

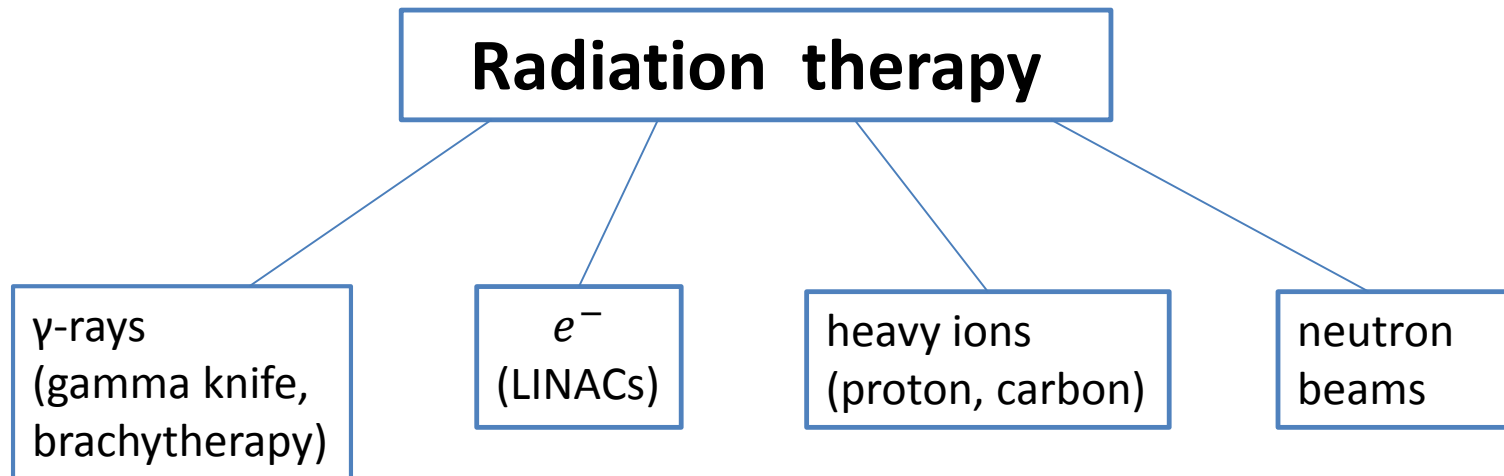
Influence of high-energy proton and gamma-radiation on DNA structure in solution

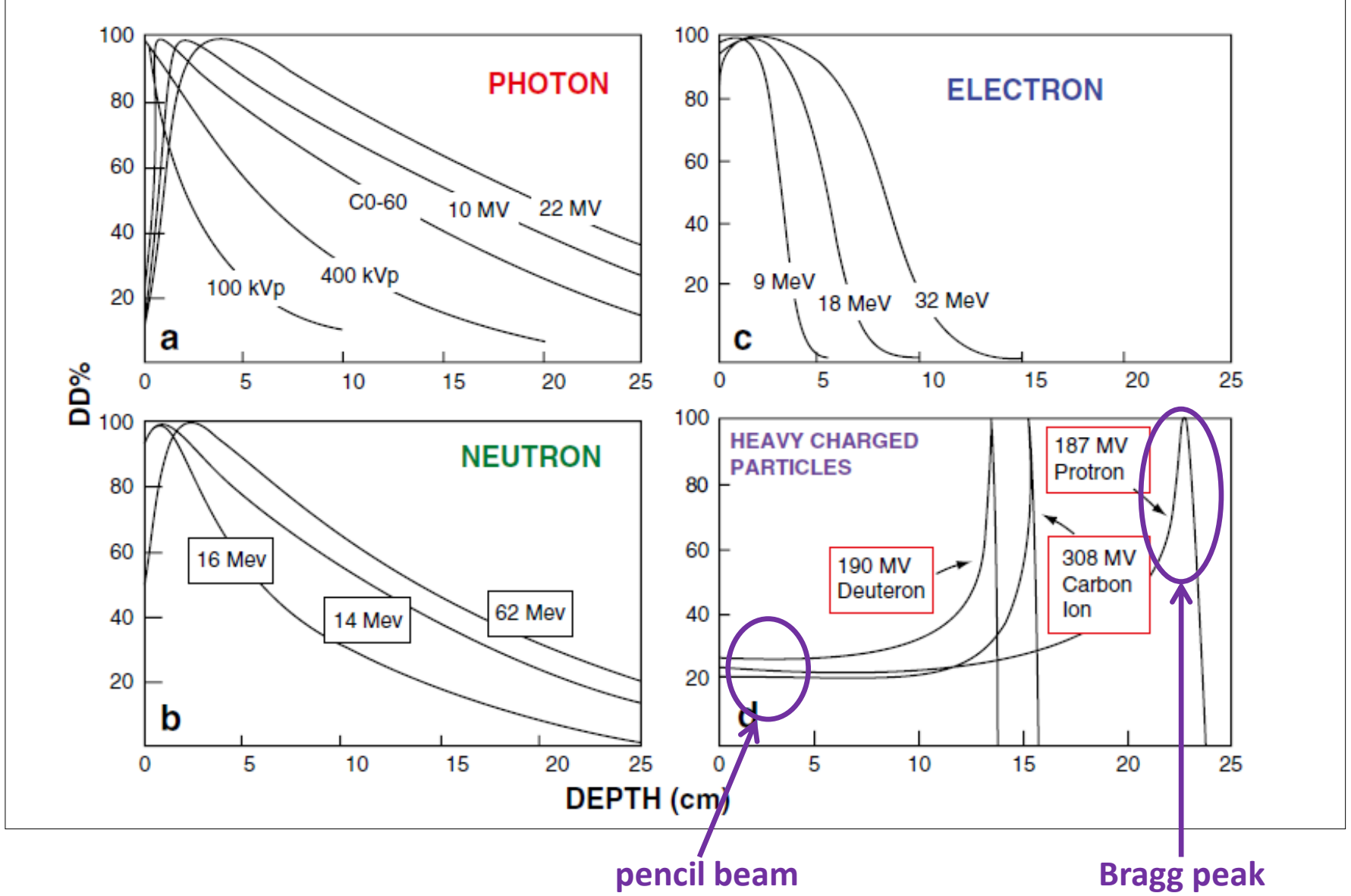
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³Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute named by B.P.Konstantinov of NRC «Kurchatov Institute»





Beyzadeoglu M., Ozyigit G., Ebruli C. Basic Radiation Oncology. Springer, 2010.

Experimental

^{60}Co γ -rays

1,17MeV, 1,3325 MeV

“Researcher” facility, Department of Molecular and Radiation Biophysics, St. Petersburg Institute of Nuclear Physics NRC “Kurchatov Institute”

1GeV proton beam

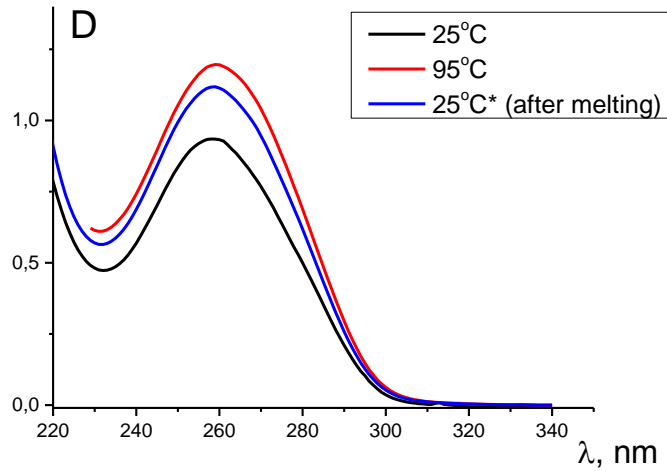
Medical channel of the synchrocyclotron of the St. Petersburg Institute of Nuclear Physics NRC “Kurchatov Institute” SC-1000

LET=0.3 keV / μm



**DNA solutions
of different concentrations
and ionic composition**

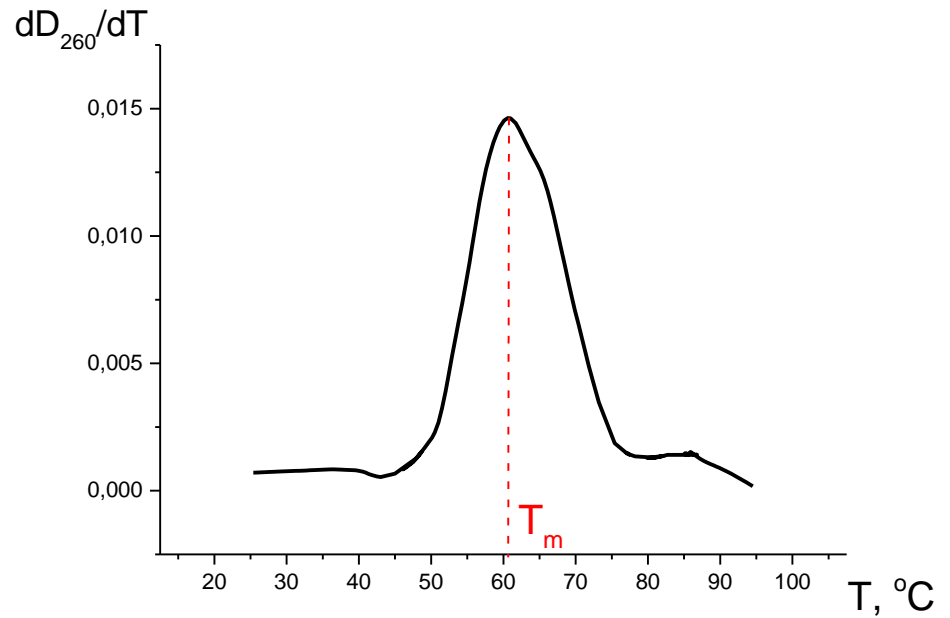
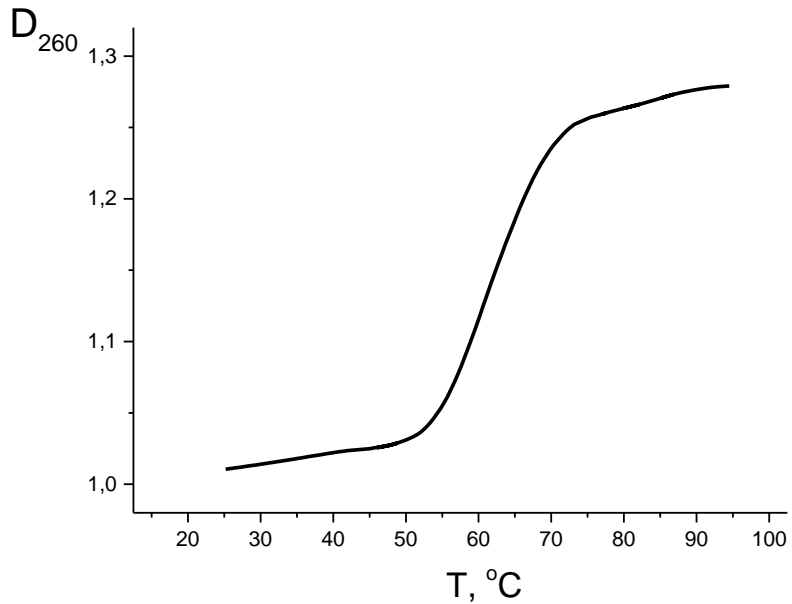
DNA UV absorption spectra



The hyperchromicity of DNA:

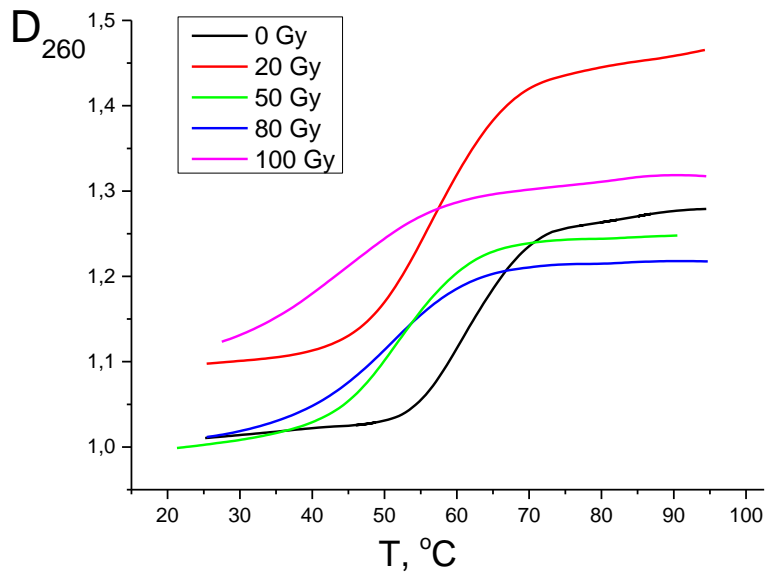
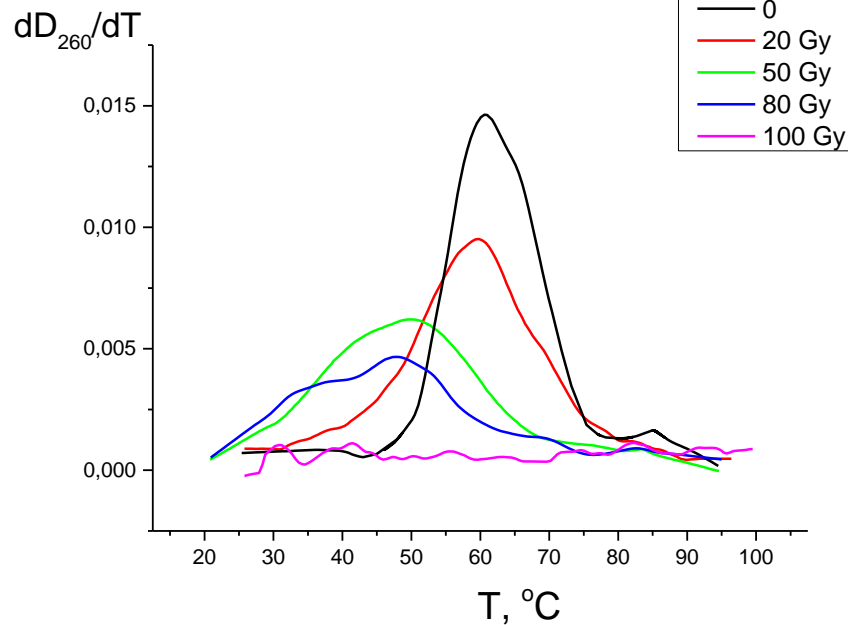
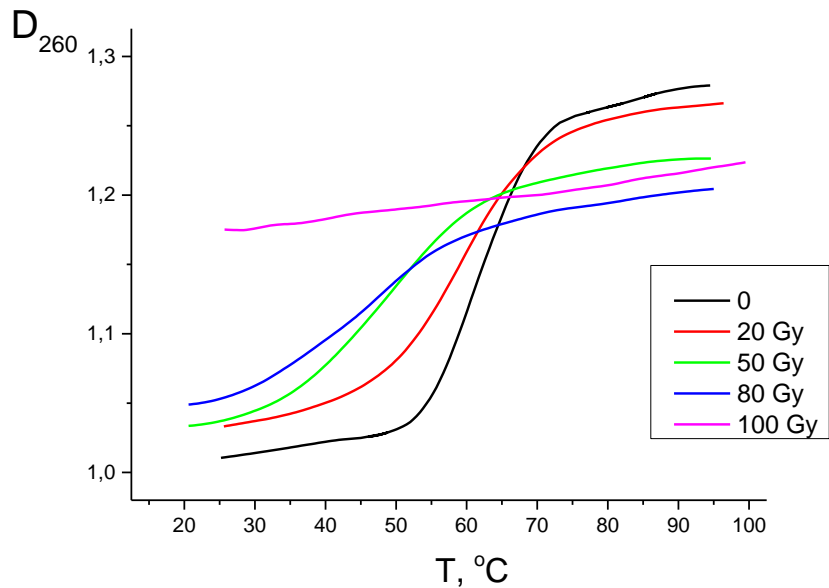
$$\delta = \frac{D_{260}^{98^{\circ}C} - D_{260}^{25^{\circ}C}}{D_{260}^{25^{\circ}C}}$$

Spectrophotometric melting of DNA in solution

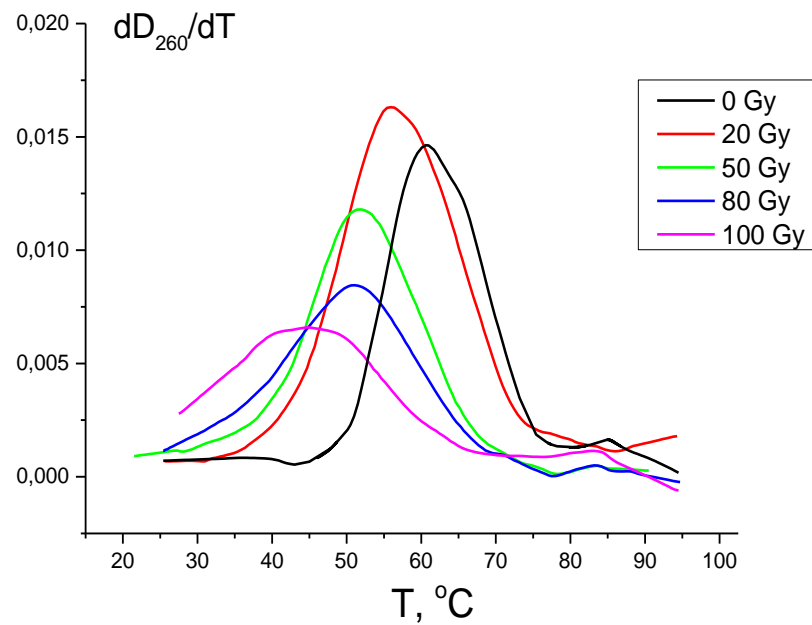


$\mu = 5\text{mM NaCl}$

γ -radiation

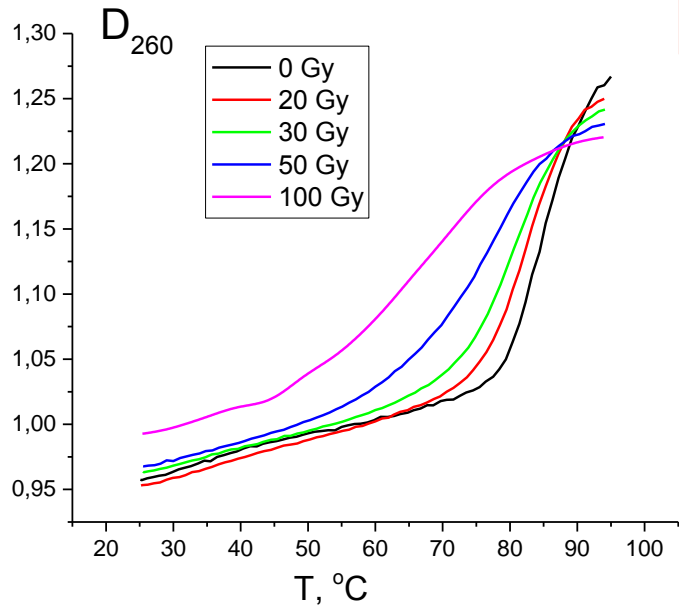
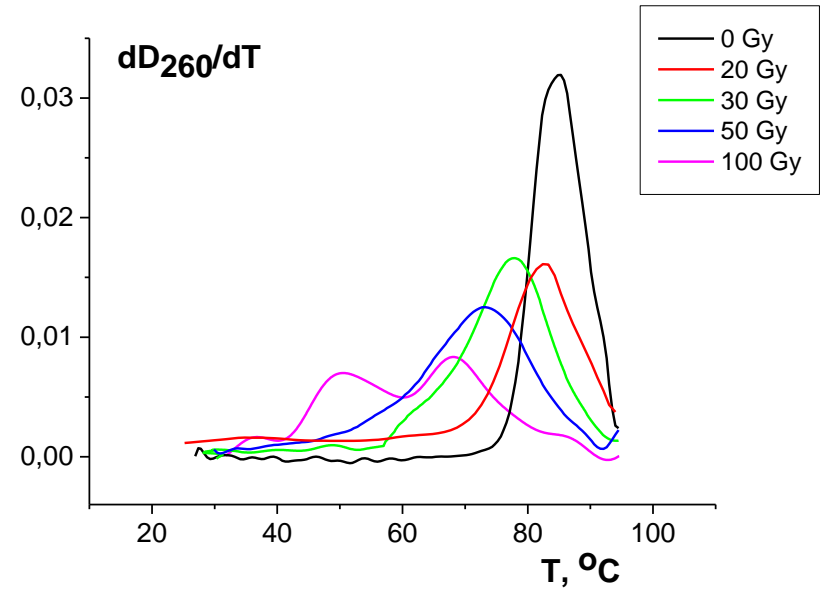
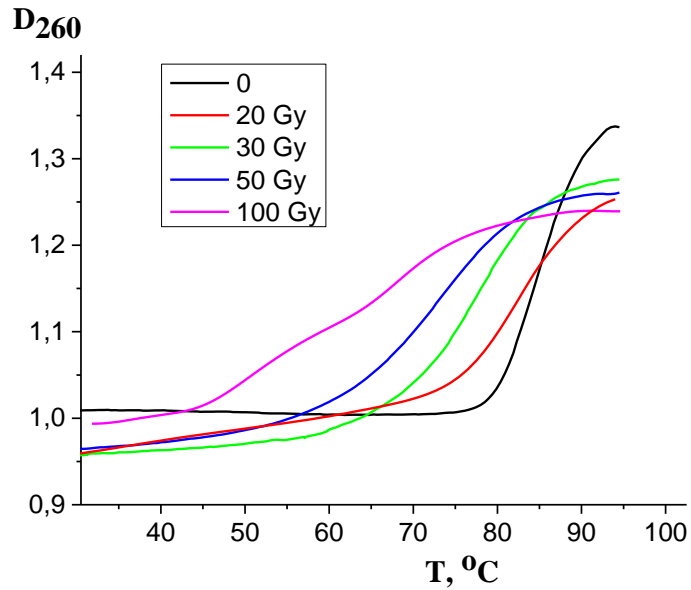


protons

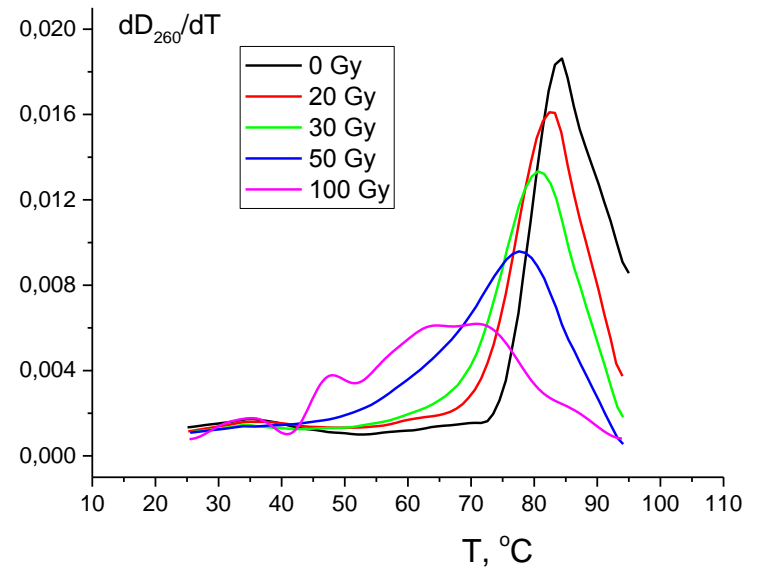


$\mu = 150\text{mM NaCl}$

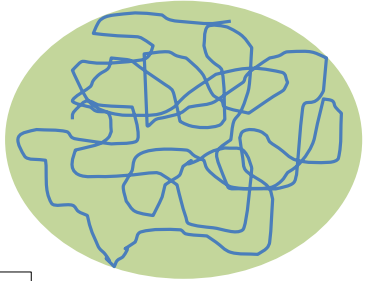
γ -radiation



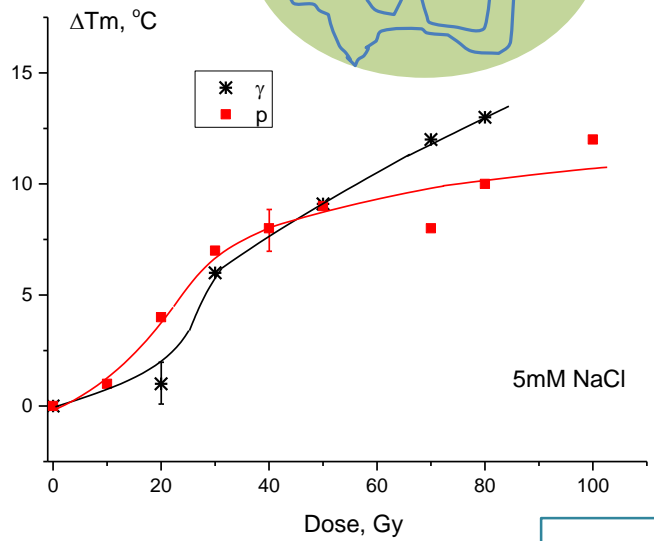
protons



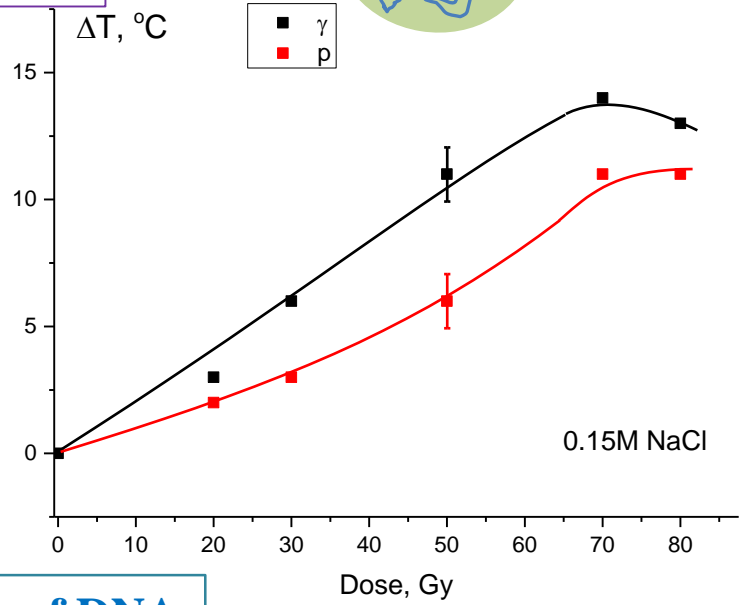
5mM NaCl



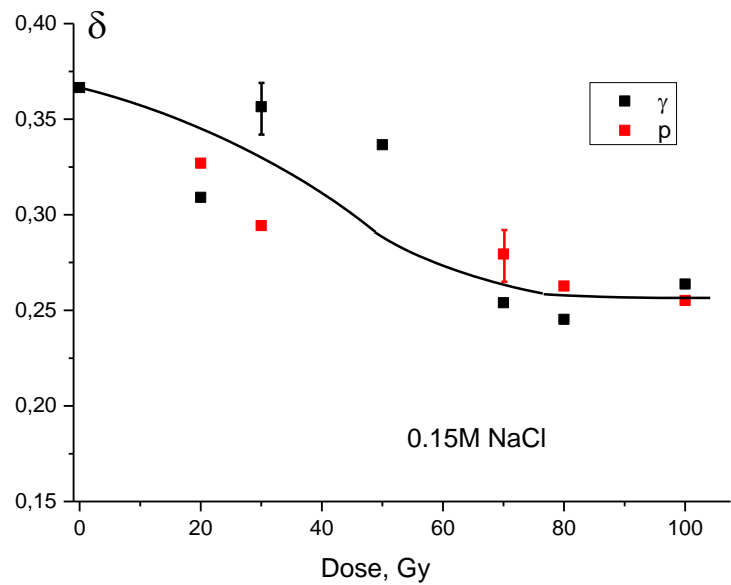
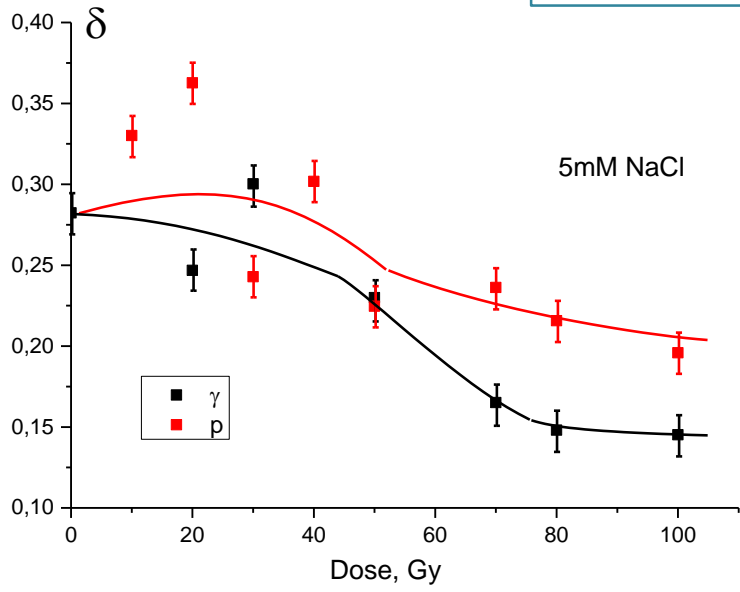
Change in the DNA melting temperature



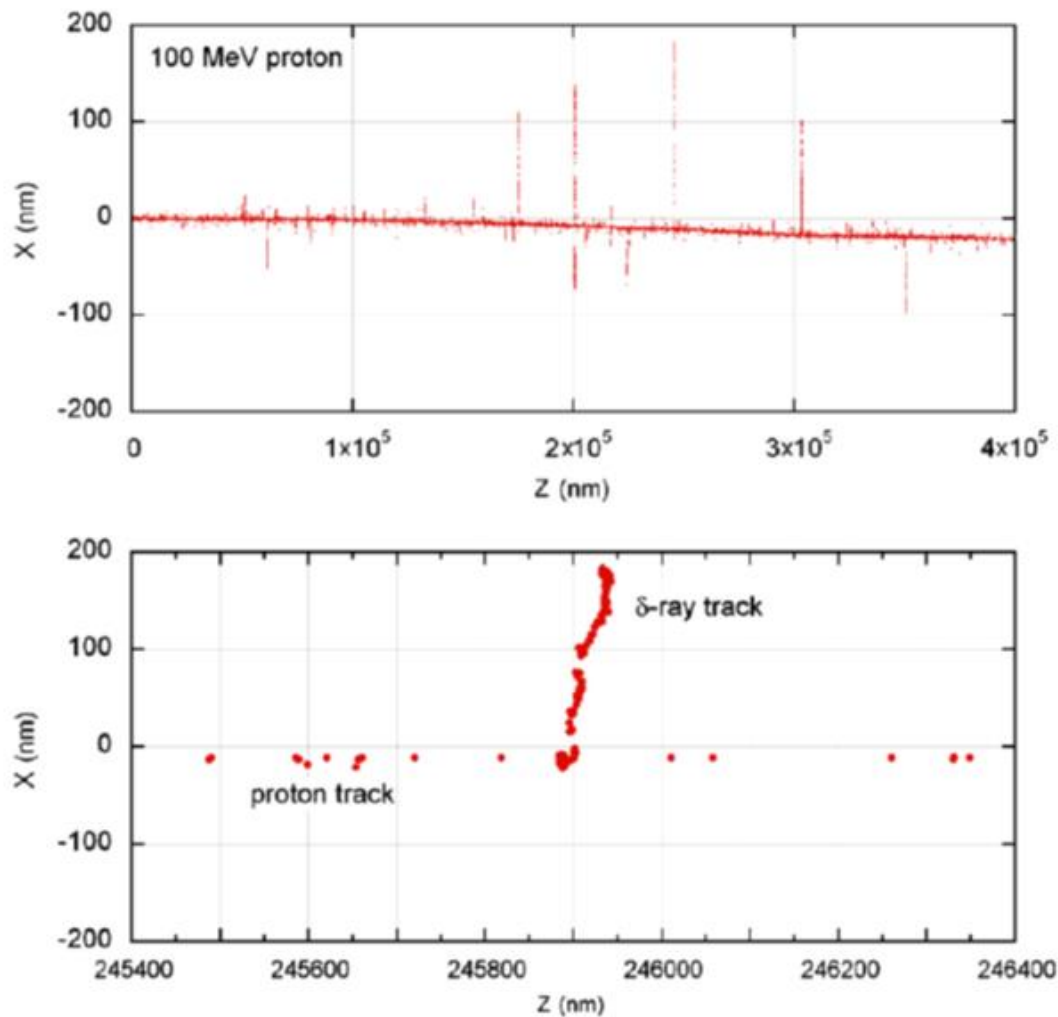
150mM NaCl



The hyperchromicity of DNA



The acts of ionization and excitation in solution distribute **homogeneously in the case of γ -radiation** and **very unhomogeneously in the case of proton radiation**.

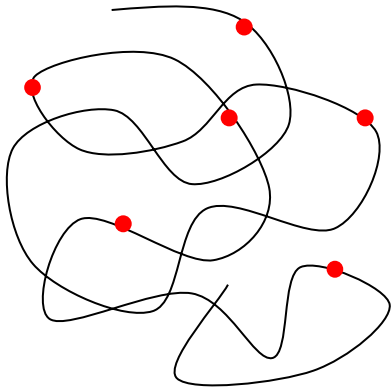


γ -radiation

- homogenous distribution of ionization
- more intense changes in DNA secondary structure

isolated DNA lesions

quick and efficient repair

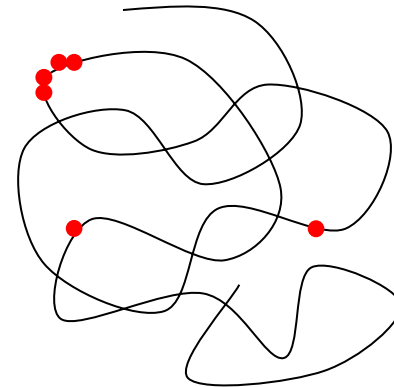


proton radiation

- unhomogenous distribution of ionization
- lesser changes in DNA secondary structure
- probable fragmentation of DNA chains (ssbs, dsbs)

clustered DNA damage

slowly repairable or unreparable sites



Thank you for the attention!

