

## Research Paper

# *Bmi1* Deficient Mice Exhibit Male Infertility

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Received: 2017.10.14; Accepted: 2018.01.21; Published: 2018.03.09

## Abstract

Previous studies have demonstrated that the polycomb repressor *Bmi1* is universally expressed in all types of testicular cells and might regulate the spermatogonia proliferation, however, it is unclear whether *Bmi1* plays a critical role in maintaining normal male fertility *in vivo*. To answer this question, we first confirmed that *Bmi1* is universally expressed in all types of testicular cells and found that the gene relative expression levels of *Bmi1* in testis were the highest relative to other organs. Then we investigated the role of *Bmi1* in maintaining normal male fertility using *Bmi1* knockout male mouse model. Our results demonstrated that *Bmi1* deficiency resulted in totally male infertility with smaller testis, severe oligospermia and sperm malformation. Mechanistically, decreased serum testosterone levels with down-regulating 3 $\beta$ HSD and 17 $\beta$ HSD expression levels, reduced germ cell proliferation, increased germ cell apoptosis with up-regulating p16, p19, p53 and p21 expression levels, increased reactive oxygen species (ROS) and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> levels with down-regulating gene expression levels of anti-oxidant enzymes, and increased 8-OHdG and  $\gamma$ -H2AX positive cells in testis were observed in *Bmi1* deficient mice compared with wild-type mice. These results indicate that *Bmi1* deficiency results in male infertility by reducing testosterone syntheses, increasing oxidative stress and DNA damage, activating p16 and p19 signaling pathway, inhibiting germ cell proliferation and inducing germ cell apoptosis and sperm malformation. Thus, *Bmi1* may be a novel and potential target for the clinic treatment of male infertility.

## Introduction

Human epidemiological studies showed that about 15% of all couples in the world who are in the age of child-bearing are suffering infertility [1], and male factor contributes half [2]. Clinically, the male sterility mainly refers to oligospermia, asthnospermia and sperm deformity [3]. Male fertility is maintained directly by continuous spermatogenesis which is a process from spermatogonia to final spermatozoa production [4]. Steroidogenesis conducted by testicular leydig cells is also required for normal spermatogenesis and male reproductive function [5]. Therefore, spermatogenesis is complexly regulated not only by spermatogenic cells but also by somatic cells, and a failure occurring in any part will result in

male subfertility or infertility. Although great deals of researches have been done on male infertility, new genes that are crucial for spermatogenesis are still need to be found and investigated.

B lymphoma Mo-MLV insertion region 1 (*Bmi1*), a member of the polycomb family of transcriptional repressors, is first identified as an oncogene [6, 7]. However, later studies demonstrated that *Bmi1* is also crucial for normal tissue function [8, 9]. *Bmi1* knockout mice (*Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup>) exhibit premature ageing phenotypes of brain and hematopoiesis [8, 9]. Our previous studies have demonstrated that *Bmi1* protects mice from premature osteoporosis and kidney ageing [10,31]. Several studies have indicated

a possible role of *Bmi1* in male reproductive function. A previous study has demonstrated that *Bmi1* was expressed in testis and the knockdown of *Bmi1* decreased the proliferation of cultured spermatogonia [11]. Another study has demonstrated that *Bmi1* is universally expressed in all types of testicular cells including spermatogonia, spermatocytes, round sperms and Sertoli cells [12]. However, it is unclear whether *Bmi1* deficiency results in male infertility.

Studies focusing on molecular mechanisms of *Bmi1* revealed that p16 and p19 proteins and reactive oxygen species (ROS) are the key mediators [13, 14]. *Bmi1* can transcriptionally inhibit the expressions of p16 and p19 which are well-known cell cycle dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKs), thus promoting cell cycle progression [15]. Additionally, p19 can stabilize p53 via competitively binding with Mdm2 [16]. *Bmi1* also plays a crucial role in balancing cellular oxidative stress. It has been reported that *Bmi1* deficiency resulted in ROS accumulation and tissue oxidative damage including DNA damage. Several studies have indicated that the elevated expressions of p16 and p53 in testis resulted in decreased proliferation of spermatogonia and increased germ cell apoptosis respectively, thereby impairing spermatogenesis [17-19]. Moreover, oxidative stress is thought as a common cause for male infertility [20, 21]. However, it is unclear whether *Bmi1* deficiency induced-defective spermatogenesis is associated with up-regulated expressions of p16, p53 or enhanced oxidative stress.

In this study, we investigated the role of *Bmi1* in maintaining normal male fertility by using *Bmi1* knockout male mouse model. Reproductive phenotypes were analyzed and compared between wild type (WT) and *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice using histopathological, cellular and molecular techniques, including alterations of testis size and weight, tissue structures of testes and epididymis, sperm number and morphology, proliferation and apoptosis of spermatogenic cells, oxidative stress and DNA damage in testis and the expression of cell cycle and apoptosis regulating proteins. This study will elucidate mechanisms of role of *Bmi1* in maintaining male reproductive function, thus will provide a novel and potential target for the clinic treatment of male infertility.

## Materials and Methods

### Breeding, genotyping and treating mice

All the required animals in this study were bred and maintained in an SPF laboratory animal center in Nanjing Medical University. *Bmi1* heterozygous null (*Bmi1*<sup>+/-</sup>) mice were kindly provided by professor

Anton Berns. Adult *Bmi1*<sup>+/-</sup> null male mice were crossed with adult *Bmi1*<sup>+/-</sup> null female mice to obtain *Bmi1* homozygous (*Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup>) mice. The mice genotyping results were presented in Figure S1. All the animal experiments were strictly in compliance with, and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use committee of Nanjing Medical University.

### Computer assisted sperm analysis (CASA), H&E and Mitotracker staining

The caudal of mouse epididymis was cut into several pieces and immersed in PBS at 37°C for 15 min. For CASA, 10µL supernatant was used to detect sperm motility by CASA system. Then the PBS containing caudal tissue was filtered by using 200 meshes gauze to purify the sperms. After centrifugation (2000r/min, 5 min), the sperms were re-suspended in 200µL PBS. 10µL sperm was then smeared on slides. After dry and fixation in 4% formaldehyde solution in PBS, sperm slides were respectively stained with haematoxylin and eosin solution and Mitotracker Green (Invitrogen, USA) counterstaining with DAPI.

### Electron microscopy analysis

The epididymis caudal of mice were removed and fixed in glutaraldehyde. After dehydration and embedding in epoxy resin (CEM Corporation, Japan), 70 nm sections were made and loaded on copper screen. Followed by staining with uranium acetate and lead citrate, the images were collected by Jeol 1200EX (Tokyo, Japan).

### Serum testosterone assay

Mice were anaesthetized by 2% chloral hydrate at a dose of 20 µl/g and blood was harvested from heart. Followed by placing at room temperature (RT) for 2 hours, the blood was centrifuged at 3000r/min for 15 min and the supernatant namely serum was collected. Testosterone levels were determined by testosterone assay ELISA kit (H090, Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, China) according to the instructions of manufacture.

### Histology

The testis and epididymis were removed from mice and fixed in 4% formaldehyde solution in PBS. After dehydration, permeabilization, wax-dip and embedding, 5µM sections were cut. After dewaxing and hydration, sections were stained with haematoxylin and eosin solution. The micrographs were taken.

### Immunohistochemistry

Paraffin embedded testicular sections were dewaxed and re-hydrated. Sections were immersed in

solution of methanol:hydrogen peroxide (1:10) to block endogenous peroxidase activity. After antigen retrieving with boiling PBS, the sections were blocked with 10% goat serum at RT for 1 hour. And then, the primary antibodies were added on the sections and stored at 4°C overnight. The primary antibodies we used in this study were including Ki67 (Abcam, USA), p16 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), p-p53 (Cell Signaling Technology, USA), 8-OHdG (Novus, USA) and  $\gamma$ -H2AX (Cell Signaling Technology, USA). The slides were rinsed in PBS and incubated with the biotin-conjugated secondary antibodies including goat anti-rabbit or goat anti-mouse (KPL, USA) at RT for 1 hour. After being washed with PBS, the sections were incubated with Elite ABC (Vector, USA) at RT for 1 hour. And then, the sections were visualized by 3,3-diaminobenzidine (DAB) (Vector, USA) and counter-stained with Hematoxylin. The micrographs were taken.

### TUNEL assay

Testicular sections were dewaxed and rehydrated and TUNEL assay kit (Roche, Switzerland) was used to detect cell apoptosis. We performed this experiment strictly following the instructions of manufacture.

### Western blot

The fresh or frozen testis was homogenized in Radio-Immunoprecipitation Assay (RIPA) lysis buffer containing 10% phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride (PMSF). After 1 hour for ice-bath, the extracts were centrifuged at 13000r/min for 15 min. The supernatant was acquired and mixed with loading buffer. And then, proteins was put in boiling water for 5 min and stored at -80°C for late use. The protein samples were subjected to electrophoresis. After this, the separated proteins were blotted in PVDF membrane by transmembrane. After being washed in PBS, the membranes were soaked in 5% milk/PBST to block none specific proteins. And then the membranes were incubated with corresponding primary antibodies including p16 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), p19 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), p53 (Abcam, USA), p21 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), 3 $\beta$ HSD (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA), 17 $\beta$ HSD (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA) and  $\beta$ -actin (Abcam, USA) at 4°C overnight. Followed by being washed in PBST, membranes were incubated with HRP-conjugated goat-anti rabbit, goat anti-mouse or rabbit anti-goat antibodies (KPL, USA) at RT for 1 hour. Finally the target proteins bands were visualized by ECL solution (Nanjing Jiancheng bioengineering Institute, China) and quantitated by Scion Image Beta 4.02 (Scion Corporation, NIH).

### Real-time RT-PCR

The fresh testes were homogenized in Trizol solution (Sigma, Japan), mRNA was extracted by trichloromethane and isopropanol. For reverse transcription, mRNA was used as template for single strand DNA synthesis. The commercial RT-kit (Vazyme, China) was used here. For real-time PCR, the single strand DNA we synthesized above was used as template with specific primers for different genes that we detected in this study. Primers sequences were list in Table S1. Commercial kit (Vazyme, China) was used for detecting mRNA expression.

### Biochemistry assay

Fresh testes were homogenized in cold salt and centrifuged at 4000r/min for 10min. Supernatant was obtained for biochemical assays. The H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> level and total antioxidant capacity were determined by using the commercial kits (Nanjing Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, China).

### Flow cytometry analysis

Fresh testes were collected and placed in 4°C PBS containing 10% BSA. Followed by removing the tunica albuginea, testis was squeezed gently through a 200 meshes gauze to acquire the single cell suspension. For ROS detection, cells were incubated with 5mM diacetyldichlorofluorescein (DCFDA) (Sigma, Japan) at 37°C for 30min. Cells were then centrifuged at 2000r/min for 5min and re-suspended in PBS. This was repeated 3 times to remove the DCFDA. Finally, samples were analyzed by FACScalibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Heidelberg, Germany).

For 3 $\beta$ HSD positive cells detection, testicular cells were fixed in 2% formaldehyde for 15min., Cells were then mixed with 0.2% Triton X-100 for 30min to penetrate membranes. Then, primary antibody 3 $\beta$ HSD (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA) was added in cells at RT for 2 hours. Followed by rinsing the cells, the secondary antibody Alexa 594-conjugated donkey-anti goat antibodies (Invitrogen, USA) were added into cells at RT for 1 hour in dark. Then, cells were rinsed by PBS and analyzed by FACS calibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Heidelberg, Germany).

### Statistical analysis

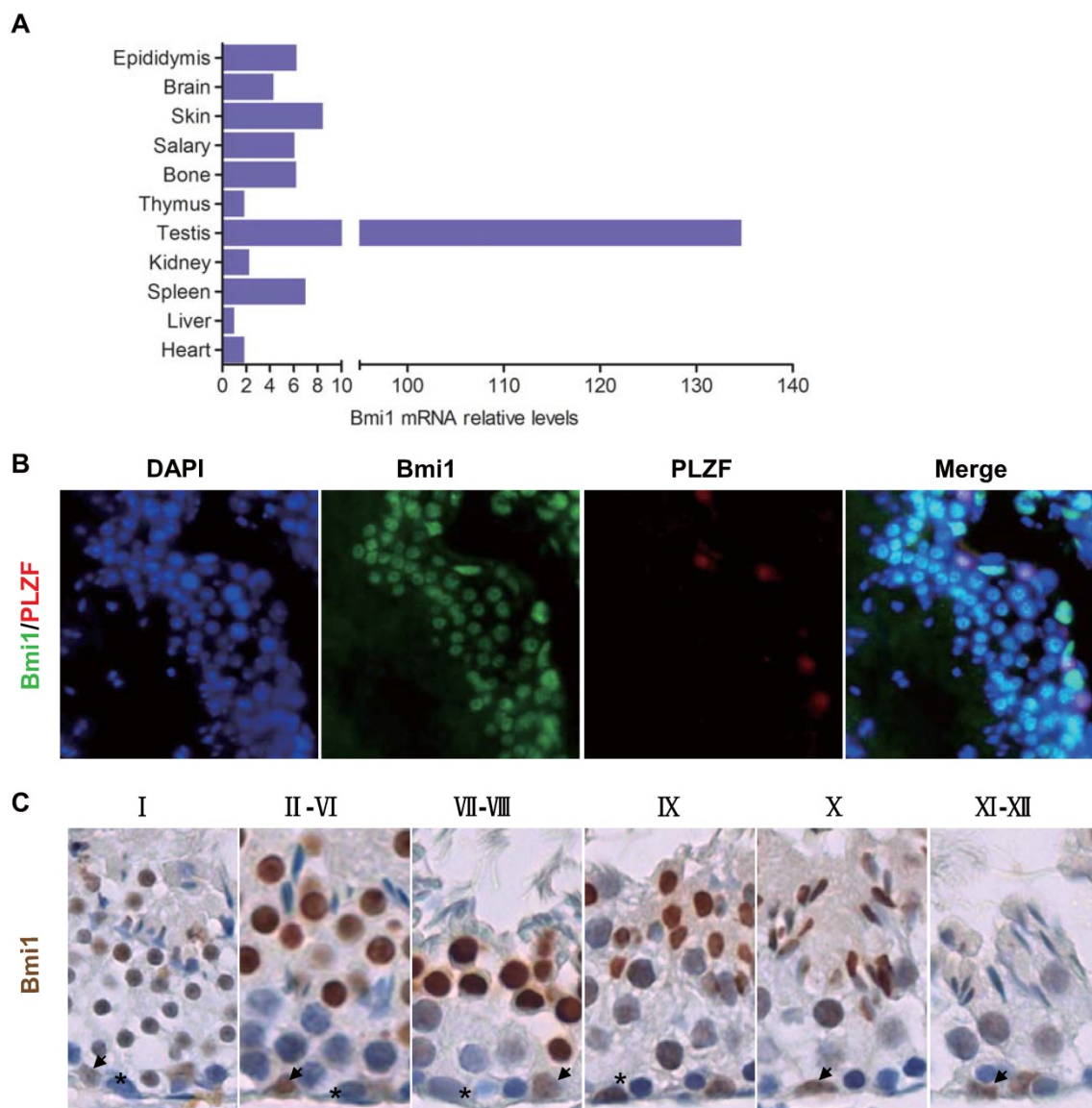
All data were analyzed by using SPSS software (Version 16.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and presented as mean $\pm$ SEM. For comparison between two groups, Student's t test was used to analyze the difference. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

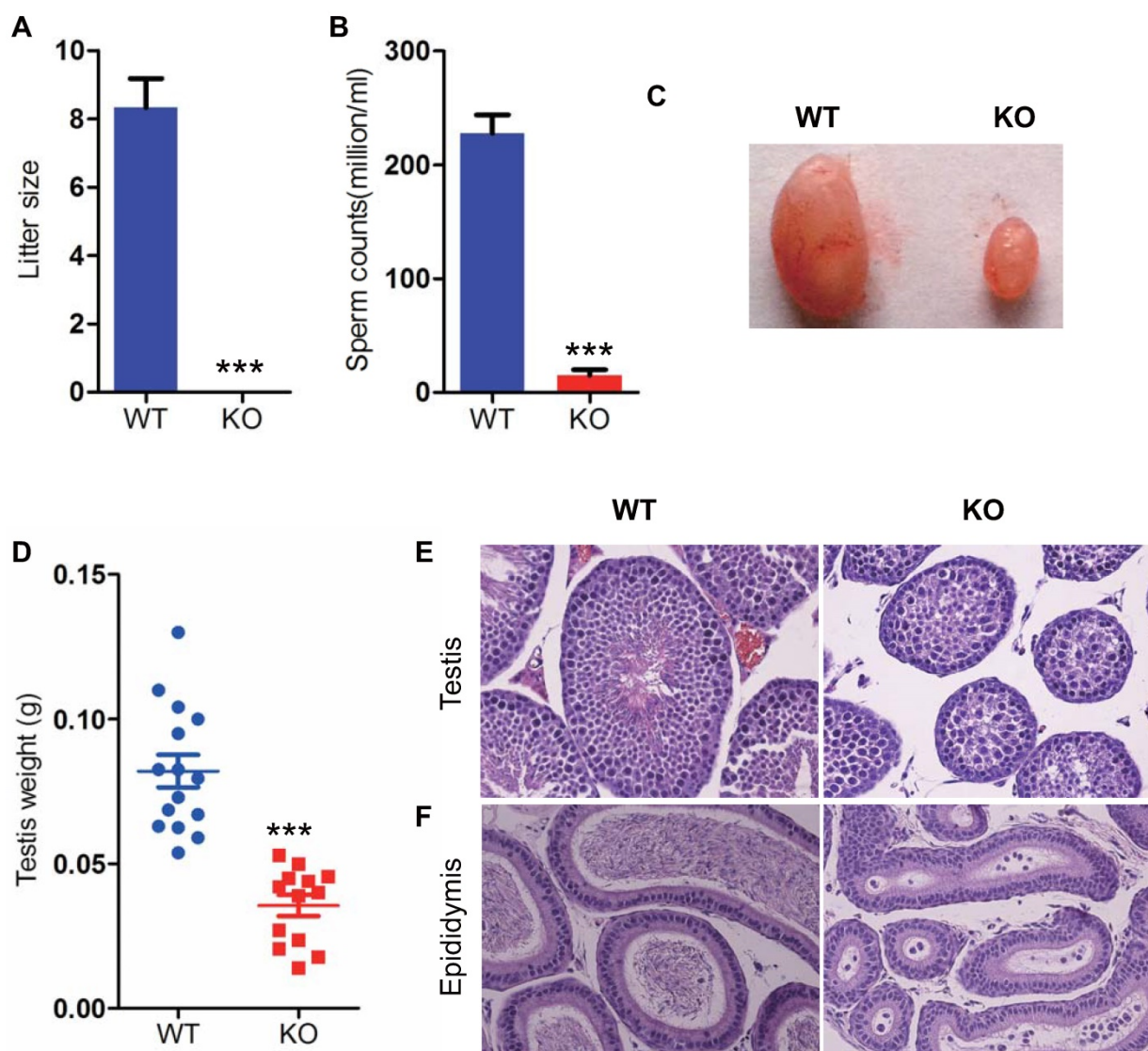
### The expression and localization of *Bmi1* in testis

To determine whether *Bmi1* exhibits a relative high expression in testis, the *Bmi1* mRNA levels were examined by real-time RT-PCR in multiple organs from WT mice, including heart, liver, spleen, kidney, parotid gland, skin, brain, testis and epididymis. Results showed that the expression levels of *Bmi1* in testis were the highest when compared with other organs (Fig.1A). In addition, the mRNA levels of *Bmi1* in epididymis were also abundant.

To confirm whether *Bmi1* was localized in spermatogonial stem cells (SSC), we performed immunofluorescence on testicular sections of WT male mice by using *Bmi1* antibody and *Plzf* antibody (a maker of SSC). Results showed that *Bmi1* was not only expressed in SSC but also expressed in near all types of testicular cells, including spermatocytes, sperms and sertoli cells (Fig.1B). Immunohistochemistry for *Bmi1* not only verified that *Bmi1* was localized universally in all types of testicular cells, but also showed that *Bmi1* was higher expressed in II-X stage unmaturred spermatids (Fig.1C).



**Fig. 1. *Bmi1* expression and localization in testes.** (A) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of multiple organs extracts from 7-week old male mice for *Bmi1* expression. Messenger RNA expression assessed by real-time RT-PCR is calculated as a ratio relative to GAPDH, and expressed relative to liver. Representative micrograph of testicular sections from 7-week old WT mice for (B) *Bmi1* and PLZF double immunofluorescent staining and (C) *Bmi1* immunohistochemical staining. Magnification is  $\times 400$  in B and C. Stars: spermatogonia. Arrows: sertoli cells.



**Fig. 2. *Bmi1* deficiency induces male infertility with severe oligospermia in mice.** (A) Litter size. (B) CASA analysis of sperm counts in caudal of epididymis from 7-week old male mice. (C) Testis size and (D) weight from 7-week-old mice. Representative micrographs of H&E staining for (E) testicular sections, (F) epididymis sections from 7-week-old mice. Magnification is  $\times 400$  in E and F. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  SEM of determinations in 13-15 mice of each group. \*\*\*:  $P < 0.001$  compared with WT mice.

### ***Bmi1* deficiency induces male infertility with severe oligospermia in mice**

To determine whether *Bmi1* was required for maintaining male fertility, we crossed WT or *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice with adult WT female mice for 1 month. The average litter size of WT male mice is 8, however, *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice were totally infertile (Fig. 2 A). To assess whether male infertility induced by *Bmi1* deficiency was associated with the dysfunction of spermatogenesis, we compared testis size, testis weight, sperm counts and seminiferous epithelium between WT and *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice. Results showed that testis size, weight and sperm production were reduced significantly in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 2B-D). More importantly, *Bmi1* deficiency resulted in a highly disorganization of

seminiferous epithelium including reduced germ cell counts, tubule diameters and sperms (Fig. 2E). In addition, round immature germ cell like cells were observed in epididymis of *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice (Fig. 2F).

### **Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on leydig cells and testosterone synthesis**

To investigate whether the male infertility caused by *Bmi1* deficiency was associated with abnormal testosterone production, we assessed the testosterone levels in serum from WT and *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice. Testosterone levels were reduced significantly in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 3A). In consistent with this, leydig cells population (3 $\beta$ HSD positive cells) was significantly lower in testis of *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice than WT male mice (Fig. 3B, C). Furthermore, both mRNA and

protein levels of  $3\beta$ HSD and  $17\beta$ HSD were down-regulated significantly in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> male mice (Fig. 3D-F).

### Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on germ cell proliferation, apoptosis and sperm morphology

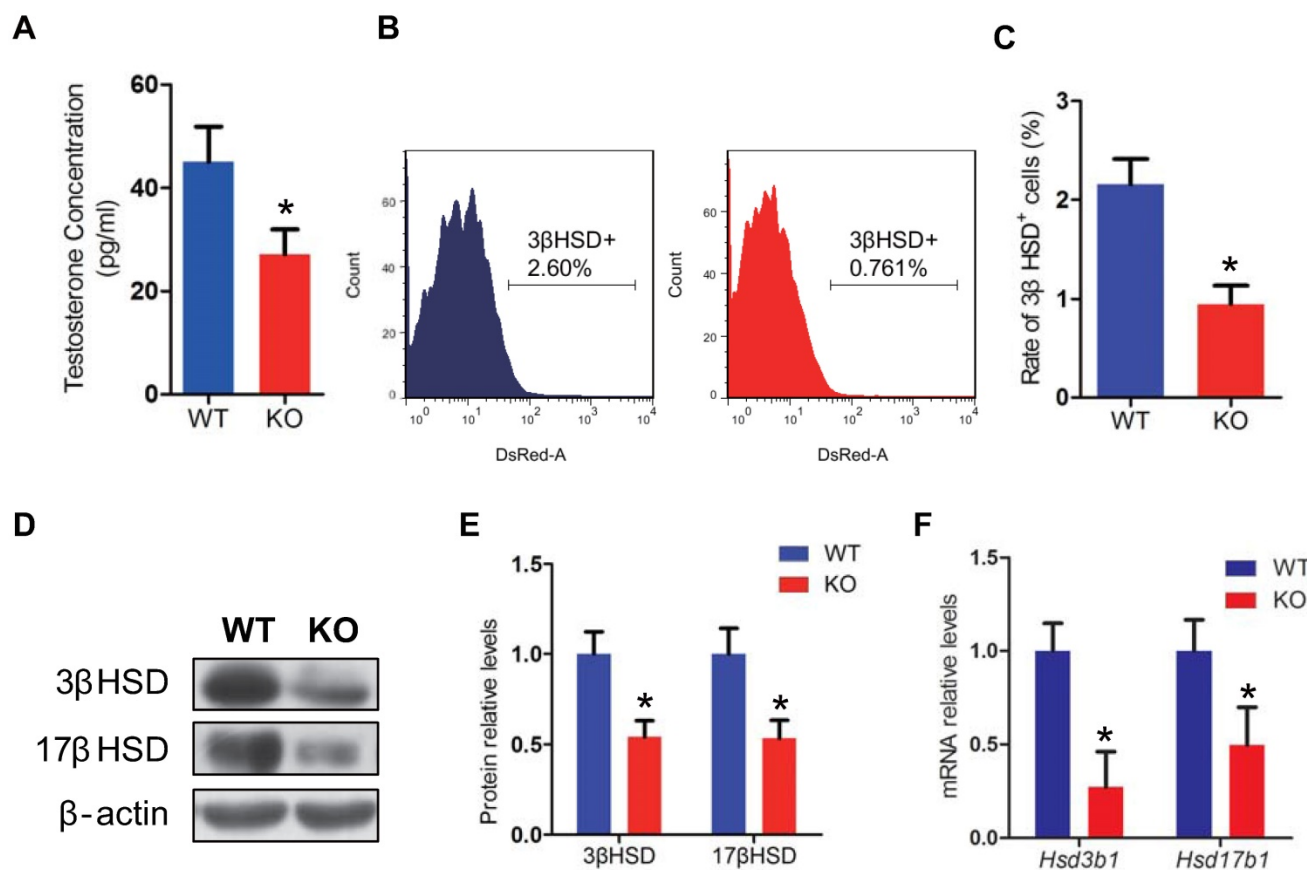
To determine whether the severe oligospermia caused by *Bmi1* deficiency was associated with alterations of the germ cell proliferation and apoptosis, we performed Ki67 immunostaining and TUNEL assay in testicular sections from WT and *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Results showed that Ki67 positive cells were reduced dramatically, whereas TUNEL positive cells were increased obviously in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 4A-D).

To assess effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on sperm transition, the sperm morphology was examined. Numerous sperm head defects were observed in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice, including irregular head, and big head (Fig. 4E). The abnormality rate of sperms with defective sperm nuclear condensation and acrosome attachment was more than 50% in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig.

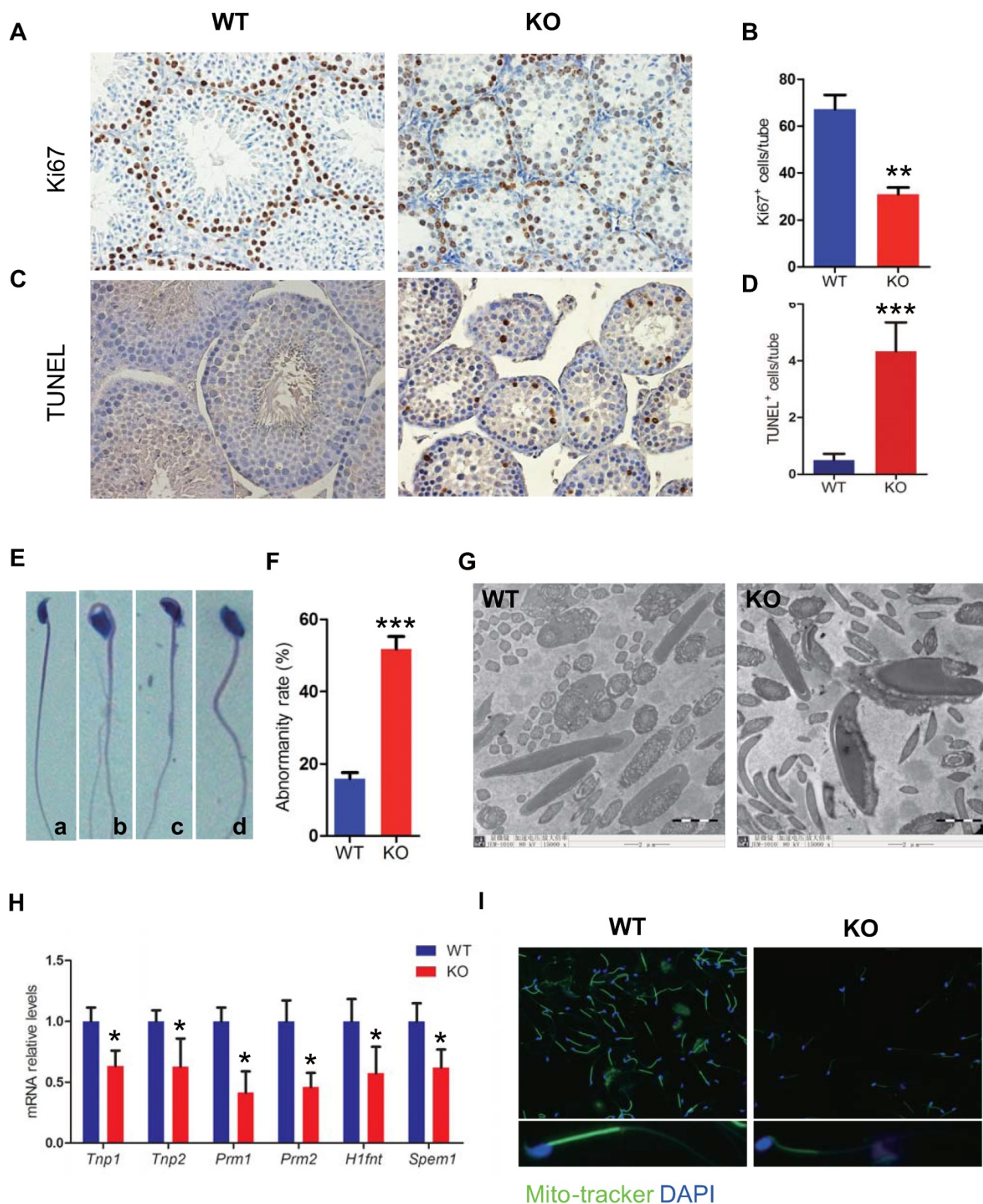
4F, G). A panel of genes including *Tnp1*, *Tnp2*, *Prm1*, *Prm2*, *Hifnt* and *Spem1*, which were reported necessarily for sperm shaping, were significantly down regulated in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 4H). In addition, mitochondrial contents in mitochondrial sheath were reduced significantly in *Bmi1* null sperms compared with WT sperms, demonstrated by mitotracker staining (a kind of mitochondria dye) (Fig. 4I).

### Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on p16 /p19 signaling pathway in testis

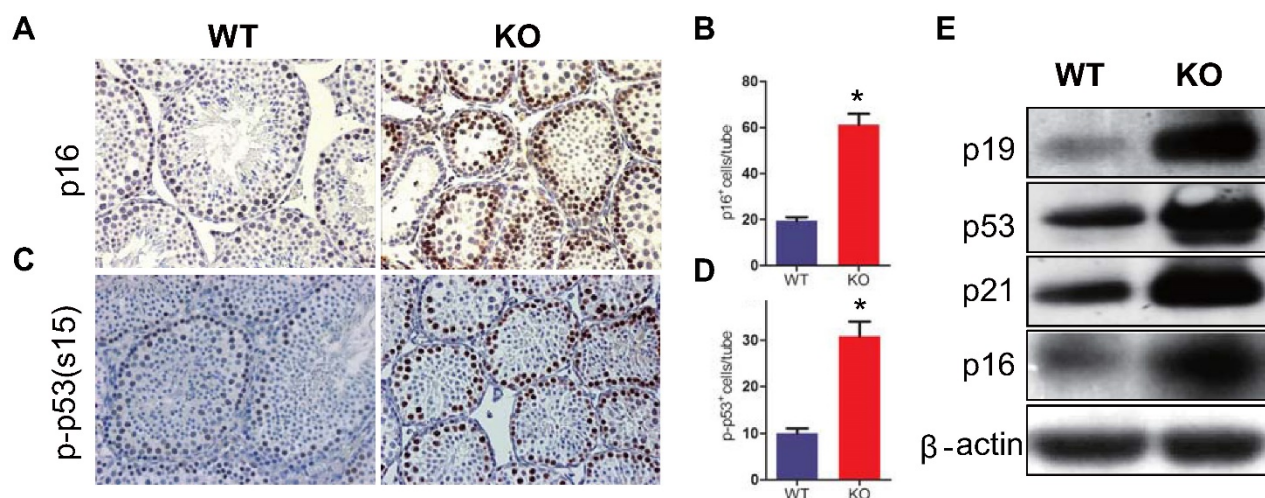
To determine whether the reduction of germ cell proliferation and induction of germ cell apoptosis caused by *Bmi1* deficiency were associated with activation of p16 and p19 signaling pathways in testis, the expression levels of p16 or p19 pathway associated molecules were examined. Both p16 and p53 immunopositive cells in testis were increased significantly and the protein expression levels of p16, p19, p53 and p21 were up-regulated dramatically in testis extracts from *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 5A-I).



**Fig. 3. Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on leydig cells and testosterone synthesis.** (A) Serum testosterone levels from 7-week-old mice. (B) Representative graphs of flow cytometry analysis of testicular germ cells stained for  $3\beta$ HSD. (C) Quantitative percentage of  $3\beta$ HSD positive cells relative to total germ cells from 7-week-old mice. (D) Western blot and (F) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of testis extract from 7-week-old mice for expressions of *Hsd3b1* and *Hsd17b1*. Messenger RNA expression determined by real-time RT-PCR is calculated as a ratio relative to GAPDH, and expressed relative to WT mice. (E)  $3\beta$ HSD and  $17\beta$ HSD protein levels were assessed by densitometry analysis calculated as a ratio relative to  $\beta$ -actin protein levels and expressed relative to levels of WT mice. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  SEM of determinations in 5 mice of each group. \*:  $P < 0.05$  compared with WT mice.



**Fig. 4. Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on germ cell proliferation, apoptosis and sperm morphology.** Representative micrographs of testicular sections from 7-week-old mice stained (A) immunohistochemically for Ki67, (C) for TUNEL. The numbers of (B) Ki67 and (D) TUNEL positive cells per tube. (E) Representative micrograph of sperms from 7-week-old *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice stained for H&E (a: normal head b: irregular head, c & d: big head) (F) Evaluated abnormality rate of sperm from 7-week-old mice. (G) Representative micrographs of ultrastructure of sperms photoed by Electron microscopy. (H) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of testis extracts from 7-week-old mice for *Tnp1*, *Tnp2*, *Prm1*, *Prm2*, *H1fnt* and *Spem1* expressions. Messenger RNA expression determined by real-time RT-PCR is calculated as a ratio relative to GAPDH, and expressed relative to WT mice. (I) Representative immunofluorescent micrographs of sperms stained with Mito-tracker. Magnification is ×400 in A, C, E and I, and is ×15000 in G. Each value is the mean ± SEM of determinations in 5 mice of each group. \*: P < 0.05; \*\*: P < 0.01; \*\*\*: P < 0.001 compared with WT mice.



**Fig. 5. Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on p16 /p19 signaling pathway in testes.** (A) Representative micrographs of testicular sections from 7-week-old mice stained immunohistochemically for (A) p16 and (C) p-p53. Magnification is  $\times 400$  in A and C. Quantitative numbers of (B) p16 and (D) p-p53 positive cells per tube. (E) Western blot analysis of testis extracts from 7-week-old mice for expressions of p19, p53, p21 and p16. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  SEM of determinations in 5 mice of each group. \*:  $P < 0.05$  compared with WT mice.

### Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on oxidative stress status and DNA damage in testis

To determine whether *Bmi1* deficiency resulted in oxidative stress in testis, the levels of ROS and  $H_2O_2$  were examined in testis. ROS and  $H_2O_2$  levels in testes were increased significantly in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 6A-C). To further investigate whether *Bmi1* deficiency induced-oxidative stress in testes is associated with declined antioxidant capacity, the total antioxidant capacity and a panel of genes that encode proteins against oxidative stress were examined in testis tissues. Results showed that the total antioxidant capacity and the expression levels of antioxidant enzyme genes including *Gpx1*, *Gsr*, *Cat*, *Txnrd1* were decreased in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 6D, E).

To evaluate whether increased oxidative stress in testes resulted in germ cell DNA damage, we performed immunohistochemistry on testicular sections by using 8-OHdG (a maker of DNA oxidation) and  $\gamma$ -H2AX (a maker of DNA damage response) antibodies. We found that the numbers of 8-OHdG positive cells and  $\gamma$ -H2AX positive cells in testis were increased dramatically in *Bmi1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice compared with WT mice (Fig. 6F-I).

### Discussion

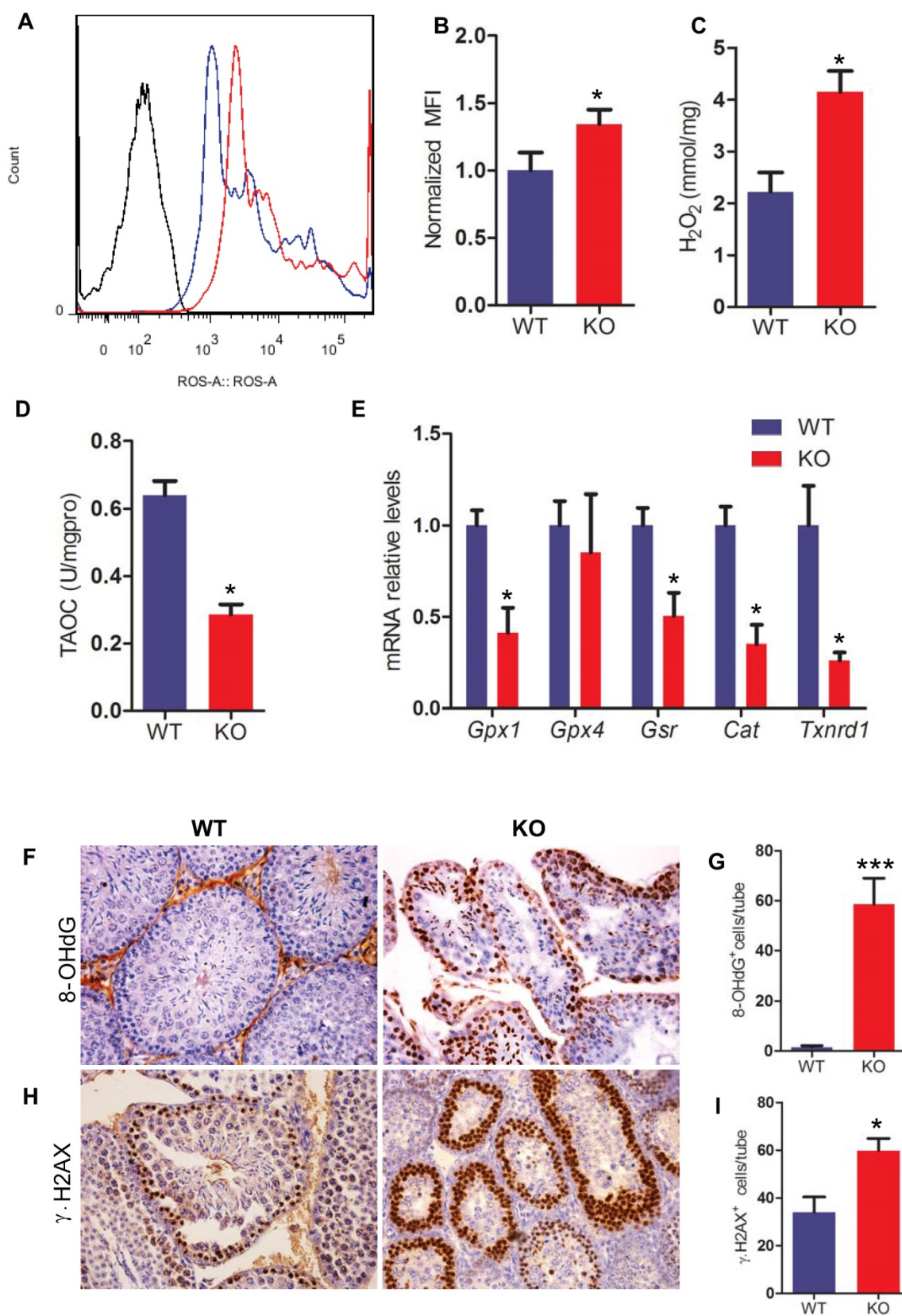
In this study, we first examined gene expression levels of *Bmi1* in testis relative to other organs and its localization in testicular cells. *Bmi1* localization in testicular cells reported from different laboratories was not consistent. One has reported that *Bmi1* mainly localized in SSC [11], other demonstrated that *Bmi1* has a universal expression in testis, such as sertoli cells, spermatocytes and sperms [12]. Our results

confirmed that *Bmi1* was universally expressed in all types of testicular cells including SSC, spermatocytes, sperms and sertoli cells. In addition, we found that the gene relative expression levels of *Bmi1* in testis were the highest relative to other organs. Therefore, we speculated that *Bmi1* might play a critical role in maintaining normal male fertility. Although a previous study has demonstrated that the knockdown of *Bmi1* decreased the proliferation of cultured spermatogonia [11], however, it is unclear whether *Bmi1* deficiency results in male infertility.

Next, we investigated the role of *Bmi1* in maintaining normal male fertility using *Bmi1* knockout male mouse model. Our results not only demonstrated that *Bmi1* deficient male mice were absolute infertility with smaller testis, severe oligospermia and sperm malformation, but also revealed that *Bmi1* deficiency results in male infertility by reducing testosterone syntheses, increasing oxidative stress and DNA damage, activating p16 and p19 signaling pathway, inhibiting germ cell proliferation and inducing germ cell apoptosis.

In view of the fact, common causes for male infertility include testosterone deficiency (hypogonadism) and sperm disorders, such as impaired sperm production or delivery, abnormal sperm development or shape, we examined serum testosterone levels and sperm number and shape. We found that *Bmi1* deficiency resulted in hypogonadism and severe oligospermia and sperm malformation. Androgens are needed for puberty, male fertility and male sexual function. High levels of intratesticular testosterone, secreted by the leydig cells, are necessary for spermatogenesis [22].





**Fig. 6. Effect of *Bmi1* deficiency on oxidative stress status and DNA damage in testes.** (A) Representative graphs of flow cytometry analysis of testicular germ cells from 7-week-old mice stained for DCFDA. (B) ROS levels were assessed by mean fluorescence intensity analysis and presented relative to levels of WT mice. Biochemistry analysis of testis extracts from 7-week-old mice for (C) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> levels and (D) total antioxidant capacity. (E) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of testis extracts from 7-week-old mice for expressions of *Gpx1*, *Gpx4*, *Gsr*, *Cat* and *Txnrd1*. Messenger RNA expression determined by real-time RT-PCR is calculated as a ratio relative to GAPDH, and expressed relative to WT mice. (F) Representative micrographs of testicular sections from 7-week-old mice stained immunohistochemically for (F) 8-OHdG and (H) γ-H2AX. Magnification is ×400 in F and H. Quantitative numbers of (G) 8-OHdG<sup>+</sup> and (I) γ-H2AX<sup>+</sup> cells per tube. Each value is the mean ± SEM of determinations in 5 mice of each group. \*: P < 0.05; \*\*\*: P < 0.001 compared with WT mice.

Previous studies showed that the deletion of leydig cells in testis resulted in a failure of spermatogenesis [5, 23]. In current study, we found that *Bmi1* deficiency not only dramatically reduced the number of leydig cells in testis, but also decreased testosterone production with down-regulated the expression levels of testosterone-synthesis enzymes 3 $\beta$ HSD and 17 $\beta$ HSD in testes. Androgens exert their action through androgen receptors and its signaling in the testis is essential for spermatogenesis. Androgen receptors signaling in spermatogenesis has been investigated in rodent models where testosterone levels are chemically suppressed or models with transgenic disruption of androgen receptors. These models have demonstrated the essential nature of androgens in the promotion of male fertility. Therefore, hypogonadism induced by *Bmi1* deficiency partially contributed to male infertility.

The available evidence suggests that oxidative stress is central to the etiology of male infertility. High levels of oxidative stress result in damage to sperm DNA, RNA transcripts, and telomeres and, therefore might provide a common underlying etiology of male infertility [24]. Previous a study has demonstrated that cells derived from *Bmi1* deficient mice had impaired mitochondrial function, a marked increase in the intracellular levels of reactive oxygen species and subsequent engagement of the DNA damage response pathway [14]. Thus, we examined alterations of parameters related oxidative stress and DNA damage in *Bmi1* deficient testes and sperms. Our results demonstrated that ROS and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> levels were significantly increased with down-regulating gene expression levels of anti-oxidant enzymes, and DNA damage and its response parameters, 8-OHdG and  $\gamma$ .H2AX positive cells in testes were dramatically increased in *Bmi1* deficient mice. We also found that mitochondrial contents in mitochondrial sheath were reduced significantly in *Bmi1* deficient sperms. Oxidative stress can damage the sperm nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, which is associated with shorter telomere length, formation of the oxidative base adduct 8-hydroxy-deoxyguanine (8-OHdG) and fragmentation of mitochondrial DNA or damage the sperm plasma membrane and thus affecting sperm motility [25]. The effects of 8-OHdG adducts in sperm DNA are more likely to lead to DNA damage owing to the limited capacity of spermatozoa to undergo DNA repair, leading to genome hypermutability, genetic instability and infertility. High levels of sperm DNA damage are found in infertile men and have a negative impact on male fertility potential [26]. *Bmi1* not only plays a crucial role in balancing cellular oxidative stress, but also contributes to DNA damage repair. Loss of *Bmi1* leads to impaired repair of DNA

double-strand breaks by homologous recombination [27]. Thus, increased oxidative stress and DNA damage induced by *Bmi1* deficiency play an important role in male infertility.

One critical target of *Bmi1* is Ink4a/Arf, which encodes the cell cycle inhibitors p16<sup>ink4a</sup> and p19<sup>Arf</sup> [28]. *Bmi1* regulates cell proliferation and apoptosis through the Ink4a/Arf locus, respectively [28, 29]. In this study, we examined alterations of p16/p19 signaling molecules and the proliferation and apoptosis of testicular cells. Our results demonstrated that expression levels of p16, p19, p53 and p21 in testes were up-regulated dramatically, the proliferation of testicular cells was reduced significantly and their apoptosis was increased markedly in *Bmi1* deficient mice. Previous studies have reported a number of defects including severe neurological abnormalities, alterations in various haematopoietic cell lineages, a generalized failure-to-thrive and a markedly shortened lifespan in *Bmi1* deficient mice [8, 15, 28, 30]. The importance of the transcriptional repression of the Ink4a/Arf locus is underscored by the observation that mice deficient in *Bmi1* and also lacking p16, p19 or both of these gene products develop less severe neurological and hematological abnormalities than *Bmi1* deficient mice [8, 28, 30]. Our previous studies have demonstrated that *Bmi1* deficiency results in osteoporosis by up-regulating expression levels of p16 and p19, inhibiting the proliferation of bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells and inducing their apoptosis [10]. Recently, we also found that *Bmi1* plays a critical role in protection from renal tubulointerstitial injury by maintaining redox balance, while p16 deletion ameliorated renal tubulointerstitial injury caused by *Bmi1* Deficiency [31, 32]. Although there is no any report about effect of *Bmi1* on male fertility, previous study has shown that the up-regulation of p16 is main responsible for germ cell cycle arresting in response to heat stimulation [33], whereas a high level of p53 resulted in germ cell apoptosis [17-19]. Results from current study indicate that *Bmi1* deficiency can inhibit spermatogenic cell proliferation and induce their apoptosis by activating p16/p19 signaling pathways.

Spermiogenesis is a process of sperm transformation from round to long. Many events are involved in it, including acrosome formation, nucleus condensation and flagella formation [34]. Our results showed that high expression levels of *Bmi1* were observed in immature sperms, while *Bmi1* deficiency not only resulted in severe oligospermia, but also displayed sperm malformation, including big head, sharp head, irregular head. We also found that sperm nucleus in *Bmi1* deficient mice were not well condensed and detached from acrosome. Sperm

nucleus condensation is a very complicated process and regulated by many genes. Gene knockout model have identified a panel of necessary genes for nucleus condensation, including *Tnp1*, *Tnp2*, *Prm1*, *Prm2*, *H1fnt*, *Spem1* [35-40]. In consistent with the nucleus condensation defects, the expression levels of nucleus condensation related genes in testes were all down-regulated in *Bmi1* deficient mice. These results indicate that *Bmi1* also played an important role in spermatogenesis, although detail mechanism remains to be investigated.

Taken all together, we can draw a conclusion that *Bmi1* deficiency results in male infertility by increasing oxidative stress and DNA damage, activating p16 and p19 signaling pathway and reducing testosterone syntheses, inhibiting germ cell proliferation and inducing germ cell apoptosis and sperm malformation. Thus, *Bmi1* may be a novel and potential target for the clinic treatment of male infertility.

## Supplementary Material

Supplementary figures and tables.

<http://www.ijbs.com/v14p0358s1.pdf>

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81471501 and 81230009) to D.M.

## Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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