



Modulation of Granulosa and Theca cell activity in real microgravity. Effects on human health and reproduction. Experiments on mammalian ovary cells.

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INTRODUCTION & ND OPENING REM&RKS

Human settlements in other satellites (Moon) or planets (Mars) could impair fertility of the (both Astronauts men and females) living for prolonged microgravity times in a condition of weightlessness. This threatens the objective establishing permanent/extended settlements outside the Earth.

The **OVOSPACE** project will investigate how Granulosa cells (GCs) and Theca cells (TCs) from mammalian ovaries could be affected in their **endocrine function** when exposed to microgravity

he How microgravity influences ovary cells of development.

TCs provide **structural integrity**, **endocrine function**, and **follicle growth**.







bTCs











OVOSPACE MINI-LAB



Aerospace Laboratory for Innovative components S.c.a r.l.



OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Pre - flight



Bovine Granulosa and Theca cells

4 independent cell and dishes

Experimental setup and cell adesion/growth optimization in Sapienza Laboratory using a MiniLab unit replica.









OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

On - flight

During the launch and docking phases the temperature is kept at 37°C via conditioned stowage.

MiniLab is extracted and plugged to the power lines by the astronauts within 24 hours since docking.



Incubation at 37°C
Fresh medium
Duration = 72 hrs after docking

• Cell samples are fixed automatically with Notox after 72 hrs of incubation

• Units are then stored at room temperature until return to ground







OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW Return of the minilab



Post-flight

Samples are kept at room temperature immediately after landing. Samples are then inserted in the return cold stowage container for the shipment to Sapienza laboratory for analysis and investigations.





FIRST ANALYSIS - LIGHT MICROSCOPY

bGCs





International Journal of **Molecular Sciences**



Article Survival Pathways Are Differently Affected by Microgravity in Normal and Cancerous Breast Cells

Noemi Monti ^{1,2}, Maria Grazia Masiello ³, Sara Proietti ³, Angela Catizone ⁴, Giulia Ricci ⁵, Abdel Halim Harrath ⁶, Saleh H. Alwasel ⁶, Alessandra Cucina ^{3,7} and Mariano Bizzarri ^{1,2,*}



ON GROUND STUDIES





BENEFITS AND POTENTIAL SPIN-OFF APPLICATIONS









Results could provide insight into biophysical factors that can hamper function of cells in the ovary. Studying steroidogenesis in microgravity conditions will help to disclose basic mechanism of hormone production modulation and its role in fertility. The role of the epigenetic regulation of these processes represent an original approach and will open the possibility of intervention with epigenetic modifiers to modulate/improve fetal implantation and fertility. This could support development of treatments to improve or restore fertility in people on Earth The use of molecules modifying steroidogenesis, in the on-ground experiments, will potentially open a totally new branch of investigation related to human fertility.



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