

Neonatal treatment with naloxone increases the population of Sertoli cells and sperm production in adult rats

Valdemiro Amaro DA SILVA Jr.^{a*}, Aerlem Cynara S. VIEIRA^a,
Catarina Ferreira PINTO^a, Tarcízio Antônio R. DE PAULA^b,
Mariza B. PALMA^a, Marleyne José A. A. LINS AMORIM^a,
Adelmar A. AMORIM Jr^c, Raul MANHÃES-DE-CASTRO^c

^a Departamento de Morfologia e Fisiologia Animal, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brasil, 52171-900

^b Departamento de Medicina Veterinária, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Viçosa – MG – Brasil

^c Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brasil, 50670-901

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Abstract – Endogenous opioid peptides play an important role in the ontogenesis of the functional and morphological parameters of the seminiferous epithelium. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of neonatal manipulations with naloxone, an opioid antagonist, on the population of Sertoli cells and on sperm production in adult rats. Rats were assigned to receive 8 µg per gram of body weight twice a day with interval of 8 h of naloxone and they were compared to a control group receiving saline. Naloxone groups presented the following findings when compared to the control group: increased body weight from the 2nd to the 27th day; a smaller seminiferous epithelium height, smaller seminiferous tubule diameter, increased number of Sertoli cells and daily sperm production per testis, increased daily sperm production per gram per testis and increased total length of the seminiferous tubule of the treated groups. According to our study, the neonatal treatment with naloxone during the critical period of testis development was able to change the proliferative dynamics of Sertoli cells by an intra and/or extra testicular blockage of opioid receptors, confirming the direct relation between the number of Sertoli cells and the number of spermatozooids.

naloxone / testis development / Sertoli cells / sperm production / rats

1. INTRODUCTION

The ontogenesis of the germ cells is associated with development of Leydig and Sertoli cells that play a key part in the proper functioning of the reproductive system in males [1, 2]. The growth of Sertoli and spermatogenic cells populations happens dur-

ing different periods of testicular development, presenting a distinct timing for each cellular population, with large expansion of the Sertoli cells during the perinatal period and declining shortly after birth [3].

Endogenous opioid peptides (EOP) play an important role in intragonadal regulation of testicular function of the male rat

* Corresponding author: valdemiro.amaro@bol.com.br

by acting in opiate receptors that are present in Sertoli cells and modifying the proliferative response of Sertoli cells to follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) [4–6]. For example, β -endorphins are produced in the Leydig cells and regulate the function of the Sertoli cells through paracrine inhibition in neonates and in adult rats [7–9]. Opioid receptors are also present in CNS and peripheral nervous system [10].

The Sertoli cells amount established during the prepubescent period determines the final testicular size and the daily sperm production in sexually mature animals [11]. The neonatal period is therefore of the highest importance for the development of a normal spermatogenesis in the adult and the production of normal numbers of germ cells seem to depend on the size of the population of Sertoli cells at the end of the perinatal period [3, 12]. These findings have raised the question about the late effects of endogenous opioid system (EOS) manipulation during early postnatal life.

Naloxone is an opioid antagonist often used in studies of fertility, because it modulates the release and inhibition of various hormones involved with testicular function, such as somatotropin, somatostatin and prolactin [13]. It has also been widely utilized in animal models to induce and simulate physical withdrawal behavior characteristics of opioid dependence and to interact and interfere in the EOS [14].

There is experimental evidence suggesting that the manipulation of EOS, using naloxone or naltrexone during the critical period of development of the nervous system (suckling period, during the rat-21st days,) alters parameters associated with opioid function in the adult rat [15, 16]. In male adult rats the naltrexone metabromite, another opioid antagonist with peripheral action, blocks the inhibitory effects of stress on the testosterone plasma levels, the cytoplasmatic activity of steroidogenic enzymes and become evident the involvement of opioids and peripheral opioid receptors in

modulating the testis secretion of testosterone [17].

The endogen opioid receptors play a very well defined role in the neuroendocrine system, since they regulate the activity of gonadotrophic neurons and consequently the release of FSH, luteinizing hormone, production of sexual steroids and sexual behavior [18]. The FSH is the major mitotic agent responsible for the proliferation of Sertoli cells [3, 19, 20], and the reduction of the optimal level of this hormone might influence negatively the final size of testis and the sperm production, since these variables are controlled by the Sertoli cells population during the critical period of testis development [12, 21].

Naloxone acts on the opioid receptors μ , δ and κ [6, 22, 23] producing an important increase in the release of gonadotrophin releasing hormone (GnRH) in normal male and female adult rats, suggesting that the opioids might induce a tonic inhibition of the gonadotrophins.

Studies of immature Sertoli cells in rats, both in vitro and in vivo, verified that β -endorphins produced inside the testis would be a paracrine modifier of proliferative response to FSH in Sertoli cells, suggesting a possible communication between Leydig cells and Sertoli cells during the perinatal testicular development, when the size of the population of these cells is established [5, 12, 24]. According to Orth [21] and Sharpe [25], the direct interaction between Leydig cells and Sertoli cells during the perinatal development of the testis is important to define the final size of the Sertoli cells population and consequently to the sperm production in the adult period since this parameter is directly related with Sertoli cells number in rat [25, 26], sheep [27], stallion [28], bull [29–31], swine [11] and human [32].

The functional modulations of β -endorphin in testis are intimately related with the ontogenic differences of the action of this peptide on the central liberation of hormones that interact with the pituitary in the

beginning of puberty and sexual maturation [33]. During the perinatal period and before the puberty this opioid peptide has a modulatory paracrine action in the proliferation of Sertoli cells and to maintain the testis integrity [7, 34, 35]. In male rats sexually mature, the β -endorphin also modulates the spermatogenic process, under the synergistic control of FSH and testosterone [34, 36, 37].

The aim of this work was to study the effects of neonatal treatment with naloxone in various morphometric parameters of testicular function, such as sperm production, spermatogenic yield and the population of Sertoli cells in adult rats. There are no recent reports about possible late effects of the EOS manipulation during neonatal period on the functional and morphometric parameters of testis. This kind of analysis might contribute to a better understanding of molecular pathways involved in male fertility.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This project was submitted to the Animal ethical committee of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco and the Federal University of Pernambuco.

2.1. Animals

Wistar Rats maintained at a room temperature of 23 ± 1 °C, on a light (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.)-dark (6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.) cycle were used. Water and food were offered ad libitum. The animals were assigned randomly to two groups (6 pups per cage) 24 h after birth.

2.2. Pharmacological manipulations and experimental design

The treated group received 8 μ g of naloxone hydrochloride (Rhodia Farma LTDA) per gram of body weight (subcutaneously) and the control group received an equivalent volume of saline (NaCl 0.9%). The injections were applied twice a day,

with interval of 8 h, from the 1st to the 20th postnatal day (suckling period). After weaning (on the 21st day), the rats were transferred to cages where they were kept (6 per cage) until 100th days of age. Body weights were determined during the hundred days of experimental period.

2.3. Tissue preparation

On the 100th day of age, fifteen minutes before the initiation of perfusion tissue fixation, the rats were injected intraperitoneally with heparin at a dose of 125 IU·kg⁻¹ of body weight. The anesthetized rats were infused through the aorta artery with saline solution heparinized (NaCl 0.9%/500IU·L⁻¹) for 5 min. After that the rats from both groups were perfused with 4% glutaraldehyde in phosphate buffer 0.01 M pH 7.4. Then the testicles were removed, weighed and the testis tissue was embedded in glycol methacrylate. Four micrometer thick sections were stained with toluidine blue and were analyzed.

2.4. Morphometry of the testis

The tubular diameter and the height of the seminiferous tubule epithelium were measured at 100 \times magnification using an ocular micrometer calibrated with a stage micrometer. Twenty tubular profiles that were round or nearly round were measured and a mean was determined for each rat. The epithelium height was obtained in the same tubules utilized to determine tubular diameter. Basic morphometric data on testis composition were obtained using point counting by systematic placement of a 441-point square lattice over sectioned material at 400 \times magnification. About 6600 points were counted for each animal. The volume of each component of the testis was established as the product of the volume density and testis volume. The specific gravity of the testis tissue was considered to be 1.0 for subsequent morphometric calculations. In order to attain a more exact measure of testis volume, 6.5% of the testis capsules was

subtracted from the testis weight [38]. The total length of the seminiferous tubules, expressed in meters was obtained by dividing seminiferous tubule volume by πR^2 .

2.5. Cell counts and cell numbers

Round spermatid nuclei were counted in ten round seminiferous tubule cross-section stage VII of the cycle. These counts were corrected for section thickness and nucleus size according to Abercrombie [39], modified by Amann [40]. Because correcting nuclei that present irregular shapes is not possible with the formula mentioned earlier, Sertoli cell populations were determined from the corrected counts of Sertoli cell nucleoli per cross section of the seminiferous tubule and the total length of seminiferous tubules according to Abercrombie [39] and França [41]. The ratio of round spermatids to Sertoli cells was obtained (Sertoli cell index) from these corrected counts. The daily sperm production per testis and per gram of testis was obtained according to Rocha et al. [42] as follows:

DSP = Total number of Sertoli cells per testis \times the ratio of round spermatids to Sertoli cells at stage VII \times stage VII relative frequency (%) / stage VII duration (days),

Ratio of round spermatids to Sertoli cells = Sertoli cell index [2],

Relative frequency of stage VII (%) = 18.1 [43],

Stage VII duration (days) = 2.43 [43].

2.6. Statistical analysis

The biometric and histometric data were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. The Tukey test was performed between groups. The significance level adopted in the statistical tests was $P < 0.05$.

3. RESULTS

The weight of the animals of the naloxone group was significantly higher on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 20th and

Table I. Body weight of birth to hundredth day post-natal of Wistar rat control and those treated with 8 μg of naloxone hydrochloride/g/BW of birth to twentieth day post-natal.

Days	Experimental groups	
	Control ($n = 6$)	Naloxone (8 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$) ($n = 6$)
1	6.1 \pm 0.6	6.3 \pm 0.6
2	6.6 \pm 0.4	7.2 \pm 0.7
3	8.0 \pm 0.7	8.9 \pm 0.7*
4	9.2 \pm 0.9	10.3 \pm 1.3
5	10.6 \pm 1.0	12.4 \pm 0.7*
6	12.1 \pm 0.8	13.4 \pm 1.1*
7	13.8 \pm 1.0	15.6 \pm 1.7
8	15.3 \pm 0.6	17.6 \pm 1.1*
9	17.0 \pm 0.9	17.8 \pm 1.3
10	19.1 \pm 1.1	20.9 \pm 1.3*
11	20.6 \pm 1.0	21.9 \pm 1.3
12	22.1 \pm 1.4	23.7 \pm 1.3
13	24.2 \pm 1.4	25.3 \pm 1.9
14	25.4 \pm 0.9	25.3 \pm 0.8*
15	28.4 \pm 1.5	28.2 \pm 1.5
16	29.5 \pm 1.7	31.0 \pm 0.9
17	30.4 \pm 1.1	31.6 \pm 1.0
18	32.0 \pm 1.3	33.7 \pm 1.5
19	34.0 \pm 1.0	35.4 \pm 1.3
20	35.9 \pm 1.9	39.4 \pm 2.9*
27	53.3 \pm 3.3	60.3 \pm 5.1*
34	107.5 \pm 4.3	107.3 \pm 7.6
41	156.7 \pm 7.6	153.8 \pm 12.4
48	212.5 \pm 5.2	210.0 \pm 10.0
55	249.4 \pm 6.5	240.2 \pm 19.2
62	253.3 \pm 9.5	249.6 \pm 16.4
69	261.0 \pm 8.6	267.6 \pm 20.3
76	287.0 \pm 21.9	281.5 \pm 30.7
83	255.5 \pm 30.2	265.4 \pm 19.3
90	309.8 \pm 22.1	315.9 \pm 25.5
100	311.3 \pm 30.0	324.3 \pm 26.0

Values are the mean \pm SD; six animals per group.

* Statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

27th day when compared with the control group (Tab. I). Each point represents mean and standard deviation bars. Daily comparisons were done using the Tukey test.

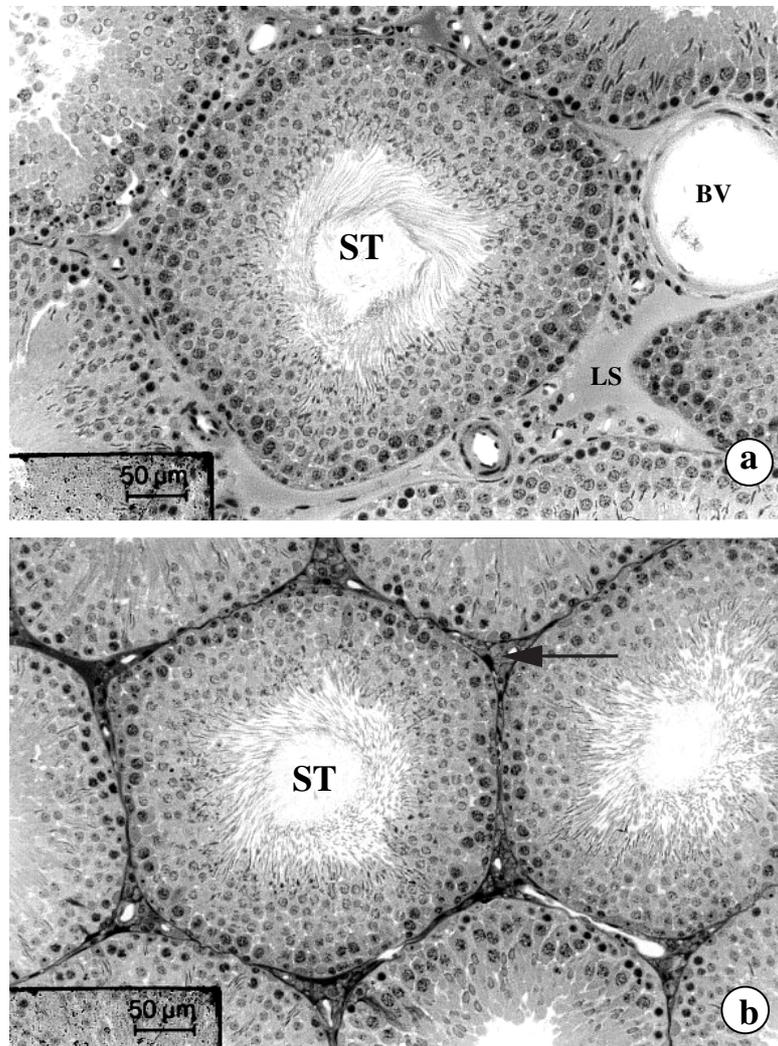


Figure 1. Cross section of the seminiferous tubule in stage VII of the epithelium seminiferous cycle (ESC) of rats at 90 days. Control group (a) to observe seminiferous tubule (ST), blood vessel (BV) and lymphatic space (LS). Barr 50 μ m. Treated group (b) to observe seminiferous tubule (ST) and intertubular space (arrow). Barr 50 μ m.

The body weight, testicular weight, gonadosomatic index (%), liquid weight of the testicle, epididymal weight and seminal vesicle of the naloxone group were similar when compared with the control group. However, the epithelium height of the naloxone group was smaller than the con-

trol group. As with the epithelium height, the seminiferous tubule diameter was lower for the naloxone group when compared with the control group (Fig. 1 and Tab. II).

Table III shows the data on the testis volume, seminiferous tubule volume, seminiferous epithelium, lumen, tunica propria,

Table II. Biometric and morphometric parameters at 100th day of age of Wistar rat control and treated with 8 µg of naloxone hydrochloride/g/BW from birth to the twentieth day post-natal.

Parameters	Experimental groups	
	Control (n = 6)	Naloxone (8 µg·g ⁻¹) (n = 6)
Body weight (g)	311.3 ± 30	324.3 ± 26
Testicular weight (g)	1.50 ± 0.09	1.56 ± 0.07
Gonadosomatic index (%)	0.49 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.05
Liquid weight of testicle (g)	1.41 ± 0.09	1.46 ± 0.06
Epididymal weight (g)	0.55 ± 0.05	0.54 ± 0.04
Seminal vesicle (g)	1.28 ± 0.21	1.25 ± 0.14
Seminiferous Tubule diameter (µm)	328.6 ± 9.5	309 ± 11.8*
Epithelium height (µm)	118.0 ± 3.1	110.4 ± 5.3 *

Values are the mean ± SD; six animals per group. * Statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

Table III. Volume of the testis compartments (mL) at 100th day of age of Wistar rat control and those treated with 8 µg of naloxone hydrochloride/g/BW from birth to the twentieth day post-natal.

Parameters	Experimental groups	
	Control (n = 6)	Naloxone (8 µg·g ⁻¹) (n = 6)
Testis volume ¹	1.41 ± 0.09	1.46 ± 0.06
Seminiferous tubule volume	1.25 ± 0.06	1.32 ± 0.06
Seminiferous epithelium	1.08 ± 0.05	1.14 ± 0.06
Lume	0.135 ± 0.03	0.154 ± 0.02
Tunica propria	0.031 ± 0.01	0.032 ± 0.01
Lymphatic space	0.097 ± 0.02	0.077 ± 0.02
Leydig cell	0.026 ± 0.005	0.028 ± 0.005
Blood vessel	0.021 ± 0.006	0.020 ± 0.005

Values are the mean ± SD; six animals per group. Statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

¹ Exclude 6.5% of the testis capsule.

lymphatic space, Leydig cell and blood vessel of the treated group with naloxone and the control group. The volumes of the testis compartments of Wistar rat controls treated with different doses of naloxone were similar.

Table IV shows the data on the population of Sertoli cells and sperm production at the 100th day of age in the experimental groups. The numbers of round spermatids

per cross section of the seminiferous tubule, Sertoli cells per cross section of the seminiferous tubule and Sertoli cell index were equal between the control and treated groups. On the contrary, Sertoli cells per testicle, total length of the seminiferous tubule, daily sperm production per testicle and per gram/testicle were significantly higher in the treated group.

Table IV. Population of Sertoli cells and sperm production at 100th day of age of Wistar rat control and those treated with 8 µg of naloxone hydrochloride/g/BW from birth to the twentieth day post-natal.

Parameters	Experimental groups	
	Control (n = 6)	Naloxone (8 µg·g ⁻¹) (n = 6)
Sertoli cells/cross section of seminiferous tubule	9.1 ± 1.6	10.5 ± 1.8
Round spermatids/cross section of seminiferous tubule	83.1 ± 4.2	82.8 ± 6.6
Index of Sertoli cells	9.3 ± 1.3	8.0 ± 1.0
Sertoli cells/testicle (×10 ⁷)	3.4 ± 0.6	4.6 ± 0.5*
Total length of seminiferous tubule (m)	14.7 ± 1.0	17.6 ± 1.3*
Daily sperm production / testicle (×10 ⁶)	23.0 ± 2.3	27.2 ± 1.4*
Daily sperm production /g / testicle (×10 ⁶)	16.4 ± 1.6	19.0 ± 1.0*

Values are the mean ± SD; six animals per group. *Statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

4. DISCUSSION

According to the literature, this is the first morphometric analysis of Sertoli cells, daily sperm production and intrinsic yield of spermatogenesis in adult Wistar rats treated with naloxone during the period of neonatal development.

We observed that the animals treated with 8 µg of naloxone per gram of body weight presented: (1) an increase of body mass from the 2nd to the 27th day; (2) 15% more spermatozooids and 26% more Sertoli cells when compared with the control group; (3) 14% more intrinsic yield of spermatogenesis; (4) 16% increase in tubular length.

The tubular diameter and the epithelium height were indicative references of spermatogenesis activity in experimental and toxicological analysis [26, 43]. The seminiferous tubule diameter (µm) and epithelium height (µm) were reduced in treated groups. The total length of the seminiferous tubules present a direct relation with structural parameters such as testis weight, total population of Sertoli cells and daily sperm production [2, 11]. In our analysis we see that testis and volume density (mL) did not influence the total length of the seminifer-

ous tubules. However, the reduction of the tubular diameter caused the reduction of the tubular area (µm²), justifying the increase of total length of seminiferous tubule and the daily sperm production of the treated animals.

We noticed a volumetric pattern of reduction of the lymphatic space and the increase of volume density of the tubular space that might also cause the increase of the total length of the seminiferous tubules. In the current experiment, the smaller tubular diameter of the treated animals did not influence the number of cells per tubular cross section or the supporting performance of the Sertoli cell (Sertoli cell index).

The present study found that body weight was positively influenced by the block of opioid receptors during post-natal treatment, confirming the findings of McLaughlin et al. [44]. According to these authors the daily dose of naltrexone would interfere with the delicate balance of the Opioid Growth Factors and the ζ (zeta) receptor, both probably related to cell proliferation and consequently to body and organ development.

Gerendai et al. [45] observed a local effect of naloxone when injected in testis of neonatal rats, through the increase of testis

weight due to an increase in the number of sexual cords. According to Laxmi and Vijayan [46], the chronic systemic administration of m-encephalin and β -endorphin reduces plasma levels of gonadotrophins, inhibiting the incorporation of thymidine ^3H into the testis tissue. They found an opposite effect in animals treated with naloxone or antiserum for N-acetyl β -endorphin, characterizing a direct effect of opioids peptides/antagonist on gonads and the central nervous system, giving support to our results.

The testicular morphometry analysis allowed us to determine that the utilization of naloxone during the period of neonatal development of the testis was able to increase the number of Sertoli cells per testicle, the total length of the seminiferous tubule, daily sperm production per testis and daily sperm production per gram per testis.

According to our study, the neonatal treatment with naloxone during the critical period of testis development was able to change the proliferative dynamics of Sertoli cells by an intra and/or extra testicular blockage of opioid receptors, confirming the direct relation between the number of Sertoli cell and the number of spermatozooids.

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