

Allogeneic component to overcome rejection in interspecific pregnancy

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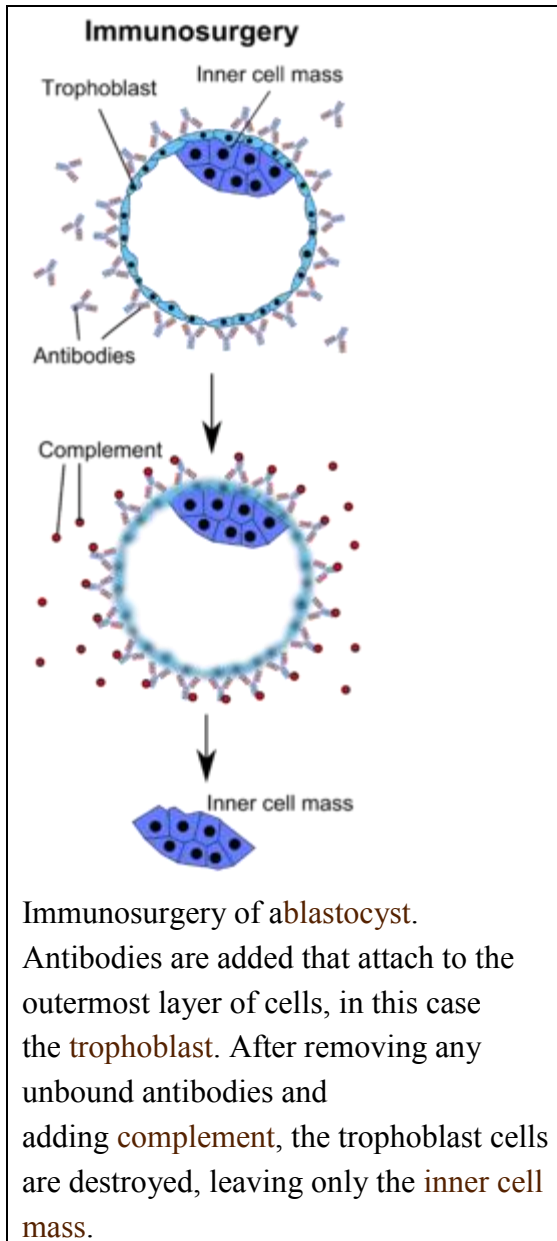
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Interspecific pregnancy is a pregnancy involving an embryo or fetus belonging to another species than the carrier. The embryo or fetus is called *xenogeneic* (the prefix *xeno-* denotes something from another species), and would be equivalent to a *xenograft* rather than an *allograft*,

putting a higher demand on **gestational immune tolerance** in order to avoid an immune reaction toward the fetus. Methods to overcome rejection of the xenogeneic embryo or fetus include the following two:

- Intercurrently inserting an allogeneic (*allo-* denotes something from the same species) embryo into the uterus in addition to the xenogeneic one. For example, embryos of the species **Spanish Ibex** are aborted when inserted alone into the womb of a **goat**, but when introduced together with a goat embryo, they may develop to term.^[1]
- Covering the outer layer of a xenogeneic embryo with allogeneic cells. Such envelopment can be created by first isolating the **inner cells mass** of blastocysts of the species to be reproduced by **immunosurgery**, wherein the blastocyst is exposed to antibodies toward that species. Because only the outer layer, that is, the trophoblastic cells, are exposed to the antibodies, only these cells will be destroyed by subsequent exposure to **complement**. The remaining inner cell mass can be injected into a **blastocoele** of the recipient species to acquire its trophoblastic cells.^[2] As an example of this method,

embryos of Ryuku Mouse (*Mus caroli*) will survive to term inside the uterus of a house mouse (*Mus musculus*) only if enveloped in *Mus musculus* trophoblast cells.^[3]



Both of these methods involve a xenogeneic pregnancy in addition to an allogeneic component, that is, either a separate allogeneic embryo or an

allogeneic trophoblast. A general hypothesis of overcoming rejection in interspecific pregnancy is that the allogeneic component stimulates gestational immune tolerance, and that this stimulation confers decreased risk of rejection of the xenogeneic embryo or fetus as well. In addition, a directly physical protective effect of an allogeneic trophoblast is also likely. Still, more mechanisms may be involved, and different mechanisms may predominate in different species.

References

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