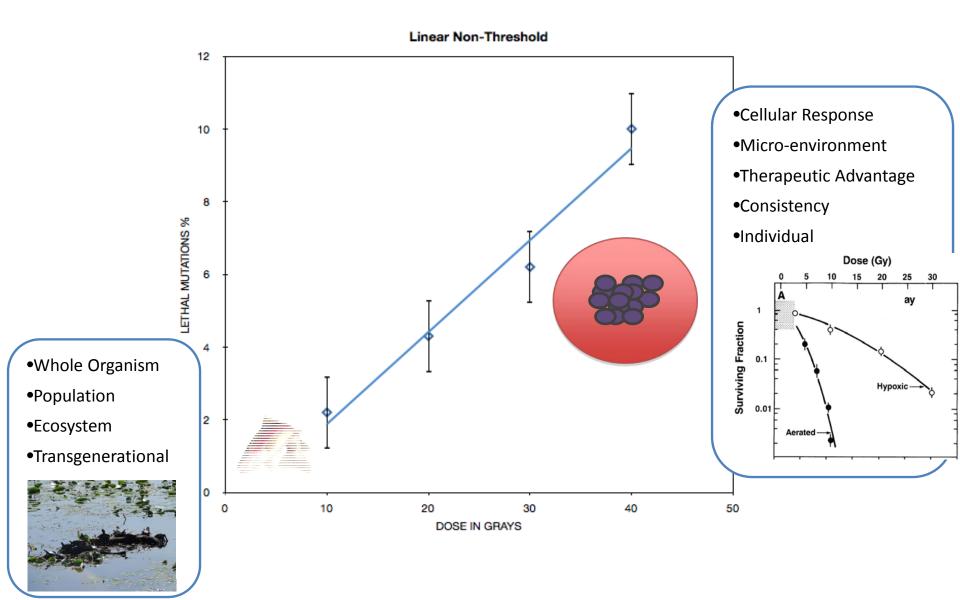
Issues in the interpretation of low dose effects in radiobiology and environmental radiation protection

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Risk estimates are designed to address low dose risks

- Here is where non-targeted effects (NTE) predominate
- Effect is not linearly related to dose
- They may not be in any way related to dose but maybe triggered as a signaling cascade by energy deposition above a threshold
- Extrapolation cannot therefore work
- Uncertainty must be accepted
- LNT must be dumped as a concept of value in the low dose region

Environmentally relevant dose range is where NTE's dominated the effect



'Non-targeted' radiation effects

Bystander effects

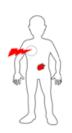
Effects in neighbouring cells





Abscopal effects

Effects in neighbouring tissues

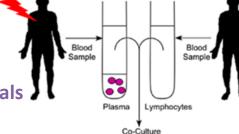


Clastogenic factors

Ex vivo effects in cultured cells

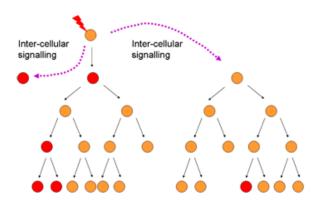
Inter-animal signaling

Effects in neighbouring animals



Genomic Instability

Effects in unirradiated descendant cells



Inflammatory Processes may provide mechanistic link

Long-term effects on innate immune response function may occur

Assumptions of LNT which is the current risk estimate tool

- Effect is proportional to dose
 - WRONG
- DNA is the only damage lesion of interest
 - WRONG
- Target theory provides the mechanism
 - WRONG
- Dose and dose rate are linked by a multiplier of 2
 - WRONG

NTE's and risk

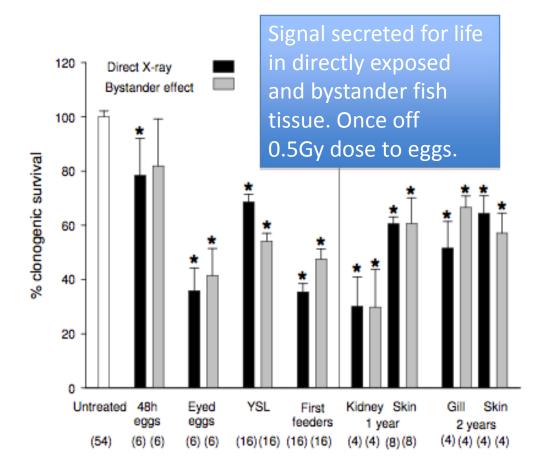
- Bystander effects and genomic instability may increase or decrease risk depending on lifestyle and genetic factors
- Adaptive responses may increase risk if they spare damaged cells or decrease risk if induce repair capacity

Our Recent Research Highlights

Phenomenology

- Major life time legacy study completed for trout given one acute 0.5Gy x-ray at early life stages.
- G1 progeny of these fish show transgenerational effects
- Adult fish show abnormal (excess) heavy metal uptake
- Bystander fish unirradiated but swimming in water with irradiated fish show effects which are also transgenerational but appear protective
- Neutrons do not induce these effects in vivo or in vitro
- 4mGy gamma or x-ray exposure is enough to trigger these effects
- Ra-226 accumulation (and therefore "dose") is not necessarily proportional to ingested activity
- mBq/g daily feeds can cause biological effects

Legacy data

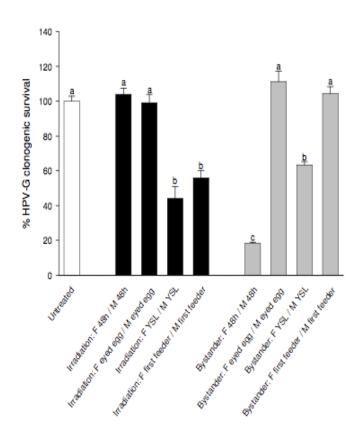


<u>Singh, H</u> et al Radiation-induced bystander effects in mice given low doses of radiation in vivo, Dose response, in press. Irradiation of rainbow trout at early life stages results in legacy effects ir

adults C. Mothersill, <u>R. W. Smith, R. Saroya, J. Denbeigh, B. Rowe, L. Banevicius, R. Timmins, R. D. Moccia and C. B. Seymour, IJRB 2010</u>

Progeny continue to show the effect

F1 eyed egg data from same treatment crosses

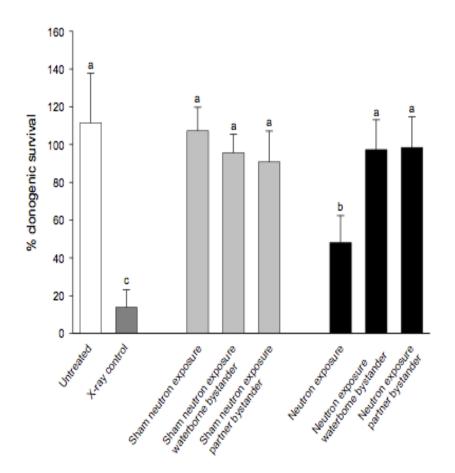


Neutron data

TABLE 2 Numbers of Colonies Formed and Survival Percentages for the Neutron-Irradiated and Bystander Cells

Neutron dose (mGy)	γ-ray dose component (mGy)	Survival (%)	
		Irradiation	Bystander
1.3 ± 0.1	0.040 ± 0.004	97 ± 8	101 ± 8
2.6 ± 0.3	0.080 ± 0.008	90 ± 6	107 ± 4
3.8 ± 0.4	0.11 ± 0.01	97 ± 13	105 ± 5
7 ± 1	0.20 ± 0.02	100 ± 8	85 ± 7
27 ± 3	0.80 ± 0.08	115 ± 21	96 ± 12
33 ± 3	1.0 ± 0.1	100 ± 6	105 ± 6
1000 ± 300°	30 ± 9"	8 ± 2	111 ± 11

[&]quot;This neutron high-dose radiation experiment was a very preliminary trial, and doses were estimated based on the beam current setting of the accelerator.

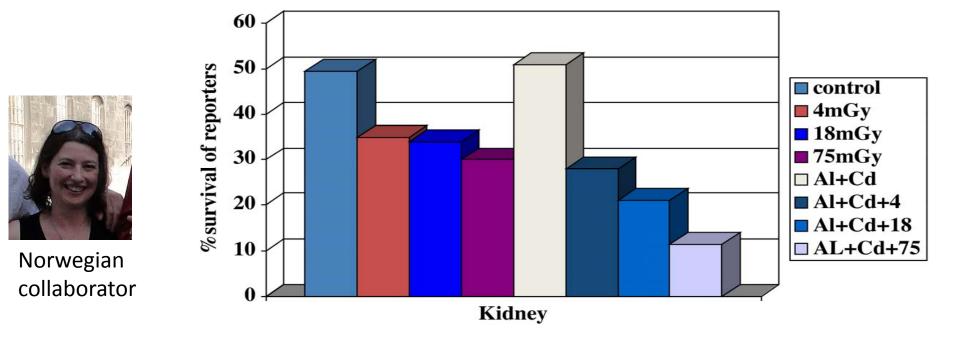


No neutron bystander effect in vitro or vivo

- Z. Liu, C Mothersill, F McNeill, SH Byun, C Seymour W Prestwich, A dose threshold for a medium transfer bystander effect in a skin cell line, Radiat. Res.(2006) 166, 19-23
- Z. Liu, S.H. Byun, W.V. Prestwich, C.E. Mothersill, C.B. Seymour, F.E. McNeill,
- Fluence and dose measurements for an accelerator neutron beam,
- Nucl. Instr. Meth. B., Vol. 263, (2007), pp. 326-328.
- <u>C. Wang</u>, SH Byun, <u>R Smith</u> F McNeill, W Prestwich, C Mothersill and CB Seymour, Neutrons do not produce a bystander effect in zebrafish irradiated in vivo IJRB accepted for publication

Low dose multiple stressors

4mGy induces effects in vivo in salmonids and metals change the response



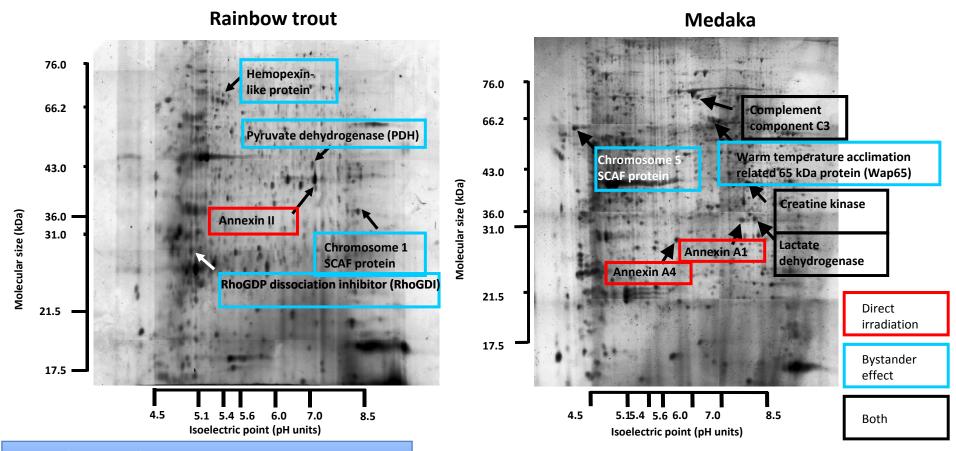
Salbu et al 2008, Environmentally relevant mixed exposures to radiation and heavy metals induce measurable stress responses in Atlantic salmon

Research Highlights

• Mechanistic

- Other species of fish show similar patterns of communication and similar proteomic responses
- DNA repair deficient mutants have damage inducing bystander communicated signals
- TGFb and p53 shown to be involved in signalling response but not generation of the signal
- Serotonin shown to be involved in signal generation

Gill proteomics in two species



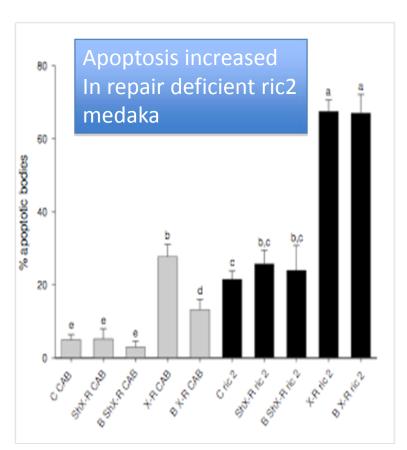
Trout bystander proteome protective

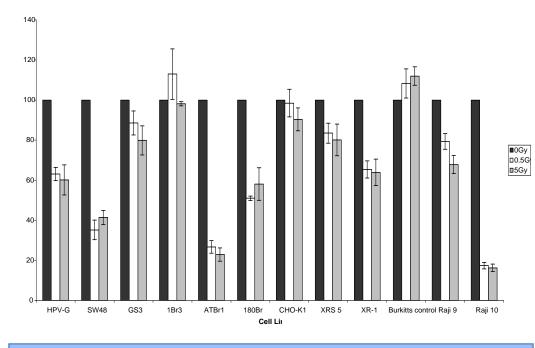
Smith RW, et al 2007 Evidence for a protective bystander response in rainbow trout gills exposed to x-irradiation. Proteomics. 7(22):4171-80.

.Smith RW et al Proteomic changes in the gills of DNA repair proficient and DNA repair deficient medaka following exposure to direct irradiation and to X-ray induced bystander BBA 2011 signals

Medaka bystander proteome may indicate protective and adaptive response

DNA repair important



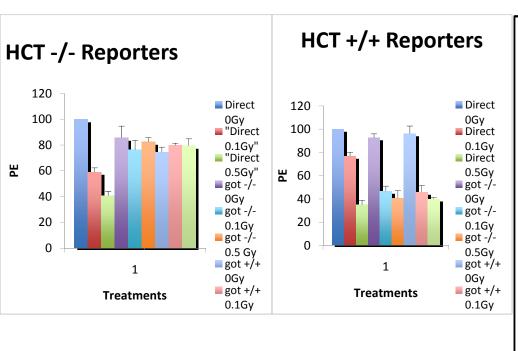


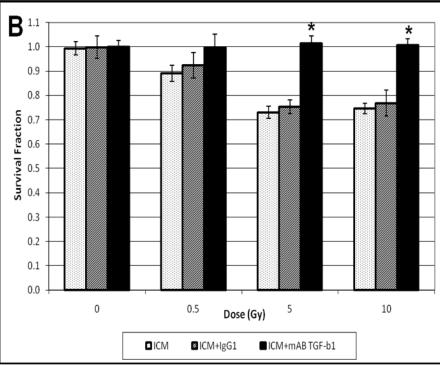
Repair deficient cell lines (SW48, ATBr1, 180Br, xrs5, xr1, raj9 and raj10) have more toxic BSE than their parent lines

Proteomic changes in the gills of DNA repair proficient and DNA repair deficient medaka following exposure to direct irradiation and to X-ray induced bystander signals. R Smith et al BBA being revised after review Increased radiosensitivity in human cell lines treated with medium from repair deficient cells Radiat Res. 165(1):26-34. Mothersill C, Seymour RJ, Seymour CB. 2006.

Communication of Radiation-Induced Signals in Vivo between DNA Repair Deficient and Proficient Medaka (*Oryzias latipes*). Environ. Sci. Technol. 43 (9):3335–3342 . Mothersill C, Smith RW, Hinton TG, Aizawa K, Seymour CB. 2009

P53 and TGF β important in response



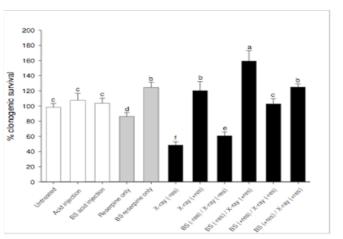


P53 knockouts generate bystander signals but do not respond so the -/- reporters give no BSE even if +/+ medium is applied. +/+ reporters respond even to -/- medium

TGF- β 1 antibody completely abolished bystander cell death .

M D Gow et al Induction of Bystander Cell Death in Human Glioma by High Energy Electrons: A Role for TGF-beta1, Radiation Research, in press

Serotonin important in signal generation



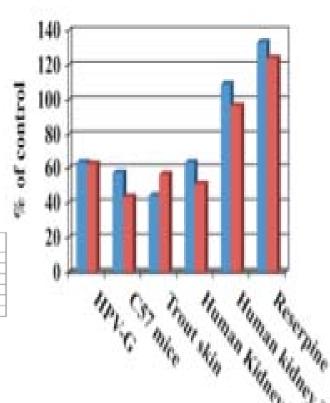
Sham treatment	% clonogenic survival	
Sham X-ray (-reserpine injection)	103.8 ± 8.1*. ^{2.4}	
Sham X-ray (+reserpine injection)	111.7 ± 8.6 [‡]	
Bystander (-reserpine) / sham X-ray (-reserpine)	102.0 ± 4.8*·*	
Bystander (-reserpine) / sham X-ray (+reserpine)	137.0 ± 6.8*. [‡]	
Bystander (+reserpine) / sham X-ray (-reserpine)	93.5 ± 3.6 [†]	
Bystander (+reserpine) / sham X-ray (+reserpine)	130.6 ± 4.3 [‡]	

* significantly different to equivalent X-ray treatment

211.

- ‡ significantly different to untreated and reserpine injected fish.
- † significantly different to reserpine injection only induced bystander effect.

Fish injected with reserpine do not communicate the bystander signal

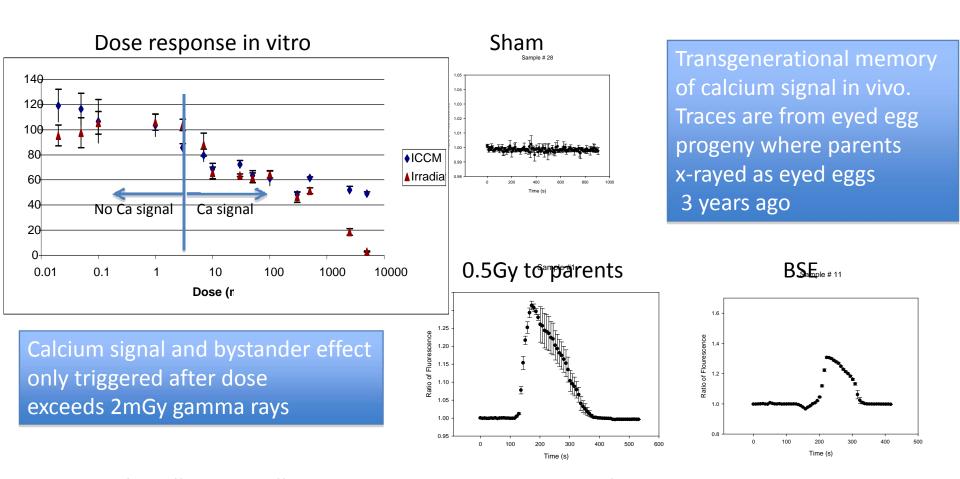


Reserpine inhibits serotonin binding and prevents the bystander effect in vitro and in vivo



Saroya, R et al, Injection of reserpine into zebrafish prevents fish to fish communication of radiation-induced bystander signals; confirmation in vivo of a role for serotonin in the mechanism, Dose response, in press Poon RC et al 2007. Bystander effects of ionizing radiation can be modulated by signaling amines. Environ Res. 105(2):200-

Calcium pulse is the first sign

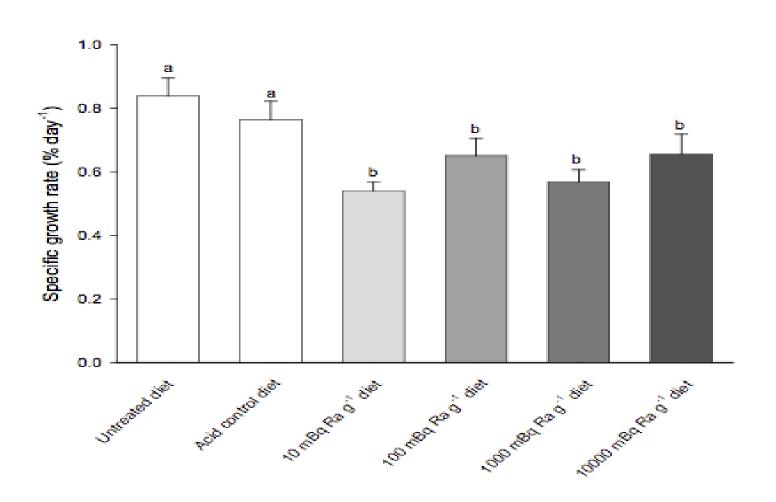


<u>Z Liu, </u>C Mothersill, F McNeill, SH Byun, C Seymour W Prestwich, A dose threshold for a medium transfer bystander effect in a skin cell line, Radiat. Res.(2006) 166, 19-23

Radium -226 bioaccumulation

Sample number	ID	Activity (Bq kg ⁻¹ wet)	Annual dose (mGy y ⁻¹)
1.1	Control Fish	36 ± 22	0,9 ± 0,5
2.1	Control Fish	28 ± 28	0,7 \pm 0,7
9.1	Fed 10 mBq g ⁻¹	39 ± 15	1,0 ± 0,7
10.1	Fed 10 mBq g ⁻¹	23 ± 8	0,6 ± 0,2
11.1	Fed 100 mBq g ⁻¹	11 ± 12	0,2 \pm 0,2
12.1	Fed 100 mBq g ⁻¹	9 ± 12	0,2 \pm 0,3
13.1	Fed 1 Bq g ⁻¹	26 ± 11	0,7 ± 0,3
14.1	Fed 1 Bq g ⁻¹	33 ± 13	0,8 ± 0,3
15.1	Fed 10 Bq g ⁻¹	100 ± 18	2,5 ± 0,4
16.1	Fed 10 Bq g ⁻¹	124 ± 16	3.0 ± 0.4

Specific growth rates (sampling after 6 months on diet)



Research Highlights- Conclusions

- Low dose radiation exposure of fish to acute or chronic low LET radiation induces a "stress response" in irradiated individuals. Chronic alpha caused reduced growth rate and stress signal production.
- This leads to an inter-fish signaling mechanism which causes recipient fish to exhibit protective responses
- Effects are transgenerational (acute low LET)
- Mechanisms involve serotonin and calcium for signal generation and cytokine pathways for response

So given the new data - does ICRP Over- Or Underestimate Risk?

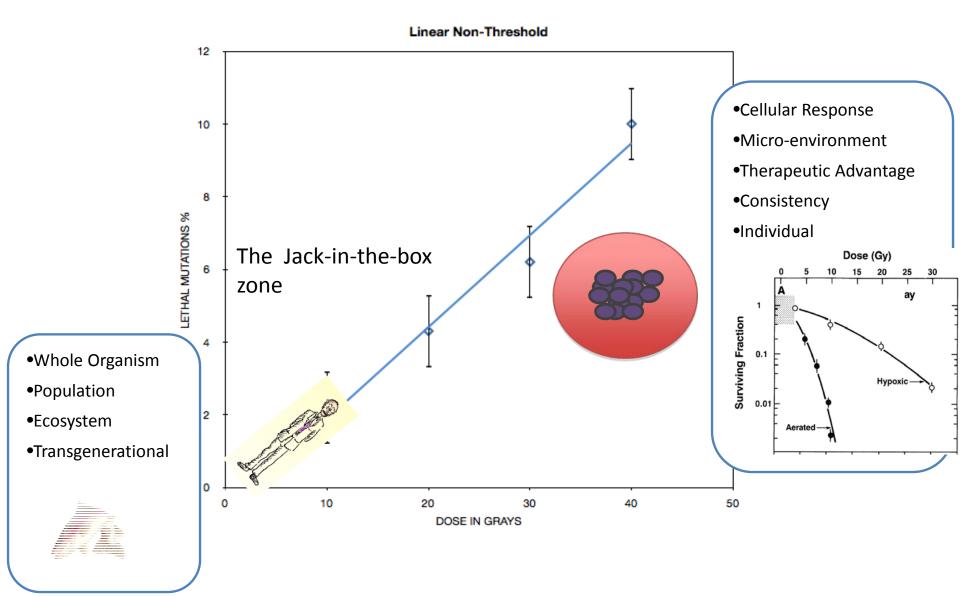


Does ICRP Over- Or Underestimate Risk?

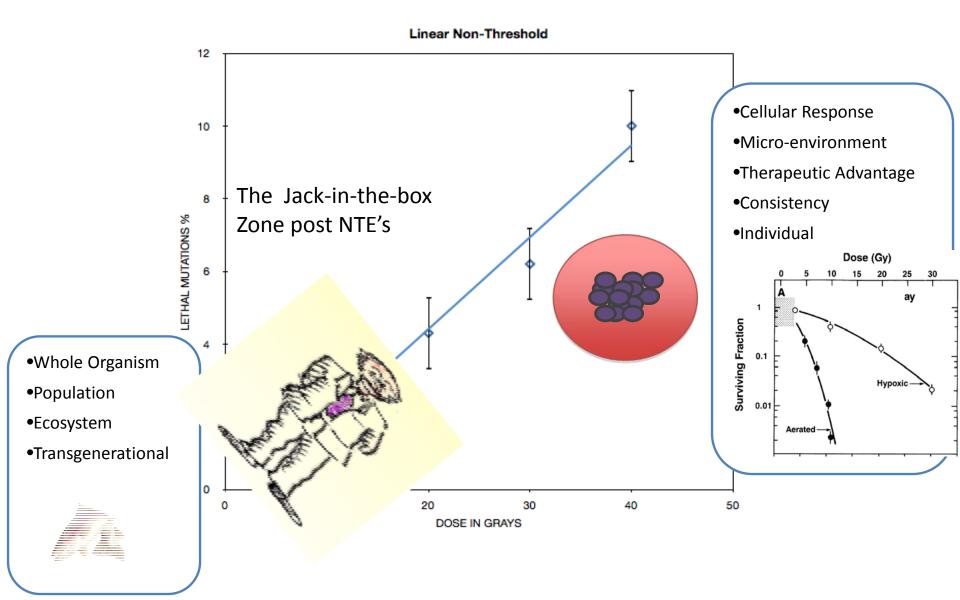


Good reasons to use LNT BUT lack of accord means there is NO RIGHT ANSWER

What we have is the zone of surprise!

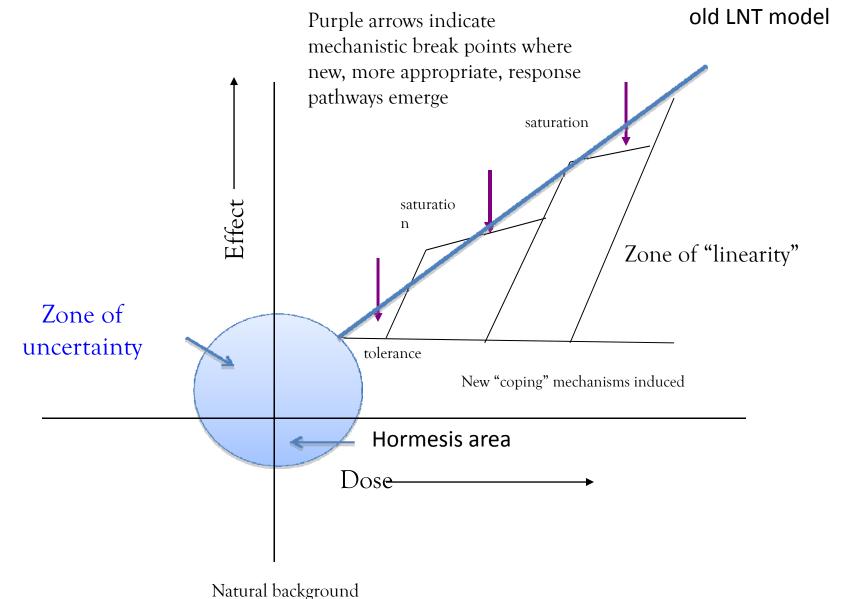


ICRP after NTE's!

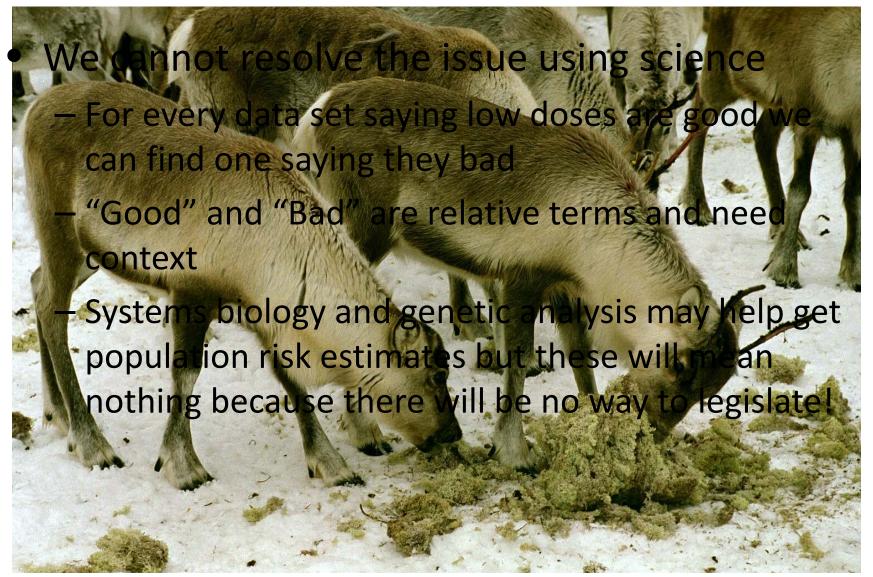


Proposed dose response relationship for radiation in the context of non-targeted effects

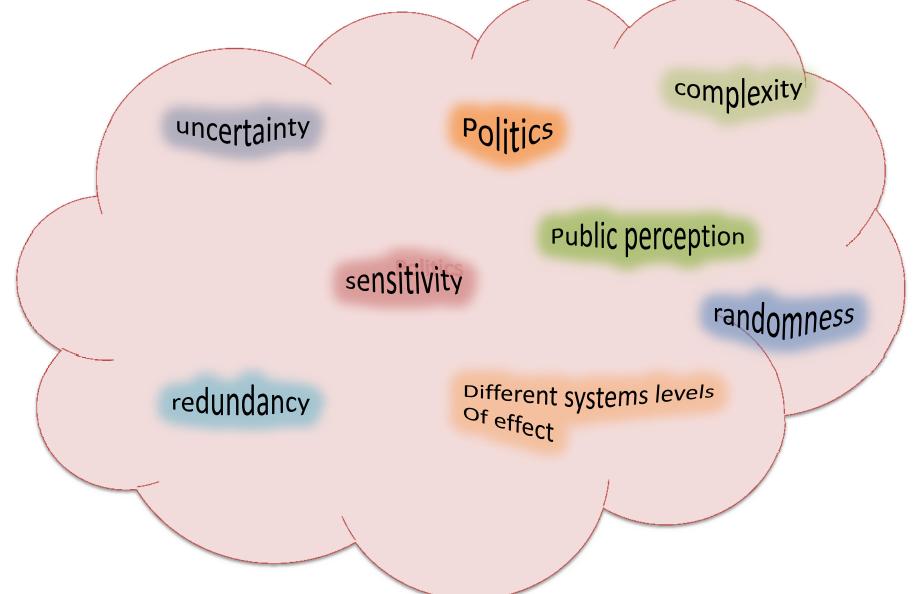
Blue line represents



Talk science 'til the cows (reindeer) come home BUT



So what are we dealing with?



NTE's allow multiple outcomes – facilitate adaptive responses and evolution

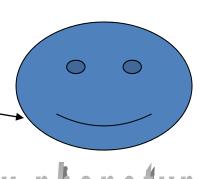
- Genomic Instability (GI) opens up the chance for change and adaptive or mal-adaptive evolution
- Bystander effects (BSE) signal between hierarchical levels to coordinate responses at different organisational levels
- GI + BSE allow spatial and temporal system control but...
- in any system change only favours a few



Original phenotype



chance to change



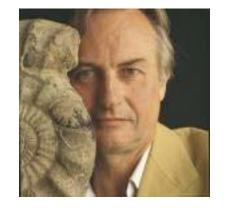
CM 1996

Non targeted effects exist They manifest at high frequency in many ways

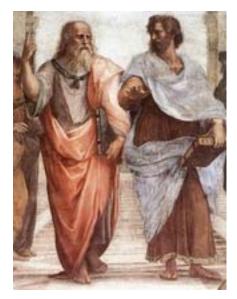
They cause "stress-like" symptoms We know nothing about how they impact low dose risk except that they mean it is not a simple relationship

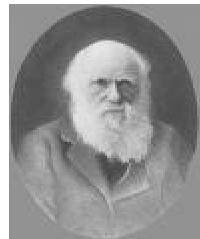
We know a lot about the mechanisms but little about the reasons why they are tolerated
The underlying debate about purpose or chance is as old as Plato and Aristotle

SUMMARY



Bottom Line: NTE's mean the current approach to risk estimates is fatally flawed





THANK YOU