

Antioxidant homeostasis is disturbed in fetuses with leptin-resistant genotypes: A cross-sectional study

Pedro Gonzalez-Añover¹ Ph.D., Laura Torres-Rovira² Ph.D., Consolacion García-Contreras² B.S., Marta Vazquez-Gomez¹ D.V.M., Jose Luis Pesantez³ D.V.M., Maria Victoria Sanz-Fernandez² Ph.D., Susana Astiz² Ph.D., Antonio Gonzalez-Bulnes² Ph.D.

1. Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, UCM, Madrid, Spain.
2. Comparative Physiology Group, SGIT-INIA, Madrid, Spain.
3. School of Veterinary Medicine and Zootecnics, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, University of Cuenca, Cuenca, Ecuador.

Corresponding Author:

Antonio Gonzalez-Bulnes,
Comparative Physiology Group,
SGIT-INIA, Avda. Puerta de
Hierro s/n. 28040 Madrid, Spain.
Email: bulnes@inia.es
Tel: (+34) 91 347 4022

Received: 1 July 2017
Revised: 13 February 2018
Accepted: 20 June 2018

Abstract

Background: Leptin resistance is associated with lower reproductive efficiency, with deficiencies in embryo viability and growth leading to low prolificacy and high incidence of intrauterine growth restriction.

Objective: We aimed to investigate the underlying mechanisms of the leptin-resistance, evaluating the antioxidant homeostasis of leptin-resistant and lean swine fetuses.

Materials and Methods: The study included 70 plasma samples from fetuses at day 62 of gestation (mid-pregnancy), from breeds with (Iberian breed; n=35) and without leptin resistance (25% Large White x 25% Landrace x 50% Pietrain; n=35). The antioxidant status of the plasma samples was determined by photoinduced chemiluminescence whilst systemic oxidative stress was assessed determining plasma hydrogen peroxide concentration by enzymoimmunoassay.

Results: Plasma total antioxidant capacity was significantly lower in leptin-resistant fetuses (p=0.003), whilst systemic oxidative stress was increased (p=0.02).

Conclusion: Our results indicate key differences in the antioxidant status in pregnancies affected by leptin resistance.

Key words: Animal models, Fetus, Leptin, Oxidative stress, Pregnancy.

Introduction

Obesity is linked to reproductive disorders (1, 2). During pregnancy, changes in the maternal physiological status induce alterations in the intrauterine environment where the conceptus evolves, modifying its homeostasis. As a result, the fetal development may be hampered by either excessive- or restricted-growth (intrauterine growth restriction or IUGR), which leads to large-or small-for-gestational-age newborns, respectively. In both cases, offspring life-long health and fitness are affected by developmental programming (3). Robust and reliable translational models are essential in order to investigate the underlying mechanisms. The most amenable large-animal model for obesity is the pig (4) and there is a swine breed, the Iberian pig, which is a specific model for studies on obesity associated with leptin resistance (5, 6).

The Iberian pigs are homozygous for a leptin receptor gene polymorphism similar to the leptin resistance syndrome described in humans (7). The Iberian breed is also characterized by a lower reproductive efficiency compared to the lean swine breeds, showing deficiencies both in embryo viability

and growth, which lead to a low prolificacy and to a high incidence of IUGR when compared to lean breed sows (8). However, fetuses with leptin-resistant genotype also have a high resilience to adverse conditions, through improved developmental and metabolic adaptations (9). Nevertheless, after birth developmental programming can affect the offspring by inducing higher corpulence and adiposity and the development of metabolic disorders, being similar to humans (10). There is increasing evidence which demonstrates that obesity compromises maternal and feto-placental antioxidant status and redox balance (11, 12). Moreover, the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and subsequent oxidative stress are hypothesized to be one of the key early mediators of the offspring programming (11). However, there is a scarcity of knowledge on the possible effects of the leptin resistance syndrome on pregnancy outputs in dams with adequate diet and absence of obesity.

Hence, the present study aimed to evaluate whether differences in the antioxidant homeostasis may be a mechanism determining the viability and growth of Iberian fetuses by comparing them to lean crossbred fetuses (i.e.: comparing genotypes with and without leptin resistance) exposed to the same

nutritional and environmental conditions (i.e.: avoiding maternal obesity).

Materials and methods

This cross-sectional study involved blood samples from 70 fetuses of the CPG-INIA biobank. Fetuses were obtained from 7 Iberian (group IB; n=35 fetuses) and 6 lean crossbred sows (25% Large White × 25% Landrace × 50% Pietrain; group L, n=35 fetuses) at day 62 of gestation (mid-pregnancy). Such time-point was chosen because fetal metabolism in mid-pregnancy is mainly driven by genetic traits whilst it is more affected by nutrient requirements and availability at later stages (13). All the females were nulliparous, twelve months old, and were inseminated for purebred litters. During the experimental period, the sows were individually fed with a standard grain-based diet individually adjusted to body-weight to fulfill the basal requirements for the pregnancy status, avoiding obesity.

At day 62 of pregnancy, the conceptuses were recovered and, immediately, blood samples were drawn from the heart and/or umbilical cord with heparinized syringes, centrifuged at 1500 g for 15 min and frozen into polypropylene vials until assay. The fetuses were sexed, weighed and classified as IUGR when weight was under one SD of the mean litter weight value. Plasma antioxidant status was determined by photoinduced chemiluminescence (Minilum®, ABCD GmbH, Berlin, Germany) with an ARAW©-series kit from ABCD GmbH, Berlin, (Germany). Systemic oxidative stress was assessed using hydrogen peroxide as a marker, and its plasma concentration was measured by enzyme immunoassay (Abcam, Cambridge, UK).

Ethical consideration

The females from both groups were housed together in collective pens at the INIA Animal Unit and managed under Project Licenses approved by the INIA Committee of Ethics in Animal Research (reports CEEA 2010/003 and CEEA 2013/036).

Statistical analysis

SPSS software (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, version 22.0, SPSS Inc, NY, IBM, USA) was used for statistical analysis. Effects of fetal breed, sex and normal/IUGR status on antioxidant capacity and oxidative stress were assessed by analysis of variance

(ANOVA) corrected for variance homogeneity by Bonferroni test and *post hoc* Duncan test. The results were expressed as mean±SEM and statistical significance was accepted from $p < 0.05$.

Results

Plasma antioxidant capacity was significantly lower in IB than in L fetuses (Figure 1; $p = 0.003$), without significant effects of sex within the breed. The assessment of plasma hydrogen peroxide concentrations showed significantly increased production in IB fetuses (Figure 2; $p = 0.02$), with similar values in male and female fetuses within each breed. The comparison between fetuses with adequate development and fetuses affected by IUGR showed no significant differences in the IB breed, but IUGR fetuses from the L group showed a trend ($p = 0.07$) for a lower plasma antioxidant capacity. The determination of plasma hydrogen peroxide showed higher values in IUGR fetuses of both breeds, but the high individual variability of IUGR precluded statistical significance.

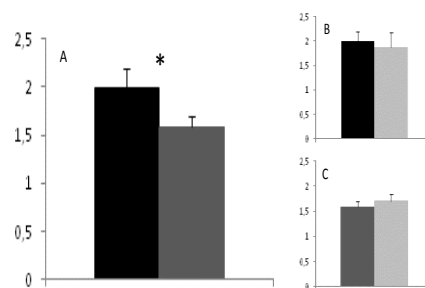


Figure 1. Total antioxidant capacity ($\mu\text{mol/ml} \pm \text{S.E.M.}$) of plasma from lean crossbred and Iberian purebred fetuses (black and dark-grey bars, respectively; panel A), and effects of normal/ IUGR status (black/dark-grey and light grey, respectively; panel B for lean crossbred and panel C for Iberian fetuses). Asterisk indicates significant differences ($p = 0.003$).

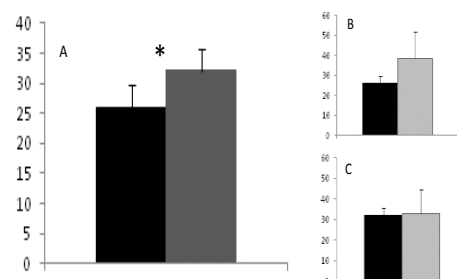


Figure 2. Systemic oxidative stress (hydrogen peroxide concentrations in plasma; $\mu\text{mol/ml} \pm \text{S.E.M.}$) of lean crossbred and Iberian purebred fetuses (black and dark-grey bars, respectively; panel A), and effects of normal/ IUGR status (black/dark-grey and light grey, respectively; panel B for lean crossbred and panel C for Iberian fetuses). Asterisk indicates significant differences ($p = 0.02$).

Discussion

The results of the present study, using a swine model of obesity due to leptin resistance (Iberian pig) indicate that the fetuses from leptin-resistant genotypes have a decreased antioxidant capacity and, in consequence, a higher systemic oxidative stress than lean crossbred fetuses. These results indicate, by the first time, a link between dysfunctions in leptin pathways and deficiencies in the redox system.

To the best of our knowledge, our results are the first to evidence that fetal antioxidant homeostasis is compromised in leptin-resistant genotypes, resulting in increased oxidative stress, even in the absence of maternal obesity. In general, leptin-resistant genotypes are affected by low reproductive efficiency, with affected individuals being prone to infertility (1). Currently, from the results of in vitro assisted reproductive protocols, the role of failures in implantation and adequate prenatal development is getting more and more important, since individuals with leptin resistance evidence deficiencies both in embryo viability and growth, which lead to a low fertility and a high incidence of prenatal growth restriction (8). Leptin and its receptor are found at the endometrium (14-16) and are involved in implantation and fetal development (17, 18). Deficiencies in vascular growth and irrigation of placentation sites, finally causing hypoxia, preeclampsia, and IUGR are found in case of abnormalities in this pathways (19).

Moreover, hypoxia would increase oxidative stress and would aggravate the effects of IUGR, as found in fetuses exposed to maternal hypobaric hypoxia (20). The main consequence of deficiencies in antioxidant capacity and increased oxidative stress during pregnancy is increased lipids peroxidation. Increased lipid peroxidation, in turns, decreases lipid availability at the fetoplacental unit; mainly of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA; 21-24). Finally, impaired placental transfer of PUFA causes or exacerbates IUGR (23, 25, 26).

The results of the present study give in vivo evidence supporting the existence of a link between energy metabolism and redox homeostasis (27), which converges at the mitochondria level. In the classical picture, the primary signal of energy status is the hormone leptin, which is produced in the adipocytes and communicates the levels of adipose stores to the arcuate nucleus in the hypothalamus. Upon activation, the leptin/melanocortin

hypothalamic pathway regulates appetite and satiety, energy homeostasis and adipose tissue metabolism (28). However, there is increasing evidence addressing the existence of other leptin-regulated arcuate-independent pathways at different organs and tissues. In these pathways, leptin would act at the mitochondria, through the transcription factors 5'-AMP-activated kinase (AMPK) and the nuclear factor-kB (NF-kB). Thus, the mitochondria would be a key organelle for energy metabolism. The mitochondria would be at the center of the redox homeostasis as well; AMPK also regulates oxidative stress through changes in NF-kB activation. In consequence, when modulating the energy balance, the mitochondria is also regulating ROS production and oxidative stress (27). This hypothesis seems to be confirmed in our study; dysfunctions in leptin pathways would be linked to deficiencies in the redox system.

In addition, our results confirm previous evidence of a higher resilience of the Iberian fetuses to adverse environmental conditions (9). In the lean crossbred genotype, in spite of the high individual variability, the IUGR status was associated with a trend for decreased antioxidant capacity status and a higher ROS production, similar to earlier studies indicating exacerbated oxidative stress in IUGR pregnancies (29). The values were almost equal when comparing normal and IUGR Iberian fetuses, which in addition to the developmental and metabolic adaptations (9) would favor vitality and survival rates of the offspring in this breed. However, in both genotypes, parameters for antioxidant capacity and oxidative status were similar in both male and female fetuses, evidencing no significant sex-related effects; which supports previous findings in the Iberian breed (30).

Conclusion

The present results indicate key differences in the antioxidant status in pregnancies affected by leptin resistance, independently of obesity, and set the basis not only for more specific studies on the extent and role of the oxidative stress within the pathophysiology of the leptin resistance syndrome but also for the development of specific therapies.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Mariluz Perez-Solana for her help in the laboratory assays, and P. Cuesta and I. Cano (Department of Research Support, Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

for statistical analyses. Authors are members of the EU COST-Action BM1308 "Sharing Advances on Large Animal Models (SALAAM)". The experimental work was supported by funds from the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (projects AGL2013-48121-C3-0-R and AGL2016-79321-C2-0-R), co-funded by FEDER.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they had no competing or conflict of interests.

References

1. Metwally M, Ledger WL, Li TC. Reproductive endocrinology and clinical aspects of obesity in women. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2008; 1127: 140-146.
2. Brewer CJ, Balen AH. The adverse effects of obesity on conception and implantation. *Reproduction* 2010; 140: 347-364.
3. Gluckman PD, Hanson MA. Living with the past: evolution, development, and patterns of disease. *Science* 2004; 305: 1733-1736.
4. Spurlock ME, Gabler NK. The development of porcine models of obesity and the metabolic syndrome. *J Nutr* 2008; 138: 397-402.
5. Torres-Rovira L, Astiz S, Caro A, Lopez-Bote C, Ovilo C, Pallares P, et al. Diet-induced swine model with obesity/leptin resistance for the study of metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes. *Sci World J* 2012; 2012: 510149.
6. Torres-Rovira L, Gonzalez-Añover P, Astiz S, Caro A, Lopez-Bote C, Ovilo C, et al. Effect of an obesogenic diet during the juvenile period on growth pattern, fatness and metabolic, cardiovascular and reproductive features of swine with obesity/leptin resistance. *Endocr Metab Immun Disord Drug Targets* 2013; 13: 143-151.
7. Ovilo C, Fernández A, Noguera JL, Barragán C, Letón R, Rodríguez C, et al. Fine mapping of porcine chromosome 6 QTL and LEPR effects on body composition in multiple generations of an Iberian by Landrace intercross. *Genet Res* 2005; 85: 57-67.
8. Gonzalez-Añover P, Encinas T, Torres-Rovira L, Pallares P, Muñoz-Frutos J, Gomez-Izquierdo E, et al. Ovulation rate, embryo mortality and intrauterine growth retardation in obese swine with gene polymorphisms for leptin and melanocortin receptors. *Theriogenology* 2011; 75: 34-41.
9. Torres-Rovira L, Tarrade A, Astiz S, Mourier E, Perez-Solana M, de la Cruz P, et al. Sex and breed-dependent organ development and metabolic responses in foetuses from lean and obese/leptin resistant swine. *PLoS One* 2013; 8: e66728.
10. Barbero A, Astiz S, Lopez-Bote CJ, Perez-Solana ML, Ayuso M, Garcia-Real I, et al. Maternal malnutrition and offspring sex determine juvenile obesity and metabolic disorders in a swine model of leptin resistance. *PLoS One* 2013; 8: e78424.
11. Malti, N, Merzouk H, Merzouk SA, Loukidi B, Karaouzene N, Malti A, et al. Oxidative stress and maternal obesity: fetoplacental unit interaction. *Placenta* 2014; 35: 411-416.
12. Sen S, Iyer C, Meydani SN. Obesity during pregnancy alters maternal oxidant balance and micronutrient status. *J Perinatol* 2014; 34: 105-111.
13. Walsh Hentges LS, Martin RJ. Influence of genetic obesity on maternal and fetal serum and lipoprotein lipids in swine. *Int J Obes* 1988; 12: 49-57.
14. Alfer J, Muller-Schottle F, Classen-Linke I, von Rango U, Happel L, Beier-Hellwig K, et al. The endometrium as a novel target for leptin: differences in fertility and subfertility. *Mol Hum Reprod* 2000; 6: 595-601.
15. Gonzalez RR, Caballero-Campo P, Jasper M, Mercader A, Devoto L, Pellicer A, et al. Leptin and leptin receptor are expressed in the human endometrium and endometrial leptin secretion is regulated by the human blastocyst. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2000; 85: 4883-4888.
16. Duggal PS, Weitsman SR, Magoffin DA, Norman RJ. Expression of the long (OB-RB) and short (OB-RA) forms of the leptin receptor throughout the oestrous cycle in the mature rat ovary. *Reproduction* 2002; 123: 899-905.
17. Mitchell M, Armstrong DT, Robker RL, Norman DJ. Adipokines: implications for female fertility and obesity. *Reproduction* 2005; 130: 583-597.
18. Yoon SJ, Chaa KY, Lee KA. Leptin receptors are down-regulated in uterine implantation sites compared to interimplantation sites. *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 2005; 232: 27-35.
19. Nakatsukasa H, Masuyama H, Takamoto N, Hiramatsu Y. Circulating leptin and angiogenic factors in preeclampsia patients. *Endocr J* 2008; 55: 565-573.
20. Parraguez VH, Atlagich M, Araneda O, García C, Muñoz A, De los Reyes M, et al. Effects of antioxidant vitamins on newborn and placental traits in gestations at high altitude: comparative study in high and low altitude native sheep. *Reprod Fertil Dev* 2011; 23: 285-296.
21. Gupta P, Narang M, Banerjee BD, Basu S. Oxidative stress in term small for gestational age neonates born to undernourished mothers: A case control study. *BMC Pediatr* 2004; 4: 14-20.
22. Kamath U, Rao G, Kamath SU, Rai L. Maternal and fetal indicators of oxidative stress during intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR). *Indian J Clin Biochem* 2006; 21: 111-115.
23. Jones ML, Mark PJ, Waddell BJ. Maternal dietary omega-3 fatty acids and placental function. *Reproduction* 2014; 147: R143-152.
24. Biri A, Bozkurt N, Turp A, Kavutcu M, Himmetoglu O, Durak I. Role of oxidative stress in intrauterine growth restriction. *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 2007; 64: 187-192.
25. Herrera E, Ortega-Senovilla H. Lipid metabolism during pregnancy and its implications for fetal growth. *Curr Pharm Biotechnol* 2014; 15: 24-31.
26. Bobiński R, Mikulska M. The ins and outs of maternal-fetal fatty acid metabolism. *Acta Biochim Pol* 2015; 62: 499-507.
27. Seberty S, Sharkey D, Budge H, Symonds ME. The early programming of metabolic health: is epigenetic setting the missing link? *Am J Clin Nutr* 2011; 94: 1953S-1958S.
28. Gonzalez-Bulnes A, Pallares P, Ovilo C. Ovulation, implantation and placentation in females with obesity and metabolic disorders: life in the balance. *Endocr Metab Immun Disord Drug Targets* 2011; 11: 285-301.
29. Myatt L. Placental adaptive responses and fetal programming. *J Physiol* 2006; 572: 25-30.
30. Garcia-Contreras C, Vazquez-Gomez M, Astiz S, Torres-Rovira L, Sanchez-Sanchez R, Gomez-Fidalgo E, et al. Ontogeny of sex-related differences in foetal developmental features, lipid availability and fatty acid composition. *Int J Mol Sci* 2017; 18: 1171-1192.