Apparent Homozygosity for a gr/gr AZFc Deletion in A 47,XYY Man with Oligozoospermia and Secondary Infertility

David J. Bunyan 1, 2*, Mili Saran 3, James I Hobbs 1, David J Anderson 1, Philippa J. Duncan-Flavell 1, Rachel J Howarth 1, Jonathan L.A. Callaway 1, 2, James N MacPherson 1, 2

1- Wessex Regional Genetics Laboratory, Salisbury District Hospital, Salisbury, UK
2- School of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
3- Complete Fertility Limited, Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, UK

Abstract

Background: Approximately 1 in 1000 men have a 47,XYY karyotype. Previous publications have presented cases of infertile XYY men and have suggested that the additional Y chromosome may cause disrupted meiosis leading to sperm apoptosis. The purpose of the current study was to determine whether XYY men are over-represented in infertility cohorts.

Methods: In this paper, an ongoing infertility cohort was evaluated for Y chromosome microdeletions using the MLPA technique and the data from the first 2000 referrals were recorded. Moreover, the MLPA technique detected 47,XYY karyotypes.

Results: Four XYY individuals were identified within the cohort. One of the four XYY men was shown to have an apparent gr/gr partial AZFc deletion on both Y chromosomes while Sertoli cell only syndrome was detected in another case. The other two cases (out of 2000) might, therefore, represent an incidental finding.

Conclusion: The gr/gr deletion is not detectable by the multiplex PCR method; therefore, there might be additional explanations for the fertility problems of infertile XYY men reported in previously published articles. It seems that among other cases, their XYY karyotype may be coincidental, rather than causative of their fertility issues.

Keywords: Azoospermia, Chromosomal deletion, Infertility, Men, Sex chromosome disorders, XYY karyotype.

To cite this article: Bunyan DJ, Saran M, Hobbs JI, Anderson DJ, Duncan-Flavell PJ, Howarth RJ, et al. Apparent Homozygosity for a gr/gr AZFc Deletion in A 47,XYY Man with Oligozoospermia and Secondary Infertility. J Reprod Infertil. 2022;23(4):296-302. https://doi.org/10.18502/jri.v23i4.10816.

Introduction

The 47,XYY sex chromosome complement occurs in approximately 1 in 1000 live male births (1), making it the most common sex chromosome anomaly after Klinefelter syndrome (2-3). The majority of XYY cases are caused by non-disjunction at meiosis II after a normal chiasmatic meiosis I, but other mechanisms can include post-zygotic mitotic error or non-disjunction at meiosis II after a nullichiasmate meiosis (4-7). Studies have reported a possible association between 47,XYY and fertility problems, with a proposed mechanism stating that germ cells with an extra Y chromosome have abnormal meiotic pairing, leading to disrupted meiosis, eventual sperm apoptosis, subsequent oligozoospermia and infertility, and a low rate of aneuploid spermatozoa (3, 8), although other researchers suggest that the extra Y chromosome in XYY men is lost before meiosis (5-7), thus conserving fertility in these patients. Studies comparing sperm aneuploidy be-
between fertile and infertile XYY men reveal that most sperm produced by XYY men have a normal karyotype, but many groups noted an increased incidence of hyperhaploid sperm in the semen of men with 47,XYY syndrome, thereby increasing the risk of passing the extra Y chromosome to offspring; however, this is more of a secondary finding rather than a direct cause of infertility (3, 5-7, 9-15).

Deletions of the azoospermia factor (AZF) regions on the Y chromosome (AZFa, AZFb, and AZFc) are associated with male infertility (16), and it is thought that they arise in early embryogenesis due to variants in TSPY, mismatch repair (MMR), or X-specific genes (17). The AZFc region, located on the distal portion of the Y chromosome long arm, is critical for male fertility as it contains many gene families required for normal spermatogenesis, and AZF deletions have been shown to have an effect on total motile sperm count (18-20). Deletions of the AZFc region are the most frequent molecular genetic cause of severe infertility, and these have been observed in 5–10% of individuals with azoospermia and severe oligozoospermia (21). Most AZFc deletions are generated by intrachromosomal homologous recombination between repeated sequence blocks organized into palindromic structures (known as amplicon blocks) with an almost identical sequence (22-23).

The first of these recombinations to be described, and the best characterized deletion of AZFc, results from a recombination between the b2 and b4 amplicons (18, 21-26). The b2/b4 deletion removes all of the known AZFc genes, including all members of the Deleted in Azoospermia (DAZ) gene family which consist of four nearly identical copies arranged in two head to head clusters (22, 27), resulting in spermatogenic failure. Other infertility-linked partial AZFc deletions were subsequently reported, including the g1/g2 (28), b1/b3 (29), gr/gr (29), b2/b3 (30), and g1/g3 deletions (31). Because of their rarity, it is not possible to accurately assign causality to partial AZFc deletions that do not fit these previously determined breakpoints, although studies have reported that just the loss of some copies of the DAZ genes might cause spermatogenic impairment (28, 32-37). Data suggest that partial AZFc deletions removing DAZ1/DAZ2, the proximal copies of DAZ, seem to be associated with spermatogenic impairment, whereas those removing DAZ3/DAZ4, the distal copies of DAZ, may have no or little effect on fertility (38).

The combination of sex chromosome abnormalities and AZF deletions is rare, but patients with Klinefelter syndrome (47,XXY) have been reported to have Y chromosome microdeletions in varying degrees (39-42). There was one case of an individual with 45,X/46,XY mosaicism and a deletion of the AZFb and AZFc regions (43), and a further eight male patients with AZF deletions were reported among individuals with isodicentric Y chromosomes (44).

To date, there are no reports in the literature of individuals with both 47,XYY and AZFc deletions, but the lack of reported cases may be partly due to the limitations of screening techniques in Y chromosome microdeletion. The standard Y-microdeletion assay (multiplex PCR) which is recommended by the EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines (45) will not detect the most commonly-reported partial deletions of AZFc, whereas the Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification (MLPA) (46) assay used in this study has been shown to be an effective method for the detection of all known AZFc partial deletions (47). The MLPA method lends itself to the simultaneous analysis of multiple chromosomal regions, and the current version of the kit at the time of writing (P360-B2) contains probes that bind to all three AZF regions –16 sites in AZFa, 18 in AZFb, and 21 in AZFc.

The aim of this study was to identify the incidence of 47,XYY men in a large cohort of 2000 consecutive fertility-based referrals in order to determine if such karyotypes are causative of or possibly merely coincident with an individual’s fertility issues.

**Methods**

**Study cohort:** A cohort of 2000 men was collected at the Wessex Regional Genetics Laboratory in the UK between February 2015 and August 2020. All cases were referred from local or national UK fertility centers and they consented to be included in the analysis as part of their routine clinical care within the UK National Health Service; therefore, ethics committee approval was not sought for this study. The majority of referrals had azoospermia, oligozoospermia or oligoasthenoteratospermia, but all referrals for Y microdeletion analysis were included in the cohort regardless of phenotype. As the cohort is ongoing, it...
Homozygous AZFc Deletion in A 47,XYY Man

was decided to limit the cohort size to the first 2000 samples in order to allow an easy comparison between the XYY detection rate in our cohort and the published figure of 1 in 1000 for the general population. MLPA analysis was performed on all cases, but karyotyping and cystic fibrosis genotyping were only performed on the 758 local cases.

MLPA analysis: MLPA was carried out according to the manufacturer’s instructions using the current version of the P360 Y microdeletion probe mix (MRC-Holland, The Netherlands) at the time of testing. MLPA PCR products (1 µl) were separated on an ABI 3100 Sequencer and analyzed using GeneMarker software, v1.85 (SoftGenetics, USA).

Karyotyping and cystic fibrosis genotyping: G-banded chromosomes were prepared using standard methods (48). Analysis of the 50 most common North-West European CFTR pathogenic variants was performed employing Eucigen CF50 (CF-EU2v1) kit using fluorescent ARMS (Eulcigen, UK) which detects variants through the amplificatory refraction mutation system (utilizing variant-specific PCR primers). PCR products (1 µl) were separated on an ABI 3100 Sequencer and analyzed by GeneMarker software, v1.85 (SoftGenetics, USA).

Phenotype of the 47,XY patient with the gr/gr AZFc partial deletions: The proband was a 34 year old male referred from a fertility center in 2019 with a diagnosis of oligozoospermia and secondary infertility. The proband and his partner had a pregnancy in 2016 that ended in miscarriage. There is no history of low libido and the couple were having regular intercourse. Body habitus of the patient cannot be commented as the clinical information was obtained via a phone consultation. He was not reported to have high BMI and had asthma that was well controlled by inhalers. There was no history of trauma or major operation around the testicles. His hormone levels were as following: LH (luteinizing hormone) of 6.8 IU/L, FSH (follicle stimulating hormone) of 15.3 IU/L, SHBG (sex hormone binding globulin) of 26 nmol/L, and testosterone of 9.8 nmol/L. Semen analysis showed a concentration of 3 million/ml, motility of 25%, and progressive motility of 13%. Semen morphology could not be assessed due to the low concentration. The couple went on to have subsequent natural pregnancy and normal delivery of healthy female baby took place in 2020.

Results

In total, 170 of the 2000 individuals (8.5%) had a Y chromosome abnormality detected by MLPA. These individuals and their given phenotypic details (taken from the referral forms) are summarized in table 1. Microduplications within the AZFc region were not included as these have previously been reported at high levels in controls (47). Most of the variants detected in the cohort (137/170, 80.6%) were deletions of the AZFc region, including 58 with a gr/gr deletion (34%), 39 with a b2/b4 deletion (22.9%), and a further 35 (20.6%) with a partial AZFc deletion that did not fit with any of the known common breakpoints. The gr/gr and b2/b4 deletions were more prevalent in individuals with azoospermia.

Of the 2000 individuals referred for Y chromosome microdeletion analysis, four were found to have a Y chromosome dosage based on the MLPA result consistent with a 47,XY karyotype. Three of the four men were referred from national centers, and only the karyotype for one of those was available (the individual with Sertoli cell only syndrome). The fourth individual (who had the additional gr/gr deletion) is presented in detail in the current study, and he is the only individual whose cystic fibrosis genotyping results are known. The fourth patient mentioned above was found to have a standard 47,XY karyotype in all cells examined (Figure 1). Cystic fibrosis genotyping showed no evidence of a common pathogenic CFTR variant. The Y chromosome based on MLPA results showed ratios consistent with 47,XYY, apart from those probes located within the region of AZFc which corresponds to the gr/gr deletion. The ratios for the probes within that region were consistent with an overall loss of two copies, indicating that both of his Y chromosomes are likely to have a gr/gr deletion.

Discussion

In the XYY patient presented here as the main focus of the manuscript, the data suggest that he has a gr/gr deletion on both Y chromosomes. The simplest explanation for his Y chromosome would be the duplication of a paternally-inherited Y chromosome with an existing gr/gr deletion. The Y chromosome may have been duplicated in his father with both copies contained within a 24,Y sperm, or it may have been inherited within a 23,Y sperm and duplicated post fertilization. The
The proband was referred with oligozoospermia and secondary infertility, so he has fathered a child already (as has his own father, although it is not clear if the proband’s father had secondary infertility). Unfortunately, no paternal sample was available in order to prove this theory. However, although the gr/gr deletion has been shown to double the risk of severe spermatogenic failure, <2% of men with a gr/gr deletion were found to be affected (49), and the gr/gr deletion is known to result in highly variable spermatogenic phenotypes from normal to azoospermia (50); also, it is detected more frequently in oligozoospermic men than in normozoospermic men (51). Thus, phenotypic variability among gr/gr deletion carriers has previously been well-documented, so paternal inheritance in a proband with secondary infertility would be consistent with a gr/gr deletion.

Although one study reported fertility problems in four consanguineous men with XYY (7), there are now known to be many autosomal recessive fertility genes, such as AURKC, SPATA16, CATSPER1, GNRHR, and MTHFR, and homozygosity for variants in these genes has been shown to cause infertility in other consanguineous men (8, 52). The XYY karyotype in those men may there-
fore have been coincidental with a homozygous autosomal-recessive variant. Also, the methodology used by other groups who published articles on infertile XYY men may not have detected Y chromosome microdeletions. The manuscript detailing the four consanguineous XYY men had karyotype analysis only (7), while those groups that mentioned PCR analysis (5, 15) may have used methodologies such as the EAA/EMQN based multiplex PCR method (45) which would not detect the most commonly-reported partial deletions of AZFc (as the actual details of the PCR methods used were not detailed in those manuscripts).

Conclusion

Although the detection of four 47,XYY karyotypes (1 in 500) in our cohort is two times more than the expected population frequency of 1 in 1000, the individual with Sertoli cell only syndrome does not fit in with the proposed mechanism of disrupted meiosis/sperm apoptosis (3, 8, 53), and there might be an alternative explanation for the fertility issues of the man with the additional gr/gr deletions. The remaining two XYY individuals may therefore have been detected incidentally. The discovery of a homozygous gr/gr deletion in an XYY individual from our cohort suggests that there might be another alternative explanation for the fertility issues of infertile XYY men.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the clinicians and patients who contributed to the study, and also the cytogenetics team at the Wessex Regional Genetics Laboratory (especially Nicola Savage and Frideriki Maggouta) who undertook the karyotyping of the relevant local cases.

Funding: Nothing to declare.

Conflict of Interest

There are no known conflicts of interest associated with this publication and there has been no significant financial support for this work.

References

1. Jacobs PA, Melville M, Ratcliffe S, Keay AJ, Syme J. A cytogenetic survey of 11,680 newborn infants. Ann Hum Genet. 1974;37(4):359-76.

2. Gekas J, Thepot F, Turlreau C, Siffroi JP, Dadoune JP, Briault S, et al. Chromosomal factors of infertility in candidate couples for ICSI: an equal risk of constitutional aberrations in women and men. Hum Reprod. 2001;16(1):82-90.

3. Rives N, Milazzo JP, Miraux L, North MO, Sibert L, Macé B. From spermatocytes to spermatozoa in an infertile XYY male. Int J Androl. 2005;28(5):304-10.

4. Robinson DO, Jacobs PA. The origin of the extra Y chromosome in males with a 47,XYY karyotype. Hum Mol Genet. 1999;8(12):2205-9.

5. Moretti E, Anichini C, Sartini B, Collodel G. Sperm ultrastructure and meiotic segregation in an infertile 47,XYY man. Andrologia. 2007;39(6):229-34.

6. Wong EC, Ferguson KA, Chow V, Ma S. Sperm aneuploidy and meiotic sex chromosome configurations in an infertile XYY male. Hum Reprod. 2008;23(2):374-8.

7. El-Dahtory F, Elsheikha HM. Male infertility related to an aberrant karyotype, 47,XYY: four case reports. Cases J. 2009;2(1):28.

8. Zorrilla M, Yatsenko AN. The genetics of infertility: current status of the field. Curr Genet Med Rep. 2014;1(4):10.1007/s40142-013-0027-1.

9. Blanco J, Rubio C, Simon C, Egozcue J, Vidal F. Increased incidence of disomic sperm nuclei in a 47,XYY male assessed by fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH). Hum Genet. 1997;99(3):413-6.

10. Chevret E, Rousseaux S, Monteil M, Usson Y, Cozzi J, Pelletier R, et al. Meiotic behaviour of sex chromosomes investigated by three-colour FISH on 35,142 sperm nuclei from two 47,XYY males. Hum Genet. 1997;99(3):407-12.

11. Lim AS, Fong Y, Yu SL. Analysis of the sex chromosome constitution of sperm in men with a 47,XXY mosaic karyotype by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Fertil Steril. 2000;72(1):121-3.

12. Shi Q, Martin RH. Multicolor fluorescence in situ hybridization analysis of meiotic chromosome segregation in a 47,XYY male and a review of the literature. Am J Med Genet. 2000;93(1):40-6.

13. Blanco J, Egozcue J, Vidal F. Meiotic behaviour of the sex chromosomes in three patients with sex chromosome anomalies (47,XY, mosaic 46,XY/47,XXX and 47,XYY) assessed by fluorescence in-situ hybridization. Hum Reprod. 2001;16(5):887-92.

14. Gonzalez-Merino E, Hans C, Abramowicz M, Englert Y, Emiliani S. Aneuploidy study in sperm and preimplantation embryos from nonmosaic 47,XYY men. Fertil Steril. 2007;88(3):600-6.

15. Kim IW, Khadilkar AC, Ko EY, Sabanegh Jr ES. 47,XYY syndrome and male infertility. Rev Urol. 2013;15(4):188-96.
16. Tiepolo L, Zaffardi O. Localization of factors controlling spermatogenesis in the nonfluorescent portion of the human Y chromosome long arm. Hum Genet. 1976;34(2):119-24.

17. Bianchi NO, Richard SM, Peltoniemi P, Bianchi MS. Mosaic AZF deletions and susceptibility to testicular tumors. Mutat Res. 2002;503(1-2):51-62.

18. Vogt PH, Edelmann A, Kirsch S, Henegarou O, Hirschmann P, Kiesewetter F, et al. Human Y chromosome azoospermia factors (AZF) mapped to different subregions in Yq11. Hum Mol Genet. 1996;5(7):933-43.

19. Navarro-Costa P, Gonçalves J, Plancha CE. The AZFc region of the Y chromosome: at the crossroads between genetic diversity and male infertility. Hum Reprod Update. 2010;16(5):525-42.

20. Noordam MJ, Westerveld GH, Hovingh SE, van Daalen SK, Korver CM, van der Veen F, et al. Gene copy number reduction in the azoospermia factor c (AZFc) region and its effect on total motile sperm count. Hum Mol Genet. 2011;20(12):2457-63.

21. Foresta C, Moro E, Ferlin A. Y chromosome microdeletions and alterations of spermatogenesis. Endocr Rev. 2001;22(2):226-39.

22. Kuroda-Kawaguchi T, Skalsky H, Brown LG, Minx PJ, Cordum HS, Waterston RH, et al. The AZFc region of the Y chromosome features massive palindromes and uniform recurrent deletions in infertile men. Nat Genet. 2001;29(3):279-86.

23. Skalsky H, Kuroda-Kawaguchi T, Minx PJ, Cordum HS, Hillier L, Brown LG, et al. The male-specific region of the human Y chromosome is a mosaic of discrete sequence classes. Nature. 2003;423(6942):825-37.

24. Reijo R, Lee TY, Salo P, Alagappan R, Brown LG, Rosenberg M, et al. Diverse spermatogenic defects in humans caused by Y chromosome deletions encompassing a novel RNA-binding protein gene. Nat Genet. 1995;10(4):383-93.

25. Oates RD, Silber S, Brown LG, Page DC. Clinical characterization of 42 oligospermic or azoospermic men with microdeletion of the AZFc region of the Y chromosome, and of 18 children conceived via ICSI. Hum Reprod. 2002;17(11):2813-24.

26. Repping S, Skalsky H, Lange J, Silber S, Van Der Veen F, Oates RD, et al. Recombination between palindromes P5 and P1 on the human Y chromosome causes massive deletions and spermatogenic failure. Am J Hum Genet. 2002;71(4):906-22.

27. Saxena R, de Vries JW, Repping S, Alagappan RK, Skalsky H, Brown LG, et al. Four DAZ genes in two clusters found in the AZFc region of the human Y chromosome. Genomics. 2000;67(3):256-67.

28. Fernandes S, Huellen K, Goncalves J, Dukal H, Zeisler J, Rajpert De Meyts E, et al. High frequency of DAZ1/DAZ2 gene deletions in patients with severe oligozoospermia. Mol Hum Reprod. 2002;8(3):286-98.

29. Repping S, Skaletsky H, Brown L, van Daalen SK, Korver CM, Pyntikova T, et al. Polymorphism for a 1.6-Mb deletion of the human Y chromosome persists through balance between recurrent mutation and haploid selection. Nat Genet. 2003;35(3):247-51.

30. Repping S, van Daalen SK, Korver CM, Brown LG, Marszalek JD, Gianottin J, et al. A family of human Y chromosomes has dispersed throughout northern Eurasia despite a 1.8-Mb deletion in the azoospermia factor c region. Genomics. 2004;83(6):1046-52.

31. Fernandes S, Paracchini S, Meyer LH, Floridia G, Tyler-Smith C, Vogt PH. A large AZFc deletion removes DAZ3/DAZ4 and nearby genes from men in Y haplogroup N. Am J Hum Genet. 2004;74(1):180-7.

32. Moro E, Ferlin A, Yen PH, Franchi PG, Palka G, Foresta C. Male infertility caused by a de novo partial deletion of the DAZ cluster on the Y chromosome. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2000;85(11):4069-73.

33. Bienvenu T, Patrat C, McElreavey K, de Almeida M, Jouannot P. Reduction in the DAZ gene copy number in two infertile men with impaired spermatogenesis. Ann Genet. 2001;44(3):125-8.

34. Ferlin A, Moro E, Rossi A, Foresta C. A novel approach for the analysis of DAZ gene copy number in severely idiopathic infertile men. J Endocrinol Invest. 2002;25(1):RC1-3.

35. de Vries JW, Hoffer MJ, Repping S, Hoovers JM, Leschot NJ, van der Veen F. Reduced copy number of DAZ genes in subfertile and infertile men. Fertil Steril. 2002;77(1):68-75.

36. de Vries JW, Repping S, van Daalen SK, Korver CM, Leschot NJ, van der Veen F. Clinical relevance of partial AZFc deletions. Fertil Steril. 2002;78(6):1209-14.

37. Ferlin A, Bettella A, Tessari A, Salata E, Dallapiccola B, Foresta C. Analysis of the DAZ gene family in cryptorchidism and idiopathic male infertility. Fertil Steril. 2004;81(4):1013-8.

38. Ferlin A, Tessari A, Ganz F, Marchina E, Barlati S, Garolla A, et al. Association of partial AZFc region deletions with spermatogenic impairment and male infertility. J Med Genet. 2005;42(3):209-13.
Homozygous AZFc Deletion in A 47, XYY Man

39. Mitra A, Dada R, Kumar R, Gupta NP, Kucheria K, Gupta SK. Y chromosome microdeletions in azoospermic patients with Klinefelter's syndrome. Asian J Androl. 2006;8(1):81-8.

40. Cetinkaya M, Kaba M, Çetin ES, Candan S. Case report: Y chromosome microdeletion in an infertile patient with mosaic Klinefelter syndrome. Int J Hum Genet. 2015;15(3):145-8.

41. Li LX, Dai HY, Ding XP, Zhang YP, Zhang XH, Ren HY, et al. Investigation of AZF microdeletions in patients with Klinefelter syndrome. Asian J Androl. 2006;8(1):81-8.

42. Pan Y, Zhang HG, Xi QI, Zhang H, Wang RX, Li LL, et al. Molecular microdeletion analysis of infertile men with karyotypic Y chromosome abnormalities. J Int Med Res. 2018;46(1):307-15.

43. Aydemir H, Karkucak M, Cimen HI, Halis F, Kumsar S, Sonbahar AE, et al. A rare combination of 45, X/46, XY mosaicism and Y chromosome microdeletion in an infertile man with azoospermia. Genet Couns. 2016;27(1):95-8.

44. Kim JW, Park SY, Ryu HM, Lee DE, Lee BY, Kim SY, et al. Molecular and clinical characteristics of 26 cases with structural Y chromosome aberrations. Cytogenet Genome Res. 2012;136(4):270-7.

45. Simoni M, Bakker E, Krausz C. EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines for molecular diagnosis of Y-chromosomal microdeletions. State of the art 2004. Int J Androl. 2004;27(4):240-9.

46. Schouten JP, McElgunn CJ, Waaijer R, Zwijnenburg D, Diepvens F, Pals G. Relative quantification of 40 nucleic acid sequences by multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification. Nucleic Acids Res. 2002;30(12):e57.

47. Bunyan DJ, Callaway JLA, Laddach N. The detection of partial Y-chromosome AZFc deletions in infertile men using the Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification assay. J Reprod Infertil. 2012;13(3):174-8.

48. Seabright M. A rapid banding technique for human chromosomes. Lancet. 1971;2(7731):971-2.

49. Rozen SG, Marszalek JD, Irenze K, Skaletsky H, Brown LG, Oates RD, et al. AZFc deletions and spermatogenic failure: A population-based survey of 20,000 Y chromosomes. Am J Hum Genet. 2012;91(5):890-6.

50. Krausz C, Hoefsloot L, Simoni M, Tüttelmann F, European academy of andrology; European molecular genetics quality network. EAA/EMQN best practice guidelines for molecular diagnosis of Y-chromosomal microdeletions: state-of-the-art 2013. Andrology. 2014;2(1):5-19.

51. Mokanszki A, Ujlalusi A, Gombos É, Balogh I. Examination of Y-chromosomal microdeletions and partial microdeletions in idiopathic infertility in East Hungarian patients. J Hum Reprod Sci. 2018;11(4):329-36.

52. Jedidi I, Ouchari M, Yinb Q. Autosomal single-gene disorders involved in human infertility. Saudi J Biol Sci. 2018;25(5):881-7.

53. Stouffs K, Gheldof A, Tournaye H, Vandermaelen D, Bonduelle M, Lissens W, et al. Sertoli cell-only syndrome: behind the genetic scenes. Biomed Res Int. 2016;2016:6191307.