From Mice and Men to Earth and Space: Joint NASA–NCI Workshop on Lung Cancer Risk Resulting from Space and Terrestrial Radiation

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Abstract

On June 27–28, 2011, scientists from the National Cancer Institute (NCI), NASA, and academia met in Bethesda to discuss major lung cancer issues confronting each organization. For NASA, available data suggest that lung cancer is the largest potential cancer risk from space travel for both men and women and quantitative risk assessment information for mission planning is needed. In space, the radiation risk is from high energy and charge (HZE) nuclei (such as Fe) and high-energy protons from solar flares and not from gamma radiation. In contrast, the NCI is endeavoring to estimate the increased lung cancer risk from the potential widespread implementation of computed tomographic (CT) screening in individuals at high risk for developing lung cancer based on the National Lung Cancer Screening Trial (NLST). For the latter, exposure will be X-rays from CT scans from the screening (which uses "low-dose" CT scans) and also from follow-up scans used to evaluate abnormalities found during initial screening. Topics discussed included the risk of lung cancer arising after HZE particle, proton, and low-dose exposure to Earth’s radiation. The workshop examined preclinical models, epidemiology, molecular markers, “omics” technology, radiobiology issues, and lung stem cells that relate to the development of lung cancer. Cancer Res; 71(22); 1–4. ©2011 AACR.

Meeting Overview

Charles Bolden, NASA Administrator (Washington, DC), indicated that the biggest challenges to future space missions are advanced propulsion and medical effects of space irradiation. NASA needs to develop protectors and mitigators of radiation exposure, learn more about interindividual differences, and determine whether early detection biomarkers may reduce the overall risk to fatal cancer from long-term exposure to irradiation. Peter Greenwald, Associate Director for Prevention at the National Cancer Institute (NCI), provided an overview of the National Lung Cancer Screening Trial (NLST) to determine whether low-dose computed tomographic (CT) scans could detect and reduce the mortality of lung cancer.

NASA and Radiation Risks from Space Flight—Reason for the NASA Lung Cancer Consortium

F.A. Cucinotta, Chief Scientist (NASA Space Radiation Program, Houston, TX), provided an overview of the risk of space radiation in the development of lung cancer. NASA formed a Lung Cancer Consortium to develop and test realistic experimental human and mouse models to examine lung cancer risk after exposure to simulated space radiation [high energy and charge (HZE) and protons]. Dr. Cucinotta explained the difference between galactic cosmic rays and solar particle events (containing high-energy protons). About 5 to 10 solar particle events per year are predicted, and while proton irradiation can be shielded, more than 9 feet of shielding is required to significantly reduce exposure of galactic cosmic rays to astronauts, which is impractical. Accurate methods to project individual-based risk are needed, which rely on extrapolation from experimental data to humans. At the NASA Space Research Laboratory at Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, NY) scientists expose human lung cells and mice to simulated space radiation to measure the frequency of malignant transformation and aid in developing countermeasures/mitigators to reduce cancer risk. Astronauts are largely never-smokers, which is a critical factor for risk assessment.

Workshop Goals

J.D. Minna (University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX) and N. Coleman (NCI), co-organizers of the workshop [along with Dr. Cucinotta and F.M. Sultzman (NASA, Houston TX)], stated the goals of the workshop: (i) to share information and methodology between NASA and NCI; (ii) to discuss state-of-the-art models and methodologies investigating the initiation and progression of lung cancer; (iii) to identify
important new research directions; and (iv) to identify future areas of collaborations to achieve common goals.

Meeting Highlights

Daniela Gerhard (NCI) indicated that early gene changes and other molecular data on lung cancer already exist. She reviewed The Cancer Genome Anatomy (TCGA) Project that provides a publically available source for mining of well-annotated data, including mutational, chromosomal rearrangement, and epigenomes data through NCI. Mitchell Anscher (Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA) indicated that in the past 20 years, medical radiation exposure in the United States has increased 5-fold, primarily reflecting the increased use of CT scans. Nevertheless, the average per person exposure dose in the United States remains very low. The available data indicate that the excess relative risk (ERR) from the low doses used in diagnostic imaging is very small, increases with cumulative dose, and accounts for less than 1% of all cancers occurring in the United States. During radiation therapy, reactive oxygen and reactive nitrogen species are produced in tissues, resulting in addition to killing of tumor cells, damage to the vasculature, injury and death of parenchymal cells (potentially leading to fibrosis), recruitment of inflammatory cells, and release of proinflammatory and profibrotic cytokines. Radiation-induced malignancy can occur in cancer survivors in locations exposed to high doses, whereas recent evidence suggests that there is a small ERR for second cancers developing in regions exposed to low doses (in the range of 1–5 Gy).

Kyoji Furukawa (Radiation Effect Research Foundation, Hiroshima, Japan) reviewed the Japanese atomic bomb survivor data for late effects of ionizing radiation exposure at low/moderate doses. The 1,803 first primary lung cancer incident cases diagnosed among 105,404 cohort members between 1958 and 1999 were classified into histologic types, and individual smoking histories and radiation dose estimates were used to characterize the combined effects of radiation and smoking on the risk of each of the major subtypes of lung cancer. Using Poisson regression methods, the researchers found that both smoking and radiation exposure significantly increased the risk for each; the ERR associated with 50 pack-years of smoking was significantly larger for small cell and squamous cell carcinomas than for adenocarcinomas. The gender-averaged ERR/Gy for never-smokers (at age 70 after exposure at age 30) were estimated as 1.5 [95% confidence interval (CI), 0.1–4.6] for small cell carcinoma, 0.75 (95% CI, 0.3–1.3) for adenocarcinoma, and 0.27 (95% CI, 0–1.5) for squamous cell carcinoma. The smoking-adjusted radiation effect tended to be larger for moderate smokers than for heavy smokers. Survivors who smoked 10 cigarettes per day increased the risk of developing lung cancer. However, survivors who smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day were already at high risk for lung cancer and the addition of irradiation exposure did not significantly increase that risk.

Mark Little (NCI) provided an overview of multistage modeling and integration of lung cancer risk using data from the Colorado Plateau Uranium Miner cohort and the Japanese atomic bomb survivors. Dr. Little concluded that a 3-mutation model fits the uranium miner data best and that the interactions of radon and smoking may be superadditive. Lung cancer mortality risks in both the Japanese and Colorado survivors suggest similar time and age of exposure trends, which is very close to the ratio suggested by purely dosimetric considerations. The largely γ-ray exposures from the atomic bomb produced qualitatively similar effects to those from the α-particle exposure in the mines.

Mahadevappa Mahesh (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD) gave an overview of the NLST comparing low-dose spiral (helical) CT (1.5 mSv whole body and about 4 mGy to the lungs) with standard chest radiographs. Since 2007, 68 million CT scans have been done in the United States or about 6 mSv per capita. The NLST screening trial involved 33 institutions, enrolling 53,454 current and former heavy smokers ages 55 to 74 over a 20-month period. Christine Berg (NCI) provided an overview of the initial NLST analysis. Twenty percent fewer lung cancer deaths were seen among those who were screened with low-dose spiral CT than in those screened with chest radiographs. These results were statistically convincing, so the trial was stopped. She discussed concerns about the cumulative effects of radiation from multiple CT scans and that the majority of CT detected findings turn out not to be cancer, producing significant expense, patient anxiety, and potential risk from diagnostic procedures. Also, the population enrolled in the NLST was highly motivated, urban, and screened at major medical centers, so they may not be representative of the entire population. The NLST results should help determine risk cohorts best suited to CT screening, permit optimization and standardization of screening strategies, and facilitate development of molecular markers for risk assessment.

Robert Ullrich (University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, TX) reviewed differences between irradiation effects on solid tumors versus leukemia. Charged particle irradiations cause more damage than photon radiation. This may result in hematopoietic stem cell death in mouse models susceptible to leukemogenesis. The increase in incidence showed an inverse dose effect (where lower or fractionated doses were more leukemogenic than single higher doses). While in the past, the dose response was assumed to be linear, recent data from a variety of sources suggest otherwise. There are issues about nontargeted effects including reactive oxygen species, inflammatory responses, cytokine pathways, persistent DNA damage signaling, and the effects of irradiation on the microenvironment. The inverse dose effect seems to be in the 0.5 to 1 Gy range. It is not known whether these effects will hold up at much lower doses and when given in fractions as would happen on a long-term space mission.

Adi Gazdar (University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center) reviewed lung cancer arising in never-smokers. This is the seventh leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States (10%–15% of lung cancers). It consists mostly of adenocarcinomas and has a high incidence in East Asians (35%–50%). Lung cancers in never-smokers have fewer mutations, more epidermal growth factor receptor mutations, more copy number changes, and more mitochondrial DNA mutations than lung cancers in smokers.
Avrum Spira (Boston University, Boston, MA) focused on the early molecular detection of lung cancer. He discussed the "field of study" concept, and using brushings from the upper airway has identified an miRNA biomarker signature that distinguishes smokers with and without lung cancer (sensitivity of 80% and a specificity of 84%). The biomarker signature was 90% sensitive for stage I lung cancer and can separate smokers with or without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Ongoing studies include obtaining brushings from nasal epithelium to assess field injury effects.

**Lung Stem Cells in Mouse and Man**

Piero Anversa (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA) reported that the human lung had a pool of rare undifferentiated c-Kit+ stem-like cells located in niches in the distal airways. These cells were observed to be self-renewing, clonogenic, and multipotent in vitro. After injection in regions next to cryogenically damaged mouse lung, these putative human lung stem cells (HLSC) formed human bronchioles, alveoli, and pulmonary vessels integrated structurally and functionally within the mouse lung. The c-Kit+ putative lung stem cells (LSC) also express the transcription factors Nanog, Oct3/4, Sox 2, and KLF4, which are expressed in human embryonic stem cells and the same factors that convert adult differentiated cells into induced pluripotent stem cells. Dr. Anversa believes that these HLSCs may be critical determinants of the turnover and repair of bronchiolar and alveolar epithelial cells, vascular and nonvascular smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells of the distal airways. Although these data are novel, others expressed healthy skepticism and mentioned that there is no evidence for a common progenitor for both epithelial and vascular lineages.

J.W. Shay and Dr. Minna (University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center) reported that human adult bronchiolar epithelial cells (HBEC) derived from the central airways immortalized with telomerase and cdk4 exhibited the capacity for multipotent differentiation. Under specific conditions, the HBECs produced both ciliated and mucous-secreting cell types and the same factors that convert adult differentiated cells into induced pluripotent stem cells. Dr. Anversa believes that these HLSCs may be critical determinants of the turnover and repair of bronchiolar and alveolar epithelial cells, vascular and nonvascular smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells of the distal airways. Although these data are novel, others expressed healthy skepticism and mentioned that there is no evidence for a common progenitor for both epithelial and vascular lineages.

Dr. Minna emphasized the need to have a complete genomic understanding of lung cancer that arise on Earth compared to previous investigations indicating that a rarer cell called a bronchioalveolar stem cell contributed to the lung epithelium maintenance. Although there remains controversy over the LSCs, from the perspective of NCI and NASA, the central question is whether terrestrial and space radiation will affect lung stem/progenitor pools and whether the critical genes when mutated lead to an increased incidence and progression of lung cancer.

**NASA Lung Cancer Consortium**

David Kirsch (Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC) and Ya Wang (Emory University, Atlanta, GA) provided views of the approaches to address the risk of lung cancer from exposure to space irradiation. Minh To (University of California, San Francisco, CA) from Alan Balmain's group, working with Mary-Helen Barcellos-Hoff (New York University, New York, NY) discussed genomic approaches using novel genetically engineered mouse models to study the molecular mechanisms of lung cancer development and progression. While early, their results emphasize the necessity of studying the system as a whole to understand how perturbation of networks by radiation results in cancer. Dr. Ilona Linnoila (NCI) reviewed the varying mouse models of small cell lung cancer.

Dr. Minna presented a perspective on integrating and translating molecular and functional definitions of lung cancer. He described how several groups working with the NCI Special Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) and NCI Cancer Target Development and Discovery Network (CTD2N) are developing a comprehensive genetic, epigenetic, and proteomic understanding of the molecular pathogenesis of lung cancer. From this information, "molecular portraits" ("clades") of lung cancer subtypes are being developed through genome-wide siRNA and short hairpin RNA (shRNA) libraries and through large-scale chemical library screens. Systematic approaches that allow identification of genes that, when knocked down, kill lung cancer cells but not normal lung epithelial cells were also discussed. Dr. Minna emphasized the need to have a complete genomic understanding of lung cancers that arise on Earth compared with those that would arise after HZE particle radiation in both human cell systems and in mice so that we can understand their similarities and differences.

**Lung Cancer Genomics, Epigenomics, and Integration**

Finally, there were discussions about epigenetics and lung cancer (Steven Belinsky, Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute, Albuquerque, NM), the NCI Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (Marcin Imielski, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA), integrated databases for lung cancer risk and...
assessment (Mervi Heiskanen, CaBIG-NCI, Bethesda, MD), and systems biology analysis (Thomas Deisboeck, Massachusetts General Hospital).

**Workshop Outcomes**

It was agreed that we needed to improve the use of computational biology to better model risks of lung cancer from irradiation exposure. Two emerging questions were raised: Is lung cancer from irradiation a single disease or several different diseases, and how good are mouse and human cell culture models for extrapolating to human disease? The group discussed how to integrate and allow better mining of already obtained genomics data and emerging "omics" technologies, including sharing information and methodologies between NASA and NCI.

**Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest**

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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