

Biology of the Perimenopause: Impact on Health and Aging Workshop

National Institute on Aging

Rodent Models

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Rodent Models of Perimenopause/Postmenopause

■ Perimenopause:

- Bax -/-
- Bcl-x -/-
- FSHR-haploinsufficient
- VCD

■ Postmenopause:

- Ovariectomized
- FSHR-haploinsufficient
- VCD

Bax -/- Model

Perez et al., 1999 Nat. Gen. 21:200

- Pnd 4 – primordial follicles (no diff., WT)
- Pnd 7 – primordial follicles (\uparrow -/- vs WT)
 - (Greenfeld et al., 2003 BOR, Suppl 1 68:1)
- Pnd 42 – atretic primordial follicles (\downarrow -/-)
- 20-22 months
 - WT, follicle deplete
 - -/-, \uparrow # all follicles, uterine weight, retrieved follicles fertilized, fail to become pregnant

Bax -/- Model

■ Benefits:

- Ovarian function in aged animals
- Fertility in aged animals

■ Drawbacks:

- Fertility is compromised
- May never become follicle deplete

Bcl-X -/- Model

Rucker et al., 2000 Mol. Endo. 14:1038

- Relative to WT:
- Ed 13.5 - ↓ gonocytes (42%)
- Pnd 1 - ↓ primordial follicles (3X)
- Pnd 19 - ↓ primordial follicles (15X)
- 3 months - ↓ primordial, 1°, 2° follicles (>15X)
- 25% females fertile (<4 pups)
- Bax deletion restored WT phenotype

Bcl-X -/- Model

■ Benefits:

- Compromised follicle pool (birth-3 months)
- Extended period of ovarian failure
 - » Perimenopausal studies

■ Drawbacks:

- May not become follicle deplete

FSHR-haploinsufficient

Danilovich et al. 2002

BOR 67:370; Endocrinol. 143:3618

- Relative to WT:
- 3 months – ↓ ovulation, ↓ CL,
 - ↓ ovarian wt., ↓ P₄, ↓ # eggs ovulated
- 7 months - ↓ ovulation, ↓ CL, ↓ E₂, ↓ P₄
 - ↑ FSH, ↑ LH, ↑ T
- 12 months – follicle deplete, no CL, ↓ P₄
 - ↑ FSH, ↑ LH, ↑ T, ↑ # resorbed fetuses
 - ↑ uterine weight*
- * ↑ uterine/ uterine horn pathologies

FSHR-haploinsufficient Model

■ Benefits:

- Ovarian failure within 1 year
 - » Post menopause studies
- Fertility compromised (3 mos.-1 year)
 - » Perimenopause studies

■ Drawbacks:

- Lifetime compromised ovarian function
- Uterine pathologies

Ovariectomized Model

- Numerous studies
- Benefits:
 - Removes endogenous E2 and P4
 - Abrupt and timed ablation
- Drawbacks:
 - Mimics surgical oophorectomy
 - No period analogous to perimenopause

VCD Model

Mayer et al. 3/3 2004 BOR Epub



4-Vinylcyclohexene Diepoxide

TOXICITY

No effects at 15d

Weights:

adrenal, kidney, ovary,
uterus, spleen

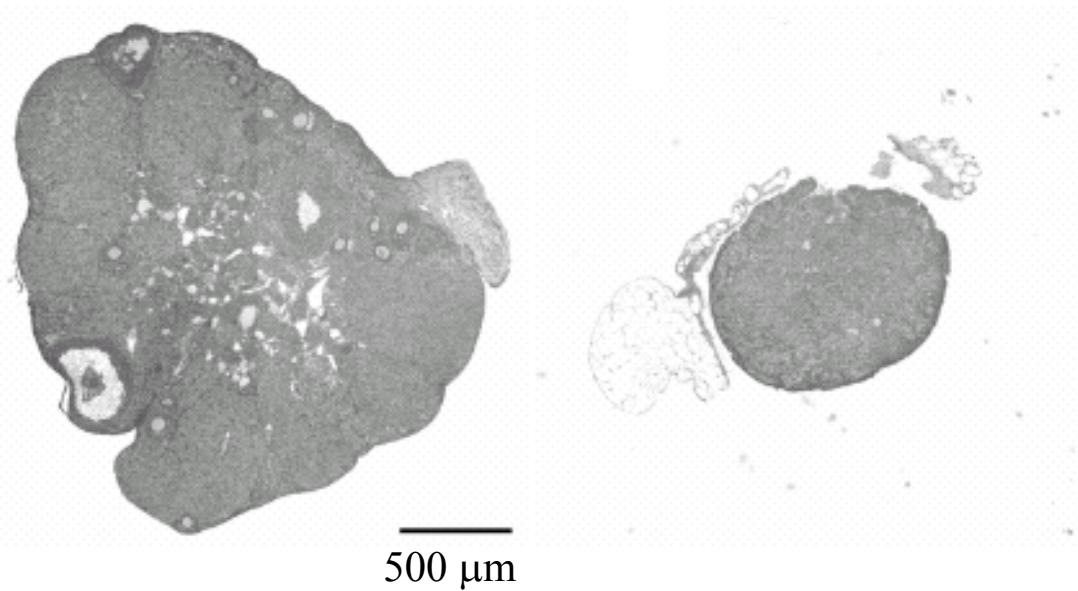
Morphology/enzymes:
liver (AST, ALT)

VCD-induced Ovarian Failure
Female mice or rats
15d daily dosing (i.p.)
Selectively destroys
primordial/primary follicles
Continue to cycle
Complete ovarian failure
d43-d88

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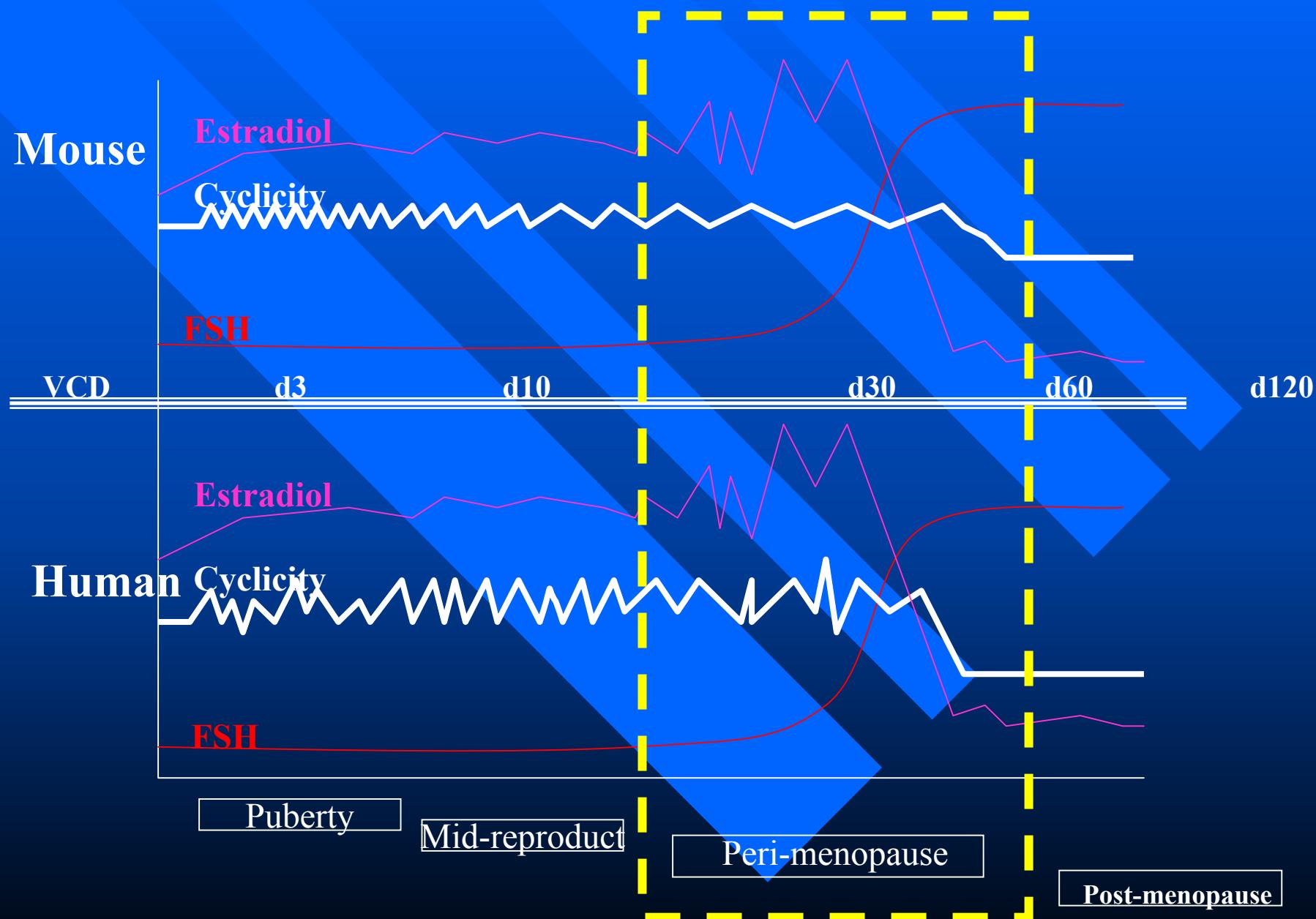
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B6C3F1 Ovaries – d120

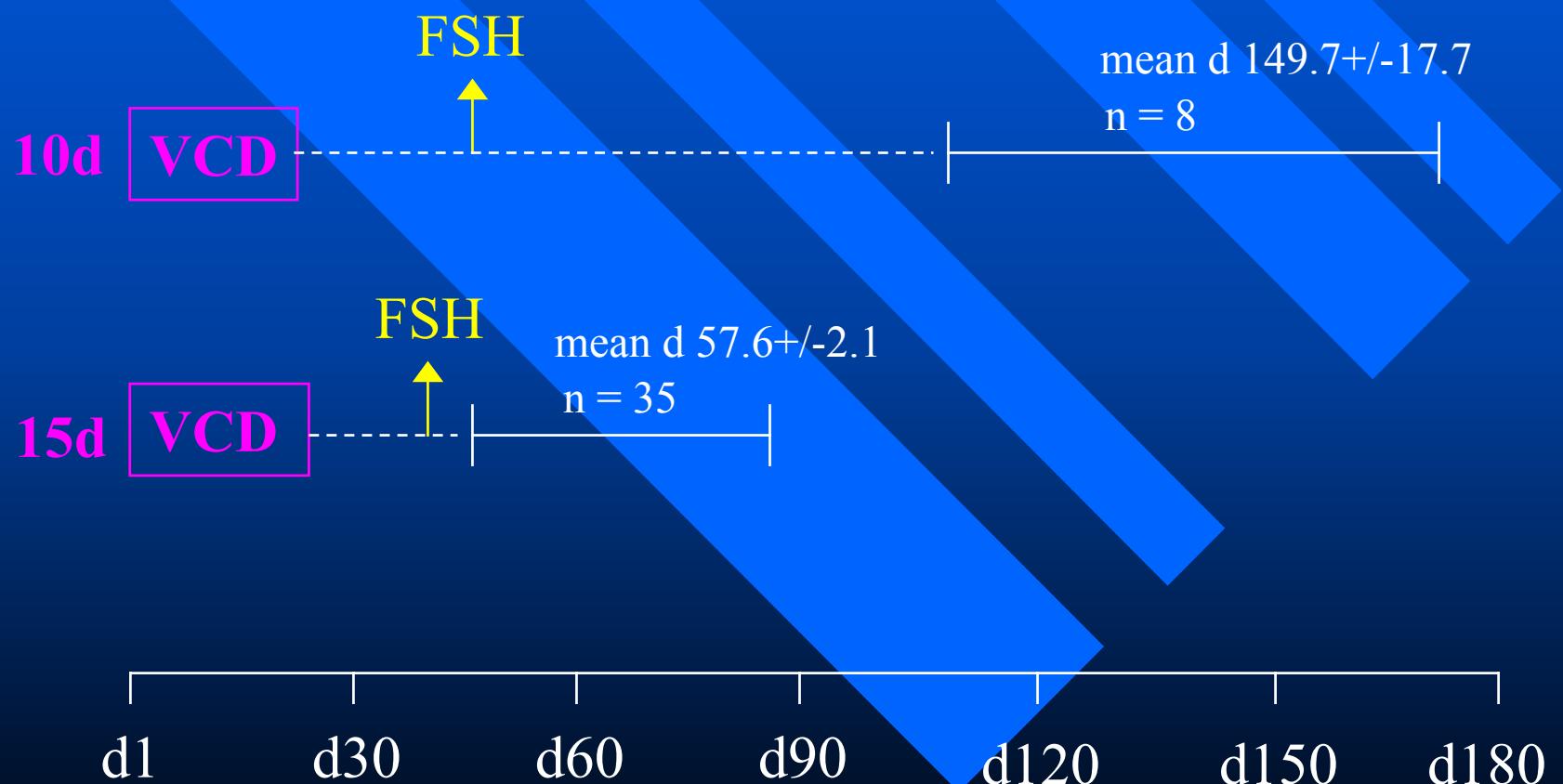


Control

VCD



Varying Time to Ovarian Failure (Perimenopause Model)



VCD Model - Benefits

- Lends itself to:
 - Mice or Rats (other species?)
 - Induced in any age animal
 - Prior normal cyclicity established
 - Retains residual ovarian tissue (androgenic)
 - Adjusted times of impending ovarian failure (perimenopause) and complete failure (postmenopause)
 - Animals with normal or altered genotype

VCD Model - Drawbacks

- Individual animal variation for ovarian failure
- Longer to ovarian failure than ovex
- Possible chemical effects (none ever observed)

VCD Collaborations

- Cardiovascular Disease –
 - C. Banka, La Jolla Inst. Mol. Med.
- Osteoporosis –
 - J. Funk, Univ. of AZ
- Alzheimer's Disease –
 - C. Dyer, N. AZ. Univ.
 - M. Golub, Univ. Cal. – Davis
- Ovarian Cancer –
 - B. Vanderhyden, Univ. Ottawa
 - P. Devine, Quebec Univ.
 - J. Barton, Univ. AZ

References

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