



The Secret Life of Chromosome Loops upon DNA Double-Strand Break

Coline Arnould, Gaëlle Legube

► To cite this version:

Coline Arnould, Gaëlle Legube. The Secret Life of Chromosome Loops upon DNA Double-Strand Break. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2019, 10.1016/j.jmb.2019.07.036 . hal-02352371

HAL Id: hal-02352371

<https://hal.science/hal-02352371>

Submitted on 30 Nov 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

The Secret Life of Chromosome Loops upon DNA Double Strand Break

Coline Arnould¹ and Gaëlle Legube^{1*}

1. LBCMCP, Centre de Biologie Integrative (CBI), CNRS, Université de Toulouse, UT3

* Corresponding Author: gaelle.legube@univ-tlse3.fr

Abstract

DNA Double Strand Breaks (DSB) are harmful lesions that severely challenge genomic integrity and recent evidence suggests that DSBs occur more frequently on the genome than previously thought. These lesions activate a complex and multilayered response called the DNA Damage Response, which allows to coordinate their repair with the cell cycle progression. While the mechanistic details of repair processes have been narrowed thanks to several decades of intense studies, our knowledge of the impact of DSB on chromatin composition and chromosome architecture is still very sparse. However, the recent development of various tools to induce DSB at annotated loci, compatible with next-generation sequencing-based approaches, is opening a new framework to tackle these questions. Here we discuss the influence of initial and DSB-induced chromatin conformation and on the strong potential of 3C-based technologies to decipher the contribution of chromosome architecture during DSB repair.

The DNA Double Strand Break response and repair

DNA Double Strand Breaks (DSBs) represent challenging lesions for cells, as they can lead to major genome rearrangement such as translocations, aneuploidy, and deletions/amplifications. While previously considered to be almost exclusively induced by environmental agents (radiation, chemicals) with the exception of programmed induction by endogenous nucleases (during meiosis and Immunoglobulin loci rearrangement), it is now well admitted that DSBs are also regularly triggered during normal cell metabolism. More specifically, the development of DSB mapping technologies, such as BLESS, BLISS, DSBCapture, END-seq or BrlTL ([1–6], reviewed in [7]) have recently revealed insights on the distribution of endogenous DSBs across the genome. These genome-wide analyzes identified transcriptionally active loci and Transcription Start Sites (TSS) as particularly prone to breakage (for instance [3,6], reviewed in [7,8]). These studies also further revealed a compelling connection between DSB production and chromosome architecture, identifying binding sites for CTCF and cohesin (main genome organizers) as preferential damage sites due to Topoisomerase activity and/or fork collapse [5,9–12]. At loop anchors, Topoisomerase II recruitment could further trigger production of DSB, upon transcriptional activation of closeby genes [9–11].

Beyond the influence of chromosome loops in DSB formation, supported by a growing body of evidence, an emerging concept is also that DSB formation further modifies chromosome architecture and organization in the nuclear space. Given the potential for unscheduled rejoining of two DSBs to trigger translocations, and the previously reported bias for translocation to occur in active loci in cancer cells, it is urgent to understand how DSBs modify chromosome organization and architecture and how this impacts genome (in)stability.

Various pathways contribute to repair DSB in eukaryotes, including Homologous Recombination (HR) and Non Homologous End Joining (NHEJ) (reviewed in [13,14]). HR entails processing of DNA ends in order to generate single strand DNA (resection) which will

invade a homologous copy of the broken locus, further used as template for DNA synthesis. NHEJ rather directly rejoins the two DNA ends. Mechanistically these two pathways are profoundly different and likely necessitate different chromatin composition and properties for proper execution. At a molecular level, ChIP-seq and imaging studies have started to determine the histone modifications landscape assembled at DSB, as well as their function in DSB repair (reviewed in [15]). Yet the conformation of chromatin around DSBs and the chromosome organization in damaged nuclei have only recently started to be investigated.

One of the striking feature of the DNA Damage Response (DDR) is the assembly of microscopically visible foci in the nucleus, which display massive phosphorylation of the H2AX histone variant (γ H2AX) [16], as well as accumulation of repair factors. Although efforts have been made to understand the protein content of these foci, their exact composition and conformation at the DNA level is still unknown. One of the main reasons for this scarcity of data stands in the long-lasting inability to control the position of induced DSB on the genome. Indeed, except in yeast where the ability of the HO endonuclease to cleave the MAT locus for mating type switching was utilized as a tool to investigate site-specific DSB repair, DSBs have routinely been induced by exposure to genotoxic (drugs and radiation) generating damage in a heterogeneous manner in the cell population and at unknown (but not necessarily random) positions, which precluded the use of Chromosome Conformation Capture (3C)-based methods to investigate chromatin conformation around DSBs. This has been solved recently thanks to the development of several tools to induce breaks at annotated positions, using restriction enzymes and homing endonucleases (e.g. AsiSI, I-PpoI), Zinc Fingers and TALE Nucleases, or the CRISPR/Cas9 system [17]. With these novel experimental systems, the molecular characterization of DNA conformation around DSB and more generally the folding of damaged chromosomes within the nucleus is now within reach.

Two main questions should primarily focus our attention. First we need to understand how the initial chromosome conformation and organization in the nucleus may contribute to ensure proper DSB signaling and repair. Second, we shall wonder how this initial chromatin conformation is modified upon damage to participate in repair events safeguarding genome integrity.

How does initial chromatin architecture contribute to DSB signaling and repair?

The genomic localization of DSBs strongly impacts their signalization and repair. For instance, clear evidence suggests that DSB occurring in heterochromatin [18,19], rDNA [20] or transcribed loci [8] display specialized repair pathways. The chromatin composition of the broken locus (involving for example histone marks like H3K36me3 for Transcription-Coupled DSB repair [21–23]; or *bona fide* chromatin constituents such as KAP1 for heterochromatic repair [24,25]) as well as its spatial position within the nucleus (for instance, at the nuclear periphery [26]) have been clearly established as main contributors in determining which pathway should be used at each genomic location (a decision known as “DSB repair pathway choice”) [27]. However, at this stage it is not known whether, beyond the sub-nuclear localization of a locus and its chromatin composition, the chromosome conformation also plays a role in DSBs signaling and repair. Nevertheless, some hints suggest this is likely the case.

Initial chromatin conformation regulates HR.

The fact that chromosome conformation within the nucleus regulates HR is particularly evident from studies in yeast, showing that efficiency of sub-telomeric recombination is strongly affected by telomeres clustering and anchorage [28,29]. Beyond telomeres, moving an HO site at different positions along yeast chromosomes revealed a compelling correlation between the frequency of homologous recombination and the proximity with the homologous locus,

observed by 3C before damage induction [30]. Thus initial spatial proximity between the broken locus and a donor sequence is a key feature that determines the efficiency of homologous recombination.

Initial chromatin conformation could regulate γ H2AX spreading.

Evidence also suggests that chromosome architecture might control γ H2AX spreading (reviewed in [31,32]) (Figure 1). Indeed, γ H2AX mapping by ChIP-chip around multiple DSBs induced by the restriction enzyme AsiSI in human cells (the so called DlvA cell line for DSB Induced via AsiSI) revealed that γ H2AX spreads on 1-2 megabases surrounding DSBs, in a manner that is i) reproducible and constrained within boundaries, ii) not necessary symmetrical around the break and iii) uneven with peaks and valleys, suggesting that the surrounding epigenomic landscape and/or chromatin architecture may regulate γ H2AX spreading [33]. A follow up study uncovered a potential function for cohesins in regulating γ H2AX distribution and in insulating transcribed genes encompassed in γ H2AX domains from transcription extinction [34]. Moreover, by then, comparison of published Hi-C data generated in undamaged cells [35] with γ H2AX domains boundaries revealed a striking tendency of γ H2AX spreading to stop at Topologically Associating Domains (TADs) boundaries [34]. In agreement, the occupancy of the chromatin looping factor CTCF was found juxtaposed to γ H2AX foci using super-resolution light microscopy [36]. Altogether, these results raise the exciting hypothesis that once bound to the DSB, the kinase(s) involved in H2AX phosphorylation allows γ H2AX spreading by modifying nucleosomes brought into spatial proximity thanks to the initial chromatin architecture surrounding the DSB (the “Intra-TAD model” [31,32]) rather than by linearly walking along the chromosome. This hypothesis is further supported in yeast, where γ H2A spreading was also found to occur *in trans* (on other chromosomes) when a DSB was induced close to a centromere, as a consequence of centromeres clustering within nuclei [37].

Initial chromatin conformation regulates production and repair of programmed DSB.

Beyond these evidences that pre-existing chromosome architecture contributes to DSB signaling and repair, chromosome organization is also likely a key feature in the repair of programmed DSBs induced during meiosis and immunoglobulin loci rearrangements (Figure 1). During the prophase of meiosis, chromosomes undergo profound reorganization which entails progressive condensation, loss of long-range inter-chromosomal contacts, TADs dissolution and the formation of arrays of chromatin loops anchored to a chromosomal axis [38–43]. Within this context, the topoisomerase-like Spo11 endonuclease induces DSBs in a tightly regulated manner, which are further processed and -for some of them- converted into mature crossovers, necessary to ensure chromosome segregation and completion of meiosis. Importantly, crossover formation depends on the “homologous bias” that consists in choosing the homologous chromosome as a template over the sister chromatid (reviewed in [44,45]). Notably, germ cells-specific chromosome architecture plays a critical role in both determining the distribution of DSBs along the chromosome and in the homologous bias. Indeed, in *S.cerevisiae*, Spo11-dependent DSBs are being formed within DNA loops in a manner that depends on multiple axial factors such as the meiosis specific cohesin subunit Rec8 [46,47], the Spp1 protein [48], Red1 [46], or the Spo11 accessory complex, RRM (Rec114-Mei4-Mer2) [49]. Additionally, components of the structural axis (such as Rec8 or Red1) are also strongly involved in regulating the homologous bias [47] and the axis further acts as a platform for recombination. This peculiar chromosome architecture that is assembled in meiotic cells hence displays a prominent role into DSB production and repair.

Programmed DSBs also occur at the Immunoglobulin (Ig) loci to ensure V(D)J recombination for antibody diversification and Class Switch Recombination (CSR) to generate different antibody isotypes. On the Ig heavy chain locus (*Igh*) productive CSR results in a deletion event after recombination between two Switch (S_H) sequences, located up to 100kb apart. Here as

well, the initial 3D chromatin conformation exerts a regulatory role on both break formation and repair ([50,51] reviewed in [52]). For instance, deletion of the CTCF-binding sites encompassed in the *Igh* Superanchor (SA), correlates with a decrease in cohesin-mediated loop extrusion (detected by “stripes” on Hi-C maps) and reduces CSR [50]. Similarly, V(D)J recombination, both on *Igκ* and *Igh* loci, strongly relies on long-range chromatin interactions. For instance, deletion of CTCF-binding sites in the Intergenic Control Region-1 (IGCR1) upstream the D segments on *Igh* locus, impairs normal V to DJ recombination and B cells development in a manner that coincides with modification of chromosomal loops [53,54]. Similarly, deletion of a specific enhancer-CTCF bound- element on the *Igκ* locus perturbs the antibody repertoire in a manner that also correlates with the loss of long-range interaction [55]. It is hence clear from all these studies that the initial chromosome architecture contributes to DSB signaling, processing and repair. Yet, while our knowledge regarding the role of long-range chromatin interactions and TADs during repair of programmed DSBs quickly expands, our understanding of their function into repair of endogenous DSBs in somatic cells still lags behind and will necessitate future 3C-based studies using sequence-specific DSB induction systems.

How does Chromatin Architecture change post- damage *in cis* to DSB, within γ H2AX domains?

Another important question that needs to be addressed is the nature of the changes in chromosome architecture following damage (Figure 2). Indeed, DSB-induced modifications in the size of DNA loops or the position of TADs boundaries could regulate chromatin flexibility (stiffness) thereby regulating the DSB mobility in the nucleus [56]. This could also help to “bury” (ie. protect) the DSB from its environment which therefore may have profound impacts

on translocation biogenesis, partner choice for homologous recombination and more generally on genome integrity. Plenty of evidence supports that chromatin *in cis* to DSB displays a different behavior in terms of mobility, rigidity and compaction (reviewed in [31,57]). In particular, laser-mediated, localized damage triggers a rapid chromatin decompaction at the sites of breaks [58–60], in agreement with observations that γ H2AX foci displays decondensed-like appearance [61,62], suggesting that indeed, a DSB induces dramatic changes in chromatin conformation *in cis*. However, nearly all studies were performed using imaging, and our current knowledge of DSB-promoted 3D changes at the level of DNA sequence remains incredibly sparse. The first experiment using 3C methodology to assess *cis* modification of long-range interactions was performed in yeast following induction of a single DSB within the *MAT locus* by the HO endonuclease [63]. Strikingly long-range contacts were dramatically reduced following DSB in asynchronous cells, while such a decrease was not observed in G1-arrested cells [63], suggesting that end-processing (which occurs specifically in S/G2) rather than γ H2A spreading and checkpoint activation (occurring all throughout the cell cycle) was responsible for decreased chromosomal contacts. Reduced chromosome interaction frequency was further shown to depend on Rad51 loading and attributed to the sequestration of the DSB at the nuclear periphery [63,64] (see next section). However, this decrease in long-range interaction following DSB was not reported in human cells [65]. Instead, by using Capture Hi-C in the DlvA system (in which ~100 DSBs can be induced at annotated loci ([21,33])) it was shown that, in average, the DSB itself engages more long-range contacts with neighboring sequences encompassed in γ H2AX domains, than before break induction ([65], reviewed in [66]). Contrary to yeast, DSBs have not been found to relocate to the nuclear envelope in mammalian cells, which may account for the discrepancy between both studies. Notably, enhanced interactions between the DSB and DNA loci embedded in γ H2AX domains, would be in agreement with the increased mobility of DNA ends reported in multiple studies (reviewed in [31,57,67]).

Of note, the resolution achieved by Capture-HiC in the above-mentioned study [65] was insufficient to draw conclusions regarding the DNA loops reorganization around DSBs. Interestingly, although this was not directly assessed using Hi-C or 4C experiment, strong evidence suggests that chromosome loops are reorganized *in cis* to DSB induced by Spo11 in yeast meiotic cells. Indeed, in a WT strain, DSB production by Spo11 is negatively counteracted in a ~100kb window around an initial Spo11-created break. Notably, this phenomenon, called negative interference, depends on the yeast ATM ortholog Tel1, one of the main kinase activated during DDR [68]. This led to the proposal that, *in cis* to an initial break, ATM/Tel1 activation could drive chromatin loops reorganization, themselves being required and targeted for DSB formation (see previous section), hence contributing to negative interference and ensuring a proper distribution of DSBs along meiotic chromosomes [68,69].

It is likely that the usual suspects shaping chromosome architecture, *i.e.* the cohesin complex and CTCF, are involved in such DSB-induced DNA loops reorganization. Studies in both yeast and mammals have demonstrated that cohesins and their loaders/regulators are recruited at DSBs [34,70–81], and post-translationally modified following damage (for instance, [76,77,82–85]). Strikingly, in yeast, DSB-induced cohesin binding takes place on a large chromosomal domain surrounding the break [71,72], in contrast to mammalian cells, where it only occurs on few kilobases [34]. While cohesin loading has long been involved in sister chromatid cohesion during HR [75,83,84,86–90], in mammalian cells, it is also recruited at DSBs during G1 phase [34,74], suggesting that this complex exerts a function beyond sister chromatid cohesion at DSB. In agreement, cohesin regulates transcriptional repression of genes immediately *in cis* to DSBs [74], insulate the active genes located farther within the γ H2AX domain to maintain their transcription [34] and controls the NHEJ repair pathway [91]. Similarly, CTCF has also been shown to be recruited at DSBs [92–94] and to contribute to HR [92,93].

Beyond these well-known architectural proteins involved in chromatin looping, DSB repair factors may also contribute to shape chromatin 3D structure *in cis* to DSB. Among these, 53BP1 is an interesting candidate since it was shown to spread on entire γ H2AX domains [95] and to be a critical determinant of the architecture of the *Igh* locus, even before damage formation [51,96]. Additionally, the 53BP1 effector Rif1, which is recruited at DSB to regulate resection [97–99] is also of interest, as it was recently shown by 4C-seq to be a main organizer of chromatin architecture in unchallenged cells [100]. Importantly both factors are essential for productive CSR [97,98,101,102], which further highlight their potential role in organizing the 3D structure of DSB-surrounding chromatin.

Yet, despite all these studies, a clear picture of the DNA conformation within γ H2AX foci is still awaited. Mapping of architectural proteins using ChIP-seq as well as determining chromatin conformation by 3C-based approaches around annotated DSBs, will certainly help to better understand the nature and function of DSB-induced chromosome loops changes.

How does Chromatin Architecture change post- damage *in trans* to DSB, within the nucleus?

In addition to the changes *in cis* described in the previous section, damaged chromosomes also experience more global reorganization within the nucleus. This is particularly apparent in yeast and *Drosophila*, where persistent, heterochromatic and/or rDNA breaks are relocalized at the nuclear periphery ([63,64,103,104] reviewed in [31]). Similarly in mammals, DSBs induced in rDNA and α satellites are extruded at the periphery of the nuclear sub-compartment (nucleolus and heterochromatic focus respectively) [105–107]. Beyond these large scale reorganizations, DSBs are also capable of clustering together (i.e.: regrouping in one visible focus) ([65,108–115] reviewed in [31,116]). Using Capture Hi-C to map long-range interactions following

induction of multiple annotated DSBs on the human genome, it was recently demonstrated that DSBs can cluster together if they occur in transcriptionally active, RNA Pol II-bound, loci [65] (reviewed in [8,15,116]). Of interest, clustering was mostly observed in G1 cells [65,108] and coincided with delayed repair [65], suggesting that it may contribute in “poising” DSB repair in order to ensure faithful genetic information recovery [65,116].

The mechanism(s) at work to ensure DSB clustering and other DSB mobility events are still under investigation but may rely on both active/directional and passive/diffusive movement (Figure 3).

Cyto and nucleo-skeleton networks.

Evidence suggests that DSB ends mobility and DSB clustering are mediated at least in part thanks to the cyto-and nucleo-skeleton network (reviewed in [116,117]). Indeed, formin 2, an actin organizer, as well as the Arp2/3 actin branching factor and the Arp2/3 activator WASP, are required for clustering in human cells [65,114] (Figure 3, left panel). Moreover, nuclear myosin 1 and actin were recently reported as mediating damaged-induced homologous chromosome pairing in G0/G1 cells, in a manner that depends on the ability of actin to polymerize (by the use of actin mutants) [118]. Of importance, although nuclear actin filaments (F-actin) have been reported and involved in relocating heterochromatic DSBs in *Drosophila* nuclei [119], such actin filaments still remain to be observed in mammalian nuclei. Indeed, DNA damaging agents do induce nuclear F-actin [120], but no clear link with damage sites were reported. More recently, actin was described to form foci colocalizing with γ H2AX rather than filaments following damage [114]. Hence the contribution of nuclear F-actin during clustering still needs further clarification. On another hand, the microtubule (MTs) network may also contribute to DSB mobility and clustering. Perturbation of MTs using drugs impairs DNA ends mobility [121,122], although this was not observed in other settings [115,123].

Moreover, nuclear MTs were observed in yeast damaged nuclei and proposed to mediate directional movement [124]. While DSB-induced nuclear MTs still need to be identified in other conditions and organisms, it is nevertheless clear from many studies that the LINC complex, embedded in the nuclear envelope and connecting the cytoskeleton (including cytoplasmic MTs) to nuclear lamina and chromatin, also controls DSB mobility and clustering ([65,121], reviewed in [31,116]). It was therefore proposed that the cytoskeleton may also contribute to DSB mobility and clustering by transmitting forces from the cytoplasm to chromatin through the nuclear envelope and the LINC complex ([121], reviewed in [116]) (Figure 3 middle panel).

Contribution of phase separation in compartmentalization.

It is also tempting to speculate that phase separation could contribute into DSB clustering, as reported for heterochromatin foci formation (Figure 3 right panel). Indeed, H3K9me3 covered chromatin tends to phase separate thanks to the contribution of Heterochromatin Protein 1 (HP1) [125,126]. In this respect it is of interest that HP1 is involved in DSB repair and recruited at DSB [79,127–132]. Moreover damage foci were found to form liquid-like compartments in a manner that is seeded by Poly-ADP-Ribose Polymerase (PARP) activity and by the formation of Poly-ADP-Ribose (PAR) chains [133], as well as by the contribution of the low-complexity domains (LCDs) RNA binding proteins, such as FUS [134]. Notably, a recent study reported that 53BP1 foci display droplet like behavior, and that their assembly, fusion and dissociation are phase separation dependent [135]. Hence, the chromatin landscape established *in cis* to DSB (including histone modifications but also LCD-proteins, or other repair proteins recruitment at sites of damage), may contribute to compartmentalize DSBs repair sites through a phase-separation driven mechanism.

Concluding remarks

While our knowledge of the nature and function of chromatin during DSB repair recently greatly expanded, more studies are now necessary to understand the nature and function of chromatin conformation in these processes. Importantly, modifications of chromosome looping likely display essential function in safeguarding genome integrity and driving genome evolution. For instance, chromosome architecture is strongly linked to the generation of translocation involving the *Igh* locus [136] and DSB clustering is a key player in translocation biogenesis [137]. In conclusion, time has now come to make use of the ever growing, sequencing-based, methodologies designed to investigate chromosome architecture at the highest achievable resolution, to tackle the function of chromatin conformation and looping in genome stability.

Acknowledgements

We apologize to our colleagues whose works could not be included in this review owing to space limitations. The G.L. laboratory is funded by grants from the European Research Council (ERC-2014-CoG 647344), Agence Nationale pour la Recherche (ANR-14-CE10-0002-01 and ANR-13-BSV8-0013), the Institut National contre le Cancer (INCA), and the Ligue Nationale contre le Cancer (LNCC).

Competing interests

The authors have no competing interest to declare.

References

- [1] Yan WX, Mirzazadeh R, Garnerone S, Scott D, Schneider MW, Kallas T, et al. BLISS is a versatile and quantitative method for genome-wide profiling of DNA double-strand breaks. *Nat Commun* 2017;8:15058. doi:10.1038/ncomms15058.
- [2] Biernacka A, Zhu Y, Skrzypczak M, Forey R, Pardo B, Grzelak M, et al. i-BLESS is an ultra-sensitive method for detection of DNA double-strand breaks. *Commun Biol* 2018;1:181. doi:10.1038/s42003-018-0165-9.
- [3] Crosetto N, Mitra A, Silva MJ, Bienko M, Dojer N, Wang Q, et al. Nucleotide-resolution DNA double-strand break mapping by next-generation sequencing. *Nat Methods* 2013;10:361–365. doi:10.1038/nmeth.2408.
- [4] Canela A, Sridharan S, Sciascia N, Tubbs A, Meltzer P, Sleckman BP, et al. DNA Breaks and End Resection Measured Genome-wide by End Sequencing. *Mol Cell* 2016;63:898–911. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2016.06.034.
- [5] Shastri N, Tsai Y-C, Hile S, Jordan D, Powell B, Chen J, et al. Genome-wide Identification of Structure-Forming Repeats as Principal Sites of Fork Collapse upon ATR Inhibition. *Mol Cell* 2018;72:222–238.e11. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2018.08.047.
- [6] Lensing SV, Marsico G, Hänsel-Hertsch R, Lam EY, Tannahill D, Balasubramanian S. DSBCapture: in situ capture and sequencing of DNA breaks. *Nat Methods* 2016;13:855–857. doi:10.1038/nmeth.3960.
- [7] Puget N, Miller K, Legube G. Non-canonical DNA/RNA structures during Transcription-Coupled Double-Strand Break Repair: Roadblocks or Bona fide repair intermediates? *DNA Repair (Amst)* 2019:102661. doi:10.1016/j.dnarep.2019.102661.
- [8] Marnef A, Cohen S, Legube G. Transcription-Coupled DNA Double-Strand Break Repair: Active Genes Need Special Care. *J Mol Biol* 2017;429:1277–1288. doi:10.1016/j.jmb.2017.03.024.
- [9] Canela A, Maman Y, Huang S-YN, Wutz G, Tang W, Zagnoli-Vieira G, et al. Topoisomerase II-Induced Chromosome Breakage and Translocation Is Determined by Chromosome Architecture and Transcriptional Activity. *Mol Cell* 2019. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2019.04.030.
- [10] Canela A, Maman Y, Jung S, Wong N, Callen E, Day A, et al. Genome organization drives chromosome fragility. *Cell* 2017;170:507–521.e18. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2017.06.034.
- [11] Gothe HJ, Bouwman BAM, Gusmao EG, Piccinno R, Petrosino G, Sayols S, et al. Spatial chromosome folding and active transcription drive DNA fragility and formation of oncogenic MLL translocations. *Mol Cell* 2019. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2019.05.015.
- [12] Madabhushi R, Gao F, Pfenning AR, Pan L, Yamakawa S, Seo J, et al. Activity-Induced DNA Breaks Govern the Expression of Neuronal Early-Response Genes. *Cell* 2015;161:1592–1605. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2015.05.032.
- [13] Mladenov E, Magin S, Soni A, Iliakis G. DNA double-strand-break repair in higher eukaryotes and its role in genomic instability and cancer: Cell cycle and proliferation-

- dependent regulation. *Semin Cancer Biol* 2016;37-38:51–64. doi:10.1016/j.semcancer.2016.03.003.
- [14] Scully R, Panday A, Elango R, Willis NA. DNA double-strand break repair-pathway choice in somatic mammalian cells. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 2019. doi:10.1038/s41580-019-0152-0.
 - [15] Clouaire T, Legube G. A Snapshot on the Cis Chromatin Response to DNA Double-Strand Breaks. *Trends Genet* 2019;35:330–345. doi:10.1016/j.tig.2019.02.003.
 - [16] Rogakou EP, Pilch DR, Orr AH, Ivanova VS, Bonner WM. DNA double-stranded breaks induce histone H2AX phosphorylation on serine 139. *J Biol Chem* 1998;273:5858–5868. doi:10.1074/jbc.273.10.5858.
 - [17] Mladenova V, Mladenov E, Iliakis G. Novel biological approaches for testing the contributions of single dsbs and DSB clusters to the biological effects of high LET radiation. *Front Oncol* 2016;6:163. doi:10.3389/fonc.2016.00163.
 - [18] Fortuny A, Polo SE. The response to DNA damage in heterochromatin domains. *Chromosoma* 2018;127:291–300. doi:10.1007/s00412-018-0669-6.
 - [19] Lemaître C, Soutoglou E. Double strand break (DSB) repair in heterochromatin and heterochromatin proteins in DSB repair. *DNA Repair (Amst)* 2014;19:163–168. doi:10.1016/j.dnarep.2014.03.015.
 - [20] van Sluis M, McStay B. Nucleolar reorganization in response to rDNA damage. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 2017;46:81–86. doi:10.1016/j.ceb.2017.03.004.
 - [21] Aymard F, Bugler B, Schmidt CK, Guillou E, Caron P, Brionis S, et al. Transcriptionally active chromatin recruits homologous recombination at DNA double-strand breaks. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2014;21:366–374. doi:10.1038/nsmb.2796.
 - [22] Pfister SX, Ahrabi S, Zalmas L-P, Sarkar S, Aymard F, Bachrati CZ, et al. SETD2-dependent histone H3K36 trimethylation is required for homologous recombination repair and genome stability. *Cell Rep* 2014;7:2006–2018. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2014.05.026.
 - [23] Dugaard M, Baude A, Fugger K, Povlsen LK, Beck H, Sørensen CS, et al. LEDGF (p75) promotes DNA-end resection and homologous recombination. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2012;19:803–810. doi:10.1038/nsmb.2314.
 - [24] Ziv Y, Bielopolski D, Galanty Y, Lukas C, Taya Y, Schultz DC, et al. Chromatin relaxation in response to DNA double-strand breaks is modulated by a novel ATM- and KAP-1 dependent pathway. *Nat Cell Biol* 2006;8:870–876. doi:10.1038/ncb1446.
 - [25] Goodarzi AA, Kurka T, Jeggo PA. KAP-1 phosphorylation regulates CHD3 nucleosome remodeling during the DNA double-strand break response. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2011;18:831–839. doi:10.1038/nsmb.2077.
 - [26] Lemaître C, Grabarz A, Tsouroula K, Andronov L, Furst A, Pankotai T, et al. Nuclear position dictates DNA repair pathway choice. *Genes Dev* 2014;28:2450–2463. doi:10.1101/gad.248369.114.

- [27] Clouaire T, Legube G. DNA double strand break repair pathway choice: a chromatin based decision? *Nucleus* 2015;6:107–113. doi:10.1080/19491034.2015.1010946.
- [28] Batté A, Brocas C, Bordelet H, Hoher A, Ruault M, Adjiri A, et al. Recombination at subtelomeres is regulated by physical distance, double-strand break resection and chromatin status. *EMBO J* 2017;36:2609–2625. doi:10.15252/embj.201796631.
- [29] Agmon N, Liefshitz B, Zimmer C, Fabre E, Kupiec M. Effect of nuclear architecture on the efficiency of double-strand break repair. *Nat Cell Biol* 2013;15:694–699. doi:10.1038/ncb2745.
- [30] Lee C-S, Wang RW, Chang H-H, Capurso D, Segal MR, Haber JE. Chromosome position determines the success of double-strand break repair. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2016;113:E146–54. doi:10.1073/pnas.1523660113.
- [31] Marnef A, Legube G. Organizing DNA repair in the nucleus: DSBs hit the road. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 2017;46:1–8. doi:10.1016/j.ceb.2016.12.003.
- [32] Aymard F, Legube G. A TAD closer to ATM. *Molecular & Cellular Oncology* 2016;3:e1134411. doi:10.1080/23723556.2015.1134411.
- [33] Iacovoni JS, Caron P, Lassadi I, Nicolas E, Massip L, Trouche D, et al. High-resolution profiling of gammaH2AX around DNA double strand breaks in the mammalian genome. *EMBO J* 2010;29:1446–1457. doi:10.1038/emboj.2010.38.
- [34] Caron P, Aymard F, Iacovoni JS, Briois S, Canitrot Y, Bugler B, et al. Cohesin protects genes against γ H2AX Induced by DNA double-strand breaks. *PLoS Genet* 2012;8:e1002460. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1002460.
- [35] Lieberman-Aiden E, van Berkum NL, Williams L, Imakaev M, Ragoczy T, Telling A, et al. Comprehensive mapping of long-range interactions reveals folding principles of the human genome. *Science* 2009;326:289–293. doi:10.1126/science.1181369.
- [36] Natale F, Rapp A, Yu W, Maiser A, Harz H, Scholl A, et al. Identification of the elementary structural units of the DNA damage response. *Nat Commun* 2017;8:15760. doi:10.1038/ncomms15760.
- [37] Lee C-S, Lee K, Legube G, Haber JE. Dynamics of yeast histone H2A and H2B phosphorylation in response to a double-strand break. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2014;21:103–109. doi:10.1038/nsmb.2737.
- [38] Muller H, Scolari VF, Agier N, Piazza A, Thierry A, Mercy G, et al. Characterizing meiotic chromosomes' structure and pairing using a designer sequence optimized for Hi-C. *Mol Syst Biol* 2018;14:e8293. doi:10.15252/msb.20188293.
- [39] Dekker J, Rippe K, Dekker M, Kleckner N. Capturing chromosome conformation. *Science* 2002;295:1306–1311. doi:10.1126/science.1067799.
- [40] Patel L, Kang R, Rosenberg SC, Qiu Y, Raviram R, Chee S, et al. Dynamic reorganization of the genome shapes the recombination landscape in meiotic prophase. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2019;26:164–174. doi:10.1038/s41594-019-0187-0.

- [41] Schalbetter SA, Fudenberg G, Baxter J, Pollard KS, Neale MJ. Principles of meiotic chromosome assembly. *BioRxiv* 2018. doi:10.1101/442038.
- [42] Wang Y, Wang H, Zhang Y, Du Z, Si W, Fan S, et al. Reprogramming of Meiotic Chromatin Architecture during Spermatogenesis. *Mol Cell* 2019;73:547–561.e6. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2018.11.019.
- [43] Alavattam KG, Maezawa S, Sakashita A, Khoury H, Barski A, Kaplan N, et al. Attenuated chromatin compartmentalization in meiosis and its maturation in sperm development. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2019;26:175–184. doi:10.1038/s41594-019-0189-y.
- [44] Lao JP, Hunter N. Trying to avoid your sister. *PLoS Biol* 2010;8:e1000519. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000519.
- [45] Borde V, de Massy B. Meiosis: early DNA double-strand breaks pave the way for inter-homolog repair. *Dev Cell* 2015;32:663–664. doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2015.03.011.
- [46] Blat Y, Protacio RU, Hunter N, Kleckner N. Physical and functional interactions among basic chromosome organizational features govern early steps of meiotic chiasma formation. *Cell* 2002;111:791–802. doi:10.1016/S0092-8674(02)01167-4.
- [47] Kim KP, Weiner BM, Zhang L, Jordan A, Dekker J, Kleckner N. Sister cohesion and structural axis components mediate homolog bias of meiotic recombination. *Cell* 2010;143:924–937. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2010.11.015.
- [48] Sommermeyer V, Béneut C, Chaplais E, Serrentino ME, Borde V. Spp1, a member of the Set1 Complex, promotes meiotic DSB formation in promoters by tethering histone H3K4 methylation sites to chromosome axes. *Mol Cell* 2013;49:43–54. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2012.11.008.
- [49] Panizza S, Mendoza MA, Berlinger M, Huang L, Nicolas A, Shirahige K, et al. Spo11-accessory proteins link double-strand break sites to the chromosome axis in early meiotic recombination. *Cell* 2011;146:372–383. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2011.07.003.
- [50] Vian L, Pękowska A, Rao SSP, Kieffer-Kwon K-R, Jung S, Baranello L, et al. The energetics and physiological impact of cohesin extrusion. *Cell* 2018;173:1165–1178.e20. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.03.072.
- [51] Rocha PP, Raviram R, Fu Y, Kim J, Luo VM, Aljoufi A, et al. A Damage-Independent Role for 53BP1 that Impacts Break Order and Igh Architecture during Class Switch Recombination. *Cell Rep* 2016;16:48–55. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2016.05.073.
- [52] Aiden EL, Casellas R. Somatic rearrangement in B cells: it's (mostly) nuclear physics. *Cell* 2015;162:708–711. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2015.07.034.
- [53] Guo C, Yoon HS, Franklin A, Jain S, Ebert A, Cheng H-L, et al. CTCF-binding elements mediate control of V(D)J recombination. *Nature* 2011;477:424–430. doi:10.1038/nature10495.
- [54] Jain S, Ba Z, Zhang Y, Dai H-Q, Alt FW. CTCF-Binding Elements Mediate Accessibility of RAG Substrates During Chromatin Scanning. *Cell* 2018;174:102–116.e14. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.04.035.

- [55] Barajas-Mora EM, Kleiman E, Xu J, Carrico NC, Lu H, Oltz EM, et al. A B-Cell-Specific Enhancer Orchestrates Nuclear Architecture to Generate a Diverse Antigen Receptor Repertoire. *Mol Cell* 2019;73:48–60.e5. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2018.10.013.
- [56] Herbert S, Brion A, Arbona J-M, Lelek M, Veillet A, Lelandais B, et al. Chromatin stiffening underlies enhanced locus mobility after DNA damage in budding yeast. *EMBO J* 2017;36:2595–2608. doi:10.15252/embj.201695842.
- [57] Zimmer C, Fabre E. Chromatin mobility upon DNA damage: state of the art and remaining questions. *Curr Genet* 2019;65:1–9. doi:10.1007/s00294-018-0852-6.
- [58] Luijsterburg MS, de Krijger I, Wiegant WW, Shah RG, Smeenk G, de Groot AJL, et al. PARP1 Links CHD2-Mediated Chromatin Expansion and H3.3 Deposition to DNA Repair by Non-homologous End-Joining. *Mol Cell* 2016;61:547–562. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2016.01.019.
- [59] Sellou H, Lebeaupin T, Chapuis C, Smith R, Hegele A, Singh HR, et al. The poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent chromatin remodeler Alc1 induces local chromatin relaxation upon DNA damage. *Mol Biol Cell* 2016;27:3791–3799. doi:10.1091/mbc.E16-05-0269.
- [60] Burgess RC, Burman B, Kruhlak MJ, Misteli T. Activation of DNA damage response signaling by condensed chromatin. *Cell Rep* 2014;9:1703–1717. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2014.10.060.
- [61] Kruhlak MJ, Celeste A, Dellaire G, Fernandez-Capetillo O, Müller WG, McNally JG, et al. Changes in chromatin structure and mobility in living cells at sites of DNA double-strand breaks. *J Cell Biol* 2006;172:823–834. doi:10.1083/jcb.200510015.
- [62] Dellaire G, Kepkay R, Bazett-Jones DP. High resolution imaging of changes in the structure and spatial organization of chromatin, gamma-H2A.X and the MRN complex within etoposide-induced DNA repair foci. *Cell Cycle* 2009;8:3750–3769. doi:10.4161/cc.8.22.10065.
- [63] Oza P, Jaspersen SL, Miele A, Dekker J, Peterson CL. Mechanisms that regulate localization of a DNA double-strand break to the nuclear periphery. *Genes Dev* 2009;23:912–927. doi:10.1101/gad.1782209.
- [64] Nagai S, Dubrana K, Tsai-Pflugfelder M, Davidson MB, Roberts TM, Brown GW, et al. Functional targeting of DNA damage to a nuclear pore-associated SUMO-dependent ubiquitin ligase. *Science* 2008;322:597–602. doi:10.1126/science.1162790.
- [65] Aymard F, Aguirrebengoa M, Guillou E, Javierre BM, Bugler B, Arnould C, et al. Genome-wide mapping of long-range contacts unveils clustering of DNA double-strand breaks at damaged active genes. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2017;24:353–361. doi:10.1038/nsmb.3387.
- [66] Clouaire T, Marnef A, Legube G. Taming Tricky DSBs: ATM on duty. *DNA Repair (Amst)* 2017;56:84–91. doi:10.1016/j.dnarep.2017.06.010.
- [67] Smith MJ, Rothstein R. Poetry in motion: Increased chromosomal mobility after DNA damage. *DNA Repair (Amst)* 2017;56:102–108. doi:10.1016/j.dnarep.2017.06.012.

- [68] Garcia V, Gray S, Allison RM, Cooper TJ, Neale MJ. Tel1(ATM)-mediated interference suppresses clustered meiotic double-strand-break formation. *Nature* 2015;520:114–118. doi:10.1038/nature13993.
- [69] Cooper TJ, Garcia V, Neale MJ. Meiotic DSB patterning: A multifaceted process. *Cell Cycle* 2016;15:13–21. doi:10.1080/15384101.2015.1093709.
- [70] Potts PR, Porteus MH, Yu H. Human SMC5/6 complex promotes sister chromatid homologous recombination by recruiting the SMC1/3 cohesin complex to double-strand breaks. *EMBO J* 2006;25:3377–3388. doi:10.1038/sj.emboj.7601218.
- [71] Unal E, Arbel-Eden A, Sattler U, Shroff R, Lichten M, Haber JE, et al. DNA damage response pathway uses histone modification to assemble a double-strand break-specific cohesin domain. *Mol Cell* 2004;16:991–1002. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2004.11.027.
- [72] Ström L, Lindroos HB, Shirahige K, Sjögren C. Postreplicative recruitment of cohesin to double-strand breaks is required for DNA repair. *Mol Cell* 2004;16:1003–1015. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2004.11.026.
- [73] Bot C, Pfeiffer A, Giordano F, Manjeera DE, Dantuma NP, Ström L. Independent mechanisms recruit the cohesin loader protein NIPBL to sites of DNA damage. *J Cell Sci* 2017;130:1134–1146. doi:10.1242/jcs.197236.
- [74] Meisenberg C, Pinder SI, Hopkins SR, Wooller SK, Benstead-Hume G, Pearl FMG, et al. Repression of Transcription at DNA Breaks Requires Cohesin throughout Interphase and Prevents Genome Instability. *Mol Cell* 2019;73:212–223.e7. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2018.11.001.
- [75] Ström L, Karlsson C, Lindroos HB, Wedahl S, Katou Y, Shirahige K, et al. Postreplicative formation of cohesion is required for repair and induced by a single DNA break. *Science* 2007;317:242–245. doi:10.1126/science.1140649.
- [76] Kim S-T, Xu B, Kastan MB. Involvement of the cohesin protein, Smc1, in Atm-dependent and independent responses to DNA damage. *Genes Dev* 2002;16:560–570. doi:10.1101/gad.970602.
- [77] Wu N, Kong X, Ji Z, Zeng W, Potts PR, Yokomori K, et al. Scc1 sumoylation by Mms21 promotes sister chromatid recombination through counteracting Wapl. *Genes Dev* 2012;26:1473–1485. doi:10.1101/gad.193615.112.
- [78] Hellmuth S, Gutiérrez-Caballero C, Llano E, Pendás AM, Stemmann O. Local activation of mammalian separase in interphase promotes double-strand break repair and prevents oncogenic transformation. *EMBO J* 2018;37. doi:10.15252/embj.201899184.
- [79] Oka Y, Suzuki K, Yamauchi M, Mitsutake N, Yamashita S. Recruitment of the cohesin loading factor NIPBL to DNA double-strand breaks depends on MDC1, RNF168 and HP1 γ in human cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2011;411:762–767. doi:10.1016/j.bbrc.2011.07.021.

- [80] Lightfoot J, Testori S, Barroso C, Martinez-Perez E. Loading of meiotic cohesin by SCC-2 is required for early processing of DSBs and for the DNA damage checkpoint. *Curr Biol* 2011;21:1421–1430. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2011.07.007.
- [81] Kong X, Ball AR, Pham HX, Zeng W, Chen H-Y, Schmiesing JA, et al. Distinct functions of human cohesin-SA1 and cohesin-SA2 in double-strand break repair. *Mol Cell Biol* 2014;34:685–698. doi:10.1128/MCB.01503-13.
- [82] Yazdi PT, Wang Y, Zhao S, Patel N, Lee EY-HP, Qin J. SMC1 is a downstream effector in the ATM/NBS1 branch of the human S-phase checkpoint. *Genes Dev* 2002;16:571–582. doi:10.1101/gad.970702.
- [83] Unal E, Heidinger-Pauli JM, Koshland D. DNA double-strand breaks trigger genome-wide sister-chromatid cohesion through Eco1 (Ctf7). *Science* 2007;317:245–248. doi:10.1126/science.1140637.
- [84] McAleenan A, Cordon-Preciado V, Clemente-Blanco A, Liu I-C, Sen N, Leonard J, et al. SUMOylation of the α -kleisin subunit of cohesin is required for DNA damage-induced cohesion. *Curr Biol* 2012;22:1564–1575. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2012.06.045.
- [85] Heidinger-Pauli JM, Unal E, Koshland D. Distinct targets of the Eco1 acetyltransferase modulate cohesion in S phase and in response to DNA damage. *Mol Cell* 2009;34:311–321. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2009.04.008.
- [86] Takahashi N, Quimbaya M, Schubert V, Lammens T, Vandepoele K, Schubert I, et al. The MCM-binding protein ETG1 aids sister chromatid cohesion required for postreplicative homologous recombination repair. *PLoS Genet* 2010;6:e1000817. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000817.
- [87] Bauerschmidt C, Arrichiello C, Burdak-Rothkamm S, Woodcock M, Hill MA, Stevens DL, et al. Cohesin promotes the repair of ionizing radiation-induced DNA double-strand breaks in replicated chromatin. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2010;38:477–487. doi:10.1093/nar/gkp976.
- [88] Covo S, Westmoreland JW, Gordenin DA, Resnick MA. Cohesin Is limiting for the suppression of DNA damage-induced recombination between homologous chromosomes. *PLoS Genet* 2010;6:e1001006. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001006.
- [89] Sjögren C, Nasmyth K. Sister chromatid cohesion is required for postreplicative double-strand break repair in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Curr Biol* 2001;11:991–995. doi:10.1016/S0960-9822(01)00271-8.
- [90] Dodson H, Morrison CG. Increased sister chromatid cohesion and DNA damage response factor localization at an enzyme-induced DNA double-strand break in vertebrate cells. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009;37:6054–6063. doi:10.1093/nar/gkp684.
- [91] Gelot C, Guirouilh-Barbat J, Lopez BS. The cohesin complex prevents the end-joining of distant DNA double-strand ends in S phase: Consequences on genome stability maintenance. *Nucleus* 2016;7:339–345. doi:10.1080/19491034.2016.1194159.

- [92] Lang F, Li X, Zheng W, Li Z, Lu D, Chen G, et al. CTCF prevents genomic instability by promoting homologous recombination-directed DNA double-strand break repair. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2017;114:10912–10917. doi:10.1073/pnas.1704076114.
- [93] Hilmi K, Jangal M, Marques M, Zhao T, Saad A, Zhang C, et al. CTCF facilitates DNA double-strand break repair by enhancing homologous recombination repair. *Sci Adv* 2017;3:e1601898. doi:10.1126/sciadv.1601898.
- [94] Han D, Chen Q, Shi J, Zhang F, Yu X. CTCF participates in DNA damage response via poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. *Sci Rep* 2017;7:43530. doi:10.1038/srep43530.
- [95] Clouaire T, Rocher V, Lashgari A, Arnould C, Aguirrebengoa M, Biernacka A, et al. Comprehensive Mapping of Histone Modifications at DNA Double-Strand Breaks Deciphers Repair Pathway Chromatin Signatures. *Mol Cell* 2018;72:250–262.e6. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2018.08.020.
- [96] Feldman S, Wuerffel R, Achour I, Wang L, Carpenter PB, Kenter AL. 53BP1 Contributes to Igh Locus Chromatin Topology during Class Switch Recombination. *J Immunol* 2017;198:2434–2444. doi:10.4049/jimmunol.1601947.
- [97] Chapman JR, Barral P, Vannier J-B, Borel V, Steger M, Tomas-Loba A, et al. RIF1 is essential for 53BP1-dependent nonhomologous end joining and suppression of DNA double-strand break resection. *Mol Cell* 2013;49:858–871. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2013.01.002.
- [98] Di Virgilio M, Callen E, Yamane A, Zhang W, Jankovic M, Gitlin AD, et al. Rif1 prevents resection of DNA breaks and promotes immunoglobulin class switching. *Science* 2013;339:711–715. doi:10.1126/science.1230624.
- [99] Zimmermann M, Lottersberger F, Buonomo SB, Sfeir A, de Lange T. 53BP1 regulates DSB repair using Rif1 to control 5' end resection. *Science* 2013;339:700–704. doi:10.1126/science.1231573.
- [100] Foti R, Gnan S, Cornacchia D, Dileep V, Bulut-Karslioglu A, Diehl S, et al. Nuclear Architecture Organized by Rif1 Underpins the Replication-Timing Program. *Mol Cell* 2016;61:260–273. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2015.12.001.
- [101] Manis JP, Morales JC, Xia Z, Kutok JL, Alt FW, Carpenter PB. 53BP1 links DNA damage-response pathways to immunoglobulin heavy chain class-switch recombination. *Nat Immunol* 2004;5:481–487. doi:10.1038/ni1067.
- [102] Bothmer A, Robbiani DF, Di Virgilio M, Bunting SF, Klein IA, Feldhahn N, et al. Regulation of DNA end joining, resection, and immunoglobulin class switch recombination by 53BP1. *Mol Cell* 2011;42:319–329. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2011.03.019.
- [103] Ryu T, Spatola B, Delabaere L, Bowlin K, Hopp H, Kunitake R, et al. Heterochromatic breaks move to the nuclear periphery to continue recombinational repair. *Nat Cell Biol* 2015;17:1401–1411. doi:10.1038/ncb3258.

- [104] Horigome C, Unozawa E, Ooki T, Kobayashi T. Ribosomal RNA gene repeats associate with the nuclear pore complex for maintenance after DNA damage. *PLoS Genet* 2019;15:e1008103. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1008103.
- [105] Tsouroula K, Furst A, Rogier M, Heyer V, Maglott-Roth A, Ferrand A, et al. Temporal and Spatial Uncoupling of DNA Double Strand Break Repair Pathways within Mammalian Heterochromatin. *Mol Cell* 2016;63:293–305. doi:10.1016/j.molcel.2016.06.002.
- [106] van Sluis M, McStay B. A localized nucleolar DNA damage response facilitates recruitment of the homology-directed repair machinery independent of cell cycle stage. *Genes Dev* 2015;29:1151–1163. doi:10.1101/gad.260703.115.
- [107] Harding SM, Boiarsky JA, Greenberg RA. ATM dependent silencing links nucleolar chromatin reorganization to DNA damage recognition. *Cell Rep* 2015;13:251–259. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2015.08.085.
- [108] Aten JA, Stap J, Krawczyk PM, van Oven CH, Hoebe RA, Essers J, et al. Dynamics of DNA double-strand breaks revealed by clustering of damaged chromosome domains. *Science* 2004;303:92–95. doi:10.1126/science.1088845.
- [109] Krawczyk PM, Stap J, van Oven C, Hoebe R, Aten JA. Clustering of double strand break-containing chromosome domains is not inhibited by inactivation of major repair proteins. *Radiat Prot Dosimetry* 2006;122:150–153. doi:10.1093/rpd/ncl479.
- [110] Neumaier T, Swenson J, Pham C, Polyzos A, Lo AT, Yang P, et al. Evidence for formation of DNA repair centers and dose-response nonlinearity in human cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2012;109:443–448. doi:10.1073/pnas.1117849108.
- [111] Cho NW, Dilley RL, Lampson MA, Greenberg RA. Interchromosomal homology searches drive directional ALT telomere movement and synapsis. *Cell* 2014;159:108–121. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2014.08.030.
- [112] Caron P, Choudjaye J, Clouaire T, Bugler B, Daburon V, Aguirrebengoa M, et al. Non-redundant Functions of ATM and DNA-PKcs in Response to DNA Double-Strand Breaks. *Cell Rep* 2015;13:1598–1609. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2015.10.024.
- [113] Krawczyk PM, Borovski T, Stap J, Cijssouw T, ten Cate R, Medema JP, et al. Chromatin mobility is increased at sites of DNA double-strand breaks. *J Cell Sci* 2012;125:2127–2133. doi:10.1242/jcs.089847.
- [114] Schrank BR, Aparicio T, Li Y, Chang W, Chait BT, Gundersen GG, et al. Nuclear ARP2/3 drives DNA break clustering for homology-directed repair. *Nature* 2018;559:61–66. doi:10.1038/s41586-018-0237-5.
- [115] Waterman DP, Zhou F, Li K, Lee C-S, Tsabar M, Eapen VV, et al. Live cell monitoring of double strand breaks in *S. cerevisiae*. *PLoS Genet* 2019;15:e1008001. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1008001.
- [116] Guénolé A, Legube G. A meeting at risk: Unrepaired DSBs go for broke. *Nucleus* 2017;8:589–599. doi:10.1080/19491034.2017.1380138.

- [117] Hurst V, Shimada K, Gasser SM. Nuclear Actin and Actin-Binding Proteins in DNA Repair. *Trends Cell Biol* 2019;29:462–476. doi:10.1016/j.tcb.2019.02.010.
- [118] Evdokimova VN, Gandhi M, Nikitski AV, Bakkenist CJ, Nikiforov YE. Nuclear myosin/actin-motored contact between homologous chromosomes is initiated by ATM kinase and homology-directed repair proteins at double-strand DNA breaks to suppress chromosome rearrangements. *Oncotarget* 2018;9:13612–13622. doi:10.18632/oncotarget.24434.
- [119] Caridi CP, D’Agostino C, Ryu T, Zapotoczny G, Delabaere L, Li X, et al. Nuclear F-actin and myosins drive relocalization of heterochromatic breaks. *Nature* 2018;559:54–60. doi:10.1038/s41586-018-0242-8.
- [120] Belin BJ, Lee T, Mullins RD. DNA damage induces nuclear actin filament assembly by Formin -2 and Spire- $\frac{1}{2}$ that promotes efficient DNA repair. [corrected]. *Elife* 2015;4:e07735. doi:10.7554/eLife.07735.
- [121] Lottersberger F, Karssemeijer RA, Dimitrova N, de Lange T. 53BP1 and the LINC Complex Promote Microtubule-Dependent DSB Mobility and DNA Repair. *Cell* 2015;163:880–893. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2015.09.057.
- [122] Lawrimore J, Barry TM, Barry RM, York AC, Friedman B, Cook DM, et al. Microtubule dynamics drive enhanced chromatin motion and mobilize telomeres in response to DNA damage. *Mol Biol Cell* 2017;28:1701–1711. doi:10.1091/mbc.E16-12-0846.
- [123] Amitai A, Seeber A, Gasser SM, Holcman D. Visualization of Chromatin Decompaction and Break Site Extrusion as Predicted by Statistical Polymer Modeling of Single-Locus Trajectories. *Cell Rep* 2017;18:1200–1214. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2017.01.018.
- [124] Oshidari R, Strecker J, Chung DKC, Abraham KJ, Chan JNY, Damaren CJ, et al. Nuclear microtubule filaments mediate non-linear directional motion of chromatin and promote DNA repair. *Nat Commun* 2018;9:2567. doi:10.1038/s41467-018-05009-7.
- [125] Larson AG, Elnatan D, Keenen MM, Trnka MJ, Johnston JB, Burlingame AL, et al. Liquid droplet formation by HP1 α suggests a role for phase separation in heterochromatin. *Nature* 2017;547:236–240. doi:10.1038/nature22822.
- [126] Strom AR, Emelyanov AV, Mir M, Fyodorov DV, Darzacq X, Karpen GH. Phase separation drives heterochromatin domain formation. *Nature* 2017;547:241–245. doi:10.1038/nature22989.
- [127] Baldeyron C, Soria G, Roche D, Cook AJL, Almouzni G. HP1 α recruitment to DNA damage by p150CAF-1 promotes homologous recombination repair. *J Cell Biol* 2011;193:81–95. doi:10.1083/jcb.201101030.
- [128] Lee Y-H, Kuo C-Y, Stark JM, Shih H-M, Ann DK. HP1 promotes tumor suppressor BRCA1 functions during the DNA damage response. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2013;41:5784–5798. doi:10.1093/nar/gkt231.

- [129] Wu W, Nishikawa H, Fukuda T, Vittal V, Asano M, Miyoshi Y, et al. Interaction of BARD1 and HP1 is required for BRCA1 retention at sites of DNA damage. *Cancer Res* 2015;75:1311–1321. doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-2796.
- [130] Alagoz M, Katsuki Y, Ogiwara H, Ogi T, Shibata A, Kakarougkas A, et al. SETDB1, HP1 and SUV39 promote repositioning of 53BP1 to extend resection during homologous recombination in G2 cells. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2015;43:7931–7944. doi:10.1093/nar/gkv722.
- [131] Luijsterburg MS, Dinant C, Lans H, Stap J, Wiernasz E, Lagerwerf S, et al. Heterochromatin protein 1 is recruited to various types of DNA damage. *J Cell Biol* 2009;185:577–586. doi:10.1083/jcb.200810035.
- [132] Ayrapetov MK, Gursoy-Yuzugullu O, Xu C, Xu Y, Price BD. DNA double-strand breaks promote methylation of histone H3 on lysine 9 and transient formation of repressive chromatin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2014;111:9169–9174. doi:10.1073/pnas.1403565111.
- [133] Altmeyer M, Neelsen KJ, Teloni F, Pozdnyakova I, Pellegrino S, Grøfte M, et al. Liquid demixing of intrinsically disordered proteins is seeded by poly(ADP-ribose). *Nat Commun* 2015;6:8088. doi:10.1038/ncomms9088.
- [134] Singatulina AS, Hamon L, Sukhanova MV, Desforges B, Joshi V, Bouhss A, et al. PARP-1 Activation Directs FUS to DNA Damage Sites to Form PARG-Reversible Compartments Enriched in Damaged DNA. *Cell Rep* 2019;27:1809–1821.e5. doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2019.04.031.
- [135] Kilic S, Lezaja A, Gatti M, Bianco E, Michelena J, Imhof R, et al. Phase separation of 53BP1 determines liquid-like behavior of DNA repair compartments. *EMBO J* 2019:e101379. doi:10.15252/embj.2018101379.
- [136] Zhang Y, McCord RP, Ho Y-J, Lajoie BR, Hildebrand DG, Simon AC, et al. Spatial organization of the mouse genome and its role in recurrent chromosomal translocations. *Cell* 2012;148:908–921. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2012.02.002.
- [137] Gothe HJ, Minneker V, Roukos V. Dynamics of Double-Strand Breaks: Implications for the Formation of Chromosome Translocations. *Adv Exp Med Biol* 2018;1044:27–38. doi:10.1007/978-981-13-0593-1_3.

Figure Legends

Figure 1: Contribution of the initial chromatin conformation into γ H2AX establishment and programmed DSB induction and repair.

A. The initial chromosome conformation may dictate γ H2AX spreading following DSB induction. In this model, ATM, the main H2AX kinase is locally recruited at the DSB. Once bound, it is able to phosphorylate H2AX containing nucleosomes brought to its physical proximity, thanks to chromatin dynamics that takes place within the TAD. Sustained signaling and ATM activation eventually triggers the phosphorylation of H2AX on the entire TAD. In this model, γ H2AX distribution, as observed by ChIP-seq, should mimic the 3D chromatin conformation.

B. Chromosome conformation is critical during meiotic breaks formation by Spo11. During prophase, meiotic chromosomes are strongly reorganized with the formation of DNA loops anchored to a proteinaceous axis. Spo11 generates DSBs within DNA loops, which can further pair with the homologous chromosome in order to produce crossover and to complete meiosis. The 3D chromatin structure and the chromosomal axis are required for both DSB production by Spo11 and to ensure the “homologous bias” (i.e. the choice of the homologous chromosome rather than the sister chromatid, as a template for HR)

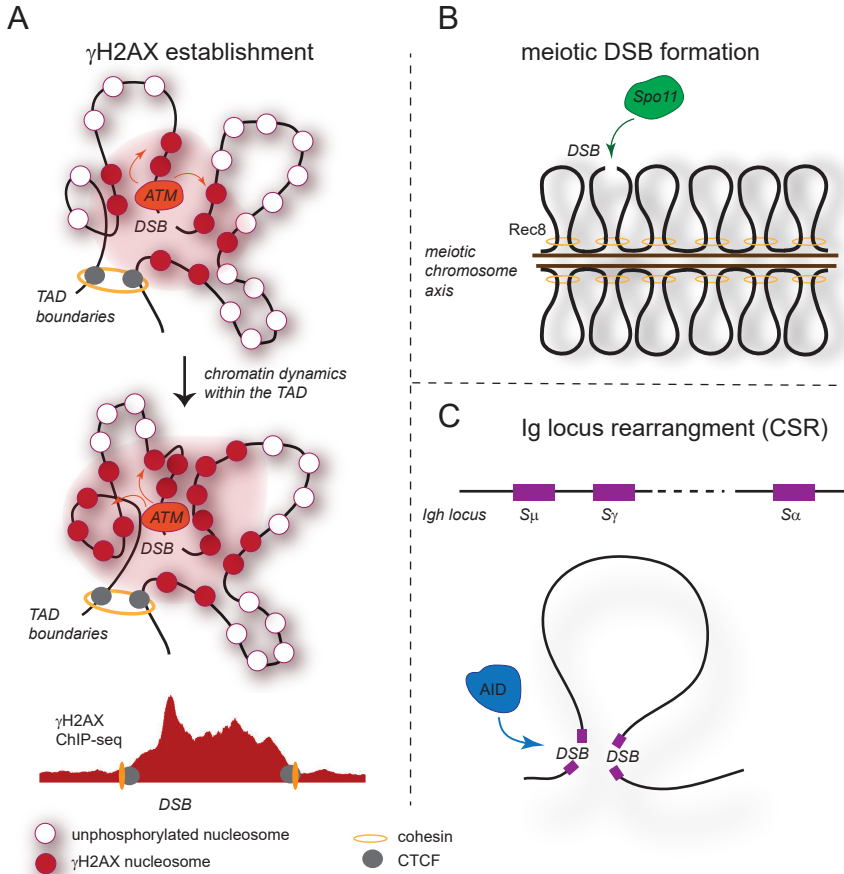
C. Chromosome conformation is also critical for the rearrangements that occur on immunoglobulin loci, in order to generate immunoglobulin isotypes (class switch recombination (CSR)) and the antibody repertoire (VDJ recombination). For example, during CSR (shown here), the long-range physical interactions between switch (S) sequences on the heavy chain locus (*Igh*) allows two DSBs to be rejoined.

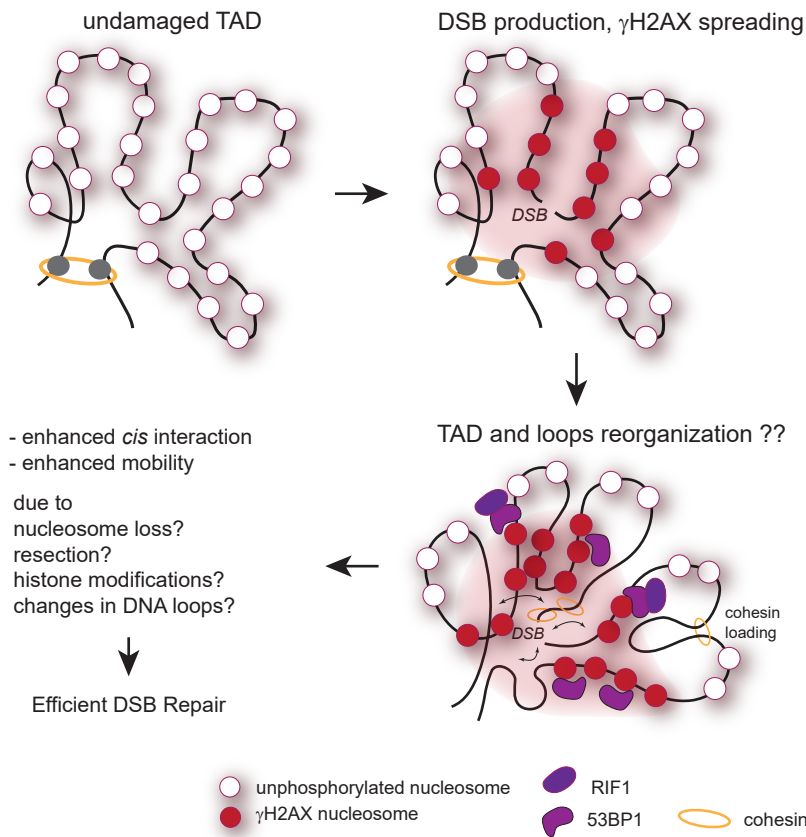
Figure 2: DSB-induced modification(s) of the chromosome conformation *in cis* to the break

Following DSB production and γ H2AX spreading, the 3D conformation of damaged TAD could also be modified, due to the binding of cohesin, CTCF or repair proteins with potential function in chromatin architecture such as 53BP1 and RIF1. The DSB-induced histones modifications (including γ H2AX spreading), nucleosome loss or/and generation of single strand DNA (resection) may also collectively change the dynamics of chromatin within TADs. Altogether, these changes could translate in enhanced mobility and efficient DSB repair.

Figure 3: Changes in chromosome conformation upon damage *in trans* such as during DSB clustering

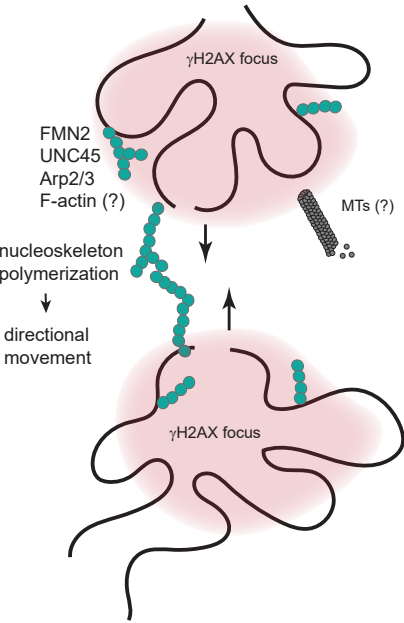
Both live cell imaging and 3C-based methods allowed to demonstrate that multiple DSBs can coalesce together within a single γ H2AX focus. Yet the mechanisms that ensure clustering are unclear and may entail various pathways. A. The nucleoskeleton (both polymerized actin and/or microtubules) could allow DSB mobilization and clustering in a directional manner. B. The cytoskeleton could also contribute to clustering thanks to the transmission of forces from cytoskeleton to chromatin via the LINC complex, embedded in the nuclear envelope. In this context, the forces transmitted to chromatin may trigger a general increase in chromatin dynamics, increasing the probability of γ H2AX collision/clustering. C. Finally, the chromatin landscape established following damage could allow compartmentalization thanks to phase separation.





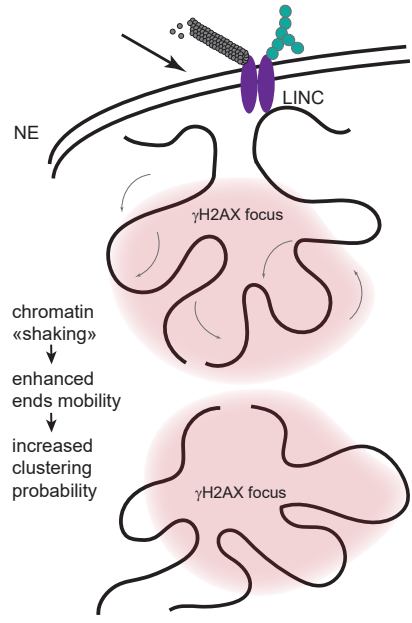
A

nucleo-skeleton
(nuclear F-actin, nuclear MTs)
mediated clustering



B

cyto-skeleton/LINC-mediated
enhanced
mobility and clustering



C

phase separation-mediated clustering

