Influence of genetic dissimilarity of mother and fetus on progesterone concentrations in pregnant mice and adaptive features of offspring

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Concentrations of progesterone in blood plasma and tissue were studied in pregnant mice of strains BALB/cLac and C57BL/6J. Both intra- and interstrain mating and embryo transplantations were used as models of homo- and heterotopic pregnancy. On day 4 of heterotopic pregnancy, plasma progesterone concentrations of females of both strains were higher than those in females of both strains undergoing homotopic pregnancy. In addition, tissue progesterone content of hybrid embryos was higher than that of purebred embryos. Adrenocortical responses to

social conflict as indicators of stress resistance were studied in progeny aged 2–3 months. There was a minimal increase in plasma glucocorticoid concentrations in heterotopic transplantants after 15 min pair-matching tests and 30 min crowding compared with those of other progeny, including purebred male mice of BALB/cLac and C57BL/6J strains, homotransplantants and reciprocal hybrids. Thus, genetic dissimilarity of mother and fetuses plays an important role in progesterone provision during pregnancy and also modifies development of progeny.

Introduction

During mammalian pregnancy tight morphological and physiological inter-relationships are established between the mother and her fetuses and these inter-relationships are mediated primarily by their genetic and antigenic differences. The immune basis for mother–offspring inter-relationships occurs during the early stages of pregnancy, as H-2 and H-2-like antigens are found at the two-blastomere stage in mouse embryos (Krco and Goldberg, 1977; Cozard and Warner, 1981; Warner *et al.*, 1988; Duc-Goiran *et al.*, 1999). Despite previous ideas about immune attack on fetal allografts (Medawar, 1953), this dissimilarity is more beneficial for than deleterious to embryonic development (Billington, 1964; Fernandez *et al.*, 1999). Hybrid pregnancy could serve as a model to demonstrate the role of antigen differences in establishing morphofunctional mother–fetus interactions and development of offspring. However, changes in embryonic development that are due to heterosis cannot be excluded.

This problem can be avoided by interstrain transplantation of early embryos, allowing modelling of hybrid pregnancy (Evsikov and Morozova, 1977, 1978; Evsikov *et al.*, 1991) and study of ontogenetic effects on purebred offspring (Carlier *et al.*, 1992). In this way, a strict line of demarcation between the effects of epigenetic (determined by mother–fetus inter-relationships) and genetic factors on the development of adaptive features in offspring can be established. Studies involving homotopic

and heterotopic transfer of mouse blastocysts have shown that viability of the progeny often depends on genetically determined differences, including antigenic distinctions between the embryos and the mother (Billington, 1964; Evsikov *et al.*, 1972; Evsikov and Morozova, 1977, 1978). These conditions contribute significantly to the effect of heterosis on growth of hybrid progeny that is observed during heterozygous pregnancies. Joint transfer of embryos of different strains revealed growth stimulation of not only heterotopic but also homotopic embryos (Vagina, 1997).

Progesterone is the main female hormone responsible for the trophic maintenance of embryo development (Michael *et al.*, 1975; Barkley *et al.*, 1979; Heap *et al.*, 1979; Wilmut *et al.*, 1986). Progesterone also plays an important role in the control of the response of the maternal immune system to embryonic antigens (Grossman, 1984; Szekeres-Bartho *et al.*, 1991; Spina *et al.*, 1998). In particular, the local immunosuppressive action of high concentrations of progesterone in implantation sites helps in the successful development of immunogenetically distinct embryos (Munroe, 1971; Clemens *et al.*, 1979; Siiteri and Stites, 1982). Some potential immuno–endocrine mechanisms responsible for additional increases in plasma progesterone concentrations during heterotopic pregnancy have been identified, including production of chorionic gonadotrophin by the peripheral mononuclear cells that form mucosa-associated lymphocyte tissues (MALT) in the Fallopian tubes and endometrium (Morris *et al.*, 1985, 1986). Local or general allogenic stimulation induces secretion of gonadotrophin by mononuclear cells (Alexander *et al.*, 1998) that can enhance the increase in plasma progesterone

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concentrations. Another mechanism of immune-dependent increase in progesterone secretion may be connected with the anti-luteolytic effects of some cytokines, such as type I interferon- τ , which prevents destruction of the corpus luteum by inhibiting the output of a luteolytic hormone, PGF_{2 α} (Mathialagan and Roberts, 1994).

It is well documented that intrauterine conditions not only affect embryonic growth, but also make significant contributions to the establishment of adaptive properties of adult offspring. In particular, the endocrine status of pregnant females has significant effects on the subsequent stress resistance of the adult offspring (Dygalo and Naumenko, 1985; Naumenko and Maslova, 1985; Aliev and Guseinova, 1986; Kinsley and Svare, 1986; Dygalo, 1988; Henry *et al.*, 1994; McCormic *et al.*, 1995).

Although many facts indicating the influence of genetic differences between mother and fetus on embryo development are known, the role of maternal endocrine function in these effects remains unknown. It is also unclear how intrauterine conditions during homo- and heterotopic pregnancy affect the adaptive features of offspring.

The aim of the present study was to analyse endocrine changes in mothers and offspring that result from genetic differences between mother and fetus. Progesterone content in blood, uterine and embryonic tissues after intra- and interstrain crosses of BALB/cLac (H-2^d) and C57BL/6J (H-2^b) mice with different major histocompatibility complex loci and after homotopic and heterotopic transfer of embryos, was examined. These strains are used traditionally in studies of mother–fetus immunogenetic dissimilarity (Billington, 1964; Evsikov *et al.*, 1972; Evsikov and Morozova, 1977, 1978). Adrenocortical reaction to stress in adult offspring was also studied.

Materials and Methods

Animals and maintenance

The mouse strains used, C57BL/6J and BALB/cLac, were bred at the Microbiology Research Centre 'Vector' in Novosibirsk. Animals were kept in plastic cages on a 14 h light:10 h dark schedule at 20–22°C. Water and food were available *ad libitum*. Males were maintained singly and females were kept in groups ($n = 5$ per cage). Experiments were started not earlier than 3 weeks after the mice were obtained. Mice aged 2–3 months were used in the crossing experiments.

Mating and transfer

Oestrous females were placed with males of the same or of the other strain overnight. In the morning the females were examined and detection of a vaginal plug was considered to represent day 0 of pregnancy. Pregnant females were placed in individual cages. Other females were mated with vasectomized males and were used later as recipients of transferred embryos. Pseudopregnancy was determined by the presence of a vaginal plug. Two days

later these females were used as embryo recipients. The embryos were transferred to mice under sodium pentobarbitol (Nembutal; Medpreperat Company, Novosibirsk) narcosis (40 mg g⁻¹ body weight). BALB/cLac and C57BL/6J embryos (72–84 h of development) were transferred to pseudopregnant BALB/cLac and C57BL/6J females. Donor females did not undergo superovulation. About 5–8 blastocysts were washed from the uterus of each of two donor mice using 0.1 ml TCM-199 and the blastocysts were collected by Pasteur capillary under a microscope. The blastocysts were transferred to the right horn of the uterus of the recipient females. The influence of operative manipulation on plasma progesterone concentrations was studied in 22 females of the BALB/cLac strain that were mated with males of the same strain, underwent a sham operation and received an injection of TCM-199 into the uterus.

Progesterone in blood and tissues

The endocrine effects of homo- and heterotopic pregnancy were studied at implantation (day 4) and at the time of penetration of the endometrium by the trophoblast (day 7; see Duc-Goiran *et al.*, 1999). On days 4 and 7 of pregnancy, the mice were decapitated and blood samples were collected to obtain plasma. Embryos were extracted from the uterus and the parts of the uterus located between implantation sites were cut out and weighed. All procedures were performed on ice. Day 4 embryos were extracted and weighed with the implantation sites, as it was difficult to separate embryonic and uterine tissue; however, day 7 embryos were freed from the fetal membrane. Tissues were homogenized in phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). Plasma and tissue homogenates were frozen before radioimmunoassay. Plasma and tissue samples were assayed for progesterone concentrations using commercially available radioimmunoassay kits (steron-P-125-J; Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences). An excluding extraction analysis was made according to the manufacturer's instructions. A uniform extraction procedure preceded the radioimmunoassay: 50 μ l plasma or 300 μ l tissue homogenates were extracted with 3 ml ethyl ether; 2 ml extracts were removed, transferred to new tubes, vacuum dried at 37°C and 300 μ l phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) were added. The extraction yield was checked for every set of assays using [³H]-labelled steroids and varied from 85 to 95%. The sensitivity of the assays determined from 95% confidence limits of zero standards was 100 pg ml⁻¹. A five-point, two-fold dilution series of plasma or tissue samples in phosphate buffer was constructed and compared with standard curves of progesterone to determine parallelism. There were no significant differences between the slopes of standard curves and the slopes of lines generated by assaying samples.

Offspring study

The adrenocortical response to stress was studied in six

Table 1. Plasma progesterone concentrations before and during the early stage of pregnancy in female mice mated with males of the same or a different genotype

Genotype		Plasma progesterone concentration (ng ml ⁻¹)		
Female	Male	Before mating	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	1.8 ± 0.4 (<i>n</i> = 11)	21.9 ± 1.3 (<i>n</i> = 62) ^b	30.5 ± 2.3 (<i>n</i> = 68)
	C57BL/6J		28.7 ± 2.0 (<i>n</i> = 46) ^a	27.1 ± 2.7 (<i>n</i> = 41)
C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	4.8 ± 1.0 (<i>n</i> = 11)	21.8 ± 1.8 (<i>n</i> = 55) ^b	29.3 ± 2.7 (<i>n</i> = 53)
	BALB/cLac		28.8 ± 2.1 (<i>n</i> = 43) ^a	27.7 ± 2.0 (<i>n</i> = 42)

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 4.93$, $P < 0.01$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 0.38$.

^{ab}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

male groups derived from different schemes of mating or embryo transfer (see above). Group C: progeny of purebred mating of BALB/cLac mice; group B: progeny of purebred mating of C57BL/6J mice; group CB: progeny of interstrain mating of BALB/cLac (female) and C57BL/6J (male) mice; group BC: progeny purebred mating of C57BL/6J (female) and BALB/cLac (male) mice; group T-C: BALB/cLac mice obtained from homotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice; and group T-B: C57BL/6J mice obtained from heterotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice.

After weaning, male mice were kept in groups ($n = 5$ per cage) for 1.5–2.0 months. For minimization of the hierarchy-dependent behavioural and physiological differences, experimental males were put into single cages 4 weeks before Expts 1 and 2.

Expt 1 was done in May–June. Pair-matched tests (15 min) in an arena (diameter 50 cm) were used as models of social conflict. Pairs were selected from mice within the same group with similar body weights. There were 26 males in group C, 30 in group B, 12 in group CB, 14 in group BC, 29 in group T-C and 27 in group T-B.

Expt 2 was done in November–December. One male from each experimental group was crowded with 5–6 males from other groups for 30 min in the neutral arena. There were 14 males from groups C, B, CB, BC and T-B, and four males from group T-C.

Blood samples were taken from the retro-orbital sinus on the day before testing and immediately after testing. It took < 2 min to collect each blood sample. Thus, the stressful effect of handling was avoided because the increase in blood glucocorticoid concentrations starts only 3–5 min after the beginning of stress impact (Brown and Martin 1974; Kiochisa *et al.*, 1977). The concentration of 11-oxycorticosteroids (11-OHCS) in plasma was measured by fluorometry (Udenfriend, 1965; Balashov, 1990).

Statistical analysis

In mating experiments three-way ANOVA was used to determine the effects of parent genotypes, day of pregnancy and their interactions on the concentrations of progesterone

in plasma and tissue. The same statistical procedure was also used to analyse progesterone variations in experiments with embryo transfer. The effects of maternal and embryonic genotypes and day of pregnancy were evaluated. Two-way ANOVA (group of male and experimental conditions) was used in a study of the adrenocortical responses of offspring to social stress. Differences between groups were assessed by one-way ANOVA with subsequent comparison of means by the LSD test. Student's *t* test was used for comparison of the two groups. Spearman's rank order correlation (ρ) was used to determine inter-relationships between measures.

Results

Progesterone concentrations in plasma and tissue during early stages of homo- or heterotopic pregnancy

Intra- and interstrain crossing. Significant increases in plasma progesterone concentrations were observed on days 4 and 7 of pregnancy for all crosses (Table 1). According to three-way ANOVA, parent genotype did not influence the plasma progesterone concentrations ($F_{1402} = 0.032$ and $P = 0.80$ for males; $F_{1402} = 0.001$ and $P = 0.95$ for females). At the same time, significant effects of the day of pregnancy ($F_{1402} = 7.04$ and $P = 0.007$) and interactions of these factors ($F_{1402} = 9.68$ and $P = 0.002$) were found. Progesterone concentrations on day 4 of pregnancy were higher in females that carried hybrid embryos than in females undergoing homotopic pregnancy. On day 7 of pregnancy the concentrations of progesterone were increased relative to day 4 only in cases of homotopic pregnancy and, hence, the differences in plasma progesterone between homotopic and heterotopic pregnancies were no longer observed.

Plasma progesterone concentrations in pregnant females depend on the number of embryos (Michael *et al.*, 1975; Barkley *et al.*, 1979). In the present study, the mean number of embryos per female was the same for intra- and interstrain crosses ($F = 1.77$, $P = 0.15$). An association between plasma progesterone concentrations in the mother and the number of embryos was found on day 7 of homotopic pregnancy: in BALB/cLac: $\rho = 0.43$ ($n = 47$; $P < 0.01$) during homotopic pregnancy and $\rho = 0.11$

Table 2. Concentrations of progesterone in the uterus before or during the early stage of pregnancy in female mice mated with males of the same or a different genotype

Genotype		Uterine progesterone content (ng mg ⁻¹)		
Female	Male	Before mating	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	0.6 ± 0.1 (n = 13)	0.6 ± 0.1 (n = 20) ^b	2.0 ± 0.2 (n = 34) ^b
	C57BL/6J		1.2 ± 0.3 (n = 16) ^a	3.2 ± 0.6 (n = 29) ^a
C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	0.6 ± 0.2 (n = 13)	0.8 ± 0.1 (n = 14) ^{ab}	3.3 ± 0.4 (n = 32) ^a
	BALB/cLac		1.1 ± 0.1 (n = 14) ^a	3.3 ± 0.4 (n = 23) ^a

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 3.51$, $P < 0.02$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 2.66$, $P < 0.05$.

^{ab}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

Table 3. Concentration of progesterone in embryo tissue before or during the early stage of pregnancy in female mice mated with males of the same or a different genotype

Genotype		Embryonic progesterone content (ng mg ⁻¹)	
Female	Male	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	0.8 ± 0.1 (n = 21)	2.5 ± 0.3 (n = 27) ^b
	C57BL/6J	1.3 ± 0.1 (n = 14) [*]	3.8 ± 0.6 (n = 24) ^{a*}
C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	1.2 ± 0.1 (n = 15)	1.6 ± 0.2 (n = 25) ^b
	BALB/cLac	1.2 ± 0.2 (n = 15)	2.8 ± 0.5 (n = 14) ^{ab**}

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 2.14$, $P = 0.1$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 5.66$, $P < 0.002$:

^{**} $P < 0.01$ and ^{*} $P < 0.05$ compared with purebred embryo (Student's t test).

^{ab}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

($n = 41$) during heterotopic pregnancy; in C57BL/6J: $\rho = 0.31$ ($n = 49$; $P < 0.05$) and $\rho = 0.10$ ($n = 40$) in homotopic and heterotopic pregnancies, respectively. In summary, during homotopic pregnancy there is a clear interaction between maternal progesterone concentrations and number of embryos; no such interaction was observed during heterotopic pregnancy.

Three-way ANOVA indicated a highly significant effect of day of pregnancy on the progesterone content in uterine tissue ($F_{1174} = 46.94$ and $P < 0.001$). Progesterone contents were increased by day 7 of pregnancy in all crosses (Table 2). The progesterone contents of BALB/cLac females were higher on days 4 and 7 of heterotopic pregnancy than during homotopic pregnancy. In C57BL/6J females progesterone content of uterine tissues did not depend on pregnancy type.

Progesterone content in embryonic tissues varied with the day of pregnancy ($F_{1147} = 39.67$ and $P < 0.001$), interactions of parent genotypes ($F_{1147} = 5.84$ and $P = 0.001$) and interactions among the three factors ($F_{1147} = 4.35$ and $P = 0.039$). The progesterone content had increased by day 7 of pregnancy (Table 3). The progesterone content of tissues of hybrid embryos was higher than that of purebred pregnancies of BALB/cLac mothers on days 4 and 7 of pregnancy. In the pair-wise comparison of progesterone content in embryos of C57BL/6J mothers,

hormone content was higher in day 7 hybrids than in purebred embryos.

Pseudopregnancy. On day 4 of pseudopregnancy, the concentrations of plasma progesterone in BALB/cLac females mated with vasectomized BALB/cLac or C57BL/6J males were 20.8 ± 2.6 ng ml⁻¹ ($n = 29$) and 23.4 ± 2.5 ng ml⁻¹ ($n = 26$), respectively. Progesterone concentrations decreased to 4.9 ± 2.1 ng ml⁻¹ ($n = 12$) and 6.0 ± 3.2 ng ml⁻¹ ($n = 13$) on day 7 of pseudopregnancy (the concentrations typically observed in oestrous mice). On day 4 of pseudopregnancy, progesterone content in the uterus was 4.1 ± 0.1 ng mg⁻¹ ($n = 13$) after intrastrain and 1.1 ± 0.1 ng mg⁻¹ ($n = 13$) after interstrain mating. However, on day 7 of pseudopregnancy these values had decreased to 0.8 ± 0.4 ng mg⁻¹ ($n = 13$) and 0.8 ± 0.1 ng mg⁻¹ ($n = 13$), respectively.

Intra- and interstrain embryo transfers. Three-way ANOVA showed significant effects of maternal ($F_{1145} = 14.50$ and $P < 0.001$) and embryonic ($F_{1145} = 3.89$ and $P = 0.051$) genotypes and interactions of all three factors ($F_{1145} = 5.68$ and $P = 0.018$) on plasma progesterone concentrations in pregnant females. Plasma progesterone concentrations on day 4 of pregnancy were dependent on the genotypes of both the mother and the embryos transferred (Table 4). As in the case of interstrain crosses the

Table 4. Plasma progesterone concentrations in pregnant female mice after intra- and interstrain embryo transfer

Operation	Genotype		Progesterone concentration (ng ml ⁻¹)	
	Mother	Embryo	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
Transfer	BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	19.9 ± 2.5 (n = 27) ^b	15.7 ± 2.6 (n = 24) ^b
		C57BL/6J	27.8 ± 2.9 (n = 31) ^a	19.1 ± 1.8 (n = 25) ^b
	C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	17.6 ± 3.2 (n = 6) ^{ab}	37.7 ± 5.3 (n = 10) ^a
		BALB/cLac	29.6 ± 2.6 (n = 16) ^{a*}	29.3 ± 2.7 (n = 14) ^a
Sham operation	BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	18.9 ± 3.2 (n = 22) ^b	17.7 ± 2.5 (n = 16) ^b

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 2.50$, $P < 0.05$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 8.75$, $P < 0.001$. * $P = 0.06$ in comparison of homotopic pregnancy with heterotopic pregnancy in female C57BL/6J mice (Student's t test).

^{ab}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

Table 5. Concentration of progesterone in the uterus of pregnant female mice after intra- and interstrain embryo transfer

Genotype		Uterine progesterone content (ng mg ⁻¹)	
Mother	Embryo	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	1.1 ± 0.2 (n = 13) ^b	1.9 ± 0.2 (n = 26) ^c
	C57BL/6J	0.9 ± 0.2 (n = 11) ^b	3.1 ± 0.6 (n = 29) ^b
C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	2.4 ± 0.3 (n = 8) ^a	5.1 ± 0.7 (n = 11) ^a
	BALB/cLac	2.3 ± 0.2 (n = 17) ^a	3.5 ± 0.4 (n = 14) ^{ab}

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 18.18$, $P < 0.001$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 5.39$, $P < 0.005$.

^{abc}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

concentration of progesterone tended to be higher after heterotopic transfer than after homotopic transfer. On day 7 of pregnancy these differences were not significant.

The sham operation on BALB/cLac females did not affect progesterone concentrations on day 4 of pregnancy. The hormone concentration in sham-operated females was the same as in females with transferred homotopic embryos and in intact females mated with males of the same genotype (Table 1). On day 7 of pregnancy, sham females had the same plasma progesterone concentration as did females with transferred homotopic embryos, but the progesterone concentration was lower than in intact pregnant females of the BALB/cLac strain ($P < 0.001$). These differences could be due to smaller numbers of fetuses in sham-operated females, which had fewer embryos (5.37 ± 0.79) than did intact BALB/cLac females (7.96 ± 0.41 ; $P < 0.005$). These data indicate that surgery had no effect on maternal production of progesterone.

According to three-way ANOVA the progesterone content of the uterus is dependent on the maternal ($F_{1121} = 22.84$ and $P < 0.001$) and embryonic ($F_{1121} = 6.36$ and $P = 0.013$) genotypes. Uterine progesterone content was higher in C57BL/6J females than in BALB/cLac females on day 4 of pregnancy (Table 5). On day 7 of pregnancy the hormone concentration in the uterus of BALB/cLac strain

mice was higher during heterotopic pregnancy than homotopic pregnancy. Uterine progesterone content in C57BL/6J females was the same after intra- and interstrain embryo transfer.

Three-way ANOVA showed significant effects of maternal genotype ($F_{1119} = 14.61$ and $P < 0.001$) and day of pregnancy ($F_{1119} = 33.71$ and $P < 0.001$) on progesterone content in embryonic tissues. On day 4 of pregnancy embryonic progesterone content was highest in BALB/cLac embryos transferred to C57BL/6J females (Table 6). This difference was not significant on day 7 of pregnancy.

These data show that plasma progesterone concentrations during the implantation stage (day 4 of pregnancy) depend on genetic differences between the mother and fetus. Progesterone concentrations were lower during homotopic pregnancy than in interstrain crosses or heterotopic transfer for female BALB/cLac mice. Uterine progesterone content was higher during heterotopic pregnancy than during homotopic pregnancy. Differences in progesterone content in hybrid embryos were observed between heterotopic and homotopic transplants on day 4 of pregnancy in embryos transferred to C57BL/6J mothers only.

Therefore, genetic differences between a mother and her fetuses appear to play a key role in the formation of the endocrine status of pregnant females. This effect could lead

Table 6. Progesterone content in embryonic tissue of pregnant female mice after intra- and interstrain embryo transfer

Genotype		Embryonic progesterone content (ng mg ⁻¹)	
Mother	Embryo	Day 4 of pregnancy	Day 7 of pregnancy
BALB/cLac	BALB/cLac	1.3 ± 0.2 (n = 11) ^b	4.7 ± 0.6 (n = 25)
	C57BL/6J	1.6 ± 0.3 (n = 16) ^b	4.1 ± 0.6 (n = 29)
C57BL/6J	C57BL/6J	2.2 ± 0.5 (n = 5) ^b	6.5 ± 1.0 (n = 11)
	BALB/cLac	3.9 ± 0.5 (n = 17) ^a	6.0 ± 1.2 (n = 13)

Values are mean ± SE.

One-way ANOVA: day 4 of pregnancy: $F = 11.69$, $P < 0.001$; day 7 of pregnancy: $F = 2.11$, $P = 0.11$.

^{a,b}Different superscripts within a column indicate significant differences between values (LSD test, $P < 0.05$).

to the effective development of embryos during heterotopic pregnancy and to the establishment of adaptive features in the progeny.

Adrenocortical responses to stress stimuli in adult offspring

The study of adrenocortical reaction to experimental social conflict was carried out in 2.5–3.0 month old purebred and hybrid males and males obtained by intra- and interstrain transfer of embryos in two independent experiments in different seasons.

Experiment 1: pair-matched test. Two-way ANOVA revealed highly significant effects of experimental group ($F_{5253} = 18.17$ and $P < 0.001$), social conflict ($F_{1253} = 453.47$ and $P < 0.001$) and their interaction ($F_{5253} = 20.56$ and $P < 0.001$) on the plasma concentrations of 11-OHCS. Under the basal condition, mice of the T-C group had higher concentrations of plasma 11-OHCS than did mice in the other groups (Fig. 1). A pair-matched test of mice from the same experimental group found a significant increase in plasma 11-OHCS concentrations. The maximal adrenocortical response to social conflict was observed in both groups of reciprocal hybrids. Purebred males of C and B groups had intermediate concentrations of glucocorticoids under stress; the hormonal reaction of C males to social conflict was greater than that of B males. Heterotopic transplantants T-B had minimal concentrations of plasma 11-OHCS. The different hormonal reactions of heterotopic transplantants T-B and purebred B males are not the result of manipulation during embryo transfer; homotopic transplantants T-C did not have different concentrations of 11-OHCS compared with purebred C males under social conflict.

Experiment 2: crowding. Two-way ANOVA also showed highly significant effects of experimental group ($F_{5136} = 12.40$ and $P < 0.001$), crowding ($F_{1136} = 994.11$ and $P < 0.001$) and their interaction ($F_{5136} = 6.15$ and $P < 0.001$) on plasma 11-OHCS concentrations. The basal concentrations of 11-OHCS in plasma were identical in all groups

except for the C group, in which the concentration was higher (Fig. 2). Crowding of 5–6 males (one from each group) revealed significant intergroup differences in plasma 11-OHCS concentrations. The maximal adrenocortical response to social conflict was found in homotopic transplantants T-C and, as in Expt 1, the lowest reaction was observed in heterotopic transplantants T-B. Males obtained from intra- and interstrain crosses had intermediate concentrations of plasma 11-OHCS. It should be noted that in Expt 1 differences between C and B males were observed and that this difference was also found in Expt 2.

Hence, activation of the adrenal cortex, which is an indicator of nonspecific adaptive responses to social stresses, depends on the genotype of mice and on the conditions of embryo development. The C strain surpassed the B strain in both experiments. Hormonal reactions of hybrids changed depending on experimental conditions. The hormonal reaction was highest if mice of the same group were encountered in a pair-matched test. However, reactions of hybrids to crowding with mice of different groups were not different from those of the low reactive B strain. Transplantation of embryos to mothers of the same genotype T-C either did not affect the adrenocortical responsiveness of adult offspring or surpassed this value in males of the mother's strain. Heterotopic transplantation led to a decrease in adrenocortical reactivity of the progeny T-B group revealing itself in both models of social conflict.

Discussion

The results of the present study show that plasma progesterone concentrations during the early stages of pregnancy are higher in interstrain crosses than in intrastrain crosses. High plasma progesterone concentrations during heterotopic pregnancy correlate with an increase in the progesterone content of uterine tissues in BALB/cLac females only. Progesterone content in tissues of purebred embryos is lower than in tissues of hybrids.

Studies of pseudopregnancy, as well as intra- and interstrain embryo transfer, offer an opportunity to analyse

Fig. 1. Plasma 11-oxycorticosteroid (11-OHCS) concentrations (a) before and (b) after pair-matched tests with males of different experimental groups. Group C: progeny of purebred mating of BALB/cLac mice; group B: progeny of purebred mating of C57BL/6J mice; group CB: progeny of interstrain mating of BALB/cLac (female) and C57BL/6J (male) mice; group BC: progeny of purebred mating of C57BL/6J (female) and BALB/cLac (male) mice; group T-C: BALB/cLac mice obtained from homotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice; and group T-B: C57BL/6J mice obtained from heterotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice. Arrows above columns mean that combined they belong to homogeneous groups (LSD test).

Fig. 2. Plasma 11-oxycorticosteroid (11-OHCS) concentrations (a) before and (b) after crowding of 5–6 males on the neutral arena. Group C: progeny of purebred mating of BALB/cLac mice; group B: progeny of purebred mating of C57BL/6J mice; group CB: progeny of interstrain mating of BALB/cLac (female) and C57BL/6J (male) mice; group BC: progeny of purebred mating of C57BL/6J (female) and BALB/cLac (male) mice; group T-C: BALB/cLac mice obtained from homotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice; and group T-B: C57BL/6J mice obtained from heterotopic embryo transfer to female BALB/cLac mice. Arrows above columns mean that combined they belong to homogeneous groups (LSD test).

three possible reasons for the increase in progesterone concentrations in plasma and tissues during heterotopic pregnancy. Two of these are concerned with the activation of the mother's immune system during heterotopic pregnancy, which could be due to either antigens of sperm fluid or antigens of embryos (James, 1965; En-Yu and Dawson, 1986; Govalo, 1987; Weetman, 1999). This conclusion is based upon the finding that lymphokines produced by immune cells have a wide range of

neuroendocrine effects including ovarian secretion of progesterone (Rothwell, 1991; Rutanen, 1993; Seki *et al.*, 1997). The basis for the third reason could be the effects of heterosis on the formation of gonadotrophin-like substances by hybrid embryos stimulated by ovarian endocrine function (Wiley, 1974; Levasseur, 1983; Alexander *et al.*, 1998).

The similar plasma progesterone concentrations observed during homotopic and heterotopic pseudopregnancy showed that hormonal differences between intra- and interstrain

mated females are not associated with sperm alloantigens. At the same time, transfer of purebred embryos revealed higher concentrations of plasma progesterone after heterotopic transfer than after homotopic transfer. Unidirectional changes of endocrine status observed in interstrain crosses and heterotopic transference point to a possible role of antigenic differences between fetus and mother, rather than heterosis, as a factor that stimulates ovarian progesterone production through immuno–endocrine interaction.

It has been shown that intrauterine conditions during heterotopic pregnancy facilitate postembryonic development (Evsikov and Morozova, 1977, 1978; Vagina, 1997; Evsikov *et al.*, 1998). It is also well known that even brief changes in the endocrine status of pregnant females affect not only morphological, but also behavioural and physiological, features of adult offspring (vom Saal and Bronson, 1980; Dygalo and Naumenko, 1985; Naumenko and Maslova, 1985; Dygalo, 1988). The results of the present study demonstrate that, in parallel with factors such as pre- and postnatal stress, mother's diet (Hansson, 1989; Nelson, 1991) and embryo position in uterus (Clark and Galef, 1988; Clark *et al.*, 1990, 1993), genetic similarity or dissimilarity of mother and fetus also plays a key role in influencing offspring fitness. For example, offspring fitness to emotional stress, caused by high population density in natural populations and in crossing in captivity, is higher in individuals with a low adrenocortical response to stress (Ganem, 1991; Moshkin *et al.*, 1994; Lankin, 1996). In particular, it is expected that purebred males of B strain obtained by allogenic transplantation have the lowest adrenocortical reaction to stress that could increase their adaptability in conditions of high population density.

Thus, although modifications induced by heterotopic transplantation, such as progesterone concentrations in plasma and uterine tissues of pregnant females and embryos and embryo growth, have the same direction as during hybrid pregnancy, changes in other parameters occur in the opposite direction, for example, adrenocortical reaction of offspring to social conflict. Hence, mammalian evolutionary achievements, such as long-term intrauterine development, do not only afford embryo protection, but also act as a mechanism creating phenotypic diversity, which underlies genetic predetermined inter-relationships between the mother and fetus.

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