Data Article

Data relating to the transcriptomes of human lung epithelial cells exposed to radon-emitting rock, tobacco smoke or cannabis smoke

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 20 October 2018
Received in revised form 31 October 2018
Accepted 1 November 2018
Available online 5 November 2018

A B S T R A C T

Presented herein are RNA expression data linked to the exposure of human lung epithelial cells to either low dose radon-emitting rock, tobacco smoke or cannabis smoke. Two cell lines were used, one representing a ‘normal’ lung epithelial cell (BEAS-2B, derived from immortalized bronchial epithelial cells from a cadaver) and one representing a ‘cancerous’ lung epithelial cell (NCI-H1975, derived from a primary lung adenocarcinoma from a non-smoker). Control cells were cultured under standard conditions. Test cells were either (a) continuously cultured in the presence of pulverized uranium-containing rock emitting 38 Bq/m² radon, or (b) exposed five days a week, to a 1:10,000 dilution of either tobacco or cannabis smoke from one cigarette. RNA was extracted from the cells at various time-points over a period of 1–17 weeks (7–140 days). cDNA libraries were prepared from the RNA, and the libraries were sequenced. Raw, aligned sequencing data, from 38 biosamples, are available through a public repository. Differential gene expression data, relating to control and test samples from various time-points, are linked to this article. Detailed analyses relating to these data can be found in the article “Human lung epithelial cells cultured in the presence of radon-emitting rock experience gene expression changes similar to those associated with tobacco smoke exposure” [1].

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Specifications table

Subject area Biology
More specific subject area Human cell line gene expression
Type of data .bam sequence files, through the NCBI URL
.Excel differential gene expression files, linked to this article
How data was acquired Illumina NextSeq. 500 machine
Data format Filtered (trimmed and aligned) – .bam files
.Analyzed (through Cufflinks) – .Excel files
Experimental factors
• RNA was extracted using Tri-Reagent (Molecular Research Center, Inc.).
• Only samples with Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies) RNA integrity values ≥ 8.9 were used to generate cDNA libraries.
• cDNA libraries were generated using a TruSeq Stranded mRNA LT Sample Prep Kit (Illumina), with fragments averaging 260–305 base-pairs.
• Twelve libraries were diluted, pooled and loaded into a single flow cell from a NextSeq. 500/550 Hi-Output v2 kit (150 cycles) (Illumina).
• Pair-ended reads were sequenced, with 75 nucleotides read per end.
• For inclusion, each sample required a minimum of 23 million reads, with over 90% of the bases having a Q30 score.
• Raw sequencing data meeting the inclusion criteria were uploaded to the Illumina BaseSpace Sequence Hub, where adaptors were removed, sequences were aligned to reference human genomes Hg19 or Hg38, and trimmed.
• Differential gene expression of the aligned and trimmed data was carried out using Cufflinks (v2.2.1), with advanced settings for (a) compatible hits normalization, (b) fragment bias correction, and (c) multi-read correction. To be considered significant, expression differences, on a linear scale, of at least 2-fold between test and control samples were chosen.
Experimental features
Human lung cell lines were cultured under standard conditions of 37 °C, 5% CO2 with humidity. Test cells were additionally exposed to radon-emitting rock, tobacco or cannabis smoke. At specific time-points, cells were collected, RNA was extracted, and the RNA treated as described immediately above.
Data source location Sudbury, Canada
Data accessibility
• Raw sequencing data, as .bam files, are in the NCBI public repository, under Sequence Read Archive Accession Number SRP150582 and BioProject Number PRJNA476229, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP150582.
• Analyzed data of differential gene expression, as .Excel files, are linked to this article.

Value of the data
• Demonstrates that human epithelial cells can experience significant gene expression changes when cultured for as little as one week in the presence of 38 Bq/m3 radon-emitting rock. These data could be used in an expanded analysis of a comparison of the transcriptome changes associated with both lower and higher doses of radiation in order to examine gene expression in relation to function, particularly in relation to carcinogenesis.
Reveals a significant reversal of gene expression directionality, occurring sometime between 7 and 14 weeks of exposure to radon-emitting rock. These data suggest that the experimental set-up would be useful to study carcinogenic versus adaptive responses to radiation exposure.

Reveals a dose-related upregulation of the aldo-keto reductase gene, AKR1C3, in the BEAS-2B and NCI-H1975 cells that were cultured in the presence of radon-emitting rock. These data suggest that a functional examination of AKR1C3 expression could provide valuable insight into its potential role as a regulator of carcinogenesis.

Reveals some of the earliest gene expression changes associated with exposure to cigarette smoke, which could be of use to researchers attempting to identify drivers of the transformation process.

Reveals some of the earliest gene expression changes associated with exposure to cannabis smoke, which could be of use for further gene-centric functional analyses to better understand how cells respond to cannabis smoke.

1. Data

RNA from the control and test samples for each condition (radon, tobacco smoke and cannabis smoke) was sequenced and aligned to the human genome, a process that generated a .bam file. In total, the sequences from 38 biosamples were uploaded into the Sequence Archive Repository (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP150582). Each sequence can be accessed using its own accession number (listed in Table 1), or all sequences can be accessed using the accession number SRP150582, with BioProject number PRJNA476229. Basic analysis of these data, in the form of a comparison between the control and test sample for each condition from each time-point taken, has been included with this article, as a link. A summary of all available data is contained in Table 1. To note, comparisons of gene expression between test samples from different time-points was not possible because there were significant gene expression changes over-time, within the cell populations. The excel files provide easily accessed, useful information showing how exposure to a specific condition affected gene expression, compared to the non-exposed control, at that point in time.

Table 1
Summary of data linked to this article.

| Cell line/exposure/time-point | Sequencing files accessed through https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP150582, with BioProject Number PRJNA476229, or directly via the individual URL listed below for each sequence (accession numbers | Excel spread sheet indicator: containing Cufflinks comparison data between the two NCBI accession numbers indicated |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BEAS-2B/smoke control/week 2  | 9428764: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428764                                              | 2BctrlW2_vs_2BTobW2.gene_exp: 9428764 vs 9428768                                               |
| BEAS-2B/smoke control/week 8  | 9428765: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428765                                              | 2BctrlW8_vs_2BTobW8.gene_exp: 9428765 vs 9428769                                               |
| BEAS-2B/smoke control/week 12 | 9428766: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428766                                              | 2BctrlW12_vs_2BTobW12.gene_exp: 9428766 vs 9428770                                              |
| BEAS-2B/smoke control/week 16 | 9428767: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428767                                              | 2BctrlW16_vs_2BTobW16.gene_exp: 9428767 vs 9428771                                              |
| BEAS-2B/tobacco/week 2        | 9428768: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428768                                              | 2BctrlW2_vs_2BCannW2.gene_exp: 9428764 vs 9428768                                               |
| BEAS-2B/tobacco/week 8        | 9428769: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428769                                              | 2BctrlW8_vs_2BCannW8.gene_exp: 9428765 vs 9428769                                               |
| BEAS-2B/tobacco/week 12       | 9428770: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428770                                              | 2BctrlW12_vs_2BCannW12.gene_exp: 9428766 vs 9428770                                              |
| BEAS-2B/tobacco/week 16       | 9428771: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428771                                              | 2BctrlW16_vs_2BCannW16.gene_exp: 9428767 vs 9428771                                              |
| BEAS-2B/cannabis/week 2       | 9428772: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428772                                              | 2BctrlW2_vs_2BCannW2.gene_exp: 9428764 vs 9428768                                               |
| BEAS-2B/cannabis/week 8       | 9428773: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428773                                              | 2BctrlW8_vs_2BCannW8.gene_exp: 9428765 vs 9428773                                               |
Table 1 (continued)

| Cell line/exposure/time-point | Sequencing files accessed through [158x481]https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/SRP150582, with BioProject Number PRJNA476229, or directly via the individual URL listed below for each sequence (accession numbers [9428764–9428801] | Excel spread sheet indicator: containing Cufflinks comparison data between the two NCBI accession numbers indicated |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BEAS-2B/cannabis/week 12    | 9428774: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428774, 9428775: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428775 | 2BctrlW12_vs_2BCannW12.gene_exp: 9428766 vs 9428774 |
| BEAS-2B/cannabis/week 16    | 9428776: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428776                                             | 2BctrlW16_vs_2BCannW16.gene_exp: 9428767 vs 9428773 |
| BEAS-2B/radon control/day 7 | 9428777: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428777                                             | 2BminRaD7_vs_2BpluRaD7.gene_exp: 9428776 vs 9428777 |
| BEAS-2B/radon control/day 28| 9428778: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428778                                             | 2BminRaD28_vs_2BpluRaD28.gene_exp: 9428777 vs 9428779 |
| BEAS-2B/radon control/day 49| 9428779: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428779                                             | 2BminRaD49_vs_2BpluRaD49.gene_exp: 9428780 vs 9428781 |
| BEAS-2B/radon control/day 98| 9428780: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428780                                             | 2BminRaD98_vs_2BpluRaD98.gene_exp: 9428783 vs 9428782 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 7| 9428781: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428781                                             | H1975minRaD7_vs_H1975pluRaD7.gene_exp: 9428784 vs 9428785 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 20| 9428782: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428782                                             | H1975minRaD20_vs_2BpluRaD20.gene_exp: 9428786 vs 9428787 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 28| 9428783: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428783                                             | H1975minRaD28_vs_2BpluRaD28.gene_exp: 9428788 vs 9428789 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 49| 9428784: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428784                                             | H1975minRaD98_vs_2BpluRaD98.gene_exp: 9428790 vs 9428791 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 98 - replicate 1 | 9428785: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428785 | H1975minRaD98_vs_2BpluRaD98.gene_exp: 9428792 & 9428793 vs 9428794 & 9428795 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 98 - replicate 2 | 9428786: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428786 | H1975minRaD119_vs_2BpluRaD119.gene_exp: 9428796 & 9428797 vs 9428798 & 9428799 |
| NCI-H1975/radon control/day 140 | 9428787: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/9428787 | H1975minRaD140_vs_2BpluRaD140.gene_exp: 9428800 vs 9428801 |
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

Control BEAS-2B and NCI-H1975 cells were cultured under standard conditions of 37 °C, 5% CO₂ in an humidified incubator. Test BEAS-2B cells were additionally either continuously cultured in the presence of 38 Bq/m³ radon-emitting rock, or exposed to one cigarette per day for five days per week to a 1:10,000 dilution of either tobacco or cannabis smoke. Test NCI-H1975 cells were likewise continuously cultured in the presence of 38 Bq/m³ radon-emitting rock. Exposures ranged between one and seventeen weeks. Control and test cells originated from the same parental stock, and were cultured and passaged simultaneously, so that at each time-point examined, the control and test cell populations were from the same passage number. Following isolation of polyadenylated RNA from each sample collected, and sequencing of the final cDNA products, significant gene expression differences between each control and test cell population, at a particular time-point, were examined. Details relating to the experimental design, materials and methods can be found in [1].

Acknowledgements

All radon exposure and monitoring aspects of this work were carried out in collaboration with Radon Environmental Management Corporation (Vancouver, B.C.).

Funding

This work was funded by the North Eastern Ontario (NEO) Kids Foundation.

Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.11.009.

Reference

[1] J.J. Loiselle, J.M. Knee, L.C. Sutherland, Human lung epithelial cells cultured in the presence of radon emitting rock experience gene expression changes similar to those associated with tobacco smoke exposure, J Environ. Radioact. 196 (2019) 64–81. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenrad.2018.10.008.