

# ***Male reproductive disorders: gene-lifestyle-environment interaction?***

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## **Conflict of interest declaration**

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- I declare no commercial relationships or other activities that might be perceived as a potential conflict of interest.

# Learning objectives

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To set focus on following aspects:

1. Indications of environmental and genetic factors influencing male reproductive function;
2. The concept of gene-environment interaction:
  - a) In classical understanding;
  - b) Specifically in relation to the reproductive function;
3. Examples of gene-environment interaction in relation to male reproductive disorders.

## **What will be my final conclusions**

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- Genetic factors can modify the impact of environment on male reproductive function;
- Environmental factors can modify DNA of the germ cells thereby, such changes possibly being transmitted to next generation(s).

## Case

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- Anna – 31 years and Adam – 33 years: 2 years with unprotected intercours; no pregnancy;
- Gynecological investigation – no pathology;
- Adam:
  - 2 x oligo-astheno-teratozoospermia;
  - Sperm Chromatin Structure Assay shows a DFI of 35%
  - FSH↑; LH and Testosterone normal;
  - Testicular volume: 12/12 mL;
  - Scrotal palpation otherwise OK;
  - No cryptorchidism; No medication; No other diseases

WHY?

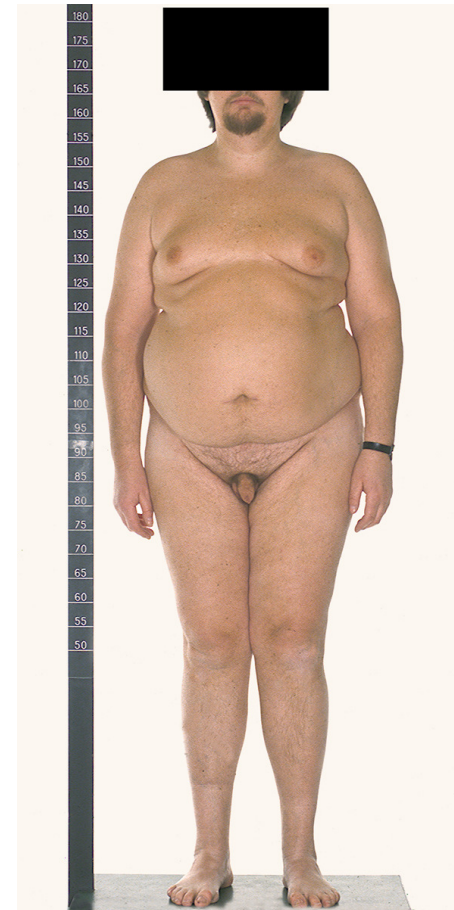
## **The majority of male reproductive disorders are still unexplained**

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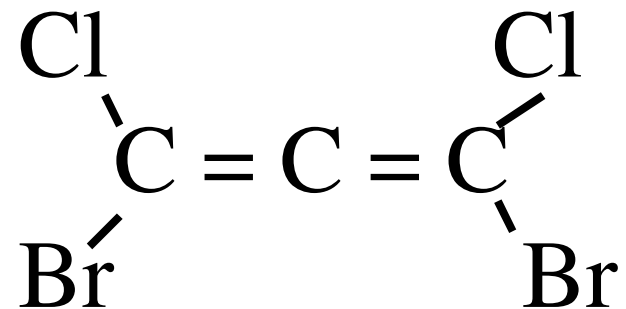
- Cryptorchidism > 95%
- Testicular cancer > 95%
- Male-related infertility > 65%
- Prostate cancer > 95%

## Genetic cause – Klinefelter syndrome

- 47, XXY
- The most common chromosomal abnormality (1:600)
- Serious testicular atrophy, commonly associated with:
  - Azoospermia
  - Hypogonadism



# Environmental cause – DBCP exposure



DBCP- anti-fungicide

	DBCP exposed	Non-exposed
azoospermia	13%	3%
oligozoospermia	36%	6%
normozoospermia	51%	91%



## **Gene-environment interaction - mechanism behind major diseases**

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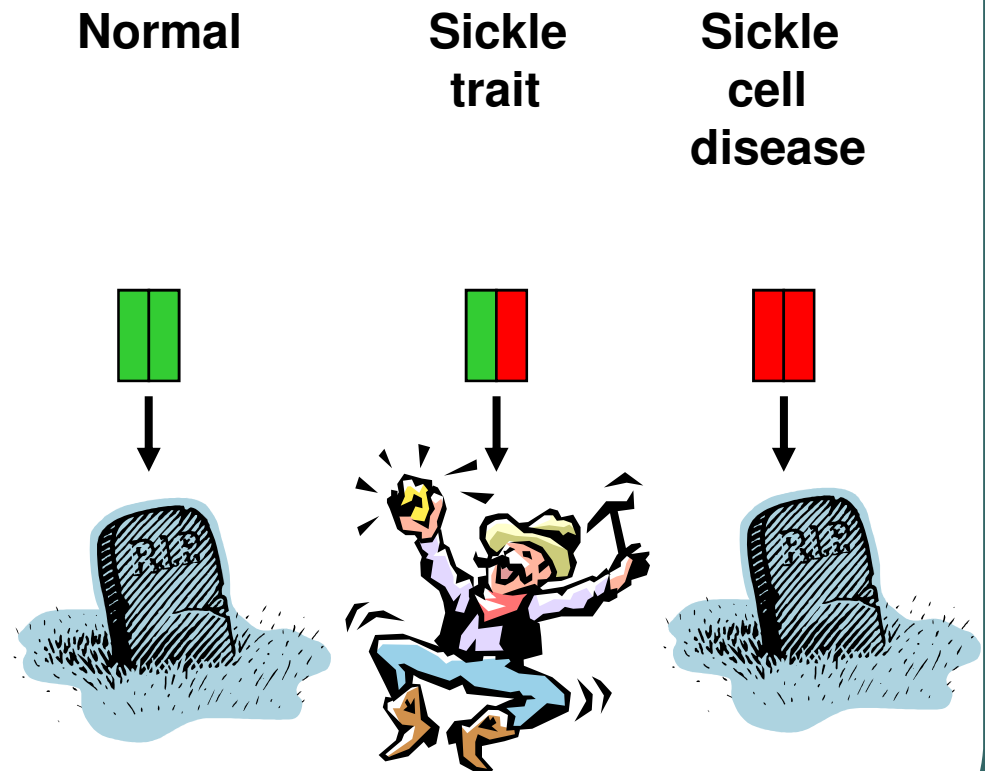
- Cancer
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Cardio-vascular diseases
- Neuro-degenerative diseases

## **What is gene-environment interaction – classical view**

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- The effects of "environment" in determining the occurrence of the diseases are modified by the presence or absence of a gene or genes

# Malaria and sickle cell anemia- examples of gene-environment interaction



# Gene-environment interaction

Environment (food, water, air)

Life style (e.g. smoking, drinking)

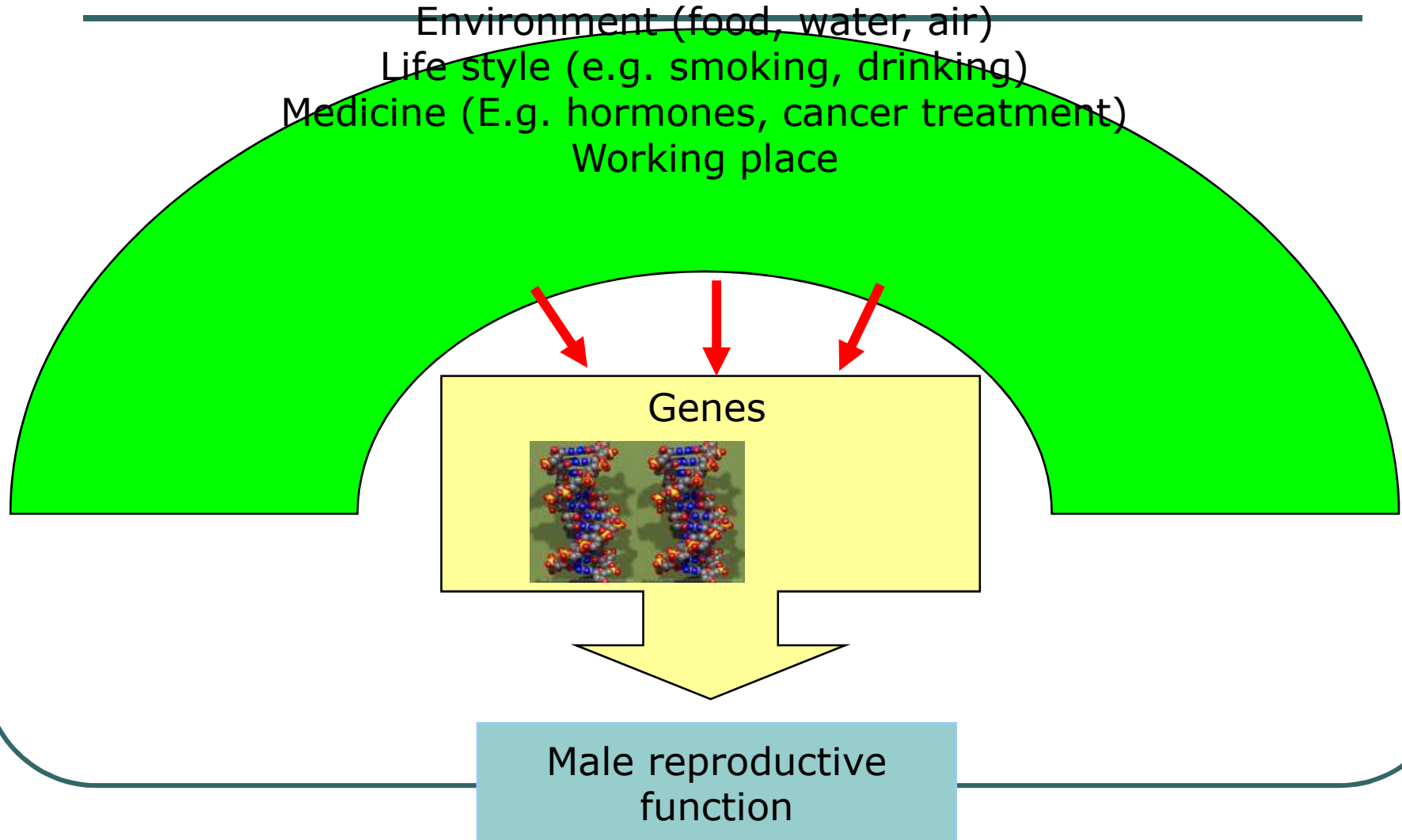
Medicine (E.g. hormones, cancer treatment)

Working place

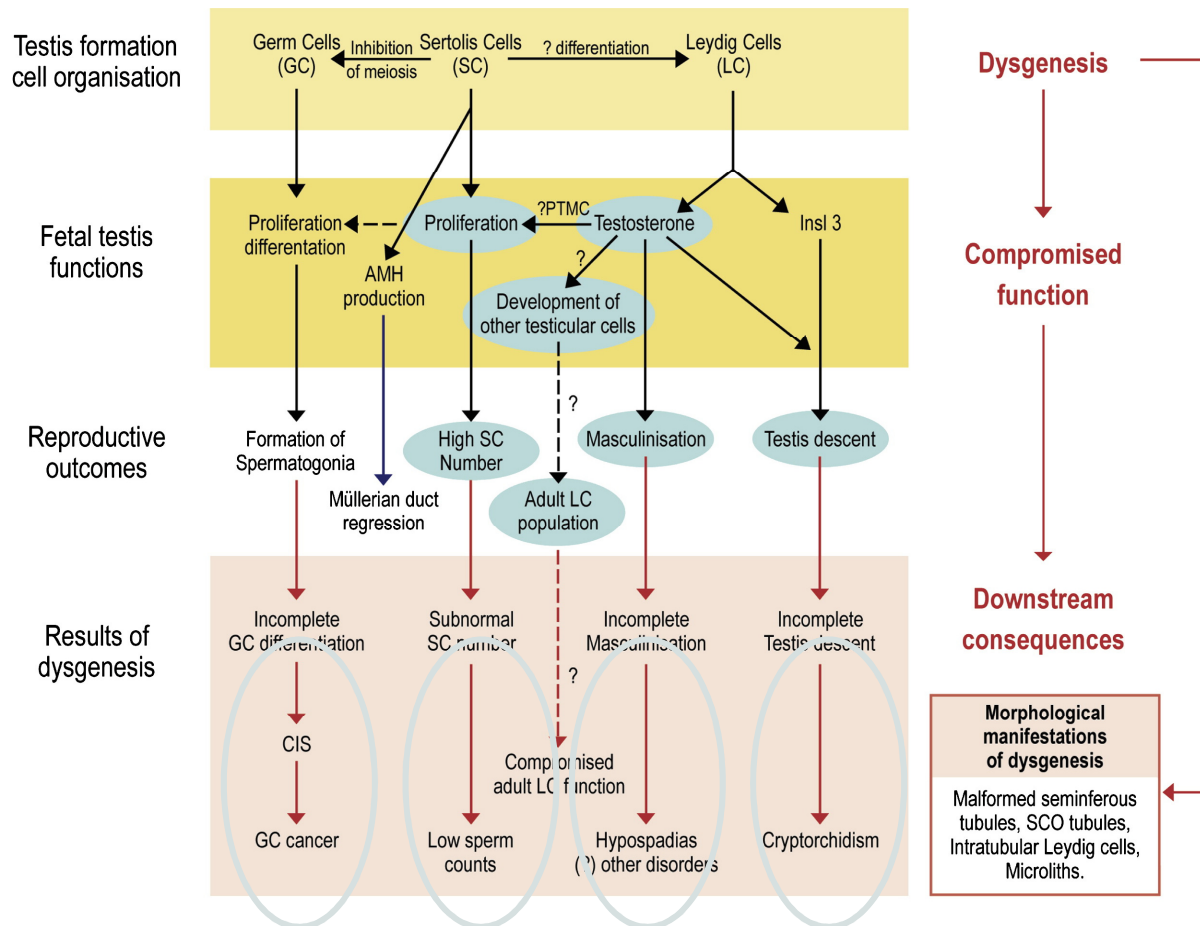
Genes



Male reproductive  
function

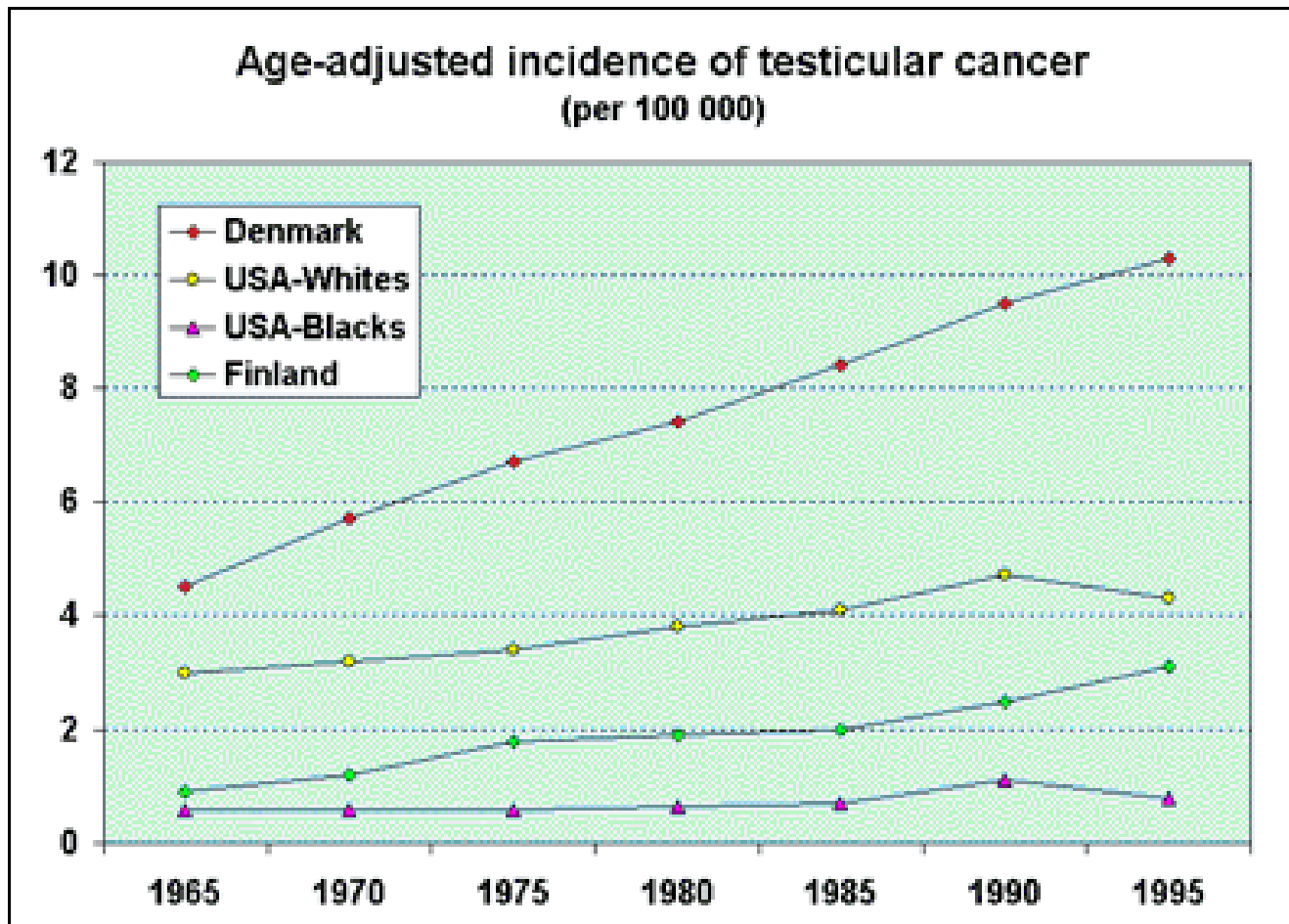


# Testicular dysgenesis syndrome (TDS)?



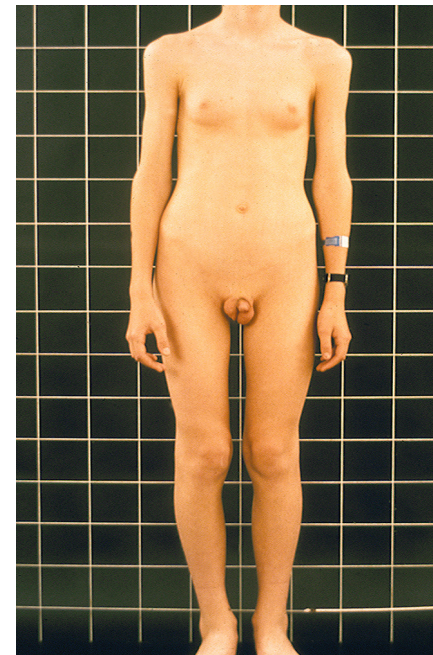
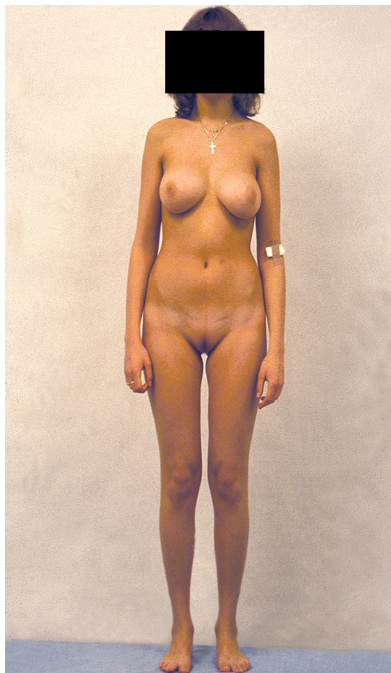
Skakkebaek *et al*, Human Reprod 2001; Sharpe & Skakkebaek, Fertil Steril 2008

# Do we have any indication of gene-environment interaction in relation to male reproductive disorders?



# Androgens and androgen receptor – key players in the development and function of male reproductive function

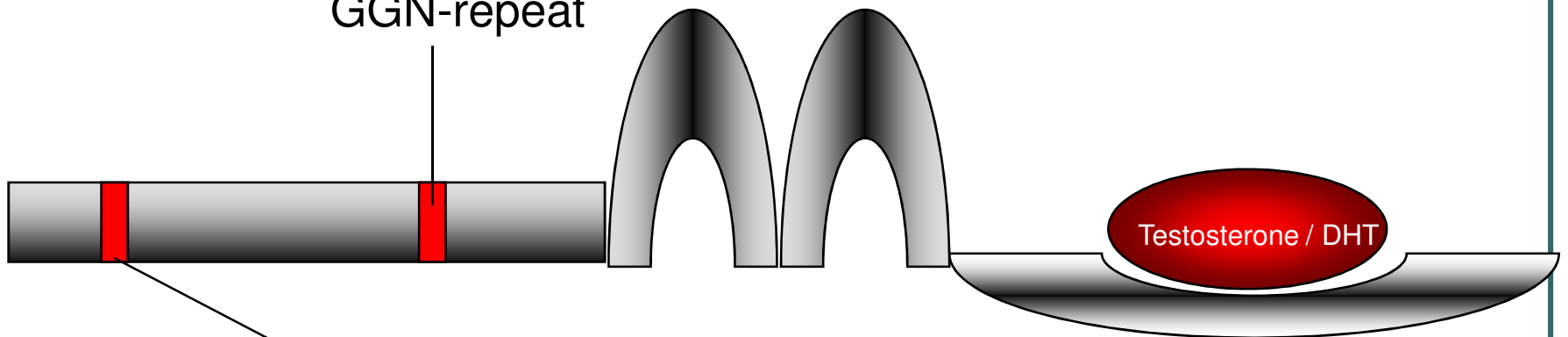
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# Androgen receptor

(GGT)3GGG(GGT)2GGCGGGCGGCGGGCGGGCGGC...

GGN-repeat



CAG-repeat

...CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAA



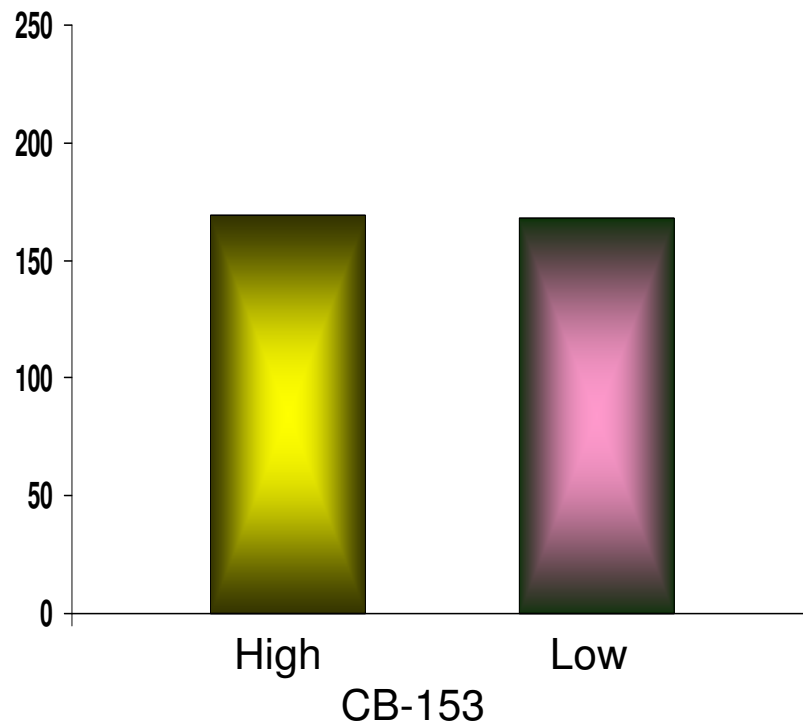
European Commission R&D Projekt:  
**Human Fertility at risk from  
Biopersistent Organochlorines  
in the Environment?**



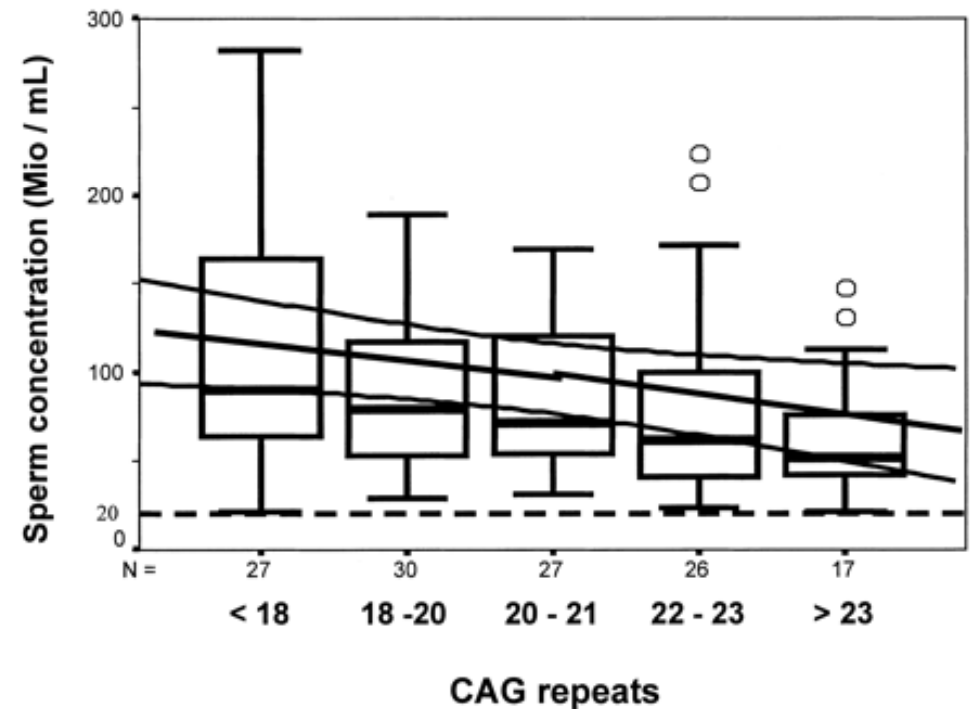
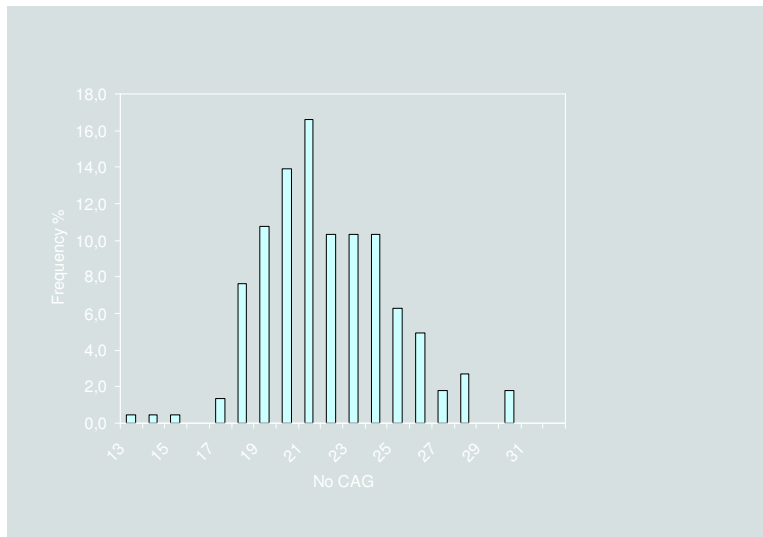
# No effect of PCB on sperm number?

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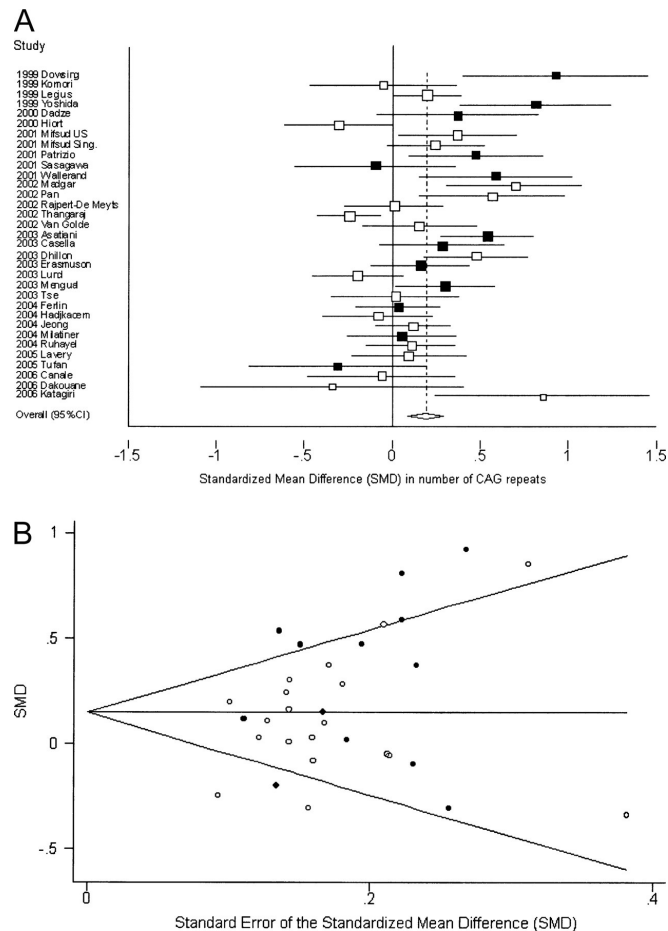
Total sperm number ( $\times 10^6$ )



# Correlation between CAG number and sperm concentration

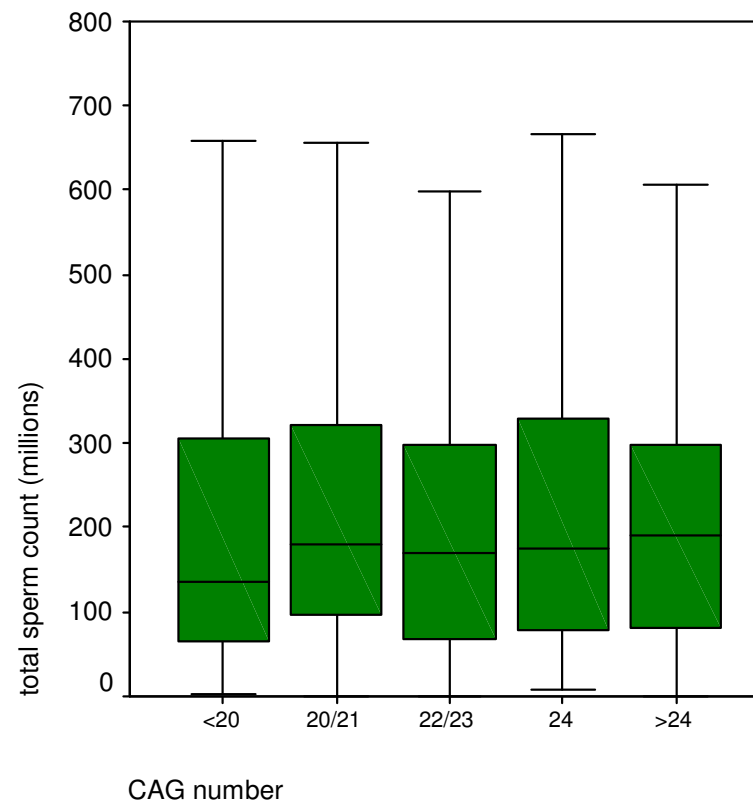


# Only slight impact of CAG repeat length on the risk of infertility

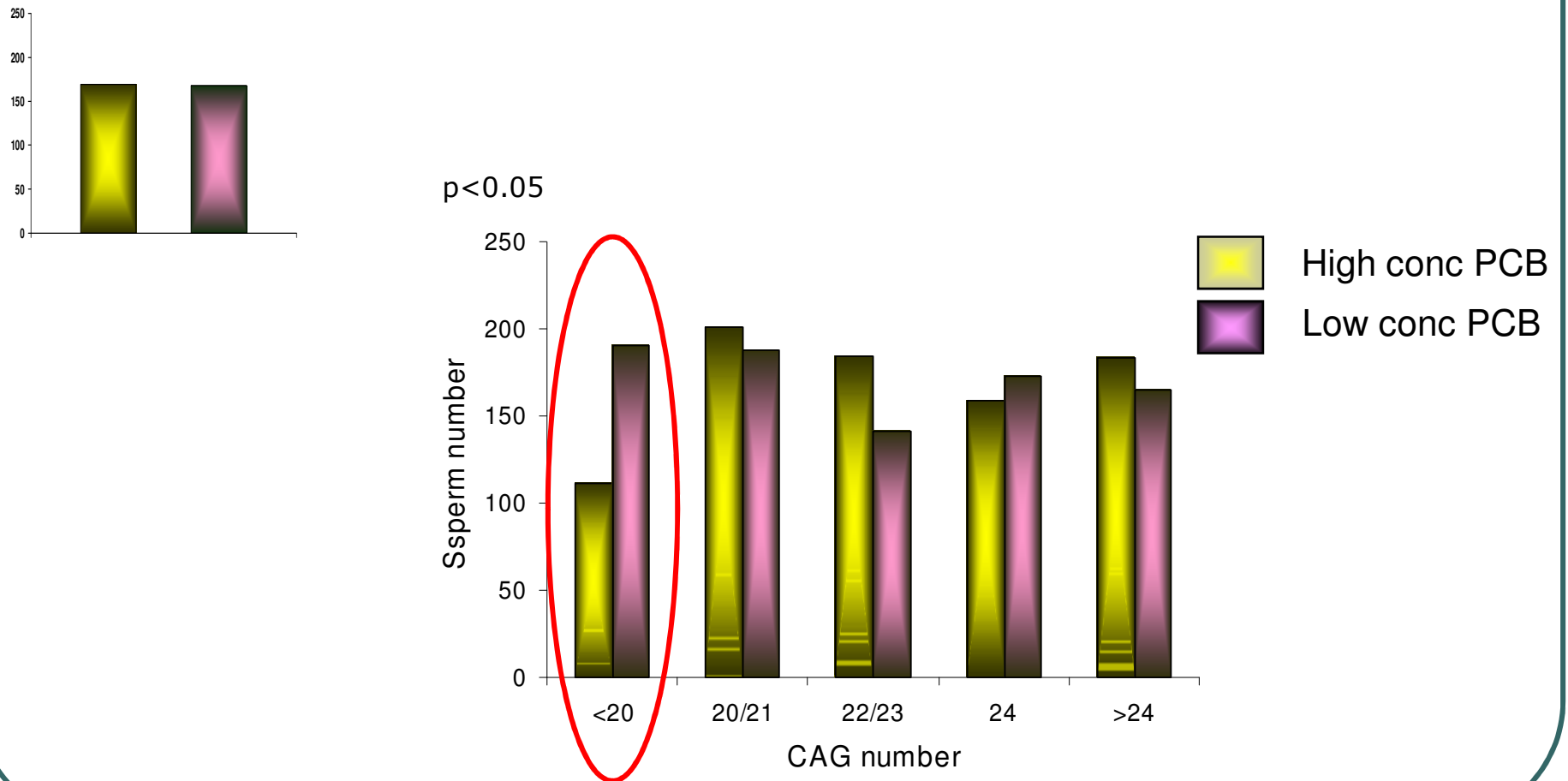


# Inuendo - no association between CAG number and sperm counts

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# CAG as modifier of PCB effect on sperm number?



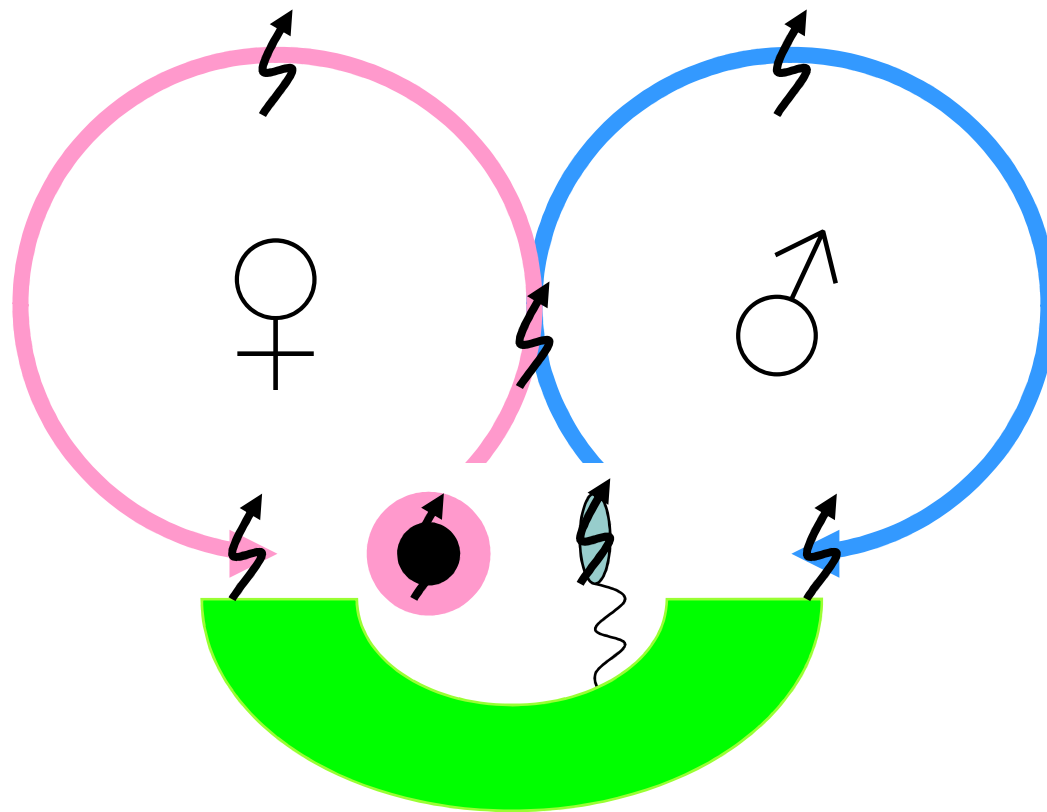
## **Do AR polymorphisms modify the effect of POPs on male reproductive function?**

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- Effect
  - Directly through the AR?
  - Through the aryl hydrocarbon receptor?
- Binding of the ligand to the receptor?
- Binding of co-activators/co-repressors?

## Another aspect of gene-environment interaction in relation to the reproductive system

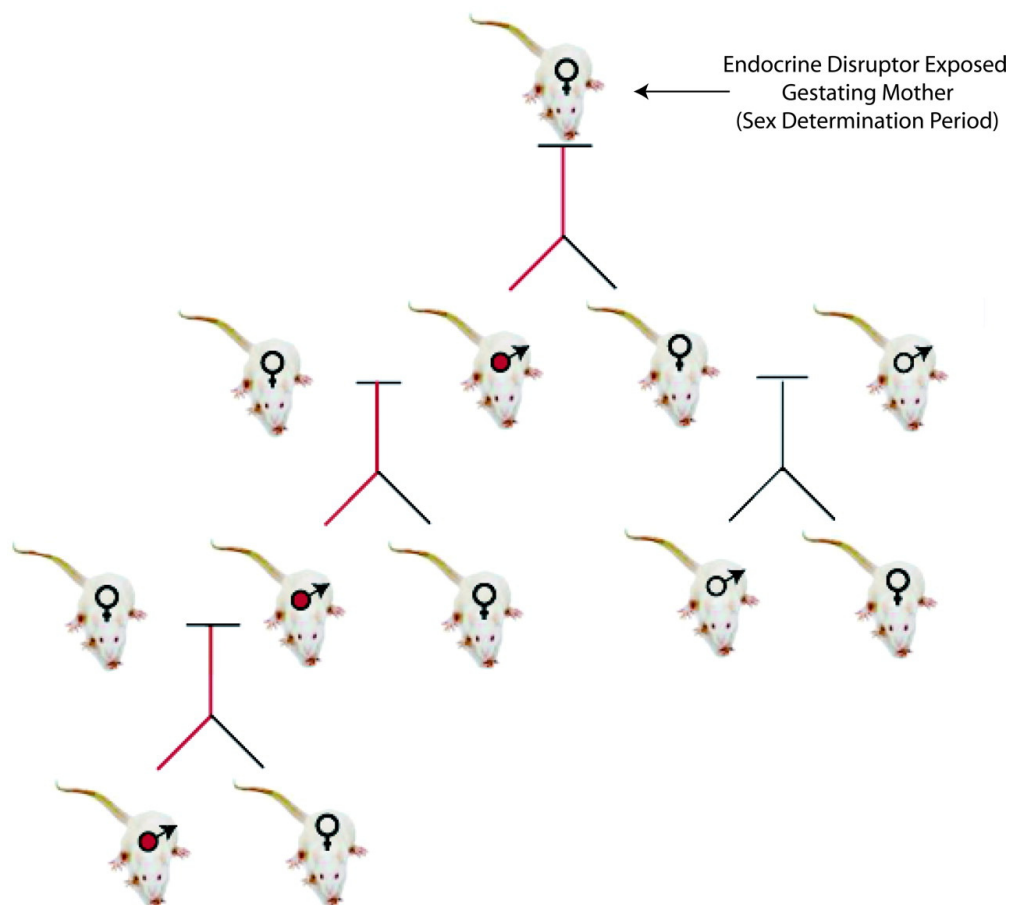
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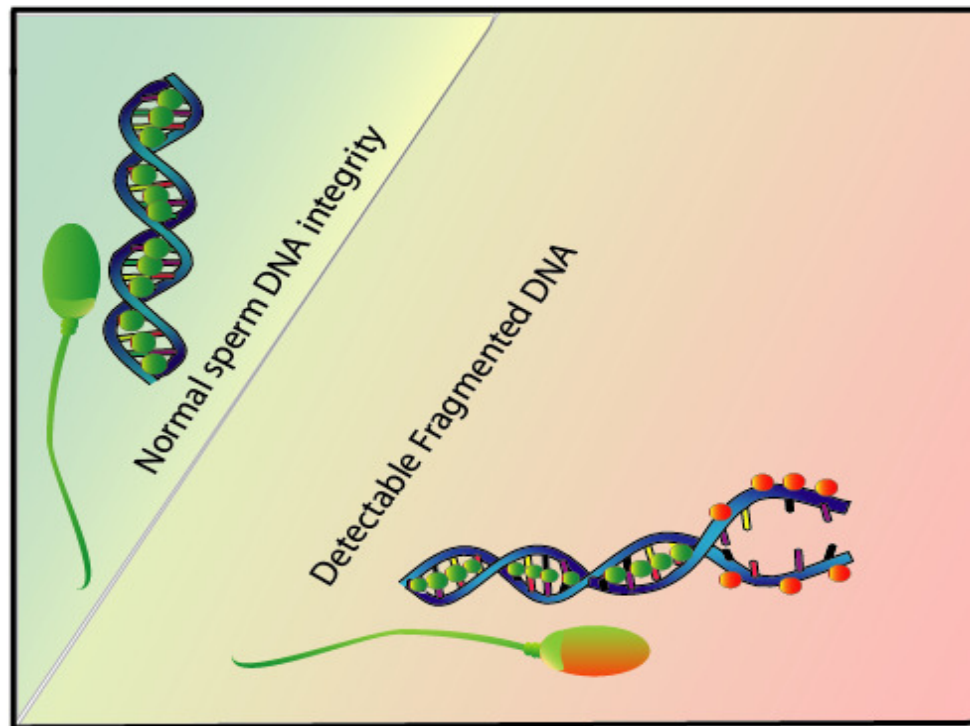
# Actions of endocrine disruptors through the male germ line

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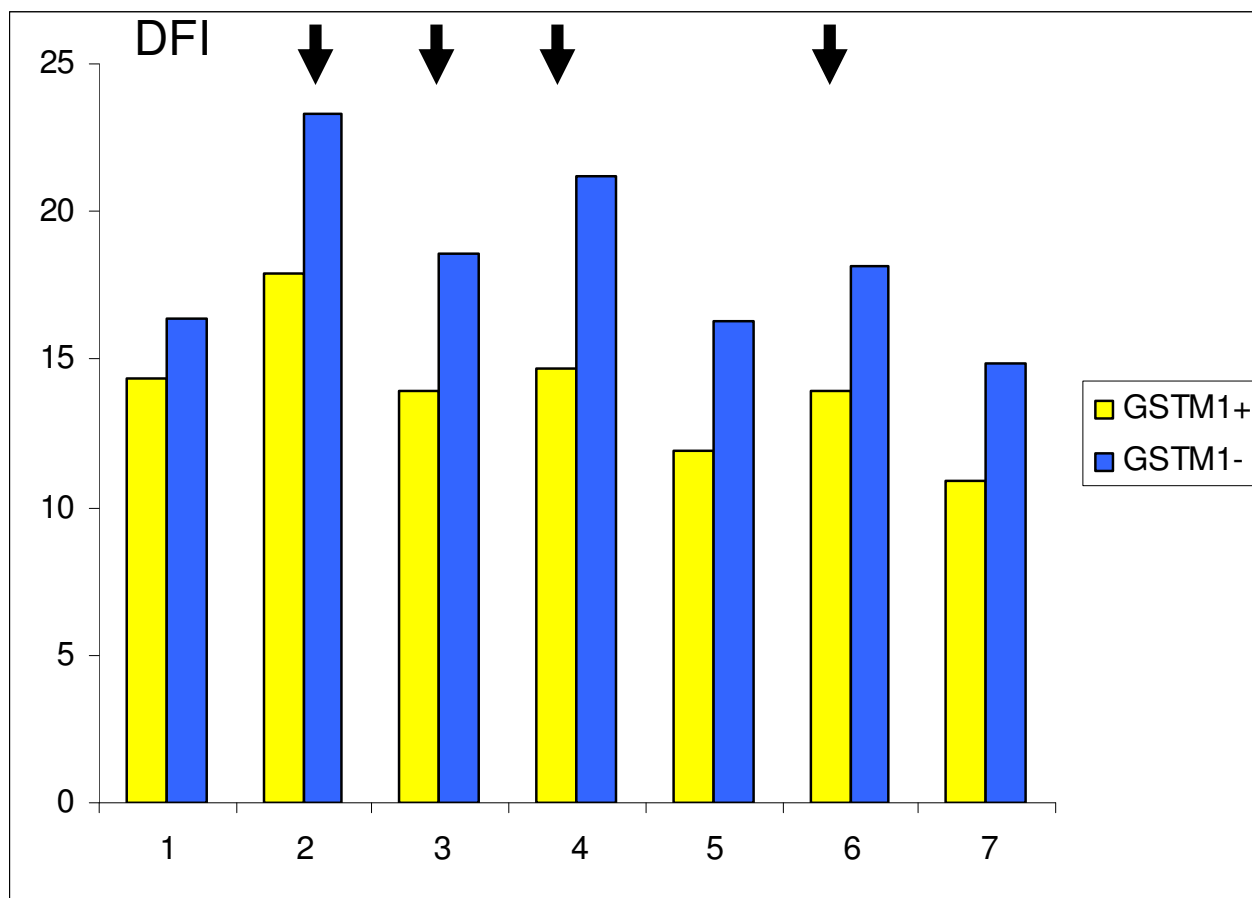
# Sperm Chromatin Structure Assay (SCSA)

Flow cytometry SCSA cytogram

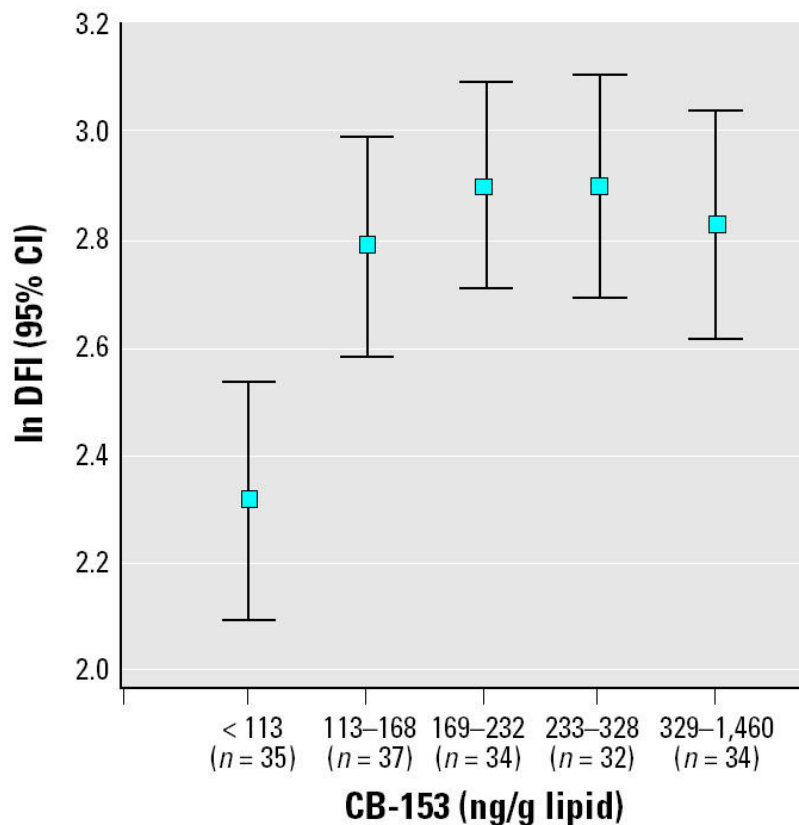


- DNA double strand bound Acridine Orange
- DNA single strand bound Acridine Orange

## GSTM1 genotype as modifier of the impact of air pollution on sperm DNA integrity

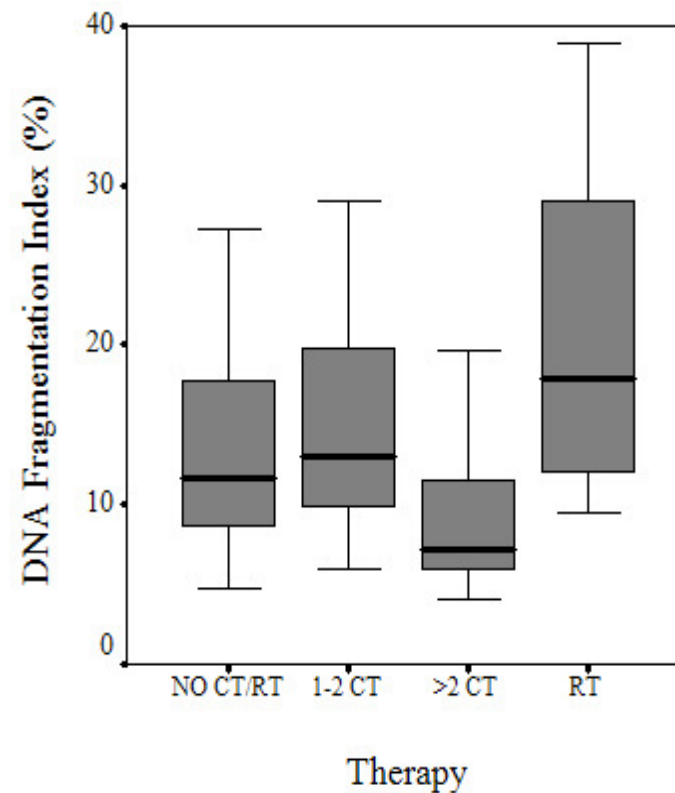


# PCB exposure and sperm-DNA integrity



# Sperm DNA integrity and testicular cancer treatment

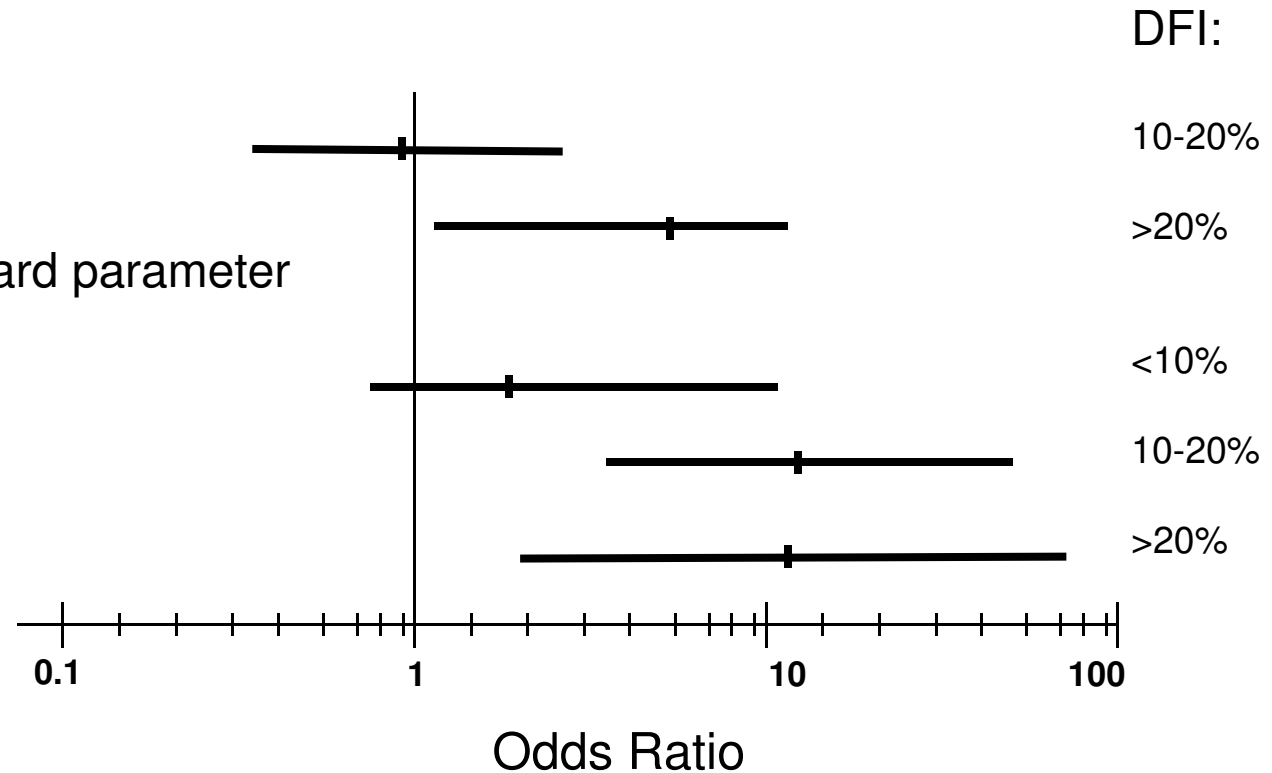
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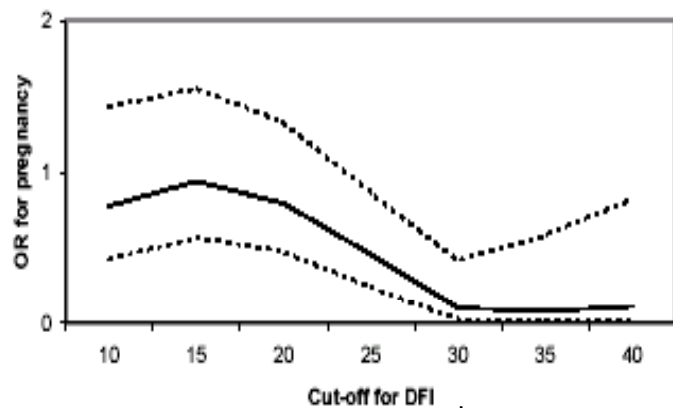
# Odds ratio of *in vivo* infertility in relation to DFI and standard sperm parameters

All standard parameters normal

One deviating standard parameter



# Sperm DNA integrity and intrauterine insemination (IUI)



**387 IUI**

## **Some concluding remarks**

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- There are some indications of modifying effects of genetic factors on the sensitivity to the effects of environment/life style on male reproductive function;
- Studying gene-environment interaction is a new challenge in epidemiological studies;
- May also become of clinical relevance:
  - In diagnosis;
  - In targeting protective measures



# Acknowledgements

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## Statistics

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