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Correlation Between the Parameters of Radiosensitivity in Human Cancer Cell Lines

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Purpose: We conducted clonogenic assay using human cancer cell lines (MKN-45, PC-14, Y-79, HeLa) to investigate a correlation between the parameters of radiosensitivity.

Materials and Methods: Human cancer cell lines were irradiated with single doses of 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10Gy for the study of radiosensitivity and sublethal damage repair capacity was assessed with two fractions of 5Gy separated with a time interval of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 24 hours. Surviving fraction was assessed with clonogenic assay using Sperman-Kärber method and mathematical analysis of survival curves was done with linear-quadratic (LQ), multitarget-single hit (MS) model and mean inactivation dose (D_0).

Results: Surviving fractions at 2Gy (SF2) were variable among the cell lines, ranged from 0.174 to 0.85. The SF2 of Y-79 was lowest and that of PC-14 was highest ($p < 0.05$, t-test). LQ model analysis showed that the values of α for Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa and PC-14 were 0.603, 0.356, 0.275 and 0.102 respectively, and those of β were 0.005, 0.016, 0.025 and 0.027 respectively. Fitting to MS model showed that the values of D_0 for Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa and PC-14 were 1.59, 1.84, 1.88 and 2.52 respectively, and those of n were 0.97, 1.46, 1.52 and 1.69 respectively. The s calculated by Gauss-Laguerre method were 1.62, 2.37, 2.61 and 3.95 respectively. So the SF2 was significantly correlated with α , D_0 and n . Their Pearson correlation coefficients were -0.953 and 0.993, 0.999 respectively ($p < 0.05$). Sublethal damage repair was saturated around 4 hours and recovery ratios (RR) at plateau phase ranged from 2 to 3.79. But RR was not correlated with SF2, α , D_0 , n .

Conclusion: The intrinsic radiosensitivity was very different among the tested human cell lines. Y-79 was the most sensitive and PC-14 was the least sensitive. SF2 was well correlated with α , D_0 , and n . RR was high for MKN-45 and HeLa but had nothing to do with radiosensitivity parameters. These basic parameters can be used as baseline data for various in vitro radiobiological experiments.

Key Words: Radiosensitivity, Sublethal damage repair, MKN-45, PC-14, Y-79, HeLa

1996

1998 1 17

1998 3 4

(intrinsic radiosensitivity),
(hypoxic cell fraction), potential
doubling time

(mid-exponential phase)

3
trypan blue exclusion
(viable cell) T-25

¹⁻³⁾
Bergonie-Tribondeau

phosphate buffered saline(PH 7.2) 2-3
0.05% trypsin(1 : 250)-0.53mM EDTA
(GIBCO, USA) 0.25ml 가 5
7

5ml T-25
trypsin 5-6
가
(single cell suspension) 50 μ l 0.4% trypan blue
(GIBCO, USA) micro-pipette 5-6
hemocytometer(Neubauer, USA) 2
chamber trypan
blue

45, 4가 (MKN-
PC-14, Y-79, HeLa)

2.
6MV Siemens LINAC 가
gantry 180 ° 96-
well microplate 1.5cm 가
가

1.
4 (가
MKN-45, PC-14, 10cm 가
Y-79, 30 x 30cm 1.5cm
HeLa)

300cGy/min . 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10Gy
1 (single dose) 96-well microplate
plate

USA) 1 x 10²U/ml 가 3
25cm² T-25 (NUNC, USA)
5% CO₂ 37°

3.
Spearman-K rber
⁶⁾ (column) , 8
(feeder layer effect)

5ml가 T-25 5 x 10⁴ 가
(unfed culture)

96-well microplate
. 96-well microplate 1 (: column)
8 well 100 μ l 1 x 10⁶
가 가 2 plate

T-25 가 가

24 1/2 가 . 0.1 Do(mean lethal dose; Gy) n(target number, extrapolation number)

가 plate well 가 1 x . mean inactivation dose()

10⁶ 가 80Gy Gauss-Laguerre (12 point formula)⁷⁾

100 μ l well , LQ 0

plate 100 μ l .

가 4 plate 5.

(12Gy) 14 (Biostar, 5Gy 2

American Optical) 50 가

가 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 24

well 3

96-well microplate

0

Sperman-K rber

(Survival fraction; SF) (recovery ratio; RR)

$= \exp(-0.577 \cdot (x_0 + d/2 - d \cdot P_i))$

$x_0 = \ln z$ (z : 96-well microplate 1

well =20,000)

$d = \ln a$ (a : =2)

$P_i = R_i/N_i$ (=)

$R_i =$ well

$N_i =$ well (=8)

Table 1. Survival Fractions(Means ± SE) of Exponential-Phase Human Cancer Cell Lines

Dose(Gy)	Cell lines			
	MKN-45	PC-14	Y-79	HeLa
1	0.756 ± 0.147	0.803 ± 0.098	0.720 ± 0.280	0.803 ± 0.026
2	0.367 ± 0.073	0.850 ± 0.150	0.174 ± 0.076	0.457 ± 0.033
3	0.248 ± 0.057	0.690 ± 0.180	0.110	0.325 ± 0.012
5	0.143 ± 0.077	0.356 ± 0.154	0.053 ± 0.021	0.132 ± 0.017
7	0.075 ± 0.072	0.058	0.021 ± 0.011	0.045 ± 0.005
10	0.003 ± 0.001	0.037	0.001	0.006 ± 0.003

SF = irradiated / control 1.

4. 2Gy (SF2) Y-79 0.174,

(D; Gy) (SF) MKN-45 0.367, HeLa 0.457, PC-14

2가 Y-79 PC-14가 가

1 SF2 (p<0.05, t-test)

가 (Table 1).

Fig. 1 (shoulder)가

linear-quadratic(LQ)

$\ln SF = -(D + D^2)$ (linear inactivation

coefficient; Gy⁻¹) (quadratic inactivation

coefficient; Gy⁻²) multitarget-single

hit(MS) $SF = 1 - (1 - e^{-D/D_0})^n$

가
 가
 가
 MKN-45
 가
 HeLa
 가
 Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa, PC-14 LQ
 0.603, 0.356, 0.275, 0.102
 0.005, 0.016, 0.025, 0.027 MS
 , Do 1.59, 1.84, 1.88, 2.52
 n 0.97, 1.46, 1.52, 1.69
 mean inactivation doses() Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa,
 PC-14 1.62, 2.37, 2.61, 3.95 SF2가
 Y-79 Do, 가
 , SF2가 PC-14 (Table 2).
 SF2
 가
 (Pearson correlation coefficient 0.999, $p=0.001$),
 LQ MS Do
 (Pearson correlation coefficient -0.953,
 $p=0.047$ for SF2 vs ; Pearson correlation
 coefficient 0.993, $p=0.007$ for SF2 vs Do).
 Do,
 LQ
 MS target
 number, n (Pearson
 correlation coefficient 0.957, $p=0.044$)(Table 3).

2.

2 50

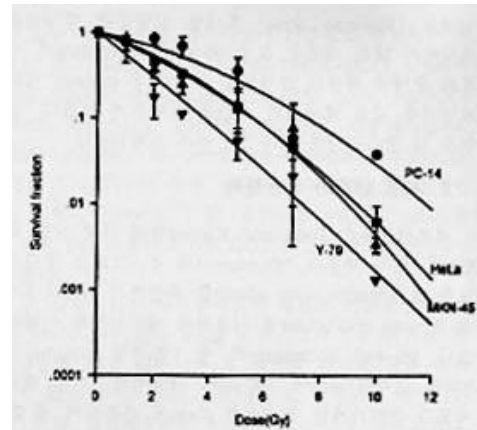


Fig. 1. Cell survival curves of 4 human cancer cell lines to irradiation.

Table 2. Parameters(with 95% CI) of Cell Survival Curves of Exponential-Phase Human Cancer Cell Lines

Parameters	Cell lines			
	MKN-45	PC-14	Y-79	HeLa
(Gy ⁻¹)	0.356	0.102	0.603	0.275
(Gy ⁻²)	(0.501 - 0.211)	(0.234 - 0.031)	(0.901-0.304)	(0.354-0.196)
Do(Gy)	0.016	0.027	0.005	0.025
n	(0.042 -0.010)	(0.051-0.003)	(0.058 -0.049)	(0.039-0.011)
(Gy)	1.84	2.52	1.59	1.88
	(2.56-1.43)	(3.54-1.96)	(1.98-1.34)	(2.09-1.71)
	1.46	1.69	0.97	1.52
	(3.45-0.62)	(3.20-0.90)	(1.90-0.49)	(2.04-1.13)
	2.37	3.95	1.62	2.61

Table 3. Pearson Correlation Coefficiencies() among Radiosensitivity Parameters and Recovery Ratio(RR)

		SF2		Do		n		
Do	p	-0.953						
		0.047						
n	p	0.863	-0.918					
		0.138	0.082					
RR	p	0.993	-0.963	0.798				
		0.007	0.038	0.202				
SF2	p	0.873	-0.901	0.957	0.829			
		0.124	0.123	0.044	0.171			
Do	p	0.999	-0.960	0.867	0.992	0.887		
		0.001	0.040	0.133	0.008	0.113		
n	p	-0.479	0.196	-0.053	-0.540	0.011	-0.451	
		0.521	0.804	0.947	0.460	0.990	0.549	

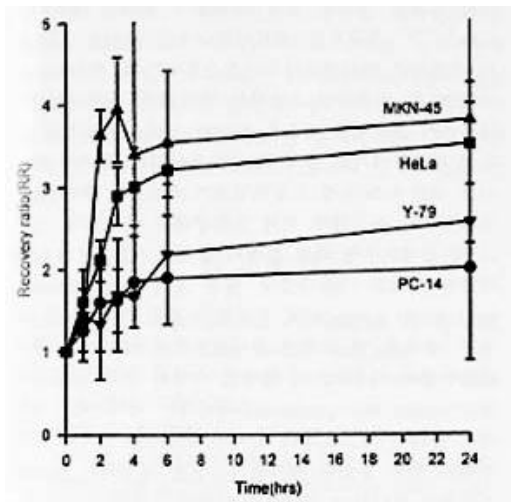


Fig. 2. Changes in recovery ratio of 4 human cancer cell lines according to time interval with split dose irradiation.

% 4 recovery ratio(RR)
 PC-14 2, Y-79가 2.56, HeLa가 3.5
 MKN-45가 3.79 (Fig. 2). 4가

Pearson SF2, , Do, RR
 (Table 3). 가 Do

가
 가
 multitarget-single hit(MS)
 linear-quadratic(LQ)
 (LQ)
 Do, n(MS)
 가 60%
 가
 mean inactivation dose()가
 ICRU
 LQ
 (area under LQ curve)
 .7, 8) 가
 n 1
 가
 SF2 가

2Gy 가 SF2 가

SF2 (tumor xerograft)

2Gy 가 1.8- SF2가 (contact resistance)

SF2 SF2

SF2 SF2 Y-79가 PC-14가 MKN-45 HeLa 가 ¹³⁾

가

SF2 , LQ MS Do ^{5, 15-17)} 50% 4-6 1.5-2.5

SF2 Do SF2 2

, Do, 50% 4-6

Malaise SF2 가 가 2 3.79

가 (potentially lethal damage)

^{12, 13)} Fertil HeLa SF2가 0.27 0.52 ataxia telangiectasia

(, feeder cell 가 ^{16, 18-21)}

Fertil 46

(SF8) SF2 17% ¹⁹⁾

SF8 100% Deschavanne 22 19

SF8 SF2가 가 ²²⁾ 95%

(95% tumor control dose) SF2, , Do, RR

^{2, 14)} (SF2)

가 가 가 LQ DNA break repair가 multiple tract

damage 가
 가 SF2
 가
 ataxia telangiectasia
 xeroderma pigmentosum 가 가
 가

가
 가
 (predictive assay)
 가

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= =

, *
 . *
 : 가 , , , 4가
 (MKN-45, PC-14, Y-79, HeLa)
 .
 : 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 10Gy 1
 5Gy 2 0, 1,
 2, 3, 4, 6 24 . Sperman-K rber
 linear-quadratic(LQ),
 multitarget-single hit(MS) mean inactivation dose()
 : 2Gy (SF2) 0.174 0.85
 Y-79 SF2 , PC-14 SF2
 ($p < 0.05$, t-test). LQ model Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa,
 PC-14 가 0.603, 0.356, 0.275, 0.102 0.005, 0.016, 0.025, 0.027
 . MS model Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa, PC-14 Do가 1.59, 1.84,
 1.88, 2.52 n 0.97, 1.46, 1.52, 1.69 . Gauss-Laguerre
 Y-79, MKN-45, HeLa, PC-14 1.62, 2.37, 2.61, 3.95 . SF2가
 가 Do, Pearson -0.953, 0.993,
 0.999 ($p < 0.05$). 4
 recovery ratio(RR) 2 3.79 . RR
 SF2, , , Do,
 : 가
 Y-79가 가 , MKN-45 HeLa PC-14
 가 . SF2, , Do
 MKN-45
 HeLa .