

From Radiobiology to Radiation Therapy: Action of Heavy Charged Particles in Biological Material

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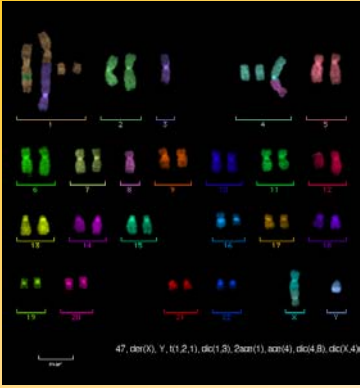
**S.Brons, M. Durante, M. Heiss, M. Krämer, E. Nasonova,
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Challenges of biophysical research with heavy ions

- Mechanisms of biological damage induced by densely ionizing radiation: cellular response, signal transduction, genetic mutation
- **Charged-particle cancer therapy**
- **Radiation protection in long-term space missions**



***Bevelac (Berkeley), GSI (Darmstadt), HIMAC (Chiba), AGS-BNL (Brookhaven)

Radiobiological effects of highly charged ions

- High and low LET radiations act differently on DNA (differing degrees of spatial clustering of ionizations!)

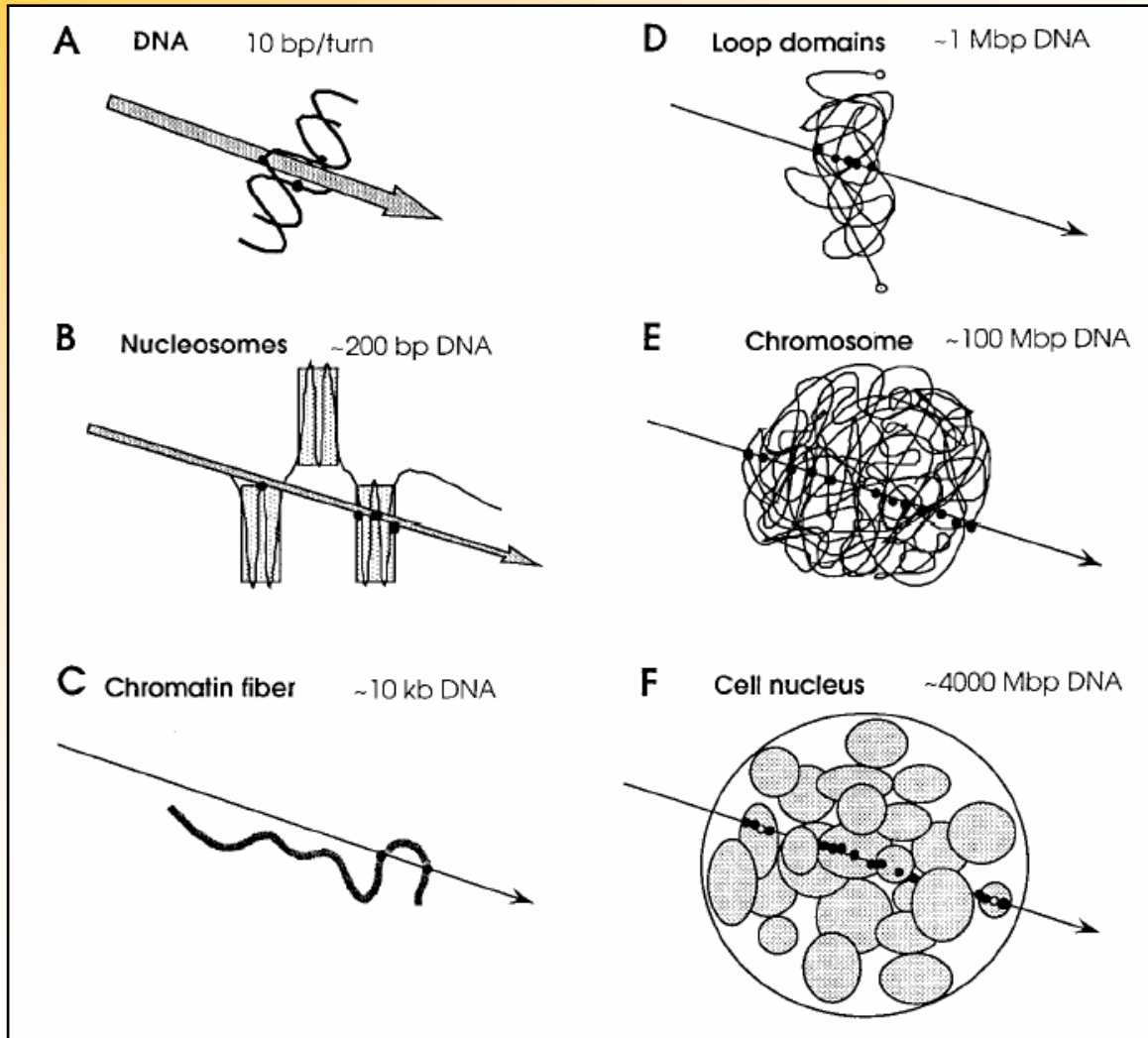


- Number and size **distribution** of DNA fragments show a significant dependence on radiation quality



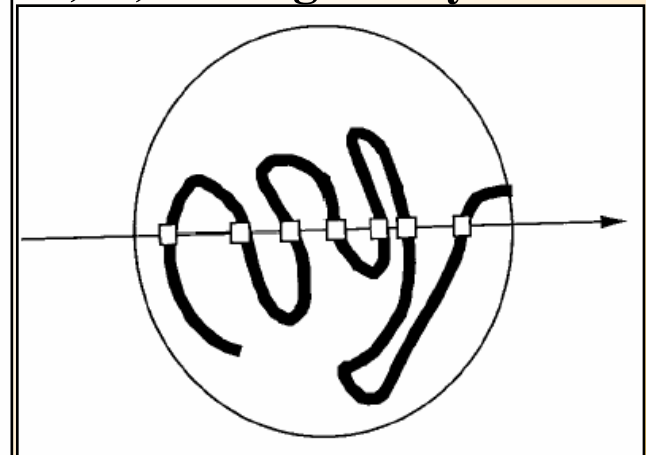
- The effect can be attributed to the **random** distribution of radiation tracks and **deterministic localisation** of energy within the track

Lesion clustering (multiple damage sites MDS) occurs at various levels of chromatin organization



A: Locally MDS

B, C, D: Regionally MDS

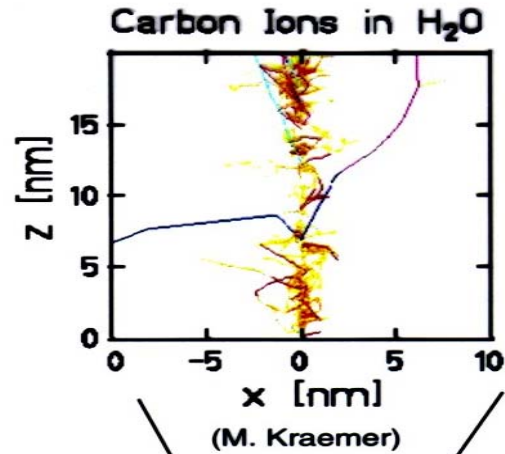


30 nm chromatin fiber

B. Rydberg, Acta Oncol., 2001.

Physical Characteristics of Ion Beams

- Krämer, Kraft, *Radiat. Environ. Biophys.*, (1994)
- Cucinotta, Nikjoo, Goodhead, *Radiat. Environ. Biophys.*, (1999)
- Scholz, Kraft, *Radiat. Protec. Dosim.*, (1994)
- Holley, Chatterjee, *Radiat. Res.*, (1998)



Emission of δ -electrons

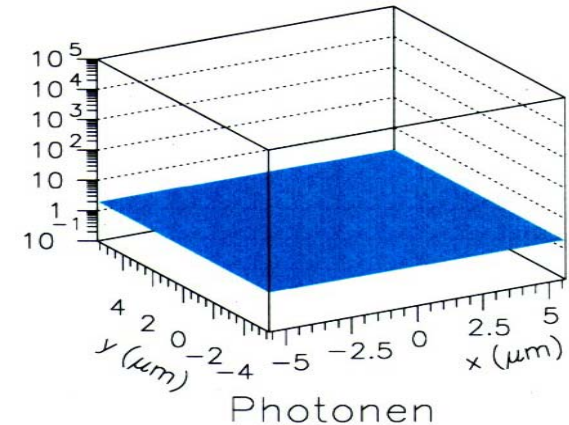
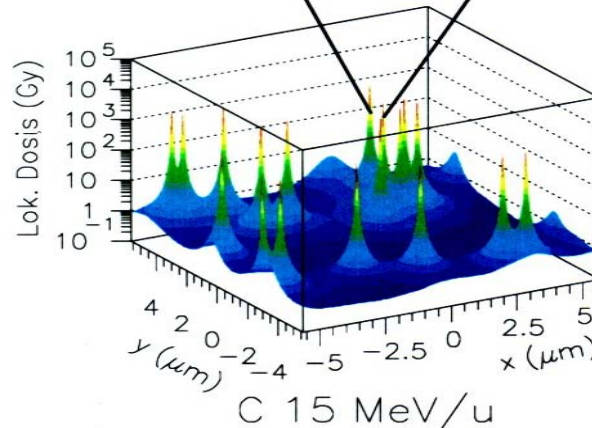
Radial Dose Profile:
D(r): **Expectation value**

$$D(r) \sim 1/r^2$$

$$R_{\text{Track}} \sim E^c$$

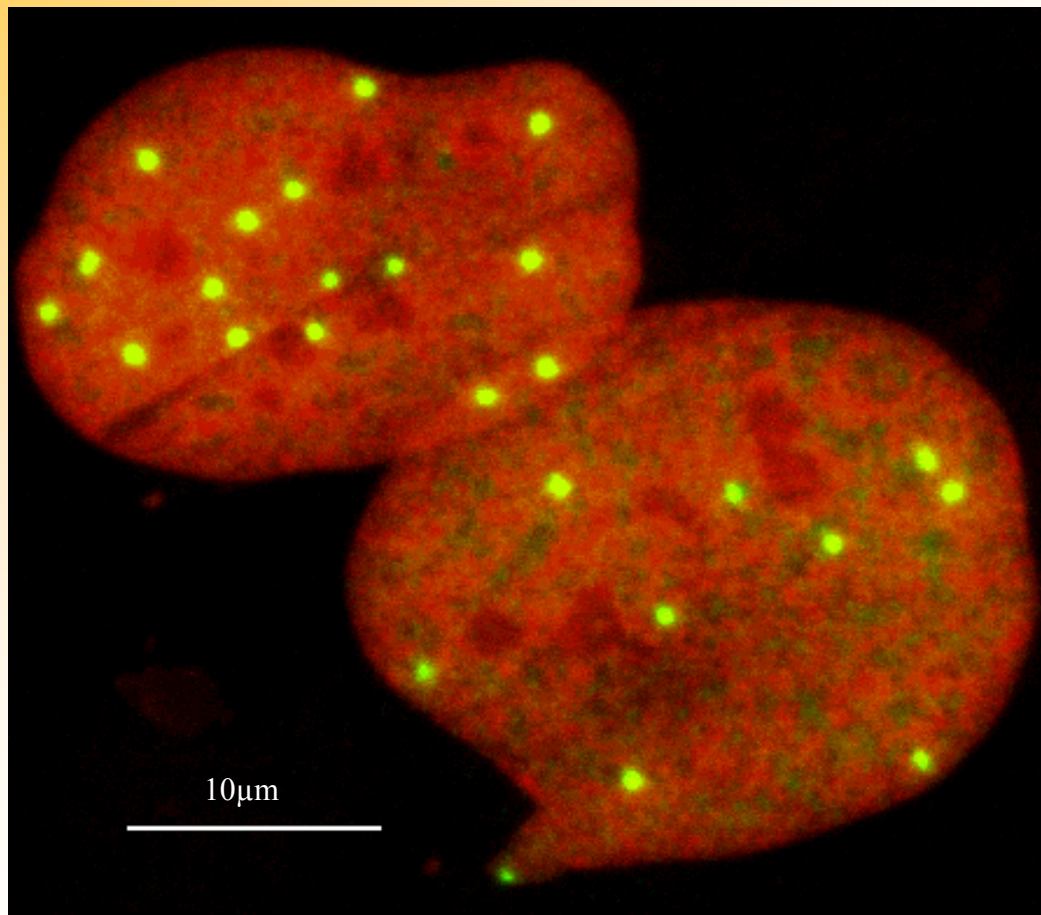
$$c \approx 1.7$$

(empirical !)



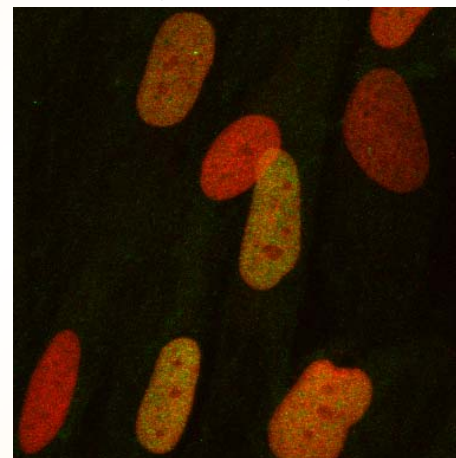
p21 foci in human fibroblast nuclei traversed by Pb ions

$^{207}\text{Pb}: 3.0 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$

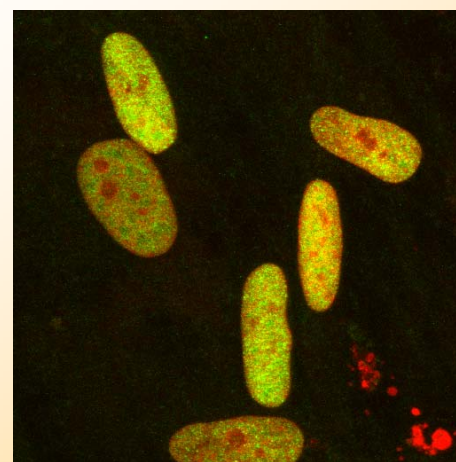


15 min

X-rays: 10 Gy



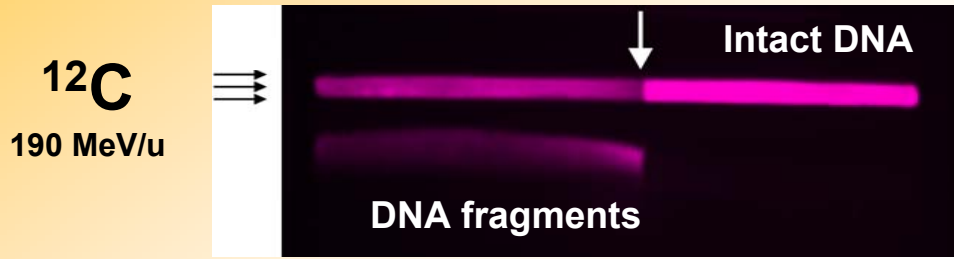
0 h



1.5 h

B. Jakob et al., Radiat Res., 2000.

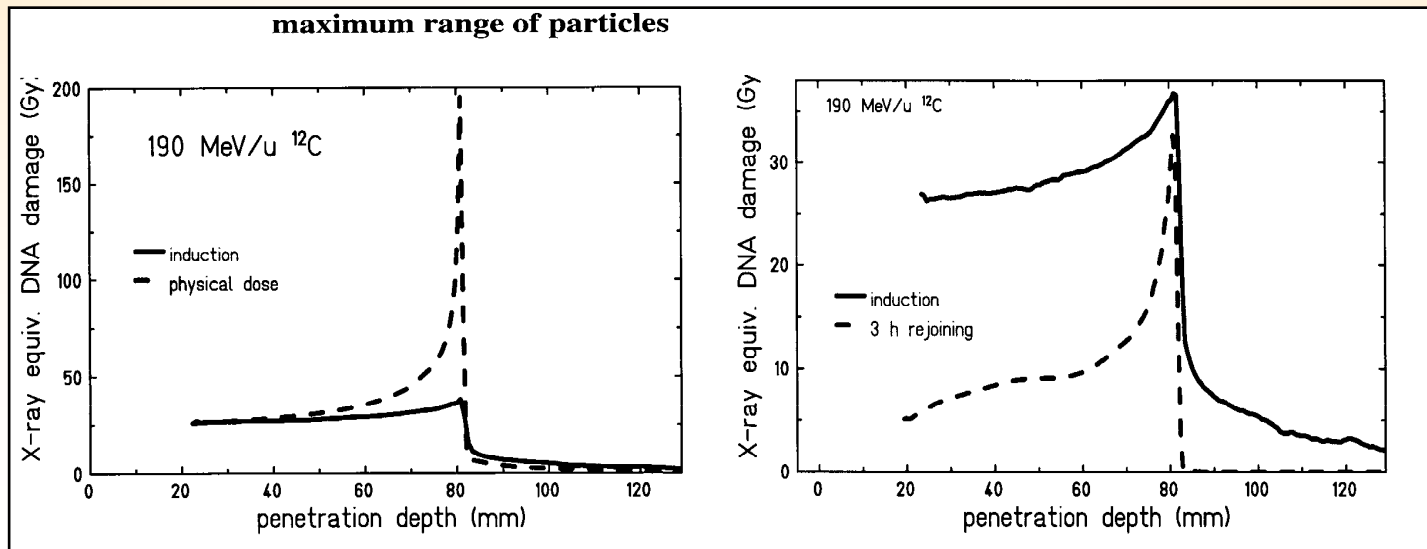
Intracellular DSB induction and rejoining along the track of carbon particle beams



LET: determines the frequency and complexity of clustered damage

low LET: 20-30% of DSBs from 2 SSBs

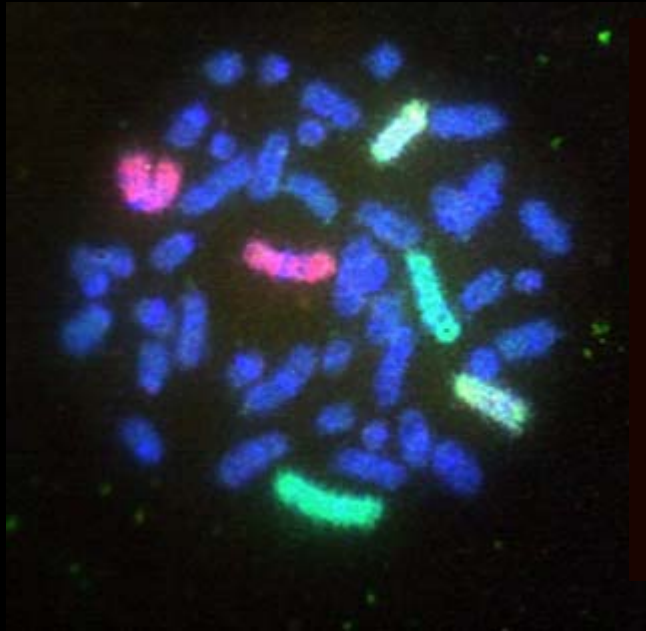
high LET: 80-90% of DSBs from 2 SSBs



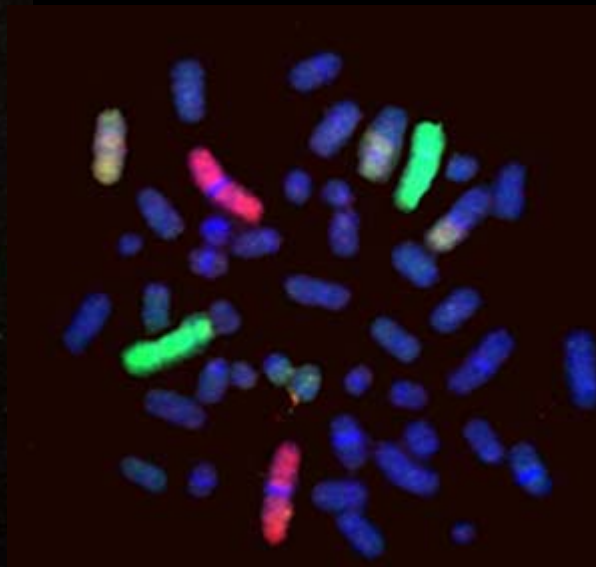
Heilmann J. et al., Int J Radiat Oncol., 1996.

Chromosomal aberrations in blood lymphocytes

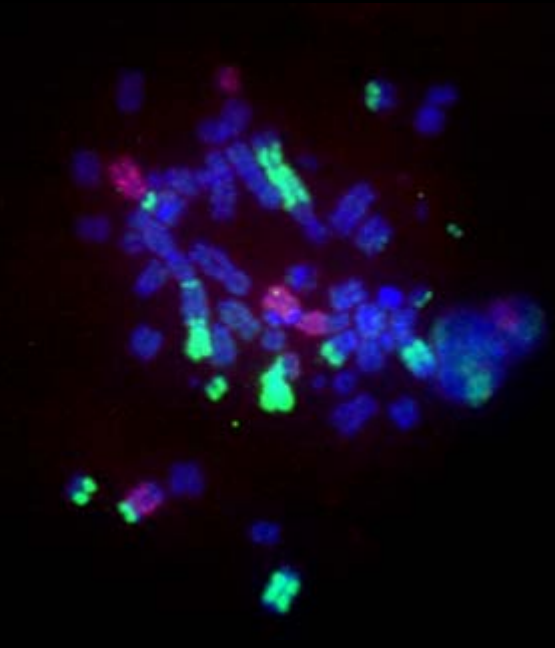
George et al., 2001



Normal



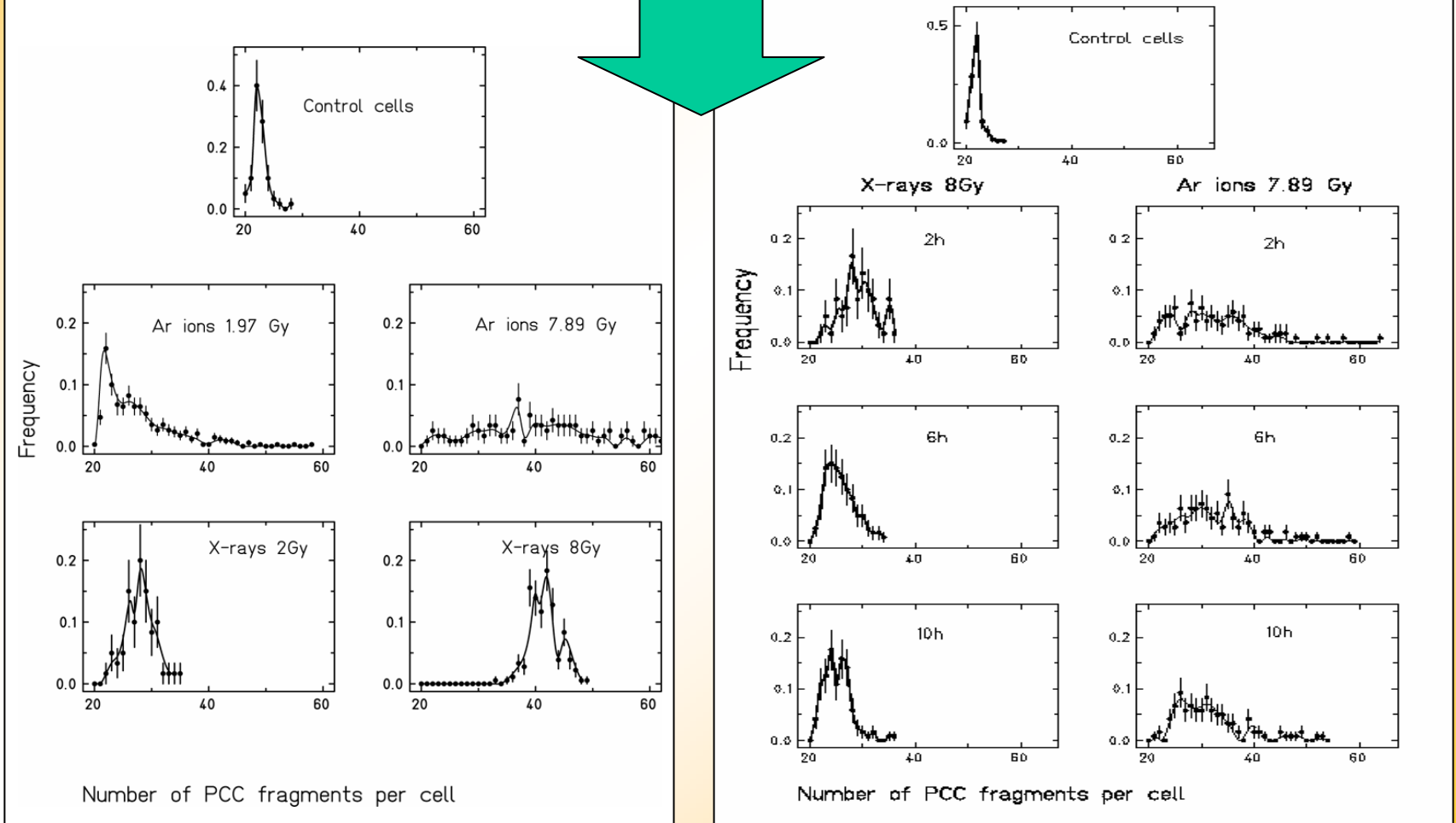
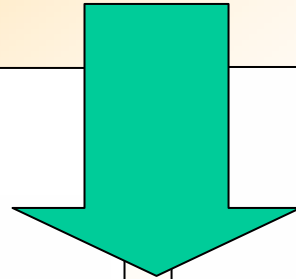
Simple reciprocal
exchange involving
chromosome 5



Complex exchanges
involving chromosomes
1, 2, and 5

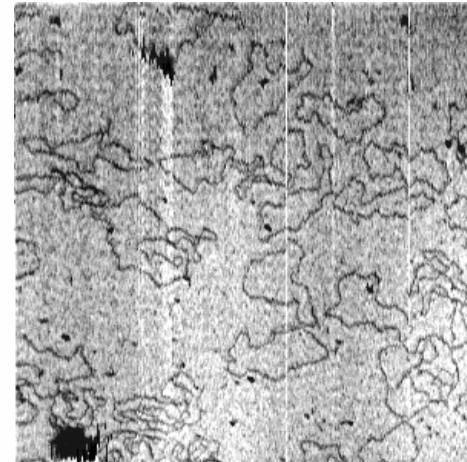
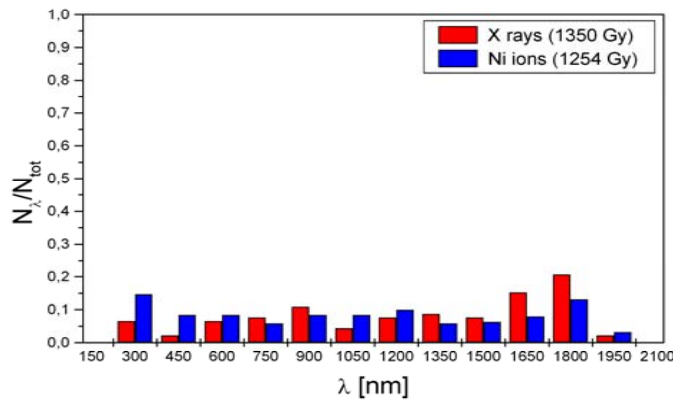
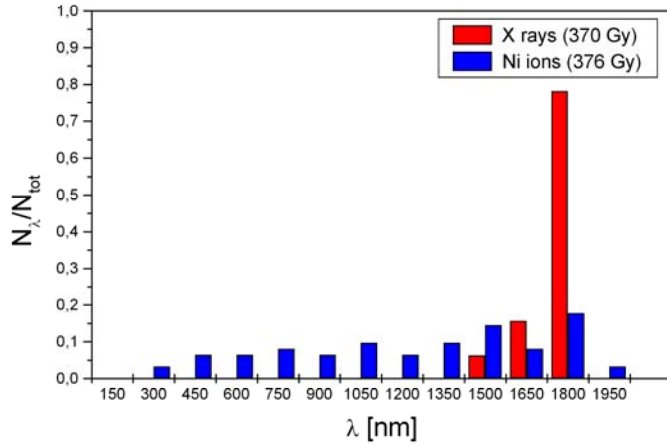
Ritter et al.,
IJRB, 2001

Initial damage and time-dependent repair: X-rays versus Ar⁺ ions

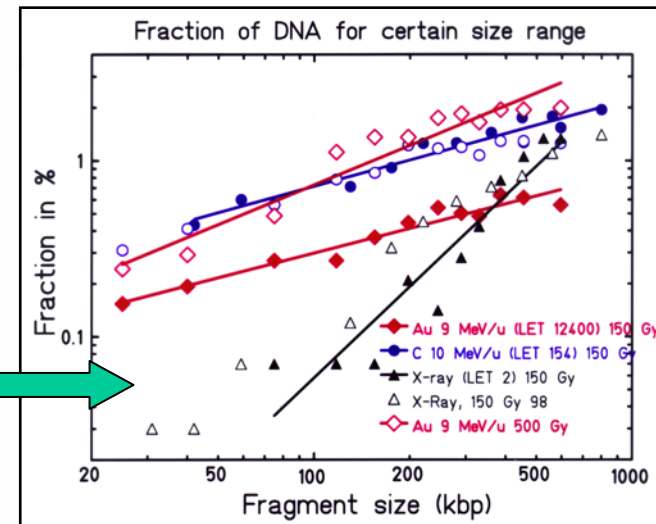


Ni- ions
 E=3.5MeV/u,
 LET=4120
 keV/ μ m

Direct visualisation: AFM measurements



plasmid DNA
 Φ X174
 (5386 bp)



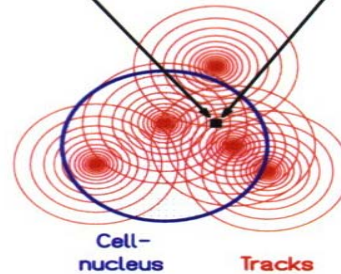
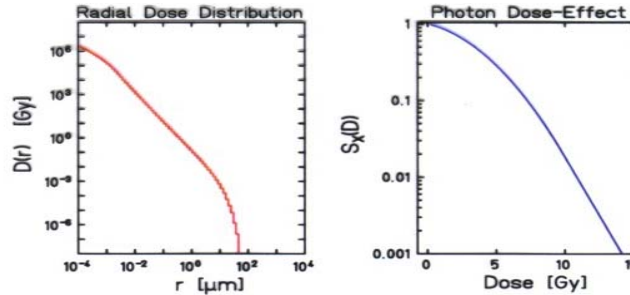
Local Effect Model for Calculation of RBE

Input data:

- Photon dose effect curve
- Radial dose distribution of tracks
- Target size (cell nucleus)

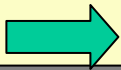
Brons et al.

Radiat. Environ. Biophys., 2003



Microscopic stochastic features of the track:

LEM (Local Effect Model)



$$\bar{N}_{lethal} = \int \frac{-\ln S_X(d(x, y, z))}{V_{Nucleus}} dV_{Nucleus} \rightarrow S_{Ion} = e^{-\bar{N}_{lethal}}$$

$d(x, y, z)$: local dose

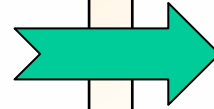
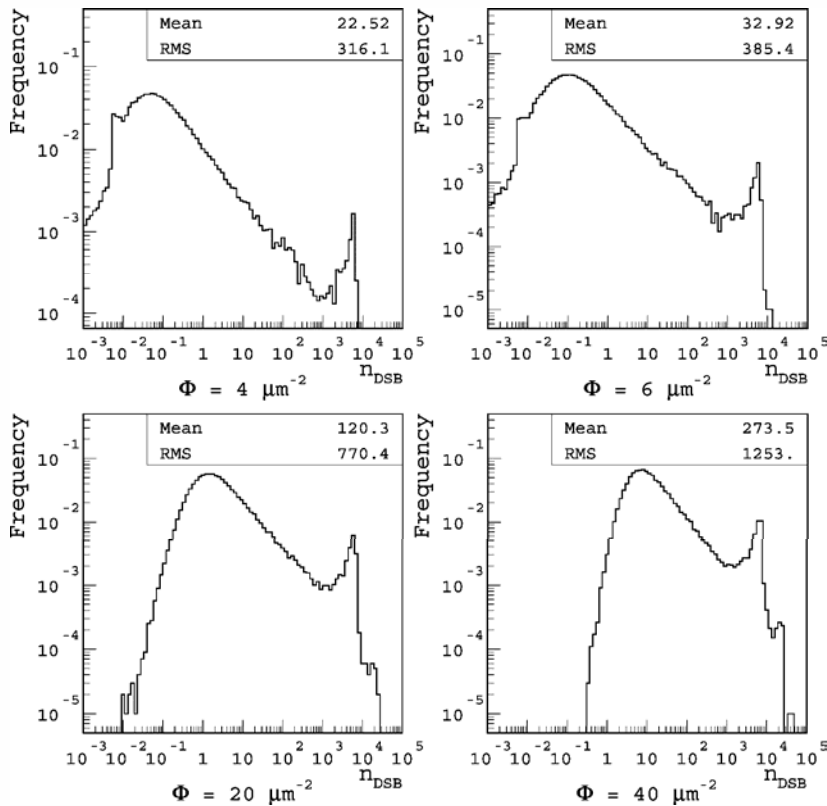
$$\langle n_{DSB} \rangle_{D_i} = -\ln(P_0(D_i))$$

$$P_0(D_i) = 1 - P_{\geq 1}(D_i)$$

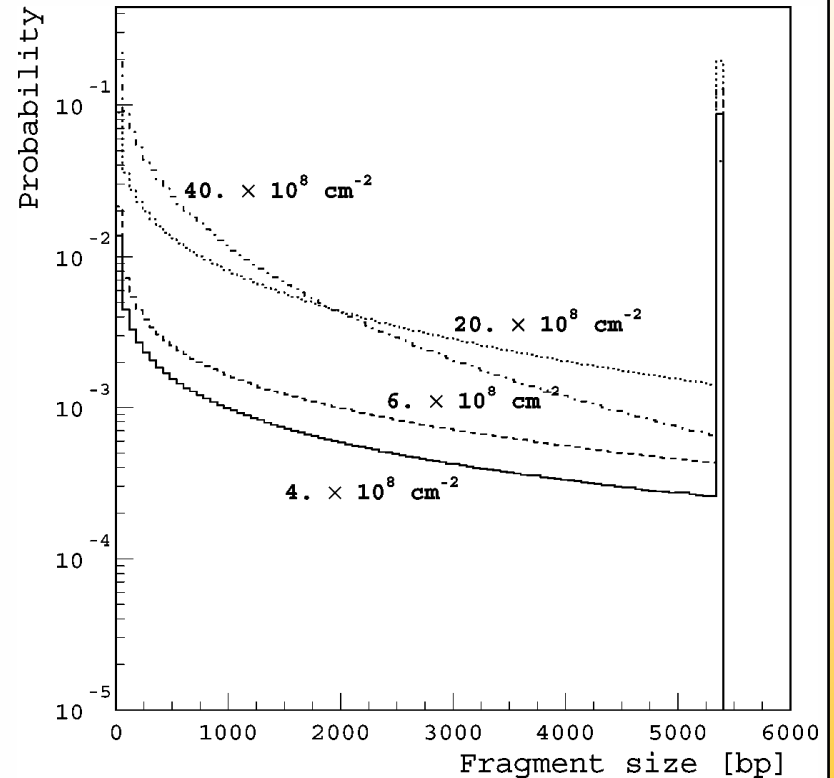
Scholz et al., Rad.Env.Biophys. 1997

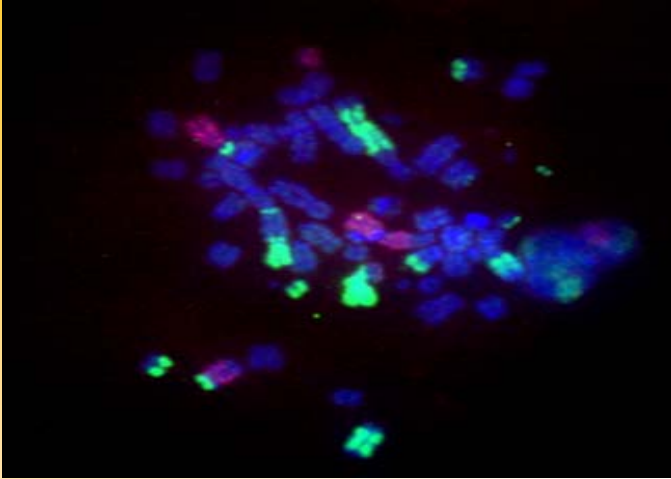
Counting statistics and distribution of fragment lengths from the LEM (Local Effect Model)

Distribution of number of DSBs



Distribution of fragments' lengths

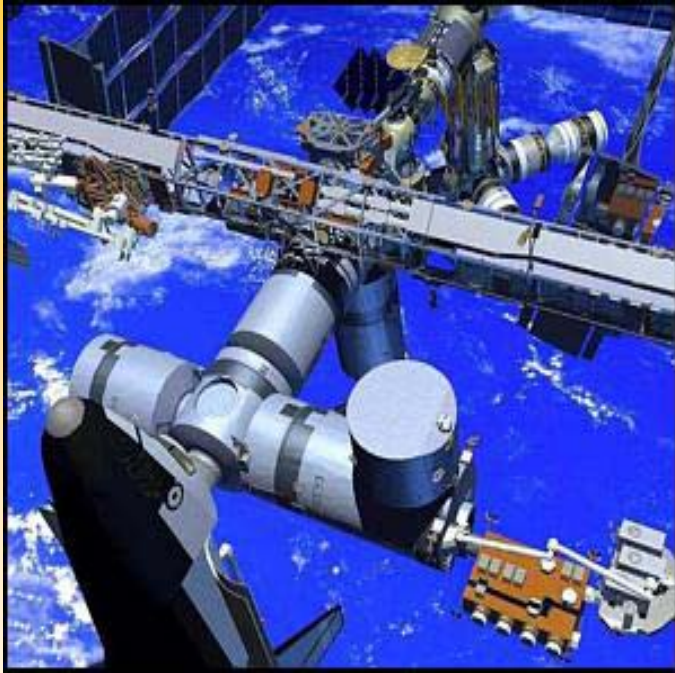




Conclusions

- ➔ **After high LET irradiation most DSBs is located in clusters corresponding to multiply damaged sites**
- ➔ **Even without detailed information on chromatin geometry, stochastic models can give predictions on the frequency distribution of damage (DSBs, PCC plus excess fragments...)**
- ➔ **Differences in the complexity of induced lesions can be traced back to the pattern of a local energy (dose) deposition**

Conclusions



Durante, 2003

- Cosmic radiation is one of the main problems for long-term space missions, particularly for the exploration of Mars
- Necessity: to reduce uncertainty in risk estimates and to develop countermeasures
- These tasks can be accomplished (within 10-20 years) by extensive biological experiments at accelerators using p and heavy ions at $0.1 < E < 10 \text{ GeV/n}$

- S. Ritter, E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak M. Scholz and G. Kraft *Aberrations in V79 Cells Analyzed in First and Second Post-irradiation Metaphases*, Int. J. Radiat. Biol. 76 (2000) 149.
- E. Gudowska-Nowak, S. Ritter, G. Taucher-Scholz, G. Kraft, *Compound Poisson Processes and Clustered Damage of Radiation Induced DNA Double Strand Breaks*, Acta Phys. Pol. 31 (2000) 1109.
- E. Nasonova, S. Ritter, E. Gudowska-Nowak, G. Kraft, *High-LET Induced Chromosomal Damage: Time Dependent Expression*, Physica Medica 17 (2001) 198.
- E. Gudowska-Nowak, A. Kleczkowski, G. Kraft, E. Nasonova, S. Ritter, M. Scholz, *Mathematical Models of Radiation Induced Mitotic Delay*, Physica Medica, 17 (2001) 161.
- E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak, S. Ritter and G. Kraft, *Analysis of Ar Ion and X-ray Induced Chromatin Breakage and Repair in V79 Cells*, Int. J. Radiat. Biol. 77 (2001) 59.
- S. Ritter, E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak and G. Kraft *Is high LET damage on chromosomes different from low LET damage?* Proceedings of the 3rd Wolfberg Meeting on Molecular Biology, Ermatingen, Schweiz, 1999
- S. Ritter, E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak and G. Kraft *Mutation Expression in Chromosomes After Particle Irradiation* GSI Annual Reports, Darmstadt, Germany 1999.
- S. Ritter, S. Berger, T. Grösser, P. Hessel, G. Kraft, E. Nasonova, K. Ando, E. Gudowska-Nowak *Quantification of high LET induced chromosome damage*, GSI Annual Reports, Darmstadt, Germany 2000.
- S. Ritter, E. Nasonova and E. Gudowska-Nowak *Effect of LET on the yield and quality of chromosomal damage in metaphase cells: a time-course study*, Int. J. Radiat. Biol. 78 (2002) 191.
- T. Grösser, P. Hessel, S. Ritter, E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak, *Use of human lymphocytes for radiation risk assessment*, GSI Annual Reports, 2001.
- R. Lee, T. Grösser, P. Hessel, E. Nasonova, E. Gudowska-Nowak, S. Ritter, *Analysis of the cell cycle progression of unirradiated and irradiated human lymphocytes*, GSI Annual Reports, 2000.
- S. Brons, K. Psonka, M. Heiss, E. Gudowska-Nowak, G. Taucher-Scholz, *Direct visualisation of heavy ion-induced DNA fragmentation by use of the Atomic Force Microscopy*, Radiation Oncology, (2003) in press.

Enlight



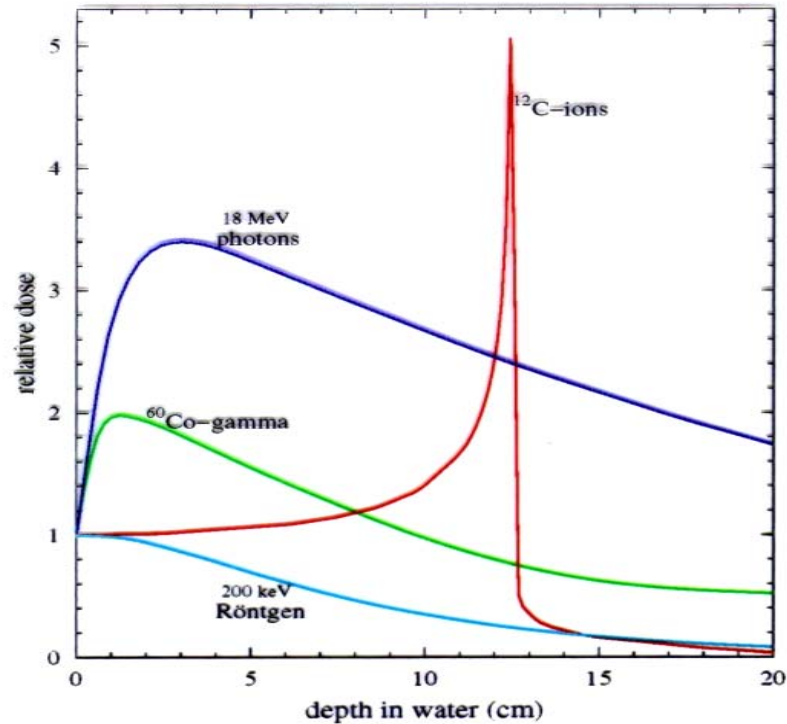
Nanometer-scale Science
Advanced Materials

NANOSAM UJ



BiOLab

Energy localisation: the Bragg peak



- Photons:

$$I(x) = I_0 e^{-\rho\sigma \frac{N_A}{A} \cdot x}$$

- Charged particles

$$S = -\frac{dE}{dx} \propto \frac{z^2}{\beta^2} \frac{Z}{A} \rho \left(\log \frac{2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2 c^2}{I} - \beta^2 \right)$$

Ni ions
3.5 MeV/u,
 $4 \cdot 10^8$ p/cm²

Induction of double strand breaks (DSB)

