## Seminal plasma and spermatozoa quality in the boar: identification of novel biomarkers

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## Abstract:

Abstract. Sperm fertility is progressively acquired during maturation in the genital tract, under the influence of biochemical interactions with paracrine factors secreted within the tract. Thus, it is characterized with modifications of membrane properties, such as fluidity and composition. It has been recently demonstrated that in the boar, hypotonic resistance of ejaculates is positively correlated with in vivo fertility. The aim of the present study was to analyze the effect of seminal plasma on the hypotonic resistance of boar spermatozoa, by using mass spectrometry. For this purpose, seminal plasma (SP) were collected from several boars with known fertility and stored. Epididymal spermatozoa (EpSpz: n=3 boars) were recovered from cauda epididymis by microperfusion. EpSpz were incubated in the presence of saline or SP for 10min at 37°c before being assessed for hypotonic resistance by flow cytometry, and analyzed by Intact Cells Matrix Mass Spectrometry (ICM-MS) that allow to achieve direct protein profiling. Our results showed that hypotonic resistance of the 3 populations of EpSpz displayed similar profiles, in relation to seminal plasma in which they had been incubated. Thus, two SP that induced the lowest, and two other that induced the best, hypotonic resistance to EpSpz were selected (SP low and SP high, respectively). EpSpz incubated with SP high or SP low displayed different ICM-MS profiles, some molecular species being increased and other decreased (or absent) between the two groups of SP. Identification of these peptides/proteins is under analysis. In conclusion, our results demonstrate that hypotonic resistance induced by SP to

analysis.

In conclusion, our results demonstrate that hypotonic resistance induced by SP to EpSpz is related to their ICM-MS profiles, and that this approach may be useful to identify novel biomarkers of fertility in the boar.



















