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【945】 Resection of DNA in response to permanent DSBs in *S.cerevisiae*

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When double-strand breaks happens to the DNA, the cell arrests at the DNA damage checkpoint, preventing its entry into mitosis until the breaks are eventually repaired and the cell can proceed to mitosis. If the breaks persist, cells may bypass the checkpoint, this is called override. It is known that the override time depends on the number of breaks, but how the cell measure this number isn't still unknown. The most accepted model claims that cells measure the amount of resected DNA, but it was observed that mutants with less single-strand DNA take longer to override which contradicts the current model. We aim to demonstrate or deny the current model.

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