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**Effects of Pronuclear Age for Freezing in Mouse Embryos Survival
and Development in Vitro after Cryopreservation**

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= Abstract =

This study was designed to evaluate the influence of pronuclear age on the survival and post-thawing development after cryopreservation of mouse embryos.

Freezing and thawing were performed in the different pronuclear stages of mouse embryos after IVF. Embryos were obtained from F₁ hybrid mice and classified into 4 groups according to the pronuclear stage (6hr, 9hr, 12hr and 15hr after insemination). Pronuclear ova were slowly cooled in a biological freezer using 1.5M 1,2-propanediol and 0.1M sucrose as cryoprotectant. Thawing was done at room temperature and 1,2-propanediol was removed by multi-step dilutions. Both frozen-thawed embryos and control fresh embryos were cultured in vitro in Ham's F-10 medium supplemented with 4mg/ml BSA.

In control group, the development rate after 48hr was 99.3%, and the complete hatching rate after 144hr was 61.3%. In experimental groups, the survival rate after thawing was 95.4% in 6hr, 88.7% in 9hr, 75.2% in 12hr and 62.4% in 15hr after insemination, the development rate after 48hr was 61.1, 77.0, 67.0 and 79.6%, respectively, and the complete hatching rate after 144hr was 25.7, 43.7, 42.2 and 60.0%, respectively. The survival rate in 15hr was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) compared with other groups. In vitro development rates after 48hr were similar in all groups, but complement hatching rate was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) in 6hr group.

In conclusion, cryopreservation of mouse pronuclear ova with 2 distinct pronuclei (9hr and 12hr groups) showed better results after thawing compared with early (6hr group) or late pronuclear ova just prior to cleavage (15hr group).

(Fehilly et al., 1985; Al-Hasani et al., 1987; Siebzehnuebl, 1989).

(Mandelbaum et al., 1988; Trounson et al., 1988; Wilson et al., 1989; Macas et al., 1991). 4 8

dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (Fehilly et al., 1985)

(Lassalle et al., 1985) . Van der Auwera (1990) PROH

(Testart et al., 1986; Fugger et al., 1988; Cohen et al., 1988).

Schatten et al., 1985; Wright et al., 1990).

2

가

가

1.

1 (C57BL × CBA) 6-8
12 가 (12 : 12) 7.5 I.U. pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin (PMSG, Sigma) 48
5 I.U. human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG, Sigma)

2.

12

Ham's F-10

26G

5% CO₂가

37

가

10

0.5ml

0.4% BSA (

bovine serum albumin)가

가

Ham's F-10

10

HCG

14

Ham's F-10 0.4% BSA가 가

26G

Ham's F-10 0.4% BSA가 2ml

(Falcon #3037)

10⁵ - 10⁶ / ml

6

6 (Fig. 1),

9 (Fig. 2),

12 (

Fig. 3)

15 (Fig. 4)

16

2

가

(Table 1).

3.

20% FBS (fetal bovine serum)가

D-PBS

1.5M PROH 0.1M sucrose 가

10

0.25ml plastic straw

7 10 (Kryo - 10, Planer)

10 -7 -2 -7 5 1

(seeding)

-7 -30 -0.3 -30 10

straw

20

straw

Straw

20% FBS가

D-PBS

1.0M PROH

0.2M sucrose

5 ,

0.5M PROH

0.2M sucrose

5 ,

0.2M sucrose

5

5

가

0.4% BSA가

가

Ham's F-10

24

4.

student's t-test

, p

0.05

6, 9, 12, 15

100%

95.36%, 88.73%, 75.17%, 62.42%

(Table 2).

15

(p<0.05).

24

2

100%,

6

93.75%, 9

97.62%, 12

88.07%

15

98.98%

가 .

48

4

99.30%, 6

61.11%, 9

76.98%, 12

66.97% 15

79.59%

(Table 3, p<0.05).

96

95.77%, 6

49.30%, 9

73.01%, 12

70.04%

15

90.82%

48

61.27%, 25.69%, 43.05%, 42.20%, 60.20%

(Table 4).

6

가

(Testart et al., 1986 ; Fugger et al., 1988 ;

Cohen et al., 1988).

(Schatten et al., 1985; Wright et al., 1990).

6 , 9 , 12 15

100% 15

(62.42%, $p < 0.05$).

Chedid (1992)

1

1

24 2

가 . 48 4

($p < 0.05$

). 1 2

(Rugh, 1990) 4

15 가 6 , 9 12

DNA 6

가 DNA

Balakier (1993)

. 2 9 12

(73.01% / 70.64%) (43.65% / 42.20%)

가

가

PROH

가

2

가

가

1. 6, 9, 12, 15

100% 95.36%, 88.73%, 75.17%, 62.42%

2. 24 2 100%,

6 93.75%, 9 97.62%, 12 88.07% 15 98.98%

3. 48 4

99.30%, 6 61.11%, 9 76.98%, 12 66.97% 15 79.59%

4. 96 95.77%, 6

43.75%, 9 73.01%, 12 70.04% 15 90.82% 48

61.27%, 25.69%, 43.05%, 42.20%, 60.20%

(6) 2
(15)
(9 , 12)가 .

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Table 1. Cell division in mouse zygotes after insemination

	16hr	16.5hr	17hr	17.5hr	18hr	18.5hr
2PN	71	50	34	11	5	0
2-cell	3	24	40	63	69	74

Table 2. Number of morphologically intact embryos after freezing and thawing of 6hr, 9hr, 12hr and 15hr after insemination

	6hr	9hr	12hr	15hr
No. of frozen embryos	151	142	145	157
No. of recovered embryos (%)	151 (100)	142 (100)	145 (100)	157 (100)
No. of survived embryos (%)	144 (95.36)	126 (88.73)	109 (75.17)	98* (62.42)

* ; p<0.05

Table 3. Development rates of control and experimental groups after 24hr and 48hr in-vitro culture

	control	6hr	9hr	12hr	15hr
No. of 2-cell embryos at 24hr (%)	142 (100)	135 (93.75)	123 (97.62)	96 (88.07)	97 (98.98)
No. of 4-cell embryos at 48hr (%)	141 (99.30)	88* (61.11)	97* (76.98)	73* (66.97)	78* (79.59)

* ; p<0.05

Table 4. Development rates of control and experimental groups after 96hr and 144hr in-vitro culture

	control	6hr	9hr	12hr	15hr
No. of blastocysts at 96hr (%)	136 (95.77)	71* (49.30)	92* (73.01)	77* (70.64)	89 (90.82)

No. of complete hatched embryos at 144hr (%)	87 (61.27)	37** (25.69)	55** (43.65)	46** (42.20)	59 (60.02)
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*, ** ; p<0.05

Fig 1. 1-cell stage embryos collected 6hours after insemination (X10)

Fig 2. 1-cell stage embryos collected 9hours after insemination (X10)

Fig 3. 1-cell stage embryos collected 12hours after insemination (X20)

Fig 4. 1-cell stage embryos collected 15hours after insemination (X20)