## All Types of Base Pair Substitutions Induced by γ-Rays in Haploid and Diploid Yeast Cells

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Abstract : We study the biological effects induced by ionizing radiation in view of therapeutic exposure and the idea of space flights beyond Earth's magnetosphere. In particular, we examine the differences between base pair substitution induction by ionizing radiation in model haploid and diploid yeast <em>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</em> cells. Such mutations are difficult to study in higher eukaryotic systems. In our research, we have used a collection of six isogenic <em>trp5</em>-strains and 14 isogenic haploid and diploid <em>cyc1</em>-strains that are specific markers of all possible base-pair substitutions. These strains differ from each other only in single base substitutions within codon-50 of the <em>trp5</em> gene or codon-22 of the <em>cyc1</em> gene. Different mutation spectra for two different haploid genetic <em>trp5</em>- and <em>cyc1</em>- assays and different mutation spectra for the same genetic <em>cyc1</em>-system in cells with different ploidy — haploid and diploid cells. We suggest that the differences between haploid yeast strains reflect the dependence on the sequence context, while the differences between haploid and diploid strains reflect the different molecular mechanisms of mutations.

 $\label{eq:keywords:base} \textbf{Keywords:} base pair substitutions, $\gamma$-rays, haploid and diploid cells, yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae$ 

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