

Cytogenetic studies in three cases of hermaphroditism in the Spanish goat breed *Murciano–Granadina*

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INTRODUCTION

Studies on detection, anatomy and cytogenetics of intersex goats have been described in several breeds in relation to the absence of horns in males (Padeh *et al*, 1965; Ilbery and Williams, 1967; Cribru and Lehm, 1986; Ramadan and El-Hassan, 1988; Moreno-Millán and Rodero, 1988). In general, the presence or absence of horns can be attributed to the action of two alleles at an autosomal locus, with polled (P) being dominant to horned (p).

In goats, horned (pp) or heterozygous for polled (Pp) XX individuals are normal females. But all XX goats that are homozygous for the polled allele are intersexes. In addition, a proportion of XY goats that are homozygous for the polled allele are sterile.

In the present paper, we describe comparative studies on the cytogenetic and anatomic configuration of 3 cases of intersexuality in goats belonging to the *Murciano–Granadina* breed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Three intersex animals were analyzed cytogenetically by preparation of leukocyte cultures from peripheral blood, according to the method of Moorhead *et al* (1960) with several modifications. R-banding (Di Bernardino *et al*, 1987) and G-banding (Francke and Ollivier, 1978) were carried out to identify the chromosome pairs.

Sex chromosomes were studied in these animals by electron microscopy according to the method of Goyanes and Mendez (1981). At postmortem, bone marrow, gonad, kidney and skin were sampled for tissue cultures and cytogenetic examination. At the same time, the reproductive tracts were dissected and examined macroscopically

and the specimens were fixed in Bouin's fluid and the sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histological studies.

RESULTS

Two of the animals (60,XX and 60,XY) were polled and one (60,XY) was horned, however, all 3 were externally considered females. Mosaicism, chimerism or chromosome aberrations were not observed in any of the animals (fig 1a, b).

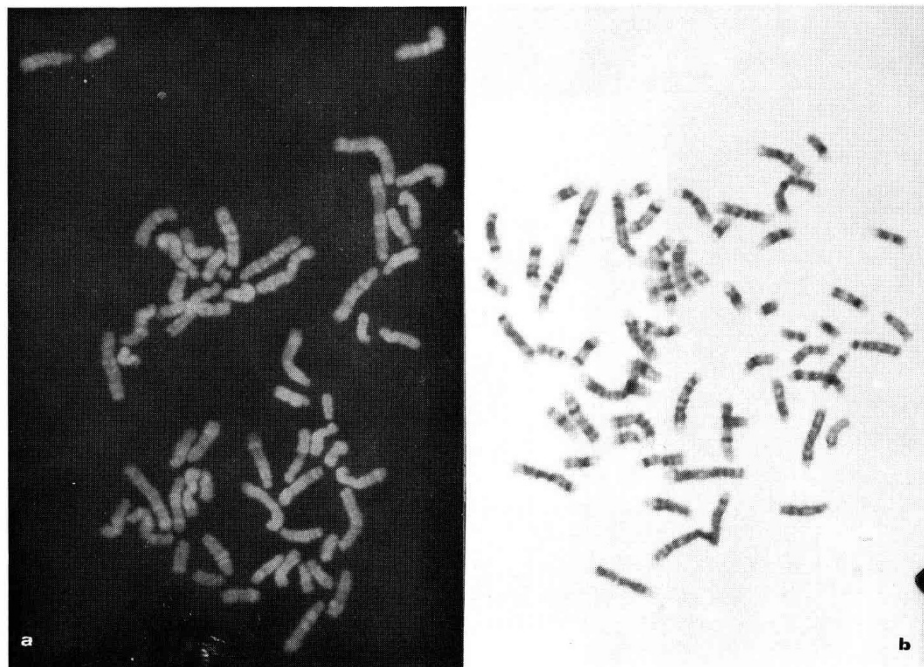


Fig 1. a. R-banded metaphase in a male goat 60,XY. b. G-banded metaphase in a female goat 60,XX.

The sex chromosomes studied by electron microscopy showed a metacentric morphology in the Y chromosome and subtelocentric morphology in the X chromosome, with a small short arm (fig 2a).

A summary of the macroscopic findings on the reproductive tracts in these animals is given in table I. All cases possessed similar external reproductive organs and presented a hypertrophic clitoris protruding from a pseudovagina (figs 2b and 3a). Although the degree of masculinization varied among them, their external genitalia were essentially of the female type. No scrotum was observed, although 2 testes were detected in the inguinal region of the two 60,XY animals.

Only 2 animals, the 60,XX and one of the 60,XY, were dissected for histological and anatomic analysis. In the male 60,XY, the testes had epididymides and its

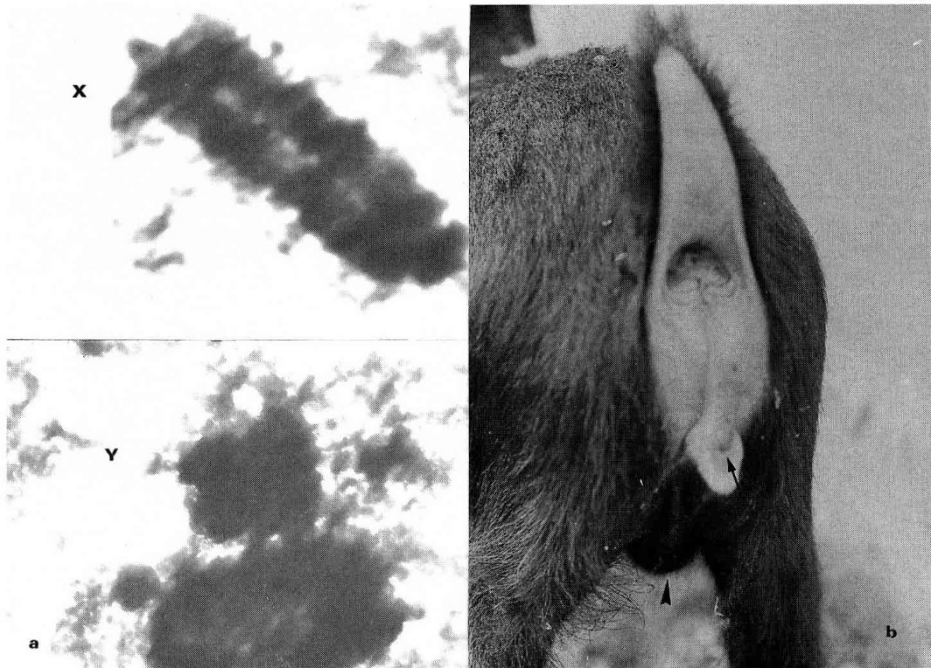


Fig 2. a. Electrophotomicrograph of the X and Y chromosomes in an intersex male 60,XY ($\times 20000$). **b.** External sexual organs in the female 60,XX with a penis-like clitoris (\rightarrow), and a unilateral scrotum (\blacktriangleright).

Table I. Summary of the macroscopic structure and histology of the reproductive tracts and the gonads in 3 cases of intersexuality in goats.

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Scrotum</i>	<i>Testes</i>	<i>Epididymides</i>	<i>Seminal vesicles</i>	<i>Uterus</i>	<i>Pesudovagina + clitoris</i>
60,XX	+	2	2	+	+	+
60,XY	-	2	2	+	+	+
60,XY	-	2	-	-	-	+

deferent ducts had an interrupted segmental form. Emerging from each epididymis were 2 ducts ending in an aplastic uterus. Seminal vesicles were also present (fig 3b). The 60,XX animal had a unilateral scrotum associated with the right testis. The left testis was intra-abdominal. Both testes were atrophic with hypoplastic epididymides. Two tubes emerged from the epididymides. One ended as an ampulla in a uterus of 8.4×2.8 cm, which, in turn ended in one cylindrical tube connected to the urethra. Two organs, identified as seminal glands, were found on the distal wall of the uterus.

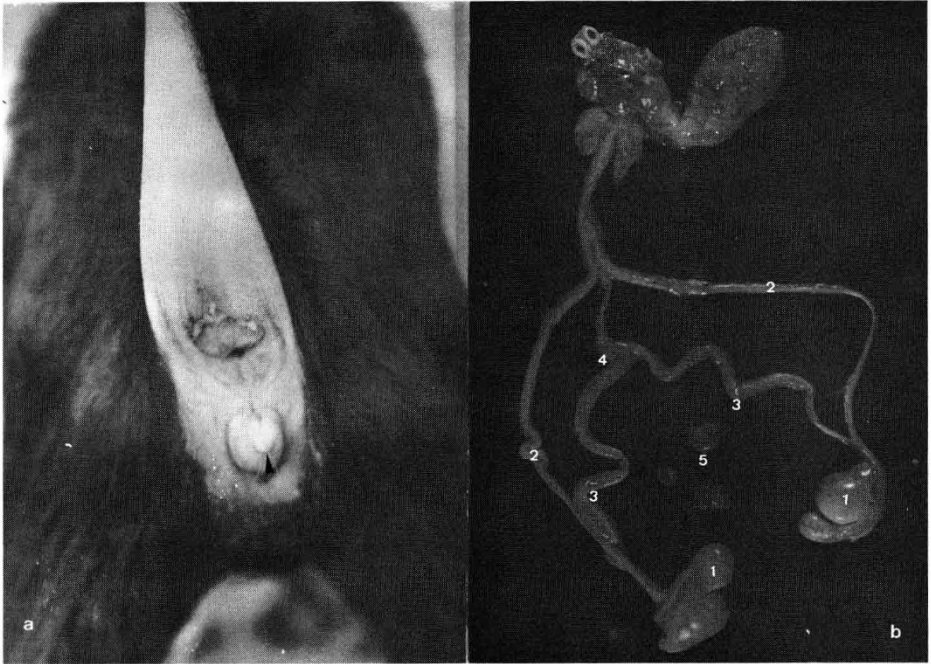


Fig 3. a. External sexual organs in the male 60,XY, with a penis-like clitoris protruding from a pseudovagina (▲). b. The sexual organs dissected in the same animal: 1: testes; 2: deferent ducts; 3: uterine ducts; 4: uterus; 5: seminal vesicles (separated from the preparation).

Histological studies of the clitoris of the 60,XX animal showed a penis-like structure with connective and cavernous tissue. The testes exhibited neither meiotic activity nor germ cells in the dissected 60,XX and 60,XY animals.

DISCUSSION

According to the results obtained, the animals studied can be defined as 'pseudo-hermaphrodites'. The association between intersexuality and polledness in goats is summarized in table II. Our results are in agreement with those of Nicholas (1987), except for the 60,XY horned male described. The reason for this association and the genetic determination are not yet known, in spite of several models having been proposed to explain them (Muller *et al*, 1979; Kent *et al*, 1986; Fredga, 1988).

The discovery of repetitive Bkm (banded krait minor satellite) sequences, associated with the male-determinant region on the Y chromosome in several species (human, mouse and horse, in particular) (Kent *et al*, 1988), has led to the elaboration of a hypothesis as to the implication of these sequences in chromosome arrangements (deletions or translocations). Consequently, the studies of these 'pseu-

Table II. The association between intersexuality and polledness in goats.

<i>Sex chromosomes</i>	<i>Genotype at the polled locus</i>		
	<i>PP</i>	<i>Pp</i>	<i>pp</i>
XX	polled intersex	polled female	horned female
XY	polled male	polled male	horned male

dohermaphrodites' are of great theoretical importance, because of the light they shed on the mechanisms of sexual differentiation in mammals.

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