## PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTE PHAGOCYTOSIS AND RESPIRATORY RESPONSE TO CERTAIN MACROMOLECULAR SUBSTANCES IN THE ABCC-JNIH ADULT HEALTH STUDY, HIROSHIMA

広島における ABCC - 予研成人健康調査対象者の末梢血白血球の 数種の巨大分子化合物に対する食作用および呼吸反応

ROBERT F. BARERRAS, M.D. STUART C. FINCH, M.D.



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所-原爆傷害調查委員会

JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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### ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN

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#### **SUMMARY**

The functional integrity of the peripheral blood leukocytes of 10 heavily exposed subjects and 10 matched controls in the ABCC-JNIH Adult Health Study in Hiroshima was evaluated by means of measuring oxygen consumption following the addition of latex particles and Escherichia coli (E. coli) endotoxin, and through the measurement of sensitized and unsensitized starch granule phagocytosis. These studies were performed between December 1961 and June 1962.

There was no significant difference in the responses of leukocytes from exposed subjects as compared to the leukocytes from the controls following the addition of latex particles.

The ultimate response of leukocytes from exposed subjects to the stimulus of E. coli endotoxin was comparable to that of the controls. Depressed early response in 5 of 10 exposed and 1 of 10 control subjects was observed. Interpretation of this observation is unclear at the present time.

No evidence of radiation related impairment of starch granule phagocytosis was observed.

The results of these studies fail to demonstrate any late radiation related functional impairment of peripheral blood leukocytes during phagocytosis. The serum related changes were inconstant and probably were of little significance.

#### 要 約

広島のABCC - 予研成人健康調査に属している高線量被曝者10人およびそれと組合わせた対照者10人の末梢血白血球機能を検討するため、ラテックス粒子および大腸菌内毒素添加時の酸素消費の測定ならびに感作、非感作澱粉顆粒貪食能の測定を行った。この研究は1961年12月から1962年6月までの期間に実施した。

ラテックス粒子添加時の白血球の反応には被爆者と対照 者との間に有意な差はなかった.

被爆者の白血球を大腸菌内毒素で刺激した時の最終的反応は対照者のそれに類似していた。被爆者10人中5人,対照者10人中1人に初期反応の低下が認められた。現在のところ,この観察結果をいかに解釈すべきかは不明である。

澱粉顆粒貪食能に放射線と関係ある障害の形跡は認めなかった.

この研究の結果では、末梢血白血球の食作用に放射線後 影響と関係ある障害は何ら認められなかった.血清に関 連した変化は一定でなく、恐らくほとんど意味はないもの と思われる.

#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this 1961-62 study was to evaluate certain aspects of peripheral blood polymorphonuclear leukocyte function in a group of ABCC-JNIH Adult Health Study (AHS) subjects who had been heavily exposed (tentative 1965 dose estimates 600 or more rad) to the A-bomb in Hiroshima 17 years previously. The specific functions examined were some of those which relate to the role of leukocytes in host bacterial defense. Increase in oxygen consumption was studied in response to the phagocytosis of polystyrene latex particles and exposure to gram negative endotoxin. The phagocytic capacity of peripheral blood leukocytes was measured by means of a quantitative evaluation of starch granule uptake.

The acute radiation syndrome in the heavily irradiated survivors of the Hiroshima A-bomb was characterized by bone marrow depression usually lasting from 8 to 9 weeks. Recovery was associated with return of the peripheral blood leukocytes to normal concentrations without evidence of a specific radiation effect. Some of the irradiated subjects developed leukemia, but little is known about the functional integrity of the leukocytes of those who did not develop this disorder. There is no direct evidence of disturbed leukocyte function other than the impression of some observers that exposed survivors may have increased predilection to the development of bacterial infections.

Evidence has been obtained that for a given degree of neutropenia, mortality was greater in Hiroshima than in Nagasaki. It was suggested that the heavier neutron damage may have resulted in additional injury to the Hiroshima subjects. For these reasons it was felt that if latent leukocyte injury was to be detected the heavily exposed in Hiroshima would be the most suitable subjects. The techniques employed in this study measured only a few of many phases of leukocyte function, but the sensitivity and reproducibility of the methods suggested that they might be valuable for a study of this type.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Leukocyte respiratory response to phagocytosis of polystyrene latex particles and exposure to Escherichia coli (E. coli) endotoxin was evaluated in 10 apparently healthy adults in the AHS in Hiroshima, each of whom had a history of heavy A-bomb exposure. A quantitative evaluation of starch granule phagocytosis also was made. Similar tests were performed on 10 apparently healthy nonexposed control subjects who

#### 緒言

1961 - 62年の期間に実施した本調査の目的は、ABCC - 予研成人健康調査の対象者の中で17年前に広島の原爆によって高線量(暫定1965年線量推定値が600 rad 以上)に被曝した者における末梢血液中の多核白血球の機能の特定の面を評価することにあった。調査の対象とした特定の機能は、宿主の細菌防御における白血球の役割に関するいくつかの面であった。すなわち、ポリスチレンラテックス粒子の貪食時およびグラム陰性菌内毒素添加時の酸素消費量の増加を調べた。末梢血白血球の貪食能は、澱粉顆粒の取り込みの定量的測定によって調べた。

広島の原爆によって高線量の放射線に被曝した者における 急性放射線症候群の特徴は,通常8-9週間にわたって 持続した骨髄機能の抑制であった.1 その回復に従って 末梢血液白血球数も正常に復し,特別な放射線影響の徴 候はみられない。被爆者の中には白血病を発病した者も あるが,本症を発病しなかった者における白血球機能の 統合性についてはほとんど知られていない。何人かの研 究者が被爆者は細菌感染を起こしやすいかも知れないと 考えている以外には,白血球機能の障害を示す直接の徴 候はない。

ある程度の好中球減少を示す者の死亡率は広島の方が長崎より高いという証拠が得られている。2 広島の対象者では中性子による傷害がより強度であったため、障害も大きいのではないかと思われた。これらの理由により、潜在的な白血球障害を探知するためには広島の高線量被曝者が最も適切な対象者であろうと考えられた。本調査で採用した技法では、白血球機能のもつ多くの面のほんの一部しか測定できなかったが、方法の感度および再現性から見てこの種の調査に有効であり得ることが示唆された。

#### 材料および方法

広島の成人健康調査対象者の中から高線量の原爆放射線 被曝歴を有する外見上健康な成人10人についてポリスチ レンラテックス粒子の食作用および大腸菌内毒素添加時 の白血球の呼吸反応を検討した。また、澱粉顆粒の貪食 能の定量的測定も行った。外見上健康な非被爆の対照者 10名を被爆者と年齢および性別が同じになるように選んで

### TABLE 1 HIROSHIMA EXPOSED AND CONTROL SUBJECTS BY AGE, SEX, AND T65 DOSE ESTIMATE

表1 広島の被爆群および対照群:年齢,性,T65線量推定値別

	Control			Exposed		
MF No.	Age ATB	Sex	MF No.	Age ATB	Sex	T65 Dose rad
60.00	2	F		4	F	669
	16	F		15	F	668
	17	F		16	F	696
	18	F		18	F	625
	18	F		19	F	892
	19	M		19	M	623
	29	F		31	F	925
	33	F		33	F	669
	37	F		37	F	652
	54	M		51	M	1262

were matched for age and sex with those exposed. All tests were performed between 1 December 1961 and 30 June 1962. The characteristics of the sample are shown in Table 1.

Approximately 20 ml of blood were drawn from an antecubital vein of each subject into a sterile syringe coated with mineral oil. The blood was mixed immediately with dilute heparin to a concentration of approximately 5 units of heparin per ml of blood. Total and differential leukocyte counts of this mixture then were determined. The testing procedure was basically that described by Strauss and Stetson<sup>3</sup> for whole blood with each determination on the Warburg apparatus being done in triplicate.

A 10% suspension of polystyrene latex particles with a mean particle size of 0.802 micron diameter was diluted with equal amounts of Ringer's solution. Lipopolysaccharide endotoxin of E. coli was suspended in Ringer's solution to a concentration of 10 mg/ml.

Oxygen consumption was measured by the direct method of Warburg with 0.2 ml of 5% potassium hydroxide in the center well. The fluid phase consisted of 2 ml of the whole blood-heparin mixture described previously. The gas phase was room air. Sidearm contents were 0.2 ml of Ringer's solution for the basal studies and 0.2 ml of either the E. coli endotoxin suspension or the latex particle suspension described above. The number of particles of latex per white blood cell was in the range of 80 to 250. The flasks were kept at a constant temperature of 37 C and were shaken at 156 oscillations per minute.

After 60 minutes in the Warburg apparatus, the sidearm contents were added and manometric read-

同様の検査を行った. 1961年12月1日から1962年6月30日までの期間にすべての検査を行った. 調査集団の特性については表1に示した.

各対象者の肘前部静脈から血液約20mlを鉱物油で湿らせた無菌注射筒に採取した。血液を直ちに希釈へパリンと混合して、血液1mlあたりへパリン約5単位の濃度になるようにした。次いでこの混合液の総白血球数および白血球分類像を決定した。検査方法は、基本的に Strauss および Stetson 3 が記述している技法を用い、Warburg 装置で全血について3回の検査を行った。

平均直径 0.802ミクロンのポリスチレンラテックス粒子の10%浮遊液を, 等量のリンゲル液で希釈した. 大腸菌の脂性多糖類内毒素を濃度10mg/mlになるようリンゲル液に浮遊させた.

酸素消費量の測定は、Warburgの直接法に従って中心室に5%水酸化カリウム0.2mlを入れて行った.溶液相は前述の血液へパリン混合液2ml、ガス相は室内空気であった.側室には先ず基礎実験にリンゲル液0.2mlを用い、それから上記の大腸菌内毒素浮遊液またはラテックス粒子浮遊液0.2mlを用いた.白血球1個あたりのラテックス粒子の数は80-250の範囲であった.反応容器を一定温度37°Cに保ち、1分あたり156回振盪した.

Warburg 装置内に60分放置後,側室の内容を追加して,

ings made at 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120 minutes. Basal flask readings at the appropriate times were substracted from those of E. coli endotoxin and latex flasks and the results were expressed as millimoles of oxygen consumed per  $1\times10^6$  polymorphonuclear leukocytes.

Polymorphonuclear leukocyte phagocytosis was determined according to a modification of the starch granule method described by Nelson and LeBrun.4 A stock rice starch granule solution was prepared from rice starch powder (Fisher Scientific Company) to a concentration of 0.3 mg starch powder/ml of normal saline. This solution was kept refrigerated and was sonicated for 5 minutes daily before use. One ml of a 1:8 dilution of the stock rice starch solution then was added to 2 ml of whole venous blood. The final ratio of rice starch to granulocytes ranged from 5:1 to 10:1. Total volume of the incubation mixture was 3.0 ml. Cover slip smears were prepared from this reaction mixture at time 0 and at the end of 30 minutes' incubation at 37 C. The smears were stained with Wright-Giemsa stain and the percent of granulocytes containing starch granules was determined through counting at least 100 cells.

#### RESULTS

Leukocyte oxygen consumption results in response to the phagocytosis of polystyrene latex particles are shown for the control and exposed groups in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. Figure 1 shows the individual and mean cumulative oxygen consumption curves for the control subjects during latex particle phagocytosis. Figure 2 superimposes on the control range the individual and mean cumulative oxygen consumption curves for the exposed subjects in response to latex particle phagocytosis. In only one of the exposed subjects (MF ) was oxygen consumption below the control range in response to phagocytosis. These studies were repeated on this subject on two separate occasions with similar results (Table 6 and Figure 3). Oxygen consumption during phagocytosis, however, was returned to the control range when 1 part of fresh serum from a healthy blood group AB donor was added to 5 parts of test blood prior to the phagocytosis study.

Leukocyte oxygen consumption results in response to the addition to E. coli endotoxin are shown for the control and exposed groups in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Individual and mean cumulative oxygen consumption responses to E. coli endotoxin are shown for the control subjects in Figure 4. The

15分,30分,60分,90分,120分後に圧力を測定した. 大腸菌内毒素およびラテックス添加後の測定結果から基礎実験のそれぞれの時間における測定値を差し引いて,多核白血球1×106個あたりの酸素消費量をミリモールで求めた.

多核白血球の貪食能は、Nelson および LeBrun が記述した澱粉顆粒法の変法によって測定した.米澱粉粉末 (Fisher Scientific 社製)を用いて生理食塩水1 mlあたり澱粉粉末 0.3 mgの澱粉顆粒原液を作成した.この液は冷蔵し、使用前に毎日 5 分間超音波処理した.澱粉原液の1:8 希釈液を全血 2 mlに加えた.澱粉と顆粒球との最終的比率は5:1 ないし10:1 であった.培養した混合液の総量は3.0 mlとした.0時間時および37°Cで30分間培養後に反応溶液からカバーガラス塗抹標本を作成した.塗抹標本を Wright・Giemsa 染色し、少なくとも細胞100個を検査して澱粉を取り込んだ顆粒球の百分率を算定した.

#### 結 果

ポリスチレンラテックス粒子貪食時の白血球酸素消費の測定結果を対照群および被爆群についてそれぞれ表2および3に示した。図1には対照群のラテックス粒子貪食時の個人別および平均累積酸素消費曲線を示した。図2では、被爆群におけるラテックス粒子貪食時の個人別および平均累積酸素消費量曲線を対照群の値の範囲に重ねて示した。被爆群で貪食時の酸素消費量が対照群における範囲よりも低かったのはわずか1例(MF番号であった。この対象者については別に2度にわたって再検査を行ったが、結果は同様であった(表6および図3).しかし、食作用検査に先立って検査用血液5に対してAB型健康人の新鮮血清を1の割合で加えると、食作用中の酸素消費量は対照群の範囲に回復した。

大腸菌内毒素添加時の白血球酸素消費量の結果を対照群 および被爆群についてそれぞれ表4および5に示した. 対照群における大腸菌内毒素に対する個人別および平均 累積酸素消費量は図4に示す.被爆群における各個人別

TABLE 2 LEUKOCYTE OXYGEN CONSUMPTION DURING PHAGOCYTOSIS IN HIROSHIMA CONTROL SUBJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDITION OF LATEX PARTICLES

表2 ラテックス粒子添加後の食作用中の白血球酸素消費量一対照群

MF No.	Millimoles of oxygen consumed /10 <sup>6</sup> PMNs at various intervals following addition of latex*							
	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	120 min	Total		
	0.00	2.17	3.58	3.33	3.41	12.49		
	1.49	2.56	5.12	6.60	6.39	22.16		
	1.46	2.92	4.22	5.10	5.38	19.08		
	1.11	2.50	3.61	3.24	3.80	14.26		
	0.11	2.06	2.74	3.66	3.42	11.99		
	0.15	1.36	3.32	3.48	3.78	12.09		
	1.12	2.24	3.38	3.38	3.79	13.91		
	0.57	1.56	3.26	4.11	4.67	14.17		
	0.17	2.54	3.21	3.88	3.21	13.01		
	1.60	2.76	3.92	4.36	4.94	17.58		
Mean	0.78	2.27	3.64	4.11	4.28	15.074		

<sup>\*</sup>Expressed as oxygen consumed in excess of  $10^6$  nonphagocytizing polymorphonuclear leukocytes at the same incubation intervals.

TABLE 3 LEUKOCYTE OXYGEN CONSUMPTION DURING PHAGOCYTOSIS IN HIROSHIMA EXPOSED SUBJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDITION OF LATEX PARTICLES

表3 ラテックス粒子添加後の食作用中の白血球酸素消費量一被爆群

MF No.	Millimoles of oxygen consumed /10 <sup>6</sup> PMNs at various intervals following the addition of latex*							
MIT NO.	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	120 min	Total		
	1.32	2.71	4.62	5.20	5.68	19.53		
	0.27	3.06	4.65	5.18	5.18	18.34		
	1.23	3.39	4.63	5.25	5.55	20.05		
	0.50	1.83	4.65	3.64	1.49	12.11		
	0.44	2.05	3.37	4.10	4.54	14.50		
	1.85	2.62	3.54	3.86	3.86	15.73		
	0.75	1.49	2.42	2.24	3.17	10.07		
	0.00	2.30	4.98	4.23	6.18	17.69		
	1.27	3.14	5.40	5.20	6.18	21.19		
	0.57	2.27	4:26	3.69	4.83	15.62		
Mean	0.82	2.49	4.25	4.27	4.66	16.483		

<sup>\*</sup>Expressed as oxygen consumed in excess of  $10^6$  nonphagocytizing polymorphonuclear leukocytes at the same incubation intervals.

TABLE 4 LEUKOCYTE OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN HIROSHIMA CONTROL SUBJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDITION OF E. COLI ENDOTOXIN

表 4 大腸菌内毒素添加後の白血球酸素消費量-対照群

MF No.	Millimoles of oxygen consumed/10 <sup>6</sup> PMNs at various intervals following the addition of endotoxin*							
	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	120 min	Total		
	0.25	0.50	0.67	1.00	1.50	3.92		
	1.92	1.92	1.92	2.34	2.98	11.08		
	0.15	0.58	1.04	1.60	1.46	4.83		
	0.18	0.65	0.83	0.56	0.74	2.96		
	0.34	0.00	0.23	1.48	0.23	2.28		
	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.45	1.06	2.26		
	0.28	0.42	0.84	0.84	0.98	3.36		
	-0.28	0.00	0.57	1.98	2.12	4.39		
	0.84	0.17	1.18	0.84	1.01	4.04		
	0.15	0.29	0.87	1.74	1.32	4.37		
Mean	0.41	0.47	0.75	1.28	1.34	4.349		

<sup>\*</sup>Expressed as oxygen consumed in excess of  $10^6$  control polymorphonuclear leukocytes at the same incubation intervals without addition of E, coli.

TABLE 5 LEUKOCYTE OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN HIROSHIMA EXPOSED SUBJECTS IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDITION OF E. COLI ENDOTOXIN

表 5 大腸菌内毒素添加後の白血球酸素消費量-被爆群

MF No.	Millimoles of oxygen consumed/10 <sup>6</sup> PMNs at various intervals following the addition of endotoxin*							
MF NO.	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	120 min	Total		
	0.29	0.37	1.17	1.61	2.20	5.64		
	0.13	0.66	1.46	2.40	0.53	5.18		
	-0.38	1.23	1.23	2.16	3.39	7.63		
	-1.00	0.50	2.32	1.98	1.33	5.13		
	-0.44	-0.15	0.44	0.44	0.73	1.02		
	0.61	0.92	1.69	1.85	2.16	7.03		
	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.75	0.93	2.24		
	-0.98	-0.65	0.98	1.30	2.30	2.95		
	0.10	0.10	0.88	1.47	1.47	4.02		
	-0.57	-0.28	0.57	0.57	1.98	2.27		
Mean	-0.22	0.27	1.13	1.45	1.70	4.331		

<sup>\*</sup>Expressed as oxygen consumed in excess of  $10^6$  control polymorphonuclear leukocytes at the same incubation intervals without addition of E. coli.

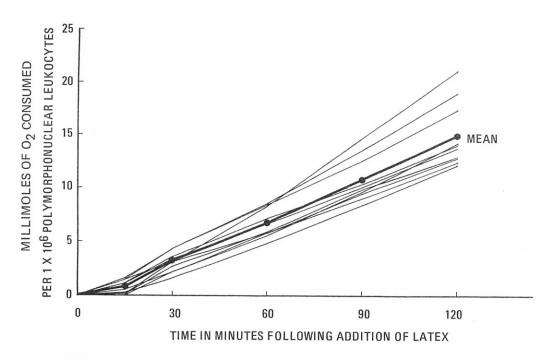


FIGURE 1 The total cumulative oxygen consumed in millimoles per  $1\times10^6$  polymorphonuclear leukocytes in response to the addition of latex is shown for each of the control subjects. The heavy black line is the mean value for the entire group.

図 1 ラテックス添加後の多核白血球 1×10 6 個あたりの総累積酸素消費量(ミリモール単位)を各対照 者別に示した。太い黒線は群全体の平均値である。

individual responses of the exposed subjects in relationship to the control range are shown in Figure 5. It is clear from these studies that total oxygen consumption in all exposed subjects in response to E. coli was within the control range. The early responses in the control and exposed subjects were somewhat different, however. Oxygen consumption in 5 of 10 exposed subjects during the first 15 minutes was less with added endotoxin than in those flasks without endotoxin. This relationship continued in 3 of the 5 during the next 15 minutes. The eventual total oxygen consumption was considerably below the control range in one subject (MF) and only slightly below the control range in another One control subject (MF showed moderate depression at 15 minutes only, but the 2 hour cumulative consumption was well above the median for the group.

The results of the starch granule phagocytosis in comparison to the oxygen consumption studies are shown for the control and exposed subjects in Table 7. Both unsensitized and sensitized starch

の反応と対照群の範囲との関係は図5に示した.これらの検査によって、大腸菌添加時の被爆者全員の総酸素消費量が対照群の範囲内にあったことは明らかである.しかし、初期の反応には対照者と被爆者との間でやや差があった.被爆者10人のうち5人において最初の15分間の酸素消費量は、内毒素を加えた場合の方が加えない場合よりも少なかった.この5人中3人ではこの関係が次の15分間にも続いて認められた.最終的総酸素消費量は、1例(MF番号 )で対照群の範囲より相当低く、別の1例(MF番号 )で対照群の範囲より相当低く、別の1例(MF番号 )で対照群の範囲より相当低く、別の1例(MF番号 )で対照群の範囲より相当低く、別の1例(MF番号 )で対照群の範囲より相当低く、別の1例(MF番号 )と、最初の15分間においてのみ中等度の低下を示し、2時間の累積消費量はその群の中央値よりかなり高かった.

表7では、対照群および被爆群における澱粉顆粒貪食能 検査と酸素消費量検査の結果の比較を示した。両群に

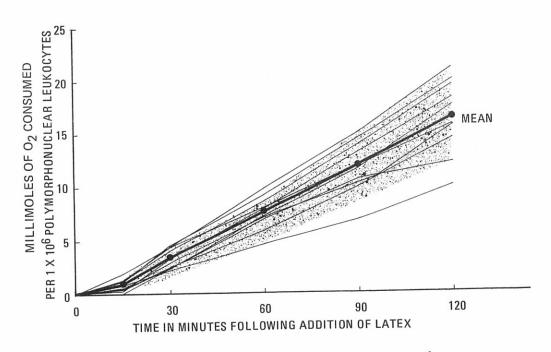


FIGURE 2 The total cumulative oxygen consumed in millimoles per  $1 \times 10^6$  polymorphonuclear leukocytes in response to the addition of latex is shown for each of the exposed subjects. The heavy black line is the mean value for the entire group. The shaded area represents the control range.

図2 ラテックス添加後の多核白血球 1×10 6 個あたりの総累積酸素消費量(ミリモール単位)を各被爆者別に示した.太い黒線は群全体の平均値である.斜線の部分は対照群の範囲.

Only one exposed subject (MF ) had a sensitized starch uptake of less than 80% in comparison to three of the controls. It also should be noted that the single exposed person with a low uptake of sensitized starch had latex and E. coli endotoxin oxygen consumption values which were well within the control range. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that both exposed subjects (MF MF ) with reduced oxygen consumption response to E. coli endotoxin had excellent phagocytosis of sensitized starch.

#### DISCUSSION

The results of this study do not indicate any consistent defect in either phagocytosis or the response to phagocytosis of the peripheral blood leukocytes of a group of heavily exposed Hiroshima subjects. Minor and somewhat inconsistent variations from the control range were noted in a few individuals, but there was no evidence that any of

おいて感作および非感作澱粉顆粒の双方に対する食作用は類似していた。被爆群では、感作澱粉の取り込みが80%未満であった者はわずか1例(MF番号)であったのに対し、対照群では3例であった。また、感作澱粉の取り込みが少なかったこの被爆者では、ラテックスおよび大腸菌内毒素添加時の酸素消費量が十分に対照群の範囲内にあったことを指摘したい。また、大腸菌内毒素添加時の酸素消費量が減少していた被爆者2人(MF番号)およびMF番号)はともに感作澱粉の貪食能は極めて良好であったことを強調したい。

#### 考察

本調査の結果では、広島の高線量被曝群における末梢血 白血球の貪食能または貪食時の反応に一貫した欠損があ るとは認められない。二、三の例には、対照群の範囲と は一貫性のない僅小差が認められたが、これらの障害が

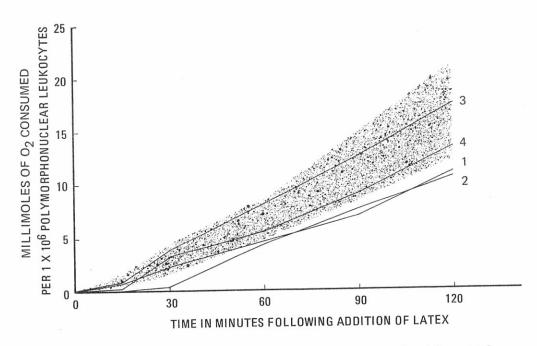


FIGURE 3 Two separate cumulative oxygen consumption curves are plotted for exposed subject (MF in response to latex (curves 1 & 2). The shaded area shows the control range. Following the addition of human AB serum there was prompt return of the oxygen uptake curve to well within the control range (curves 3 & 4).

図3 被爆者(MF 番号 におけるラテックスに対する累積酸素消費曲線を示した(曲線第1 および2). 斜線の部分は対照群の値の範囲である。ヒト AB型血清の添加後に酸素摂取曲線は急速に回復し、十分に対照群の値の範囲内にある(曲線第3 および4).

these disturbances were the result of intracellular injury.

The techniques employed in this study were found to be reliable and reproducible when oxygen consumption was calculated per absolute number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, although variation with E. coli endotoxin was considerably greater than with latex. The resting response of the control and exposed subjects fell into a fairly narrow range in spite of some individual variation in the number of granulocytes in each flask. It should be emphasized, however, that resting oxygen consumption in each flask was a function of all formed elements present, most of which is thought to be due to leukocyte respiration.3 The addition of latex particles or gram negative endotoxin to the blood samples in the flasks resulted in a rapid increase in the rate of oxygen consumption during the ensuing 60-90 minutes of incubation as compared to the basal rate. This increase in oxygen utilization is believed due entirely to accelerated metabolism of the granulocytes and monocytes associated with increased aerobic 細胞内傷害の結果であるという徴候はなかった.

大陽菌内毒素使用時の測定は、ラテックス使用時より相当大きな変動があったが、多核白血球の絶対数に基づいて酸素消費量を計算した場合、本調査で用いた技法は信頼性および再現性の高いことがわかった。反応容器内の顆粒球数に若干の個人差があったにもかかわらず、対照群および被爆群との未刺激時反応の差はかなり狭い範囲内にあった。しかし、反応容器内における未刺激時酸素消費量は、そこに存在するすべての有形元素の関数であることを強調したいが、その元素のほとんどが白血球呼吸によると考えられている。3 反応容器内の血液にラテックス粒子またはグラム陰性菌内毒素を加えると、その後の60-90分間にわたる培養中に酸素消費率が基礎率に比べて急速に上昇した。この酸素利用量の増加は、もっぱら食作用中の好気性解糖の増強に随伴して顆粒球および単球の代謝が促進されることによると考えられて

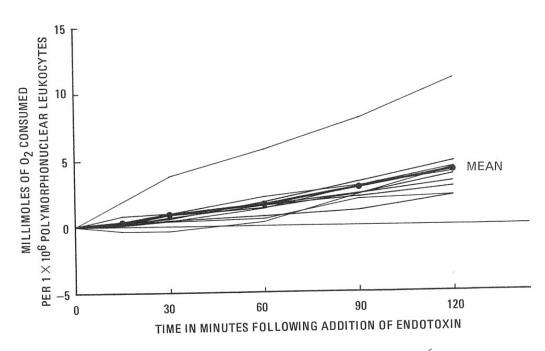


FIGURE 4 The total cumulative oxygen consumed in millimoles per  $1\times 10^6$  polymorphonuclear leukocytes in response to the addition of E. coli endotoxin is shown for each of the control subjects. The heavy black line is the mean value for the entire group.

図 4 大腸菌内毒素添加後の多核白血球 1×10 6 個あたりの総累積酸素消費量(ミリモール単位)を各対照者別に示した。太い黒線は群全体の平均値。

glycolysis during phagocytosis. 5-8 Thus, the amount of extra oxygen consumed following stimulation provides a suitable means for comparing the leukocyte metabolic response of one person with another. In effect, each subject is his own control and comparisons of the increment of response are made.

The ability of leukocytes to phagocytize particles depends not only on their functional integrity but also the extent to which the particle is opsonized by complement and antibody. The opsonization of starch particles is essential for the phagocytosis,4 but these factors probably are of less importance for latex particle ingestion. It is known, however, that latex particle phagocytosis is reduced in patients with hypogammaglobulinemia.3 The increased oxygen consumption following the addition of latex indicates leukocyte functional integrity for both phagocytosis and the intracellular metabolic response to phagocytosis within the range of sensitivity of the technique. All but one of the exposed subjects (MF) showed an increase in oxygen consumption following the addition of latex within the control range. いる. 5-8 従って、刺激後における酸素の過剰消費は各例の白血球代謝反応を比較するための適当な方法である. 事実、各被検者は自己をその対照として、反応の増大の 比較が行われる.

白血球による粒子の貪食能はその機能の統合性に依存するのみならず、粒子に対する補体および抗体によるオプソニン作用の程度にも依存する.澱粉粒子に対するオプソニン作用は食作用に不可欠なものであるが、4 これらの因子は恐らくラテックス粒子の取り込みにおいてはあまり重要でないと思われる.しかし、低ガンマーグロブリン血症患者では、ラテックス粒子の貪食能は低下していることが知られている.3 ラテックス添加後に酸素消費量が増加したことは、この技法の感度の範囲内においては食作用および食作用に対する細胞内代謝反応の双方ともに白血球機能の統合性が保たれていることを示す.被爆群では1例(MF番号 )を除く全員においてラテックス添加後の酸素消費量増加が対照群の範囲内であることが

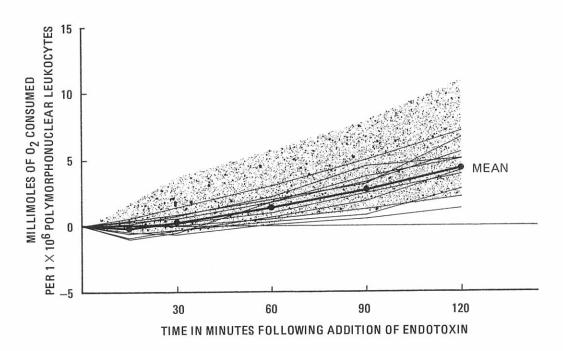


FIGURE 5 The total cumulative oxygen consumed in millimoles per  $1 \times 10^6$  polymorphonuclear leukocytes in response to the addition of E. coli endotoxin is shown for each of the exposed subjects who was tested. The heavy black line is the mean value for the entire group. The shaded area represents the control range.

図5 大腸菌内毒素添加後の多核白血球1×10<sup>6</sup>個あたりの総累積酸素消費量(ミリモール単位)を、検査を受けた各被爆者別に示した。太い黒線は群全体の平均値、斜線の部分は対照群の値の範囲。

Repeat determinations on this subject were performed on two separate later occasions. Each showed moderate reduction in the oxygen consumption response to latex, but following the addition of fresh AB known serum to the blood and latex particles, the response returned to well within the control range. Fresh AB serum added to this subject's blood without latex did not increase oxygen consumption. This indicates that subject MF may have been deficient in a complement component, an immunoglobulin or some other extracellular factor of importance to the phagocytosis of latex and that the granulocytes were capable of a normal phagocytic response. It is of interest that this individual gave a history of frequent colds and sore throat during childhood and through later life, suggesting that some defect in resistance to infection preceded exposure to ionizing radiation.

The latex studies are based on the premise that following the addition of latex to whole blood the increased oxygen consumption is in response to phagocytosis and not alteration in oxygen consump-

認められた. この1例について、その後2度にわたって 再検査し、ラテックスに対する酸素消費反応に中等度の 減少が認められたが、新鮮AB型血清を血液およびラテッ クス粒子の混合液に加えると、反応は対照群の範囲内に 十分に回復した. この対象者の血液にラテックスを加えな いで、新鮮なAB型血清を加えた場合は、酸素消費量は 増加しなかった. このことは、本対象者(MF番号)が、補体成分、例えば免疫グロブリンまたはラテックス の貪食に重要なその他の細胞外因子の欠陥があるが、顆 粒球は正常な食作用反応を起こす能力を有していたこと を示す. この対象者の病歴によれば、子供のころから感 冒と咽喉痛をしばしば経験しており、原爆被爆以前から 感染に対する抵抗力に欠陥があったことを示唆していて 興味深い.

ラテックス使用による検査は、全血にラテックスを添加 した後の酸素消費量増加が、リンパ球、血小板または赤 血球の酸素消費量の変化のためではなく、食作用のためで

## TABLE 6 EFFECT OF ADDED FRESH CONTROL SERUM ON LEUKOCYTE PHAGOCYTOSIS OF LATEX PARTICLES IN THE BLOOD (MF

表 6 新鮮対照血清添加の血液中ラテックス粒子に対する白血球食作用に及ぼす影響(MF

Test	Millimoles of oxygen consumed/ $10^6$ PMNs at various intervals following the addition of latex					
1651	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	120 min	
First						
Latex only	0.75	1.49	2.42	2.24	3.17	
Latex and control serum	0.90	2.84	4.34	4.49	4.94	
Second						
Latex only	0.00	0.45	3.89	3.29	2.99	
Latex and control serum	0.21	2.98	2.34	3.62	4.26	

TABLE 7 SUMMARY OF ALL LEUKOCYTE TESTS

表7 すべての白血球機能検査の要約

MEN	T - + a - 1 *	E. coli endotoxin*	Phagocy	/tosis	
MF No.	Latex*	E. con endotoxin	Unsensitized starch	Sensitized starch	
		Control			
	12.5	3.9	52 %	60 %	
	22.2	11.1	81	84	
	19.1	4.8	79	81	
	14.3	3.0	76	81	
	12.0	2.3	69	65	
	12.1	2.3	72	83	
	13.9	3.4	52	80	
	14.2	4.4	62	72	
	13.0	4.0	79	85	
	17.6	4.4	91	81	
Mean	15.1	4.3			
		Exposed			
	19.5	5.6	73	84	
	18.3	5.2	46	39	
	20.1	7.6	89	80	
	12.1	5.1	68	83	
	14.5	1.0	62	86	
	15.7	7.2	83	89	
	10.1	2.2	83	84	
	17.7	3.0	75	86	
	21.2	4.0	58	80	
	15.62	2.3	67	87	
Mean	16.5	4.3			

<sup>\*</sup>Total millimoles of oxygen consumed/ $10^6$  PMNs in 2 hours following the addition of either latex or E. coli endotoxin.

tion of lymphocytes, platelets, or erythrocytes.<sup>3</sup> Of particular concern are the lymphocytes, but these are believed to be incapable of phagocytizing latex in a study of this type. Differences in the increment of oxygen consumption with phagocytosis involving neutrophils, basophils and eosinophils are not known, but it is unlikely that either basophils or eosinophils play a significant role because of their small numbers and limited phagocytic capacity of eosinophils.9 On the other hand, monocytes do phagocytize avidly and respond much like the polymorphonuclear leukocyte.9 Wide variations in the proportions of these cells in individual flasks could introduce some error if each cell type responded differently to the introduction of latex. In these studies, however, the distribution of cell types was comparable in the control and exposed subjects (Table 8). The ratio of latex particles to potentially phagocytic cells in each flask ranged from 80:1 to 250:1. This high ratio introduces a safety factor in terms of differences in the absolute numbers of leukocytes which varied by a factor of three or four. Maximum opportunity for phagocytosis probably is offered if the number of latex particles is at least 10 to 20 times the number of leukocytes.

The results of the oxygen consumption responses to gram negative endotoxin are more provocative and more difficult to interpret than are the latex data. Strauss and Stetson<sup>3</sup> have indicated clearly that oxygen consumption of the red blood cells, platelets, and lymphocytes is not increased following the addition of gram negative endotoxin. The increased oxygen consumption with whole blood to which E. coli endotoxin has been added presumably is due to increased metabolic activity of granulocytes and monocytes. The precise mechanisms involved in this stimulation are not known, however.

The ultimate increased amount of oxygen consumed by leukocytes after 60 to 90 minutes of incubation with E. coli endotoxin was not significantly different in the exposed and control subjects. For 5 of the 10 exposed subjects, and one of the control subjects, however, the 15 minute response was significantly depressed with persistence of this depression through 30 minutes of incubation for 3 of the 5 exposed subjects. Thereafter, the metabolic activity of these cells increased rapidly, and the increased oxygen consumption occurred within the normal range. The significance of this early depression is not clear and deserves further investigation. It may represent evidence of transient cell injury in response to endotoxin followed by rapid recovery. It is not clear, however, just why the leukocytes from some of the heavily exposed subjects were almost exclusively

あるということを前提としている.3 特に関心があるのは リンパ球であるが、この種の検査ではリンパ球はラテック ス貪食能を示さないと考えられている. 好中球, 好塩基 球および好酸球の間に食作用のための酸素消費量増加の 差があるか否か不明であるが, 好塩基球および好酸球の 数は少なく,好酸球の食作用も限定されているので,そ れらが有意な役割を果たすことは考えられない.9 反面, 単球は強力な食作用を示し, 多核白血球と酷似した反応 を示す.9 細胞の種類によってラテックス添加に対する 反応に差があれば, 反応容器内におけるこれらの細胞の 割合に大差があることによってある程度の誤差が起こり 得る. しかし, 今回の検査では, 対照群と被爆群におけ る細胞の種類の分布は近似したものであった(表8). 反 応容器内におけるラテックス粒子と食作用を有すると思 われる細胞との比率は80:1から250:1の範囲であっ た. 白血球数に3, 4倍の間で差があったが, この比率 が高いことから安全係数がもたらされた. ラテックス粒 子数が白血球数の少なくとも10ないし20倍であるときに、 食作用が生じる可能性が恐らく最大であろう.

グラム陰性菌内毒素に対する酸素消費反応の測定結果は、 ラテックス関係の資料よりも興味深いが、その説明は困 難である. Strauss および Stetson³は、赤血球、血小板 およびリンパ球の酸素消費量は、グラム陰性菌内毒素添 加後でも増加しないことをはっきり指摘している. 大腸 菌内毒素を全血に加えた時の酸素消費量の増加は、おそ らく顆粒球および単球における代謝活動の増大によると 思われる. ただし、この刺激に関係する厳密な機序は明 らかでない.

大腸菌内毒素を加えて60-90分間培養した後における白血球の最終的酸素消費量は、被爆群と対照群との間に有意な差はなかった。しかし、被爆者10人中5人および対照者1人では、最初の15分間における反応は有意に低下しており、この被爆者5人中3人ではこの低下は30分間培養後にも認められた。それ以後は、これらの細胞の代謝活動は急速に増強し、酸素消費量の増加は正常範囲に達した。この初期における低下の意味は明らかでなく、さらに検討に値する。それは、内毒素によって一過性の細胞障害が起こり、急速に回復したことを示すものかもしれない。しかし、白血球が影響を受けていたのがほとんど高線量被曝者数名に限られていた理由は明らかでない。これを潜在的な白血球障害の徴候を示すものかもしれ

TABLE 8 TOTAL AND DIFFERENTIAL LEUKOCYTE COUNTS FOR EXPOSED AND CONTROL SUBJECTS 表 8 被爆群および対照群における白血球総数および分類像

ne supplemen	3		Dif	fferential leul	kocyte count	in %	
MF No.	WBC/mm <sup>3</sup>	Segs	Nonsegs	Lymphs	Monos	Eos	Baso
			(	Control			
	5600	56	7	27	5	5	-
	5250	54	11	29	4	1	1
	5550	59	1	35	4	-	1
	4600	71	1	22	6		-
	4400	51	5	38	4	1	1
	8200	66	7	21	6	1-1	
	5450	42	1	41	5	10	1
	7300	59	1	31	5	2	
	9950	50	4	40	4	2	
	6350	51	5	41	1	1	
				Exposed			
	5150	67	6	21	3	3	
	7000	41	2	47	8	2	
	5650	59	_	34	5	2	
	3950	29	12	51	5	2	
	5100	55	12	25	6	2	
	4200	34	8	47	7	2	
	5500	53	6	29	6	5	
	4950	31	_	57	9	3	
	7500	68	2	24	5	1	
	9350	68	5	18	6	3	

affected. It is tempting to suggest that this might represent evidence of latent leukocyte injury, but in such a small group of subjects it may represent normal variation. Strauss and Stetson<sup>3</sup> showed no depression of respiration at 30 minutes following the addition of endotoxin, and the 15 minute period was not given.

The starch granule phagocytosis data are complementary to the results of the latex and endotoxin studies. Most of the Hiroshima control and exposed subjects showed suboptimal phagocytosis with unsensitized rice starch. This suggests a prevalent deficiency in serum opsonizing components for rice starch which is not radiation related since phagocytosis was greatly improved with both groups when sensitized starch was used. It must be appreciated, however, that this study is small and there is little justification for the development of broad conclusions. More important is the fact that virtually all of the heavily exposed subjects showed excellent phagocytosis of sensitized starch. This implies a normal mechanism for the ingestion of particles comparable to starch.

ないと考えることは興味があろうが、このような少数例にあっては、それは正常な変動であるかもしれない。 Strauss および Stetson<sup>3</sup> は、内毒素添加15分後の結果を示していないが、30分後には呼吸の低下を認めていない。

澱粉顆粒の食作用に関する資料は、ラテックスおよび内 毒素についての調査を補足するものである。対照群および 被爆群のほとんどは、非感作澱粉に対する食作用は最適 値以下であった。このことは、血清中の澱粉に対する オプソニン作用を有する成分が全般的に欠乏していること を示唆するが、感作澱粉を用いた場合は、両群とも食作 用は大いに改善されたので、放射線との関連性はない。 しかし、本調査は小規模なものであり、普遍的な結論を 出す根拠はほとんどないことを認識する必要がある。より 重要なことは、高線量被爆者のほとんどが感作澱粉に 対して良好な食作用を示したことである。これは、摂取 澱粉に類似した粒子を取り込むための機構が正常であ ることを示唆している。

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