

# Investigation of Link Between Zebrafish Cataract Formation from Exposure to Galactic Cosmic Radiation and $^{137}\text{Cs}$ Gamma-Rays

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# Background

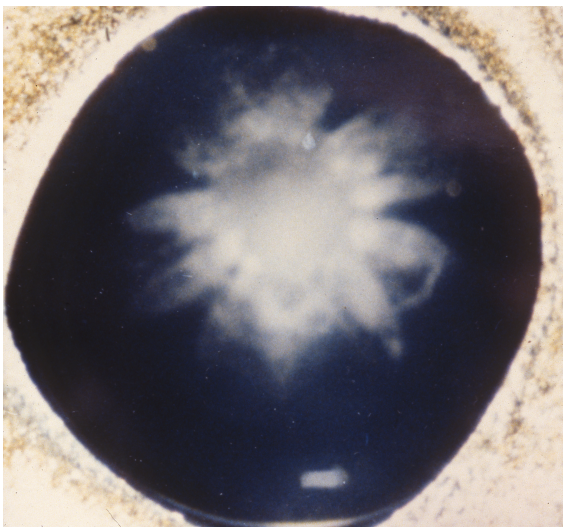


Astronauts are more likely to have cataracts<sup>1</sup>

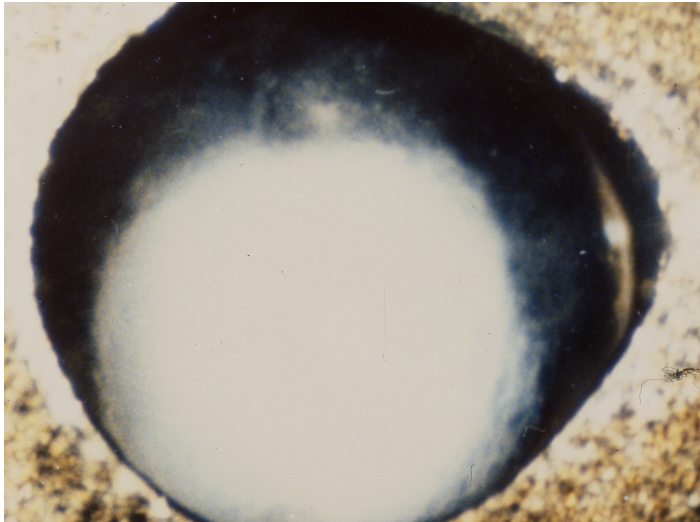


Exposure to GCR and amount of exposure also effects cataract occurrence<sup>1,2</sup>





Moderate nuclear cataract in rainbow trout<sup>4</sup>



Severe cataract in lens of rainbow trout<sup>4</sup>

# What is a cataract?

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Clouding of the  
lens of the eye<sup>3</sup>

Tissues within the  
lens break down  
and clump  
together<sup>3</sup>

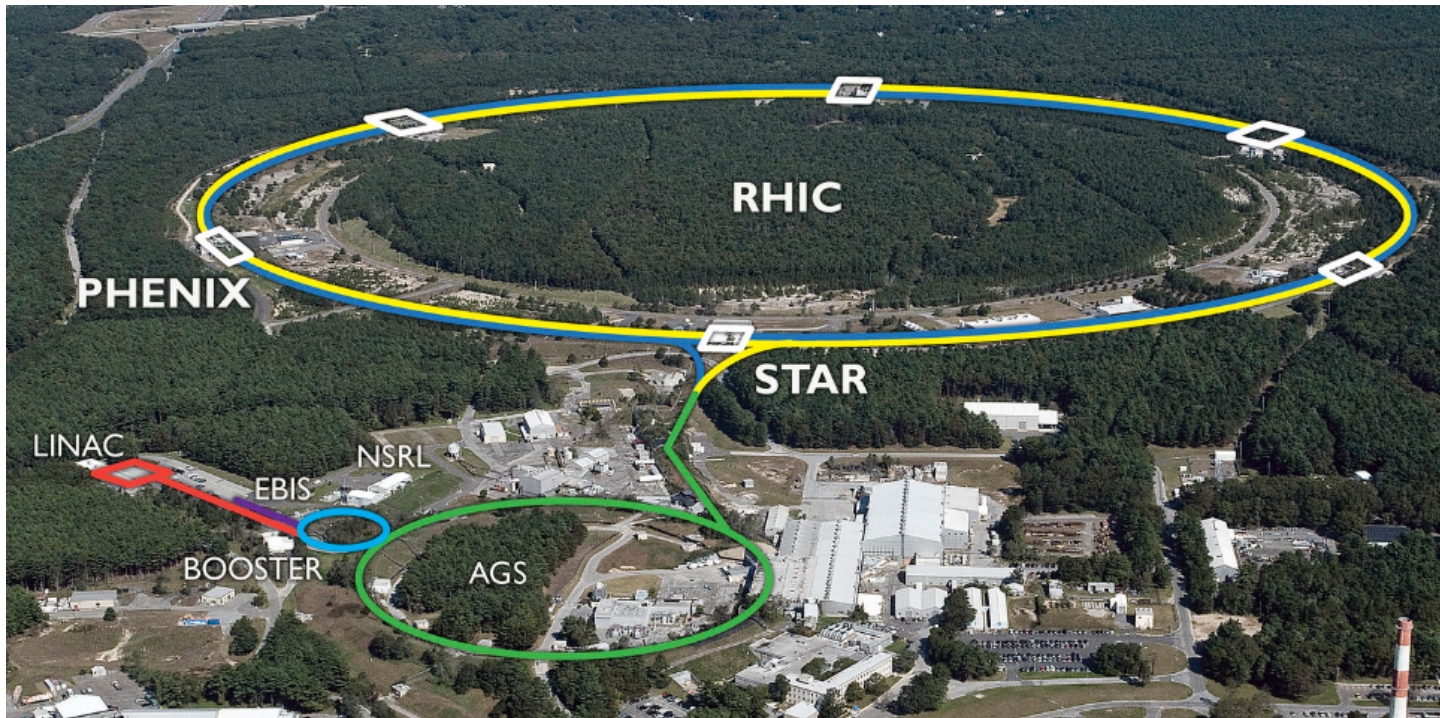


# Why Zebrafish?

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- More individuals
- Well understood vertebrate model
- More replicates
- Similar eye proteins to humans

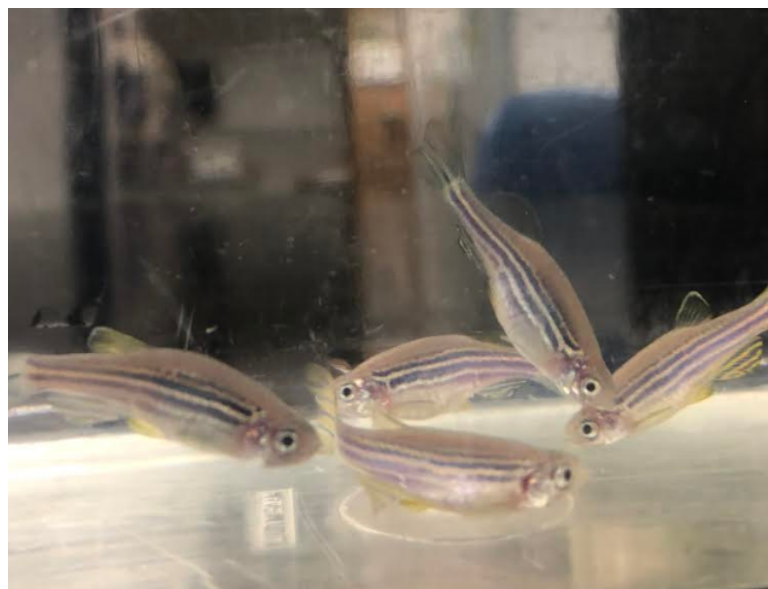
# Galactic-Cosmic Radiation



The RHIC complex at Brookhaven National Laboratory.<sup>6</sup>

- Nuclei of atoms, no electrons<sup>5</sup>
- High ionizing<sup>5</sup>
- Pass through spacecraft and astronauts easily<sup>5</sup>





# Methods

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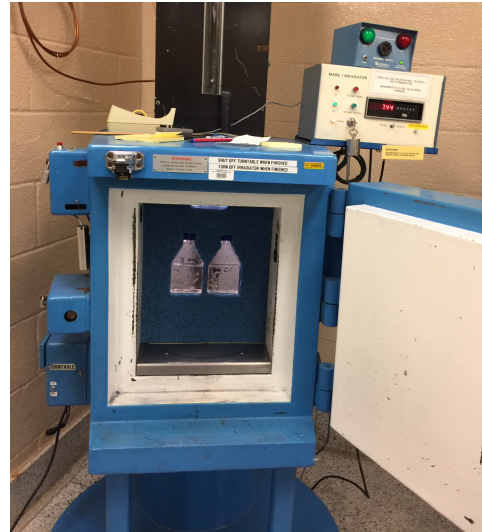
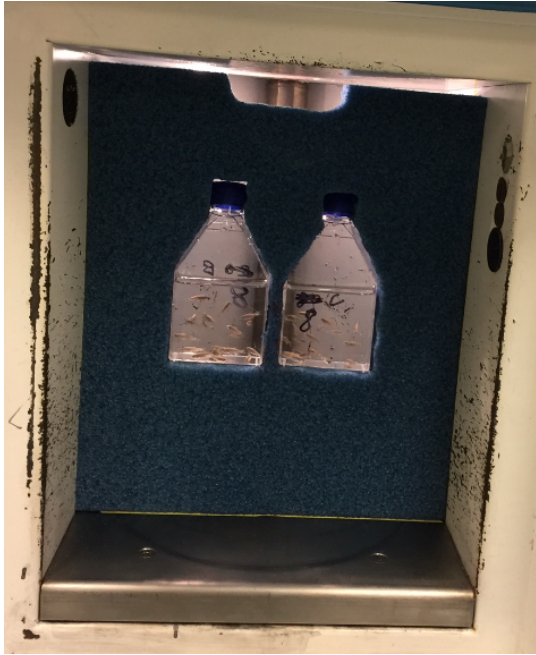
- AB wild-type and albino zebrafish
- 2-5 months of age
- Shipped to Brookhaven National Lab and back for radiation treatments
- Monitored and kept at the Aquatic Animal Health Lab

# Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL)

- August 2018 (Gamma), November 2018 (Gamma), April 2019 (Gamma + GCR)

## Gamma Treatment Groups:

- 8 Gy gamma
- 10 Gy gamma
- 20 Gy gamma
- No radiation



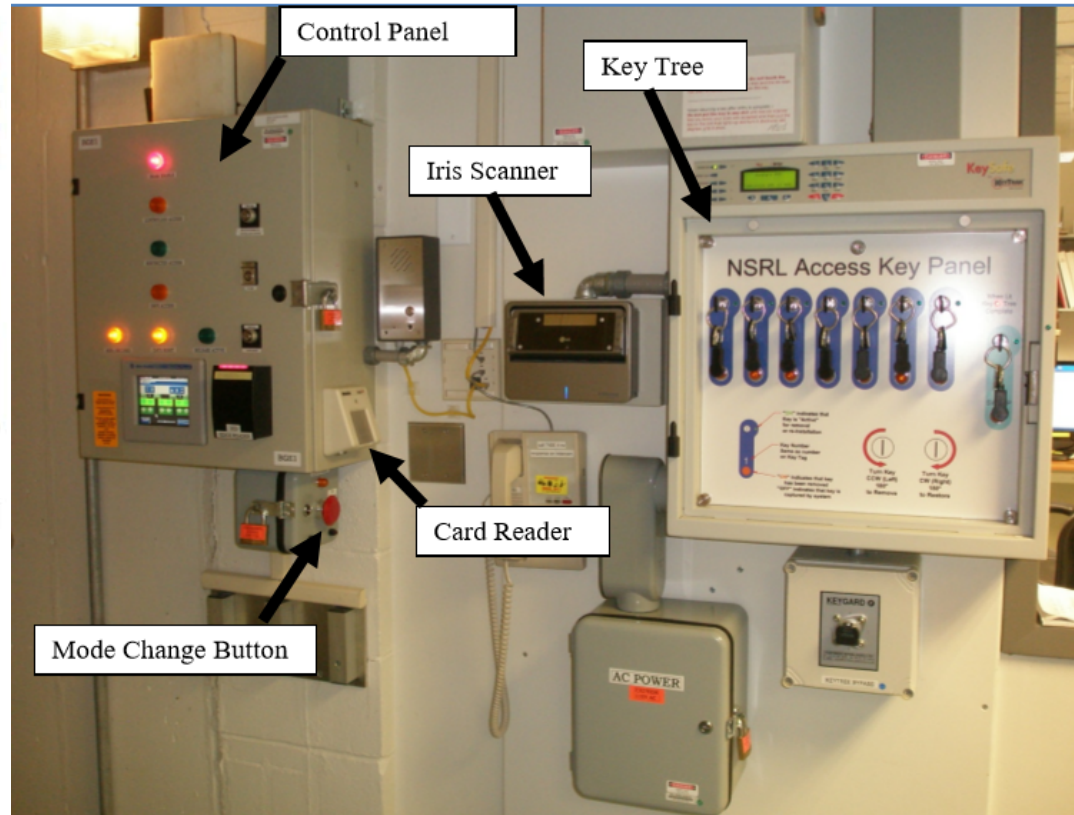


# Galactic Cosmic Ray exposure



## NASA Space Radiation Laboratory

Researchers here are working to understand and reduce the risks astronauts will face on future long-term space missions to Mars and beyond. The National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) and the DOE Office of Science partnered to build this unique facility.



## Treatment Groups:

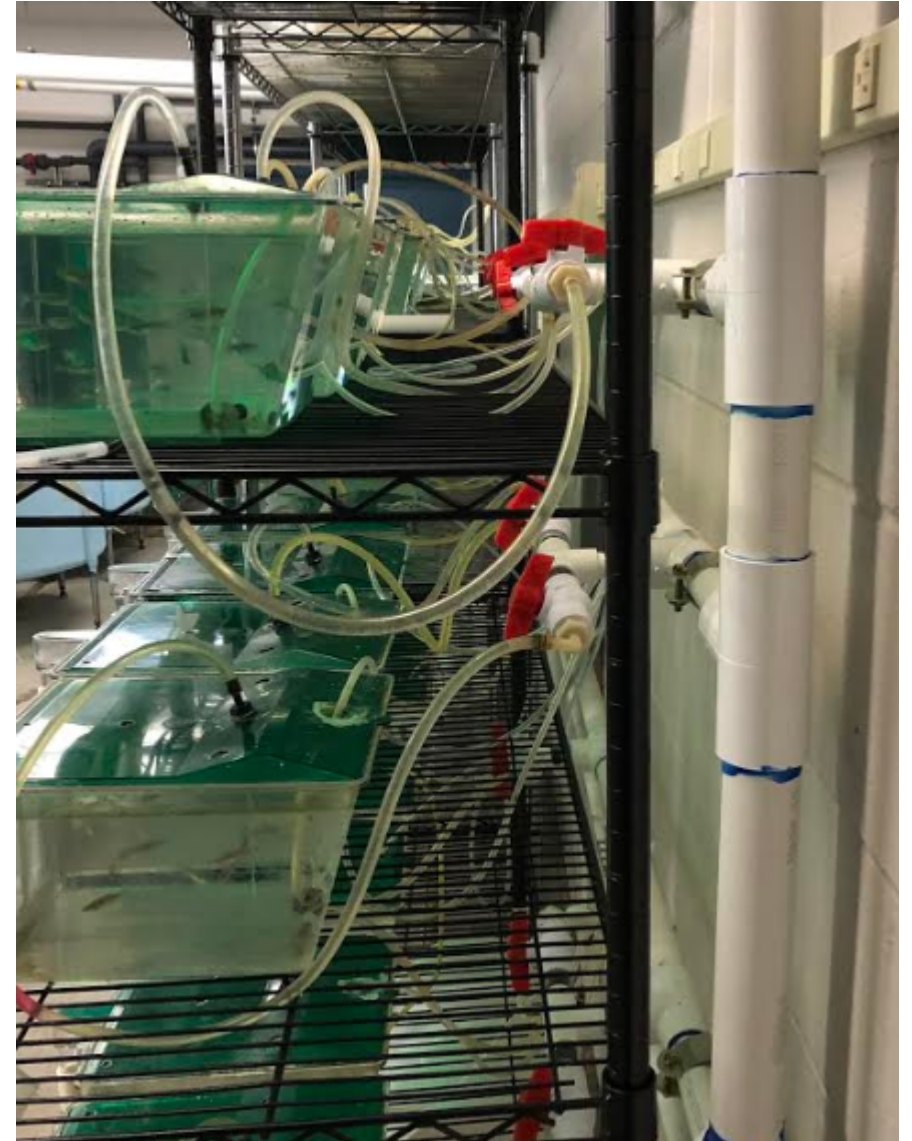
- 0.75 Gy GCR
- 0.75 Gy GCR + 10 Gy Gamma
- 0.75 Gy GCR + 20 Gy Gamma
- No radiation

# GCR-Galactic Cosmic Radiation

Ion Species	Dose (cGy)
p1000	26.25
si600	0.7500
he250	13.50
o350	4.50
fe600	0.7500
p250	29.25

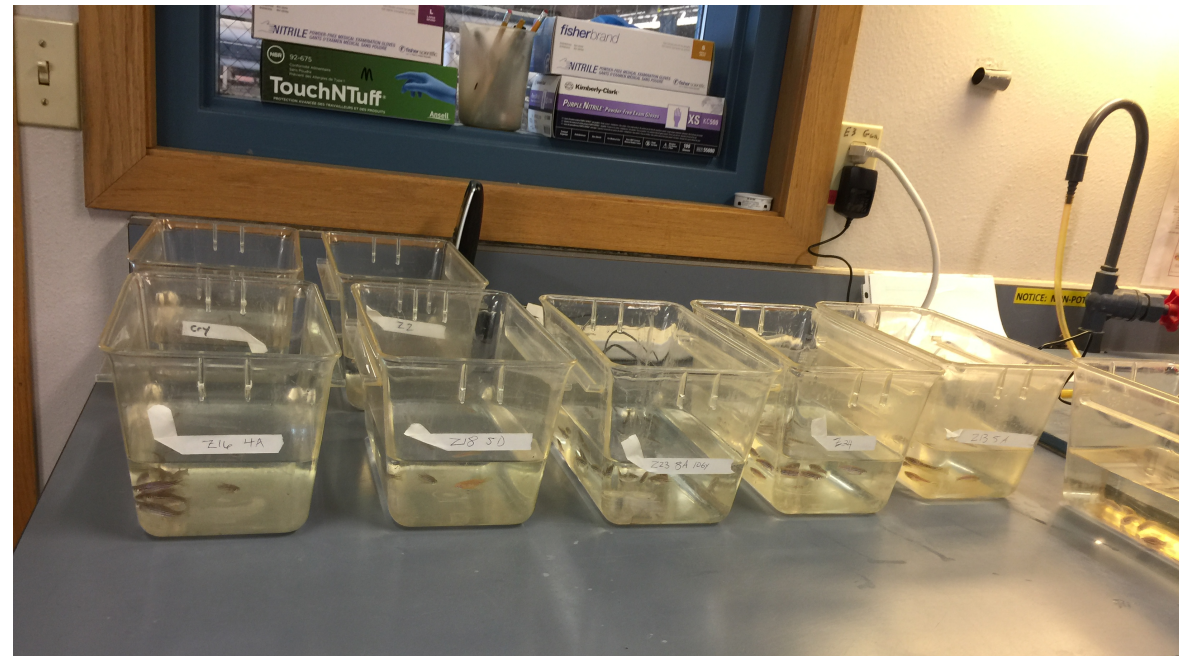


# System





# Eye exams



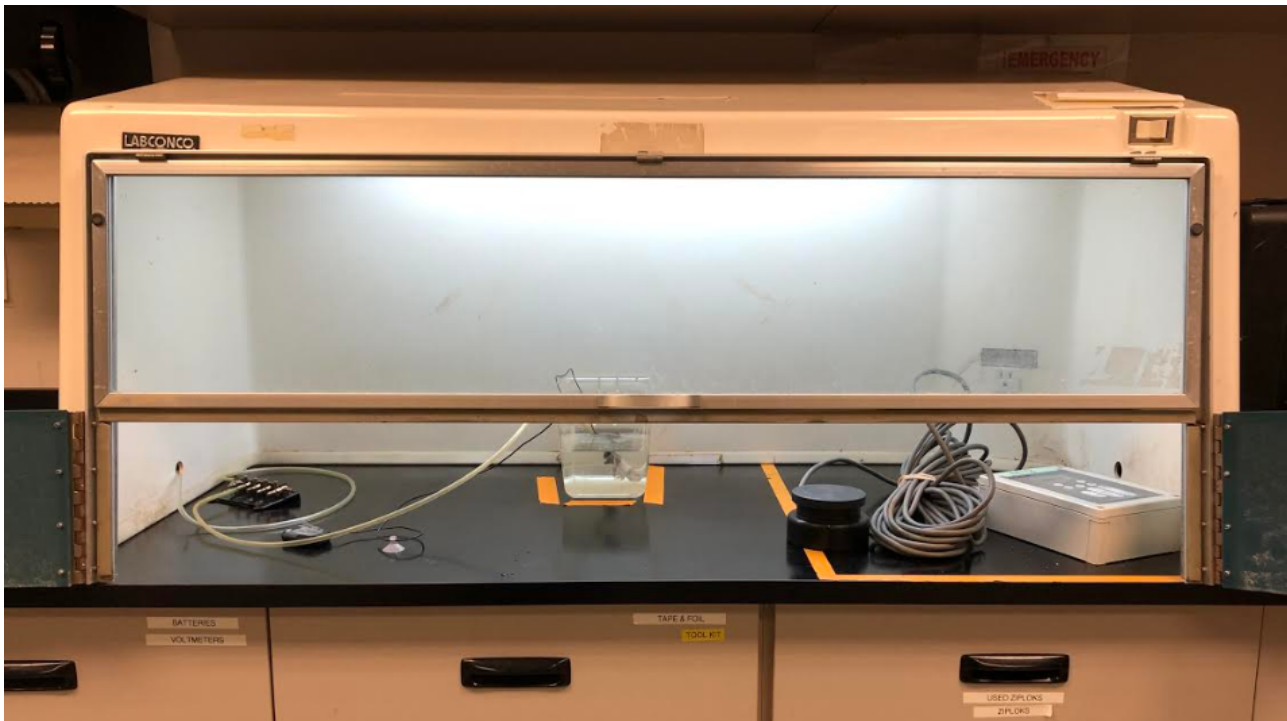


# Preliminary Results

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- 6-9 months post Gamma
- 6.5 months post Gamma +GCR
  - Only small cortical and central cataracts
  - None visible to naked eye
  - In both control and irradiated fish





# UV Exposure

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- 5 ABwt zebrafish
- 4.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup> UVA
- 3.7 J/cm<sup>2</sup> UVB
- No cataracts

Zebrafish are  
highly  
regenerative

Stem cell research  
potential in lens  
regeneration

Implications

# Works cited

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1. Chylack, L. T., Jr., L. E. Peterson, A. H. Feiveson, M. L. Wear, F. K. Manuel, W. H. Tung, D. S. Hardy, L. J. Marak and F. A. Cucinotta (2009). "NASA study of cataract in astronauts (NASCA). Report 1: Cross-sectional study of the relationship of exposure to space radiation and risk of lens opacity." Radiat Res **172**(1): 10-20.
2. Cucinotta, F. A., F. K. Manuel, J. Jones, G. Iszard, J. Murrey, B. Djojonegro and M. Wear (2001). "Space radiation and cataracts in astronauts." Radiat Res **156**(5 Pt 1): 460-466.
3. "Cataracts." Mayo Clinic. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/cataracts/symptoms-causes/syc-20353790>. Accessed October 11, 2019.
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5. "Why Space Radiation Matters." NASA. <https://www.nasa.gov/analogs/nsrl/why-space-radiation-matters>
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