

# Lifestyle and aneuploidy: Is there a correlation?

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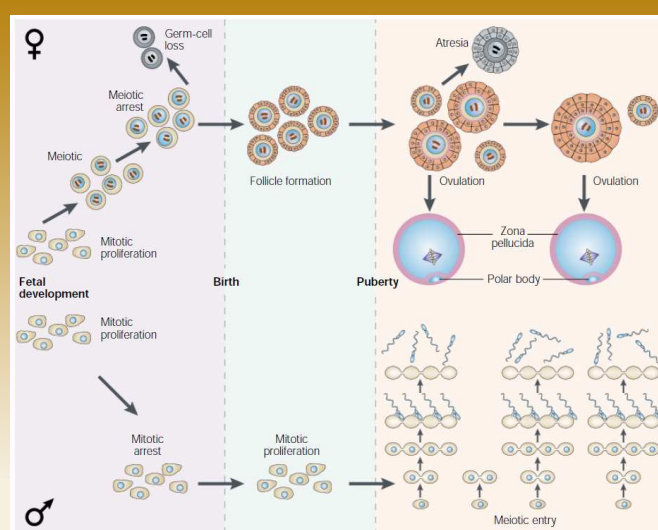
## Chromosome aneuploidy

- Hallmark of human reproduction
- Leading cause:
  - Pregnancy loss
    - -60-80% of conceptions
    - -4% clinically recognized pregnancy
  - Mental impairment
  - Developmental disabilities

## Parental origin of aneuploidy

	Paternal (%)	Maternal (%)
Trisomy 13	15	85
Trisomy 18	10	90
Trisomy 21	5	95
45,X	80	20
47,XXX	5	95
47,XXY	45	55
47,XYY	100	0

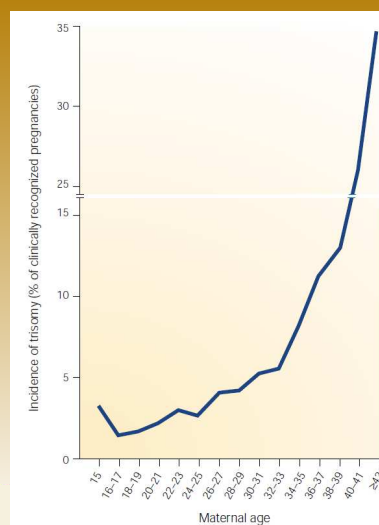
## Sex-specific meiotic timelines



## Risk factors for aneuploidy

- Advancing age
- Karyotype aberrations
- Lifestyle (diet/exercise)
  - Alcohol/drug use/smoking/caffeine
- Environmental/occupational exposures:
  - Air pollution, BPA, phthalates, benzene, pyrethroids
  - Infections
- Therapeutic exposures:
  - Chemotherapy/radiation

## Advanced maternal age



NATURE REVIEWS | GENETICS  
TO ERR (MEIOTICALLY)  
IS HUMAN: THE GENESIS  
OF HUMAN ANEUPLOIDY  
Beny Hershkovitz/Corbis/Bett

## Lifestyle/environmental influence on oocyte aneuploidy

- Humans: link has been difficult to establish
  - Importance of maternal age
  - Separation in time: sensitive window (fetal) & nondisjunction
  - Heterogeneity in nondisjunction
- Mice: bisphenol A (BPA) exposure increased aneuploidy
  - Study could not be replicated
  - Complex interaction between diet on BPA aneugenic potential
    - Phytoestrogens in feed varied between batches
  - If exposed during fetal life, higher rates of aneuploidy



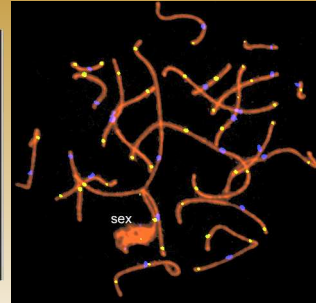
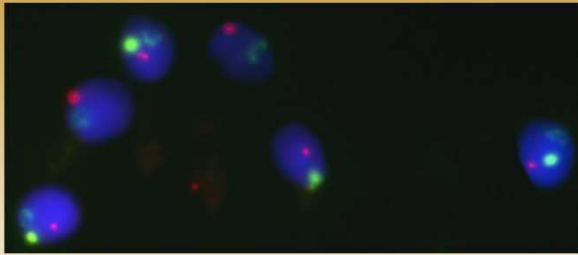
## Risk factors for sperm aneuploidy

- Advancing paternal age ?
- Infertility/karyotype aberrations
- Lifestyle (diet/exercise)
  - Alcohol/drug use/smoking/caffeine
- Environmental/occupational exposures:
  - Air pollution, BPA, phthalates, benzene, pyrethroids
  - Infections
- Therapeutic exposures:
  - Chemotherapy/radiation



## Sperm aneuploidy

- All men have a proportion of aneuploid sperm (2-4%)
- > 50 published studies



- More frequent for chromosomes 21, 22, X & Y

## Are sperm aneuploidy levels variable?

- 10 normal men - (340,534 sperm)
  - Sperm aneuploidy levels over 2 year period
    - 6 month intervals
  - Baseline remarkably constant
  - Stable variants consistently produce higher frequencies
  - Sporadic events significant increase or decrease in aneuploidy frequencies at a single time point
    - “life event” can exert an effect on sperm aneuploidy

### Intra-individual and inter-individual variations in sperm aneuploidy frequencies in normal men

*Helen G. Tempest, Ph.D.,<sup>1</sup> Evelyn Ko, B.Sc.,<sup>2</sup> Alfred Rademaker, Ph.D.,<sup>3</sup> Peter Chan, M.D.,<sup>4</sup> Bernard Robaire, Ph.D.,<sup>5</sup> and Renée H. Martin, Ph.D.<sup>6</sup>*

0015-0330/09/\$36.00 Fertility and Sterility® Vol. 91, No. 1, January 2009 165  
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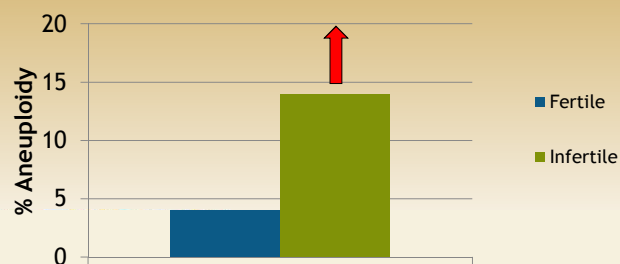
## Karyotype aberrations & sperm aneuploidy

- Frequency of unbalanced gametes reported varies:
  - Robertsonian translocations: 3-36%
  - Reciprocal translocations: 29-81%
  - Inversions: 1-54%
- PGD ESHRE consortium data collection X
  - 3,652 embryos: 74% unbalanced; 26% normal/balanced
- 47,XXY & 47,XYY males: 0-25%

Tempest HG (2011) Syst Biol Reprod Med 57:93-101; Fertin A et al (2005) Cytogenet Genome Res 111:310-316; Sarrate Z (2005) AJA 7:227-236; Data Collection X (2010) Hum Reprod 25:2685-2707

## Male infertility & aneuploidy

- Infertile men ~3x increase
- Aneuploidy increases with severity of the infertility phenotype



## Lifestyle, environmental & therapeutic exposure studies

- Generally small sample sizes
- Comparisons between studies are problematic:
  - Age
  - Heterogeneity (subjects & study design)
  - Duration & length of exposure
  - Self-reported vs. measured exposures
  - Compounding effects that are near impossible to separate:
    - Lifestyle & occupation
    - Susceptibility
    - Metabolism
    - Interactions
    - Transient vs. fixed

## Lifestyle exposures

- Smoking
  - Disomy: 3 (2x) 13 (3x); XX (1.5x); YY (2x); XY (2x)  
(Pereira et al 2014; Shi et al 2001; Robbins et al 1997; Rubes et al 1998; Naccarati et al 2003)
- Alcohol: Disomy XY (1.38x); XX (linear increase)  
(Robbins et al 2005; Robbins et al 1997)
- Folate, zinc & antioxidants: Folate disomy XX (-0.75x)  
(Young et al 2008)
- Large study (n=212) associations with:
  - Coffee: Disomy 18; Tight underwear: Disomy 18 & nullisomy 13;  
Obesity: Disomy 21; Cell phone usage >11 yr: Disomy X & Y  
(Jurewicz et al 2014)

## Environmental & occupational exposures

- Agents:
  - Pyrethroids (e.g., CDCCA, TDCCA, 3BPA)
  - Phthalate (e.g., DEHP, DEP, DBP)
  - Benzene
  - Air pollution
  - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., 1-OHP)
  - Organochlorines (e.g., PCBs, p,p'-DDE)
- Most studies report significant increases (<3x)

## Chemotherapy exposure

- Testicular cancer & Hodgkin lymphoma patients
- Pretreatment aneuploidy levels significantly higher
  - Presence of cancer alone increased sperm aneuploidy
- Chemotherapy increased sperm aneuploidy levels
- Levels return to fertile range 18-24 months later
- Greater susceptibility of meiotic vs. premeiotic cells

Human Reproduction Vol.23, No.2, pp. 255-258, 2008  
Advance Access publication on December 14, 2007

Sperm aneuploidy frequencies analysed before and after chemotherapy in testicular cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma patients

H.G. Tempest<sup>1</sup>, E. Ko<sup>1</sup>, P. Chan<sup>2,3</sup>, B. Robaire<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Rademaker<sup>5</sup> and R.H. Martin<sup>1,6</sup>



## Emerging picture (for males)

- Almost all studies have identified significant increases in aneuploidy correlated with all investigated exposures
- Moderate increases
  - 1 - 3x higher
  - Not a globally increased & not always the same error
- Exposures are often transient
  - Sperm aneuploidy levels therefore will likely fluctuate



Asian J Androl 2007, 9(1): 459-467  
DOI: 10.1186/1543-7122.901.0459



### Intra-individual and inter-individual variations in sperm aneuploidy frequencies in normal men

Complementary Medicine

Significant reduction of sperm disomy in six men: effect of traditional Chinese medicine?

Helen G. Tempest<sup>1</sup>, Cheryl T. Hwang<sup>2</sup>, Xiao-Ping Chai<sup>3</sup>, Shanshan Li<sup>4</sup>, Grotzer

Helen G. Tempest, Ph.D.,<sup>1</sup> Evelyn Ko, B.Sc.,<sup>2</sup> Alfred Rademaker, Ph.D.,<sup>3</sup> Peter Chan, M.D.,<sup>4</sup> Bernard Robaire, Ph.D.,<sup>5</sup> and Renée H. Martin, Ph.D.<sup>6</sup>

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## Can epigenetic alterations induce aneuploidy?

- Exposures shown to affect DNA methylation, genomic stability, posttranslational histone modifications
  - Could contribute to the generation of aneuploidy
- “Silent” sperm cell carries unique epigenetic markings
  - Delivers “poised” set of developmental genes to the embryo
- Chromatin organization perturbations?
  - Could affect chromosome pairing & delivery of “poised” genes

Ioannou et al. Molecular Cytogenetics (2015) 8:47  
DOI 10.1186/s13039-015-0146-3

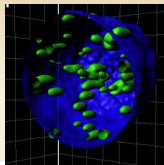


RESEARCH

Open Access

Chromosome territory repositioning induced by PHA-activation of lymphocytes: A 2D and 3D appraisal

Dimitrios Ioannou<sup>1</sup>, Lakshmi Kandukuri<sup>2</sup>, Joe Leigh Simpson<sup>1</sup> and Helen Ghidlane Tempest<sup>1,3\*</sup>



PLOS ONE

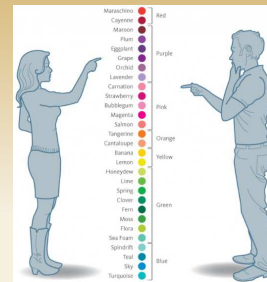
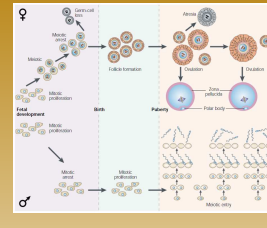
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Spatial Positioning of All 24 Chromosomes in the Lymphocytes of Six Subjects: Evidence of Reproducible Positioning and Spatial Repositioning following DNA Damage with Hydrogen Peroxide and Ultraviolet B

Dimitrios Ioannou<sup>1</sup>, Lakshmi Kandukuri<sup>2</sup>, Ameer Qudus<sup>1</sup>, Victor Becerra<sup>1</sup>, Joe Leigh Simpson<sup>1,3</sup>, Helen G. Tempest<sup>1,3\*</sup>

# Conclusions

- Association NOT causation
  - Mechanism of action?
- Are increased sperm aneuploidy levels clinically significant?
  - Transient vs. fixed?
- Significant differences between males & females
  - Temporal differences in meiosis
  - Timing of exposure
- Genetic differences (mRNA, spindle function, cohesins) susceptibility?



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**15<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
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