Original Research

Expression of mRNAs for DNA-methyltransferases and histone deacetylases in granulosa cells and follicular fluid of women undergoing *in vitro* fertilization – a pilot study

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Abstract

Background: Gene products involved in reproduction frequently undergo post-transcriptional modifications by DNA methylation and histone acetylation. **Aims:** To assess the predictive value of gene expression levels of DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) in patients treated with *in vitro* fertilization (IVF). **Study design:** Prospective, one clinical study. **Subject and methods:** Thirty one consecutive patients with male ($n = 17$) or female ($n = 14$) infertility diagnoses were enrolled. Granulosa cells (GCs) and follicular fluid (FF) were obtained at the oocytes retrieval during IVF. mRNA levels of DNMT1, DNMT3a, DNMT3b and HDAC5, HDAC6 were measured in GCs and FF by quantitative Reverse transcriptase – Polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) using ROCHE Lightcycler 480. **Outcome measures:** Number of oocytes retrieved, mature oocytes and viable embryos, as well as chemical and clinical pregnancy. **Results:** It was demonstrated that genes for DNMTs and HDACs could be detected in nearly equal amounts in GC and FF; however, only the DNMT3a transcript in FF correlated with that in GC ($r = 0.478$, $P < 0.033$). Moreover, FF DNMT3a was significantly higher in the pregnant ($N = 9$) than in the non-pregnant ($N = 22$) patients ($P < 0.016$), and HDAC6 in GC was significantly related to the number of oocytes retrieved ($r = 0.413$, $P < 0.026$), MII oocytes ($r = 0.383$, $P < 0.040$) and viable embryos ($r = 0.413$, $P < 0.025$). **Conclusion:** In our clinical setting, the expression of mRNA for FF DNMT3a and for GC HDAC6 has the potential to assess IVF outcome.

Keywords: DNA-methyltransferases, follicular fluid, granulosa cells, histone deacetylases, *in vitro* fertilization, mRNA expression

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INTRODUCTION

Epigenetic reprogramming during follicular maturation, oogenesis and pre-implantation embryo development has been shown to contribute to the reproductive outcome.[1,2] Epigenetic modifications are achieved by four major mechanisms: (a) DNA methylation, (b) histone acetylation, (c) micro RNA expression and (d) nucleosome positioning.[3,4] Currently, the impact of DNA-methylation and histone acetylation of maturing oocytes and early embryos on the reproductive performance is the subject of intensive research.[5-11] The pattern of DNA- methylation is mediated by the enzymes DNA methyltransferases that add methyl groups to DNA. Two types of DNA methylation have been documented; maintaining methylation is catalysed by DNMT1, while de novo methylation is performed by DNMT3a and DNMT3b.[12,13] The acetylation status of histone proteins has also been claimed to play a critical role in transcriptional regulation and structural organization of chromatin, and it has been proposed to be a potential biomarker for oocyte quality.[10,14] Histone acetylation occurs via the histone acetyltransferase enzyme (HAT) and deacetylation via the enzymes histone deacetylases (HDACs).[15] NAD-dependent histone deacetylases comprise the Sirtuin family that confers cellular protection by regulating redox state, stress signalling, cell cycle and genome stability.[16,17] In this regard, it is relevant to mention that our group recently reported that FF Sirtuin 6 and serum Sirtuin 1 and 6 were positively related to the number of mature oocytes and clinical pregnancy, respectively, when correction was made for confounders in women undergoing *in vitro* fertilization (IVF).[18]

In addition to histone acetylation, methylation of arginine residues of histone- and non-histone proteins are also thought to be an important regulator of cellular functions, in particular, the structure and function of DNA. Therefore, it has also been suggested to contribute to post-translational modifications.[19-21] With this notion in line, significant negative association was found between FF l-arginine methylation products and the number of mature oocytes and viable embryos. Specifically, elevated levels of FF l-arginine, symmetric and asymmetric dimethylarginines and monomethyl arginine appeared to have an adverse influence on the reproductive performances in IVF patients.[22]

On the basis of these observations, the present study was designed to further explore the impact of gene expression profiles of the enzymes DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b, as well as HDAC5 and HDAC6 on the success of IVF program. The mRNA expression of these enzymes was determined in GC and GC-free F obtained from IVF patients at the oocytes retrieval. Attempts were also made to find clinical correlates of the gene expression of these enzymes involved in mediating DNA methylation and histone deacetylation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

This prospective, observational, clinical study was carried out between 1 September 2019 and 1 December 2019 in the Assisted Reproduction Unit, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary. The study comprised of 31 consecutive patients who were indicated for fertility treatment. Eligible patients were recruited according to the data of the fertility consultation. Infertility was caused by male factors ($n = 17$) and female factors ($n = 14$) including tubal problems in five, endometriosis in four and unexplained factors in five cases. Enrolment of patients into the IVF procedure was approved by two independent physicians. Superovulation treatment, fertilization methods and embryo selection were performed according to standard protocols as described in our previous publication.[23] The major clinical and laboratory characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1.

Sample collection and preparations

FF and GC were obtained by follicle puncture at oocyte retrieval. The collected FF was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 252 × *g* and the untreated supernatants were frozen and stored at −80°C until analysis. For GC, FF sediments were incubated in G-IVF™ solution for 2 hours. The mixture was subjected to mechanical and enzymatic treatment in G-Mops™ solution to cleanse the oocytes. At the end of this procedure, the sediment contained GC concentrate. 0.5 mL of this concentrate was injected into DNA/RNA LoBind Tube and 1 mL ExtraZol Tri-reagent (EM30-200 NucleotestBio Budapest, Hungary) was added. This mixture was incubated at room temperature for 10 minutes, then stored at −80 °C for future analysis.

Total RNA isolation and Q-RT-PCR

100 µL of FF/400 µL of GC suspension was used for RNA isolation. Total cellular RNA was isolated using the ExtraZol Tri-reagent (EM30-200 NucleotestBio, Budapest, Hungary) according to the manufacturer's standard procedures. The primary sequences of the internal control (housekeeping gene) hypoxanthine

Table 1: The major clinical and laboratory characteristics of IVF patients who progressed to chemical/clinical pregnancy and those who failed to become pregnant

Characteristic	All patients ($n = 31$)		Pregnancy negative group ($n = 20$)		Pregnancy positive group ($n = 11$)		Mann–Whitney test *P*-value
Age (y)	35.00	(29.00–39.00)	37.50	(31.00–41.00)	32.00	(29.00–35.00)	0.030
BMI (kg/m^2)	23.50	(22.10–24.60)	23.30	(22.10–24.18)	24.50	(22.10–26.80)	0.273
Female infertility, *n* (%)	14	(45.16)	9	(45.00)	5	(45.45)	0.981
Male infertility, *n* (%)	17	(54.84)	11	(55.00)	6	(54.55)	
Number of previous IVF	2.00	(1.00–3.00)	1.50	(1.00–2.75)	2.00	(1.00–3.00)	0.660
Serum estradiol (pmol/L)	1504.50	(932.75–3063.25)	1569.50.75	(848.75–5353)	1504.50	(1233.25–2489.50)	0.930
Serum progesterone (pmol/L)	39.00	(27.05–60.55)	37.80	(25.50–62.80)	40.30	(25.5975–49.325)	0.854
Serum_LH (IU)	3.40	(2.40–4.90)	3.20	(2.30–4.10)	4.30	(2.65–5.93)	0.291
Dose of FSH stimulation (IU)	1500.00	(1125.00–2250.00)	1500.00	(1162.50–2268.75)	1500.00	(1125.00–2250.00)	0.836
Retrieved oocytes	6.00	(4.00–11.00)	6.00	(4.00–9.75)	11.00	(5.00–13.00)	0.164
Duration of stimulation days	8.16	(4.00–11.00)	6.00	(4.00–9.75)	9.45	(5.00–13.00)	0.266
Matured oocytes	5.00	(3.00–11.00)	5.00	(3.00–8.00)	7.00	(4.00–11.00)	0.406
Viable (Grade 1) embryo	3.00	(2.00–5.00)	2.00	(2.00–4.75)	5.00	(2.50–8.50)	0.373
Transferred embryo	2.00	(1.00–2.00)	2.00	(1.00–2.00)	5.00	(2.50–8.50)	0.768
Serum HCG on day 12 (IU)	2.82	(0.14–213.29)	0.93	(0.00–2.81)	292.25	(165.68–869.39)	0.000
Chemical pregnancy, *n* (%)					11	(35.5)	
Clinical pregnancy, *n* (%)					9	(29.0)	

FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; IVF, in vitro fertilization; LH, luteinizing hormone. Szalai et al.

phosphoribosyltransferase 1 (HPRT1) were designed with Primer Express™ Software (Applied Biosystems, Budapest, Hungary) and synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies (Bio-Sciences, Budapest, Hungary). The primer sequences were as follows: DNMT1 forward, 5'- GGA GCA GGT GGA GAG TTA −3' and reverse, 5'- GTA GAA TGC CTG ATG GTC TG −3'; DNMT3a forward, 5'- GCA GCG TCA CAC AGA AG −3' and reverse, 5'- GGC GGT AGA ACT CAA AGA AG −3'; DNMT3b forward, 5'- GAA CGA CGT GAG GAA CAT C −3' and reverse, 5'- GGC CTG TAC CCT CAT ACA −3'; HDAC5 forward, 5'- CAG CAC CAT CGG TTC ATA G −3' and reverse, 5'- CAG GGA GAG AGT GGG TAA G −3'; HDAC6 forward, 5'- GCC CAG GCT TCA GTT TC −3' and reverse, 5'- CCT CGC TCT CCT CTA CAT T −3'; HPRT1 forward, 5'- TGC TTC TCC TCA GCT TCA −3' and reverse, 5'- CTC AGG AGGAGG AAG CC −3'. HPRT1 served as endogenous control.

The analysis of gene expression was performed by quantitative RT-PCR using a Roche LightCycler® 480 Instrument I (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc. Budapest, Hungary). The thermo-program has been set by the KAPA SYBR® FAST One-Stepkit (KK4681, Merck, Hungary) protocol.

The resulting reaction mixture was measured: 10 µL/cell KAPA SYBR FASTqPRC Master Mix, 0.4 µL/cell KAPA RT Mix, 0.4 µL/cell dUTP, 0.4 µL/cell primers, sterile bidest water, 5 µL/cell template mRNA.

The PCR thermocycling conditions were as follows: reverse transcription step at 42°C for 5 seconds follows the enzyme inactivation at 95°C for 3 seconds. The PCR reactions were carried out for 40 cycles that comprised a denaturation step at 95°C for 10 seconds, an annealing step at 58°C for 20 seconds and an extension step at 72°C for 5 seconds. The results were analysed by the relative quantification ($\Delta\Delta_{CT}$) method.[24]

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS 24.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, New York, USA). Normality of data distribution was tested by the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. To compare continuous variables, Mann–Whitney *U*-test or Wilcoxon W-test was used. The association between two continuous variables was tested by using Spearman's or Pearson's correlation coefficients. The data are expressed as mean ± SD, and $P < 0.05$ is considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Table 2 shows the mRNA expression of DNMTs and HDACs in the GC and FF in all patients and separately, the pregnancy-positive and pregnancy-negative groups. Each transcript could be detected in GC and FF samples without significant differences between samples from either source.

Patients who underwent successful IVF treatment and progressed to clinical pregnancy (nine patients) were compared with those who failed to become clinically pregnant (22 patients); no consistent changes could be detected between the two groups in their DNMT1, DNMT3a, DNMT3b or in HDAC5and HDAC6 expression in GC. However, DNMT3a expression level in FF proved to be significantly higher in the pregnant than in the non-pregnant group ($P < 0.016$). The mRNA expression of other enzymes studied in FF appeared to be similar irrespective of the IVF outcome.

To assess the possible contribution of mRNA expressions measured in GC to their respective levels in FF, we examined the relationship between the corresponding parameters of GC and FF. Except for DNMT3a transcript ($r = 0.478$, $P < 0.033$), we failed to document associations between enzyme transcripts obtained simultaneously from GC and FF, suggesting that the mRNAs of DNMT1, DNMT3b, HDAC5 and HDAC6 originate mostly from sources other than the GC.

Interestingly, there were significant positive relationships of DNMT1 to DNMT3b, DNMT3b to HDAC5 and HDAC5 to HDAC6, respectively, in GC. Furthermore, FF DNMT1 was significantly related to FF DNMT3a and to FF DNMT3b. FF DNMT3b was also related to FF HDAC5 and HDAC6, whereas FF HDAC5 was related to FF HDAC 6 [Table 3].

The effects of mRNA expressions on outcome measures in our patients were also evaluated. The number of oocytes, matured oocytes and viable embryos, as well as serum hCG levels on day 12 and clinical pregnancy were used as indices of outcome. Out of the gene expressions studied, only the GC HDAC6 had significant impact on the number of oocytes ($r = 0.404$, $P < 0.030$), matured oocytes ($r = 0.383$, $P < 0.040$) and viable embryos ($r = 0.413$, $P < 0.026$). An attempt was also made to explore the influence of some common clinical/laboratory variables on the pattern of gene expression. No association was found between the age, BMI, number of previous IVF procedures, dose and duration of FSH stimulation, serum LH, progesterone andestradiol levels and the mRNA expression of any methyltransferases or deacetylases investigated. Because these clinical and laboratory parameters failed to significantly affect the gene expression patterns of DNMTs and HDACs, they were not considered as confounders to be adjusted for.

DISCUSSION

The present study showed that in women who underwent IVF, the mRNA expressions for DNMT1, DNMT3a, DNMT3 band for HDAC5 and HDAC6 were present in both GC and FF and except for DNMT3a, there were no significant differences between their expression levels in the two compartments. This suggests that the mRNAs of enzymes studied may also be derived from sources other than GC. Concerning the association of gene expression with IVF outcome, FF DNMT3a was significantly higher in the pregnant than in the non-pregnant group and the GC HDAC6 proved to be

Table 2: The mRNA of methyltransferases (DNMT1, DNMT3a, DNMT3b) and histone deacetylases (HDAC5, HDAC6) in granulosa cell and follicular fluid of patients who underwent IVF treatment (median, 25–75% percentiles mean ± SD)

	Granulosa cell					Follicular fluid				
All Patients	***DNMT1***	***DNMT3A***	***DNMT3B***	***HDAC5***	***HDAC6***	***DNMT1***	***DNMT3A***	***DNMT3B***	***HDAC5***	***HDAC6***
Median	0.084858	0.069348	0.002063	0.025208	0.017579	0.139179	0.019664	0.003619	0.005273	0.040887
75	0.159124	0.092783	0.007564	0.063372	0.039936	0.197568	0.028576	0.005962	0.008598	0.060114
25	0.011298	0.027584	0.000225	0.010672	0.012791	0.039190	0.012021	0.002387	0.003768	0.025210
Pregnancy-negative patients										
Median	0.074325	0.064238	0.001760	0.018808	0.015625	0.166663	0.014579	0.003619	0.006092	0.040887
75	0.144128	0.105109	0.007139	0.060071	0.033843	0.203121	0.021344	0.006479	0.008431	0.055943
25	0.022484	0.032191	0.000103	0.007531	0.011373	0.019114	0.009486	0.002577	0.003652	0.030561
Pregnancy-positive patients										
Median	0.108067	0.077482	0.003285	0.044811	0.032270	0.091807	**0.029157***	0.003709	0.005140	0.042078
75	0.220554	0.094753	0.007867	0.083161	0.056820	0.183855	0.058244	0.005393	0.010638	0.316315
25	0.010421	0.009623	0.000679	0.020460	0.017042	0.037638	0.023539	0.000895	0.003550	0.013827

DNMT, DNA methyltransferase; HDAC, histone deacetylase. *$P = 0.016$.

Table 3: Correlations between the mRNA expression of methyltransferases (DNMT1, DNMT3a, DNMT3b) and histone deacetylases (HDAC5, HDAC6) in granulosa cells and follicular fluid of patients who underwent IVF treatment

			Granulosa cell					Follicular fluid				
			DNMT1	DNMT3A	DNMT3B	HDAC5	HDAC6	DNMT1	DNMT3A	DNMT3B	HDAC5	HDAC6
Granulosa cell	*DNMT1*	Rp	**1.000**	0.1790.345	0.4220.028*	0.2550.174	0.0030.989	0.1030.658	−0.0330.892	−0.1640.490	−0.1440.535	−0.4300.052
	DNMT3A	Rp	0.1790.345	**10.000**	0.0950.632	0.1960.292	0.1950.311	0.2800.208	0.4780.033*	0.3330.140	0.1840.412	−0.0980.665
	DNMT3B	Rp	0.4220.028*	0.0950.632	**10,000**	0.4950.007*	0.2890.144	0.0330.890	−0.1760.484	0.0050.983	0.1960.409	−0.1080.650
	HDAC5	Rp	0.2550.174	0.1960.292	0.4950.007**	**10,000**	0.6830.001**	−0.1510.503	0.0090.970	0.0030.991	0.1750.436	−0.0330.883
	HDAC6	Rp	0.0030.989	0.1950.311	0.2890.144	0.6830.001**	**10,000**	−0.3300.144	−0.0600.808	−0.3430.139	−0.2140.352	−0.0750.746
Follicular fluid	*DNMT1*	Rp	0.1030.658	0.2800.208	0.0330.890	−0.1510.503	−0.3300.144	**10,000**	0.4510.046*	−0.3300.144	0.1900.396	0.1490.510
	DNMT3A	Rp	−0.0330.892	0.4780.033*	−0.1760.484	0.0090.970	−0.0600.808	0.4510.046*	**10,000**	0.0250.290	0.1500.527	0.0600.801
	DNMT3B	Rp	−0.1640.490	0.3330.140	0.0050.983	0.0030.991	−0.3430.139	0.4650.034*	0.0250.290	**10,000**	0.6140.003**	0.4520.040*
	HDAC5	Rp	−0.1440.535	0.1840.412	0.1960.409	0.1750.436	−0.2140.352	0.1900.396	0.1500.527	0.6140.003**	**10,000**	0.4530.034*
	HDAC6	Rp	−0.4300.052	−0.0980.665	−0.1080.650	−0.0330.883	−0.0750.746	0.1490.510	0.0600.801	0.4520.040*	0.4530.034*	**10,000**

DNMT, DNA methyltransferase; HDAC, histone deacetylase. *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$.

related to the number of oocytes, matured oocytes and viable embryos.

GCs are the major somatic cell compartments of the ovarian follicles and play a crucial role in achieving developmental competence of the maturing oocytes. Accordingly, stage-specific regulation of growing mouse oocytes by GC has been demonstrated[25] and the beneficial effects of GC co-culture on *in vitro* oocyte maturation in murine and human models have been established.[26,27] Experimental and clinical studies have been published to reveal the importance of GC in basic biological processes related to oocyte quality and fertilization potential. In this regard, investigations on telomere length and telomerase activity,[28-30] identification of microRNAs[31,32] and apoptosis markers[33,34] are to be considered.

In a recent mRNA-seq and genome-wide DNA methylation study, human ovarian GCs have been used to explore the role of genome and epigenome in the age-related decline in ovarian functions and female fertility. It was assumed that epigenetic alterations in these cells may reflect the interaction between the genome and environment. In support of this notion, significant, non-random changes in transcriptome and DNA methylome features were demonstrated in human ovarian GCs as women age and their ovarian functions deteriorate.[34] In this regard, it is to be noted that ovarian aging not only involves decreased quality and quantity of oocytes but also those of the surrounding GCs.[34]

In a most recent study, Yang *et al.* evaluated the genome-wide DNA methylation profile of human preimplantation embryos. In trophoectoderm biopsy samples from blastocytes, they demonstrated negative correlations of genome-wide methylation levels to embryo quality and to maternal age confirming that increased level of DNA methylation may compromise embryo competence.[35]

From clinical point of view, it is to be stressed that there are marked differences in DNA methylation profiles of human oocytes and preimplantation embryos between *in vitro* and *in vivo* conceived children, which can be attributed to the assisted reproductive technologies (culture media, ovarian stimulation) rather than infertility.[8,36-39]

It is to be noted that variations of DNA methylation in samples from the placental and umbilical cord tissues, saliva and cord blood of new birth weight neonates have been claimed to mediate perinatal programming of non-communicable diseases later in life. Genome-wide DNA

methylation studies have revealed association between differentially methylated DNA and neurodevelopmental impairments and compromised immune functions of the neonates.[40-43] The histone acetylation is a prominent player of post-translational modifications. It is controlled by two opposing enzymes: histone acetyl-transferases and histone deacetylases. In addition to histone, these latter enzymes (HDACs) catalyse deacetylation of other non-histone proteins. It has been shown that global histone deacetylation and activity of HDACs are essential for oocyte growth and survival.[44] Histone hyperacetylation induced by HDAC inhibitor trichostatin A during meiosis resulted in chromosome instability in pre-ovulatory and *in vitro* matured mammalian oocytes.[45] Importantly, GC from women with polycystic ovarian syndrome had widespread lysine acetylation of proteins, and enhanced acetylation was associated with markedly reduced two pronuclear rates and the number of viable embryos during assisted reproduction.[46] With this observation in line, *in vitro* maturation of oocytes from polycystic ovaries reduced the expression of HDAC1 in MII oocytes and two-cell embryos.[47] To further support the involvement of histone acetylation in fertilization, meiosis-specific deacetylation[48] and increased acetylation levels during post-ovulatory aging[49] have been reported in mouse oocytes.

In our study, the gene expression profiles of DNMTs and HDACs were evaluated in the easily accessible GCs. It was assumed that due to the close interactions of GCs with oocytes,[50] we could get information about the quality and developmental potential of oocytes. Both cellular compartments release biologically active substances into the FF, and FF is thought to mediate their cross-talk; therefore, mRNA expression levels in FF were also analysed. Except for DNMT3a, the gene expressions of other enzymes studied proved to be independent of their levels in GC which can be attributed to the possible contribution of transcripts derived from other follicular cells. Concerning the clinical relevance of our observations, it should be emphasized that only the HDAC6 expression in GC was associated with the number of retrieved oocytes, matured oocytes and viable embryos and the FF levels of DNMT3a were significantly elevated in the pregnant versus non-pregnant group. These findings may be regarded as indicating limited predictive values of the transcripts measured, so one needs to be cautious when interpreting these laboratory data.

There have been reports on the interrelations of the multiple post-translational modifications during follicular development and oocyte growth.[1,51-53] The significant associations of mRNA expressions for DNMT and for HDAC we found in GC and FF are in agreement with these observations; however, further studies are warranted to confirm or exclude their causal relationships.

In conclusion, mRNAs for DNMTs and for HDACs are expressed not only in GC but also in FF. The FF transcript may originate partly from GC, partly from other cell types of follicles. In our clinical settings, mRNAs for DNMT3a and HDAC6 have the potential to assess IVF outcome.

Study limitations

Only a limited number of patients with heterogeneous infertility diagnosis were included in this study; therefore, diagnosis-specific subgroups could not be generated. Moreover, some contamination of FF samples with ovarian cells cannot be excluded that may interfere with the FF results. Large-scale studies with patients of homogenous infertility diagnosis and with more meticulous separation of various cells are to be conducted to overcome these limitations.

SUMMARY

FF of IVF women contains mRNAs for DNA-methyltransferases and histone deacetylases. The FF transcripts for *DNMT3a* are higher in pregnant than in non-pregnant patients, also transcripts for GC *HDAC6* are associated with the number of oocyte and viable embryos, therefore expression level of FF *DNMT3a* and GC *HDAC6* has predictive potential for IVF outcome.

Authors' contributions

All authors read and approved the final manuscript. SS, JB, ES and BF conceived, designed and managed the study, SS, JB, ES and AV contributed to the study conceptualization and provided critical editorial input to the interpretation of the data, TV, ASZ, and KG contributed in laboratory and statistical analysis, AV, ES and FB contributed to data collection, to the drafting and final editing of the manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The dataset supporting the conclusions of this article is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was reviewed and approval by the Human Reproduction Committee of the Hungarian Medical Research Council (5273-2/2012 HER). Signed, informed consent was obtained from all patients who participated in the study. The investigation conforms to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

COMMENTARY

Histone deacetylases and DNA methyltransferase in follicular fluid: Implications in assisted reproduction

The nuclear DNA is wrapped around histone cores to form nucleosomes. This packaging of the chromatin in the nucleosomes allows it to be in an exposed or buried state in the nucleus, making it accessible or inaccessible to the transcription factors. Of the many determinants of the nucleosome state is the acetylation of the lysine residue which is regulated by the levels and activities of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs). Thus, the HATs and HDACs regulate histone acetylation and control gene expressions. Another key modification in the DNA is methylation which is also a regulator of gene expression. The DNA cytosine-5 methyltransferase (DNMT) family of enzymes aid in the methylation of the DNA, whereas the ten-eleven translocation (TET) methylcytosine dioxygenases lead to DNA demethylation. Both of these epigenetic modifications control transcription and hence protein abundance in the cells. Thus, cellular and hence tissue homeostasis is achieved by appropriate abundance and activities of the HATs, HDACs, TETs, and DNMTs.

In the reproductive system, the expression and roles of HATs, HDACs, TETs, and DNMTs in gonad development, regulation of spermatogenesis, and placental functions have been reported.[55,57,58,62] Altered epigenetic profiles and their regulatory enzymes are reported in conditions like polycystic ovarian syndrome and endometriosis.[59] In the current issue of Fertility and Sterility Research, Szalai and colleagues have investigated the levels of selected HDACs and DNMTs in granulosa cells and follicular fluid obtained from women undergoing controlled hyperstimulation.[61] Two key outcomes have emerged. One they could detect the mRNA of these enzymes in the secreted follicular fluid and second the levels of these relate to the numbers of oocytes retrieved, MII oocytes, viable embryos, and pregnancy outcomes. To the reproductive biologist, the observation that the HDAC and DNMT transcripts are secreted is very exciting. This is because it opens up the possibility that secretions from the granulosa cells in a paracrine and juxtacrine manner can control the epigenetics of oocytes and embryos. Although the authors have not explained the mechanisms by which these mRNAs come in follicular fluid, in all possibilities it may occur via exosomes which are key players of reproductive success in health and diseased states.[56] Future research must focus on determining the cargo of the HDAC and DNMT transcripts in the follicular fluid and if it is taken up by the oocyte or cleavage-stage embryos. This becomes specifically relevant as at least in animals, follicular fluid positively influences *in vitro* oocyte maturation and blastocyst quality. If proven that this is via epigenetic modifications of the oocyte/zygote nuclear DNA, it will set the stage for the use of follicular fluid or its derived exosomes as supplements to improve IVF outcomes.

Although this study is conducted in a limited number of patients, but it is clear that the levels of HDAC6 in both granulosa cells and follicular fluid positively correlate with IVF outcomes. This is very relevant as HDAC6 modifies tubulin and regulated sperm motility.[54] It will be of interest to also test if the granulosa cell or follicular fluid-derived HDAC6 can modify tubulin in oocytes

and embryos. Further, reduced HDAC6 levels are observed in the sperm of men with asthenozoospermia,[54] and interestingly exosomes of follicular fluid supplementation improve motility.[60] It will be exciting to test if this effect is modulated by HDAC6. It is time we revisit the good old follicular fluid and make it an ally to improve our IVF outcomes.

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