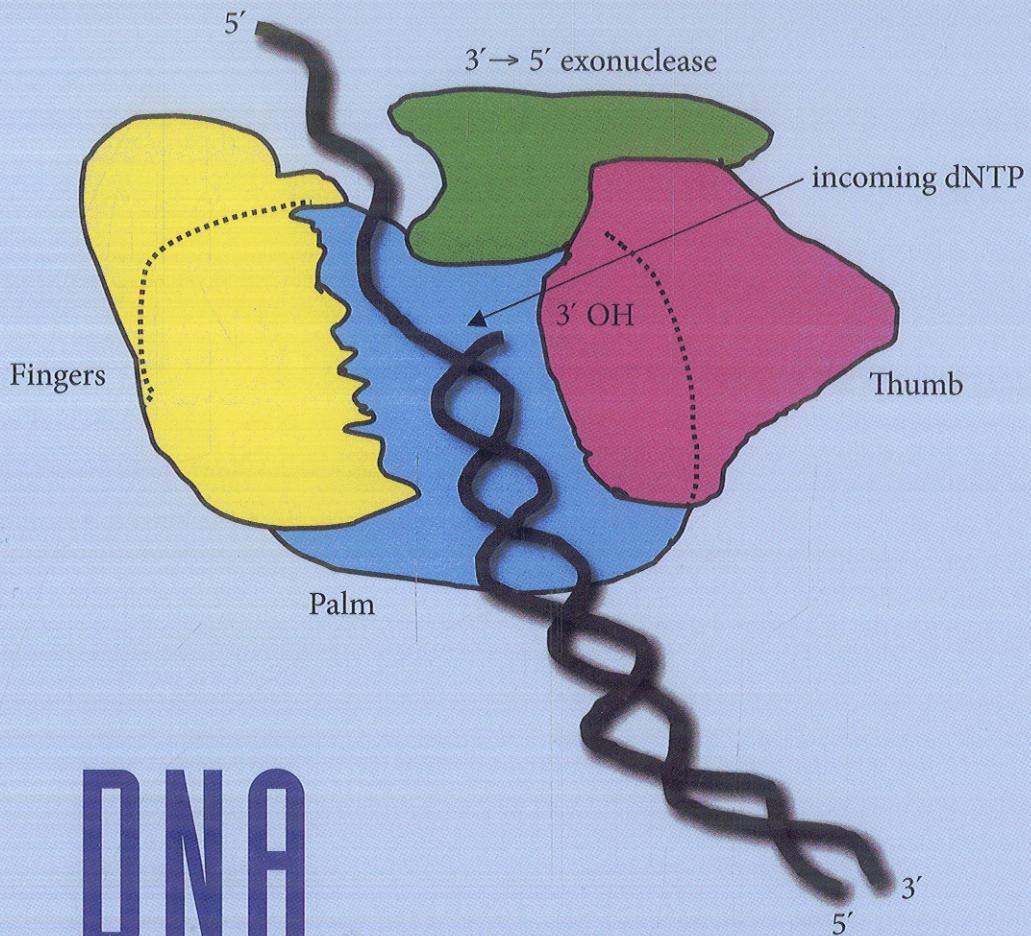


Ulrich Hübscher • Silvio Spadari
Giuseppe Villani • Giovanni Maga



DNA POLYMERASES

Discovery, Characterization and Functions
in Cellular DNA Transactions



World Scientific

Contents

1.	History and Discovery of DNA Polymerases	1
1.1	Discovering DNA: A First Step Towards Understanding the Basis of Life	1
1.1.1	Nuclein	3
1.1.2	Nucleic Acid	5
1.1.3	Nucleic Acids Are Composed of Nucleotides	6
1.1.4	DNA Is the Genetic Material	7
1.1.5	Structure of DNA: The Watson–Crick DNA Double Helix and Mechanism of DNA Replication	10
1.2	Imaging an Enzyme that Assembles the Nucleotides into DNA	12
1.2.1	DNA Polymerase Activity in Extracts of <i>Escherichia coli</i>	15
1.2.2	<i>Escherichia coli</i> DNA Polymerase Can Synthesize DNA with Genetic Activity: Creating Life in the Test Tube	18
1.2.3	Bacteria Contain Many DNA Polymerases	19
1.2.4	How Is a New DNA Chain Started? Discontinuous DNA Synthesis and the Need for an RNA Primer	21
1.2.5	RNA Priming as a Mechanism for Initiation: DNA Primase	22
1.3	Late 1960s to Early 1970s: DNA Replication Shows Its Complexity	23
1.3.1	DNA Structure Is Much More Complex, Rich of Conformational Flexibility and thus Full of Functional Potentialities than the One Proposed by Watson and Crick	23
1.3.2	DNA Binding Proteins, DNA Helicases, DNA Topoisomerases	24

1.4	Concluding Remarks, Parts 1.1–1.3	25
1.5	Multiple DNA Polymerases in Eukaryotic Cells: DNA Polymerases α , β and γ as the First Ones	26
1.5.1	DNA Polymerase α	27
1.5.2	DNA Polymerase β	29
1.5.3	Lack of Relationship Between High- and Low-Molecular Weight DNA Polymerases	29
1.5.4	1975: First Nomenclature System for Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases	30
1.5.5	DNA Polymerase γ	31
1.6	Early Attempts to Ascribe an <i>in vivo</i> Function to DNA Polymerases α , β and γ	32
1.6.1	Positive Correlation of DNA Polymerase α with Cellular DNA Replication and Development	33
1.6.2	DNA Polymerase γ Is the Mitochondrial DNA Polymerase and Replicates Mitochondrial DNA	35
1.6.3	Further Evidence for a Major Involvement of DNA Polymerase α in DNA Replication and of DNA Polymerase β in DNA Repair	38
1.7	DNA Polymerases δ and ϵ	40
1.8	1985: Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), a Concept with Tremendous Practical Applications	41
1.9	Yeast DNA Polymerases	44
1.9.1	Revised Nomenclature for Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases	45
1.10	Plant Cell DNA Polymerases	46
1.11	Virus-Induced DNA Polymerases	48
1.11.1	Herpes Virus DNA Polymerase	48
1.11.2	Vaccinia Virus DNA Polymerase	49
1.11.3	DNA Polymerase Activity in <i>Hepatitis B Particle</i>	49
1.11.4	Retroviruses Reverse Transcriptase	50
1.12	1999–2000: Nucleotide Sequence Analysis of Eukaryotic Organisms Allowed the Identification of Many Novel Specialized DNA Polymerases	50
1.12.1	DNA Polymerase ζ , the Lesion Extender	50
1.12.2	DNA Polymerases λ and μ , Two Family X DNA Polymerases	51
1.12.3	The Complex Y Family of DNA Polymerases	51

1.12.4	Present Nomenclature for Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases	52
1.13	Concluding Remarks, Parts 1.5–1.12	52
	References	55
2.	DNA Polymerases in the Three Kingdoms of Life: Bacteria, Archaea and Eukaryotes	59
2.1	Synthesis and Maintenance of DNA in Nature Need DNA Polymerases	59
2.2	The DNA Polymerase Reaction	61
2.3	The Universal Structure of a DNA Polymerase Resembles a Human Right Hand	63
2.4	The Seven DNA Polymerase Families and Their Functions: An Overview	64
2.5	DNA Polymerase Holoenzymes	70
2.6	DNA Polymerases, Ring-Like Clamps and Clamp Loaders	73
2.7	DNA Polymerases, Alternative Clamps and Clamp Loaders	75
2.8	Replicative DNA Polymerases Interacting with Other Proteins	78
2.9	DNA Polymerases and the Single-Stranded DNA Binding Protein Replication Protein A	79
2.10	Chapter Summary	80
	References	82
3.	Structural and Functional Aspects of the Prokaryotic and Archaea DNA Polymerase Families	85
3.1	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	85
3.1.1	Family A: DNA Polymerase I	85
3.1.2	Family B: DNA Polymerase II	88
3.1.3	Family C: DNA Polymerase III Holoenzyme	89
3.1.4	Family Y: DNA Polymerases IV and V	93
3.2	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	96
3.2.1	Family A: DNA Polymerase I	96
3.2.2	Family C: DNA Polymerase C and DnaE	97
3.2.3	Family X: DNA Polymerase X	98
3.2.4	Family Y: DNA Polymerases Y1 and Y2	98
3.3	Other Bacteria	99
3.3.1	Mycobacteria	99
3.3.2	<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i>	100

3.4	Archaea	101
3.4.1	Family B: DNA Polymerase B	101
3.4.2	Family D: DNA Polymerase D	102
3.4.3	Family Y: DNA Polymerases Dbh and Dpo4	103
3.5	Chapter Summary	105
	References	106
4.	Structural and Functional Aspects of the Eukaryotic DNA Polymerase Families	111
4.1	The High Number of Specialized Pathways in Eukaryotic Cells Requires a Plethora of Specialized DNA Synthesizing Enzymes	111
4.2	Eukaryotic DNA Polymerase Structure: The “Right Hand” of the Cell	113
4.2.1	Common Features	113
4.2.2	Specific Features of the Different Families	115
4.3	Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases Accessory Subunits	120
4.4	Eukaryotic DNA Polymerase Fidelity: Structural and Functional Aspects	123
4.5	Biochemical and Functional Properties of the Different Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases	127
4.5.1	Family A DNA Polymerases	127
4.5.2	Family B DNA Polymerases	131
4.5.3	Family X DNA Polymerases	137
4.5.4	Family Y DNA Polymerases	142
4.6	Interaction with Auxiliary Factors	146
4.7	Eukaryotic DNA Polymerases Are Tightly Regulated in the Cell Cycle	148
4.8	Chapter Summary	152
	References	152
5.	Global Functions of DNA Polymerases	161
5.1	Fifteen DNA Polymerases: Share of Workload and Redundancies	161
5.2	DNA Replication in Living Organisms Requires Three DNA Polymerase Molecules at the Replication Fork	165
5.2.1	Prokaryotes	166
5.2.2	Eukaryotes	171
5.2.3	Proofreader versus Non-proofreader DNA Polymerases	172

5.3	Different DNA Repair Pathways Have Their Own DNA Polymerases, But Can also Borrow Them from the Replication Machinery	173
5.4	Translesion DNA Synthesis in Eukaryotes Generally Requires Two DNA Polymerases: An Inserter and an Extender	177
5.5	Expression of DNA Polymerases	182
5.6	DNA Polymerases Switch between Different DNA Transactions	183
5.6.1	Prokaryotes	183
5.6.2	Eukaryotes	185
5.7	Functions of DNA Polymerases in Checkpoint Control	192
5.8	Chapter Summary	193
	References	194
6.	Viral DNA Polymerases	199
6.1	Bacteriophage T4 DNA Polymerase	199
6.2	Bacteriophage T7 DNA Polymerase	203
6.3	HSV-1 DNA Polymerase	207
6.4	Protein Primed DNA Replication: Adenoviruses and Bacteriophage φ29	211
6.4.1	Adenovirus DNA Polymerase	211
6.4.2	Bacteriophage φ29 DNA Polymerase	214
6.5	African Swine Virus DNA Polymerase	217
6.6	RNA-Dependent DNA Synthesis: Reverse Transcriptases	219
6.6.1	HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase	220
6.6.2	Other Retroviral Reverse Transcriptases	228
6.6.3	Reverse Transcriptase Activity of Mobile Genetic Elements: The Retrotransposons	230
6.6.4	Hepadnavirus Reverse Transcriptase	231
6.7	Chapter Summary	234
	References	234
7.	Synthetic Evolution of DNA Polymerases with Novel Properties	241
7.1	Why Design Enzymes with Novel Properties?	241
7.2	DNA Polymerases Have a Tight Active Site to Which the Substrates Fit	242

7.3	Methods to Evolve DNA Polymerases with Novel Properties	245
7.3.1	Detection and Characterization of DNA Polymerases and Mutants Thereof by Functional Complementation in <i>Escherichia coli</i>	245
7.3.2	DNA Polymerase Evolution by Random Point Mutagenesis	246
7.3.3	DNA Polymerase Evolution by Compartmentalized Self-Replication (CSR)	247
7.3.4	DNA Polymerase Evolution by Phage Display	248
7.3.5	DNA Polymerase Evolution by Oligonucleotide Addressed Enzyme Assay (OAEA)	248
7.4	Applications of DNA Polymerases with Novel Properties	250
7.5	DNA Polymerases with Novel Properties	253
7.5.1	Increased Fidelity	253
7.5.2	Decreased Fidelity	255
7.5.3	Amplification of Damaged and Ancient DNA	255
7.5.4	A DNA Polymerase Becomes an RNA Polymerase	256
7.5.5	Evolving the dNTP Substrates and Expansion of the Genetic Code	256
7.6	Chapter Summary	258
	References	259
8.	DNA Polymerases and Diseases	261
8.1	Introduction	261
8.2	DNA Polymerases and Genetic Stability	261
8.3	DNA Polymerases and Resistance to Chemotherapy	271
8.4	DNA Polymerase γ and Human Diseases	273
8.5	Chapter Summary	275
	References	276
9.	DNA Polymerases and Chemotherapy	281
9.1	DNA Polymerases Are Important Chemotherapeutic Targets	281
9.2	Strategies and Problems for the Design of Inhibitors of DNA Polymerases	282
9.2.1	Substrate Analogs	282
9.2.2	Non-substrate Analogs	284

9.2.3	Novel <i>in silico</i> Technologies for Designing Inhibitors of DNA Polymerases	284
9.3	Inhibitors of Herpesvirus DNA Replication	287
9.3.1	Anti-Herpetic Nucleoside Analogs Require Activation by the Viral Thymidine Kinase (TK)	287
9.3.2	Nucleoside Analogs Modified in the Base Ring	289
9.3.3	Nucleoside Analogs Modified in the Sugar Moiety	291
9.3.4	Active-Site Directed Non-nucleoside Inhibitors of Herpesvirus DNA Polymerases	297
9.4	The Lack of Enantioselectivity of Viral and Human Enzymes and the L-Enantiomers of Nucleosides: The Dawn of a New Generation of Antiviral Drugs	297
9.4.1	Herpesvirus Thymidine Kinase Has Low Enantioselectivity	298
9.4.2	The Discovery of a Relaxed Enantioselectivity of Human and Viral DNA Polymerases	299
9.4.3	Lack of Enantiospecificity of Human 2'-Deoxycytidine Kinase: Relevance for the Activation of L-Deoxycytidine Analogs	300
9.5	Inhibitors of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase	301
9.5.1	Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	301
9.5.2	Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	307
9.5.3	Combined Toxicities of Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors	310
9.5.4	Molecular Interactions of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase with Nucleoside- and Non-nucleoside Inhibitors: The Problem of Drug Resistance	312
9.6	Inhibitors of Hepatitis B DNA Polymerase	316
9.7	Chapter Summary	318
	References	319