

# ERCC6 Gene & Cockayne Syndrome



by Zachary Beethem

# What is Cockayne Syndrome?

A rare, autosomal recessive, neurodegenerative disorder

Invariably fatal

Wide range of symptoms

Four types: I, II, III, and xeroderma pigmentosum (XP-CS)

# Cockayne Syndrome Type II

Causative gene: ERCC6

Differences with I, III, XP: More severe, shorter life, congenital



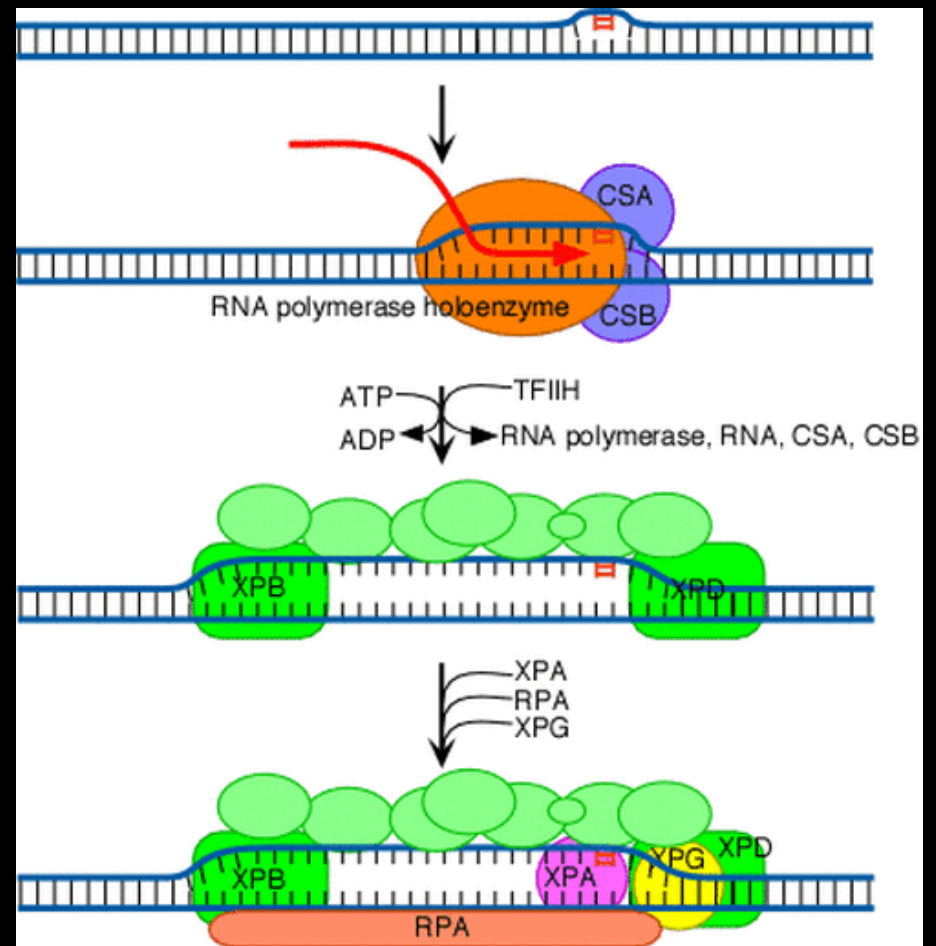
# ERCC6/CSB protein

ERCC6 protein also called CSB

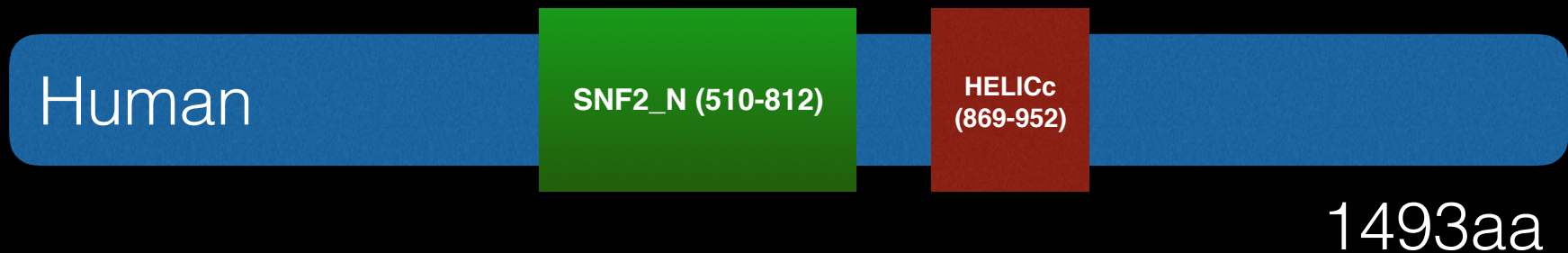
Transcription coupled nucleotide excision repair protein

DNA lesion recognizer

Potentially involved in oxidative damage repair

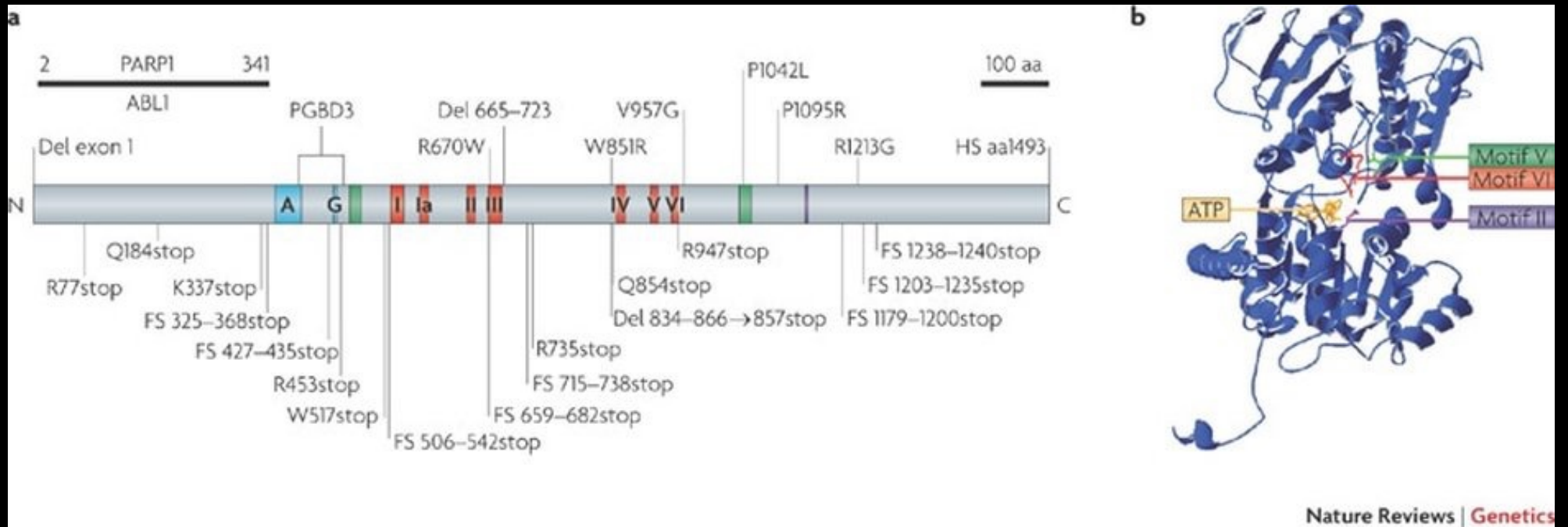


# ERCC6 Gene



**SNF2\_N:** Molecular function is to bind ATP. Proteins with this domain can disrupt histone-DNA interactions.

**HELICc:** C-terminal domain helicase. Molecular function is ATP binding and helicase activity.



# Domains and Identity in Other Organisms

**Human**

SNF2\_N (510-812)

HELICc  
(869-952)

**1493aa**

**Mouse**

SNF2\_N (506-808)

HELICc  
(865-948)

**1481aa**

*79% Identity*

**Chimpanzee**

SNF2\_N (508-810)

HELICc  
(867-950)

**1491aa**

*99% Identity*

**Zebrafish**

SNF2\_N (487-789)

HELICc  
(847-930)

**1390aa**

*60% Identity*

**Cow**

SNF2\_N (289-803)

HELICc  
(860-943)

**1482aa**

*78% Identity*

# Homology: Sequence Similarity

ERCC6 in 15 non-human species:

**Orangutan**, 97.98% identity

**Elephant**, 82.19% identity

**Gorilla**, 99.13% identity

**Panda**, 84.61% identity

**Chimpanzee**, 99.46% identity

**Sheep**, 81.77% identity

**Mouse**, 79.07% identity

**Red Junglefowl**, 64.55% identity

**Cow**, 78.27% identity

**Tilapia**, 56.65% identity

**Zebrafish**, 59.86% identity

**Possum**, 69.24% identity

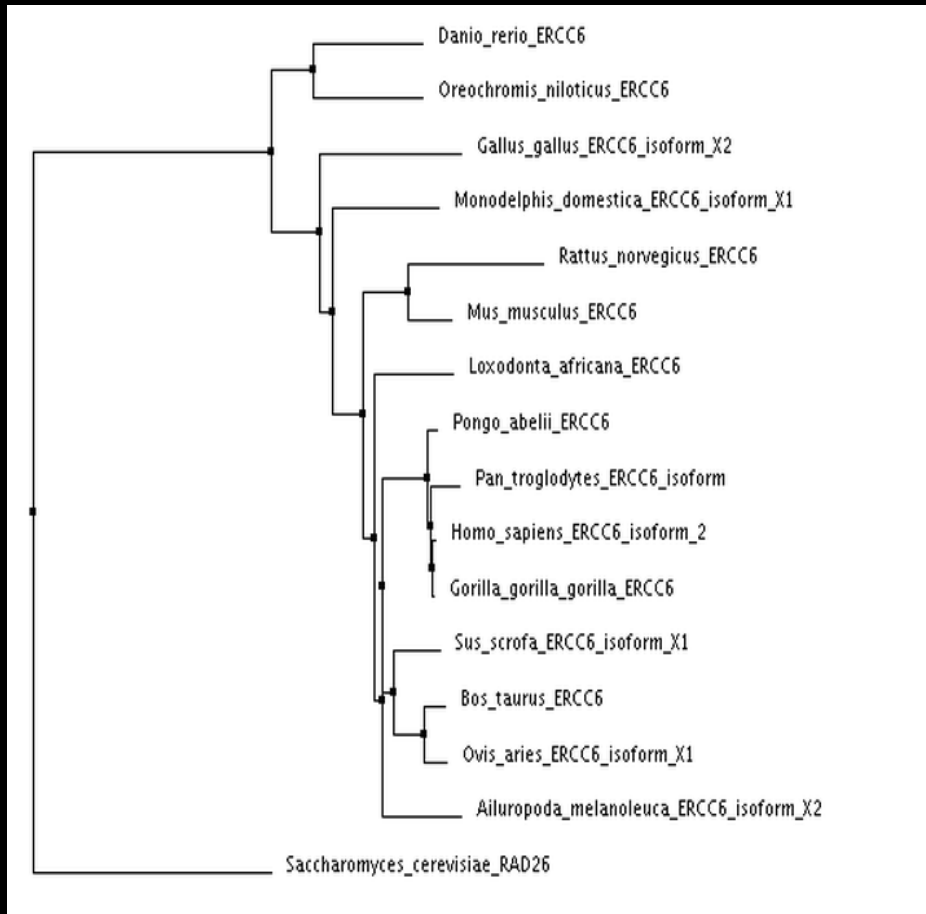
**Rat**, 78.97% identity

***Saccharomyces cerevisiae***, 38.52% identity

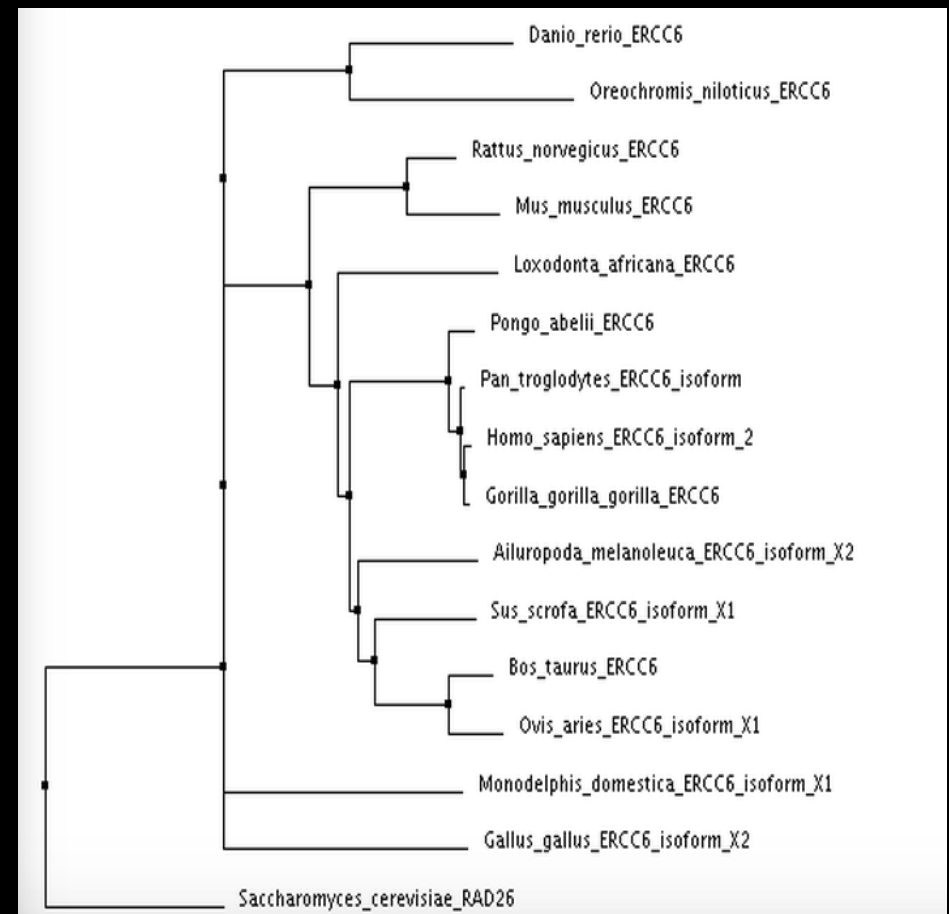
**Wild Boar**, 84.88% identity



# Phylogenetic Trees: Neighbor Joining

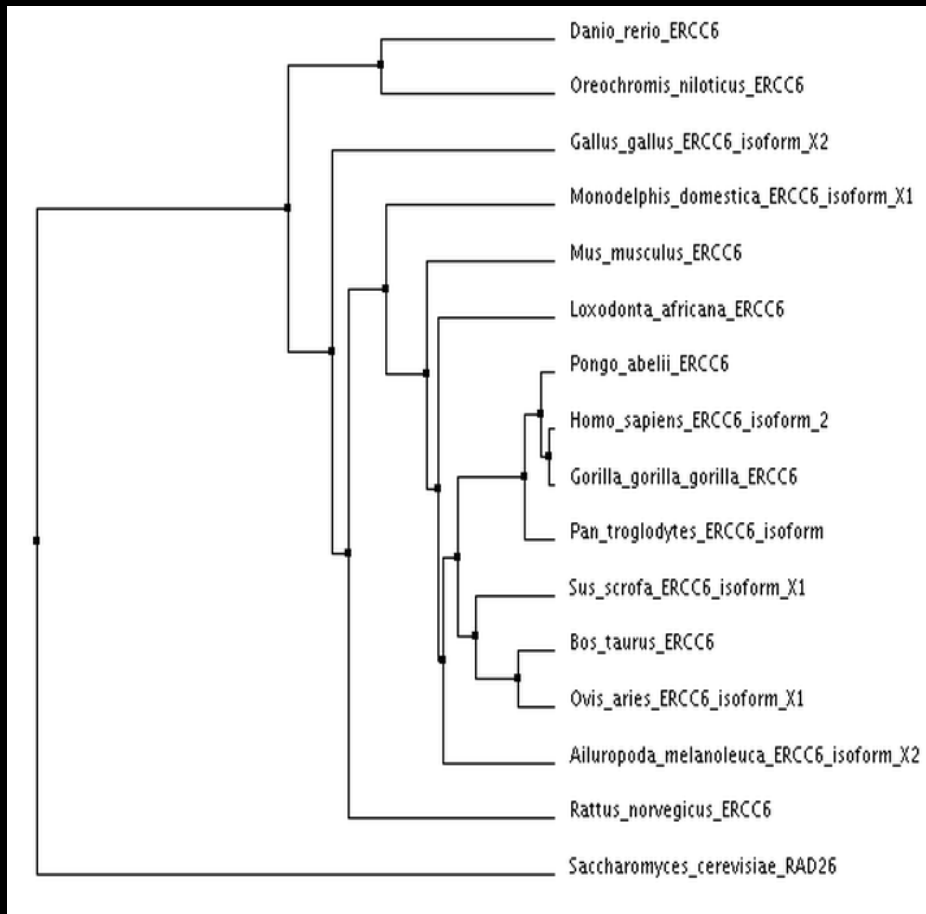


BLOSUM62 NJ

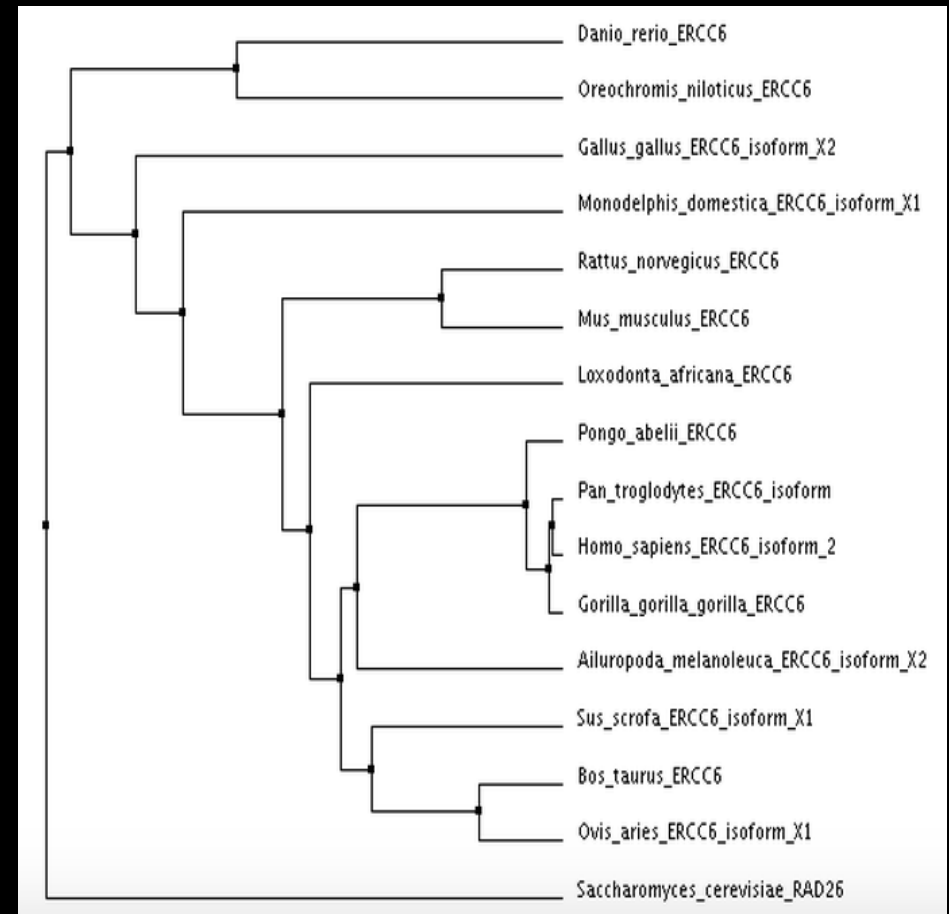


Percent Identity NJ

# Phylogenetic Trees: Average Distance



BLOSUM62 Average Distance



Percent Identity Average Distance

# Gap in Knowledge

A major symptom of CS is progeria, or premature aging. Aging is caused by oxidative damage. CSB is thought to play a role in processing and possibly fixing oxidative damage. *What is this role?*

# Aim 1: To determine XXX

Approach:

Hypothesis:

Rationale:

# Aim 2: To determine XXX

Approach:

Hypothesis:

Rationale:

# Aim 3: To determine XXX

Approach:

Hypothesis:

Rationale:

# References