DNA-peptide crosslinks are an important field to study due to their potential to induce mutations in DNA and block DNA replication. This phenomenon has been shown to occur in the bioactivation of the carcinogenic bis-electrophiles with conjugation with glutathione (GSH) or $O^6$-alkylguanine DNA-alkyltransferase (AGT). Current research involves analysis of the translesion DNA polymerases to bypass a crosslink as a function of the peptide length.