

# Stallion spermatozoa: putative targets for estrogens

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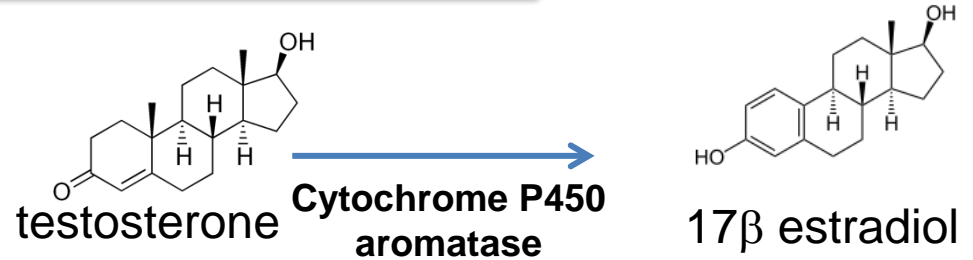
### Stallion and estrogen production

- Seasonal breeder with increase of DSP in breeding season (Johnson et Thompson, 1983)
- Male producing largest amount of testicular estrogens (Raeside, 1969)
- Estrogen synthesis varies according to season (Lemazurier et al., 2002) with higher level in breeding season.

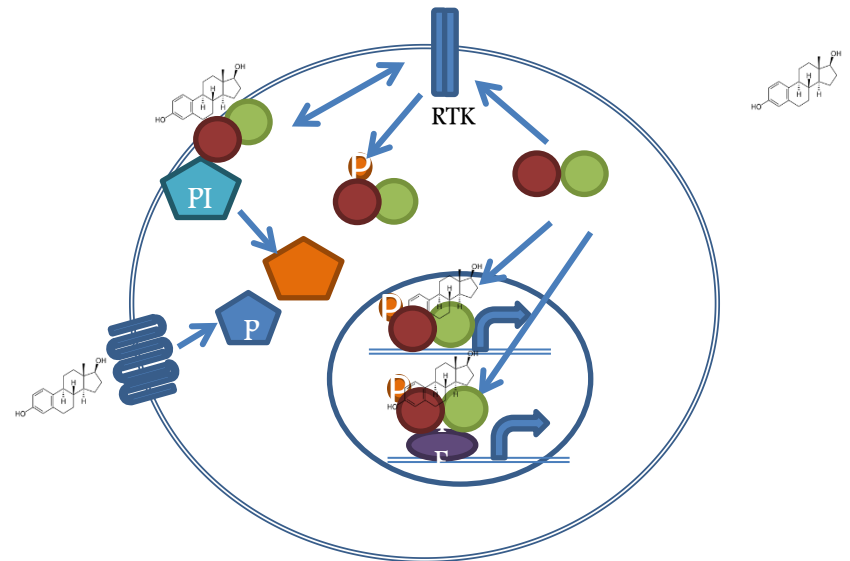
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## Estrogens

■ **Estrogen synthesis:**  
cytochrome P450  
aromatase (encoded by  
*cyp19* gene) associated to  
NADPH reductase

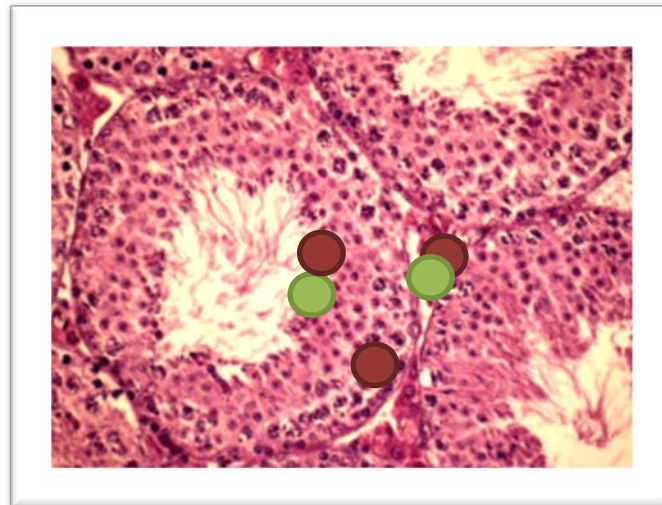


■ **Estrogen action:** use of two  
nuclear receptors (**ESR1** or ●  
 $\text{ER}\alpha$  and **ESR2** or  $\text{ER}\beta$ ) ●  
and a 7TM receptor **GPER**  
(or GPR30)



### Estrogens

- Synthesized mainly by Leydig cells (Almadhidi et al, 1995) and Sertoli cells (Sipahutar et al., 2003).
- Putative targets in testis: Leydig cells (ESR1-2), Sertoli cells (ESR1) and germ cells (ESR1-2) (Pearl et al., 2011).



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## Estrogens and production of an active spermatozoon

reinitiation of spermatogenesis



(Zhang et al., 2010)



(Gancarczyk et al., 2010)



(Pak et al., 2002)

Protection against apoptosis



(Pentikainen et al., 2001)

Cell proliferation

(Lucas et al., 2008; Wahlgren et al., 2008)

Epididymal maturation (ESR1KO)



(Joseph et al., 2010)

capacitation



(Ded et al., 2011)



(Adeoya Osiyuwa et al., 2003)



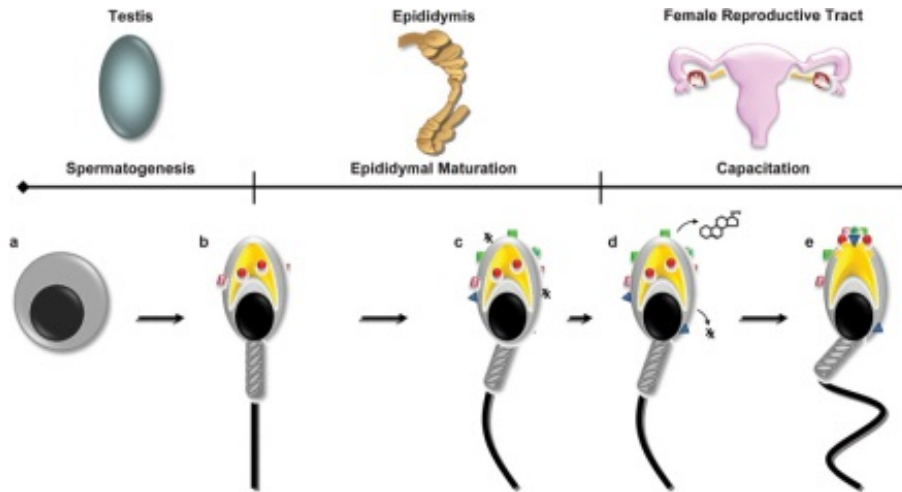
(Guido et al., 2011)

motility

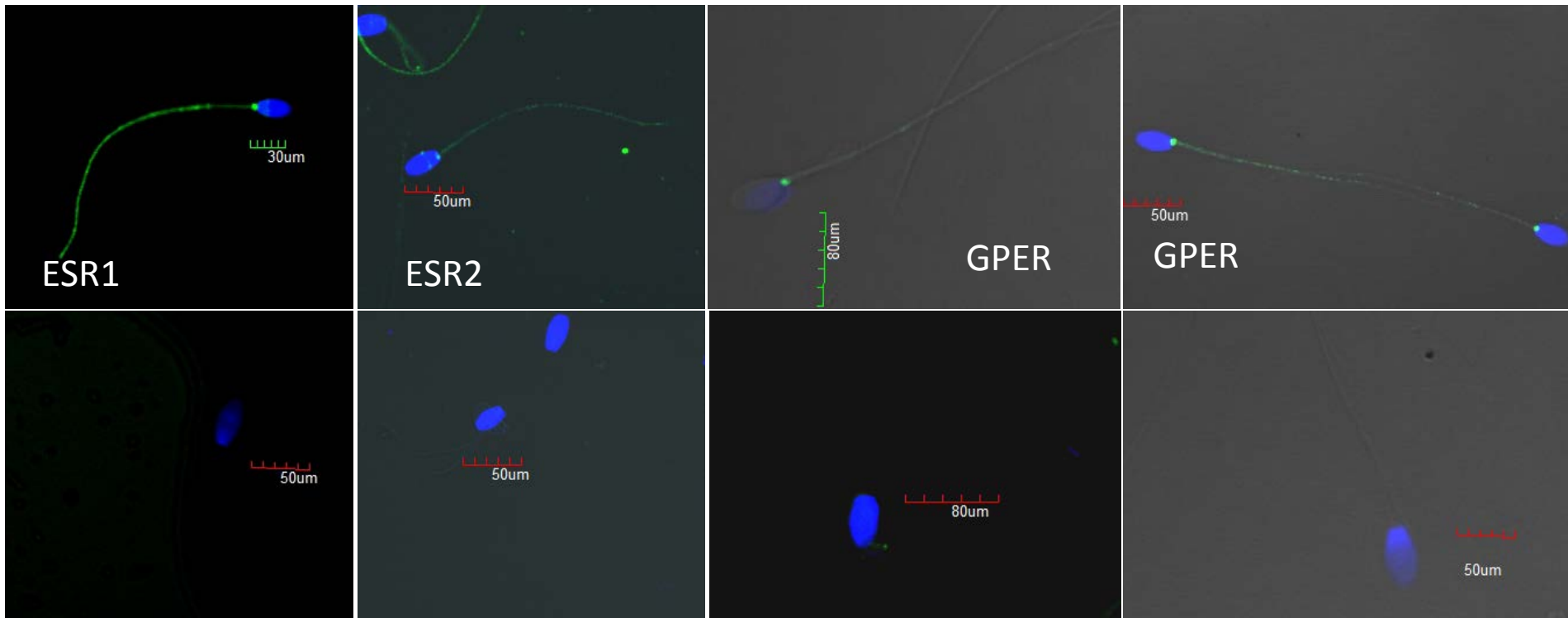
Acrosomic reaction



(Luconi et al., 1999)



Estrogens and horse spermatozoa



Control without primary antibody

ESR1, 2 and GPER present on horse spermatozoa (Arkoun et al , submitted).

## Could spermatozoon responds to estrogens?

- Identification of isoforms of ESR1 in spermatozoa
- Precise sub-localization in spermatozoon
- Seasonal quantification on ejaculated spermatozoa

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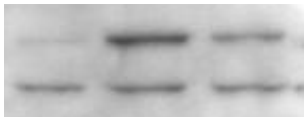
## Materials and methods

7 stallions  
Jumenterie du Pin (IFCE)  
(10 to 23 years)

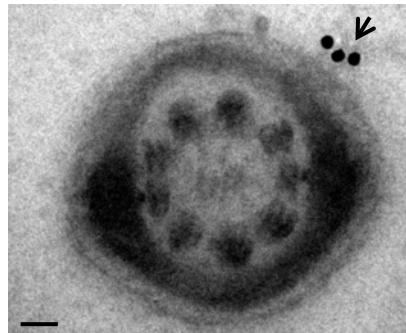
Collection of semen  
2days/month, 12 months  
May 2012 to april 2013

Fixation, 3,7%FA/PBS

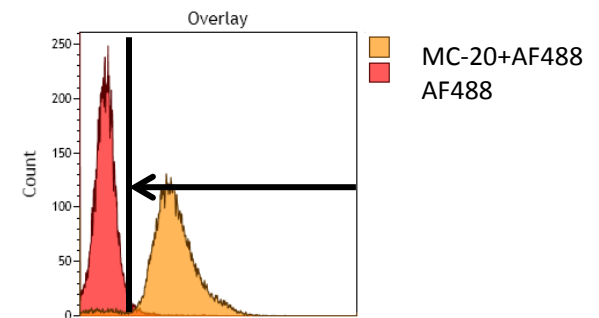
Identification of isoform  
by Western-blot



Localization by TEM and  
immunocytochemistry



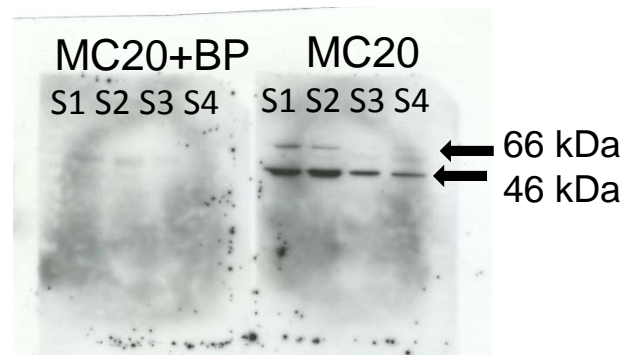
Quantification of  
population of  
spermatozoa ESR1+ by  
flow cytometry





## Results

### Identification of ESR1 isoforms by Western-blot



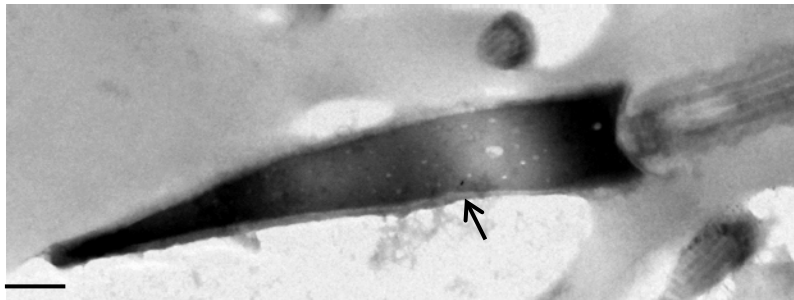
Two isoforms:

- 66 kDa, wild-type, complete receptor
- 46 kDa, truncated isoform, could be associated to membrane and rely rapid, non genomic, effects.

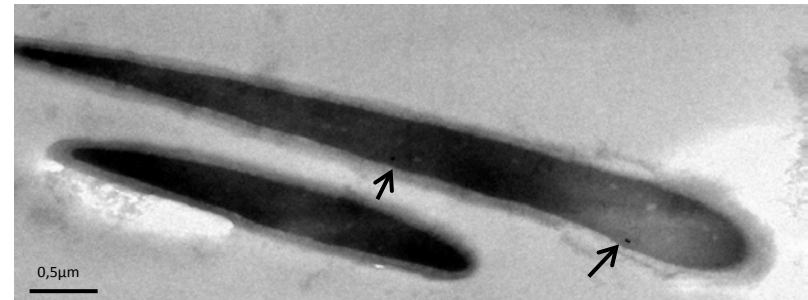
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## Results

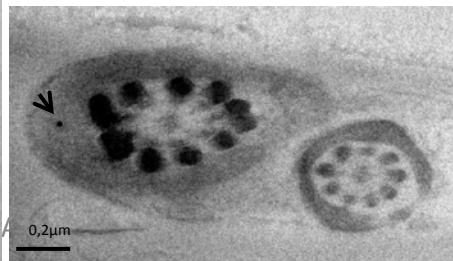
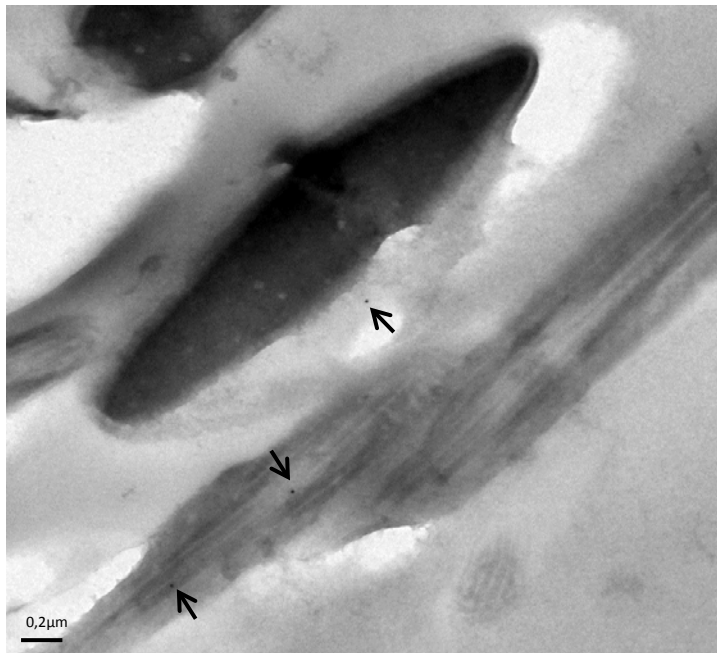
### Localization of ESR1 by TEM and immunocytochemistry



0,5μm



0,5μm



0,2μm

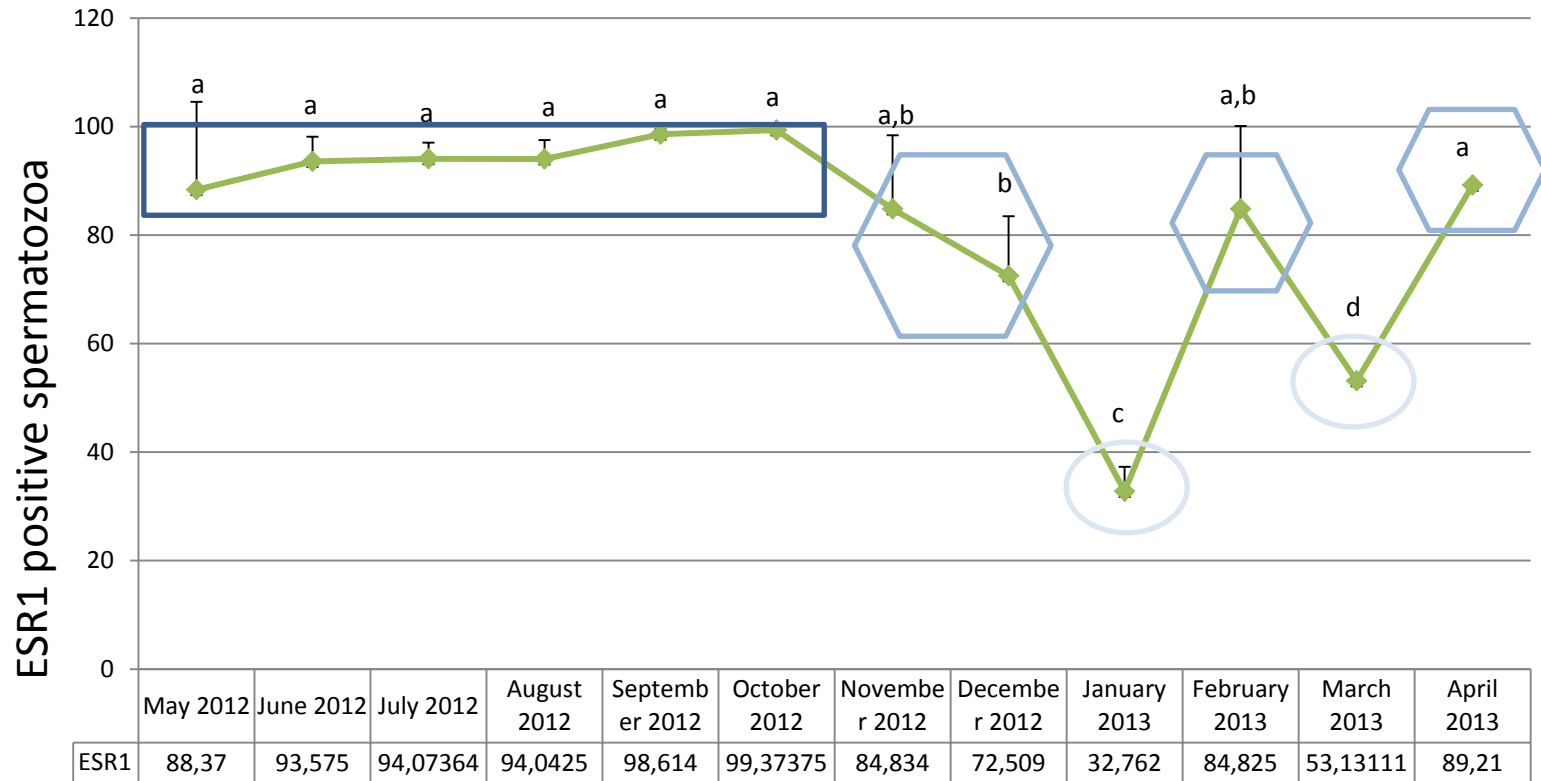


0,5μm

# Stallion spermatozoa: putative targets for estrogens

## Results

### Quantification of population of spermatozoa ESR1+ by flow cytometry



## Discussion

Rate of ESR1 associated with spermatozoa decreases  
from October to December

Could this parameter be rely to decline of sperm quality  
(sperm motility, morphology, mitochondrial potential and  
membrane stability) observed in winter (Gamboa et al.,  
2010) or the best freezability described in winter (Magistrini  
et al., 1987)?

## Discussion

ESR1 and stallion spermatozoa:

- Presence of two isoforms with 46kDa isoform
- Localization almost near the membrane

two characteristics of estradiol rapid, non-genomic, effects



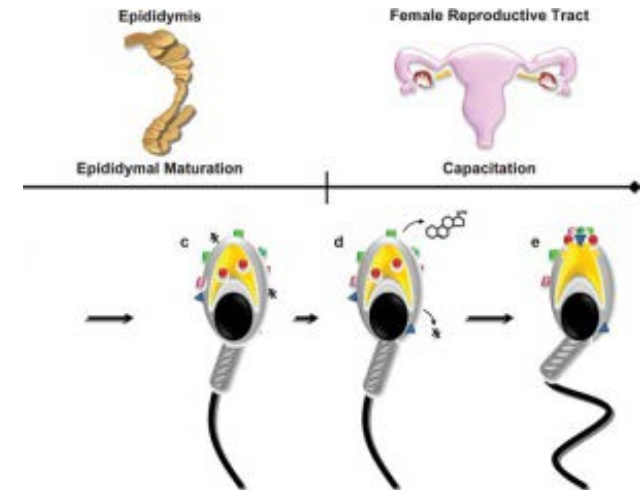
## Perspectives

Could estradiol modulate spermatozoa post-testicular maturations?



Could ESRs vary according to another parameters like

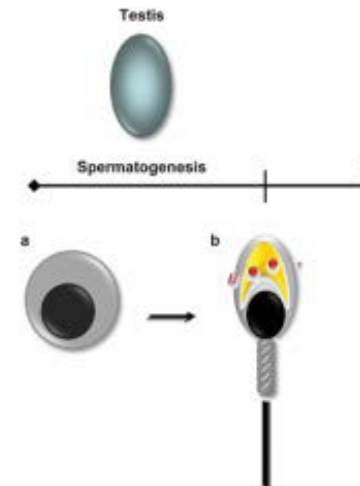
- sperm quality?
- Effort?
- Freezability?



## Perspectives

What role play estradiol on testicular physiology:

- Somatic cells proliferation or differentiation?
- Spermatogenesis?



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