

Localized Movement and Levels of 53BP1 Protein Are Changed by γ -irradiation in PML Deficient Cells

Sofia Legátová,¹ Petra Šebastková,¹ Barbora Malýšková,¹ Thomas Kitzberger,² Philippe Collas,¹ Dejan Čučur,³ Ivan Raška,³ Dostoy V. Sorokin,^{1,4} Stanislav Kozubek,¹ and Eva Bártová^{1,5*}

¹Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, v.v.i., Brno 602 00, Czech Republic

²Department of Oral Biology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

³Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, University of Osu, Norwegian Center for Stem Cell Research, Oslo, Norway

⁴Institute of Cellular Biology and Pathology, the First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, Albrecht 4, Prague 120 00, Czech Republic

⁵Faculty of Biomedicine, Masaryk University, Brno 602 00, Czech Republic

ABSTRACT

Revised epigenetic distribution pattern, kinetics, and diffusion of protein-recruited spontaneous and γ -radiation-induced DNA lesions. We found that PML deficiency leads to an increased number of DNA lesions, which is accompanied by changes in kinetostatics in PML-deficient cells. We observed two mobile fractions of 53BP1 protein with distinct diffusion in spontaneous lesions. These protein fractions were not detected in PML-deficient cells, characterized by slow diffusion of 53BP1. Single-particle tracking analysis revealed limited local motion of 53BP1 but in PML-deficient cells with spontaneous DNA lesions. Single-particle tracking analysis revealed limited local motion of 53BP1 but in PML-deficient cells with spontaneous DNA lesions. However, radiation induced change in localization of 53BP1 nuclear bodies and interactions with chromatin marks associated with DNA, nuclear speckles, or chromosome. The newly observed interaction patterns imply that 53BP1 protein could be apart of naturally DNA repair, but also process mediated via components accumulated in DNA, nuclear speckles, or chromosomes. Together, PML deficiency affected local motion of 53BP1 nuclear bodies and changed composition and a number of radiation-induced foci. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 2024; 1–14, 2024. © 2024 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.