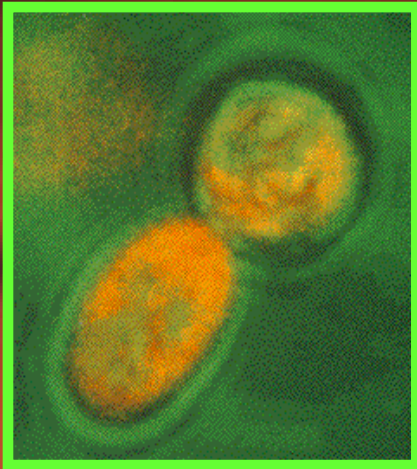


Adaptive Responses and Risk – Yeast to the Clinic



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Dose-Response 2009



Radiation Biology Laboratory

The Adaptive Response

Cellular response to an environmental stress that induces a mechanisms that confers resistance to subsequent stress.

Signal → Time → Resistance

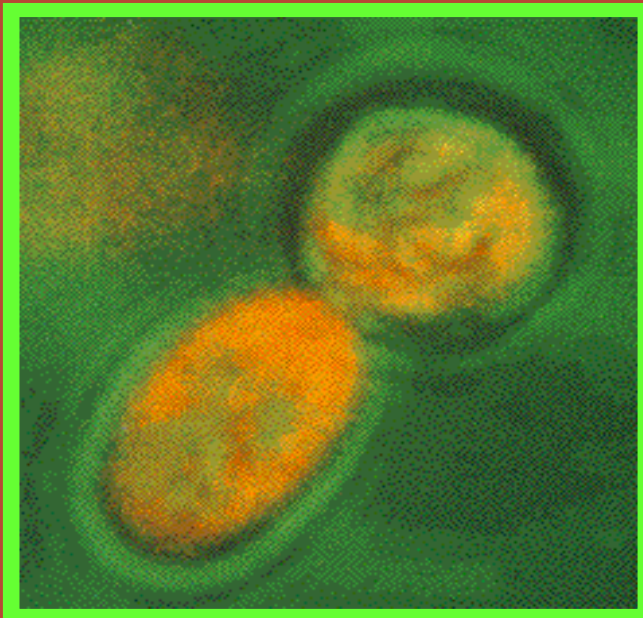
YEAST
MAMMALS
HUMANS



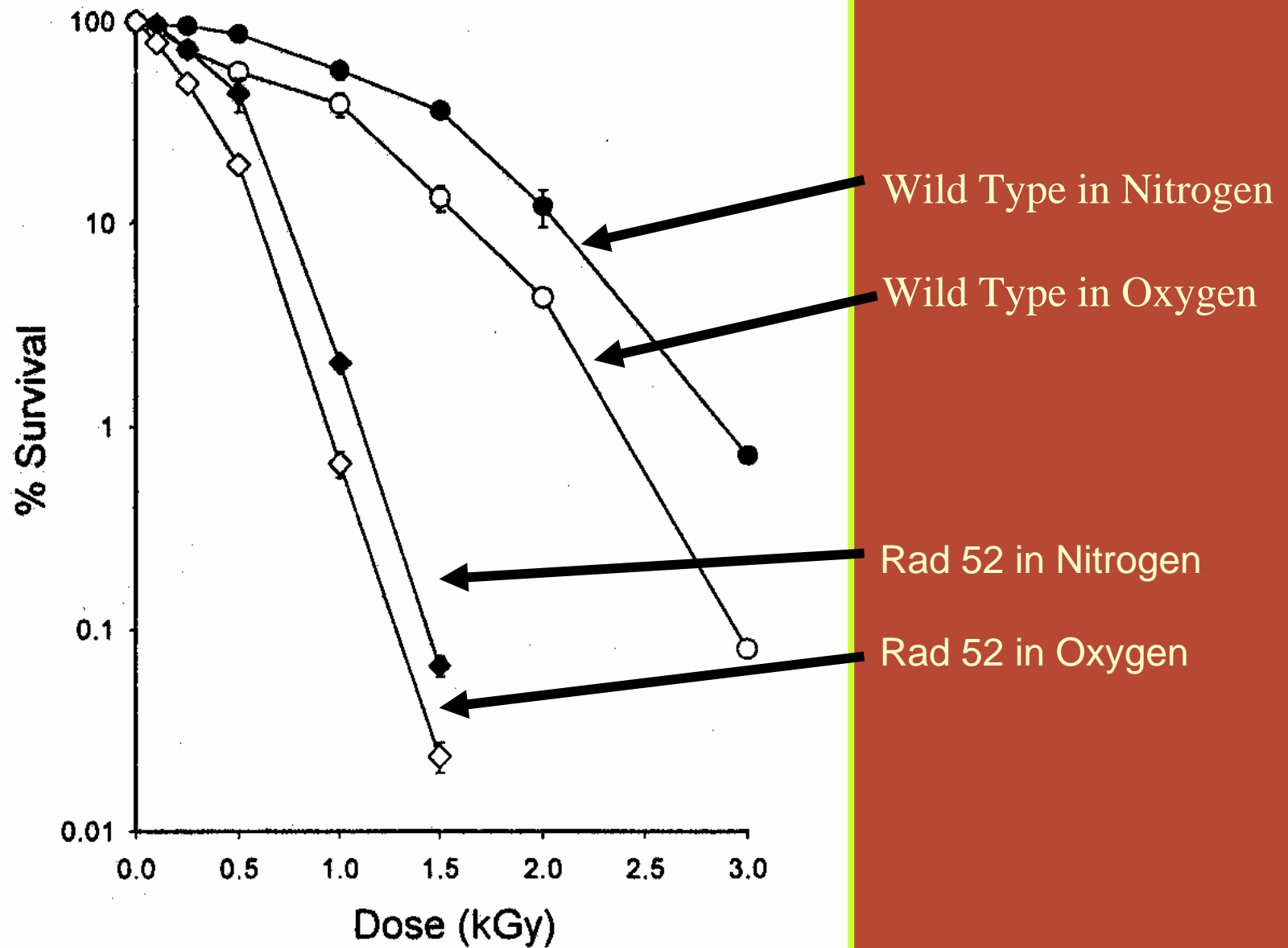
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
(Brewer's Yeast, Baker's Yeast,
Budding Yeast)

Cellular Responses to Environment

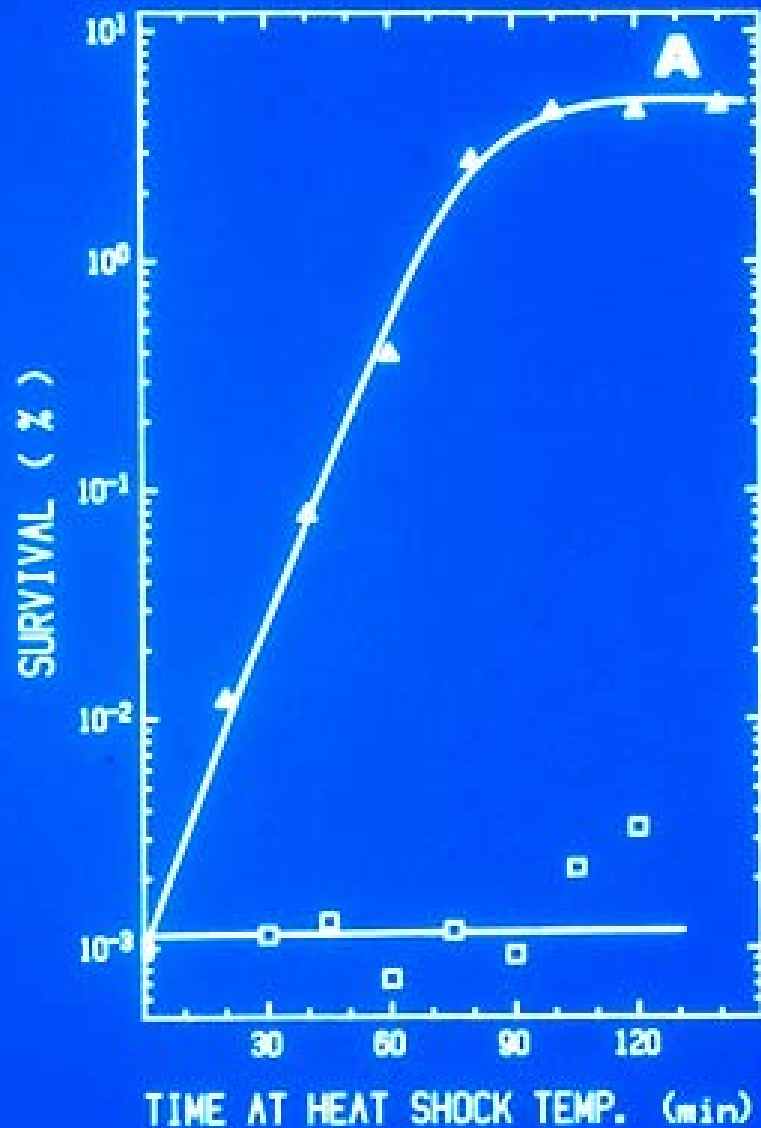
- Adaptive Response
- Stress Response



Radiation Survival in Yeast - OER

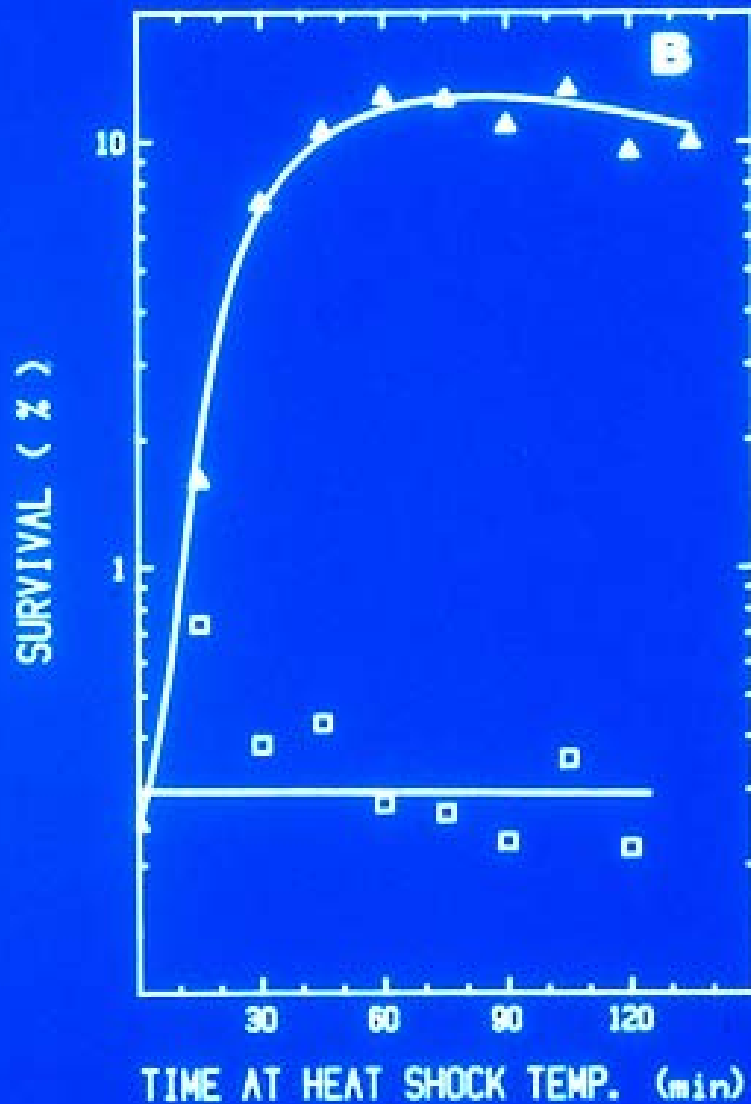


Heat Resistance
(4 min. @ 52°C)



Heat Shock
23°C to 37°C



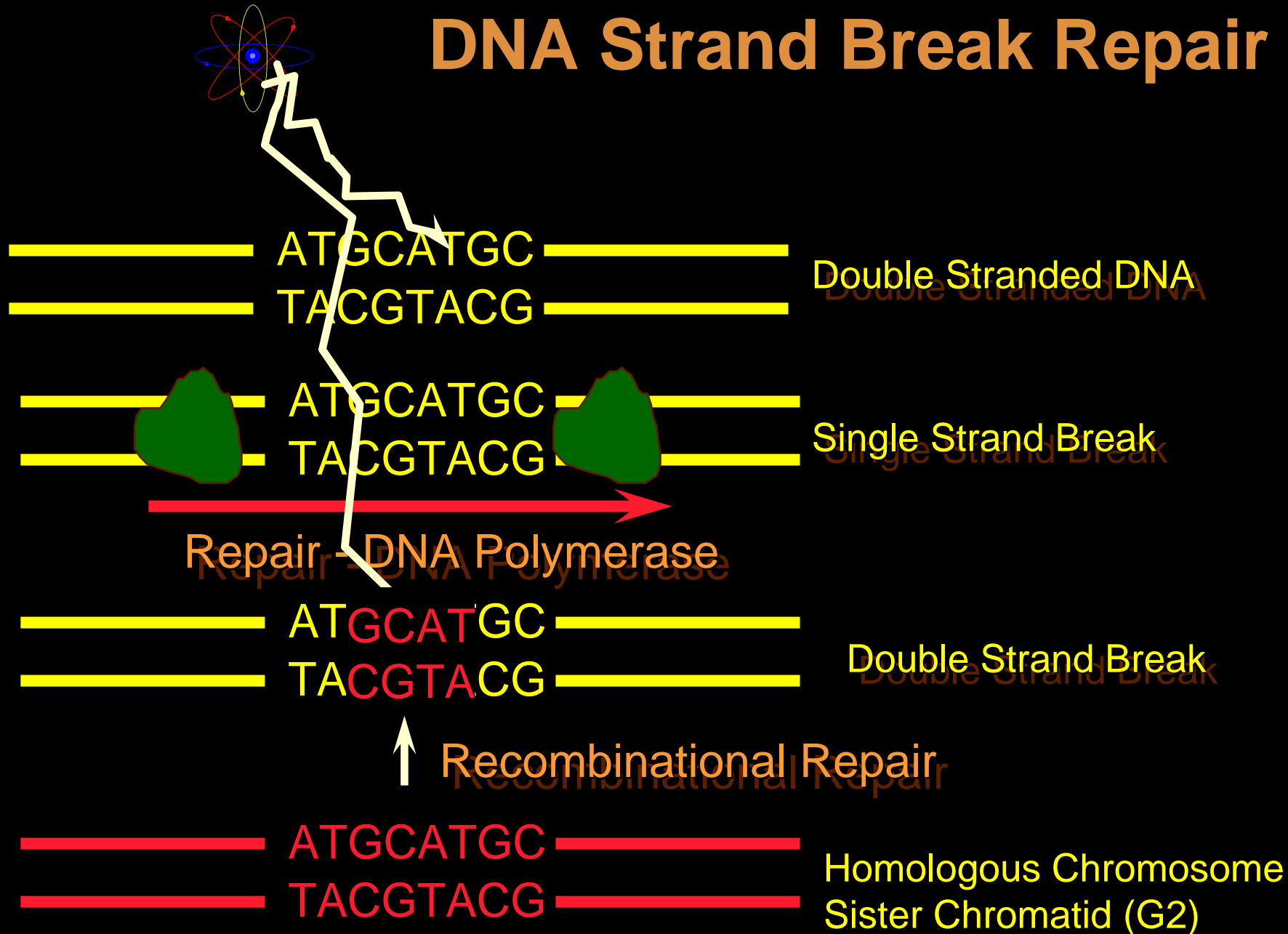


Radiation Resistance
(150kGy in Oxygen)

Heat Shock
23°C to 37°C



DNA Strand Break Repair

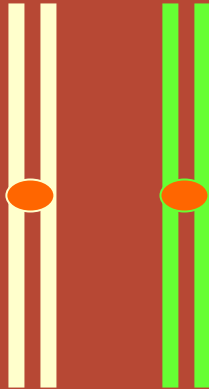


Recombinational Repair and ploidy and cell cycle

Diploid G1



Diploid G2



Haploid G1



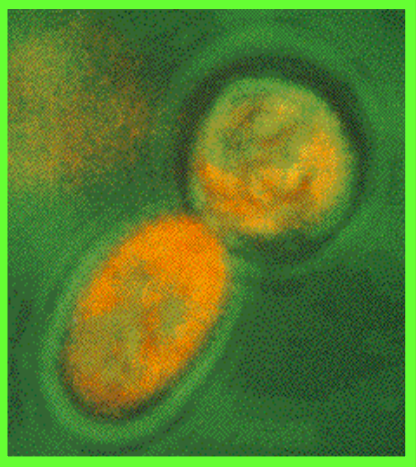
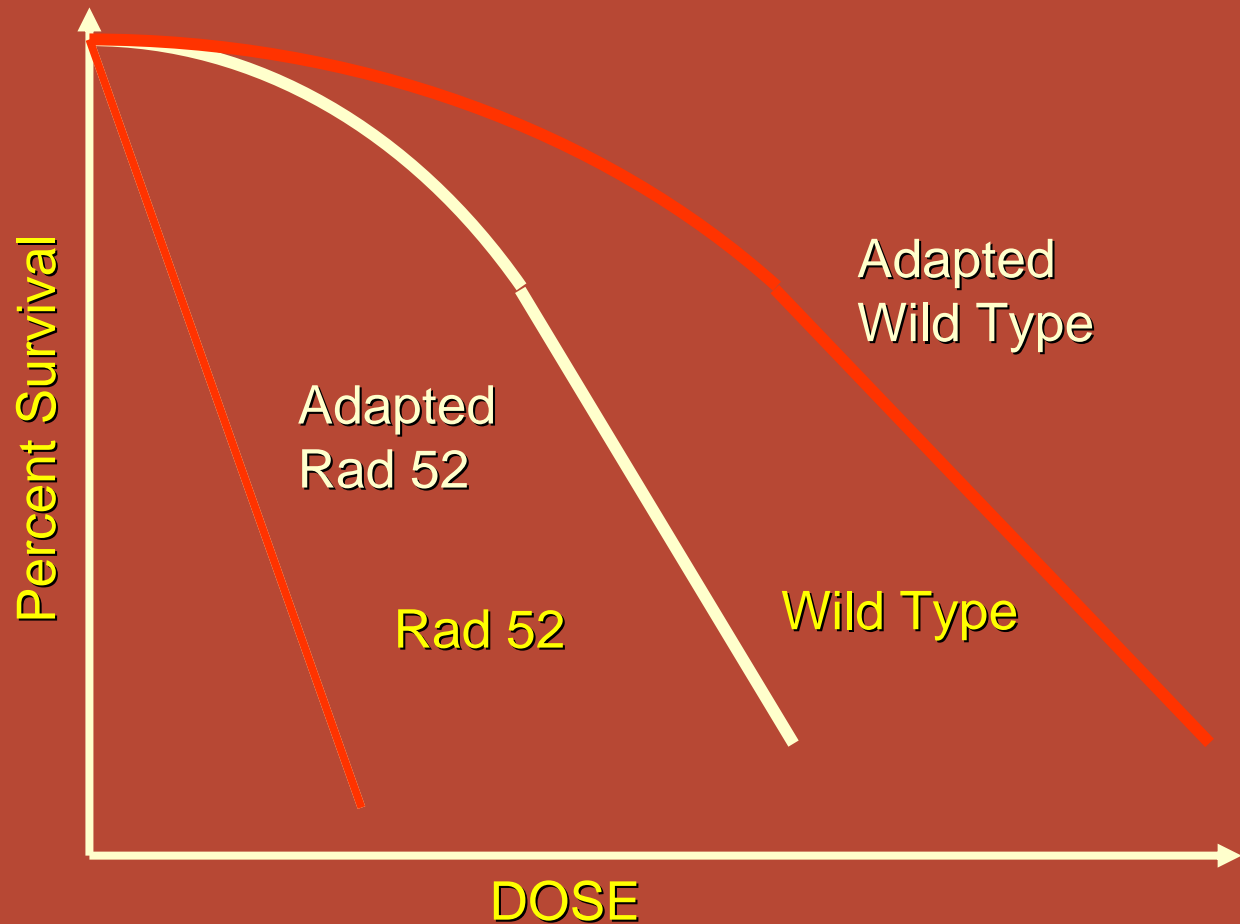
Haploid G2



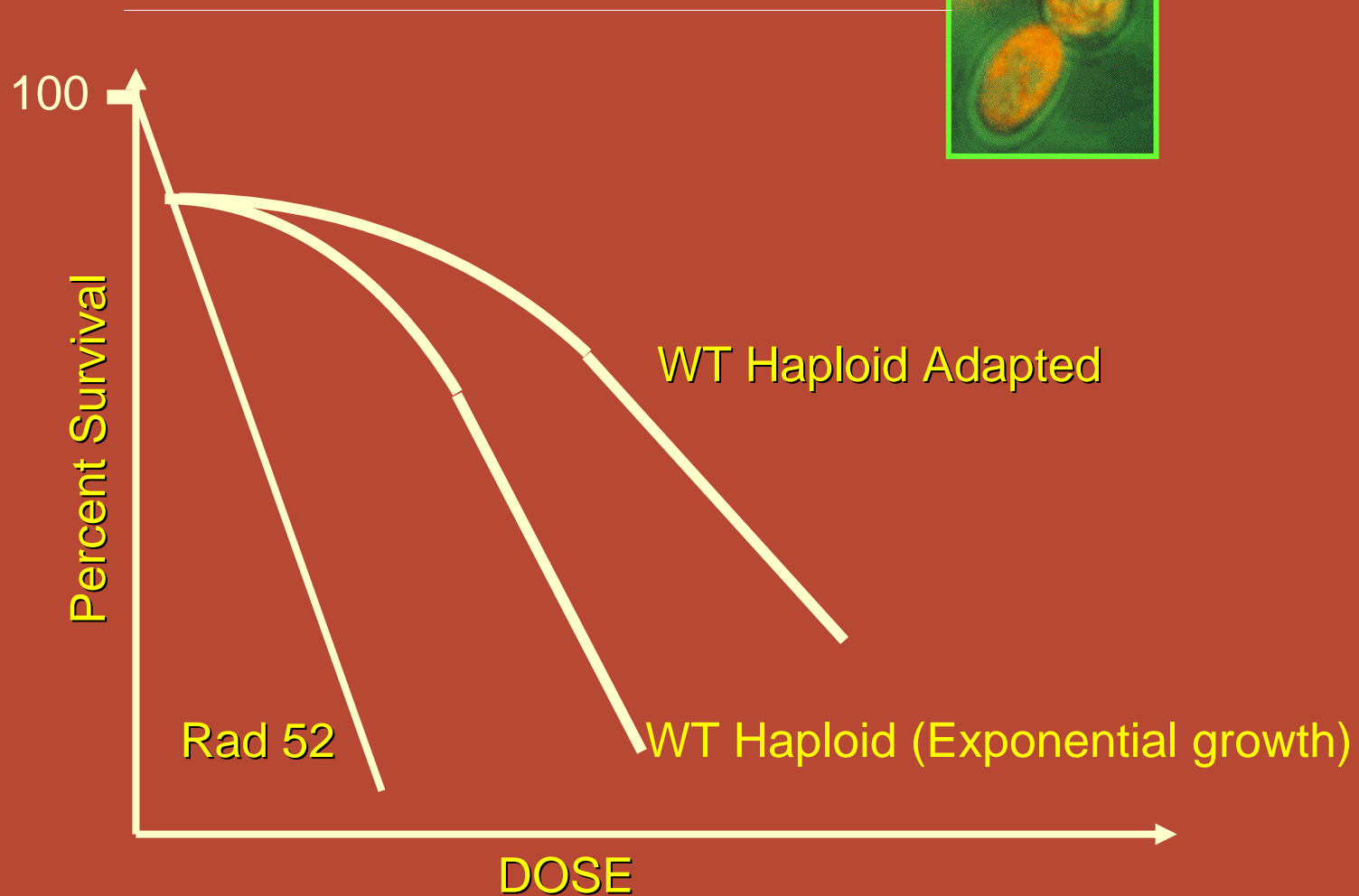
(Rec -)



Survival of yeast cells after exposure to gamma radiation



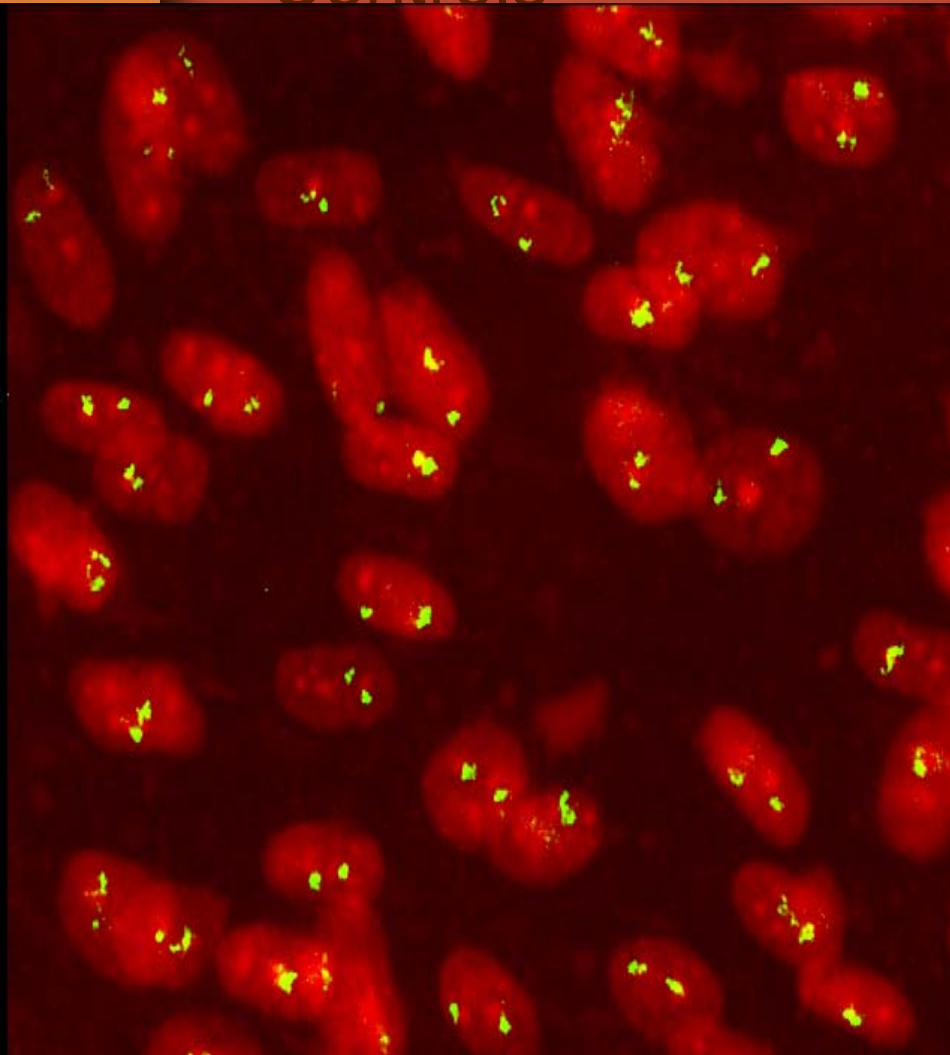
Survival of yeast cells after exposure to gamma radiation



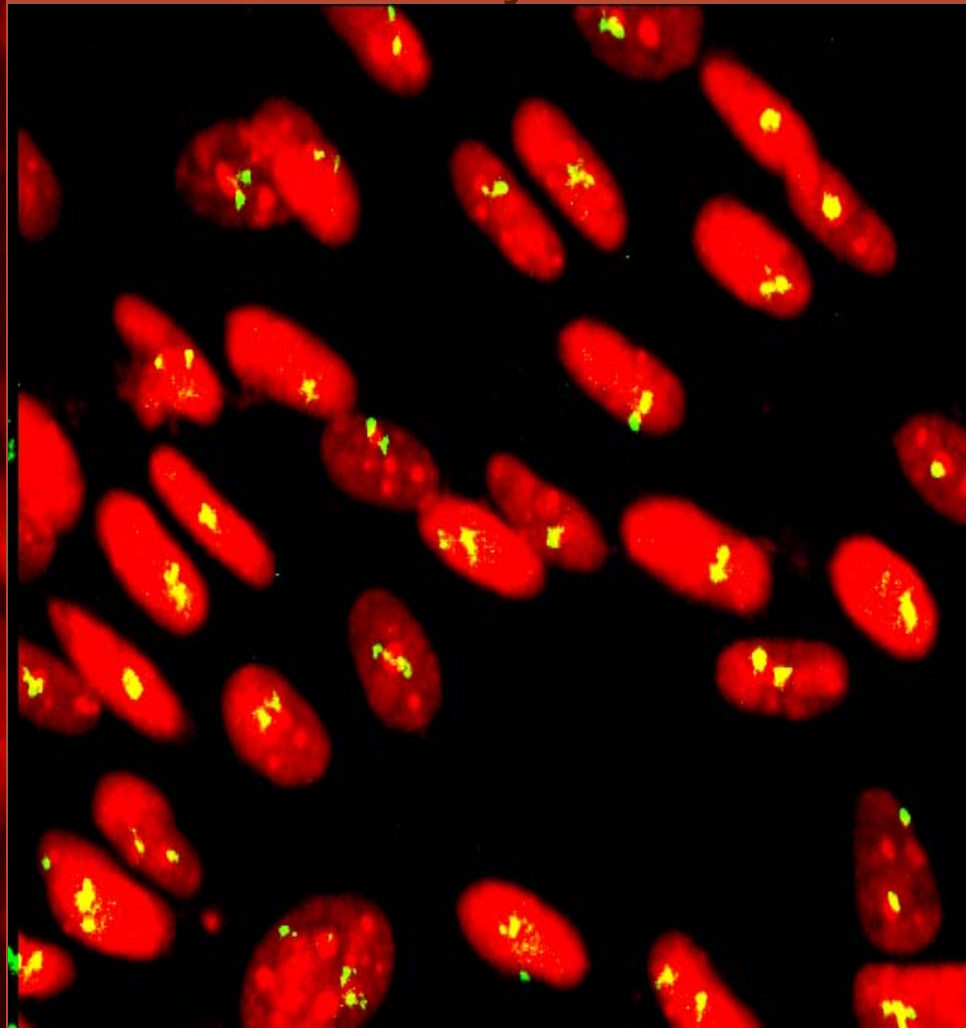
Chromosome Domains (21)

Int. J. Radiat. Biol. 1997 303-311

Controls



200 mGy + 2 hours



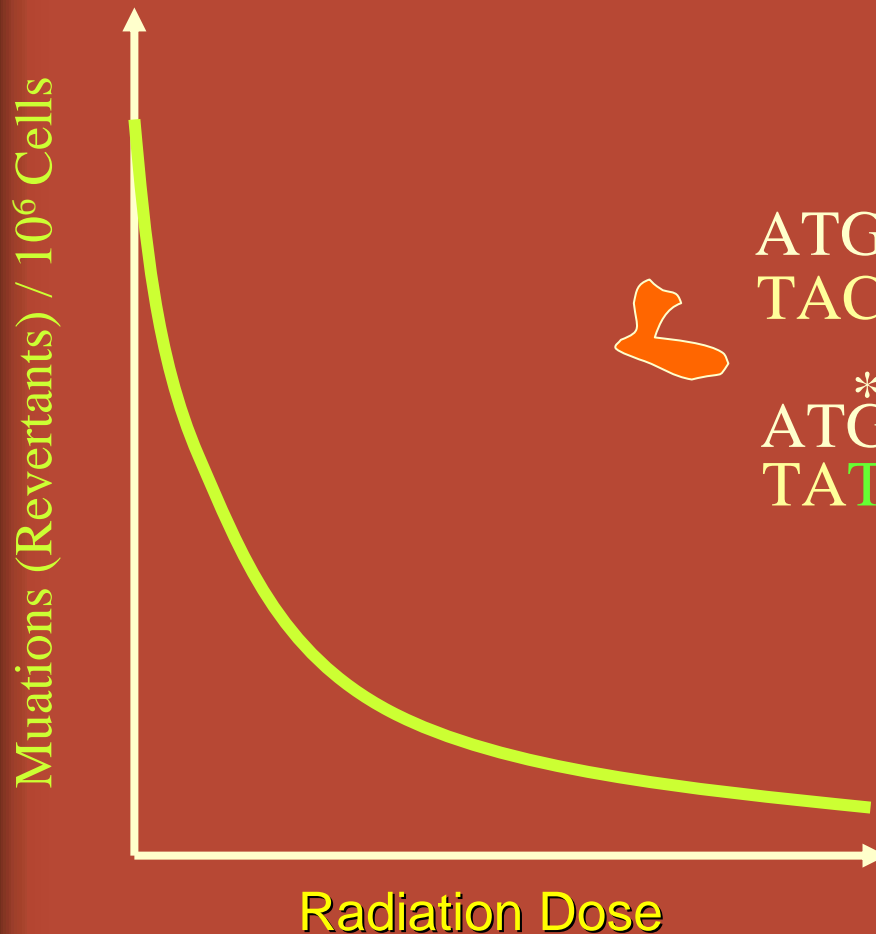
Mutation (reversion to histidine independence) of yeast cells after exposure to MNNG (*N*-methyl-*N*'-nitro-*N*-nitrosoguanidine)

20 ug MNNG for 30 min.

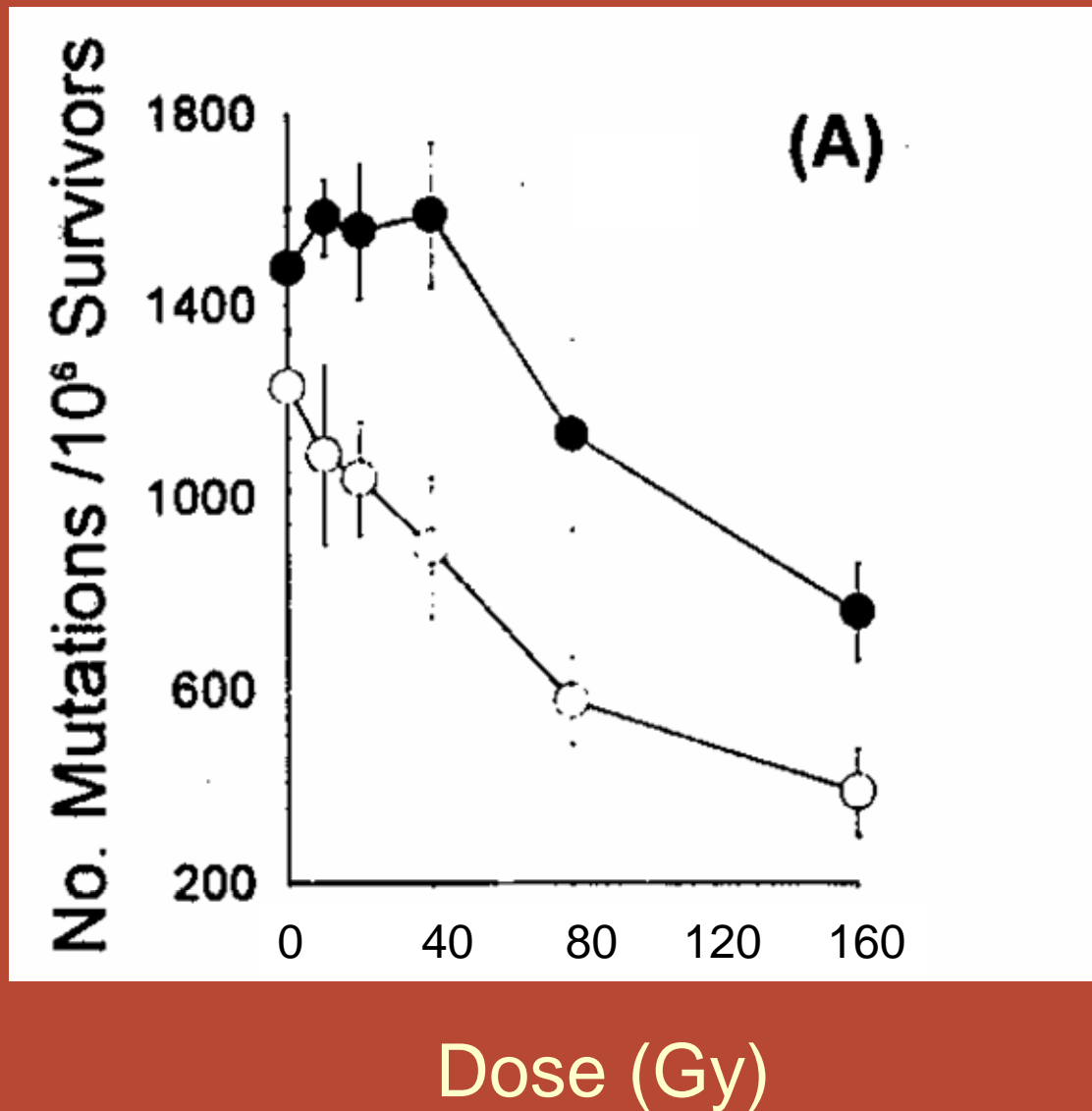
Causes:

O-6 methylation of guanine

GC to AT transition



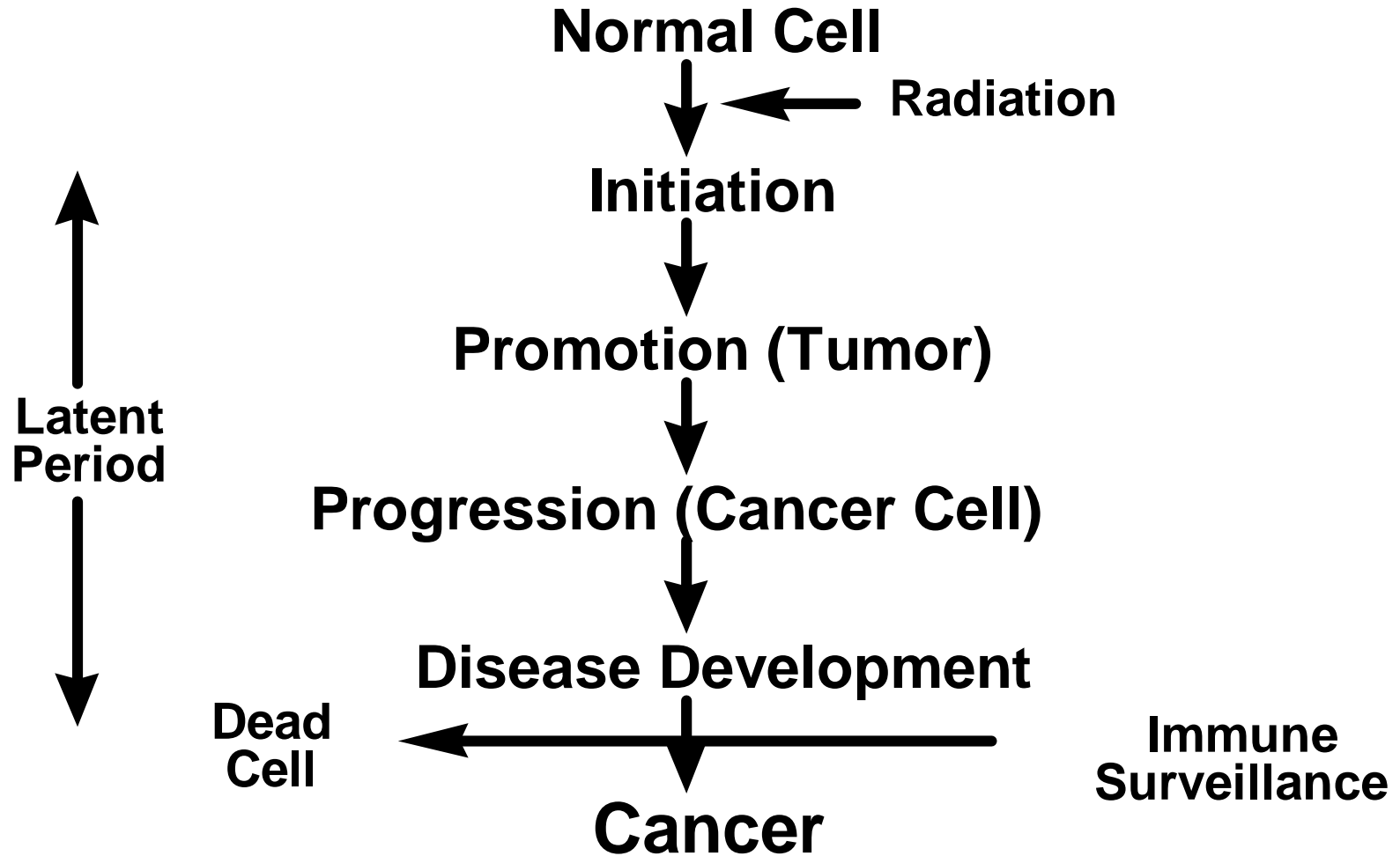
Suppression of MNNG Mutation in Yeast



Adaptive Response in Yeast

- Shows an oxygen effect
- Dependent on recombinational repair (homologues)
- Signaled by OH ■
- Low LET radiation better
- Modified by topoisomerases
- Requires protein synthesis
- Induced by different stresses
- AR for chemicals





Skin Tumorigenesis

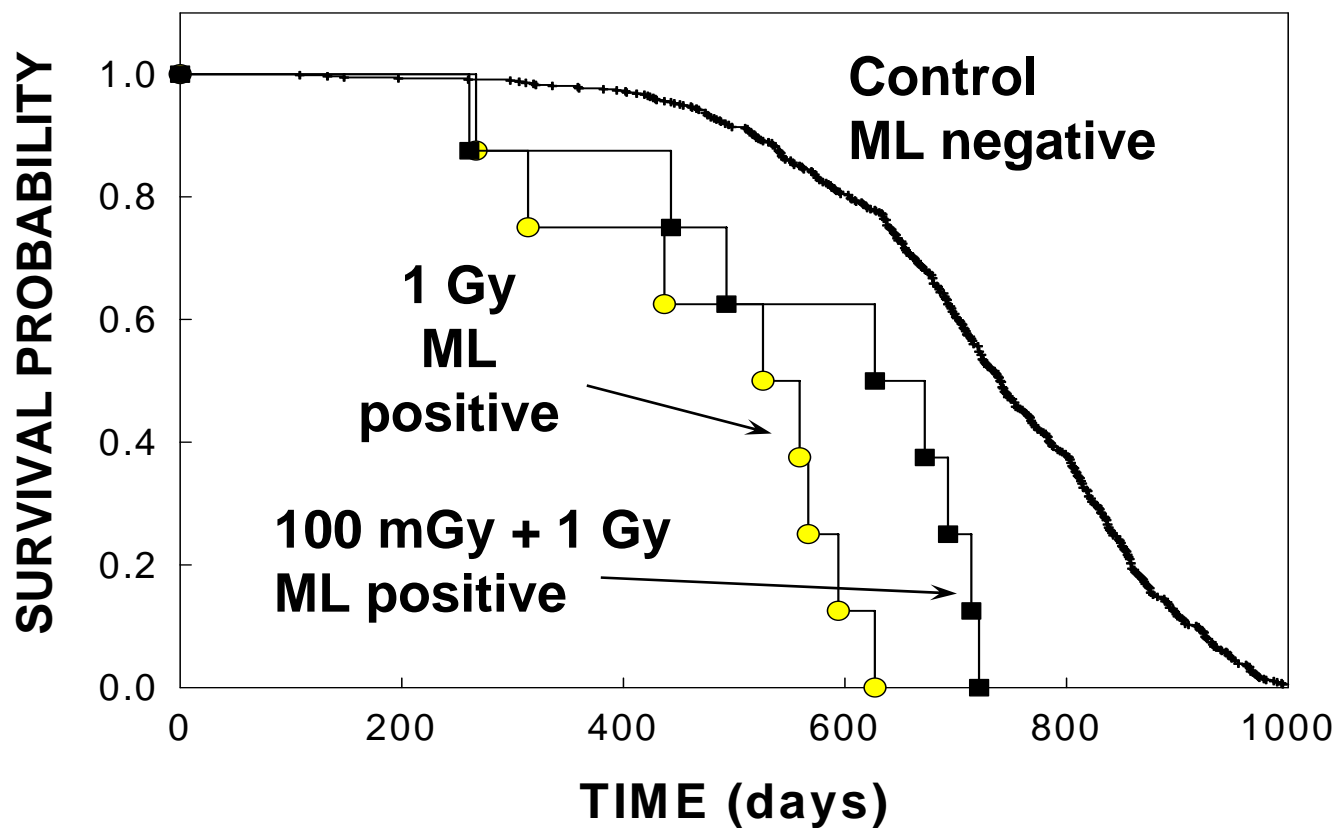


Low Doses Protect Mice Against Skin Tumors Initiated by a Chemical Mutagen

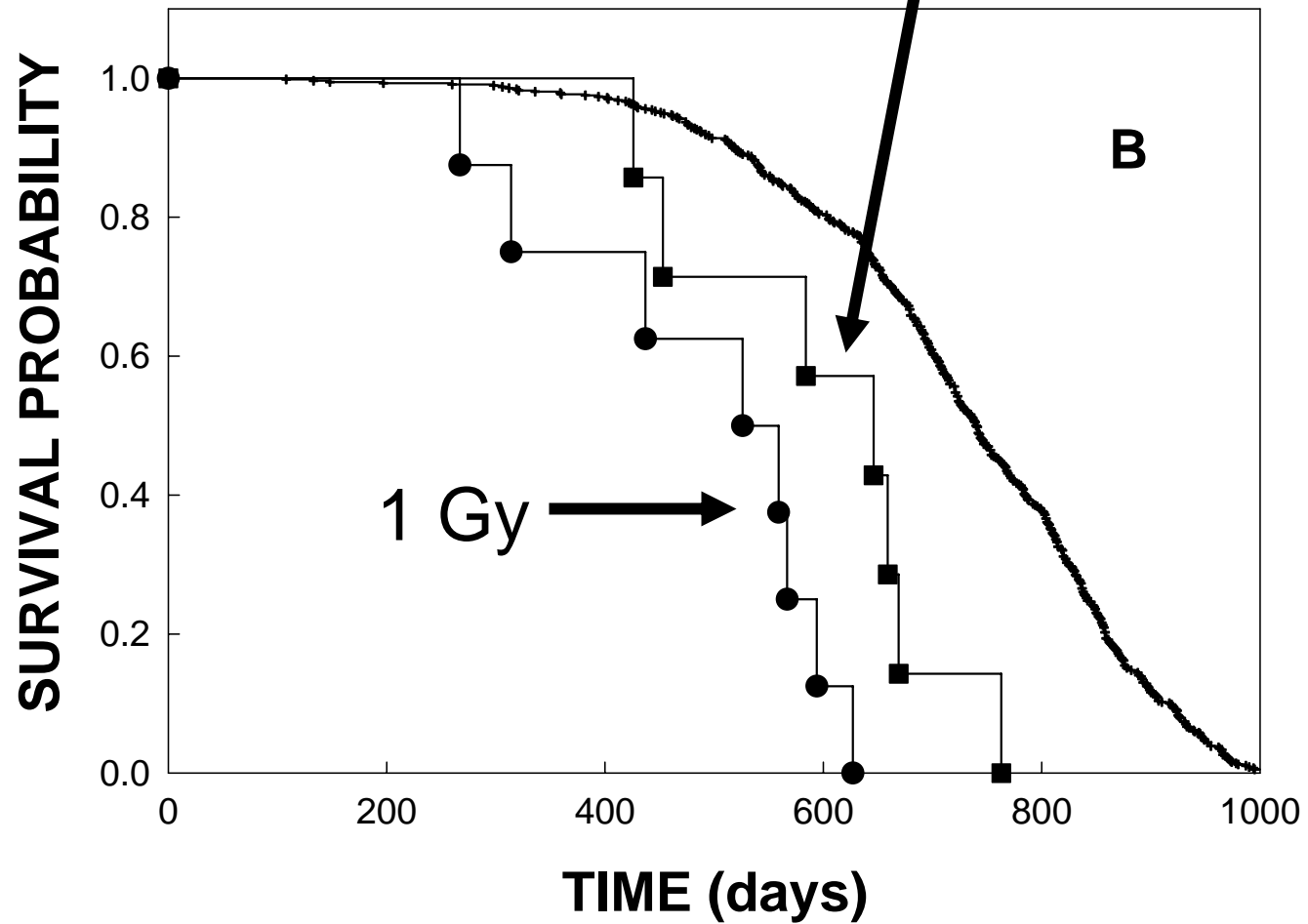
<u>Initiation Treatment</u>	<u>Tumors per Animal</u>
methyl-nitro-nitroso guanidine	2.04
β -radiation (100 mGy)	0
β -radiation + 24h + methyl- nitro-nitroso guanidine	0.39



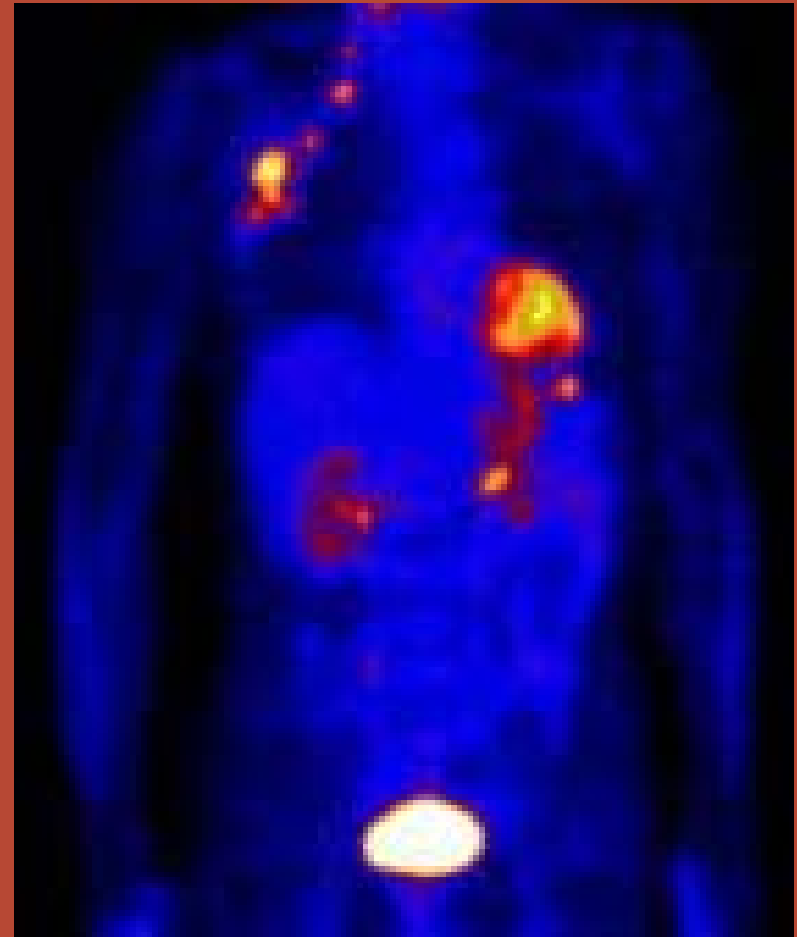
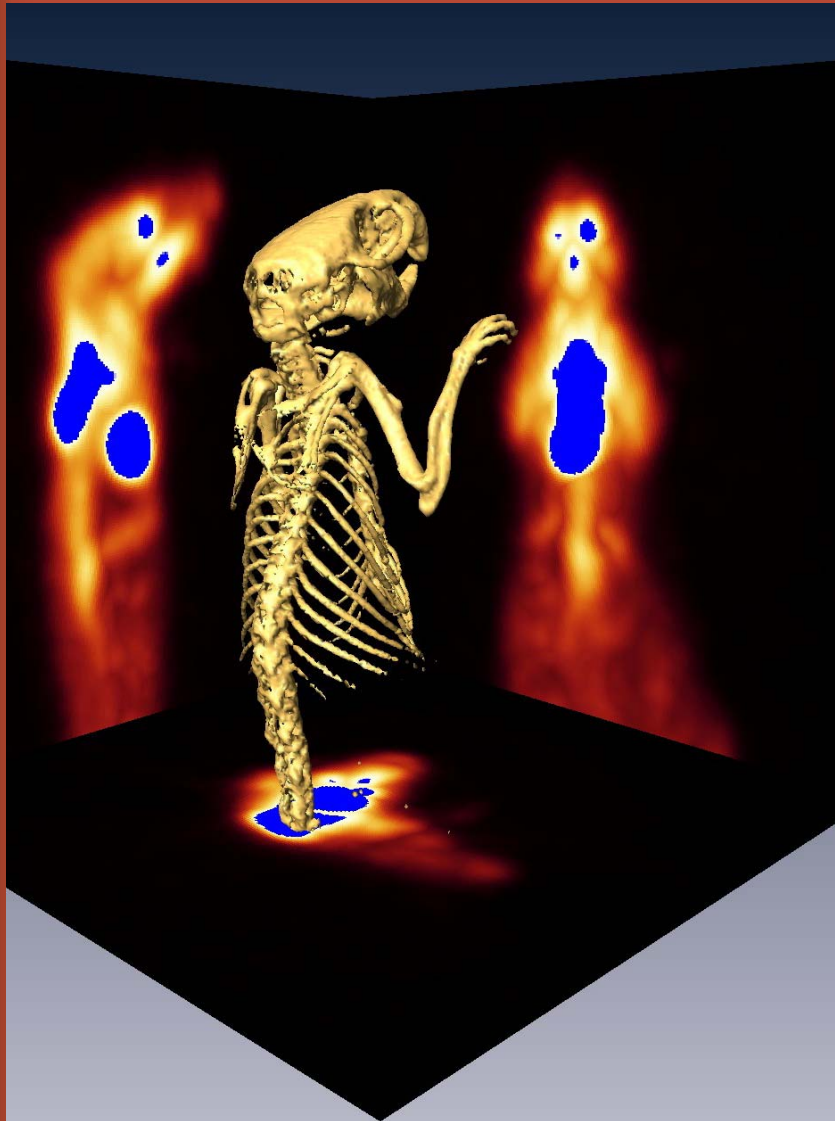
Low Doses Increase Latency for Myeloid Leukemia



WBH (40°C, 60 min) + 1Gy



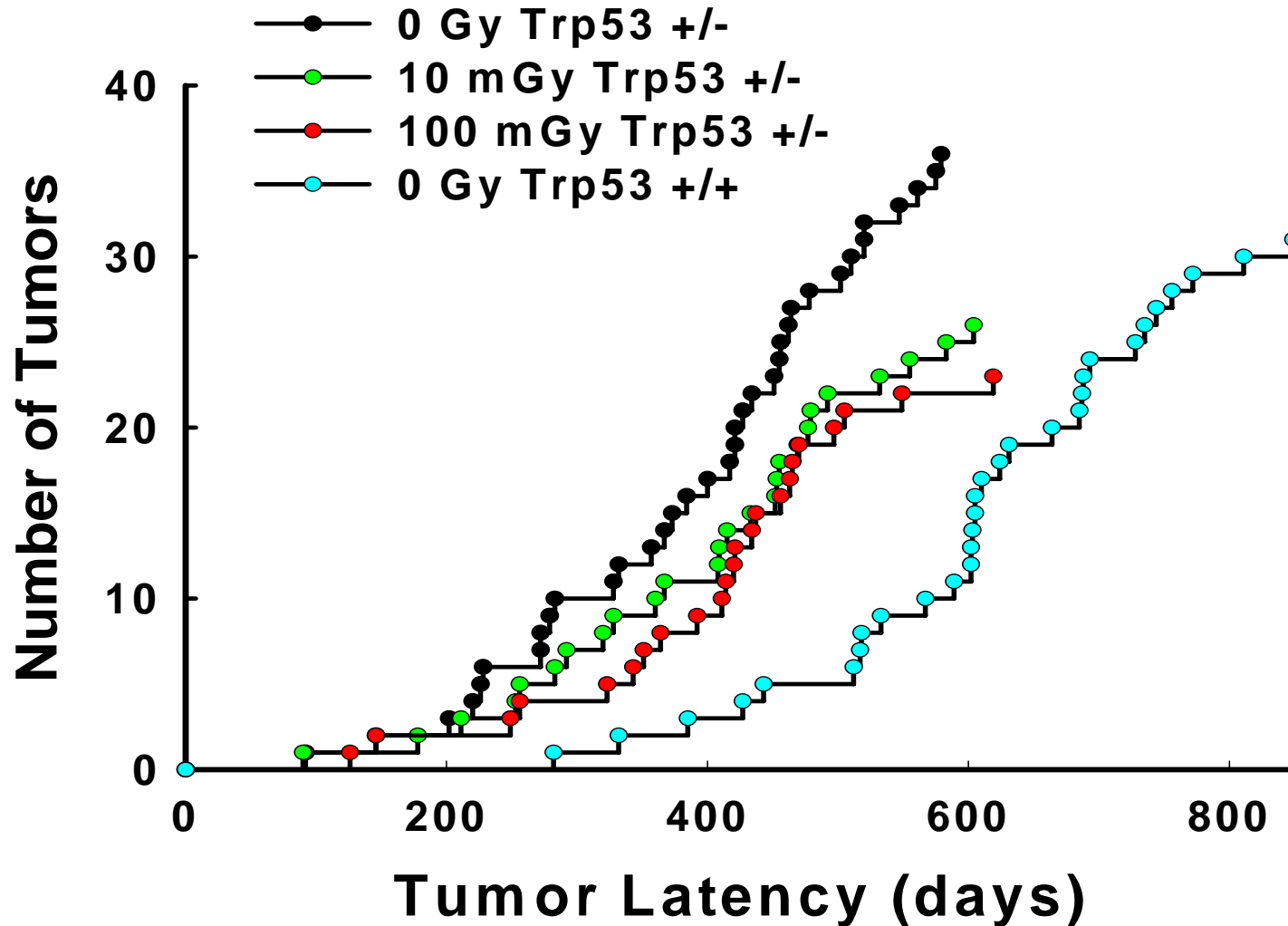
CT and PET Imaging Risk



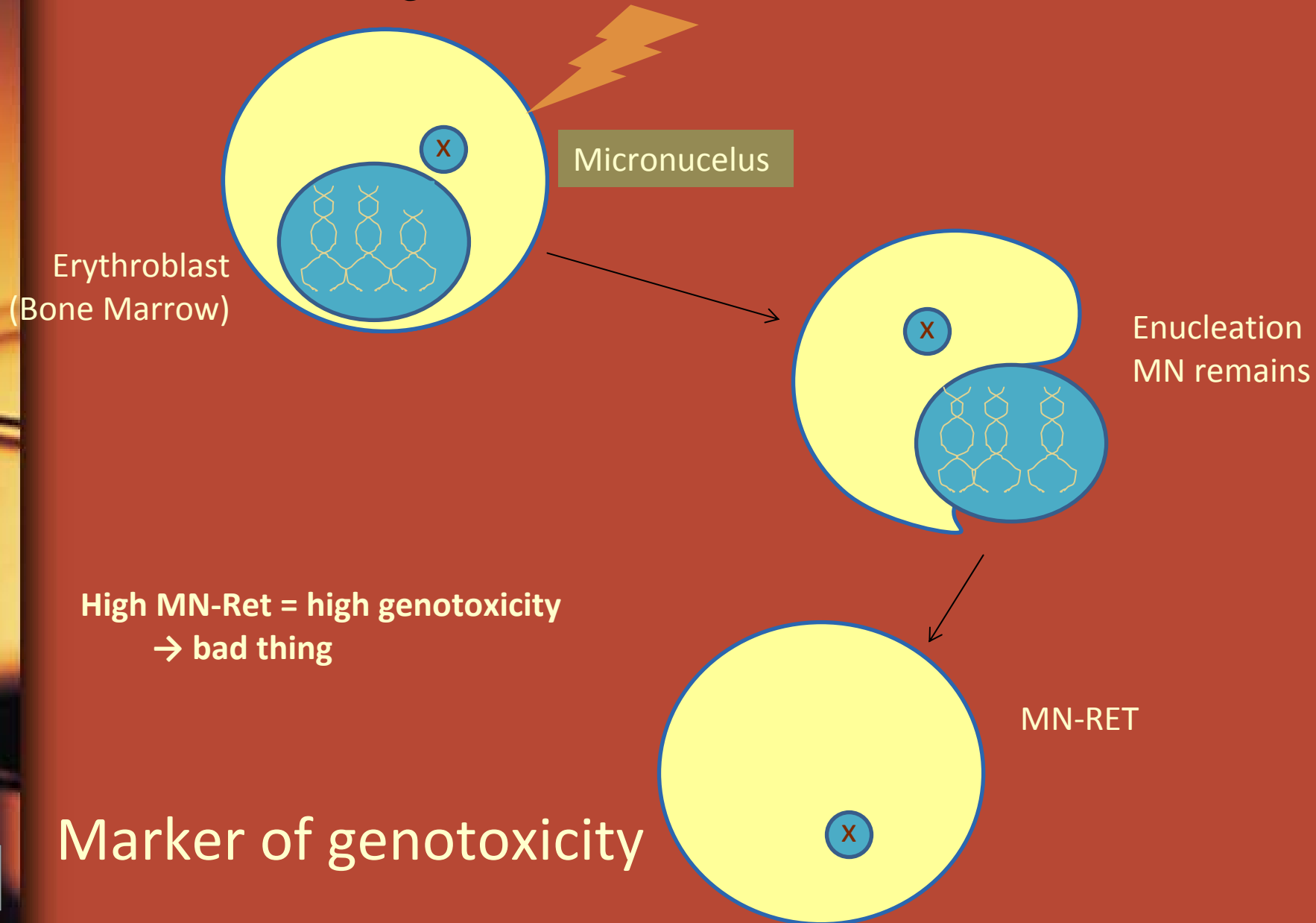
10-60 mGy



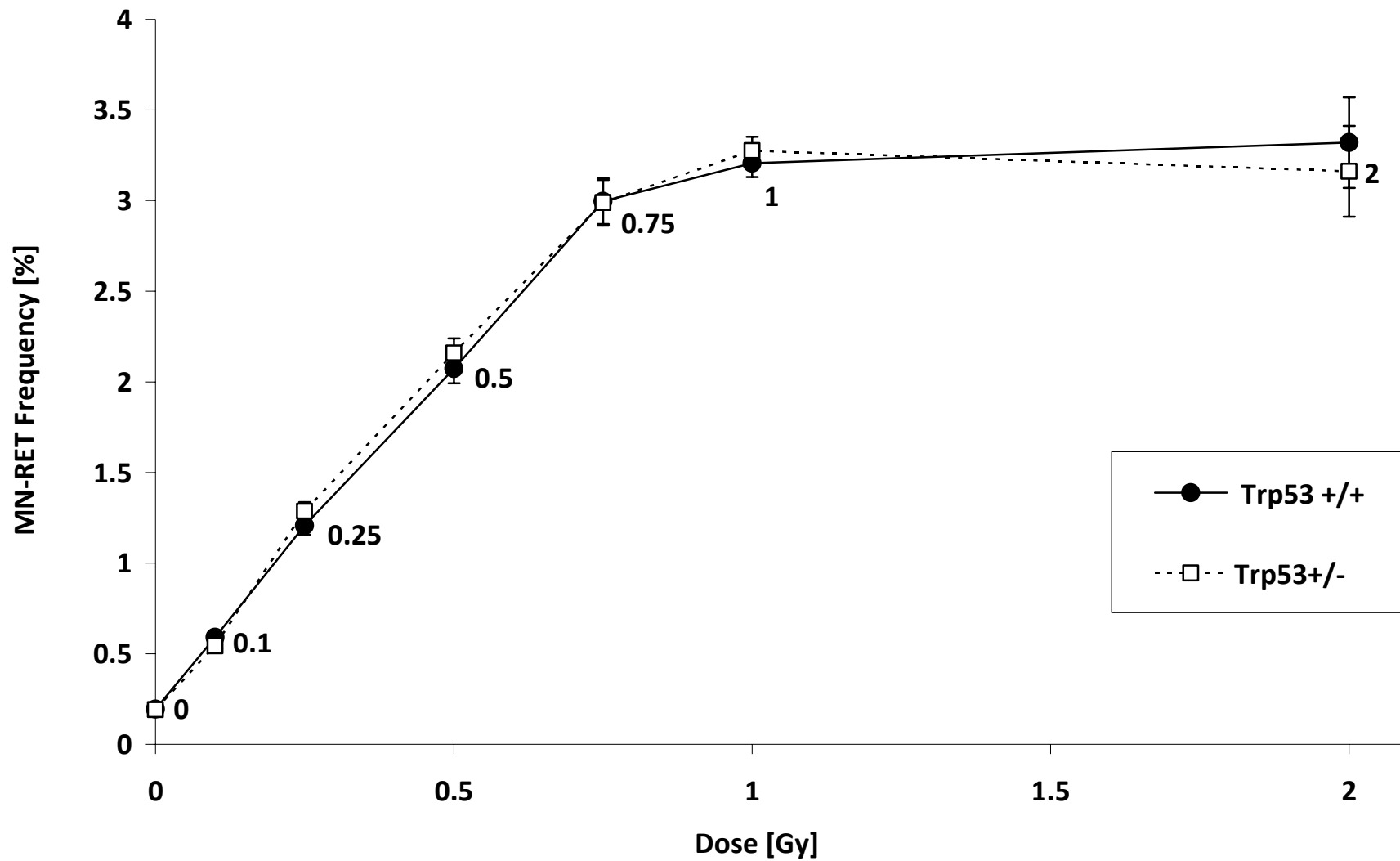
Lymphoma Latency



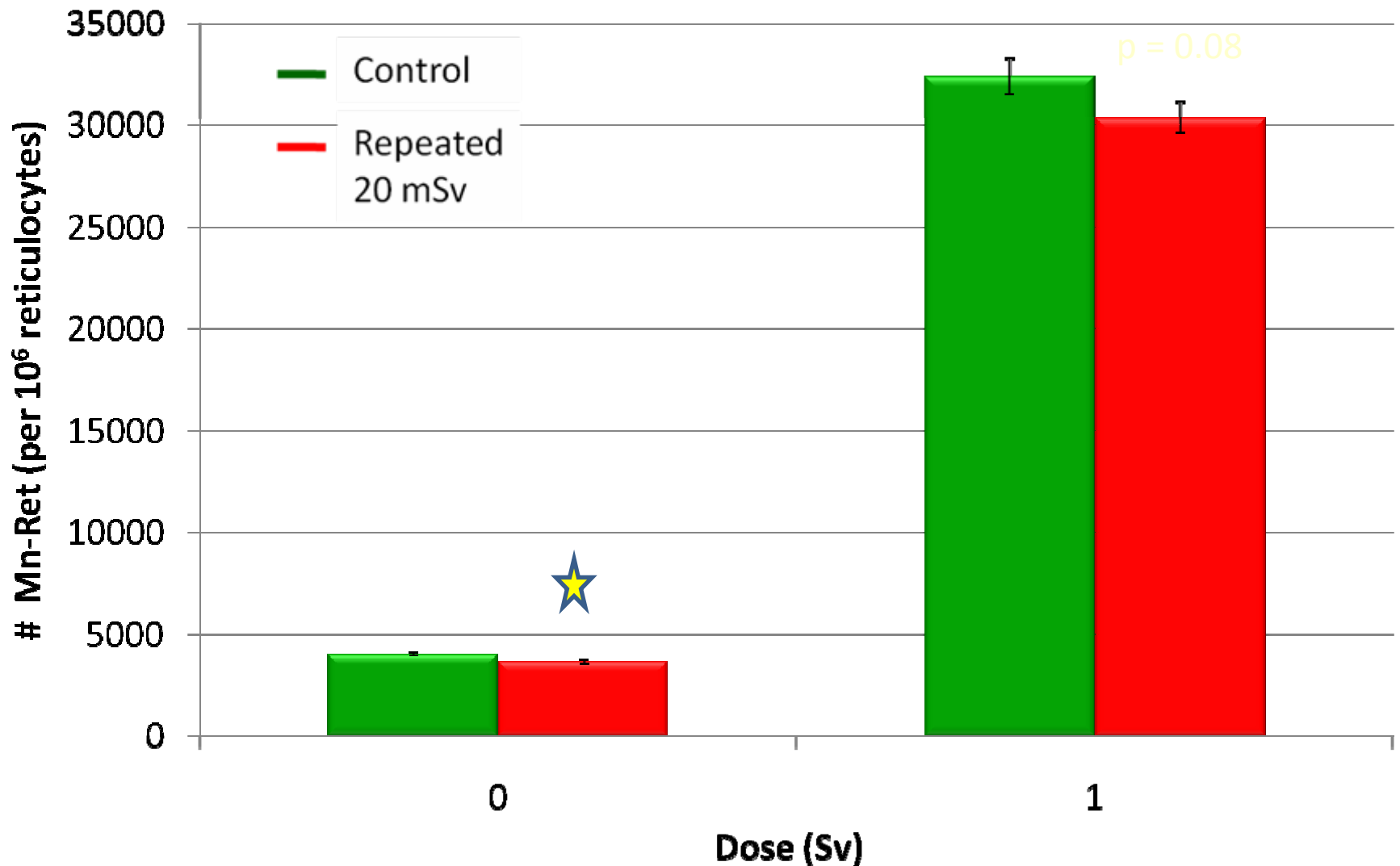
MN-Reticulocyte Formation



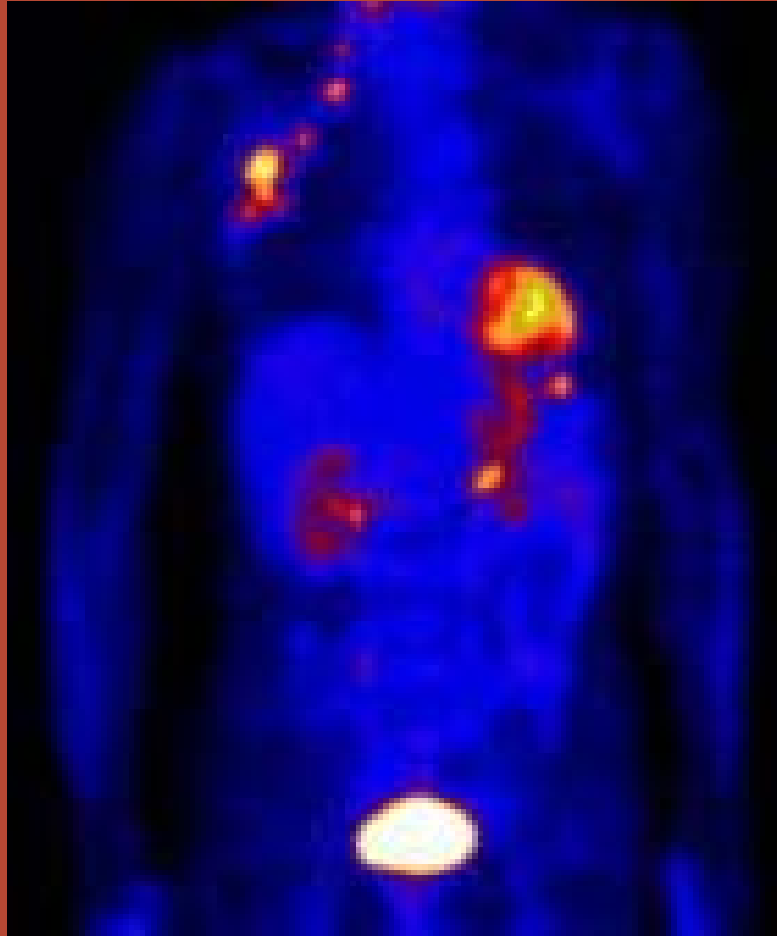
In Vivo Effects of 662 keV Gamma & p53 gene status



Genetic Damage to Stem Cells



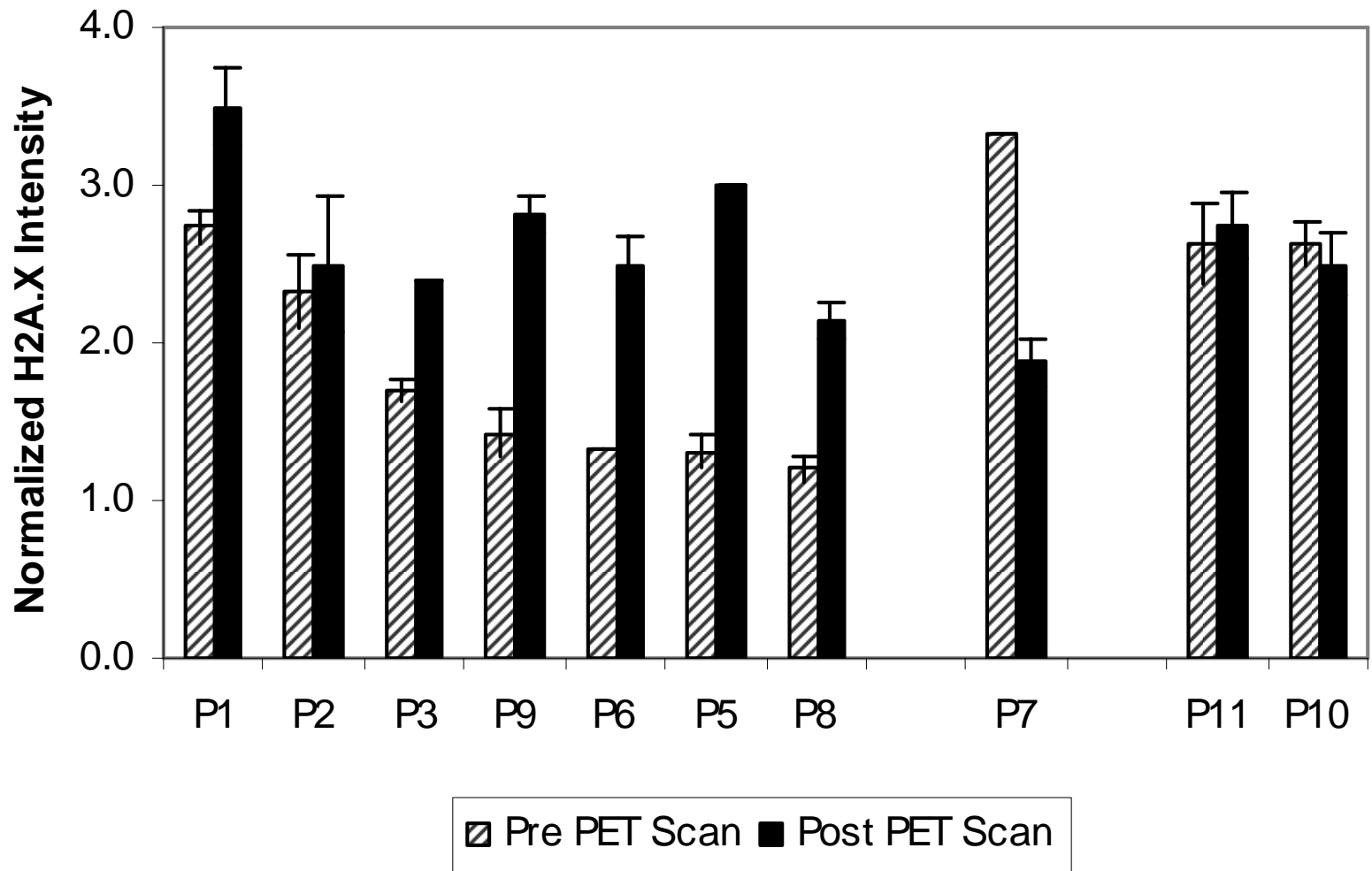
PET and Human Responses

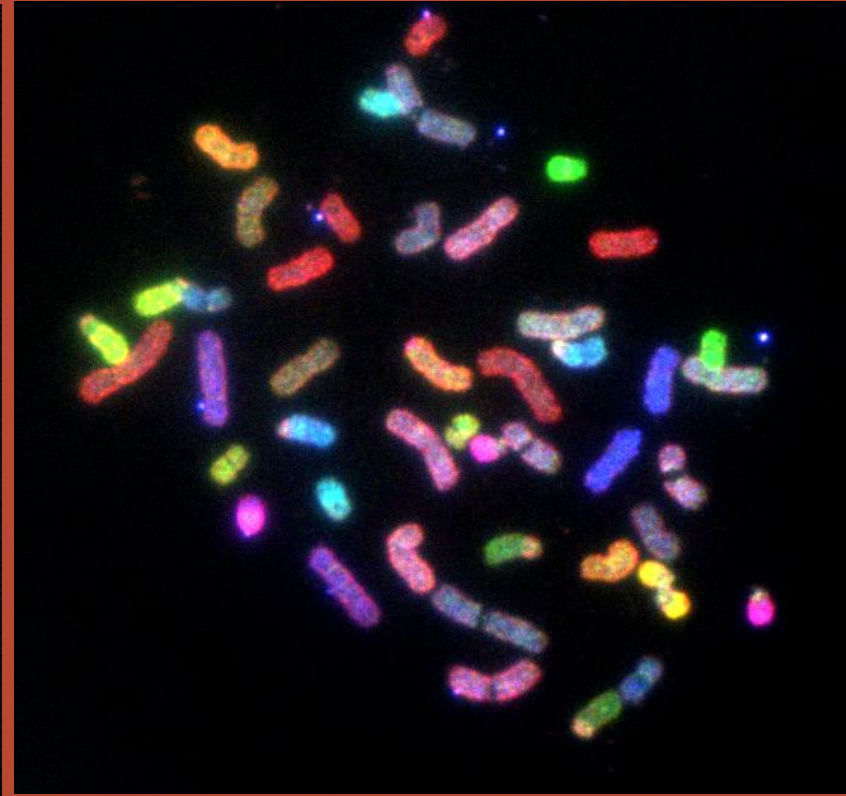
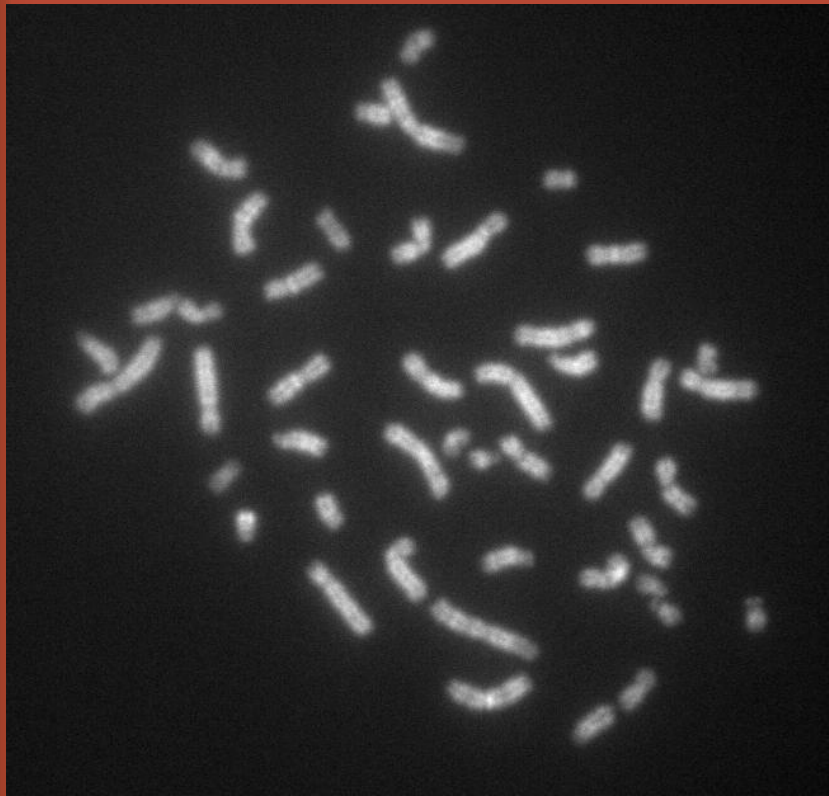


10-60 mGy

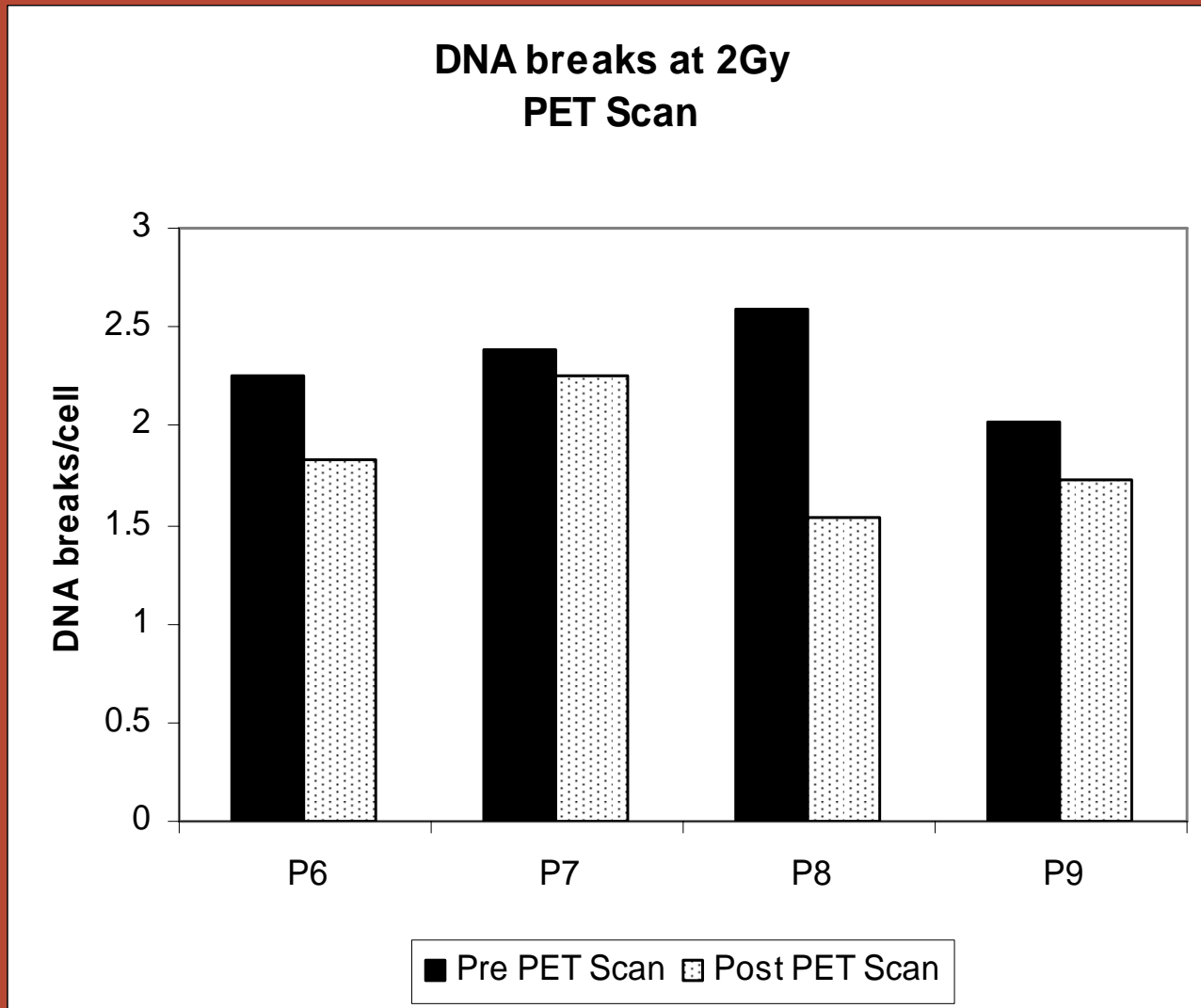


H2A.X Intensity Before and After PET Scan





Radiation Resistance after PET



CRC

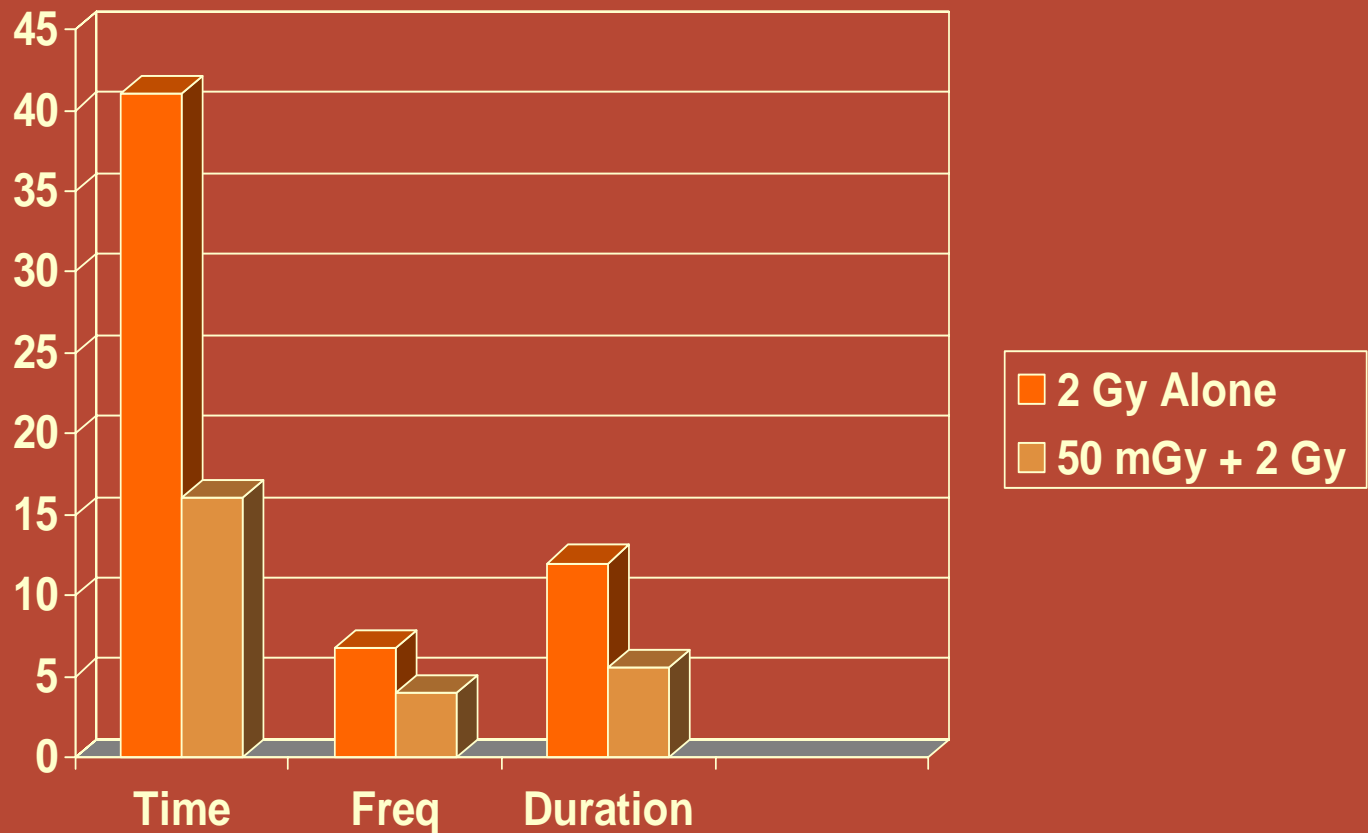
PACEMAKER
ACTIVITY
and
INTERCELLULAR
COMMUNICATION

Jan D. Huizinga

*Low Dose
Radiation to
improve:*

- *gastric emptying*
- *gut motility*
- *radiation sickness
(Emesis)*

Low Dose Modulation of Emesis in Ferrets



Bone Density Baseline Measurements



Low Dose Exposures



0.0001 mGy

DEXA



0.0004 mGy



American Journal of Physicians and Surgeons. March 2008

B. Scott, R. Mitchel, Sanders and D.
Boreham

“Based on actual biological scientific evidence, and not calculated extrapolation, an opposite conclusion about CT cancer risk is equally plausible. That is, cancer risk in North America may be reduced by 2 % over the coming decades because of low-dose medical CT exposures”



Take Home Message:

Biological **Defense**
Mechanisms Against the
Effects of ***High Doses***



Biological **Response**
Mechanisms to the Effects
of ***Low Doses***

Thank-you