Fiscal Year:	FY 2016	**Task Last Updated:**	FY 03/15/2016
PI Name:	O'Banion, Kerry M.D., Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Impact of Space-Radiation Induced Alterations on Toxic Protein Accumulation Associated with Neurodegenerative Disease		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:			
Program/Discipline--Element/Subdiscipline:	HUMAN RESEARCH--Radiation health		
Joint Agency Name:		**TechPort:**	No
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) **SR**:Space Radiation		
Human Research Program Risks:	(1) **BMed**:Risk of Adverse Cognitive or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric Disorders		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Zip Code:	14642-0001	**Congressional District:**	25
Comments:			
Project Type:	GROUND	**Solicitation / Funding Source:**	2014-15 HERO NNJ14ZSA001N-RADIATION. Appendix D: Ground-Based Studies in Space Radiobiology
Start Date:	01/29/2016	**End Date:**	01/28/2020
No. of Post Docs:		**No. of PhD Degrees:**	
No. of PhD Candidates:		**No. of Master' Degrees:**	
No. of Master's Candidates:		**No. of Bachelor's Degrees:**	
No. of Bachelor's Candidates:		**Monitoring Center:**	NASA JSC
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Flight Program:			
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Deane, Rashid Ph.D. (University of Rochester) Majewska, Anna Ph.D. (University of Rochester) Williams, Jacqueline Ph.D. (University of Rochester)		
Grant/Contract No.:	NNX16AE07G		
Performance Goal No.:			
Performance Goal Text:			

Task Description:	In addition to the risk of cancer, there is concern that prolonged exposure of astronauts to deep space radiation will lead to degenerative changes in different organ systems, including the brain. Indeed we previously demonstrated that space radiation impaired cognitive performance and exacerbated Alzheimer's disease (AD) pathology in a widely used mouse model of AD. Accumulation of the toxic peptide amyloid-ß occurs in AD and has been clearly established as an inherited cause of the disease. Space radiation at relatively modest doses elicits chronic inflammation and oxidative stress responses that alter normal brain function and may contribute to amyloid-ß accumulation by inhibiting normal clearance mechanisms. Recent data from our laboratory shows reduced clearance of amyloid-ß in mouse brain many months after exposure to space radiation. Thus, we hypothesize that radiation exacerbates Alzheimer's disease pathology by altering the ability of the brain to remove amyloid-ß. To address this hypothesis we propose experiments that explore three possible cellular mechanisms linking radiation-induced neuroinflammation to reduced amyloid-ß clearance. We also propose to determine whether a drug that reduces brain inflammation and enhances amyloid-ß clearance can mitigate radiation-induced changes in Alzheimer's pathology and cognitive decline in a mouse model of the disease. Taken together, these studies will lead to a better understanding of the biological mechanisms underlying risks for neurodegenerative disease after space radiation exposure.
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:	
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:	
Task Progress:	New project for FY2016.
Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 02/16/2024)