



**Annex No. 11 to the MU Directive on Habilitation Procedures and Professor Appointment Procedures**

# Habilitation Thesis Reviewer's Report

**Masaryk University**

**Faculty**

**Procedure field**

**Applicant**

**Applicant's home unit,  
institution**

**Habilitation thesis**

**Reviewer**

**Reviewer's home unit,  
institution**

Faculty of Science

Genomics and proteomics

RNDr. Martin Falk, Ph.D.

Institute of Biophysics of the Czech Academy of Sciences

DNA Damage and Repair upon Cell Exposure to Different Types of Ionizing Radiation ? the Importance of Chromatin Context and New Perspectives of Cancer Radiotherapy

name and surname, including academic degrees

Patrick J. Johnston Centre for Cancer Research, Queen's University Belfast...

This Habilitation Thesis focusses on the important role of chromatin structure in the DNA damage and repair response of cells to different types of ionizing radiation. It summarizes the seminal work of Dr Falk, an exceptional scientist, in this area. This is exemplified by the 37 high quality papers that cover the material presented in the Thesis delivering a significant impact to research in this area over a prolonged period of time, involving key international collaborators.

The overall contribution of this work is the presentation of a new model of the relationship between the radiation track structure, higher order chromatin structure, chromatin dynamics, sensitivity of structurally and functionally distinct chromatin domains to DNA damage, efficiency of DNA repair and mechanism of chromosome aberration formation. The work is presented around three groups of papers. The first of these covers the principles of higher-order chromatin organisation and its alterations during carcinogenesis. It highlights the significant advances in our knowledge of chromatin organisation which Dr Falk has contributed to. Relevant examples of the implications of this are described, such as oncogenic protein changes in chromatin structure leading to carcinogenesis and its importance in acute and chronic myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndromes.

The second focuses on the role of higher-order chromatin organization in DNA damage and repair. In particular, this makes seminal contributions to our understanding of the distributions of DSB in different chromatin domains and the interrelationship between DSB repair and chromosomal aberration formation. Much of the focus is on the complexity of DNA damage produced by different qualities of radiation, their interaction with chromatin structure and

