

## Perspective

DNA topoisomerases regulate the topological state of DNA, relaxing DNA supercoils and resolving catenanes and knots that end result from biological processes such as transcription and replication. DNA topoisomerase II (TOP2) enzymes attain this via binding DNA and introducing an enzyme-bridged DNA double-strand break (DSB) the place every protomer of the dimeric enzyme is covalently connected to the 5' end of the cleaved DNA by a tyrosine phosphodiester linkage. The enzyme then passes a 2nd DNA duplex even though the DNA breaks, earlier than relegation and launch of the enzyme. However, this exercise is doubtlessly hazardous to the cell, as failure to whole relegation leads to continual TOP2 protein-DNA covalent complexes which are cytotoxic. Indeed, this property of topoisomerase has been exploited in most cancers remedy in the structure of topoisomerase poisons which block the relegation stage of the response cycle, main to an accumulation of topoisomerase-DNA adducts. A variety of parallel cell methods have been recognized that lead to elimination of these covalent TOP2-DNA complexes facilitating restore of the ensuing protein-free DSB through fashionable DNA