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A Damage-Independent Role for 53BP1 that Impacts Break Order and *Igh* Architecture during Class Switch Recombination

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SUMMARY

During class switch recombination (CSR), B cells replace the *Igh* C μ or δ exons with another down-stream constant region exon (C $_H$), altering the anti-body isotype. CSR occurs through the introduction of AID-mediated double-strand breaks (DSBs) in switch regions and subsequent ligation of broken ends. Here, we developed an assay to investigate the dynamics of DSB formation in individual cells. We demonstrate that the upstream switch region S μ is first targeted during recombination and that the mechanism underlying this control relies on 53BP1.

Surprisingly, regulation of break order occurs through residual binding of 53BP1 to chromatin before the introduction of damage and independent of its established role in DNA repair. Using chromosome conformation capture, we show that 53BP1 mediates changes in chromatin

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ACCESSION NUMBERS

The accession number for the 4C-seq data reported in this paper is GEO: GSE81180.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

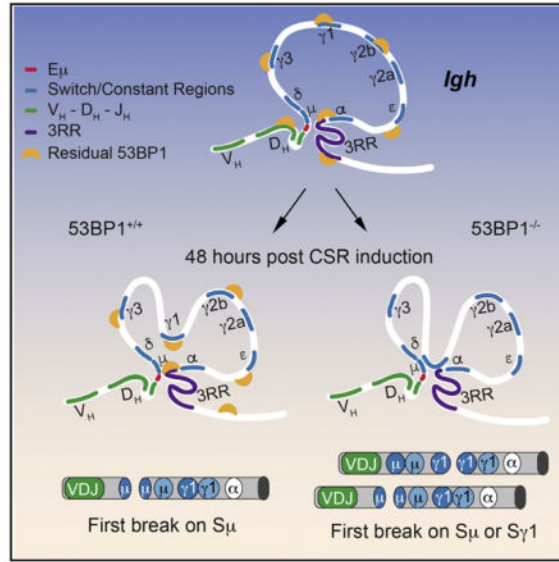
Supplemental Information includes Supplemental Experimental Procedures, three figures, and three tables and can be found with this article online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2016.05.073>.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

P.P.R., Y.F., J.K., V.L., A.A., E.S., A.P., and A.B. performed experiments. P.P.R., R.R., and J.A.S. analyzed the data. E.R.M., R.B., J.P., and G.S. contributed with reagents and analytical tools. P.P.R. and J.A.S. conceived the project and wrote the manuscript with help from all authors.

architecture that affect break order. Finally, our results explain how changes in *Igh* architecture in the absence of 53BP1 could promote inversions rearrangements that compromise CSR.

Graphical Abstract



INTRODUCTION

Class switch recombination (CSR) is dependent on the cytidine deaminase enzyme (AID), which initiates the formation of two double-strand breaks (DSBs) within the switch regions of *Igh* that precede each C H . The broken ends are then joined by members of the non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) pathway, placing a new C H exon in front of the V(D)J exons (Keim et al., 2013; Stavnezer and Schrader, 2014). This occurs through preferential joining of proximally located DSBs on the same chromosome (Gostissa et al., 2014). CSR is distinct from other recombination events that join two DSBs where ligation can either result in a deletional event or inversion of the intervening sequence (Dong et al., 2015). What makes CSR special is that somehow, through an unknown mechanism that is dependent on the DNA-damage pathway effector 53BP1, break repair is strongly biased toward deletional joining, thereby increasing the efficiency of the process (Di Noia, 2015; Dong et al., 2015).

The introduction of I-SceI sites in place of switch regions results in an increase in the frequency of inversions events. This demonstrates that the switch regions themselves are important for the bias toward deletional joining (Dong et al., 2015). Because I-SceI breaks are likely to occur simultaneously and at a similar frequency on the two sites, they do not reflect the dynamics of AID-mediated breaks on switch regions, which are presumed to occur at different rates and in a particular order, with the upstream S μ site being targeted first (Chaudhuri et al., 2004). This suggests that break order might be an important determinant for successful deletional CSR. In addition, the fact that rare inter-chromosomal *Igh* rearrangements involving switch regions do not share a deletional bias (Dong et al., 2015) points to a role for chromatin architecture of the *cis* allele favoring deletional events.

However, there have been no studies that examine break order or chromatin architecture of *Igh* and the impact of 53BP1 in either context.

The first studies investigating the dynamics of DSB formation during CSR indicate that AID targeting of S μ occurs independently and at higher frequency than targeting of the downstream switch region (Dudley et al., 2002; Gu et al., 1993; Schrader et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2010). Other studies using I-SceI-introduced DSBs in the *Myc* locus demonstrate that AID-induced translocations to the *Igh* S μ region (Chiarle et al., 2011; Hu et al., 2014; Klein et al., 2011) occur at a 2-fold increased rate compared to downstream switch regions, a much lower frequency than that expected from mutation rate differences in each location (Dudley et al., 2002; Schrader et al., 2003). The discrepancy between these results might arise from the fact that these studies were based on analyses of populations of cells and, therefore, do not provide information about the dynamics of DSB introduction in single cells. To address this issue, we used a single-cell meta-phase-based fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) assay to study the dynamics of AID-mediated DSB introduction on *Igh* switch regions.

RESULTS

A Single-Cell System to Study the Order of DSB Formation during CSR

For our assay, we prepared metaphase spreads after 60–65 hr of B cell activation using α CD40 and IL4 to induce IgG1 switching. We used a mixture of four differentially labeled DNA probes, which included a mouse chromosome 12 paint (to identify the chromosome containing *Igh*), two locus-specific probes that hybridize to the region immediately surrounding the *Igh* locus (named 5' and 3' probes), and a probe that hybridizes to the region between S μ and S γ 3 (named the C μ probe) (Figure 1A). An *Igh*-switched allele was identified by loss of the C μ signal on chromosome 12 (Figure 1B; Figure S1A). Using this system, we were able to accurately examine switching in an allele-specific manner, and we found that the level at which switching occurred was compatible with that detected by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis (Table S1).

The DNA probes we designed also can be used to detect CSR-related chromosomal abnormalities on the *Igh* locus. As a proof of principle, we activated splenic B cells in the presence of an inhibitor of ATM kinase (ATMi), which is known to increase chromosomal abnormalities in the *Igh* locus due to its contribution to DSB repair and activation of cell cycle checkpoints (Reina-San-Martin et al., 2004). As previously reported (Franco et al., 2006), the most frequent chromosomal abnormality on the *Igh* locus was the separation of its ends such that the *Igh* 5' telomeric probe and the *Igh* 3' signal were no longer found together on chromosome 12 (split ends) (Figure S1B; Table S2). In addition, we detected frequent *Igh* translocations with loci on other chromosomes as well as translocations between the two alleles of chromosome 12. The latter form dicentric chromosomes that retain the 3' probe (Franco et al., 2006). Finally, we also detected frequent breaks on chromosome 12 that occurred centromeric to the *Igh* locus, as has been described previously in ATM-deficient B cells (Hu et al., 2014).

To investigate the order of DSBs introduced during CSR, we focused on cells where the 5' and 3' probes were no longer together at the telomeric end of chromosome 12 (*Igh* split ends

category). It should be noted that this type of damage results from AID-induced breaks on switch regions, as it is not detected in AID-deficient cells (*Aicda*^{-/-}) (Figure S1B). In cells activated to undergo IgG1 switching, chromosomes that retained the C μ probe on chromosome 12 next to the *Igh* 3' probe allowed us to infer that the break occurred at S μ , while S γ 1 was still intact (Figure 1C, left and Figure S1C). On the other hand, if the C μ probe was associated with the 5' probe and both were separated from chromosome 12, we could conclude that the break occurred first on S γ 1 (Figure 1C, middle). Finally, in cells where the C μ probe was separated from the 5' probe and both were separated from chromosome 12, we could not identify the location of the first break and we classified these as unknown (Figure 1C, right). As the C μ probe is located upstream of S γ 3, this same system also could be applied to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) activation, which induces switching to IgG3 and IgG2a, or to CH12 cells activated in the presence of α CD40, IL4, and TGF- β to undergo IgA switching (Figure S1A).

A 53BP1-Dependent Mechanism Ensures Targeting of S μ

We analyzed the location of breaks during CSR in B cells derived from wild-type mice, ATM-deficient mice (*Atm*^{-/-}), and wild-type B cells treated with an ATM kinase inhibitor. Across the three conditions, S μ was the first switch region to be targeted in more than 95% of the chromosomes where break location could be determined (Figure 2A; Table S3). These results are in line with analysis of mutation rates that show that S μ is targeted at a higher frequency than downstream switch regions (Dudley et al., 2002; Reina-San-Martin et al., 2007; Schrader et al., 2003).

Given 53BP1's unique role in biasing toward deletional recombination events, we next asked whether 53BP1 could influence DSB introduction. Indeed, in B cells deficient for 53BP1 (*Tip53bp1*^{-/-}), the mechanism ensuring that breaks are introduced first on S μ is lost and the first break is introduced randomly at S μ and S γ 1 (Figure 2A). This mechanism is not specific for IgG1 switching, as the same effect was detected in cells activated with LPS (that switch to IgG3 and IgG2a) as well as in the CH12 cell line (where switching to IgA occurs) (Figure S2A).

53BP1 Impacts DSB Introduction Independently of the DNA Damage Pathway

Given our finding that 53BP1 is important for ensuring break order, we next asked whether proteins involved in 53BP1 recruitment also impact the dynamics of DSB introduction. Analysis of B cells deficient for H2AX (*H2afx*^{-/-}) or expressing a hypomorphic NBS1 (*Nbs1*^{hyp}) showed that these cells were able to maintain a wild-type phenotype with respect to break order (Figures 2B and 3C). This is a surprising result because γ H2AX and the MRN complex (composed of MRE11, NBS1, and RAD50) are necessary for recruitment of 53BP1 following the introduction of DSBs on *Igh* (Panier and Boulton, 2014; Reina-San-Martin et al., 2004).

To determine whether 53BP1's role in inhibiting resection is an important factor in determining break order, we next analyzed metaphase spreads from RIF1-deficient B cells (*Rif1*^{-/-}). 53BP1 recruits RIF1 in an ATM-dependent manner to inhibit resection of the switch regions and recruitment of BRCA1 (Panier and Boulton, 2014). Our results clearly

indicate that B cells deficient in RIF1 did not recapitulate the defect in break order that was found in 53BP1 mutant B cells (Figures 2B and 2C). Finally, we examined activated B cells treated with a combination of ATMi and DNA PK inhibitors that prevent NHEJ repair (Callén et al., 2009). Once again, we found that the cells exhibited a wild-type phenotype for break order. Together, these data suggest that the mechanism by which 53BP1 impacts the choice of break order occurs independently of the MRN-ATM- γ H2AX pathway and its known role in DNA repair.

Altered DSB Dynamics in the Absence of 53BP1 Is Not Due to an Accumulation of DSBs in S γ 1

Given that AID-mediated breaks are introduced during the G1 phase of the cell cycle, it could be argued that the defect in break order in 53BP1-deficient cells results from an accumulation of DSBs in S γ 1 that are more difficult to repair. However, if that were the case, slower repair would increase the chances of breaks in both switch regions, thereby increasing the number of cells in the unknown category, which we did not observe (Table S3). Moreover, cells deficient in proteins upstream (ATM, γ H2AX, and MRN) or downstream (RIF1 and DNA PKcs) of 53BP1 in the DNA-damage repair pathway do not show the same phenotype as 53BP1-deficient cells. Thus, if the DSBs in S γ 1 were caused by an accumulation of difficult-to-repair breaks, the 53BP1 phenotype should be recapitulated in these other models. That this was not the case indicates that the 53BP1 phenotype is not an artifact caused by a defect in DNA repair. Additionally, we can rule out that the 53BP1 effect is related to an increase in resection, since we did not detect the same phenotype in RIF1-deficient cells. Moreover, inhibition of ATM in 53BP1-deficient cells, which prevents resection (Bunting et al., 2010; Dong et al., 2015), did not change the distribution of where breaks were introduced first (Figures 2B and 2C). Since ATMi blocks activation of cell cycle checkpoints, this result also suggests that the breaks we detected did not result from differences in the ability of the mutant cells to activate cell cycle checkpoints or a downstream accumulation of damage.

To further validate that the phenotype we observed in cells deficient for 53BP1 was not caused by the accumulation of S γ 1 breaks that are difficult to repair, we repeated the assay at different time points (48, 72, and 96 hr of activation) using wild-type B cells treated with an ATMi as well as B cells from 53BP1-deficient mice. At 48 hr, cells deficient for 53BP1 already displayed the same phenotype we observed at later time points, where the initial DSB could be found at the same frequency in S μ and S γ 1 (Figure S2B). As AID-induced breaks only start to accumulate following 48 hr of activation (Schrader et al., 2005), this provides further support that the phenotype is not an artifact caused by the accumulation of breaks.

Residual Binding of 53BP1 to Chromatin Independent of Damage Determines DSB Introduction

Our results indicate that 53BP1 ensures break order independently of its role in DNA repair. Residual binding of 53BP1 to chromatin has been shown to occur throughout the genome independent of DNA damage (Bekker-Jensen et al., 2005; Bohgaki et al., 2013; Bothmer et al., 2011; Santos et al., 2010). Binding relies on the histone mark H4K20me2, which is

recognized by the TUDOR domain of 53BP1. This modification is deposited by the SUV4-20H1/H2 enzymes, and, in SUV4-20H1/H2-deficient cells, 90% of the methylated H4K20 is converted to the mono-methyl state (Schotta et al., 2008). CSR efficiency in these mutant B cells has been shown to be reduced by 50%, and there is accompanying damage detected on the *Igh* locus. Despite these findings, in mutant cells, recruitment of 53BP1 to sites of breaks occurs at high levels, albeit at a slower rate. Metaphase analysis of activated SUV4-20H1/H2-deficient splenic B cells (*Suv4-20h^{dn}*) demonstrates that an absence of the di-methyl mark has no impact on the order of break introduction in the S μ and S γ 1 switch regions (Figure S2C). This result suggests that the TUDOR domain of 53BP1 can efficiently recognize the H4K20me1 mark, a finding that supports previous observations (Botuyan et al., 2006; Oda et al., 2010).

The H4K20me1 mark is deposited by the enzyme PR-SET7, which is essential for proliferation and cellular viability (Oda et al., 2010). It is therefore not possible to assess whether loss of the mono-methyl mark on H4K20 contributes to the 53BP1 phenotype of disrupted break order. However, a single amino acid mutation on the TUDOR domain of 53BP1 (*53BP1^{DR}* mutant mice) renders it unable to bind mono- or di-methylated H4K20 (Bekker-Jensen et al., 2005; Bothmer et al., 2011). Thus, analysis of activated splenic B cells isolated from these mice enabled us to address this question, and these cells fully recapitulated the phenotype of disrupted break order that we detected in 53BP1-deficient B cells (Figure S2C). Together these findings indicate that binding of 53BP1 to methylated H4K20 is important for determining break order, however, the di-methyl mark is dispensable for this function.

53BP1 Impacts the Architecture of *Igh* during CSR

Since changes in nuclear organization can have a dramatic impact on somatic recombination of antigen receptor loci (Chaumeil and Skok, 2012; Gerasimova et al., 2015), we asked whether a change in locus conformation could explain the changes in break order on switch regions during CSR. To determine the chromatin architecture of the *Igh* locus during CSR, we performed high-resolution circular chromosome conformation capture sequencing (4C-seq) in B cells activated to undergo IgG1 switching. For this we used the 4-bp cutter enzyme DpnII as our primary restriction enzyme. Use of this frequent cutter enzyme increases resolution of interactions along the *Igh* locus 10-fold compared to 4C-seq libraries prepared with 6-bp cutters (Jankovic et al., 2013). Furthermore, 4C allows expansion of previous chromosome conformation capture (3C) analyses investigating *Igh* chromatin conformation (Feldman et al., 2015; Sellars et al., 2009; Wuerffel et al., 2007), by providing an unbiased assessment of relative interaction frequencies of all sites from a single viewpoint.

For 4C-seq experiments, we designed a bait located on the E μ enhancer, very close to S μ (Figure 3A; Figure S3A). In resting cells (day 0), E μ interacts predominantly with the 3' regulatory region (3RR) enhancer, while the constant region exons between the two enhancers are extruded from this looping interaction. Analysis of Hi-C data, generated at high resolution in resting CH12-LX cells (Rao et al., 2014), confirms that, in resting cells, the *Igh* constant region is encompassed within a loop containing at its base the E μ and 3RR enhancers (Figure 3B; Figure S3B). This structure resembles a topologically associated

domain (TAD) (Nora et al., 2012) that is most likely to favor interactions between switch regions that are necessary for successful CSR.

According to our analysis, the S γ 1 region contacts the E μ -3RR loop base at increased frequency 48 hr after activation (a time when most breaks are being introduced). This is in line with previous 3C studies on the *Igh* locus (Wuerffel et al., 2007). Interestingly, in 53BP1-deficient cells, interaction of S μ with S γ 1 occurred at a significantly higher level (Figure 3A; Figure S3A). Importantly, cells with combined AID and 53BP1 deficiency (*Tip53bp1*^{-/-}; *Aicda*^{-/-}) displayed the same interaction profile as cells deficient in 53BP1 alone. These findings provide the first evidence that 53BP1 has an impact on chromatin structure. That this effect occurs upstream of DNA damage is consistent with our finding that 53BP1 alters break order independently of the MRN-ATM- γ H2AX pathway.

It is also interesting that, in contrast to previous studies (Feldman et al., 2015; Sellars et al., 2009; Wuerffel et al., 2007), we detected a slight reduction in the interaction between E μ and the 3RR following 48 hr of activation. The interaction frequency was still high between E μ and 3RR, but lower than that seen for E μ -C γ 1. This discrepancy could result from different activation conditions: α CD40 + IL4 versus LPS + IL4. When we used the same 4C primers in an experiment in which B cells were activated with LPS + IL4, we also found an increase in the interaction between E μ and the 3RR (Thomas-Claudepierre et al., 2016). It is known that activation under these conditions results in differences in targeting of switch regions: LPS with IL4 induces DSBs at S γ 3, S γ 1, and S ϵ , while α CD40 + IL4 results in targeting of S γ 1 and S ϵ . Therefore, it is plausible that different activation conditions lead to differences in the activation rate of the 3RR enhancer region and, therefore, interfere with chromatin dynamics.

Our results suggest a possible mechanism by which 53BP1 could influence break order during CSR. Residual binding of 53BP1 to chromatin independently of DNA-damage controls *Igh* chromatin architecture ensuring a restricted contact between the S γ 1 region and the loop base containing S μ and the two *Igh* enhancers (E μ and 3RR). In the absence of 53BP1, increased contact of S γ 1 with the enhancer hub is linked to the first break occurring randomly in S μ or S γ 1. We propose that this change in chromosome looping exposes S γ 1 to the same high concentration of AID to which S μ is exposed, resulting in the first break being introduced as frequently in S γ 1 as in S μ (Figure 3C).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we have developed an assay to investigate the order in which AID-mediated DSBs are introduced on *Igh* switch regions. Using this assay, we have shown that class switching B cells rely on a 53BP1-dependent mechanism that ensures the first break is introduced on the most upstream switch region (S μ). Proteins involved in DSB repair and recruitment of 53BP1 to sites of damage do not contribute to break order regulation, suggesting that 53BP1 has a role in orchestrating CSR outside of its well-characterized function in DNA repair. It is tempting to speculate that failure to orchestrate appropriate break order could, in part, explain why 53BP1 mutant B cells have the lowest levels of

switching compared to B cells deficient in other repair factors (Di Virgilio et al., 2013; Dong et al., 2015).

It is important to note that our assay cannot distinguish between breaks that would result in successful CSR from breaks that would be repaired within the same switch region and cause small internal deletions. We, therefore, assume that both these events have similar dynamics when it comes to targeting of switch regions by AID. We also cannot determine whether the amount of breaks in each location is altered in the absence of 53BP1 or simply a change in the location of the first break. Analysis of AID-induced mutations in S μ suggests that AID targeting is not affected by an absence of 53BP1 (Reina-San-Martin et al., 2007). This is expected, as the absence of 53BP1 does not impact AID expression nor does it impact the level of switch region sterile transcripts (Reina-San-Martin et al., 2007). To measure differences in DSB formation, the J. Stavnezer lab used ligation-mediated PCR (LM-PCR) and showed that an absence of 53BP1 does not affect the level of DSBs introduced at S μ (Khair et al., 2014). Furthermore, S γ 3 is targeted at the same frequency in wild-type versus 53BP1-deficient B cells undergoing switching to IgG3 in the presence of LPS. Unfortunately, assessment of breaks in S γ 1 is hindered by its length and repetitiveness. These findings suggest that, although 53BP1 is important for determining where the first break is introduced, the level of DSBs at these sites is not altered.

A recent study has shown that CSR is intrinsically biased toward productive deletional events with non-productive inversional events being suppressed (Dong et al., 2015). As in our study, the mechanism underlying orientation-dependent recombination depends on 53BP1 and is independent of the ATM/ γ H2AX pathway and resection via RIF1. The authors of this paper propose that nuclear organization of the switch regions may be responsible for establishing this mechanism. Our data support this model, as they identify a role for 53BP1 in altering the architecture of the *Igh* constant region, leading to changes in break order and the outcome of CSR.

It is unclear at this point whether the change in location of the first break has any impact on whether recombination occurs via a deletional rather than an inversional event or whether this bias is solely due to the change in chromatin configuration. However, we speculate that alterations in locus conformation that lead to higher frequency S μ -S γ 1 interactions in the absence of 53BP1 favor the ligation events needed for inversional recombination. This requires that two pairs of broken ends find each other in 3D space, in contrast to deletional events that rely on only one pair of ends coming together (Figure 3C). Clearly, inversional joining events favor the introduction of breaks occurring in close proximity, and this is indeed what we detected in 53BP1-deficient cells. Thus, the four broken ends are in more frequent contact compared to wild-type cells.

Here, we have uncovered an unanticipated function for 53BP1 in controlling chromatin conformation of *Igh* independently of damage during CSR. This finding raises the question of whether 53BP1 has similar functions in altering chromatin conformation outside of the *Igh* locus, where it could protect against AID targeting and other types of DNA damage. Likely candidate regions are repeats enriched with H4K20me2 marks that act as substrates

for residual binding of 53BP1. Hi-C experiments will show whether the effect on chromatin conformation that we detected on the *Igh* locus expands to such repeat regions.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

For further description see the Supplemental Experimental Procedures.

Metaphase FISH Assays

Metaphase FISH analyses were performed and analyzed as previously described (Rocha et al., 2012). The probe identifying the 5' end of *Igh* was generated by labeling of BAC RP24-386J17 and the 3' of *Igh* was labeled using BAC CT7-199M11. The C μ probe was designed using the webfish tool (Nedbal et al., 2012) (webfish2.org). These probes were amplified by PCR from genomic DNA, mixed together at equimolar amounts, and then labeled by nick translation.

4C-Seq

4C-seq was performed and analyzed as previously described (Raviram et al., 2016; Rocha et al., 2012). The DpnII and Csp6 enzymes were used for digestions. Mice deficient for AID (*Aicda*^{-/-}), 53BP1 (*Trp53bp1*^{-/-}), as well as double-deficient mice (*Trp53bp1*^{-/-}; *Aicda*^{-/-}) were generated by breeding double heterozygous *Trp53bp1*^{+/-}; *Aicda*^{+/-} mice. The *53bp1*^{+/+}; *Aicda*^{+/+} mice also were generated from this breeding scheme and used as controls. 4C-seq libraries were produced by PCR amplification using primers containing Illumina single-read adaptors, barcodes for lane multiplexing, and the following *Igh* E μ -specific sequence: 5'-TCTGTCCTAAAGGCTCTGAGATC and 5'-GAACACAGAAGTATGTGTATGGA. A total of 1 μ g DNA was amplified per sample using 30 PCR cycles.

Mapping was performed using Bowtie2 to a reduced genome consisting of all unique 24-nt-long regions surrounding DpnII sites, allowing for zero mismatches. As can be seen in Figure S3C, our strategy allows mapping of 4C reads to the whole constant region of *Igh* including the switch regions. Samples containing less than 0.6 million mapped reads (following removal of undigested and self-ligated fragments) were discarded. Additionally, samples with fewer than 0.2 *cis/trans* ratio of mapped reads and with fewer than 40% read coverage for all DpnII sites in the 200 kb surrounding the bait region were discarded, as these are considered important criteria for high-quality 4C-seq datasets.

Analysis of 4C-seq signal was performed by building successive 10-kb windows with 95% overlap and calculating the total number of reads per window. The following mm10 coordinates were used for this analysis Chr12: 113175000–113475000. For comparison between genotypes and/or conditions, DESeq2 1.10.0 with default parameters was used to normalize total read count per window between samples and to identify the windows with significant 4C signal differences, using an FDR-adjusted p value cutoff of 0.05.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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Highlights

- 53BP1 is essential for preferential targeting of the upstream switch region
- 53BP1's absence results in increased interaction frequency between switch regions
- Alterations in switch region targeting and locus architecture impact CSR
- 53BP1's action is independent of its role in the double-strand break repair pathway

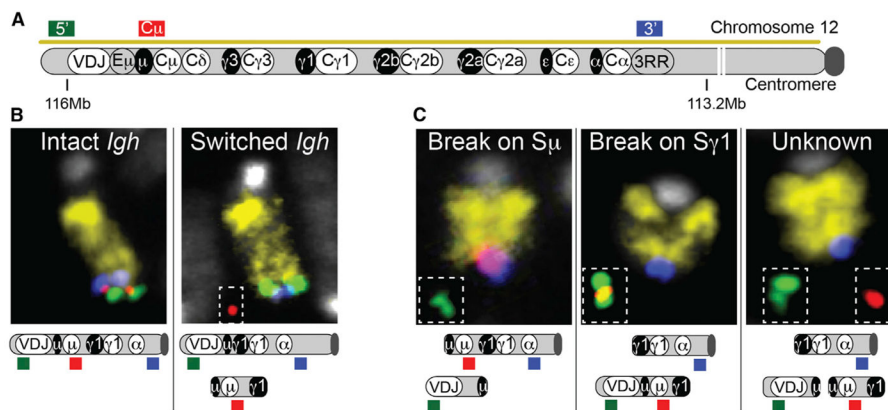


Figure 1. A Single-Cell System to Study the Dynamics of Break Order during CSR

(A) Scheme of the *Igh* locus and location of *Igh*-specific probes used in the study. Switch and constant regions are represented as black and white ovals, respectively. Mouse chromosome 12 is identified by a yellow chromosome paint.

(B) Example of chromosome 12 with an unswitched (left) and switched *Igh* allele (right) is shown.

(C) Examples of *Igh* alleles with break first on S μ (left), S γ 1 (center), or unknown (right). Full pictures of the cells where these examples were captured can be found in Figure S1.

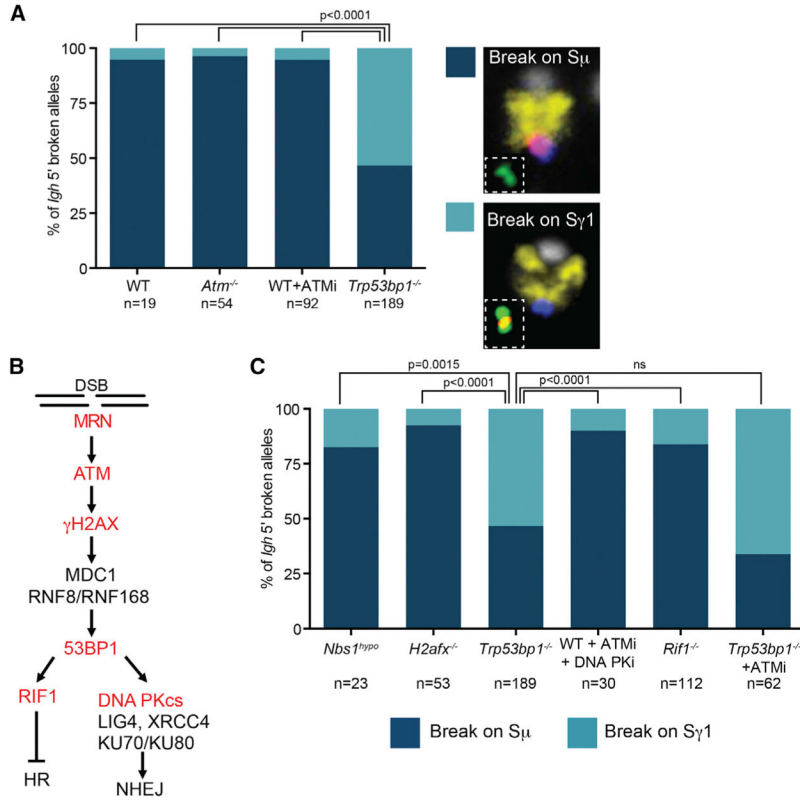


Figure 2. 53BP1 Determines Break Order Independently of the DNA Damage Pathway (A and C) *Igh* alleles where location of the first break can be determined were divided into break-first-on-S μ or -S γ 1 categories for the different mutants or treatments. Significance was calculated using Fisher’s exact test. Table S3 details the number of replicates and alleles analyzed. Plots represent the average frequency of each category across replicate experiments. N represents the amount of *Igh* alleles where break order could be determined across all replicates analyzed. (B) Scheme shows the DSB repair pathway that is active during CSR.

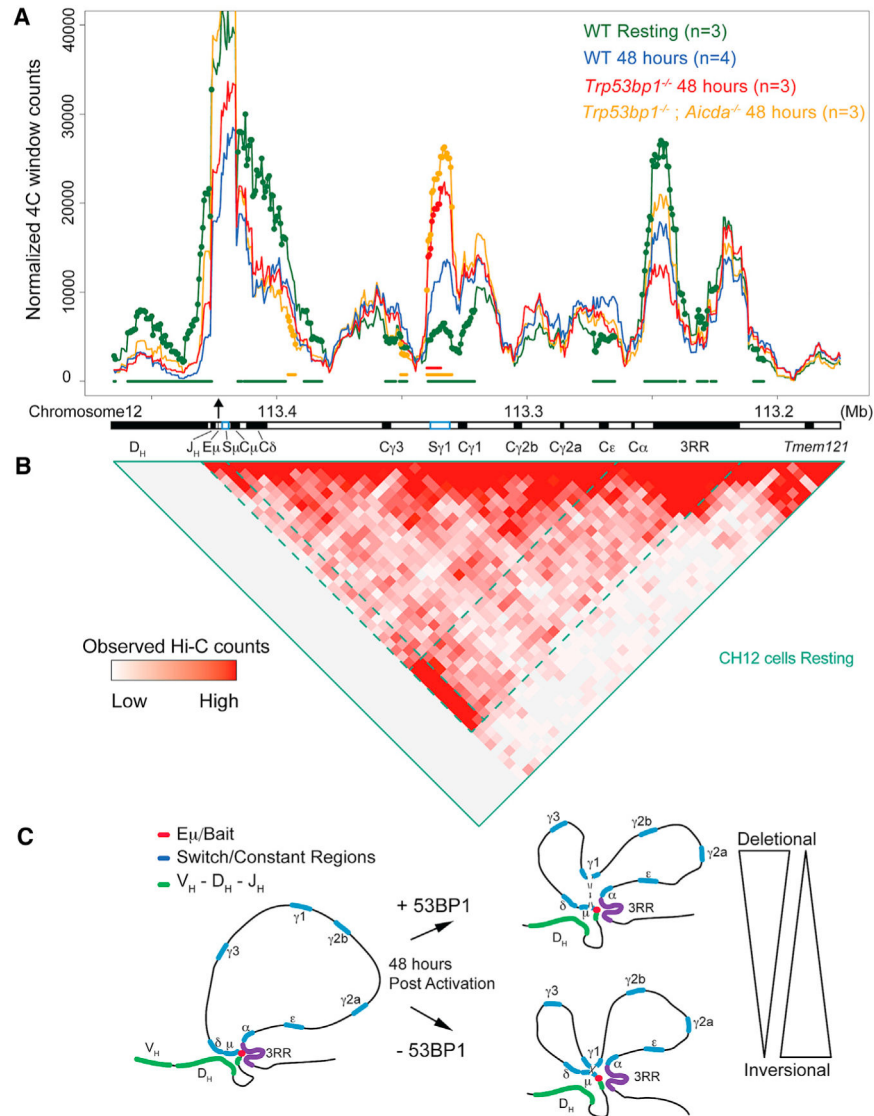


Figure 3. 53BP1 Impacts the Architecture of *Igh* during CSR

(A) 4C-seq using a bait (black arrow) located on the E μ enhancer. Lines represent the average 4C signal across replicates. Colored circles represent the 10-kb windows that have significant changes in contact frequency (adjusted p value < 0.05) from wild-type (WT) at 48 hr. For easier visualization, colored bars below lines represent consecutive windows that are statistically different from WT controls at 48 hr. For simplicity, only μ and γ 1 switch regions are shown (blue boxes).

(B) Hi-C on the same region in CH12 cells. Dashed lines represent interactions between E μ and 3RR. Hi-C data are from the CH12 in-situ-combined track described in Rao et al. (2014).

(C) Model shows changes in constant region locus conformation upon activation in WT and 53BP1-deficient cells and how these changes might favor inversional rearrangements.