

Effects of sildenafil on sperm DNA structure

Proceeding

We evaluated the effects of sildenafil on sperm motility and sperm DNA fragmentation index (DFI). A semen sample was collected from each of 20 men (group A) selected from a general population of men visiting a urology outpatient clinic. After a swim up procedure, motile spermatozoa populations were collected from each sample. Then two 1ml-aliquots (C and EXP aliquots) containing washed spermatozoa suspended in a culture medium were prepared from each of the above 20 men. Sildenafil was added to EXP aliquots at a final concentration equal to 0.67microM. C aliquots served as control aliquots. Each pair of aliquots was incubated at 37°C under 5% carbon dioxide for 8 hours. At the end of the incubation period the % motile sperms (%MS) and the DFI as measured with the sperm chromatin structure assay were evaluated (Asian J Androl 2011,13:69).

Within group A, the mean value of the DFI was significantly larger in Exp aliquots (mean±SD:29.17±11.67%) than in C aliquots (22.45±11.17%) (Wilcoxon test for paired observations; P<0.05). On the other hand, within the group A, there were no significant differences in the mean value of %MS between Exp aliquots and C aliquots. It may be suggested that elevation of the second messenger cGMP level due to inhibition of PDE5 by sildenafil activates a nuclear cGMP-dependent protein kinase PKG with an overall detrimental effect on

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sperm chromatin structure. Alternatively we may hypothesize that the effect of sildenafil on sperm DNA is due to the formation of hydrogen bonds between the C=O groups of the molecule of sildenafil and the NH₂ group in the guanine moiety of the DNA. The latter hypothesis is strongly supported by previous research efforts indicating a similar mechanism responsible for the interaction between sildenafil with salmon sperm DNA (Biosensors and Bioelectronics 22,2007,2471).



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Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.