



4 : Apoptosis

4 1500 rpm  
 990 μl hemocytometer  
 5 × 10<sup>5</sup>  
 2 3 caliper  
 mm  
 2.  
 OCa-I, HCa-I, PCR-SSCP  
 p53  
 OCa-I, HCa-I, TCD50  
 52.6 Gy, 80 Gy, 12.7, 0.3  
 apoptosis (apoptotic index), 1.1%, HCa-I

3.  
 cobalt-60 (0.73 Gy/min)  
 0.05 Gy, 4, 25 Gy  
 HCa-I  
 가, 9, 10 25 Gy, 4

4. Apoptosis 가

4 μm hematoxylin eosin  
 apoptosis 가, 11)  
 apoptosis 가, Apoptd sis 가  
 400, 1000 apoptosis

5. Western blotting

western blotting  
 apoptosis  
 1 mm<sup>3</sup> (PBS, pH 7.4) 3  
 0.5% NP40, 1 μl/ml dithiothreitol (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO), 10 μl/ml of PMSF (Sigma), 20 mM Tris-hydrochloride (pH

7.6), 150 mM sodium chloride, 5 mM EDTA

1, 4, 20  
 polyacrylamide gel 100 volt 1  
 nitrocellulose membrane 5% 0.1%  
 tween-20 PBS (blocking) 2  
 1, 2  
 1 p53 (Ab 7, Oncogene Science, Manhassett, NY), Bcl-2 (Ab 7, Oncogene Science), Bax (p-19, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Santa Ctuz, CA), Bcl-X (Ab 1, Oncogene Science)  
 가, PBS  
 horseradish peroxidase 가  
 IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.) 1  
 ECL Western Blotting Detection System (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) x- band  
 가  
 densitometry (CSC chemiluminiscence detection module, Raytest, Straubenhardt, Germany)

6.  
 Apoptosis Student t

1. 0.05 Gy apoptosis  
 OCa-I 4 apoptosis  
 0.05 Gy, 25 Gy 1000 41,  
 292 . 0.05 Gy 4 25 Gy  
 1000 229 (Fig. 1A). 0.05 Gy 25 Gy  
 apoptosis apoptosis  
 apoptosis 324 30%  
 (p<0.05).  
 HCa-I apoptosis 가  
 (Fig. 1B). , OCa-I  
 apoptosis HCa-I  
 (Table 1).

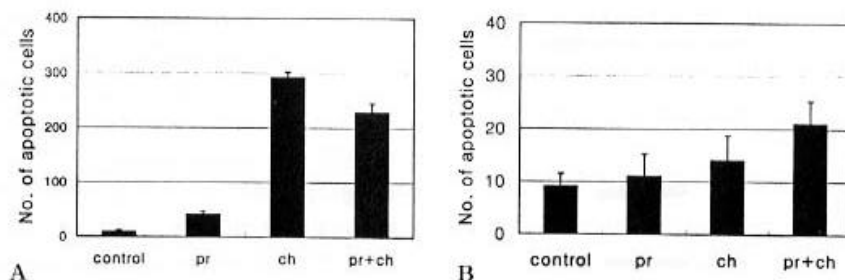


Fig. 1. Radiation induced apoptosis in murine tumors, OCa-I (A) and HCa-I (B). Tumor-bearing animals were given 0.05 Gy pretreatment alone (pr), 25 Gy challenging radiation alone (ch), or 0.05 Gy followed by 25 Gy (pr + ch). Shown are numbers of apoptosis per 1000 cells in mean  $\pm$  SE. Significant difference was seen between observed and expected level in OCa-I (A) at  $p < 0.05$  by Student's t-test.

Table 1. Effect of 0.05 Gy Pretreatment on 25 Gy-induced Apoptosis in Murine Tumors

	Control	0.05 Gy	25 Gy	0.05 Gy + 25 Gy		observed/expected
				expected	observed	
HCa-I	9	15	14	20	21	1.05
OCA-I	9	41	292	324	229	0.70

2. Apoptosis

Apoptosis  
 Western blotting . p53, Bcl-2, Bax, Bcl-X  
 . OCa-I p53 , 0.05 Gy ,  
 25 Gy 0.05 + 25 Gy 0.8, 1.5, 2.0  
 가 . , 0.05 Gy 가 25 Gy p53  
 . Bcl-2 Bax  
 0.05 + 25 Gy Bcl-2  
 Bax . Bcl-X  
 (Fig 2A,B).  
 HCa-I p53 , 0.05 Gy , 25 Gy  
 0.05 25 Gy 0.9, 2.1, 2.6 가  
 OCa-I 가 . Bcl-2 Bax  
 . Bcl-X  
 0.05 Gy 2.7 25 Gy  
 0.05 + 25 Gy 3.2,  
 3.3 (Fig 3.A,B).

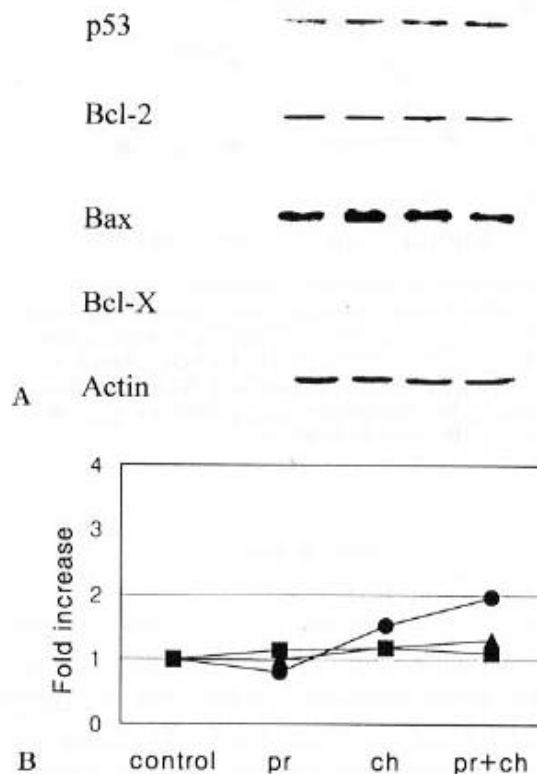


Fig. 2. Expression of apoptosis regulating molecules in OCa-I. Tumor-bearing animals were given 0.05 Gy pretreatment alone (pr), 25 Gy challenging radiation alone (ch), or 0.05 Gy followed by 25 Gy (pr + ch). Shown are Western blotting of p53, Bcl-2, Bax, and Bcl-X (A). These are quantitated by densitometry and plotted for p53 (●), Bcl-2 (■), and Bax (▲) (B).

4 : Apoptosis

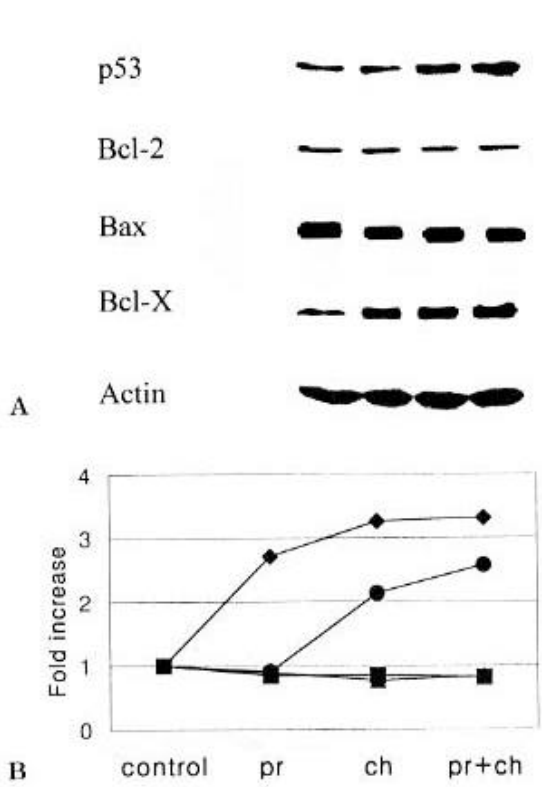


Fig. 3. Expression of apoptosis regulating molecules in HCa-I. Tumor-bearing animals were given 0.05 Gy pretreatment alone (pr), 25 Gy challenging radiation alone (ch), or 0.05 Gy followed by 25 Gy (pr + ch). Shown are Western blotting of p53, Bcl-2, Bax, and Bcl-X (A). These are quantitated by densitometry and plotted for p53 (●), Bcl-2 (○), Bax (□), and Bcl-X (△) (B).

response가  
 adaptive response가  
 chromatid breaks  
 tritiated thymidine ( $^3\text{H}$ -dThd)  
 X-ray  
 chromatid breaks가  
 embryonic fibroblast,<sup>16)</sup> VH-10,<sup>17)</sup> keratinocyte,<sup>18)</sup> human embryonic cell<sup>19)</sup>  
 adaptive response가  
 ataxia telangiectasia (AT)  
 homozygote  
 AT heterozygote  
 adaptive response가  
 가 adaptive response 가

19, 21 24)  
 5, 6)  
 adaptive response  
 adaptive response  
 adaptive response가  
 12) 27) 26)  
 28) 29) 30)  
 가 low  
 dose-hypersensitivity가 low  
 dose-hypersensitivity adaptive response  
 7)  
 31) adaptive response low dose-hypersensitivity  
 가 in vivo  
 adaptive response가  
 OCa-I apoptosis  
 adaptive response가  
 adaptive response  
 가 p53  
 , p53  
 10) OCa-I  
 adaptive response가  
 가 Joiner  
 low dose-hypersensitivity가  
 low dose-hypersensitivity가  
 7) adaptive response low  
 dose-hypersensitivity  
 low dose-hypersensitivity adaptive response  
 adaptive response가  
 Adaptive response  
 transcript

가<sup>32, 34)</sup> poly 가  
 (ADP-ribose) polymerase,<sup>35)</sup> protein kinase C  
 (NF-kB c-fos)<sup>36)</sup>  
 adaptive response  
 가<sup>37, 40)</sup> scavenging enzyme  
 가<sup>41, 42)</sup>  
 Adaptive response apoptosis  
<sup>7, 43)</sup> Adaptive response poly (ADP- ribose)  
 polymerase (PARP)가  
<sup>35)</sup> apoptosis  
 apoptosis adaptive response  
<sup>44)</sup> adaptive response apoptosis  
 apoptosis가  
 Apoptosis p53  
<sup>45, 47)</sup> p53  
 Bcl-2, Bax  
 Bcl-X Bcl-Xs, Bcl-XL  
<sup>48)</sup> p53  
 OCa-I 0.05 + 25 Gy Bcl-2가  
 Bax  
 apoptosis가  
 Bcl-X가 OCa-I HCa-I  
 0.05 Gy  
 Bcl-X apoptosis  
 Bcl-2 Bax HCa-I  
 apoptosis가  
 adaptive response가  
 Bcl-X Bcl-Xs, Bcl-XL  
 가 HCa-I  
 Bcl-X가  
 adaptive response Bcl-X가  
 가 가  
 Adaptive response  
 mutagen  
 가

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## Effect of Small Dose of Radiation on Induction of Apoptosis in Murine Tumors

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**Purpose :** To investigate the presence of adaptive response by low dose radiation in murine tumors in relation to radiation induced apoptosis as well as related mechanism.

**Materials and Methods :** Syngeneic murine tumors, OCa-I and HCa-I, were given 0.05 Gy pretreatment followed by therapeutic dose of 25 Gy radiation. Induction of apoptosis was analyzed for each treatment group. Regulating molecules of apoptosis, p53, Bcl-2, Bax, Bcl-X, were also analyzed by Western blotting.

**Results :** In 0.05 Gy pretreatment group of OCa-I, 25 Gy-induced apoptosis per 1000 cells was 229, which was estimated at 30% lower level than the expected ( $p < 0.05$ ). In contrast, this reduction in radiation induced apoptosis was not seen in HCa-I. In the expression of apoptosis regulating molecules, p53 increased in both tumors in response to radiation. Bcl-2 and Bax did not show significant change in both tumors however, the expression of Bcl-2 surpassed that of Bax in 0.05 Gy pretreatment group of OCa-I. Bcl-X was not expressed in OCa-I. In HCa-I, Bcl-X showed increased expression even with 0.05 Gy.

**Conclusion :** Adaptive response by low dose radiation is shown in one murine tumor, OCa-I, in relation to radiation induced apoptosis. Apoptosis regulating molecules including Bcl-2/Bax and Bcl-X, appear to related. This study shows an evidence that adaptive response is present, but not a generalized phenomenon in vivo.

**Key Words :** Radiation, Apoptosis, Adaptive response, Murine tumor