A Multidisciplinary Challenge to Assess the Next-generation Risks of Low-dose-rate Long-term Gamma-ray Exposure by Whole-genome Sequencing in the Mouse Model

Yoichi GONDO (Tokai University School of Medicine), Arikuni UCHIMURA (RERF), Manabu YONEYA (IES), Satoshi TANAKA (IES), Jun-Ichiro KOMURA (IES), Minoru KIMURA (Tokai Univ), Mizuki OHNO (Kyushu Univ), Hiroshi TOKI (Osaka Univ), Masako BANDO (Kyoto Univ), Yuichi TSUNOYAMA (Kyoto Univ), Yoshihisa MATSUMOTO (TITEC), Hisaji MAKI (NAIST), Yoshiya SHIMADA (IES)

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Low-dose-rate multigenerational exposure systems



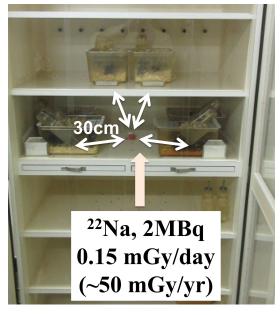
Institute of Environmental Sciences (IES)

Three irradiation SPF mouse facilities with 137 Cs γ -ray: at the dose rate of:

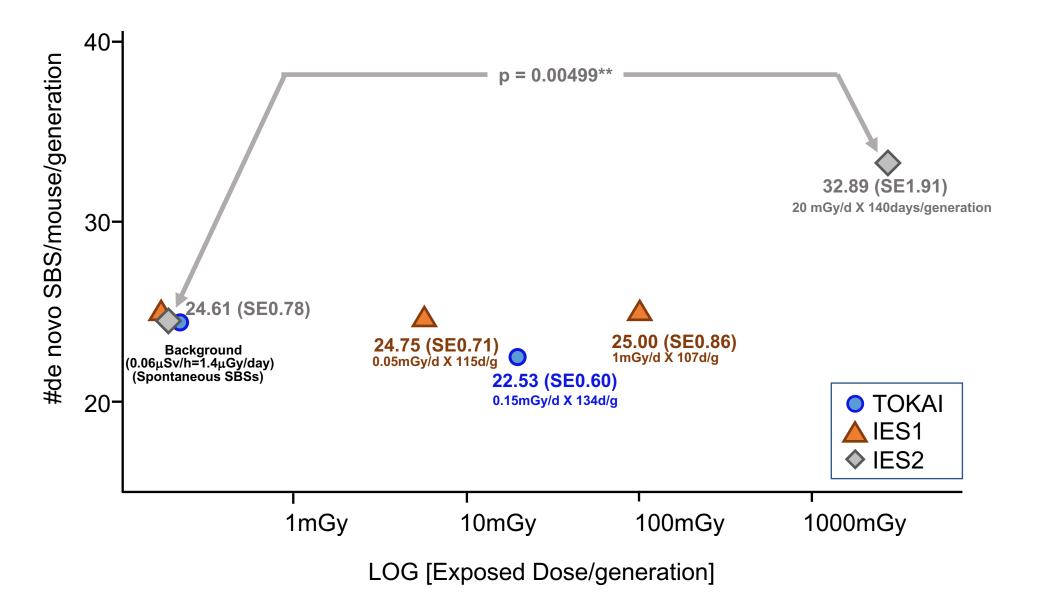
0.05mGy/day 1 mGy/day and 20mGy/day

and an SPF mouse facility for negative controls.

Tokai University (TOKAI)

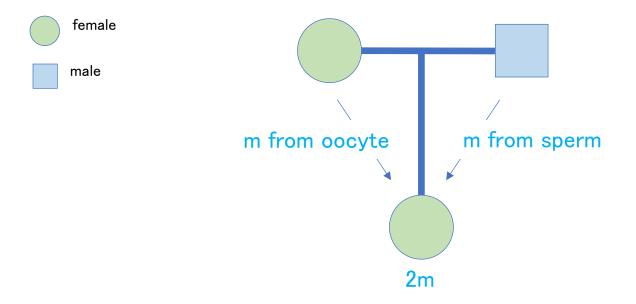


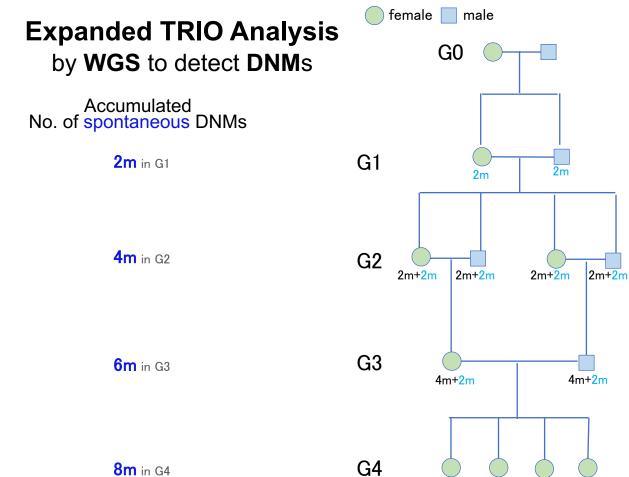
One mouse rack with ²²Na γ -ray: at the dose rate of: 0.15mGy/day and another rack for negative control.



Principle of TRIO analysis by Whole-Genome Sequencing (WGS) to detect de novo mutations. (DNMs)

m: average number of DNMs/gamete/generation

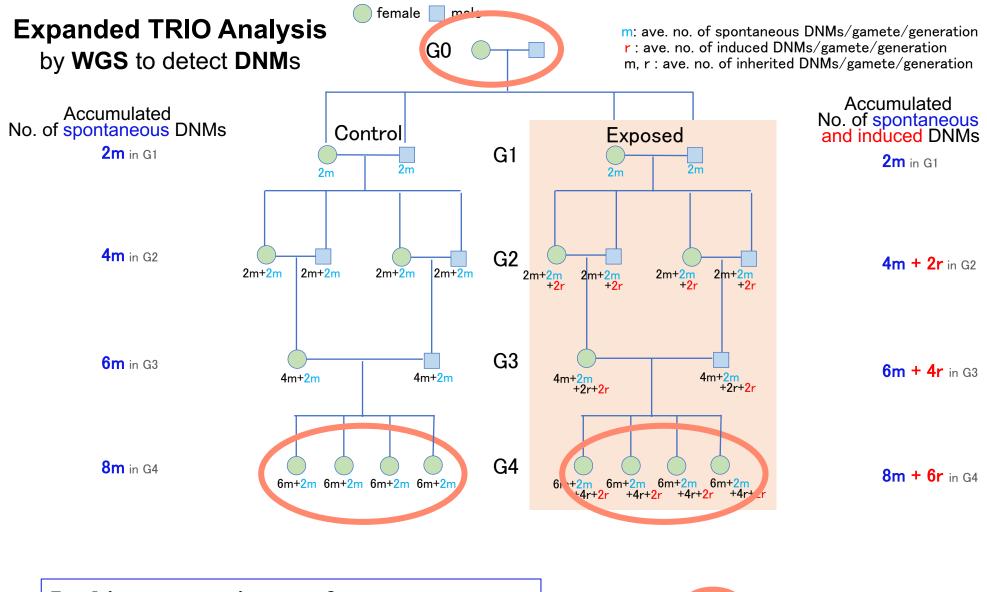




6m+2m 6m+2m 6m+2m 6m+2m

m: ave. no. of spontaneous $\mathsf{DNMs}/\mathsf{gamete}/\mathsf{generation}$

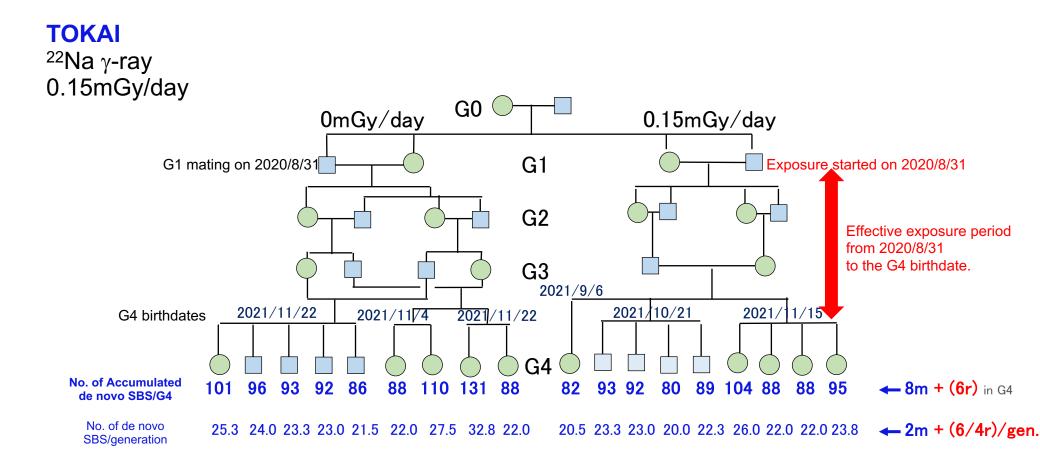
m : ave. no. of inherited DNMs/gamete/generation



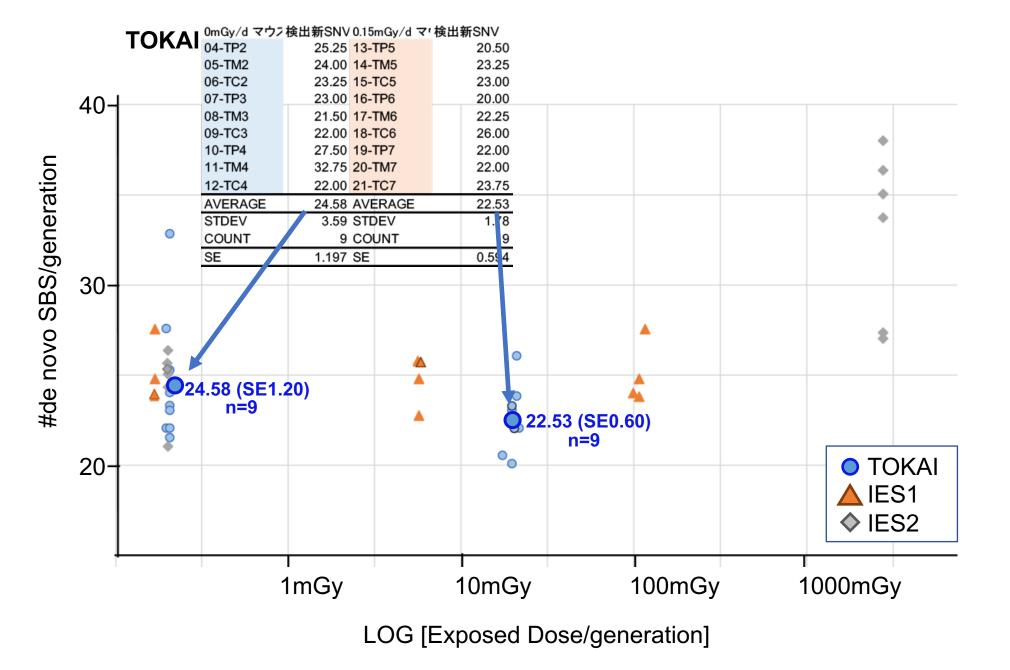
In this presentation, we focus on detected Single Base Substitutions (SBSs) on 19 pairs of mouse autosomes.

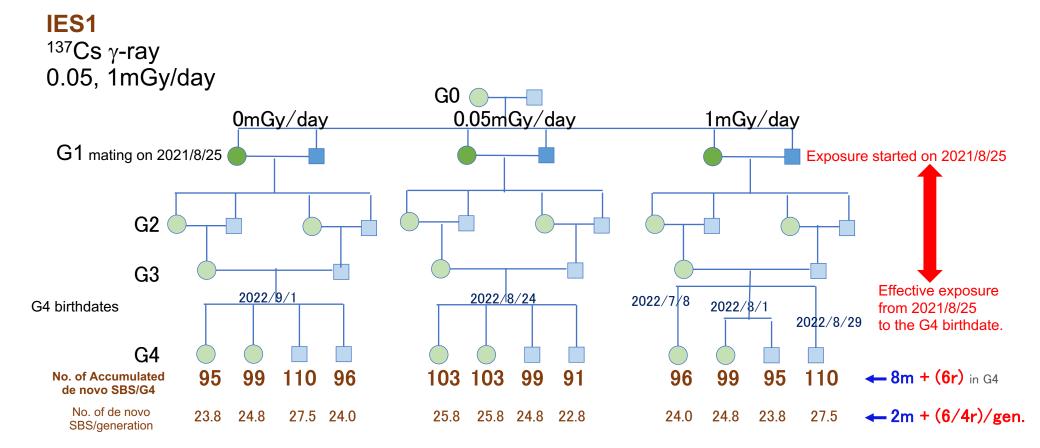
These mice were subjected to WGS.

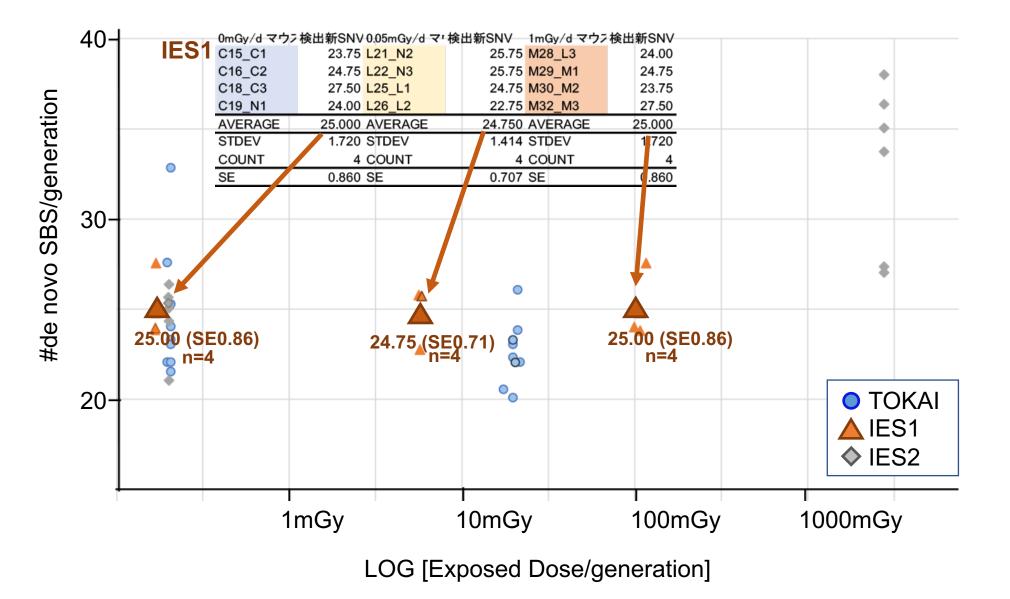
Modified Fig. 3 in Gondo, RPD 198: 1137-1142, 2022.



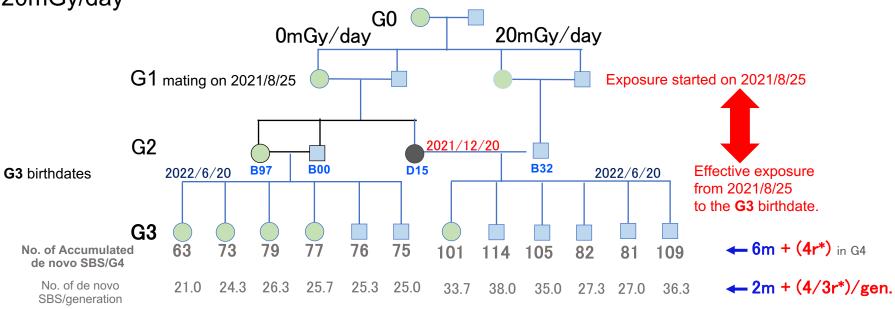
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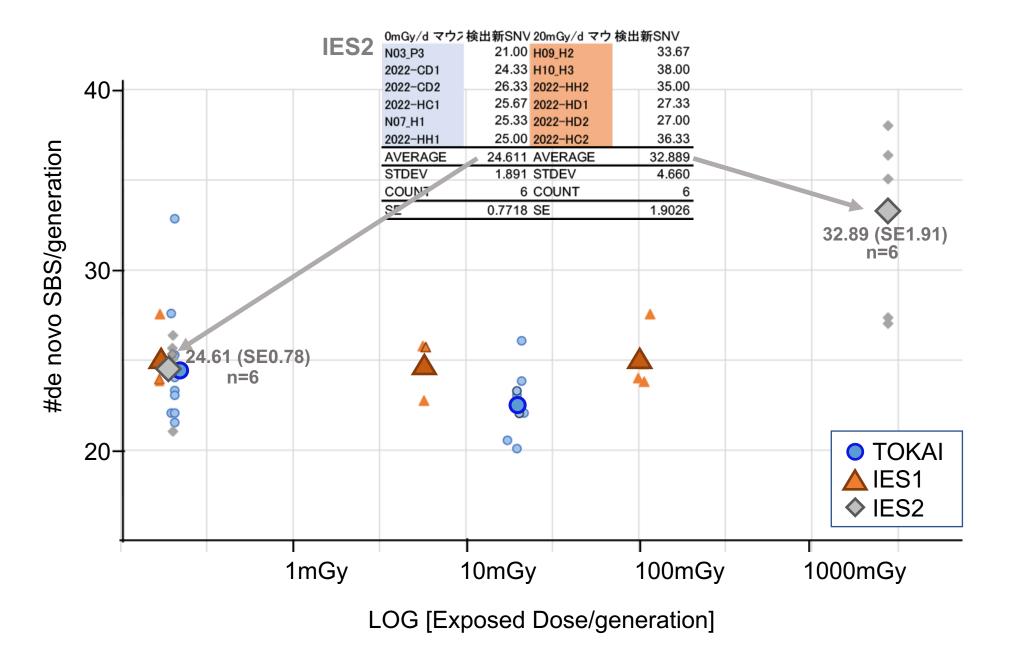


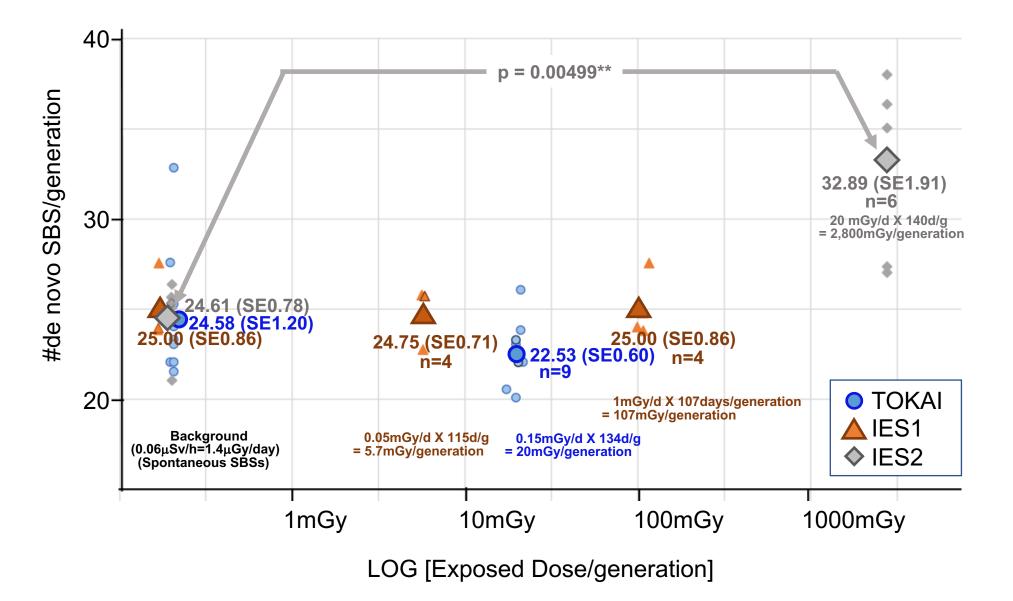




IES2 ¹³⁷Cs γ-ray 20mGy/day







Estimation of Mutation Rate

Experiment	Detected SBS/gen	EWC* (bp)	Mutation rate**
TOKAI (control)	24.58 (SD3.59)	1,973,810,746	6.23E-09/bp/generation
TOKAI (0.15mGy/d)	22.53 (SD1.79)		5.71E-09/bp/generation
IES1 (control)	25.00 (SD1.72)		6.20E-09/bp/generation
IES1 (0.05mGy/d)	24.75 (SD1.42)	2,016,473,366	6.14E-09/bp/generation
IES1 (1mGy/d)	25.00 (SD1.72)		6.20E-09/bp/generation
IES2 (control)	24.61 (SD1.90)	2,023,900,065	6.08E-09/bp/generation
IES2 (20mGy/d)	32.89 (SD4.66)		8.13E-09/bp/generation

*EWC: Effective whole-genome coverage (Uchimura et al., Genome Res 2015; Satoh et al. Sci Rep 2020); Uchimura, this session. **Mutation Rate = (Detected SBS/gen) / (2 X EWC)

SUMMARY

- ~100 de novo SBSs were detected per G4 mouse with by the expanded TRIO analysis with WGS/bioinformatics pipeline.
- A total of 4085 (or 3927 on autosomal) de novo SBSs were detected from twelve G3 mice and thirty G4 mice.
- Quick (~1 yr for mating and 0.5 yr for WGS/bioinformatics),
- minimum number of mice,
- cost effective (42 mice X 1KUSD for WGS), and
- highly reproducible results (three control datasets!).
- SBSs were significantly induced by 2.8 Gy (20mGy/day X 140 days/generation). --- Further careful calculation is necessary to estimate precise mutation rate.
- All the WGS datasets will be freely open to public vis SRA/DRA.
- Whole bodies of irradiated and non-irradiated mice were kept at -80°C. Is this frozen mouse archive worth sharing by making it open to public?

Some AGENDAs/TAKEHOME MESSAGEs

- Validation of LNT at very low dose/dose rate?

Further studies between 1mGy/d X 100 days/generation and 20mGy/d X 140 days/generation.

- Further assessments are feasible?

e.g., mutational signature profiling, small indels, large structural variations, females vs males, age effect, diet and other environmental factors, etc. by using the same datasets and/or archived tissues and DNA samples.

- Are mouse data applicable to human?

or other species/different genetic backgrounds?

- Need of new mathematical modeling?

e.g., WAM model by Bando et al. Poster 2098@ICRP2023; Toki et al. Poster 2099@ICRP2023; and Tsunoyama et al. OS2-2@JRRS 2023.

- Infrastructures for sharing tissues/DNA samples?

A new budget(s) needed for archiving and shipping/handling. Or, crowdfunding to enhance mutual communication with societies.

- Collaborative efforts for various agendas ?

by gathering more multidisciplinary researchers and/or by organizing an international consortium ?