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INTRODUCTION

Ionizing radiation (IR) is the most important risk factor for papillary thyroid cancer (PTC)^[1], mainly due to gradual loss of DNA repair genes and DNA damage^[2]. In response to double-strand breaks (DSB), homologous recombination and non-homologous end joining pathways are triggered^[3]. Recent molecular characterization of PTC revealed a differential methylation of several promoters of DNA repair genes^[4].

HYPOTHESIS

Aberrant methylation of DNA repair genes might be a plausible mechanism of gene expression downregulation at transcriptional level and, therefore, genomic instability in irradiated thyrocytes.

METHODOLOGY

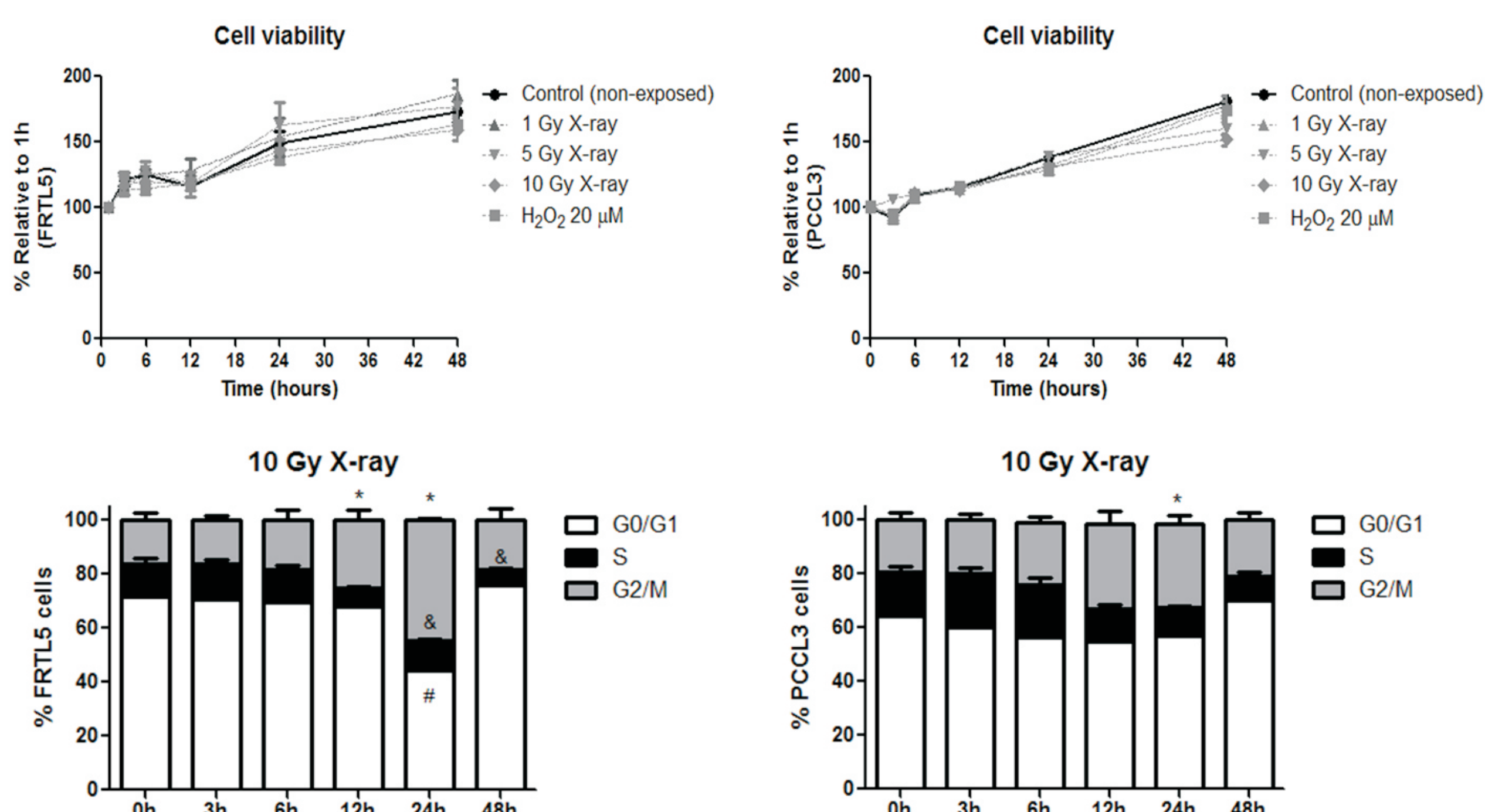
1,5,10 Gy X-RAY

PCCL3 (18-months thyroid) FRTL5 (3-week-thyroid) (1- 48h):

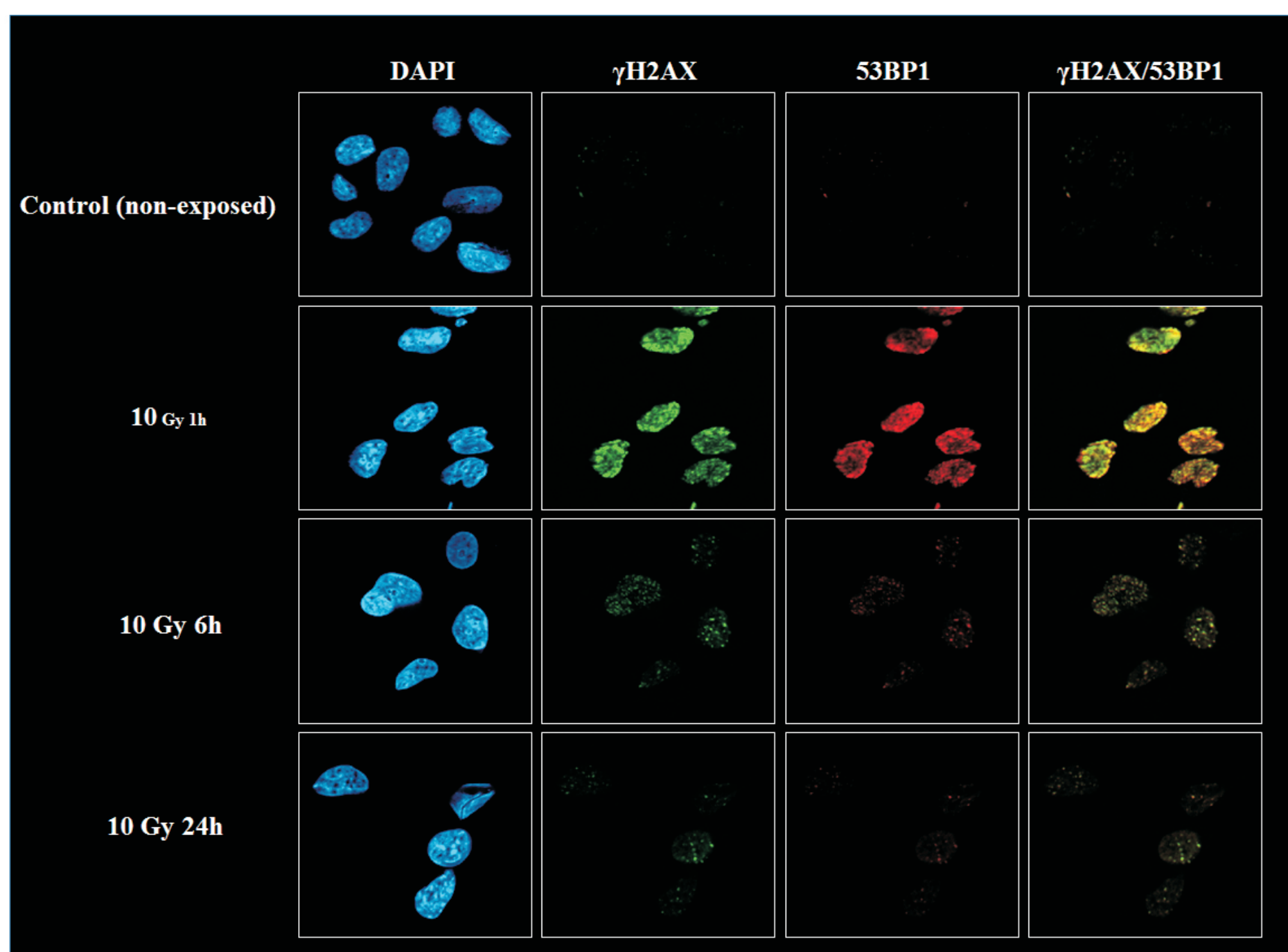
MTT (Cytotoxicity);
 CYTOMETRY (Cell cycle);
 IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE (γ H2AX; 53BP1);
 WESTERN BLOT (γ H2AX, β -actina);
 PYROSEQUENCING/ qPCR (*Line1*; *Atm*; *Brca1*; *Rad50*;
Mre11; *Xrcc1*; *Xrcc4*; *Xrcc6*; *Lig4*); SENESCENCE
 (Morphology; β -gal activity).

RESULTS

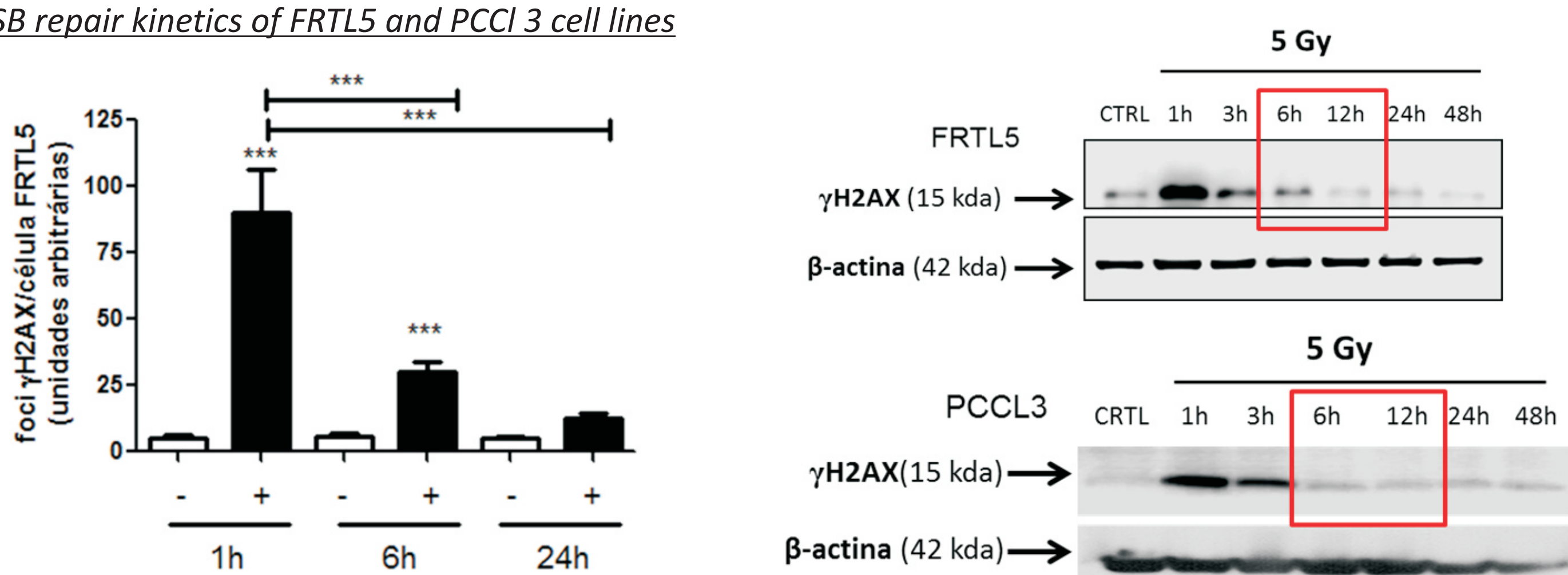
Cell viability and G2/M arrest



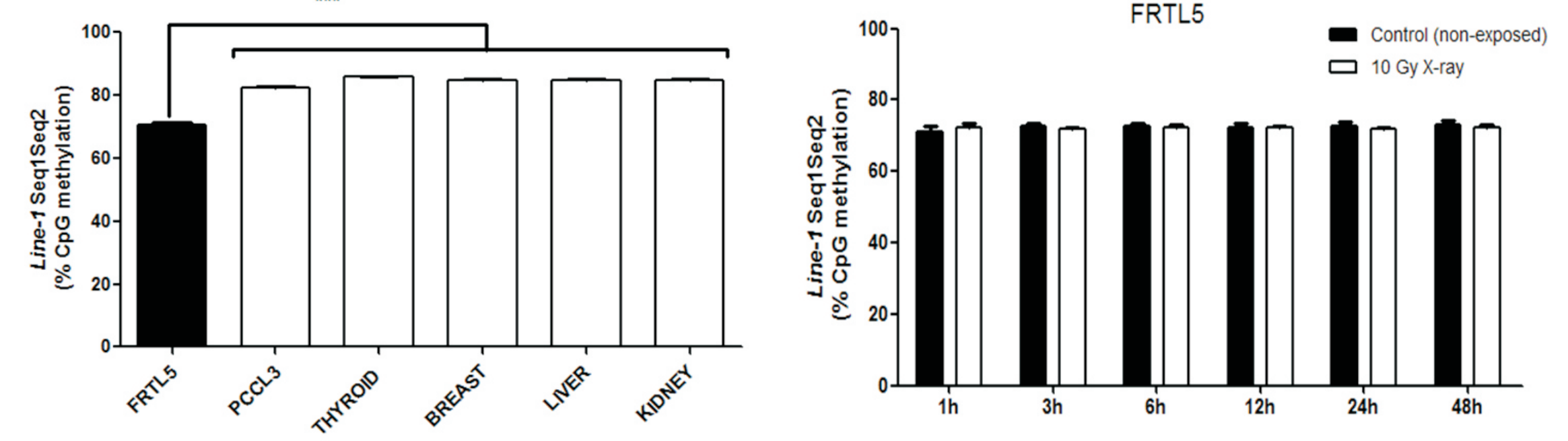
DSB markers (γ H2AX/ 53BP1) in FRTL5 cell line



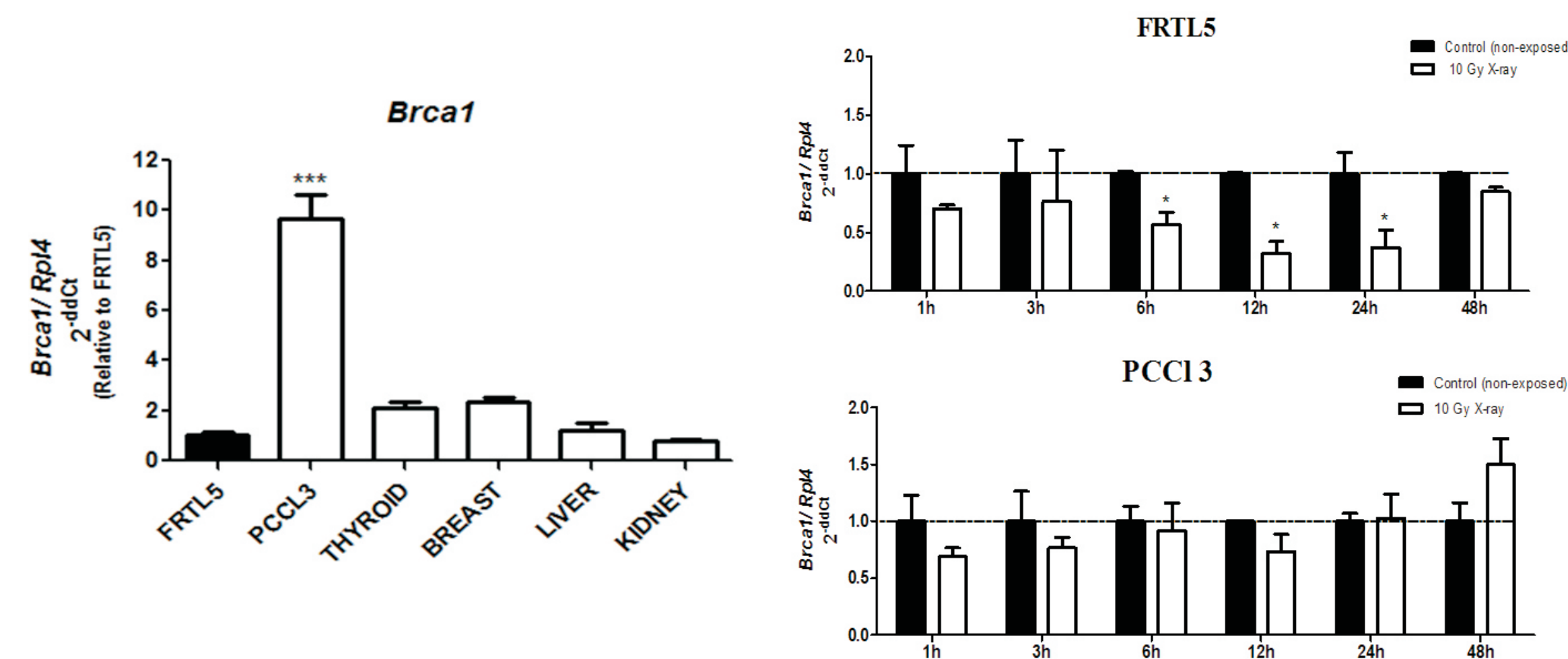
DSB repair kinetics of FRTL5 and PCCL3 cell lines



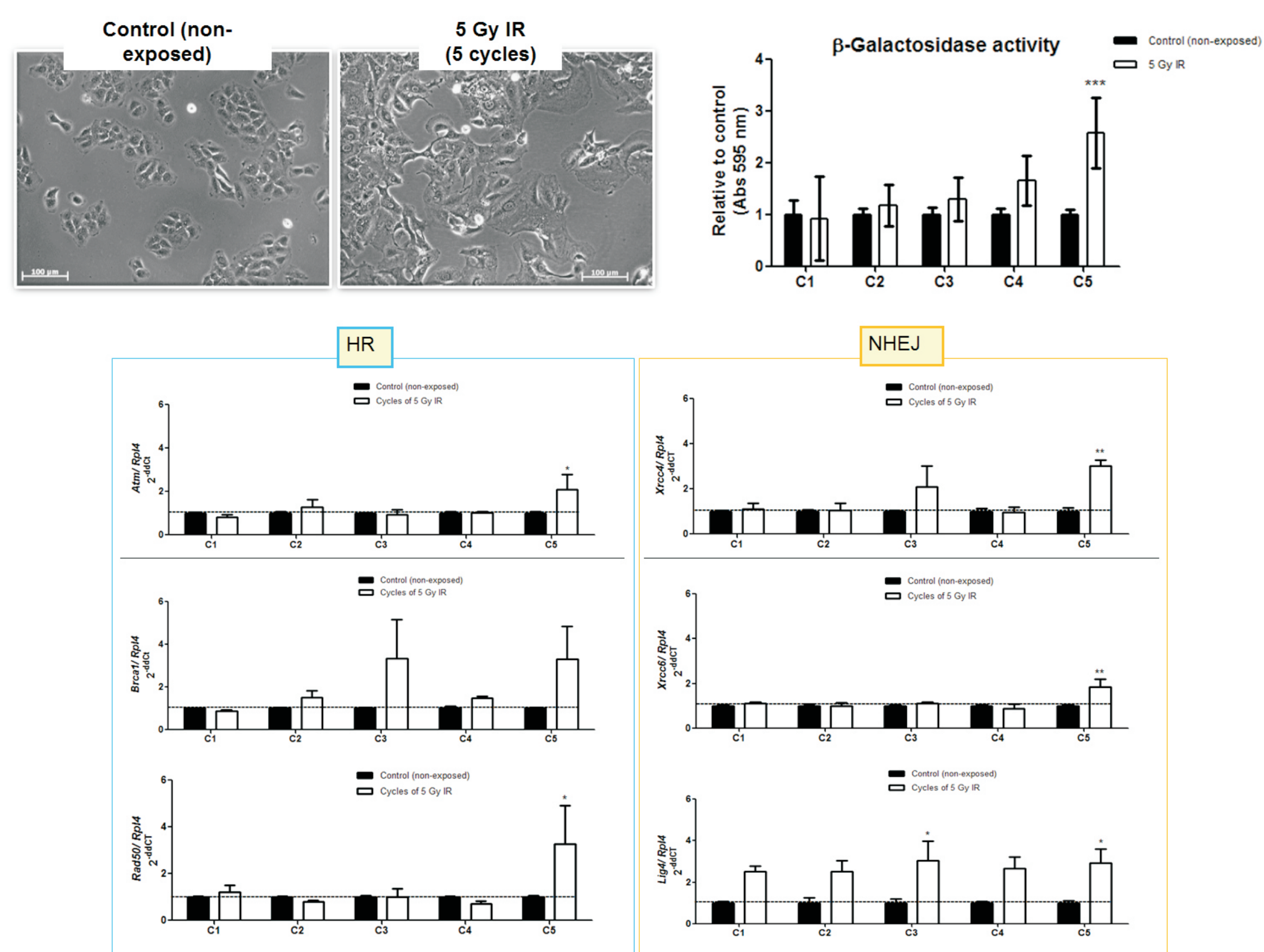
Global methylation of thyroid cell lines: basal and after X-ray exposure



Brca1 expression in thyroid cell lines: Basal and after X-ray exposure

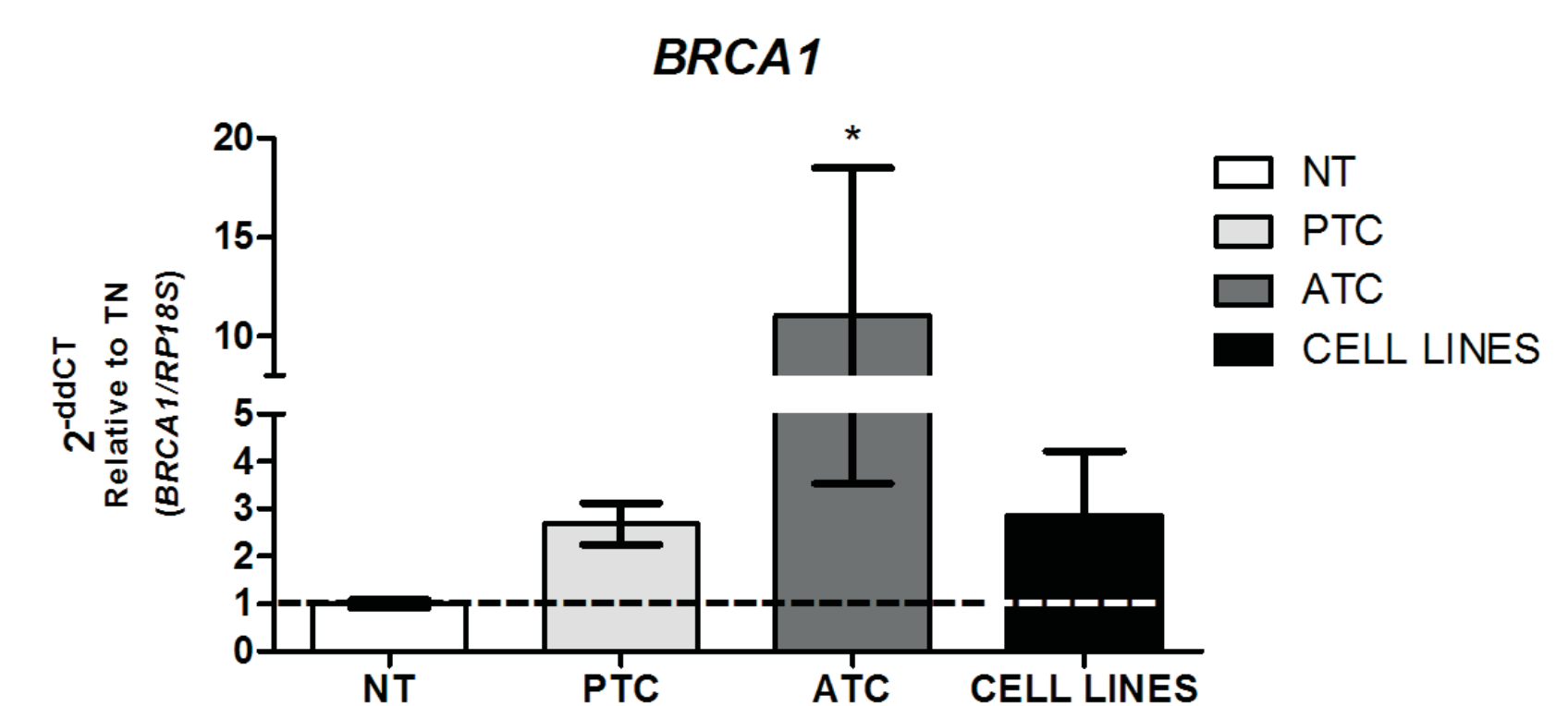


Radiation-induced senescence and HR and NHEJ gene expression in FRTL5 cell line



Brca1 expression in human thyroid tumor samples

NT (3); PTC (8); ATC (3); CELL LINES (4)



CONCLUSION

- FRTL5, derived from young rats, displays a slower kinetics of DSB repair and a lower global methylation than PCCl 3 cells, derived from 18 months-old rats;
- IR does not seem to modify the expression of genes involved in the regulation of HR and NHEJ pathways apart from the downregulation of *Brca1* in FRTL5 cells, in which *Brca1* transcripts are much less abundant than in PCCl 3 cells;
- HR and NHEJ genes are induced by chronic irradiation;
- BRCA1* is overexpressed in thyroid tumor samples.

REFERENCES

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