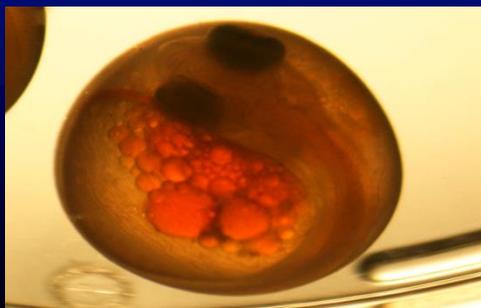


# Inhibition of DNA double strand break repair by uranium and links with effects on reproduction of the zebrafish

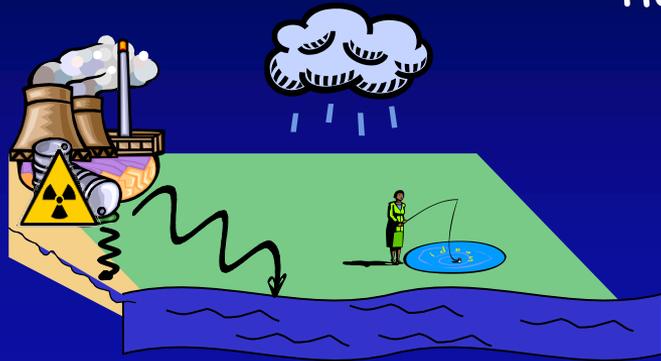
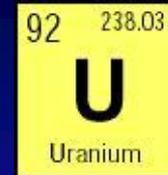
C. Adam-Guillermin, S. Pereira, S. Bourrachot, S. Barillet, I.  
Cavalié, V. Camilleri, M. Floriani, J. Garnier-Laplace

Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire,  
Laboratoire d'ECOTOxicologie des radionucléides (LECO),  
Cadarache, France



# Uranium

nuclear fuel cycle, military,  
industrial & agricultural  
applications



Contamination of aquatic  
ecosystems

Background [U] surface water : ~ ng/L to 6  $\mu\text{g/L}$

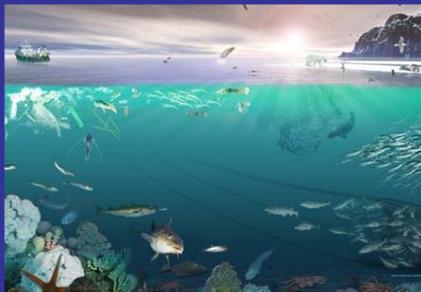
Vicinity of former uranium mines : ~ tens - 100  $\mu\text{g/L}$

U drinking water guideline : 15  $\mu\text{g/L}$  WHO

Environmental Quality Standards range from 1  $\mu\text{g/L}$  to 100  $\mu\text{g/L}$

# Biological endpoints

Ecosystem



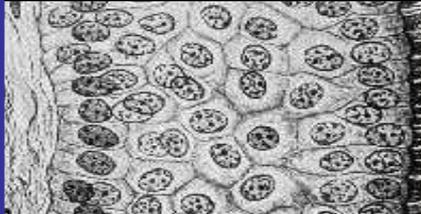
Population



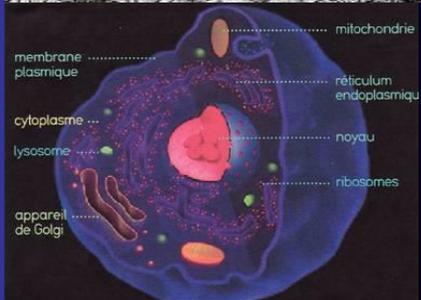
Organism



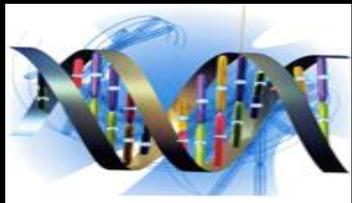
Tissue



Cell



Molecule



Ecological  
relevance

## Genotoxicity

⇒ DNA is the 1<sup>st</sup> cellular target for radionuclides

• DNA damages in :

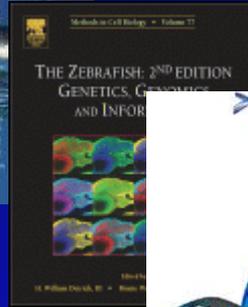
⇒ somatic cells : carcinogenesis

⇒ germ cells : teratogenesis and reprotoxicity

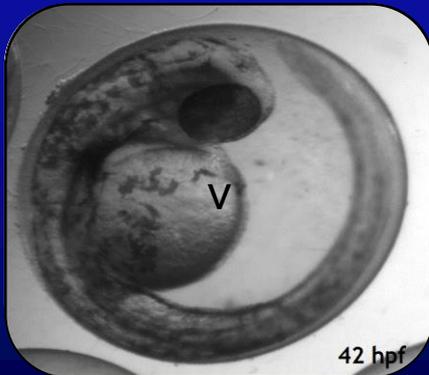
## Objective

• Assess genotoxicity markers as predictive biomarkers for U effects on individuals or populations

# Zebrafish



- ✓ Easy breeding (mature in 3 month)
- ✓ Fully sequenced genome



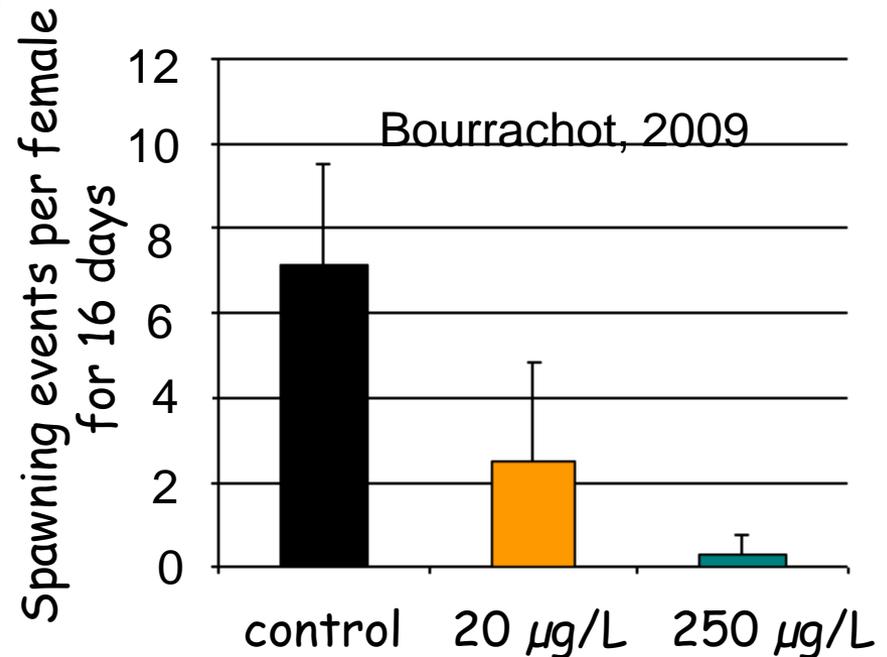
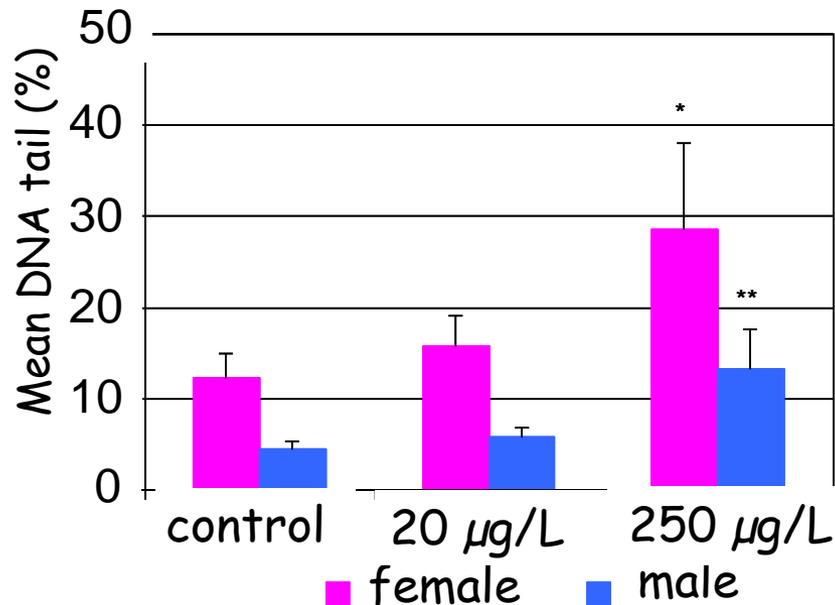
- ✓ Model for developmental studies

# DNA damages and reproduction

Zebrafish exposure to uranium  
(20 days) and reproduction



Comet assay (gonads after 20 d exposure)

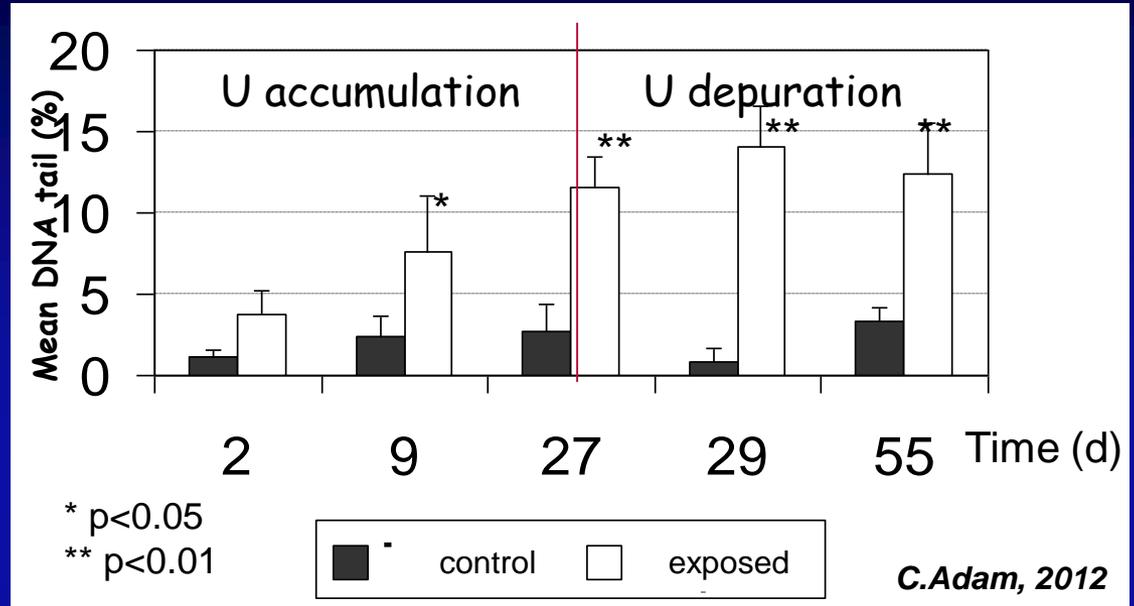


Significant increase of DNA damage in males and females gonads  
Decrease of fecundity & of egg and larvae viability

# Reversible DNA damages ?

## Comet assay in male gonad cells

Exposure of zebrafish to 20  $\mu\text{g/L}$  of uranium during 27 days  
U deputation during 28 days



- DNA damages are still observed after 28 days of deputation → occurrence of DNA Double Strand breaks (DSBs) ? correlation with the decrease of fertility ?

# Does U induce DNA DSBs in zebrafish?

Cells in G0/G1

DNA Double Strand Breaks

*DSB repair*

*DSB detection*

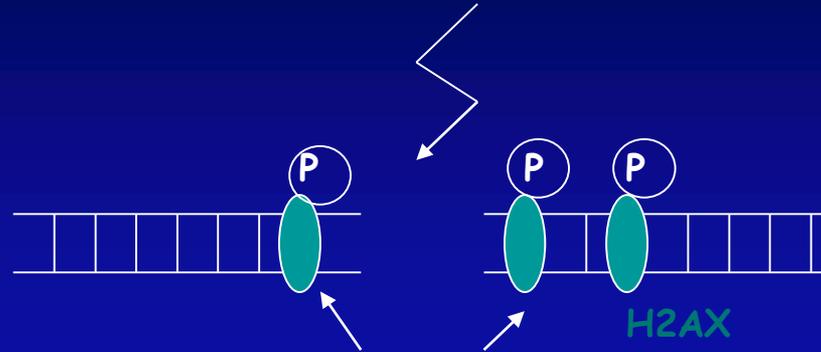
*Time-response Experiments*

DNAPK

DNA repair kinetics  
Number of foci at 10min,  
1h, 2h, 4h, 24h



Dose-response experiments



ATM

NHEJ repair  
Pathway

DNAPK

Ku70 Ku80

*Cytogenetic abnormalities*

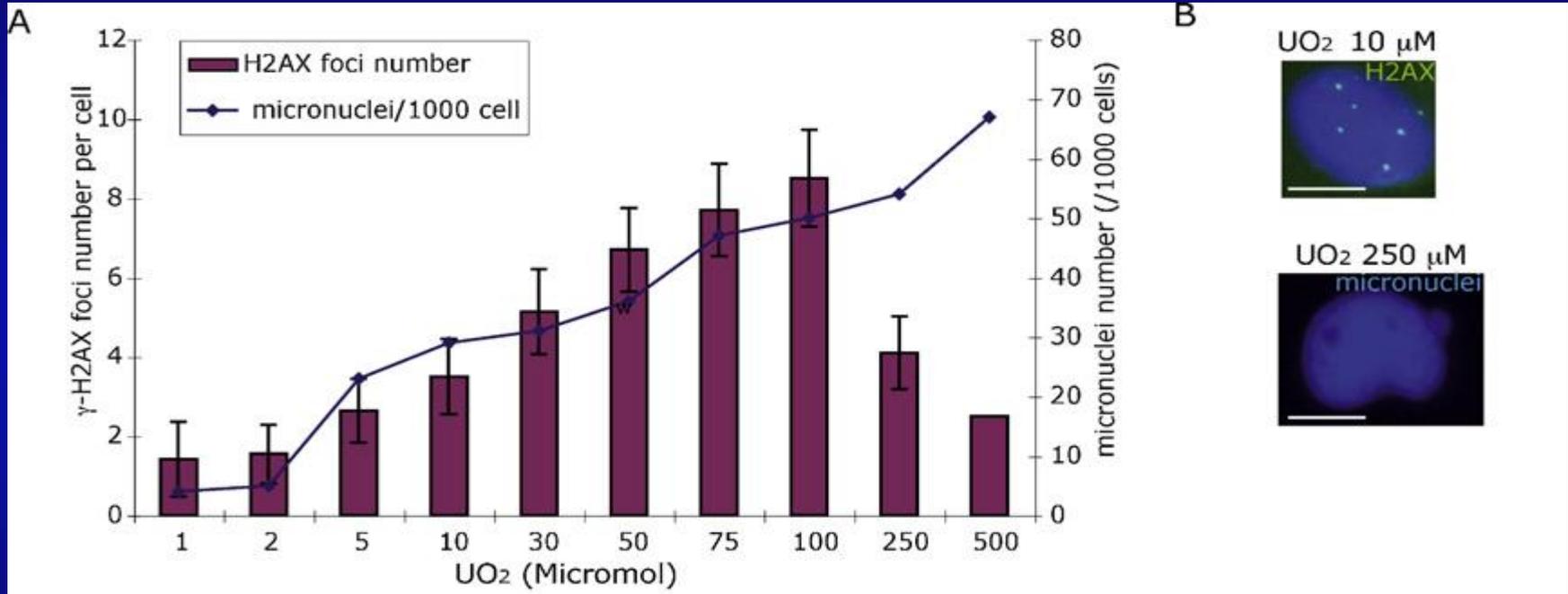
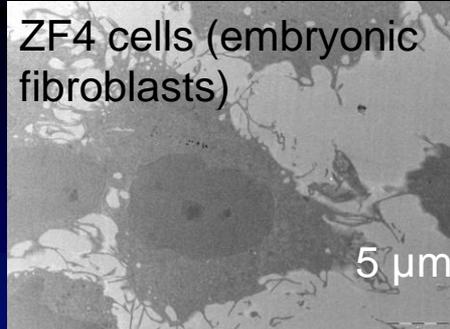
MRE11

MRE11 dependant  
recombination Pathway



Micronuclei  
number

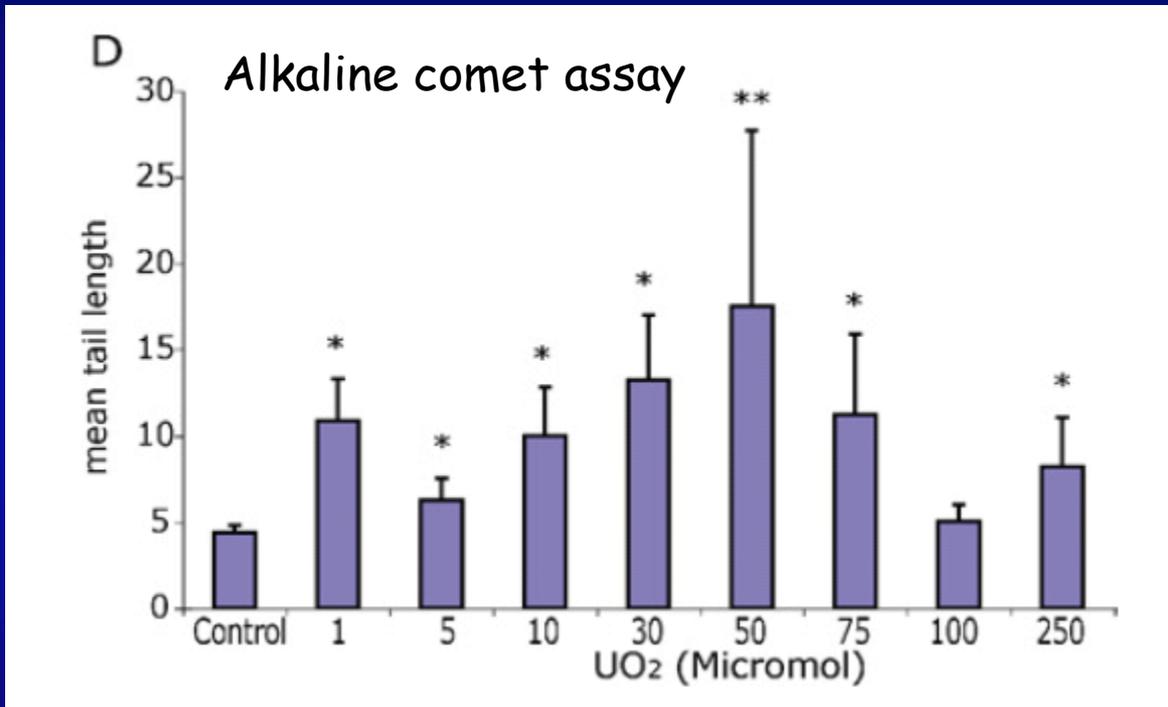
# Uranium induces DSB in ZF4 cells



*Pereira et al, Aquatic Toxicology, 2011*

- ✓ No cytotoxicity up to 500  $\mu$ M
- ✓ Increase of the nb of  $\gamma$ -H2AX foci per cell up to 100  $\mu$ M

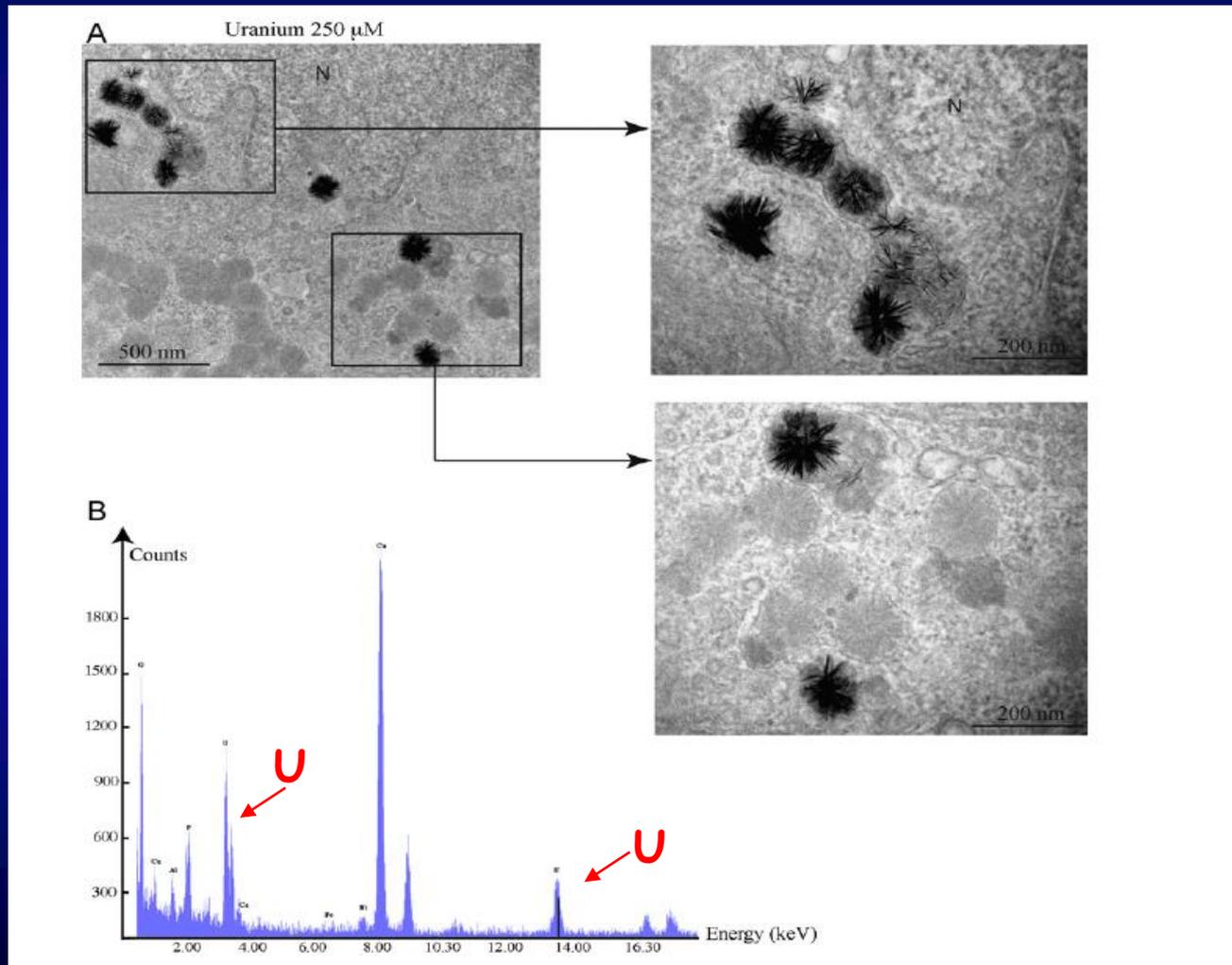
# Occurrence of SSBs concomitant to DBSs formation



*Pereira et al, Aquatic Toxicology, 2011*

# Genotoxicity of uranium on ZF4 cells

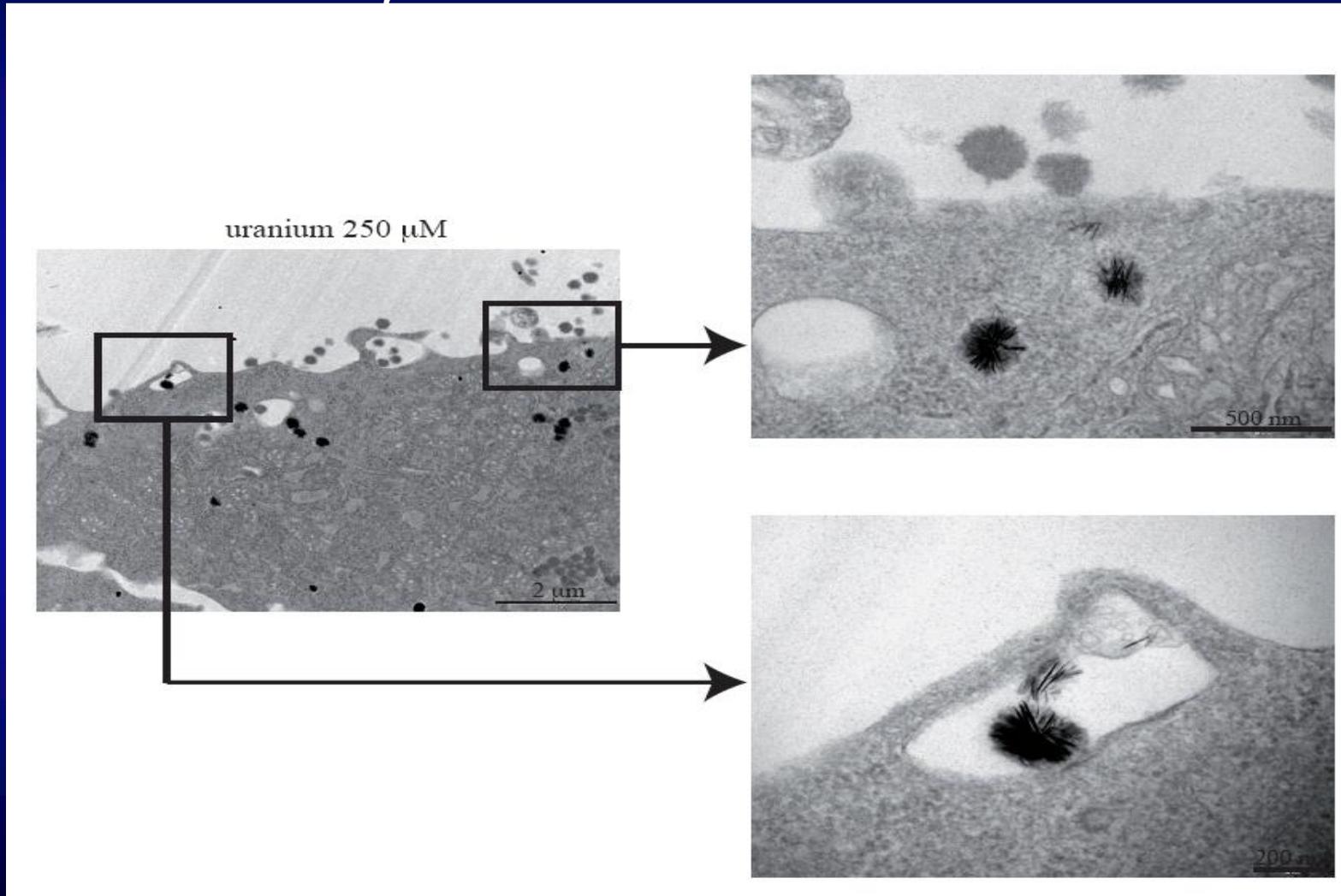
Increasing of U precipitates with the decrease of DSBs



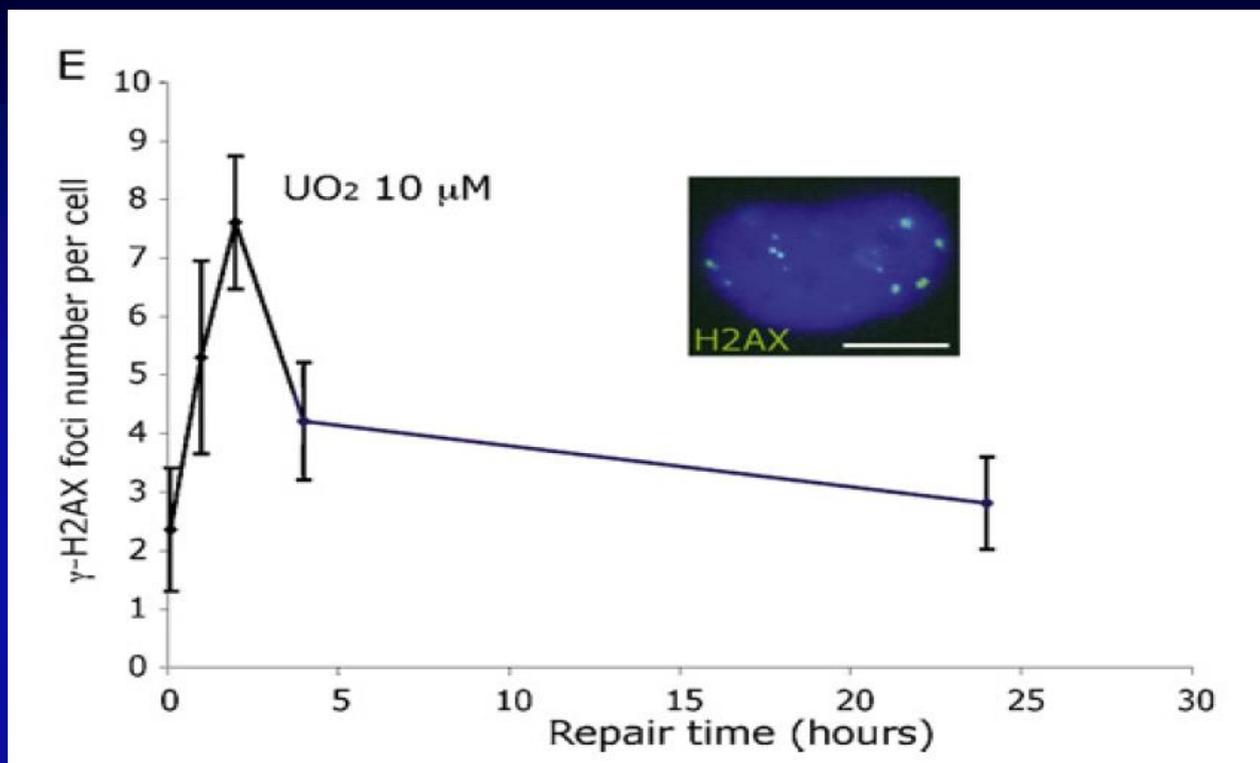
*Pereira et al, Aquatic Toxicology, 2011*

# Genotoxicity of uranium on ZF4 cells

Urchins-like thin needle-shaped uranium structures, mainly concentrated in lysosome-like vesicles



# Unrepaired DBSs at low U concentrations



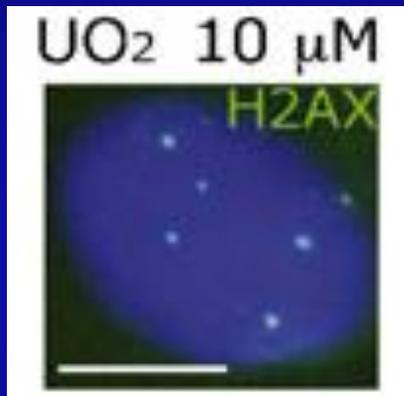
*Pereira et al, Aquatic Toxicology, 2011*

NHEJ repair was disrupted in uranium contaminated ZF4 cells: no DNAPK foci was observed after 24 h of  $10 \mu\text{M}$  uranium exposure

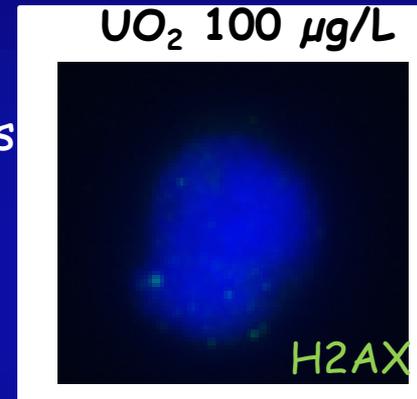
# Conclusions

- ✓ Uranium induces DNA SSBs, DSBs and micronuclei
- ✓ These damages are probably linked to U reprotoxicity (similar internal [U] concentrations for in vivo & in vitro studies)

ZF4 cells

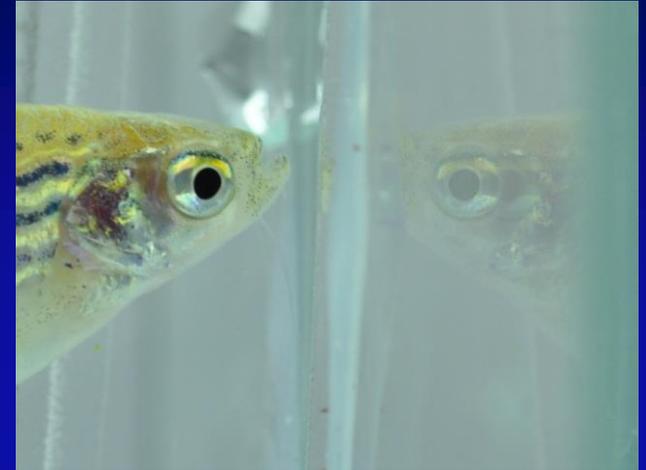


♂ gonad cells



- ✓ Uranium detoxication in lyzosome-like structures may explain the low cytotoxicity (< 10 %)
- ✓ Inhibition of NHEJ (DNA PK) complemented by another non specific DNA repair mechanism ?

Thank you for your attention



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ANR HEMI-BREAKS  
Envirhom project