### The role of mitochondria and mitochondrial DNA copy number in the human oocyte

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#### **Declaration of competing interest**

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### Mitochondria exist in very different shapes, numbers and locations in different cell types

e Sila

#### Oocyte





**hES cells** 



Sperm



Skin cell

#### Mitochondrial colonisation in differentiating human ES cells



B)





D)



St. John et al. Clon Stem Cell 2005; 7: 141-153

#### The mammalian mitochondrion





- 100 kcal/hour = 116W
- O<sub>2</sub> consumption 380 litres/day
- 65 kg ATP/day (\$3M worth!)

#### The mature mammalian mitochondrion

- Form highly structured networks fuse later during development
- Act as Ca<sup>2+</sup> stores and regulators
- Initiate steroidogenesis
- Provide balanced free radical activity
- Regulators/mediators of apoptosis and necrosis
- Regulators of the epigenome (Fluxome)
- Vehicles for the transmission of mtDNA

#### **Production of cellular energy**



Pfeiffer et al. Science 2001; 292:504-7

#### **Electron Transfer Chain**



#### The two genetic compartments in a cell



- Nucleus (Chromosomal DNA)
- Mitochondrial DNA

#### The mitochondrial genome



#### mtDNA haplotypes



St. John & Tsai, 2016: <u>http://www.ivf-worldwide.com/vaoeh/chapters/</u> the-role-of-mitochondria-and-mitochondrial-dna-in-fertilisation-and-development-outcome.html

#### mtDNA haplotypes

- Confer an advantage or disadvantage to the individual
- Adaptation to warm and cold climates

(Ruiz-Pesini et al. Science 2004;303:223-26)

Growth and physical performance

(Nagao et al. Genes Genet Syst 1998;73:21-27)

Longevity

(Tanaka et al. Lancet 1998;351:185-6)

- Predisposition to and against age-associated disorders
  - Cancer (Kaipparettu et al. Ann N Y Acad Sci 2010;1201:137-46)
  - Diabetes (Hwang et al. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e22116)

### mtDNA haplotypes

• Milk quality in cows

(Brown et al. J Anim Sci 1989;67:1926-32)

• Sperm motility in men

(Ruiz-Pesini et al. Science 2004;303:223-6)

Fertility in cows

(Sutarno et al. Theriogenology 2002;57:1603-10)

Fertility in pigs

(El Shourbagy et al. Reproduction 2006;131:233-45)

Strongly influence cellular differentiation

(Kelly et al. Stem Cells 2013: 31; 703-716)

Outcomes related to cloning

(Bowles et al. Stem Cells 2008; 26:775-782)

#### Mutation and deletion of the mitochondrial genome

- Series of pathogenic maternally inherited mtDNA mutations and deletions that lead to a number mtDNA diseases:
  - LHON; NARP; MERRF; Leigh Syndrome
  - 70 to 80% mutant load
  - 1:5000 to 1:10000
  - 1:200 women are carriers
- Poorly packaged
  - Susceptible to mutation and deletion
  - 1-2% heteroplasmy in all individual (Ye et al. PNAS 2014; 111: 10654–9)
  - Increase with age (Payne & Chinnery, BBA 2015; 1847 1347–53)
- Transgenerational transmission that is tightly regulated (Cagnone et al. *Genetics* 2016; 202: 931–944)



### Distribution of mtDNA variant load in oocytes and early preimplantation embryos



Cagnone et al. Genetics 2016;202:931-944

# Correlation of variant load with mtDNA copy number in offspring tissues



Cagnone et al. Genetics 2016;202:931-944

### mtDNA copy number is strictly regulated during development



#### **Mitochondrial transcription and replication**



Factors associated with: Mitochondrial biogenesis Proliferation Acetylation / deacetylation

Sun & St. John, Biochem J 2016; 473:2955-71

#### Mitochondrial specific DNA polymerase $\gamma$ (*PolgA*)



N = Notl; Hp = Hpall; M = McrBC

- Sensor between nucleus and mitochondrial genome
- Intragenic CpG island in exon 2 of PolgA.

#### **PolgA** is DNA methylated in a tissue specific manner



Kelly et al. Nucleic Acids Res 2012:40; 10124–10138

#### **Tissue specific mtDNA copy number**



Kelly et al. Nucleic Acids Res 2012; 40:; 10124–10138

#### mtDNA copy number in human oocytes



Santos et al. Fert Steril 2006; 85: 584-591

#### mtDNA copy number in unfertilised human oocytes



\* = P < 0.05 \*\* = P < 0.02 \*\*\* = P < 0.001

Santos et al. Fertil Steril 2006; 85: 584-91

#### Cytoplasmic transfer results in heteroplasmic offspring

Proposed to enhance embryonic developmental outcome

Resulted in heteroplasmic offspring **3-parents** 

Developmental disorders reported in human and mouse

Cohen et al. *Lancet* 1997; **350:** 186-7 *Brenner et al. Fertil Steril* 2000; **74:** 573-8 Barritt et al. *Reprod Biomed Online* 2001; **3:** 47-48 Acton et al. *Biol Reprod* 2007; **77:** 569-76



#### BCB identifies fertilisable and non-fertilisable oocytes





El Shourbagy et al. Reproduction 2006; 131: 233-45

#### mtDNA copy in maturing and MII oocytes



### Differential mitochondrial clustering between BCB<sup>+</sup> and BCB<sup>-</sup> oocytes



#### **Depletion of mtDNA during IVM**



#### **Autologous mitochondrial supplementation**

Mitochondria isolated from BCB<sup>+</sup> sister oocytes



El Shourbagy et al. Reproduction 2006; 131: 233-45

## Higher mtDNA copy numbers in developmentally competent oocytes



• Comparison of MII oocytes (T-Test)

### Minimum threshold of mtDNA copy number required for fertilisation



Supplementation with genetically identical mitochondria (mICSI) to overcome threshold

~ 800 copies of mtDNA

Mitochondria isolated from BCB<sup>+</sup> oocytes



#### **Supplementation**



## Improvement in fertilisation and development of BCB<sup>-</sup> embryos following mICSI

	Insemination	Total oocyte*/ MII number	% Fertilisation (total)	% Blastocyst/ Fert (total)	% Blastocyst/ Fert (±S.D)
BCB+	IVF	764*	58.4	23.7	20.6 ± 13.9
	ICSI	255	77.7	34.9	33 ± 15.3
	mICSI	98	62.2	31.6	31.5 ± 13.8
BCB-	IVF	507*	38.1	10.6	7.6 ± 5.8ª
	ICSI	136	59.9	22	23.9 ± 11.0 <sup>a.b</sup>
	mICSI	139	40.4	27.8	31.5 ± 15.6 <sup>b</sup>

#### Early rescue supports blastocyst development in BCB<sup>-</sup> embryos



## Improvement in development of BCB<sup>-</sup> embryos following mICSI as evidenced by increased cell number



#### Genes differentially expressed between mICSI BCB<sup>-</sup> and ICSI BCB<sup>-</sup> blastocysts



- Most affected networks:
  - Cellular movement
  - Cellular development
  - Cellular movement
- Canonical pathways
  - PPAR signaling and CREB1
- Upstream regulators
  - Cell proliferation

#### Conclusion



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