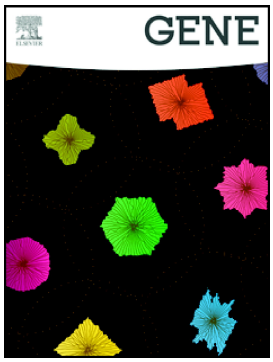

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Mechanism of MEN1 Gene in Radiation-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis in Mice

Wei Wei [1], Hai-Yang Zhang [1,2], Xin-Kou Gong [3], Zhuo Dong [1], Zhi-Yuan Chen [1], Rui Wang [1], Jun-Xuan Yi [1], Yan-Nan Shen [1]*, Shun-Zi Jin [1,]*

1 Ministry of Health Key Laboratory of Radiobiology, Jilin University;

2 Department of Prosthodontics Dentistry, Hospital of Stomatology, Jilin University;

3 Department of Radiology, The 2nd Hospital Affiliated of Jilin University.

*Correspondence to: Prof. Shun-Zi Jin, jinsz@jlu.edu.cn and Prof. Yan-Nan Shen, 204197896@qq.com

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the regulatory mechanism of MEN1 gene in radiation-induced lung fibrosis in mice and provide a new theoretical basis for the clinical treatment of radiation pulmonary fibrosis.

Methods: First, 80 C57BL/6 mice aged 8 weeks and weighing 18-22 g were selected, half of them were male and the other half were female. The mice were divided into control group and irradiation group (40 mice in each group) according to the method of the random number table. A radiation-induced lung fibrosis mouse model was established in which a single X-ray irradiation of 20 Gy was applied to the right lung in the irradiation group; H&E and Masson staining were used to verify whether the model was successful at 4, 8, 16 and 24 weeks after irradiation. The expression of