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Short Communication

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Biochemistry of Reproductive Science

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Introduction

The scientific study of the reproductive system is referred to as reproductive biology. Improved reproductive biology knowledge might lead to novel therapies for reproductive diseases including infertility. The study involves the biochemistry, physiology, endocrinology, cell biology, genetics, and molecular biology of a wide variety of biological processes involved in reproduction. Gametogenesis and germ cell biology, fertilisation, embryo development, implantation, pregnancy, sexual differentiation, and methods by which reproductive organs develop, differentiate, age, and become diseased are all examples of these processes. Reproductive biology research has a wide range of applications in public health, medicine, and agriculture, such as contraception and infertility, reproductive toxicology, animal science, and oncology. Fertility issues and treatment demand appear to be on the rise in modern culture, leading to a surge in interest in human reproduction research. The study of the molecular senescence process has gained notoriety among these efforts, since ageing is one of the most significant factors affecting reproductive capability, and since telomere dynamics has become an important and prominent subject.

This new understanding of the reproductive ageing process should provide new tools for determining how to acquire, maintain, and lose fertility potential. Sperm and ovum

maturation are not self-contained processes. Rather, a regulatory region in the hypothalamus regulates germ cell function. This ensures that the foetus' germ cells mature, fertilise, and develop until delivery. Humoral pathways including gonadotropin releasers, gonadotropins, and sex harmones are involved in command, functional release, and feedback. Even in antiquity, attempts at birth control included the quest for chemicals that may interfere with the physiological and biochemical processes of reproduction. During germ cell development, pluripotent germ cells are differentiated into specialised spermatozoa (male) or oocytes (female). Physiological and morphological changes must occur at a rapid rate throughout the differentiation process, which must be carefully managed. We study these pathways at the molecular level in the Reproductive Biochemistry Unit.

We utilise the Dummerstorf mouse lines, which have been chosen for 'high fertility' over the course of 45 years and 180 generations of selection. The loss of epithelial cell properties and the acquisition of mesenchymal cell features describe the Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT). The presence of epithelial vimentin in endometriotic lesions is decreased, but stromal vimentin is increased in ectopic endometrium, notably in ovarian endometriosis. Endometrial regeneration has long been thought to be driven by stem cells, but a lack of validated markers has made it difficult to isolate endometrial stem cells. Isolation of these stem cells would be possible thanks to specific markers, paving the way for improvements in regenerative medicine for the treatment of endometrial disorders and dysfunctions.

Human engrafted cells were placed near blood arteries and caused surrounding cells to proliferate. The human endometrial Side Population, a diverse population that may contain endometrial stem cells, has the best ability to restore endometrial-like tissue. We're looking at whether oxidative stress plays a role in this interaction in the Reproductive Biochemistry Unit. Increased amounts of oxidatively modified lipids result from oxidative stress, which interfere with numerous reproductive processes and hence serve as appropriate indicators. Reduced levels of oxidatively damaged lipids may have a beneficial effect on fertility.

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