

### Analysis of ionizing radiation induced effects in radioresistant tumours and bystander normal cells

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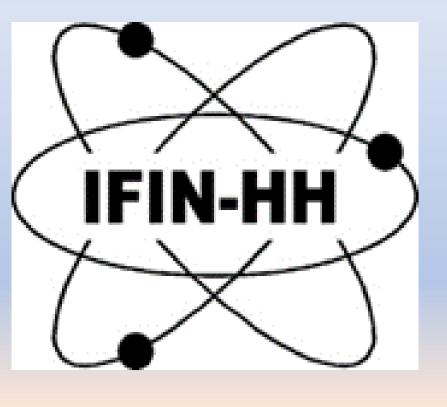
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# Analysis of ionizing radiation induced effects in radioresistant tumours and bystander normal cells

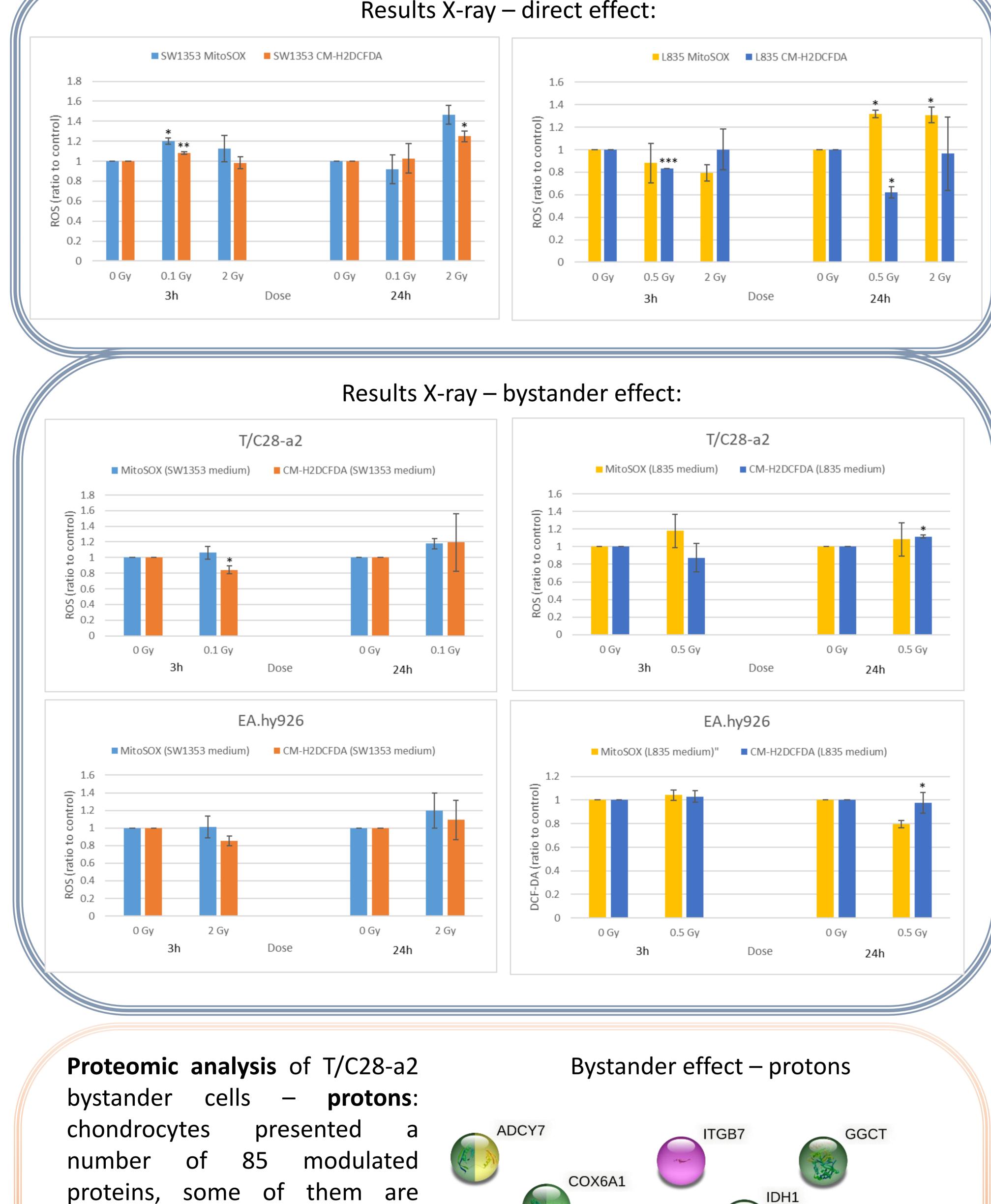


M. Tudor<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Gilbert<sup>3</sup>, M. Temelie<sup>1</sup>, A. Dinischiotu<sup>2</sup>, F. Chevalier<sup>3</sup>, D. Savu<sup>1</sup>

1 Horia Hulubei National Institute for R&D in Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Magurele, Ilfov, Romania 2 University of Bucharest, Faculty of Biology, Bucharest, Romania 3 UMR6252 CIMAP, CEA CNRS, ENSICAEN – Université de Caen Normandie, ARIA team, Caen, France

Chondrosarcoma is a chemo and radioresistant tumour for which the main treatment remains surgery. Hadron therapy has shown better specificity and lower toxicity for the surrounding normal tissue when compared to conventional photon therapy.

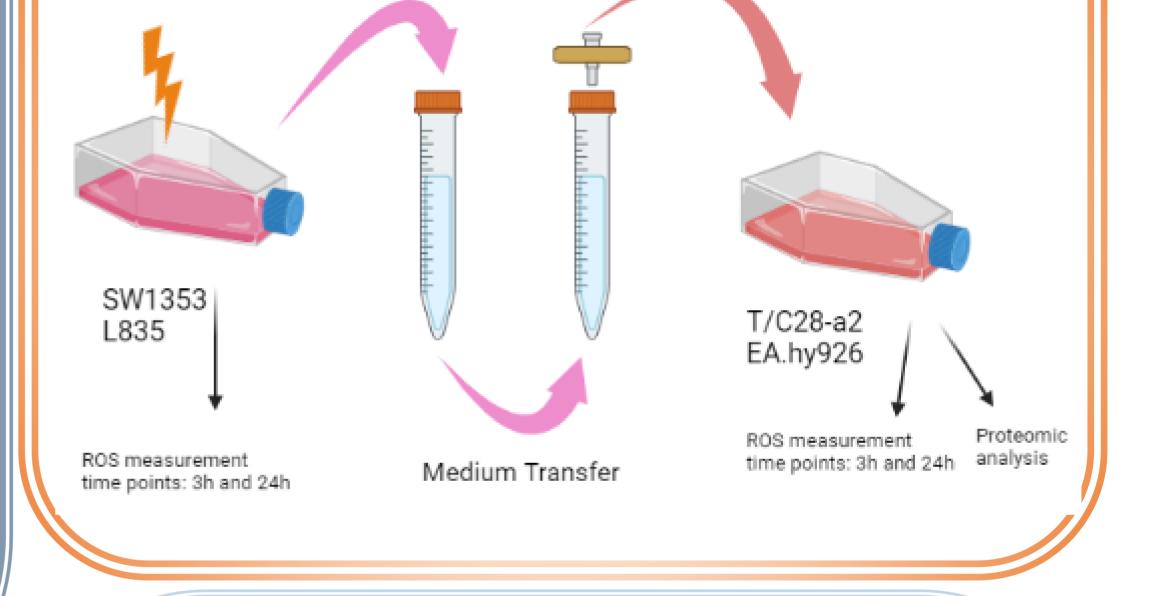
**Study focus**: analysing cellular mechanisms involved in stress and response to DNA damage induced by ionizing radiation in radioresistant tumour cells and bystander normal cells.



## Materials and methods:

- Cell culture human:
  - 2 chondrosarcoma cell lines: SW1353 and L835;
  - 2 bystander cell lines: chondrocytes endothelial T/C28-a2 and cells EA.hy926;
- Irradiation doses: 0.1 Gy, 0.5 Gy, 2 Gy;
- Irradiation facilities: X-ray (XSTRAHL XRC 160 machine) and low energy protons (TR-19 cyclotron) of IFIN-HH;
- conditioned induction: Bystander medium transfer 24h after cell exposure;
- Endpoints: flow cytometry Ο mitochondrial and cellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation; mass spectrometry – proteomic analysis.

**Experimental design** 



**Proteomic analysis** of T/C28-a2 bystander cells – **X-ray**:

- Proteins from IL-12 pathway: Cyclophilin A, 60S acidic ribosomal protein PO, Hspa9;
- Modulation of oxidative stress proteins: thioredoxin;
- Cell motility and growth and exosome alpha-enolase, proteins: related T-complex protein 1 (Tudor et al, 2021).

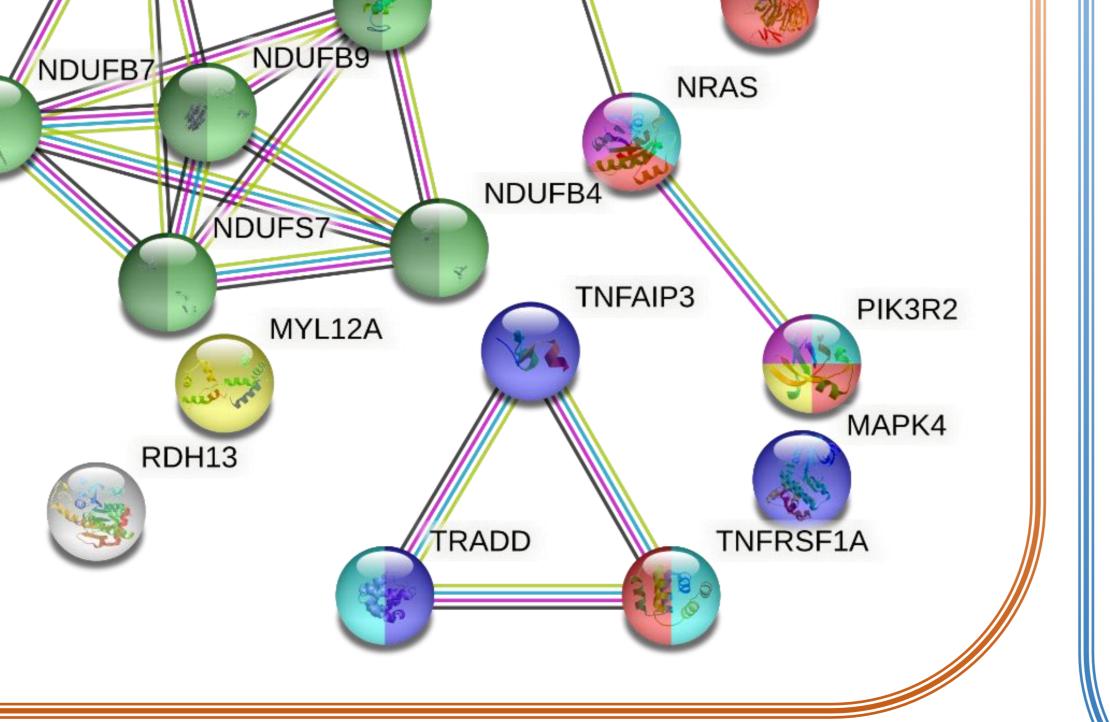
Bystander effect – X-ray

signaling or metabolic pathway. Such proteins are: GTPase Nras, Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase regulatory subunit beta, TNFR1associated DEATH domain protein, NADH dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] 1 beta subcomplex subunit 9, Cytochrome c oxidase subunit 6B1.

implicated pathways such as

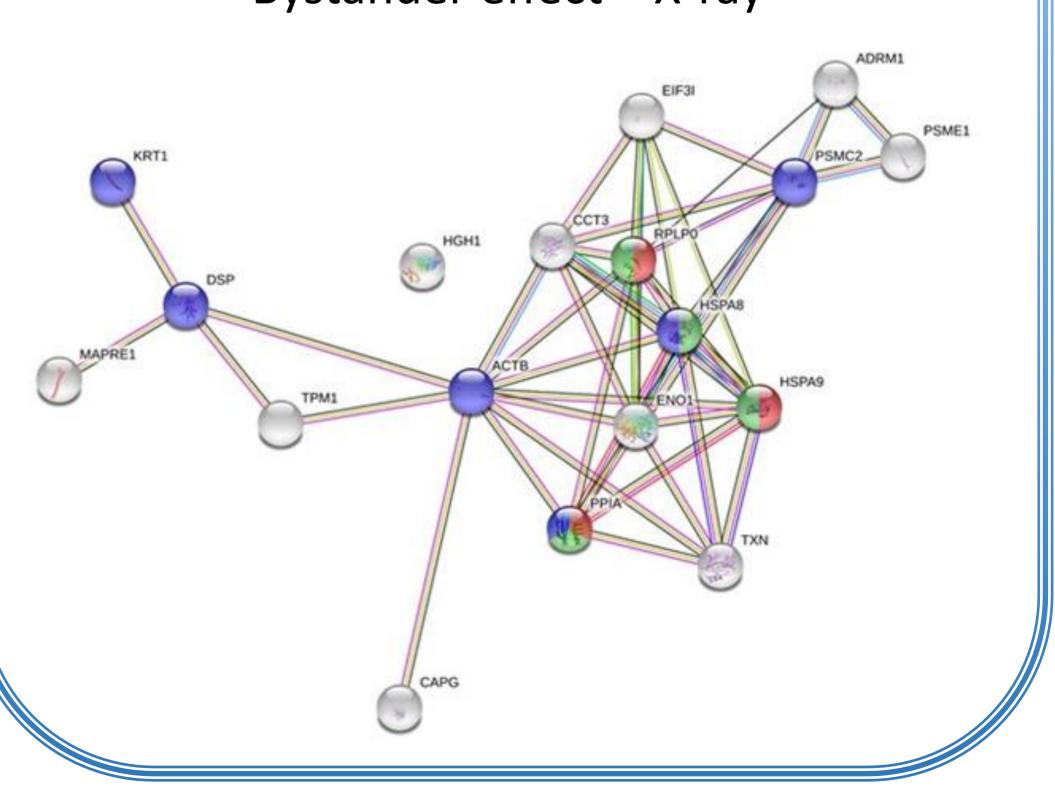
apoptosis, autophagy, oxidative

phosphorylation signaling, IL-17



COX6B1

LRP5



In conclusion, X-ray irradiation induces variations of oxidative stress levels in chondrosarcoma cells and in bystander chondrocyte and endothelial cells. Our results showed the potential for proteins identified in X-ray and protons bystander chondrocyte cells to be good biomarker candidates involved in cellular response.

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