| Fiscal Year:                                 | FY 2011   | Task Last Updat   | red: FY 08/01/2011  |
|--|---|---|---|
| PI Name:                                     | Cucinotta, Francis A Ph.D.  |   |   |
| Project Title:                               | Space Radiation Risk Assessment   |   |   |
| Division Name:                               | Human Research  |   |   |
| Program/Discipline:                          | HUMAN RESEARCH  |   |   |
| Program/Discipline<br>Element/Subdiscipline: | HUMAN RESEARCHRadiation   | health  |   |
| Joint Agency Name:                           |   | FechPort:   | Yes   |
| Human Research Program Elements:             | (1) SR:Space Radiation  |   |   |
| Human Research Program Risks:                | <ul> <li>(2) BMed:Risk of Adverse Cognit</li> <li>(3) Cancer:Risk of Radiation Carce</li> <li>(4) Cardiovascular:Risk of Cardio</li> <li>Outcomes</li> <li>(5) CNS:Risk of Acute (In-flight)</li> </ul>       | Syndromes Due to Solar Particle Events (SPEs<br>ve or Behavioral Conditions and Psychiatric I<br>inogenesis<br>ovascular Adaptations Contributing to Adverse<br>and Late Central Nervous System Effects from<br>Disease and Other Degenerative Tissue Effects | Disorders<br>e Mission Performance and Health<br>n Radiation Exposure |
| Space Biology Element:                       | None  |   |   |
| Space Biology Cross-Element<br>Discipline:   | None  |   |   |
| Space Biology Special Category:              | None  |   |   |
| PI Email:                                    | not available   | F   | ax: FY  |
| PI Organization Type:                        | NASA CENTER   | Pho   | ne: (702) 895-4320  |
| Organization Name:                           | University of Nevada, Las Vegas   |   |   |
| PI Address 1:                                | Health Physics & Diagnostic Scien   | ces / BHS-345   |   |
| PI Address 2:                                | 4505 Maryland Parkway   |   |   |
| PI Web Page:                                 |   |   |   |
| City:  | Las Vegas   | Sta   | ate: NV   |
| Zip Code:                                    | 89154-3037  | Congressional Distr   | ict: 1  |
| Comments:                                    | Formerly at NASA Johnson Space  | Center, until summer 2013 (Ed., Oct 2013)   |   |
| Project Type:                                | GROUND  | Solicitation / Funding Sour   | ce: Directed Research   |
| Start Date:                                  | 06/01/2006  | End Da  | ate: 08/30/2013   |
| No. of Post Docs:                            | 4   | No. of PhD Degree   | ees: 0  |
| No. of PhD Candidates:                       | 1   | No. of Master' Degree   | ees: 0  |
| No. of Master's Candidates:                  | 0   | No. of Bachelor's Degre   | ees: 0  |
| No. of Bachelor's Candidates:                | 0   | Monitoring Cen  | ter: NASA JSC   |
| Contact Monitor:                             |   | Contact Pho   | ne:   |
| Contact Email:                               |   |   |   |
| Flight Program:                              |   |   |   |
| Flight Assignment:                           | NOTE: End date changed to 8/30/2  | 2013 as PI retired then, per S. Monk/NASA La  | ngley Research Center (Ed., 2/9/15)                                   |
| Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:           |   | Sridharan joined the project as a Post-doc at L<br>he project from USRA (Universities Space Res   |   |
| COI Name (Institution):                      | Pluth, Janice (Lawrence Berkele<br>Cornforth, Michael (UTX Medi<br>Ponomarev, Artem (Universities<br>Kim, Myung-Hee (Universities Spa<br>Carra, Claudio (Universities Spac<br>Li, Yongfeng (Universities Spac | eal Branch )<br>Space Research Association )<br>pace Research Association )<br>ce Research Association Division of Life Scien   | nces )  |
| Grant/Contract No.:                          | Directed Research   |   |   |
|  |   |   |   |

Performance Goal No.:

| Performance Goal Text:       The Bick Assessment Project at Johnson Space Centre is sequenable for the integration of realts from NASA, space and attachology research mite comparison from which coupling arreaction late to take to a sequence of the descent sequence sequence sequence sequence and sequence sequence sequences and sequence sequence sequences and sequence sequence sequences and sequence sequence sequences and sequences sequences and sequences sequences and sequences sequences and sequences areas and sequences and sequences sequences and sequences areas and sequences areas and sequences areas and sequences areas and sequences and sequences areas and sequences areas areas and s   | Terrormance Goar ito               |   |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Reteription:       Project in four Odd, U contact the certain value origing research lands to reduce the reduction in the uncertainty of risk assessments and provide, as a method of add oney 5 the synthesis of the assessments the reduction in the uncertainty of risk assessments and provide, as a method of add oney 5 the synthesis of the assessment in the uncertainty of risk prediction in the outer of the intervent of the outer of the number of add oney 5 the synthesis of the assessment in the uncertainty of risk prediction.         Task Deveription:       The four comports of risk prediction in space are defined by the NASA Biostrometric Rood and (R). They are supported to even the discussion discussion in the support of the composition of the synthesis of the assessment in the support of the synthesis of the assessment in the support of the synthesis of the assessment in the support of the synthesis of the assessment in the support of the synthesis of the assessment in the synthesynthesis of the asynthesis of the synthesis of the assessment in   | Performance Goal Text:             |   |
| Readiobiology research provides many important qualitative descriptions of biological effects of radiation on biomolecules, cells, and tissues. The Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provides an important link that integrates qualitative experimental observations into detailed quantitative biophysical models of andiations risks. This research benefits all humans that will be exposed to ionizing radiation and supports the development of disease models in general. Models of cancer, CNS, heart disease, caute and other risks developed by the Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provide NASA with the ability to project risks and develop cost-effective mitigation approaches for future exploration missions.         Our recent focus is the confounding role of tobacco on cancer and circulatory disease risk estimates. Understanding the effects of lobacco usage on radiation risk strates benefits ground based use of diagnostic procedures that utilize radiation.         Project A: Integration and Review: A review of current knowledge from space radiation physics was accepted for publication in Reviews of Modern Physics (Durante and Cucinota, 2011). Several Graphical Users Interface's G(UD) of risk assessment Models and computational tools were developed and published including: a) ARRBOD (Acute Radiation, GCR, Event-based Risk Model); a) RITRecks (Relativistic Ion Track Structure). The GERMcode was developed to accurately describe fragmentation in the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam-line and biological samples, and basic radiohology experiments.         Project B: Cancer Risk Projection Model and Uncertainties: New findings and knowledge from NSRL and other sources were used to revise the NASA's risk model for space radiation cancer risks.         1) Revised values for low LET risk coefficients for tissue specific cancer incidence.       2) An analysis of lung ca   | Task Description:                  | radiobiology research into computational models used for astronaut radiation risk assessments. The purpose of the Project is fourfold: (1) evaluate the extent to which ongoing research leads to reduction in the uncertainty of risk assessments and provide, as a metric of program progress, the number of days in space during which the radiation exposure of astronauts remains below NASA limits within a 95% confidence interval ("safe days in space"); (2) perform mission planning studies to predict the number of safe days for any mission; (3) assess the radiation risk to astronauts for ongoing missions in real time; and, (4) provide recommendations for research directions most likely to reduce risk or improve the accuracy of risk predictions. The four categories of risks from radiation in space are defined by the NASA Bioastronautics Roadmap (BR). They are: 1) Carcinogenesis, 2) Acute and late effects to the Central Nervous System (CNS), 3) Degenerative Tissue Effects such as heart disease and cataracts, and 4) Acute Radiation risks. The number of safe days currently predicted for an astronaut's career is less than required by mission planning, due to the large uncertainties in risk prediction. In particular, a projection uncertainty below + or - 50% is the goal for the 1000-day Mars mission because the high level of risk will require high precision risk evaluations. The current approach used to project risk is based on epidemiology data and on phenomenological models used to derive risk prediction from them. This approach cannot lead to improvements in the accuracy of risk apported by the Space Radiation Program. However, how to incorporate these data into risk prediction and assessment based on mechanistic space radiobiology research funded by the Space Radiation Program. However, how to incorporate these data into risk prediction and assessment based on mechanistic space radiobiology research funded by the Space Radiation Program. To accomplish these goals, we will establish new molecular based models is not well |
| Readiobiology research provides many important qualitative descriptions of biological effects of radiation on biomolecules, cells, and tissues. The Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provides an important link that integrates qualitative experimental observations into detailed quantitative biophysical models of andiations risks. This research benefits all humans that will be exposed to ionizing radiation and supports the development of disease models in general. Models of cancer, CNS, heart disease, caute and other risks developed by the Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provide NASA with the ability to project risks and develop cost-effective mitigation approaches for future exploration missions.         Our recent focus is the confounding role of tobacco on cancer and circulatory disease risk estimates. Understanding the effects of lobacco usage on radiation risk strates benefits ground based use of diagnostic procedures that utilize radiation.         Project A: Integration and Review: A review of current knowledge from space radiation physics was accepted for publication in Reviews of Modern Physics (Durante and Cucinota, 2011). Several Graphical Users Interface's G(UD) of risk assessment Models and computational tools were developed and published including: a) ARRBOD (Acute Radiation, GCR, Event-based Risk Model); a) RITRecks (Relativistic Ion Track Structure). The GERMcode was developed to accurately describe fragmentation in the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam-line and biological samples, and basic radiohology experiments.         Project B: Cancer Risk Projection Model and Uncertainties: New findings and knowledge from NSRL and other sources were used to revise the NASA's risk model for space radiation cancer risks.         1) Revised values for low LET risk coefficients for tissue specific cancer incidence.       2) An analysis of lung ca   | Rationale for HRP Directed Researc | h•  |
| biomolecuEs, cells, and tissues. The Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provides an important link that integrates qualitative experimental observations into detailed quantitative biophysical models of andiations risks. This research benefits all humans that will be exposed to ionizing radiation and supports the development of disease models in general. Models of enner, CNS, heart disease, acute and other risks developed by the Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provide NASA with the ability to project risks and develop cost-effective mitigation approaches for future exploration missions.         Our recent focus is the confounding role of tobacco on cancer and circulatory disease risk estimates. Understanding the effects of tobacco usage on radiation risk strates benefits ground based use of diagnostic procedures that utilize radiation.         Project A: Integration and Review: A review of current knowledge from space radiation physics was accepted for publication in Reviews of Modern Physics (Durante and Cucinot A, 2011). Several Graphical Users Interface's (GUI) of risk assessment Models and Computational tools were developed and Graphical Users Interface's (GUI) of risk assessment Models and Computational tools were developed in Track Structure). The GERMCode was developed to necurately describe fragmentation in the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam-line and biological samples, and basic radiobiology experiments.         Project B: Cancer Risk Projection Model and Uncertainties: New findings and knowledge from NSRL and other sources were used to revise the NASA's risk model for space radiation cancer risks.         1) Revised values for low LET risk coefficients for tissue specific cancer incidence.       2) An analysis of lung cancer risks for astronauts as compared to the risk estimated for the average U.S. population.  | And on the protocol in the second  |   |
| <ul> <li>publication in Reviews of Modern Physics (Durante and Cucinotta, 2011). Several Graphical Users Interface's (GUI) of risk assessment models and computational tools were developed and published including: a) ARRBOD (Acute Radiation Risk and BRYTNRN Organ Dose); b) NSCR (NASA Space Cancer Risk) c) GERMCode (Galactic Cosmic Radiation, GCR, Event-based Risk Model); d) RITracks (Relativistic Ion Track Structure). The GERMcode was developed to accurately describe fragmentation in the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam-line and biological samples, and basic radiobiology experiments.</li> <li>Project B: Cancer Risk Projection Model and Uncertainties: New findings and knowledge from NSRL and other sources were used to revise the NASA's risk model for space radiation cancer risks:</li> <li>1) Revised values for low LET risk coefficients for tissue specific cancer incidence.</li> <li>2) An analysis of lung cancer and other smoking attributable cancer risks for never-smokers show significantly reduced lung cancer risks as well as overall cancer risks for astronauts as compared to the risk estimated for the average U.S. population.</li> <li>3) Derivation of track structure based radiation quality functions that depend on charge number, Z, and kinetic energy, E, in place of a dependence on LET alone. The assignment of a smaller maximum in the quality function for leukemia than for solid cancerrs.</li> <li>4) Revised uncertainty assessments for all model coefficients in the risk model (physics, low LET risk coefficients, dose and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF), and quality factors), and an alternative uncertainty assessment that considers deviation from linear responses due to non-targeted effects (NTE).</li> <li>Results of calculations for the average U.S. population and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers compared to the average U.S. population ins possible if purely multip</li></ul> | Research Impact/Earth Benefits:    | <ul> <li>biomolecules, cells, and tissues. The Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provides an important link that integrates qualitative experimental observations into detailed quantitative biophysical models of radiations risks. This research benefits all humans that will be exposed to ionizing radiation and supports the development of disease models in general. Models of cancer, CNS, heart disease, acute and other risks developed by the Space Radiation Risk Assessment Project provide NASA with the ability to project risks and develop cost-effective mitigation approaches for future exploration missions.</li> <li>Our recent focus is the confounding role of tobacco on cancer and circulatory disease risk estimates. Understanding the effects of tobacco usage on radiation risk estimates benefits ground based use of diagnostic procedures that utilize</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>2) An analysis of lung cancer and other smoking attributable cancer risks for never-smokers show significantly reduced lung cancer risks as well as overall cancer risks for astronauts as compared to the risk estimated for the average U.S. population.</li> <li>3) Derivation of track structure based radiation quality functions that depend on charge number, Z, and kinetic energy, E, in place of a dependence on LET alone. The assignment of a smaller maximum in the quality function for leukemia than for solid cancers.</li> <li>4) Revised uncertainty assessments for all model coefficients in the risk model (physics, low LET risk coefficients, dose and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF), and quality factors), and an alternative uncertainty assessment that considers deviation from linear responses due to non-targeted effects (NTE).</li> <li>Results of calculations for the average U.S. population show more restrictive dose limits for astronauts above age 40 y as compared to National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers compared to the average U.S. population are estimated in a mixture model to be reduced by more than 20% and 30% for males and females, respectively. A larger reduction is possible if purely multiplicative risk transfer is assumed.</li> <li>Project C: Biochemical Kinetics Models of Molecular Pathways: A system biology model (Cucinotta et al., 2008) of the</li> </ul>   |                                    | <ul> <li>publication in Reviews of Modern Physics (Durante and Cucinotta, 2011). Several Graphical Users Interface's (GUI) of risk assessment models and computational tools were developed and published including: a) ARRBOD (Acute Radiation Risk and BRYTNRN Organ Dose); b) NSCR (NASA Space Cancer Risk) c) GERMCode (Galactic Cosmic Radiation, GCR, Event-based Risk Model); d) RITracks (Relativistic Ion Track Structure). The GERMcode was developed to accurately describe fragmentation in the NASA Space Radiation Laboratory (NSRL) beam-line and biological samples, and basic radiobiology experiments.</li> <li>Project B: Cancer Risk Projection Model and Uncertainties: New findings and knowledge from NSRL and other</li> </ul>  |
| <ul> <li>lung cancer risks as well as overall cancer risks for astronauts as compared to the risk estimated for the average U.S. population.</li> <li>3) Derivation of track structure based radiation quality functions that depend on charge number, Z, and kinetic energy, E, in place of a dependence on LET alone. The assignment of a smaller maximum in the quality function for leukemia than for solid cancers.</li> <li>4) Revised uncertainty assessments for all model coefficients in the risk model (physics, low LET risk coefficients, dose and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF), and quality factors), and an alternative uncertainty assessment that considers deviation from linear responses due to non-targeted effects (NTE).</li> <li>Results of calculations for the average U.S. population show more restrictive dose limits for astronauts above age 40 y as compared to National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers compared to the average U.S. population are estimated in a mixture model to be reduced by more than 20% and 30% for males and females, respectively. A larger reduction is possible if purely multiplicative risk transfer is assumed.</li> <li>Projeet C: Biochemical Kinetics Models of Molecular Pathways: A system biology model (Cucinotta et al., 2008) of the</li> </ul>  |                                    | 1) Revised values for low LET risk coefficients for tissue specific cancer incidence.   |
| <ul> <li>E, in place of a dependence on LET alone. The assignment of a smaller maximum in the quality function for leukemia than for solid cancers.</li> <li>4) Revised uncertainty assessments for all model coefficients in the risk model (physics, low LET risk coefficients, dose and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF), and quality factors), and an alternative uncertainty assessment that considers deviation from linear responses due to non-targeted effects (NTE).</li> <li>Results of calculations for the average U.S. population show more restrictive dose limits for astronauts above age 40 y as compared to National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers compared to the average U.S. population are estimated in a mixture model to be reduced by more than 20% and 30% for males and females, respectively. A larger reduction is possible if purely multiplicative risk transfer is assumed.</li> <li>Project C: Biochemical Kinetics Models of Molecular Pathways: A system biology model (Cucinotta et al., 2008) of the</li> </ul>   |                                    | lung cancer risks as well as overall cancer risks for astronauts as compared to the risk estimated for the average U.S.   |
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| compared to National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing<br>of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers<br>compared to the average U.S. population are estimated in a mixture model to be reduced by more than 20% and 30% for<br>males and females, respectively. A larger reduction is possible if purely multiplicative risk transfer is assumed.<br>Project C: Biochemical Kinetics Models of Molecular Pathways: A system biology model (Cucinotta et al., 2008) of the  |                                    | and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF), and quality factors), and an alternative uncertainty assessment that  |
|  |                                    | compared to National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) Report 132, and a modest narrowing of uncertainties if NTEs are not included and much broader uncertainties with NTEs. Risks for never-smokers compared to the average U.S. population are estimated in a mixture model to be reduced by more than 20% and 30% for   |
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| Task Progress:                     | H2AX foci and double strand break (DSB) rejoining experiments. The model is extended to consider the radiation quality dependence of the relative fraction of simple and complex DSB, rejoining and associated repair defects, and the kinetics of various radiation induced foci (RIF). In further work, the addition of ataxia telangicetasia mutated (ATM) and the MRN complex to the model was achieved and the role of processing damaged ends by the Artemis proteins is being modeled (Li and Cucinotta, 2011). The interaction of several growth factors swith NHEJ components was studied, including the interaction of the growth factors EGPR, IGF1, and TGFbeta-Smad with ATM and DNA-PK. New approaches to Green's functions for stochastic treatment of molecular diffusion processes were developed (Plante et al. 2011). Flow cytometry or immune-staining considers signals in individual cells and thus provides several unique capabilities to support computation modeling using stochastic approaches. In contrast, methods that average the values of many cells such as Western blots, gene arrays, etc. are limited in elucidating events at low dose where fluctuations are expected to be important. To improve our understanding of DNA repair complexes numerical approaches to simulate immunohistochemistry (Ponomarev et al., 2008, 2009) and flow cytometry experiments (Cucinotta , in preparation, Chappell et al., 2010) were developed. These models embed a basic understanding of track structure with statistical approaches of flow cytometry data sorted by cell cycle phase, and fluorescence intensity taking into account background levels. Following flow cytometry analysis, we were able to distinguish the kinetics of these phospho-proteins in relationship to the cell cycle and to each other in an individual cell. Results revealed a unique pattern of kinetics for high vs low LET radiation, with a failure to initiate full activation of the ATM pathway being evident following flue LET exposure. In the process of these studies we have noted tha differences |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Bibliography Type:                 | Description: (Last Updated: 02/11/2021)   |
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