

# IMPACT OF SPERM QUALITY ON EMBRYO VIABILITY

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# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

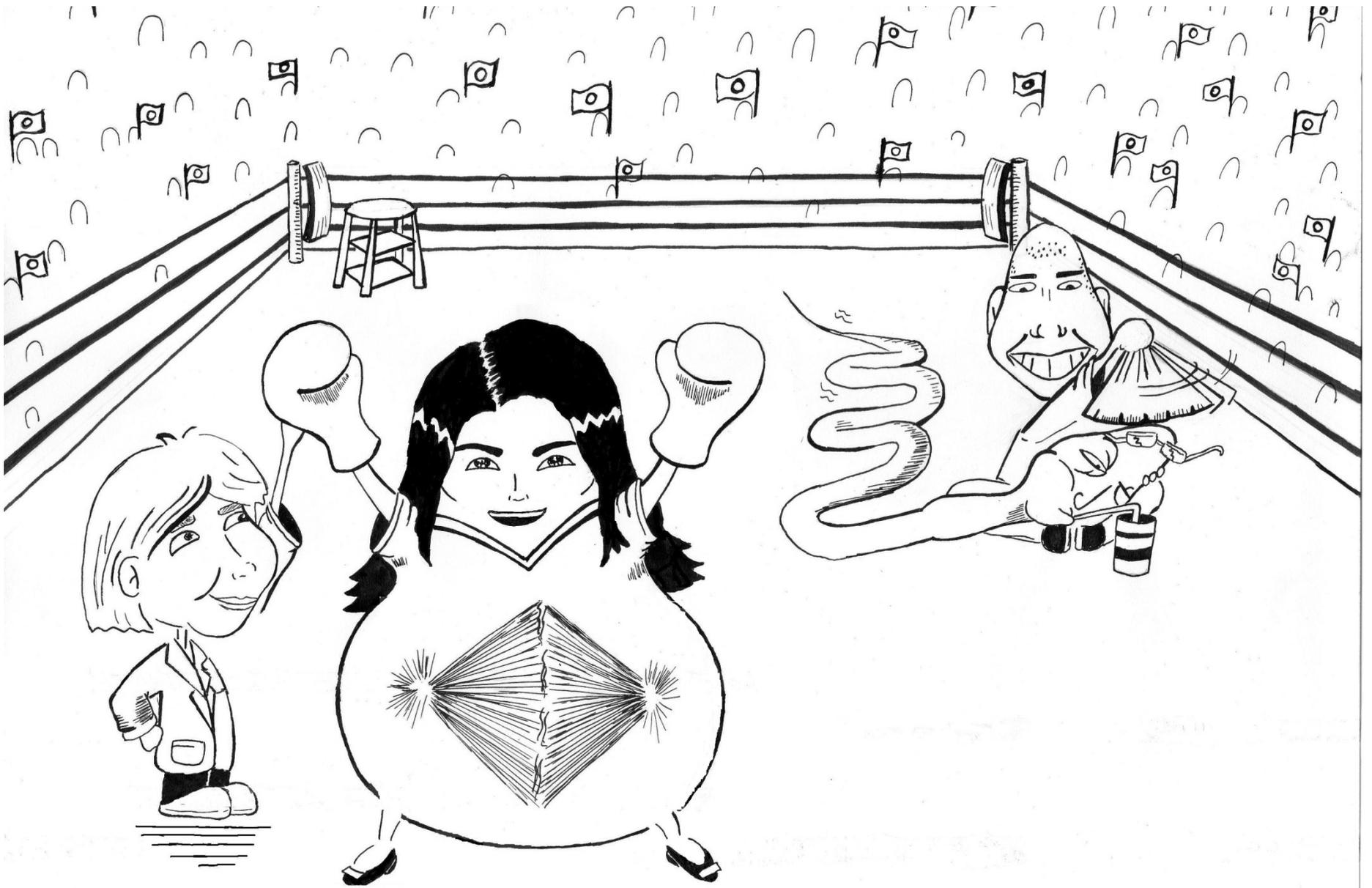
- **To define the sperm contribution to the developing embryo**
- **To describe the current indicators of sperm quality**
- **To revise the methods for sperm selection for ICSI**



## „The secret life of sperm“

- Given the shortage of cytoplasm, and the lack of any detectable protein synthesis in mature sperm heads, biologists had long assumed that sperm contributes little to an embryo but the father's genes. *Ainsworth*
- “The idea was that **the oocyte is supplying everything** (protein and RNAs) and spermatozoa were just tagging along with his DNA“ *Krawetz*

*Vanderzwalm, Eshre Bologna, 23-24 January 2009*



Sara Fusco

# SPERM PARAMETERS AND NATURAL CONCEPTION

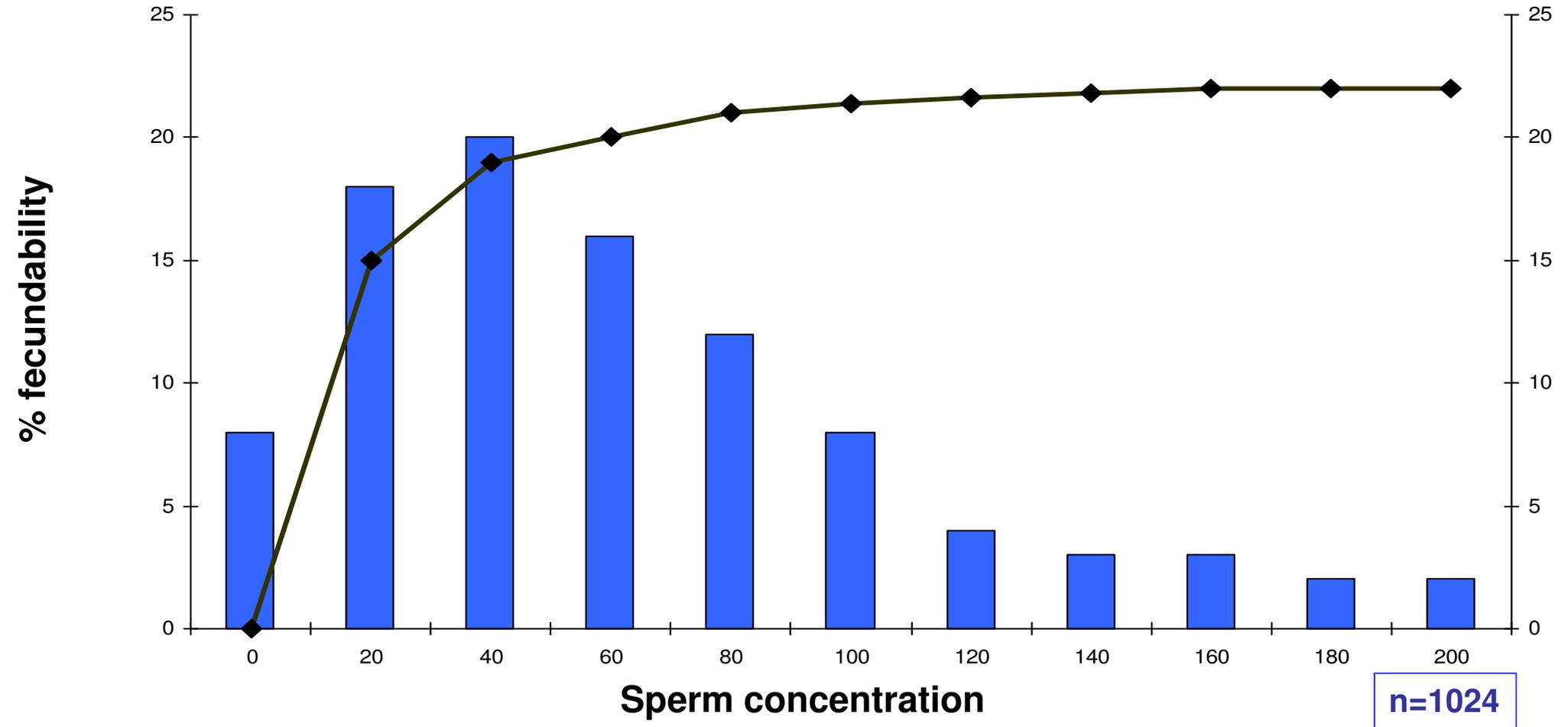
**There is a correlation between the characteristics of a semen sample and the likelihood for conception *in vivo*.**

**Levels where fecundity starts to decrease**

	<b>Seminal volume</b>	<b>&lt; 2ml</b>
→	<b>Concentration</b>	<b>&lt; 40 mill/ml</b>
	<b>Motility</b>	<b>&lt;50%</b>
→	<b>Morphology</b>	<b>&lt; 40% normal</b>

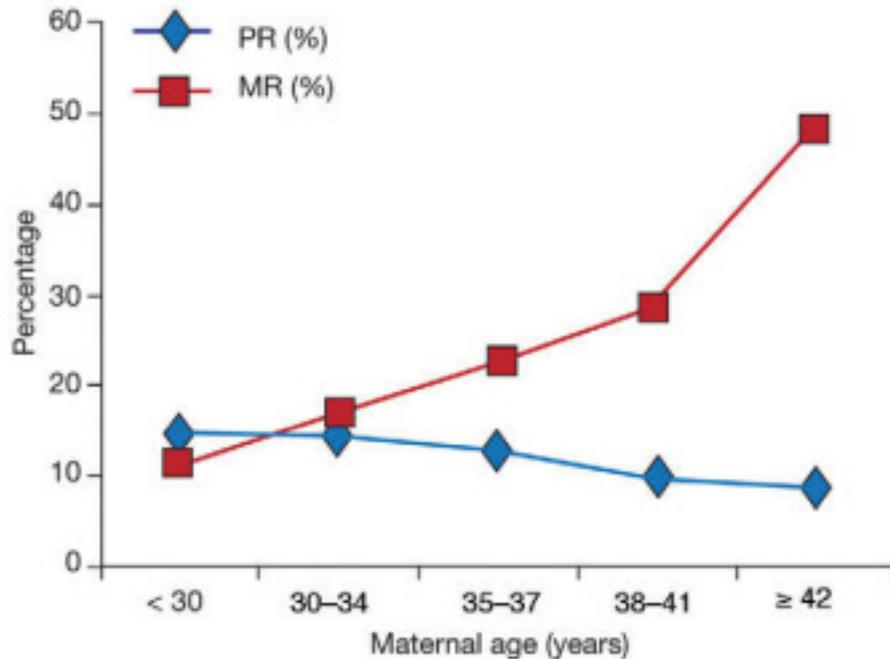
n=430

# SPERM PARAMETERS AND NATURAL CONCEPTION

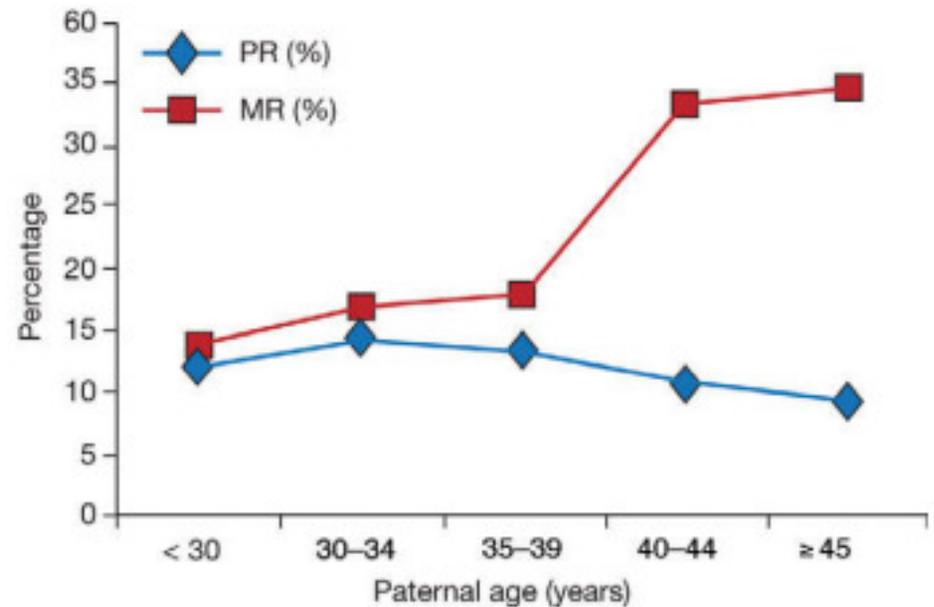


# PATERNAL AGE AND MISCARRIAGE RATES

17,000 IUI

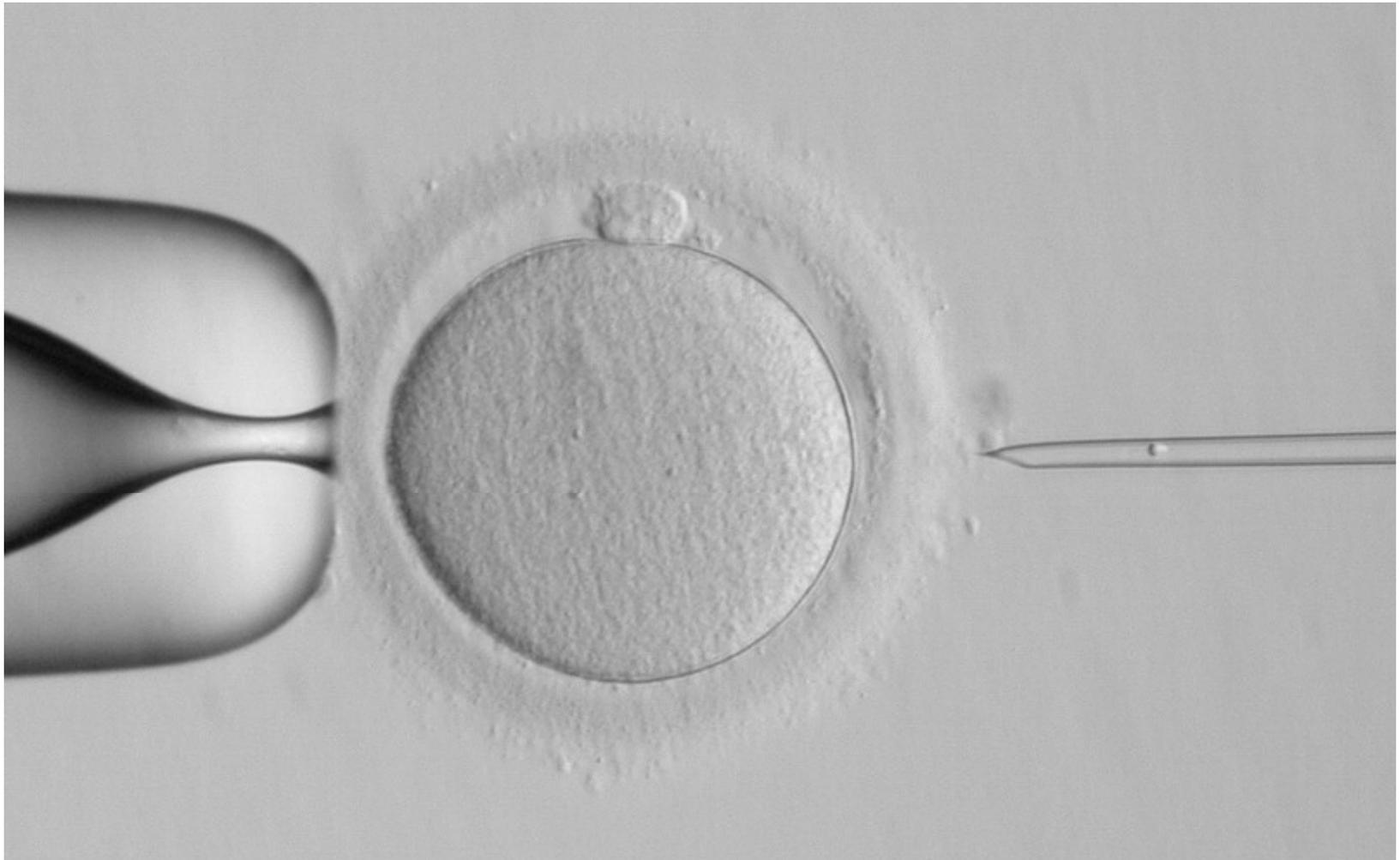


**Figure 1.** Clinical pregnancy rates (PR) and miscarriage rates (MR) in intrauterine insemination cycles according to maternal age.



**Figure 2.** Clinical pregnancy rates (PR) and miscarriage rates (MR) in intrauterine insemination cycles according to paternal age.

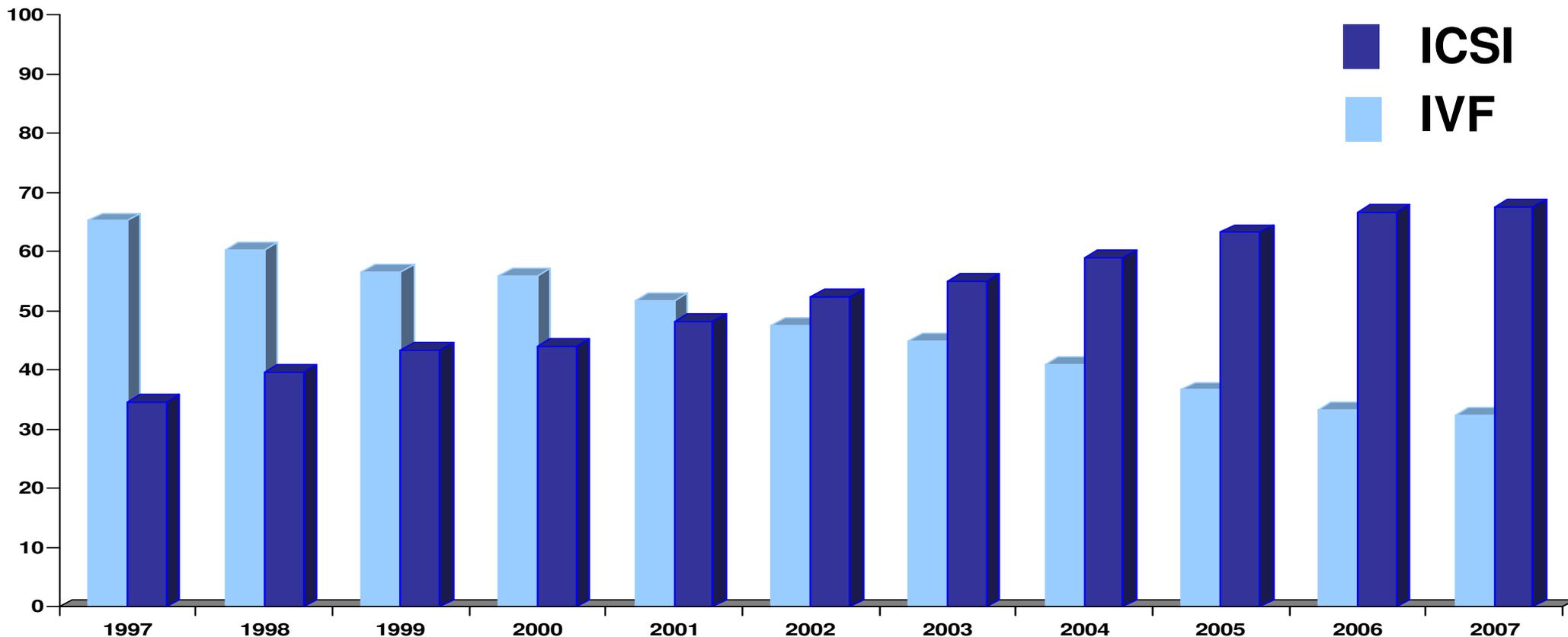
**necrospemia and sperm DNA structure ←**



# DISTRIBUTION IVF / ICSI CYCLES (1997-2007)

**EIM**

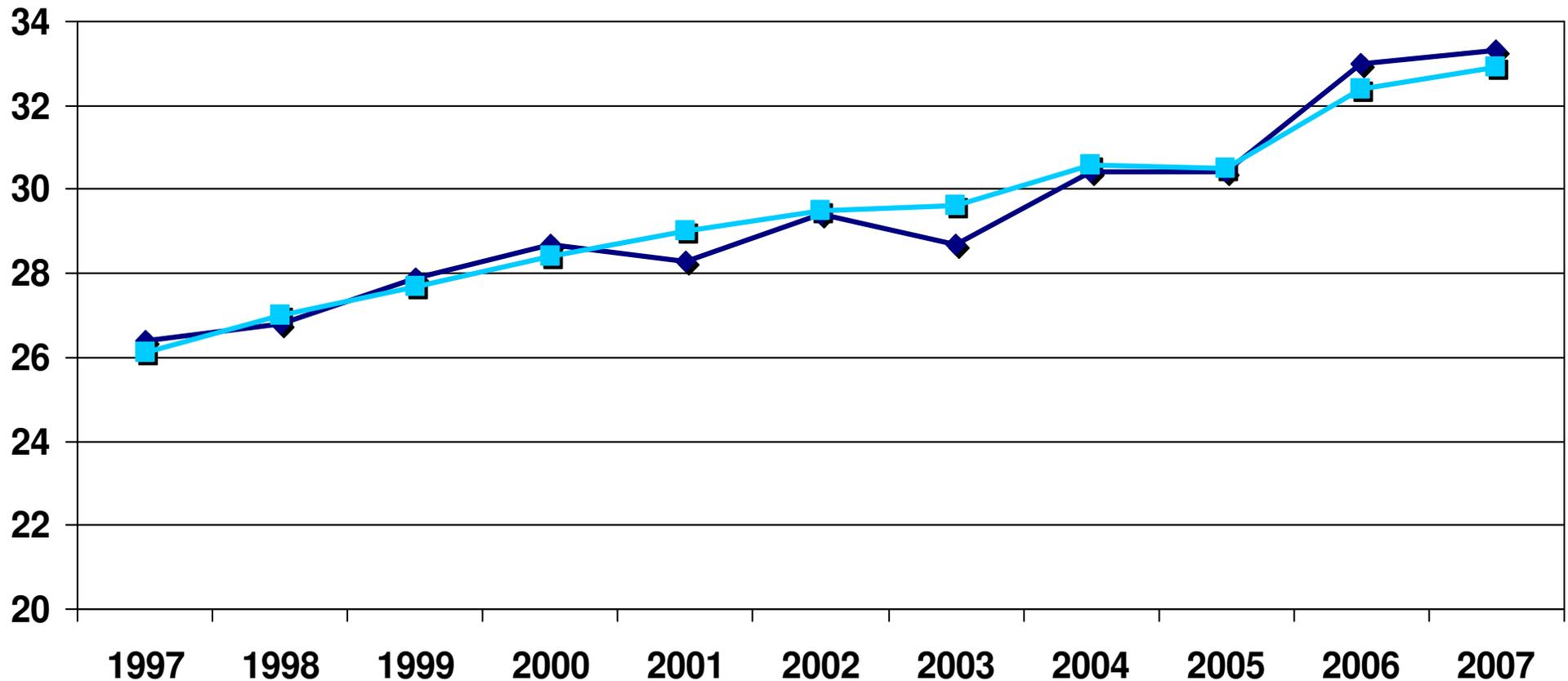
**32 countries → 479288 cycles**



# DISTRIBUTION IVF / ICSI PREGNANCIES (1997-2007)

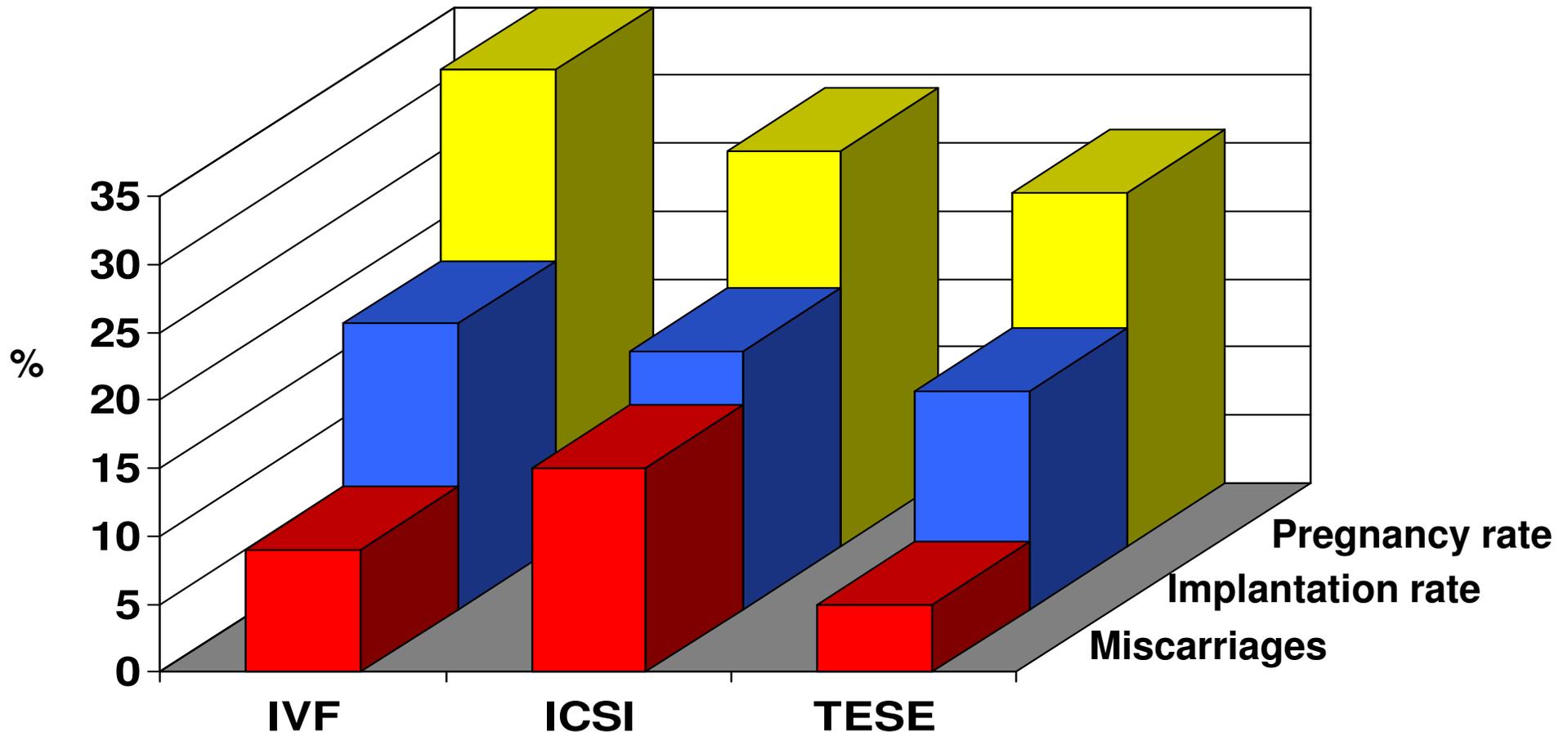
**EIM**  
**32 countries → 479288 cycles**

■ ICSI  
■ IVF



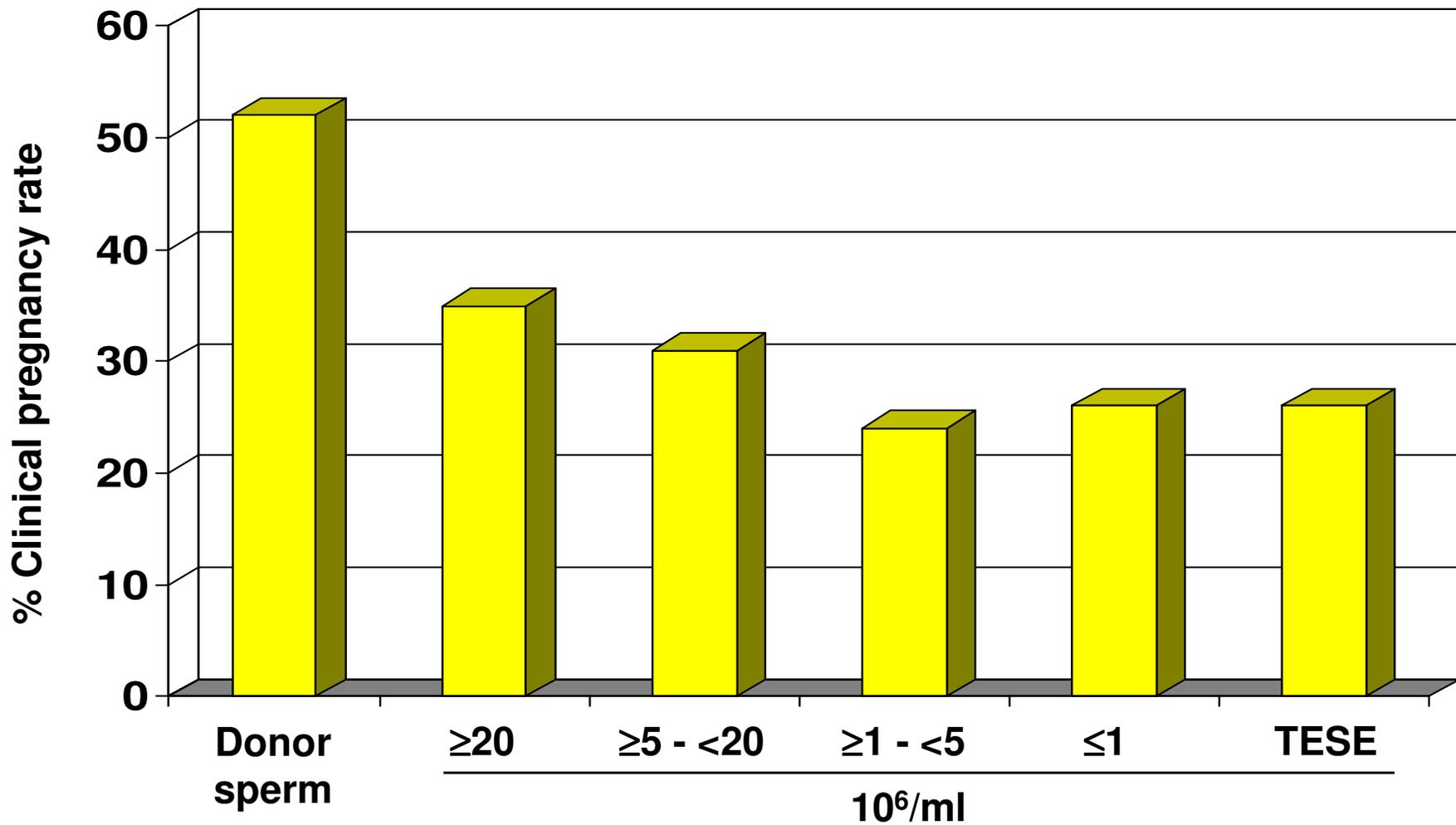
# SPERM QUALITY AND CLINICAL OUTCOME

7274 oocyte retrievals



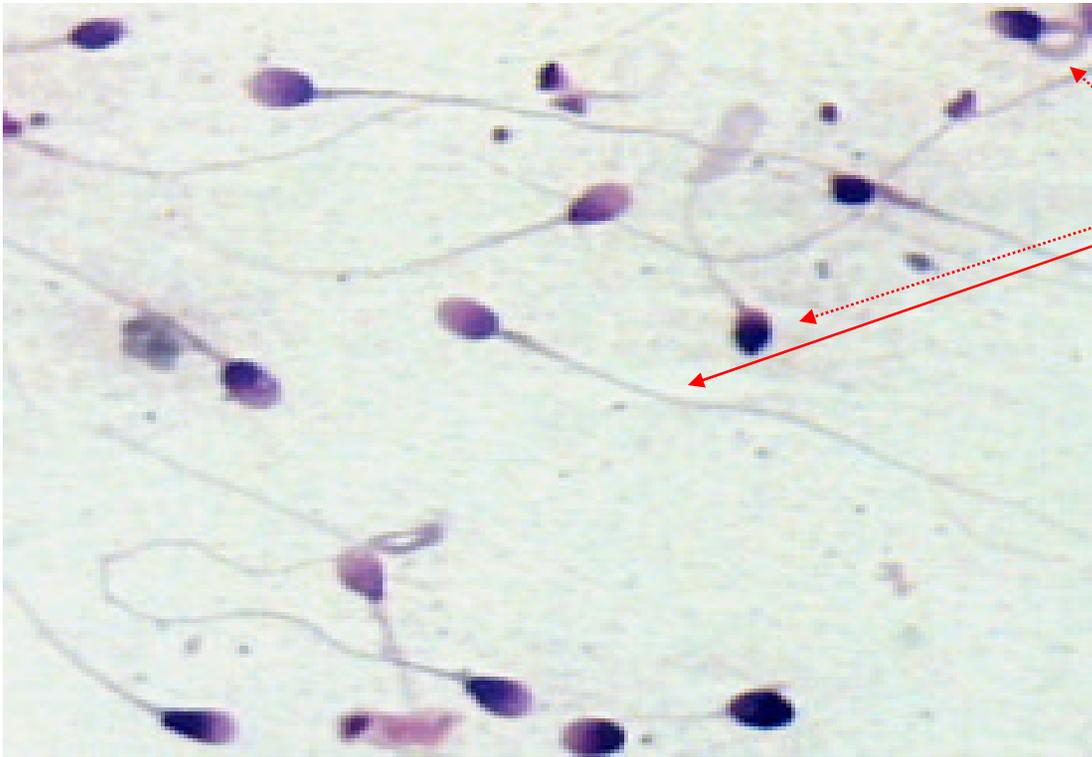
# SPERM QUALITY AND CLINICAL OUTCOME

5250 ICSI cycles



# WHICH SPERMATOZOON TO CHOOSE FOR ICSI?

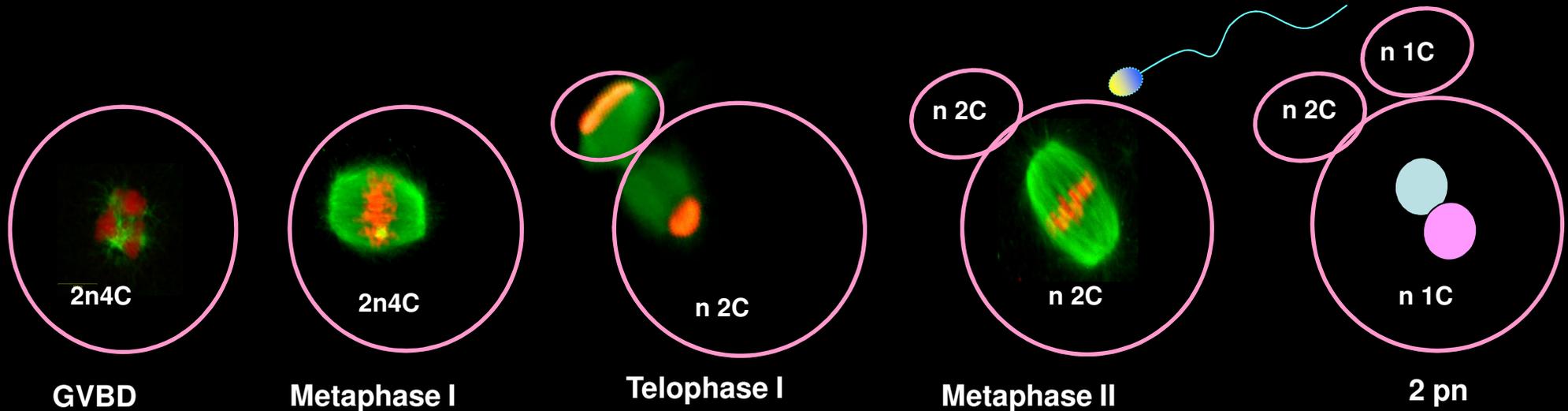
**A choice is required because not all sperm cells have equal capacity to produce healthy progeny**



**Fertilization rate  
Embryo development  
Implantation  
Live birth rate**

**Depend on the quality of the single sperm even if semen quality metrics appear to be 'normal'**

# SPERM CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPING EMBRYO



- Sperm chromosomes
- Cortical granule exocytosis
- Meiosis resumption and completion
- Spindle formation

# SPERM QUALITY

## **NUCLEUS:**

**Haploidy**

**DNA integrity**

**DNA packaging (epigenetics)**

**Nuclear matrix**

## **OTHER COMPARTMENTS:**

**Centrosome**

**Mitochondria**

**Membrane and cytosolic factors**

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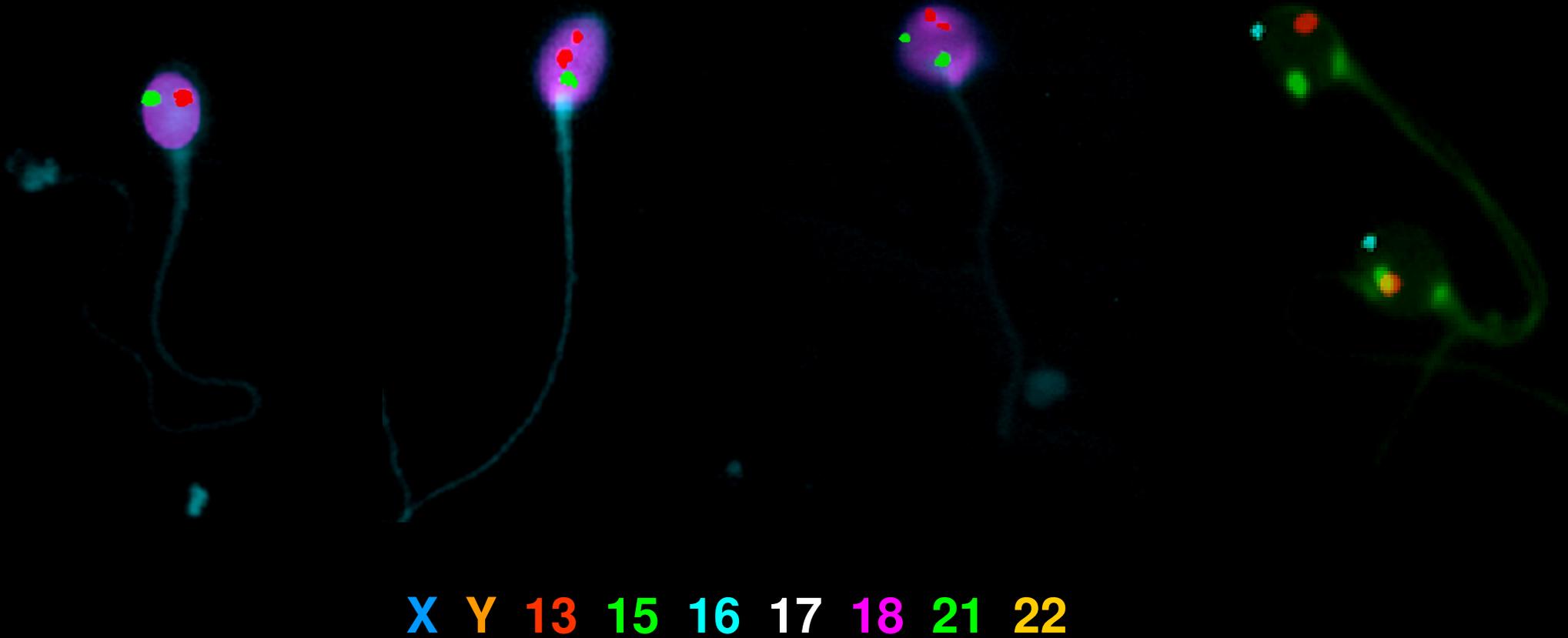
## **OTHER COMPARTMENTS:**

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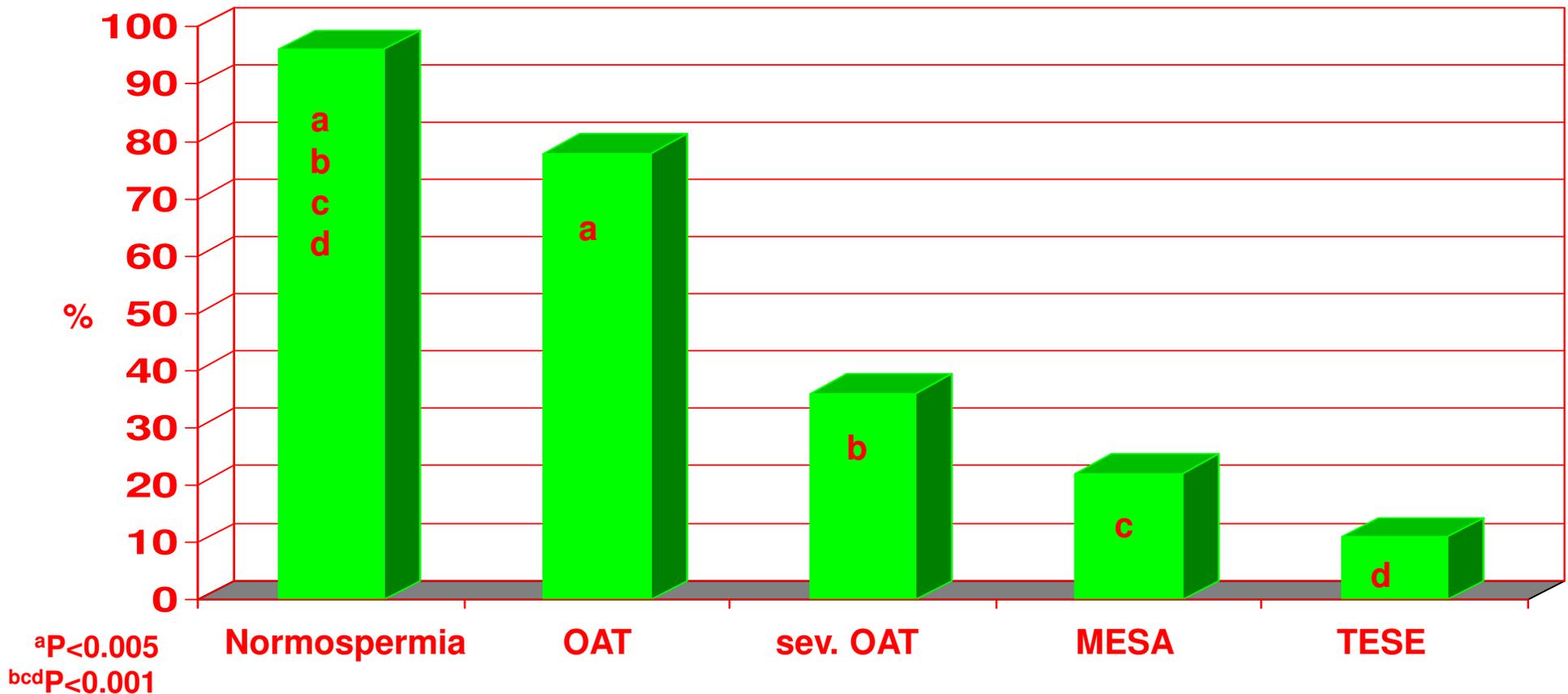
Membrane and cytosolic factors

# SPERM HAPLOIDY



# SPERM HAPLOIDY

## FISH ON SPERM - CHROMOSOMALLY NORMAL SAMPLES (n=874)



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# SPERM DNA INTEGRITY

The integrity of the paternal genome is essential as the spermatozoon can bring genetic damage into the oocyte at fertilization and contribute to the development of abnormal pregnancy outcome.

Exposure to physical agents or chemicals



integrity of sperm chromatin



structural, genetic and/or epigenetic abnormalities

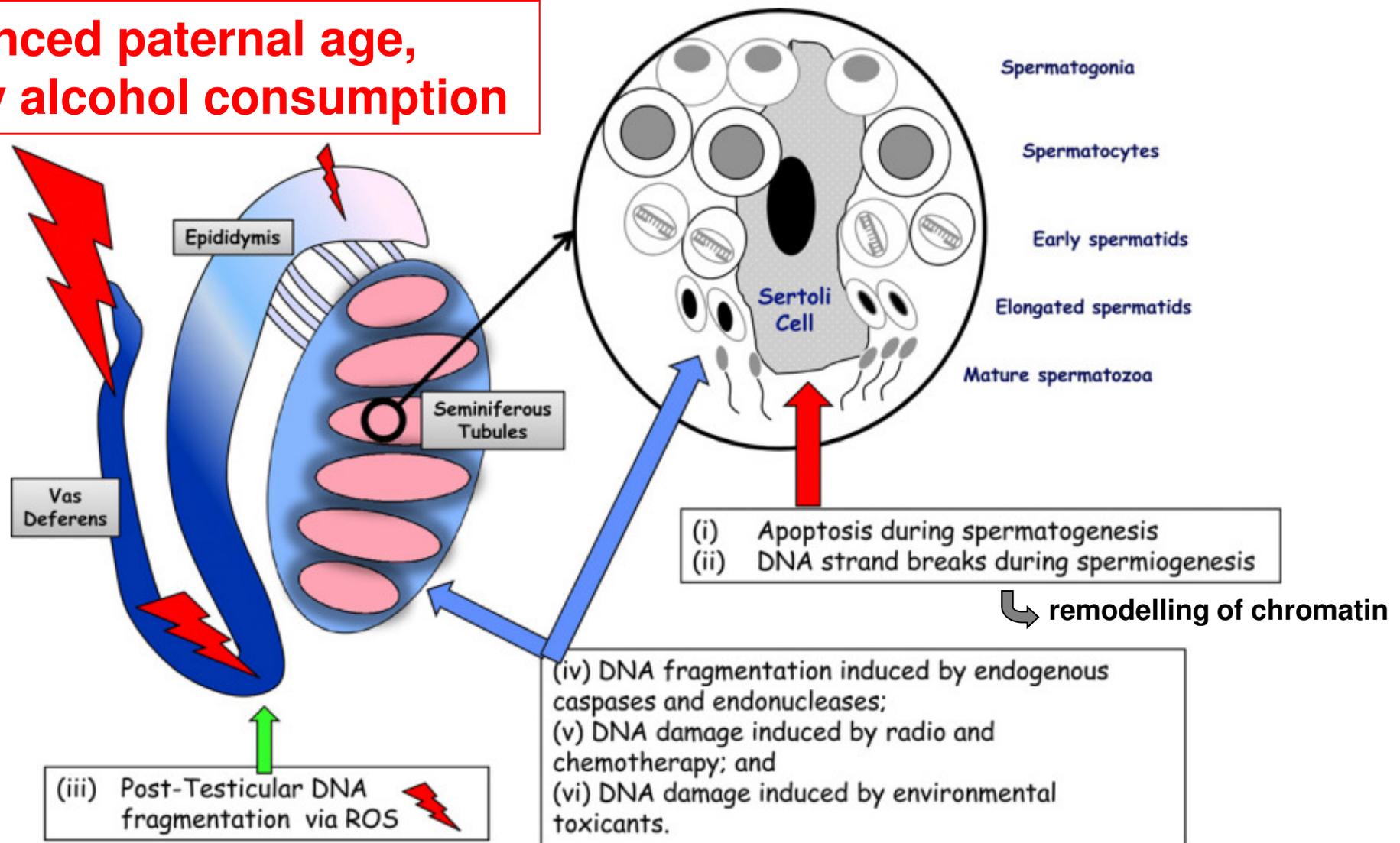
Targeting DNA  
Inducing oxidative stress  
Modifying epigenetic elements



**Sperm chromatin non-integrity correlates well with low IVF and ICSI outcomes, and idiopathic infertility**

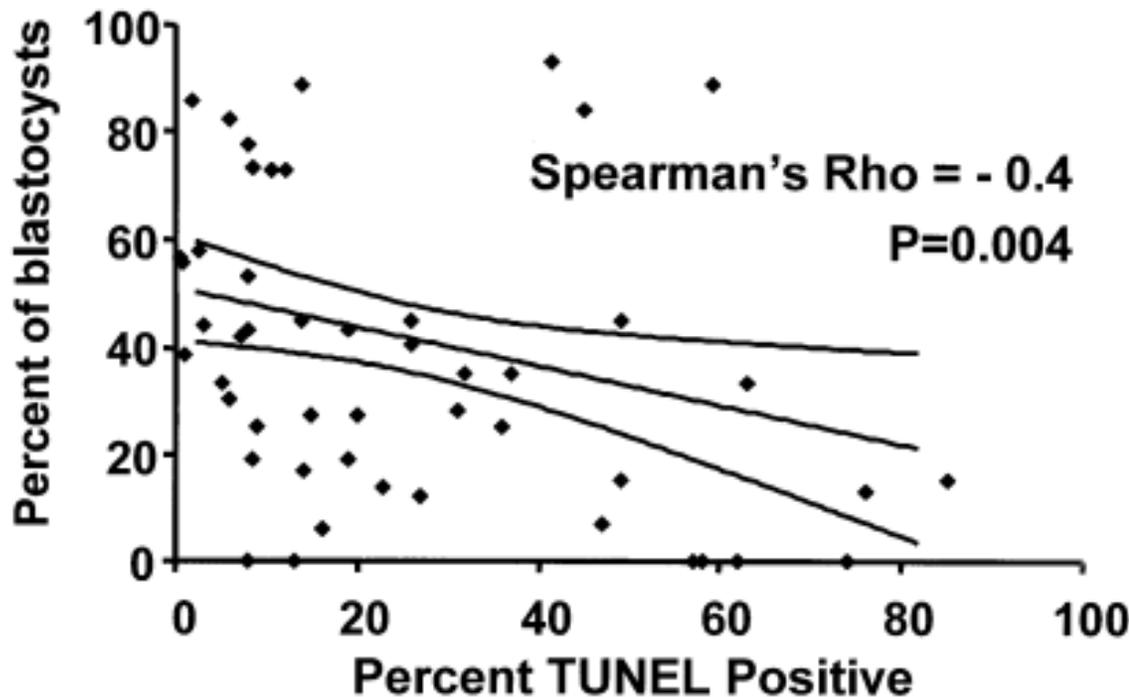
# MECHANISMS OF DAMAGE TO SPERM DNA

↑ advanced paternal age,  
obesity alcohol consumption



# SPERM DNA INTEGRITY

Correlation between percentage blastocyst development and TUNEL positivity in the spermatozoa. Spearman's  $\rho = -0.4$  ( $P = .004$ ).

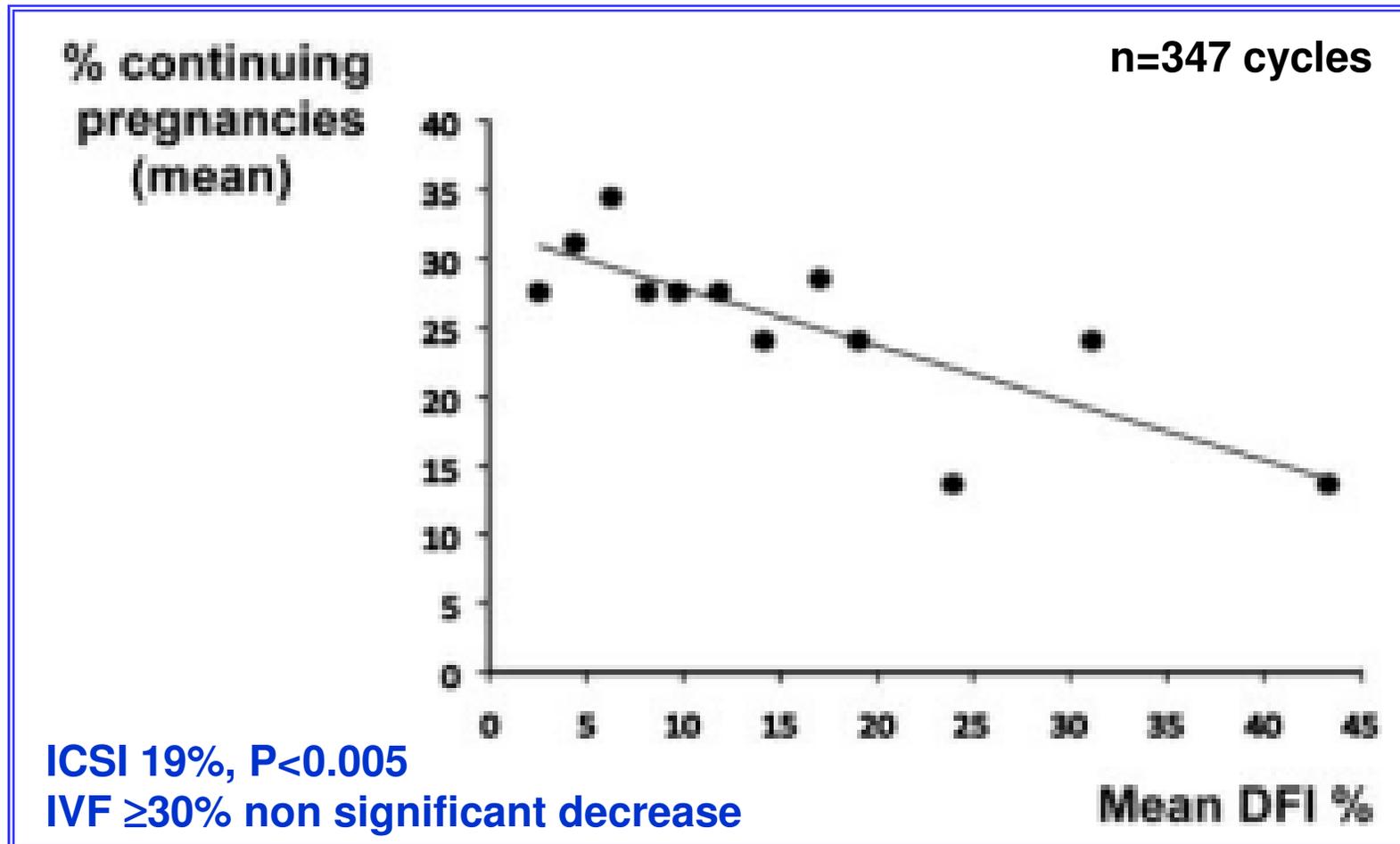


The extent of **nuclear DNA fragmentation** in prepared ejaculated spermatozoa for IVF **negatively correlates with blastocyst development**

This paternal effect on blastocyst development could also affect pregnancy outcome.



# SPERM DNA INTEGRITY



The rate of **continuing pregnancies** in **ICSI** cycles (but not in IVF cycles) showed **significant negative correlation with the DFI** value.

# SPERM DNA INTEGRITY

## ► inverse relationship between DFI and sperm motility

This may contribute to the relative lack of significant negative correlation between high DFI and continuing pregnancy in IVF cycles compared with ICSI cycles.

Spermatozoa with high DFI probably lack certain properties required to penetrate and fertilize an oocyte, the most obvious of which is motility. In IVF cycles, these sperm cells will **have less chances to compete against motile spermatozoa**, resulting in a normal spermatozoon fertilizing the oocyte.

# SPERM DNA INTEGRITY

- ▶ **very strong positive correlation between DFI and sperm midpiece defects in the sperm used for ICSI cycles**

**The midpiece defects in these fractions are considered to result from disordered spermiogenesis leading to enzyme-containing residual cytoplasm in the midpiece.**

**Midpiece defects of this type have aroused recent interest because of their possible role in initiating sperm DNA fragmentation.**

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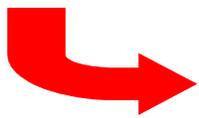
Mitochondria

Membrane and cytosolic factors

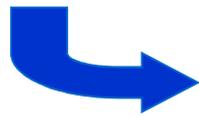
# SPERM RESIDENT HISTONES

Because nucleosomes are widely replaced by protamine in mature human sperm, the epigenetic contributions of sperm chromatin to embryo development have been considered highly limited.

**The retained nucleosomes are significantly enriched at loci of developmental importance**, including imprinted gene clusters, microRNA clusters, HOX gene clusters, and the promoters of stand-alone developmental transcription and signalling factors.



**Epigenetic marking in sperm is extensive, and correlates with developmental regulators**



**Histones are necessary to imprinting and passing on the genetic information to the oocyte**

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# SPERM RNA

## Spermatozoa contain

- **Almost 3000 different kinds of **mRNA****
  - Code for proteins needed for early embryo development (signalling molecules implicated in the process of fertilization and morphogenesis, and early embryo patterning).
  - Others are still unknown and have no equivalent in the oocyte.
- **Small **antisense RNAs** that delivered at fertilization could also participate in early post fertilization events.**

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