

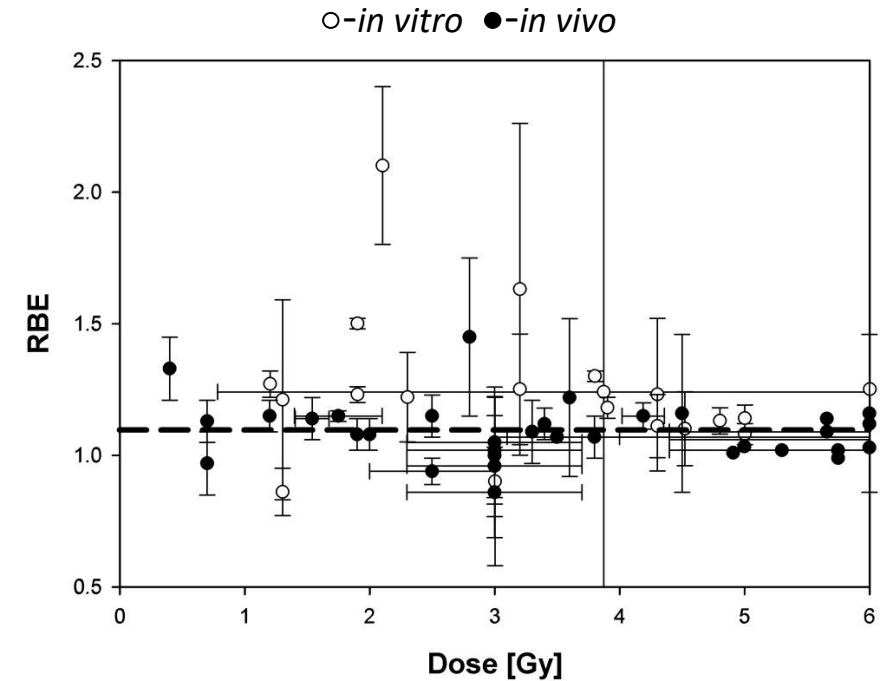
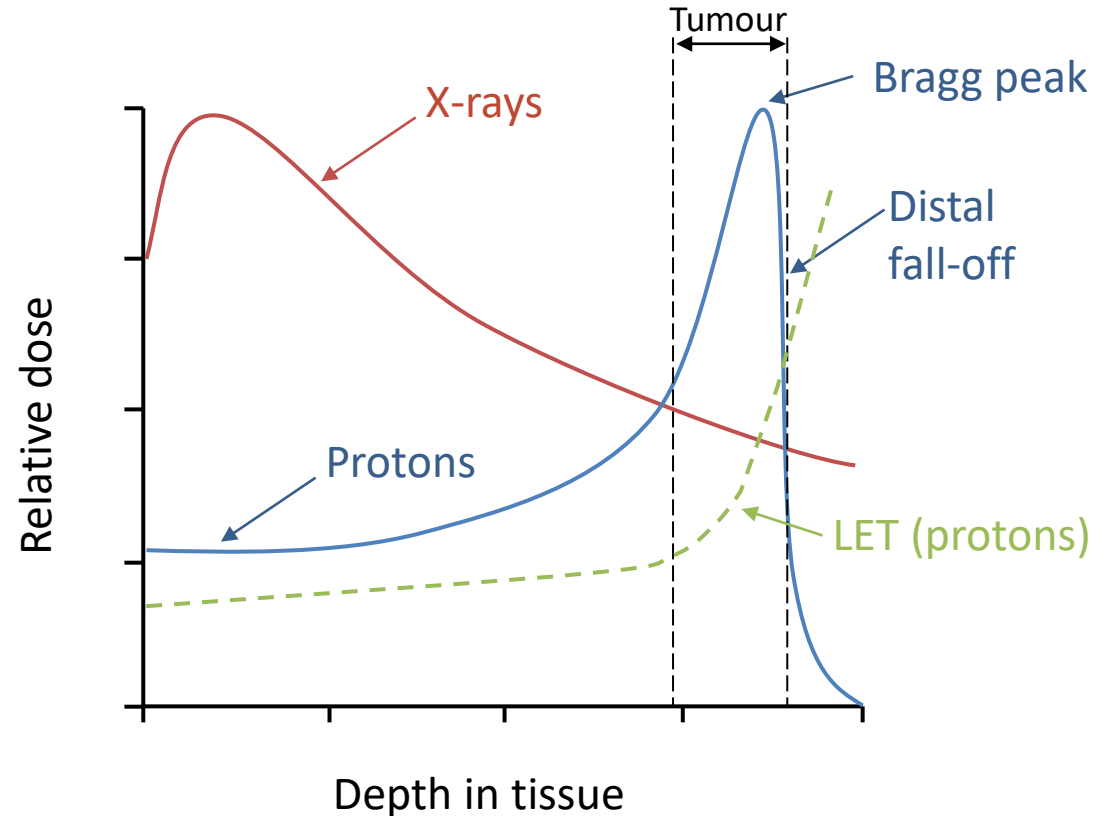


ITRF Kick-off Meeting: Current/Future Radiobiology Research

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The advantages but also biological uncertainties following proton beam therapy



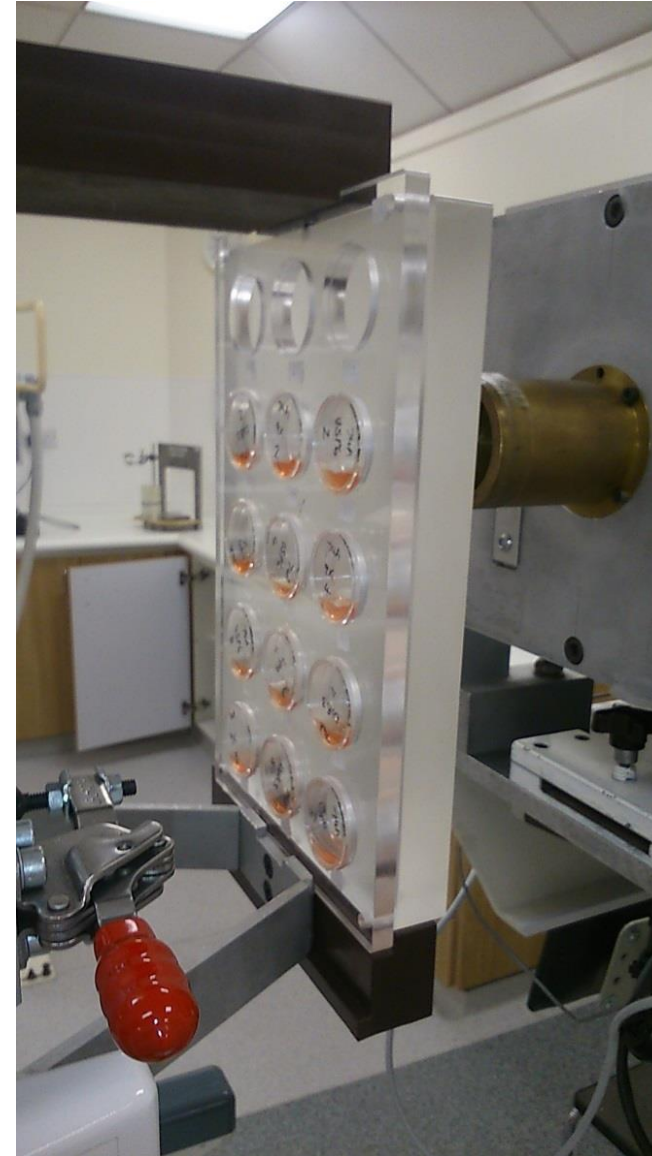
Taken from Paganetti and van Luijk (2013) *Sem Rad Oncol*

- Further research exploiting the biological impact of PBT is vital for establishing biological effectiveness (RBE) and optimal clinical treatment for tumours.

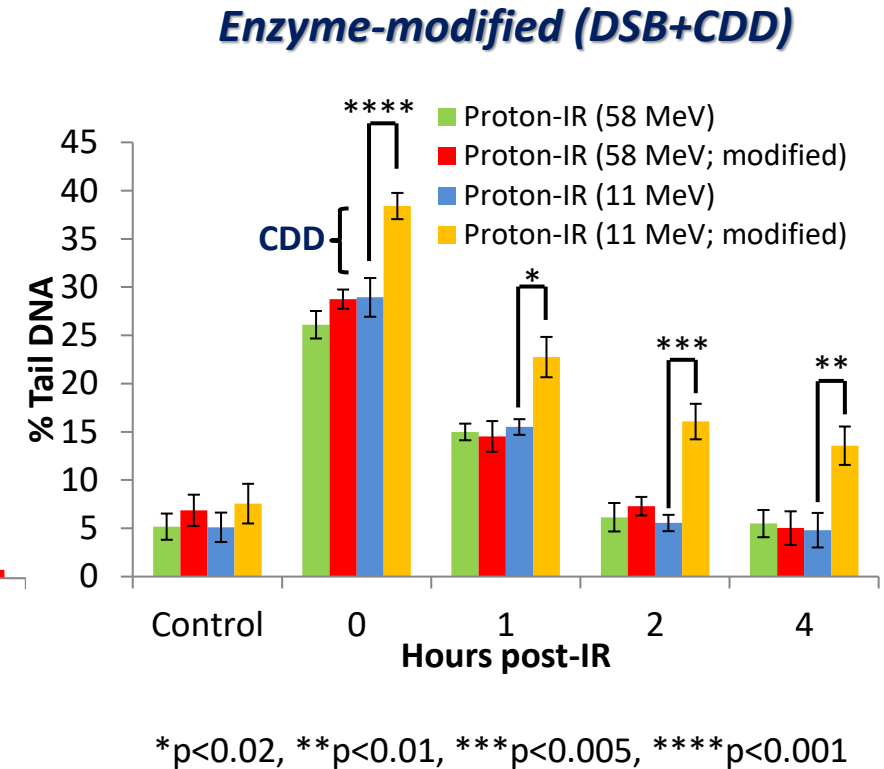
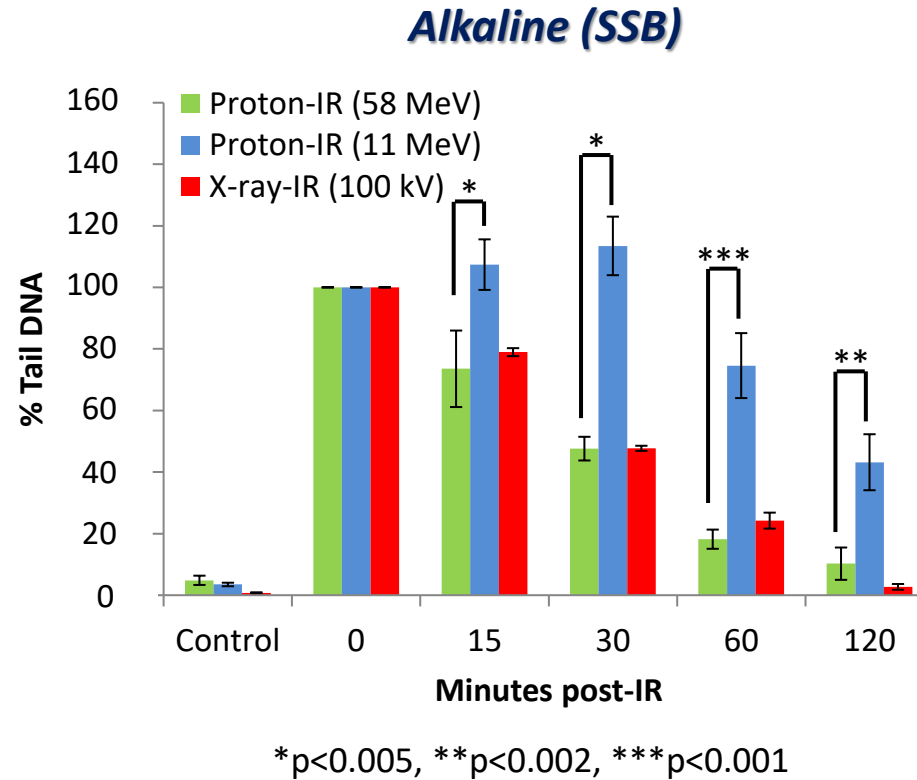
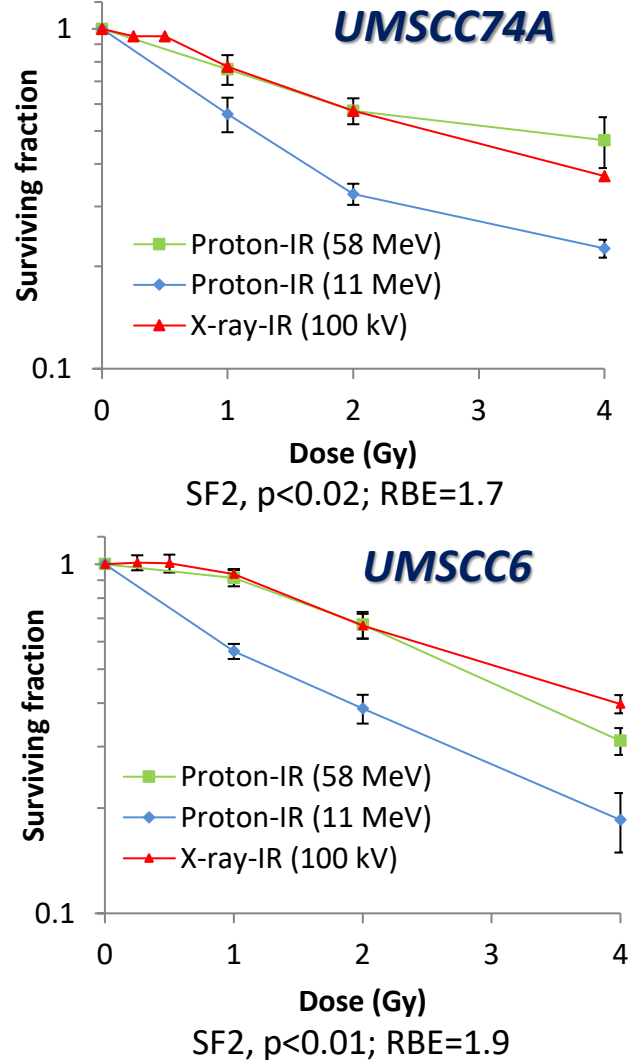
Current projects investigating the radiobiological impact of protons and high-LET particles

- Realizing the radiobiological impact of protons and high-LET particles in head and neck cancer and glioblastoma models (NIH).
- New insights into the cellular responses to complex DNA damage induced by proton beam therapy (MRC).
- Improving the biological response of proton beam therapy in head and neck cancer (NWCR).

Proton beam and radiobiology facilities at the Clatterbridge Cancer Centre (CCC)

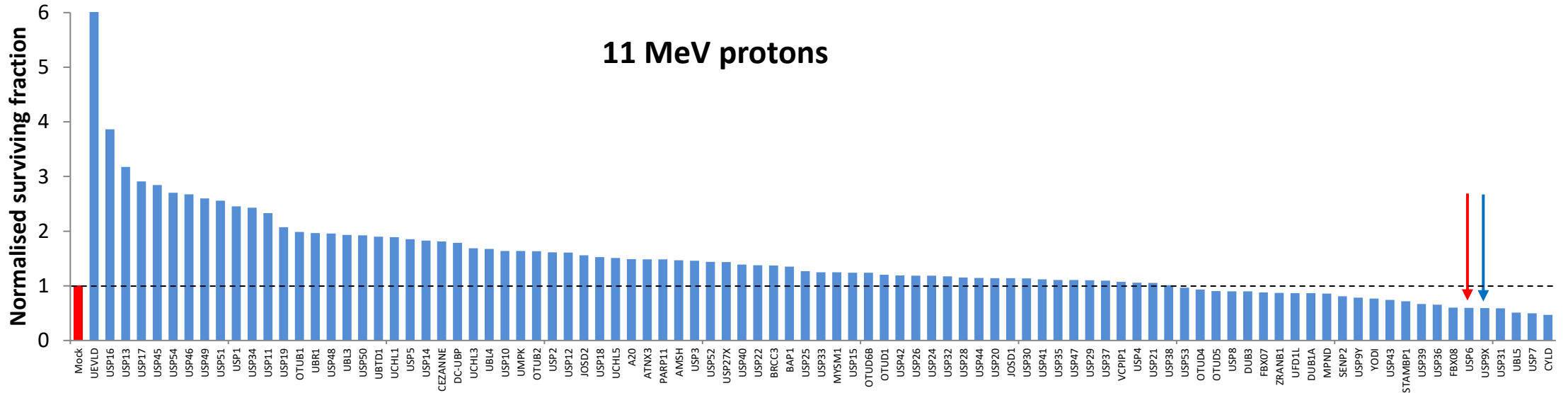
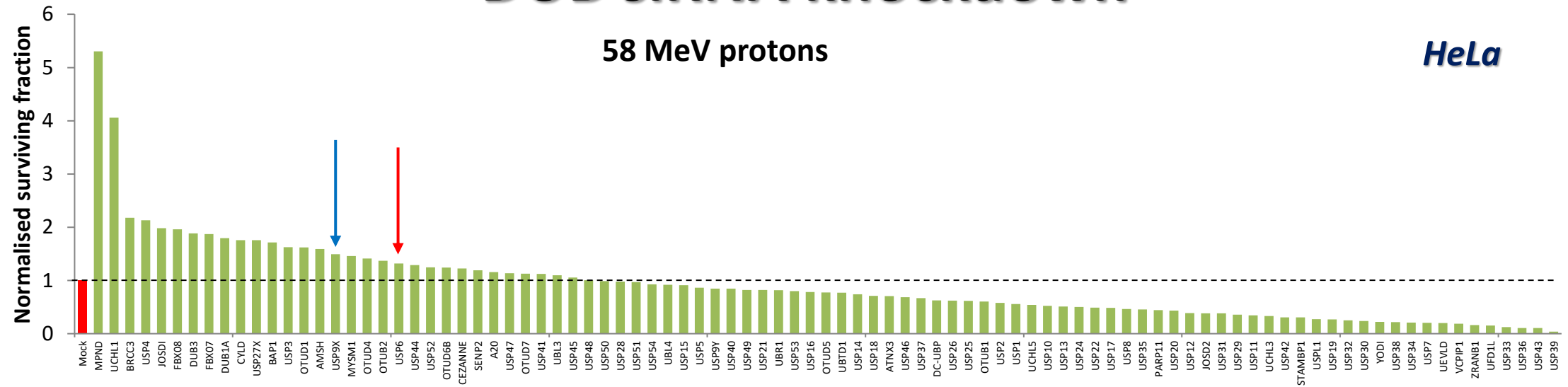


“Relatively” high-LET protons cause a decrease in HNSCC cell survival due to CDD formation compared to low-LET protons



58 MeV (1 keV/μm); 11 MeV (12 keV/μm)

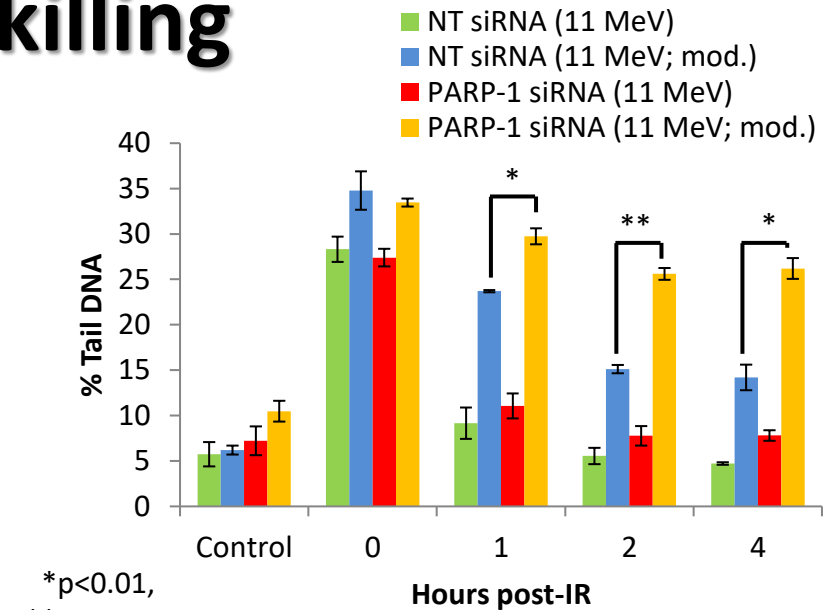
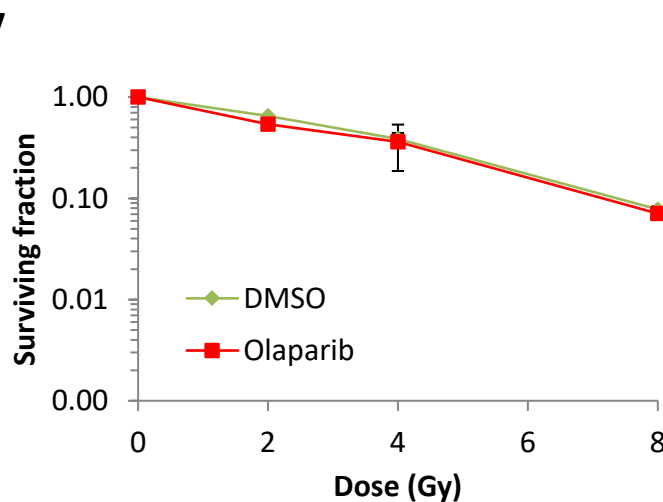
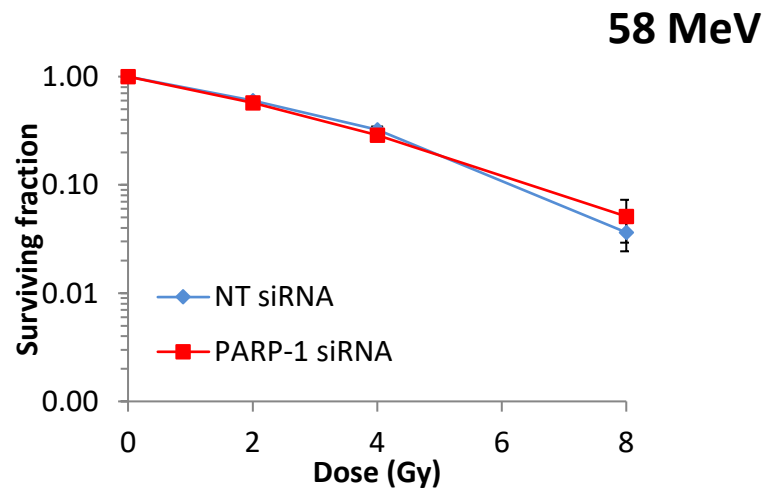
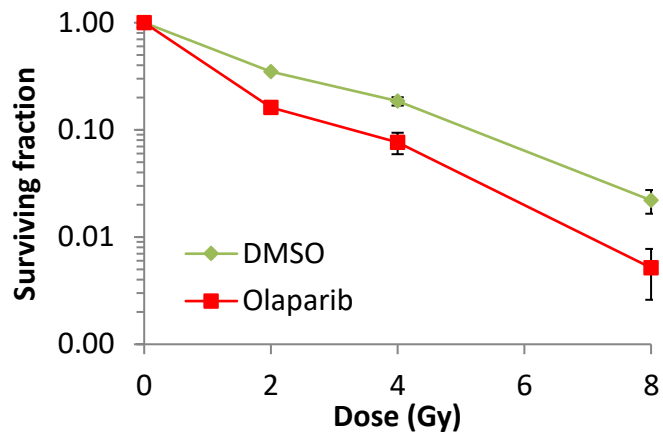
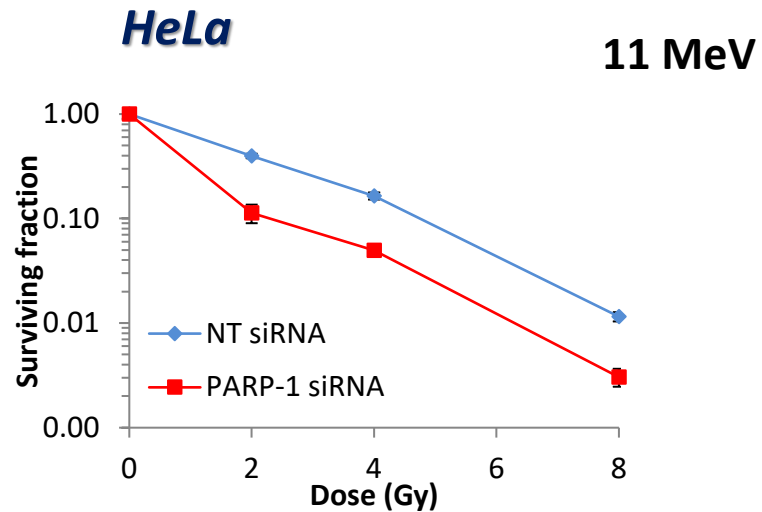
Modulation of proton-induced cellular sensitivity following DUB siRNA knockdown



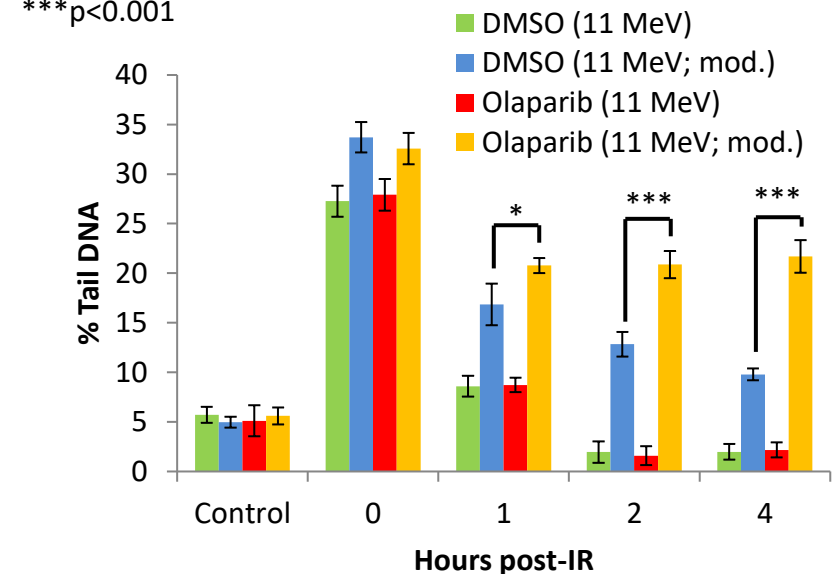
Carter *et al.*, (2019) *Int J Rad Oncol Biol Phys*

Nickson, Fabbrizi *et al.*, (2021) *Front Oncol*

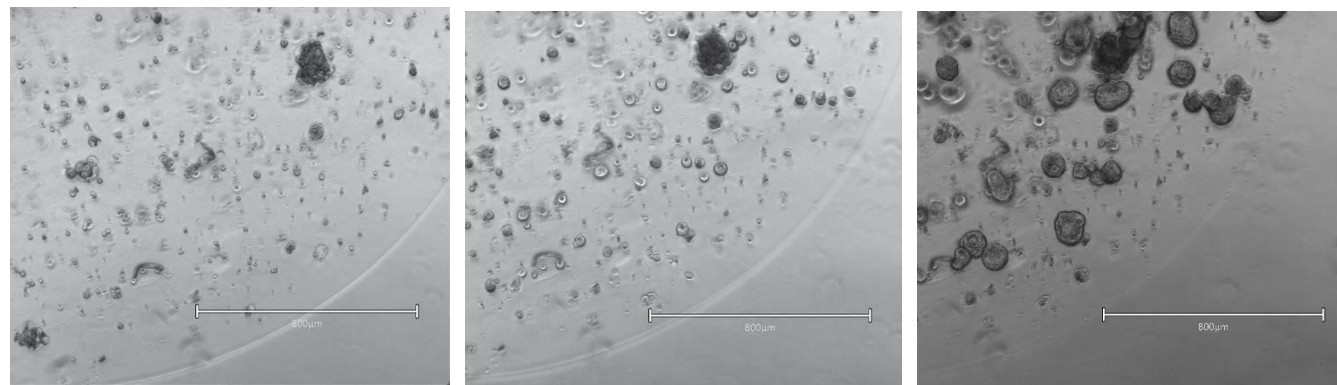
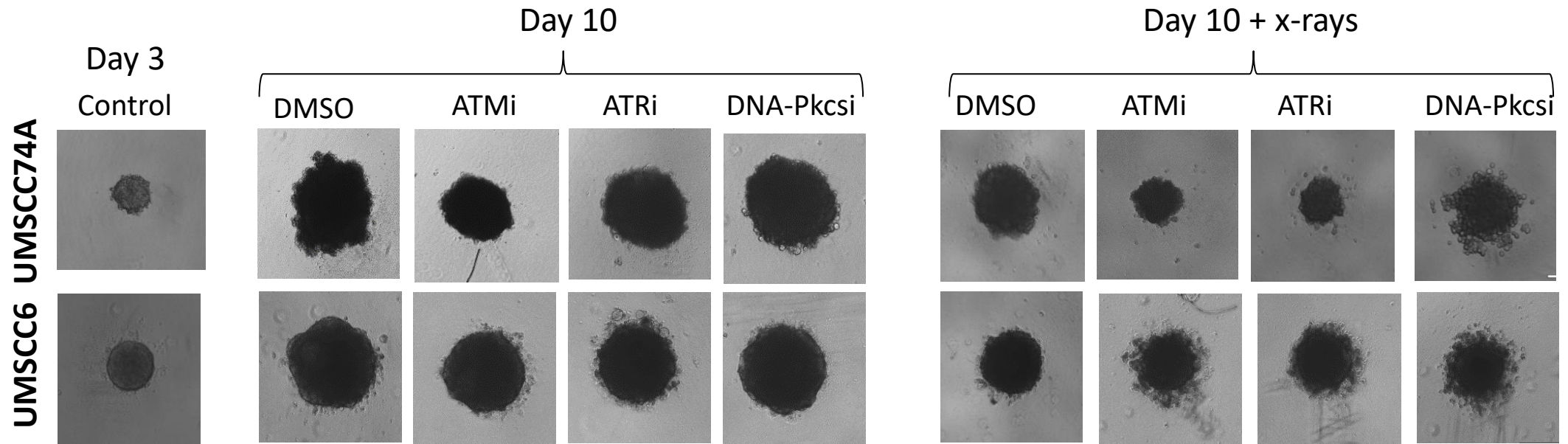
Targeting PARP-1 synergies with relatively high-LET protons in promoting cancer cell killing



*p<0.01,
**p<0.005,
***p<0.001

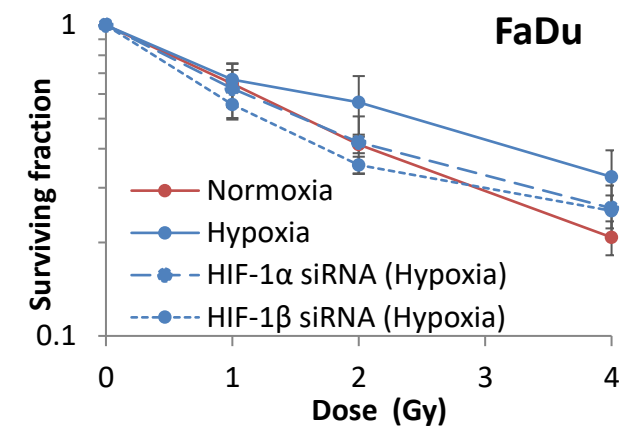
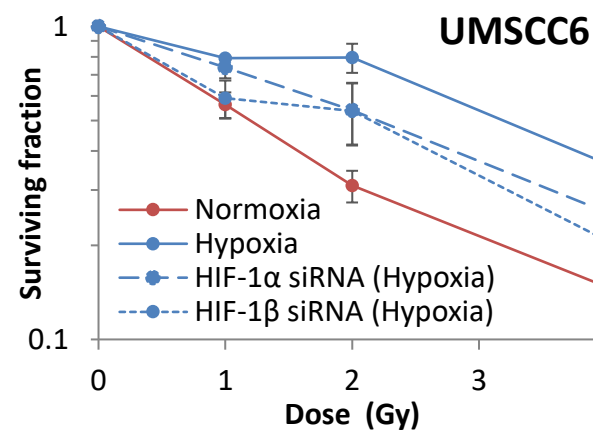
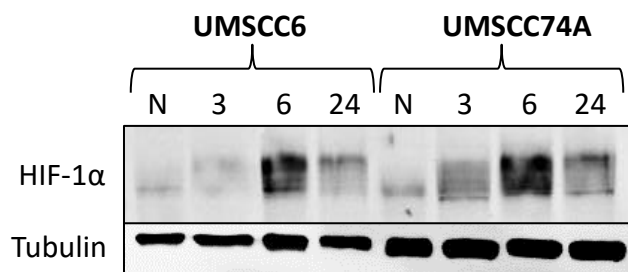
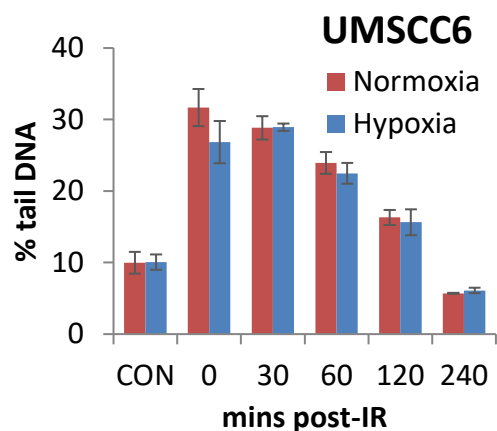
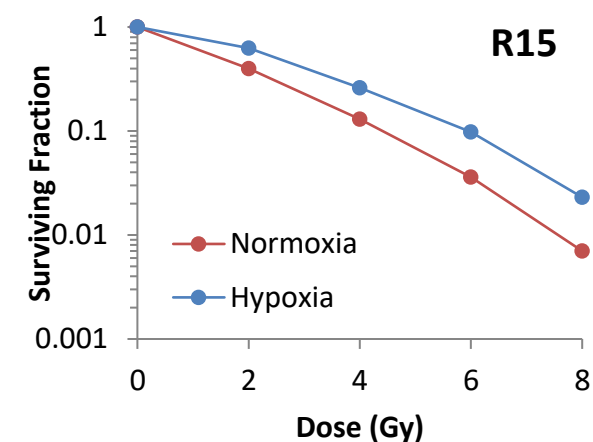
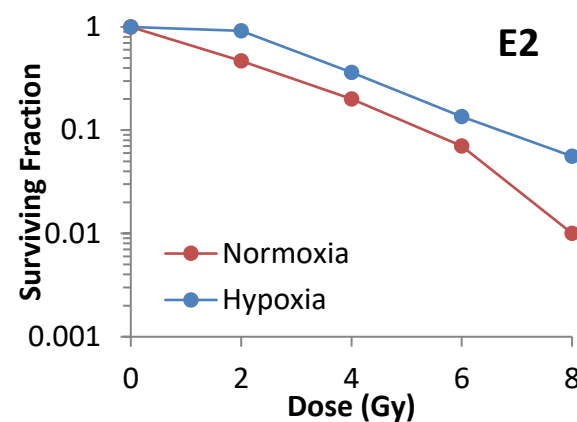
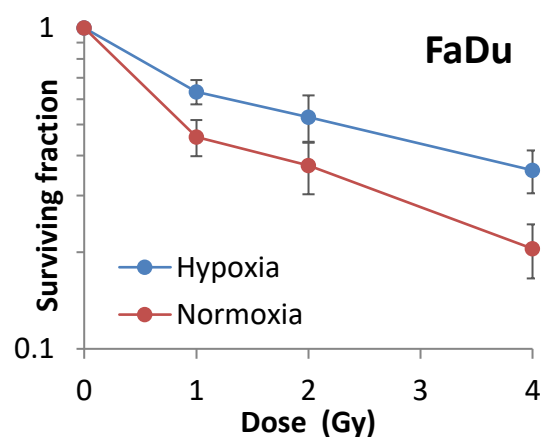
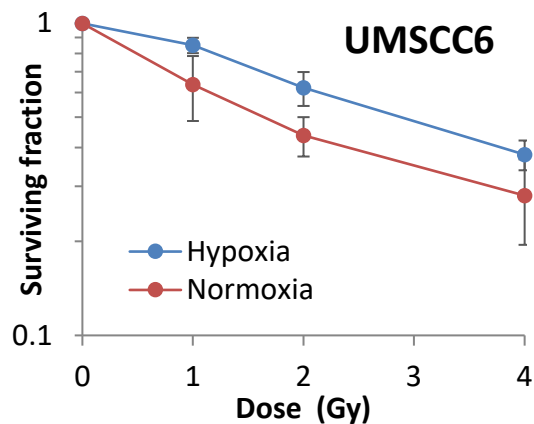


Utilising 3D models of HNSCC with photons and protons



Collaboration with Else Driehuis and Hans Clevers

Hypoxia induces significant radioresistance in HNSCC and GBM cells in a HIF-dependent manner



Examining the radiobiology of FLASH high-LET radiation.

- Using ultra high-dose rates (>40 Gy/s; versus ~5 Gy/min).
- FLASH stimulates normal tissue sparing.
- Mechanism of action unclear (oxygen, radicals or metabolism?).
- Opportunity for utilisation of FLASH protons/particles.



Favaudon et al (2014) *Sci Trans Med*

Vozenin et al (2018) *Clin Cancer Res*

Collaborations with Stuart Green, Tzany Wheldon, Ben Phoenix and Kristoffer Petersson
Bourhis et al (2019) *Radiother Oncol*

Some key biological questions to be addressed

- More substantial investigations into the radiobiology of particle ions with increasing LET in defined 2D/3D preclinical normal/tumour model systems.
- To investigate novel beam delivery (e.g. FLASH and minibeam) and to define the biology behind these phenomenon.
- Examine clinically-relevant dose fractionation experiments in relevant *in vitro* and *in vivo* preclinical models.
- Investigate combinatorial treatments (e.g. targeted DDR/IO drugs and inhibitors, perform high-throughput screening experiments) for tumour radiosensitisation and normal tissue radioprotection.

More effective and efficient translation of radiobiology research into particle ions from the lab and into the clinic for patient benefit.