

$10^7 - 10^{10}$ 1
DNA adduct
(Talaska et al, 1992).
가
6
40% (, 1997). 1972
, 20
DNA adducts
(non-invasive)
(NCI, 1996). 1983
가
(Siverberg & Lubera, 1987).
가
(biomonitoring) (surrogate tissues)
(biomarker) BEIs (biological exposure
indices) (ACGIH, 1999),
DNA adducts가 가
(Beland, et al., 1983).
DNA add-
ucts , -DNA adducts
DNA adducts , DNA adducts
DNA adducts
가 , HPLC-
(synchronous fluorometric detector, Rahn et
al., 1982; Vahakangas et al., 1985),
(immunoassay, Muller & Rajewsky, 1980; Poirier et
al., 1977; Santella et al., 1985), (electro- type)
phore labeling, Fisher et al, 1985),
 ^{32}P -postlabeling (Gupta et al., 1982; Guta, 1985;
Reddy & Randerath, 1986; Talaska et al, 1992)
 ^{32}P -postlabeling
([^{32}P]ATP) (exfoliated urothelial
DNA adducts cells) (non-invasive sample)
DNA
, Talaska(1992) adducts
가

adduct CPM
CPM
(Talaska et al., 1992).

$$RAL = \frac{\text{CPM of adducts nucleotides}}{\text{CPM of total nucleotides}}$$

(non-invasive samples)

DNA adducts

가

. Talaska(1992)가

() 3

³²P-postlabeling

가

DNA adducts

33

(Talaska, et al., 1992) .

2) (Exfoliated urothelial cells)

DNA adducts RAL(relative
adducts labeling) 7

가 (284 ± 114 mL)

Figure 1

가

가

5

, RNA DNA MN(micrococcal
endonuclease) SPD(spleen phosphodiesterase)

, 10μm
10ml Phosphate Buffer Solution
(PBS)

가 3' -phosphodeoxynucleotides

가 PBS 15ml

, polynucleotide kinase [-³²P]
ATP 3', 5' -bisphosphodeoxynucleotides

4 , 600- 1,000rpm 10

, PBS

TLC(anionexchange thinlayer
chromatography) 4

2
500μl 1% SDS(sodium dodecul sulfate,
Sigma L5750) 1mM EDTA

, adducts 3',5' -bisphosphodeo-
xynucleotides

1.5ml Eppendorf

TLC spot

adduct

(-40 -70) DNA

tion counter) spot

, LSC(liquid scintilla-

adducts

CPM (count per minute)

3) DNA

DNA adducts

RAL(relative adducts labeling)

Figure 1. Fundamental procedures of ^{32}P -postlabeling method for DNA adducts in exfoliated urothelial cells

No.15) 15ml (Corex citrate) 1mM EDTA stock 10 μ l 590 μ l
 , 1,000 μ l 1% SDS(sodium dodecyl sulfate, Sigma L5750) 1mM EDTA , stock 10 μ l 1%
 24 μ l 1M Tris(pH 7.4, Trizma base, Sigma 1503) , (Brinkman Homogenizer) 24 μ l
 RNase A(10mg/ml, Sigma #R-5125) 8 μ l RNase T₁(5 μ g/ μ l, Sigma #R-8251) 37
 (60) , 60 μ l Proteinase K(10mg/ml, BM #161519) 37
 (30) . 1.2ml) , 2 μ l H₂O 6 μ l
 -4 , 7,000rpm (10) 가 37 3
 , .
 0.6ml 0.6ml sevag 1.2ml sevag(chloro- form: isoamyl alcohol, 24:1)
 , .
 100 μ l 4M LiCl (Sigma L0505) 10 μ l glycogen(30 μ g/ μ l) 100%
 .
 DNA -80 15 -4 , 7,000rpm 10 , (pellet) DNA ()
 , 50-70 μ l 1% SSC(NaCl Trisodium citrate) 1mM EDTA DNA , Eppendorf DNA stock
 .
 4) DNA DNA adducts stock DNA

5) DNA 가 4 μ l stock 2 μ l MN((Micrococcal Nuclease) SPD(Spleen Phosphodiesterase) , 2 μ l 5 \times salt(pH 7.0, calcium chloride succinic acid) , 2 μ l H₂O 6 μ l 가 37 3
 .
 6) [-³²P]ATP [³²P_i] (orthophosphate, 1000 μ Ci/ μ l ³²P-H₃PO₄, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) 가 EM(Enzyme Mix) RM(Reagent Mix), 0.1N HCl 가 20-30 23 ([-³²P]ATP가) (Table 2 Table 3). [-³²P]ATP (3 μ l 1250 μ l) TLC(5cm \times 10cm) 1.25M LiCl (Chronex 4 film) , (activity, μ Ci/ μ l) LSC(liquid scintillation counter)
 .
 7) ³²P- postlabeling 가 가 0.28 μ l PNK(T₄ polynucleotide kinase, Amersham Life Science, #E70031Z), 1.5 μ l PNK buffer, 10mM Bicine(pH 9.6, Sigma #B-3876) 200 300 μ Ci[-³²P]ATP 가 37 (40)
 .
³²P- postlabeling .

Table 1. Reagent Mix(RM, ICN Modification)

Reagent	For mix
1M Tris-HCl, pH 9.0	900 $\mu\ell$
1M MgCl ₂	210 $\mu\ell$
1M dTT(Dithiothreitol)	210 $\mu\ell$
10 mM L-glycerol-3-Phosphate(PO ₄)	210 $\mu\ell$
100 mM NAD	90 $\mu\ell$
200 mM Sodium Pyruvate(fresh)	90 $\mu\ell$
20 mM ADP(fresh)	90 $\mu\ell$
Total Volume	1.80 ml

Table 2. Enzyme Mix(EM, ICN Modification)

Reagent	For mix
Glycerol-3-PO ₄ -Dehydrogenase(BM#127124)	90 $\mu\ell$
Triose-PO ₄ -Isomerase(BM#109754)	3 $\mu\ell$
Glyceraldehyde-PO ₄ -Dehydrogenase(BM#105686)	52 $\mu\ell$
3-Phosphoglycerate Kinase(BM#108430)	7 $\mu\ell$
Lactate Dehydrogenase(BM#127230)	52 $\mu\ell$
50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0	1789 $\mu\ell$
1M dTT(Dithiothreitol)	7 $\mu\ell$
Total Volume	2.0 ml

4 $\mu\ell$ apyrase(Sigma A-6535)
 7 $\mu\ell$ 37 (30)
 [- ³²P]ATP [³²P]
 H₃PO₄)

8)
³²P-postlabeling 4 $\mu\ell$ 746 $\mu\ell$ 10mM
 Bicine(pH 9.6) 7 $\mu\ell$
 5 $\mu\ell$ TLC(thin-layer ion
 exchange chromatography, 10cm x 20cm)
 (1.5cm) spotting , 0.15M sodium phosphate
 buffer(pH 6.0) 0.5M LiCl

TLC

(Chronex 4 film)
 5ml (70%)
 (Liquid
 Scintillation Counter) CPM(count per minute)
 RAL(relative adducts labeling)

9) DNA adducts
³²P-postlabeling
 (TLC, thin-layer ion exchange chroma-
 tography)

³²P-postlabeling
 DNA adducts , DNA adducts
 DNA adducts
 (20cm x 30cm)

TLC(10cm x 20cm) 18 $\mu\ell$ ³²P-postlabeling
 spotting , D1 (0.65M NaH₂PO₄, pH
 6.0) 18

DNA adducts
 TLC DNA adducts
 TLC(10cm x 10cm) D3 (3.6M
 Lithium Formate, 8.5M Urea, pH 3.5), D4 (0.8M
 LiCl, 0.5M Tris-HCl, 8.5M Urea, pH 8.0), D5
 (1.5M 0.65M NaH₂PO₄, pH 6.0)

1 20 30
 (Figure 2).

10) DNA adduct
 TLC DNA adducts
 TLC -70 2-3
 spot
 TLC DNA adducts 7 $\mu\ell$ 7 $\mu\ell$
 70% (5ml)
 (liquid scintilla-
 tion counter) CPM(count per minute)

RAL(relative adducts labeling)

1)
 CPM
 (1) DNA DNA CPM
 DNA 가
 DNA . Figure 3
 DNA
 DNA , Figure 4
 (exfoliated urothelial
 cells) DNA
 DNA
 1 mg/ml DNA
 260nm (Abs₂₆₀) 가 20 , 1
 mg/ml DNA = 20 Abs₂₆₀, 10μl
 DNA stock 590μl
 DNA
 DNA 가
 Abs₂₃₀/ Abs₂₆₀ 0.45 ,
 Abs₂₆₀/ Abs₂₈₀ 2.0 .

Figure 2. Chromatography of Secondary procedures for separating each adducts with D3 solvent(3.6M Lithium Formate, 8.5M Urea, pH 3.5), D4 solvent(0.8M LiCl, 0.5M Tris-HCl, 8.5M Urea, pH 8.0) and D5 solvent(1.5M NaH₂PO₄, Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, pH 6.0).

$$[DNA] = \frac{Abs_{260} \times \text{Dilution factor}}{Abs_{260} \text{ of } 1 \text{ mg/ml DNA}}$$

Table 3. Ion-Exchange mobile phase used in ³²P-postlabeling TLC

TLC direction	Composition of mobile phases
D1	0.65M NaH ₂ PO ₄ (Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, pH 6.0)
D3	3.6M Lithium Formate, 8.5M Urea, pH3.5
D4	0.8M LiCl, 0.5M Tris-HCl, 8.5M Urea, pH8.0
D5	1.5M NaH ₂ PO ₄ (Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, pH 6.0)

(2) DNA CPM
 DNA 가
 CPM 가

Table 4

(Reddy & Randerath, 1986).
 1μg DNA = 3240 pmol of deoxynucleotide phosphate(dNp)
 Specific Activity of [³²P] = 3.75(±0.17) ×10⁶ CPM/pmol
 Specific Activity of [³²P]
 CPM of [³²P] = 3.75(±0.17) ×10⁶ CPM/pmol
 ×3240 pmol dNp/ 1μg DNA
 = 12.15(±0.17) ×10⁹ CPM/ 1μg DNA

Figure 3. Absorbances of DNA solution isolated from bladder tissue of experimental animals

Figure 4. Absorbances of DNA solution isolated from exfoliated urothelial cells in normal human's urine.

$X \mu\text{g } \mu\text{el DNA}$
 postlabeling
 CPM(count per minute)

$4 \mu\text{el}$ ^{32}P -

CPM 가 Table 5

$$= \frac{[\text{P}]}{\text{DNA}} \times \frac{\text{CPM}}{1 \mu\text{g DNA}} \times X \mu\text{g } \mu\text{el DNA} \times 4 \mu\text{el}$$

3) [^{32}P]ATP
 [^{32}P] (orthophosphate, $1000 \mu\text{Ci}/\mu\text{el}$)
 $^{32}\text{P H}_3\text{PO}_4$, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech)
 (RM EM) [^{32}P]ATP
 ($3 \mu\text{el}$ $1250 \mu\text{el}$) TLC
 가 Figure 7
 [^{32}P]ATP가

Table 4. Comparison of parameter between bladder tissue of experimental animal and exfoliated urothelial cells in human's urine

Parameter	Guideline	Bladder Tissue of Experimental Animal	Exfoliated urothelial cells in Human's urine
Abs _{S230}	-	0.1017	0.0899
Abs _{S260}	-	0.2277	0.0909
Abs _{S280}	-	0.1173	0.0614
Abs _{S230} /Abs _{S260}	below 0.45	0.4466	0.9890
Abs _{S260} /Abs _{S280}	above 2.0	1.9412	1.4805
DNA Content (mg/ml)	-	0.6831	0.2727
CPM/ μel of total nucleotides	-	8.3×10^7	3.3×10^9

Abs : Absorbance

2) ^{32}P - postlabeling
 CPM

가 DNA
 LSC(liquid scintillation counter)
 CPM
 Stock $4 \mu\text{el}$ $200 \mu\text{Ci}$ [
 ^{32}P]ATP/sample ^{32}P -postlabeling TLC
 가 Figure 5
 ATP, (dG), (dA), (dC),
 (dT) (Pi)
 Figure 6 8 stock 2

(spot)
 $^{32}\text{P-H}_3\text{PO}_4$ 가 (spot)
 1 30
 ^{32}P]ATP가
 Table 5 CPM LSC(liquid scintillation counter)
 ^{32}P]ATP Activity ($\mu\text{Ci}/\mu\text{el}$) (1
 $\mu\text{Ci} = 1.1 \times 10^6 \text{ CPM} = 2.2 \times 10^6 \text{ DPM}$).

4) DNA adducts RAL

(1) RAL(relative adducts labelling)

TLC 4
 DNA adducts
 LSC(liquid scintillation counter) CPM(count per minute)
 가 RAL(relative adducts labelling)
 Table 5
 LSC ^{32}P
 CPM
 RAWCPM $4 \mu\text{el}$ stock
 postlabeling 가 $21 \mu\text{el}$
 adducts TLC
 spotting 가 $18 \mu\text{el}$, $4 \mu\text{el}$ stock
 spot $85.7\% (18/21=0.857)$

Figure 5. Chromatography for each base nucleotide(Thymine, dT; Cytosine,dC; Adenine,dA; Guanine,dG) with 0.15M sodium phosphate buffer(pH 6.0) solvent

Figure 6. Chromatography for total nucleotide(dNp) with 0.5M LiCl solvent

Table 5. Activity of [³²P]ATP synthesized from [³²P]H₂PO₄ with enzymes

NUM	TIME sec	RAWCPM	AVGCPM	AVGVOL	DPM/ $\mu\ell$	ADJUSTED DPM/ $\mu\ell$	ACTIVITY $\mu\text{Ci}/\mu\ell$
1	0.05	3817140					
1	0.05	3787348					
1	0.05	3806689	3803725				
2	0.05	3959994		3885002			
2	0.05	3964774					
2	0.05	3974068	3966279				
3	0.03	7292392			1489680	6.2E+08	282.8361
3	0.03	7263957					
3	0.03	7292826	7283058				
4	0.03	7282271		7287598			
4	0.03	7300039					
4	0.03	7294106	7292138				

note : Volumes of diluted stock solution ; 1 and 2, 5 $\mu\ell$; 3 and 4, 10 $\mu\ell$

RAWCPM CPM_{AA}/0.857
 LSC 70% CPM
³²P
 ADJCPM DNA adducts
 TLC CPM DNA adducts
 adducts CPM NETCPM
 (biomonitoring)

$$ADJCPM = \left(\frac{RAWCPM - 70\% CPM}{+ 70\% CPM} \right)$$
 (biomarker) DNA adducts
 (Wogan, 1988). DNA adducts
 (2) DNA adducts (non-invasive)
 가
 (Joppich-Kuhn, et al., 1997).
 DNA adducts RAL Figure 8
 RAL(relative adducts (exfoliated urothelial cells)
 labelling) 89.0 \times
 10⁷,
 57.0 \times 10⁷ (phenotype)

Table 6. The RAL calculation with CPM of DNA adducts and total nucleotide.

(1) CPM of DNA adducts

(2) CPM of total nucleotide

Figure 7. Chromatography of [^{32}P]ATP synthesized from [^{32}P]H₃PO₄ with enzymes

Figure 8. DNA-adducts levels in exfoliated urothelial cells of workers expoured bebidine and benidine-dye. Error bars show standard errors.

(Reali, 1987; Talaska, et al., 1990). DNA 가 MN SPD(micrococcal nuclease & spleen phosphodiesterase) (exfoliated urothelial cells) DNA adducts , pH (Talaska, et al., 1990). 1.5µg µl pH 6-7 37 3 가 가 DNA TLC adducts 가 DNA adducts , pH 가 (Talaska, et al., 1990). PBS(phosphate sucrose buffer) 90% [c,g]carbazol DNA adducts 37 4-6 , benzo[a]pyrene DNA adducts pH 7 6-9 , 4-aminobiphenyl-DNA adducts pH 6 3 (Talaska, et al., 1990). ³²P (deoxyribonucleotides) polynucleotide kinase(PNK) (Guta & Randerath, 1976; Guta, et al., 1980; Reddy, et al., 1981). Vodick & Hemminki(1991) DNA adducts ³²P 0.28µl PNK, PNK buffer 10mM bicine(pH 9.6) 가 3'-phosphodeoxynucleotides 3',5'-diphosphodeoxynucleotides [32P]ATP Johnson & Walseth (1979)가 [32P]ATP [32P] (20) (Guta & Randerath, 1976; Guta, et al., 1980; Reddy, et al., 1981). 0.24mg RNase A 40U [32P]ATP [32P] D- -3- RNase T1 RNA RNA 1,3- (diphosphoglycerate) (Talaska, et al., 1990). , phosphoglycerate kinase

ADP [$-\text{}^{32}\text{P}$]ATP TLC
 $(\text{}^{32}\text{P}_1 + \text{ppA } \text{}^{32}\text{p,ppA})$. adducts
 $[\text{}^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP 98% (8)
3,000 Ci/mmol . , adducts
가 .
(ortho phosphate) 가
가 , 50%
(Talaska, et al., 1992). 가 DNA adducts
 $[\text{}^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP 가 .
(cocktail) 가 , (3 가
7) (NIOSH, 1980; Martin, et al., 1982; 1983; Kadlubar,
et al., 1986).
 $[\text{}^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP가 $\text{}^{32}\text{P}$ DNA N-
가 $\text{}^{32}\text{P}$ (Deoxyguanosin-8-yl)-N'-ABZ adducts
. carrier free (Martin, et al., 1982).
 $[\text{}^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP 3'- adducts
(phosphodeoxy nucleotide) (NIOSH, 1980).
 $[\text{}^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP adducts가
(Johnson & Walseth, 1979; Talaska, et al.,
1992).
adducts .
. $\text{}^{32}\text{P}$ -postlabeling
PEI(polyethyleneimine) DNA adducts
(TLC, thin- (biomarker)
layer ion exchange chromatography) 가
, PEI (non- invasive sample)
pH (pH 1 pH 9) .
(Talaska, et al., 1992).
(exfoliated urothelial cells) DNA
, DNA adducts adducts
, .
adducts DNA adducts
spota TLC ()
D1 18 300ml) ,
adducts DNA

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