## Proportions of T-helper Cells and Proliferative Responses of T cells in the Spleen of Mice Continuously Irradiated with Low-Dose-Rate Gamma-Rays

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## Abstract

To examine whether the immune system of mice could be changed even after continuous low-dose-rate gamma-irradiation, we investigated the proportions of T-helper (Th1 and Th2) cells and the proliferative responses of T cells in the spleen from three strains (C57BL/6J, C3H/HeN and B6C3F1) of mice. The proportions of T-helper cells and the proliferative responses of T cells in the spleen after low-dose-rate (20 mGy/22h/day) irradiation differed between the strains. In C57BL/6 and C3H/HeN mice, no changes were observed in the proportions of T-helper cells and the proliferative responses of T cells in the spleen at doses of less than 8000 mGy, while a decrease in T cell proliferation and an increase in the proportion of Th2 cells were observed in B6C3F1 mice at 1000 mGy and 2000 mGy, respectively. These results indicate that continuous low-dose-rate irradiation results in changes of the immune system may lead to life-shortening due to early neoplastic death as observed in B6C3F1 mice continuously irradiated with low-dose-rate gamma-rays.



Fig. 1 Proportions of Th2 cells after low-dose-rate (20 mGy/day) irradiation. C, control; R, irradiated; \*\*, p<0.01</p>



Fig. 2 Proportions of Th1 and Th2 cells after low-dose-rate (1 mGy/day) irradiation for 400 days. C, control; R, irradiated.



Fig. 3 Comparisons of proliferative response of splenic T cells after low-dose-rate (20 mGy/day) irradiation. C, control; R, irradiated; \*, p<0.05; \*\*, p<0.01



Fig. 4 Comparisons of proliferative response of splenic T cells after low-dose-rate (1 mGy/day) irradiation for 400 days. C, control; R, irradiated; \*, p<0.05