

RESEARCH NOTE

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Concentrations of ^{137}Cs radiocaesium in the organs and tissues of low-dose-exposed wild Japanese monkeys

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Abstract

Objectives: Following the massive earthquake that struck eastern Japan on March 11, 2011, a large amount of radioactive material was released into the environment from the damaged reactor of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (FDNPP). After the FDNPP accident, radiocaesium was first detected in muscle samples from wild Japanese monkeys exposed to radioactive materials, and haematologic effects, changes in head size, and delayed body weight gain were also reported, but little is known about the distribution of ^{137}Cs in the organs and tissues of wild Japanese monkeys.

Results: We detected the ^{137}Cs in various organ and tissue samples of 10 wild Japanese monkeys inhabiting the forested areas of Fukushima City that were captured between July and August 2012. Among muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen, muscle exhibited the highest and the brain the lowest ^{137}Cs concentration. The concentration (mean \pm SD) of ^{137}Cs in muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen was 77 ± 66 , 26 ± 22 , 41 ± 35 , 49 ± 41 , 41 ± 38 , 53 ± 41 , and 53 ± 51 Bq/kg, respectively. These results can help us understand the biological effects of long-term internal radiation exposure in non-human primates.

Keywords: Japanese monkeys, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear disaster, Caesium, Radioactive contamination

Introduction

Following the massive earthquake that struck eastern Japan on March 11, 2011, a large amount of radioactive material was released into the environment from the damaged reactor of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (FDNPP) [1–4]. To date, the effects of exposure to the radioactive materials released from the FDNPP have been investigated not only in humans [5, 6] but also in blue butterflies [7], cattle [8, 9], monkeys [10–13], fish [14], birds [15], pigs [16], and wild boar [17].

The Japanese monkey, one of the world's northernmost wild primates, is endemic to Japan and has a life span of more than 20 years [18]. Japanese monkeys usually form troops consisting of 50–100 individuals of one maternal lineage, and each troop occupies a home range spanning approximately 4–27 km² in snowy areas [19–21]. The monkeys feed primarily on plant leaves and fruits but also eat insects and other small animals [22]. We began a research project in 2011 to examine the health effects of long-term radiation exposure on wild Japanese monkeys inhabiting the forested areas surrounding Fukushima City, which is located 70 km from the FDNPP, and we anticipate that our findings will provide valuable data and insights. In addition, data from non-human primates—the closest taxonomic relatives to humans—should make

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a notable contribution to future research examining the health effects of radiation exposure in humans. In our previous study, we detected high levels of radiocaesium in muscle [10] and reported haematologic effects [11] as well as changes in head size and delayed body weight gain in wild Japanese monkeys [12] after the FDNPP disaster. In the present study, we determined the distribution of ¹³⁷Cs in various organs and tissues of wild Japanese monkeys inhabiting the forested areas surrounding Fukushima City that were captured between July and August 2012.

Main text

Materials and methods

Animals

Samples of muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen were collected from 10 Japanese monkeys (*Macaca fuscata*) captured between July and August 2012 from the forested areas around Fukushima City. These monkeys were used in a previously reported study to determine the concentrations of ¹³⁴Cs and ¹³⁷Cs in the muscles and characterize the changes in concentration over time as well as their relationship with soil contamination levels [12]. Organ and tissue samples were stored frozen at -30 °C after 2012 until they were used in the present study. The age of each animal was estimated from the status of tooth eruption, as described by Iwamoto et al. [23], to divide the animals into the following age groups: juveniles (0–3 years), subadults (4–5 years), and adults (≥ 6 years).

Radioactivity measurements

Samples of skeletal muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen were analysed using a germanium semiconductor spectrometer (Canberra,

GC2020-7500SL-2002CSL, Meriden, CT) in Food Allergy Research Laboratories FARL (Maebashi, Gunma, Japan). Data were corrected to the background radiation dose of the measurement environment on an as-needed basis. ¹³⁷Cs was detected based on 661.6-keV gamma-ray energy. Collected samples were stored frozen at -30 °C until radioactivity measurements. This method of measurement is the same as that used in our previous study [12]. The radiocaesium radioactivity level was adjusted to the value on the day of capture based on physical half-life. The limit of detection was 5 Bq/kg.

Statistical analysis

Differences in mean ¹³⁷Cs concentration between groups were analysed by one-way ANOVA using SPSS, ver. 19 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

Results and discussion

Table 1 and Fig. 1 show the concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs in skeletal muscle and various organ samples obtained from 10 Japanese monkeys captured between July and August 2012. The monkeys inhabited the forested areas surrounding Fukushima City, which is located 70 km from the FDNPP. The average ¹³⁷Cs concentration in the skeletal muscles and internal organs ranged from 26 to 77 Bq/kg. Among the skeletal muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen, muscle exhibited the highest and the brain the lowest ¹³⁷Cs concentration. The mean (± SD) ¹³⁷Cs concentration in the muscle, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen was 77 ± 66, 26 ± 22, 41 ± 35, 49 ± 41, 41 ± 38, 53 ± 41, and 53 ± 51 Bq/kg, respectively. There were no significant differences in mean ¹³⁷Cs concentration between groups, as determined by one-way ANOVA. The ratio of the concentration of ¹³⁷Cs in each organ

Table 1 Concentration of ¹³⁷Cs in various organs and tissues of Japanese wild monkeys

Lab.ID	Date of capture	Sex	Age	Cs-137(Bq/kg)							
				Muscle	Brain	Heart	Kidney	Liver	Lung	Spleen	Soil
FF-890	2012/7/10	Male	0–3	207	67	114	126	120	132	142	318,233
FF-895	2012/7/17	Male	≥ 6	53	22	19	46	25	35	27	78,473
FF-897	2012/7/21	Male	0–3	41	18	26	28	28	25	27	n.t
FF-898	2012/7/21	Female	0–3	51	21	40	39	39	36	48	n.t
FF-900	2012/7/23	Female	0–3	38	13	21	25	19	26	24	74,236
FF-902	2012/7/26	Female	4–5	33	8.5	15	16	13	31	15	74,236
FF-904	2012/7/27	Female	0–3	194	68	97	124	101	127	156	220,296
FF-915	2012/8/7	Male	0–3	39	10	18	29	21	55	29	47,099
FF-916	2012/8/7	Male	0–3	66	19	39	37	18	40	39	47,099
FF-925	2012/8/26	Male	≥ 6	49	16	18	18	25	27	26	47,099
Mean ± SD				77 ± 66	26 ± 22	41 ± 35	49 ± 41	41 ± 38	53 ± 41	53 ± 51	

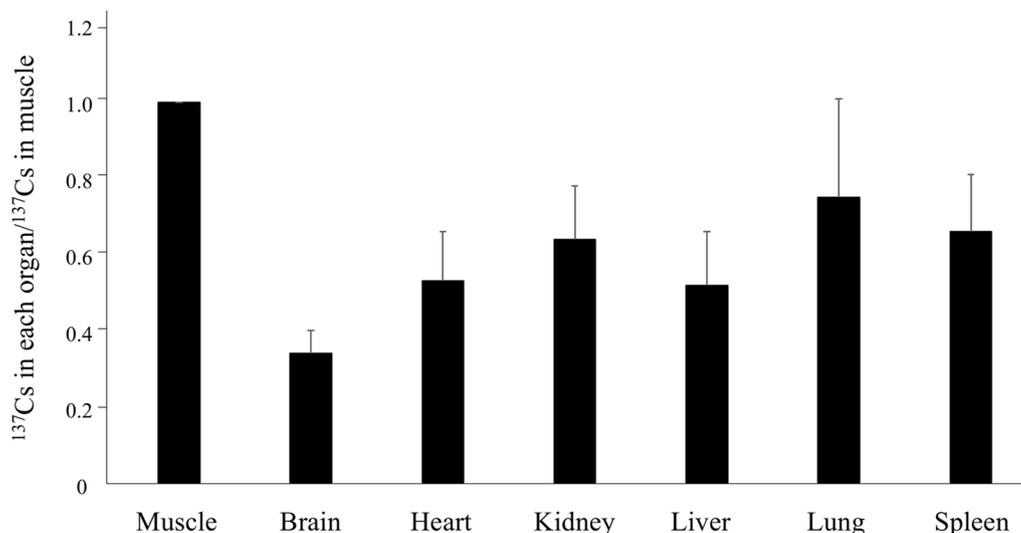


Fig. 1 Distribution of ^{137}Cs in organ and tissue samples collected from 10 Japanese monkeys in 2012. Graph shows the ratio of the concentration of ^{137}Cs in each organ to that in muscle (^{137}Cs in each organ/ ^{137}Cs in muscle). Error bars indicate SD

to that in muscle (^{137}Cs in each organ/ ^{137}Cs in muscle) was 0.34 ± 0.06 , 0.53 ± 0.13 , 0.64 ± 0.14 , 0.52 ± 0.14 , 0.70 ± 0.26 , and 0.66 ± 0.15 for the brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, and spleen, respectively.

In this study, we found the highest concentration of radiocaesium in the skeletal muscle and lowest concentration in the brain of Japanese wild monkeys inhabiting forested areas surrounding Fukushima City. These findings agree with those of previous studies in cattle [8, 9] and wild boar [17]. Similar results in wild Japanese monkeys were recently reported by Urushibara et al. [26]. However, the order of the relative ^{137}Cs concentration of the internal organs seemed to be slightly different between species. In particular, the lung and spleen showed high ^{137}Cs concentrations in Japanese monkeys.

The muscle radiocaesium concentration in the monkeys correlated significantly with the level of soil contamination at each capture location [12]. The ^{137}Cs concentration in organs of two individuals, labelled FF-890 and FF-904, was higher than that in other individuals, which was related to the soil concentration of radiocaesium.

These data regarding the distribution of ^{137}Cs in the organs and tissues of Japanese monkeys captured in the areas surrounding Fukushima City will enhance our understanding of the biological effects of long-term internal radiation exposure. Continued monitoring of Japanese wild monkeys exposed to radioactive materials following the FDNPP accident would help in understanding the biological effects of long-term internal radiation exposure to the natural world.

Limitations

Continued monitoring of Japanese wild monkeys exposed to radioactive materials following the FDNPP accident would help in understanding the variation of the ^{137}Cs concentration among the organs of the body and its biological effects under long-term internal exposure.

Abbreviations

FDNPP: Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant; Cs: Caesium; ANOVA: Analysis of variance.

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Authors' contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: TO, TI, AS, YK, ST, SH. Performed the experiments: SN, SN, NI, TU, FK, MS, CU, NT, KO, TK. Analysed the data: TO. Wrote the paper: TO, SH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript. Correspondence to Toshinori Omi

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Availability of data and materials

Only publicly available data were analysed in this paper. The final datasets and code are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Carcasses of Japanese monkeys were provided by Fukushima City. Monkeys were culled as a measure against crop damage with the permission of the governor of Fukushima Prefecture, according to the Fukushima Japanese Monkey Management Plan, which was established based on the Wildlife

Protection and Hunting Management Law. Monkeys were captured using box traps and killed with a gun by licensed hunters at the request of Fukushima City. The capture and killing method was in accordance with the guidelines of the management plan stated above and should not be an ethical concern. The killing method was also in accordance with guidelines published by the Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University [24, 25]. Japanese monkeys inhabiting the research area are not listed as an endangered species on the Japanese Red List, as revised by the Ministry of the Environment in 2012 [26]. This study was performed without gathering new tissue but rather by using samples from our previous study [10–12].

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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