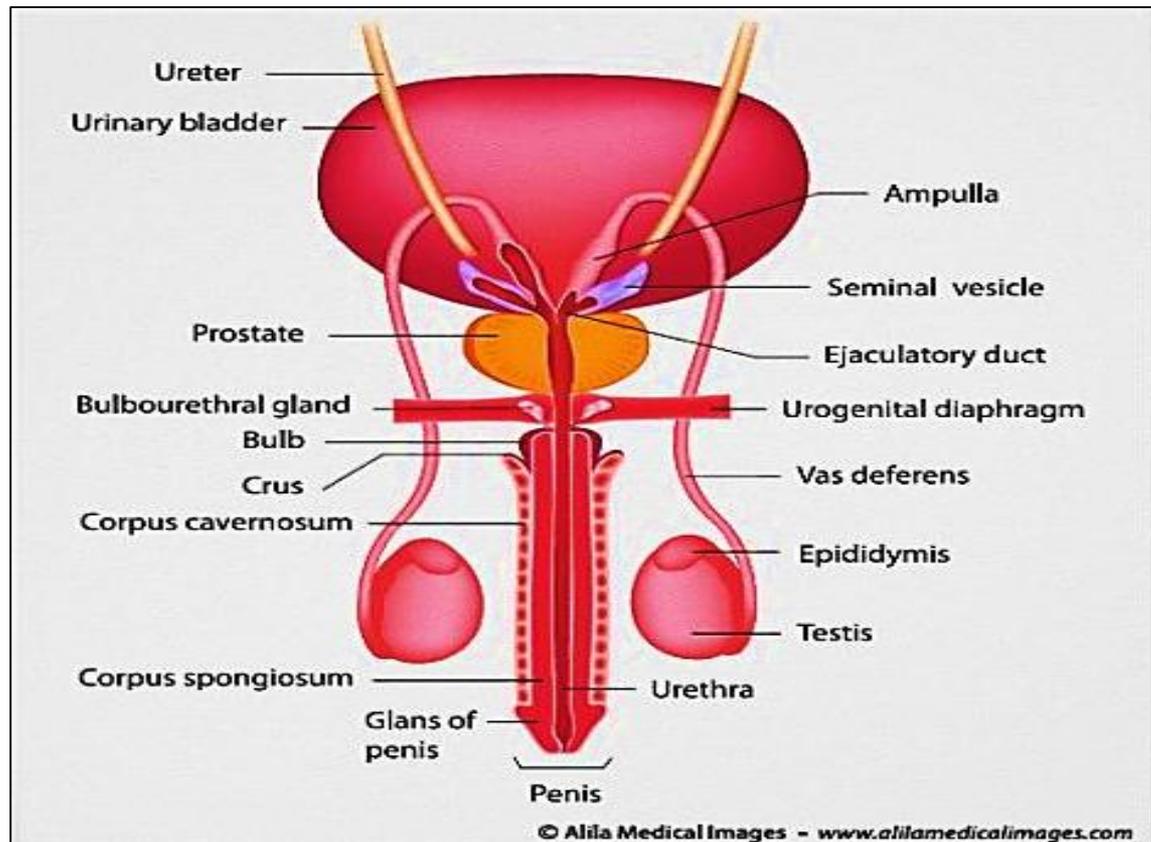


Male Genital System

Professor Dr. Hala El-Mazar
Medical students / 3rd Year



Male Genital system is formed of:

- **2 testes:**

Main glands; *formation of spermatozoa + synthesis & release of testosterone*

- **Genital ducts:**

Collection, storage & transport of Spermatozoa

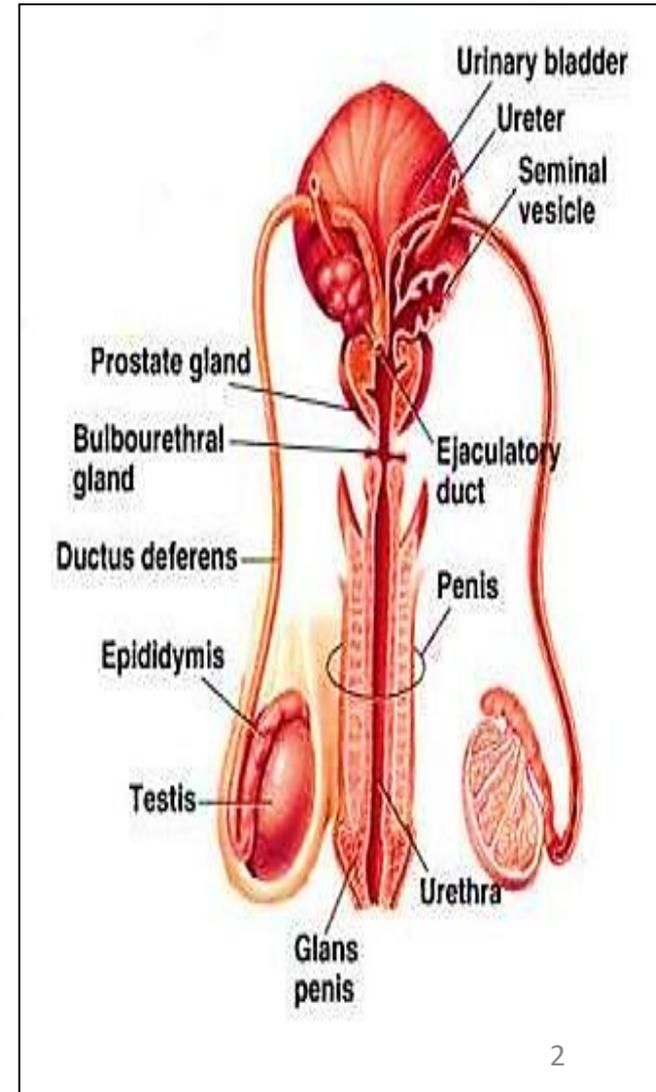
- **Accessory glands:**

- Two seminal vesicles
- One prostate gland
- Two bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands

Formation of semen fluid

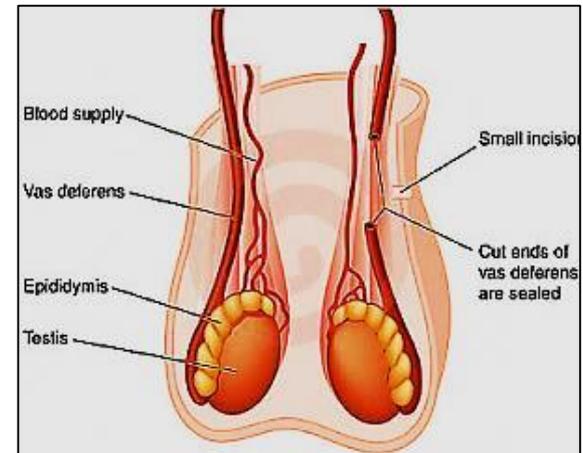
- **Penis:**

delivery of the spermatozoa



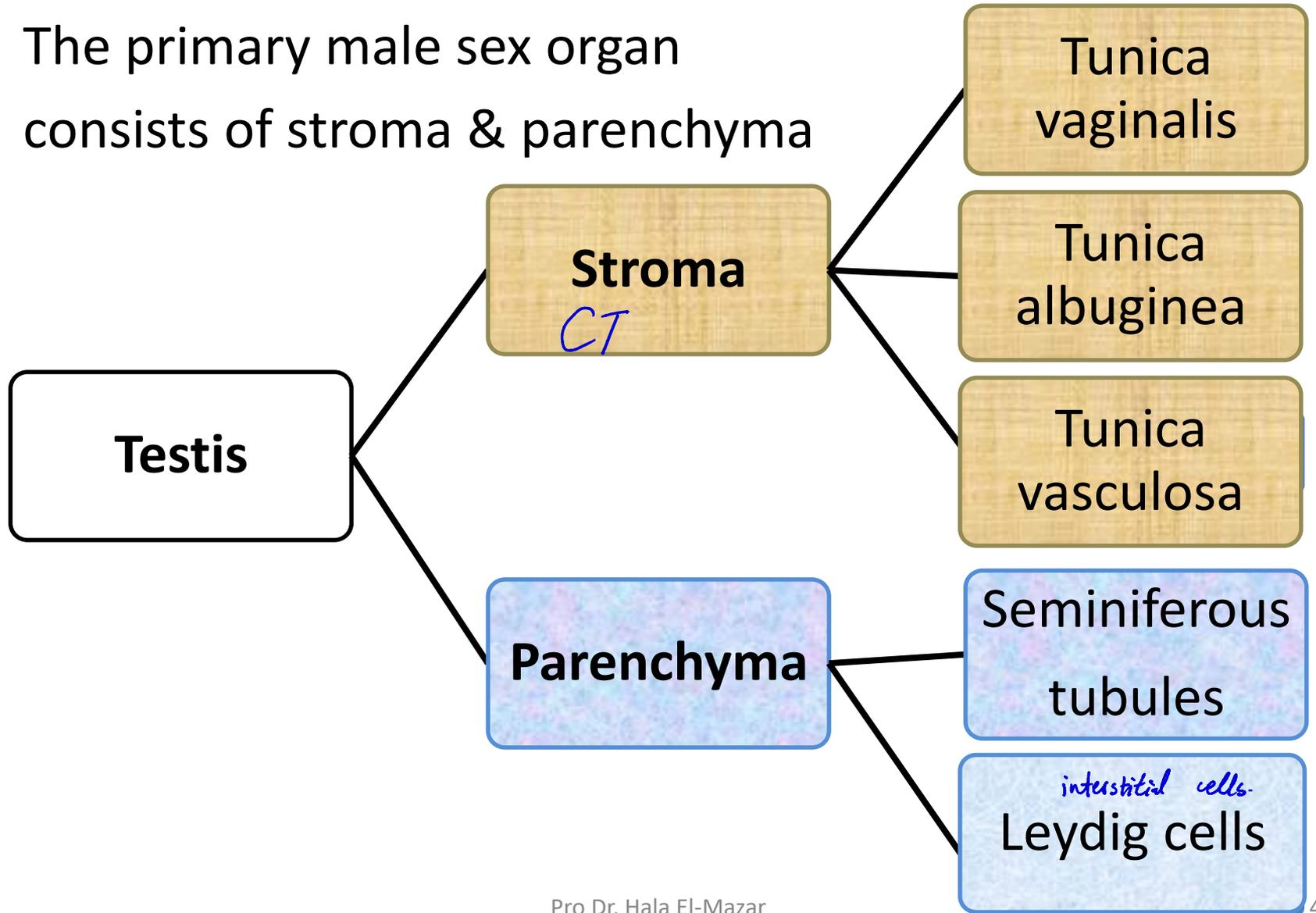
The Scrotum

- Highly specialized **skin pouch** devoid of fat
- Maintain the testes **at 2-3 C below** body temperature (34-35C) which is **essential for spermatogenesis** (normal development of sperms)
- It contains numerous sweat glands
- Its wall has random arranged smooth ms. fibers called **dartos muscle** . Plays a role in keeping the temperature of testis low



The testis

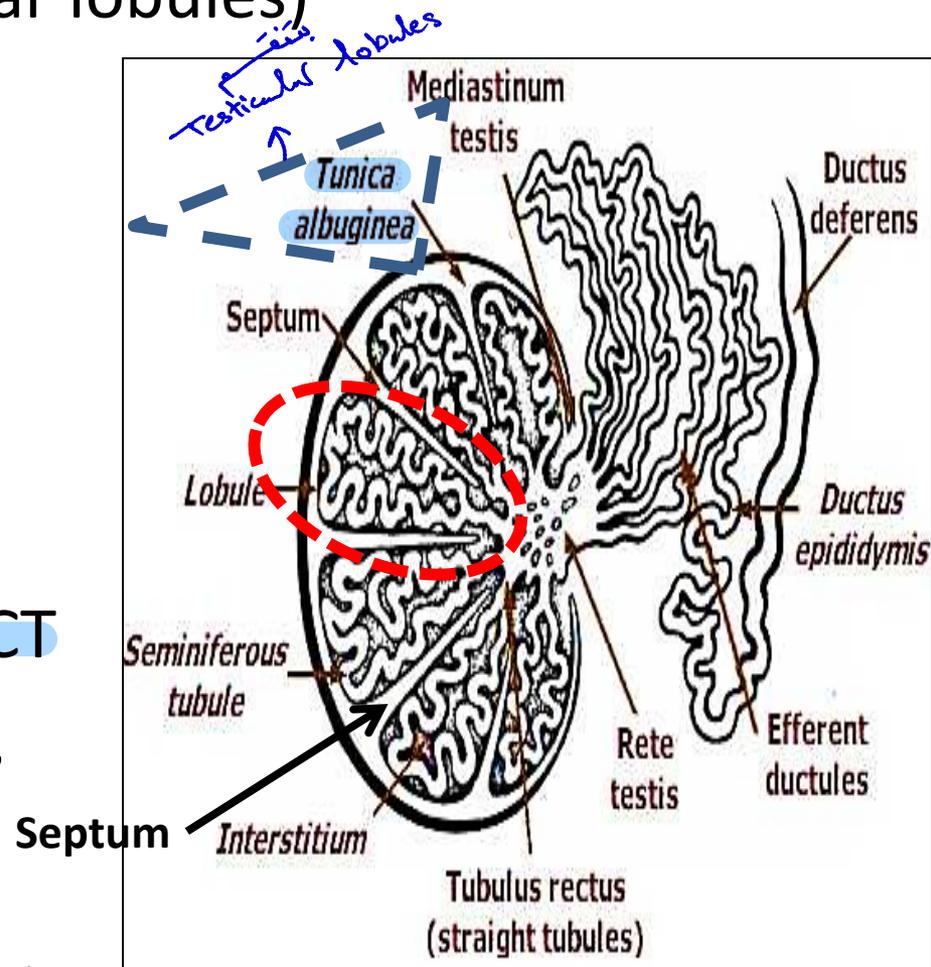
- The primary male sex organ
- consists of stroma & parenchyma



Tunica albuginea:

- **Collagenous C.T. capsule** surrounds each testis , from which septa arise and divides the testis into testicular **lobules** (about **250** testicular lobules)
- Each lobule contains:
 - **Seminiferous tubules (1-4)**
 - **interstitial cells of Leydig**

Both are embedded in loose CT rich in BV, lymphatics, nerves,



Parenchyma

- A. Seminiferous tubules (exocrine part) → spermatozoa *formation of sperms.*
- B. Interstitial cells of Leydig (endocrine part) → testosterone

Section of lobule.

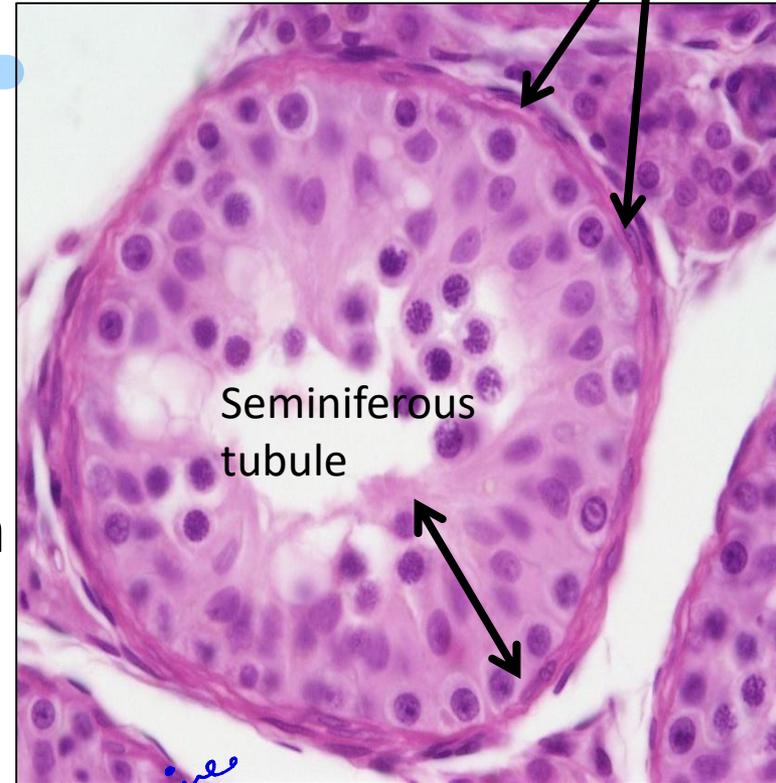


Seminiferous tubules

Interstitial cells of Leydig

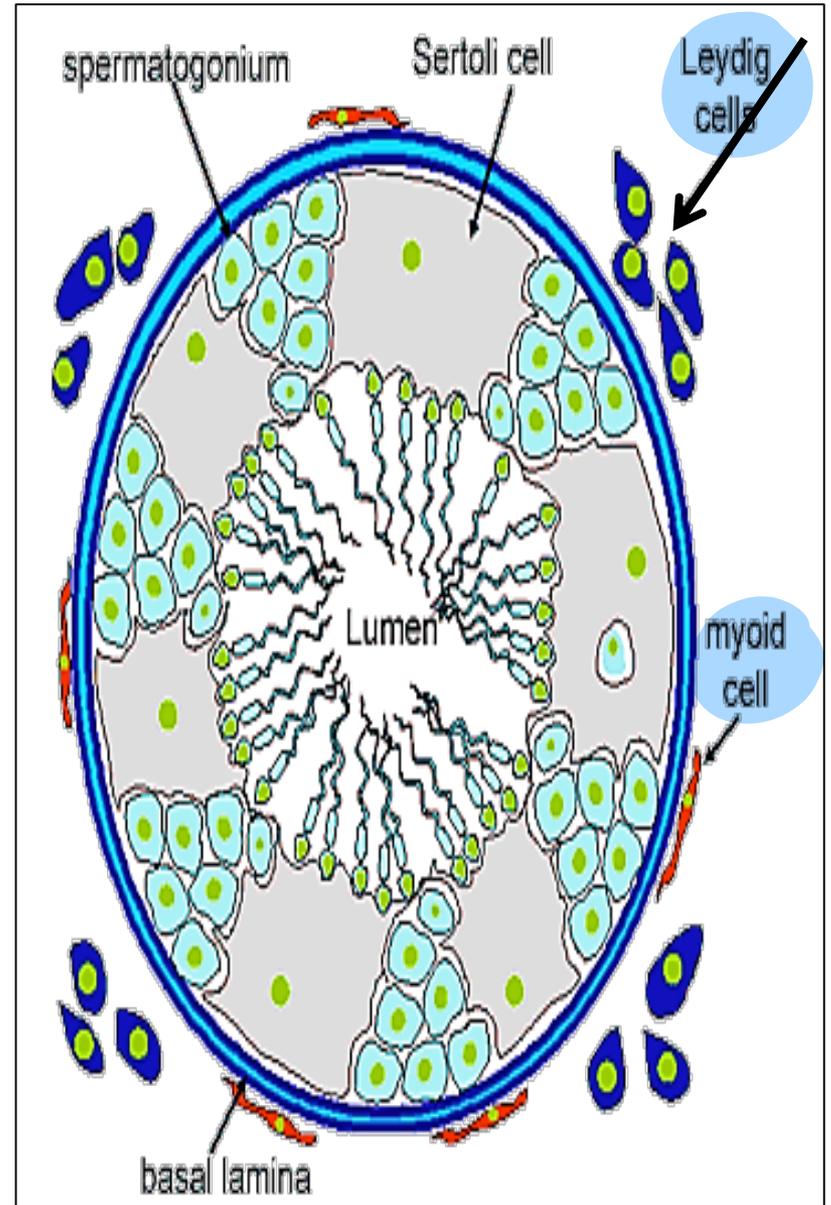
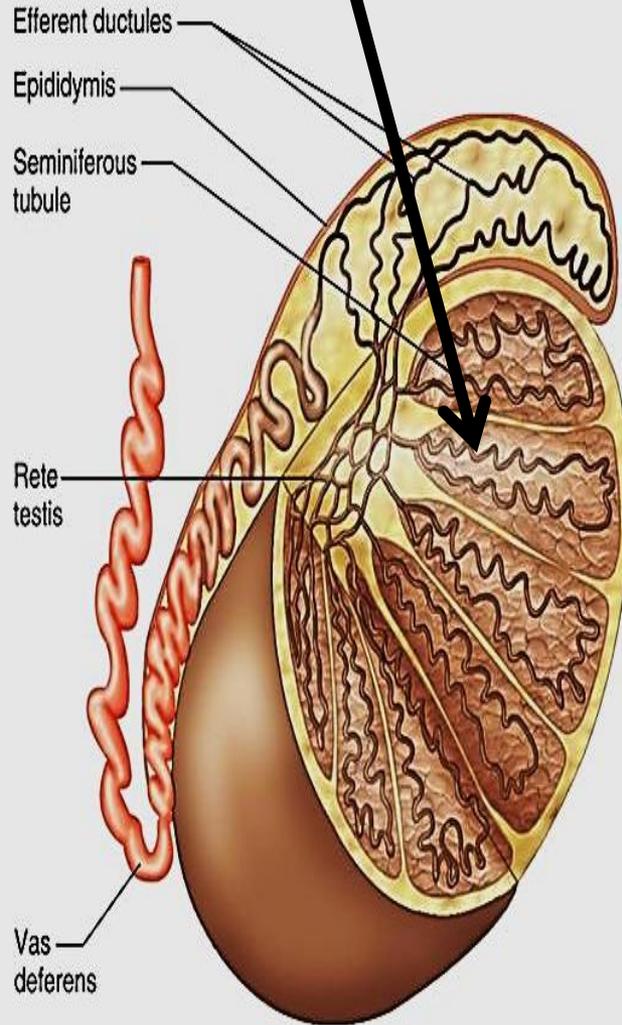
Seminiferous tubules

- Site of production of spermatozoa
- Each testis has 250- 1000 ST
- Under control of **FSH**
- Highly convoluted e narrow lumen



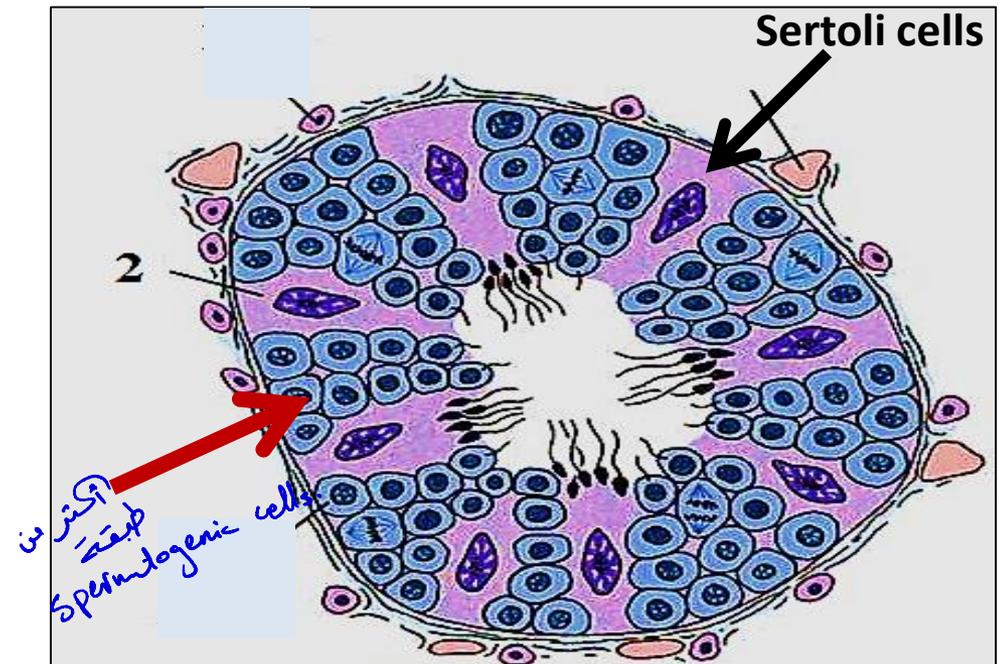
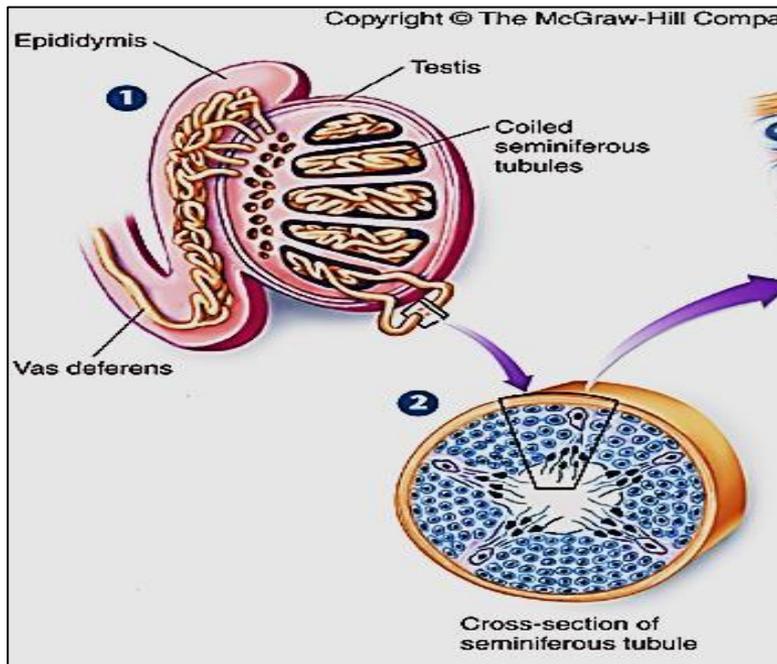
- **lined e stratified epithelium called spermatogenic epith.**
- The epith. rests on a clear basement membrane which surrounded with a layer of contractile **myoid cells**

Testis & seminiferous tubules



Spermatogenic epithelium

- The spermatogenic epithelium consists of 2 types of cells:
 - Spermatogenic cells
 - Sertoli cells
- The spermatogenic cells are arranged in 4- 8 layers



spermatogenesis آخر Transferring من divisions

At puberty, spermatogonia → spermatozoa

Divided into 3 phases:

1- Spermatocytogenesis: spermatogonia divide repeatedly by mitosis → 1ry spermatocyte

2- Meiosis: the 1ry spermatocyte → reduction division → spermatids

3- Spermiogenesis: spermatids undergo morphological changes → spermatozoa

spermatocytogenesis

الوحدة راج نلاحظ 2 .

Spermatogonia → mitosis → 2 cells

- 1- spermatogonia *type A*
- 2- spermatogonia *type B*

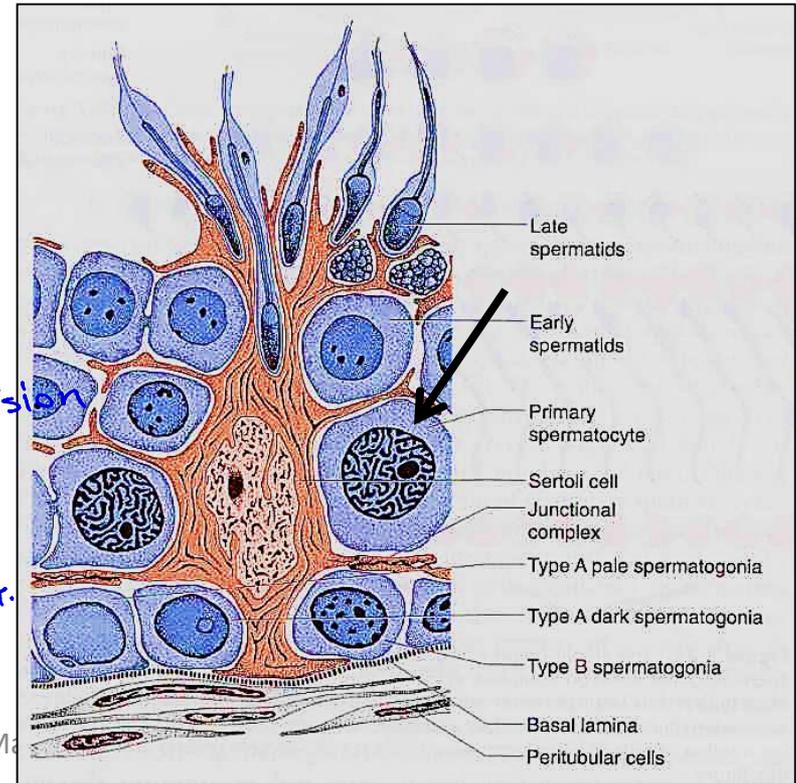
→ remain as stem cells for further spermatogenesis

→ change to → 1ry spermatocyte

Primary spermatocytes

- largest cells of the Spermatogenic epithelium
- Contains 46 chromosomes (diploid # = 4cDNA)
↓
23 chromosome spermtide " haploid.
- enter 1st meiotic division to give rise to 2ry spermatocytes

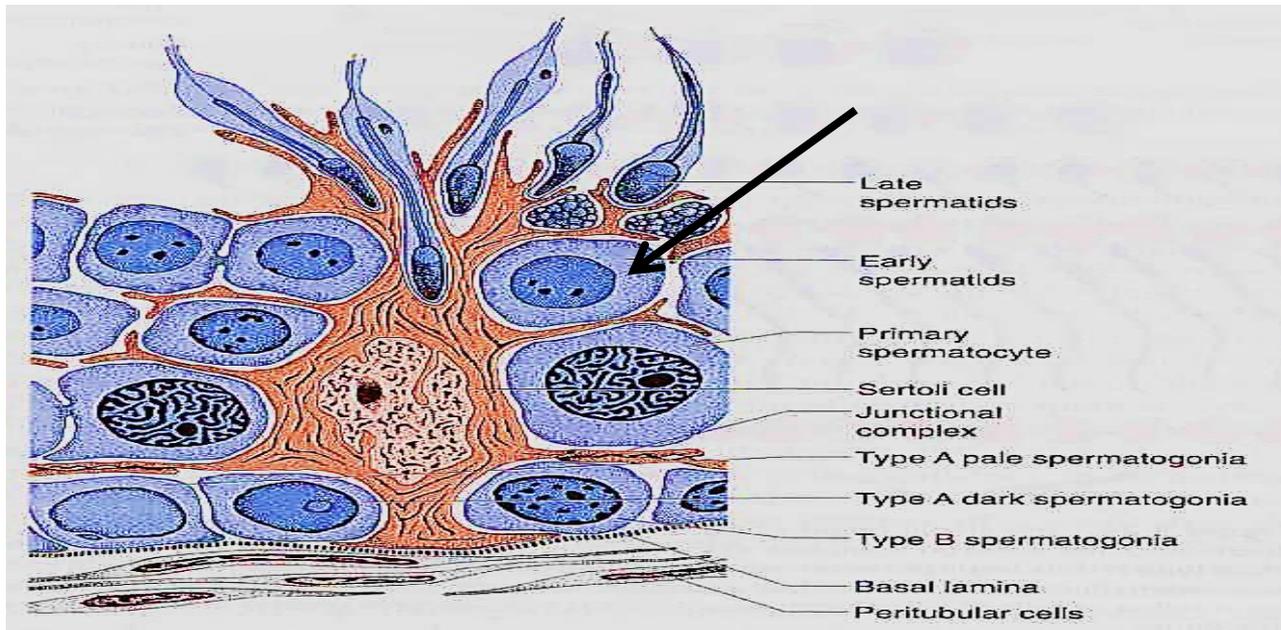
Tail separated first.



meiosis

2ry spermatocytes:

- 2ry spermatocyte (haploid = 2cDNA)
- Short lived cells, quickly enter 2nd meiotic division → spermatids 1cDNA (23 ch.)



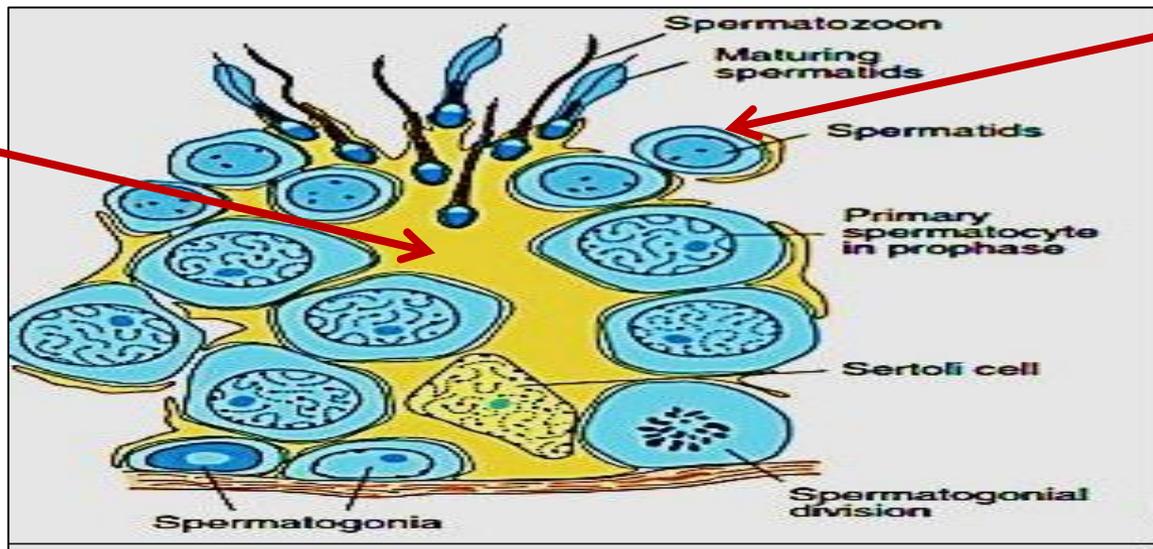
Spermiogenesis

Is **Metamorphosis** process → transformation of
spermatids → spermatozoa (sperms)

Spermatids:

- Very small cells e central rounded dark nucleus
- Located near lumen of ST in intimate relation e Sertoli cells
- by their formation **no further cell division occurs** **TRANSFORMATION**

Sertoli cell

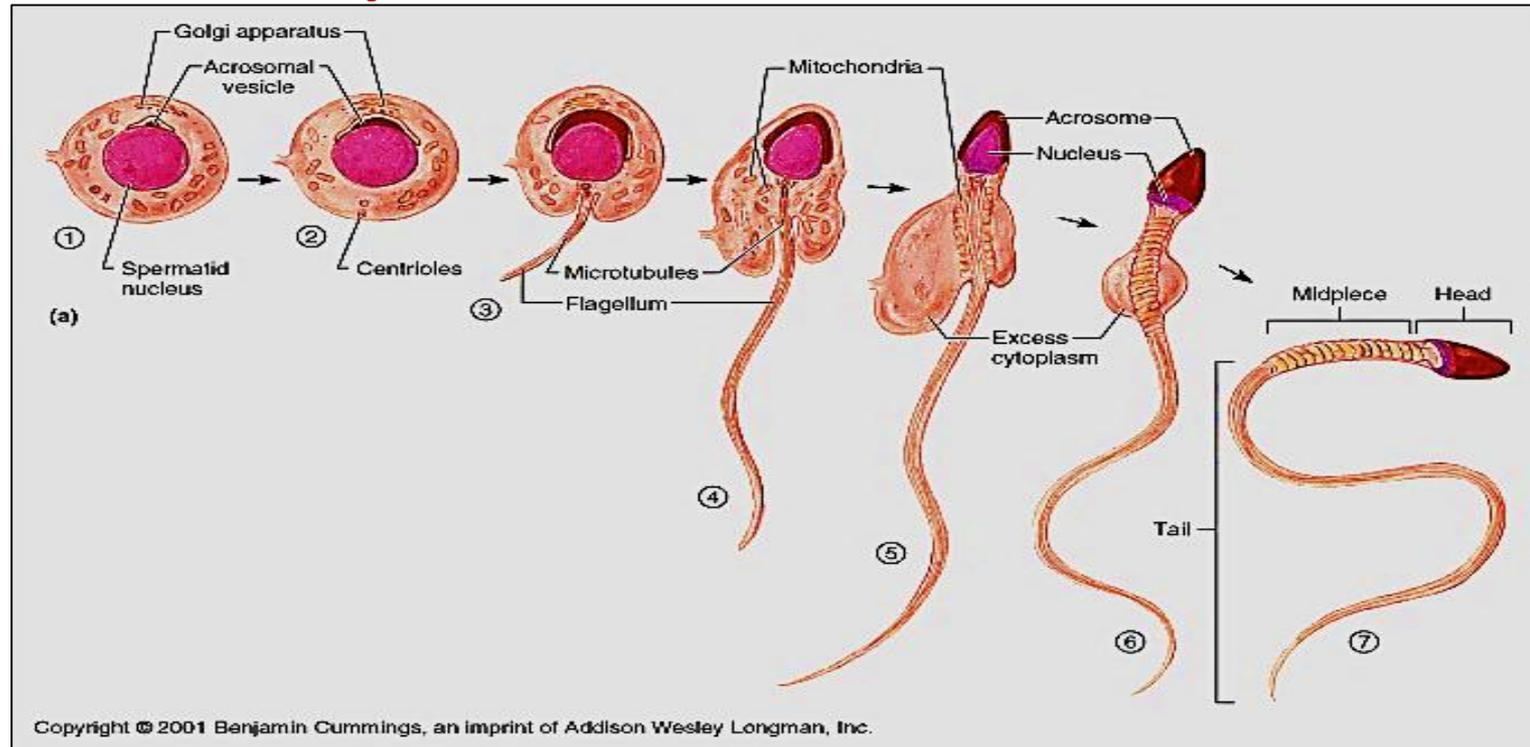


Spermiogenesis includes 3 stages:

1) *Golgi phase*

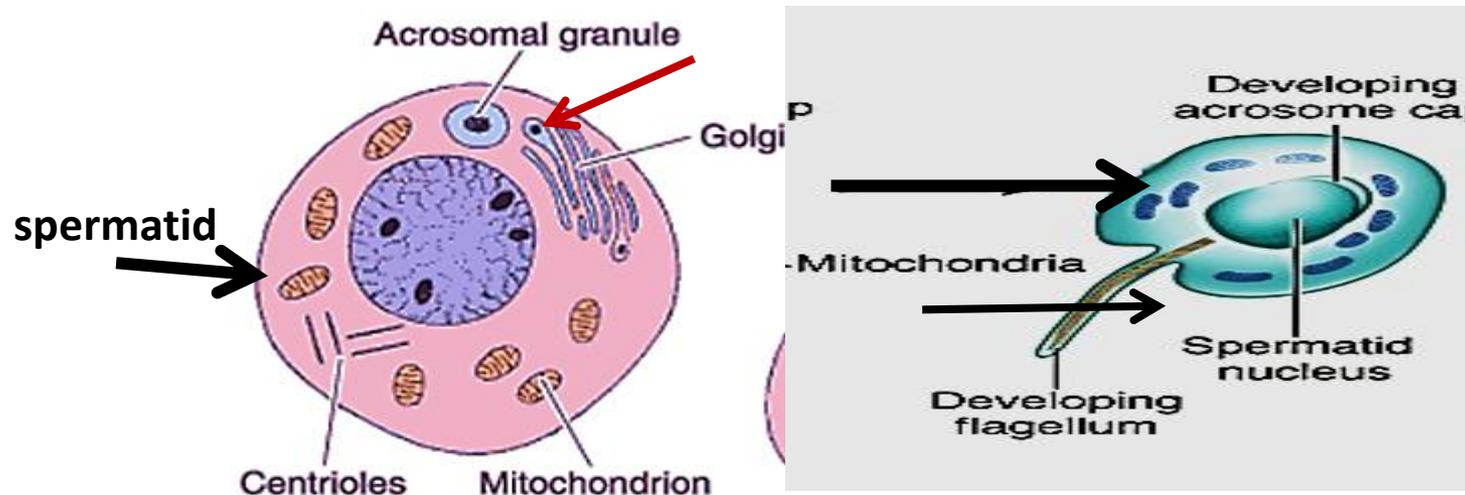
2) *Acrosomal phase*

3) *Maturation phase*



Golgi phase

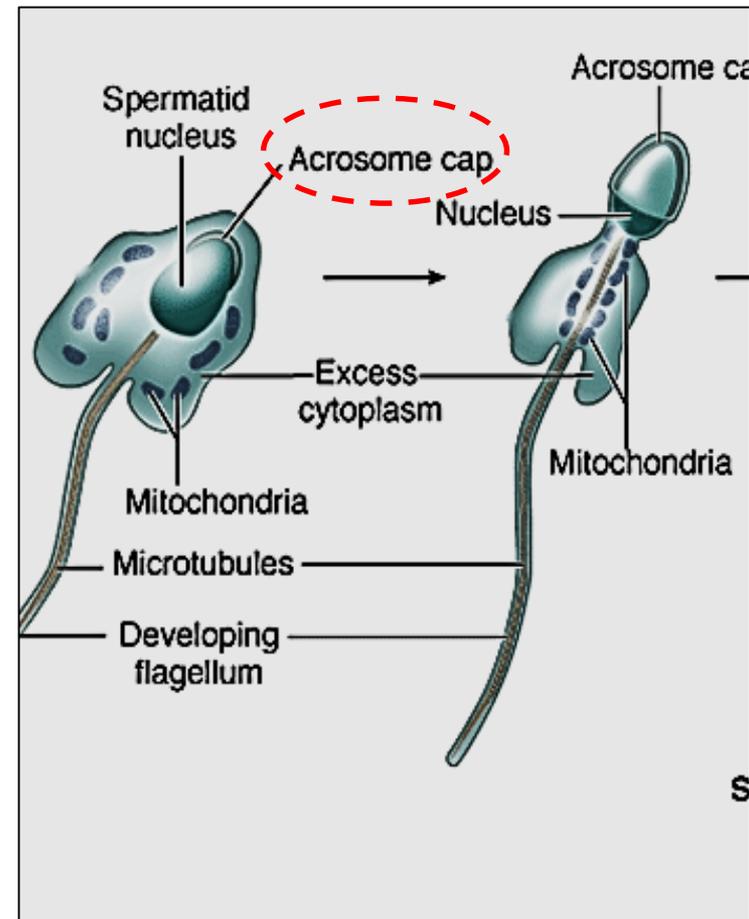
- rER form hydrolytic enzymes → packaged in Golgi apparatus to be released as small **pro-acrosomal granules**
- The granules fuse together → **single acrosomal vesicle** → at one pole of the nucleus
- At the same time 2 centrioles migrate to the opposite pole to form the developing flagellum



Acrosomal phase:

- The nucleus become elongated & condensed
- The acrosomal vesicle spread & cover the ant ½ of nucleus → **acrosomal cap**
- One of the centrioles → grows to form **flagellum**
- Mitochondria collect below the neck around the flagellum → form **middle piece**

←
Mitochondria
الجزء الأوسط

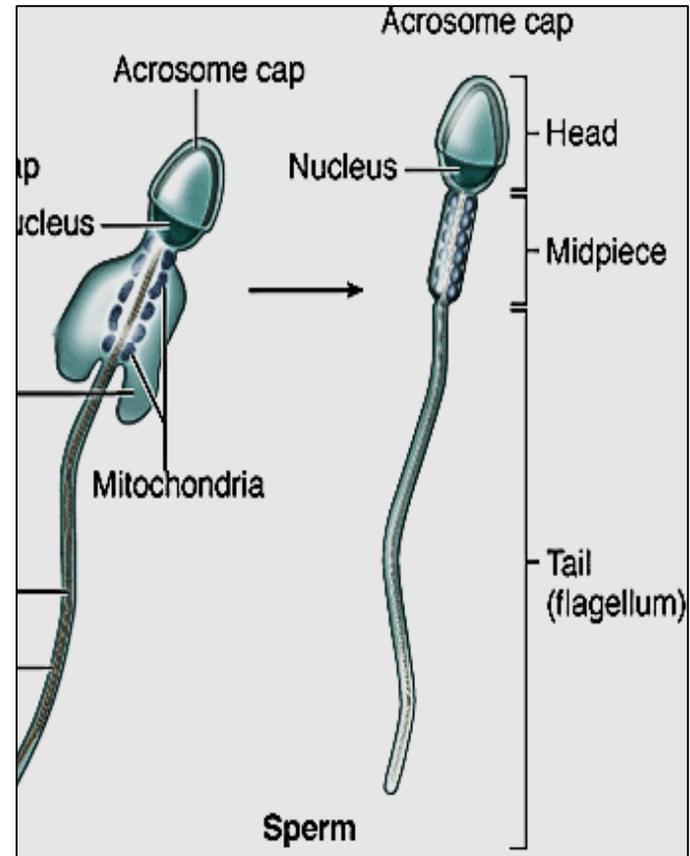


Maturation phase:

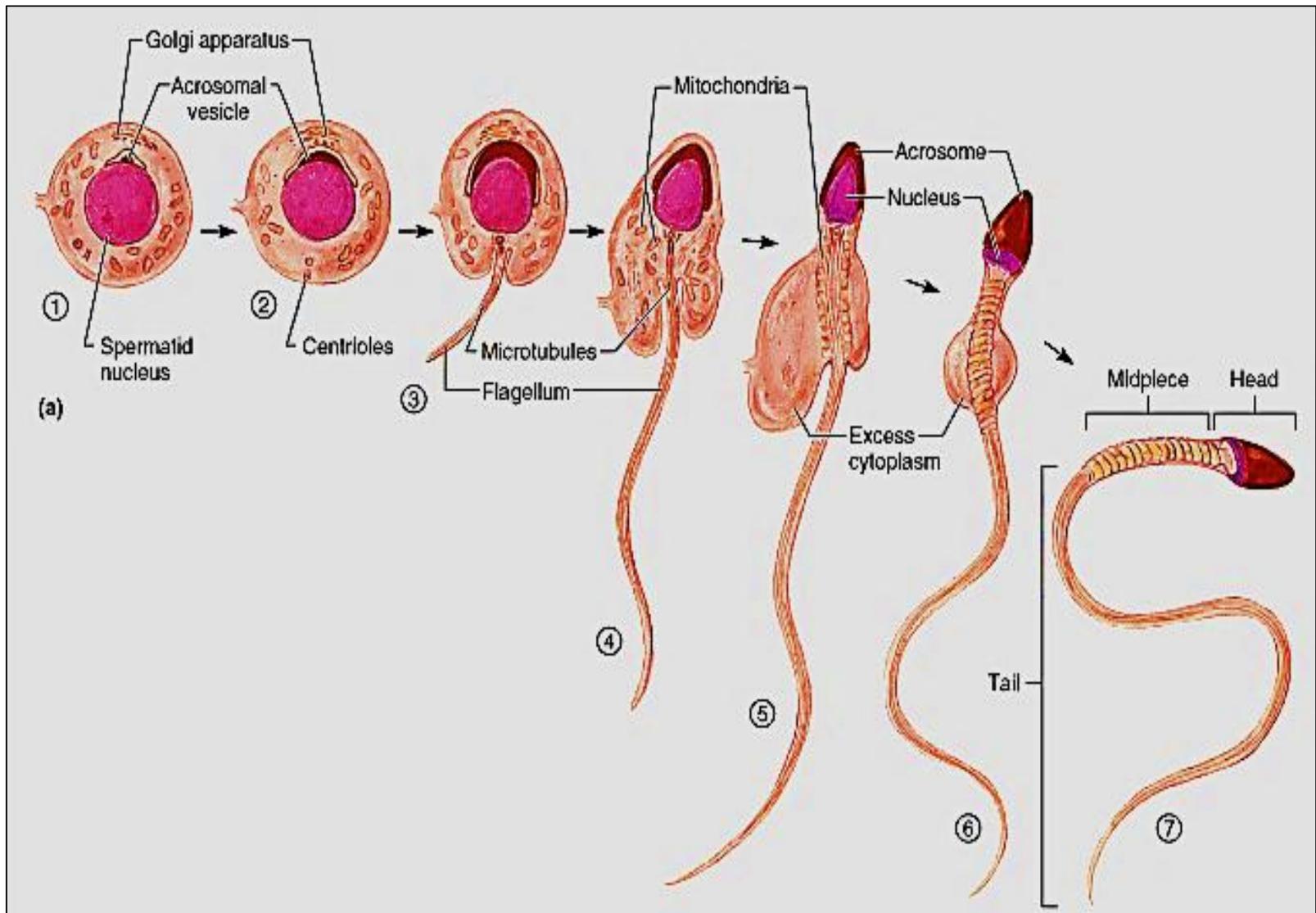
- The acrosome cap covers the ant. 2/3 of the nucleus & called **acrosome** and contains **hydrolytic enzymes**

- Excess cytoplasm is shed off → **residual bodies**
- The newly formed spermatozoa are released tail 1st into the lumen of ST
- Spermatozoa remain immotile until they leave the epididymis

- Capacitation occur in female reproductive tract



hydrolytic enzyme → نيكليوس
نيكليوس



Spermatozoa (sperm)

head , Middle piece & tail

The head:

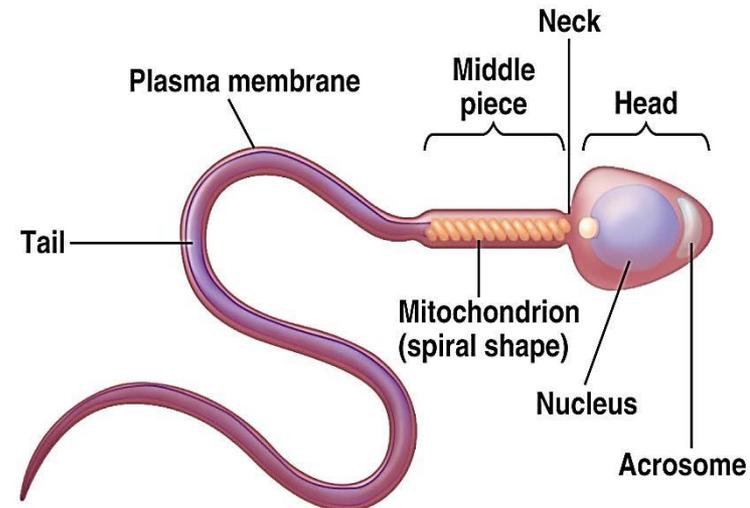
- Flat & elongated formed mainly of the **nucleus + acrosome** (contains hydrolytic enzymes → facilitate penetration of oocyte)

Middle piece:

- Formed of **flagellum + mitochondrial sheath**
- Is responsible for sperm motility

The tail:

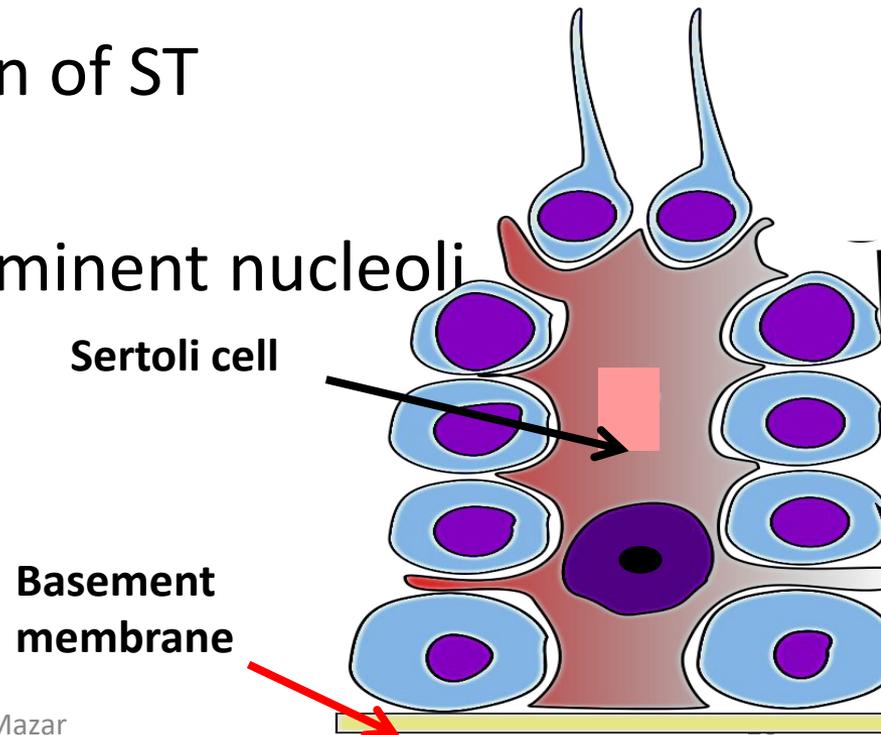
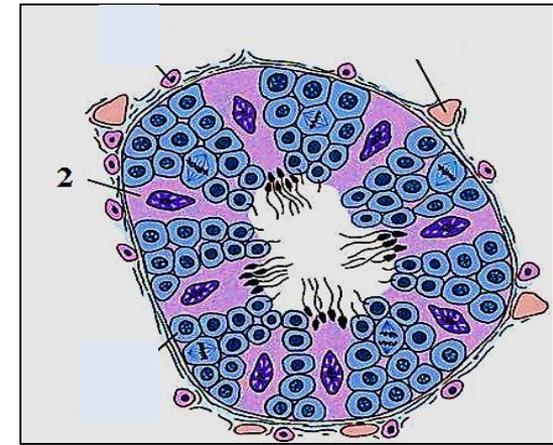
Formed of **flagellum + supporting fibers**



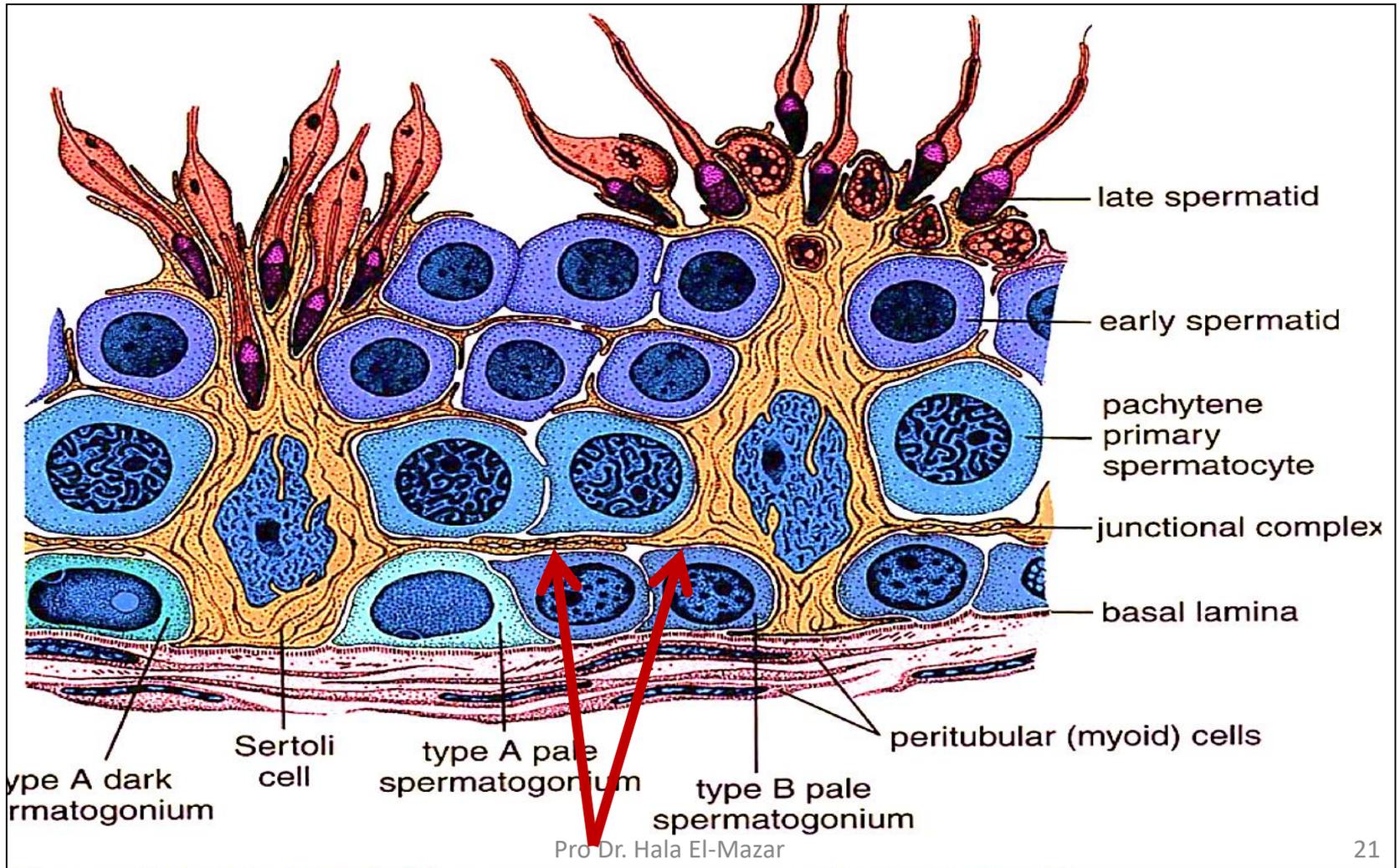
Sertoli cells

L/M:

- Tall pyramidal cells extend between the spermatogenic epith
- Their bases adhere to basement membrane
- Their apices extend into lumen of ST
- Have elongated nucleus + prominent nucleoli
- Have **ill defined cell borders**
بغير حواجز خلية واضحة
- Cytoplasm pale acidophilic

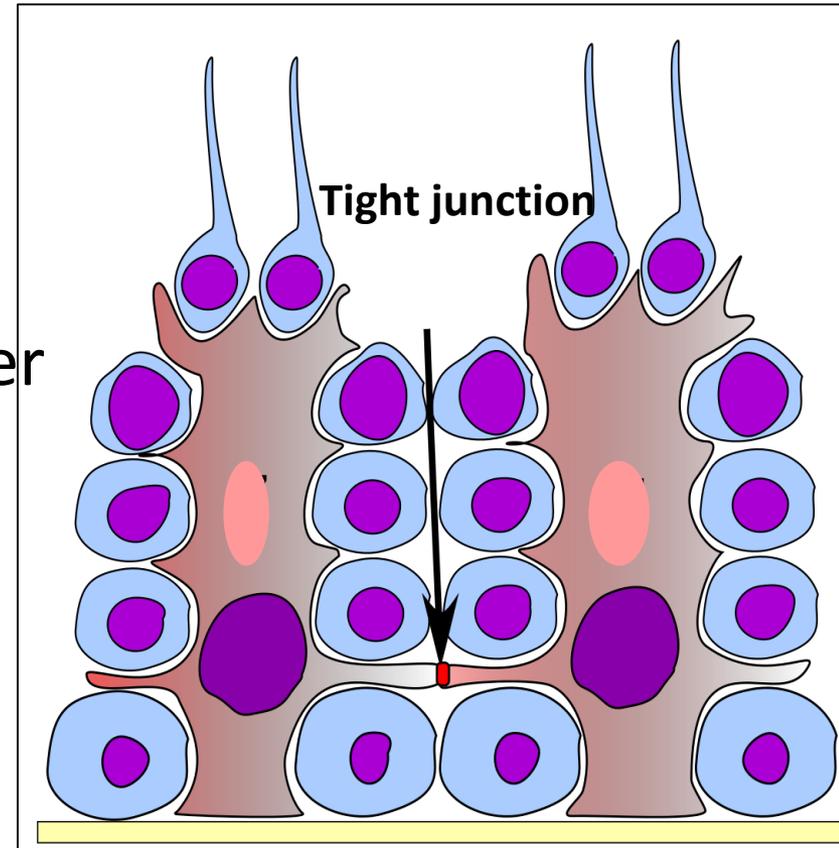


- **cytoplasmic extensions** from the basal part of Sertoli cells are bound together by **tight junctions** → form **blood-testis barrier**



Function of Sertoli cells:

- Support , nourish, protect the developing spermatozoa
- Phagocytic function
- Formation of blood- testis barrier
- Secretion of fluid which is used for sperm transport



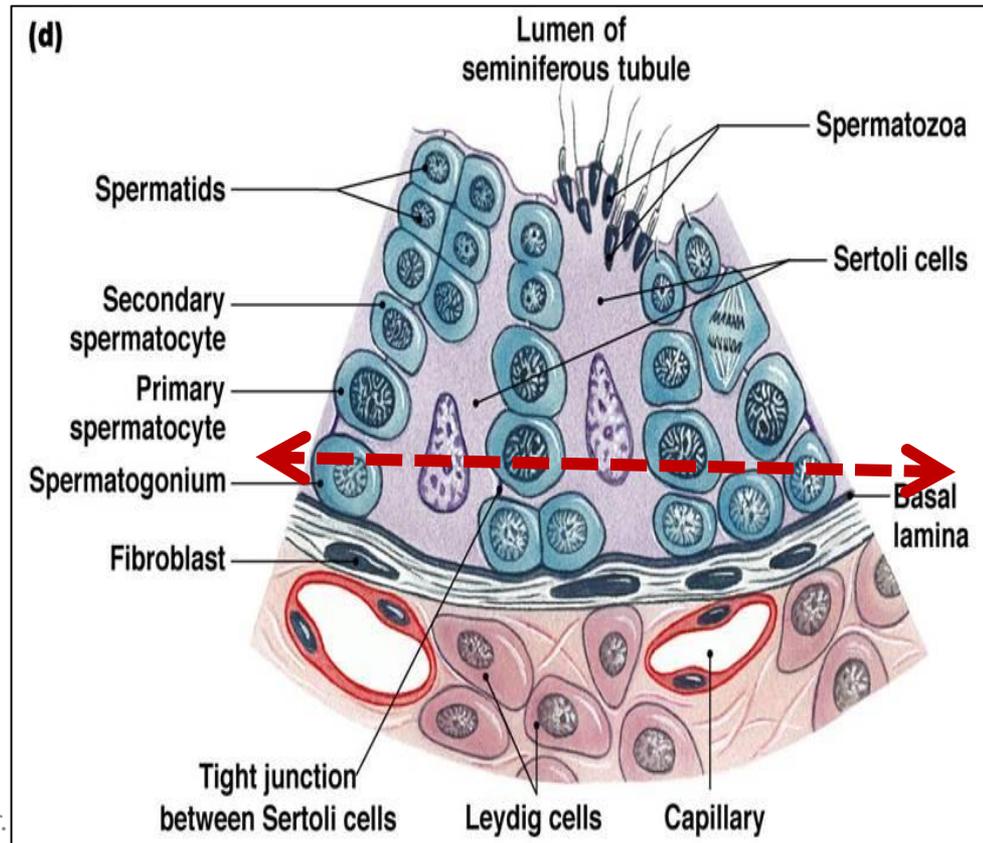
- Secretion of **androgen-binding protein**:
(ABP combines e testosterone & concentrate it inside ST,
(testosterone is necessary for spermatogenesis)
- **Secrete Inhibin hormone: inhibit FSH** → feedback control **the rate** of spermatogenesis
- **FSH act on Sertoli cells to secrete ABP**
- **LH stimulates interstitial cells of Leydig to produce testosterone**

Blood – testis barrier



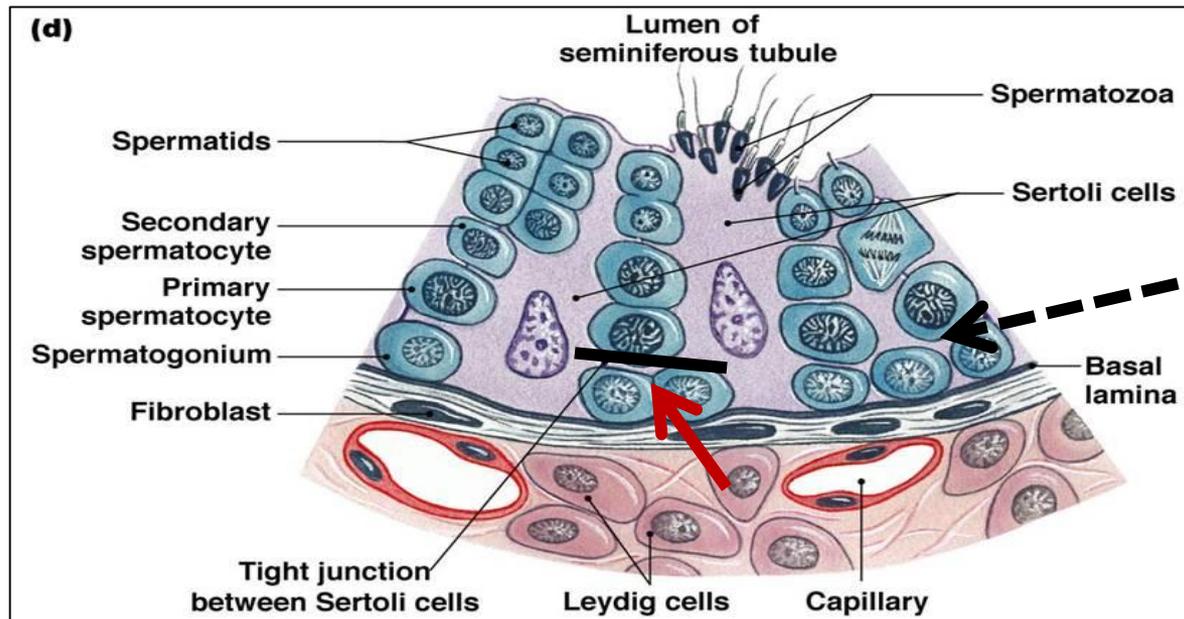
- Is formed by the tight junction between **Sertoli cells**
- It divides the ST into **basal & adluminal** parts.

Since the sperms are formed only after puberty, they are recognized as foreign cells to the immune system → barrier prevent autoimmune reaction



جوانه

- in the basal part (below the barrier) lie the Spermatogonia → so tissue fluid can directly reach them through penetration of basement membrane
- in the adluminal part (above the barrier) lie 1ry & 2ry spermatocytes, spermatids & spermatozoa → the passage of tissue fluid is controlled by BT barrier



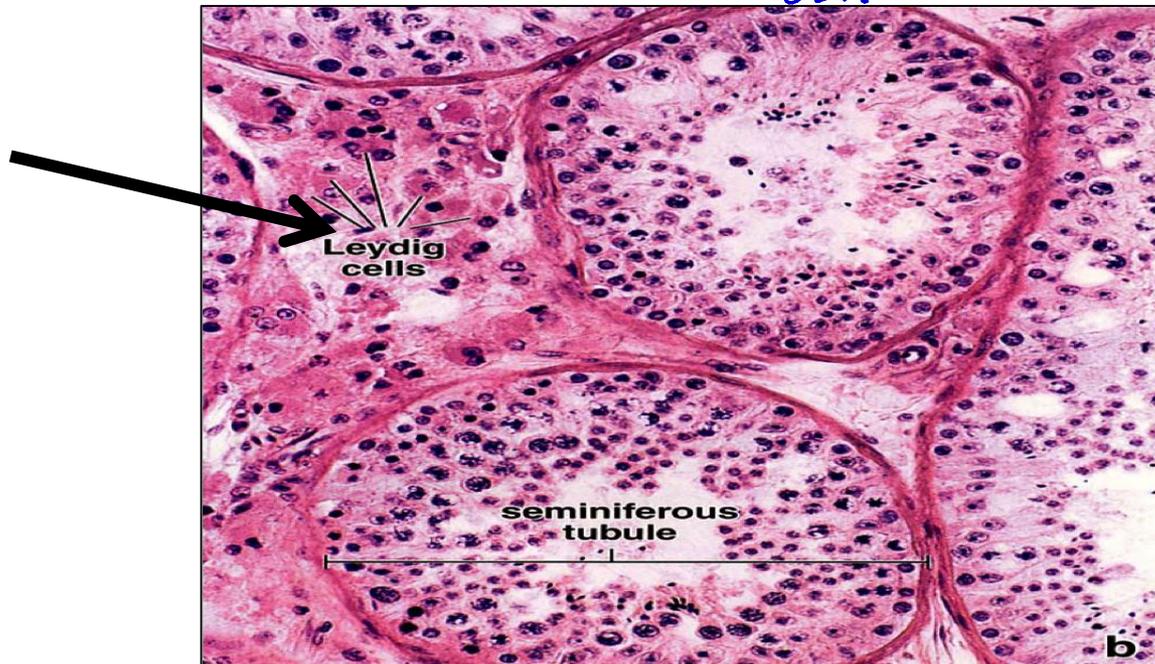
Meiosis

Mitosis

Interstitial cells of Leydig

- Cluster of cells present in the spaces between seminiferous tubules
- The endocrine part of the testis
- Surrounded with fenestrated capillaries
- Secrete the male hormone **testosterone** under control of LH

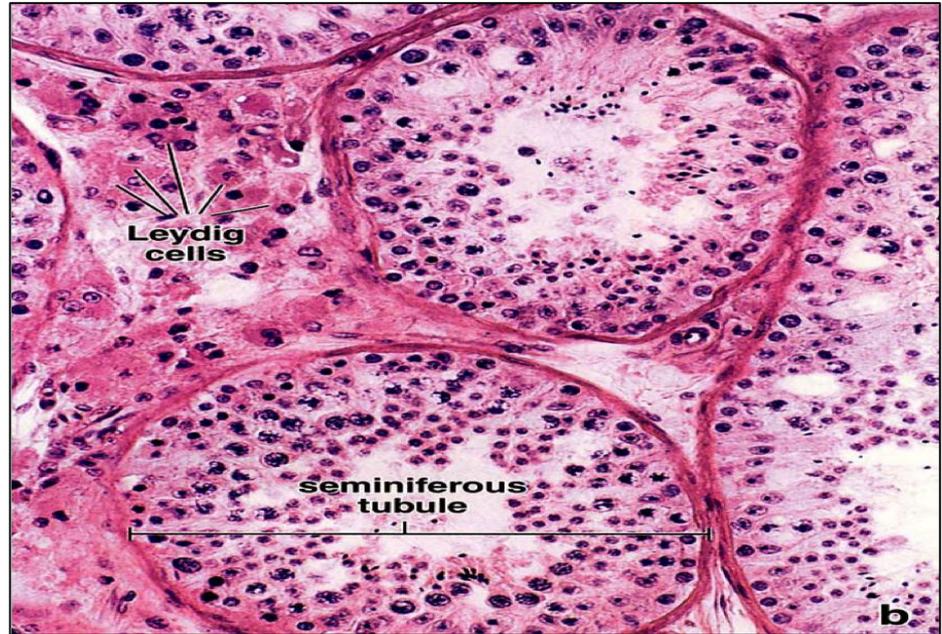
Cholesterol in nature
SER



Interstitial cells of Leydig

L/M:

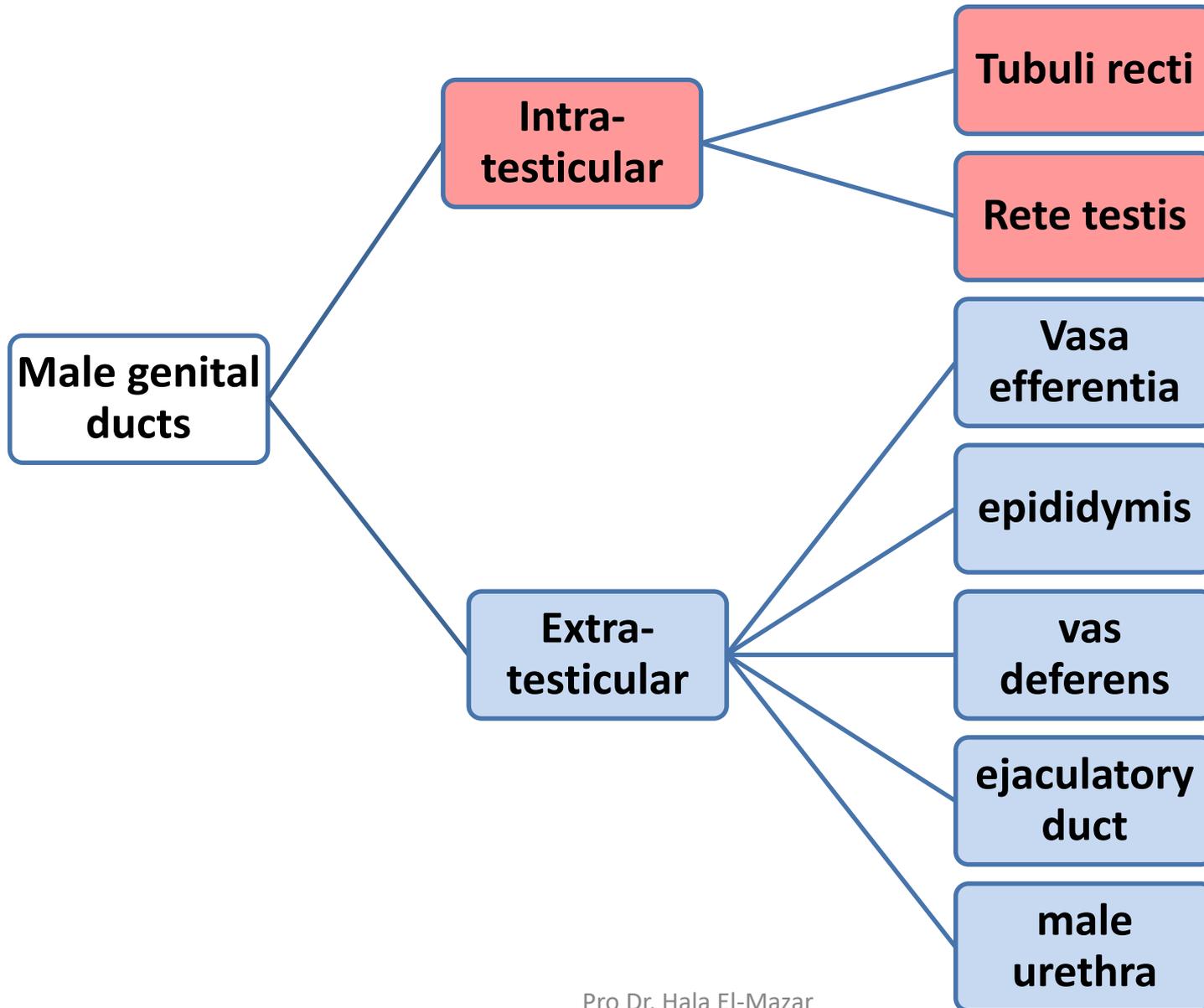
- Rounded cells e acidophilic cytoplasm rich in lipid droplets
- Central round nuclei



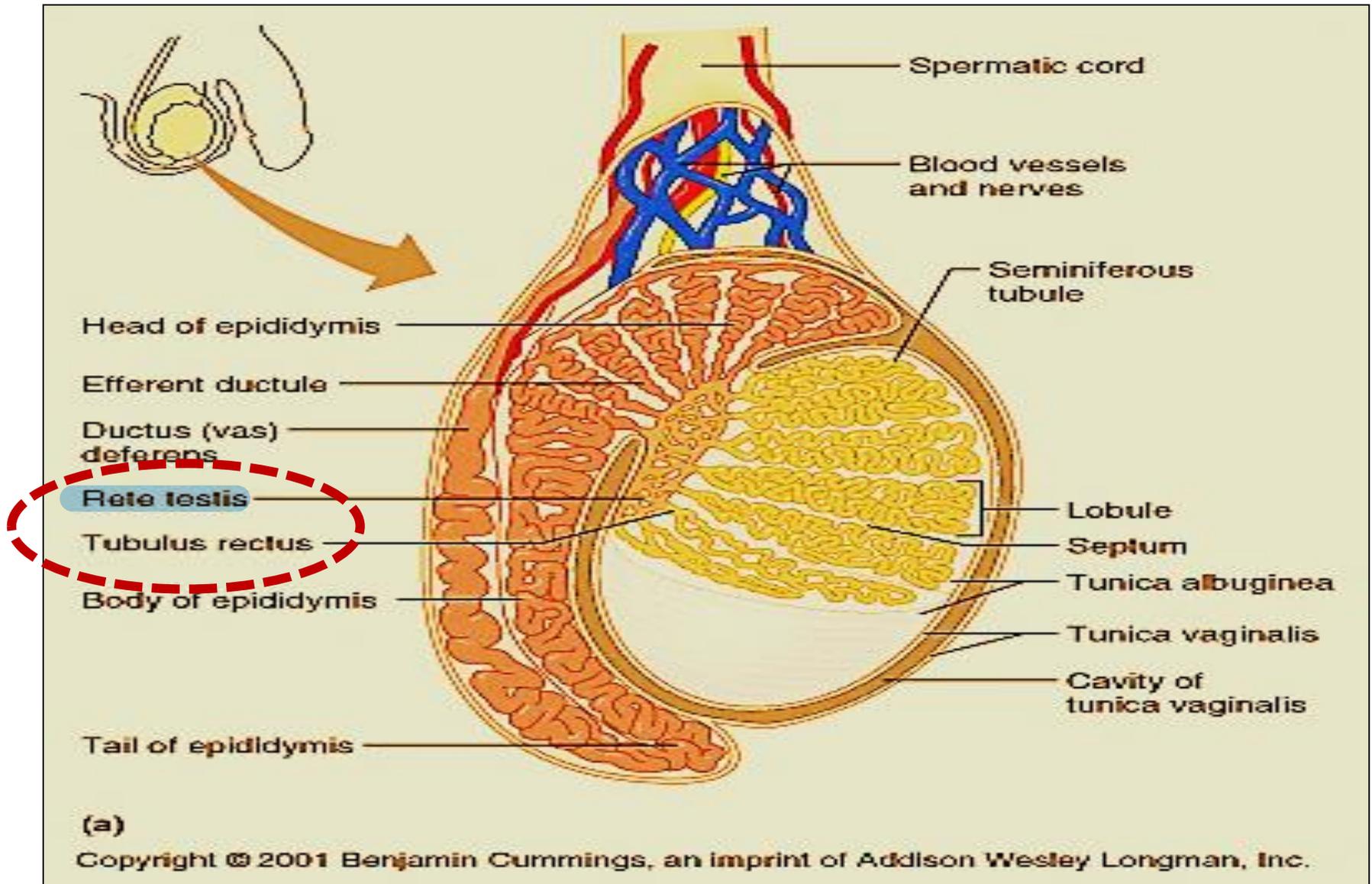
E/M:

- Have the characteristics of **steroid secreting cells**
- **↑sER, mitochondria, lipid droplets**

Male genital ducts

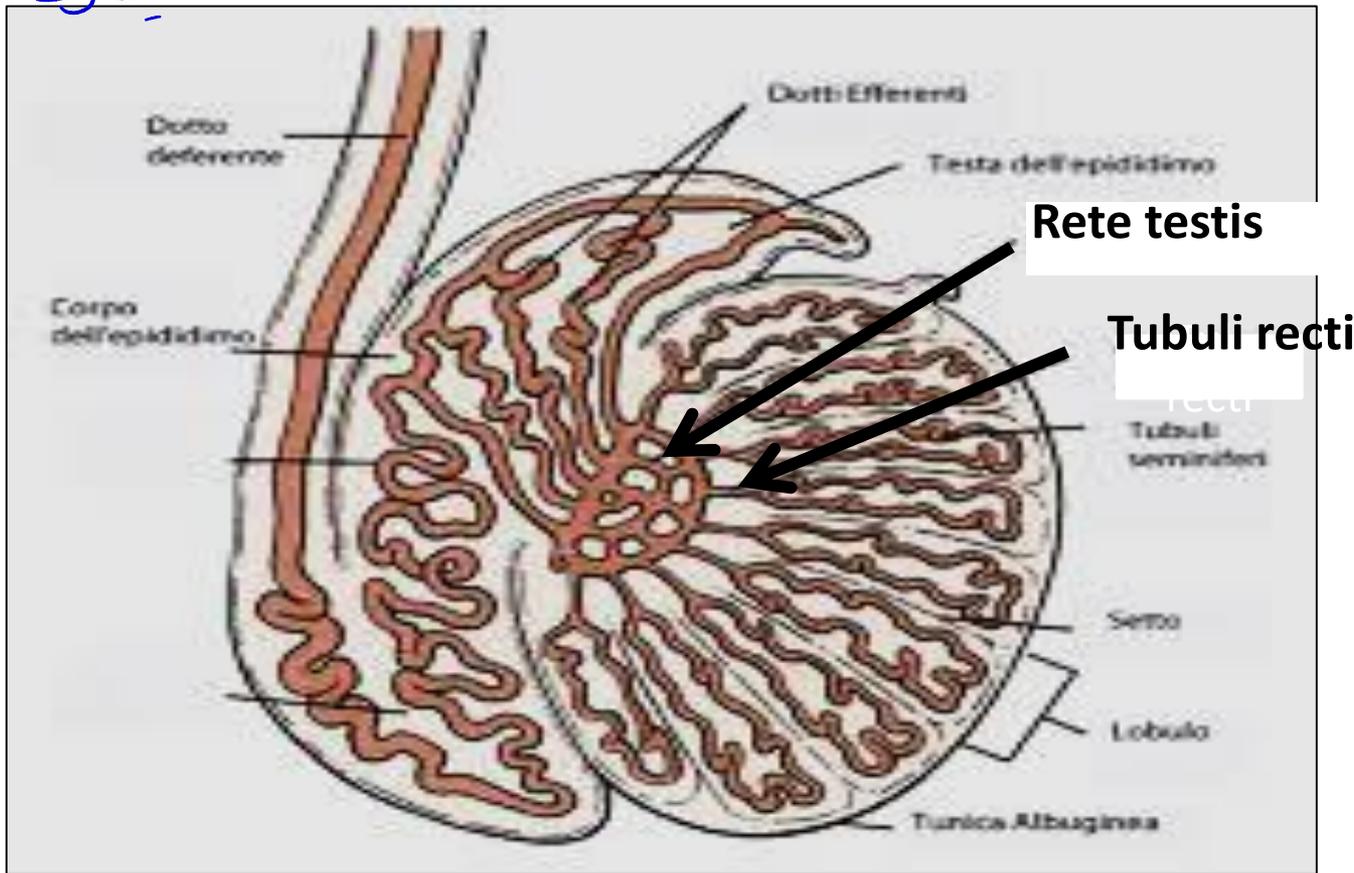


Male genital ducts



- **Tubuli recti**: straight ends of the seminiferous tubules, lined e Sertoli cells only ^{سرتولية} ^{وقف} spermatogenesis.
- **Rete testis**: anastomosing network of tubules lined e cuboidal cells

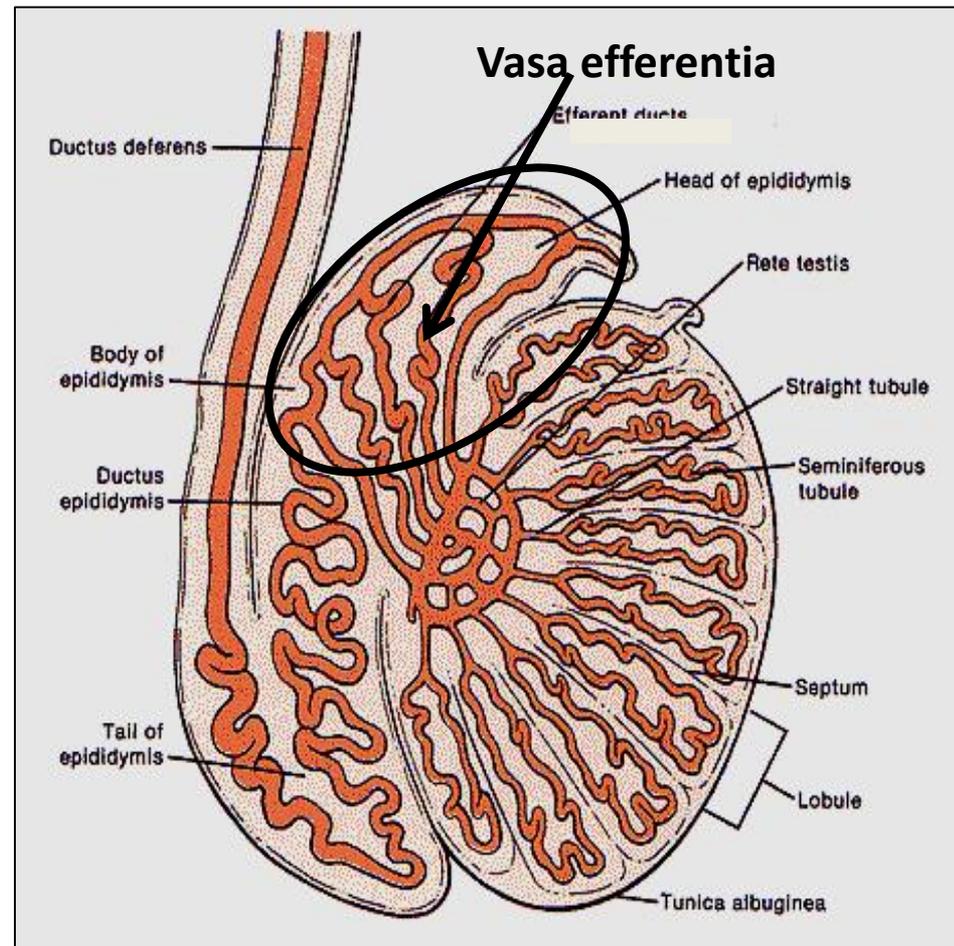
قَصْرَتْ عَنْ لِقَابِهَا.



vasa efferentia (ductus efferentia)

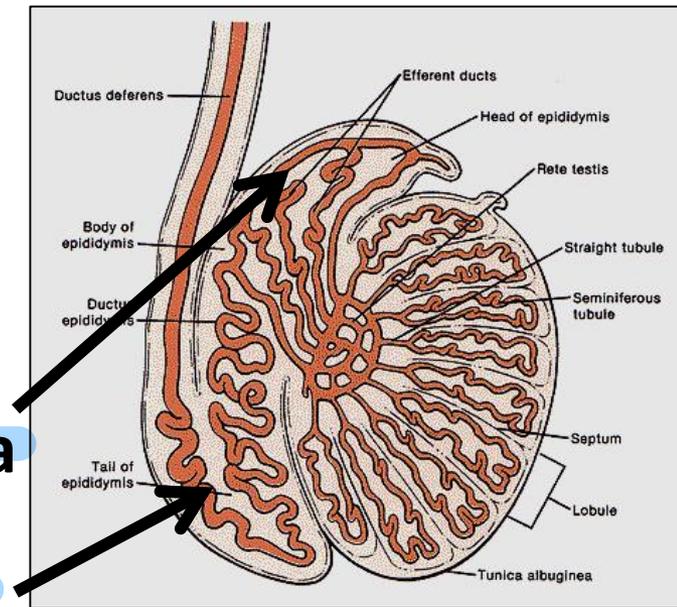
- 10-20 tubules , Lined e **simple cuboidal partially ciliated**
- Fuse with head of epididymis (ductus epididymis)
- Move spermatozoa toward epididymis by the peristaltic contraction of smooth ms in their wall
- **Absorption of most of the testicular fluid by the non- ciliated cells**

عشان يتحرك بدون السائل



Epididymis

- **Single Coiled tubule** (4-6 meter)
- Divides into **head, body & tail**
- **Head** connects e the **Vasa efferentia** while **tail** connect e the **vas deferens**

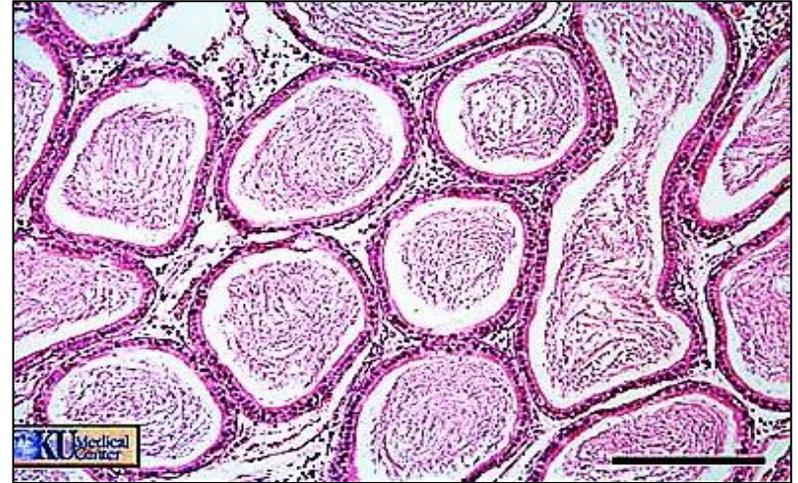


Lined e **Principle cells: pseudo-stratified columnar with**
absorb fluid.
stereocilia) → Help in removal of 90% of testicular fluid

- Smooth muscles of its wall help to move sperms by peristaltic contractions
- **Produces glycerol-phosphorylcholine** → **XX capacitation**

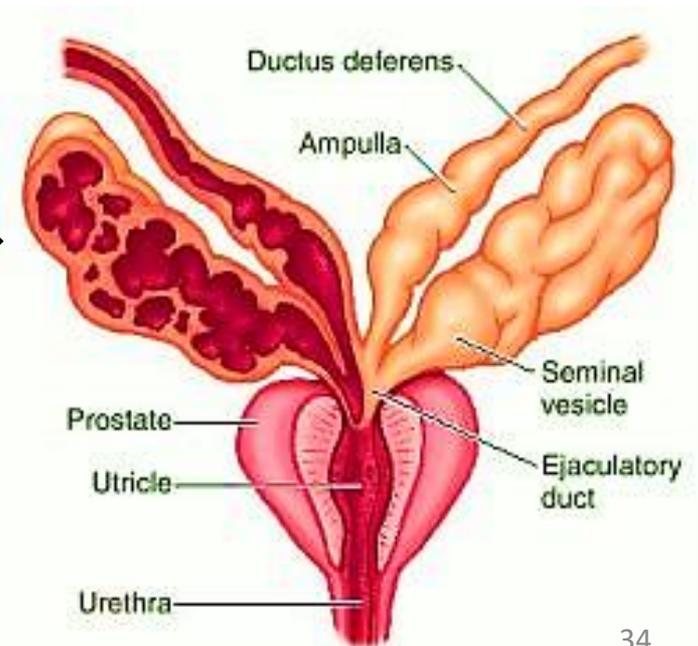
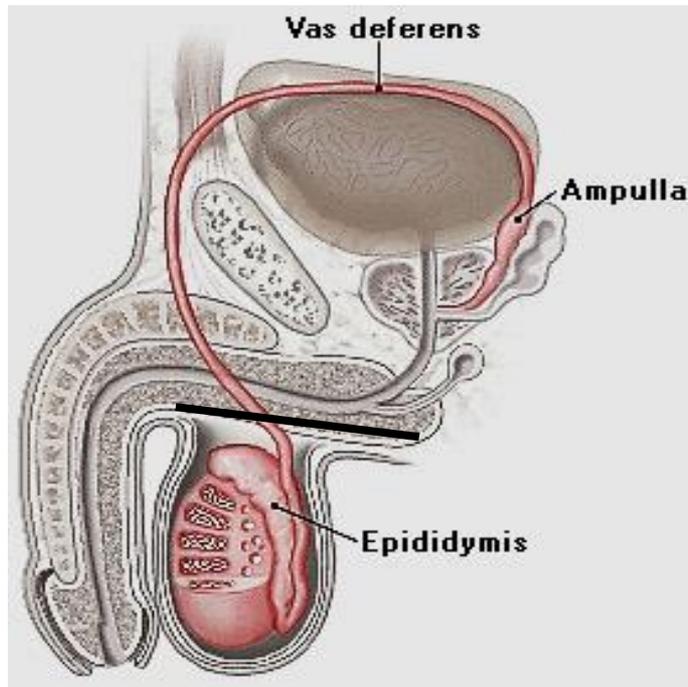
Function of epididymis:

- **Storage:** of spermatozoa, gain motility
- **Secretion:** of glycoprotein play a role in control Capacitation of Spermatozoa
- **Absorption:** of remaining testicular fluid
- **Phagocytosis;** residual bodies & degenerated spermatozoa
- **Propelling :** of spermatozoa to **vas deferens** by peristaltic contraction of **smooth ms in its wall**

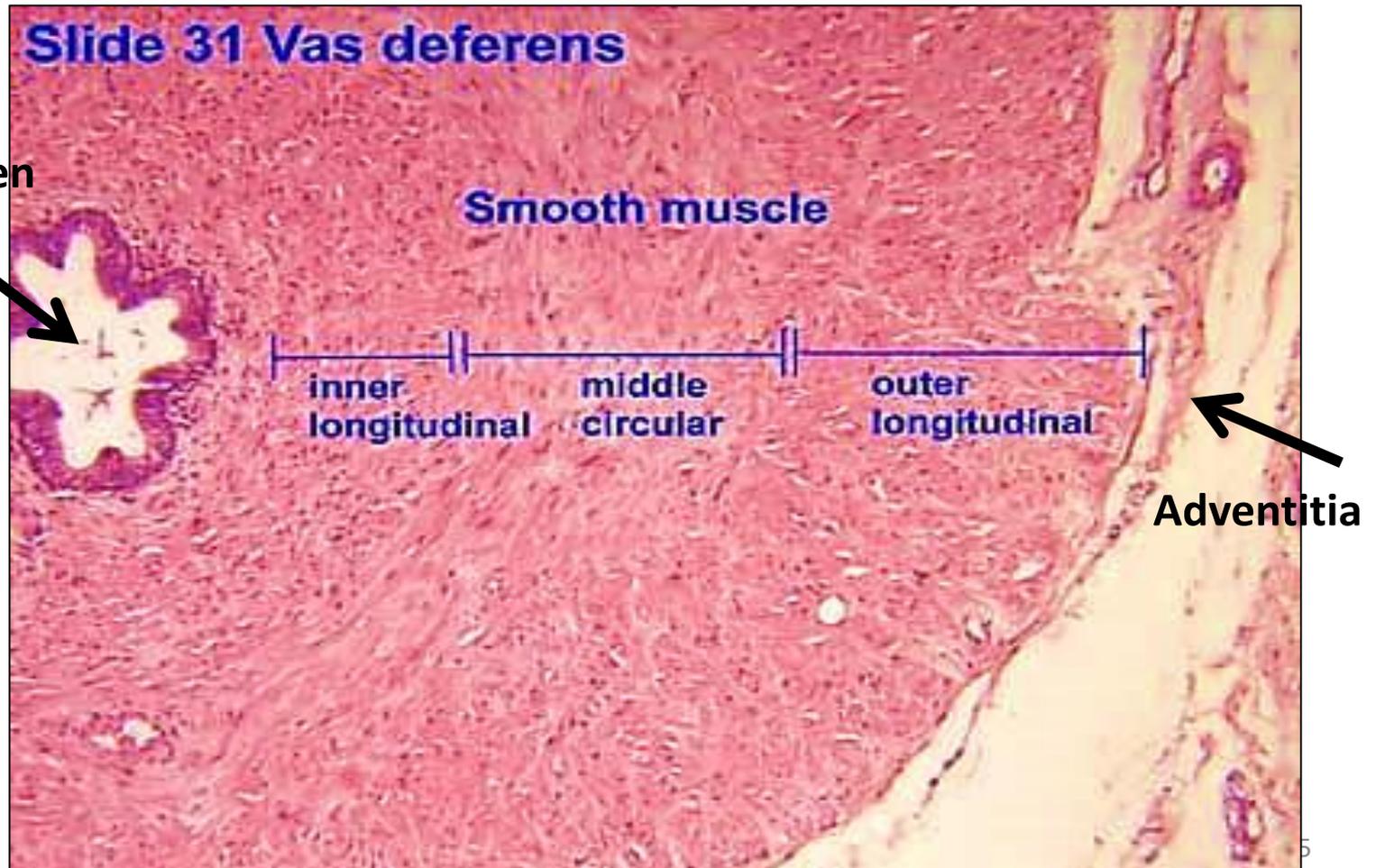


Vas deferens

- **Single muscular tube.** Starts at tail of epididymis & ends by a dilated part called ampulla of vas
- The ampulla is joined by duct of seminal vesicle gland to form ejaculatory duct → prostatic urethra

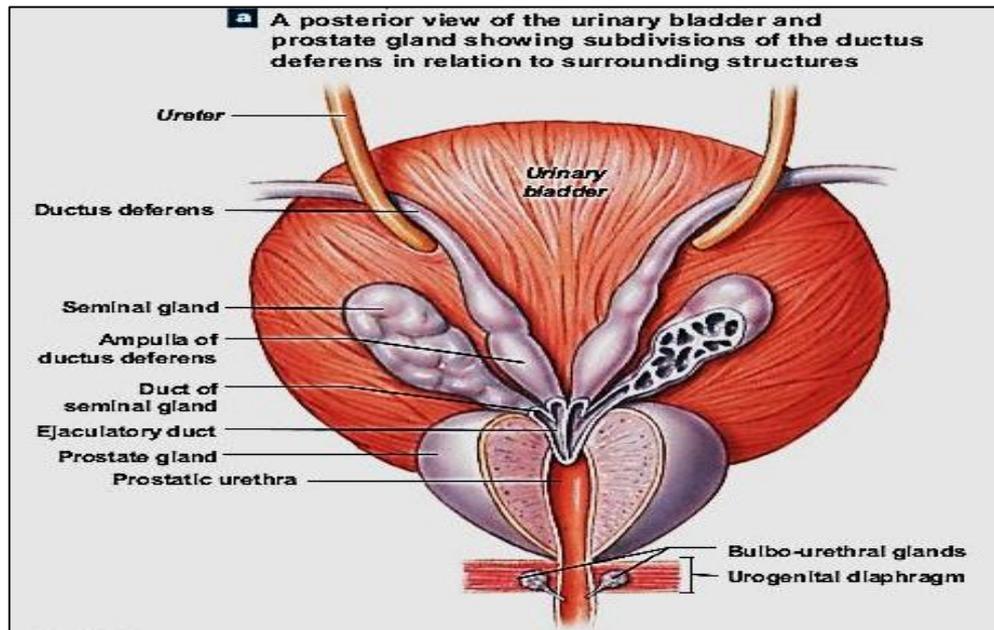


- Narrow lumen & thick layer of smooth ms
- Its mucosa covered e pseudostratified columnar e stereocilia



The ejaculatory duct

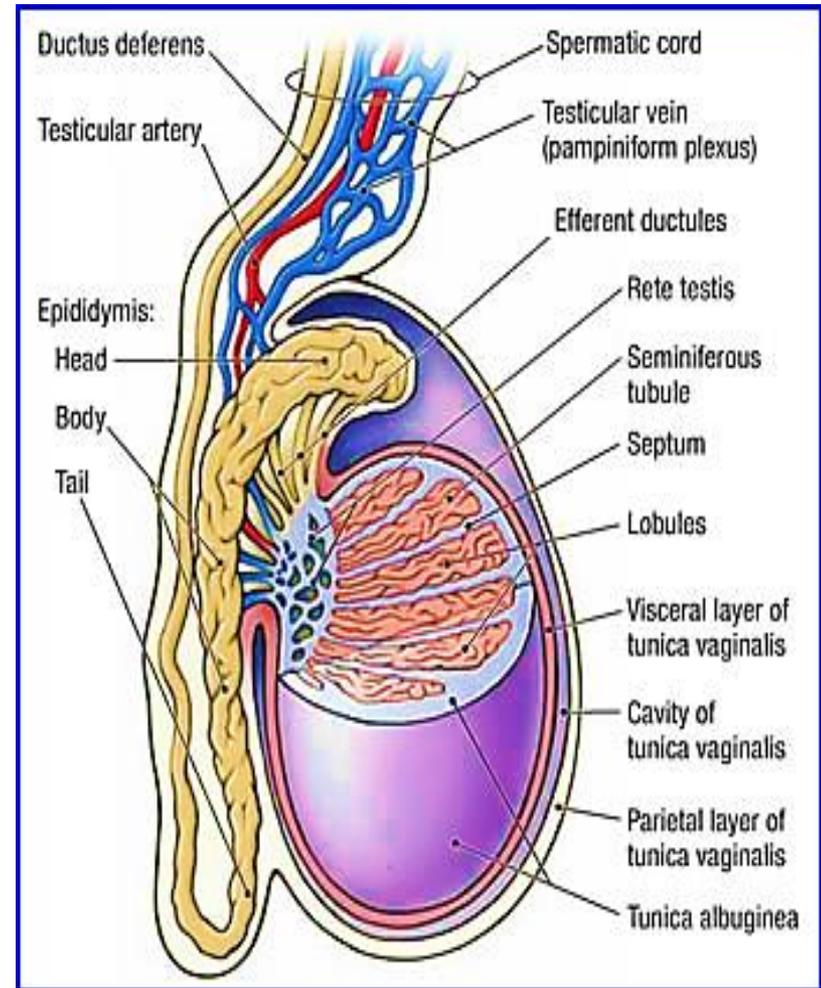
- Short duct = 1 cm
- Formed by union of ampulla of vas deferens & duct of seminal vesicle gland
- It pierce the prostate at the base of urinary bladder to open into the prostatic urethra
- **Lined e pseudo-stratified columnar epith.** ★



Spermatic cord

Is composed of:

1. Vas deferens
2. Pampiniform plexus of veins
3. Testicular artery
4. Nerves
5. Lymphatic
6. Cremasteric muscle: LT fibers of striated involuntary ms.



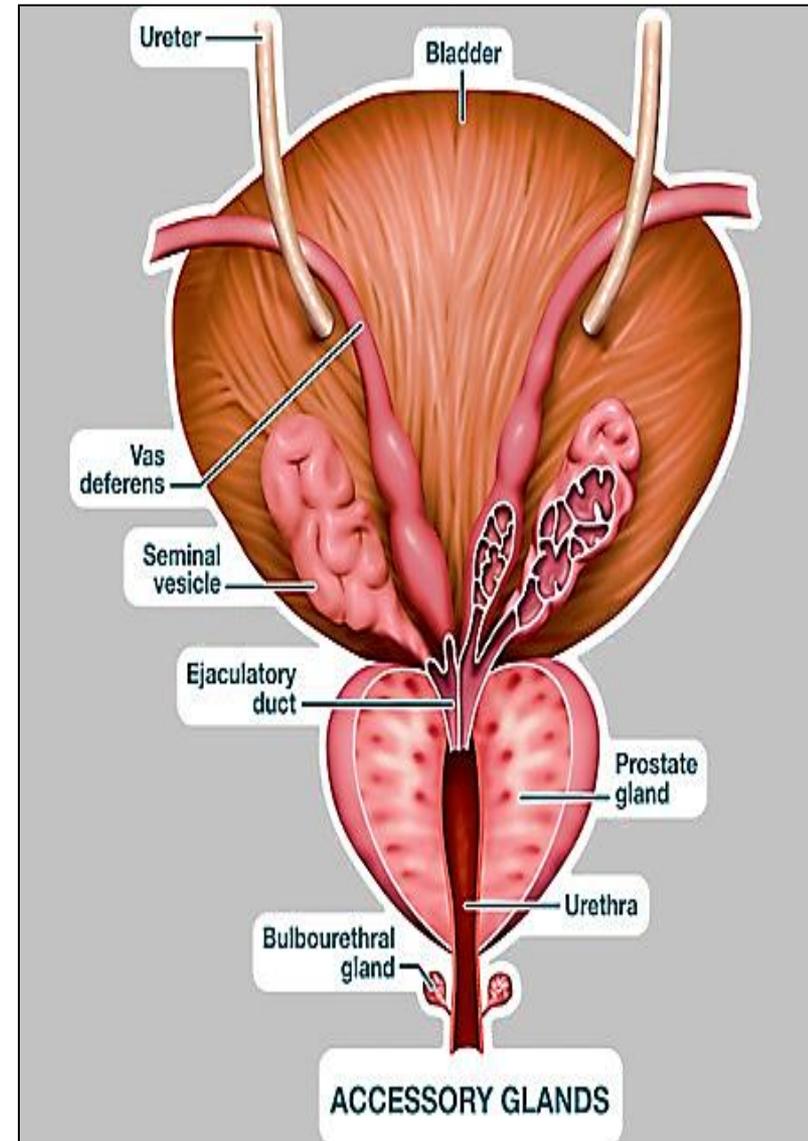
Accessory glands

1. Seminal vesicles

2. Prostate

3. bulbo-urethral (cowper's)

(All regulated by testosterone)



1- Seminal vesicles

Mucosa: *Acini* → highly branched.

- Extensively folded → ↑ surface area for secretion
- Lined e **pseudostratified columnar epithelium** with height that varies e testosterone levels

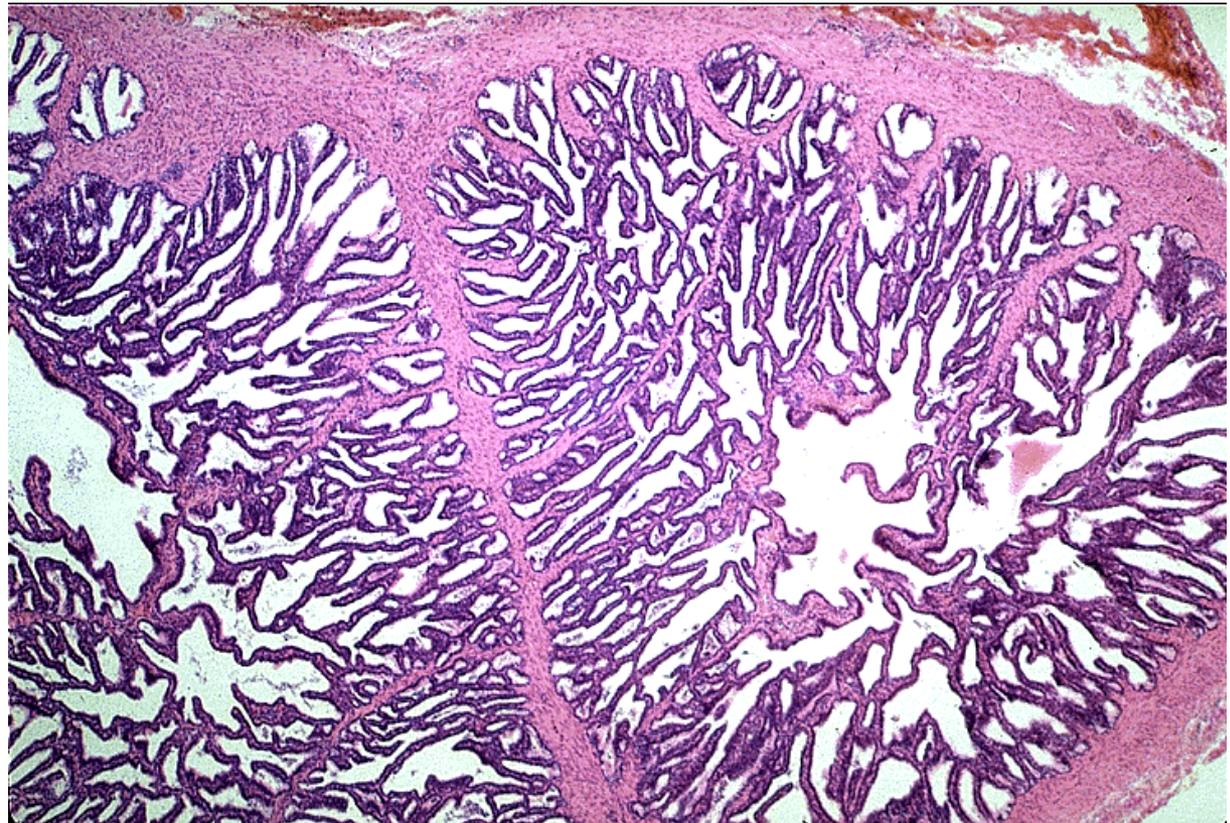
Function:

form **70% of the seminal Fluid**

(alkaline,
yellow & viscid,
rich in fructose)

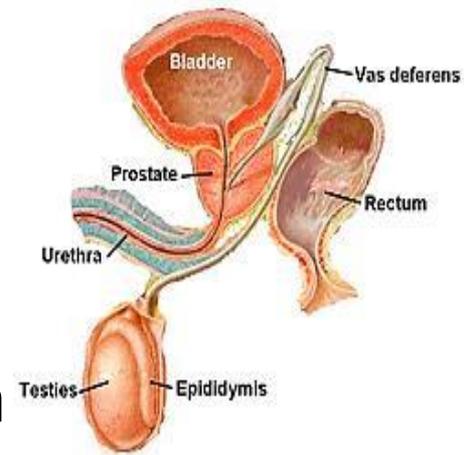
↳ *nutrishment.*

↳ *Viability*



2- Prostate

Exocrine gland surround the neck of bladder
Parenchyma: 30 -50 branched tubular glands
(acini – ducts) that open into prostatic urethra



Prostate has 3 zones:

1- Transitional: 5%

Benign prostatic hyperplasia

2- Middle zone (central) : 25%

3- Peripheral zone (main): 70%

Site of prostatic cancer

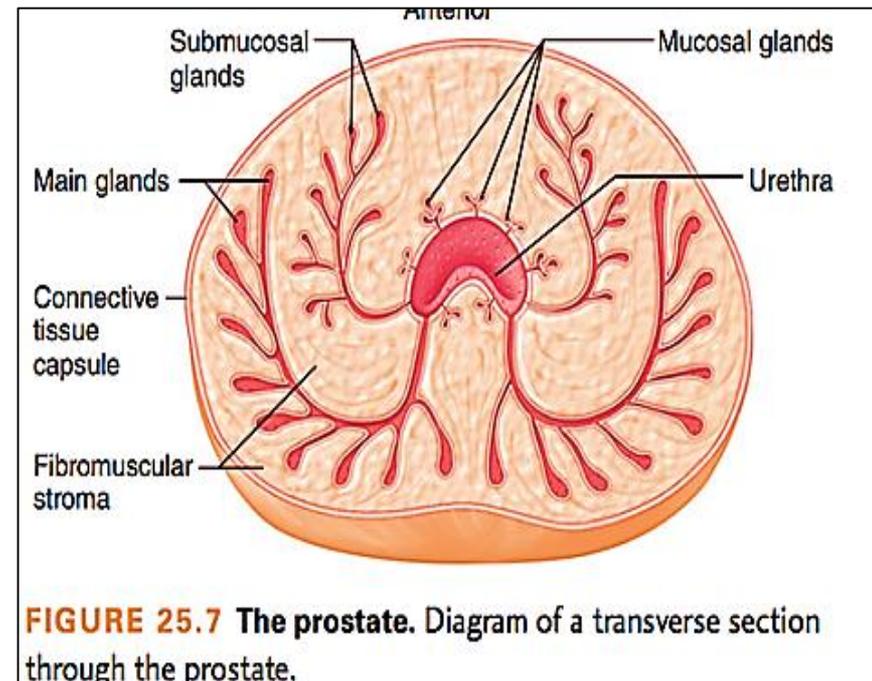
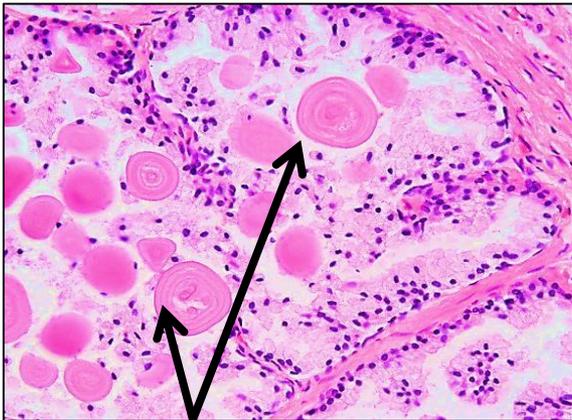


FIGURE 25.7 The prostate. Diagram of a transverse section through the prostate.

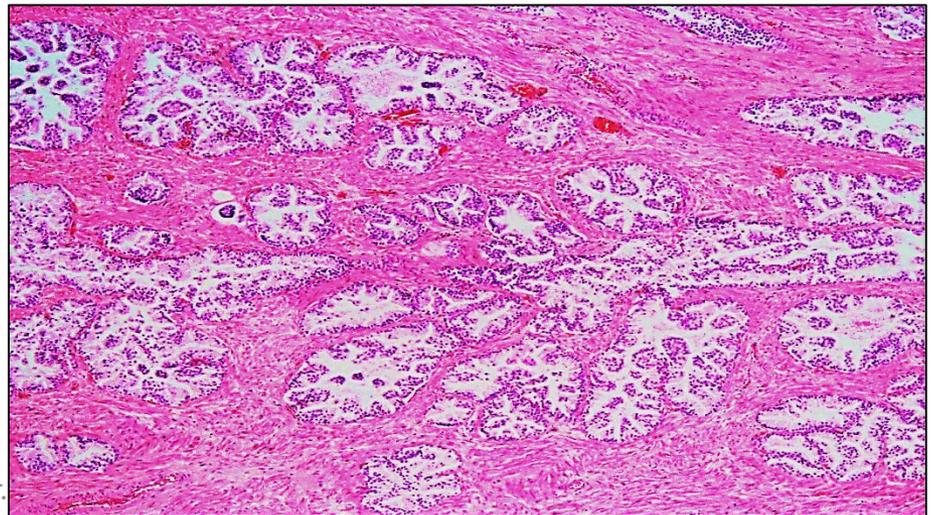
L/m of prostatic acinus:

- Highly folded pseudo-stratified columnar epithelium
produce prostatic fluid (thin & milky. gives semen its odor, ++ fibrinolysin → liquefy the coagulated semen after deposited in female genital tract)
- Corpora amylacea (prostatic concretions):
rounded calcified glycoproteins found in lumen of prostatic acini. (its # ↑ with age)



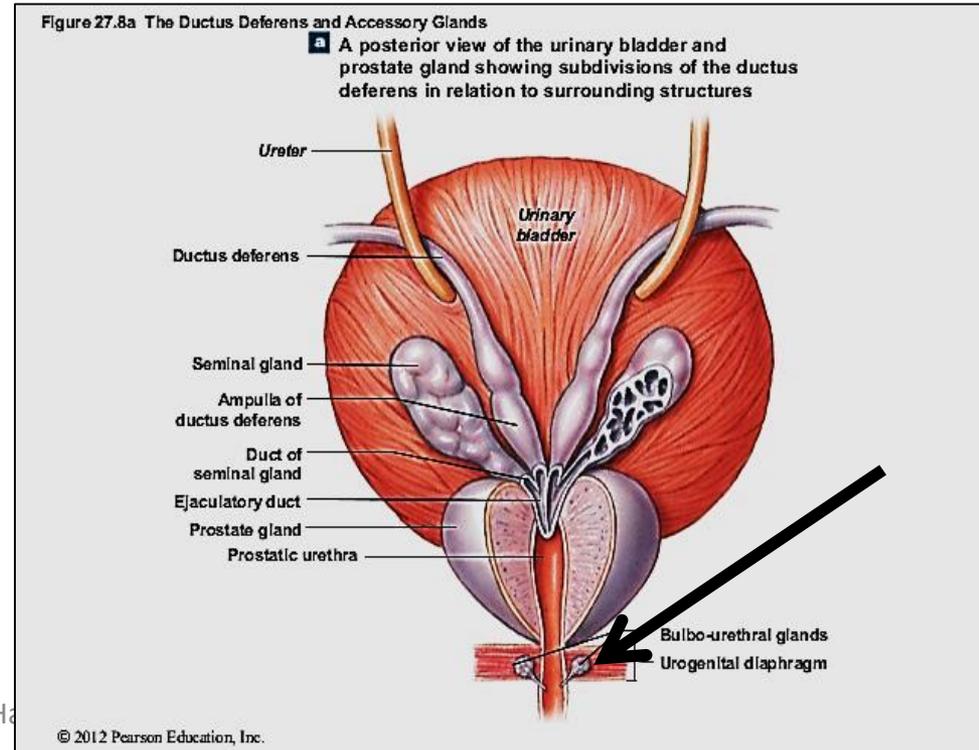
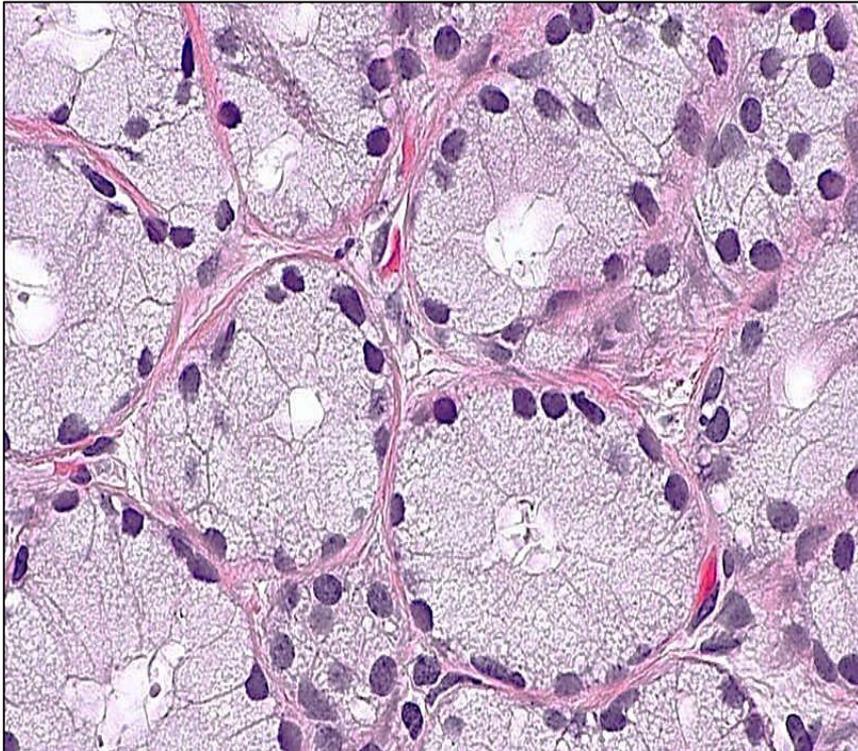
Corpora amylacea

Pro Dr.



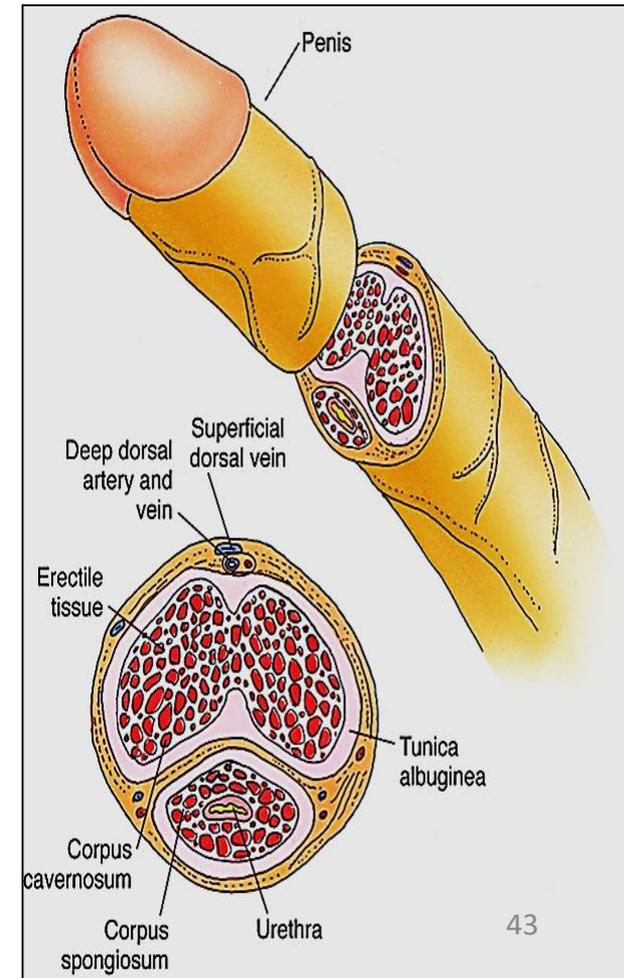
3- Bulbo- urethral (cowper's) glands:

- 2 glands. Open in proximal penile urethra
- Their acini lined with **simple cuboidal epithelium, mucus secreting** → mucus act as lubricant



The penis

- the body composed of 3 masses of **erectile tissue**
- **2 corpora cavernosa** (dorsally) & **single corpus spongiosum** (ventrally) through which runs the penile Urethra
- At the end of the penis the Corpus spongiosum expands forming glans peins



- *Corpora cavernosa* surrounded by thick tunica albuginea (dense CT)
- *Corpus spongiosum* surrounded by a thin one

- **Erectile tissue:**

- **Vascular spaces that become engorged with blood**

