OP3 NASA JAXA Rodent Research Collaboration Opportunities







Space Biology and Human Research





Supporting the exploration of space on the journey beyond LEO to places like the Moon and Mars

Mars
36 million mi
1/3 Earth's Gravity

Moon

240000 mi

1/6 Earth's Gravity

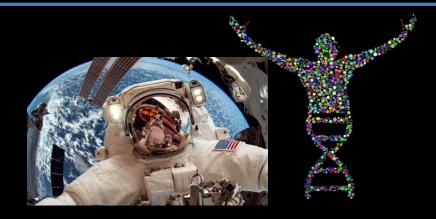




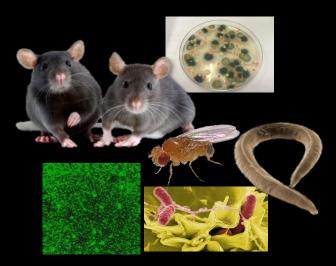
Integrated Approach to Space Life Sciences



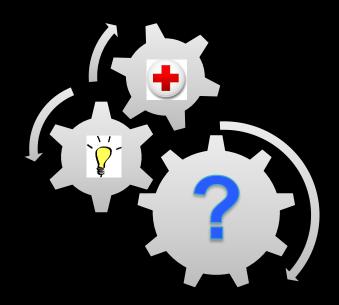


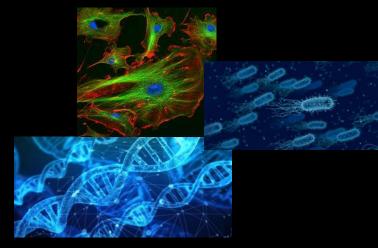


Human Biology and Health



Integrated Biological and Physiological Systems



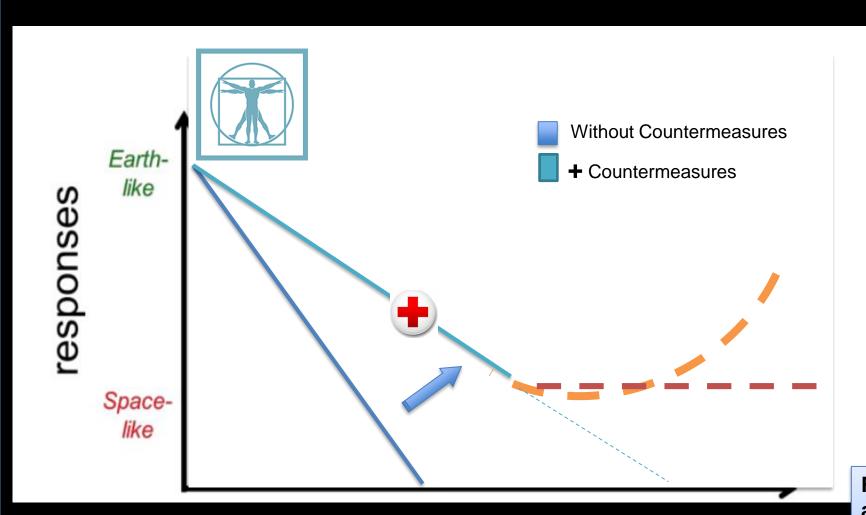


Fundamental Biological Systems and Biomolecules



Countermeasures: mitigate but do not reverse adverse effects.





Time in space



For Exploration Missions we need adverse effects to plateau or countermeasures recover the human from the effects of spaceflight



Gravity: response to 0*g*, Lunar and Martian *g*, and Artificial Gravity as a countermeasure





9.8 m/s² (1xg)



 $\sim 9.8 \times 10^{-6}$ m/s² (microgravity)

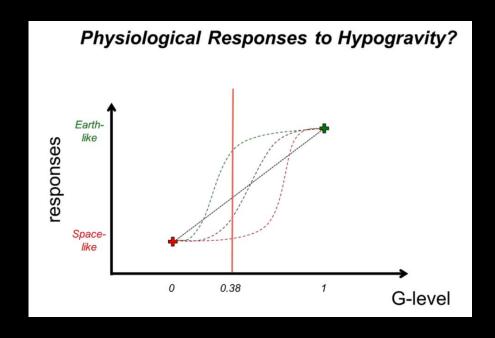


 1.6 m/s^2 (1/6 x g)

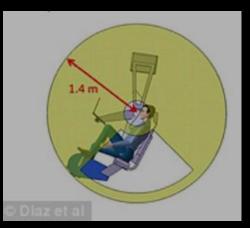


3.7 m/s² (3/8xg)





- underlying mechanisms
- impacts of prolonged exposure followed by return/re-acclimation to gravity
- discrete thresholds of gravity level
- continuous gravity exposure vs. intermittent exposures
- combined effect of space radiation plus changes in gravity



Artificial Gravity?



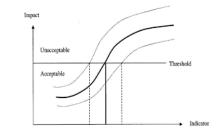
Gravity as A Continuum

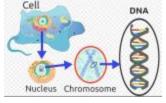


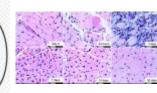
The Gravity Dose Response Curve: Threshold or Continuum?

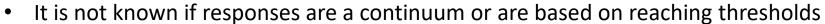
 Gravity induces biological responses at the gene expression, cellular, systems and whole organism level

 The dose response curve of any of these responses is not fully characterized









- Its is not known if responses require continuous or intermittent exposures
- It is not known if the sensitivity/dose response changes during development

<u>Gravity as a Continuum ToolBox -</u> ground & flight research on a variety of organisms to define dose response curve & adaptation mechanisms from 0 to >2+g

Ground-based Centrifuges

In-flight Centrifuges (EMCS, KUBIK, JAXA mouse centrifuge "MARS", Free-flyers)

Parabolic Flight

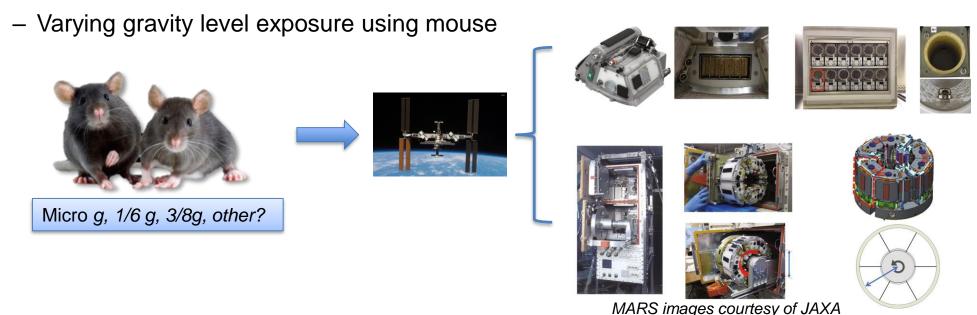
<u>Ground-Based Fractional G Simulators (Clinostats, RPMs, HARVs, etc)</u>
Partial Unloading in Animals and Humans



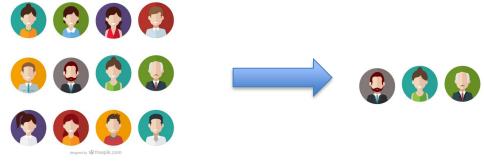
NASA negotiating for use of MARS facility to study partial g



NASA Research Opportunity for US investigators: new proposals to use the JAXA MARS facility



Proposals were peer reviewed, and a team of three investigators were chosen to provide an integrated research proposal.





NASA Rodent Research Habitat





NASA Rodent Habitat

– ISS facility, micro g only. Up to 10 mice per unit, group housed









- Data can be collected by DXA for body composition/bone density
- Body mass can be measured with Small Mass Measuring device
- Grip strength can be measured with Grip Strength device
- Euthanasia and dissection can be performed in the Glovebox
- Samples Frozen and returned to earth.



Image: Techshot



Rodent Research Science on the ISS







2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

RR-9: Effects of Spaceflight on Ocular Oxidative Stress and the Blood-Retinal Barrier, retinal vasculature/tissue remodeling, and hip/knee joints.





Dr. Delp Florida State University

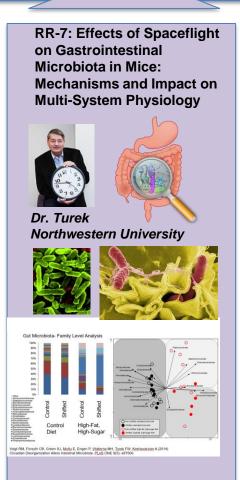


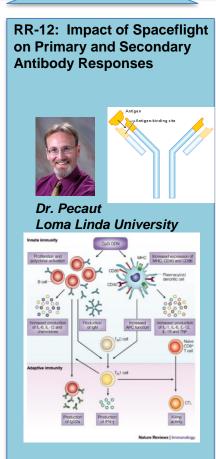


Dr. Mao Loma Linda University









Future Areas of investigation:
Bone and Tissue Regeneration
Eye and Blood Brain Barrier
Free Radical generation and effects
Vascular and Reproductive Health



RR-11: Vascular Health in Space: MicroRNAs in Microgravity Dr. Taylor Texas Heart Institute

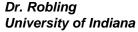


Role of P21/CDKN1a Pathway in Microgravity-Induced Bone Tissue Regenerative Arrest





Foundational In Vivo Experiments on Osteocyte Biology in Space







Dr. Mao Loma Linda University Spaceflight Environment Induces Remodeling of Vascular Network and Glia-vascular Communication in Mouse Retina



GeneLab Webpage: genelab.nasa.gov



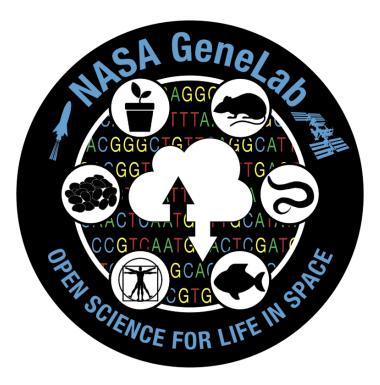


GeneLabOpen Science for Life in Space

<u>lome</u> About → Data & Tools → Research & Resources → Help →

Keywords

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Welcome to NASA GeneLab – the first comprehensive space-related omics database in which users can upload, download, share, store, and analyze spaceflight and corresponding model organism data.



Data Repository

Search and upload spaceflight datasets



Analyze Data

Perform large-scale analysis of biological omics data



Environmental Data

Radiation data collected during experiments conducted in space



Collaborative Workspace

Share, organize and store files



Submit Data

Have space-relevant data to submit to GeneLab?



Tutorials

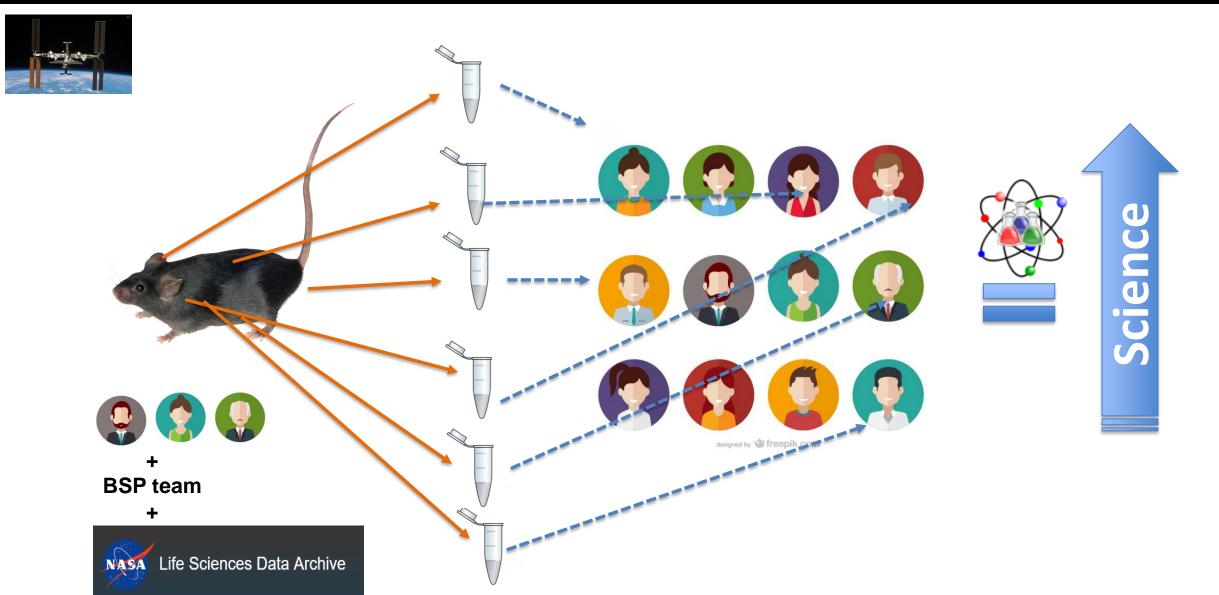
New to GeneLab?

WATCH: NASA's new GeneLab video - Access and analyze unique genomics data from spaceflight



Biospecimen Sharing Program (BSP)- Maximizes Science obtained from Spaceflight Research







Biospecimen Sharing Program and Life Sciences Data Archive



Upcoming BSP Milestones	Date
RR-7 Flight and Ground Control dissections at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.13 Tissue types will be collected.	January- February 2019
RR-12 Dissections at Kennedy Space Center.Up to 29 Tissue types will be collected.	April 2019









Summary and Future work



 NASA would like to thank JAXA for this historic opportunity to collaboratively study effects of partial gravity exposures to a mammalian model.

- JAXA/NASA Biospecimen Sharing an ongoing effort
 - Exchange of rodent tissues from NASA Rodent Research experiments and tissues from JAXA MARS facility
 - NASA rodent missions are leading to bio banking of spaceflight tissues we hope will be useful to our international partners

This effort is supported by the Human Research Program, the Space Biology Program, and the ISS Research Integration Office under the Space Life Sciences Research Applications Program.



BACK UP charts





NASA investigator team from Human Research and Space Biology Programs



