

## Relative Biological Effectiveness of Neutrons for Inducing Somatic Cell Mutations in *Tradescantia* Pretreated With Boron Compound

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(*Tradescantia* 4430)

X	0.5 Gy		<sup>252</sup> Cf			RBE
	0	0.5 Gy	0	0.2 Gy	(RBE)	
			RBE	7.2		
			RBE	6.2	34.3	가
	1.6	5.6		가		

### Abstract

The biological effectiveness of neutrons in the induction of somatic cell mutations was studied in *Tradescantia* 4430. Inflorescences, normal or pretreated with chemicals containing boron, were irradiated in the air with neutrons (0-0.2 Gy) from a <sup>252</sup>Cf source. A group of normal inflorescences were also irradiated with 0-0.5 Gy of X-ray as a standard beam. The maximal RBE value was 7.2 for inducing gene mutations in the normal inflorescence. For the induction of lethal mutations, the maximal value of RBE changed from 6.2 to 34.3 with pretreatment of boron compound. RBE for the induction of apoptotic cells increased from 1.6 to 5.6 due to the boron pretreatment. The present study provides an experimental proof that boron compound causes the modification of radio-response in cells.

1.

(LET; linear energy transfer)

가

가

[1,2].

가

[3,4].

<sup>10</sup>B

가

(BNCT)

<sup>252</sup>Cf

<sup>252</sup>Cf

TSH assay

[5- 12].

[13].

가

02

4430가 가

[13,14].

[5,15].

300

가

25

가

[16].

[14,16,17].

가

2.

2.1

(2n=12) T - 4430

Underbrink

[14]

10

가

storage effect

24

[9].

2 4

2.2

	0.15 ml	$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Borax; Hayashi Pure
Chemical Co.) 1%	( $^{10}\text{B}$ 240 ppm)	20 $\mu\ell$
	가	24
		40 ppm

2.3

X-		X-	$^{252}\text{Cf}$
	( 3.5 GBq)		(150 kV, 10mA)
0 20 cGy	1	X-	0.5 mGy/h
			0 50 cGy

2.4

	Houglund No. 2 solution	6	[18]
		3	
14	20 ,	80%,	290 $\mu\text{E}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$
85%			10 , 18 ,

2.5.

	25	
6	가	( )
	4	
가가		100

3.

7 19

11 19

2,640 8,670

TSH

[16].

11 15

X-

1 2

1.

(cGy)	(x 10)		(x 10)		(x 10)		(x 10)	
	n	B+n	n	B+n	n	B+n	n	B+n
0	$0.3 \pm 0.1$	-	$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.03 \pm 0.02$	$0.06 \pm 0.04$	-	-
1	$1.2 \pm 0.4$	$4.8 \pm 1.4$	$0.8 \pm 0.1$	$1.7 \pm 0.2$	$0.5 \pm 0.1$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	0.1	0.3
3	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$8.2 \pm 2.3$	$2.4 \pm 0.3$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$	$1.1 \pm 0.2$	$1.7 \pm 0.3$	0.7	0.4
5	$2.7 \pm 0.5$	$7.8 \pm 1.7$	$4.7 \pm 0.4$	$4.3 \pm 0.6$	$2.2 \pm 0.2$	$2.1 \pm 0.3$	0.4	0.6
10	$3.9 \pm 0.8$	$30.6 \pm 7.5$	$5.5 \pm 0.4$	$4.6 \pm 0.5$	$2.6 \pm 0.5$	$2.6 \pm 0.3$	0.6	2.7
20	$8.8 \pm 1.1$	$21.2 \pm 6.7$	$10.2 \pm 0.5$	$7.1 \pm 0.6$	$5.1 \pm 0.5$	$3.3 \pm 0.5$	1.5	3.6

2. X-

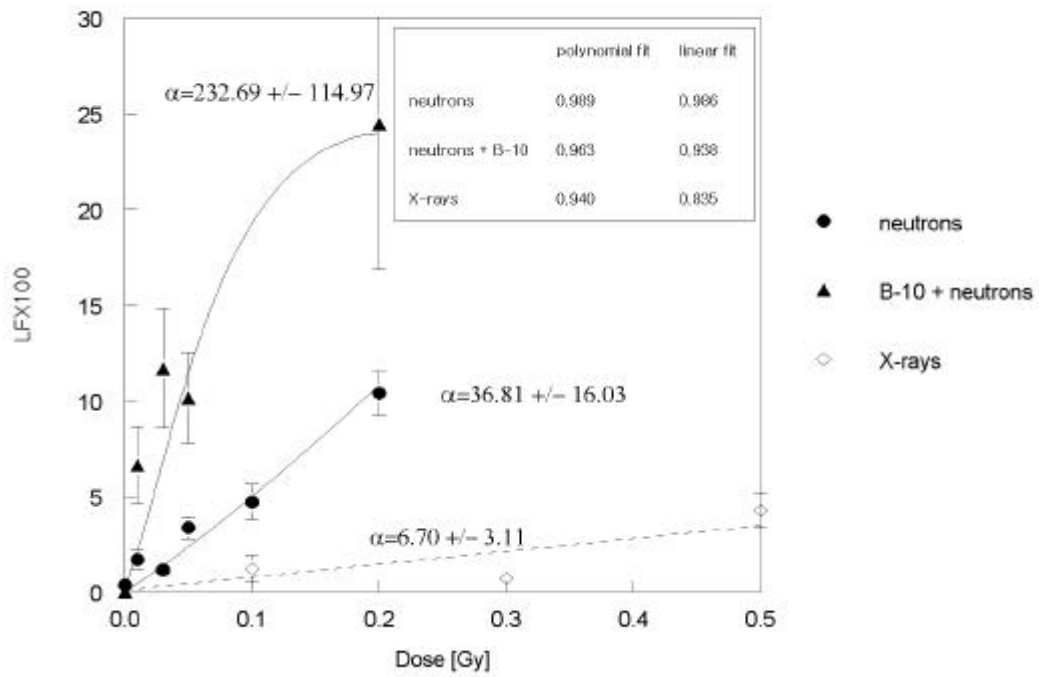
(cGy)	(x 10)	(x 10)	(x 10)	(x 10)
0	$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.03 \pm 0.02$	0.0
10	$0.7 \pm 0.3$	$1.4 \pm 0.3$	$0.6 \pm 0.2$	0.1
30	$0.8 \pm 0.4$	$3.9 \pm 0.5$	$1.9 \pm 0.4$	0.3
50	$3.0 \pm 0.7$	$7.0 \pm 0.4$	$3.0 \pm 0.2$	0.3

1. 가 X- 가

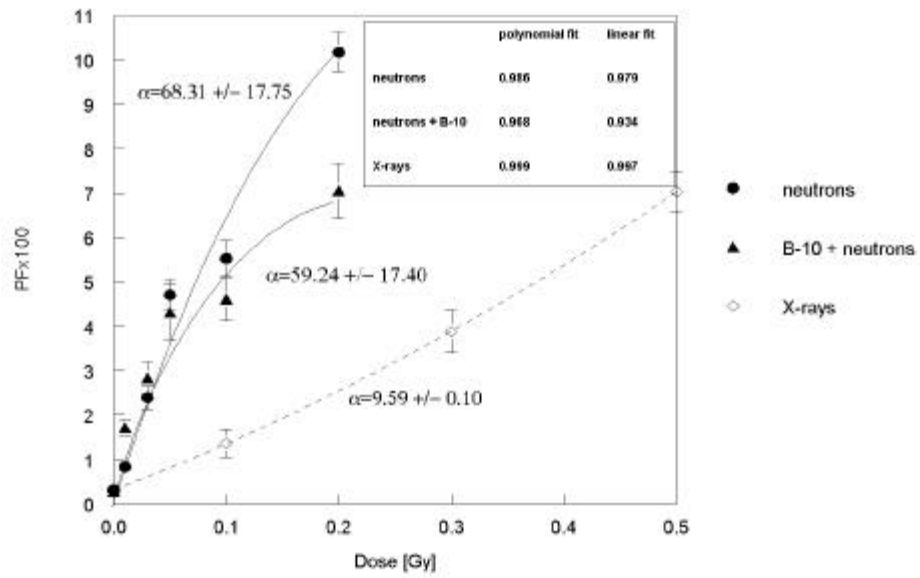
2. X- 가

(linear - quadratic) 20 cGy 가

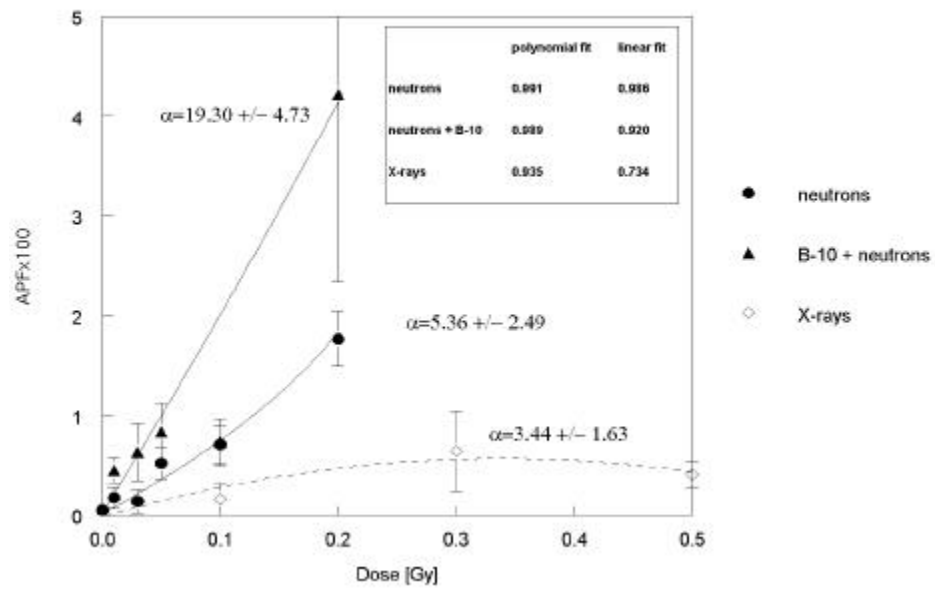
X- ( 3).



1. X-



2. X-



3.

J.Kiefer [19]

Chadwick

Leenhouts

$$M = [1 - \exp[-q(D + D^2)]] \exp[-(s+p)(D + D^2)] \text{----- (1)}$$

M =  
 D = (Gy)  
 = DNA 가 (dsb)  
 = DNA dsb가  
 q = DNA dsb 가  
 s = DNA dsb  
 p = DNA dsb

(1) 가

( ) [q] [s+p]  
 가 가  
 . [q] peak 가  
 . [q]  
 [s+p] 가  
 (skewness) 가  
 s, p, (zero) 가 (RBE)가  
 RBE = n/ x [20]. LET  
 가

(1) 가  
 (1) RBE = n/ x  
 ( 3).

3. <sup>252</sup>Cf

\			
	6.2	7.2	1.6
+	34.3	6.18	5.6

	가	가	(biological end-point)
	Kim & Kim [17]	3.1 6.8	Cebulska- Wasilewska et al.
[8]	RBE가	5.6 5.8	<sup>252</sup> Cf
			가
			RBE 7.2
6.2		가	
	가		6.2
			가
			34.3
			가 <sup>252</sup> Cf
			가
		가	가
			<sup>252</sup> Cf
			RBE
	californium	가	가
		가	가
		가	가

KAERI-INP

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