

## Aberrant Expression of Connexin Isoforms in the Corpus Epididymis of the Adult Rat by Exposure to Estradiol Benzoate or Flutamide at the Weaning Age

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**ABSTRACT :** A proper development of the epididymis during the early postnatal development is required for successful fertility in the adult male. Direct cell-cell communication via connexin (Cx) molecules is a common way of cellular interactions to achieve normal development of a given tissue consisting of different cell types. The present research was attempted to determine the effect of exogenous exposure to estrogenic agonist or antiandrogen at the weaning age on expression of Cx isoforms in the adult corpus epididymis. Male rats were subcutaneously administrated with estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at the weaning age. The tissue was collected at 4 months of age. Expressional levels of Cx isoforms were determined by a quantitative real-time PCR. Statistical comparison showed significant increases of *Cxs31*, *32*, *37*, *40*, and *43* transcript amounts by a treatment of 0.015 µg of EB /kg body weight (BW). A treatment of 1.5 µg of EB /kg BW caused a significant decrease of *Cx43* gene expression but increases of *Cxs26*, *31*, *32*, *37*, and *40* transcript levels. Exposure to 500 µg of Flu/kg BW induced an increase of *Cx37* expression but significant decreases of *Cxs43* and *45* mRNA levels. Expression of *Cx37* was increased by a treatment of 5 mg of Flu/kg BW, while transcript levels of *Cxs26*, *30.3*, *31*, *31.1*, *32*, and *43* were significantly decreased by same treatment. These results demonstrate that exposure to steroidal compounds at the early developmental age alters expression of Cx isoforms in the adult corpus epididymis.

**Key words :** Corpus epididymis, Connexin, Estradiol benzoate, Flutamide, Real-time PCR

### INTRODUCTION

The functional accordance of complex tissues in the male reproductive tract is required for successful male fertility. The male reproductive tract is generally consisted of the testis and excurrent ducts, and the excurrent ducts are further divided into the efferent ductules, epididymis, and vas deferens (Robaire & Hermo, 1988). Even though spermatozoa are produced from the testis, proper maturation of the spermatozoa occurs in the epididymis and is also crucial to maintain

male reproduction (Robaire & Hermo, 1988). In this viewpoint, it is no doubt that the development of fully functional epididymis is essential for production of mature sperms.

Based on morphological and functional aspects, the epididymis has four discrete regions, including initial segment, caput epididymis, corpus epididymis, and cauda epididymis (Robaire & Hermo, 1988). The epididymis is consisted of a single layer of epithelial cell surrounded by smooth muscle layers (Robaire & Hermo, 1988). The epididymal epithelium has several cell types, including principal, basal, halo, narrow,

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and apical cells (Arrotéa et al., 2012; Robaire & Hermo, 1988). The composition of cell type in the epithelium varies along the epididymal duct, i.e. principal cell is predominantly localized in the caput epididymis, while narrow cell is more frequently found in cauda epididymis than caput epididymis (Arrotéa et al., 2012). In the adult epididymis, each cell type is characterized with specific structural and histological features, and it is generally believed that different cell type plays various specific roles, eventually contributing to epididymal functions (Robaire & Hermo, 1988). Thus, different composition of cell types along the epididymal duct seems to influence on regionalization of specialized epididymal functions.

Differentiated epithelial cell types in the epididymis are not seen in the early neonatal age. Differentiation of epididymal cells in the rat epididymis begins at 14 days of postnatal age and is completed around 50 days of postnatal age (Rodríguez et al., 2002). The halo cells appear at postnatal day 14, and the early differentiation of primitive undifferentiated cells to the narrow and columnar cells is approximately observed at postnatal day 21 (Rodríguez et al., 2002). The columnar cells differentiate into basal and principal cells at around day 28, and full differentiation of clear cells at around 50 days of postnatal age indicates the completion of differentiation of the epididymal epithelium (Rodríguez et al., 2002). Such sequential differentiation of epithelial cell types in the epididymis in age-dependent manner suggests that exposure to exogenous elements during the early postnatal development could influence on differentiation and normal development of the epididymal epithelial cells.

Cell-cell communication is particularly important for the maintenance of homeostasis of a given tissue or organ, especially composed of several cell types, such as the epididymis. Of ways of cell-cell interaction, direct cellular communication via gap junction is essential for synchronization, differentiation, cellular growth, and metabolic coordination of a specific tissue (Meşe et al., 2007). Gap junctions

are intercellular channels linking the cytoplasm of neighboring cells and allow for exchange of ions, small metabolites, second messengers, and even RNAs between cells (Lawrence et al., 1978; Valiunas et al., 2005). Each gap junction is composed of 6 connexins (Cx), and there are 21 Cx isoforms detected in vertebrates (Goodenough and Paul, 2009). Even though almost all mammalian cells possess a type of Cx isoforms, expression of Cx isoforms is dependent on cell types during development (Goodenough and Paul, 2009). Especially, in the male reproductive tract, differential expression of Cx isoforms in the testis and epididymis during postnatal period has been identified from our earlier researches and others (Cry, 2011; Lee, 2013; Seo et al., 2010). Our other previous findings demonstrates that expression of Cx isoforms in the initial segment of the adult rat epididymis is altered by exogenous exposure to estrogen agonistic or testosterone antagonistic compound at early postnatal ages (Lee, 2014, 2015a). In addition, another previous study shows that administration of estrogen agonistic or testosterone antagonistic compounds at 7 days of postnatal age results in modulation of expression of several Cx isoforms in the adult corpus epididymis (Lee, 2015b). Together, these researches exhibit that expression of Cx isoforms in the epididymis could be influenced by steroid hormones during postnatal developmental time. Moreover, these previous findings suggest that different expressional patterns of Cx isoforms could be induced by doses and postnatal age exposed to the steroid hormone agonist or antagonist.

Based on the previous findings, it was speculated that treatment of estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at later than 7 days of postnatal age would result in different expressional patterns of Cx isoforms in the adult corpus epididymis. Thus, the present research was designed to determine the effects of exposure to EB or Flu at the weaning age on expression of Cx isoforms in the adult cauda epididymis.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 1. Experimental design and hormone treatment

A total of five pregnant Sprague Dawley female rats were obtained from Samtako (OSan, Korea) and separately kept during the entire experimental period. Each female rat was randomly assigned into one of 5 experimental groups, including a control (vehicle-treated), two estradiol benzoate (EB)-treated, and two flutamide (Flu)-treated groups. EB or Flu-treated groups were further divided into a low-dose EB-treated (EB-L, 0.015  $\mu\text{g}$  of EB /kg body weight (BW)) and a high-dose EB-treated (EB-H, 1.5  $\mu\text{g}$  of EB /kg BW) or a low-dose Flu-treated (Flu-L, 500  $\mu\text{g}$  of Flu/kg BW) and a high-dose Flu-treated (Flu-H, 5 mg of Flu/kg BW) group. Free access to food and drinking water was allowed. Upon the delivery, 5 to 7 male pups were obtained from each female rat.

The solution of EB and Flu for subcutaneous injection was prepared as following. The EB and Flu powder was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co. (Tokyo, Japan), and dissolved in 100% EtOH and then diluted in peanut oil. At the weaning age, 21 days of postnatal age, body weight of each pup was measured, and a single shot of diluted EB or Flu solution at the maximum volume of 0.05 mL was injected. The control group was administrated with same amount of peanut oil. A total of 31 male pups were used for the present research, including control (n=5), EB-L (n=7), EB-H (n=7), Flu-L (n=6), and Flu-H (n=6) groups.

### 2. Collection of the testis and isolation of total RNA

The experimental animals were anesthetized by CO<sub>2</sub> stunning at 4 months of postnatal age. The male reproductive tract was exposed through an incision on lower abdomen, and the epididymis was separated from the testis and vas deferens in cold PBS. The epididymis was rapidly dissected into initial segment, caput epididymis, corpus epididymis, and cauda epididymis. Each part of the epi-

didymis washed in fresh cold PBS twice was frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until utilized for total RNA isolation later.

A process based on phenol-chloroform extraction method was employed to isolate total RNA from the corpus epididymis. Briefly, the tissue was homogenized in total RNA extraction solution (iNtRON Biotech, Sungnam, Korea) with a homogenizer (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, USA). Total RNA was precipitated with isopropanol, and a pellet of total RNA was washed in 70% EtOH and dissolved in DEPC-treated RNase-free dH<sub>2</sub>O. Concentration and purity of total RNA isolated were evaluated with NanoDrop Lite spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, USA), and quality of total RNA was determined by gel electrophoresis. Total RNA samples were directly used for construction of cDNAs.

### 3. cDNA synthesis and quantitative real-time PCR analysis

One microgram of total RNA was used to generate cDNA using oligo-dT primer and ImProm-II<sup>TM</sup> reverse transcription system (Promega, Madison, USA), and the reverse transcription reaction was achieved with a sequential process of 25°C for 5 min, 42°C for 90 min, and 70°C for 15 min. The cDNAs were independently prepared with total RNAs isolated from three animals per experimental group. The generated cDNA was directly used for a template of quantitative real-time PCR. Information of oligonucleotide primers used for real-time PCR analysis is shown in Table 1.

A mixture of 1  $\mu\text{L}$  of cDNA, 10pmol of primer set, 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of PCR master mixture (Finnzymes, Espoo, Finland), and DNase-free dH<sub>2</sub>O to make a final volume of 20  $\mu\text{L}$  was prepared as the PCR cocktail. The PCR was performed as followings; a pre-denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at T<sub>m</sub> for 30 sec, and extension at 72°C for 30 sec. The final extension at 72°C for 10 min was included at the end of each PCR.

**Table 1. Information of oligonucleotide primers utilized for quantitative real-time PCR analysis**

| Gene<br>(GenBank ID)          | Primer sequence<br>(5' → 3')   | T <sub>m</sub><br>(°C) | Expected PCR size<br>(bps) |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Cx26</i><br>(NM_001004099) | (Forward) TCCTCTTCATCTTCCGCATC<br>(Reverse) CCGTTTCTTTTCGTGTCTCC       | 55                     | 233                        |
| <i>Cx30.3</i><br>(NM_053984)  | (Forward) CCCAATGTCTGCTATGAGA<br>(Reverse) CACAGCAGCCTTGAAGATGA        | 57                     | 243                        |
| <i>Cx31</i><br>(NM_019240)    | (Forward) TTGAGCGGTGTGAACCAGTA<br>(Reverse) TGTTGGAGATGGGGAAGAAG       | 57                     | 193                        |
| <i>Cx31.1</i><br>(NM_019241)  | (Forward) CATCGTCTGCATCCTGCTTA<br>(Reverse) ATGAGGTCGCTTGAGAGGAA       | 55                     | 165                        |
| <i>Cx32</i><br>(NM_017251)    | (Forward) AGAATCATGGTGTGGTGGT<br>(Reverse) CCTCAAGCCGTAGCATTTTC        | 57                     | 235                        |
| <i>Cx37</i><br>(NM_021654)    | (Forward) AGTGTCTGTACCTGGATGCC<br>(Reverse) CAGCACACTTAGCCAAGAGC       | 51                     | 223                        |
| <i>Cx40</i><br>(NM_019280)    | (Forward) ATACCATTTCAGCCTGGTTGC<br>(Reverse) CGGCCTCTTTAGCTTTCTCA      | 57                     | 189                        |
| <i>Cx43</i><br>(NM_012567)    | (Forward) AGCAAGCTAGCGAGCAAAAC<br>(Reverse) GAGTTCATGTCCAGCAGCAA       | 55                     | 151                        |
| <i>Cx45</i><br>(NM_001085381) | (Forward) GATCATCCTGGTTGCTACTC<br>(Reverse) GATCCTCTTCATGGTCCTCT       | 51                     | 173                        |
| <i>Ppia</i><br>(NM_07101.1)   | (Forward) GGCAAATGCTGGACCAAACAC<br>(Reverse) TTAGAGTTGTCCACAGTCGGAGATG | 59                     | 196                        |

*Cx* : connexin; *Ppia* : peptidylprolyl isomerase A (a.k.a. cyclophilin A)

For quality control purpose, cyclophilin A (*Ppia*) was used for a PCR internal control. The PCR products were fractionated in 1.2% agarose gel to confirm the sizes of the products.

#### 4. Statistical analysis and presentation of data

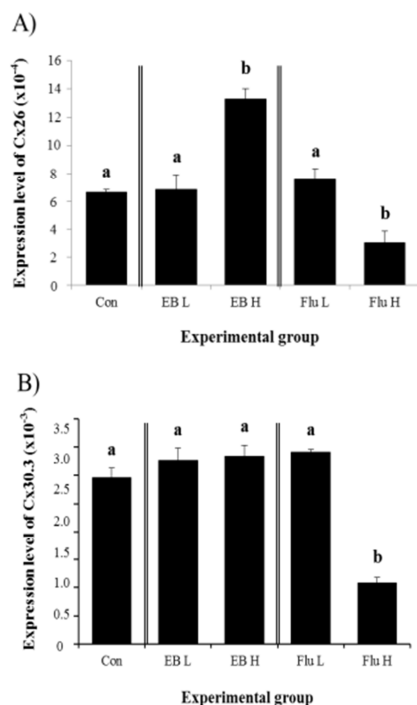
The reverse transcription reaction and PCR were independently triplicated to obtain a mean and a standard error of an experimental group. The experimental data are present in the relative expressional ratio between *Ppia* and target *Cx* isoform. Statistical significances among experimental groups of EB or Flu treatment, compared with control, were determined by one-way ANOVA, followed by Duncan's test if necessary. When P value was lower than 0.05, it was considered the presence of a statistical significance between experimental groups.

## RESULTS

### 1. Expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat exposed to estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at 21 days of postnatal age

There was no significant effect of *Cx26* expression by a low-dose EB treatment, while about one fold increase of *Cx26* transcript level was detected with a high-dose EB treatment (Fig. 1A). Expression of *Cx26* in adult corpus epididymis was changed by a low-dose Flu treatment, but a high-dose Flu treatment resulted in a significant decrease of *Cx26* expression in the corpus epididymis of adult rat (Fig. 1A).

Expression of *Cx30.3* in the adult corpus epididymis after the exposure to EB or Flu at the weaning age was not significantly changed, except a high-dose Flu treatment

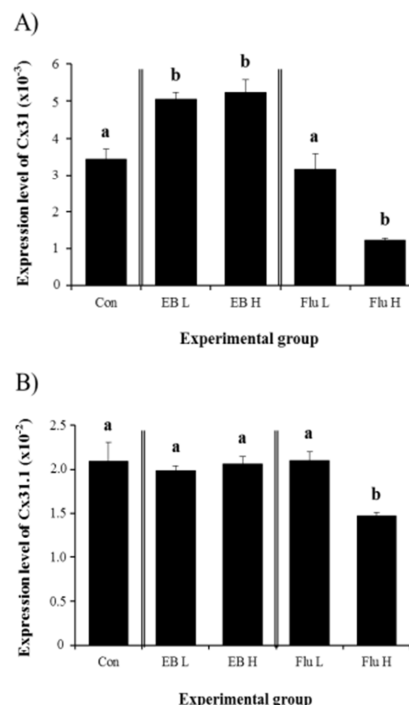


**Fig. 1.** Expressional changes of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat after the exposure to estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at the weaning age. Animals were treated with EB at a low dose (0.015 µg/kg body weight, EB-L) or a high dose (1.5 µg/kg body weight, EB-H) or Flu at a low dose (500 µg/kg body weight, Flu-L) or at a high dose (50 mg/kg body weight, Flu-H) at the weaning age. Control animals (Con) were administrated with peanut oil at same amount. Statistical differences between control group and experimental groups in EB or Flu treatment group on transcript levels of *Cx26* (A) or *Cx30.3* (B) were labelled in different letters.

causing a drastic reduction of *Cx30.3* expression, as shown in Fig. 1B.

## 2. Expressional patterns of *Cx31* and *Cx31.1* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat exposed to estradiol benzoate or flutamide at 21 days of postnatal age

The treatments of EB at the weaning age, regardless of the dose, caused significant increases of *Cx31* gene expression in the corpus epididymis at 4 months of age (Fig. 2A). The high-dose EB treatment didn't result in a significant



**Fig. 2.** Expressional changes of *Cx31* and *Cx31.1* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat after the exposure to estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at the weaning age. Animals were treated with EB at a low dose (0.015 µg/kg body weight, EB-L) or a high dose (1.5 µg/kg body weight, EB-H) or Flu at a low dose (500 µg/kg body weight, Flu-L) or at a high dose (50 mg/kg body weight, Flu-H) at the weaning age. Control animals (Con) were administrated with peanut oil at same amount. Statistical differences between control group and experimental groups in EB or Flu treatment group on transcript levels of *Cx31* (A) or *Cx31.1* (B) were labelled in different letters.

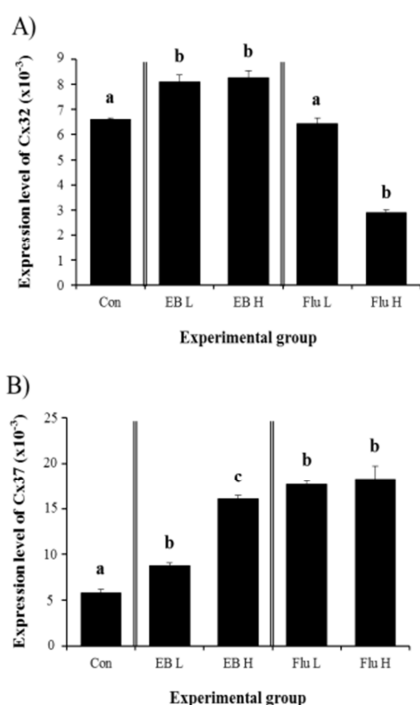
change on *Cx31* transcript level, compared with that with low-dose ED treatment (Fig. 2A). However, a treatment with high-dose of Flu led into a significant reduction of *Cx31* transcript level, while there was no change of *Cx31* expression with a low-dose Flu treatment (Fig. 2A).

The exposure to EB at the weaning age didn't influence on the expression of *Cx31.1* in the corpus epididymis at the adult (Fig. 2B). However, a high-dose Flu treatment at the weaning age resulted in a significant decrease of *Cx31.1*

expression in the adult corpus epididymis, even though there was no statistical change on *Cx31.1* transcript level by a low-dose Flu treatment (Fig. 2B).

### 3. Expressional patterns of *Cx32* and *Cx37* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat exposed to estradiol benzoate or flutamide at 21 days of postnatal age

Expressional changes of *Cx32* gene were detected with the EB treatment (Fig. 3A). Regardless of the dose of the



**Fig. 3. Expressional changes of *Cx32* and *Cx37* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat after the exposure to estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at the weaning age.** Animals were treated with EB at a low dose (0.015  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, EB-L) or a high dose (1.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, EB-H) or Flu at a low dose (500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, Flu-L) or at a high dose (50  $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$  body weight, Flu-H) at the weaning age. Control animals (Con) were administrated with peanut oil at same amount. Statistical differences between control group and experimental groups in EB or Flu treatment group on transcript levels of *Cx32* (A) or *Cx37* (B) were labelled in different letters.

treatment, the exposure to EB at the weaning age resulted in a significant increase of *Cx32* transcript level in the corpus epididymis at the adult (Fig. 3A). However, there was no difference on expressional level of *Cx32* by the dose of EB treated (Fig. 3A).

The treatment of a low-dose EB at the weaning age caused a significant increase of *Cx37* transcript level (Fig. 3B). A further increase of *Cx37* mRNA abundance in the adult corpus epididymis was observed with a high-dose EB treatment (Fig. 3B). Even though there was no significant difference on expressional level of *Cx37* between treatments at two different doses of Flu, the exposure to Flu at the weaning age resulted in a significant increase of *Cx37* transcript level in the adult corpus epididymis (Fig. 3B).

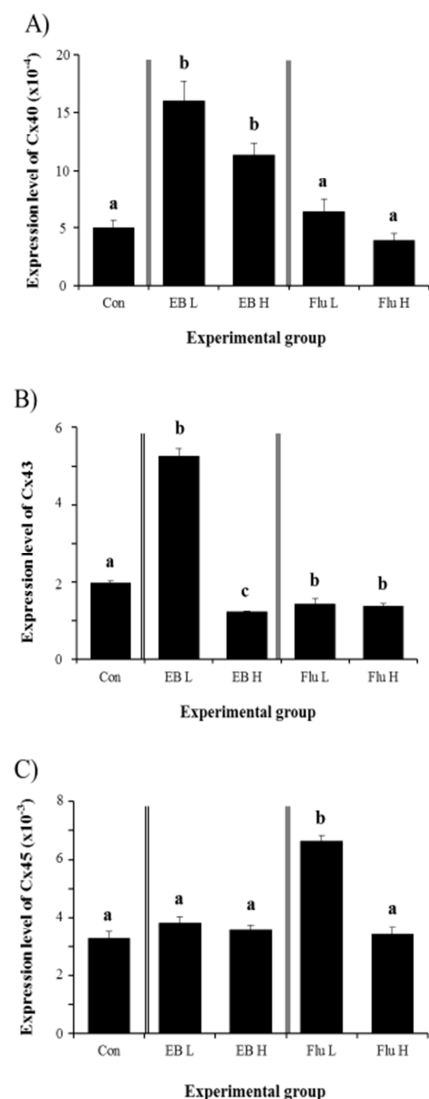
### 4. Expressional patterns of *Cx40*, *Cx43*, and *Cx45* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat exposed to estradiol benzoate or flutamide at 21 days of postnatal age

The expression of *Cx40* in the adult corpus epididymis was significantly increased by the exposure to EB at the weaning age (Fig. 4A). However, there was no difference on *Cx40* expression by the dose of EB treated (Fig. 4A). Unlike the EB, the treatment of Flu at the weaning age didn't influence on expression of *Cx40* in the adult corpus epididymis (Fig. 4A).

The treatment of a low-dose EB resulted in a significant increase of *Cx43* expression in the corpus epididymis at the adult (Fig. 4B). However, a significant decrease of *Cx43* transcript level was found in a treatment of high-dose EB (Fig. 4B). Treatments of Flu at two different doses caused significant decreases of *Cx43* gene expression, even though there was no difference on level of *Cx43* transcript between two treatments (Fig. 4B).

Expression of *Cx45* in the corpus epididymis at the adult was not changed by EB treatment at the weaning age (Fig. 4C). A significant increase of *Cx45* transcript level was detected in a low-dose Flu treatment, even though treatment of a high-dose Flu didn't give an influence on *Cx45* mRNA abundance (Fig. 4C).

## DISCUSSION



**Fig. 4. Expressional changes of *Cx40*, *Cx43*, and *Cx45* in the corpus epididymis of adult rat after the exposure to estradiol benzoate (EB) or flutamide (Flu) at the weaning age.** Animals were treated with EB at a low dose (0.015  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, EB-L) or a high dose (1.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, EB-H) or Flu at a low dose (500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  body weight, Flu-L) or at a high dose (50  $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$  body weight, Flu-H) at the weaning age. Control animals (Con) were administrated with peanut oil at same amount. Statistical differences between control group and experimental groups in EB or Flu treatment group on transcript levels of *Cx40* (A), *Cx43* (B), or *Cx45* (C) were labelled in different letters.

Disruption of endogenous levels of steroid hormones by exogenous exposure to steroidal substances during the early postnatal period frequently results in abnormal gene expression in steroid hormone-sensitive tissue or organ in adult male, such as the epididymis and prostate (Gorowska et al., 2014). Expressional changes of *Cx* isoforms in the initial segment of adult rat after treatments with EB or Flu at neonatal and weaning ages have been observed from our previous researches (Lee, 2014; 2015a). Recently, aberrant gene expression of *Cx* isoforms has been detected in adult corpus epididymis exposed to EB or Flu at neonatal age (Lee, 2015b). The current study showed that EB or Flu treatment at weaning age also caused disruption of normal expression of *Cx* isoforms in the adult corpus epididymis.

Expressional regulation of multiple *Cx* isoforms by steroid hormones in the corpus epididymis has been suggested from our previous research (Lee, 2015b). Significant decreases on *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* transcript levels in adult corpus epididymis are observed with treatment of EB at the high-dose or Flu at the low- and high-doses at 7 days of postnatal age (Lee, 2015b). However, in the present study, significant decreases of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* mRNA levels were only detected with the treatment of a high-dose Flu at 21 days of postnatal age. Exposure to a high-dose EB rather led into a significant increase of *Cx26* transcript level. From findings of our previous and current researches, it is resolved that the low-dose of EB is not powerful enough to give an impact on expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* genes but the high-dose of Flu effectively downregulates expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* genes. Compared with our previous research (Lee, 2015b), treatment of the high-dose of EB or low-dose of Flu at different postnatal age results in different outcomes in expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* genes. These observations indicate that expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* gene is differentially regulated by estrogenic and/or androgenic

substance, depending on postnatal ages. It is not certain at this point that such differential responsiveness to EB or Flu on expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3* gene is due to different level of estrogen receptor or androgen receptor in the corpus epididymis at different postnatal age and/or different level of steroid hormone secreted from the developing testis. Examination of expressional changes of these receptors in the corpus epididymis during the early postnatal development would provide information to resolve such differential effect of EB or Flu on gene expression of *Cx26* and *Cx30.3*.

Treatment of EB or Flu at different postnatal age results in differential gene expression of other *Cxs* in the corpus epididymis. Expression of *Cx31* and *Cx31.1* is significantly decreased in adult corpus epididymis by the high-dose EB or both-doses Flu at 7 days of postnatal age (Lee, 2015b). However, treatments of both-doses EB at 21 days of postnatal age cause increases of *Cx31* gene expression, while there is no significant change on expression of *Cx31* gene by the low-dose Flu treatment at 21 days of postnatal age. In addition, expression of *Cx31.1* gene is not affected by EB treatment and is only influenced by treatment of the high-dose Flu at 21 days of age. It is possible that such differential expression of *Cx31* and *Cx31.1* genes to EB or Flu treatment could be due to different sensitivity to estrogenic or androgenic compound at different postnatal age. In addition, we can not rule out the existence of different regulatory mechanisms for *Cx31* and *Cx31.1* expression by EB or Flu at different postnatal age.

Expressional increases of *Cx32* and *Cx37* genes after the low-dose EB treatment are also observed from our previous study (Lee, 2015b). However, expression of *Cx32* is significantly decreased with the high-dose EB treatment at 7 days of postnatal age (Lee, 2015b), while the same treatment at 21 days of age results in an increase of *Cx32* gene expression in adult corpus epididymis. Differential expressional patterns of *Cx32* and *Cx37* genes are more apparent with Flu treatment at different postnatal age. Expression of

*Cx32* is decreased by treatments of two doses of Flu at 7 days of age (Lee, 2015b), but exposure to the high-dose Flu, not the low-dose Flu, at 21 days of postnatal age only causes a decrease of *Cx32* gene expression. Moreover, treatments of two-doses Flu at 21 days of postnatal age increase expression of *Cx37* gene, while a decrease or no change of *Cx37* mRNA level is detected with the treatments of the low-dose Flu or high-dose Flu at 7 days of age, respectively (Lee, 2015b). At the current point, it is very hard to interpret the effects of EB or Flu treatment at different postnatal age on expression of *Cx32* and *Cx37* in adult corpus epididymis. Clearly, these findings propose that expression of *Cx32* and *Cx37* in the corpus epididymis is under the regulation of estrogenic and/or androgenic compound. In addition, it is strongly suggested that expressional regulation of *Cx32* and *Cx37* during postnatal period is far complicate. In future, detailed molecular examinations are recommended to resolve the actions of steroid hormones on regulation of *Cx32* and *Cx37* gene expression.

Treatment of EB or Flu at different postnatal age induces quite different patterns of expression of *Cx40*, *Cx43*, and *Cx45* in adult corpus epididymis. Expression of *Cx40* is significantly decreased by the high-dose EB or Flu administration at 7 days of postnatal age (Lee, 2015b), while two doses of EB treatments at 21 days of postnatal age result in increases of *Cx40* expression and Flu treatment doesn't influence on expression of *Cx40* gene. In case of *Cx43*, exposure to the high-dose of EB and low-dose of Flu at 7 days of age causes reduction of the transcript levels in adult corpus epididymis (Lee, 2015b). However, except the low-dose EB treatment leading into an increase of *Cx43* gene expression, other treatments at 21 days of age result in significant decreases of *Cx43* expression. Expressional patterns of *Cx45* gene in adult corpus epididymis by exposure to EB or Flu depend on postnatal age of the treatment. When the EB or Flu is administrated at 7 days of postnatal age, the low-dose EB treatment causes an



increase of Cx45 expression but other treatments result in significant expressional decreases of Cx45 gene (Lee, 2015b). A change of Cx45 expression by the treatment of EB or Flu at 21 days of postnatal age is only detected with the low-dose Flu treatment. Of several possible suggestions to explain such inconsistency on expression of Cx isoforms in adult corpus epididymis to the treatment of EB or Flu at different postnatal ages, age-dependent change of androgen receptor (AR) and/or estrogen receptor (ER) concentration in the corpus epididymis during postnatal period would be suitable (Cooke et al., 1991; Atanassova et al., 2001). Because the epididymis is an androgen- and estrogen-responsive tissue (Hess et al., 2011; Robaire and Hamzeh 2011) and concentrations to androgen and testicular estrogen vary during postnatal period (Hess 2003; Lee et al., 1975), disruption of endogenous concentrations of these steroid hormones by EB or Flu treatment at different postnatal age could bring on differential regulation on expression of various epididymal genes, including Cx isoforms.

In conclusion, the current research shows that expression of Cx isoforms in adult corpus epididymis could be modulated by exogenous exposure to estrogenic and/or androgenic substance at the weaning age. Data achieved from the present study do not directly demonstrate functional changes of the corpus epididymis due to abnormal expression of Cx isoforms by EB or Flu treatment at the weaning age. However, because cell-cell communication via gap junction is chiefly important for functional accordance in a tissue having various cell types, such as the corpus epididymis, it is generally reasonable to consider that disruption of normal expression of Cx isoforms by EB or Flu treatment at the weaning age could affect the epididymal functions.

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