

가
DNA
1, 2,
3
1,2 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 2
2 . 2 . 2,3 . 2,3

Effects of Reactive Oxygen Species on Sperm Function, Lipid Peroxidation and DNA Fragmentation in Bovine Spermatozoa

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Objective: To evaluate the effects of the reactive oxygen species (ROS) generated with a xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO) system on sperm function, the change of sperm characteristics, lipid peroxidation, and DNA fragmentation in bovine spermatozoa.

Materials and Methods: ROS were produced using a combination of 1000 uM X and 50 mU/ml XO. The ROS scavengers: superoxide dismutase (SOD) (200 U/ml) and catalase (500 U/ml) were also tested. Spermatozoa were incubated for 2 hours in BWW medium with a combination of X:XO supplemented with or without ROS scavengers at 37 °C under 5% CO₂ incubator. Sperm movement characteristics by CASA (computer-aided sperm analysis), HOST (hypoosmotic swelling test), Calcium ionophore induced acrosome reaction, malondialdehyde formation for the analysis of lipid peroxidation, the percentage of DNA fragmentation using the method of TdT-mediated nick end labelling (TUNEL) by flow cytometry were determined after 2 hours incubation.

Results: The action of ROS on bovine spermatozoa resulted in a decreased in capacity for sperm motility, Calcium ionophore induced acrosome reaction and membrane integrity, an increased in malondialdehyde formation and the percentage of sperm with DNA fragmentation. In the effects of antioxidant, catalase completely alleviated the toxic effects induced by the ROS in terms of sperm function and characteristics, however SOD exhibited no capacity to reduce the toxic effects.

Conclusion: The ROS can induce significant damages to sperm functions and characteristics. The useful ROS scavengers can minimized the defects of sperm function and various damages of spermatozoa.

Key Words: ROS, Sperm function, Lipid peroxidation, DNA fragmentation, Catalase, SOD

(reactive oxygen species; ROS)가

가 (aerobic) ROS가 1. Holstein 0.5 ml straw

ROS superoxide anions ($\cdot O_2^-$), peroxy radical ($ROO \cdot$) hydroxyl radicals ($\cdot OH$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), ROS가 2. 1) 20 mM N-(2-hydroxyethyl) piperazine-N'-2-ethane sulphonic acid (HEPES; Sigma, USA), 20 mM $NaHCO_3$ (Sigma, USA) 0.1% polyvinyl alcohol (PVA; Sigma, USA) 가 Biggers Witten Whittingham (BWW) ¹⁰

ROS가 (lipid peroxidation; LPO) (plasma membrane) ROS 가 ROS 2) ROS ROS signal transduction 37 20 5 ml (500 $\times g$, 5 min) 2 ml (300 $\times g$, 5 min) 2 ROS phospholipase A2 2-4 ROS superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase, glutathione peroxidase 가 ROS 가 가 3) (Computer - Aided Sperm Analysis; CASA) CASA 10 ?1 37 가 5. ROS ATP axoneme, ⁶ mitochondria, DNA, RNA 7 (cytoskeleton) 8 9 5. makler counting chamber (Sefi medical instrument, Israel) TI-23A CCD (NEC, Japan)가 (Olympus, Japan) CTS-60/200 system (Motion Analysis, USA)

ROS가 xanthine (X)-xanthine oxidase (XO) (motility), (straight line velocity; VSL), ROS가 , LPO (curvilinear velocity; VCL), DNA fragmentation (linearity; LIN), (amplitude of

Table 1. Parameter settings of CTS-60 system

1. Temperature	37
2. Frame rate	60 frames/sec
3. Duration of data capture	30 frames
4. Minimum path length	25 frames
5. Minimum motile speed	10 μ m/sec
6. Maximum burst speed	600 μ m/sec
7. ALH path smoothing factor	7 frames
8. Depth of sample	10 μ m

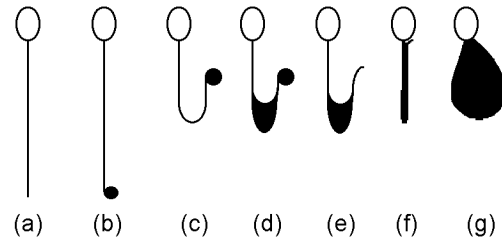


Figure 1. Diagrammatic representation of hypo-osmotic swelling patterns. Shaded area denote regions of tail swollen. a, no swelling; b~d, tail-tip patterns; e~g, various types of swelling.¹²

lateral head displacement; ALH) .
 (hyperactivated sperm) VCL
 100 μ m/s, LIN<60%, ALH 5 μ m .¹¹

CTS-60/200 system

Table 1

4) (Hypo - Osmotic Swelling Test; HOST)

HOST Jeyendran ¹²

300 μ l (20 $\times 10^6$ spermatozoa/ml)

fructose (Sigma, USA) 13.51 gm sodium citrate (Shin-
 yo, Japan) 7.35 gm 3 1000 ml
 150 mOsm/Kg 5 ml

37 30

500 \times g 5

10 μ l

200

Figure 1

a,

b,

d,

가

g

HOST

가

가

b~g

5)

(1) Stock solution

Calcium ionophore A23187 (A23187; Sigma, USA)
 1.0 mg 382 μ l dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; Sigma,
 USA) 5 mM/L stock solution

eppendorf tube 20

μ l -20

20 μ l stock solution 4.98 ml

가 20 μ M/L A23187

4.98 ml

DMSO 20

μ l 가

Hoechst 33258 (H33258; Sigma, USA)

1 mg/ml

eppendorf tube 20 μ l -20

stock solution

1 μ g/ml

Fluorescein isothiocyanate conjugated pisum sativum
 agglutinin (FITC-PSA; Sigma, USA) 1 mg/
 ml

eppendorf tube 100 μ l -20

FITC-PSA

(1 : 9) 100 μ g/ml

(2)

Cummins ¹³

(20 $\times 10^6$ spermatozoa/ml)

20 μ M/L A23187 (

10 μ M/L) DMSO 30

37 °C, 5% CO₂

(3) H33258

가 7

1.5 ml phosphate buffered saline (PBS; GibcoBRL, USA) 4 ml 2% polyvinyl pyrrolidone (Sigma, USA) column 500 ×g 5

20 ?l 95% ethanol

5

FITC-PSA (100 ?g/ml) 100 ?l 4 moist chamber 15

propyl gallate mercury

mountant epi-illumination module (Olympus, Japan) 1000 H33258 filter

cube U , FITC-PSA filter cube B

H33258 200 가 (equatorial segment)가 가 (oolemma) 가

A23187 (%) 1.0 ml wash buffer 300 ×g 5 2

A23187 A23187 FITC-dUTP TdT enzyme 50 ?l 37 60 5 ml rinse buffer 300 ×g 5 0.5 ml propidium iodide(PI)/RNase A 가 30 3

6) (lipid peroxidation) Lipid peroxidation malondialdehyde thiobabaturic acid (TBA) ¹⁴

Ca⁺⁺, Mg⁺⁺ Hank's balanced salt solution 가 20 × 10⁶/ml . Lipid peroxide malondialdehyde 3

1 mM ferrous sulphate (Sigma, USA) 5 mM sodium ascorbate (Sigma, USA) 10 ?l 1 ml 가 37 30 . 250 ?l 40% trichloroacetic acid (Sigma, USA) 가 0 10 lipid peroxidation 2500 ×g 10 1 ml 250 ?l 1% TBA 10 . Malondialdehyde spectrophotometer (Kontron instruments, Switzerland) 532 nm (optical density) . malondialdehyde (1.49 ×10⁵l · mol⁻¹ · cm⁻¹) ¹⁵

7) (flow cytometry) DNA fragmentation DNA fragmentation TUNEL (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT) dUTP nick end labelling) APO-DIRECT™ kit (Pharmingen, USA) (Becton dickinson, USA) 0.5 ml PBS 가 2~4 ×10⁶/ml 5 ml 1% paraformaldehyde (pH 7.2) 15 . 300 ×g 5 5 ml PBS 2 70% ice-cold ethanol 5 ml -20 30 . 300 ×g 5 ethanol 1.0 ml wash buffer 300 ×g 5 2

FITC-dUTP TdT enzyme 50 ?l 37 5 ml rinse buffer 300 ×g 5 0.5 ml propidium iodide(PI)/RNase A 가 30 3

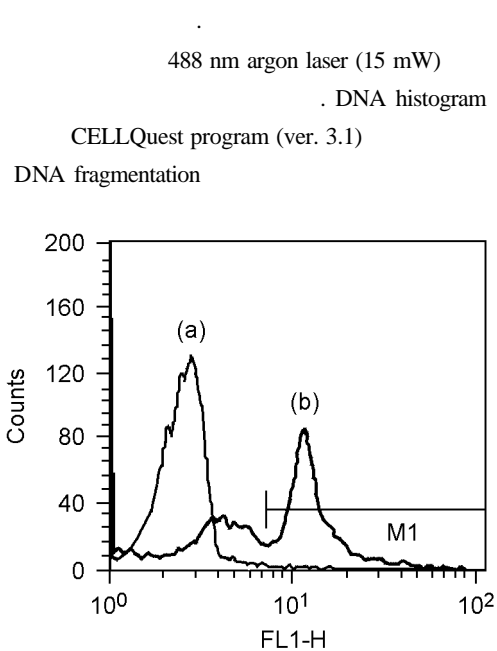


Figure 2. Histograms of the TUNEL assay in bovine spermatozoa analyzed by flow cytometry. **(a)** A typical negative control, in which 0.1% of the spermatozoa are labeled. **(b)** A positive control treated with DNase I, in which 62.8% of the spermatozoa are labeled.

TdT
DNA fragmentation
negative control , PBS
0.1 IU DNase I (Sigma, USA)
DNA fragmentation positive
control Figure 2 DNA frag-
mentation
Figure 2
DNA fragmentation
8) ROS
ROS가
xanthine (X) xanthine oxidase (XO)
ROS X-XO
250, 500, 1000 uM X 25,
50 mU/ml XO

(), 가 가
2
(1000 uM X~50 mU/ml XO)

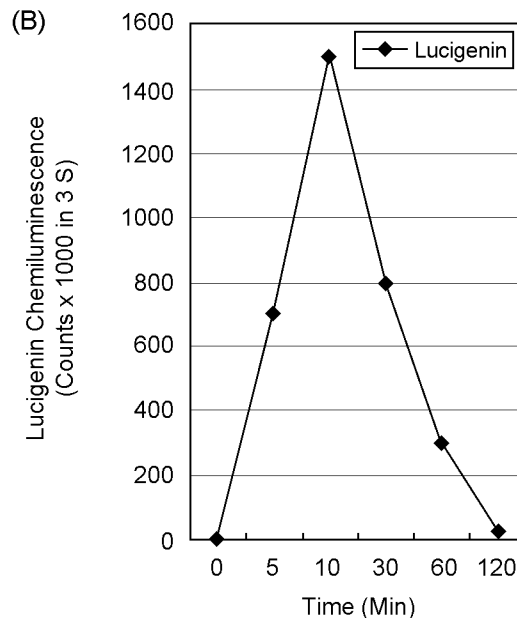
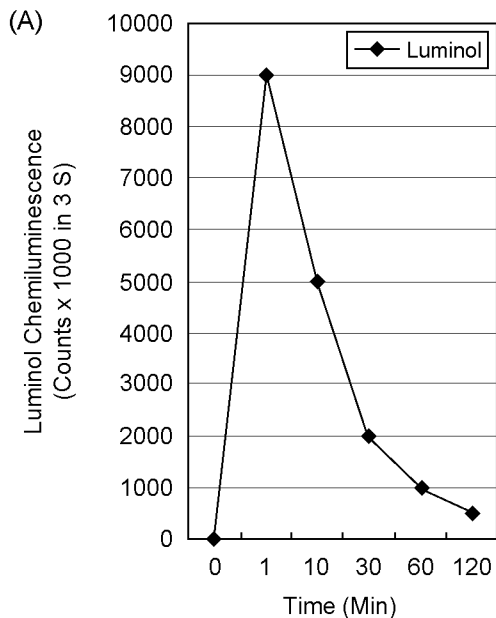


Figure 3. Kinetics of reactive oxygen species generation in the xanthine and xanthine oxidase system used in this study. **(A)** Luminol-dependent chemiluminescence for time resolution of H_2O_2 generation. **(B)** Lucigenin-dependent chemiluminescence for time resolution of $\cdot O_2^-$ generation.

Table 2. Influence of reactive oxygen species generation with the xanthine and xanthine oxidase system on the movement characteristics of bovine spermatozoa

Movement characteristic	Time (min)			
	0	30	60	120
Motility (%)	82.4 ±0.8	49.5 ±0.5*	50.8 ±1.5*	16.3 ±5.0*
VSL (? m/s)	66.3 ±7.2	41.8 ±2.5*	19.5 ±0.9*	4.8 ±4.8*
VCL (? m/s)	129.3 ±7.2	88.8 ±3.3*	86.5 ±3.1*	23.8 ±23.8*
LIN (%)	51.5 ±3.1	48.3 ±2.6	25.5 ±2.3*	5.0 ±5.0*
ALH (? m/s)	6.0 ±0.2	4.4 ±0.4*	4.8 ±0.3*	2.1 ±2.1*
HA (%)	21.6 ±3.4	5.1 ±1.9*	5.4 ±0.8*	0.4 ±0.4*

Values are mean ±SEM, n=4. *p<0.05 compared with zero time. VSL: straight line velocity; VCL: curvilinear velocity; LIN: linearity; ALH: lateral head displacement; HA: hyperactivation.

Table 3. Effects of antioxidants on the movement characteristics of bovine spermatozoa after 2 h of incubation with the xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO)

Movement characteristic	Control	X-XO	X-XO +		
			SOD	CAT	SOD + CAT
Motility (%)	52.0 ±2.7	16.3 ±5.0*	17.5 ±4.6*	66.8 ±4.0*	63.3 ±4.5
VSL (? m/s)	72.5 ±3.9	4.8 ±4.8*	6.5 ±3.8*	63.3 ±8.1	61.5 ±5.8
VCL (? m/s)	123.0 ±6.7	23.8 ±23.8*	21.8 ±13.4*	121.3 ±6.8	115.3 ±5.3
LIN (%)	56.8 ±1.1	5.0 ±5.0*	16.8 ±10.8*	51.3 ±4.7	52.0 ±3.5
ALH (? m/s)	5.4 ±0.3	2.1 ±2.1	2.7 ±1.8	5.8 ±0.3	5.8 ±0.3
HA (%)	5.6 ±1.3	0.4 ±0.4*	0.0 ±0.0*	14.4 ±2.3*	11.3 ±2.5

Values are mean ±SEM, n=4. *p<0.05 compared with control values. SOD: superoxide dismutase; CAT: catalase; VSL: straight line velocity; VCL: curvilinear velocity; LIN: linearity; ALH: lateral head displacement; HA: hyperactivation.

ROS
X-XO superoxide dismutase (SOD) catalase
200, 400, 800 U/ml SOD 500, 1000, 2000 U/ml catalase
()
U/ml SOD 500 U/ml catalase
X-XO , X-XO SOD catalase
HOST, lipid peroxidation, DNA fragmentation
2
9) ROS
ROS chemiluminescence
¹⁶ Chemiluminescence signal LB950 lumino-
meter (Berthold, German) 3 integ-
ration mode . ROS probe
luminol (5-amino-2, 3-dihydro-1, 4-phthalazinedione;
Sigma, USA) lucigenin (10, 10'-dimethyl-9, 9'-biacri-
dinium dinitrate; Sigma, USA) . Luminol
pH
ROS (H₂O₂ · O₂⁻, · OH)
, peroxidase H₂O₂

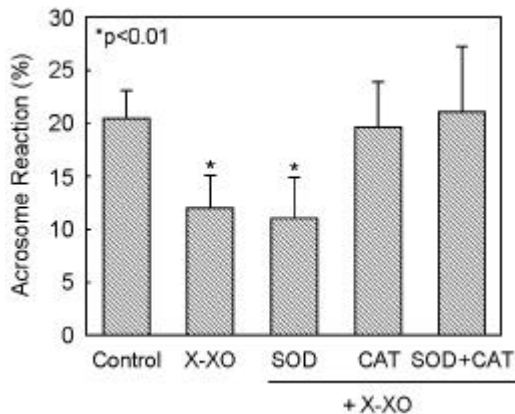


Figure 4. Effects of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) on the acrosome reaction in bovine spermatozoa after 2 h of incubation with the xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO). Acrosome reaction expressed as the difference between spontaneous and ionophore induced acrosome reaction rates. Values are mean \pm SEM, n=5. * p<0.01 compared with the control.

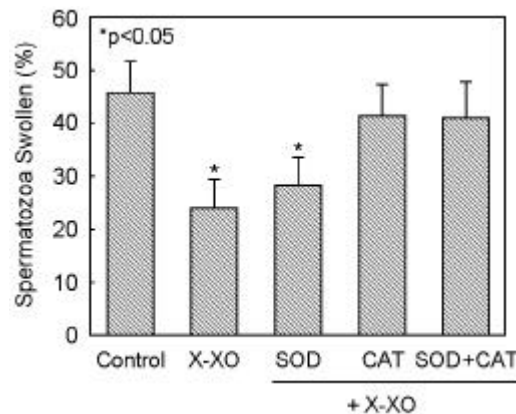


Figure 5. Effects of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) on the swelling of bovine spermatozoa under hypo-osmotic condition after 2 h of incubation with the xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO). Values are mean \pm SEM, n=5. * p<0.05 compared with the control.

lucigenin pH
 ROS $\cdot O_2^-$
 probe stock solution DMSO
 25 mM
 Luminol X-XO H_2O_2
 X (1000 uM)~XO (50 mU/ml)가 가 400
 ?1 luminol stock solution 4 ?1 (
 250 uM) PBS 8 ?1 horseradish
 peroxidase (12.4 U; Sigma, USA) 가
 luminometer 120 signal
 Lucigenin $\cdot O_2^-$ X (1000 uM)~
 XO (50 mU/ml)가 가 400 ?1
 lucigenin stock solution 4 ?1 (250 uM)
 가 luminometer 120 signal
 3.
 SPSS (ver. 7.5)
 Mann-Whitney U test
 p<0.05

1000 uM X~50 mU XO/ml
 ROS H_2O_2 1
 (9020 $\times 10^3$ cpm), $\cdot O_2^-$ 10
 (1400 $\times 10^3$ cpm)
 (Figure 3). ROS
 Aitken⁹ X-XO system
 uric acid
 ROS
 X-XO
 30 parameter
 (p<0.05) (Table 2).
 ROS
 X-XO $\cdot O_2^-$
 SOD H_2O_2 catalase
 catalase SOD
 Table 3
 catalase catalase
 SOD X-XO system
 ROS
 SOD ALH
 X-XO

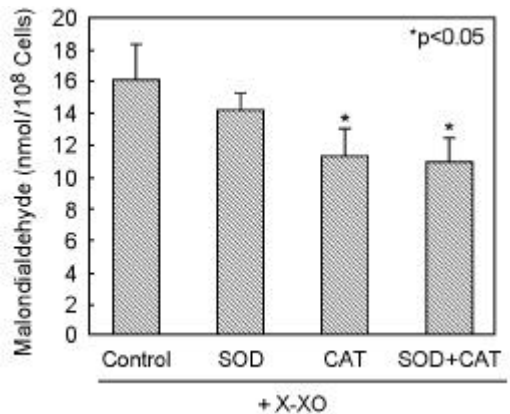


Figure 6. Effects of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) on the induction of lipid peroxidation in bovine spermatozoa after 2 h of incubation with the xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO). Lipid peroxidation expressed as nmol malondialdehyde generated by 1×10^8 spermatozoa. Values are mean \pm SEM, n=5. *p<0.05 compared with the control.

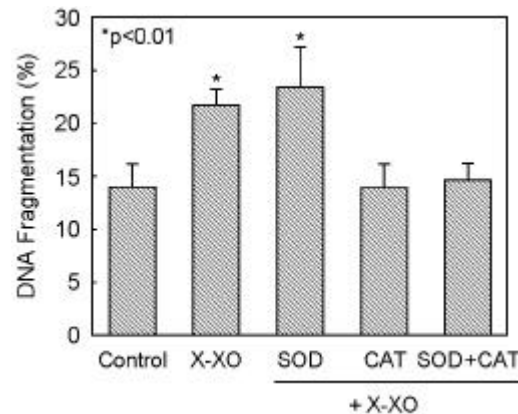
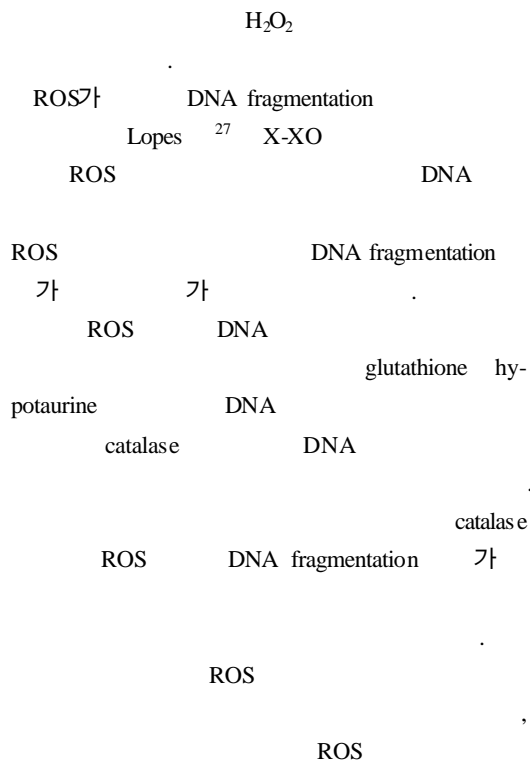


Figure 7. Effects of superoxidismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) on DNA fragmentation assessed by TUNEL and flow cytometry in bovine spermatozoa after 2 h of incubation with the xanthine (X) and xanthine oxidase (XO). Values are mean \pm SEM, n=5. *p<0.01 compared with the control.

(p<0.05).
 ROS가
 nophore
 X-XO
 (p<0.01) (Figure 4)
 (HOST)
 가
 (p<0.05) (Figure 5).
 catalase catalase SOD
 HOST ROS
 , SOD
 가 (Figure 4, 5). ROS
 lipid peroxidation
 malondialdehyde X-XO
 SOD 가
 , catalase catalase SOD
 (p<0.05)
 (Figure 6). Catalase ROS
 lipid peroxidation
 ROS가
 DNA fragmentation
 DNA fragmentation
 X-XO
 가 (p<0.01) (Figure 7).

DNA fragmentation catalase catalase
 se SOD
 가 , SOD
 가 (p<0.01) Figure 7). ROS
 DNA
 ,
 catalase가 ROS DNA
 ROS
 ROS superoxide anions
 ($\cdot O_2^-$), peroxy radical ($ROO \cdot$), hydroxyl radicals
 ($\cdot OH$), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)
 . ROS가
 , 1973 Jones Mann
 ROS lipid peroxida-
 tion
 ROS가
 가 ¹⁷⁻¹⁸
 Iwasaki Gagnon¹⁹
 ROS
 , ROS
 가



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