Genotoxic effects of nicotine in human target cells of carcinogenesis

Kleinsasser N, Sassen A, Richter E





Tobacco smoke



- 4000 compounds
- Vapor phase and particle phase
- Side stream and main stream





Nicotine

Alkaloid of the tobacco plant

















Effects of nicotine

- Addiction
- Toxicity in high dosis
- Tumor promotion
- Tumor initiation ?





Genotoxic effects of nicotine ?

- DNA single strand breaks in human lymphatic tissue cells and lymphocytes
- Dependence of the DNA migration on the pH-value





M & M







Cell source I



• Tonsilla palatina







Cell source ll

 Lymphocytes: isolated per Biocoll gradient







Cell source III

- Larynx
- Nasal turbinate









Exposure to Nicotine

 Exposure: 0.125 - 4 mM / 1 h
pH: neutral versus alkaline medium









• single cell microgel electrophoresis assay

- detection of single strand breaks
 - alkali-instable sites
 - incomplete excision repair



Comet Assay II









Comet Assay III









Comet Assay IV



Olive tail moment (OTM): percentage DNA in the tail x median migration distance







Comet Assay V



- Negative control: phosphate buffered saline (PBS)
- Xenobiotic, e.g. nicotine
- Positive control: N-methyl-N´-nitro-Nnitrosoguanidine (MNNG)





Trypanblue Exclusion Test



 determination of cytotoxicity





Results







Lymphatic Tissue & Lymphocytes







Mucosal cells - Nose





Nicotine [mM]







• Dose dependent genotoxic effects in human target cells of carcinogenesis

 pH-increase by alkaloid had no effect on the genotoxicity of nicotine







Future Studies

- Mini organ cultures
- Prolonged exposure
- Synergisms
- Apoptosis





Mini organ cultures







Regensburg





