

### Equine embryo size does matter!

Emilie Derisoud, Luc Jouneau, A. Margat, C. Gourtay, C. Dubois, Catherine Archilla, Y. Jaszczyszyn, Michèle Dahirel, N. Daniel, Nathalie N. Peynot, et al.

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# **NRAC** Equine embryo size does matter!



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## **OBJECTIVE: STUDY THE EFFECT OF EMBRYO SIZE ON GENE EXPRESSION**



# **STATISTICS**

<u>Deconvolution</u>: DeMixT package; estimation of ICM and TE cells in ICM + TE part  $\rightarrow$  Deconvolution of gene expression <u>RNAseq differential analysis</u>: DESeq2 package on R software with farm and embryo sex as cofactors; padj<0.05 for significance Pluripotency markers: Nanog Homeobox (NANOG) & SRY-Box Transcription Factor 2 (SOX2); Hormone metabolism: cytochrome P450 aromatase (CYP19A1), 17β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD17B1), Insulin Like Growth Factors 1 & 2 (IGF1 & IGF2) <u>Overrepresentation test (PANTHER web software)</u>: on differentially expressed genes using GO BP databases; Fold change < 0 indicated overrepresentation in medium size embryos

Group size	Number of	Embryo diameter			
	embryos	Mean ± SD	Min	Max	
Small	9	560 ± 85μm	409	676	
Medium	11	886 ± 160µm	703	1169	
Large	8	1,719 ± 488µm	1255	2643	



479 13607 163 regulation of dendrite development axonogeness apoptotic process peptidyl-amino acid modification translational elongation protein-DNA complex assemble mitochondrial transmembrane transport aerobic respiration protein targeting to endoplasmic reticulu ATP synthesis coupled proton transport folic acid-containing compound biosynthetic process mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I assemble mitochondrial respiratory chain complex III assemble mitochondrial electron transport, ubiquinol to cytochrome <i>Fold Change</i>		response to alcohol extracellular matrix organization response to ketone hormone metabolic process regulation of lipid biosynthetic process female sex differentiation positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation glucose metabolic process odontogenesis of dentin-containing tooth regulation of pH cellular response to retinoic acid negative regulation of cell-substrate adhesion negative regulation of fatty acid oxidation regulation of fatty acid oxidation regulation of fatty acid oxidation regulation of fibrinolysis <i>Fold Change _30 _20 _10 _0 _10 _20</i>				
<ul> <li>→ Maybe ICM of medium embryos has already enough cells and is less active in cell proliferation at this stage</li> <li>Mitochondria and aerobic respiration overrepresented in medium embryo ICM →</li> <li>NANOG No difference SOX2 No difference</li> <li>CYP19A1 No difference</li> <li>HSD17B1 No difference</li> </ul>			<b>&gt;&gt; in large embryos</b>	<ul> <li>Reduced markers of pluripotency</li> <li>End of cell fate commitment ?</li> <li>Estrogen biosynthesis pathways: involved in maternal pregnancy recognition?</li> <li>Modification of metabolic pathways and es of regulatory processes</li> <li>Involved in maternal pregnancy recognition?</li> </ul>	Modification of metabolic pathways and establishment	
			<b>&gt;&gt; in large embryos</b>		ory processes	
			↗↗ in large embryos		ind aerobic respiration seem	
			in large embryos		duce reactive oxygen species,	
small embryos do not seem to be able of	No difference	↗ in large embryos	IGF1 takes over IGF2 for embryo		thways to avoid tan excess of	
aerobic respiration / IGF2 / in small embryos			No difference	growth		
IGF2 is more expressed in ICM and TE of small embryos CYP19A1 No difference			No difference	nuclaio acid matabalia proces	 	
	HSD17B1	No difference	Tended ↗ in large embryos	organic substance biosynthetic process tube development cellular response to organonitrogen compound cellular amino acid metabolic process DNA methylation		Up in Up in large medium
small medium	IGF1	No difference	∽ in large embryos			
	IGF2	↗ in small embryos	No difference			
	ions		Fold Change -15 -10 -5 0 No overrepresented functions in large embryos but amino acid and nucleic acid metabolism overrepresented in medium embryos			
96 13283 27 No overrepresented function					242 12963 201	

 $\rightarrow$  Switch in energy sources?

ΤF

# CONCLUSIONS

Gene expression is different between Day 8 small, medium and large embryos, with larger differences in the ICM **Developmental stage appears different** 

> → Does a reduced speed growth or a later fertilization explain the differences? → What are consequences for further development and implantation? → Role of steroid biosynthesis pathways for maternal recognition of pregnancy? Embryo size is important to consider when studying embryo gene expression





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