TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

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Introduction

Reactome is an open-source, open-access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

The development of Reactome is supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (P41 HG003751), University of Toronto (CFREF Medicine by Design), European Union (EU STRP, EMI-CD), and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EBI Industry program).

Literature references


Reactome database release: 70

This document contains 1 pathway and 17 reactions (see Table of Contents)
Several DNA repair genes contain p53 response elements and their transcription is positively regulated by TP53 (p53). TP53-mediated regulation probably ensures increased protein level of DNA repair genes under genotoxic stress.

TP53 directly stimulates transcription of several genes involved in DNA mismatch repair, including MSH2 (Scherer et al. 2000, Warnick et al. 2001), PMS2 and MLH1 (Chen and Sadowski 2005). TP53 also directly stimulates transcription of DDB2, involved in nucleotide excision repair (Tan and Chu 2002), and FANCC, involved in the Fanconi anemia pathway that repairs DNA interstrand crosslinks (Liebetrau et al. 1997). Other p53 targets that can influence DNA repair functions are RRM2B (Kuo et al. 2012), XPC (Fitch et al. 2003), GADD45A (Amundson et al. 2002), CDKN1A (Cazzalini et al. 2010) and PCNA (Xu and Morris 1999). Interestingly, the responsiveness of some of these DNA repair genes to p53 activation has been shown in human cells but not for orthologous mouse genes (Jegga et al. 2008, Tan and Chu 2002). Contrary to the positive modulation of nucleotide excision repair (NER) and mismatch repair (MMR), p53 can negatively modulate base excision repair (BER), by down-regulating the endonuclease APEX1 (APE1), acting in concert with SP1 (Poletto et al. 2016).

Expression of several DNA repair genes is under indirect TP53 control, through TP53-mediated stimulation of cyclin K (CCNK) expression (Mori et al. 2002). CCNK is the activating cyclin for CDK12 and CDK13 (Blazek et al. 2013). The complex of CCNK and CDK12 binds and phosphorylates the C-terminal domain of the RNA polymerase II subunit POLR2A, which is necessary for efficient transcription of long DNA repair genes, including BRCA1, ATR, FANCD2, FANC1, ATM, MDC1, CHEK1 and RAD51D. Genes whose transcription is regulated by the complex of CCNK and CDK12 are mainly involved in the repair of DNA double strand breaks and/or the Fanconi anemia pathway (Blazek et al. 2011, Cheng et al. 2012, Bosken et al. 2014, Bartkowiak and Greenleaf 2015, Ekumi et al. 2015).
**Literature references**


**Editions**

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TP53 and AP-1 bind the MSH2 promoter

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806412

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds to the p53 response element in the promoter of the MSH2 gene. The p53 response element is flanked by two AP-1 sites. The AP-1 transcription factor complex binds the MSH2 promoter cooperatively with TP53 (Scherer et al. 2000). An additional p53 response element in closer proximity to the MSH2 transcription start site has been reported that does not involve a nearby AP-1 binding site (Warnick et al. 2001).

Followed by: TP53 and AP-1 stimulate MSH2 expression

Literature references


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TP53 and AP-1 stimulate MSH2 expression

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806394

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 and the AP-1 transcription factor complex cooperatively stimulate transcription of the MSH2 gene, involved in DNA mismatch repair, by binding to adjacent sites in the MSH2 promoter (Scherer et al. 2001). TP53 may stimulate transcription of MSH2 independently of the AP-1 complex when bound to a different p53 response element in the MSH2 promoter (Warnick et al. 2001).

Preceded by: TP53 and AP-1 bind the MSH2 promoter

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TP53 binds the PMS2 gene

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6806408

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds the p53 response element in the first intron of the PMS2 gene (Chen and Sadowski 2005).

**Followed by:** TP53 stimulates PMS2 expression

**Literature references**


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TP53 stimulates PMS2 expression

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806405

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) stimulates transcription of PMS2, involved in DNA mismatch repair, by binding to the p53 response element in the first intron of the PMS2 gene (Chen and Sadowski 2005).

Preceded by: TP53 binds the PMS2 gene

Literature references


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TP53 binds the MLH1 gene

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806413

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds the p53 response element in the first intron of the MLH1 gene (Chen and Sadowski 2005).

Followed by: TP53 stimulates MLH1 expression

Literature references


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TP53 stimulates MLH1 expression

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806392

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) stimulates transcription of the MLH1 gene, involved in DNA mismatch repair, by binding to the p53 response element in the first intron of the MLH1 gene (Chen and Sadowski 2005).

Preceded by: TP53 binds the MLH1 gene

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TP53 binds the FANCC gene

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806419

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds the p53 response element in the promoter of the FANCC (Fanconi anemia group C) gene (Liebetrau et al. 1997).

Followed by: TP53 stimulates FANCC expression

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TP53 stimulates FANCC expression

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6806425

Type: omitted

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) stimulates transcription of the FANCC (Fanconi anemia group C) gene, involved in the Fanconi anemia pathway that repairs DNA interstrand crosslinks, by binding to the p53 response element in the FANCC promoter (Liebetrau et al. 1997).

Preceded by: TP53 binds the FANCC gene

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**TP53 binds the DDB2 gene**

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6806417

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds the p53 response element in the 5'UTR-encoding region of the DDB2 gene. The p53 response element is present in the human DDB2 gene, but absent from the mouse Ddb2 gene (Tan and Chu 2002).

**Followed by:** TP53 stimulates DDB2 expression

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**TP53 stimulates DDB2 expression**

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6806423

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) stimulates transcription of the DDB2 gene, involved in nucleotide excision repair, by binding to the p53 response element in the 5'UTR-encoding region of the DDB2 gene (Tan and Chu 2002).

**Preceded by:** TP53 binds the DDB2 gene

**Literature references**


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TP53 binds the CCNK gene

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6796649

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binds p53 response element located in the first intron of the CCNK (cyclin K) gene (Mori et al. 2002).

Followed by: TP53 stimulates CCNK expression

Literature references


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TP53 stimulates CCNK expression

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6796647

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

TP53 (p53) binding to the p53 response element in the first intron of the CCNK (cyclin K) gene stimulates CCNK transcription (Mori et al. 2002).

**Preceded by:** TP53 binds the CCNK gene

**Followed by:** CCNK binds CDK13, CCNK binds CDK12

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CCNK binds CDK12

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6797090

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

Cyclin K (CCNK) forms a complex with CDK12 (Blazek et al. 2011).

Preceded by: TP53 stimulates CCNK expression

Followed by: CCNK:CDK12 binds RNA Pol II at DNA repair genes

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CCNK binds CDK13

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6797100

**Type:** binding

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

Cyclin K (CCNK) forms a complex with CDK13 (Blazek et al. 2011).

**Preceded by:** TP53 stimulates CCNK expression

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CCNK:CDK12 binds RNA Pol II at DNA repair genes

Location: TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

Stable identifier: R-HSA-6797616

Type: binding

Compartments: nucleoplasm

The complex of CDK12 and CCNK (cyclin K) associates with the RNA polymerase II (RNA Pol II) elongation complex at DNA repair genes encoding long primary transcripts, such as BRCA1, ATR, FANCI, FANCD2, ATM, MDC1, CHEK1, RAD51D and APEX1 (Blazek et al. 2011, Bartkowiak and Greenleaf 2015, Ekumi et al. 2015, Liang et al. 2015).

Preceded by: CCNK binds CDK12

Followed by: CDK12 phosphorylates RNA Pol II CTD at DNA repair genes

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https://reactome.org
CDK12 phosphorylates RNA Pol II CTD at DNA repair genes

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6797606

**Type:** transition

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

CDK12, in complex with CCNK (cyclin K), phosphorylates heptapeptide repeats in the C-terminal domain (CTD) of the RNA polymerase II (RNA Pol II) subunit POLR2A. CDK12 may require phosphorylation of its threonine residue T893 to achieve full catalytic activity, but the activating kinase is not known. CDK12-mediated phosphorylation of the CTD of POLR2A occurs after the heptapeptide repeats in the CTD of POLR2A undergo phosphorylation by the CDK9-containing P-TEFb complex. It is unclear whether CDK12 acts on the second serine or the fifth serine or both in the YSPTSPS repeats. The mammalian POLR2A contains 52 heptapeptide repeats that start at amino acid position 1615. The exact localization of CDK9 and CDK12 target sites relative to the full-length POLR2A is not known. CDK12-mediated phosphorylation of the pre-phosphorylated RNA Pol II complex is important for the transcription of a group of genes with long and complex structures, involved in DNA repair (Blazek et al. 2011, Cheng et al. 2012, Bosken et al. 2014, Bartkowiak and Greenleaf 2015, Liang et al. 2015).

**Preceded by:** CCNK:CDK12 binds RNA Pol II at DNA repair genes

**Followed by:** CDK12 stimulates expression of DNA repair genes

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[https://reactome.org](https://reactome.org)
CDK12 stimulates expression of DNA repair genes

**Location:** TP53 Regulates Transcription of DNA Repair Genes

**Stable identifier:** R-HSA-6797712

**Type:** omitted

**Compartments:** nucleoplasm

CDK12-mediated phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of the RNA polymerase II (RNA Pol II) subunit POLR2A (Rpb1) positively regulates transcription and, hence, expression of a set of DNA repair genes that encode long primary transcripts. CDK12, in complex with the TP53-regulated CCNK (cyclin K), phosphorylates POLR2A that was pre-phosphorylated by the CDK9-containing complex P-TEFb. CDK12-mediated phosphorylation of POLR2A is thought to increase the processivity of the RNA Pol II, enabling efficient transcription of long DNA repair genes (Blazek et al. 2011, Cheng et al. 2012, Bosken et al. 2014, Bartkowiak and Greenleaf 2015). CDK12 was shown to colocalize with the RNA Pol II complex at FANCD2, FANCI, ATM, CHEK1, MDC1, RAD51D and ATR gene loci (Ekumi et al. 2015) and to be necessary for achieving sufficient BRCA1 expression (Blazek et al. 2011). CDK12 positively regulates the expression of APEX1, involved in base excision repair (Liang et al. 2015). Recurrent CDK12 mutations are found in ovarian cancer. These mutations affect either the catalytic cleft of CDK12 or disable the interaction of CDK12 with CCNK, resulting in the loss of CDK12 function. Ovarian tumors that harbour inactivating CDK12 mutations exhibit decreased BRCA1 levels, defective homologous recombination repair, increased sensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, and sensitivity to PARP inhibitors (Joshi et al. 2014, Ekumi et al. 2015).

**Preceded by:** CDK12 phosphorylates RNA Pol II CTD at DNA repair genes

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