## 77:222 FREE RADICALS IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE (4 Semester hours)

Spring 2003 Course Outline

Instructors:	Dr. Garry R. Buettner	68 EMRB	(319) 335-6749
	Dr. Larry W. Oberley	B-180 ML	(319) 335-8015

TA:

#### Lectures are held M,T,W,TH 9:30-10:20 in B-180 ML

This course is designed to give participants an understanding of the fundamental aspects of free radical and antioxidant chemistry, biochemistry, and biology. The goal is to provide the fundamental knowledge required by researchers who wish to pursue problems of human health that involve free radicals, related oxidants, antioxidants, and antioxidant enzymes.

The course will have two exams: March 6 and a final exam in May.

Participants will prepare five papers for the course. Papers I-IV are short papers; *i.e.*, no more than 10 pages, including title page and references. They will describe the fundamental free radical-related **chemistry and biochemistry** of the topic. The papers will be prepared on a word processor. They will be submitted in two stages. The preliminary version will be returned with comments and suggestions (no grade will be assigned). The author then can address these comments as appropriate for the final submission, which will be graded.

In papers I–IV the content should focus on the chemistry, biochemistry, spectroscopy, routes of formation, detection, *etc.* In these papers no more than approximately one short paragraph should be devoted to the biology/health aspects of these species.

#### Paper I - Radicals and Reactive Oxygen Species

Preliminary version due 29. January 2003 9:30 sharp. Final version due 12. February 2003 9:30 sharp.

Possible topics are:

alkoxyl, RO*	HOI	$\Theta_2^{\bullet}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ in water
Chloramines	HOSCN	$O_2^{\bullet}/HO_2^{\bullet}$ , nonprotic solvent
CO <sub>2</sub> •-	LO' (PUFA)	O <sub>3</sub>
Cumene-OOH	LOOH (lipid)	ONO <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>
DNA-OOH	Methyl-radicals	Pentadienyl radical
e <sup>-</sup> aq/H•	N <sub>2</sub> O	Pentyl-radicals
Ethyl-radicals	$N_2O_3$	Peroxyl, ROO•
<del>GS<sup>•</sup>, glutathiyl</del>	N <sub>3</sub> •	<del>peroxynitrite</del>
Glucose	NO <sup>•</sup>	Phenoxyl radical
H2O2	NO	POOH (protein)
HO•	NO <sub>2</sub> •	Sulfenic acids
HOBr	O <sub>2</sub>	<i>tert</i> -Butyl-OOH
HOCI	<sup>1</sup> O <sub>2</sub>	TO <sup>•</sup> (vitamin E)

#### Paper II - Small-Molecule Antioxidants

Preliminary version due 17. February 2003 at 9:30 sharp. Final version due 27. February 2003 at 9:30 sharp.

#### Possible topics are:

<del>β-carotene∕vitamin A</del>	DETAPAC	Lipoic acid	SOD mimics
BHA/BHT	DTT	Lycopene	Taurine
Bathocuproine	"E"-analogues	NAC	a-Tocopherol
Bilirubin	EDTA	NADPH	?-Tocopherol
"C"-analogues	Ergothionine	Nitroxides	Trolox
CAT mimics	Flavonoids	NO	Urate
CoQ	GPx mimics	OTC	Vitamin K
Cysteine	GSH	Pyruvate	Zinc
Desferal®	Lactate	Resveratrol	

#### Paper III – Enzymes, Proteins or redox regulated transcription factors

Preliminary version due 3. March 2003 at 9:30 sharp. Final version due 13. March 2003 at 9:30 sharp.

Possible topics are:

AP-1	HIF	Oxidative DNA repair enzymes
Ascorbate Oxidase	HRP	Oxidative proteases
Catalase	Kinases	OxyR
<del>CuZnSOD</del>	Lactoferrin	P-450's
EcSOD	Lipoxygenase	P53
Ferritin	LPO	Peroxiredoxin (Prx I, II III, IV, V, VI)
FeSOD	Melanin	Phosphatases
Glucose Oxidase	Methionine sulfoxide reductase	Phospholipase $A_2$
Glutaredoxin	Microperoxidase	Protein disulfide isomerases
Glutathione disulfide reductase	MnSOD	Ribonucleotide reductase
Gluthathione-S-transferase	MPO	SoxR
Glut-transporter	Myoglobin	Thioredoxin
<del>GPx 1</del>	NADPH Oxidase	Thioredoxin reductase
GPx-2	NF-κB	Transferrin
GPx-3	NOD	Xanthine dehydrogenase
<del>GPx-4 (PhGPx)</del>	NOS-1	Xanthine oxidase
Heat Shock Proteins	NOS-2	
Hemeoxygenase	NOS-3	
Hepatoglobin	NOS-4	

#### Paper IV - Xenobiotics

Preliminary version due 27. March 2003 at 9:30 Final version due 7. April 2003 at 9:30

Possible topics are:

Acetaminephine	CCI <sub>4</sub> metabolism	MPTP	Silica
Adriamycin	Chlorpromazine	Nipride	SO <sub>2</sub>
air pollutants	Cigarette smoke	Nitroglycerin	Streptozotocin
Alloxan and diabetes	Ether lipids	Paraquat	"UV-light"
Asbestos	Hydrazines	PBN	a topic of <u>your</u> choice
Bleomycin	Misonidazole		

#### Paper V - Disease States and Free Radicals

Topic Selection Date:	No later than 4. March 2003
Outline Deadline:	17. April 2003 (Two copies of a detailed outline are to be handed in)
Due:	8. May 2003 at 9:30 a.m. sharp
Length:	15-25 pages

Scientists have increasingly claimed that free radicals are the cause of various diseases and pathologies. However, 90% of these claims are still controversial because not enough evidence is available. We would like you to examine the role of active oxygen species or free radicals. Your discussion should consider alternative hypotheses as appropriate. One of the following diseases or pathologies (or any other of your choice) may be chosen upon consent of the instructors:

The final paper should be from 15 to 25 pages in length, including title page and references. Possible topics are:

Aging	DNA Damage (Mutations, Aberrations, Etc.)	Parkinson's Disease
Alcoholism	Down's Syndrome (Trisomy 21)	Porphyries
ALS/Lou Gehrig's Disease	Inflammation	Radiation-Injury
Cancer (Cause, Cell Biology And Treatment)	Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury	Sickle-Cell Anemia
Cataracts	Lipoproteins And Atherosclerosis	Silicosis
Chemical-Injury (Pick A Chemical)	Malaria	Thalessemias
Chronic granulamatous disease	Muscular dystrophy	Any Other Topic Of Your Choice
Diabetes	Oxygen Toxicity	

You should review the literature, suggest new experiments and if possible propose a mechanism of injury. Take a stand on whether free radicals are involved or not involved. Do not hesitate to argue against free radicals as a mechanism of action. If possible, suggest a treatment for this pathology. At least one page should be devoted to a proposal of new experiments to test a basic hypothesis on the understanding of this health problem.

#### Paper Format:

All papers should be double spaced with 1" (or 2.5 cm) margins. The font size used in all papers should be equal in size to that of 12 pt Times New Roman, such as used in this document. They should have a title page, *e.g.*,

P.T. Mann

Free Radicals

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## Free Radicals are Great

by

PAR T. MANN

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For 77:222, Spring 2003

1. April 2003

At the bottom of the title page put an alphabetical list of any abbreviations used. The top of each page should have a header with name, a short title, then page number on the right.

Then, on page 2 an outline with page numbers followed on the same page by the:

Abstract: 25-100 words. Introduction: one or two paragraphs (Start at the top of page 3.) Main Text

References (Start a new page.)

In your paper all "facts" should be referenced as to source. If figures from publications are copied, the source is to be given. Each paper must have primary sources when appropriate.

The References are to be consecutively numbered in the text and noted as [1] *etc.* Do <u>not</u> use superscript.

The Reference Formats\* are:

#### Journal:

1. Oberley LW, Buettner GR. (1979) Role of superoxide dismutase in cancer: A review. *Cancer Res.* **39:**1141-1149.

#### Book:

2. Oberley LW, ed. (1982) Superoxide Dismutase. Vol. 2 Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

#### Chapter in Edited Book:

- 3. Buettner GR. (1982) The spin trapping of superoxide and hydroxyl radicals. In: Oberley LW, ed. *Superoxide Dismutase.* Vol. 2. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press; pp 63-81.
- \* Note that complete titles are to be given. Single space within a citation, double space between citations. Note also, the "hanging" format.

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### Miscellaneous

**"Truth in Lending"** -- Students borrowing extra time to complete their papers will be charged interest at the rate of 1% of their grade per hour. Interest free extensions will be given only in cases of documented emergency. This request must be presented in writing and, of course, be well documented.

**"Truth in Learning"** -- Portions of The University of Iowa Student Handbook dealing with dishonesty in academic work are incorporated by reference into this course description. Violators will suffer. Plagiarism is the biggest temptation. Plagiarism is the practice of copying from a book or other publication and not acknowledging that the words or figures used are someone else's. Possible consequences for plagiarism are: failing grade for paper, expulsion from the course, or expulsion from the University.

"Administrative Procedures Act" -- Portions of The University of Iowa Catalogue dealing with adding and dropping courses are incorporated by reference into this course description.

"Surgeon General's Warning" -- Smoking is hazardous to your health and to the health of those around you. Smoking is prohibited in all university buildings. The use of other forms of tobacco is hazardous to your health as well as aesthetically repugnant. It is prohibited in our classroom and offices.

**"Communications Decency Act"** -- Out of respect for your colleagues and to the class, please turn off all pagers and mobile phones during class. Emergency personnel and expectant parents are exempt.

This page is adapted from:

http://cornell-iowa.edu/politics/red-tape.html

#### 77:222 Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine Tentative Outline

(Space provided below need not correlate with time devoted to the discussion of the topic.)

I.	Introduction A. Current Status of Radicals in Health		D. DNA Products E. Strategies
	Issues B. What is a radical	XVI.	1. SOD, CAT, chelates EPR Detection of Radicals
	C. Free Radicals and Your Life		A. Instrumentation
II.	Historical Aspects		B. Direct Detection
III.	Electronic Structure and Bonding	XVII.	EPR, Transition Metals
IV.	Active Oxygen		A. Fe
	A. Species, $O_2, O_2^{\bullet-}, HO_2^{\bullet}, {}^1O_2, H_2O_2,$		B. Cu
	HO●		C. Mn
	B Chemistry	XVIII.	EPR, Spin Trapping
<b>V</b> .	Radical Reactions		A. Chemistry B. Biology
VI.	Free Radical Kinetics	XIX	Xanthine Oxidase
	A. First-order Reaction		
	B. Second-order Reaction	vv	A. $U_2$ / $H_2U_2$
	C. Steady-State	<b>^</b> .	
	D. Chain-reactions		B Others
VII.	Radiation Chemistry	XXI	
	A. Tools	XXII.	Nitric Oxide/NOS
	B. Species: $e_{aq}^{-}$ , $H^{\bullet}$ , $HO^{\bullet}$ , $H_2O_2$ , $H_2$ , $O_2^{\bullet-}$		
	C. Tricks: $CO_2^{\Theta^-}$ , N <sub>2</sub> O		A. NO B. ONOO-
	D. Pulse Radiolysis/Flash Photolysis		C. Nitric oxide synthases
VIII.	Lipid Peroxidation	XXIII.	Organelle Production of ROS
	A. Chemistry	XXIV.	Cellular Production of ROS
	B. Measurement	XXV.	Superoxide Dismutase
	C. Effects		A. Function
IX.	Antioxidants		B. Physical Biochemistry
	A. Preventative		1. CuZn-SOD
	B. Chain-breaking		2. Mn-SOD
	C. Small molecule	2004	3. Fe-SOD
	$2 C_0 O$	XXVI.	Assay for SOD
	3. Urate		Calalase   Clutathione/Clutathione Enzymes
	4. Other		A GSH
	D. Enzymes		B. GPx - 4 types
	E. Chelates		C. GST
Х.	Iron and Free Radical Chemistry		D. GR
	A. Reactions	XXIX.	Thioredoxin Systems
	B. Chelates	XXX.	Other Antioxidant Enzymes
	C. Protein	XXXI.	Molecular Biology of AEs
	1. Iransierrin	XXXII	Cytokines
	2. Ferrillin 3. Homos		I. Free Radicals and Cellular Differentiation
хі	The Pecking Order		Free Radicals and Cancer
<b>XI</b> .	A. Thermodynamics	~~~v.	A Inflammation
XII.	DNA		B Trisomy 21
	A. As a target		C. Aging
	B. Chemistry		D. Ischemia/Reperfusion
	C. Products		E. Diabetes
XIII.	Protein Oxidation		F. ALS
XIV.	Photo reactions		G. Atherosclerosis
	A. Photochemistry		I. Redox State of the Cell
	D. Photosensitization		
XV	$O_1 = O_2$		
Λν.	A TBARS		
	B. Fluorescence		

C. Cyt C /NBT