Science on the International Space Station

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Overview

- Research Demand and Development of ISS as a National Laboratory
- New Facilities and Initiatives
 - Model Organisms
 - One-year Expedition & Twin Study
- Scientific Impact
 - Publications
 - Applications & Benefits

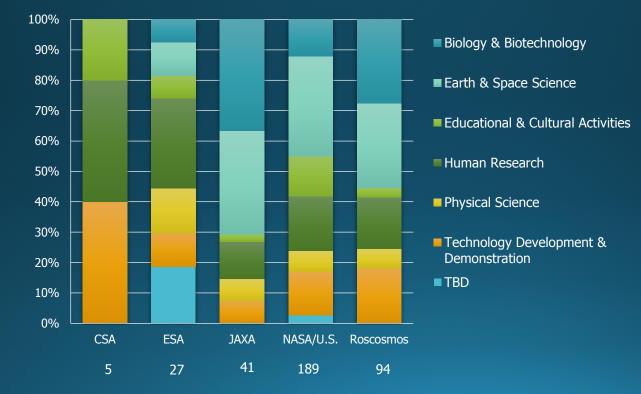
ISS Research Statistics (Working data through Feb 28, 2014)

Number of Investigations for 43/44 : 356

- 189 NASA/U.S.-led investigations
- 167 International-led investigations
- 95 new investigations

Total to Date--Expeditions o-40*

- Over 800 investigators represented
- Over 1100 scientific results published
- 1765 individual investigations



ISS Research and Education Expeditions 0-38 (Through September 2014)



ISS Occupancy Highlights (data as of February 2014)

Internal Occupancy 81%

- Express racks: will launch additional Express to support small payloads in 2017
- Microgravity Sciences Glovebox: oversubscribed, will launch a 2nd glovebox to deconflict life and physical sciences
- Crew time heavily oversubscribed
 - Human research and rodent research demand is high, and is crewtime intensive
 - National Laboratory/CASIS demand has grown to fully use the 50% allocation granted in the NASA Authorization of 2010 for crewtime beginning in late 2015, requiring a replanning of NASA-funded research
 - 4th crew member (with commercial crew ~2017) will almost double crew time for research
- External Occupancy (instruments for astrophysics and Earth Science)
 - CATS (Cloud Lidar) and Rapidscat (Scatterometer) launches in 2014
 - 3 sites left after the end of the year (SAGE, NVP, STP-H5), 70%
 - Only 2 sites available in 2017





MUSES (2015) ISS-Rapidscat SAGE III (2016) (2014)

ISERV (2012)

HICO (2009) NREP (2015) ECOSTRESS (2017) TSIS (2017) GEDI (2018)

What are we doing on ISS today?



NASA National Lab **Exploration** Biology and Biotechnology **Physical Sciences Biomedical Human Research Tech Demos Astrophysics** Earth and Space Sciences





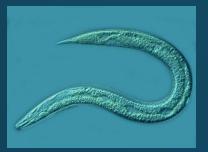
New Capabilities: Model Organisms

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Model Organisms on ISS, Examples from 2014-2015

Worms (C elegans):

- "Epigenetics" (Sx-5, JAXA) studies impacts of microgravity on basic DNA across multiple cell generations.
- "Nematode Muscle" (Sx-6, JAXA) studies muscle atrophy molecular mechanisms (muscle).



• "Micro 5" (Spx-5, NASA) infects C elegans with Salmonella typhimurium and follows the survival of the C. elegans on orbit *(immune)*.

Fruit Flies (Drosophila):

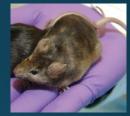
Fruit Fly Lab-01 (Spx-5, NASA) hoped to study microbial interaction, microgravity, and radiation on fruit flies on ISS (*immune*), hardware failure, reflight planned in replacement hardware.



Rodents:

Rodent Reearch-2 (Sx-6, NASA, National Lab)

- Immune system response under simulated infection (*immune*).
- Effects on intracranial pressure (vision).
- Bone remodeling with periodic measures throughout the flight



Plants (Arabadopsis):

Plant Gravity Sensing 1&2 (Spx-4, -6 NASA) studies the structures involved in calcium signaling required for plant growth under various microgravity conditions (*optimal plant growth*).



Studying model organisms in space contributes to understanding basic processes that can also be applied on Earth, such as treatments for disease, improvements for injured or aging populations, and innovative agricultural processes.

First Flight of Rodent Research System

"The lack of an animal facility for rodents on the ISS suitable for long-duration studies on adult animals is a major research impediment that will hamper the ability to obtain information important for maintaining astronaut health and fitness for duty." -*NRC Decadal Survey, 2011.*

- "Rodent Research-1" September-November 2014
 - 10 "NASA" mice dedicated to evaluation of hardware and onorbit operations (Launched and samples returned on SpaceX-4).
 - 10 "National Laboratory" mice: Pharmaceutical company evaluating muscle atrophy (Launched on SpaceX-4, samples returned on SpaceX-5)
 - On orbit dissections, tissue sharing, evaluation of data retrieval from returned frozen carcasses



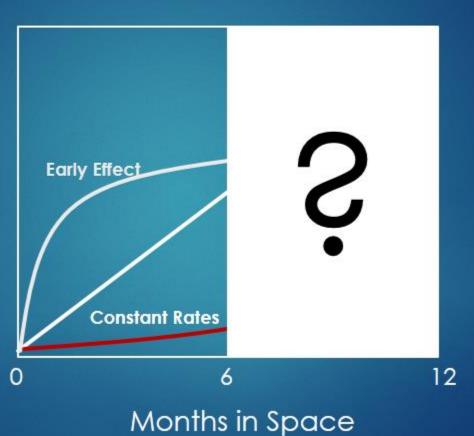


Physiological Response to Spaceflight

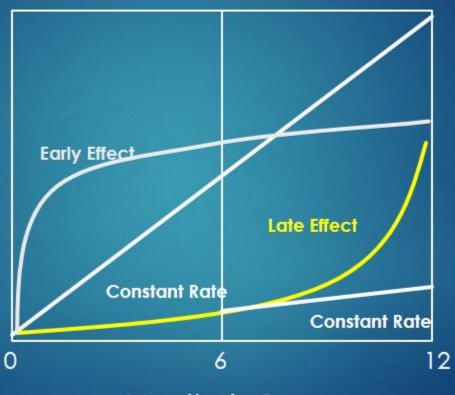
Astronauts experience a spectrum of adaptations in flight and postflight

Balance disorders Cardiovascular deconditioning Decreased immune function Muscle atrophy Bone loss Neurovestibular Cardiovascular •Bone •Muscle Immunology Nutrition Behavior Radiation









Months in Space

Months	14	13	12	11	10
#	1	1	2	1	1
Year	1994- 1995	1998- 1999	1987- 1988	1987	1992



Valeri Polyakov

Sergei Avdeyev

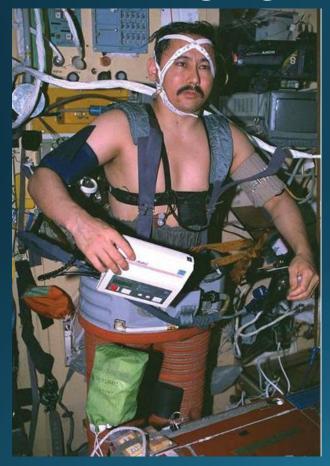


Vladimir Titov

Musa Manarov



Highlight: Fluid Shifts Investigation





Highlight Ocular Health

Optic Disc Edema

OS

Postflight OD

Preflight

os

Journal of Nutrition, Zwart, et. al February 2012 *Ophthalmology*, Mader, et. al October 2011

Source: ISS Program Scientist, NASA



"Twins" Investigations begin integrated human omics studies in space

Susan Bailey, Colorado State University, Differential effects on telomeres and telomerase in twin astronauts associated with spaceflight

Andrew Feinberg, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Comprehensive whole genome analysis of differential epigenetic effects of space travel on monozygotic twins



Christopher Mason, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, The Landscape of DNA and RNA Methylation Before, During, and After Human Space Travel

Scott Smith, NASA Johnson Space Center, Biochemical Profile: Homozygous Twin control for a 12 month Space Flight Exposure

Emmanuel Mignot, Stanford University School of Medicine, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC): Immunome Changes in Space

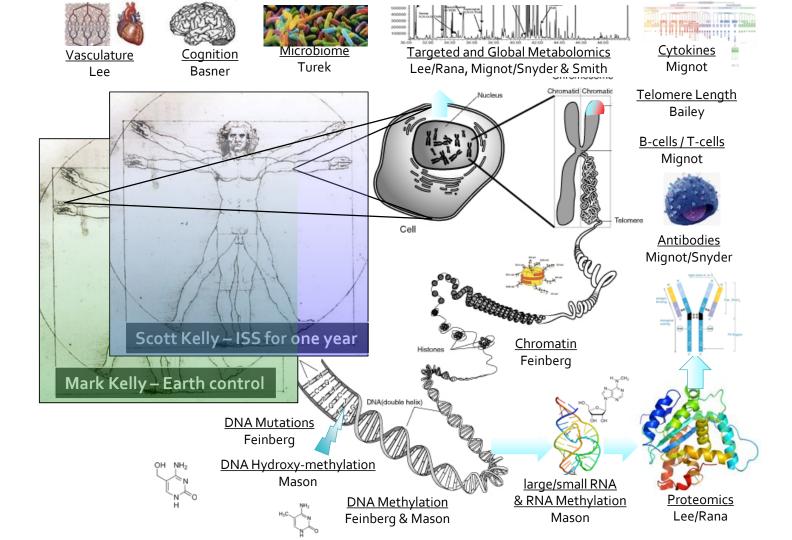
Stuart Lee, Wyle Laboratories, Metabolomic And Genomic Markers Of Atherosclerosis As Related To Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, And Vascular Function In Twin Astronauts

Brinda Rana, University of California, Proteomic Assessment of Fluid Shifts and Association with Visual Impairment and Intracranial Pressure in Twin Astronauts

Mathias Basner, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Cognition on Monozygotic Twin on Earth

Fred Turek, Northwestern University, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Metagenomic Sequencing of the Bacteriome in GI Tract of Twin Astronauts

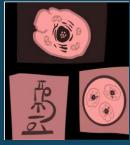
Michael Snyder, Stanford University, HERO Twin Astronaut Study Consortium (TASC) Project: Longitudinal integrated multi-omics analysis of the biomolecular effects of space travel



Key Clusters of Research Results over the past 2 years: Discoveries and Applications



Medicine



Cell Biology



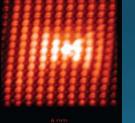
Protein Crystals



Disasters



Combustion



Nanomaterials



Alloys



Robotics

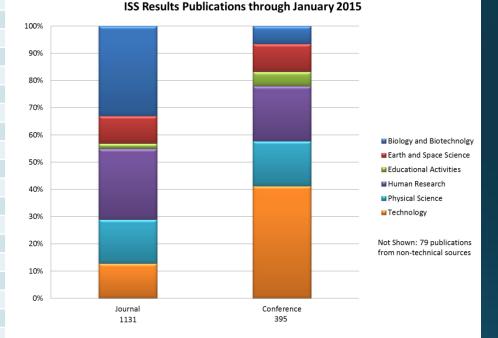
Top 20 Journals with ISS Results*

Nature

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America Science

PLOS ONE Physical Review Letters Journal of Biological Chemistry Journal of Neuroscience Journal of Geophysical Research Chemical Communications **Physical Review D** Advanced Materials **Geophysical Research Letters** Langmuir Journal of Chemical Physics Chemistry – A European Journal Physical Review E NeuroImage The Astrophysical Journal Journal of Physical Chemistry B Oncogene *Journals are listed in Eigenfactor® order.

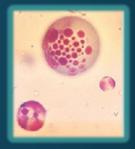
+Denotes new Journal to top 20 List since the Expeditions 0-38 report.



Example of Pathway from Bench to Bedside

What was done in space:

- The NASA Microencapsulation processing system (MEPS) was flown on STS-95 (1998) and ISS Expedition 5 (2002), where the unique behavior of fluids in microgravity led to improvements in microcapsule development.
 - Microcapsule technology has been tested by many researchers on Earth as a form of cancer treatment by directly injecting microcapsules into tumor sites without the toxic effects of systemic chemotherapy, but several disadvantages have restricted the use of this technology in cancer treatment.



What spaceflight enabled:

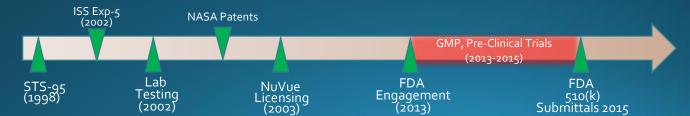
• The space flight results led to the development of a ground-based version of the system (called the Pulse Flow System (PFS)) for Earth-based manufacturing of commercial-scale quantities of the desirable microcapsules that showed significant improvements in treating tumors in laboratory animals.

•13 NASA US patents were filed, and are currently licensed to NuVue Therapeutics, Inc.

What's happening now:

- The MEPS team is currently working closely with the FDA towards three 510(k) applications as visualization markers:
 - Imaging Marker-Microcapsules ("Biopsy Site Marker") for the <u>visualization of tumor tissue sites</u>, (pre and post surgical)
 - Microcapsule Fiducial Imaging Markers for measuring tumor regression
 - Microcapsule Tissue Markers for <u>Magnetic Resonance Imaging compatibility</u> (this was recommended by FDA)

• Results from these studies will also advance development of the chemo markers for future FDA approval



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