

CHARACTERISATION OF PROSTAGLANDIN PRODUCTION IN THE NORMAL AND INFLAMED RAT TESTIS

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Prostaglandins E₂ (PGE₂) and F_{2α} (PGF_{2α}) play a role in Leydig cell function and in suppression of macrophage inflammatory functions. We predict that PGs also may play a role in interstitial fluid (IF) formation in the testis. Prostaglandin synthesis involves one of two distinct forms of cyclooxygenase (COX): constitutively expressed COX-1 and inducible COX-2. We recently demonstrated expression of both enzymes in macrophages, somatic and germ cells of the adult rat testis, and that COX-2 may be the more important form in this organ. Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were maintained on normal feed or 0.15% celebrex, a specific COX-2 inhibitor, for 5 weeks. Rats were subsequently treated with saline, or lipopolysaccharide (LPS; 0.1 mg/kg or 5 mg/kg), 6 h prior to collection of tissues. PGE₂ was measured by RIA in medium of cultured testis fragments and testicular cells from normal rats (\pm 10 μ g/mL LPS, 24 h, 37°C), and in testicular interstitial fluid. PGE₂ was constitutively produced by whole testis, Sertoli cells, Leydig cells and round spermatids, but not by resting macrophages or pachytene spermatocytes in culture. Stimulation with LPS upregulated PGE₂ in macrophage cultures, but not in other cells or whole testis. Normal PGE₂ levels in IF were 16–20 ng/mL; levels were not altered by low-dose LPS, but were reduced by high-dose LPS. Celebrex caused a reduction in IF PGE₂ levels in both the normal and low-dose groups, but not in the high-dose group. Celebrex elevated IF volume (25–50%) in all groups. Our experiments show cell-type specific regulation of PGE₂ production in the rat testis, and predict a role for COX-2 elicited PGs in the IF regulation and in post-meiotic cell function. Paradoxically, low-level inflammation does not alter testicular PGE₂ levels, as somatic and germ cells, which do not respond to LPS, appear to contribute most to the local levels of PGE₂.