

Expression of progesterone receptor membrane component-1 in bovine reproductive system during estrous cycle

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Abstract

Several reports suggest the participation of progesterone receptor membrane component 1 (PGRMC1) in progesterone signaling in the reproductive system. This study aimed at investigating the presence and localization of PGRMC1 in bovine ovary, oviduct and uterus, during the follicular and luteal phases of the estrous cycle. In the ovary, PGRMC1 has been detected in surface germinal epithelium, granulosa cells, theca cells and in the germinal vesicle of the oocytes at all stages of folliculogenesis. In the *corpus luteum* the expression of PGRMC1 was influenced by the stage of the estrous cycle. In the oviducts and in the uterus horns, PGRMC1 was immunolocalized in the luminal epithelium, in the muscle layer cells and in the endothelial cells. In the uterus, PGRMC1 was intensely localized also in the glandular endometrium. However, in the oviducts and in the uterus horns, the localization of PGRMC1 was independent on the stage of the estrous cycle and on whether evaluating the ipsilateral or the contralateral organ. In conclusion, the present immunohistochemical study showed that PGRMC1 is located in various compartments of the bovine female reproductive organs. With the exception of the *corpora lutea*, PGRMC1 localization showed similar pattern during different stages of the estrous cycle.

Introduction

Progesterone receptor membrane component 1 (PGRMC1) belongs to the membrane-associated progesterone receptor (MAPR) proteins family that is widespread in eukaryotes and involved in regulating numerous biological functions.¹ PGRMC1 is predominantly

located in intracellular membranes and co-localizes with the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus in rat liver cells and hippocampal Purkinje cells.^{2,3} Several studies described a nuclear or chromosomal localization. PGRMC1 was detected in nuclear extracts of HeLa cells,⁴ among the protein of the human mitotic spindles,^{5,6} and recently has been proposed in regulating microtubule stability in human and rat ovarian cell mitosis.^{7,8} Various ovarian cell types, including granulosa cells and ovarian surface epithelial cells as well as ovarian tumors, express PGRMC1 where it plays an essential role in promoting the survival of both normal and cancerous ovarian cells *in vitro*.⁹

Recently, PGRMC1 expression has been demonstrated in several female reproductive tissues in different mammalian species. PGRMC1 has been detected in uterine and placental tissues of the mouse and human¹⁰ and it is among the proteins that were differentially expressed in the human endometrium during menstrual cycle.¹¹

Other reports investigated the localization and function of PGRMC1 in the ovary. In particular immunohistochemical studies localized PGRMC1 in granulosa cells, theca cells and ovarian surface epithelial cells (germinal epithelium) in rat.¹² Moreover the expression of PGRMC1 mRNA was found in granulosa or luteal cells in humans,¹³ mice,¹⁴ pigs¹⁵ and cows.¹⁶ Several works suggest that progesterone mediates its antiapoptotic action through PGRMC1.^{17,18} PGRMC1 is also expressed in bovine,¹⁹ rat¹² and human oocytes.²⁰ Recently, PGRMC1 was associated to the meiotic spindle suggesting a role in oocyte maturation, which may be specifically related to the mechanism by which chromosomes segregate.¹⁹ However, with regard to localization of the protein, a recent work did not detect PGRMC1 in the bovine oocyte.²¹ To date there is little information on the localization of PGRMC1 in the reproductive organs of the cow. Thus, the aim of the present study was to examine the presence and localization of PGRMC1 in a variety of cow reproductive organs, including ovary, oviduct and uterus during the follicular and luteal phases of the estrous cycle using immunohistochemistry.

Materials and Methods

Tissue collection

All the chemicals used in this study were purchased from Sigma Chemical Company except for those specifically mentioned. Bovine ovary, oviduct and uterus were recovered at a local abattoir (INALCA JBS S.p.A.,

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Ospedaletto Lodigiano, LO, IT 2270M CE, Italy) from non-pregnant dairy cows, 4 to 8 yrs old, subjected to routine veterinary inspection and in accordance to the specific health requirements stated in Council Directive 89/556/ECC and subsequent modifications, and were transported to the laboratory on ice. The stage of the estrous cycle was assessed by morphological observations of the ovary.²² In particular, animals in which one of the two ovaries presented an active *corpus luteum* were classified as belonging to luteal phases of estrous cycle while animals in which one of the two ovaries presented the ovulatory follicle and a regressed *corpus luteum* were classified as belonging to follicular phases of estrous cycle.^{23,24}

For each animal, both ovaries were transversely cut and 2-4 fragments of *corpus luteum* and 2-4 fragments of ovarian cortex were collected; from both oviducts samples of isthmus, ampulla and infundibulum were separated. Finally the apical third of each uterine horns was isolated dissecting at about 5 cm from the uterus-isthmus junction.²⁵ All samples were fixed in B5 (Formalin-Mercury II Chloride) fixative (Bio-Optica, Milan, Italy) for 12-24 h, dehydrated by a graded series of ethanol, cleared with xylene, paraffin embedded and sectioned at 5 µm on glass slides, previously treated with Vectabond (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA, USA) to enhance the adherence of tissue.

Western blot analysis

Western blot analysis was performed as previously described with minor modifications.¹⁹ Briefly, aliquots of 50 mg of ovarian cortex and *corpus luteum* were homogenized in RIPA buffer, which was supplemented with complete protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktails, incubated for 30 min on ice and then centrifuged at 14,000 g for 20 min at 4°C. Total amount of protein was determined using the Bio-Rad Protein Assay (Biorad) and 20 µg of total protein was used for western blot analysis. Equal protein loading was verified by Ponceau staining. PGRMC1 immunodetection was conducted using different concentrations (1 µg/mL and 0.3 µg/mL) of a rabbit polyclonal antibody (Sigma Prestige, Cat. No. HPA002877) or a goat polyclonal antibody (AbCam, Cat. No. ab48012) overnight at 4°C. PGRMC1 was revealed using an anti-rabbit or anti-goat HRP-labelled antibodies (1:8000) and Super Signal® West Pico Chemiluminescence Substrate (PIERCE Biotechnologies Inc., Rockford, IL, USA). Negative controls were conducted by omitting the primary antibodies.

Immunohistochemistry

Indirect immunohistochemistry was carried out to evaluate the expression and localization of PGRMC1. Endogenous peroxidase activity was eliminated by incubation with 3% (v/v) H₂O₂ in methanol for 30 min. Then sections were incubated with 10% (v/v) normal goat serum or normal rabbit serum, 0.3% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 3% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (BSA) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for 30 min to block non-specific binding of secondary antibody. In a preliminary study the sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with different concentrations (0.96, 0.48, 0.24 or 0.16 µg/mL) of polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 (Sigma Prestige) or polyclonal goat anti-PGRMC1 (Abcam) diluted in PBS with 1% (w/v) BSA and 0.3% (v/v) Triton X-100. In all the subsequent experiments the rabbit polyclonal antibody was used at a concentration of 0.48 µg/mL. Primary antibodies were detected by using a biotinylated anti-rabbit or anti goat IgG (Vector Laboratories), diluted 1:400 in PBS with 1% (w/v) of BSA and detected with the Vectastain Elite ABC kit (Vectastain Elite ABC kit, Vector Laboratories). For color development, all sections were incubated with DAB substrate (DAB substrate kit for peroxidase, Vector Laboratories) for 2 min. After staining, the samples were counterstained with hematoxylin QS (Vector Laboratories). Negative controls were performed by omitting the primary antibodies. Samples were analyzed on a Nikon Eclipse microscope (Nikon Corp., Tokyo, Japan) in bright field at a magnification of 200X-400X.

Results

Preliminary studies were conducted in order to compare the specificity and the sensitivity of two antibodies (polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 and polyclonal goat anti-PGRMC1) by western blot and immunohistochemical analysis with different primary antibodies concentrations. Western blot analysis confirmed that

PGRMC1 was specifically detected in ovarian cortex as a ≈26 kDa protein (Figure 1A). However, only the polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 detected the protein, while under the same experimental conditions the goat polyclonal antibody did not. Conversely, the goat polyclonal antibody only detected the 26 kDa protein when higher amounts of total proteins (100 and 50 µg) were loaded on the gel (Figure 1B). Moreover, antibody titration on immuno-

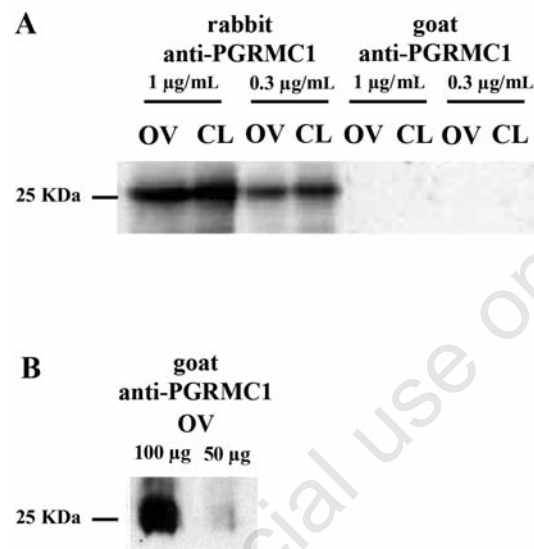


Figure 1. Detection of PGRMC1 in bovine ovarian cortex and *corpus luteum* by western blot analysis. A) Western blot analysis showing PGRMC1 expression in bovine ovarian cortex and *corpus luteum* (20 µg total protein/lane) using the rabbit polyclonal (Sigma-Prestige) or the goat polyclonal (Abcam) antibodies at different concentrations. Note that only the rabbit polyclonal anti-PGRMC1 antibody detected the protein, while under the same experimental conditions the goat polyclonal antibody did not. B) Western blot analysis of PGRMC1 expression in ovarian cortex with the goat polyclonal antibody using increasing amount of total protein (50 and 100 µg).

Table 1. Immunohistochemical localization of PGRMC1 in the reproductive tracts during estrous cycle. PGRMC1 is indicated as intense (+) weak (±) or negative signal in the different organs.

Tissue/cell type	Estrous cycle			
	Follicular phase		Luteal phase	
	Cytoplasm	Nucleus	Cytoplasm	Nucleus
Ovary follicle				
Oocyte	±	+	±	+
Granulosa cells	+	+	+	+
Theca cells	+	+	+	+
Endothelial cells	+	+	+	+
Stromal tissue				
Stromal cells	±	±	±	±
Endothelial cells	+	+	+	+
Germinal epithelium	+	+	+	+
Corpus luteum				
Luteal cells	±	±	+	±
Endothelial cells	+	+	+	+
Oviduct				
Epithelial cells	+	+	+	+
Stromal cells	±	±	±	±
Muscle layer cells	+	+	+	+
Endothelial cells	+	+	+	+
Uterus				
Luminal epithelial cells	+	+	+	+
Glandular epithelial cells	+	+	+	+
Stromal cells	±	±	±	±
Muscle layer cells	+	+	+	+
Endothelial cells	+	+	+	+

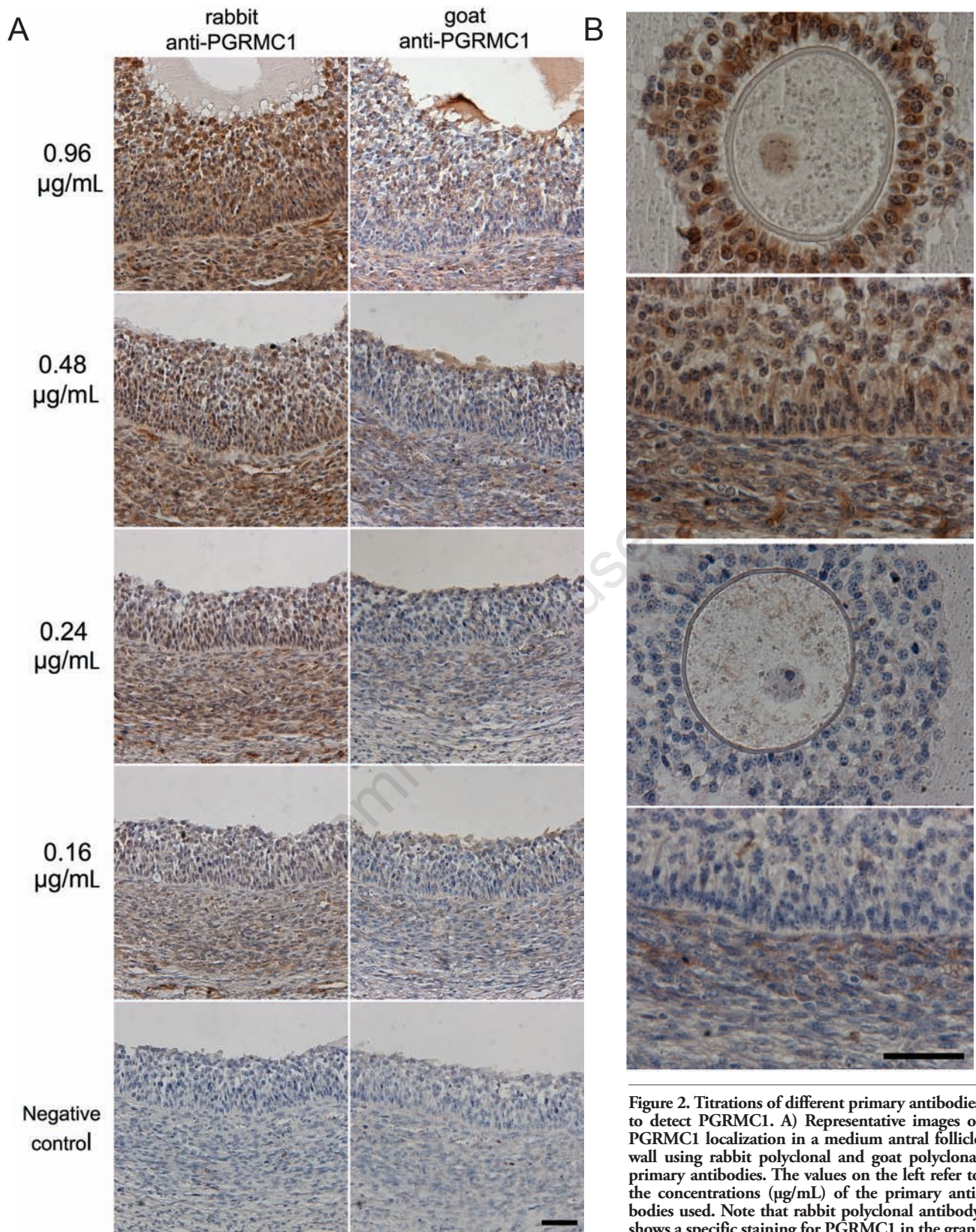


Figure 2. Titrations of different primary antibodies to detect PGRMC1. A) Representative images of PGRMC1 localization in a medium antral follicle wall using rabbit polyclonal and goat polyclonal primary antibodies. The values on the left refer to the concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) of the primary antibodies used. Note that rabbit polyclonal antibody shows a specific staining for PGRMC1 in the granulosa cells, in the theca layer and in the endothelial cells of blood vessels at all concentration used, whereas weaker signal was detected by the goat polyclonal antibody under the same experimental conditions. No immunoreactivity was seen in negative controls where incubation with the primary antibodies was omitted. Final magnification, 200X; scale bar, 50 μm . B) Representative images showing details of PGRMC1 localization in oocytes and medium antral follicle wall using the two antibodies under the same experimental conditions at a concentration of 0.48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Note that rabbit polyclonal primary antibody exhibits a specific staining for PGRMC1 in cumulus cells, germinal vesicle, granulosa cells, theca layer and endothelial cells (upper images) when compared with the goat polyclonal primary antibody (lower images). Final magnification, 400X; scale bar, 50 μm .

histochemistry showed a higher sensitivity of the polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 since this antibody detected PGRMC1 in the granulosa cells, in the theca layer and in the endothelial cells of blood vessels at all concentration tested, whereas the goat polyclonal antibody detected a much weaker signal at the corresponding concentration (Figure 2A,B). In addition the rabbit polyclonal detected a much higher PGRMC1 signal in cumulus cells and germinal vesicle of the oocyte when compared with the goat polyclonal used at the same concentration (Figure 2B). Therefore, the polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 antibody, at a concentration of 0.48 µg/mL was utilized in further experiments to assess PGRMC1 localization in bovine ovary, oviduct and uterine horn.

A total of 8 animals (4 for each phase of the estrous cycle) were analyzed for PGRMC1 localization. Data are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 and summarized in Table 1.

In all experiments, negative controls were conducted in the absence of the primary antibody and did not show any staining.

In the ovary, immunohistochemical studies showed that PGRMC1 was expressed in the follicles during all the stages of folliculogenesis, in the oocyte and in its surrounding cumulus cells, both in the nucleus and inside the cytoplasm (Figure 3). Oocyte showed a positive staining in the germinal vesicle (GV), while the ooplasm displayed only a weak signal (Figure 3A,B). In the cumulus oophorus, granulosa cells lying closer to the oocyte exhibited a more intense signal than granulosa cells in the outer layers (Figure 2B). PGRMC1 was also detected in theca layers (Figure 3C). Furthermore, PGRMC1 was immunolocalized in the germinal epithelium of the ovarian surface (Figure 3D) and in the endothelial cells of the stromal vessels (arrows in Figure 3A,B,C). On the contrary, in ovarian stromal tissue cells PGRMC1 was weakly detected. Immunolocalization of PGRMC1 revealed a similar expression pattern for the follicular and luteal phase of the estrous cycle and differences were not observed between the two ovaries of the same animal.

In contrast, in the *corpus luteum* PGRMC1 was differently immunolocalized depending on the stage of the estrous cycle (Figure 4). During the luteal phase (Figure 4A) most of the luteal cells showed a cytoplasmic staining for PGRMC1, with signal intensity varying from intense to weak, while the signal was completely absent only in a few cells. During the follicular phase (Figure 4B) PGRMC1 was detected as a weak signal in the cytoplasm of most of the cells. In both phases PGRMC1 was expressed in the endothelial cells and was detected as an intense to weak signal in the nuclei of the luteal cells.

Microscopic examination of PGRMC1 localization in the oviduct revealed a specific

nuclear and cytoplasmic staining for PGRMC1 in the luminal epithelium (Figure 5A,B), in the muscle layers (Figure 5C), as well as in the endothelial cells. On the contrary PGRMC1 was weakly expressed in the cells of *lamina propria* and submucosa (stromal cells). No differences were observed between infundibulum (Figure 5A), ampulla (Figure 5B), and isthmus (Figure 5C), neither in follicular nor luteal phase, either between the two organs of the same animal. In the uterus, PGRMC1 was observed as

an intense signal in the luminal epithelium (Figure 5E), glandular endometrium (Figure 5F), as well in the muscle layers (Figure 5F) and in the vessels while a weak signal was present in the stromal compartment. As in the oviduct, a positive staining was present both in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm of all the cells and no difference was observed between the estrous stages and between the two horns.

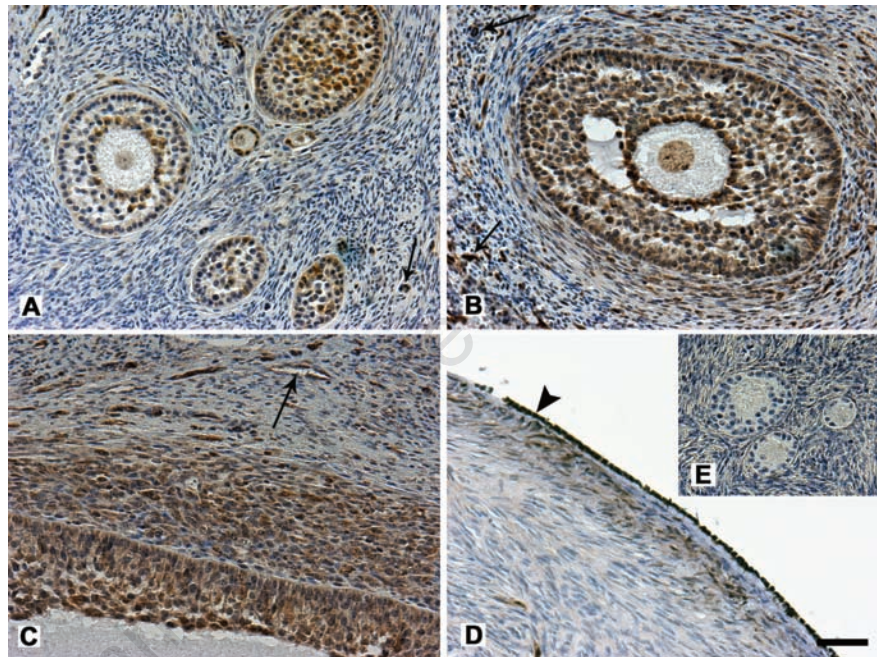


Figure 3. Immunohistochemical localization of PGRMC1 in bovine ovarian cortex. PGRMC1 is localized in primordial, primary and secondary follicles (A), in early antral follicles (B) and in antral follicles (C). Note that the expression of PGRMC1 is more evident in the granulosa cells closer to the oocyte, in the GV and in the internal theca layer. PGRMC1 was detected in the endothelial cells (arrows) and in the germinal epithelium at the ovarian surface (D, arrowhead). No immunoreactivity was seen in negative control where incubation with the primary antibody had been omitted (E). Final magnification, 200X; scale bar, 50 µm.

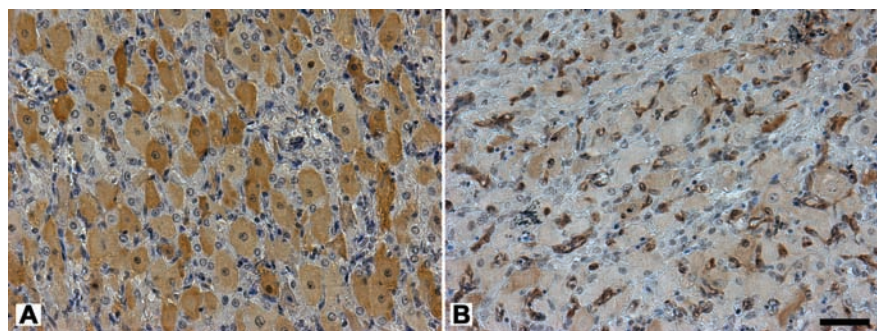


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical localization of PGRMC1 in bovine *corpora lutea* during the luteal and follicular phase of the estrous cycle. During the luteal phase (A) PGRMC1 is localized in the cytoplasm of the luteal cells displaying a heterogeneous signal, varying from intense to weak to completely absent. During the follicular phase (B) PGRMC1 is detected as a weak signal in the cytoplasm of most of the luteal cells. In both phases PGRMC1 is expressed in the endothelial cells and is weakly detected in the nucleus of the luteal cells. Final magnification, 200X; scale bar, 50 µm.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that describes PGRMC1 immunolocalization in various parts of bovine reproductive system. In the ovary, PGRMC1 has been detected in germinal epithelium, granulosa cells, theca cells, and oocyte in all stages of folliculogenesis, in agreement with previous studies conducted in rat.¹² Data from the literature indicate that, in the ovary, PGRMC1 is continuously and highly expressed during fetal development in rat and cow and it has been suggested that PGRMC1 participates through a progesterone-dependent mechanism to the process of primordial follicle assembly.^{26,27}

In this study, PGRMC1 was intensely localized in the GV of oocytes. This confirms our previous immunofluorescence study on the oocyte where PGRMC1 was restricted in the GV after follicle isolation.¹⁹ In the oocyte, PGRMC1 has a role in oocyte maturation, which may be specifically related to the mechanism of chromosomes segregation.¹⁹ However, other Authors were unable to detect PGRMC1 in the bovine oocyte,²¹ while it was detected in the surrounding granulosa cells. This difference may be due to the different sensitivity of the antibody used and to the shorter incubation time employed in the previous study (3 h). As indicated in our study, the polyclonal rabbit anti-PGRMC1 antibody showed a much higher sensitivity respect to the polyclonal goat anti-PGRMC1 antibody and the titration assay demonstrated that only high concentrations of the polyclonal goat anti-PGRMC1 antibody were able to detect a specific signal by western blot and immunohistochemistry under our experimental conditions.

Our observations in the ovary and *corpus luteum* support previous studies where the expression of PGRMC1 was found in granulosa and luteal cells in human,¹³ mouse,¹⁴ rat,¹² pig¹⁵ and cow.^{16,28} PGRMC1 positivity in endothelial cells of the *corpus luteum* reported in previous study on PGRMC1 expression in cow²⁸ was also confirmed by our observations. Furthermore, in the present work, the expression of PGRMC1 in the *corpus luteum* was found to be influenced by the stage of the estrous cycle. In the luteal phase, PGRMC1 was intensely localized in the cytoplasm while in the follicular phase a weak PGRMC1 signal was detected in the cytoplasm of most of the cells. This stage-specific localization of PGRMC1 could be explained through the functional status of the *corpus luteum*. Beside its possible involvement in steroid synthesis in the active *corpus luteum*, the ability of PGRMC1 in promoting luteal cell viability by mediating progesterone anti-apoptotic action was demonstrated.¹³

PGRMC1 was detected among the proteins that were differentially expressed in the human

endometrium during the menstrual cycle.¹¹ This study showed that PGRMC1 protein was more highly present in the proliferative (luteal) than the secretory (follicular) phase and immunostaining data revealed that it was confined to the stromal component of proliferative phase endometrium. Analogously, microarray profiling of progesterone-regulated endometrial genes during the rhesus monkey secretory phase showed a down regulation of PGRMC1.²⁹ These findings were confirmed also in mice,¹⁰ where PGRMC1 expression was up-regulated in the stromal compartment of the uterus from estrus to metestrus and reduced during diestrus. In the bovine, our study showed that PGRMC1 localization in the oviducts and in the uterus horns, was similar in the ipsilateral or the contralateral organs and was irrespective of the stage of the estrous cycle. This difference between species may be explained by the different technique

adopted since the immunochemical detection of the protein must be confirmed by a quantitative analysis. Moreover, the level of the transcript must be determined in order to assess whether or not the phase-independent localization of PGRMC1 observed in this study, in bovine oviduct and uterus, is accompanied by a phase-independent PGRMC1 transcript level.

In the present study we did not observe differences in PGRMC1 localization in the uterus between the luteal and follicular phases. However, we do not exclude that these differences could arise during pregnancy. In fact, a decrease in PGRMC1 has been observed in human myometrium during term or preterm labor, where PGRMC1 down-regulation might contribute to the *functional withdrawal* of progesterone's action and shift the balance to a state of increased uterine contractility.³⁰ Moreover, PGRMC1 was described in the human and

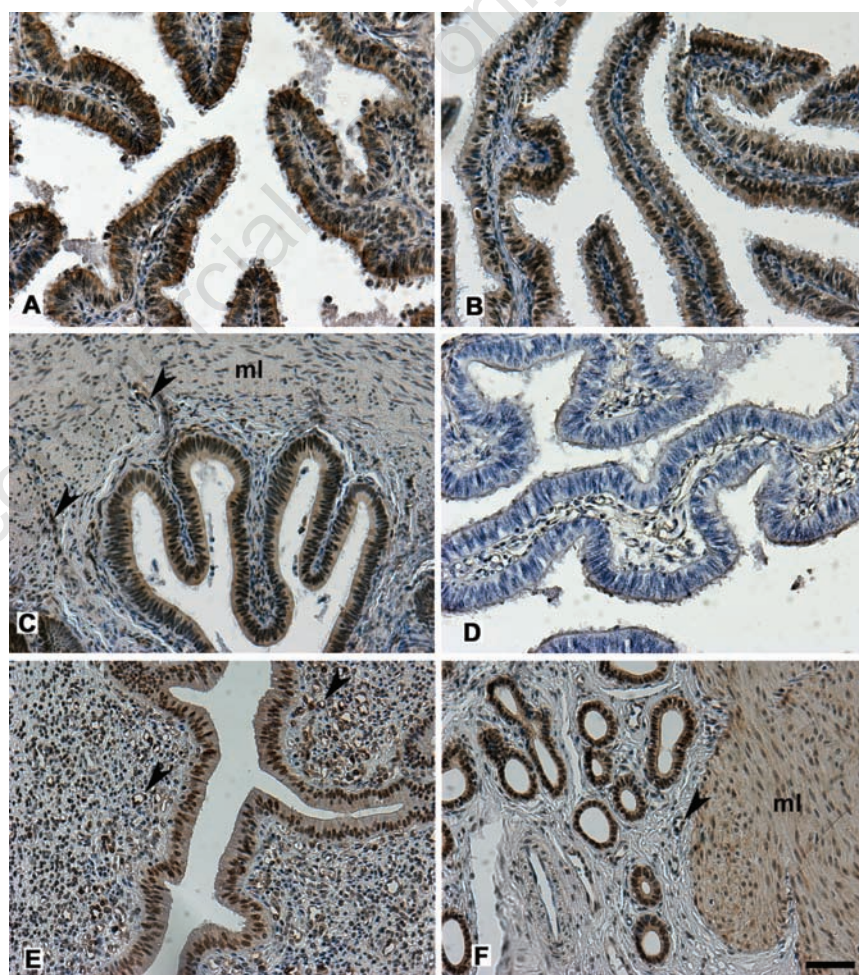


Figure 5. Immunohistochemical localization of PGRMC1 in bovine oviduct and uterus. PGRMC1 is expressed in the different tracts of the oviduct, infundibulum (A), ampulla (B) and isthmus (C) in luminal epithelium, in the muscle layers (ml) and in the vessels (arrowheads). In the uterus PGRMC1 is localized in luminal (E) and glandular (F) epithelium, in the muscle layers (ml) and in the endothelial cells (arrowheads). Note that the nuclear staining of epithelial cells is intense both in oviduct and uterus. No immunoreactivity was seen in negative control where incubation with the primary antibody had been omitted (D). Final magnification, 200X; scale bar, 50 μ m.

mouse placenta and associated membranes with the most abundant expression in smooth muscle of the placental vasculature, villous capillaries and the syncytiotrophoblast suggesting that this protein functions in events important to early pregnancy, including cellular differentiation, modulation of apoptosis and steroidogenesis.¹⁰ Therefore, the study of PGRMC1 localization and expression during pregnancy in the cow would be of particular interest since dissimilarities between species could be due to the different involvement of the endometrium in the process of placentation in these species. Rodents and primates are characterized by an haemochorial placenta while cows have a synepitheliochorial placenta. Further studies are needed in order to confirm this hypothesis.

In conclusion, the present immunohistochemical study showed that PGRMC1 is located in various compartments of the bovine female reproductive organs. Despite some difference in PGRMC1 expression have been reported in human and mouse, our data suggest that with the exception of the *corpora lutea*, PGRMC1 localization does not seem to be differentially regulated during different stages of the estrous cycle. However, a quantitative study must be conducted in order to clarify the phase-independency of PGRMC1 expression in this species.

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