Inhibitory roles of the mammalian GnIH ortholog RFRP3 in testicular activities in adult mice

Shabana Anjum, Amitabh Krishna and Kazuyoshi Tsutsui

Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221 005, Uttar Pradesh, India
1Department of Biology, Waseda University, Tokyo 162-8480, Japan

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of in vivo and in vitro treatments with RFamide-related peptide 3 (RFRP3), a mammalian gonadotropin-inhibitory hormone ortholog, on testicular activities, i.e. spermatogenesis and steroidogenesis, in mice. Mice were treated in vivo with different doses of RFRP3 (control: 0.02 μg, 0.2 μg, and 2.0 μg/day) for 8 days. For in vitro study, the testes of mice were evaluated with different doses of RFRP3 (control: 1 and 10 ng/ml) with or without LH (control: 10 and 100 ng/ml) for 24 h at 37 °C. RFRP3 treatment produced significant changes in the body mass, circulating steroid level, and testicular activity in mice. RFRP3 treatment also caused dose-dependent histological changes in spermatogenesis, such as decline in germ cell proliferation and survival markers and increase in apoptotic markers in testis. Both in vivo and in vitro studies showed the inhibitory effect of RFRP3 on testosterone synthesis in the testis. RFRP3 inhibited the expression of the receptor for LH (LHCGR), STAR protein, cytochrome P450 side-chain cleavage (CYP11A1) and 3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in the testis, and testosterone secretion dose dependently. This study also suggested that the inhibitory effect of RFRP3 in the testis may be mediated through local production of GnRH. Thus, RFRP3 inhibits testicular steroidogenesis and spermatogenesis either indirectly through GnRH or by directly influencing germ cell proliferation, survival, and apoptosis.

Key Words
- RFamide-related peptide 3
- gonadotropin-inhibitory hormone
- steroidogenesis
- spermatogenesis
- testis
- mice

Introduction

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is a hypothalamic decapeptide hormone known to regulate reproductive functions in mammals by modulating the biosynthesis and release of gonadotropins, namely luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle-stimulating hormone, from anterior pituitary gland. In addition to its role at the level of pituitary, GnRH and its receptor are located in the testis of mammals and other vertebrates and regulate steroidogenesis, spermatogenesis, and apoptosis in the testis (Sinha Hikim & Swerdloff 1999). A hypothalamic dodecapeptide (12 amino acids) having LPXRFamide motif at its C-terminal end was isolated from quail brain in the year 2000, which inhibits gonadotropin release and thus was named as gonadotropin-inhibitory hormone (GnIH) (Tsutsui et al. 2000). GnIH, acting via GPR147, can suppress the testosterone secretion and spermatogenesis by acting at all levels of the hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal axis of birds and mammals (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009), Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b), and Ubuka et al. (2014)). GnIH orthologous peptides that possess LPXRFamide (X=L or Q) motif at their C-termini have been documented in mammals including primates and humans.
and other vertebrates (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b)). In mammals, these GnIH orthologs are also known as RFamide-related peptides (RFRPs; for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b)). Tsutsui et al. proposed that RFRPs are the mammalian GnIH structural orthologs (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b)). RFRP3 has the potential to modulate GnRH secretion in the brain of mammals (Ubuka et al. 2009b).

cDNAs encoding GnIH precursor polypeptides were identified by a combination of 3’ and 5’ rapid amplification of cDNA ends (3'/5' RACE) in quail (Satake et al. 2001) and other avian species (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b)). cDNAs that encode LPXRFamide (X=L or Q) peptides have been investigated in mammals by a gene database search (Hinuma et al. 2000). The precursor cDNAs identified from mammals encoded two LPXRFamide (X=L or Q) peptides (RFRP1 and RFRP3). Human, macaque, and bovine precursor cDNAs encoded LPXRFamide-like peptide, which was named RFRP2. However, rodent precursor cDNA did not encode RFRP2 (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. (2010a,b)).

The mammalian GnIH orthologs, RFRP1 and/or RFRP3, were also identified as mature peptides in bovine (Fukumizu et al. 2001, Yoshida et al. 2003), rat (Ukena et al. 2002), Siberian hamster (Ubuka et al. 2012), monkey (Ubuka et al. 2009a), and human (Ubuka et al. 2009b).

Immunohistochemical studies indicated that GnIH-immunoreactive (-ir) cell bodies exist in the paraventricular nucleus in birds (Tsutsui et al. 2000, Ukena et al. 2003) and dorsomedial hypothalamic area in mammals (Kriegsfeld et al. 2006, Ubuka et al. 2012). GnIH-ir axon terminals are in probable contact with GnRH neurons in birds (Bentley et al. 2006, Ubuka et al. 2008), rodents (Kriegsfeld et al. 2006, Ubuka et al. 2012), monkeys (Ubuka et al. 2009a), and humans (Ubuka et al. 2009b). Based on previous studies, it is considered that GnIH and mammalian GnIH orthologs, RFRP1 and RFRP3, inhibit the secretion of gonadotropins by decreasing the activity of GnRH neurons in addition to directly regulating pituitary gonadotropin secretion in birds and mammals (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009) and Tsutsui et al. 2010a,b, 2013)). GPR147, a G protein-coupled receptor, is a GnIH receptor (GnIHR; Yin et al. 2005). GnIHR can bind with a high affinity to GnIH (Yin et al. 2005) and RFRPs (Hinuma et al. 2000), which have LPXRFamide (X=L or Q) motif at their C-termini. Accordingly, GnIHR (GPR147) plays important roles in regulating reproductive activities in birds and mammals (for reviews, see Tsutsui (2009), Tsutsui et al. 2010a,b, and Ubuka et al. 2014).

Besides neurons in hypothalamus, the expressions of GNRH1 and GnIH in multiple extrahypothalamic and pituitary sites have been demonstrated (Hsueh & Schaeffer 1985, McGuire & Bentley 2010). These findings suggest that not only GnRH but also GnIH possess multiple functions other than neuroendocrine regulation. Recently, GnIH or RFRP3 and its receptor were identified in gonads and the accessory reproductive organ of birds and mammals (Bentley et al. 2006, McGuire & Bentley 2010, Singh et al. 2011a). In the testis, the expressions of RFRP3 and its receptor have been demonstrated in rhesus macaque (Macaca mulatta) (Ubuka et al. 2009a) and Syrian hamster (Zhao et al. 2010). Thus, there is potential for a highly localized autocrine or paracrine effect of GnIH/RFRPs on a variety of gonadal function in birds and mammals.

Until date, there is only a limited study on the functional significance of RFRP3 on mammalian testis. We therefore sought to comprehensively examine the functional role of RFRP3 in the regulation of testicular activities with particular reference to spermatogenesis and steroidogenesis in mice. To study the in vivo effect of RFRP3 on spermatogenic activity, changes in histological features together with changes in the rate of cell survival (expression of Bcl2), proliferation (localization of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)), and apoptosis (expression of caspase 3 and poly(adenosine diphosphate-ribose) polymerase (PARP1 proteins) were evaluated in the testis of mice. As an in vivo study alone allows for the determination of direct together with indirect effects, an in vitro study was also planned in this study in order to demonstrate a direct action of RFRP3 on testis. We have recently reported the RFRP3 function in relation with the GnRH system in the gonad (Anjum et al. 2012), suggesting that RFRP3 is a part of a complex system of gonadal regulation. To study the effect of RFRP3 on steroidogenesis, the rate of testicular expressions of GNRH receptor (GNRHR), LH-receptor (LHCGR), STAR protein, cytochrome P450 side-chain cleavage (CYP11A1), and 3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD3B) were evaluated.

Materials and methods

Animals

All experiments were conducted in accordance with the principles and procedures of the 2002 Animal act, India, and approved by the Animal Ethical Committee, Banaras Hindu University. Male laboratory mice (Mus musculus) of...
Parkes strain were obtained from the inbred colony maintained in our animal house. Adult mice (13 weeks old) of almost equal body mass were used in this study. Mice were housed under constant conditions of temperature and humidity in a photoperiodically controlled room (12 h light:12 h darkness) and were provided with commercial food (Pashu Aahar Kendra, Varanasi, India) and tap water ad libitum.

Chemicals

Mouse RFRP3 (VNMEAGTRSHFPSLPQRF-NH$_2$), a mouse GnIH ortholog, was kindly provided by Tsutsui, Department of Biology, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan (Son et al. 2012). All the general chemicals used in this study were purchased from Merck. For immunohistochemistry (IHC), the ABC staining kit was purchased from Universal Elite, Vector Laboratories (Burlingame, CA, USA).

**In vivo study**

Mice were daily injected, intraperitoneally, with RFRP3 for 8 days. Mice in the control group ($n=10$) received vehicle only. Based on previous studies, three different doses of RFRP3 (0.02 $\mu$g, 0.2 $\mu$g, and 2.0 $\mu$g/day per body weight; $n=10$ per group) dissolved in normal saline solution were selected for the treatment (Ubuka et al. 2006, Singh et al. 2011b). The animals were killed by decapitation under a mild dose of anesthetic ether immediately after they were killed. Testes were excised out, cleaned, and weighed. The testis from one side from each animal was stored and kept at $-40^\circ$C for immunoblot analysis and 3β-HSD activity and testes from the other side were fixed in Bouin’s fixative for histological analysis and Immunohistochemical study.

The liver was excised out from each animal, cleaned, and fixed in Bouin’s fixative for histological analysis.

Gonadosomatic index (GSI) was determined using the formula:

$$\text{GSI/100 g of BW} = \frac{\text{Testis weight}}{\text{Body weight}} \times 100.$$  

**Histological analysis**

Testes were embedded in paraffin wax and serially sectioned at 5 $\mu$m; two sets of slides were prepared. One set was used for hematoxylin and eosin staining and the other set was used for IHC. Quantitative analyses of spermatogenesis were carried out by counting the number of each type of germ cell at various stages, particularly at stage VII of the seminiferous cycle (Russell et al. 1990). This stage was chosen because it is the most frequent stage of spermatogenesis and contains spermatogonia (SG) B, pachytene spermatocytes, pachytene spermatocytes, and spermatids. For this purpose, five slides were selected from one animal and two sections from each slide were taken for counting. Type A SG, PI spermatocyte, pachytene (P) spermatocyte, and step 7 spermatids (7Sd) were counted according to the method of Leblond & Clermont (1952). The nuclei of different germ cells were counted in 100 round seminiferous tubules (STs) per treatment group. All the counts (crude counts) of germ cell were corrected for the section thickness and differences in the nuclear or nucleolar diameter using Abercrombie’s formula (Abercrombie 1946).

$$P = A \frac{M}{L + M'},$$

where $P$ is the average number of nuclear points per section, $A$ the crude count of nuclei in the section, and $M$ the thickness ($\mu$m) of nuclei. The results are expressed as corrected count of germ cells.

**In vitro study**

The different doses of RFRP3 (1 and 10 ng/ml) with or without LH (10 and 100 ng/ml) were selected based on a previous study (Ubuka et al. 2006, Anjum & Krishna 2012). Adult male mice ($n=4$) were killed by decapitation under a mild dose of anesthetic ether immediately after they were brought to the laboratory. Their testes were quickly dissected out and cleaned of any adhered fat tissue in DMEM (Himedia, Mumbai, India) containing 250 U/ml penicillin and 250 g/ml streptomycin sulfate. The testes were cut into equal pieces (~10 mg in weight) and cultured by the method as described previously (Anjum et al. 2012). Culture medium was a mixture of DMEM (with sodium pyruvate and L-glutamine) and Ham’s F-12 (1:1; v:v) (Himedia) containing 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 $\mu$g/ml streptomycin, and 0.1% BSA (Sigma). After initial incubation for 2 h at 37°C, culture medium was discarded and testes (one per tube) were finally cultured in 1 ml medium in a humidified atmosphere with 95% air and 5% CO$_2$ to maintain pH 7.4 for 24 h at 37°C. Each treatment group was run in triplicate. Testes cultured under these conditions appear healthy and do not show any sign of necrosis. Testis slices were collected at the end.
of culture, washed several times with PBS, and stored at −40 °C for immunoblot study, and media were collected and stored at −40 °C until testosterone assay.

Serum aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase (toxicological parameters)

To observe the effect of RFRP3 on liver function, serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were determined using kits (Span diagnostic, Surat, India) as per the manufacturer’s instructions.

Testosterone assay

ELISA Kit for testosterone assay was purchased from Dia Metra, Giustozzi (Foligno (PG), Italy; lot no.: DKO002) and was validated by spiking control (Banerjee \textit{et al.} 2012). Standard, control, or sample each of 25 μl was added to each well of the ELISA plate. Subsequently, 100 μl of the diluted conjugate solution were added to each of these wells. The ELISA plate was then incubated with mild shaking at 37 °C for 1 h. The wells were then aspirated and washed several times with distilled water. Then, 100 μl of the tetramethyl benzidine chromogen substrate were added to each well and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 15 min in the dark. Finally, 100 μl of stop solution were added and absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 450 nm using a microplate reader. The standard curve ranged from 0.2 to 16 ng/ml. Unknowns were run within the narrow range representing the most linear portion of the standard curve. The coefficient of intra-assay variation was 5.4% and that of inter-assay variation was 15%. The lowest detectable concentration of testosterone that can be distinguished from the zero standards is 0.07 ng/ml at the 95% confidence limit.

Immunohistochemistry

IHC was performed for PCNA in serial sections. Briefly, after deparaffinization and hydration, endogenous peroxidase was quenched with 0.3% H2O2 and equilibrated in 0.05 mol/l Tris–HCl, 0.15 mol/l NaCl (TBS, pH 7.3). Background blocking was performed with the normal horse serum. The tissue sections were incubated with the primary antibody PCNA (see \textit{Table 1}) in PBS overnight at 4 °C. The detection system used was the ABC staining kit. The peroxidase activity was revealed in 0.03% 3,3’-diaminobenzidine tetra-dihydrochloride (DAB; Sigma) in 0.01 M Tris–HCl (pH 7.6) and 0.1% H2O2. Slides were then dehydrated and mounted and viewed under a light microscope (Nikon Eclipse E200, Tokyo, Japan) and photographed. The control was performed by replacing the primary or secondary antibody with PBS.

The number of PCNA immunopositive germ cells per ST within a section of testis was quantified using computer-assisted image analysis (Image J 1.48×, NIH, USA). Randomly selected 20 STs from the sections of testis were examined at 40× objective with a Nikon Eclipse E200 light microscope. The tests from five mice from each treated and control groups were analyzed. The mean

\begin{table}[h!]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Antibody} & \textbf{Target species} & \textbf{Species raised in: monoclonal/polyclonal} & \textbf{Source} & \textbf{Concentration (use for IHC)} & \textbf{Concentration (used for western/slot blot)} \\
\hline
GnRH & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Peninsula Lab, Inc. (San Carlos, CA, USA; IHC-72011) & 1:5000 & \\
GnRHR & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (N-20, SC 8682) & 1:1000 & \\
LHR & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (N-20, SC 25828) & 1:500 & \\
StAR & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (N-20, SC 25806) & 1:500 & \\
Cytochrome P450 SCC & Rat & Rabbit; polyclonal & Millipore (Tamecula, CA, USA; AB1244) & 1:500 & \\
Caspase 3 & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & BioVision, Inc. (Milpitas, CA, USA; cat no. 3015-100) & 1:1000 & \\
PARP & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (N-20, SC 7150) & 1:500 & \\
Bcl2 & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (N-20, SC 492) & 1:200 & \\
PCNA & Human & Rabbit; polyclonal & Thermo Fisher Scientific (Rockford, IL, USA; PA1-38424) & 1:200 & \\
Actin & β-actin & Mouse; monoclonal & Sigma (A2228, 128K4813) & 1:2000 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Details of antibodies used for immunohistochemistry and slot/western blot}
\end{table}
number of PCNA-positive germ cells per ST was then calculated from the data obtained from each testis examined per group.

**Western blot/slot blot**

For immunoblot, 10% testicular homogenate was prepared. Equal amounts of proteins (50 µg) determined by Lowry’s method were loaded on SDS–PAGE (10%) for electrophoresis (Lowry et al. 1951). The samples with equal amounts of protein were adjusted to equal volume with PBS and samples were loaded onto PVDF membrane using Millipore slot blot apparatus for slot blot analysis. Thereafter, proteins were transferred electrophoretically onto PVDF membrane (Sigma–Aldrich) overnight at 4 °C for western blot analysis. The transfer efficiency was checked by Ponceau S staining. PVDF membrane was then blocked 8 h after, proteins were transferred electrophoretically onto PVDF membrane (Sigma–Aldrich) overnight at 4 °C for western blot analysis. The transfer efficiency was checked by Ponceau S staining. PVDF membrane was then blocked for 1 h with TBS (pH 7.6) containing 5% fat dry milk and then incubated with primary antiserum (see Table 1) for 1 h at room temperature or overnight at 4 °C. Then, membranes were washed thrice for 10 min each in TBS–TWEEN 20. Immunodetection was performed with anti-rabbit IgG-conjugated HRP (1:1000) for 4 h and then washed in TBS for 10 min (three times). Signals were detected using an ECL Kit (Bio-Rad). Blot for each protein was repeated three times. The densitometric analysis of the immunoblots was performed by scanning and quantifying the bands for relative integrated density value (RIDV) using computer-assisted image analysis (Image J 1.48×, NIH). The data were normalized to β-actin levels and expressed relative to control as % RIDV.

**3β-HSD activity**

3β-HSD activity was assayed according to Shivanandappa & Venkatesh (1997) (35) using testicular homogenate. Tissue homogenate (10%) was prepared in 0.1 M Tris–HCl buffer (pH 7.8). The homogenate was centrifuged at 12 000 g for 8 min at 4 °C and the supernatant was used as the source of enzyme. The enzyme was assayed in 0.1 M Tris–HCl buffer (pH 7.8) containing 500 mM nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide sodium salt (NAD), 100 mM DHEA as substrate and enzyme (50 µl) in a total volume of 3.0 ml and incubated at 37 °C for 1 h. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 2.0 ml of phthalate buffer (pH 3.0) and absorbance was measured at a wavelength of 490 nm. The molar extinction coefficient calculated from standard curve of the reduced form of NADH (ranges from 0 to 150 nmol) and expressed as nanomoles of NADH formed per hour per milligram protein.

**Statistical analyses**

The densitometric data were presented as the mean of the percentage RIDV ± S.E.M. The bands obtained from immunoblots were normalized to β-actin bands. The significance of the differences in testosterone levels and between groups was determined by one-way ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni’s test using the SPSS Software 16 for window (Apache Software foundation) to compare the data from different groups. The significant differences for the count of immunoreactive germ cells were determined by one-way ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni’s test. Data are expressed as mean ± S.E.M. in the text. The data were considered significant if P < 0.05.

**Results**

**Effect of RFRP3 treatment on testicular and white adipose tissue mass and GSI**

Changes in the testicular mass (mg) and GSI after the in vivo treatment with different doses of RFRP3 (0.02, 0.2, and 2 µg/day) for 8 days are given in Table 2. Both the GSI and testicular mass decreased significantly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Body mass (g)</th>
<th>Testicular mass (mg)</th>
<th>Gonado somatic index/100 g BW (GSI/100g BW)</th>
<th>Types of germ cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>33.258 ± 0.23</td>
<td>104.89 ± 3.46</td>
<td>259.55 ± 24.54</td>
<td>Spermatogonia A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFRP3 (0.02 µg)</td>
<td>33.022 ± 0.56</td>
<td>110.246 ± 0.63*</td>
<td>334.33 ± 22.2*</td>
<td>Preleptotene spermatocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFRP3 (0.2 µg)</td>
<td>34.236 ± 0.30</td>
<td>91.23 ± 1.78*</td>
<td>266.61 ± 6.39*</td>
<td>Pachytene spermatocyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFRP3 (2 µg)</td>
<td>38.89 ± 0.38*</td>
<td>84.404 ± 0.68*</td>
<td>217.06 ± 1.58*</td>
<td>Step 7 spermatids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significantly different from controls (*P < 0.05) by one-way ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni test.
in moderate (0.2 μg/day) and high (2 μg/day) dose when compared with control mice (Table 2). Mice treated with moderate and high doses of RFRP3 showed a significant (P<0.05) increase in body mass due to increased accumulation of white adipose tissue (WAT) when compared with the control. Mice treated with moderate and high doses of RFRP3 showed, respectively, 2.88±0.08 and 3.22±0.05 g of accumulated WAT when compared with 2.12±0.10 g of WAT in control mice.

Mice treated with a high (2 μg/day) dose of RFRP3 showed a significant (P<0.05) increase in body mass when compared with control mice. Treatment with RFRP3 caused no significant changes in the histology of liver and serum ALT and serum AST when compared with control mice.

Effect of RFRP3 treatment in vivo on testicular histology and germ cell maturation

The RFRP3-treated mice showed changes in testicular histology and development of germ cells (Table 2). The testis of control mice showed all stages of spermatogenesis (Fig. 1A and B). The treated mice showed abnormal histological changes in the STs. A low dose (0.02 μg) of RFRP3 showed no remarkable changes (Fig. 1C, D and E), whereas moderate (0.2 μg) and high doses (2.0 μg) of RFRP3 showed degenerated nuclei in the germ cells, multinucleated giant cells (Fig. 1F, G and H), and condensation of chromatin in round spermatids and exfoliation of elongated spermatids within STs (Fig. 1I, J and K) respectively. Mice treated in vivo showed a significant decrease in the number of SG A in a dose-dependent manner, whereas low and high doses showed a significant increase in the number of PI spermatocyte and a moderate dose showed a significant decrease in PI spermatocyte. Mice treated with moderate and high doses of RFRP3 showed a significant decrease in the number of pachytene spermatocytes and type VII spermatids in the STs when compared with the control (Table 2).

Effect of in vivo treatment of RFRP3 on testicular expression of LHR and GNRHR proteins

Densitometric analysis of Western blots showed dose-dependent declines in the expressions of GNRHR and LHR proteins in the testis of RFRP3-treated mice when compared with control mice (Fig. 3A and B).

Effect of in vivo treatment of RFRP3 on testicular expression of PCNA, BCL2, PARP, and caspase 3 proteins

Immunolocalization of PCNA (Fig. 4) in adult testis of control mice showed that PCNA-positive cells were strongly detected in SG and early stage of spermatocytes during spermatogenic cycle based on morphological criteria and their characteristic pattern of association within the ST. The number of PCNA-positive germ cells per ST varies significantly from the control to the treated mice. The PCNA-positive cells per ST were found to be significantly higher in their number in the testis of control mice (103.5±2.17) when compared with mice treated with high (60.45±4.79), moderate (28.45±4.21), and low (34.8±3.29) doses of RFRP3 (Fig. 4). Densitometric analysis of Western blots showed dose-dependent decreases in the expressions of PCNA, BCL2, and caspase 3 and PARP proteins in the testis of RFRP3-treated mice when compared with control mice (Fig. 5). Immunoblot of PCNA, BCL2, and active caspase 3 protein showed a single band at ~36, 26, and 20 kDa, whereas that of PARP protein showed two immunoreactive bands at ~36, 26, and 20 kDa. The immunoreactive band at ~85 kDa corresponds with the cleaved form of PARP. Densitometric analysis of Western blots also showed (P<0.01) dose-dependent decreases in the expressions of BCL2 and PCNA proteins significantly (Fig. 5A and B), whereas Western blots analysis showed (P<0.01) dose-dependent increases in the expressions of caspase 3 and cleaved PARP significantly in the testis of RFRP3-treated mice when compared with control mice (Fig. 5C and D). However, RFRP3 treatment at all doses increased significantly (P<0.01) the expressions of both whole and cleaved forms of PARP compared with control mice. (Fig. 5D).
Effect of in vitro treatment of RFRP3 with or without LH on testicular expression of STAR and LHR proteins and testosterone synthesis

The testes treated with RFRP3 with or without LH in vitro showed significant (P < 0.05) variation in testosterone synthesis. The testes treated in vitro with a high dose (10 ng/ml) of RFRP3 showed a significantly decreased level of testosterone, whereas the testes treated in vitro with LH alone (10 and 100 ng/ml) or LH plus RFRP3 (100 ng/ml LH and 10 ng/ml RFRP3) showed a significant increase
increase in the expression of STAR and LHR proteins when compared with the control (Fig. 6B and C).

**Effect of in vitro treatment of RFRP3 with or without LH on testicular expression of GNRH and GNRHR proteins**

The testes treated with RFRP3 with or without LH in vitro showed significant variations \( (P<0.05) \) in the expressions

\[(P<0.05)\] in the testosterone level when compared with the control (Fig. 6A). The testes treated in vitro with LH plus RFRP3 showed a significant increase \( (P<0.05) \) in the testosterone level when compared with the LH alone. Densitometry analysis of Western blots showed significant decreases \( (P<0.05) \) in the testicular expressions of STAR and LHR proteins following the treatment with a high dose (10 ng/ml) of RFRP3, whereas the testes treated in vitro with LH alone (10 and 100 ng/ml) or LH plus RFRP3 (100 ng/ml LH and 10 ng/ml RFRP3) showed a significant \( (P<0.05) \)
spermatogonia and early-stage spermatocytes. All the figures are shown in negative control for PCNA protein was shown (I). Arrowhead indicates positive staining in germinal cell when compared with the control. Dose (E and F), and high dose (G and H), of RFRP3 showed low PCNA-positive cells were strongly detected in spermatogonia and early-stage spermatocyte (mainly in the spermatogonia B (B Sg), preleptotene (pl Sc)/leptotene (L), and pachytene (P Sc) stage) of the spermatogenic cycle in mice. Mice treated with different doses, i.e. low dose (C and D), moderate dose (E and F), and high dose (G and H), of RFRP3 showed low PCNA-positive staining in germinal cell when compared with the control. Negative control for PCNA protein was shown (I). Arrowhead indicates spermatogonia and early-stage spermatocytes. All the figures are shown in 40× and 100× magnification. Full colour version of this figure available via http://dx.doi.org/10.1530/JOE-14-0333.

Figure 4
Immunohistochemical localization of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) in the testis with different doses of RFRP3 (low dose = 0.02 μg; moderate dose = 0.2 μg, and high dose = 2.0 μg/day). (A and B) In controls, PCNA-positive cells were strongly detected in spermatogonia and early-stage spermatocyte (mainly in the spermatogonia B (B Sg), preleptotene (pl Sc)/leptotene (L), and pachytene (P Sc) stage) of the spermatogenic cycle in mice. Mice treated with different doses, i.e. low dose (C and D), moderate dose (E and F), and high dose (G and H), of RFRP3 showed low PCNA-positive staining in germinal cell when compared with the control. Negative control for PCNA protein was shown (I). Arrowhead indicates spermatogonia and early-stage spermatocytes. All the figures are shown in 40× and 100× magnification. Full colour version of this figure available via http://dx.doi.org/10.1530/JOE-14-0333.

Figure 5
The densitometric analysis of the immunoblot of BCL2 protein in mice treated with different doses of RFRP3 (low dose = 0.02 μg; b, P < 0.05; moderate dose = 0.2 μg; c, P < 0.05, and high dose = 2.0 μg/day; c, P < 0.05) showed a significant decrease in the expression of BCL2 when compared with the control (a, P < 0.05) (A). The immunoblot of PCNA protein in mice treated with different doses of RFRP3 (low dose = 0.02 μg; b, P < 0.05; moderate dose = 0.2 μg; c, P < 0.05, and high dose = 2.0 μg/day; d, P < 0.05) showed a significant decrease in the expression of PCNA when compared with the control (a, P < 0.05) (B). The immunoblot of caspase 3 protein in mice treated with different doses of RFRP3 (low dose = 0.02 μg; b, P < 0.05; moderate dose = 0.2 μg; c, P < 0.05, and high dose = 2.0 μg/day; d, P < 0.05) showed a significant increase in the expression of Caspase 3 when compared with the control (a, P < 0.05) (C). The immunoblot of PARP protein in mice treated with different doses of RFRP3 (low dose = 0.02 μg; b, P < 0.05; moderate dose = 0.2 μg; c, P < 0.05, and high dose = 2.0 μg/day; d, P < 0.05) when compared with the control (a, P < 0.05) in mice (D). Values are expressed as means ± S.E.M. Different letters indicate a significant difference at P < 0.05.
steroidogenesis mainly by inhibiting LHR together with steroidogenic factors, such as StAR and steroidogenic enzymes, P450scc and 3β-HSD. The testes treated with RFRP3 in vitro also showed a significant decline in testosterone secretion, suggesting a direct inhibitory action of RFRP3 in the testis of mice. The testicular expressions of RFRP3 and its receptor, GPR147, have recently been demonstrated in the STs of Syrian hamster (Zhao et al. 2010) and rhesus monkeys (Ubuka et al. 2009a).

In this study, the high dose of RFRP3 treatment for 8 days significantly increased the body mass of mice. This gain in body mass was as a result of accumulation of WAT in the abdominal cavity. A similar accumulation of fat has previously been demonstrated in response to GnIH treatment in female mice (Singh et al. 2011a,b). The mechanism by which RFRP3/GnIH increases food intake seems to be similar to that of NPY (Clark et al. 1984).

**Discussion**

The major findings of this study are that RFRP3 treatment to adult mice caused regressive changes in testicular spermatogenesis. The regressing changes are mainly due to significant decreases in cell proliferation and survival markers, such as PCNA and Bcl2, and increases in apoptotic markers, such as caspase 3 and PARP proteins, in the testis. RFRP3 treatment also inhibited the testicular
The results from this study showed a dose-dependent regressing effect of RFRP3 treatment on the histological feature of the ST of mice testes. Spermatogenic impairment is characterized by dose-dependent decreases in germ cell proliferation (PCNA) and survival (Bcl2) marker. PCNA-positive cells were detected in SG and early phase of primary spermatocytes, regardless of the stage of the STs. This is in agreement with the previous study, demonstrating that the PCNA reactivity was expressed in SG and early phase of primary spermatocytes in all stages of the STs (Kang et al. 1997). BCL2 is a pro-survival (antiapoptotic) protein and showed a positive relationship with the spermatogenic activity (Banerjee et al. 2012). In this study, RFRP3-treated mice showed statistically significant differences in the DNA damage repair marker, PARP, and apoptosis markers, caspase 3 and cleaved PARP. Interestingly, the high dose of RFRP3 showed chromatin condensation of round spermatids and significantly increased the expressions of cleaved PARP and caspase 3 proteins. This study supports by the previous study, where the PARP pathway plays multipurpose roles of biological processes including DNA repair, apoptosis, and necrosis (Burkle 2005). PARP enzymes are believed to be activated by DNA strand breaks, and DNA breakage is linked to chromatin compaction, which occurs in differentiating spermatids as the tightly compact chromatin during spermatogenesis (McPherson & Longo 1992, 1993, Smith & Haaf 1998, Marcon & Boissonneault 2004). Similarly in a previous study, GnIH administration induced testicular apoptosis and decreased spermatogenic activity in birds (Ubuka et al. 2006). It is likely that apoptotic cell death in the testis is a result of the GnIH-induced decrease in testicular testosterone synthesis (Ubuka et al. 2006). In this study, spermatogenic cycle of the treated mice is characterized by the abolition of round spermatids beyond stage VII, with the numbers of spermatocytes being severely reduced (Table 1). A recent study has demonstrated the presence of RFRP3 and its receptor in the ST and the expression of RFRP3 increased in germ cells of stages VII–XII, late spermatocytes, and early round spermatids in Syrian hamsters (Zhao et al. 2010). Thus, a previous study together with the present findings suggests that RFRP3 might be involved in the final maturation of spermatids in the spermatogenic cycle (Zhao et al. 2010).

The present results also point out that the inhibitory effect of RFRP3 on the spermatogenic cycle might be due to the suppressive effects of RFRP3 on synthesis and action of testicular GnRH. A similar suppressive spermatogenic activity was earlier noticed in the rat or mice immunized against GnRH or treated with GnRH antagonists (Cook et al. 2000). The present in vitro study showed dose-dependent decreases in the concentrations of both GNRH and GNRHR proteins with RFRP3 treatment in the testis. Interestingly, either RFRP3 or LH alone has the inhibitory effect on testicular activity, but LH together with RFRP3 has stimulatory effects on the expressions of both GNRH and GNRHR proteins. We also reported that the treatment with GnIH causes a significant decrease in GnRHR levels resulting in regressive changes in the testis of mice (Anjum et al. 2012). Thus, GnIH/RFRP3 together with GnRH is a part of the complex system of gonadal regulation.

The results of both in vitro and in vivo analyses suggest a direct effect of RFRP3 on testicular steroidogenesis in mice. Treatments with different doses of RFRP3, both in vivo and in vitro, showed a significant decrease in testosterone synthesis in the testis of mice. RFRP3 affected steroidogenesis by inhibiting dose-dependent expressions of various steroidogenic factors, such as STAR, P450scc, and 3β-HSD proteins. RFRP3 may also influence steroidogenesis by severely suppressing the testicular expression of the LHR protein. These findings support the previous finding on avian gonads showing the presence of Gnrhr on Leydig cells (Bentley et al. 2008). The present and previous findings thus suggest that RFRP3 has the direct inhibitory effect on the steroidogenic activity of Leydig cells.

The in vitro treatment of RFRP3 caused a significant decline in testosterone secretion together with a decrease in the testicular expression of STAR and LHR proteins, whereas treatment of RFRP3 plus LH resulted in increased secretion of testosterone together with increased expression of STAR and LHR proteins. These findings suggest that RFRP3 alone is inhibitory, but RFRP3 in presence of LH is stimulatory to testicular activities. In both in vivo and in vitro studies, RFRP3 treatment caused a marked decline in the concentration of testicular GnRHR, which coincides with the significant decline in the circulating testosterone level. This finding suggests that RFRP3 suppresses testicular activity by regulating the local GnRH system. This finding also supports our previous finding suggesting that the decline in reproductive activity during senescence could be due to the increase in GnIH-induced decline in GnRHR in the testis (Anjum et al. 2012). Interestingly, in this study, the treatment with LH alone downregulated GnRHR, but RFRP3 together with LH upregulated GnRHR. The reason for such a differential effect of LH on GnRHR is unknown and requires further confirmation. Testes are the site of synthesis and action of many neuropeptides, including GnRH and GnIH/RFRPs (Anjum et al. 2012). The physiological action of many of these neuropeptides including GnRH has mainly been studied in isolation. Whether these neuropeptides interact with each other during regulation of various testicular activities requires
further investigation. This study suggests that RFRP3 is an important intratesticular factor inhibiting spermatogenesis and steroidogenesis in the testis of mice. The inhibition of testicular activities induced by RFRP3 is not a result of generalized toxicity, as even a higher dose of RFRP3 caused no deleterious effects on the histology of liver and serum AST and ALT activity compared with control mice. The antagononal function of GnIH/RFRP3 was demonstrated previously in male quail (Ubuka et al. 2006, 2014), Syrian Hamster (Zhao et al. 2010), and female mice (Singh et al. 2011b).

This study further showed a significant decrease in the survival factor (Bcl2) level but a significant increase in the cleaved PARP level in RFRP3-treated mice compared with untreated control. This might be due to degenerative changes in the germ cells as was also observed in the histological sections of the testis of treated mice. Until date, only limited information is available regarding the intracellular signal transduction pathways by which RFRP3 exerts its effect on gonadal activities. Previous studies identified the two G protein-coupled receptors, GPR147 and GPR74 for GnIH/RFRP3 (Yin et al. 2005, Gibson et al. 2008, Zhao et al. 2010). Both the receptors are capable of inhibiting forskolin-stimulated cyclic adenosine monophosphate accumulation, suggesting an activation of Gi/o subunit of G protein (Zhao et al. 2010). This study together with the previous study suggests antagonal effects of RFRP3 both by inhibiting gonadotropin release as well as by inducing apoptotic changes in the testis by paracrine/autocrine mechanism.

In brief, this study provides evidence suggesting that RFRP3 acts on the testis of mice and suppresses spermatogenesis and steroid synthesis. The RFRP3 treatment in vivo showed dose-dependent regressive changes in the histological features, such as decline in germ cell proliferation and survival marker, whereas increase in germ cell apoptosis. Both in vivo and in vitro studies showed an inhibitory effect of RFRP3 on testicular synthesis of testosterone. RFRP3 affected steroidogenesis by inhibiting dose-dependent expressions of steroidogenic factors, such as LHR, STAR, P450scC, and 17β-HSD. This study also demonstrated that the inhibitory effect of RFRP3 (1 and 10 ng/ml) in the testis may be mediated through local production of GnRH. Thus, RFRP3 was acting either indirectly through GnRH or directly on the testis of mice and influenced germ cell proliferation, survival, and apoptosis and steroidogenesis.

Declaration of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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