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Kyoto University
AUTORADIOGRAPHIC STUDY ON LOCALIZATION OF PROGESTIN TARGET CELLS IN THE CHICKEN TESTES

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Using an autoradiographic technique, the localization and concentration of progestin (P) in cell constituents of testes from the immature 25- to 70- day-old and mature 120-day-old chickens were investigated. After incubation of the frozen tissue sections with 3H-Promegestone (RS5020), a synthetic P, specific radioactivity, was found in the seminiferous epithelium and interstitium in all the animals in the presence or in the absence of various non-radioactive steroids, and the intensity of radioactivity differed with age: high in 25-, 70- and 120-day-old chickens, and low in 50-day-old chickens. Estrogen treatment enhanced the intensity of radioactivity in the cells at all ages. The concentration of radioactivity was higher in the seminiferous epithelium than in the interstitial cells. In the frozen tissue sections, it was not possible to identify the kind of cell taking up the high amount of radioactivity. These results indicate that the testes from chicken during their growing stages contain cell constituents that specifically bind P.

**Key words:** Progestin Target Cells, Chicken Testis, Autoradiography

**INTRODUCTION**

Testes from patients with testicular feminization have been shown to contain cytosol progestin (P) receptors. During detailed investigations on P binding in testes from various animals including humans, monkeys, rats and chickens, Seiki et al. found that only the testes from chicken contain cytosol P receptors, the molecular size of which is 8 S in mature animals and 4 S in immature animals. Administration of P to the chickens causes a decrease in testicular weight which is amplified by addition of estrogen (E) to P. The administration of P also causes several changes in metabolic activities within the testes: increase or decrease in the synthesis of protein, RNA and DNA, which is enhanced by the addition of E to P. Most of those findings cannot, however, precisely explain which kinds of cells in the testes contain P receptors and whether the cell constituents containing P receptors are responsible for the changes in metabolic activities of the testes. Using an autoradiographic technique the present study was carried out to detect the localization of P target cells interacting in vitro with diffusible radioactive P within the testis specimens of the chickens.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Preparation of frozen tissue sections: White Leghorns, 25, 50, 70 and 120 days old, were obtained from Shonan Chickyard, Isehara City, Japan. Animals of each age were divided into two groups; one was given i.m. injection of 2 μg 17β-estradiol-3-benzoate (E2B) / 0.1 ml sesame oil / 100 g b.w. once a day for 3 days, and the other was given i.m. injection of 0.1 ml sesame oil / 100 g b.w. once a day for 3 days. One day after the last injection, they were killed by decapitation. Testes were carefully excirpated, and stored frozen for 6~7 days at -80°C until use. The frozen tissues were sectioned at 5 μm at -20°C, mounted on clear glass slides, and air-dried. The dried tissue sections were fixed in absolute ethanol for 10 min at 4°C, washed by several changes
of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) solution, pH 7.4, and then dried overnight at 4°C. Autoradiographic procedures:

$^3$H-Promegestone (R5020, s.a. 87 Ci/mmol), a potent synthetic P, and non-radioactive Promegestone were purchased from New England Nuclear (Boston, U.S.A.), and used without further purification. Progesterone, testosterone, estradiol-17β and corticosterone were obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, U.S.A.). The mounted tissue sections were covered with 0.1 ml PBS solution containing 3 ng $^3$H-R5020 in the presence or absence of 600 ng (200-fold excess dose) of unlabeled steroids such as R5020, progesterone, testosterone, estradiol-17β or corticosterone. They were incubated for 2 hr at 20°C in a humidified box to avoid water loss by evaporation. The sections were washed with mild agitation in several baths of PBS solution, and air-dried tissue slides were dipped into liquid emulsion (Sakura NR-M2, Konishiroku Photo Ind., Co., Ltd., Tokyo), and dried at room temperature for 1 hr. To obtain rapid autoradiographic labeling the emulsion-coated slides were dipped for 10 seconds into the scintillator cocktail (7% PPO-0.02% dimethyl POPOP / diethylene dioxime), and the scintillator-impregnated emulsion was then exposed for 6~7 days at $-80°C$. The slides were developed, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for microscopic observation. The uptake of $^3$H-R5020 and its derivatives by the cells of seminiferous epithelium (SE) and interstitium (I) was measured by counting the number of reduced silver grains on the cells in the same plane focus at the top of the tissue section. The amount of radioactivity in the lumen of seminiferous tubule (L) was also measured by counting the grains over the luminal area.

**RESULTS**

The effect of incubation time and temperature on $^3$H-R5020 binding to the tissue sections was examined. The tissue sections were incubated with 3 ng $^3$H-R5020 / PBS solution at different temperatures (5 and 20°C) for different durations (0~3 hr). The incubated tissue sections were then processed to the autoradiographic analysis as described in the Methods. As shown in Fig. 1, at 5°C the number of silver grains rapidly reached a maximum by 0.5 hr, after which it decreased up to 3 hr. On the other hand, at 20°C the number of silver grains reached plateau at 2 hr, after which it remained constant up to 3 hr. The tissue sections were, therefore, incubated at 20°C for 2 hr in the present experiment.

At 2 hr after incubation of the tissue sections with $^3$H-R5020, the general level of the uptake of radioactivity in the cells of SE and I was high, though differing with age (Fig. 2; Photos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9~11). E2B-treatment enhanced the uptake by both kinds of cells, a significant increase (+p<0.01) being observed in SE in 50- and 70-day-old chickens and in I in 25-, 50- and 70-day-old chickens, (compare Photos. 7 and 9 with Photo. 10). Addition of excess dose of unlabeled R5020 significantly (*p<0.01) reduced the uptake by both cell groups at each age group (Fig. 2; Photos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 12).

The uptake of radioactivity by SE and I seemed to differ with age (Fig. 2). In oil-treated animals, the uptake by SE in 50-day-old chickens was lower than that
at 25 days, and it was significantly (\# $p<0.01$) higher in 70-day-old chickens, also being lower in 120-day-old chickens. The uptake by I continued to be at the same level from 25 to 70 days old, and then increased at 120 days. In E$_2$B-treated animals, the uptake by SE in 50-day-old chickens (Photos. 3, 4) was lower than that in 25-day-old chickens (Photo. 1) and higher in 70-day-old chickens (Photos. 7, 9) (\# $p<0.01$). The uptake by I showed the same fluctuation
Plate 2 (Photos. 7-12)

Autoradiograms of testis tissue from 70-day-old immature and 120-day-old mature chickens after incubation with 3 ng 3H-R5020 in the presence or absence of 600 ng unlabeled R5020. Age of animals, treatment of animals with oil or E, B, and incubation of the tissue sections with 3H-R5020 alone or 3H-R5020 plus R5020 are indicated under each photograph. SE = seminiferous epithelium, I = interstitium, L = lumen of seminiferous tubule. Hematoxylin-eosin stain. ×600 for Photos. 7, 9-12. ×1,200 for Photo. 8 which is a magnification of Photo. 9.

as that by SE.

In both oil-and E2B-treated chickens, the intensity of radioactivity uptake by SE tended to be higher than that by I for each age (Fig. 2; Photos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11). In E2B-treated animals, the intensity in 70-day-old chickens (Photos. 7, 9) was especially higher (± p<0.01) in SE than in I. In oil-treated animals, the intensity in 25- and 70-day-old chickens (Photo. 10) was also especially higher (± p<0.01) in SE than in I.
Progestin Target Cells in Chicken Testes

Fig. 2. Uptake of radioactivity by the seminiferous epithelium (SE) and interstitium (I) of the testis tissue from oil- and E₂B-treated chickens 2 hr after the incubation with 3 ng ³H-RS020 in the presence or absence of 600 ng unlabeled R5020. Significant differences (P<0.01) between incubations with ³H-RS020 alone and ³H-RS020+R5020 are noted by (*) above top of each column. Significant differences (P<0.01) in radioactivity distribution between oil- and E₂B-treated animals, between age groups in oil-treated animals, and between age groups in E₂B-treated animals, are noted by (+), (*), (~), respectively, above solid horizontal lines spanning appropriate bars (Bars over and under each column express standard error of mean).

In the SE, the intensity of the radioactivity uptake by the cells of the basal layer was stronger than that by the cells of the second and third layers (Photos. 3, 9). In the frozen sections, however, it was hard to distinguish between Sertoli cells and various spermatogenetic cells. In the I, cells with round nuclei and clear cytoplasms tended to have concentrated radioactivity (Photos. 4, 9). In the frozen sections, however, these cells could not clearly be identified as Leydig cells.

In oil- and E₂B-treated chickens, a fair amount of silver grains was found in the L of the tissue sections incubated with ³H-R5020 alone (Fig. 3). The number of grains in L from the oil-treated animals differed with the age (Photos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11), less in 50-day-old chickens (* p<0.01) (Photos. 3, 4) and more in 70-day-olds (* p<0.01) (Photo. 11). E₂B-treatment significantly (+ p<0.01) enhanced the radioactivity in L at each age (compare Photos. 7, 9 with Photo. 10), showing the same fluctuation pattern of radioactivity as with the oil-treatment.

Specificity of ³H-R5020 uptake by the testis tissue against various steroids was
investigated. First, the testis tissue sections from 120-day-old chickens was incubated with 3 ng $^3$H-R5020 in the presence or absence of either unlabeled 600 ng R5020, progesterone, estradiol-17β, testosterone or corticosterone. As shown in Table 1, displacement of $^3$H-R5020 with R5020 and progesterone was significant ($p<0.01$) in both SE and I, while no displacement was observed with other steroids. Next, to examine whether P-binding components in the testis tissue were contaminated with those in the blood, the blood plasma was smeared, fixed in absolute ethanol, incubated with 3 ng $^3$H-R5020 / PBS solution, and then processed to the autoradiography as described in the Methods. On the smear autoradiogram, the number of silver grains was found to be reduced (Photo. not shown), indicating that the tissue P binders were not contaminated with those in the plasma.

**DISCUSSION**

Accumulation of radioactivity in the testis tissue sections was observed on autoradiograms as concentrated silver grains 2 hr after incubation with the radioactive R5020, a potent synthetic P. In addition, on the autoradiogram of the blood plasma smear no visible grains were detected after incubation with $^3$H-R5020. These observations clearly suggest the presence of several different types of P target cells in the chicken testes. The localization of radioactivity appears to be specific for P since addition of excess dose of unlabeled R5020 and progesterone, but not testosterone, estradiol-17β, nor corticosterone, inhibited the accumulation of the radioactivity.

The present autoradiographic results are in agreement with the results of previous biochemical studies in which specific P receptors have been demonstrated in the testis cytosol of both immature 35- to 40-day-old and mature 120-day-old chickens. In the present study, the intensity of specific $^3$H-R5020 uptake by SE and I fluctuated at all ages. In the SE, the fluctuation was remarkable, as compared with that in I, but the functional significance of the fluctuation by these cell constituents during the maturing periods of the chicken testes is not clear.

At 25 to 120 days after birth, E-priming enhanced the radioactivity uptake by SE and I. It is well known that the P receptor is induced by E, and thus it can serve as a marker of E action in E-sensitive tissues such as the uterus, the chick oviduct,

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Table 1. Steroid specificity of $^3$H-R5020 uptake by the testis tissues from 120-day-old chickens†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unlabeled steroid added</th>
<th>Silver grains / 50 labeled cells (Mean±SE)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seminiferous epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>136±6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5020</td>
<td>68±9*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progesterone</td>
<td>76±7*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estradiol-17β</td>
<td>128±8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testosterone</td>
<td>123±11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corticosterone</td>
<td>127±16</td>
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† Tissue sections were incubated for 2 hr at 20°C with 3 ng $^3$H-R5020 with or without either 600 ng unlabeled steroid, and then processed to the autoradiographic analysis as described in the Methods.

* $p<0.01$ vs none-added group.
and hypothalamus and hypophysis\(^9\). The present results may, therefore, indicate that in the chicken testis, as in other E-sensitive tissues, E acts to induce P receptors, resulting in the enhanced uptake of radioactivity by these tissues.

Stumpf\(^{12}\) earlier demonstrated nuclear concentration of \(^{3}H\)-estradiol in the immature rat testes. Sar et al.\(^{13}\) also demonstrated nuclear concentration of radioactivity in hypophysectomized immature rats after injection of \(^{3}H\)-estradiol as well as \(^{3}H\)-testosterone or \(^{3}H\)-dihydrotestosterone. They suggest that there are different receptors for estrogen and androgen in the rat testes, or that one receptor binds both estrogen and androgen. It is not known whether the P receptor in the chicken testes is different in its physicochemical nature from receptors for other steroid hormones. Judging from our results, however, this receptor is considered to bind only P because \(^{3}H\)-R5020 uptake was remarkably inhibited by unlabeled R5020 and progesterone, but not by testosterone, estradiol-17\(\beta\), nor corticosterone.

In the present study, the SE from 25- to 70-day-old immature chickens consisted of 1-3 cell layers of primarily Sertoli cells and spermatogonia, and that from 120-day-old mature animals consisted of 4-6 layers of these cells plus primary and secondary spermatocytes with a few spermatozoa in some tubules. Although there is an indication from the present results that Sertoli cells and spermatogonia as well as spermatocytes in the tubules accumulate R5020, further studies are needed to clearly identify P target cells. Accumulation of radioactivity by the cells with round nuclei and clear cytoplasms, probably Leydig cells, in the I also suggests a direct action of P on these cells, but, the functional significance of this hormone action on these cells remains to be clarified.

REFERENCES

ニワトリの精巣内プロゲステロン標的細胞の局在
オートラジオグラフによる検討

東海大学医学部解剖学教室
清 木 勘 治
坂 部 賢
藤 井 秀 子

精巣性女性化症候群患者にプロゲステロン（P）-レセプターの存在することが報告されており、この患者の精巣におけるP作用が注目される。そこで精巣に対するPの作用機構を解明する手始めに、これまでのとこ ろ系統発生の観点から各種正常動物の精巣について、in vitroでPレセプターの存在を検べた。その 結果、ニワトリ（鳥類）の精巣でPレセプターの存在を確認したが、ウシガエル（両棲類）、トカゲ（ハ虫 類）およびラット、サル、ヒト（哺乳類）では確認できなかった。

そこで本実験では、25〜120日齢の成長期のニワト リの精巣におけるPレセプター含有細胞の局在とレセ プター量をオートラジオグラフ手法で形態的に検討 した。精巣の凍結切片標本を放射能で標識した合成 P（3H-Promegestoneまたは3H-R5020）溶液中でイ ンキュベートした後、常法通りオートラジオグラフィーをおこない、組織または細胞上の黒化銀粒子数を算 計して、放射活性の強さまたはP濃度の指標とした。

その結果、1）精細管上皮と間質細胞に放射活性の 特異的集中がみられた。2）放射活性の強さは動物の 日齢によって変動した。25, 70および120日齢で高く、 50日齢で低かった。3）細胞内のP濃度は動物をあら かじめエストロジェンで処置しておくと増強した。4） 放射活性の強さは間質細胞よりも精細管上皮で高かっ た。しかし、凍結切片標本では高放射活性を示す細胞 の種類分けは困難であった。

以上のことから、成長期のニワトリ精巣の精細管壁 と間質に、Pレセプター含有細胞が存在することが示 被される。レセプター含有細胞の同定は今後に残され た問題である。