

Letter to Editor

Hydrogen Protects Mice from Radiation induced Thymic Lymphoma in BALB/c mice

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Abstract

Ionizing radiation (IR) is a well-known carcinogen, however the mechanism of radiation induced thymic lymphoma is not well known. Moreover, an easy and effective method to protect mice from radiation induced thymic lymphoma is still unknown. Hydrogen, or H₂, is seldom regarded as an important agent in medical usage, especially as a therapeutic gas. Here in this study, we found that H₂ protects mice from radiation induced thymic lymphoma in BALB/c mice.

Key words: Ionizing radiation, thymic lymphoma

Introduction

Ionizing radiation (IR) is a well-known carcinogen for various human tissues and a complete carcinogen that is able to both initiate and promote tumor progression [1,2,3]. The mechanism for this promotion is poorly understood, but studies of mouse thymic lymphomas provide some hints [2,4,5,6,7,8]. Indeed, studies of radiation-induced mouse thymic lymphomas, one of the classic models in radiation carcinogenesis, demonstrated that multi-steps and many factors, like Ras, Pten and Fas, were involved in radiation-induced carcinogenesis [4,7]. Our previous studies showed that ERK1/2, STAT3 and SHP-2 are also involved in radiation induced thymic lymphoma formation in BALB/c mice [9]. However, an easy and effective method to protect mice from radiation-induced thymic lymphoma is still not well known [1,10].

Hydrogen (H₂), the most abundant chemical element in the universe (constituting approximately 75% of the universe's elemental mass), is seldom regarded as an important agent in medical usage, especially as a therapeutic gas. However, many recent studies by our lab and other labs provided evidence that H₂ gas has powerful therapeutic and preventive effects for many diseases [11,12,13]. Ohsawa et al. found that molecular H₂ could selectively reduce cytotoxic reactive oxygen species, such as hydroxyl radicals in vitro and exert therapeutic antioxidant activity in a rat middle cerebral artery occlusion model in vivo [11]. Since hydroxyl is very strong oxidants that react indiscriminately with nucleic acids, lipids and proteins resulting in DNA fragmentation, lipid peroxidation and protein inactivation, they are also the main mediators of radiation damage [12]. We

hypothesized and showed by experimental studies that H₂ treatment could protect cultured cells and mice from radiation damage [12,13,14]. In those studies, we used a single high dose model to find that H₂ is a novel protective gas on radiation induced injuries. Importantly, those previous studies also showed that H₂-rich saline/water is safe, easy to administer and cost-effective [13,14].

In this study, we used a split dose radiation-induced thymic lymphoma model in BALB/c mice to test the potential role of H₂ on radiation induced carcinogenesis in a method very similar to our previously studies [9,13,14].

Materials and Experimental Design

Radiation induced thymic lymphoma model was described by many groups and our previous studies [4,5,9]. In detail, male wild-type BALB/c mice, 5-6 weeks of age, were purchased from Chinese academy of science (Shanghai, China) and a ⁶⁰Co irradiator was introduced for total-body ionizing irradiation as de-

scribed in our previous work [9,12,13,14,15]. Four weekly sub-lethal doses of 1.75 Gy gamma-ray irradiation were delivered to 5-6 week old BALB/c mice at a dose rate of 0.58Gy/min as described previously [9]. Only two groups were used in this study: the H₂-rich saline group (H₂ (+) group) or normal saline control (H₂ (-) group) as described previously [13,14]. The mice from these two groups were intraperitoneally injected with H₂-rich saline (H₂ (+) group) or normal saline (H₂ (-) group) 5 minutes before each irradiation respectively as we described detailed in our previous work [13,14].

Results and Discussion

We found that H₂ treatment significantly increased the survival rate of mice 30 weeks' after split dose radiation (Figure 1A, P<0.05). This datum is consistent with our previous studies that H₂ treatment could protect cultured cells and mice from radiation damage [12,13,14].

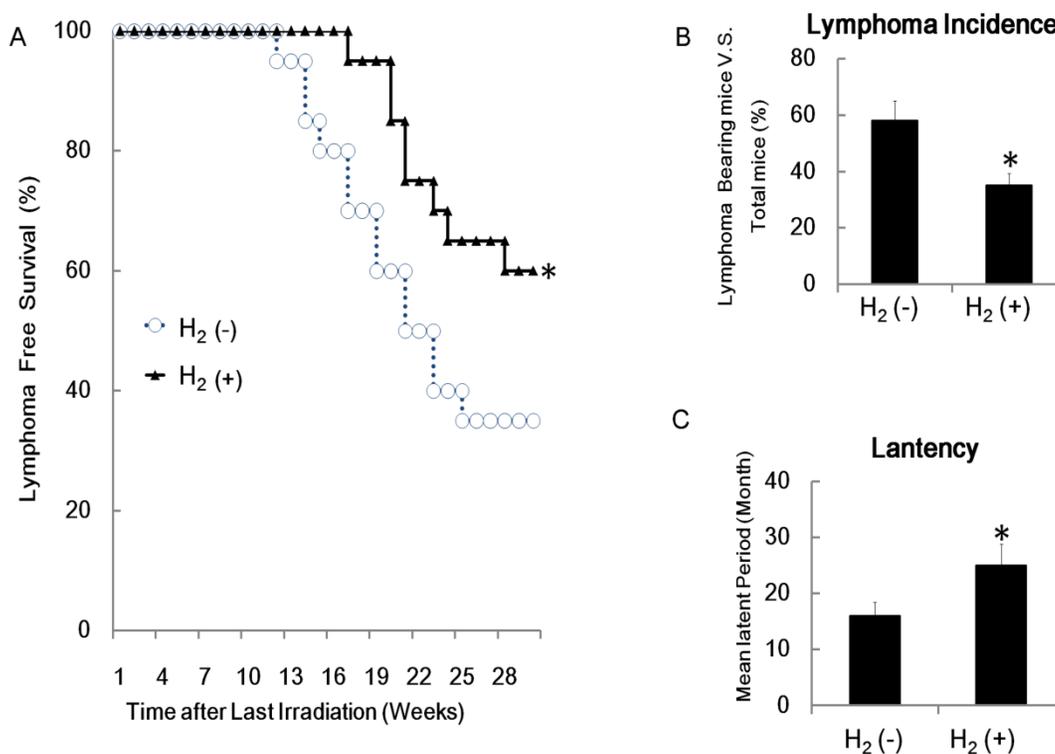


Figure 1. Hydrogen treatment protected BALB/c mice from radiation-induced thymic lymphoma. Four weekly sub-lethal doses of 1.75 Gy gamma-ray irradiation were delivered to 4 week old BALB/c mice at a dose rate of 0.58Gy/min as described previously [9]. These mice were intraperitoneally injected with either H₂-rich saline (H₂ group, H₂ (+)) or normal saline (Control group, H₂ (-)) 5 minutes before each irradiation as described previously [13,14]. Panel A; Survival curve analysis of control and H₂ treated mice after split irradiation (N=40). Panel B; tumor incidence at 20 weeks post last irradiation was analyzed by histological study (N=20, 3 repeats). Panel C; Mean latent Period was calculated (N=20, 3 repeats).

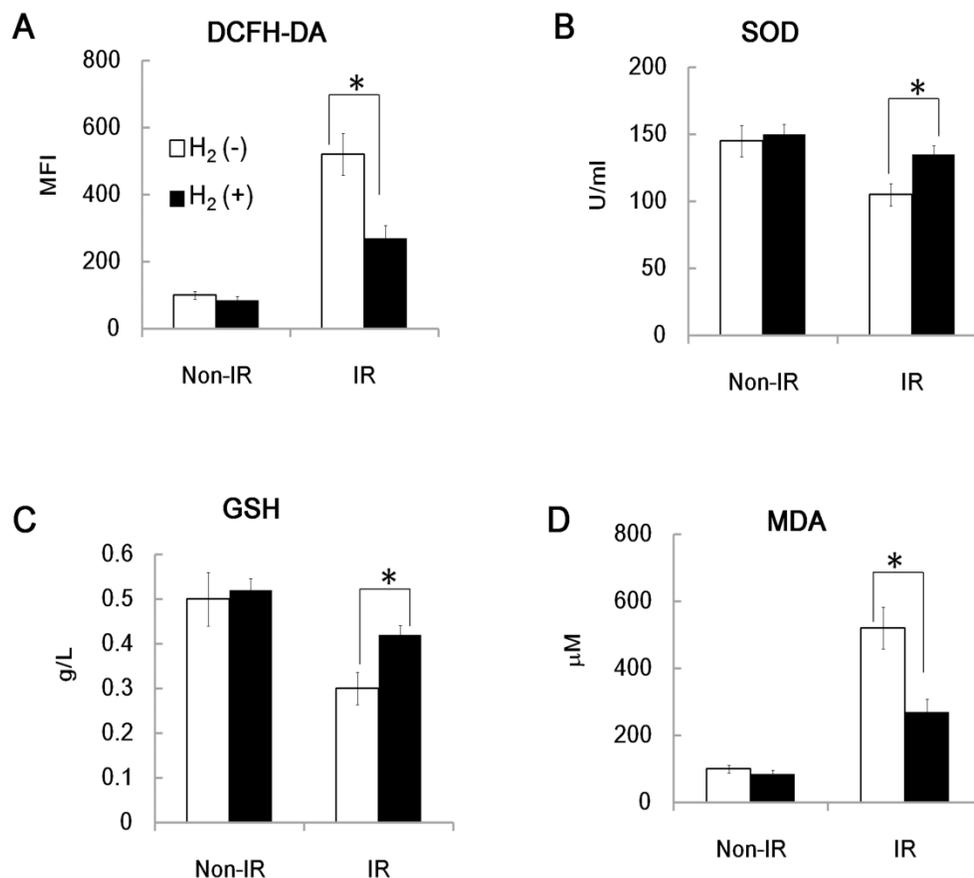


Figure 2. H₂ pre-treatment reduced split radiation- induced ROS levels. BALB/c mice, 5-6 weeks of age, were subjected with IR (IR group) or without IR (Non-IR group). IR protocol was the four weekly sub-lethal doses of 1.75 Gy gamma-ray irradiation at a dose rate of 0.58Gy/min [9]. These mice were also intraperitoneally injected with H₂-rich saline (H₂(+) group) or with normal saline (H₂(-) group) 5 minutes before each irradiation respectively as we described in detail in our previous work [13,14]. Then 4 hours after the last irradiation, PBMC and serum from these mice were prepared and the ROS levels were measured with our published methods (N=6, 3 repeats). Panel A: PBMC from BALB/c mice, with or without IR, with or without H₂, 4 hours after last IR were prepared and subjected to FACS assay to detect the DCFH-DA ROS level. MFI: Mean Fluorescence Intensity; (N=6, 3 repeats). Panel B-D: Serum from BALB/c mice, with or without IR, with or without H₂, 4 hours after last IR were prepared and subjected to ELISA assay for detection of SOD, GSH and MDA level with or our published method [13,14]. B: SOD; C: GSH; D: MDA; (N=6, 3 repeats).

However, the radiation-induced thymic lymphoma rate in the H₂ (+) group was significantly lower than in the control group (Figure 1B P<0.05) and H₂ treatment significantly increased the latency of lymphoma development after the split dose irradiation (Figure 1C). These data indicated that H₂ protects mice from radiation induced thymic lymphoma in BALB/c mice.

The detrimental effects of IR on biological tissues can be mediated via increased production of free radicals and reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the ROS system have been found to play important role in the induction of cancers [1,8,16].

To explore the potential role of ROS in H₂ in-

duced protection of radiation induced carcinogenesis, we used different methods to detect changes in intracellular and extracellular ROS levels in H₂ treated mice and control mice 4h after the last irradiation [13]. Intracellular ROS levels in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from irradiated and control mice were assessed using FACS analysis with DCFH-DA (2',7'-di-chlorofluorescein diacetate), which converts to highly fluorescent DCF in the presence of intracellular ROS. As shown in Figure 2A, ROS levels were much lower in the irradiated H₂ group than in the irradiated control mice. Similar results were also found for ROS levels in extracellular serum. Serum SOD (Superoxide dismutase) and total GSH (Glutathione) concentra-

tions at 4h after the last irradiation in the H₂ group were significantly higher than that of the control group, while MDA (Malondialdehyde) concentrations in the H₂ group were significantly lower than that of the control group (Figure 2B, 2C and 2D). These results indicate that the H₂ pre-treated groups showed an increased antioxidant status, consistent with our previous studies that showed that H₂ could reduce radiation-induced free radical damage to DNA [13,14].

Radiation therapy is now a routine treatment for certain types of cancer and over 20 percent of cancer patients will require radiation therapy during the treatments of their disease [16,17]. Radiation itself can induce many types of cancers, especially leukemia and lymphomas, but few simple protective methods have been found.

To the best of our knowledge, this may be the first report describing treatment with H₂, which reduced the risk of radiation-induced carcinogenesis in the BALB/c mouse model. While the therapeutic effectiveness of H₂ treatment on radiation carcinogenesis needs further study, this work provides some novel experimental evidence for the use of H₂ in radiation therapy. Since it is safe, easy to administer and cost-effective, it could not only protect against radiation induced death [12,13,14], but also attenuate the rate of radiation induced carcinogenesis.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our data indicates that H₂ protects mice from radiation induced thymic lymphoma in BALB/c mice.

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Conflict of Interests

None.

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