Fiscal Year:	FY 2011	Task Last Updated:	FY 03/16/2011
PI Name:	Kirsch, David M.D., Ph.D.		
Project Title:	Duke NSCOR: Lung Cancer Risk from HZE Ions		
Division Name:	Human Research		
Program/Discipline:	HUMAN RESEARCH		
Program/Discipline Element/Subdiscipline:	HUMAN RESEARCHRadiation health		
Joint Agency Name:		TechPort:	No
Human Research Program Elements:	(1) SR :Space Radiation		
Human Research Program Risks:	None		
Space Biology Element:	None		
Space Biology Cross-Element Discipline:	None		
Space Biology Special Category:	None		
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Zip Code:	27710-0001	Congressional District:	1
Comments:			
Project Type:	GROUND	Solicitation / Funding Source:	2010 Space Radiation NSCOR/Virtual NSCOR NNJ10ZSA002N
Start Date:	01/01/2011	End Date:	12/31/2015
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
Contact Monitor:	Cucinott1a, Francis	Contact Phone:	281-483-0968
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Flight Program:			
Flight Assignment:			
Key Personnel Changes/Previous PI:			
COI Name (Institution):	Bloom, Rochelle (Duke University) Owzar, Kouros (Duke University) Yoshizumi, Terry (Duke University) Onaitis, Mark (Duke University) Stripp, Barry (Duke University)		
Grant/Contract No.:	NNX11AC60G		
Performance Goal No.:			
Performance Goal Text:			

Task Description:	The goal of the Duke NSCOR is to understand mechanisms of high charge and energy (HZE) ion-induced lung cancer. To accomplish this goal, the Duke NSCOR has brought together experts in radiation biology, lung cancer development, lung injury and repair, radiation dosimetry, statistics, and education. We will combine sophisticated mouse genetics, in vivo lineage tracing, ex vivo isolation of lung epithelial progenitor cells, and analyses of lung cancers induced by HZE nuclei to dissect mechanisms of HZE ion-induced lung cancer. We will integrate 3 separate projects to understand how the cell of origin influences lung cancer development after HZE ion exposure, identify mechanisms of cellular response to HZE ions in different progenitor populations in the lung, and define how and when the p53 tumor suppressor, which is the most commonly mutated gene in human lung cancer, regulates HZE ion-induced carcinogenesis in the lung. We anticipate that our hypothesis-based research will ultimately lead to the development of better models for HZE ion carcinogenic risk assessment for individual astronauts and novel approaches to prevent HZE ion-induced lung cancer through biological countermeasures.	
Rationale for HRP Directed Research:		
Research Impact/Earth Benefits:		
Task Progress:	New project for FY2011.	
Bibliography Type:	Description: (Last Updated: 03/11/2021)	