNA damage response.
- ✓ Only when the damage is known to be predominantly DSBs can γH2AX be assumed to be functionally important.¹
- The fact that γH2AX dephosphorilation kinetics are slower than those of DSBs rejoining suggests that other mechanisms are implicated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. James E. Cleaver. γH2AX: Biomarker of Damage or Funtional Participant in DNA Repair "All that Glitters Is not Gold". Photochemistry and Photobiology, 2011,87: 1230-1239
- 2. Xuan Huang *et al.* Cytometric assessment of DNA damage in relation to cell cycle phase and apoptosis. Cell Prolif. 2005 August; 38(4): 223-243. Available in: PMC 2006 February 3
- 3. Peggy L. Olive et al. Phosphorilation os histone H2AX as a Measure of Radiosensivity. No 2, pp 331-335, 2004. Elsevier Inc.