Combined effects of Gamma Radiation and High Dietary Iron on Peripheral Leukocyte Distribution and Function

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This study, a subset of a larger interdisciplinary investigation of the combined effect of iron overload on sensitivity to radiation injury, monitored immune parameters in the peripheral blood of rats subjected to gamma radiation, high dietary iron or both.

Specific immune measures consisted of:
- peripheral leukocyte distribution
- plasma cytokine levels
- cytokine production profiles following whole blood mitogenic stimulation

Both radiation and increased iron stores can independently increase oxidative damage, resulting in protein, lipid and DNA oxidation.

Oxidative stress increases the risk of many health problems including cancer, cataracts, and heart disease.
THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

THYMUS GLAND
LYMPH NODES
LIVER
SPLEEN
LYMPH NODES
B CELLS & OTHER LYMPHOCYTES

INNATE IMMUNITY (RAPID RESPONSE)
- Dendritic cell
- Mast cell
- Macrophage
- Natural killer cell
- Complement protein
- Basophil
- Eosinophil
- Neutrophil
- Granulocytes

ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY (SLOW RESPONSE)
- B cell
- T cell (CD4+)
- T cell (CD8+)
- Antibodies

TH1
- IL-12, STAT4, T-bet
- IFN-γ
- TNF-β
- IL-2

TH2
- IL-4, STAT6, GATA3
- IL-10
- IL-4, IL-5
- IL-13

Th1
Th2
Immune dysregulation during deep space missions has the capacity to synergize with other variables such as oxidative damage or radiation exposure. This would further enhance clinical risk to crewmembers.
Current Study Design

Irradiation - Cs-137 source, .375 Gy
Starting after week 2, irradiation every other day (8 doses); 3 Gy total

Normal iron diet
Week 1

High iron diet
Week 2

Normal iron diet
Week 3

High iron diet
Week 4

Sacrifice

★ Irradiation - Cs-137 source, .375 Gy
Starting after week 2, irradiation every other day (8 doses); 3 Gy total
Specific Immunology Assays

• WBC

• Neutrophil, Lymphocyte, Monocyte

• T cell subsets: CD4+/CD8+ (Flow cytometry)

• Cytokine Profiles (cytometrix bead array)
  Adaptive immunity: IFNγ, IL-10, IL-4, IL-2
  Innate/inflammatory: TNFα, IL-1β, IL-6)
Leukocyte Distribution

- **WBC**: Graph shows differences among Control, FE++, IRR, and FE++/IRR.
- **Grans**: Similar graph highlighting variations.
- **Lymph**: Graph displaying distinctions.
- **Mono**: Differences are depicted in this graph.
- **CD4+**: Graph compares Control, FE++, IRR, and FE++/IRR.
- **CD8+**: Graph illustrates distinctions among groups.

Each graph includes control and experimental data points, marked with asterisks to indicate significant differences.
Constitutive Plasma Cytokine Levels
Cytokine Production Profiles (*anti-CD3/28, 48hr*)

- **IFNg**
- **IL-10**
- **IL-4**
- **IL-1b**
- **TNFa**
- **IL-6**
Cytokine Production Profiles (anti LPS, 48hr)
Cytokine Production Profiles (anti PMA-I, 48hr)
Conclusions
(and places we can go…)

• **Gamma-radiation treatment:** Demonstrable alterations in peripheral leukocyte distribution and leukocyte cytokine production following mitogenic stimulation.

• **High iron diet:** Resulted in an elevated WBC but with a normal subset distribution; minimal direct immune effects; abrogated some of the radiation-induced functional alterations but not the phenotypic alterations.

• **Summary:** Radiation induced demonstrable changes in peripheral immunity. Generally, the high iron diet did not, yet did abrogate many of the radiation effects.
ALTERED INNATE AND LYMPHOCYTIC IMMUNITY IN MURINE SPLENOCYTES FOLLOWING SHORT-DURATION SPACEFLIGHT

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**STS-135 Study Design**

**STS-135** (13 day mission)  
Ground controls

½ spleen; n=6  
Splenocytes harvested 3-4 hours post-landing

**Phenotype**  
- **T** cells: CD4:CD8  
- **Dendritic** cells: CD11c, CD86, MHC-I

**Activation marker** expression and cytokine profiles

**24 or 48hr cell culture**

**DC Function:**  
- Zymosan (TLR-2)  
- LPS (TLR-4)  
- Flagellin (TLR-5)  

*Expression of MHC-I, CD86*

**Cytokine Profiles**  
- CD3/CD28  
- PMA/I  
- LPS  
(7 cytokine array)

**T-cell Function:**  
- Anti-CD3/28  
- SEA/SEB  
- PMA/Ionomycin  

*CD69 and/or CD25*
Altered expression of lymphocytic markers post-flight

% positive cells

Intensity of marker expression

*** = p<0.001
Post-flight splenocytes have decreased expression of antigen presentation and co-stimulatory molecules

% positive cells

Intensity of marker expression

** = p<0.01
*** = p<0.001
Post-flight DCs show decreased expression of presentation and co-stimulatory molecules after TLR stimulation

MHC I

***

**

** = p<0.01
*** = p<0.001

No differences in MHC II observed
Post-flight splenocytes demonstrate increased CD25+ in CD4+/CD8+CD28+ cells when stimulation bypasses the 2° signal

*** = p<0.001

* = p<0.05
Data – T Cell Function, 24h culture, CD69/25 dual positive

SEA+SEB

αCD3+CD28
Data – Cytokine Production Profiles (anti CD3/28, 48hr)
Data – Cytokine Production Profiles (anti PMA-I, 48hr)

- IFNγ
- IL-10
- IL-4
- IL-6
- TNFα
- IL-17a
Data – Cytokine Production Profiles (anti LPS, 48hr)
Conclusions

• These data indicate that alterations in splenocytes phenotype, function and cytokine production patterns are evident following spaceflight.

• The pattern suggests that some innate immune functions are possibly enhanced, whereas some adaptive immune parameters may be inhibited.

• Follow up human and in-flight studies will determine if a clinical risk related to immune dysregulation exists for astronauts.