

Transcriptomics and reproduction: Revealing molecular signatures of fertility in mammals

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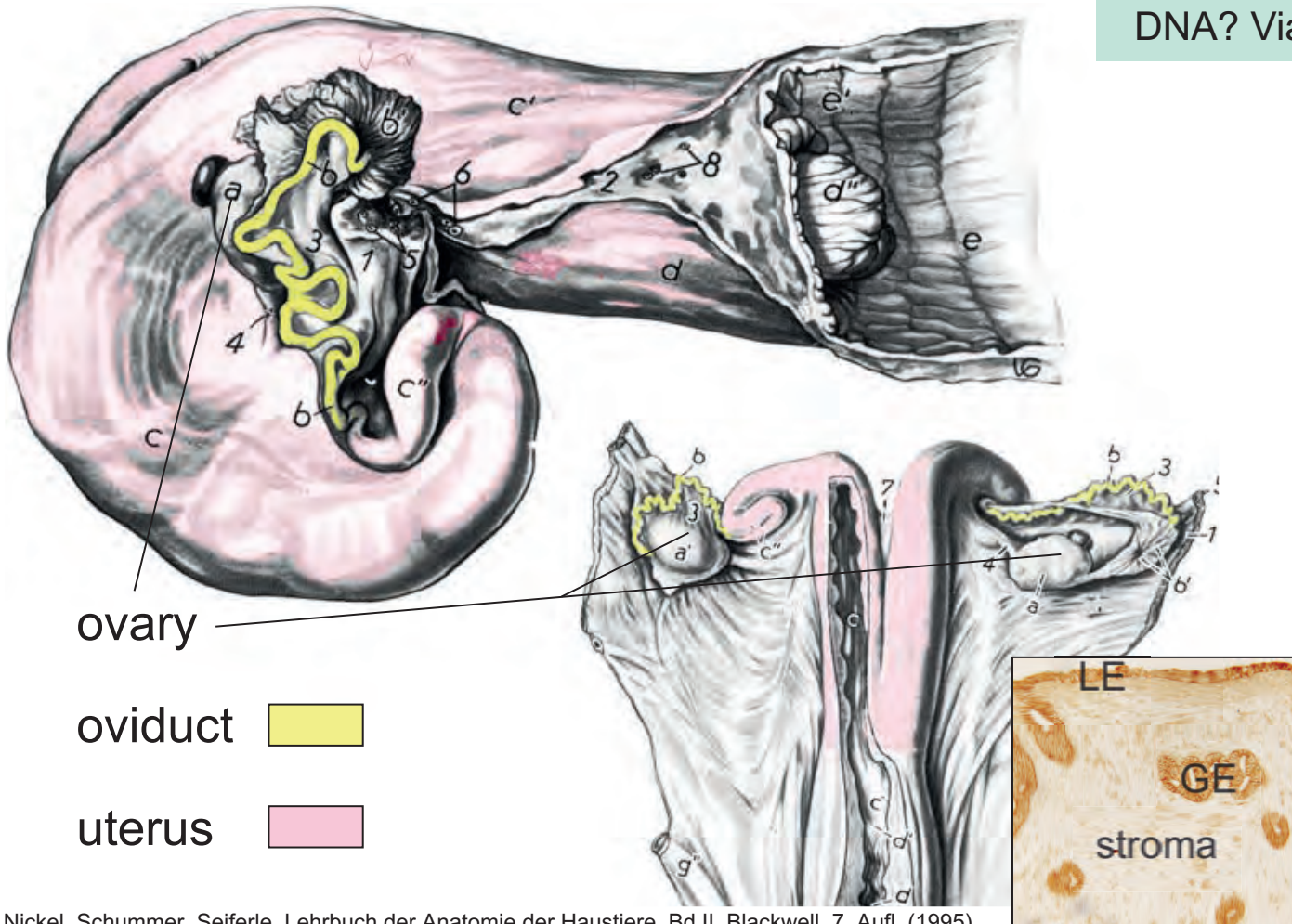
- Molecular biology lab (RNA, DNA, protein)
- Histology (LCM), endocrinology, cell culture
- Sperm analysis, IVF, chromosome analysis
- Animal genomics and bioinformatics
- Animal nutrition labs
- Modern animal housing and trial facilities
- Metabolism center

Embryo-maternal interactions

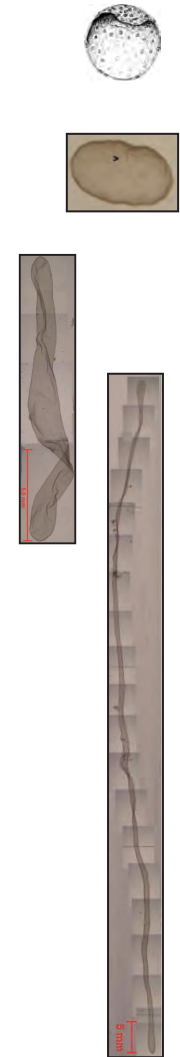
Reproductive tract

Exchange of proteins, peptides, lipids and other small molecules, small ncRNA, other ncRNA, mRNA, DNA? Via fluid and vesicles

Embryo/conceptus



Oviductal/
uterine fluid

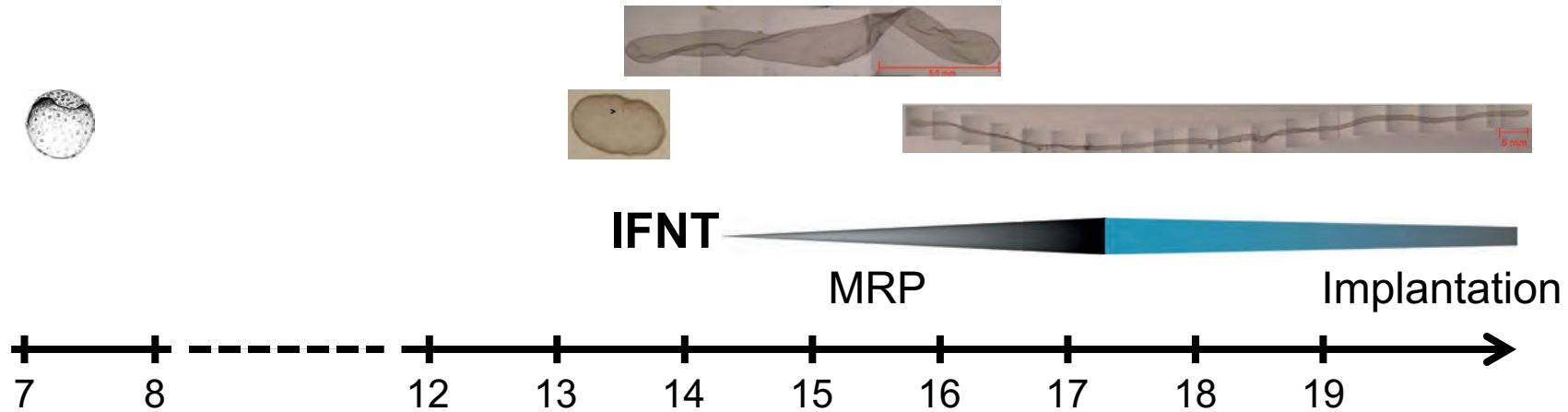


Similarities and differences in reproductive biology of cattle, pig and horse compared to humans

Table 1 Preimplantation phase and maternal recognition of pregnancy in cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and horse (*Equus caballus*) compared with human (*Homo sapiens*)

Species	Length of sexual cycle	Arrival in the uterus (days after ovulation)	Conceptus elongation	Time of implantation (beginning of placentation)	Placenta type	Average length of pregnancy	Recognition of pregnancy
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	28 days	Day 4	No	Day 6–7	Invasive, hemochorial	283 days	Human chorionic gonadotropin, luteotropic
<i>Bos taurus</i>	21 days	Day 5	Yes	After Day 19	Noninvasive, epitheliochorial	280 days	Interferon tau, antiluteolytic
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	21 days	Day 2–3	Yes	After Day 13	Noninvasive, epitheliochorial	114 days	Estradiol, antiluteolytic
<i>Equus caballus</i>	21–22 days	Day 6–7	No	After Day 42	Noninvasive, epitheliochorial	336 days	Unknown, antiluteolytic

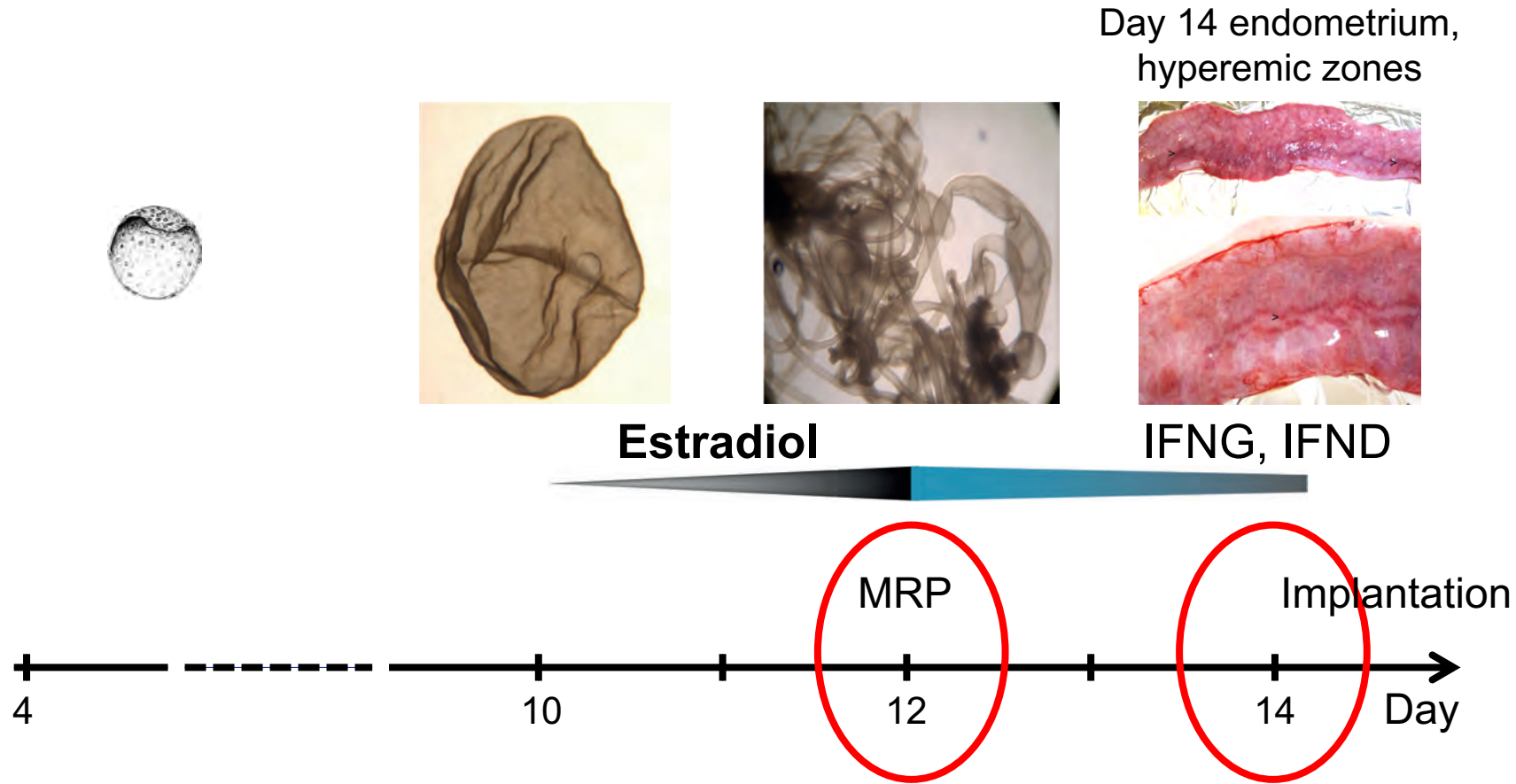
Pre-implantation phase in cattle



MRP: maternal recognition of pregnancy

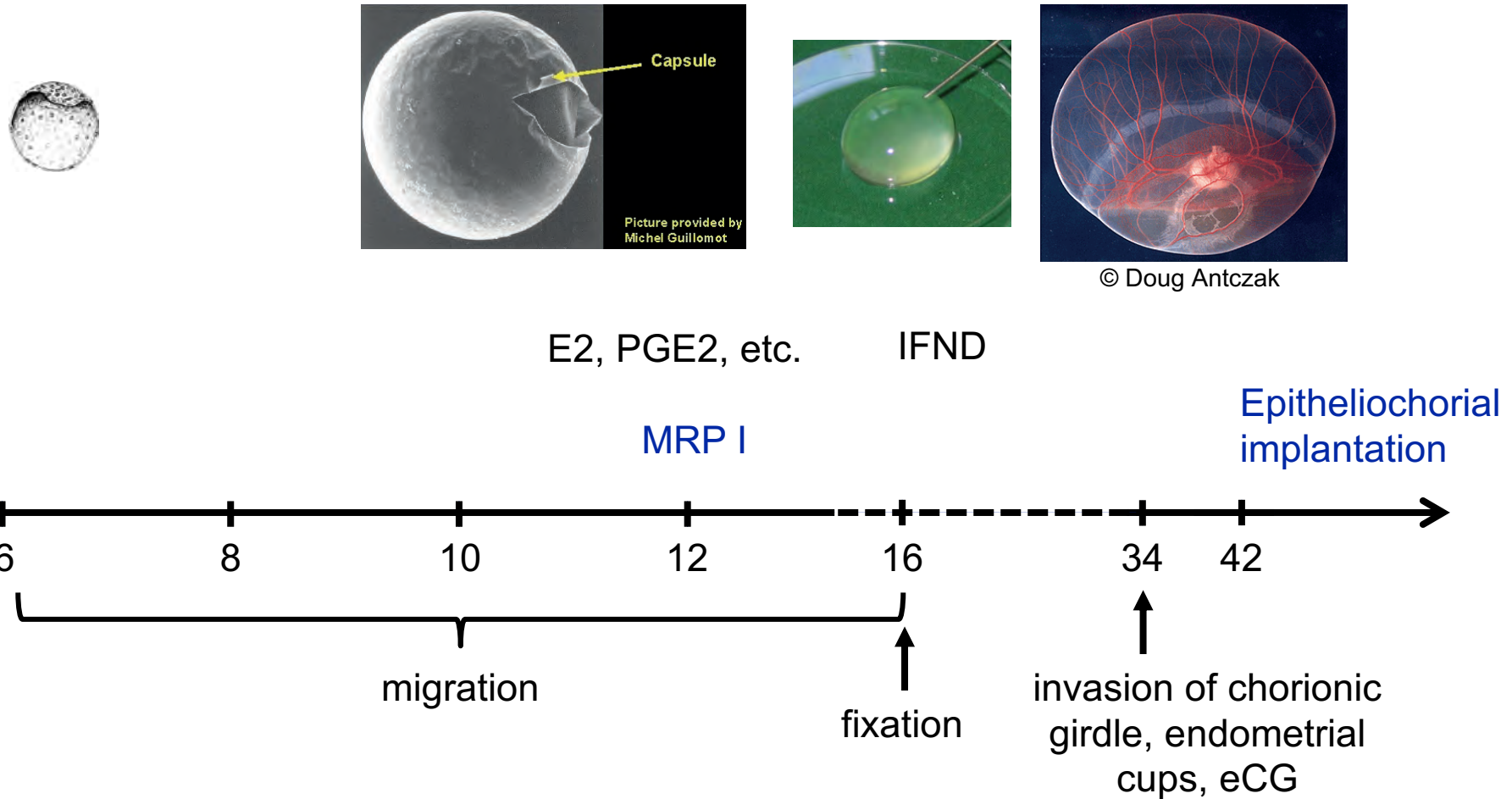
- Conceptus interferon tau as pregnancy recognition signal
- Prevention of release of endometrial PGF₂a by repression of OXTR
- Prevention of luteolysis

Pre-implantation phase of pregnancy in pigs



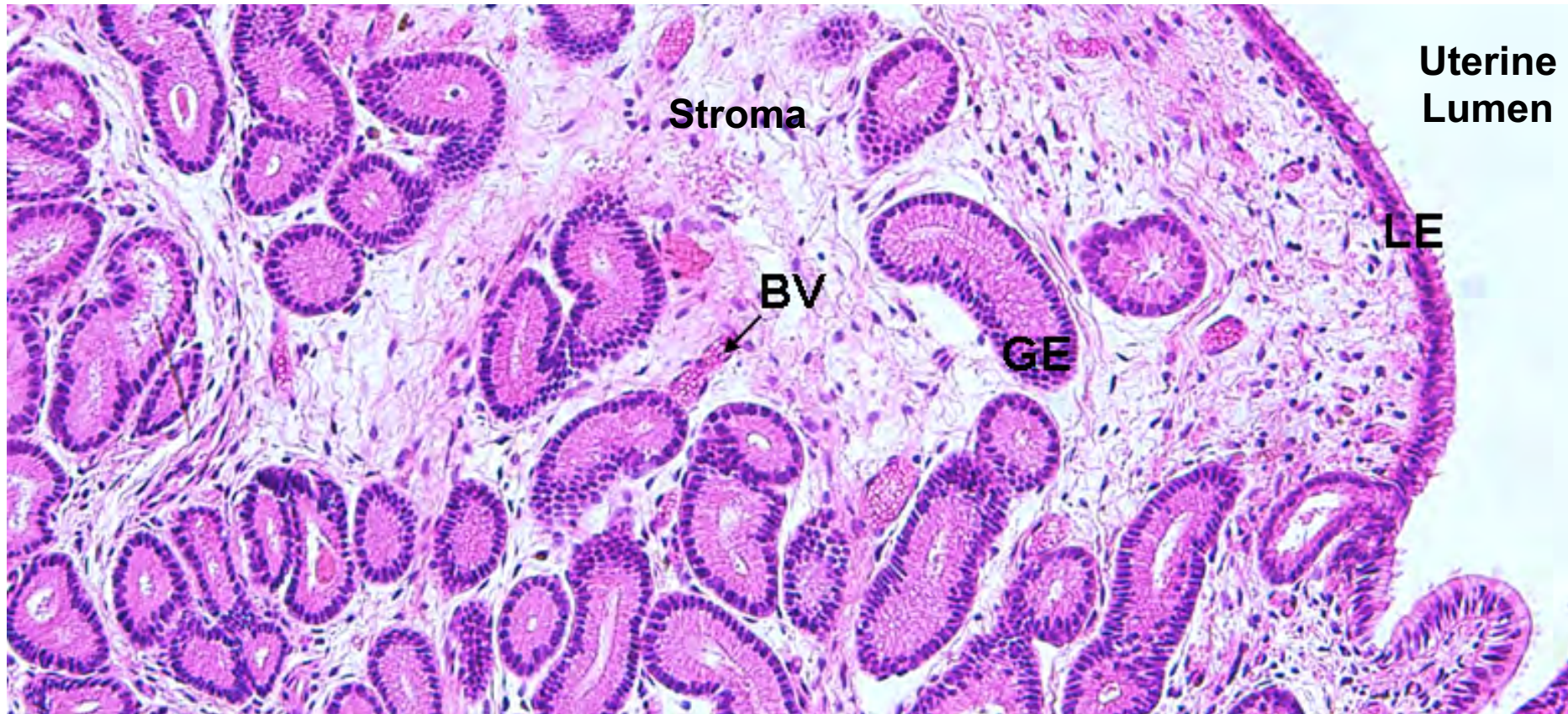
- Day 10-12: transition from spherical blastocyst to filamentous conceptus
- Increase of conceptus estrogen synthesis with conceptus elongation
- Day 14: Conceptus attachment, increased vascularization at implantation zones

Pre-implantation phase in the horse



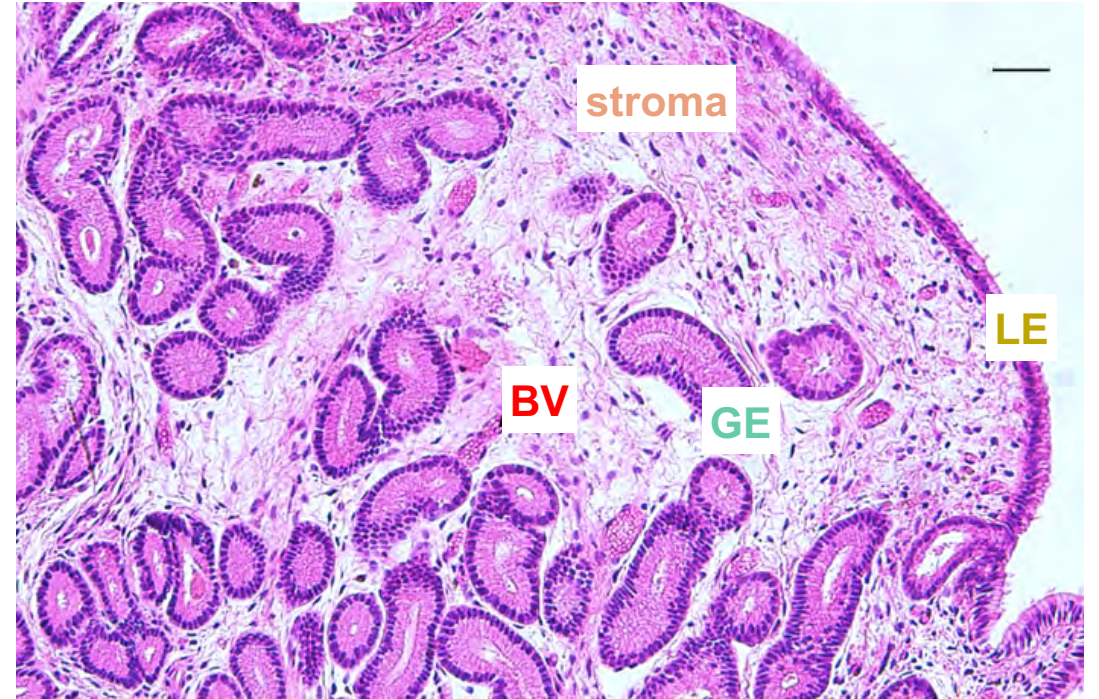
Functions of the endometrium

- Support of embryonic development
- Recognition of pregnancy (in mammals with late implantation)
- Preparation for implantation and placentation



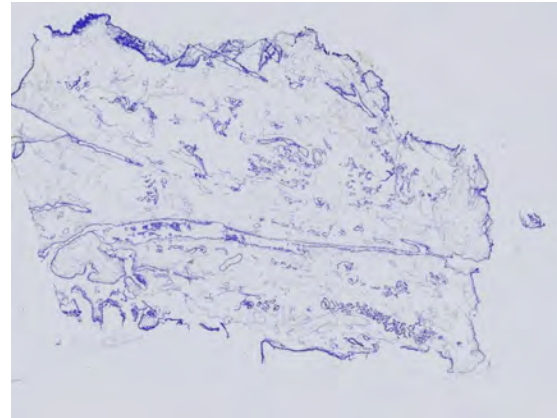
Cell type-specific analyses of transcriptome changes in porcine endometrium

- Days 12 and 14 of pregnancy
- Isolation of endometrial cell types/compartments by laser capture microdissection (LCM)
- Isolation of total RNA and RNA-sequencing using a low-input library protocol

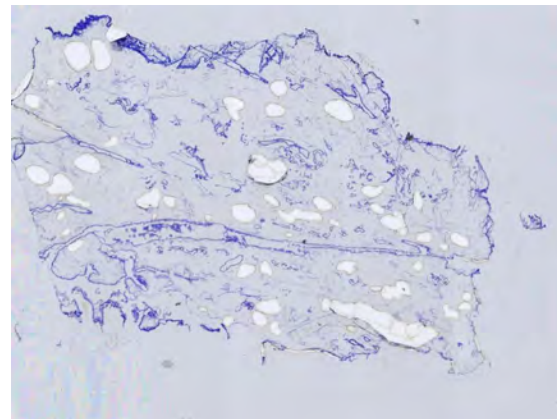


LE luminal epithelium; GE glandular epithelium; BV blood vessels

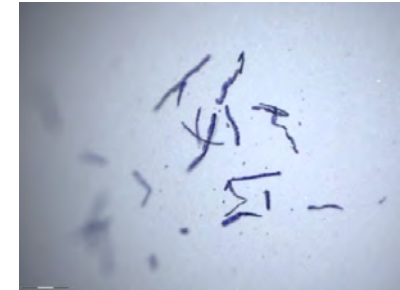
Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM)



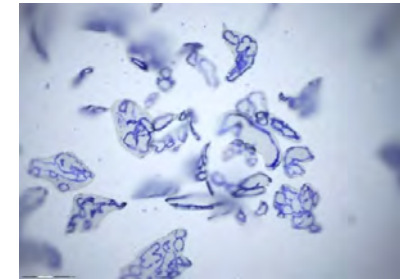
Before LCM



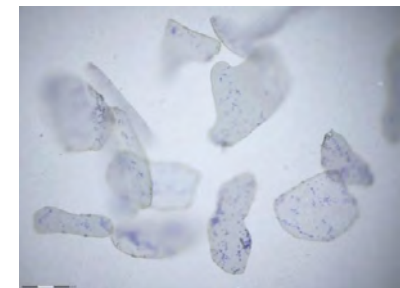
After LCM



Luminal
Epithelium
(LE)



Glandular
Epithelium
(GE)



Stroma
(S)

RNA isolation and quality control



Arcturus PicoPure
RNA isolation kit

stroma

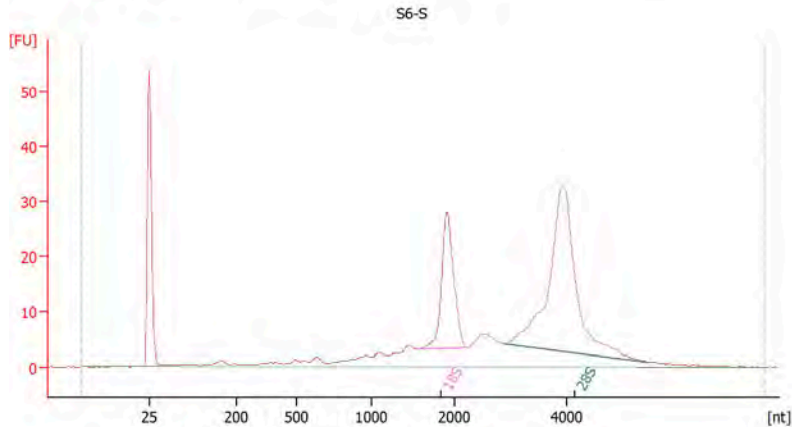
luminal epithelium

Eukaryote Total RNA Pico_2016-07-19_001.xad

Page 10 of 17

Assay Class: Eukaryote Total RNA Pico
Data Path: C:\...100 expert\Data\Eukaryote Total RNA Pico_2016-07-19_001.xad
Electropherogram Summary Continued ...

Created: 19.07.2016 10:55:08
Modified: 19.07.2016 11:18:07



Overall Results for sample 6 : S6-S

RNA Area: 345.2
RNA Concentration: 849 pg/ul
rRNA Ratio [28s / 18s]: 2.3
RNA Integrity Number (RIN): 9.4 (B.02.08)
Result Flagging Color:
Result Flagging Label: RIN: 9.40

Fragment table for sample 6 : S6-S

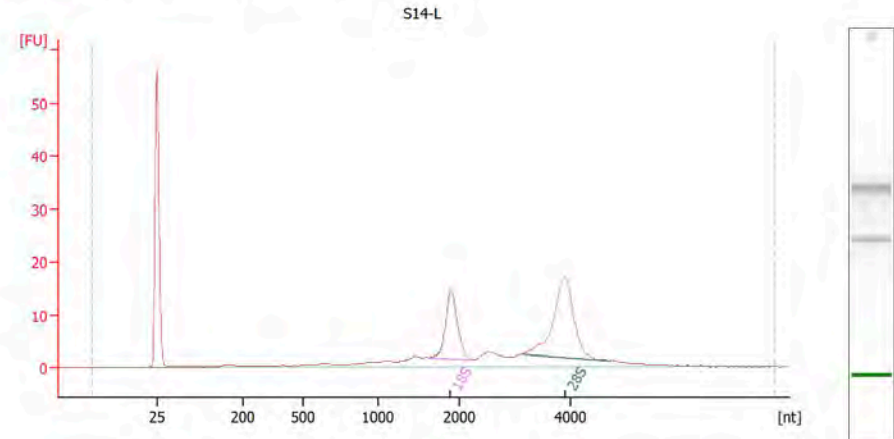
Name	Start Size [nt]	End Size [nt]	Area	% of total Area
18S	1'532	2'244	55.5	16.1
28S	2'883	5'428	126.3	36.6

Eukaryote Total RNA Pico_2016-07-19_001.xad

Page 14 of 17

Assay Class: Eukaryote Total RNA Pico
Data Path: C:\...100 expert\Data\Eukaryote Total RNA Pico_2016-07-19_001.xad
Electropherogram Summary Continued ...

Created: 19.07.2016 10:55:08
Modified: 19.07.2016 11:18:07



Overall Results for sample 10 : S14-L

RNA Area: 164.2
RNA Concentration: 404 pg/ul
rRNA Ratio [28s / 18s]: 1.7
RNA Integrity Number (RIN): 9.2 (B.02.08)
Result Flagging Color:
Result Flagging Label: RIN: 9.20

Fragment table for sample 10 : S14-L

Name	Start Size [nt]	End Size [nt]	Area	% of total Area
18S	1'617	2'216	28.6	17.4
28S	3'121	4'683	48.9	29.8

Preparation of RNA-Seq libraries and sequencing



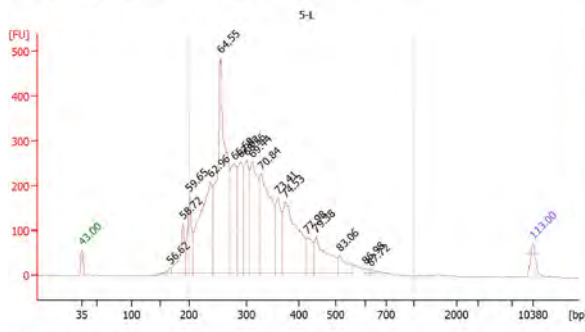
Ovation SoLo RNA-Seq System
(NuGEN)



Illumina Sequencing

Assay Class: High Sensitivity DNA Assay
Data Path: C:\...0 expert\Data\High Sensitivity DNA Assay_2016-09-13_002.xad

Electropherogram Summary Continued ...

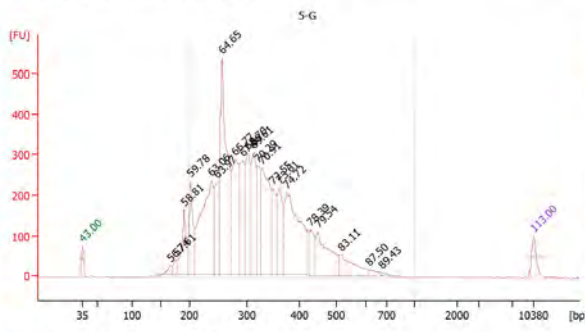


Overall Results for sample 2 : S-1

Created: 13.09.2016
Modified: 13.09.2016

Assay Class: High Sensitivity DNA Assay
Data Path: C:\...0 expert\Data\High Sensitivity DNA Assay_2016-09-13_002.xad

Electropherogram Summary Continued ...

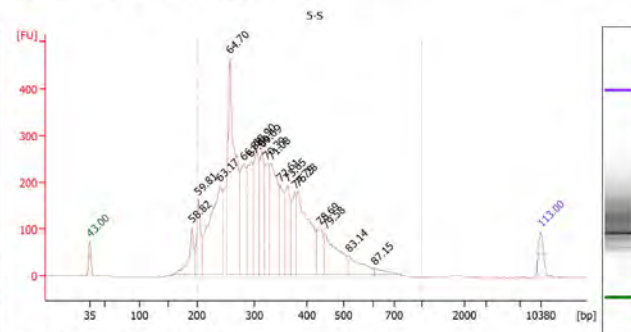


Overall Results for sample 3 : S-G

Created: 13.09.2016
Modified: 13.09.2016

Assay Class: High Sensitivity DNA Assay
Data Path: C:\...0 expert\Data\High Sensitivity DNA Assay_2016-09-13_002.xad

Electropherogram Summary Continued ...

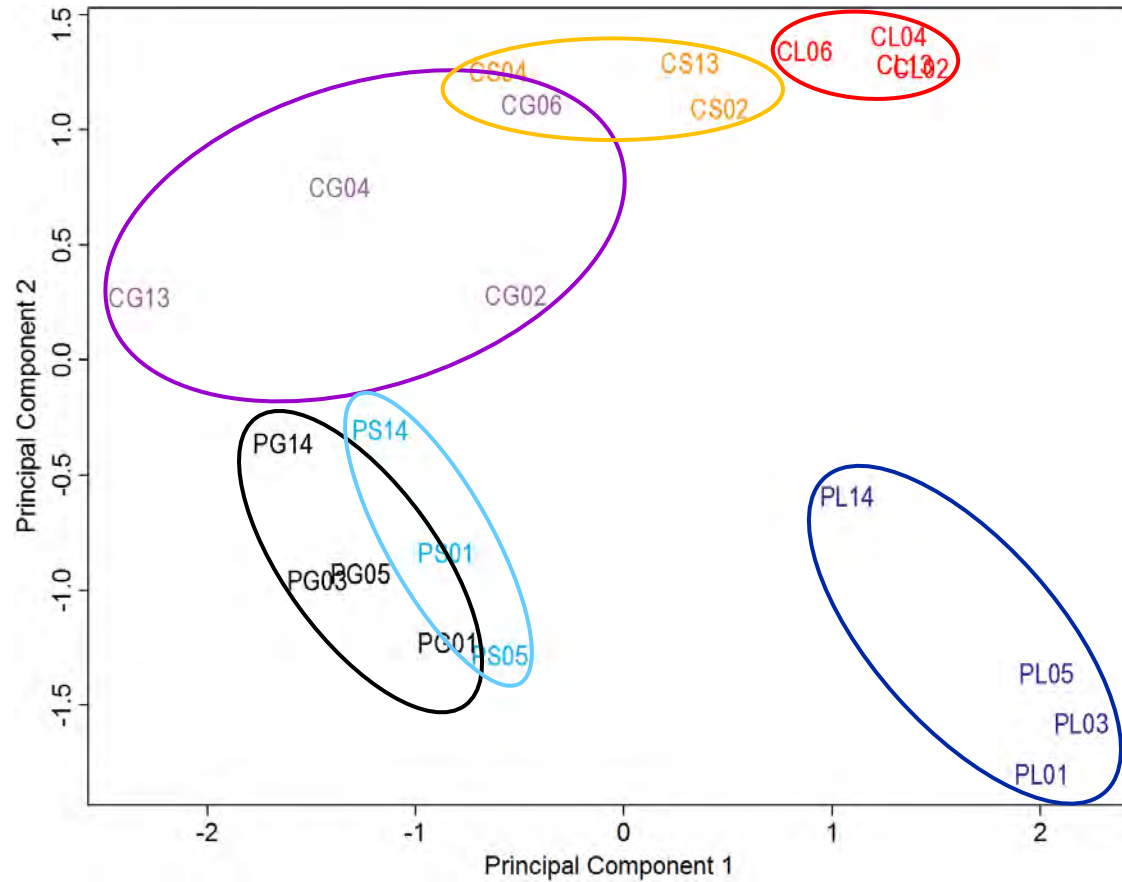


Overall Results for sample 4 : S-S

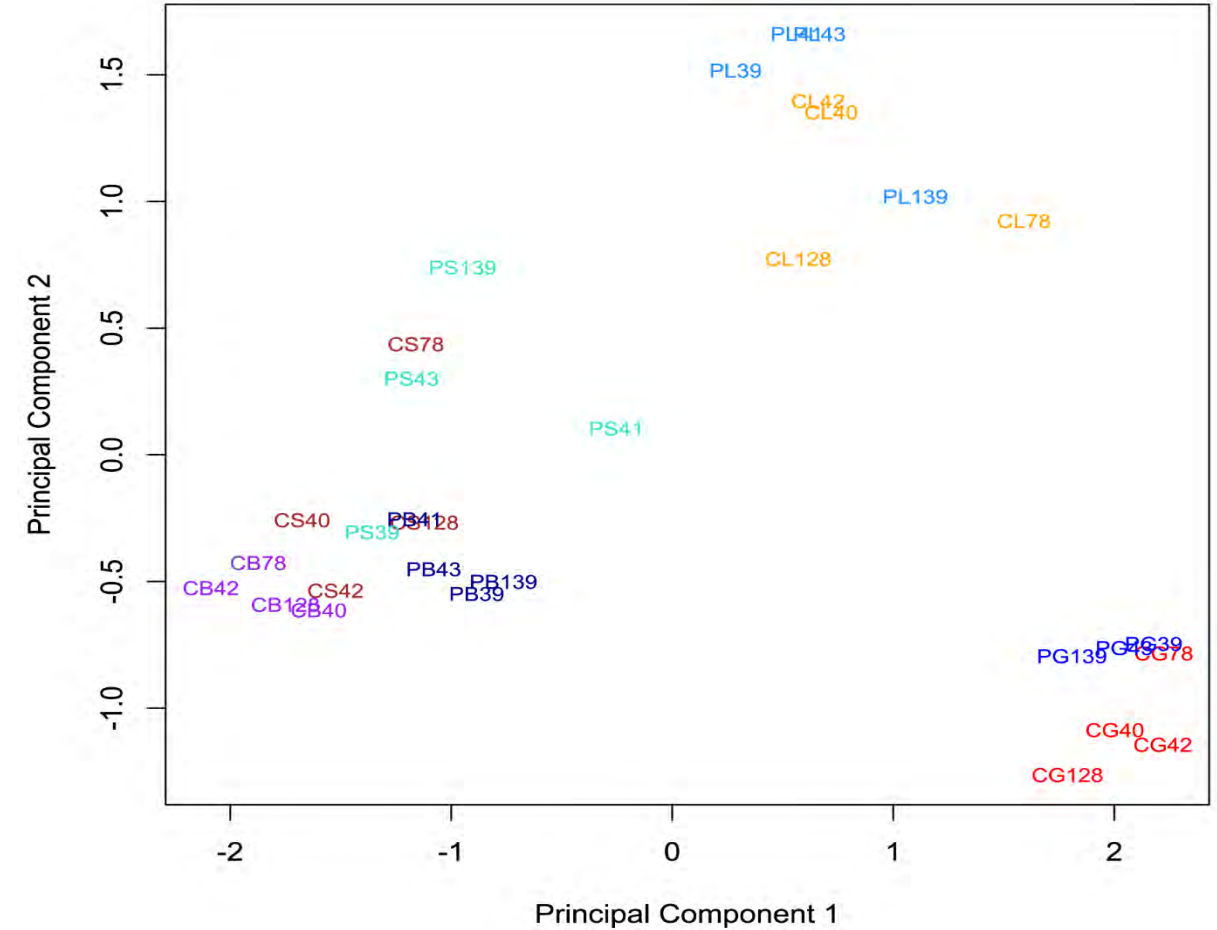
Created: 13.09.2016
Modified: 13.09.2016

Multidimensional scaling plots (principal component analysis)

Day 12

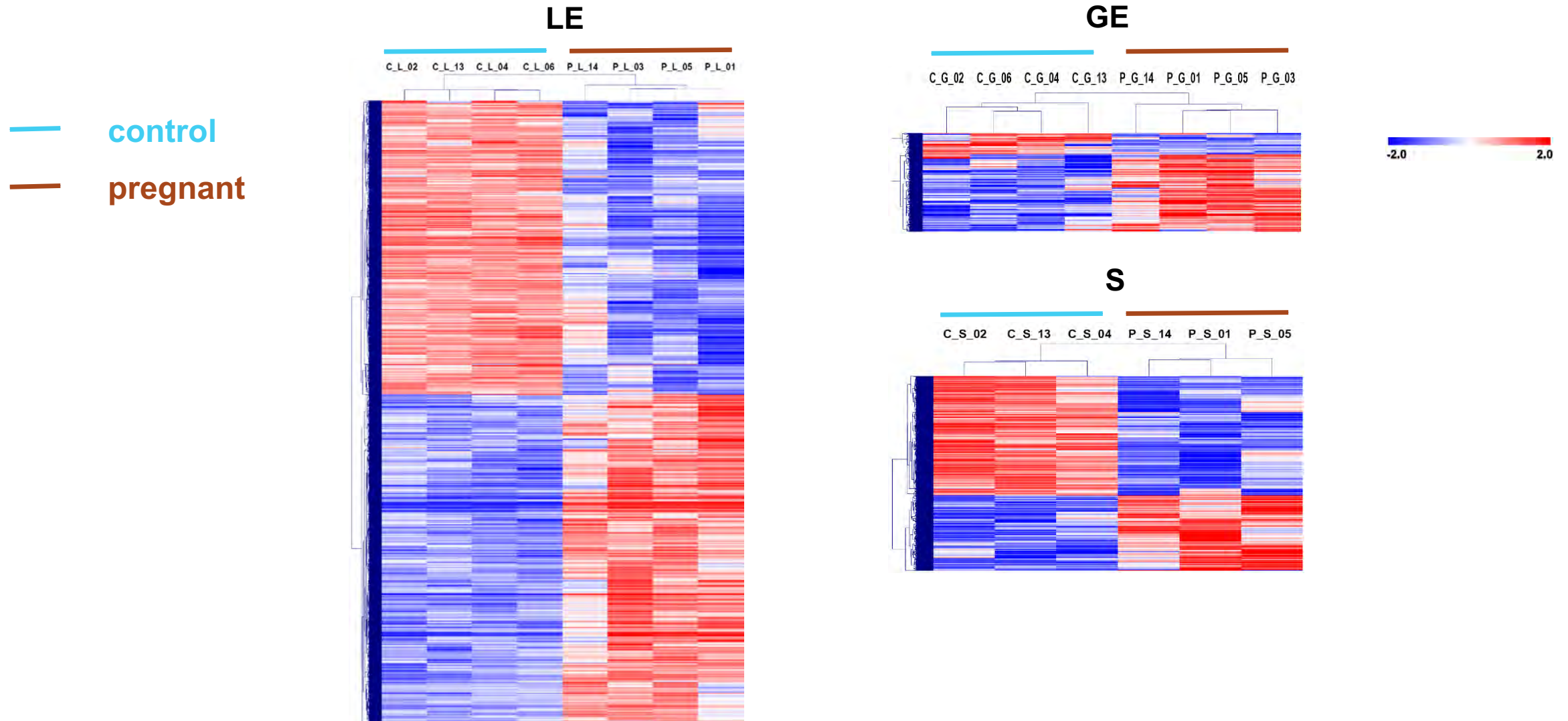


Day 14



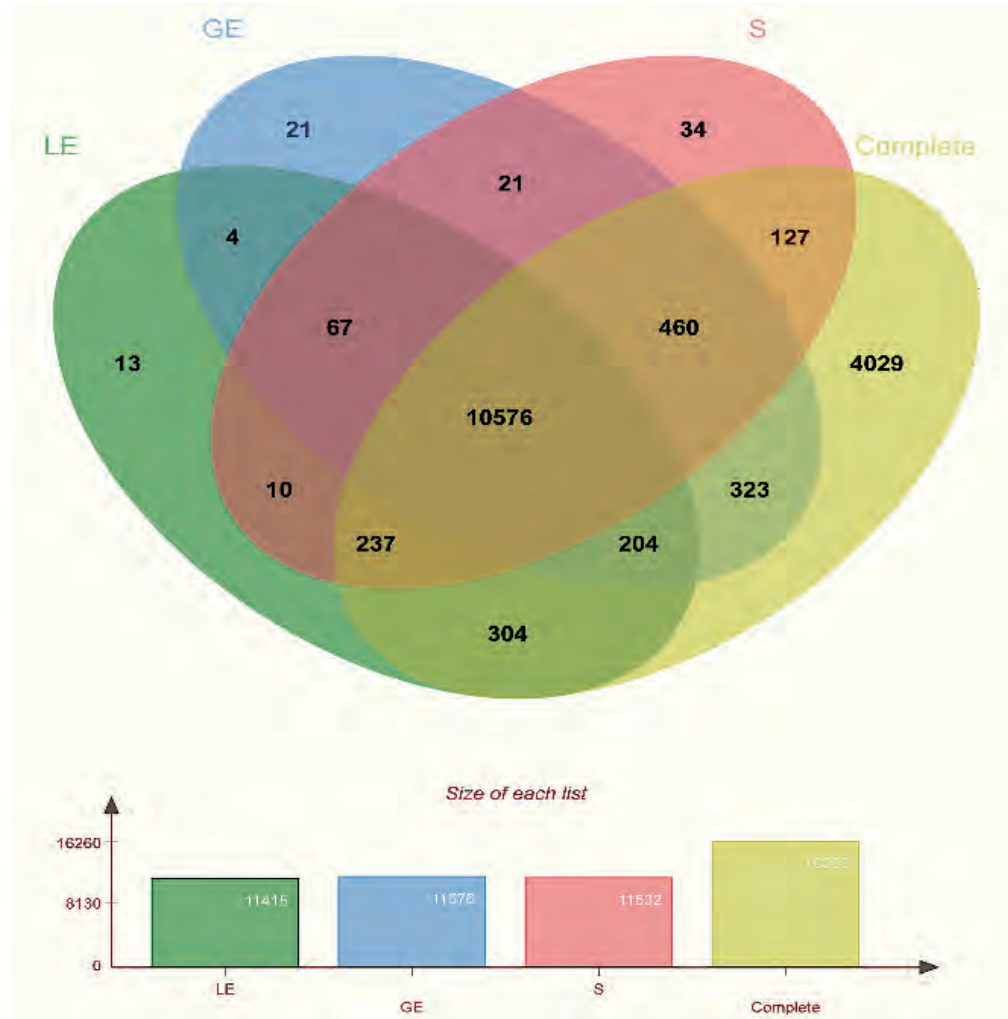
P: pregnant; C: control; L: luminal epithelium; G: glandular epithelium; S: stroma; B: blood vessels

Hierarchical cluster analysis of DEGs Day 12 of pregnancy

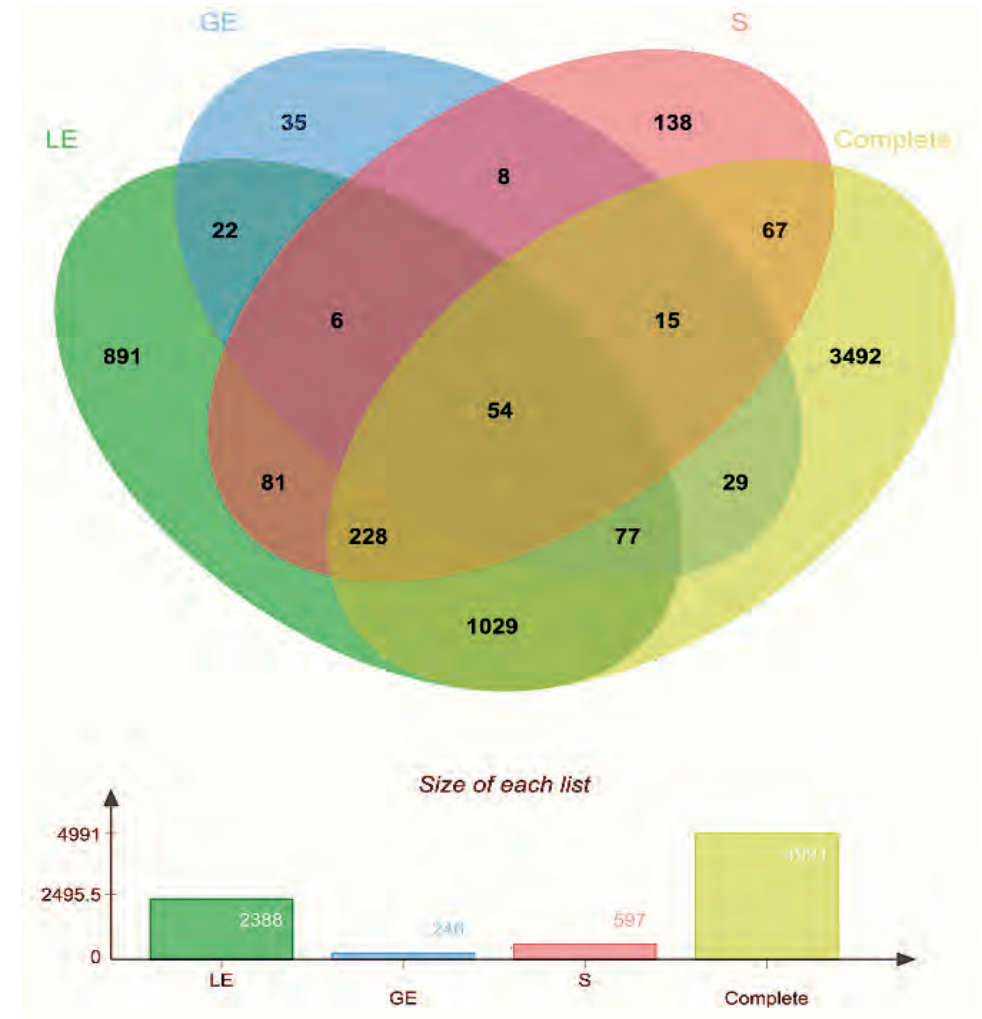


Overlap of expressed genes and DEGs between LCM samples on Day 12

Detectable genes



Differentially expressed genes



LE: luminal epithelium; GE: glandular epithelium; S: stroma

Comparison of Day 14 DEGs to Day 12 RNA-seq data sets

Complete tissue

Luminal epithelium

Glandular epithelium

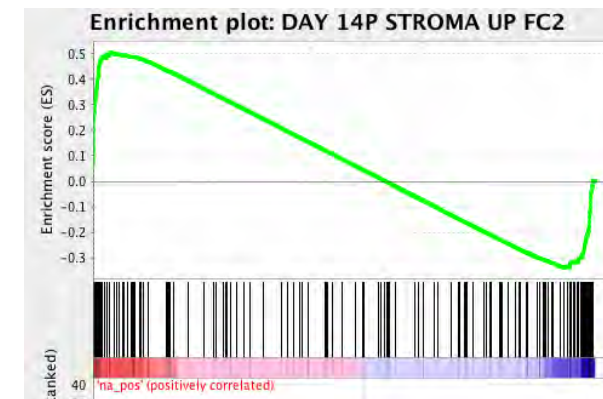
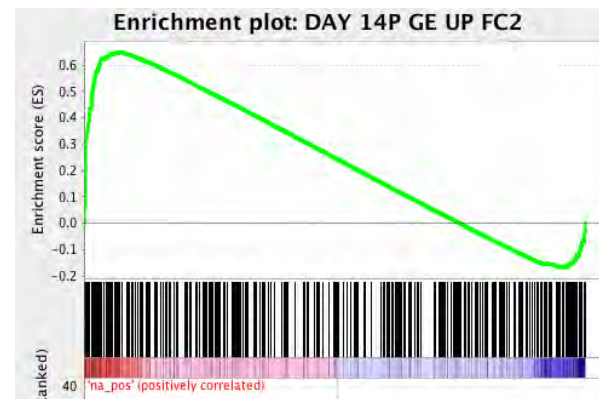
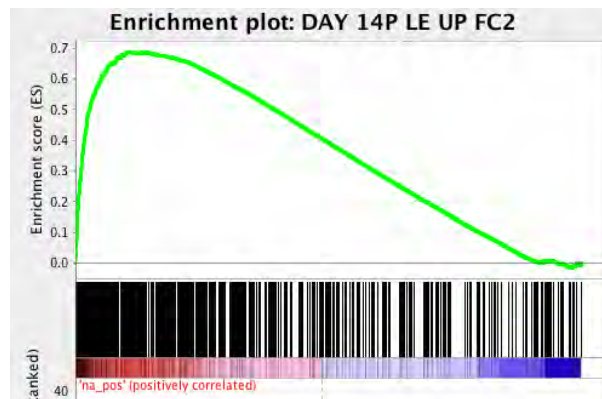
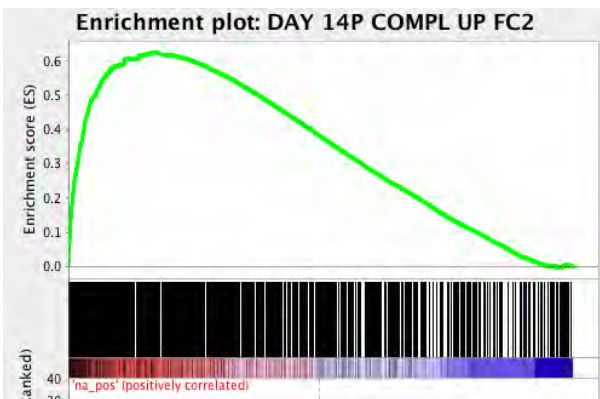
Stroma

Day 14 complete tissue up

Day 14 LE up

Day 14 GE up

Day 14 stroma up

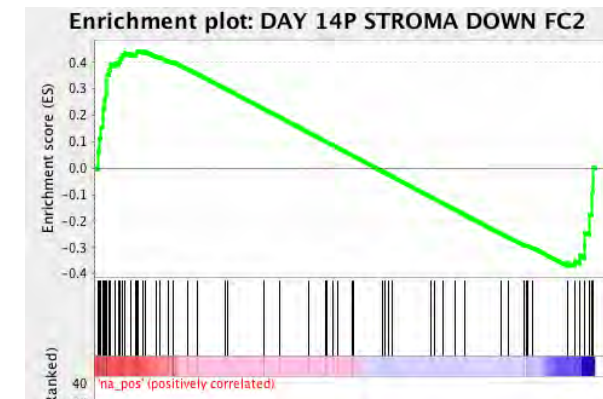


Day 14 complete tissue down

Day 14 LE down

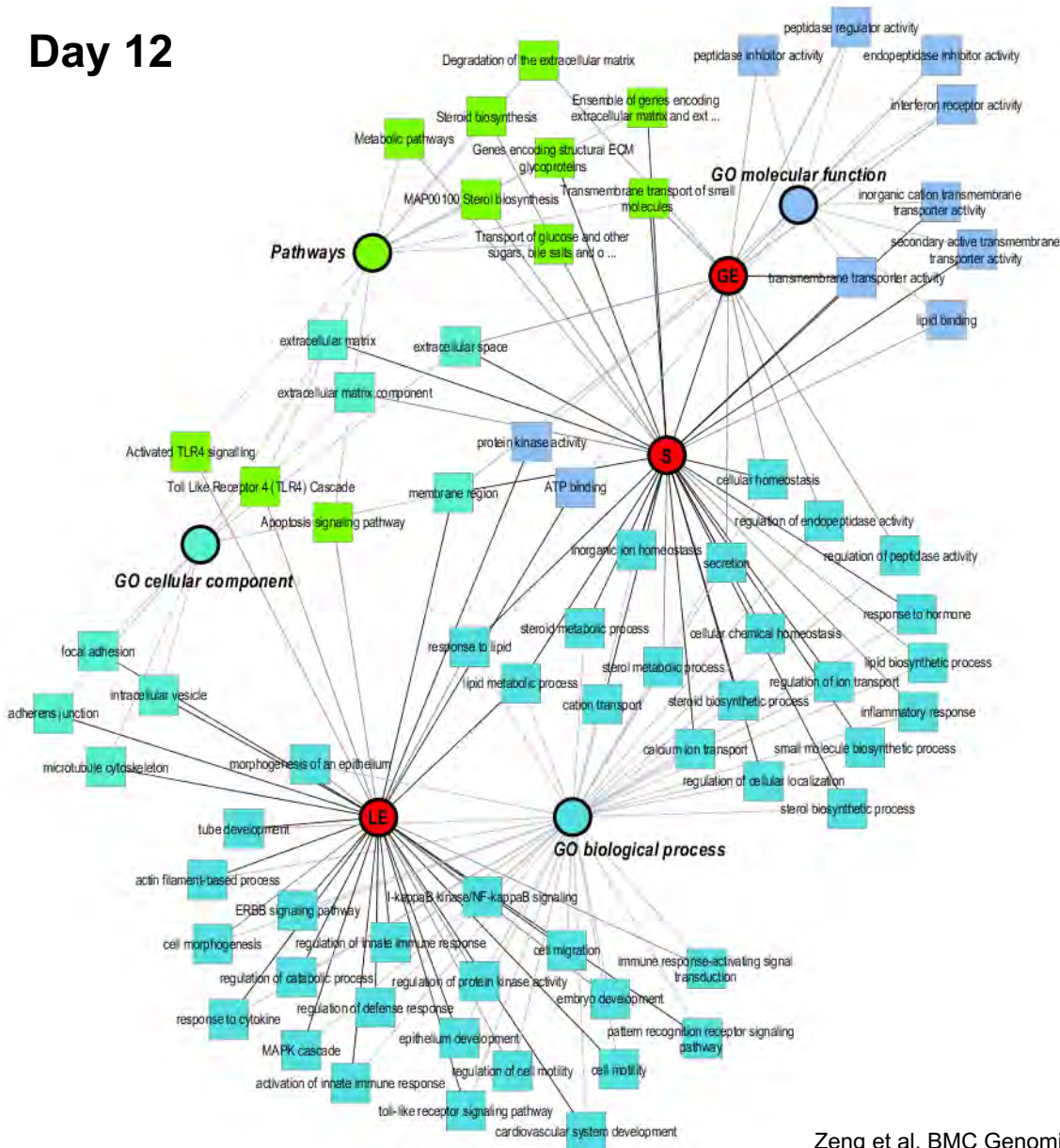
Day 14 GE down

Day 14 stroma down



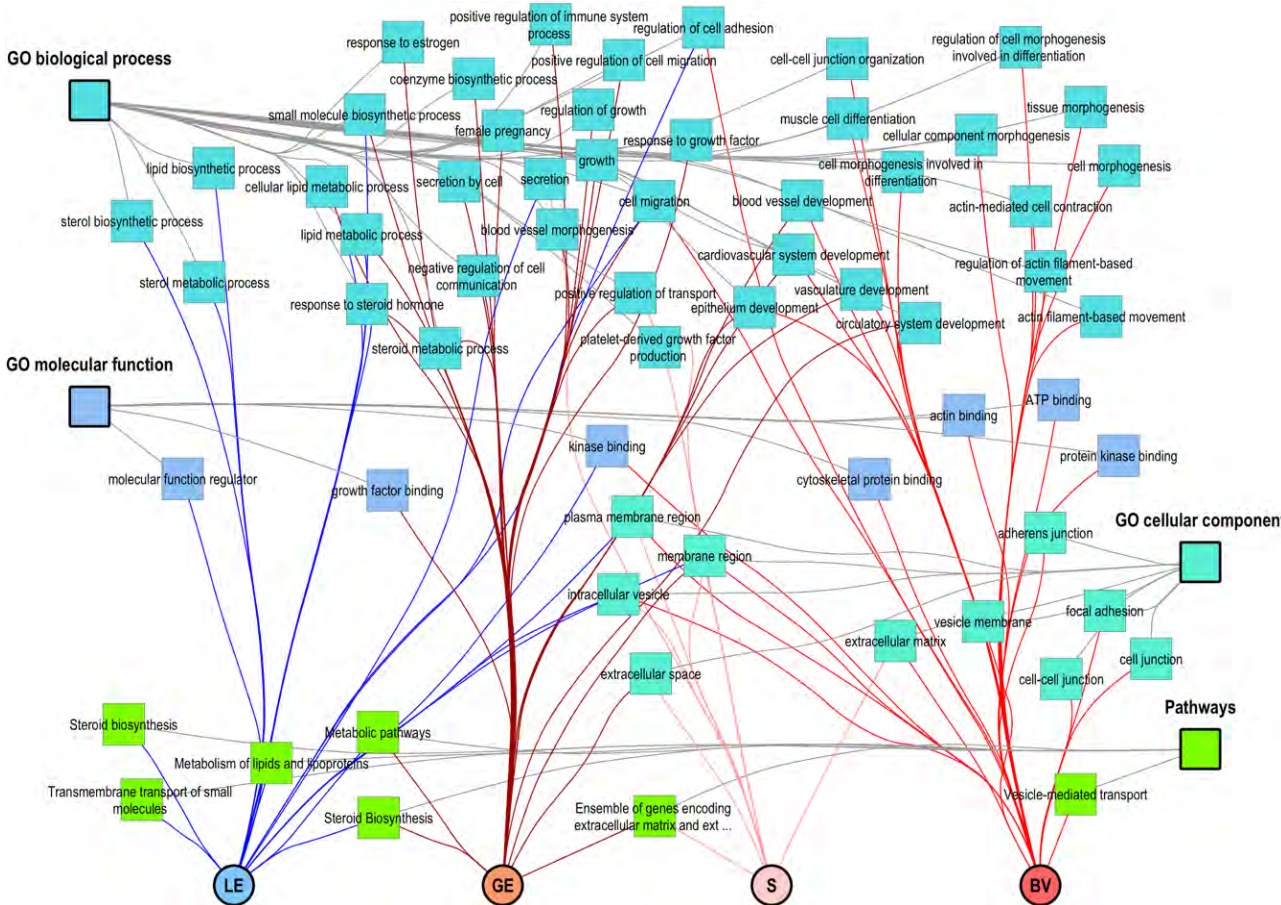
Cell type-specific overrepresentation of GO categories and pathways

Day 12



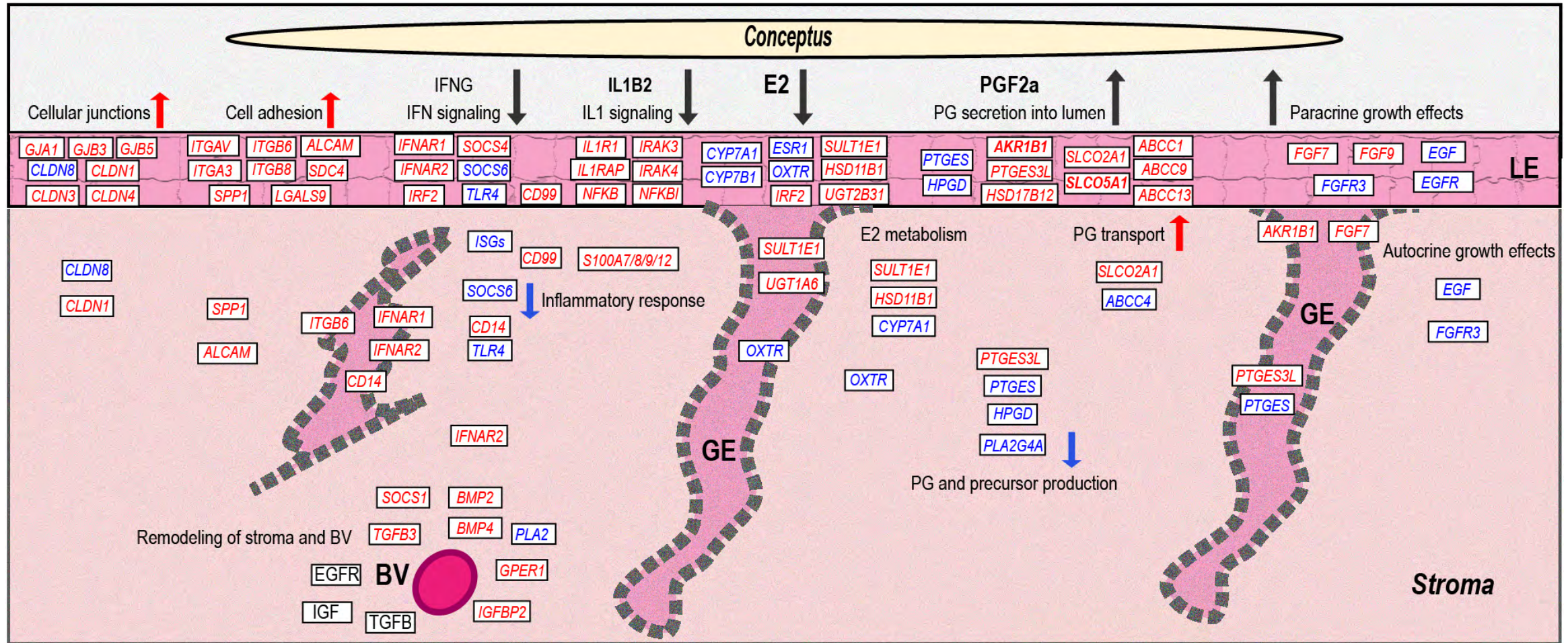
Zeng et al. BMC Genomics 2018

Day 14

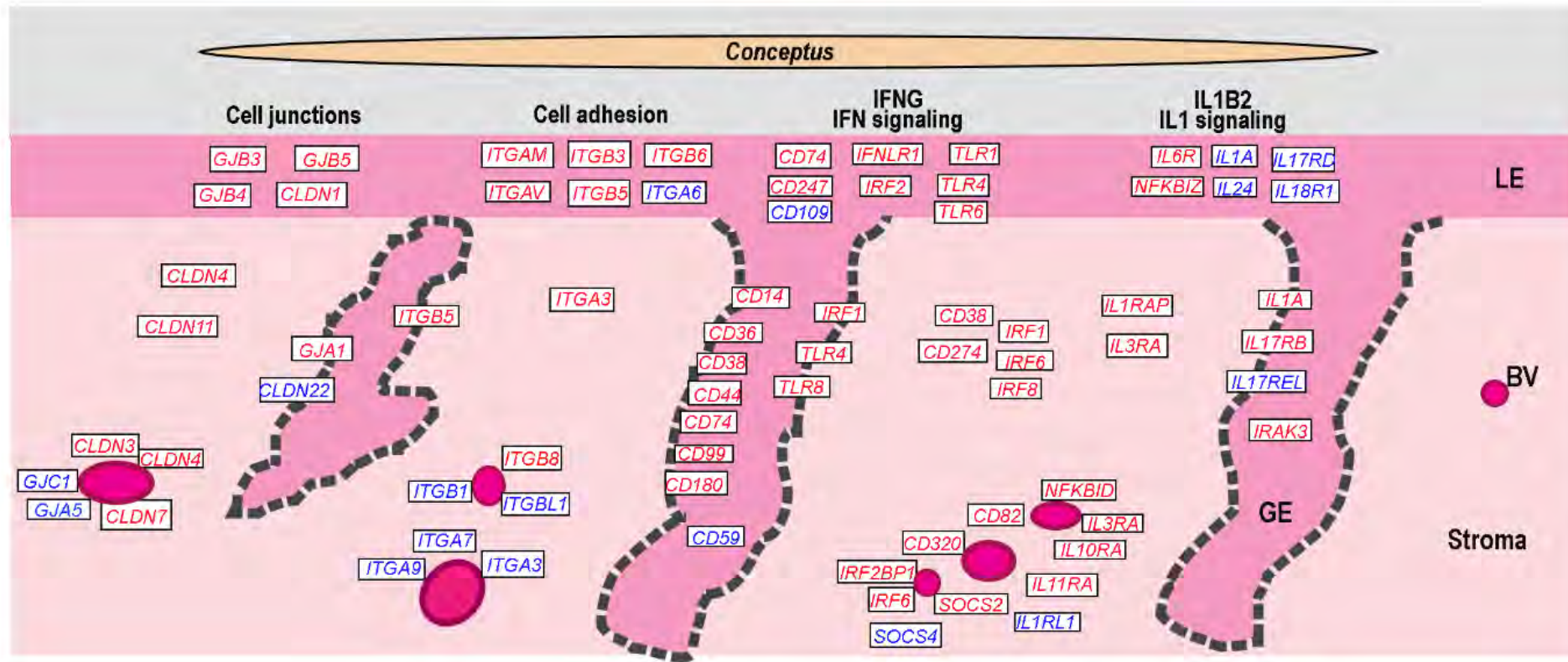


Zeng et al. submitted

Data interpretation in consideration of localization of DE on Day 12



Data interpretation in consideration of localization of DE on Day 14



Main overrepresented processes for the identified DEGs

Main processes for DEGs on Day 12:

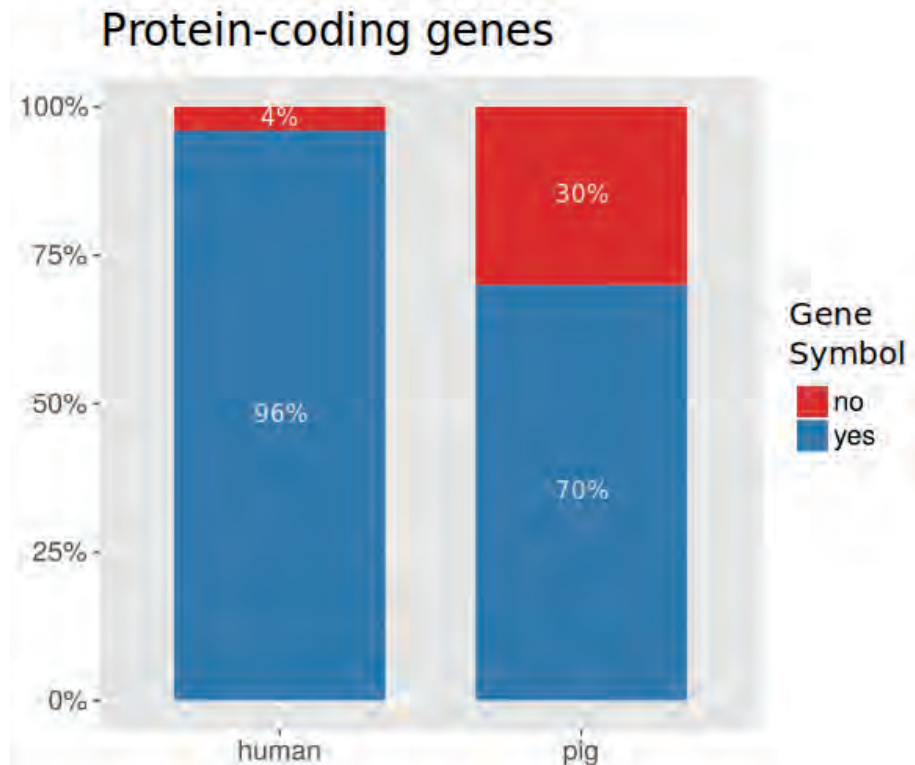
- Potential molecular players for the switch from endocrine to exocrine PGF_{2a} secretion and the regulation of PGE_2 production (mechanism of prevention of luteolysis)
- FGF, IGF, EGFR, and TGFB growth factor systems – conceptus growth and endometrial remodeling
- Cell adhesion in preparation for attachment of the conceptus trophoctoderm to the LE
- Maternal immune response to support conceptus growth and to avoid negative inflammatory effects
- Estrogen metabolism

Main processes for DEGs on Day 14:

- Control of uterine fluid secretion
- Trophoblast to endometrium adhesion
- Growth regulation by Wnt signaling
- Modulation of the maternal immune system
- Endometrial remodeling (mainly blood vessels and stroma)

Problem of gene annotation in livestock and other species

- Improve functional annotation of DEG lists
- Many genes are not yet assigned to functional categories

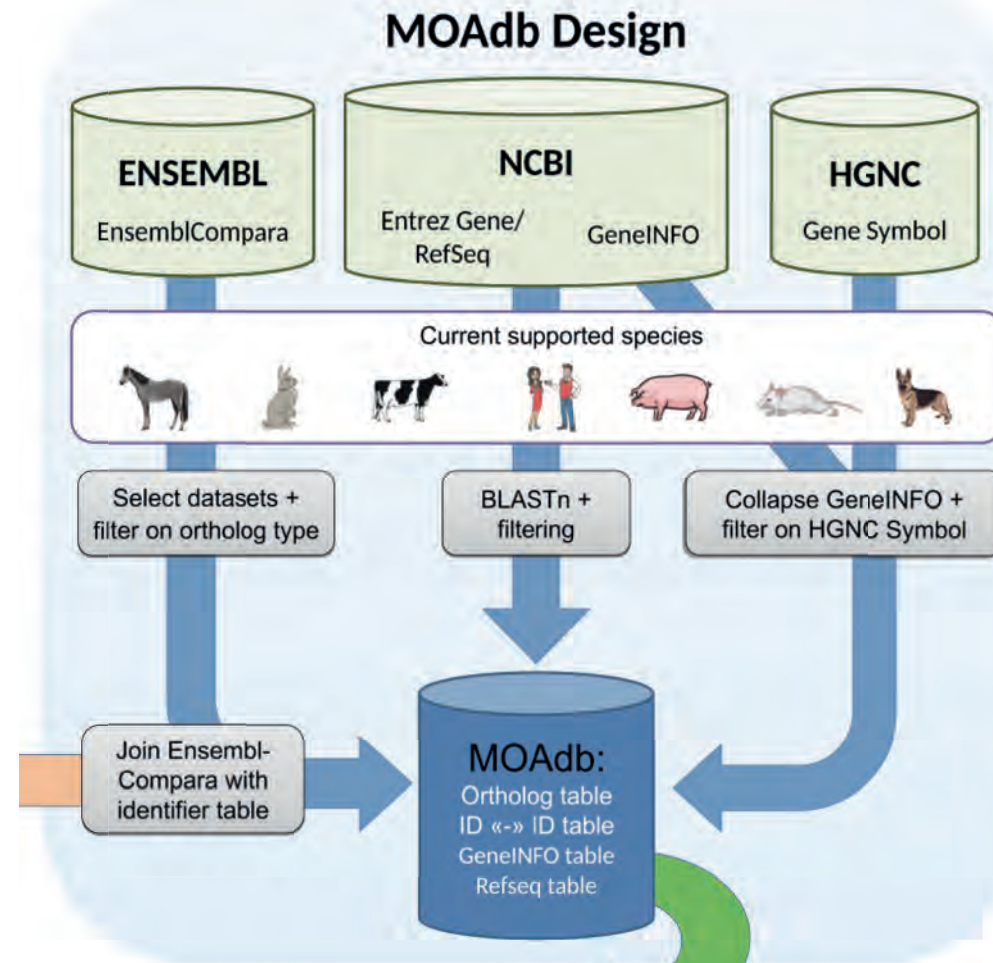
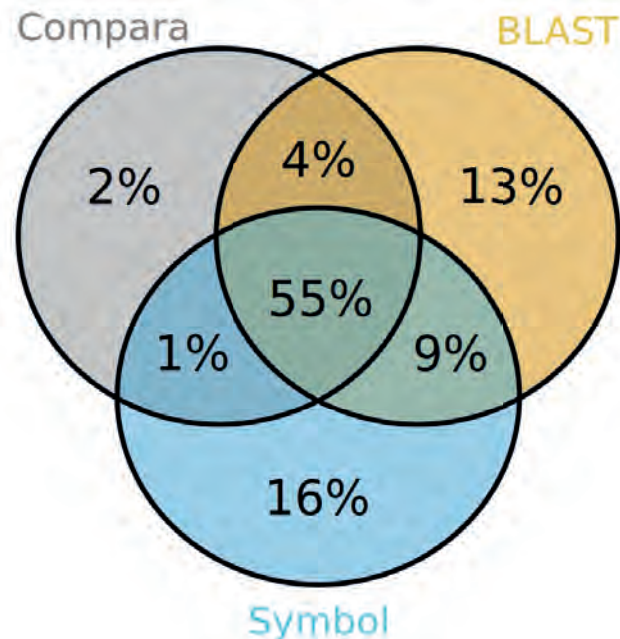


- Databases for microRNAs are incomplete

Species	Known miRNAs
Human	~ 2,000
Cow	~ 1,000
Pig	~ 400
All species	~ 40,000

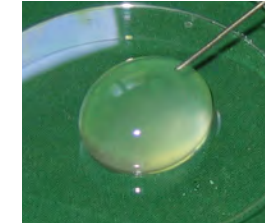
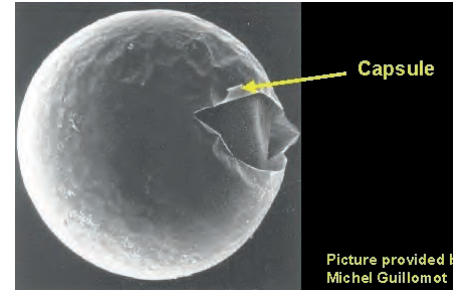
Mammalian Annotation database MAdb <https://moadb.ethz.ch/>

- cross-matching of official gene **symbols**
- using ortholog information from Ensembl Compara
- pairwise **BLAST** comparisons



Holistic analysis of embryo-maternal interactions in the mare

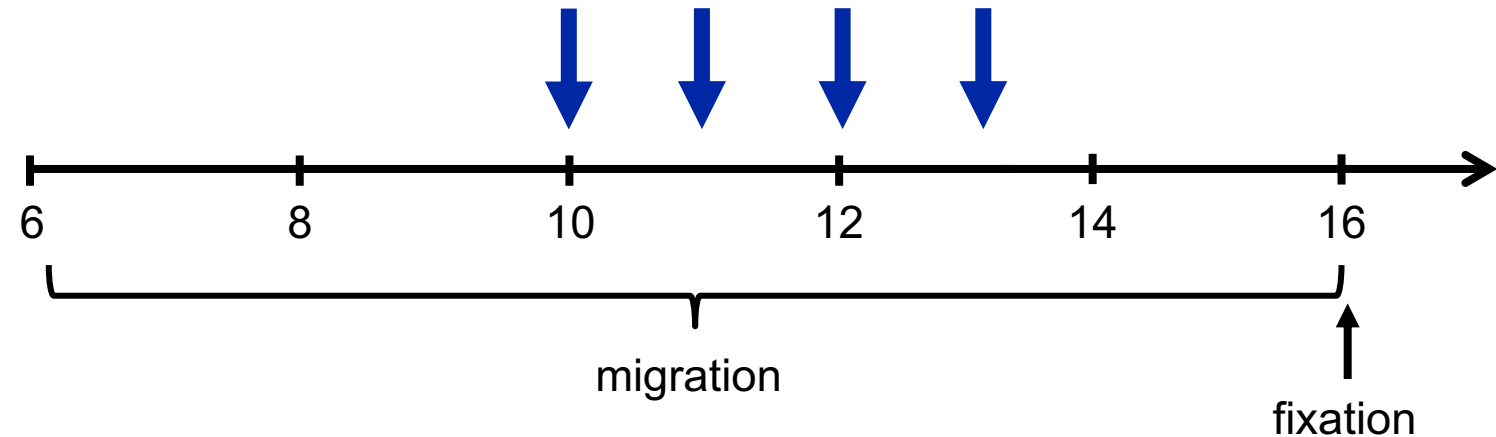
- Endometrial biopsies → RNA analysis (LCM RNA-seq)
- Conceptus (pregnant mares) → RNA analysis
- Uterine flush (uterine fluid) → exosomes, free proteins
- Blood samples → steroid hormones



E2, PGE2, etc.

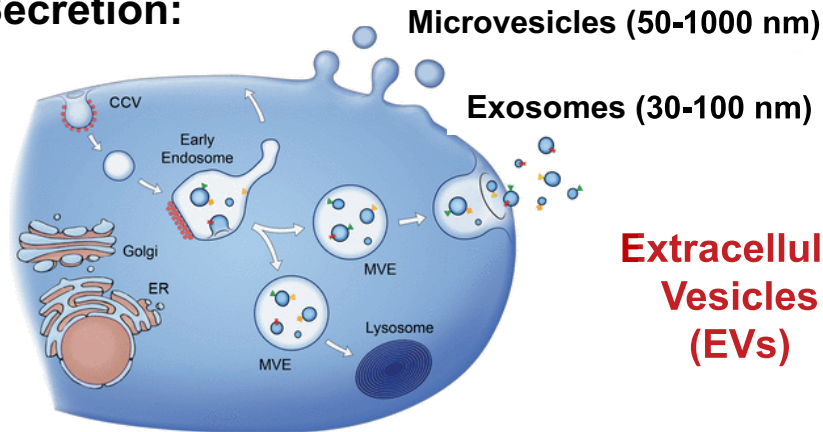
IFND

M R P

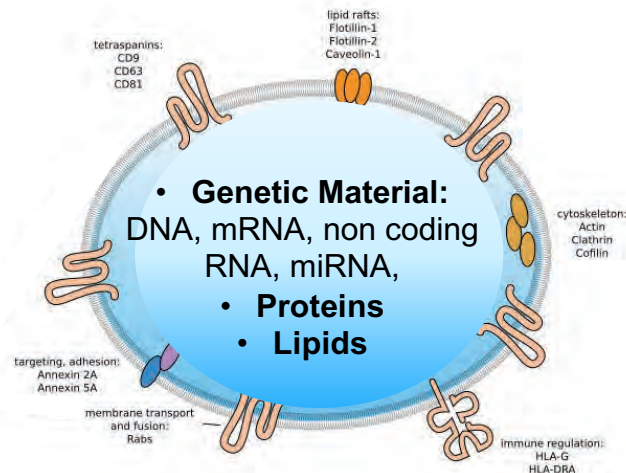


Uterine extracellular vesicles (EVs): Mediators of embryo-maternal communication

❖ Secretion:



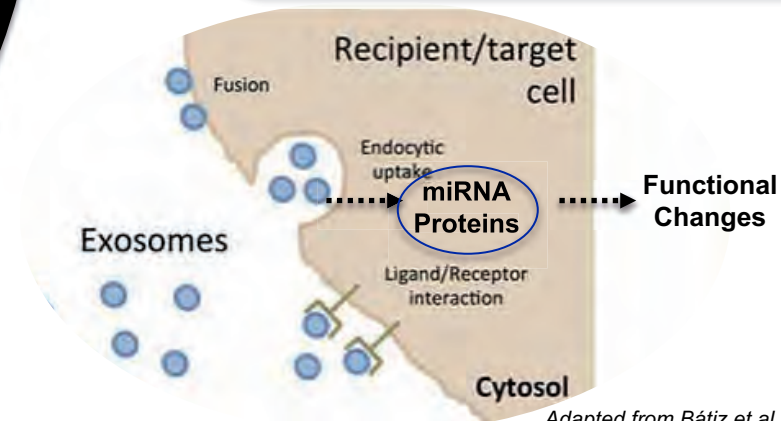
❖ Content:



Adapted from <http://www.antibodies-online.com/>

❖ Exosomes

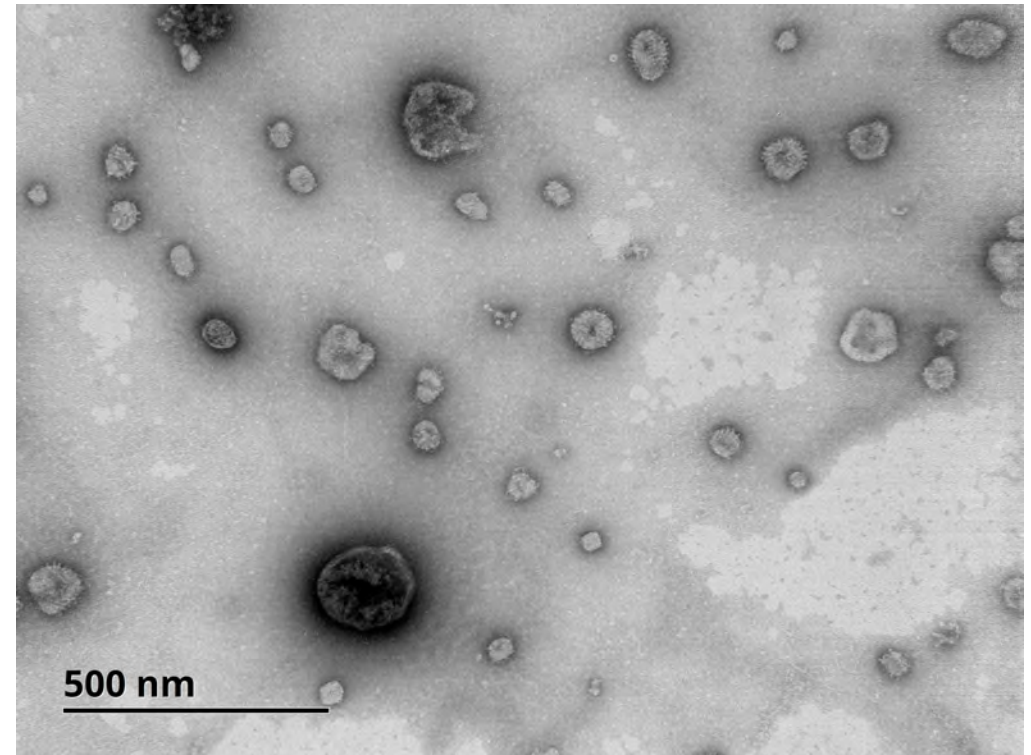
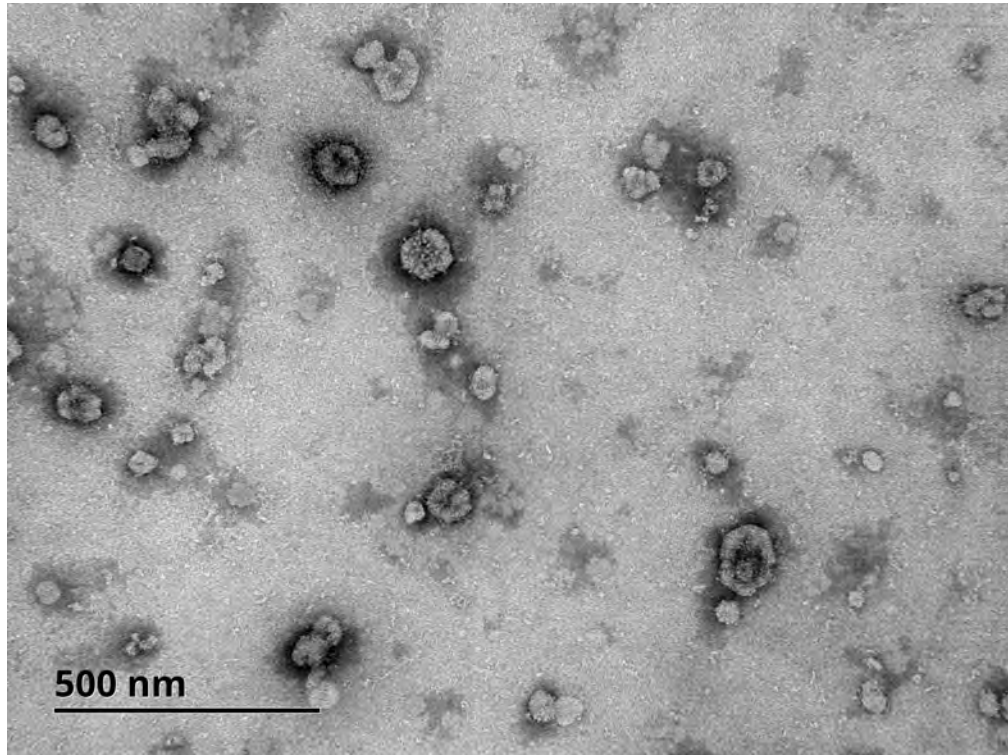
- Small membrane **vesicles** secreted by most cell types.
- Contain **genetic material, proteins and lipids.**
- **Ability to transfer their content to target cells as a new way of cell-to-cell communication.**
- **Exert functional effects in the recipient cells.**



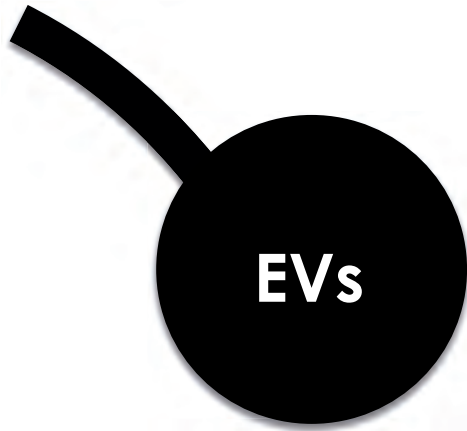
Adapted from Bâtiz et al., 2016

Collection and characterization of uterine EVs

- Establishment and optimization of EVs isolation from uterine flush (70-80 ml)
- Comparison of different isolation methods and characterization by TEM, Western blot, QExactive HF-X mass spec proteomics, RNA analysis
- Aim: Comparative analysis of the uterine EVs (protein and RNA) in pregnant mares and corresponding cyclic controls



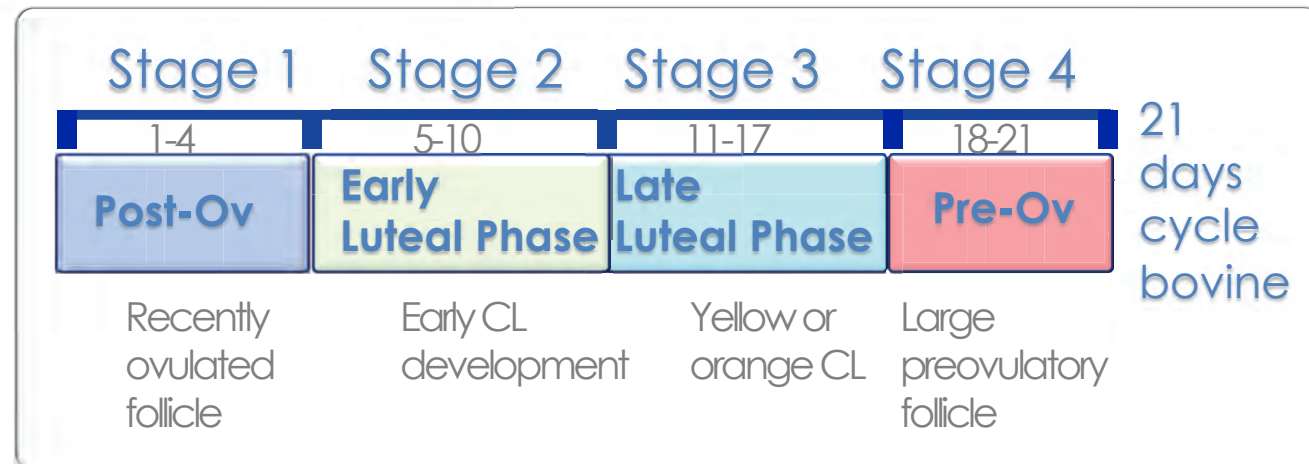
Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images of EVs derived from uterine fluid of the mare



➤ Characterization bovine oviductal EVs content

- ✓ Different hormonal regulation (stages estrus cycle)

Oviductal fluid



EVs

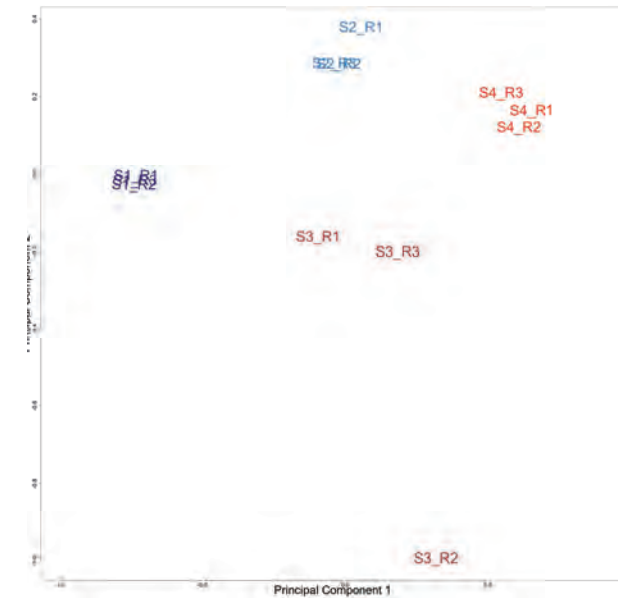
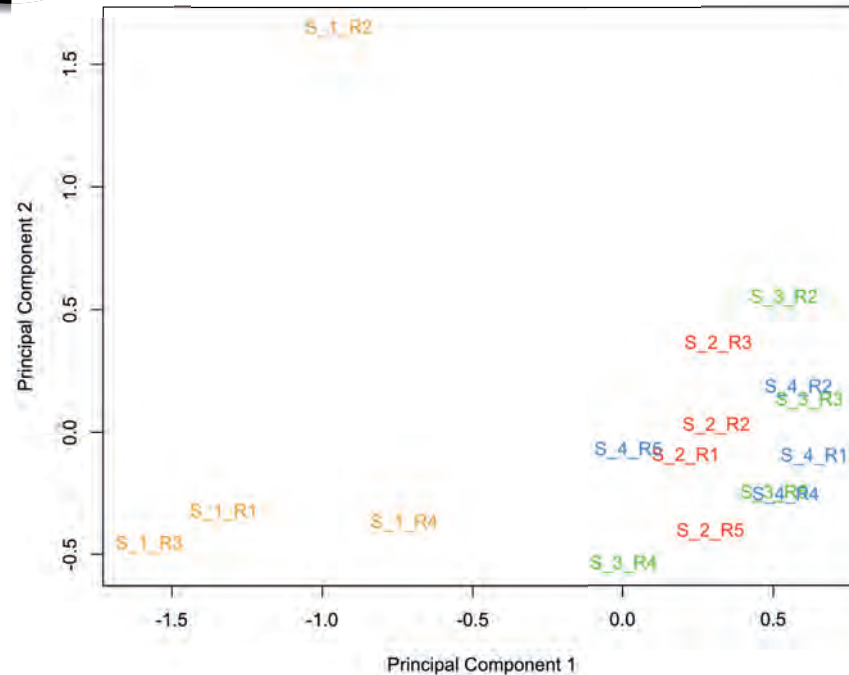
➤ Characterization oviductal EVs content

✓ Different hormonal regulation (stages estrus cycle)

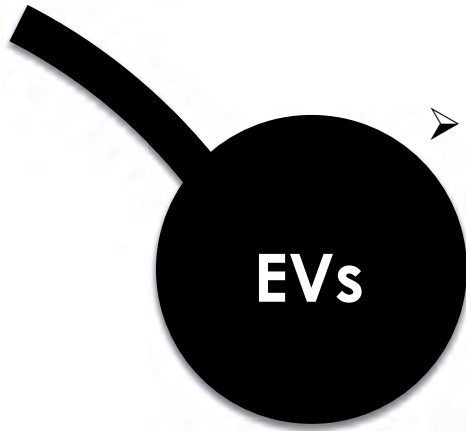
mRNA content

Protein content

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



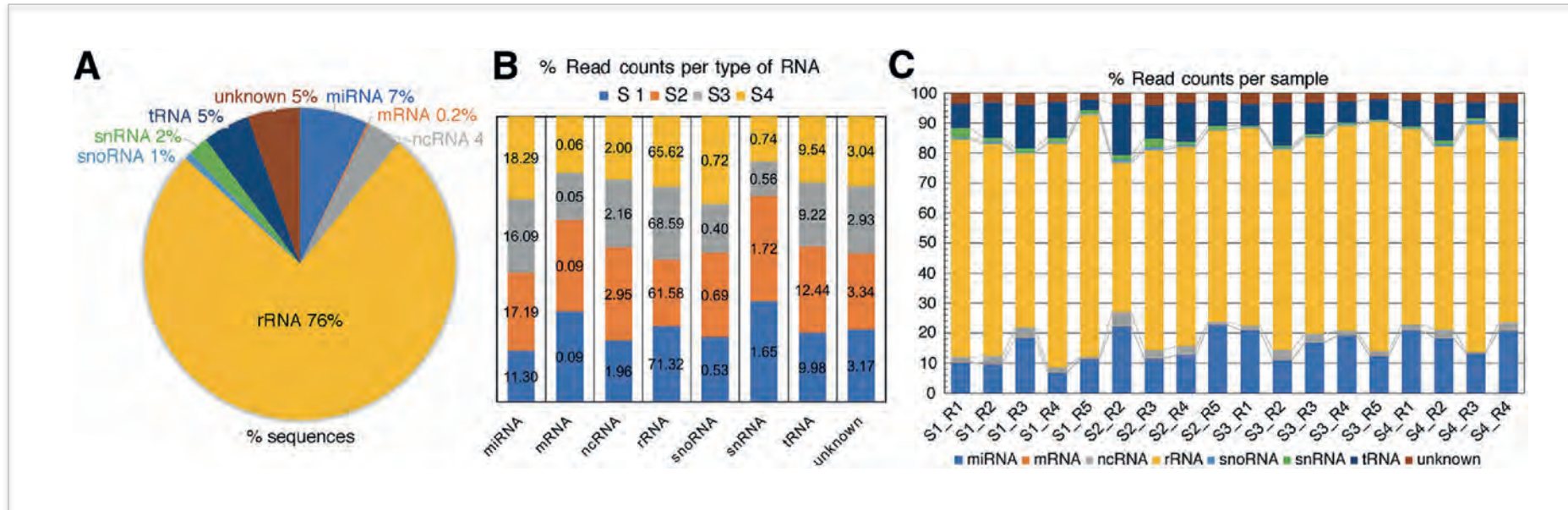
- Identification of **mRNAs and proteins** involved in:
- **Sperm-oviduct interactions** (OVGP, HSP70; ANXA2)
 - **Embryo development** (OVGP, HSPB1)



➤ Characterization oviductal EVs content

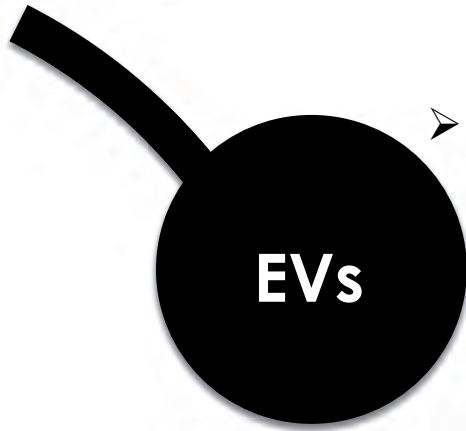
✓ Different hormonal regulation (stages estrus cycle)

Small RNA content



➤ Identification of **miRNAs** associated with:

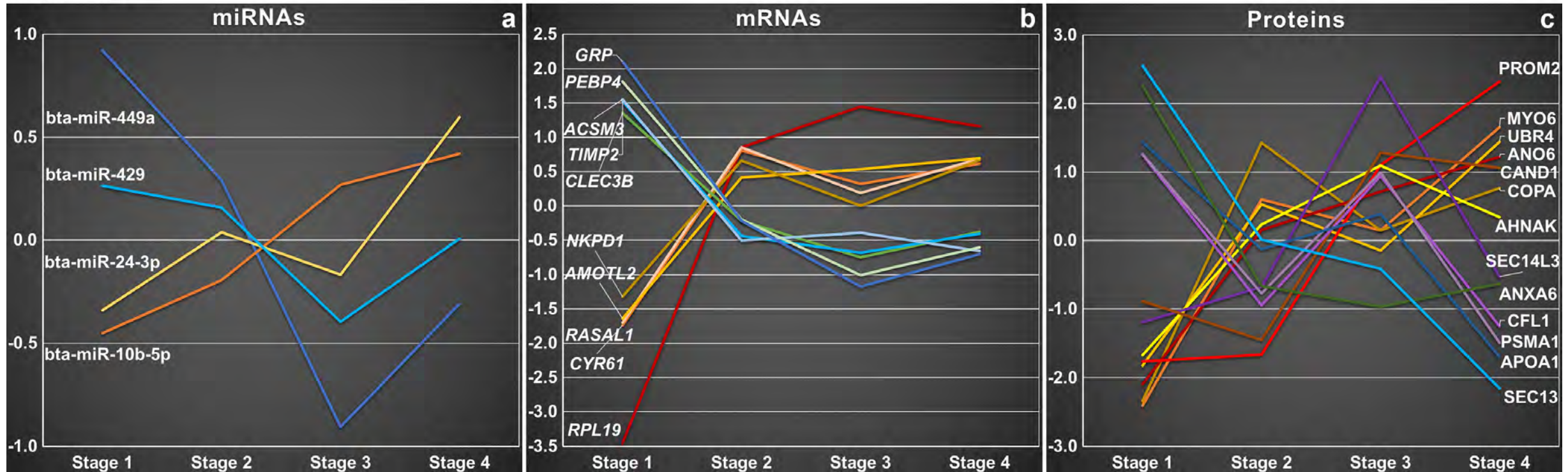
- **dysregulation of cilia, Infertility**, (bta-miR-449a)
- early phases of **embryonic development** (bta-miR-34b)



➤ Characterization oviductal EVs content

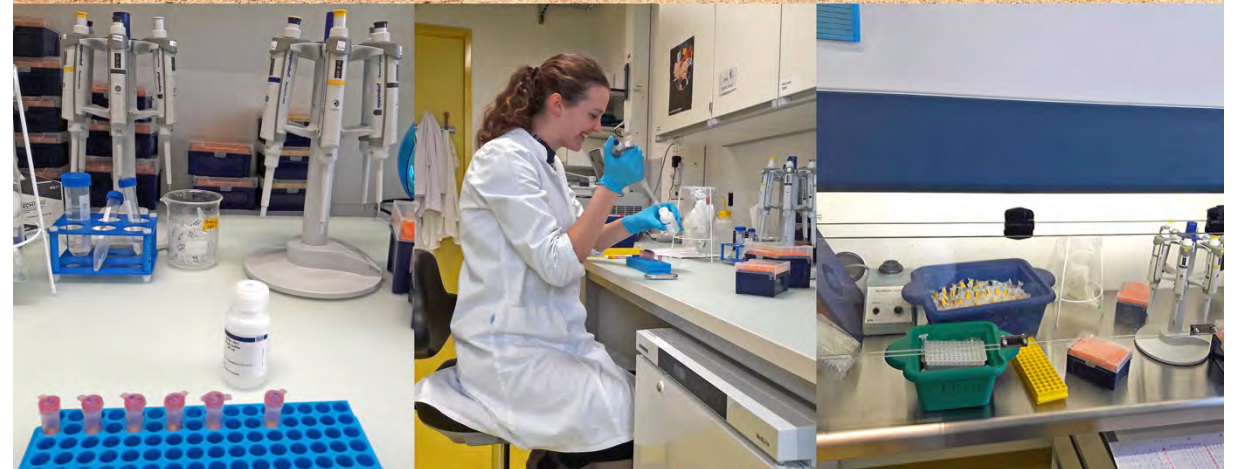
✓ Different hormonal regulation (stages estrous cycle)

Typical expression profiles



Analysis of subfertility in the mare

- Collection of cytobrush samples during estrus (1-3 days before ovulation) of 64 mares of the stud Lewitz (D)
- Group of fertile mares (pregnant after 1 AI, n=19)
- Group of mares with reduced fertility (no pregnancy after ≥ 3 AIs, n=12)
- Bacteriology and cytology to exclude mares with clinical endometritis
- Isolation of RNA and DNA from cytobrush samples
- RNA: RNA sequencing
- DNA: - PCR for selected bacterial and fungus species
- 16S rRNA gene sequencing for the analysis of the uterine microbiome

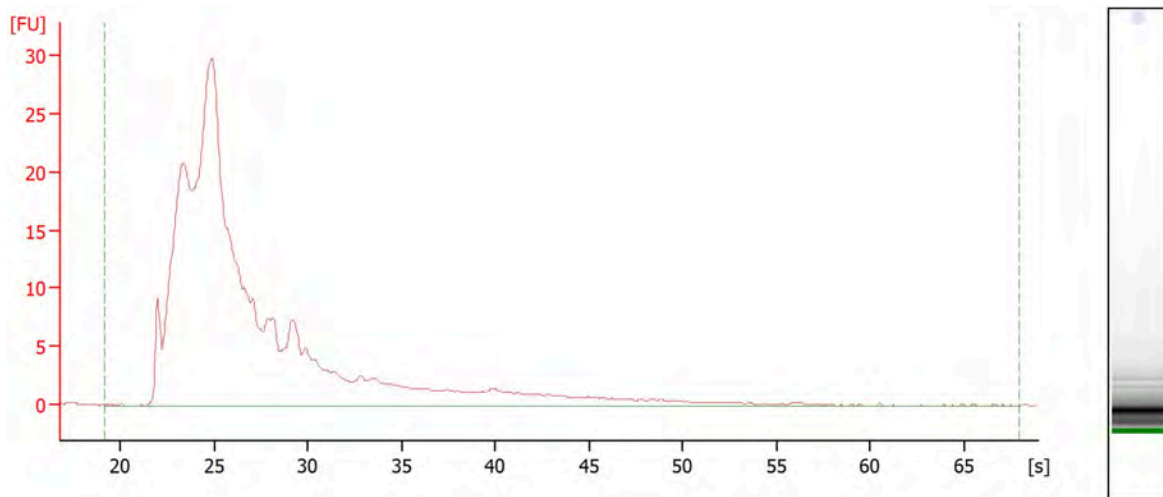


Top: Mares of the stud Lewitz
Bottom: Processing of samples in the lab

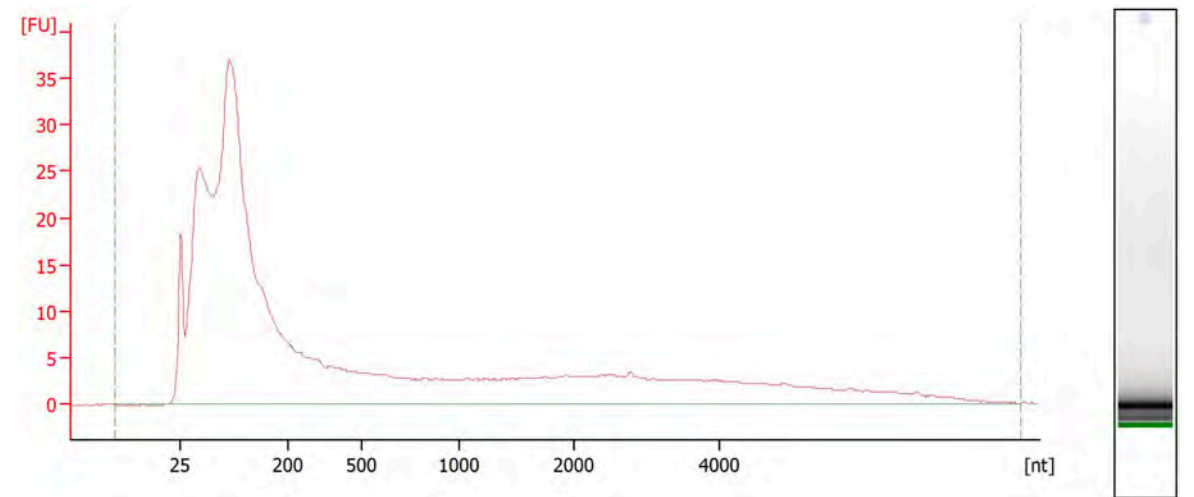
Male fertility – analysis of small RNA in sperm

- Establishment of a total **RNA extraction protocol** for cryopreserved bovine semen
- Exploration of **sperm small RNA populations**
- Small RNA-seq from low-input samples and data analysis pipeline

Sperm samples from stallions with different fertility



RNA from bulls with different performance for sex-sorted sperm





Thank you for your attention!!!

Research station AgroVet-Strickhof



Acknowledgements

GFG group members

Heinrich Bollwein (UZH)

Animal Physiology ETH Zurich

Functional Genomics Center Zurich Sc
ope^M ETH Zurich

INRA Nouzilly

Funding: SNSF, Foundation ProPferd