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# 精子 DNA 损伤检测技术的研究进展 \*

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**摘要:**精子 DNA 完整性与男性生育力之间的关系是近年来生殖医学研究领域的热点之一,精子 DNA 损伤已成为反映男性生育力的一个新指标。精子 DNA 的损伤原因有很多,有时可能是多种因素共同作用的结果。生殖系统疾病、环境污染、吸烟、微量元素及各种理化因素等原因都可能导致精子 DNA 完整性受损。常见的精子 DNA 完整性检测技术有原位末端标记法、精子染色体扩散实验、精子染色质结构分析试验、单细胞凝胶电泳、荧光原位杂交技术和 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷测定法等。随着检验技术的不断发展,关于精子 DNA 损伤的检测技术也在不断更新改进。本文主要就近十年来精子 DNA 损伤机制、检测技术的相关研究进展作一综述,提示现有的精子 DNA 完整性检测技术尚不能满足临床和科研需要,急需找到一种理想的检测方法为男性不育的诊断和治疗提供重要依据。

**关键词:**精子;DNA 损伤;检测技术**中图分类号:**Q132.7;R697.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)18-3597-04

## Progress on the Detection Techniques for DNA damage of Sperm\*

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**ABSTRACT:** The relationship between sperm DNA integrity and male fertility is one of hotspots in the field of reproductive medicine in recent years. The sperm DNA damage has become a new index of the male fertility now. There are various reasons lead to sperm DNA damage, sometimes the occurrence of it may be result of joint action of many factors. Reproductive system diseases, environmental pollution, smoking, trace elements and a variety of physical and chemical factors and other reasons can cause sperm DNA damage. The common methods for testing sperm DNA integrity are in situ end labeling method, sperm chromatin dispersion test, sperm chromatin structure analysis test, Comet assay and fluorescence in situ hybridization technology and 8 - hydroxy - 2 - deoxyguanosine measurement, etc. With the continuous development of test technology, detection technology of sperm DNA damage is also becoming better and better. This article briefly reviews the research progress in decade on the mechanism of sperm DNA damage and detection techniques, and the results suggest that the existing detection technology of sperm DNA integrity cannot satisfy the requirements of clinical and scientific research. It is urgent to find an ideal detection method to provide evidences for the diagnosis and treatment of male infertility.

**Key words:** Sperm; DNA damage; Detection technique**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** Q132.7; R697.2 **Document code :**A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)18-3597-04

精子作为男性生殖细胞,其 DNA 完整性是否异常直接影响到受精的能力及胚胎的质量,因此其损伤程度被认为是一个新的评价精液质量和预测生育能力的指标。生殖系统疾病、环境污染、吸烟、微量元素及各种理化因素等原因都可能导致精子 DNA 完整性受损<sup>[1-4]</sup>。常用的精子 DNA 检测方法有很多,近年来研究人员对精子 DNA 的检测技术不断地进行更新改进,经查阅尚未有及时的综述性论文出现。现本文对精子 DNA 损伤的发生机制、检测技术有关问题的最新研究现状进行综述。

### 1 精子 DNA 损伤的发生机制

精子中的 DNA 成分包括位于精子头部的核 DNA 和位于精子中部线粒体中的线粒体 DNA(mtDNA)两部分。其中精子核是重要的细胞器,由 DNA 和组蛋白组成。在核 DNA 浓缩过程中,通过局部重排,DNA 结合蛋白的组型转换以及核小体结构丢失并最终形成高度浓缩的核 DNA,使遗传物质保持稳定。目前核 DNA 损伤的确切机制尚未完全明了,现有的研究结果可归纳为 3 种机制:氧化应激、精子染色质组装异常、凋亡异常发生。

#### 1.1 氧化应激

氧化应激是指机体在遭受各种有害刺激时,体内高活性分

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子如活性氧自由基(reactive oxygen species,ROS)产生过多,氧化程度超出氧化物的清除,氧化系统和抗氧化系统失衡,从而导致的组织损伤<sup>[5]</sup>。生理情况下,精液中的ROS和精浆的抗氧化能力保持平衡,精子膜富含多不饱和脂肪酸,胞质仅含有低浓度的ROS清除酶,当精液中的ROS增加或精浆抗氧化能力下降时,精子易发生脂质过氧化反应,质膜拓扑结构遭破坏,使精子膜的流动性和完整性受到损伤,导致精子核DNA变性或断裂,进而破坏精子功能。此外,ROS攻击精子核内DNA而使其不能正常包装和修复,破坏精子染色质的整体性,导致DNA链断裂、碱基修饰以及染色质交联异常。同时,有研究表明在男性不育的精液样本中存在高发的线粒体DNA损伤<sup>[6]</sup>。这是由于线粒体DNA在成熟过程中缺少组蛋白和DNA结合蛋白的保护,以及自我修复能力很低,且对各种损伤因子尤其是活性氧(ROS)极为敏感,引起氧化应激最终导致DNA出现缺失、变异和突变等异常。

### 1.2 染色质组装异常

精子发生过程中,与核DNA结合的核蛋白会发生“组蛋白-过渡蛋白-鱼精蛋白”的组型变化。鱼精蛋白与成熟的精子核内DNA紧密结合,高度浓缩而形成精子DNA超螺旋结构<sup>[7]</sup>。这种高度浓缩、凝集的特殊染色质结构有利于增加核DNA对外界环境的适应性,但另一方面,这降低了其本身应对损伤时的修复能力。拓扑异构酶II的建立和连接DNA缺口是鱼精蛋白替换组蛋白过程中的关键环节,这就要求DNA链必须在其特定位点进行一系列精细复杂的“解链”以及酶修复等使之恢复正常结构。而这一过程中易被来自内外环境的各种有害因素所干扰,当鱼精蛋白合成缺陷或功能异常时,就会导致精子染色质浓缩过程异常,形成结构松散的染色质,引发精子DNA损伤<sup>[8]</sup>。

### 1.3 凋亡异常

凋亡是真核生物有核细胞的一种主动性生理性过程。正常情况下,机体通过凋亡确保正常的生长发育来维持内环境的稳定。人类睾丸生殖细胞分化前经多次有丝分裂,通过选择性凋亡的方式而阻止生殖细胞的克隆性增殖,控制其增殖水平,这样能避免过多的细胞生成以及中断异常细胞生成,总体上有利于维持精子的数量和质量。精子细胞早期凋亡通过Fas/FasL及半胱天冬酶(Caspase)途径介导,该途径异常可产生DNA损伤的精子。Sakkas等发现不育男性尤其是少精子症患者的精子表面凋亡蛋白Fas表达明显增加。原因可能就是机体没有通过正常的凋亡去清除DNA异常的精子<sup>[9]</sup>。

## 2 精子DNA损伤检测技术

### 2.1 原位末端标记法(in situ end-labeling, ISEL)

它有两种:原位缺口平移法(in situ nick translation, ISNT)和末端转移酶介导的dUTP末端标记法(terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated dUTP nick end labeling,TUNEL)。其中目前多使用TUNEL法,它的基本原理是凋亡细胞由于内源性核酸内切酶被激活,核DNA被切割成双链DNA片段和高分子量DNA单链缺口,从而暴露出大量的3'-OH末端。此时通过脱氧核苷酸末端转移酶TdT的作用,将带有标记物的脱氧核苷酸(dUTP)转移到3'-OH末端,结果可用流式细胞仪、光

学显微镜或荧光显微镜检测。此方法能够特异性检测因细胞凋亡而导致的DNA断裂,敏感性较高,但成本较高,操作复杂,用于临床检测尚缺乏标准化,且在实验过程中易受主观因素影响造成假阳性使结果偏高。

### 2.2 精子染色体扩散实验(sperm chromatin dispersion test,SCD)

SCD法是Fernández等在2003年提出的一种费用低廉、操作简便且准确性较高的检测技术<sup>[10]</sup>。之后Fernández等人又对此方法进行了改进,形成了商品化试剂盒。经过改进后此技术可以保持精子尾部的完整,有利于人们区分精子和非精子成分;且使用光学显微镜就可观察结果。但SCD法只能判断精子DNA完整性是否受损,却无法评估受损的程度。

它的基本原理是:DNA完整的正常精子在经过酸变性和去除核蛋白后,精子染色质结构变得松散,使得DNA环附着于残留的核结构并扩散形成特征性的光晕;而DNA完整性受损的精子其染色质损伤处产生的单链DNA片断会抑制DNA光晕的扩散,因此不产生这种特征性的光晕。实验结果用显微镜去观察光晕的有无和大小从而判断精子DNA的完整性。

### 2.3 精子染色质结构分析试验(sperm chromatin structure assay,SCSA)

自1980年由Evenson提出以来,经过30多年的发展,SCSA技术已经得到了广泛的发展与应用。其基本原理是:正常的精子DNA紧密结合具有抗酸性而能维持双链的稳定性,而受损精子DNA染色质结构较为松散,易被酸性溶液作用而变性形成单链。荧光染色物质吖啶橙(acridine orange,AO)与单链DNA结合可形成聚合物并发出红光或黄光,而与双链DNA结合成单体会发出绿光,最后经流式细胞仪准确测量荧光信号后,由计算机软件得出SCSA参数。此技术有很高的灵敏性和可重复性,目前临床应用较多。近年来大量文献报道了SCSA参数与胚胎发育、妊娠的关系,提示其在对男性生育力的评估和预测亚临床不孕方面发挥着重要作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。

另外还有采用色霉素A3、甲苯胺蓝以及苯胺蓝等对精子DNA染色后进行精子核基质稳定性的检测。

### 2.4 彗星试验(comet assay),又称单细胞凝胶电泳(single cell gel electrophoresis,SCGE)

SCGE是评价遗传毒性损害非常敏感的实验,可检测到每 $1.657 \times 10^{-7}$ kg中0.1个DNA的断裂。该方法在1984年首先提出后,经过研究人员的多次改进,以其快速、灵敏以及简便性,现已被广泛运用于检测精子DNA链断裂情况,用以评价精子质量和损伤。基本原理是:当精子DNA损伤时,使得DNA超螺旋松散,损伤的DNA片段在电场力作用下会从核内向阳极迁移而形成特征性“彗星”样的拖尾,同时未损伤的DNA则形成彗星的头部。然后荧光染料染色后在荧光显微镜下根据彗星的荧光强度和头尾长度评估精子细胞DNA的损伤程度,其中DNA链断裂程度高的精子尾部的荧光强度、尾长和尾矩将增加<sup>[15]</sup>。

近年来,随着研究人员的不断摸索,关于实验条件中重要的一环,裂解液的性质,也有一定的研究进展。相继有报告指出,最开始实验条件中的中性裂解液及其温度条件只能使小部分较小片段的双链DNA解离;改进后研究人员将电泳的条件

Table1 The difference between all kinds of sperm DNA testing technology

| Detection techniques for DNA damage of sperm | Advantages  | Disadvantages  |
|--|---|--|
| ISEL   | specific to the detection of DNA damage caused by cell apoptosis; higher sensitivity                          | higher-cost, complex operation, and lack of standardization; liable to be influenced by the subjective factor            |
| SCD  | Inexpensive, simple operation, and higher accuracy  | no quantitative analysis   |
| SCSA   | high sensitivity; repeatability   | lower accuracy   |
| Comet assay                                  | Rapidity; sensitivity; simplicity   | complex operation; time-consuming and inconvenient; It is difficult to be standardized                                   |
| FISH   | Rapidity; sensitivity; simplicity; specifically; It suitable for the analysis of samples in large numbers.    | Narrow range. It is mainly used for detection of human sperm chromosome aneuploidy rate                                  |
| 8-OHdG                                       | Higher sensitivity; non-invasive; small sample amount   | complex operation; higher-cost; lower accuracy; It is mainly used for the detection of oxidative stress damage.          |
| PCR  | Higher sensitivity  | Narrow range. To be used to analyze chromosomal abnormalities, such as the deletion and mutation of sperm DNA chromosome |
| Microarray technology                        | It is mainly used for the genetic screening. Rapidity; higher accuracy and applicable for the large data sets | Complex technique; Poor Standardized operation; overcharging   |
| FCM  | Sensitivity; Rapidity; high accuracy  | Expensive Instruments  |

由中性改为弱碱性，结果发现能更好地裂解精子细胞内的核酸、蛋白质等大分子物质，从而能在电场力作用下充分移出精子膜形成更真实的彗星图像，反映精子DNA断裂的实际水平<sup>[16]</sup>。2012年Ribas-Maynou等<sup>[17]</sup>采用碱性-中性的双重彗星实验，证明此技术能很好的区分精子单链DNA碎片和双链DNA碎片，使检测结果的准确性显著提高。但此项技术较为费时、费力，难以标准化及用于临床检测。

## 2.5 荧光原位杂交技术 (fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)

FISH技术现多用于检测正常人、不育者、染色体平衡易位携带者及肿瘤患者在化疗前后精子染色体非整倍体率的改变。其基本原理是：被检测的精子染色体或靶DNA与所用的核酸探针是同源互补的，二者经变性-退火-复性则形成杂交体；再经荧光染料染色后会在核或染色体相应的DNA序列上显示出杂交信号，最后经荧光检测体系对该待测DNA进行定性、定量或相对定位分析。经过多年的应用研究，FISH技术由起初的单色发展为如今的双色、三色和多色FISH<sup>[18]</sup>。多色FISH与传统方法比有更高的准确性，是在原来单色FISH分析的基础上对研究精子染色体非整倍体的很好补充。此技术有快速、简便、高灵敏度及高特异性的优点，且可大批量分析；但由于其应用面窄，临幊上并未广泛使用。

## 2.6 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷测定法 (8 - hydroxy - 2 - deoxyguanosine, 8-OHdG)

当精子遭受外界电离辐射、化学致癌物代谢活化等异常情况时产生的大量自由基(ROS)会直接攻击DNA中的鸟嘌呤(dG)，使脱氧鸟苷氧化为8-OHdG，而过量的8-OHdG累积将导致精子DNA的结构异常。因此，8-羟基脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)作为生物标志物，可用来检测ROS对精子DNA的氧化损伤程度。目前8-OHdG的检测方法很多，包括高效液相色谱-电化学检测(HPLC-ECD)法、气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)法、酶联免疫吸

附(ELISA)法、32P后标记法、免疫组化等。其中，高效液相色谱-电化学检测(HPLC-ECD)法应用较为广泛，它是将精子DNA酶水解样品用HPLC分离后用ECD测定，具有较高灵敏度、无损伤性、需样品量小的优点；但它主要用于氧化应激损伤的检测，操作复杂、成本高，且准确性也有待进提高。

## 2.7 聚合酶链式反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)

线粒体是精子获能后能量的主要来源，和精子的运动能力密切相关，大量研究显示线粒体基因的拷贝数变化与精子活力低下具有相关性<sup>[19-21]</sup>。目前主要用实时荧光定量PCR技术来检测精子线粒体DNA损伤，可更准确的检测到精子DNA染色体是否缺失、突变等，灵敏度较高。但其检测范围的局限性不利于临幊广泛使用。

## 2.8 基因芯片技术(Microarray technology)

又称DNA芯片或DNA微阵列，近年来发展迅速。它是通过微加工技术将高密度特定DNA片段(基因探针)有规律的排列固定于尼龙膜、玻璃等支持物表面，借助碱基互补杂交原理与标记的样品进行杂交，通过检测杂交信号的强度及分布来进行相应的基因表达分析。基因芯片通过特殊技术可以把大量分子检测单元集成在一个微小的固体基片表面，能同时对大量的蛋白质和核酸等生物分子实现高效、快速和自动化的检测及分析。通过基因芯片技术，可以筛选出与精子功能密切相关的差异表达的基因以及精子染色体的变异情况<sup>[22-24]</sup>。精子基因如果出现突变或表达异常，或调控的时间及空间异常，则可能导致少精子症，甚至无精子症。通过基因芯片技术可对无精子症、少精子症进行分子病囯学诊断，并能进行大样本快速准确的遗传学筛查。但基因序列信息缺乏、探针的合成与固定比较复杂、实验室操作标准化问题、费用高等难点，使基因芯片技术尚需要进一步研究。

## 2.9 流式细胞术(flow cytometry, FCM)

近几年来,FCM在精液检查中的应用日益广泛,它对精液常规的检测进行补充,对男性不育的诊断和治疗及优生优育具有重要的意义。首先,FCM可以检测精子质膜完整性。目前最常用的荧光探针是SYBR-14/PI<sup>[25,26]</sup>。SYBR-14是膜通透性荧光染料,可进入质膜完整的精子,而碘化丙啶(PI)用于死精子质膜的特异性检测,它是膜不透性的DNA探针,只能进入质膜破损的精子并与DNA结合。结果用FCM进行定量分析,活精子被SYBR-14染成绿色,死精子被PI染成红色;同时染上两种荧光的双阳性精子表示正处于由活到死的过度状态。

其次,FCM还可以检测精子线粒体功能。使用5,5,,6,6,-四氯-1,1,3,3,-四乙基苯并咪唑基碳化青碘(5,5,,6,6,-Tetrachloro-1,1,3,3,-tetraethyl-imidacarbocyanine iodide,JC-1)能较特异地与线粒体内膜结合,且只在线粒体膜崩解时才释放出去,敏感性高,是目前检测精子线粒体膜电位高低最适合的探针<sup>[27]</sup>。另外,现在还通常用Annexin-V FITC / PI双标记后上流式细胞仪检测生精细胞凋亡情况<sup>[28]</sup>。凋亡早期Ca<sup>2+</sup>升高使磷脂酰丝氨酸(Ps)由质膜内层转移至外层,而Ca<sup>2+</sup>依赖性磷脂蛋白Annexin-V能与Ps特异性结合;然后用流式细胞仪检测其凋亡。此方法具有灵敏、准确、快速的特点。

### 3 结束语

综上所述,以上各种检测精子DNA完整性的方法均有其自身特点,各有所长,但广泛应用于临床又确有其局限性(见表1)。总之目前各种检测方法尚待规范化和标准化,尚未有完美的精子DNA检测技术出现。现代生殖医学发展迅速,当前仅靠传统精液分析已明显不能满足临床需要。因此,急需找到一种理想的精子DNA检测方法,为男性不育的诊断和治疗提供重要依据。

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