Chromatin remodelers HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A are dynamically expressed during mouse spermatogenesis

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Abstract

In brief: Proper regulation of heterochromatin is critical for spermatogenesis. This study reveals the dynamic localization patterns of distinct chromatin regulators during spermatogenesis and disrupted sex chromatin status in spermatocytes in the absence of DICER.

Abstract: Heterochromatin is dynamically formed and organized in differentiating male germ cells, and its proper regulation is a prerequisite for normal spermatogenesis. While heterochromatin is generally transcriptionally silent, we have previously shown that major satellite repeat (MSR) DNA in the pericentric heterochromatin (PCH) is transcribed during spermatogenesis. We have also shown that DICER associates with PCH and is involved in the regulation of MSR-derived transcripts. To shed light on the heterochromatin regulation in the male germline, we studied the expression, localization and heterochromatin association of selected testis-enriched chromatin regulators in the mouse testis. Our results show that HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A are dynamically expressed during spermatogenesis. They display limited overlap in expression, suggesting involvement in distinct heterochromatin-associated processes at different steps of differentiation. We also show that HELLS and BAZ1A interact with DICER and MSR chromatin. Interestingly, deletion of Dicer1 affects the sex chromosome heterochromatin status in late pachytene spermatocytes, as demonstrated by mislocalization of Polycomb protein family member SCML1 to the sex body. These data substantiate the importance of dynamic heterochromatin regulation during spermatogenesis and emphasize the key role of DICER in the maintenance of chromatin status in meiotic male germ cells.

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Introduction

The genomes of eukaryotic organisms are structurally subdivided into tightly packed heterochromatin and more loosely packed euchromatin. This structural organization also has functional consequences: while euchromatin is considered active and open for transcription, heterochromatin abounds with silencing histone modifications, such as histone H3 trimethylation on lysine 9 (H3K9me3) and DNA methylation (Saksouk et al. 2015). Heterochromatin can be further partitioned into constitutive heterochromatin, which is a major component of eukaryotic genomes, and facultative heterochromatin, which is dynamically formed and regulated during development and lineage-specific differentiation (Janssen et al. 2018). Constitutive heterochromatin can be found at many locations along the chromosomes, most pronouncedly at areas near the centromeres, that is pericentric heterochromatin (PCH) (Saksouk et al. 2015). It is mainly composed of repeat sequences emphasizing the need to keep it transcriptionally silent. PCH is enriched with non-coding tandem repetitions called major satellite repeats (MSR). Despite accumulation of repressive chromatin marks, MSR chromatin is transcribed during cellular stress and differentiation, early embryonic development, in cancer and spermatogenesis (Eymery et al. 2009, Probst et al. 2010, Ting et al. 2011, Casanova et al. 2013, Biscotti et al. 2015, Trofimova et al. 2015, Yadav et al. 2020).

Heterochromatin is dynamically re-organized and regulated during spermatogenesis. Male germline stem cells (GSCs) contain a relatively low amount of microscopically visible heterochromatin, consistent with less abundant heterochromatin marks in stem cells when compared to differentiated cells (Meshorer et al. 2006). There is nonetheless compelling evidence that epigenetic regulation of male GSCs is essential for their lifelong maintenance (reviewed in Mäkelä & Hobbs 2019). In mitotic spermatogonia, the amount of heterochromatin gradually increases as they progress from type A to Intermediate to type B spermatogonia. During meiosis, heterochromatin has important functions
in controlling chromosomal stability, homolog pairing, centromere clustering and synopsis, thus promoting fidelity of meiosis (Peters et al. 2001, Seandel et al. 2007, Tachibana et al. 2007, Takada et al. 2011, Scherthan et al. 2014). Meiotic spermatocytes are characterized by several chromocenters and the sex chromosome-containing sex body (Perry et al. 2001, Turner 2007). The sex body forms when X and Y chromosomes undergo DNA damage response pathway-dependent meiotic sex chromosome inactivation that silences transcription (Alavattam et al. 2021). Before the meiotic divisions, the sex body disintegrates, but in spermatids, postmeiotic sex chromatin (PMSC) can be observed as a separate heterochromatin domain adjoining the single prominent chromocenter (Namekawa et al. 2006). The chromocenter in spermatids is thought to facilitate the ordered compaction of the haploid genome in elongating spermatids (Haaf & Ward 1995, Meyer-Ficca et al. 1998).

We have previously shown that, despite accumulation of silencing histone modifications, such as trimethyllations of lysine 20 of histone H4 (H4K20me3) and H3K9me3 (Almouzni & Probst 2011), PCH is expressed during spermatogenesis and produces MSR transcripts (Yadav et al. 2020). We have also shown that the endonuclease DICER associates with PCH and SET-domain containing methyltransferases SETDB1 and SUV39H2 (Suppressor of variegation 3–9 homolog 2) in male germ cells (Yadav et al. 2020) and processes MSR transcripts. Our data support a mechanism where MSR transcripts processed by DICER are needed to recruit SETDB1 and SUV39H2 to PCH for heterochromatin maintenance (Johnson et al. 2017, Velazquez Camacho et al. 2017) and faithful completion of meiosis. Given the fact that DICER forms multiprotein complexes to complete its diverse functions, a deeper understanding of this process requires more detailed characterization of other factors involved.

In addition to histone and DNA modifiers, several factors have been implicated in the regulation of PCH (Saksouk et al. 2015, Nishibuchi & Déjardin 2017). For example, HELLS (Helicase, lymphoid-specific, LSH) is a chromatin remodeling protein that is critical for constitutive heterochromatin regulation and is especially closely associated with PCH (Muegge 2005). It facilitates DNA methylation at repeat sequences also elsewhere in the genome, contributing to the maintenance of these loci in a transcriptionally quiescent state (Huang et al. 2004, Duncan et al. 2013, Yu et al. 2014, Ren et al. 2015). WDHD1 (WD repeat and HMG-box DNA-binding protein 1) is a nucleoplasmic DNA-binding protein (Köhler et al. 1997) associated with regulation of the cell cycle, DNA replication and repair (Hao et al. 2015, Villa et al. 2016, Abe et al. 2018) and cellular response to DNA damage (Chen et al. 2017, Li et al. 2017). Hsieh et al. (2011) also suggest that DICER interaction with MSR transcripts might be at least partially dependent on interaction with WDHD1 (Hsieh et al. 2011), placing WDHD1 in the focus of DICER’s PCH-associated function.

BAZ1A (Bromodomain Adjacent To Zinc Finger Domain 1A; also known as ACF1) is the key subunit of chromatin remodeler complexes ACF (ATP-dependent Chromatin assembly and remodeling Factor) and CHRAC (CHRromatin Accessibility Complex). These complexes assemble/disassemble and restructure nucleosomes, thus blocking or granting access to other proteins active in DNA transcription, replication or repair (Eberharter et al. 2001, He et al. 2008, Lan et al. 2010, Sánchez-Molina et al. 2011, Aydin et al. 2014, Morgan et al. 2020). Interestingly, BAZ1A is also involved in enabling replication of condensed chromatin at PCH (Collins et al. 2002). Finally, SCML2 (Scm Polycomb Group Protein Like 2), a germline-specific subunit of Polycromb repressive complex 1 (PRC1), controls the timing of expression of spermatogenic genes and suppresses somatic gene expression in the male germline (Hasegawa et al. 2015, Maezawa et al. 2017, 2018a). SCML2 specifically accumulates on PCH, where it coordinates the modification of histone residues during meiosis (Maezawa et al. 2018b). In spermatids, SCML2-deficiency results in disorganization of heterochromatin and formation of ectopic patches of facultative heterochromatin (Maezawa et al. 2018b) highlighting the central role of SCML2 in heterochromatin regulation.

Despite the critical role of heterochromatin in the genome organization and function, the molecular players involved in its formation and regulation in the male germline are still poorly described. To this end, we aimed at characterizing the cell type-specific localization and function of HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A in spermatogenic cells. Based on our previous data, we specifically focused on their plausible association with DICER and MSR chromatin. Our data indicate that HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A are dynamically regulated during spermatogenesis, and HELLS and BAZ1A associate with DICER and are intimately involved in PCH regulation in male germ cells. We also show that the sex chromatin-associated heterochromatin regulation is compromised in the absence of DICER, further highlighting the role of DICER in heterochromatin regulation in the male germline.

Materials and methods

Animals

Mice were maintained in the Central Animal Laboratory of University of Turku, Turku, Finland. They were kept at 12 h/12 h light/darkness cycle, in a humidity- and temperature-controlled environment in individually-ventilated cages (Tecniplast, Buguggiate, Italy). They had free access to food and water. Germ cell-specific conditional Dicer1 knockout (Dicer1 cKO) mice were generated using Neurogenin3 (Ngn3) promoter-driven Cre recombinase expression in mice carrying a floxed Dicer1 allele, as previously described (Korhonen et al. 2002).
resulting in Dicer1 deletion in all differentiation-primed germ cells. The mice were of a mixed genetic background (C57BL/6 and Sv129). WT littermates were used as controls. WT mice from C57BL/6 or C57BL/6N strains were used for immunoprecipitation experiments and whole-mount stainings. Animal husbandry and use were carried out according to Finnish laws and following the guidelines of Ethics of Animal Experimentation at University of Turku in accordance with the Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. The use of experimental animals in this study was approved by University of Turku Ethics Committee for animal experiments.

**Immunofluorescence and fluorescence signal colocalization analysis**

For immunofluorescence (IF), the testes from adult Dicer1 cKO and WT mice were collected and fixed with 4% PFA (paraformaldehyde) overnight, followed by dehydration and embedding into paraffin. Five-µm-thick sections were cut and processed for IF staining as previously described (Yadav et al. 2020). Briefly, following rehydration and antigen retrieval, quenching, permeabilization and blocking (2% normal donkey serum (NDS) +2% bovine serum albumin (BSA)+0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS), the samples were incubated overnight at +4°C with following primary antibodies: HELLS (1:500, Millipore, ABD41), WDHD1 (1:500, A301-141A-T), phospho-Histone H2AX (Ser139) (1:500, Millipore, 05-636), HPIB (1:25; Millipore, MAB3348), BAZ1A (1:500, Sigma, HPA002730), SCML1 (1:100, Santa Cruz, sc-135662) and SCML2 (DSHB Hybridoma Product PCRP-SCML2-1D12 that was deposited by C. Mäkelä) as well as SCML1 (1:100, Santa Cruz, sc-135662) and SCML2 (DSHB Hybridoma Product PCRP-SCML2-1D12 that was deposited by C. Mäkelä). After washes, the samples were incubated for 60 min at RT with appropriate secondary antibodies (A-21202, A-21203, A-21206, A-21207 and A-21208, all purchased from ThermoFisher, A31571, A11055 and A10040; diluted 1:500). Finally, the tubules were poured onto a microscope slide, ordered into linear strips and mounted using ProLong Diamond Antifade mountant with DAPI (Invitrogen). The stainings were imaged using 3i Spinning disk confocal microscope.

In HELLS/GFRA1 and WDHD1/GFRA1 double-stainings, GFRA1-positive type A-undifferentiated (Aundiff) spermatogonia were divided into three categories, A-single (A single, singly isolated cells), A-paired (A pair, two interconnected cells) and A-aligned-4 (Aaligned-4, four interconnected cells). These cells are considered to contain enriched stem cell activities in the male germline (Hara et al. 2014, Mäkelä & Hobbs 2019). HELLS or WDHD1 signal intensities in these GFRA1-positive cells were assessed as high (comparable to signal strength in differentiating spermatogonia (Aaligned that were uniformly positive for both), low (clearly lower than in Aaligned or negative (no signal). The quantification was performed systematically on random fragments of adult mouse seminiferous tubules. For HELLS and WDHD1, in total 1391 and 1245 GFRA1-positive cells, respectively, were quantified (n = 3, average 465 ± 108 and 414 ± 108, respectively). SOX3-positive/DNMT3A-low/negative cells (differentiation-primed progenitor Aundiff spermatogonia (McAninch et al. 2020)) were also assessed for HELLS and WDHD1 positivity. Altogether 1196 and 889 SOX3-positive cells were quantified for HELLS and WDHD1 staining, respectively (n = 2–3, average 598 ± 57 and 296 ± 19, respectively). The data were normalized by calculating the percentage of cells that fell into each category.

**Chromatin immunoprecipitation**

Germ cells from 18-day-old mouse testes were released by enzymatic digestion with collagenase type 1 (Worthington) in 0.1% glucose in PBS for 60–70 min at RT. This time point was selected due to high level of DICER expression and enrichment of MSR transcripts at 18 days of age (Korhonen et al. 2015, Yadav et al. 2020). Cell suspension was filtered through a 100-μm cell strainer and centrifuged at 500 g for 5 min. Pellets were then re-suspended in ice-cold 0.1% glucose in PBS and passed through a 40-μm cell strainer. Then pellets were re-suspended in 10 mL of PBS and cross-linked in 1% PFA for 20 min at RT. Glycine (125 mM) was added for 5 min at RT to stop cross-linking, and cells were pelleted at 500 g for 10 min. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay was performed, as previously described (Yadav et al. 2020). Lysates were incubated with the following antibodies: HELLS (Millipore, ABD41), WDHD1 (BioLegend, 630301, clone 20G10), BAZ1A (Sigma, HPA002730), DICER (Bethyl, A301-936A), RNA polymerase II (A300-653A-M) plus its phosphorylated form S2 (A300-654A-T) and IgG ctrls (Santa Cruz, sc-2025 and Neomarkers, NC100-P1).

DNA was isolated using TRIzol (Bioline) and 2-propanol precipitation. PCR was performed using the primer sequences and annealing temperatures specified in Table 1.

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Immunoprecipitation and Western blotting

Tests from 18-day-old mice were decapsulated and lysed in a lysis buffer as previously described (Yadav et al. 2020). Following lysis, Dynabeads Protein G (Invitrogen) precleared (1 h at +4°C) were incubated with 2–3 µg of the following antibodies overnight in rotation at +4°C: H2AX (Millipore, ABD41), WDHD1 (BioLegend, 630301, clone 20G10), BAZ1A (Sigma, HPA002730), YY1 (Bethyl, A302-779A) and IgG ctrls (Santa Cruz, SC-2025 and Neomarkers, NC100-P1). On the following day, the samples were incubated with pre-blocked (5% BSA in PBS) Dynabeads Protein G (Invitrogen) for 2 h and then washed thrice with a buffer containing 50 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.2% Triton X-100 and 0.2% NP-40, followed by three washes in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.1% NP-40. Protein complexes were finally eluted in Laemmli buffer by incubating at 90°C for 10 min. For Western blotting, proteins were separated on a 4–20% polyacrylamide gel (Mini-PROTEAN, Bio-Rad) and transferred onto a PVDF membrane overnight on ice at 60 V. To verify the success of immunoprecipitation and identify the co-immunoprecipitated proteins, PVDF membranes were incubated with primary antibodies: H2AX (Millipore, ABD41), WDHD1 (BioLegend, 630301, clone 20G10), BAZ1A (Sigma, HPA002730), YY1 (Bethyl, A302-779A), Dicer1 (Sigma, SAB4200087), SCML1 (Santa Cruz, sc-135622) and IgG ctrls and secondary antibodies (anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated, 1:1000, CST, 7074S; anti-mouse HRP-conjugated, 1:1000, CST, 7076S; Anti-rabbit light chain HRP-conjugated, 1:1000, Millipore, MAB201P) diluted in 4% skimmed milk powder in TBST (0.05%) for 1 h at RT. The signals were visualized by western lightening ECL Pro (NEL122001EA, PerkinElmer) reagent and ImageQuant LAS 4000 Biomolecular Imager (GE Healthcare).

Results

HELS and WDHD1 are expressed in spermatogonia and spermatocytes

To study the expression pattern of chromatin remodelers of interest, we performed immunofluorescent labeling of adult mouse testis cross-sections and assessed the expression pattern of HELLs, WDHD1 and BAZ1A in a stage-dependent manner. HELLs was found to be strongly expressed in spermatogonia plus preleptotene and leptotene spermatocytes (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Fig. 1, see section on supplementary materials given at the end of this article). In early pachytene spermatocytes, HELLs expression was weak (Fig. 1A), but a strong signal appeared in mid-to-late pachytene spermatocytes, where HELLs was localized to a distinct nuclear domain (Fig. 1B and C). Based on double-labeling with a γH2AX antibody, this HELLs-positive nuclear structure was identified as the sex body composed of heterochromatinized sex chromosomes (Turner 2007) (Fig. 1B and C). Post-meiotic spermatids were devoid of HELLs expression.

Similar to HELLs, WDHD1 was also strongly expressed in spermatogonia and early spermatocytes (Fig. 2A, B and C). However, WDHD1 levels clearly started to decline in leptotene spermatocytes (Fig. 2C). Early-to-mid pachytene spermatocytes still expressed low levels of WDHD1, but the signal was absent from
Figure 1 HELLS is expressed by spermatogonia and spermatocytes in WT and Dicer1 cKO mice. (A) In stage II–V of WT mouse seminiferous epithelial cycle, HELLS (red) expression is restricted to spermatogonia (arrow). Sex bodies (arrowhead) in early-pachytene spermatocytes are positive for γH2AX (green). (B) In WT stages VII–VIII, HELLS is expressed in spermatogonia (arrow), preleptotene spermatocytes (asterisk) and mid-pachytene spermatocytes, where the signal concentrates to the γH2AX-positive sex bodies (arrowhead). (C) In WT stage IX a strong HELLS expression is maintained in leptotene spermatocytes (asterisk) and sex bodies (arrowhead) of late-pachytene spermatocytes. In Dicer1 cKO mice the expression pattern of HELLS is similar to WT in stages (D) I–IV, (E) VII–VIII and (F) IX. DAPI stains chromatin (white). Basement membrane of seminiferous epithelium (dotted line), spermatogonia (arrow), early spermatocytes (asterisk), sex body (arrowhead). Scale bars 10 µm.
Figure 2 WDHD1 is expressed by spermatogonia and early spermatocytes in WT and Dicer1 cKO mice. (A) In stage I–III of WT mouse seminiferous epithelial cycle, WDHD1 (red) is highly expressed in spermatogonia (arrow), whereas the expression level in early-pachytene spermatocytes (arrowhead) is low. HP1β (green) stains heterochromatin. (B) In WT stages VII–VIII, WDHD1 is expressed by spermatogonia (arrow) and preleptotene spermatocytes (asterisk). In mid-pachytene spermatocytes (arrowhead), the WDHD1 expression level is low. (C) By WT stage IX, late-pachytene spermatocytes (arrowhead) become negative for WDHD1. WDHD1 is also downregulated upon preleptotene-to-leptotene (asterisk) transition. In Dicer1 cKO mice, the expression pattern of WDHD1 is similar to WT in stages (D) I–III, (E) VII–VIII and (F) IX. DAPI stains chromatin (white). Basement membrane of seminiferous epithelium (dotted line), spermatogonia (arrow), early spermatocytes (asterisk), pachytene spermatocytes (arrowhead). Scale bars 10 µm.
stage IX pachytene spermatocytes onwards. In early-to-mid primary spermatocytes, WDHD1 had a nuclear granular localization pattern but the signal did not overlap with the DAPI-dense foci or with HP1β-positive foci, suggesting that WDHD1 signal is not specifically associated with heterochromatin in meiotic germ cells (Fig. 2A, B and C). Furthermore, in contrast to HELLs, no sex body accumulation was observed.

The strong expression of HELLs and WDHD1 in early phases of spermatogenesis was different from that of BAZ1A, whose expression has earlier been shown to be induced only later, in mid-pachytene spermatocytes (Dowdle et al. 2013). Here, we also showed that the expression of BAZ1A is absent from spermatogonia and spermatocytes up to the early pachytene phase (Fig. 3A). In mid-to-late pachytene spermatocytes, BAZ1A localization enriched in nuclear foci, that have previously been shown to correspond to the sex body (Dowdle et al. 2013) (Fig. 3B and C). In addition, we observed a weaker BAZ1A signal in DAPI-dense heterochromatin foci (Fig. 3B and C). Strong association of BAZ1A with the heterochromatin was sustained in early (I–V) round spermatids where it was found enriched in the chromocenter (Fig. 3A). Low levels of BAZ1A were also observed in PMSC (Fig. 3G) in early round spermatids. No BAZ1A signal was detected in late round spermatids or elongating spermatids (Fig. 3B and C).

**WDHD1 is upregulated upon differentiation commitment in the male germline**

Given the prominent expression of HELLs and WDHD1 in spermatogonia (Figs 1, 2 and Supplementary Fig. 1), we wanted to study their expression pattern during spermatogonial differentiation in more detail. Transition from undifferentiated (A<sub>undiff</sub>) to differentiating spermatogonia (A<sub>diff</sub>) represents a remarkable developmental and epigenetic shift in the male germline. While stem cell capacity is thought to reside in all or a fraction of A<sub>undiff</sub>, A<sub>diff</sub> are irreversibly committed to spermatogenesis (Mäkelä & Hobbs 2019). To study if HELLs and WDHD1 expression is affected by the differentiation commitment, we performed whole-mount stainings of adult WT mouse seminiferous tubules. We showed that while DNMT3A-positive (Shirakawa et al. 2013) A<sub>diff</sub> were uniformly positive for HELLs and WDHD1, A<sub>undiff</sub> displayed a heterogeneous expression for both (Fig. 4A, B, C and D).

To study this in more detail, we analyzed co-expression of HELLs and WDHD1 with GFRα1 (GDNF family receptor alpha 1) or SOX3 (SRY-related HMG box 3), that are mutually exclusively expressed in A<sub>undiff</sub> spermatogonia (McAninch et al. 2020). GFRα1 is expressed by A-single (A<sub>s</sub>), A-paired (A<sub>p</sub>) and A-aligned-4 (A<sub>a</sub>) A<sub>undiff</sub> and the GFRα1-positive population is considered to contain the stem cells of the male germline (Mäkelä & Hobbs 2019). SOX3 staining is typically seen in longer chains of A<sub>undiff</sub> (A<sub>a</sub>-4); these cells are the progenitor cells that no longer undergo self-renewal under steady-state spermatogenesis but are primed for differentiation (McAninch et al. 2020). When HELLs expression was quantified in GFRα1-positive (A<sub>s</sub>, A<sub>p</sub> and A<sub>a</sub>) and SOX3-positive cells, it was seen that most of these cells expressed HELLs (Fig. 4E). However, there was a tendency that the number of HELLs-negative or low cells became smaller as A<sub>undiff</sub> progressed A<sub>s</sub> → A<sub>p</sub> → A<sub>a</sub> (Fig. 4F). We also observed that WDHD1 staining intensity clearly increased when A<sub>s</sub> formed first A<sub>p</sub> and then A<sub>a</sub> (Fig. 4H) indicating that WDHD1 expression inversely correlates with stemness in the male germline. These data were also supported by reanalysis of available single-cell RNA-sequencing data (Hermann et al. 2018) (Supplementary Fig. 2A). When studied as a bulk population of GFRα1-positive vs SOX3-positive cells, around 96% of the latter were positive for WDHD1, whereas the same figure for GFRα1-positive cells was 50% (Fig. 4G). These data demonstrate that there is a clear upregulation of spermatogonial WDHD1 expression when they transit from stem to progenitor A<sub>undiff</sub> spermatogonia.

**HELLs and BAZ1A interact with pericentric heterochromatin in the mouse testis**

To get an insight into a possible interaction of these chromatin modifiers with the PCH, we next performed ChIP using specific antibodies and primers amplifying MSR DNA. Our data showed that both HELLs and BAZ1A interact with MSR DNA and therefore localize to the PCH (Fig. 5A and B). Previously characterized association of Dicer with MSR DNA was used as a positive control. As an indication of transcriptional activity, the MSR DNA was also shown to be associated with the phosphorylated (Ser 2) RNA polymerase II, which was also associated with 18S ribosomal DNA as a positive control (Fig. 5A). The housekeeping gene Gapdh worked as a negative control for the association with the heterochromatin regulators. As expected from its localization pattern (Fig. 2), WDHD1 did not interact with MSR DNA in male germ cells (Fig. 5C).

To better understand the role of HELLs and BAZ1A in repeat sequences’ regulation, we also looked at their occupancy at minor satellite repeat DNA and the transposable elements Line1, Sine B1-B2 and IAP. Intriguingly, only BAZ1A was found to interact with the other repeat sequences, whereas HELLs specifically associated only with MSR DNA (Fig. 5A and B).

**HELLs and BAZ1A interact with Dicer in the mouse testis**

We have previously shown that Dicer is expressed in spermatogonia, spermatocytes and spermatids, and it
Figure 3 BAZ1A localizes to mid-to-late sex bodies. (A) In stage I–III of WT mouse seminiferous epithelial cycle BAZ1A (red) localizes to the chromocenter (white arrowhead) of step 1–3 round spermatids. (B) By WT stages VII–VIII, BAZ1A becomes absent from round spermatids but is found highly accumulated in the sex body of pachytene spermatocytes (arrow). Other heterochromatic foci (yellow arrowheads) in stages VII–VIII pachytene spermatocytes also contain BAZ1A although less than the sex bodies. (C) In WT stage IX, the staining pattern is similar to stages VII–VIII. (D) In Dicer1 cKO mice the expression pattern of WDHD1 is similar to WT in stages (D) I–III, (E) VII–VIII and (F) IX. Low levels of BAZ1A are also seen in DAPI/HP1β-positive PMSC (marked with dotted ovals) both in (G) WT and (H) Dicer 1 cKO early round spermatids. DAPI stains chromatin (white). Basement membrane of seminiferous epithelium (dotted line), sex body (arrow), chromocenter (white arrowhead), heterochromatic foci (yellow arrowhead), PMSC (dotted oval). Scale bars 10 μm.
associates with MSR DNA and regulates MSR transcripts derived from PCH (Korhonen et al. 2015, Yadav et al. 2020). We next studied if HELLS and BAZ1A, which are also associated with heterochromatin, interact with DICER. To this end, testicular cell lysates were prepared and immunoprecipitated with HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A antibodies followed by Western blotting. YY1 (Yin Yang 1), a ubiquitous and multifunctional zinc-finger transcription factor, was included in the experiment as a positive control given its previously established interaction with DICER (Zardo et al. 2012). Western blotting analysis showed that all antibodies

**Figure 4** WDHD1 is upregulated upon spermatogenic differentiation commitment. Both (A) HELLS (red) and (B) WDHD1 (red) display a heterogeneous expression in GFRα1-positive (green) stem A<sub>undiff</sub> spermatogonia. Grayscale insets show the area indicated by white boxes separately for each channel. Arrowheads point at A<sub>s</sub>, A<sub>pr</sub>, and A<sub>al4</sub> GFRα1-positive spermatogonia. (C) In SOX3-positive (green)/DNMT3a-negative/low (blue) progenitor A<sub>undiff</sub> spermatogonia, HELLS (red) and (D) WDHD1 (red) are expressed in a more uniform manner. DNMT3a-positive (blue) A<sub>al4</sub> also express both HELLS and WDHD1. Arrowheads (in grayscale insets) point at SOX3-positive/DNMT3a-negative/low progenitor spermatogonia. Scale bars 50 µm. Quantitation of (E) HELLS-positive and (G) WDHD1-positive cells in GFRα1-positive and SOX3-positive A<sub>undiff</sub> subsets. As A<sub>al4</sub> progress A<sub>s</sub>→A<sub>pr</sub>→A<sub>al4</sub> there is a gradual upregulation of (F) HELLS and (H) WDHD1 expression and the number of HELLS and WDHD1-negative cells consistently decreases. Statistical significancies were studied using t-test and Fisher’s exact test; ***P<0.001; **P<0.01; *P<0.05.
were successful in immunoprecipitation and IgG controls were uniformly negative (Fig. 5D). Interestingly, we showed that HELLS and BAZ1A were found in complexes with DICER (Fig. 5E). Consistently with the absence of WDHD1 in the PCH, WDHD1 did not interact with DICER (Fig. 5E).

Deletion of Dicer1 affects the sex chromosome heterochromatin status

Considering the role of DICER in processing of MSR transcripts and thereby regulating heterochromatin maintenance, we then wanted to investigate if Dicer1 deficiency affected the expression pattern or subcellular localization of HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A. However, immunofluorescent analysis on Dicer1 cKO testis sections did not reveal any obvious differences when compared to the WT control (Figs 1, 2, 3 and Supplementary Fig. 1). We also studied the localization of a germline-specific Polycomb protein SCML2 that has been found accumulated in the sex body (Hasegawa et al. 2015, Maezawa et al. 2018b, Menon et al. 2019), and it has also been demonstrated as a critical regulator of PCH in male germ cells (Maezawa et al. 2018b). A co-staining with BAZ1A revealed that SCML2 localizes to the sex body earlier (starting in stages II–IV) than BAZ1A (V–VI). Following dissociation of the sex body, SCML2 expression in spermatocytes declined and postmeiotic cells expressed very low or undetectable levels of SCML2 (Supplementary Fig. 3). Just like in the cases of HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A, no differences in the expression pattern between cKO and WT control mouse testis were observed (Supplementary Fig. 3A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H). This suggests that DICER is not essential for the localization of these chromatin regulators, yet it might be crucial for their function.

In our previous study, we showed that Dicer1 cKO testes lack small RNAs derived from MSR forward transcripts, enriched in nuclear fractions (Yadav et al. 2020). Thus, this reduction in nuclear small RNAs prompted us to investigate the localization of another Polycomb protein family member, SCML1. SCML1 has been earlier reported to be a component of meiotic dense body (Papanikos et al. 2017) that is associated with the sex body and enriched with small non-coding RNAs including miRNAs and PIWI-interacting RNAs (piRNAs). To analyze this interesting finding in more detail, we performed co-localization studies of SCML1 with respect to BAZ1A as a sex body marker (Fig. 6).

Interestingly, we showed that in WT testis, SCML1 formed distinct nuclear foci in spermatocytes that did not overlap with BAZ1A-positive sex bodies but were frequently closely associated with them. However, in Dicer1-cKO spermatocytes, the organization of SCML1-positive foci was disrupted and the SCML1 signal spread to the sex body, most pronouncedly in mid-to-late epithelial stages (Fig. 6), suggesting that regulation of the sex body heterochromatin is affected in the absence of DICER. Interestingly, in WT testis SCML1 was found in complex with DICER (Fig. 5D and E) suggesting that they function together in distinct aspects of chromatin regulation. A summary of the expression patterns of the genes and proteins analyzed in this study is provided in Fig. 7 and Supplementary Fig. 2B, respectively.

Figure 5 HELLS, BAZ1A and DICER interact with MSR region of the pericentric heterochromatin. (A) Chromatin immunoprecipitation using DICER, BAZ1A and Ser2-phosphorylated RNA polymerase II (Pol-II-S2) antibodies followed by detection of different chromosomal repeat regions by PCR using specific primers for major and minor satellite DNA repeats, Line1, SineB1, SineB2 and IAP transposable elements. 18S ribosomal DNA (rDNA) primers were used as a positive control for Pol-II-S2 association. (B) Chromatin immunoprecipitation using DICER and HELLS antibodies and primers for major satellite DNA repeat and different transposable elements. (C) Chromatin immunoprecipitation using DICER and WDHD1 antibodies and primers for major satellite DNA repeats. For A-C, rabbit IgG was used as a negative control for immunoprecipitation, and primers for Gapdh were used as a negative control for chromatin association. (D) Western blot images to validate the successful immunoprecipitation (IP) of HELLS (95 kDa), YY1 (60–65 kDa), BAZ1A (178 kDa) WDHD1 (126 kDa) and SCML1 (37 kDa) from the mouse testis. Western blotting was performed with the same antibodies that were used for IP. Rabbit IgG (IgG) was used as a negative control. (E) Western blotting of HELLS, YY1, BAZ1A, WDHD1 and SCML1 IPs with anti-DICER antibody (~250 kDa).
Discussion

Heterochromatin is a key chromosomal domain, and its dysregulation in the germline is accompanied with chromosomal missegregation, aneuploidy and meiotic failure (Peters et al. 2001, Tachibana et al. 2007, Yadav et al. 2020, Cheng et al. 2021). To better understand the regulation of heterochromatin in male germ cells, we characterized the expression of chromatin modifiers HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A and showed that they display distinct, dynamic patterns of expression during spermatogenesis and are thus likely to regulate different aspects of heterochromatin biology. We have previously shown that PCH-derived MSR transcripts are regulated by DICER, and DICER is also involved in the association of SET-domain containing methyltransferases with heterochromatin (Yadav et al. 2020). To better understand the regulation of heterochromatin in male germ cells, we characterized the expression of chromatin modifiers HELLS, WDHD1 and BAZ1A and showed that they display distinct, dynamic patterns of expression during spermatogenesis and are thus likely to regulate different aspects of heterochromatin biology. We have previously shown that PCH-derived MSR transcripts are regulated by DICER, and DICER is also involved in the association of SET-domain containing methyltransferases with heterochromatin (Yadav et al. 2020). Here we show that HELLS and BAZ1A, but not WDHD1, interact with both DICER and MSR DNA, making them potentially relevant partners of DICER in regulation of MSR chromatin and PCH stability in the male germline. The interaction of DICER with different chromatin remodelers in male germ cells emphasizes its nuclear roles that go beyond its canonical RNAi functions (Kurzynska-Kokorniak et al. 2015, Song & Rossi 2017). This chromatin-related function is further supported by our finding that sex body organization is affected in the absence of DICER.

Testis is one of the few adult tissues expressing high levels of HELLS (Geiman et al. 1998), a protein that has been shown to modulate the establishment of DNA methylation patterns during cellular differentiation and to regulate chromatin accessibility (Huang et al. 2004, Dunican et al. 2013, Yu et al. 2014, Ren et al. 2015). We found that HELLS is expressed by most premeiotic germ cells, including Aundiff spermatogonia, and by spermatocytes up to late pachynema, where it enriches in the sex body of mid-to-late pachytene spermatocytes. HELLS has been shown to be required for normal spermatogenesis, and adult Hells-cKO mice exhibit degeneration of the seminiferous epithelium (Spruce et al. 2020). Hells deficiency also results in a meiotic arrest at early to mid-pachynema, spermatocyte...
apoptosis and reduced proliferation of spermatogonia (Zeng et al. 2011, Spruce et al. 2020). The potential role of HELLS in A\textsubscript{undiff} is interesting not only because it has been proposed to play a role in embryonic stem (ES) cell and neural stem cell differentiation and self-renewal (Xi et al. 2009, Han et al. 2017), which share some molecular resemblance with A\textsubscript{undiff} but also because Hels mutant mice display growth retardation and premature aging, suggesting a more general stem cell defect associated with improper HELLS action (Sun et al. 2004). Considering our earlier findings of DICER-mediated processing of MSR transcripts at PCH (Yadav et al. 2020), as well as hypomethylation of repetitive sequences in DICER-deficient ES cells (Kanellopoulou et al. 2005), it is an intriguing hypothesis that RNAi machinery and HELLS might be integrated at repetitive sequences in the male germline to control DNA methylation and heterochromatin maintenance.

BAZ1A is also highly expressed in the testis, and while BAZ1A seems to be dispensable for development and viability of embryos and adults, spermatogenesis is severely affected by the loss of BAZ1A (Jones et al. 2000, Dowdle et al. 2013). BAZ1A-deficient male mice display pronounced spermiogenic defects and misregulation of meiotic and postmeiotic gene expression programs (Dowdle et al. 2013). We showed here that BAZ1A localizes to the sex body and PCH in spermatocytes, and our ChIP assay demonstrated the association with many repeat sequences, including PCH. The interaction of BAZ1A and DICER suggests that they could act together on chromatin. Given the well-known function of BAZ1A as a part of multiprotein chromatin remodeler complexes ACF and CHRAC (Morgan et al. 2020), it is tempting to speculate that BAZ1A could co-operate with DICER-mediated RNAi to regulate repeat-containing chromatin through its nucleosome remodeling activity, for example by promoting PCH transcription.

WDHD1 has been previously shown to be involved in epigenetic and transcriptional regulation of MSR chromatin in cultured somatic cells (Hsieh et al. 2011). In these cells, downregulation of WDHD1 results in destabilization of the epigenetic status of heterochromatin and defective mitosis and also leads to increased levels of MSR transcripts, bearing a striking resemblance to Dicer1 cKO testis (Hsieh et al. 2011, Yadav et al. 2020). Considering these data, it is surprising that we did not see the association of WDHD1 with MSR sequences nor DICER in the male germline. The reason for the discrepancy might be that in the previous study, WDHD1-MSR interaction was studied in vitro (Hsieh et al. 2011), whereas we used an in vivo approach. Importantly, among all human adult tissues, WDHD1 is exclusively expressed in the testis (Sato et al. 2010). Nevertheless, the expression pattern of WDHD1 during mouse spermatogenesis is intriguing. The highest levels were seen in differentiating spermatogonia and early spermatocytes. In A\textsubscript{undiff}, the expression was inversely related to stemness with gradually increasing levels as A\textsubscript{undiff} progressed A\textsubscript{r} -> A\textsubscript{pr} -> A\textsubscript{pl} and from GFRa1-positive to SOX3-positive state. A number of other genes and proteins, including SOX3, Ngn3, RAR\gamma (retinoic acid receptor gamma), Pou5f1 (POU Class 5 Homeobox 1), LIN28 and Piwi4 (Piwi-like protein 4), have been shown to behave in a similar way (Nakagawa et al. 2007, Ikami et al. 2015, Carrieri et al. 2017, La et al. 2018, McNinch et al. 2020). Altogether, these findings suggest that WDHD1 might play a role in the spermatogenic differentiation commitment and future studies are warranted to investigate its role in this significant developmental shift.

BAZ1A and HELLS, which both were shown to associate with DICER and the MSR DNA, were also both accumulated in the sex body. Although the localization of HELLS and BAZ1A to the sex body was not affected in Dicer1 cKO spermatocytes, the sex body organization was affected, as visualized by disperse SCML1 localization. There are limited data about SCML1, a novel gametogenesis and meiosis-associated protein,
shown to be dispensable for mouse spermatogenesis but associated with azoospermia in human (Papanikos et al. 2017, Milunsky et al. 2020). Papanikos et al. (2017) have recently shown that SCML1 expression is restricted to the meiotic dense body, an enigmatic chromatin-free nuclear structure enriched with small-RNAs, and proposed to play a role in sex body formation (Papanikos et al. 2017). The localization pattern we observed was somewhat different, with several nuclear SCML1-positive patches in most seminiferous epithelial cells, particularly in pachytene spermatocytes and round spermatids. Notably, the SCML1-foci are generally located in euchromatic regions; a finding that would also be supported by a transcription factor function previously assigned to SCML1 (Nan et al. 2019). While the physiological significance of the partial spreading of SCML1 to the sex body domain upon Dicer1 ablation awaits further elucidation, it suggests that SCML1 is involved in the coordination of sex body organization. It also suggests that DICER activity is required for the regulation of sex chromosomes during meiotic division, a hypothesis also supported by the affected sex chromosome integrity and the misregulation of sex chromosomal genes in Dicer1 knockout animals (Greenlee et al. 2012, Modzelewski et al. 2015). Our findings lay the basis for a more in-depth study of these proteins, interactions and modes of function in the chromatin regulation in the mouse germline.

Supplementary materials

This is linked to the online version of the paper at https://doi.org/10.1530/REP-22-0240.

Declaration of interest

Noora Kotaja is an Associate Editor of Reproduction. Noora Kotaja was not involved in the review or editorial process for this paper, on which she is listed as an author. The other authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Author contribution statement

R P Y conceived the study, performed experiments, analysed data and edited the manuscript. S L performed experiments and analysed data. L M performed bioinformatics analyses on scRNA-seq data. J A M performed experiments, analysed data and wrote the manuscript. N K conceived the study and wrote the manuscript. J A M and N K contributed equally to this work.

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