

Characterization of Threshold Dose Response of Genotoxicity from Chemicals with Diverse Mechanisms of Damage

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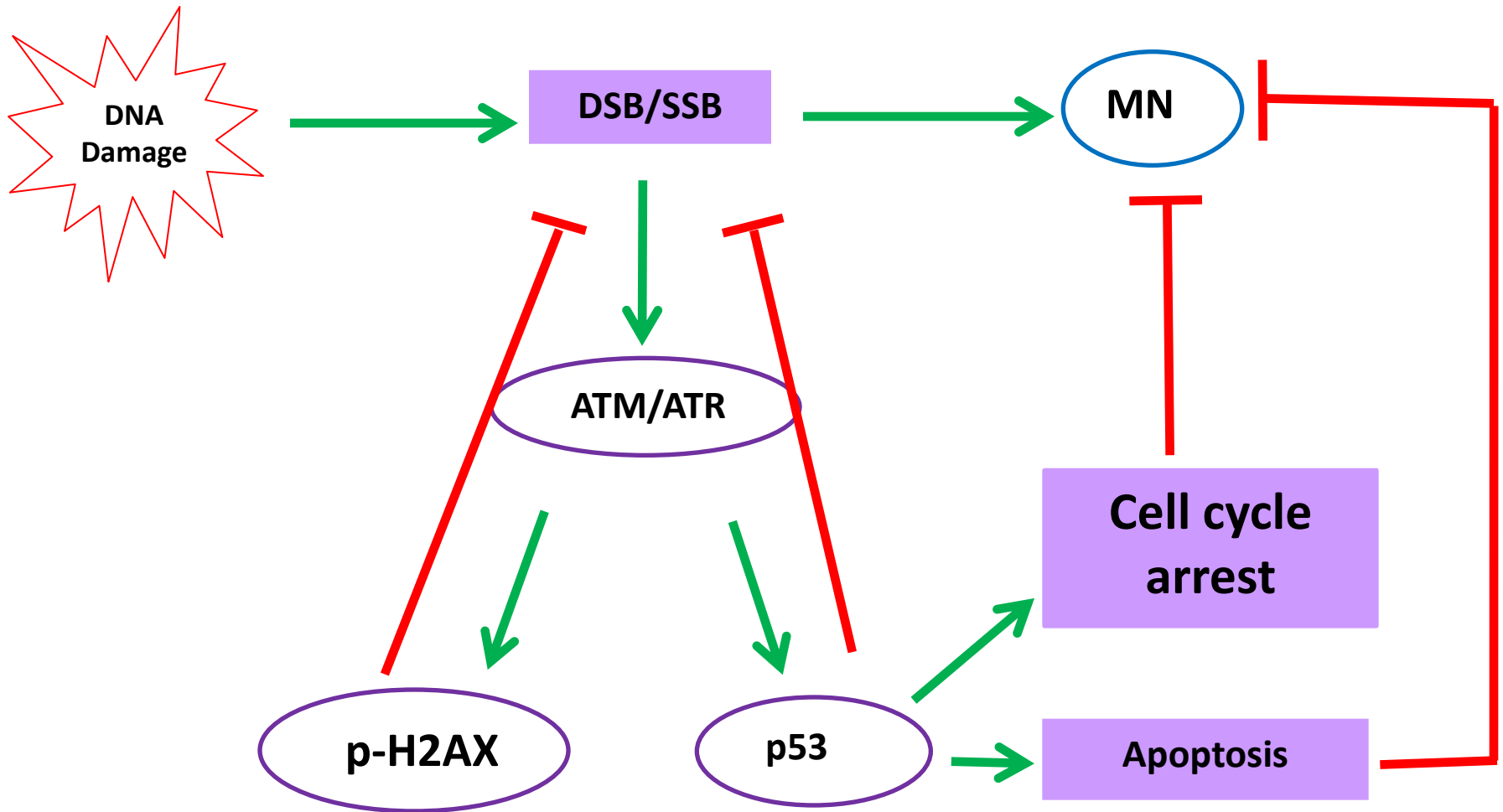
March 13th, 2012



Research plan

1. Use high throughput assays to assess dose-response of DNA damage, p53 activation and cellular response
2. Use “hockey stick” statistical model to characterize threshold dose-response of DNA damage and p53
3. Development of more sensitive assays to assess DNA damage and repair

Working hypothesis



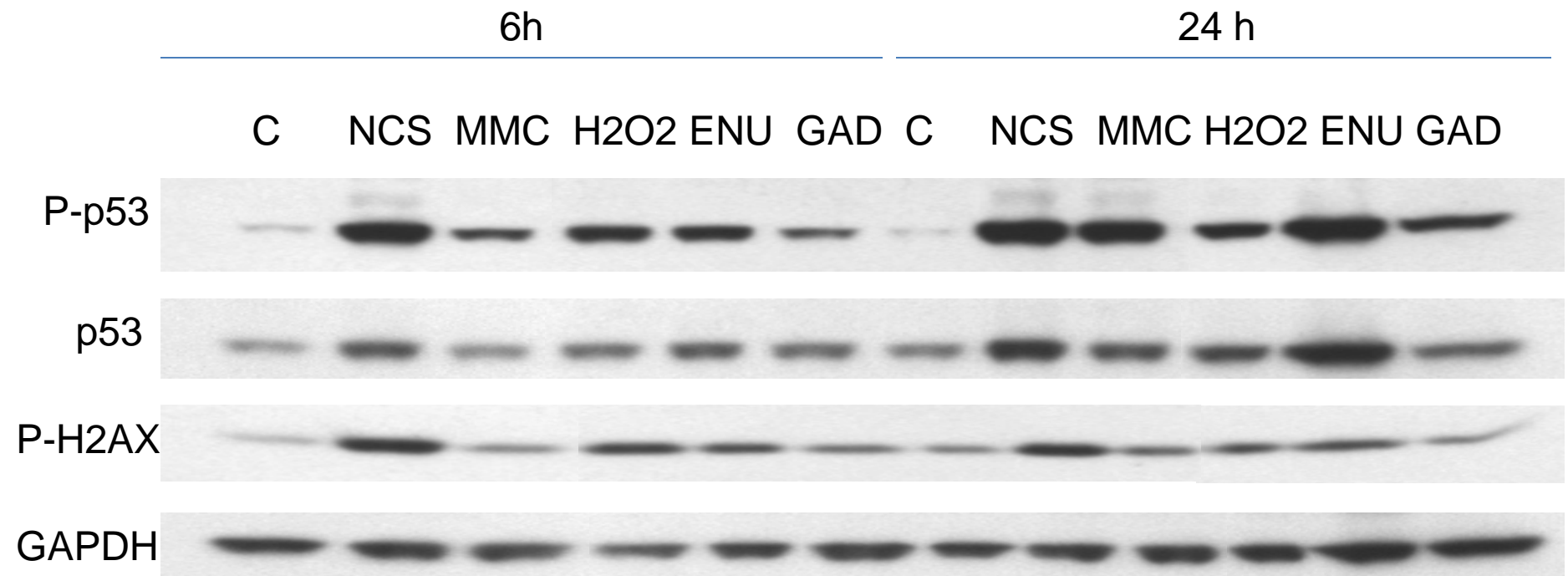
Chemicals with different DNA damage mechanisms

- Neocarzinostatin (NCS)
 - DSB, γ -irradiation mimic
- Etoposide (ETP)
 - DSB, topoisomerase II inhibitor
- Mitomycin C (MMC)
 - DSB, DNA crosslinking
- Methyl methanesulfonate (MMS) and ethyl nitrosourea (ENU)
 - SSB, DNA adduct, alkylating agents
- Glycidamide (GAD)
 - SSB, DNA adduct
- Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)
 - SSB, oxidative damage
- Curcumin (CUR) and quercetin (QUE)
 - SSB, oxidative damage, polyphenols

Tools and Methods

- **HT1080 cells**
 - Human fibrosarcoma cells
 - Wild-type p53
- **Micronucleus (MN) assay**
 - Litron In Vitro MN assay
 - High-throughput flow cytometry (24hrs -1.5-fold doubling time)
- **Protein characterization**
 - DNA damage (p-H2AX), p53 activation
 - Multiplex high-throughput flow cytometry
- **Dose-response characterization**
 - MN and protein
- **Transcriptomics – chemical comparison**
 - Whole genome array
 - Affymetrix Titan platform

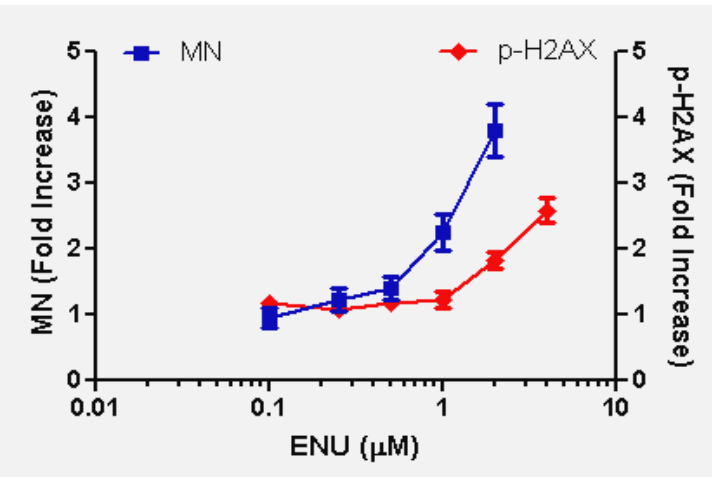
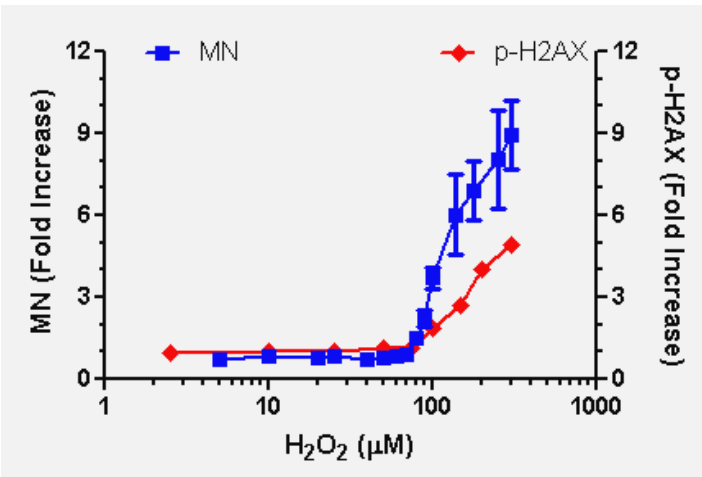
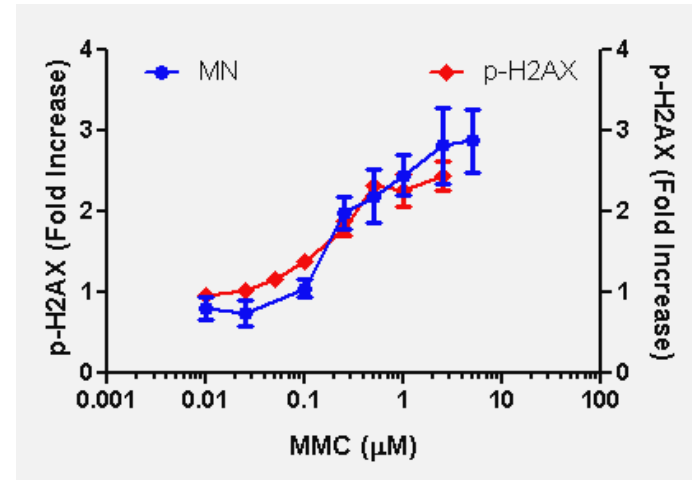
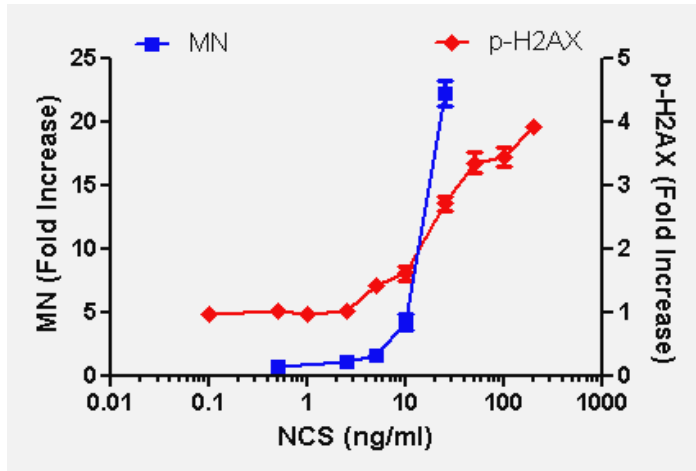
Validation of optimal time points for p53 and pH2AX



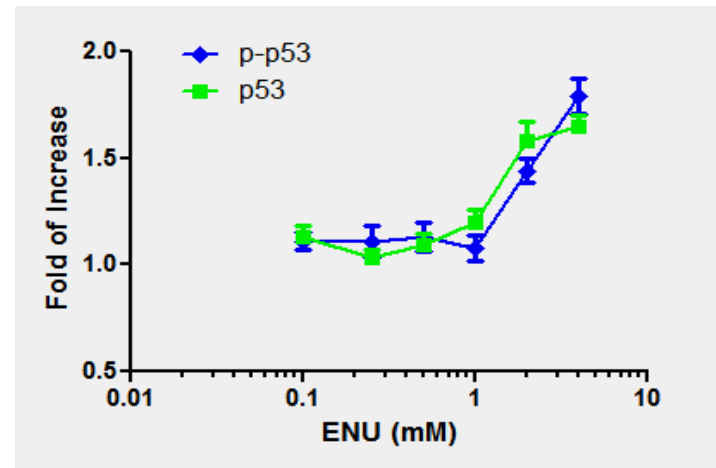
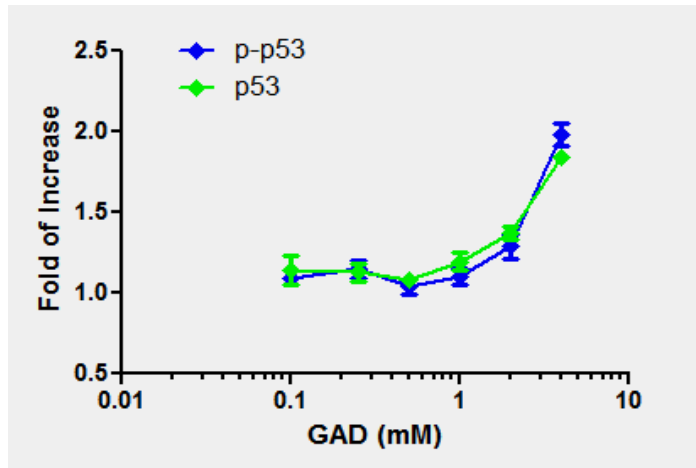
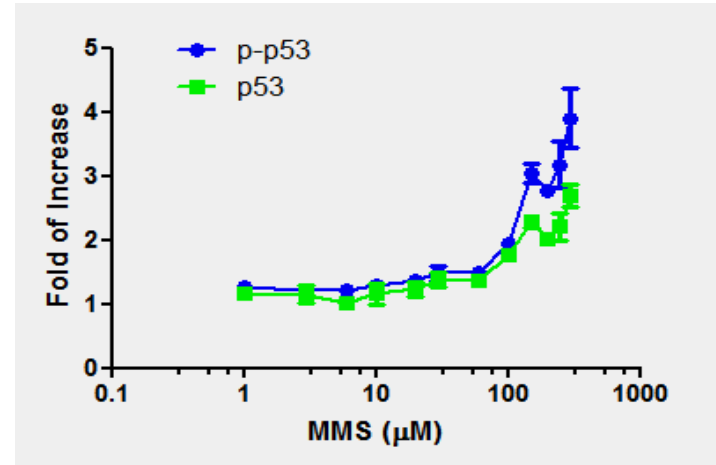
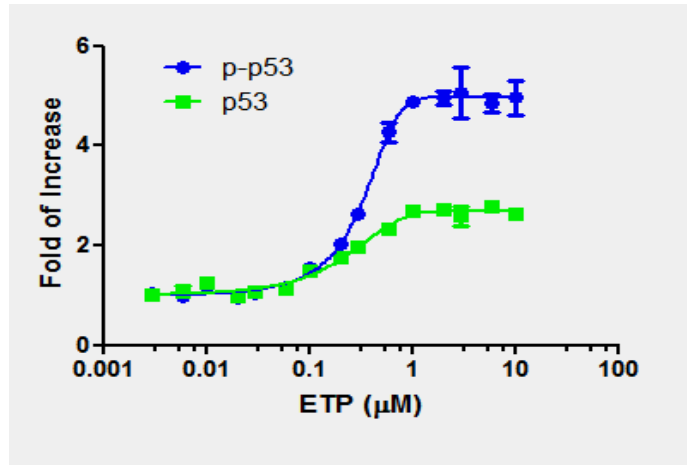
NCS – 200 ng/mL
MMC – 500 nM
H₂O₂ – 200 μM
ENU – 2 mM
GAD – 2 mM

Previous studies:
24 hr time point was optimal for
ETP, MMS, QUE, CUR

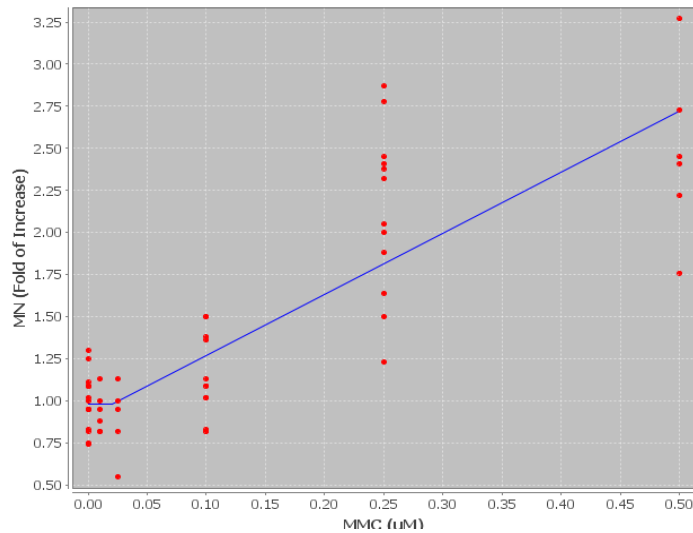
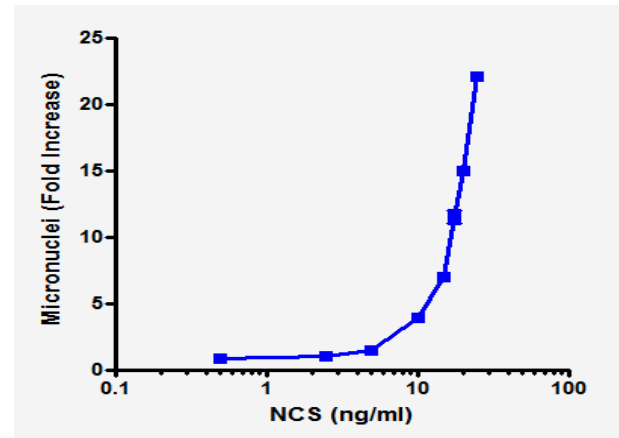
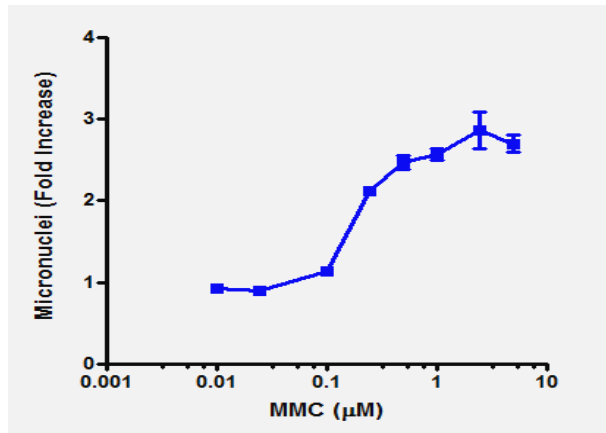
DNA damage and MN response



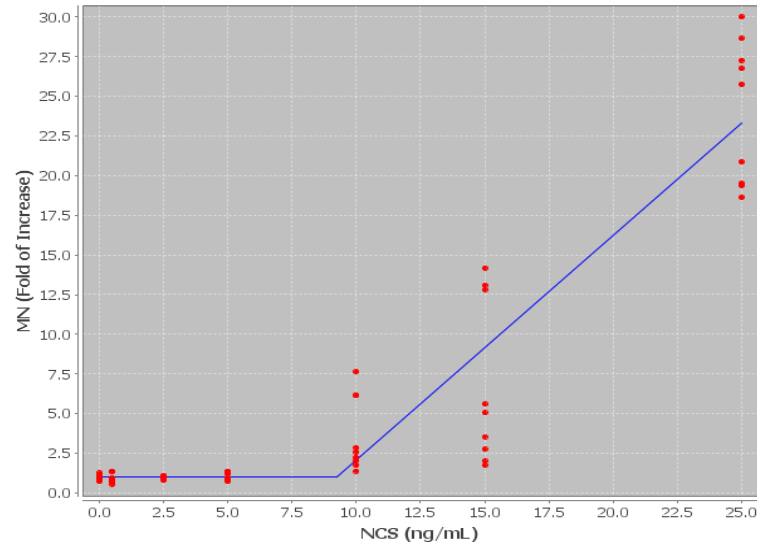
p53 response to DNA damage



Lutz threshold model to test linearity

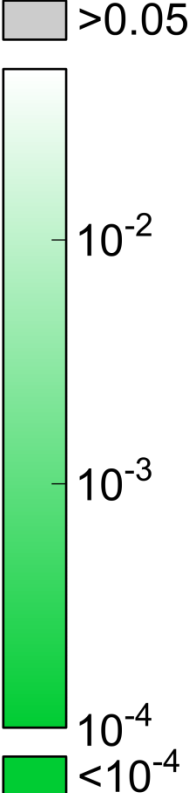


$p = 0.503$



$p = 2.89e-11$

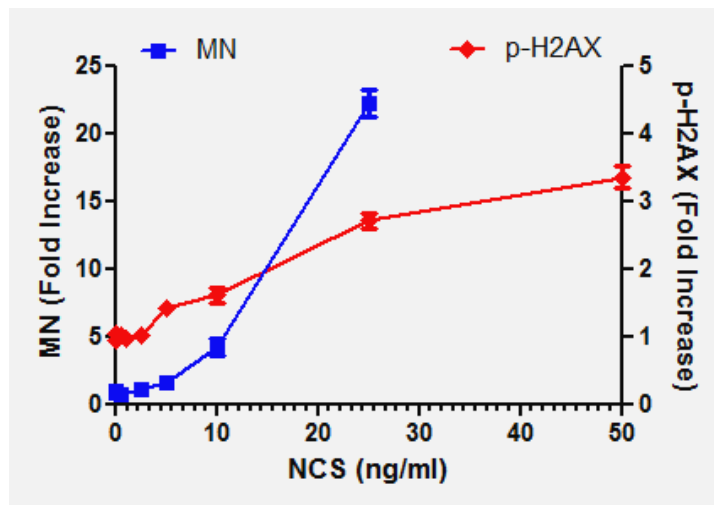
Chemical comparison of dose-response shape

		MN	p-H2AX	p-p53 (s15)	p53	ROS	
DSB	NCS	2.9e-8	0.26	0.26	0.66	---	 <p>p-value</p> <p>>0.05</p> <p>10⁻²</p> <p>10⁻³</p> <p>10⁻⁴</p> <p><10⁻⁴</p>
	ETP	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.08	---	
Crosslinking	MMC	0.50	0.95	0.80	1.00	---	
	MMS	9.0e-4	3.1e-6	1.9e-7	2.0e-2	---	
Adduct	ENU	0.30	0.28	0.29	1.00	---	
	GAD	---	1.4e-3	3.0e-4	0.07	---	
	H2O2	2.6e-10	1.0e-4	8.0e-4	3.1e-3	0.11	
Oxidation	QUE	9.9e-3	1.1e-2	1.0e-2	2.2e-2	1.00	
	CUR	2.1e-12	1.6e-8	4.1e-8	0.14	0.32	

Examining mechanistic underpinning for thresholds

“If the hockey stick model fits the data significantly better than linearity, the threshold-like appearance of the dose–response curve will have to be corroborated by mechanistic considerations and experimental testing of the respective hypothesis.”

- Lutz & Lutz, *Mut. Res.*, 2012



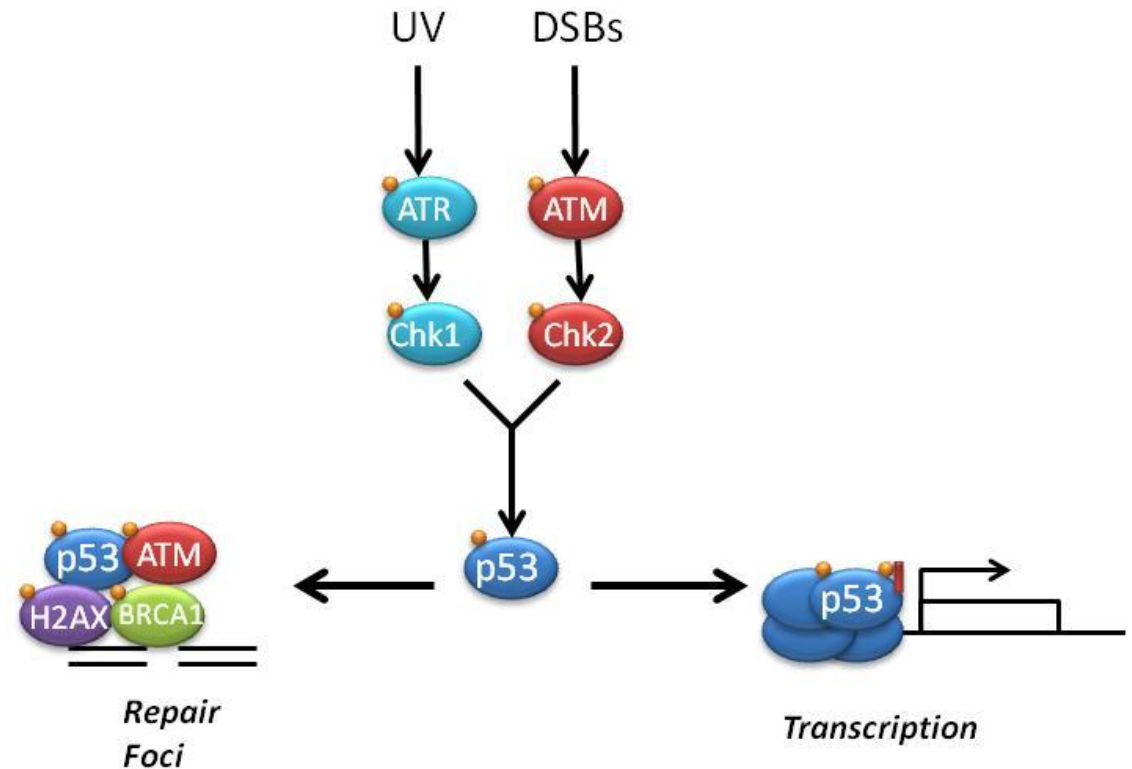
- **Repair may prevent MN at low doses**

- Work with γ -irradiation, indicates repair is more efficient at lower levels of damage
(Neumaier et al., *PNAS*, 2011)

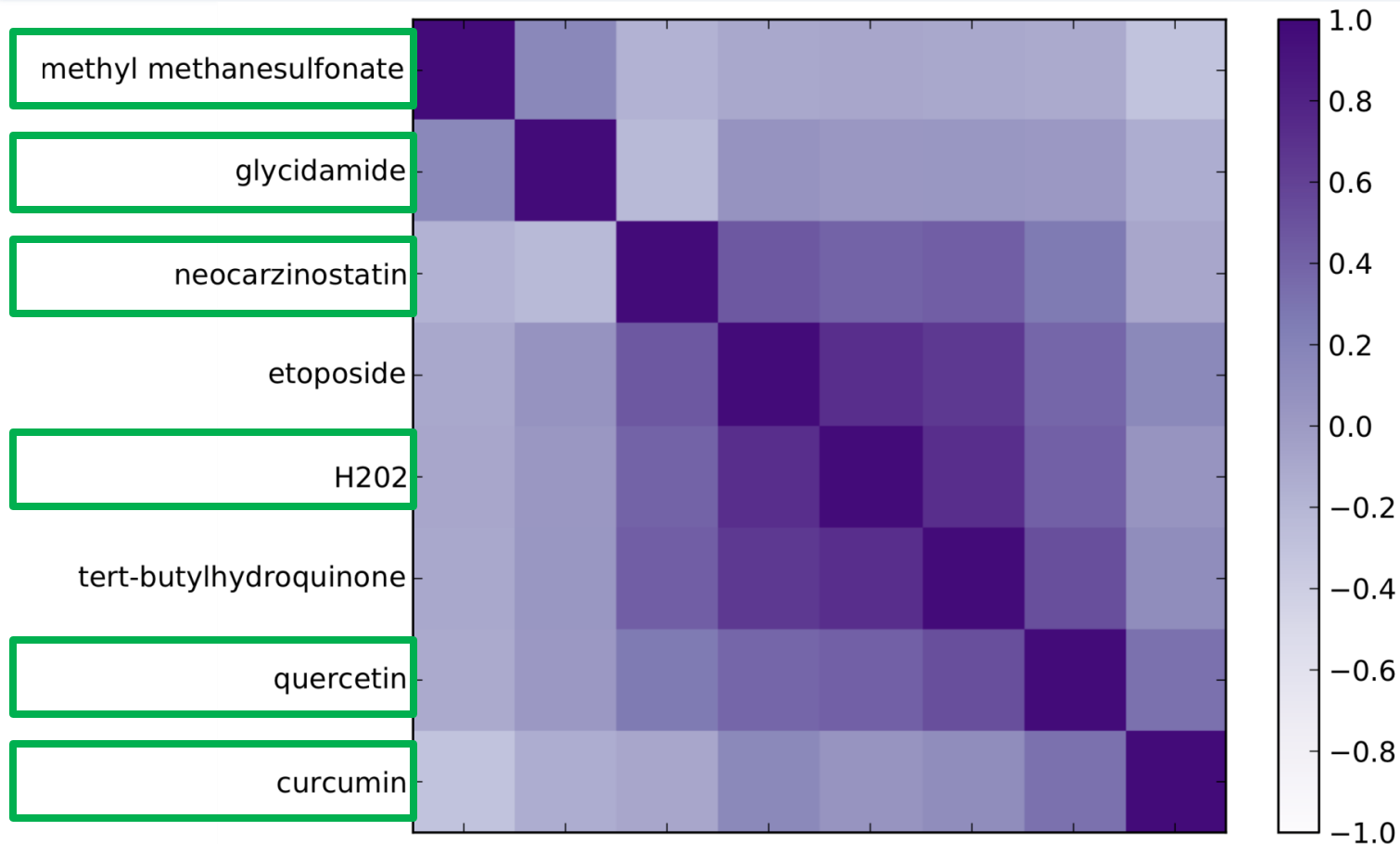
Examining mechanistic underpinning for thresholds

Possible explanation for threshold behavior:

- DNA damage repair process
 - Transcriptional up-regulation of repair pathways
 - Post-translational repair processes



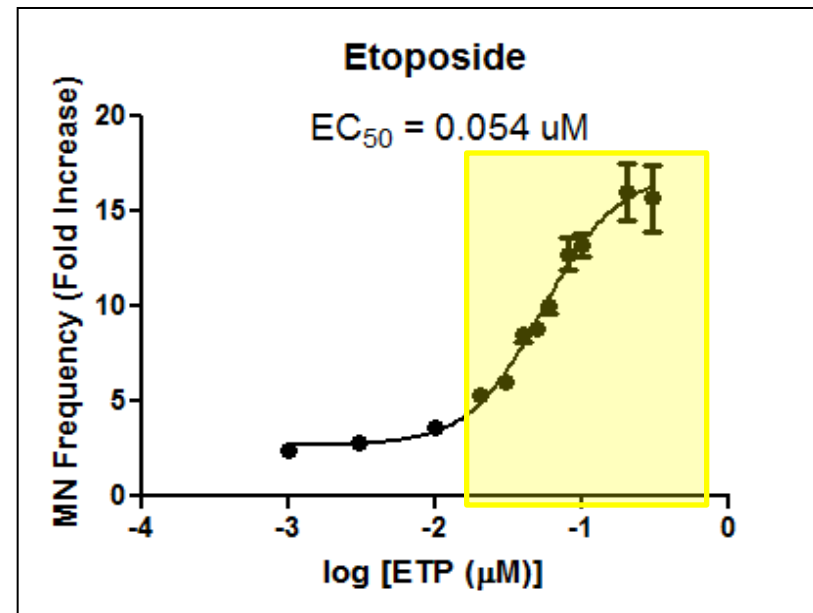
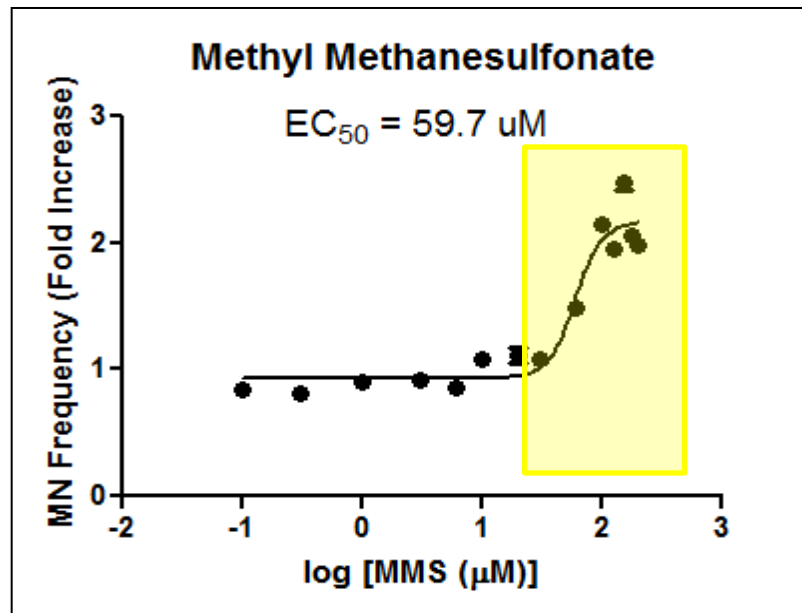
Whole genome transcriptomics – Chemical comparison



– Gene responses group by chemical class

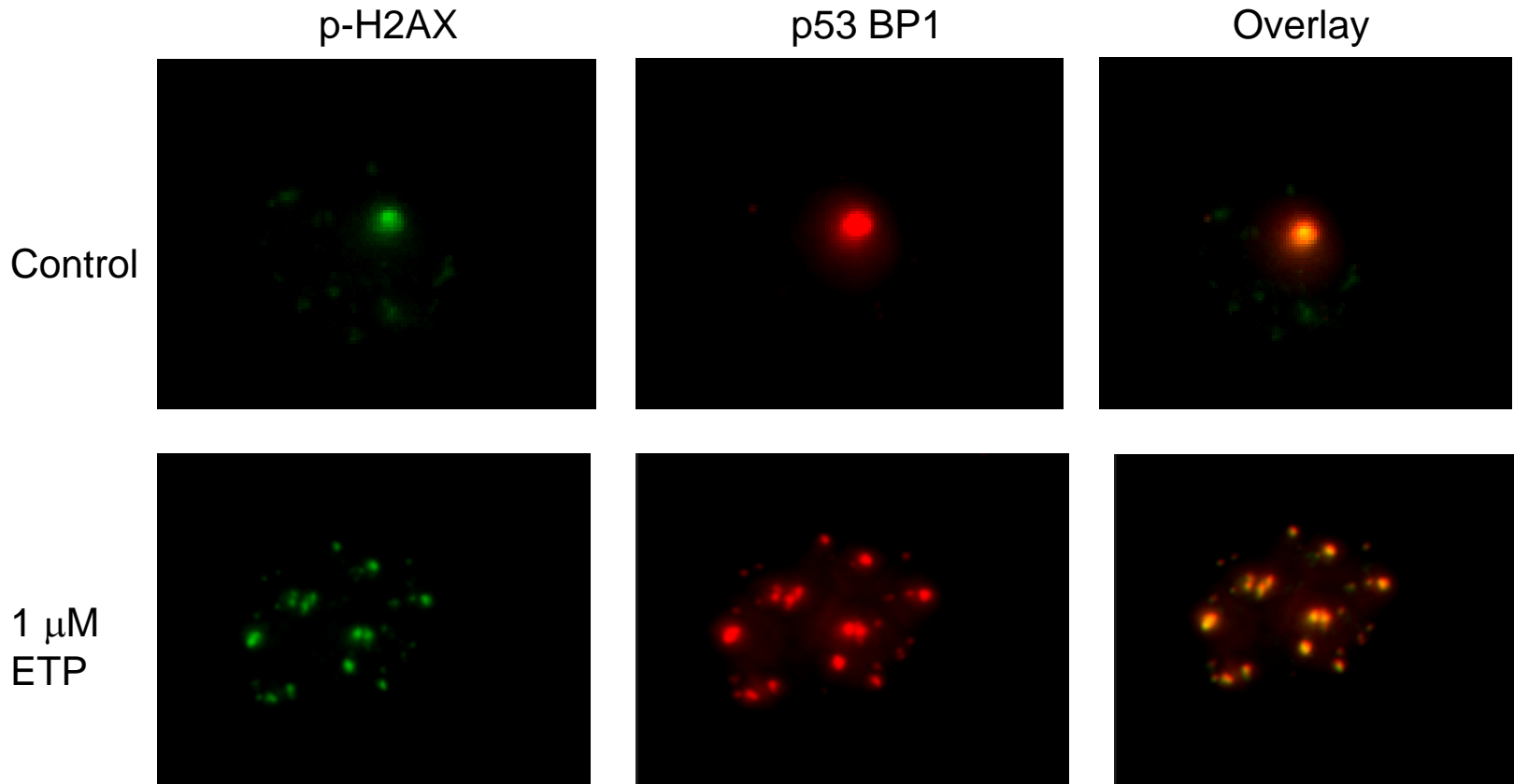
- More closely grouped by gene signature than linearity of dose-response
- Signature may be dominated by genes not related to DNA repair

Gene array – dose response with selected chemicals

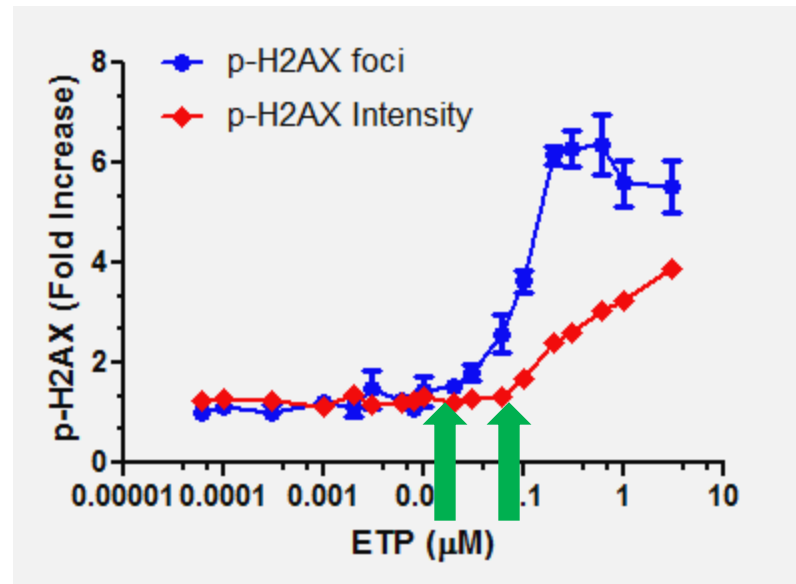


- 1st gene changes occur at same concentrations as MN
 - 1st gene changes are not associated with repair
- Post-translational repair may be more important for low dose response

DNA repair centers – a better assay to quantitate DSBs



Quantitation of repair centers



- Foci counting is a more sensitive measure of cellular response than total protein increase
- Increased ability to measure effects at low levels of damage

Future Directions

- DNA repair centers
 - Better quantitation of DNA damage at lower doses
- Real-time measures of DNA repair
- Gene array and protein analyses to identify specific repair pathway initiation

The DNA damage pathway team:



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