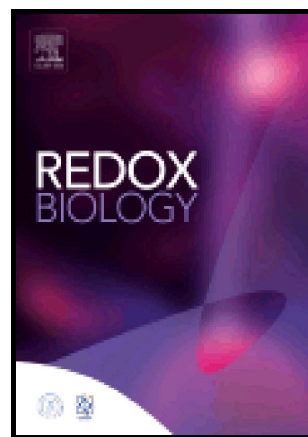


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8-Oxoguanine DNA Glycosylase 1: Beyond Repair of the Oxidatively Modified Base Lesion 8-oxoG

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Abstract

Oxidative stress and the resulting damage to genomic DNA are inevitable consequences of endogenous physiological processes, and they are amplified by cellular responses to environmental exposures. One of the most frequent reactions of reactive oxygen species with DNA is the oxidation of guanine to pre-mutagenic 8-oxo-7,8-dihydroguanine. Despite the vulnerability of guanine to oxidation, vertebrate genes are primarily embedded in high GC-rich genomic regions, and over 72% of the promoters of human genes belong to a class with a high GC content. Here, we discuss how the occurrence of guanine oxidation at a given genomic region(s) is not random. It may serve as an epigenetic mark, and when complexed with the redox-inactivated repair enzyme 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase1, it may provide a platform for the coordination of the initial steps of DNA repair and the assembly of the transcriptional machinery to launch the prompt and preferential expression of redox-regulated genes. Deviations/variations from this artful coordination may represent the etiological links between guanine oxidation and various cellular pathologies and diseases, and indicate the unscheduled decline of cell/tissue functions during ageing-related processes.

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