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Analysis of radiosensitization effects of different PARP inhibitors on cancer cells

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INTRODUCTION

Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)1



METHOD

1. Colony formation assay

The radiosensitization effect of PARP inhibitors on human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells was assessed by colony formation assay.



- 2. Cell senescence assay
 - A. SA-β-galactosidase activity was measured with X-gal
 - B. SPiDER-β-gal assay using BD FACSVerse flow cytometry. (BD-Becton, **Dickinson & Company)**
- 3. Mitochondrial membrane potential measurement
 - After incubation with 2 µM JC-1 (fluorescent dye) for 30 min at 37°C on day 3, cells were trypsinized and JC-1 fluorescence was detected using **BD FACSVerse flow cytometry.**







> Various PARP inhibitors, except for BSI201 showed radiosensitization effects on lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells. Rucaparib showed the highest ER ratio.

- > Talazoparib showed a radiosensitization effect at the lowest concentration among the used PARP inhibitors.
- > The combination of γ -irradiation and talazoparib increased cellular senescence frequency accompanying the decrease of mitochondrial membrane potential.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

Talazoparib and other PARP inhibitors may be useful for sensitization of radiation therapy. Action mechanisms should be further investigated.

Lead presenter: Barkha Saraswat Principal Researcher: Mitsuko Masutani We have no financial relationships to disclose COI

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