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SUMMARY

In vivo-derived hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT)-deficient mutant T cells isolated from three nonirradiated controls and from two atomic bomb survivors were studied by Southern blot analysis to investigate the molecular spectra of the mutations. Mutant frequencies (Mf) for the three controls were 1.8, 2.3, and 7.3×10^{-6} and those for the two survivors (estimated radiation doses, DS86 kerma, were 2.46 and 2.15 Gy) were 9.3 and 14.4 \times 10⁻⁶, respectively. Of the 105 mutant T cell colonies from the controls 14 (13%) showed various structural changes in the HPRT gene. The frequency of HPRT gene structural change in one survivor with a Mf of 9.3×10^{-6} was 26% (16/61), which was significantly higher than that of the controls. However, the frequency of structural changes in the other survivor (14%, 8/59) was not higher than that of the controls. Five sets of mutants consisting of from two to six colonies had the same HPRT alterations. Of these sets, three had the same rearrangements of T cell receptor (TcR) β and γ chain genes, indicating a clonal expansion from one progenitor mutant. All three of these sets (in total, 10 colonies) were observed in the survivor who showed a significantly higher frequency of gross alterations than the controls. One survivor thus gave results suggesting a different molecular spectra of in vivo mutations from that of the nonirradiated controls, but the other did not. The other two sets of colonies (one in a control and the other in the second

要 約

被爆していない3名の対照者及び2名の原爆被爆者 から分離した生体内 hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) 欠損突然変異T細胞を Southern blot 法を用いて解析し、突然変異の分子 レベルでのスペクトルを調べた. 対照者3名の突然変異 細胞頻度は, それぞれ1.8, 2.3, 7.3×10⁻⁶, 被爆 者2名(DS86推定カーマ線量2.46 Gy 及び2.15 Gy) の頻度はそれぞれ 9.3, 14.4×10^{-6} であった. 対照者 の105個の突然変異 T 細胞コロニーのうち14個 (13%) に HPRT 遺伝子の種々の構造変化が見られた. 突然 変異細胞頻度が9.3×10⁻⁶の被爆者に認められた HPRT 遺伝子構造変化の頻度は26%(16/61)で, 対照者と比べて有意に高かった.しかし,もう1名の 被爆者に認められた構造変化頻度(14%, 8/59)は 対照者に比べ高くなかった. 2~6個のコロニーから なる5組の突然変異体に同一の HPRT 変化があった. このうち3組は同一のT細胞受容体 (TcR) β及び γ鎖遺伝子の再構成があり、1個の突然変異体から のクローナルな増殖が起きたことを示していた. これ らの3組(計10コロニー)はすべて、遺伝子構造変化 の頻度が対照者に比べて有意に高かった被爆者に 認められた. このように1名の被爆者の解析結果は, 被爆者と非被爆対照者で生体内突然変異の分子レベル でのスペクトルが異なることを示唆したが、もう1名 の被爆者からはそのような結果は得られなかった. 同一の HPRT 変化を有する残り2組のコロニー(対照

survivor) sharing HPRT changes had different TcR rearrangements indicating the mutations occurred in stem cells before the rearrangement of the TcR genes.

INTRODUCTION

The detection and characterization of somatic cell mutations occurring in vivo in humans have been made possible by the development of cloning of 6thioguanine-resistant (TG^r) T lymphocytes from the peripheral blood. 1,2 These TGr T cells have been identified as true mutants by the demonstration of their deficiency in HPRT activity and by HPRT gene structural alterations as defined by Southern blots. 1-4 The frequency of these mutant T cells has been reported to be on the order of 10^{-6} to 10^{-5} in healthy nonmutagenized adults $^{1,2,5-8}$ and to be increased in older people^{5,9} and in cancer patients who have received chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy. 10,11 These results demonstrate the feasibility of using this mutation assay to monitor the mutagenic effects of environmental agents on somatic cells. Recently, we reported an elevated frequency of TGr mutant T cells in Hiroshima Abomb survivors and a significant positive correlation between Mf and radiation dose.8

The molecular nature of the spontaneous in vivo HPRT mutations has been investigated with Southern blotting in several laboratories. The demonstrated structural alterations included deletions, rearrangements, and amplification. Turner et al⁴ reported a high frequency of gene amplification. The frequency of such gross alterations among spontaneous mutants ranged from 19% to 57% in studies analyzing a small number of mutants (11 to 30 mutants per study).^{3,4,12,13} Nicklas et al¹⁴ studied a larger number (164) of mutants and found a lower frequency (9.8%) of gross alterations. Thus, the frequency of major gene alterations in HPRT demonstrated by the T cell cloning technique seems to be as low as 10%-20% for spontaneous mutants.

Such a low frequency of gross alterations in spontaneous mutants should allow the definition of the type of mutagen to which cells were exposed, especially in the case where the mutagen preferentially induces gross gene changes. Ionizing radiation has been shown by in vitro experiments to frequently induce large deletions. ¹⁵⁻¹⁷ The analysis of mutant T cells obtained from A-bomb survivors should provide valuable information as to whether in vivo

者及び2番目の被爆者の2組)は、異なった TcR 再構成を有しており、突然変異が TcR 遺伝子再構成の前の幹細胞で起こったことを示していた。

緒言

ヒト生体内で起こる体細胞突然変異の検出及び特徴付 けが,末梢血6-TG耐性 (TGr) Tリンパ球のクローン 化により可能となった.1,2 これら TGr T細胞は, HPRT 活性の欠損を示していることや, Southern blot 法で明らかにされた HPRT 遺伝子の構造変化 から真性の突然変異体として同定されてきた.1-4 これら突然変異T細胞の頻度は, 突然変異を起こし ていない健康な成人 $^{1,2,5-8}$ では約 10^{-6} から 10^{-5} で, 高齢者5,9及び化学療法ないし放射線療法を受けた 癌患者10,11ではそれより高い. これらの結果から, この突然変異測定法は、環境因子が体細胞に及ぼす 突然変異の誘発の影響を調査するのに有用であること が示唆される. 最近我々は, 広島の原爆被爆者間で TG^r 突然変異 T 細胞頻度の上昇がみられ、突然変異 細胞頻度と放射線線量の間に有意な正の相関が認め られることを報告した.8

自然発生生体内 HPRT 突然変異の分子性質は Southern blot 法を用いて幾つかの研究室で調査されてきた。これまでに証明された構造変化には、欠失, 再構成及び増幅などがあった。Turner ら4 は高頻度の遺伝子増幅を報告している。自然発生突然変異にそのような明白な変化の起こる頻度の範囲は、少数の突然変異体(1調査当たり11~30変異体)の解析調査では19%から57%であった。3・4・12・13 Nicklas ら14は、多数の突然変異体(164)を調査した結果、変化頻度が低い(9.8%)ことを認めた。このように、 T細胞クローニング法で示された HPRT の主要な遺伝子変化の頻度は、自然発生突然変異体では10%から20%と低いようである。

自然発生突然変異体における明白な変化の頻度がこのように低いとき、特に突然変異原が優先的に明白な遺伝子変化を誘発する場合、細胞が暴露された突然変異原の型を判定できるはずである。試験管内実験において電離放射線が高い頻度で大きな欠失を誘発することが判明した. 15-17 原爆被爆者から入手した突然変異T細胞の解析は生体内放射線による

radiation damage to DNA also is characterized by an excess of gross gene changes. Such an analysis should also provide data for understanding the late effects of A-bomb radiation, the most prominent one of which is the increase in cancer mortality. We report here the results of analyses by Southern blotting of TG^r mutant T cells isolated from two male A-bomb survivors who had a 3- to 4-fold increase in Mf compared to the average value of nonirradiated individuals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS Cloning of mutant T cells

TG^r mutant T cells were cloned from the peripheral blood of three controls who were not in the city at the time of bombing and from two proximally exposed survivors with estimated radiation doses (DS86 kerma) of 2.46 and 2.15 Gy.¹⁹ All of these were males of similar age and had no physical disorders. As shown in Table 1, the Mfs of the two controls (HK, HW) were 1.8×10^{-6} and 2.3 $\times 10^{-6}$, which is comparable to the mean Mf (3.4×10^{-6}) of 17 individuals who were distally exposed to the bomb and whose radiation dose was less than 0.01 Gy.8 The Mf of the third control (JN) was 7.3×10^{-6} which is more than 2-fold higher than the mean value of the 17 control individuals. The two exposed survivors were selected from 30 previously studied survivors.8 They showed Mfs of 9.3×10^{-6} and 14.4×10^{-6} , which were approximately twice or more of the mean value (5.4×10^{-6}) of the 30 exposed survivors. The control HW and the two survivors were smokers. The control JN stopped smoking 10 years ago.

DNAへの損傷が明白な遺伝子変化によって特徴付けられるか否かという貴重な情報を提供するであろう。また以上の解析から、癌死亡率の増加が最も顕著である原爆放射線の後影響を理解するためのデータも得られるであろう。18 本報では、突然変異細胞頻度が非被爆者の平均値に比べて3~4倍高い2名の男性原爆被爆者から分離したTG^r突然変異T細胞をSouthern blot 法で解析した結果を報告する。

材料及び方法

突然変異T細胞のクローニング

原爆時に市内にいなかった3名の対照者と推定線量 (DS86 カーマ) が2.46, 2.51 Gy の近距離被爆者2名 の末梢血から、TG^r突然変異T細胞をクローニング した.19 全員同年代の男性で身体的に何ら疾患が なかった. 表1に示したように, 2名の対照者(HK, HW)の突然変異細胞頻度は1.8×10⁻⁶及び2.3× 10-6で、この値は遠距離で被爆し、放射線量が 0.01 Gy 以下の17名の平均突然変異細胞頻度 (3.4× 10^{-6}) に近似するものである. 8 3人目の対照者 (JN) の突然変異細胞頻度は17名の対照者の平均値の2倍 以上に相当する 7.3×10^{-6} であった。 2名の被爆者 は前回調査した30名の被爆者から選択した.8 2名の 突然変異細胞頻度は 9.3×10^{-6} 及び 14.4×10^{-6} で、 この値は被爆者30名の平均(5.4×10⁻⁶)の約2倍以 上であった. 対照者 HW と2名の被爆者は喫煙者で、 対照者 JNは10年前に喫煙を中止している.

TABLE 1 ANALYZED SUBJECTS

表1 解析した対象者

Individual	Age (yr)	Radiation dose (Gy)	Cloning efficiency	Mutant frequency $(\times 10^{-6})$	Number of mutants expanded	Number of mutants analyzed
Control						
HK	57	0	0.36	1.8	55	40
HW	58	0	0.33	2.3	15	12
JN	53	0	0.58	7.3	66	53
Total						105
Survivor						
JS	54	2.46	0.58	9.3	72	61
MT	54	2.15	0.45	14.4	72	59
Total						120

The method for cloning TGr mutant T cells has previously been described in detail. Briefly, mononuclear cells were recovered from the defibrinated peripheral blood using Ficoll-Hypaque density centrifugation. An average of 1 or 105 fresh cells per well were inoculated with feeder cells into microwells without or with 2.5 µg/ml 6-thioguanine (TG), respectively. The cells were cultured with medium containing phytohemagglutinin (PHA) and interleukin 2 (IL2). After 15 days, the presence or absence of lymphocyte colonies was determined by observing each well with an inverted microscope. Cloning efficiency (CE) was calculated from the proportion of colony-negative wells, assuming a Poisson distribution of cells having the ability to form colonies. Mf was obtained by dividing the CE of TG-selected cells by the CE of nonselected cells.

 TG^r mutant colonies were expanded from 3×10^6 to 30×10^6 cells using 24-well plates by means of the intermittent addition of irradiated allogeneic lymphocytes and Raji B-cells and a medium containing 0.2 ng/ml recombinant IL2 (Takeda, Japan). The cells were centrifuged and the cell pellets were stored at -80° C until DNA extraction.

Southern blotting

For the isolation of DNA, frozen cells were thawed, suspended in 0.3 ml of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), then 1 to 5 ml of digestion buffer [20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)] containing 100 μ g/ml RNaseA (Sigma) was added. After one hour of incubation at 37°C, 1 to 5 ml of digestion buffer containing 400 μ g/ml of Proteinase K (Boehringer, Mannheim) was added and the mixture incubated at 37°C for four hours. The solution was phenol-chloroform (2:1) extracted, then dialyzed against T₁₀E₁ (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA) and stored at 4°C.

For the Southern blots, 5 μ g of DNA was digested to completion with the restriction enzymes EcoRI and Bam HI (Toyobo, Japan), fractionated on a 0.7% agarose gel in Boyer's buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 20 mM Na-Acetate, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM NaCl) and transferred to nitrocellulose filters (Schleicher & Schuell), using 20× silicone-coated slide culture (SSC). Prehybridization was for three hours at 65°C in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 10 mM EDTA, 1 M NaCl, 10× Denhardt's solution, and 0.1% SDS. Hybridization was carried out

TG「突然変異T細胞のクローニング法については前報で詳述した.7 要約すれば、単核細胞を Ficoll-Hypaque 比重遠心法で脱フィブリン末梢血より分離し、各 well 平均1又は 10^5 の新鮮細胞を feeder 細胞と共に、6-TG $2.5\,\mu g/ml$ を含まない microwell、含む microwell それぞれに播種した。細胞はフィトヘマグルチニン (PHA) 及びインターロイキン 2 (IL 2)を含む培地で培養した。15日後、各 well を倒立顕微鏡で観察してリンパ球のコロニーの有無を確認した。コロニーを形成する能力をもつ細胞がポアソン分布をとると仮定して、コロニーが形成されていない wellの割合からクローニング効率 (CE)を求めた。突然変異細胞頻度については、TG 選択細胞の CE を非選択細胞の CE で割って求めた。

TG^r 突然変異コロニーは24 well plate を用いて、X線 照射した同種リンパ球及び Raji B 細胞を断続的に加え、0.2 ng/ml の組み換え IL 2 (武田製薬)を含む培地により 3×10^6 から 30×10^6 に増殖させた、細胞は遠心し、細胞ペレットは DNA の抽出まで-80 で保存した。

Southern blot 法

DNA を分離するため、凍結細胞を解凍してリン酸緩衝溶液(PBS)0.3 ml で浮遊し、 RNase A (Sigma)100 μ g/ml を含む $1\sim5$ ml の消化緩衝液〔20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0、100 mM NaCl、5 mM EDTA、0.5%ドデシル硫酸ナトリウム(SDS)〕を加えた、37℃で1 時間インキュベート後、400 μ g/ml の Proteinase K (Boehringer、Mannheim 市)を含む消化緩衝液 $1\sim5$ ml を加え、37℃で4時間インキュベートした。その溶液を phenol-chloroform (2:1)で抽出し、 $T_{10}E_{1}$ (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0、1 mM EDTA)で透析し、4℃で保存した。

Southern blot 法を用いるため、DNA 5 μg を制限酵素 EcoRI 及び Bam HI (東洋紡) で完全に消化し、Boyer 緩衝液 (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 20 mM Na-Acetate, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM NaCl) を用い 0.7%の agarose gel で分画し、20× silicone-coated スライド培養液 (SSC) で nitrocellulose フィルター (Schleicher & Schuell) に吸着させた。Prehybridization は50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 10 mM EDTA, 1 M NaCl, 10× Denhardt 溶液及び 0.1% SDS 中で、

for 12-16 hours at 65°C in 2 ml of the same solution used in prehybridization, containing 100 μ g/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA. The probes were labeled with [32 P] d CTP (Amersham) to a specific activity ranging from 2 × 10 9 to 7 × 10 9 cpm/ μ g using a random primer method (Amersham kit) and 15-30 ng of a probe was added to one filter. Washing of hybridized filters was performed at 65°C in 0.5× SSC, 0.1% SDS in the case of HPRT, and in 0.1× SSC, 0.1% SDS in the case of the other probes. Autoradiography was performed at -80°C with Dupont intensifying screens.

Alterations of the HPRT gene were detected with a 941-base pair (bp) full-length cDNA of the gene (insert-cleaved with PstI from pHPT30), 20 kindly provided by Dr. C. T. Caskey, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas. Gene rearrangements of TcR β and γ chains were studied with a 770-bp cDNA constant region probe of the gene, 21 a gift from Dr. T. W. Mak, Ontario Cancer Institute, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and a 700-bp genomic probe of $J\gamma$, 22 courtesy of Dr. T. H. Rabbitts, Medical Research Council, England, respectively.

RESULTS

From 15 to 72 mutant colonies grown in 96-well plates were originated from each person and were transferred to 24-well plates for further expansion. As shown in Table 1, 73%-85% of the transferred colonies reached cell numbers of more than 3×10^6 . These colonies were cryopreserved until DNA extraction. In total, DNA was extracted from 105 colonies obtained from three control individuals and 120 colonies obtained from two exposed survivors.

Alterations of the HPRT gene were detected by Southern blot analysis using a HPRT cDNA as a probe. Fourteen (13%) of 105 mutants from the three controls and 24 (20%) of 120 mutants from the two exposed survivors showed structural alterations (Table 2). These alterations included loss of some exons with or without the gain of new fragments or only the gain of new fragments. It is possible that we failed to detect some mutants with HPRT gross alterations because fragments involving exons 4-5 are very faint on most blots. Figures 1a and b show representative blots of mutant DNA digested with EcoRI and BamHI, respectively, obtained from the survivor JS. Of 16 mutant colonies, 7 have gross alterations of the HPRT gene. Information as to

65℃で3時間行った。Hybridization は prehybridization で用いたのと同じ溶液2 ml に変性したサケ精子 DNA 100 μ g/ml を加え,65℃で12~16時間行った。プローブは random primer 法 (Amersham kit)を用い,〔 32 P〕d CTP (Amersham)で,2× 109 ~7× 109 cpm/ $^{\mu}$ g の範囲の比活性になるよう標識し,15~30 ng のプローブを 1 枚のフィルターに加えた。ハイブリッド形成されたフィルターの洗浄は,HPRT の場合 0.5×SSC,0.1% SDS で行い,その他のプローブでは,0.1×SSC,0.1% SDS で行った。Autoradiography は Dupont 増感スクリーンを用いて $^{-80}$ C で行った.

Texas 州 Houston 市の Baylor 医科大学 Howard Hughes Medical Institute の C. T. Caskey 博士より提供された遺伝子 941塩基対 (bp) cDNA (pHPT 30 の PstI で挿入分割した) 20 で、HPRT 遺伝子変化を検出した。TcR β 及び γ 鎖の遺伝子再構成は、カナダの、Ontario 州 Toronto 市の Ontario Cancer Institute の T. W. Mak 博士提供の遺伝子 770 bp の c 領域の cDNA プローブ, 21 及び、英国 Medical Research Council の T. H. Rabbitts 博士の御好意によって提供された 700 bp γ 鎖 J 領域ゲノムプロープ 22 でそれぞれ検査した。

結 果

96 well plate で増殖した $15\sim72$ の突然変異コロニーは,各人から入手したもので,更に増殖させるために24 well plate へ移した.表1 に示したように,24 well plate に移した73%-85%のコロニーは細胞数 3×10^6 以上に達し,このコロニーを DNA が抽出されるまで凍結保存した.全体では,3名の対照者から入手した105 コロニー,2名の被爆者からの120 コロニー からDNA を抽出した.

 which band corresponds to which exon or autosomal pseudogene was obtained from the report of Patel et al.20 EcoRI-digested DNA of mutant S-58r shows both a loss of a 8.0 kb band and a gain of a 9.0 kb band, indicating a loss of an EcoRI site. BamHIdigested DNA of the same colony shows a loss of a 25 kb band (the faint fragment seen in the 25 kb region is due to an autosomal cross-hybridizing sequence) and a gain of a 15 kb band, indicating a gain of a BamHI site or a deletion which does not involve all of the exons 6-9. Mutant S-31^r shows a deletion of 8.3 kb EcoRI-band and both a deletion of a 12 kb and a gain of a 15 kb BamHI band. This indicates a gain of both EcoRI and BamHI sites or a deletion which does not include all of exons 2-3. A gain of a faint new band of the same size (7.5 kb) was observed in mutants S-26^r, 49^r, 59^r, and 68^r. These new bands are not products of partial digestion because HindIII-digested DNA of these mutants also showed a gain of new fragment of the same size (data not shown). These colonies probably lost a 10.5 kb EcoRI-fragment. A gain of a 23 kb new fragment and probably a loss of a 25 kb band were observed in BamHI-digested DNA of mutant S-48^r. EcoRI-digested DNA of this colony showed no change, indicating a gain of a BamHI site.

がどのエクソン, 又は常染色体性偽遺伝子に対応する のかという情報は Patel ら20 の報告から入手した. 突然変異体 S-58 r の EcoRI 消化 DNA は, 8.0 kb バンドの欠失及び9.0 kb バンドの増加を示し、この ことは EcoRI 部位欠失を示している。同一コロニー の BamHI 消化 DNA は, 25 kb バンド欠失 (25 kb 領域 で薄断片が認められるのは、常染色体性 cross-hybridizing 配列のためである) 及び15 kb バンド増加を 示し、このことは BamHI 部位の増加、あるいはエク ソン6-9を必ずしもすべて含まない欠失を示して いる. 突然変異体 S-31 r は, 8.3 kb EcoRI バンドの 欠失、及び12kb BamHI バンド欠失、15kb BamHI バンド増加を共に示している. これは EcoRI 及び BamHI の切断部位の増加又はエクソン2-3を必ずし もすべて含まない欠失を示す. 同じ大きさ(7.5kb) の薄く新しいバンドの増加が突然変異体 S-26^r, 49^r, 59 ア及び68 で認められた、これらの突然変異体の Hind Ⅲ消化 DNA も同じ大きさの新断片の増加を 示したため (データに示さない), この新バンドは部分 消化によって生産されたものではない. これらの コロニーは恐らく10.5kb EcoRI 断片を失っていた だろう. 23 kb 新断片の増加及び恐らく25 kb バンドの 欠失が、突然変異体 S-48 °の BamHI 消化 DNA に 認められた. このコロニーの EcoRI 消化 DNA には 何の変化もなかったが、これは BamHI 部位の増加を 示す.

TABLE 2 HPRT STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN MUTANT COLONIES 表 2 突然変異コロニーにおける HPRT 構造変化

Individual	Number of	Alterations				Number of mutants
	mutants analyzed	Del^a	Del + N ^b	N^c	Total	with same HPRT alterations
Control						
HK	40	2	2	0	4	0
HW	12	0	0	0	0	0
JN	53	4	5	1	10	3*
Total	105	6	7	1	14	3
Survivor						
JS	61	2	10	4	16	6+2+2
MT	59	4	4	0	8	2*
Total	120	6	14	4	24	12

aDeletion 欠失

^bDeletion + new band 欠失+新バンド

^cOnly the appearance of new bands. 新バンドの発現のみ

^{*}Sets of mutants with different TcR rearrangement

異なる TcR 再構成を有する突然変異体の組

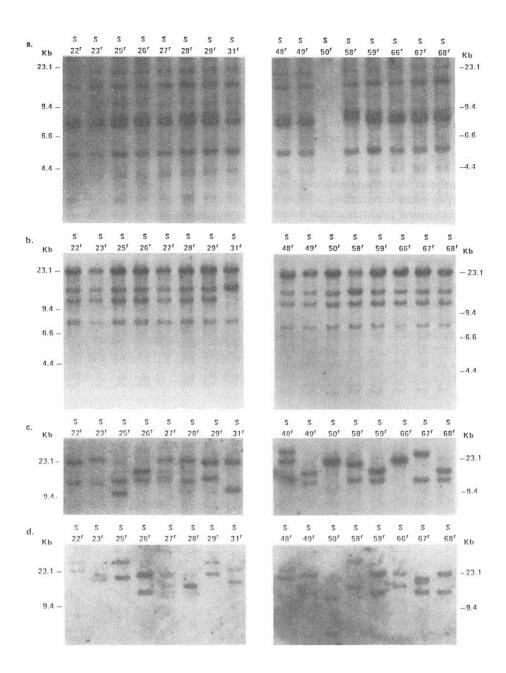


Figure 1. DNA from 16 mutant T cell colonies isolated from A-bomb survivor JS was analyzed for HPRT gene structural alterations (a, b) and TcR β and γ gene rearrangements (c, d). DNA was digested with EcoRI (a) or BamHI (b) and probed with a full-length HPRT cDNA. (Note: EcoRI-digested DNA of mutant S50^T was analyzed in a different blot and showed no changes.) After washing out the probe, BamHI blots were rehybridized with a cDNA for TcR β chain constant region (c) or a genomic fragment of the J region of TcR γ chain (d).

図1. 原爆被爆者 JS より分離した16個の突然変異T細胞コロニーから抽出した DNA を、HPRT 遺伝子構造変化 (a, b) 及び TeR β, γ 遺伝子再構成 (c, d) 別に解析した。 DNA を EcoRI(a) 又は BamHI(b) で消化し、HPRT cDNA を プローブとした。 (注: 突然変異体 S50 r の EcoRI 消化 DNA は他の blot で解析したが、何も変化を示さなかった。) プローブを洗浄してから、BamHI blot は、TcR β 鎖遺伝子 c 領域の cDNA(c) あるいは、TcR γ 鎖遺伝子 J 領域ゲノム 断片 (d) で再ハイブリッド形成した。

The frequency of mutant colonies with gross alterations at the HPRT locus was 26% (16/61) in survivor JS, which was significantly higher than that of controls (13%, 14/105; χ^2 value=4.334, P=0.037). However, the frequency (14%, 8/59) of the other survivor was not higher than that of controls. When the results from the two survivors were combined, the differences in frequency were not significant.

We have also analyzed the rearrangements of the T cell antigen receptor genes (summarized in Table 3) because the rearrangement pattern is unique to each T cell clone and can be used as an independent clonal marker. 14,23 As shown in Figures 1c and d, most of the colonies have different rearrangements of T cell receptor β and γ chain genes. Mutants S-26^r, 49^r, 59^r, and 68^r shared the same TcR gene rearrangement patterns, suggesting that these colonies were derived from one mature T cell. As shown in Figures 1a and b, these mutant colonies possessed the same HPRT gene alteration. Thus, these alterations do not represent independent mutational events but are the result of the proliferation

HPRT 遺伝子座に明白な変化を起こした突然変異コロニーの頻度は被爆者JSで26%(16/61),これは対照者の頻度(13%,14/105; χ^2 値=4.334, P=0.037)に比べ有意に高い。ところが、もう1名の被爆者の頻度(14%,8/59)は対照者に比べ高くなかった。2名の被爆者の結果をまとめると、頻度差は有意ではなかった。

再構成型が各 T 細胞クローンに特有のもので、独立クローナルマーカーとして用いることができるため、T 細胞抗原 受容体遺伝子の再構成 (表 3 に要約)も解析した. ^{14,23} 図1 c 及び d にあるように、ほとんどのコロニーに T 細胞受容体 β 及び γ 鎖遺伝子の異なった再構成があった.突然変異体 S-26 °, 49 °, 59 ° 及び68 ° は T c R 遺伝子 再構成型が同じで、これらのコロニーが 1 個の成熟 T 細胞から誘発されたことを示唆した.図1 a 及び b に示したように、こうした突然変異コロニーは同一の HPRT 遺伝子変化を有していた.このように、これら変化は独立した突然変異事象ではなく、末梢での 1 個の突然変異体 T 細胞が

TABLE 3 T CELL RECEPTOR (Tor.) β AND γ GENE REARRANGEMENTS IN MUTANT COLONIES

表 3	突然変異コロニー	におけるT細胞受容体	に(TcR)β及びγ遺伝子再構成
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Individual	Number of mutants analyzed	Number of mutants with same TcR ^a	HPRT alteration
Control			
HK	40	2	_
HW	12	2	_
JN	53	2	_
Total	105	6	
Survivor			
JS	61	2	_
		2	$+^b$
		2	+
		6	+
MT	59	2	_
Total	120	14	

^aRearrangements of both TcR β and γ chains were analyzed using two enzymes (BamHI and EcoRI).

TcR β及びγ鎖遺伝子再構成を二つの酵素 (BamHI 及び EcoRI)を用いて解析した.

^bSets of mutants carrying the same HPRT alteration.

同一の HPRT 変異を有する突然変異体の組

of one mutant T cell in the periphery. The other two colonies which are not shown in the figure showed the same TcR rearrangement and HPRT change. It is remotely possible that the sharing of TcR rearrangement patterns and HPRT alterations between these colonies is the result of a technical problem, e.g., transfer of the cells of one well to another during the cloning procedure. However, this is not likely because one of these mutants was cloned and propagated in a different experiment. Sharing of both HPRT alterations and TcR rearrangements was observed in two other sets (each consisting of two mutants) in this survivor (JS). Sharing of TcR rearrangements without detectable HPRT alterations was observed in one set in each individual (each set consisting of two colonies) (Table 3).

Figure 2 shows a set of mutant colonies (N8^r and N12^r) from control JN, which share the HPRT alteration but possess different TcR rearrangements. Mutants N-8^r and 12^r have a loss of 25, 12, and 3.7 kb BamHI bands and 11.0, 10.5, 8.3, and 8.0 EcoRI bands, indicating the deletion of all the exons. These mutants had different rearrangements

増殖した結果なのである。図には示していないがその他二つのコロニーは同一の TcR 再構成及び HPRT 変化を示した。ある well 中の細胞がクローニングの間に別の well へ移入するといった技術的な問題のために、コロニー間で TcR 再構成型及び HPRT 変異が同じになるということはほとんどあり得ない。しかし、別の実験でこれらの突然変異体の一つをクローン化し、増殖させたから、技術的な問題であるとは考えられない。 HPRT 変化及び TcR 再構成の同じものは、この被爆者 (JS) の2組のコロニー (それぞれ2個の突然変異体からなる)で認められた。検出可能なHPRT 変化をもたない TcR 再構成の同じものは、対象者それぞれの1組のコロニー (各組ともにコロニー2個からなる)で認められた(表3)。

図 2 には対照者 JN の、HPRT 変化は 同じで異なる TeR 再構成を有する 1 組の突然変異コロニー (N8^r 及び N12^r)を示した。突然変異体 N-8^r及び 12^r は, 25, 12, 3.7 kb BamHIバンド及び 11.0, 10.5, 8.3 及び 8.0 EcoRI バンド欠失があり、全エクソンの欠失

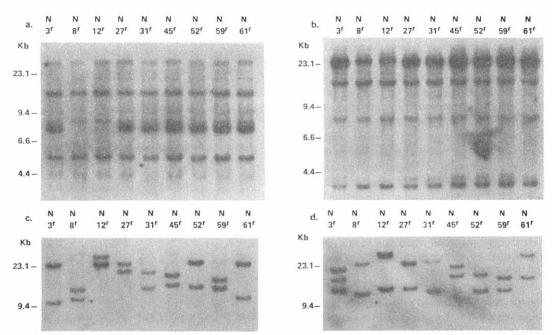


Figure 2. DNA from nine mutant colonies isolated from control JN was analyzed as shown in Figure 1. EcoRI (a) or BamHI (b)-digested DNA was probed with a full-length HPRT cDNA. TcR β (c) or γ (d) gene rearrangement was analyzed using BamHI blots.

図 2. 対照者 JN より分離した 9 個の突然変異コロニーから抽出した DNA を、図 1 に示したように解析した。DNA を EcoRI (a) あるいは BamHI (b) 消化し、HPRT cDNA をプローブとして用いた。TcR β (c) 又は γ (d) 遺伝子再構成は BamHI blot を用いて解析した。

of TcR β and γ chains (Figures 2c and d). Another mutant from this person showed the same HPRT change and different TcR rearrangements (data not shown). These results suggest the mutation occurred in a "stem cell" before the rearrangement of TcR β or γ chain gene. Two colonies from the survivor MT also shared the HRPT alteration (deletion of exons 2-9) but had different TcR rearrangements.

DISCUSSION

The frequency (13%) of mutant colonies with HPRT gross alterations obtained from nonirradiated controls was compatible with the frequency (9.8%) reported by Nicklas et al.14 who analyzed 164 mutants from eight individuals. The frequency is also compatible with other results (19%-20%) obtained from analyzing a smaller number of mutants (16-30 colonies per report). 12,13 We observed some difference in the frequency between the controls although the difference was not statistically significant. One control (JN) showed a 2.5-fold higher frequency (18%) of gross alterations than that of the other two controls (7.7%). This person also had a higher (3-3.5 fold) Mf. This might be explained by a difference in the sensitivity to the induction of certain kinds of mutation between individuals because of a large variance in DNA repair capacity among normal persons which has been reported (see Reference 24 for review). The difference in the frequency of mutants with gross HPRT alterations observed in this study between the two survivors with similar radiation doses might also be attributable to this possible variance in the sensitivity for mutation induction among individuals. Nicklas et al14 analyzed mutants from eight individuals whose Mf ranged from 1.7 to 24.0×10^{-6} but they found no correlation between Mf and the frequency of gross alterations. The possibility of individual differences in the molecular spectra of spontaneous mutations should be further investigated by analyzing a larger number of mutants from each person.

One survivor (JS) showed a significantly higher (χ^2) frequency (26%) of mutants with gross alterations than that of the controls. This suggests that ionizing radiation may have played some role in raising the Mf in this person. The frequency of gross alterations is, however, lower even in this person than observed in radiation experiments in vitro. Skulimowski et al¹⁷ found HPRT changes

を示している。これらの突然変異体には異なる $TcR \beta$ 及び γ 鎖遺伝子の再構成があった(図2c 及びd)。この対照者の別の突然変異体も同一の HPRT 変化及び異なる TcR 再構成を示した(データは示していない)。こうした結果から, $TcR \beta$ 及び γ 鎖遺伝子再構成以前の「幹細胞」で突然変異が起きたことが示唆される。被爆者 MT の2 個のコロニーも,同じHPRT 遺伝子変化を示し(エクソン2-9 欠失),異なる TcR 再構成があった。

考察

被爆していない対照者より入手した明白な HPRT 変化 を有する突然変異コロニーの頻度(13%)は、8名の 164個の突然変異体を解析した Nicklas ら 14 が報告 した頻度 (9.8%) と近似している. この頻度は, 少数 の突然変異体(各報告とも16~30コロニー)を解析 して得たその他の結果(19%~20%)とも近似して いる. 12,13 我々は対照者間に、統計学的に有意では ないが、頻度の差異を認めた. 1名の対照者(JN) の明白な変化の頻度(18%)は、他の2名の対照者 (7.7%)に比べ2.5倍高い値を示し、また突然変異 細胞頻度も高かった(3~3.5倍). このことは, 既に 報告された健常者の DNA 修復能力に大きな差異が あるため, ある種の突然変異誘発感受性には個人間 に差があるということで説明ができるであろう(参考 文献24を参照のこと)、本報で認めた放射線量が近似 している2名の被爆者にみられる,明白なHPRT変化 を伴った突然変異細胞頻度の差異は, 上述したよう に各人の突然変異誘発感受性の差異に起因すると考 えられる. Nicklas ら14は、突然変異細胞頻度が 1.7~24.0×10⁻⁶を示す8名から入手した突然変異 体を解析したが, 突然変異細胞頻度と遺伝子の明白 な変化の頻度に相関はみられなかった. 自然発生突然 変異の分子スペクトルには個人によって差異のある 可能性があることを, 各人から入手した多数の突然 変異体を解析して更に調査すべきである.

被爆者1名(JS)は対照者に比べ有意に高い(X²)明白な変化を伴う突然変異細胞頻度(26%)を示したが、このことは、この被爆者の突然変異細胞頻度の上昇に電離放射線が何らかの役割を果たしたことを示唆している。ところが明白な変化の頻度はこの被爆者においてでさえ、試験管内照射実験で認められた

in 17 (52%) of 33 mutants which were induced by 3 Gy X-irradiation of fresh peripheral blood lymphocytes. Higher frequencies of mutants with detectable HPRT changes were observed in more heavily (5-6 Gy) irradiated Chinese hamster ovary cells. 15,16 Because the results of the experiments using a lower dose of irradiation have not been reported and the estimated radiation doses of the two survivors JS and MT were 2.46 and 2.15 Gy, respectively, the lower frequency of gross alterations observed in these survivors could conceivably be due to the lower radiation doses. However, it seems that the results presented here and those from in vitro experiments differ for other reasons. In the in vitro experiments, the mutants are mostly radiationinduced ones because the Mf was 15-30 fold higher than the spontaneous level after 3 Gy irradiation. 17 The Mf for the two survivors studied here is only 3-4 times higher than the mean value of the controls. This increase is approximately one-half of that observed in lymphocytes after 2-2.5 Gy irradiation in vitro.25 Provided 50% of the induced mutants possess gross alterations (52% of mutants possessed gross alterations after 3 Gy in vitro irradiation as reported by Skulimowski et al¹⁷), the frequency of such alterations will be 30%-40% in these people. Results for survivor JS (26%) are somewhat lower but compatible with this estimate. Thus, the lower frequency of gross alterations in these survivors is probably the result of a loss of induced mutants during 40 years since exposure to the bomb. The mechanisms for the loss of induced mutants have been discussed in detail in a previous report.8

Similar to results reported by several laboratories. we observed a variety of different HPRT alterations in these 225 mutant colonies. However, several sets of mutant colonies showed the same HPRT alterations. Three sets from survivor JS had the same TcR rearrangements, indicating a clonal expansion of mutant T cells in the periphery. This clonal expansion raised both the Mf and the frequency of HPRT gross alterations in this person. Although the sharing of both HPRT changes and TcR rearrangements have not been reported in in vivoderived spontaneous mutants, this phenomenon is commonly observed in muant T cells induced by ionizing radiation in vitro (Dr. R. J. Albertini personal communication). This can be attributed to the clonal expansion of progenitor mutants during the "expression time". A similar process (mutagenesis and proliferation of lymphocytes) must

ものより低かった. Skulimowski ら17は,新鮮な末梢 血リンパ球に3GyのX線照射を行って誘発された 33個の突然変異体のうち17個 (52%) に, HPRT 変化 を認めた. 探知可能な HPRT 変化を伴う高頻度の 突然変異体は、より高線量(5-6 Gv)に被曝した ハムスターの卵巣細胞で認められた.15,16 低線量照射 実験の結果は報告されておらず、JS 及び MT 2名の 被爆者の推定被曝線量はそれぞれ2.46と2.15 Gy で あったため, これら被爆者に認められた明白な変化 が低頻度なのは, 恐らく低線量被曝に起因するもの だと考えられる. しかし、本報で述べた結果と試験 管内実験による結果とは別の理由から異なっている ようである. 試験管内実験では, 3 Gy 照射後の突然 変異細胞頻度が、自然発生レベルに比べ15~30倍も 高くなったことから, 突然変異体は大部分が放射線 誘発性のものである.17 本報で調査した被爆者2名 の突然変異細胞頻度は、対照者の平均値のわずか 3~4倍で, この増加は, 2-2.5 Gy を試験管内で 照射した後のリンパ球に認められた突然変異細胞頻度 の約½である.25 誘発突然変異体の50%が明白な 変化を有していると仮定すれば (Skulimowski ら¹⁷の 報告によると、突然変異体の52%が試験管内で3Gv 照射した後に明白な変化を示した), これらの対象者 の明白な変化の頻度は30%~40%になるだろう。被爆 者JS の結果 (26%) は幾分低いものの、上記の推定 と矛盾しない. このように、これら被爆者において 明白な変化の頻度が低いのは、被爆後40年経て誘発 突然変異体を欠失した結果であろう. 誘発突然変異 体欠失の機序については前報に詳述した.8

以上の225の突然変異コロニーにおいて、幾つかの研究室から報告された結果と類似した種々異なるHPRT変化が認められた。しかし、数組の突然変異体コロニーは、同じようなHPRT変化を示していた。被爆者JSの3組の突然変異体は同一のTcR 再構成を有し、末梢に突然変異体では同一のTcR 再構成が起きたことを示しており、このクローナルな増殖によりこの被爆者の突然変異細胞頻度及びHPRTの明白な変化の頻度は共に上昇した。HPRT変化及びTcR 再構成の共有は生体内誘発自然発生突然変異体には報告されていないが、この現象は通常、試験管内には報告されていないが、この現象は通常、試験管内電離放射線照射により誘発された突然変異T細胞に認められ(R. J. Albertini 博士の私信による)、これは「表現時間」の間に始原突然変異体がクローナル増殖を起こしたためと考えられる。類似の変化過程

have occurred in the body of the survivors after the exposure to the A-bomb. The recovery of T cells after exposure should have occurred via both the proliferation of mature T cells and from new differentiation of stem cells. These three sets of mutants in survivor JS might be the product of such a recovery process in the periphery.

The sharing of HPRT structural changes has been observed in another two sets (one from control JN and the other from survivor MT) of mutants. These two sets of mutants had different TcR rearrangements. This suggests that mutation occurred in undifferentiated cells before the rearrangement of TcR genes. This combination of mutants has not been reported for healthy nonirradiated persons. Because the HPRT alterations observed in these mutant colonies were only the loss of exons, the size of the deleted fragments cannot be determined. Thus, strictly speaking, we cannot conclude that these mutants exhibit the same molecular characterics. However, it seems unlikely that different mutational events produced these alterations, because the same blot patterns have not been obtained from other persons. If these blot patterns were commonly induced by different mutations, these patterns should have been observed in cells from multiple persons.

Evidence for HPRT mutation occurring in mature peripheral T cells has been provided by Nicklas et al,14 who showed that one wild type and one mutant T cell clone from a healthy adult had the same TcR gene rearrangement. The number of mutant colonies which have been analyzed in this way is still too small to allow an estimate as to which type of in vivo mutation (peripheral or stem cell) predominates in T cells. We have found a mutation in a stem cell before differentiation into T or B cells in one A-bomb survivor (Hakoda et al, draft technical report submitted). In this person, the frequency of mutant T cells was 35 times lower than that of mutant B cells, suggesting that it is rather difficult to detect offspring of mutant stem cells in the T cell compartment. This may be attributable to the age-dependent involution of the thymus²⁶ which is necessary for the differentiation of T cells.27

Some of our results of A-bomb survivor JS, suggest the induction of mutation in mature T cells by ionizing radiations. However, the other survivor studied here did not reveal such findings. As discussed above, this can most likely be attributed (突然変異誘発及びリンパ球増殖)が原爆被爆者の体内でも起こったはずである。被曝後のT細胞回復は,成熟T細胞の増殖及び幹細胞の新しい分化を通じて行われた。被爆者JSのこれら3組の突然変異体は,末梢での回復過程の産物であるかもしれない。

HPRT 構造変化の共有は、別の2組(対照者 JN 及び 被爆者 MT より入手) の突然変異体にも認められ、 これら2組は異なる TcR 再構成を有していた. この ことは, 突然変異が TcR 遺伝子再構成以前に, 未分 化細胞で起こったことを示唆している. 突然変異体の こうした組み合わせは、健康な非被爆者では報告 されていない. これらの突然変異コロニーで確認された HPRT 変化はエクソンの欠失だけであったため、欠失 断片の大きさは決定できない. このように、厳密に 言えば, 上記の突然変異体が同一の分子的特性を示し ていると決定することはできないが、異なる突然変 異事象がそうした変異を起こしたとも考えられそう にない、というのは同様の blot 型がほかの者から得 られていないからである. これらの blot 型が異なっ た突然変異によって普通に誘発されたのなら、多くの 人の細胞にこれら blot 型が認められたはずである.

ある健常成人の野性型及び突然変異T細胞クローンが同一の TcR 遺伝子再構成を有したことを報告した Nicklas ら14 によって,成熟末梢T細胞での HPRT 突然変異発生の証拠が示された.今までこうして解析されてきた突然変異コロニー数は,非常に少ないため,T細胞のうちいずれの生体内突然変異型 (末梢又は幹細胞)が支配的であるか推定することができない.我々はT又はB細胞に分化する前の幹細胞に発生した突然変異を1名の原爆被爆者に認めたが(箱田らによる業績報告書草稿),この被爆者の突然変異T細胞頻度は突然変異B細胞頻度の35倍低く,T細胞分画中に突然変異幹細胞子孫を探知するのは極めて困難であることを示唆している.これは,T細胞分化に必要な胸腺26の加齢依存退縮が起こるためかもしれない.27

被爆者JSから我々の得た結果の幾つかは、電離放射線によって成熟T細胞に突然変異が誘発されることを示唆しているが、調査したもう1名の被爆者にはそのような所見は認められなかった。それはこれまで

to the loss of induced mutants during the 40 years since exposure. Messing et al¹² anlayzed mutant T cells presumably induced in vivo by ionizing radiation within a short time after exposure (a 3-to 4-fold increase in Mf). They found no increase in the frequency of gross alterations. However, the number of mutants analyzed was very small (14 mutants before and 7 mutants after) and thus does not eliminate the possibility that there were radiation-induced gene alterations present in mutant T cells in vivo.

An elevation of the frequency of glycophorin A variant erythrocytes has been reported among Abomb survivors.²⁸ The radiation dose-response relationship is much clearer in that system than in HPRT-T cell system. However, the molecular analysis of erythrocytes for their mutant characteristics is not possible since erythrocytes lack DNA. Different systems will be necessary to define in vivo mutations induced by ionizing radiation at the molecular level after such a long time has elapsed. The use of the other loci might prove successful. Janatipour et al²⁹ reported the detection of mutant T cells lacking the expression of HLA Class I antigens. Because the loss of mutant cells after long periods of time might be attributed to the kinetics of turnover of T cells,6 use of other cell lineages such as B cells might be appropriate. In vivo HPRT mutant B cells have now been successfully cloned from one A-bomb survivor who had a mutation in an undifferentiated stem cell (Hakoda et al. draft technical report submitted). Attempts to clone mutant B cells from nonirradiated persons and from the two survivors studied here are currently in progress in our laboratory.

述べてきたように、恐らく被爆後40年間に、誘発 突然変異体を欠失したことが主原因と考えられる。 Messing ら¹² は、電離放射線照射後間もなく生体内 に誘発されたと考えられる突然変異T細胞を解析した (突然変異細胞頻度が3~4倍上昇).明白な変化の 頻度の上昇は確認されなかったが、解析された突然 変異体数はごく少数であったので(照射前突然変異体 14個、照射後突然変異体7個)、生体内突然変異 T細胞に放射線誘発遺伝子変化が起きなかったとは 言えない。

グリコフォリンA変異赤血球頻度の上昇が原爆被爆者 に報告されてきた. 28 放射線線量反応関係は、HPRT-T細胞システムに比べこのシステムに一層明確である. しかし、赤血球が DNA を欠失しているため、赤血球 の突然変異特性把握のための分子解析は不可能で ある. このように年月を経ると、電離放射線によって 分子レベルで誘発された生体内突然変異を明確に するために異なるシステムが必要になるだろう.他 の遺伝子座を用いた方がうまくいくかもしれない. Janatipour ら²⁹ は、HLA Class I 抗原表現を欠失した 突然変異T細胞の検出を報告している. 長い年月を 経てからの突然変異細胞欠失は、T細胞の回転速度 に起因するかもしれないので, 6 B細胞など他の細胞 系を使用することが適当かもしれない。 未分化幹 細胞に突然変異が起きた1名の原爆被爆者から,生 体内 HPRT 突然変異 B細胞のクローン化に成功した (箱田らによる業績報告書草稿). 本報で述べた非被 爆者及び2名の被爆者の突然変異B細胞のクローン化 は、現在進行中である.

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