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Effect of Bali Cattle Ovarian Status on Oocytes Nuclear Maturation and *In Vitro* Fertilization Rate

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ABSTRAK

Sonjaya H, Yusuf M, Hamdana A, Utamy RF, Gustina S, Hasbi H. 2017. Pengaruh status ovarium sapi Bali terhadap maturasi inti oosit dan tingkat fertilitas *in vitro*. JITV 22(4): 173-178. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14334/jitv.v22i4.1585>

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh status reproduksi ovarium yang ditandai dengan keberadaan corpus luteum (CL) dan folikel dominan (FD) terhadap tingkat pematangan inti dan fertilisasi oosit sapi bali *in vitro*. Pasangan ovarium dari rumah potong hewan (RPH) dipisahkan menjadi empat kelompok, yaitu: 1) ovarium dengan CL dan FD, 2) ovarium tanpa CL dan FD, 3) ovarium dengan CL dan tanpa FD, dan 4) ovarium tanpa CL dan FD. Penelitian ini dibagi dalam dua tahap. Tahap I, oosit dikoleksi dengan teknik pencacahan dalam medium Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) yang disuplementasi dengan Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) 10% dan penisilin streptomycin 100 IU/ml. Oosit dinkubasi selama 24 jam, 38,5°C dalam inkubator CO₂ 5%, menggunakan medium TCM-199 yang disuplementasi dengan FBS 10%, Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) 10 IU/ml, Luteinizing Hormone (LH) 10 IU/ml, dan gentamycin 50 µg/ml. Tahap II, oosit dimatangkan dalam media seperti pada penelitian tahap I, kemudian difertilisasi secara *in vitro* untuk mengamati pembentukan pronukleus. Hasil penelitian tahap I menunjukkan bahwa jumlah oosit yang mencapai fase metaphase II (MII) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,01$) pada pasangan ovarium ada CL dan tanpa FD (89,47%) dibandingkan dengan tanpa CL dan tanpa FD (75,47%), tanpa CL dan ada FD (74,41%), dan ada CL dan ada FD (65,52%). Status reproduksi ovarium yang memiliki CL tetapi tanpa FD memiliki jumlah oosit yang mencapai tahap MII tertinggi. Penelitian tahap II menunjukkan bahwa status reproduksi ovarium tidak berpengaruh terhadap tingkat fertilitasi oosit sapi bali. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa persentase oosit yang mencapai tahap MII dari ovarium yang memiliki CL dan tidak memiliki FD tertinggi, namun tingkat fertilitasi tidak dipengaruhi oleh status reproduksi ovarium.

Kata Kunci: Status Ovarium, Oosit, Sapi Bali, Pematangan, Fertilisasi

ABSTRACT

Sonjaya H, Yusuf M, Hamdana A, Utamy RF, Gustina S, Hasbi H. 2017. Effect of Bali cattle ovarian status on oocytes nuclear maturation and *in vitro* fertilization rate. JITV 22(4): 173-178. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14334/jitv.v22i4.1585>

The aim of this study was to investigate whether the reproductive status influences the nuclear maturation and fertilization rates of Bali cattle oocytes *in vitro*. Several pairs of ovary were classified into four groups: 1) ovaries with Corpus Luteum (CL) and Dominant Follicle (DF), 2) ovaries without CL and with DF, 3) ovaries with CL and without DF, 4) ovaries without both CL and DF. In the first experiment, oocytes were collected by slicing method in Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) medium supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) and 100 IU/ml penicillin streptomycin. Oocytes were matured in tissue culture medium (TCM)-199 supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), 10 IU/ml Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH), 10 IU/ml Luteinizing Hormone (LH), and 50 µg/ml gentamycin. Oocytes were matured in 5% CO₂ incubator, 38°C for 24 h. In the second experiment, oocytes were matured and then fertilized *in vitro* to observe pronuclear formation. The first experiment showed that the percentage of oocytes reached metaphase-II (MII) stage on ovaries with CL and without DF (89.47%) were higher ($P < 0.01$) compared to ovaries without both CL and DF (75.47%), ovaries without CL and with DF (74.41%), or ovaries with CL and DF (65.52%). The result of second experiment showed that the ovarian reproductive status was not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) on fertilization rate.

Key Words: Ovarian Status, Oocytes, Bali Cattle, Maturation, Fertilization

INTRODUCTION

Embryo production *in vitro* (EPIV) is one of the assisted reproductive technology (ART) consisted of *in vitro* maturation (IVM), *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) and

in vitro culture (IVC) (Rahman et al. 2008, Hegab et al. 2009). Genetic material of the animal with abnormal reproduction function may be rescued by this EPIV technology.

The success of the EPIV technology is determined by many factors, such as oocytes source used. Oocytes grow in the follicle environment in the ovary following certain growth circle. Follicle growth wave consists of recruitment phase, selection, dominant and some have atresia (Campanile et al. 2010). In cattle and sheep, it is possible for several follicle waves in one estrus circle, generally two to three times in sheep which each may produce more than dominant follicle (DF) (Evans 2003). This dominant follicle existence will decrease FSH concentration (Gonzalez-Bulnes et al. 2004) and leading a pressure to other follicle growths in the same wave causing a regression (Varishaga et al. 1998). Then, the DF will ovulate if there is no corpus luteum (CL). Remnant of ovulated DF forms CL. This CL consists of cells that will produce progesterone hormone used in implantation process and pregnancy maintenance. The aim of this study was to investigate whether the reproductive status influences the nuclear maturation and fertilization rates of bali cattle oocytes *in vitro*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stage I. Oocytes collection and maturation *In Vitro*

Ovarium of bali cattle were collected from a slaughterhouse and transported to the laboratory in the solution of 0.9% NaCl supplemented with 100 IU/ml penicilin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin sulfate. Oocyte collection was performed by aspiration technique using a 18-G syringe. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Sigma, USA) was used as the collection medium. Oocytes with homogenous cytoplasm and surrounded by ≥3 layers of cumulus cells were selected under a stereo-microscope and were graded into either A or B (Abdoon et al. 2014). The selected oocytes were washed three times in the maturation media, then the maturation was performed in the tissue culture medium (TCM) 199 (Sigma, USA) supplemented with 10 IU/ml pregnant mare serum gonadotrophin (PMSG) (Intergonan, Intervet Deutschland GmbH), 10 IU/ml human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG) (Chorulon, Intervet international B.V. Boxmeer-Holland), 1 µg/ml estradiol (Intervet international B.V. Boxmeer-Holland) and 50 µg/ml gentamycin (Sigma, USA). The oocyte maturation was performed in a 35-mm Petri dish (Nunc) in the form of drop, 50 µl in volume, containing 10-15 oocytes per drop, covered with mineral oil (Sigma, USA). The oocytes were incubated in a 5% CO₂, 38.5°C incubator for 24 hours (modified from Hasbi et al. 2017).

Evaluation of nucleus maturation level and the staining process

Evaluation of nucleus maturation level was assessed on the basis of meiosis from germinal vesicle (GV) to metaphase II (MII) on 2%-aceto-orcein staining. Germinal vesicle stage was characterised by a clearly visible nucleus and its membrane. Germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD) was marked by the fragmentation of the nucleus membrane and indistinct nucleus. Metaphase I (MI) was marked by the existence of homolog chromosomes lined up in the equator, whereas in the anaphase I (AI) stage, the chromosomes were moved to both poles. In the telophase I (TI) stage, the chromosomes had reached both poles. Metaphase II (MII) was marked by polar body I and the same chromosome structure with the one in the MI stage (Shirazi & Sadeghi 2007). Nucleus maturation level was determined on the basis of oocytes percentage able to reach the MII (Bijttebier et al. 2008).

After 24 hours maturation, the cumulus cells surrounding the oocytes were removed using 0.25 % hyaluronidase (Sigma, USA) followed by denotation by repeated pipetting using a 110-120 µm syringe (according to oocyte size). The oocytes were suspended in 0.7 % KCl and placed as a drop on the cover glass with paraffin and vaseline pads in its four corners. The cover glass was placed upside down on an object glass. The oocytes were fixed by dropping the glasses into fixation solution consisting of acetic acid and ethanol (1:3) for 3 days. The cells were dehydrated by soaking in ethanol, then stained with 2% aceto-orcein for 5 minutes. The dye was cleaned using 25% acetate acid and the four corners of cover glass was smeared by clear nail polish. Then the morphology of the oocytes was performed under microscope (Zeiss Axio Imager A2) using Zeiss AxioCam HRC.

Stage II. *In Vitro* fertilization

Collection and maturation of oocytes followed the same procedure as in the stage I. Frozen semen was thawed in 37°C for 20 second and then centrifuged at 700 G for 5 minutes in the fertilization media (Suzuki et al. 2000). After the centrifugation, sperm sediment was suspended in fertilization media to a concentration of 1.5×10⁶ spermatozoa/ml. After the IVM, the oocytes were washed in fertilization media twice, then moved into drop fertilization media (10-15 oocytes in 100 µl fertilization media) and covered with mineral oil (Sigma-Aldrich, Inc, M-8410) followed by incubation at 38.5°C for 16 hours in 5% CO₂ incubator (modified from Hasbi et al. 2017). Fertilization level was evaluated in a basis of pronucleus formation with 2% aceto-orcein staining as in stage I.

Data analysis

Data were presented in the form of percentage. Differences between treatments were analyzed using ANOVA. In case significant differences were found, the smallest real test was carried out. All statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS 17 (SPSS[®]).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Maturation stage of oocytes nucleus

Oocyte in vitro maturation stage is determined by quality of the oocytes used. In this study, cumulus cells were formed after in vitro maturation for 24 hours (Figure 1B). Rahman et al. (2008) reported that formation of cumulus cells is followed by changes in the gap junction consisted of *transmembrane channels*. The latter were formed by hexamer proteins including connective proteins. In horse, cattle, sheep and mouse, the cumulus cells have about 43 connective proteins. The existence of cumulus cells played a crucial role in the protein synthesis process before the *germinal vesicle breakdown* (GVBD). In sheep and cattle oocytes, the GVBD functions as supply of nutrient, energy substrate, messenger molecules for oocytes development and hormone effect in the *cumulus oocyte complex* (COCs) (Rahman et al. 2008).

The communication between oocytes and cumulus cells plays crucial role in future maturation and development process of oocytes during IVC. The communication is connected by gap junctional communication (GJC), where the components activate the meiosis process, glutathione or substrate glutamine and cysteine, a small regulator molecule lighter than 1 kDa, substrate molecule with lighter than 1,200 Da such as Ca^{2+} ; nucleotide and amino acids are transferred from cumulus cells through the GJC (Shirazi et al. 2007).

This study showed that the most matured oocytes have started the meiosis stage indicated by the change of nuclear oocytes from GV to MII stages (Figure 1C-F). The number of oocytes reached MII stage based on the ovarium reproduction status was presented in the Table 1.

This study showed that reproduction status of ovary was significantly ($P < 0.01$) influenced the number of oocyte of bali cattle that reached metaphase II (MII) stage. The statistic test showed reproduction status of ovary +CL -FD (89.47%) had more ($P < 0.01$) oocytes reached MII than the +CL +FD (65.52%), -CL +FD (74.41%), and -CL -FD (75.47%). Whereas, the number of oocytes reached MII stage in the ovary -CL +FD was not different ($P > 0.05$) with the ovary -CL -

FD, but significantly higher than the +CL +FD. The existence of CL and DF on the ovarian couple affects in vitro maturation stage of oocyte nucleus of bali cattle.

Generally, maturation stage of oocytes nucleus from ovarian couple that have CL and DF tends to be lower. This showed that progesterone from the CL and inhibin from the DF gives a negative effect to in vitro maturation process of nucleus. Ooe et al. (1997) reported that in the cattle, ultrasonography use and FSH hormone administration showed that the number of follicle, the number of aspirated oocyte, the number of life oocyte which then experiencing division and forming blastocyst in vitro; the lowest was in the animal with DF compared to the animal without DF. This FSH administration on the animal with DF did not give positive response to subordinate follicle development. In vice versa, Boediono & Setiadi (2006) stated that CL existence in the ovary has positive correlation with the number of grow follicle. Progesterone produced from CL may inhibit DF growth and remove inhibin effect, so that subordinate follicle is able to grow (Kor 2014). Varishaga et al. (1998) reported that the highest number of collected oocyte, division and blastocyst level was obtained from the ovary with CL and without DF followed by oocyte from ovary with CL and DF. Then, Vassena et al. (2003) reported that there was no significant difference in blastocyst level result of cattle in basis of the difference of reproduction status of ovary marked by CL and DF existence. Even though, generally the blastocyst level continue to rise on the ovary with CL. This is allegedly that CL produced progesterone plays a role to conquer negative effect inflicted by inhibin existence. High A inhibin on the follicle will drive to FSH secretion and another follicles development on the cattle, sheep and buffalo (Perera 2011).

In Vitro fertilization level of oocytes

Fertilization level was assessed by counting the number of oocyte forming two or more pronucleus (Figure 2).

This study showed that reproduction status of ovary did not significantly affect ($P > 0.05$) the number of fertilized oocytes (forming two or more pronucleus). This study also revealed a higher fertility level (60.29%) on the oocyte from ovary without CL and DF than other ovary reproductive status (Table 2). The quality of oocyte used in this study was uniform with the homogenous cytoplasm surrounded by compact cumulus cells indicating a uniform development. This study also provided an indication that inhibit supposedly produced by DF may not affect in vitro fertility level of bali cattle oocytes.

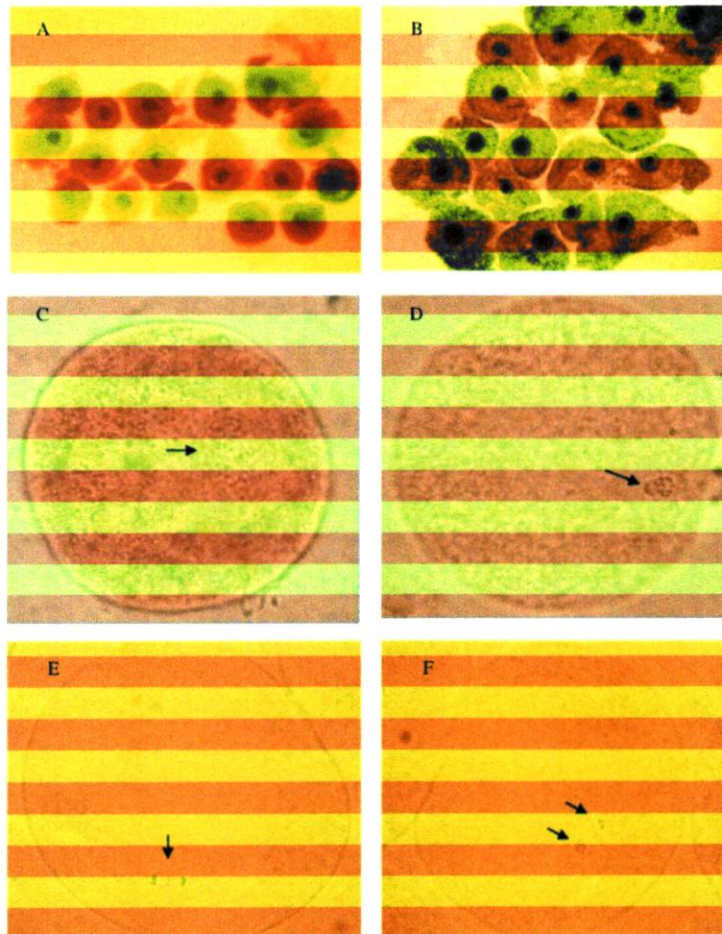


Figure 1. The development of Bali-cattle oocyte. A. Oocyte before maturation (200 x magnification), B. Oocyte after maturation (200 x magnification), C. Oocyte (SK: cumulus cells, and ESK: cumulus cell expansion), D. Germinal Vesicle (GV), E. Metaphase I (MI), F. Anaphase/Telophase (A/T), and G. Metaphase II (MII) (the arrows).

The success of in vitro fertilization is highly influenced by oocyte source used. The criterion of oocytes used in this study was homogenous cytoplasm surrounded by compact cumulus cells. Those oocytes were expected from tertiary follicle that have the ability to start the meiosis process. Oocytes from tertiary follicle is reported to produce reactive oxygen species

(ROS) component, antioxidant, hormone, metabolite (Hennet & Combelles 2012), glucose, pyruvate, and glycine (Pintero-Sagredo et al. 2010) playing crucial roles to promote fertility process.

The meiosis process is started by activating G protein that activated phospholipase C, which in turn hydrolyzed phosphoinositide to form inositol

Table 1. Maturation stage of cattle oocyte nucleus from ovary with different reproduction status

Reproduction Status of Ovary	The number of oocytes	Maturation Stage of Nucleus (%)				
		GV	GVBD	MI	AI/II	MII
+CL +FD	58	1 (1.72)	0 (0.00)	19 (32.76)	0 (0.00)	38 (65.52) ^a
-CL +FD	43	1 (2.33)	0 (0.00)	9 (20.93)	1 (2.33)	32 (74.41) ^a
+CL -FD	57	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (10.53)	0 (0.00)	51 (89.47) ^b
-CL -FD	53	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (24.53)	0 (0.00)	40 (75.47) ^b

Description: +CL: CL present, -CL: CL absent CL, +FD DF present, -FD: DF absent, GV: germinal vesicle, GVBD: germinal vesicle breakdown, MI: metaphase I, AI-TI: anaphase/Telophase I, MII: metaphase II. Different superscript in the same column means significant different (P<0.01).

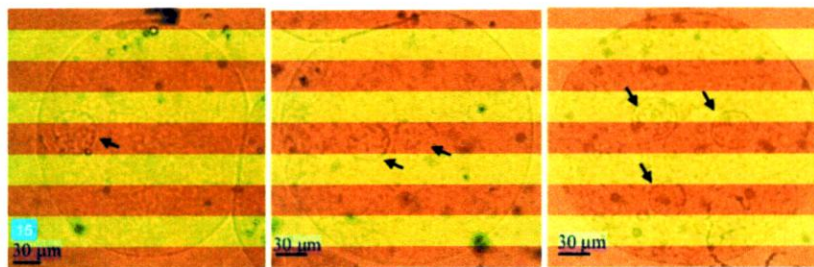


Figure 2. Forming of pronucleus after in vitro fertilization process: A. one pronucleus, B. two pronucleuses, C. three pronucleuses (the arrow).

Table 2. Fertilization level of bali cattle oocytes from ovarium with different reproduction status

Reproduction status of ovary	The number of oocyte	Forming of pronucleus				Fertilization level (%)
		0 PN (%)	1PN (%)	2 PN (%)	>2 PN (%)	
+CL +FD	47	3 (6.38)	17 (36.17)	14 (29.79)	13 (27.66)	27 (57.44)
-CL +FD	41	9 (21.95)	11 (26.83)	12 (29.27)	9 (21.95)	21 (51.21)
+CL -FD	58	22 (37.93)	17 (29.31)	10 (17.24)	9 (15.52)	19 (32.76)
-CL -FD	68	2 (2.94)	25 (36.76)	22 (32.35)	19 (27.94)	41 (60.29)

Description: PN: Pronucleus.

triphosphate mobilizing intracellular Ca^{2+} followed by influx of extracellular Ca^{2+} (Ajduk et al. 2008). Influx extracellular Ca^{2+} may inhibit *adenylyl cyclase* leading to decrease of cAMP/PKA and also may activate *calmoduline-dependent protein kinase (CaM II kinase)* which will modify or activate the *maturation promoting factor (MPF)* (Oli et al. 2010; Conti et al. 2012). Brevini et al. (2007) reported that distribution of organelle on the cytoplasm is closely related to the oocyte maturation and competition. Consequently, maturation of imperfect cytoplasm from the oocyte

reached MII stage was allegedly to lead to low success of in vitro embryo production (Blanco et al. 2011).

CONCLUSION

The number of oocytes from ovarium of bali cattle with corpus luteum (+CL) and and without dominant follicle (-FD) reached metaphase-II stage (MII) was higher compared to the oocytes from other ovarium (+CL,+FD; -CL,+FD or -CD, -CD). However, reproduction status of ovarium did not affect the fertility level.

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