Effects of Poly (ADP-ribose) Polymerase Inhibition on DNA Integrity and Gene Expression in Ovarian Follicular Cells in Mice with Endotoxemia

Olena Kondratska¹, Nataliya Grushka¹, Svitlana Pavlovych¹, Nataliya Krasutska¹, Serhii Tsyhankov² and Roman Yanchii¹

¹Bogomoletz str, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01024- Department of Immunophysiology, Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology, NAS of Ukraine; ²Grafiska str, Nizhyn, Ukraine, 16600- Department of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Nizhyn Mykola Gogol State University, Ukraine

Received 18 May 2021; accepted 23 August 2021; published online 27 November 2021

ABSTRACT

Background: A mouse model of LPS-induced inflammation was used to investigate the effect of pharmacological inhibition of nuclear enzyme PARP-1 on oocyte maturation, apoptotic and necrotic death, as well as DNA integrity of follicular cells. Also, the relative expression of cumulus genes (HAS2, COX2, and GREM1) associated with oocyte developmental competence was assessed. Methods: Mice were treated with the PARP-1 inhibitor, 4-HQN, one hour before LPS administration. After 24 h, oocyte in vitro maturation was detected. Granulosa cell DNA damage was determined by the alkaline comet assay. Live, necrotic and apoptotic cells were identified using double vital staining by fluorescent dyes, Hoechst 33342 and propidium iodide. The expression levels of cumulus genes were assessed using reverse transcriptase PCR. Results: The administration of 4-HQN to LPS-treated mice ameliorated oocyte meiotic maturation and exerted a significant cytoprotective effect. 4-HQN attenuated LPS-induced DNA damage and favored cell survival by decreasing necrosis and apoptosis in granulosa cells. Exposure to 4-HQN increased mRNA expression levels for HAS2, COX2, and GREM1 in cumulus cells. Conclusion: The obtained results indicate the involvement of PARP-1 in the pathogenesis of ovarian dysfunction caused by LPS. We suppose that this enzyme can be an attractive target for the therapy of inflammatory disorders in ovary. The protective action of PARP-1 inhibition could at least partly be associated with the reduction of necrotic death of follicular cells and also in other cells. However, the detailed mechanisms of the favorable effect of PARP inhibitors on endotoxin-induced ovarian disorders need to be further explored. DOI: 10.52547/ibj.26.1.44

Keywords: Cell death, Gene Expression, Lipopolysaccharides, Oocytes, Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1

Corresponding Author: Olena Kondratska
Department of Immunophysiology, Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology; Bogomoletz str, 4, Kyiv, Ukraine, 01024; Tel.: (+38-044) 2562092; Fax: (+38-044) 2562073; E-mail: elena-shepel@ukr.net

INTRODUCTION

A female genital tract infection with Gram-negative bacteria can disturb normal ovarian function and result in infertility[1-3]. The lipopolysaccharide endotoxin is an important surface membrane component in these bacteria. It has been shown that LPS can induce ovarian pathology by affecting the functions of follicular cells and oocyte developmental competence. Mice treated with the endotoxin had decreased a number of primordial follicles. Also, LPS inhibited estradiol production in

List of Abbreviations:
4-HQN, 4-hydroxyquinazoline; BMP, bone morphogenetic protein; COX2, cyclooxygenase 2; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GREM1, gremlin 1; HAS2, hyaluronan synthase 2; i.p., intraperitoneally; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; PARP-1, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1; PTGS2, prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2; TCS, total comet score; TLR4, toll-like receptor 4
granulosa cells and progesterone production in theca cells, representing an endocrine-disrupting effect\(^{[1,4,5]}\). This endotoxin disrupted meiotic progression, mitochondrial distribution in the cytoplasm, and mitochondrial membrane potential, which caused the disruption of nuclear maturation of bovine oocytes\(^{[6]}\). Furthermore, LPS exposure exhibited increased reactive oxygen species levels, enhanced apoptotic gene expression, and changed epigenetic status in bovine oocytes\(^{[7]}\). It is important to note that the LPS level in the follicular fluid, which surrounds and nourishes oocytes, is close to those in circulating blood. Therefore, it is obvious that systemic endotoxemia can be related to ovarian inflammation\(^{[1,8]}\).

PARP-1 is a nuclear enzyme essential for various cellular functions, including DNA damage detection and repair, transcriptional regulation, and cell death. It belongs to a family of 18 enzymes that utilize NAD\(^+\) as a substrate to form large negatively charged polymers of poly (ADP-ribose) and attach them to acceptor proteins, thereby modifying their function. PARP-1 is activated upon binding to DNA strand break and initiates the repair of damaged DNA and preservation of genomic integrity\(^{[9,10]}\). Therefore, optimal expression and activity of this enzyme are necessary for a variety of cellular processes (e.g. transcriptional regulation, chromatin modification, cell proliferation, and death); however, overactivation of PARP-1 can contribute to tissue damage and inflammatory disorders. It has been shown that proinflammatory cytokines (TNF-\(\alpha\) and IL-1), free radicals, and bacterial products (such as LPS) can activate PARP-1\(^{[10,11]}\). This enzyme participates in the pathogenesis of various immune-mediated diseases, comprising rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune nephritis, and atherosclerosis, mainly through the activation of proinflammatory transcription factors (nuclear factor kappa B and activating protein-1) and the increase in a necrotic type of cell death\(^{[12,13]}\). It has been displayed that in PARP-1 knockout mice that inflammation and tissue damage reduced under various pathological conditions, inhibitors of the enzyme have been reported to have similar beneficial properties\(^{[9,14,15]}\). It is expected that the inhibitors of PARP-1 can be a promising tool for therapeutic intervention\(^{[16-19]}\). It also can be assumed that the inhibition of this nuclear enzyme could have a protective effect on the disorders of the female reproductive system associated with endotoxemia. In this respect, the effect of PARP-1 inhibitor, 4-HQN\(^{[19]}\), on oocyte meiotic maturation, apoptotic and necrotic death, and also DNA integrity of granulosa cells in mice with LPS-induced endotoxemia was studied. Changes in the expression of genes, i.e. HAS2, COX2, and GREM1, which may serve as markers of oocyte quality, were also investigated in similar conditions.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Animals

The study was conducted with adult female Albino mice (18-20 g; 6-8 weeks of age; Experimental Biological Clinic of Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology, Ukraine). The mice were placed into the cages (four per cage), and each was individually ventilated with 12-hour light/dark cycle, maintained at 22 ± 2 °C. All the mice were provided with certified rodent diet and filtered water ad libitum.

#### Experimental design

The estrous cycle stages were identified by vaginal smears. Female mice in both metestrus and diestrus phases were randomly divided into four groups (eight mice per control and experimental group): (1) mice treated i.p. with vehicle-saline (control group); (2) mice treated i.p. with 3 mg/kg of LPS (E. coli 0111:B4, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA); (3) mice received an injection of 4-HQN (100 mg/kg; i.p.; Sigma-Aldrich); (4) mice treated with 4-HQN, 1 h before LPS challenge. Twenty four hours after LPS administration, ether anesthesia was used for euthanizing mice, and then murine ovaries were sampled.

#### Determination of oocyte meiotic maturation

The large antral follicles with four or more layers of granulosa cells were isolated from ovaries using light microscopy. Cumulus oocyte complexes were separated mechanically and cultured in DMEM (Sigma-Aldrich) at 37 °C, supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum and the antibiotics penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin (100 \(\mu\)g/ml) (Sigma-Aldrich). The number of oocytes at metaphase I stage (with germinal vesicle breakdown) was calculated by light microscopy after 4 h of cultivation; the number of metaphase II oocytes (with the first polar body) was counted after 20 h of cultivation. The oocyte maturation rate was calculated by using the ratio of total metaphase I oocytes and metaphase II oocytes to the total oocyte number in the group.

#### Determination of the cell death

Freshly isolated cells were used for quantitative evaluation of viability and death. Follicular (granulosa) cells were obtained after oocyte removal from cumulus oocyte complexes and dispersion by careful pipetting.
To define the percentage of live, necrotic and apoptotic cells, we stained the cells with fluorescent dyes, propidium iodide, and Hoechst 33342[20]. Because propidium iodide penetrates the damaged plasma membranes and stains the cell nuclei in red, only necrotic cells emit red fluorescence. Hoechst 33342 enters live cells with intact membranes, staining their nuclei in blue. The binding of these dyes to chromatin allows identifying the nuclear apoptotic features, such as chromatin condensation, DNA fragmentation, and apoptotic body formation. Staining was performed in PBS with a final concentration of 10 μmol/l for each dye. The cells were then kept in darkness for 10 minutes and subsequently washed with PBS by centrifugation. In the next step, cells were fixed in 5% formalin in PBS for two minutes, followed by repeated washing. Smears were prepared and studied under a fluorescence microscope (×700). In each sample, at least 100 cells were counted, and the percentage of live, necrotic and apoptotic cells was determined.

Comet assay
To assess DNA damage in granulosa cells, the alkaline comet assay procedure was performed as described earlier[21]. Briefly, the alkaline single cell gel electrophoresis assay detected DNA strand breaks, alkali labile sites, and incomplete excision repair sites. The comets were detected and scored by visual inspection according to Collins[21], and the TCS was evaluated.

Determination of gene expression
Total RNA extraction from cumulus cells was performed using Trizol RNA Prep 100 kit (Isogen, Russian) according to the manufacturer’s instruction. Reverse transcription was carried out using the First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Fermentas, Lithuania) as described in the manufacturer’s protocol. Total RNA samples (5 μl) were used as templates. After thawing, all components were mixed by brief vortexing and then placed on ice. In the next step, RNA template (5 μl), Random Hexamer primer (1 μl; 0.5 μg/μl), and nuclease-free water (6 μl; to reach the final volume of 12 μl) were added to a sterile, nuclease free thin-walled microcentrifuge tube (0.2 ml), prechilled on ice. The reaction mixtures were prepared for both the positive and negative controls without the template. The contents were gently vortexed and incubated at 70 °C for 5 minutes. After incubating, the contents of tubes were placed on ice. Afterward, 5× RT Buffer (4.0 μl), 2 μl of dNTP mix (10 mM each), 0.5 μl of RiboLock RNAse inhibitor (40 U), 1.5 μl of M-MuLV Reverse Transcriptase (20 U/μl) were added to make a total volume of 20 μl; all reagents were purchased from Fermentas). The contents of tubes were gently vortexed. Then reverse transcription of RNA into cDNA was performed by incubating at 37 °C for 120 minutes. The final stage of the reaction process was heating at 70 °C for 10 minutes. Contents were placed on ice. Next, single strand cDNA obtained was used for PCR (Applied Biosystems 2700, PerkinElmer, USA), which performed using specific primers for each gene. GAPDH was applied as a housekeeping gene for normalizing PCR results. The list of PCR primers are presented in Table 1. PCR products were separated using agarose gel electrophoresis and visualized using a UV-transilluminator (Biokom, Russian). The fluorescence intensiveness was assessed by ViTran program (version 1.00 for Windows, Biokom, Russian).

Statistical analysis
The GraphPad Prism software version 5.00 for Windows (San Diego, California, USA) was used for statistical analyses. The normality of the data distribution was analyzed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In the case of normal data distribution, one-way ANOVA with Newman Keuls post hoc test was applied. The results were expressed as mean ± SEM. Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn’s multiple-comparison test were applied for data with non-normal distribution. p values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Table 1. List of PCR primers used for experiments and PCR product size

| Gene   | Sequence of primers                  | Product size (bp) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| HAS2   | F: 5'-CCTCCAGTTAGTGCTGGCTTC-3'  
R: 5'-CTGTGCGACGTATTTCCTGTGTC-3' | 409               |
| COX2   | F: 5'-GAAGGAACTCAGCAGCTGCATC-3'  
R: 5'-CAGTCCGGGTACGACACT-3'    | 213               |
| GREM1  | F: 5'-AAGGCACCTCCTGTTACTCTGC-3' 
R: 5'-TACGACTGAGATGTCAGCGAGA-3' | 256               |
| GAPDH  | F: 5'-GGGTGTTGAGACCAAGAGAATATGA-3'  
R: 5'-AGCACCAGTGGATGCAGGATGAT-3' | 240               |

F, forward; R, reverse
**ETHICAL STANDARDS**

The above-mentioned treatment and sampling protocols were approved by the Biomedical Ethics Committee of Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology (Kyiv, Ukraine) and performed in accordance with the rules established by the Law of Ukraine No. 3447-IV "On protection of animals from cruelty", as well as the guidelines established by the EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments.

**RESULTS**

Effect of PARP-1 inhibition on oocyte meiotic maturation in mice with endotoxemia

Our data indicated that under the condition of LPS-induced impairment of ovarian function, PARP-1 inhibition significantly increased the number of oocytes reaching metaphase I (with germinal vesicle breakdown) and II (with extruded the first polar body) compared to LPS group, indicating an improvement in their developmental competence (Fig. 1). Of note, 4-HQN treatment alone did not have an impact on oocyte meiotic maturation of intact mice ($p > 0.05$).

Effect of PARP-1 inhibition on gene expression in cumulus cells of mice with endotoxemia

The pretreatment with 4-HQN enhanced the expression of mRNA for all studied genes in cumulus cells obtained from mice with LPS-induced endotoxemia. The levels of HAS2 mRNA expression increased by 20%, COX2 by 28%, and GREM1 by 29% ($p < 0.05$ for all) compared to LPS group. Expression levels of HAS2, COX2, and GREM1 mRNA were detected in all of the samples (Fig. 2A). The relative expression profile of the genes is presented in Figure 2B.

**Effect of PARP-1 inhibition on overall genome integrity in granulosa cells of mice with endotoxemia**

Endotoxemia caused a 1.9-fold elevation of TCS values (a cumulative index that considers the changes in the number of comets of each type with varying degree of DNA damage) in ovarian granulosa cells (from $156 \pm 33$ in control to $295 \pm 9$ in LPS group, $p < 0.001$). Also, LPS treatment led to a 2.3-fold increase (compared to the control) in the number of granulosa cells with severe DNA damage. The administration of PARP-1 inhibitor decreased TCS by 1.8-fold (from $295 \pm 9$ in LPS group to $167 \pm 21$ in 4-HQN + LPS group; $p < 0.01$) and reduced the number of granulosa cells with severe DNA damage nearly to the control levels (Fig. 3). 4-HQN, used alone, had no significant effect on the overall genome integrity in granulosa cells of intact mice ($p > 0.05$). The comet assay also indicated that PARP inhibition significantly attenuated endotoxin-induced genotoxicity in ovarian granulosa cells.

**Effect of PARP-1 inhibition on granulosa cell viability in mice with endotoxemia**

It is known that a severe DNA injury can lead to different types of cell death, including proinflammatory necrotic death that can enhance inflammation and ovarian injury. In this study, LPS caused a pronounced decline in granulosa cell viability and an increase in the number of necrotic and apoptotic cells ($p < 0.001$; compared to control; Fig. 4A). Representative image of live, apoptotic and necrotic cell nuclei is presented in Figure 4B. The pretreatment with 4-HQN favored cell survival by increasing the amount of viable cells ($p < 0.001$ compared to LPS group) and decreasing the percentage of necrotic cells.

![Fig. 1. Effect of 4-HQN on the percentage of oocytes with germinal vesicle breakdown (metaphase I) and oocytes forming the first polar body (metaphase II) in mice treated with LPS. Control mice received saline. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. *p < 0.05 and **p < 0.01 compared to saline controls; #p < 0.01 compared to LPS-treatment](image-url)
(p < 0.01) and apoptotic (p < 0.05) granulosa cells (Fig. 4A). 4-HQN alone did not have any effect on granulosa cell viability of intact mice (p > 0.05).

**DISCUSSION**

LPS is widely used to establish mammalian models of immune-mediated inflammation. Earlier, we have demonstrated that intraperitoneal administration of LPS caused systemic inflammation in female mice. We also observed ovarian dysfunction, impaired oocyte meiotic maturation, strong genotoxic stress of ovarian follicular cells, elevated level of DNA damage in granulosa cells, and the changes in the mRNA level of certain cumulus genes, which are associated with oocyte developmental competence [2]. In the present study, we found that LPS exposure significantly decreased the viability of granulosa cells and increased the number of cells dying through the pro-inflammatory and immunogenic necrotic pathway. During systemic inflammation, it has been suggested that cumulus cells can initiate an inflammatory response to endotoxin because these cells express TLR4 [22]. The mechanisms by which LPS negatively affect ovarian function are not yet completely understood.

PARP-1 has been demonstrated to be involved in the regulation and maintenance of tissue inflammation [11,23,24]. Moreover, LPS increased the levels of PARP-1 mRNA [25]. As reported before, LPS was able to increase PARP-1 expression and activation by inducing DNA damage [26]. In our work, we showed that the administration of 4-HQN to LPS-treated mice had anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective effects. Therefore, the reduction of genotoxic stress and necrotic death of thymus and lymph node cells, as well as the significant decrease in functional and metabolic activity of neutrophils were revealed under these conditions [27]. Although the use of PARP-1 inhibitors can have the efficacy for the treatment of an inflammatory-induced tissue injury [14,18,28,29], the inhibitory effects of this enzyme on LPS-induced ovarian dysfunction remain unclear.

![LPS vs Control and 4-HQN+LPS](image-url)

**Fig. 2.** Effect of 4-HQN administration on HAS2, COX2, and GREM1 gene expression in cumulus cells of mice treated with LPS. (A) Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products generated by specific primers for HAS2, COX2, and GREM1. (B) Relative expression ratio (bar graph) of HAS2, COX2, and GREM1 normalized to GAPDH gene control. Data are represented as mean ± SEM. *p < 0.01 compared to saline controls; #p < 0.05 compared to LPS-treatment.
During the present study, the effect of PARP-1 inhibitor 4-HQN on the changes of ovarian function in mice with endotoxemia was examined. It was established that 4-HQN treatment resulted in an improved morphofunctional status of granulosa cells and an ameliorated oocyte meiotic maturation. During the folliculogenesis, several cumulus expressed genes are crucial for oocyte maturation and development. We investigated the expression of three cumulus genes, HAS2, COX2 (or PTGS2), and GREM1, which were previously reported in many papers and correlated with the high quality oocyte development. Endotoxemia led to a significant decrease in the level of mRNA expression of HAS2, COX2 and GREM1 genes in cumulus cells. However, 4-HQN administration to LPS-injected mice significantly increased the expression of these genes in cumulus cells surrounding oocytes. The obtained results indicated that the different expression pattern of the target genes can be applied as potential biological markers for the developmental competence of oocytes in the presence of LPS-induced pathological process. HAS2 mRNA is a necessary component required for cumulus cell expansion, which is essential for oocyte maturation and ovulation process. During cumulus expansion, HAS2 gene expression is involved in the synthesis of hyaluronic acid, one of the main components of the extracellular matrix. COX2 gene encodes the corresponding enzyme, which is involved in prostaglandin biosynthesis. COX2 produced by cumulus cells covers an important role in cumulus expansion and meiotic resumption during oocyte development. The involvement of GREM1 in ovarian function is not entirely clear. It is known that GREM1 is a BMP antagonist involved in the regulation of embryonic development. It has also been suggested that the selective inhibition of signaling pathways associated with BMP can direct growth differentiation factor 9 toward cumulus expansion during ovulation. The mRNA expression of GREM1 and HAS2 has been found to be significantly lower in immature oocytes compared with mature cells.

Other authors have revealed a positive correlation of PTGS2 with oocyte nuclear maturation. The prominent percentage of studies has reported that the expression levels of HAS2, GREM1, and COX2 were higher in cumulus cells separated from oocytes, which...
developed into high-quality embryos\cite{31,33,35,39}. Therefore, the collecting data from this experiment, along with other published results, provides the rationale for assessing the expression of studied genes as biomarkers of oocyte quality.

During infections, bacterial LPS is able to enter the bloodstream and to spread far from the site of infection\cite{40}. In this regard, the presence of endotoxin has been documented in blood plasma and in follicular fluid\cite{40,41}. As mentioned above\cite{22}, cumulus and granulosa cells express TLR4 receptors; therefore, they have the potential to initiate an inflammatory response to LPS by increasing the expression of proinflammatory mediators (e.g. TNFα, IL-1β, IL-6, and IL-8)\cite{22,40,41}. We hypothesize that LPS-induced inflammation in the follicular fluid impacts the cumulus-oocyte complex, and exposure to high levels of proinflammatory cytokines can have an adverse effect on cumulus cell signaling and disrupt the expression of studied genes. In particular, it has been demonstrated a decrease in the expression of GREM1 in cumulus cells in women, under the influence of high levels of IL-1β and IL-10\cite{38}. Therefore, the favorable effect of PARP-1 inhibition on endotoxin-induced ovarian disorders could be mediated by changes in the activation of proinflammatory transcription factors and intracellular signaling pathways as has been demonstrated in different models of inflammatory diseases\cite{19,19,22}.

The data from PARP-1 inhibition studies suggest that LPS-induced endotoxia causes the activation of this enzyme, followed by the induction of necrotic cell death and organ damage. The cytoplasmic content, which is released after cell membrane rupture (in necrotic granulosa cells as well as in leukocytes infiltrating damaged ovarian tissue) can provoke and facilitate inflammation. We speculate that the protective action of PARP-1 inhibitor 4-HQN on LPS-induced ovarian dysfunction could also be related to the decrease in necrotic cell death. Also, anti-necrotic properties of PARP inhibitors have been shown in different animal models, including immune inflammatory pathology\cite{13,19,63}. It is important that the inhibition of PARP-1 contributes to a considerable reduction in the number of cells with such severe DNA damage that cannot be repaired but leads to necrotic cell death.

In conclusion, PARP-1 inhibition interrupted proinflammatory connections, favored protection against genotoxic stress and led to the prevention and weakening of the pathological process. PARP-1 is an attractive target for the therapy of inflammatory disorders. However, due to the fact that this enzyme is essential for many physiological "housekeeping processes", including DNA reparation, transcription, cell cycling, mammalian oogenesis, and folliculogenesis, caution should be taken to avoid possible side effects. Our data, together with other published results, provide the ground for further studies of the underlying molecular mechanisms of cytoprotective and anti-inflammatory effects of PARP inhibitors, as well as the therapeutic potential of PARP inhibition to prevent or delay immune inflammatory diseases, including ovarian dysfunction, caused by endotoxia.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST. None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Bidne KL, Dickson MJ, Ross JW, Baumgard LH, Keating AF. Disruption of female reproductive function by endotoxins. Reproduction 2018; 155(4): R169-R181.
2. Shepel E, Grushka N, Makogon N, Srhiba V, Pavlovych S, Yanchii R. Changes in DNA integrity and gene expression in ovarian follicular cells of lipopolysaccharide-treated female mice. Pharmacological reports 2018; 70(6): 1146-1149.
3. Shimizu T, Watanabe K, Anayama N, Miyazaki K. Effect of lipopolysaccharide on circadian clock genes Per2 and Bmal1 in mouse ovary. The journal of physiological sciences 2017; 67(5): 623-628.
4. Shimizu T, Miyauchi K, Shirasuna K, Bollwein H, Magata F, Murayama C, Miyamoto A. Effects of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and peptidoglycan (PGN) on estradiol production in bovine granulosa cells from small and large follicles. Toxicology in vitro 2012; 26(7): 1134-1142.
5. Magata F, Horiuchi M, Miyamoto A, Shimizu T. Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) inhibits steroid production in theca cells of bovine follicles in vitro: distinct effect of LPS on theca cell function in pre- and post-selection follicles. The journal of reproduction and development 2014; 60(4): 280-287.
6. Magata F, Shimizu T. Effect of lipopolysaccharide on developmental competence of oocytes. Reproductive toxicology 2017; 71: 1-7.
7. Zhao SJ, Pang YW, Zhao XM, Du WH, Hao HS, Zhu HB. Effects of lipopolysaccharide on maturation of bovine oocyte in vitro and its possible mechanisms. Oncoarget 2017; 8(3): 4656-4667.
8. Tremellen K, Syedi N, Tan S, Pearce K. Metabolic endotoxaemia--a potential novel link between ovarian inflammation and impaired progesterone production. Gynecological endocrinology 2015; 31(4): 309-312.
9. Wang G, Huang X, Li Y, Guo K, Ning P, Zhang Y. PARP-1 inhibitor, DPQ, attenuates LPS-induced acute lung injury through inhibiting NF-xB-mediated inflammatory response. PloS one 2013; 8(11): e79757.
PARP Inhibition in LPS-Induced Ovarian Failure

Kondratska et al.

Frontiers in immunology 2017; 8: 1172.

11. Pazzaglia S, Pioli C. Multifaceted role of PARP-1 in DNA repair and inflammation: pathological and therapeutic implications in cancer and non-cancer diseases. Cells 2019; 9(1): 41.

12. Ba X, Garg NJ. Signaling mechanism of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1) in inflammatory diseases. The American journal of pathology 2011; 178(3): 946-955.

13. Makogon N, Voznesenskaya T, Bryzgina T, Sukhina V, Grushka N, Alexeyeva I. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor, 3-amino benzoamide, protects against experimental immune ovarian failure in mice. Reproductive biology 2010; 10(3): 215-226.

14. Jog NR, Dinnall JA, Gallucci S, Madaio MP, Caricchio R. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 regulates the progression of autoimmune nephritis in males by inducing necrotic cell death and modulating inflammation. Journal of immunology 2009; 182(11): 7297-7306.

15. Gonzalez-Rey E, Martínez-Romero R, O’Valle F, Aguilar-Quesada R, Conde C, Delgado M, Oliver FJ. Therapeutic effect of a poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitor on experimental arthritis by downregulating inflammation and Th1 response. PloS one 2007; 2(10): e1071.

16. Fehr AR, Singh SA, Kerr CM, Mukai S, Higashi H, Aikawa M. The impact of PARPs and ADP-riboseylation on inflammation and host-pathogen interactions. Genes and development 2020; 34(5-6): 341-359.

17. Garcia S, Conde C. The role of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 in rheumatoid arthritis. Mediators of inflammation 2015; 2015: 837250.

18. Szabo C, Martins V, Llaulet L. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibition in acute lung injury. A reemerging concept. American journal of respiratory cell and molecular biology 2020; 63(5): 571-590.

19. Veres B, Radnai B, Gallyas F Jr, Varbiro G, Berente Z, Osz E, Sumegi B. Regulation of kinase cascades and transcription factors by poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitor, 4-hydroxyquinazoline, in lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation in mice. The journal of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics 2004; 310(1): 247-255.

20. Shimizu S, Eguchi Y, Kamiike W, Akao Y, Kosaka H, Hasegawa J, Matsuda H, Tsujimoto Y. Involvement of ICE family proteases in apoptosis induced by reoxygenation of hypoxic hepatocytes. The American journal of physiology 1996; 271(6 Pt 1): G949-958.

21. Collins AR. The comet assay for DNA damage and repair: principles, applications, and limitations. Molecular biotechnology 2004; 26(3): 249-261.

22. Alvarado Rincón JA, Gindri PC, Mion B, Giuliana de Ávila F, Barbosa AA, Maffi AS, Pradie J, Mondadori RG, Corrêa MN, Ligia Margareth Cantarelli P, Schneider A. Early embryonic development of bovine oocytes challenged with LPS in vitro or in vivo. Reproduction 2019; 158(5): 453-463.

23. Wang G, Huang X, Li Y, Guo K, Ning P, Zhang Y. PARP-1 inhibitor, DPQ, attenuates LPS-induced acute lung injury through inhibiting NF-kB-mediated inflammatory response. PloS one 2013; 8(11): e79757.

24. Brady PN, Goel A, Johnson MA. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerases in host-pathogen interactions, inflammation, and immunity. Microbiology and molecular biology reviews. 2018; 83(1): e00038-18.

25. Sriram CS, Jangra A, Gurtjar SS, Hussain MI, Borah P, Lakhar M, Mohan P, Bezbaruah BK. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 inhibitor, 3-aminobenzamide pretreatment ameliorates lipopolysaccharide-induced neurobehavioral and neurochemical anomalies in mice. Pharmacology, biochemistry, and behavior 2015; 133: 83-91.

26. Zhang JN, Ma Y, Wei XY, Liu KY, Wang H, Han H, Cui Y, Zhang MX, Qin WD. Remifentanil protects against lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation through PARP-1/NF-kB signaling pathway. Mediators of inflammation 2019; 2019: 3013716.

27. Grushka N, Pavlovych S, Kondratska O, Pilkevich N, Yanchi R. The effect of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibition on morpho-functional state of immunocytes under the condition of experimental endotoxemia in mice. World journal of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences 2019; 8(8): 161-173.

28. Henning RJ, Bourgeois M, Harbison RD. Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) and PARP inhibitors: mechanisms of action and role in cardiovascular disorders. Cardiovascular toxicology 2018; 18(6): 493-506.

29. Wardi J, Ernst O, Lilja A, Aeed H, Katz S, Ben-Nachum I, Ben-Dror I, Katz D, Bernadsky O, Kandhikonda R, Avni Y, Fraser IDC, Weinstein R, Biro A, Zor T. 3-Aminobenzamide prevents concanavalin A-induced acute hepatitis by an anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative mechanism. Digestive diseases and sciences 2018; 63(12): 3382-3397.

30. Dhali A, Javvaji PK, Kolte AP, Francis JR, Roy SC, Sejan V. Temporal expression of cumulus cell marker genes during in vitro maturation and oocyte developmental competence. Journal of assisted reproduction and genetics 2017; 34(11): 1493-1500.

31. McKenzie LJ, Pangas SA, Carson SA, Kovacevic E, Cisneros P, Buster JE, Amato P, Matzuk MM. Human cumulus granulosa cell gene expression: a predictor of human oocyte fertilisation, embryo development and morphological competence. Human reproduction 2004; 19(12): 2869-2874.

32. Scarica C, Cimadomo D, Dovere L, Giancani A, Stoppa M, Capalbo A, Ubaldi FM, Rienzi L, Canipari R. An integrated investigation of oocyte developmental competence: expression of key genes in human cumulus cells, morphokinetics of early divisions, blastulation, and euploidy. Journal of assisted reproduction and genetics 2019; 36(5): 875-887.

33. Cillo F, Brevini TA, Antonini S, Paffoni A, Ragni G, Gandolfi F. Association between human oocyte developmental competence and expression levels of some cumulus genes. Reproduction 2007; 134(5): 645-650.

34. Anderson RA, Sciortio R, Kinnell H, Bayne RA, Thong KJ, de Sousa PA. Pickering S. Cumulus gene expression as a predictor of human oocyte fertilisation, embryo...
development and competence to establish a pregnancy. Reproduction 2009; 138(4): 629-637.

35. Gebhardt KM, Feil DK, Dunning KR, Lane M, Russell DL. Human cumulus cell gene expression as a biomarker of pregnancy outcome after single embryo transfer. Fertility and sterility 2011; 96(1): 47-52.

36. Ezzati M, Roshangar L, Soleimani Rad J, Karimian N. Evaluating the effect of melatonin on HAS2, and PGR expression, as well as cumulus expansion, and fertility potential in mice. Cell journal 2018; 20(1): 108-112.

37. Boruszewska D, Kowalczyk-Zieba I, Sawik K, Staszkiewicz-Chodor J, Jaworska J, Lukaszuk K, Woclawek-Potocka I. Prostaglandin E2 affects in vitro maturation of bovine oocytes. Reproductive biology and endocrinology 2020; 18(1): 40.

38. Kim T, Kim Y, Lucien F, Zhao Y, Enninga EA. Decreased gremlin 1 expression in women with body mass index ≥35 kg/m2 is mediated by interleukin 10 and interleukin 1β in the follicular fluid. F and S science 2020; 1(1): 16-26.

39. Bhardwaj R, Ansari MM, Pandey S, Parmar MS, Chandra V, Kumar GS, Sharma GT. GREM1, EGFR, and HAS2; the oocyte competence markers for improved buffalo embryo production in vitro. Theriogenology 2016; 86(8): 2004-2011.

40. Sun X, Xiu F, Pan B, Li Y, Haskins JT, Shen W, Li J. Antimicrobial peptide expression in swine granulosa cells in response to lipopolysaccharide. Theriogenology 2018; 119: 80-90.

41. Piersanti RL, Santos JEP, Sheldon IM, Bromfield JJ. Lipopolysaccharide and tumor necrosis factor-alpha alter gene expression of oocytes and cumulus cells during bovine in vitro maturation. Molecular reproduction and development 2019; 86(12): 1909-1920.

42. Kapoor K, Singla E, Sahu B, Naura AS. PARP inhibitor, olaparib ameliorates acute lung and kidney injury upon intratracheal administration of LPS in mice. Molecular and cellular biochemistry 2015; 400(1-2): 153-162.

43. Shepel E, Grushka N, Makogon N, Voznesenskaya T, Yanchii R. Inhibition of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) protects against experimental immune complex-induced ovarian failure in mice. International journal of health sciences and research 2016; 6(11): 103-108.