

Radioprotective effect of vitamin A and selenium in mice splenic and blood lymphocytes by comet assay.

vitamin A
selenium

150

vitamin A selenium

DNA

vitamin A selenium

6 ICR

vitamin A selenium 6 1 1 8.0 Gy

(1min/Gy)

Ficoll-histopaque gradient

DNA TM(Tail moment)

DNA

DNA가

vitamin A selenium TM

vitamin A(12mg/kg) selenium(2mg/kg)

TM

vitamin A selenium 가

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the protective effects of vitamin A and/or selenium treatments prior to whole-body irradiation in mice. This was obtained the radioprotective effect of vitamin A and selenium by evaluation of DNA damage levels in mice spleen and blood after irradiation. Six-week-old ICR male mice were administrated with vitamin A (low dose : 3.0 mg/kg, high dose : 12mg/kg) and/or selenium (low dose : 0.5 mg/kg, high dose : 2.0 mg/kg) orally once a day for 6 days and then irradiated with 8.0 Gy of γ -ray. After that, the mice were sacrificed 3 days later. Spleen and blood were taken and then lymphocytes were isolated. Spleen and blood were collected aseptically and isolated the lymphocytes by Ficoll-histopaque gradient centrifugation. Cells embedded in agarose are lysed, subjected briefly to an electric field, stained with a fluorescent DNA binding stain and viewed using a fluorescence microscope. The tail moment(TM) of DNA single-strand breaks in mice splenic and blood lymphocytes were evaluated by single cell gel electrophoresis assay (Comet assay). Comet assay has been applied for detection of DNA damage due to many chemicals like environmental toxic materials. The comet assay is a novel method to assess DNA single-strand breaks, alkali-labile sites in individual cells. TM values of selenium and vitamin A in splenic lymphocytes and blood lymphocytes reduced a little compared to the irradiated control group. TM values in high administration doses of vitamin A(12mg/kg) and plus selenium(2mg/kg) reduced the most compared to low administration dose group and those of all experimental groups in blood lymphocytes. From these results, it showed that vitamin A and selenium were a little radioprotective effect in mice like other antioxidants but combined effect of these chemical in splenic lymphocytes showed a little unlike blood lymphocytes.

1.

(Single cell gel electrophoresis,SCGE)
(comet assay) DNA
1984 stling Johanson 1989 Singh
DNA pH
(N. P. Singh et al., 1988).
DNA supercoil DNA DNA

agarose gel

가 DNA

DNA가

DNA

DNA

DNA

가

가

가, 가

DNA

가

DNA

vitamin A selenium

. Weitberg(1985)

가

radical

vitamin A가

. vitamin A

DNA

(Sung-Ho Joh et al., 1997). Vitamin A가

retinol

가

. Selenium

glutathione

peroxidase

selenomethionine, selenocysteine

. Selenium

50 100%

selenium

dimethylselenide

methionine, vitamin E,

selenium

selenium

, glutathione peroxidase

selenium

vitamin A

selenium ICR

6

3

DNA

vitamin A

selenium

2.

2.1.

vitamin A selenium

6 ICR

10

A

B 8.0 Gy Co-

60 C D 3mg/kg, 12mg/kg vitamin A 1

1 6 8.0 Gy Co-60 E F

0.5mg/kg, 2mg/kg selenium 1 1 6 8.0 Gy Co-60

G J vitamin A selenium G H

3mg/kg vitamin A 0.5mg/kg 2mg/kg selenium

8.0 Gy Co-60 , I J 12mg/kg vitamin A

0.5mg/kg 2mg/kg selenium 8.0 Gy Co-60

Vitamin A(Sigma) 100% EtOH 300 μ l

가 , selenium(Sigma)

Co-60 (: 150TBq, Panoramic Irradiator,

Atomic Energy Canada Limited) 1.0 Gy

2.2.

3

(Spleen) Ficoll-histopaque gradient (Pharmacia)

24°C 400 g 30 (Mega 17R,

Hanil) 4°C 250 g , 10 Ficoll

PBS (pH 7.0)

2.4.

DNA 4

200 μ l 1 % agarose (Sigma)

37 low melting point (LMP) agarose (Sigma)

가 0.5 %가 100 μ l 가

1 % Triton X-100 (Sigma)

10 % DMSO (Merck) 가 colding lysis buffer

(2.5 M NaCl, 100 mM EDTA-disodium, 10 mM Tris, pH=10) 1

detergent high salt solution . protein

pH (>pH 13.5)

(0.3 M NaOH, 1 mM Na₂EDTA) 20 가

detergent . 25V, 300 mA 20 DNA unwinding supercoiling

2.5.

0.4 M Tris buffer (pH 7.5)
 5 . 2 .
 buffer 50 $\mu\ell$ ethidium bromide (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, Sigma)
 comet CCD camera (Hitachi Denshi, Ltd., Japan)가
 (Olympus fluorescence microscope, Japan) exitation filter (515-560 nm)
 barrier filter (590 nm) x 400 Image Analysis
 System Software (Komet 4.0, Kinetic imaging, Ltd., Great Britain)

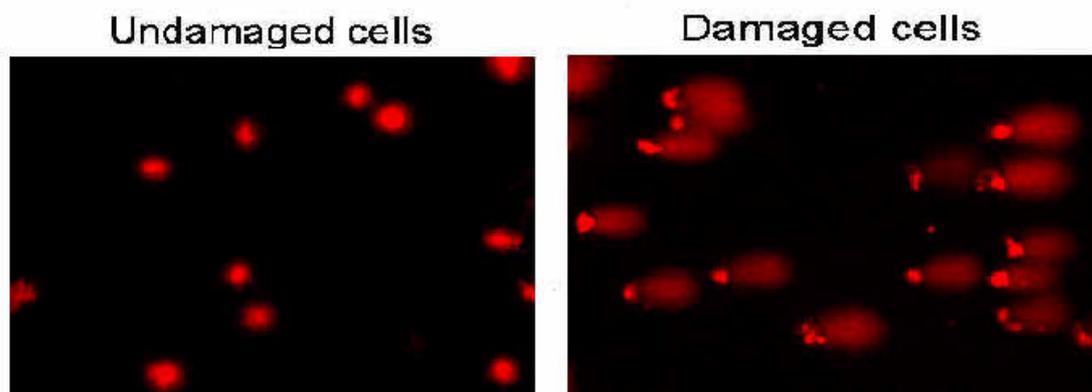


Fig 1. Representative photomicrograph of Comet assay. Left : unirradiated. Right : irradiated.

3.

vitamin A selenium
 vitamin A selenium
 , vitamin A 3mg/kg
 TM 3.54±0.41 12mg/kg TM 3.18±0.30
 가 , selenium

Splenic lymphocytes		
Experimental Group		Olive TM
A	Non-irradiated Control	1.91 ± 0.28
B	Irradiated Control	3.95 ± 0.46
C	Vitamin A 3mg/kg	3.54 ± 0.41
D	Vitamin A 12mg/kg	3.18 ± 0.30
E	Selenium 0.5mg/kg	3.59 ± 0.30
F	Selenium 2mg/kg	3.40 ± 0.28
G	Vitamin A 3mg/kg+ Selenium 0.5mg/kg	3.45 ± 0.29
H	Vitamin A 3mg/kg+ Selenium 2mg/kg	3.35 ± 0.29
I	Vitamin A 12mg/kg+ Selenium 0.5mg/kg	3.19 ± 0.27
J	Vitamin A 12mg/kg+ Selenium 2mg/kg	2.87 ± 0.24

Table 2. Tail moments of blood lymphocytes pretreated with vitamin A and selenium by oral administration before 8.0 Gy irradiation.

Blood lymphocytes		
Experimental Group		Olive TM
A	Non-irradiated Control	0.87 ± 0.16
B	Irradiated Control	3.52 ± 0.29
C	Vitamin A 3mg/kg	2.51 ± 0.21
D	Vitamin A 12mg/kg	2.41 ± 0.20
E	Selenium 0.5mg/kg	2.70 ± 0.22
F	Selenium 2mg/kg	2.51 ± 0.21
G	Vitamin A 3mg/kg+ Selenium 0.5mg/kg	2.67 ± 0.22
H	Vitamin A 3mg/kg+ Selenium 2mg/kg	2.55 ± 0.21
I	Vitamin A 12mg/kg+ Selenium 0.5mg/kg	2.37 ± 0.20
J	Vitamin A 12mg/kg+ Selenium 2mg/kg	2.25 ± 0.19

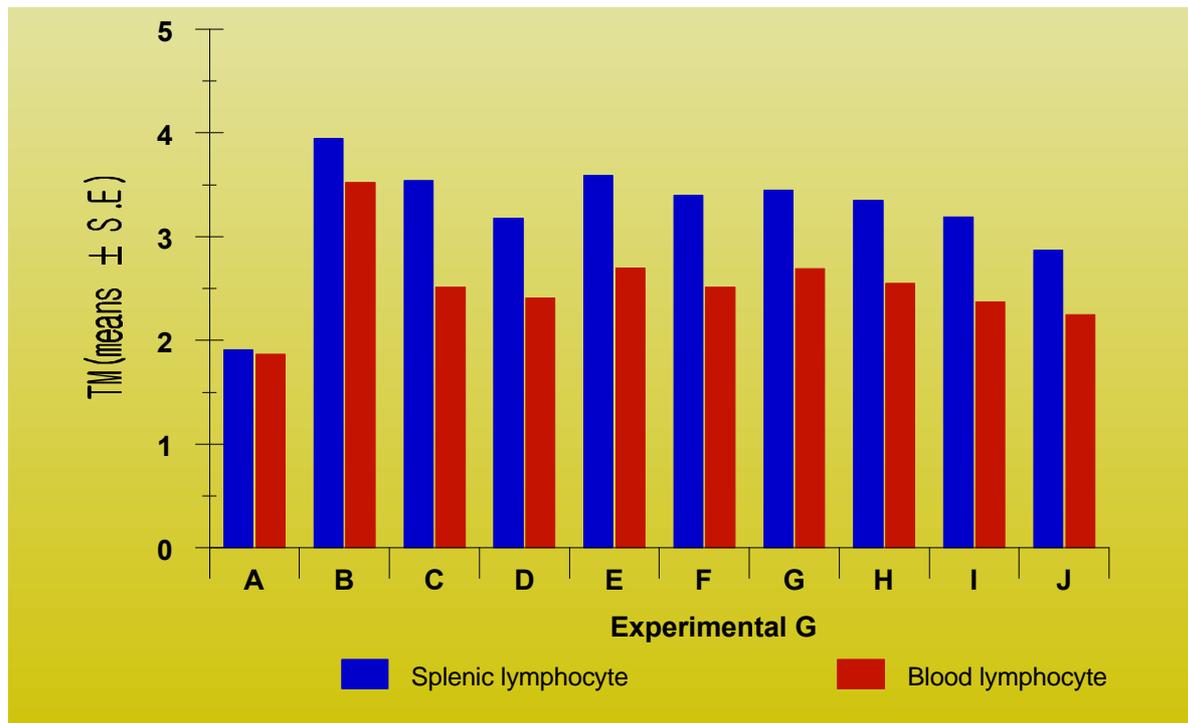


Fig 1. TM values in the mice splenic and blood lymphocytes pretreated with vitamin A and/or selenium and then whole body irradiated with 8.0Gy.

4.

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