

onset of culture appears to reduce bud number to nearly the same level as under continuous JA treatment. Transfer from JA to BM restores growth of the tissue to a large extent, however, without a concomitant rise in bud formation, which indicates that bud initiation and tissue growth are not directly related.

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### BOOK REVIEW

COLLINS, A., DOWNES, C. S., JOHNSON, R. T. (ed.): DNA REPAIR AND ITS INHIBITION. — IRL Press, Oxford-Washington, DC 1984. 371 pp., £ 27.00, US \$ 55.00.

Damage to DNA has more severe implications for the functional integrity of the cell than does damage to most other cellular components. Restoration of the structural integrity of the DNA by repair processes is, therefore, a vital function of every cell. The objective of this book, published as No. 13 in the Nucleic Acids Symposium Series, is to give a brief and topical description of how DNA repair can be inhibited and how this inhibition can be detected by modern molecular biological methods. The introductory chapter presents an overview of the action of various types of DNA repair inhibitors dealt with in this book, like ara C, aphidicolin 3-AB, *etc.* and of the cellular consequences of inhibited DNA repair. The following presentations are arranged in four sections. Section A summarizes the disruption of DNA repair by inhibitors and covers topics such as the accumulation of DNA breaks after the incision, analysis of repair synthesis in *in vitro* systems, *etc.* Section B surveys DNA repair as a regulated cellular process and includes, among others, presentations on the inhibition of excision-repair in chromatin, on the potentiation of genotoxic effects by caffeine and on the relevance of DNA precursor pools to repair. A wealth of new information on the analytical use of inhibitors for the studies of repair in different cell types and different species is presented in the chapters of Section C. The concluding part of the book focuses on the correlation between the inhibition of DNA repair and cellular phenomena. It deals with the correlation between cell killing, chromosomal damage and DNA repair and provides data on the potentiation of chromosomal damage by inhibitors of DNA repair and on premature chromosome condensation.

This publication, which covers all aspects of inhibited DNA repair, is certain to be an important guide for those working in the field of molecular biology.

J. VELEMÍNSKÝ (*Praha*)