

# BÖLÜM 14

## Radyasyon Biyolojisi, Radyobiyoloji

Hüseyin TEPETAM<sup>1</sup>

### GİRİŞ

En genel anlamda radyasyon biyolojisi, radyasyonun biyolojik sistemler üzerindeki etkilerinin incelemesidir. Radyasyonun birçok biyolojik etkileri bulunur. Bu etkiler, DNA hasarından genetik mutasyonlara, kromozom anormalliklerine, hücre öldürmeye, hücre döngüsü geçişindeki bozukluklara ve hücre proliferasyonuna, neoplastik transformasyona, normal dokulardaki erken ve geç yan etkilere, teratogenez, kataraktogenez ve karsinogeneden birçoğuna kadar farklı sonuçları içerebilir.

Kitabın bu bölümünde her bölüm içinde parça parça degenmiş olan radyasyon biyolojisi konusu ayrıntılı olarak anlatılacaktır.

### GENEL TANIMLAR

#### Radyasyon

Radyasyon, içinden过去的 ortama enerjisini bir kısmını veya tamamını verme kapasitesine sahip, dalga ve/veya partikül özellikleri ile hareket halindeki her türlü enerjiyi ifade eder. İyonlaştırıcı

radyasyon, mikroskopik bir ok gibi içinden过去的 maddeye, madde tarafından durdurulana kadar enerjisini yayar (1). Doku tarafından depolanan enerji miktarı, radyasyonun ve maddenin yapısına bağlı olarak değişebilir. Örneğin, 1 kHz radyo dalgaları 10-12 eV (elektron volt) aralığında enerjile sahipken, x-ışınları veya y-ışınları 4 MeV (mega elektron volt) veya daha fazla enerjiye sahip olabilir.

Radyasyon, yolundaki maddenin moleküller bağlarını kırar ve过去的 maddeyi yapısını değiştirir. Canlı hücreler protein zincirlerine sahiptir ve bu moleküllerin de bazıları hücrenin radyasyona maruz bırakılmasıyla kırılabılır. Etkilenen madde, uzun moleküller zincirlerden oluşuyorsa, kırılan zincirler rastgele yeni bağlar oluşturur. Başka bir deyişle, radyasyon, uzun moleküller bir kaynak başlığı gibi çeşitli konumlarda keser ve moleküller parçalar ortaya çıkar. Moleküler parçalar daha sonra çeşitli şekillerde yeniden birleşerek yeni moleküller oluşturabilir. Bu yeni moleküller, orijinal moleküller gibi işlev göremez ve bu nedenle onarılmaları gereklidir. Aksi takdirde bu hasar sonucu oluşan kusurlu mo-

<sup>1</sup> Uzm. Dr., Lütfi Kırdar Kartal Şehir Hastanesi Radyasyon Onkolojisi Kliniği, htepetam78@yahoo.com.tr



- Lineer kuadratik modelde  $\alpha/\beta$  oranı, deneySEL çalışmALarda normal dokular için 7-20 Gy, geç cevap veren (dirençli) dokular için 0,5-6 Gy olarak gösterilmiştir.  **$\alpha$** , tek vuruşlu bir işlemle hücre öldürme hızıdır. Bu modelde lineer komponenti temsil eder.  **$\beta$** , iki vuruşlu bir mekanizmayla hücre öldürme hızıdır. Modelin kuadratik kompenentine karşılık gelir. Tamir edilemez hasarı gösterir.
  - Kanserin ayırt edici özellikleri arasında proliferatif sinyallemeyi sürdürmek, büyümeye baskılaryıldan kaçınmak, hücre ölümüne direnmek, replikatif ölümsüzlüğü sağlamak, anjiyogenezi indüklemek ve invazyon ve metastazı aktive etmek yer alır. 2022 yılında, fenotopik plastisite, polimorfik mikrobiyom, hücresel yaşlanması ve epigenetik yeniden yapılanma kavramları kanser özelliklerine dahil edilmiştir.
  - Oksijen Enhancement Ratio (OER), hipoksik ve normoksik ortamlarda aynı radyobiyojik etkisi oluşturan radyasyon dozlarının oranı olarak ifade edilir. Oksijene tümorler hipoksik olanlara göre 2,5-3 kat daha radyoduyarlıdır.
  - Apoptoz sırasında sırayla, sitoplazma küçülmesi, çekirdek büzüşmesi (piknoz), çekirdeğin parçalanması (karyoreksiz), hücre membranında kabarcık oluşumu (blebbing), küçük vezikülerin oluşumu (apoptotik cisimcikler) gerçekleşir.
6. Pouget JP, Georgakilas AG, Ravanat JL. Targeted and offtarget (bystander and abscopal) effects of radiation therapy: Redox mechanisms and risk/benefit analysis. *Antioxid Redox Signal.* 2018;29(15):1447-87.
7. Pannuk EL, Laiakis EC, Singh VK, Fornace AJ. Lipidomic signatures of nonhuman primates with radiation-induced hematopoietic syndrome. *Sci Rep.* 2017;7(1):9777.
8. Bhattacharya P, Shetake NG, Pandey BN, Kumar A. Receptor tyrosine kinase signaling in cancer radiotherapy and its targeting for tumor radiosensitization. *Int J Radiat Biol.* 2018;94(7):628-44.
9. Levine JH, Lin Y, Elowitz MB. Functional roles of pulsing in genetic circuits. *Science.* 2013;342(6163):1193-200.
10. Purvis JE, Karhohs KW, Mock C, Batchelor E, Loewer A, Lahav G. p53 dynamics control cell fate. *Science.* 2012;336(6087):1440-4.
11. Prevo R, Pirovano G, Puliyadi R, Herbert KJ, RodriguezBerriguete G, O'Docherty A, et al. CDK1 inhibition sensitizes normal cells to DNA damage in a cell cycle dependent manner. *Cell Cycle.* 2018;17(12):1513-23.
12. Goitein M (2008) Radiation oncology: a physicist's eye view. Springer, pp 3–4.
13. Podgorsak EB (2005) Radiation oncology physics: a handbook for teachers and students. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, pp 485–491.
14. Belli JA, Dicus GI, Bonte FJ. Radiation response of mammalian tumor cells: 1. Repair of sublethal damage in vivo. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 1967; 38: 673-682.
15. Vermeulen K, Van Bockstaele DR, Berneman ZN. The cell cycle: A review of regulation, deregulation and therapeutic targets in cancer. *Cell Prolif.* 2003;36(3):131-49.
16. Howard A, Pelc SR. Nuclear incorporation of P32 as demonstrated by autoradiographs. *Exp Cell Res.* 1951;2:178–198.
17. N. Yang, A. M. Sheridan, Cell Cycle, Editor(s): Philip Wexler, Encyclopedia of Toxicology (Third Edition), Academic Press, 2014, pp: 753-758.
18. Bergonie J, Tribondeau L (1906) Interprétation de quelques résultats de la radiothérapie et essaide fixation d'une technique rationnelle. *C R Acad Sci* 143:983–985.
19. Awwad HK (2005) Normal tissue radiosensitivity: prediction on deterministic or stochastic basis? *J Egypt Natl Canc Inst.* 17(4):221–230.
20. Taner CT. İyonlaştırıcı radyasyonların biyolojik etkileşme mekanizmaları. Türkiye Atom Enerjisi Kurumu (Acant@Taek.Gov.Tr ).
21. Ercan M. Radyasyonun moleküler düzeydeki etkisi. Erişim: <http://194.27.141.99/dosya-depo/ders-notlari/alevmeltem-ercan> Radyasyonun Moleküler Düzeydeki Etkisi Doç.Dr. Meltem E.pdf.

## KAYNAKLAR

1. Bodansky D (2007) Effects of radiation exposures. In: Bodansky D (ed.) Nuclear energy. Springer, pp 85–121.
2. Kaul A, Becker D (eds.) (2005) Radiological protection. Springer, pp 5–40.
3. Wouters BG, Begg AC. Irradiation-induced damage and the DNA damage response. In: Joiner M, Van der Kogel AJ, eds. Basic Clinical Radiobiology. 4th ed. Hodder Arnold; 2009. p.11-26.
4. Hall EJ, Giaccia AJ. Physics and chemistry of radiation absorption. Radiobiology for the radiologist. 6th ed. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2006. p. 5-15.
5. Little MP. Cancer after exposure to radiation in the course of treatment for benign and malignant disease. *Lancet Oncol* 2001;2 (4):212- 20.
6. Pouget JP, Georgakilas AG, Ravanat JL. Targeted and offtarget (bystander and abscopal) effects of radiation therapy: Redox mechanisms and risk/benefit analysis. *Antioxid Redox Signal.* 2018;29(15):1447-87.
7. Pannuk EL, Laiakis EC, Singh VK, Fornace AJ. Lipidomic signatures of nonhuman primates with radiation-induced hematopoietic syndrome. *Sci Rep.* 2017;7(1):9777.
8. Bhattacharya P, Shetake NG, Pandey BN, Kumar A. Receptor tyrosine kinase signaling in cancer radiotherapy and its targeting for tumor radiosensitization. *Int J Radiat Biol.* 2018;94(7):628-44.
9. Levine JH, Lin Y, Elowitz MB. Functional roles of pulsing in genetic circuits. *Science.* 2013;342(6163):1193-200.
10. Purvis JE, Karhohs KW, Mock C, Batchelor E, Loewer A, Lahav G. p53 dynamics control cell fate. *Science.* 2012;336(6087):1440-4.
11. Prevo R, Pirovano G, Puliyadi R, Herbert KJ, RodriguezBerriguete G, O'Docherty A, et al. CDK1 inhibition sensitizes normal cells to DNA damage in a cell cycle dependent manner. *Cell Cycle.* 2018;17(12):1513-23.
12. Goitein M (2008) Radiation oncology: a physicist's eye view. Springer, pp 3–4.
13. Podgorsak EB (2005) Radiation oncology physics: a handbook for teachers and students. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, pp 485–491.
14. Belli JA, Dicus GI, Bonte FJ. Radiation response of mammalian tumor cells: 1. Repair of sublethal damage in vivo. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 1967; 38: 673-682.
15. Vermeulen K, Van Bockstaele DR, Berneman ZN. The cell cycle: A review of regulation, deregulation and therapeutic targets in cancer. *Cell Prolif.* 2003;36(3):131-49.
16. Howard A, Pelc SR. Nuclear incorporation of P32 as demonstrated by autoradiographs. *Exp Cell Res.* 1951;2:178–198.
17. N. Yang, A. M. Sheridan, Cell Cycle, Editor(s): Philip Wexler, Encyclopedia of Toxicology (Third Edition), Academic Press, 2014, pp: 753-758.
18. Bergonie J, Tribondeau L (1906) Interprétation de quelques résultats de la radiothérapie et essaide fixation d'une technique rationnelle. *C R Acad Sci* 143:983–985.
19. Awwad HK (2005) Normal tissue radiosensitivity: prediction on deterministic or stochastic basis? *J Egypt Natl Canc Inst.* 17(4):221–230.
20. Taner CT. İyonlaştırıcı radyasyonların biyolojik etkileşme mekanizmaları. Türkiye Atom Enerjisi Kurumu (Acant@Taek.Gov.Tr ).
21. Ercan M. Radyasyonun moleküler düzeydeki etkisi. Erişim: <http://194.27.141.99/dosya-depo/ders-notlari/alevmeltem-ercan> Radyasyonun Moleküler Düzeydeki Etkisi Doç.Dr. Meltem E.pdf.



22. Coşkun Ö. İyonize radyasyonun biyolojik etkileri. *Teknik Bilimler Dergisi*. 2011;1(2):13-7.
23. Willers H, Held KD (2006) Introduction to clinical radiation biology. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am*. 20(1):1-24.
24. Khan FM. Treatment Planning in Radiation Oncology, 2nd ed. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2007.
25. Mole RH. Whole body irradiation; radiobiology or medicine? *Br J Radiol* 1953;26(305): 234-41.
26. Nobler M.P. The abscopal effect in malignant lymphoma and its relationship to lymphocyte circulation. *Radiology*. 1969;93(2):410-2.
27. Demaria S, Ng B, Devitt ML, Babb JS, Kawashima N, Liebes L, et al. Ionizing radiation inhibition of distant untreated tumors (abscopal effect) is immune mediated. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2004;58(3):862-70.
28. Lugade AA, Moran JP, Gerber SA, Rose RC, Frelinger JG, Lord EM. Local radiation therapy of B16 melanoma tumors increases the generation of tumor antigen-specific effector cells that traffic to the tumor. *J Immunol*. 2005;174(12):7516-23.
29. Nikitina EY, Gabrilovich DI. Combination of gamma-irradiation and dendritic cell administration induces a potent antitumor response in tumorbearing mice: approach to treatment of advanced stage cancer. *Int J Cancer*. 2001;94(6):825-33.
30. Shiraishi K, Ishiwata Y, Nakagawa K, Yokochi S, Taruki C, Akuta T, et al. Enhancement of antitumor radiation efficacy and consistent induction of the abscopal effect in mice by ECI301, an active variant of macrophage inflammatory protein-1 alpha. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2008;14(4):1159-66.
31. Takeshima T, Chamoto K, Wakita D, Ohkuri T, Togashi Y, Shirato H, et al. Local radiation therapy inhibits tumor growth through the generation of tumor-specific CTL: its potentiation by combination with Th1 cell therapy. *Cancer Res*. 2010;70(7):2697-706.
32. Dewan MZ, Galloway AE, Kawashima N, Dewyngaert JK, Babb JS, Formenti SC, et al. Fractionated but not single-dose radiotherapy induces an immune-mediated abscopal effect when combined with anti-CTLA-4 antibody. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2009;15(17):5379-88.
33. Camphausen K, Moses MA, Menard C, Sproull M, Beecken WD, Folkman J, et al. Radiation abscopal antitumor effect is mediated through p53. *Cancer Res*. 2003;63(8):1990-3.
34. Wouters BG. Cell death after irradiation: how, when and why cells die. In: Joiner M, Van der Kogel AJ, eds. Basic Clinical Radiobiology. 4th ed. Hodder Arnold; 2009. p.27-40.
35. Kerr JF, Wyllie AH, Currie AR. Apoptosis: a basic biological phenomenon with wide-ranging implications in tissue kinetics. *Br J Cancer*. 1972;26(4):239-57.
36. Danial NN, Korsmeyer SJ. Cell death: critical control points. *Cell*. 2004;116(2):205-19.
37. Wong RS. Apoptosis in cancer: from pathogenesis to treatment. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*. 2011;30: 87.
38. Levine B, Sinha S, Kroemer G. Bcl-2 family members: dual regulators of apoptosis and autophagy. *Autophagy*. 2008;4(5):600-6.
39. Campisi J, d'Adda di Fagagna F. Cellular senescence: when bad things happen to good cells. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*. 2007; 8(9):729-40.
40. Lea DE. Actions of Radiation on Living Cells. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1946.
41. Hutchinson F. Molecular basis for action of ionizing radiations. *Science*. 1961;134:533-538.
42. Zimmer KG. That was the radiobiology that was: a selected bibliography and some comments. In: Lett JT, Adler H, eds. Advances in Radiation Biology. Vol. 9. New York: Academic Press, Inc. 1981:411-467.
43. Kellerer AM, Rossi HH. The theory of dual radiation action. *Curr Top Radiat Res*. 1972;8: 85-158.
44. Alper T. Keynote address: survival curve models. In: Meyn RE, Withers HR, eds. Radiation Biology in Cancer Research. New York: Raven Press; 1980:3-18.
45. Davies, M.A. and Samuels Y. Analysis of the genome to personalize therapy for melanoma. *Oncogene*. 2010;29:5545-5555.
46. Jiang, BH and Liu LZ. PI3K/PTEN signaling in angiogenesis and tumorigenesis. *Adv. Cancer Res*. 2009; 102: 19-65.
47. Yuan, TLand Cantley LC. PI3K pathway alterations in cancer: variations on a theme. *Oncogene*. 2008;27:5497-5510.
48. Kazerounian, S, Yee KO, and Lawler J. Thrombospondins in cancer. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci*. 2008;65:700-712.
49. Beriswy V and Christofori G. The angiogenic switch in carcinogenesis. *Semin. Cancer Biol*. 2009;19: 329-337.
50. Bergers G and Benjamin LE. Tumorigenesis and the angiogenic switch. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2003;3: 401-410.
51. Berx G and van Roy F. Involvement of members of the cadherin superfamily in cancer. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*. 2009;1:a003129.
52. Cavallaro U, Christofori G. Cell adhesion and signalling by cadherins and Ig-CAMs in cancer. *Nature Reviews Cancer*. 2004;4(2):118-32.
53. Kessenbrock K, Plaks V, Werb Z. Matrix metalloproteinases: regulators of the tumor microenvironment. *Cell*. 2010;141(1):52-67.
54. Joyce JA and Pollard JW. Microenvironmental regulation of metastasis. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2009; 9: 239-252.
55. Palermo C, and Joyce JA. Cysteine cathepsin proteases as pharmacological targets in cancer. *Trends Pharmacol. Sci*. 2008; 29:22-28.
56. Mohamed, M.M., and Sloane, B.F. (2006). Cysteine



- cathepsins: multifunctional enzymes in cancer. *Nat Rev Cancer* 6, 764–775.
57. Qian BZ, Pollard JW. Macrophage diversity enhances tumor progression and metastasis. *Cell*. 2010;141(1):39–51.
  58. Fares J, Y. Fares M, Khacfe H et al. Molecular principles of metastasis: a hallmark of cancer revisited. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*. 2020; 12(5):1-7.
  59. Gourabi H, Mozdarani H. A cytokinesis-blocked micronucleus study of the radioadaptive response of lymphocytes of individuals occupationally exposed to chronic doses of radiation. *Mutagenesis*. 1998;13: 475–80.
  60. Kumar D, Kumari S, Salian SR, Uppangala S, Kalthur G, Challapalli S, et al Genetic instability in lymphocytes is associated with blood plasma antioxidant levels in health care workers occupationally exposed to ionizing radiation. *Int J Toxicol*. 2016;35:327–35.
  61. Abegglen LM, Caulin AF, Chan A, Lee K, Robinson R, Campbell MS, et al Potential mechanisms for cancer resistance in elephants and comparative cellular response to DNA damage in humans. *JAMA*. 2015;314:1850–60.
  62. Vaupel P, Mayer A. Hypoxia in cancer: significance and impact on clinical outcome. *Cancer Metastasis Rev*. 2007;26(2):225-39.
  63. Kumar P. Tumor hypoxia and anemia: impact on the efficacy of radiation therapy. *Semin Hematol*. 2000;37(4 Suppl 6):4-8.
  64. Vaupel P. Tumor microenvironmental physiology and its implications for radiation oncology. *Semin Radiat Oncol*. 2004;14(3):198-206.
  65. Melillo G. Targeting hypoxia cell signaling for cancer therapy. *Cancer Metastasis Rev*. 2007; 26(2):341-52.
  66. Denko NC. Hypoxia, HIF1 and glucose metabolism in the solid tumor. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2008;8(9):705-13.
  67. Dewhirst MW, Cao Y, Moeller B. Cycling hypoxia and free radicals regulate angiogenesis and radiotherapy response. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2008;8(6):425-37.
  68. Lee K, Zhang H, Qian DZ, Rey S, Liu JO, Semenza L. Acriflavine inhibits HIF-1 dimerization, tumor growth, and vascularization. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 106(42): 17910-915.
  69. Zundel W, Schindler C, Haas-Kogan D. Loss of PTEN facilitates HIF-1 mediated gene expression. *Genes Dev*. 2000;14(4):391-6.
  70. Wysocki PJ. mTOR in renal cell cancer: modulator of tumor biology and therapeutic target. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn*. 2009;9(3):231- 41.
  71. Pigott K, Dische S, Saunders MI. Where exactly does failure occur after radiation in head and neck cancer? *Radiother Oncol*. 1995;37 (1):17-9.
  72. Shukovsky LJ. Dose, time, volume relationships in squamous cell carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx. *Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med*. 1970;108(1):27-9.
  73. Little MP. Cancer after exposure to radiation in the course of treatment for benign and malignant disease. *Lancet Oncol*. 2001;2 (4):212- 20.
  74. Rakıcı SY. Kanser Tedavisinde İmmunoterapi ve Radyoterapi. *Rize Tip Dergisi*. 2021;1 (1):16-27.
  75. Kerr JF, Wyllie AH, Currie AR. Apoptosis: a basic biological phenomenon with wide-ranging implications in tissue kinetics. *Br J Cancer*. 1972;26(4):239-57.
  76. Wyllie AH. Apoptosis (the 1992 Frank Rose Memorial Lecture). *Br J Cancer*. 1993;67(2): 205-8.
  77. Wyllie AH. The biology of cell death in tumours. *Anti Cancer Res*. 1985;5(1):131-6.
  78. Slee EA, Harte MT, Kluck RM, Wolf BB, Casiano CA, Newmeyer DD, et al. Ordering the cytochrome c-initiated caspase cascade: hierarchical activation of caspases-2, -3, -6, -7, -8, and -10 in a caspase-9-dependent manner. *J Cell Biol*. 1999;144(2):281-92.
  79. Adrain C, Martin SJ. The mitochondrial apoptosome: a killer unleashed by the cytochrome seas. *Trends Biochem Sci* 2001; 26(6):390-7.