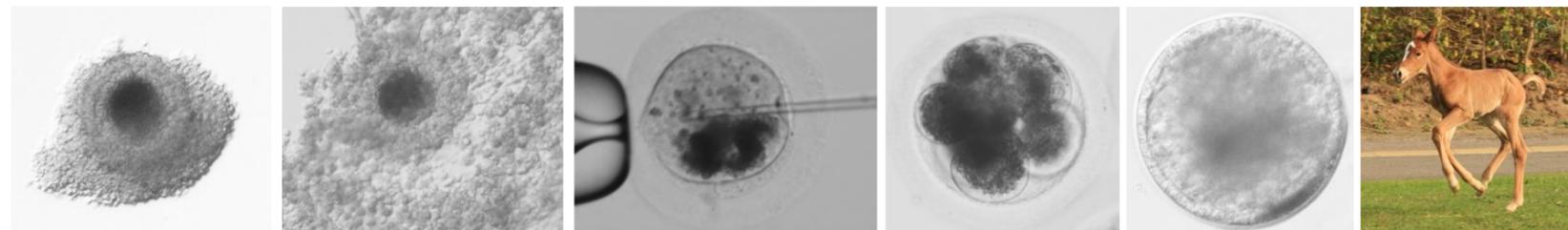


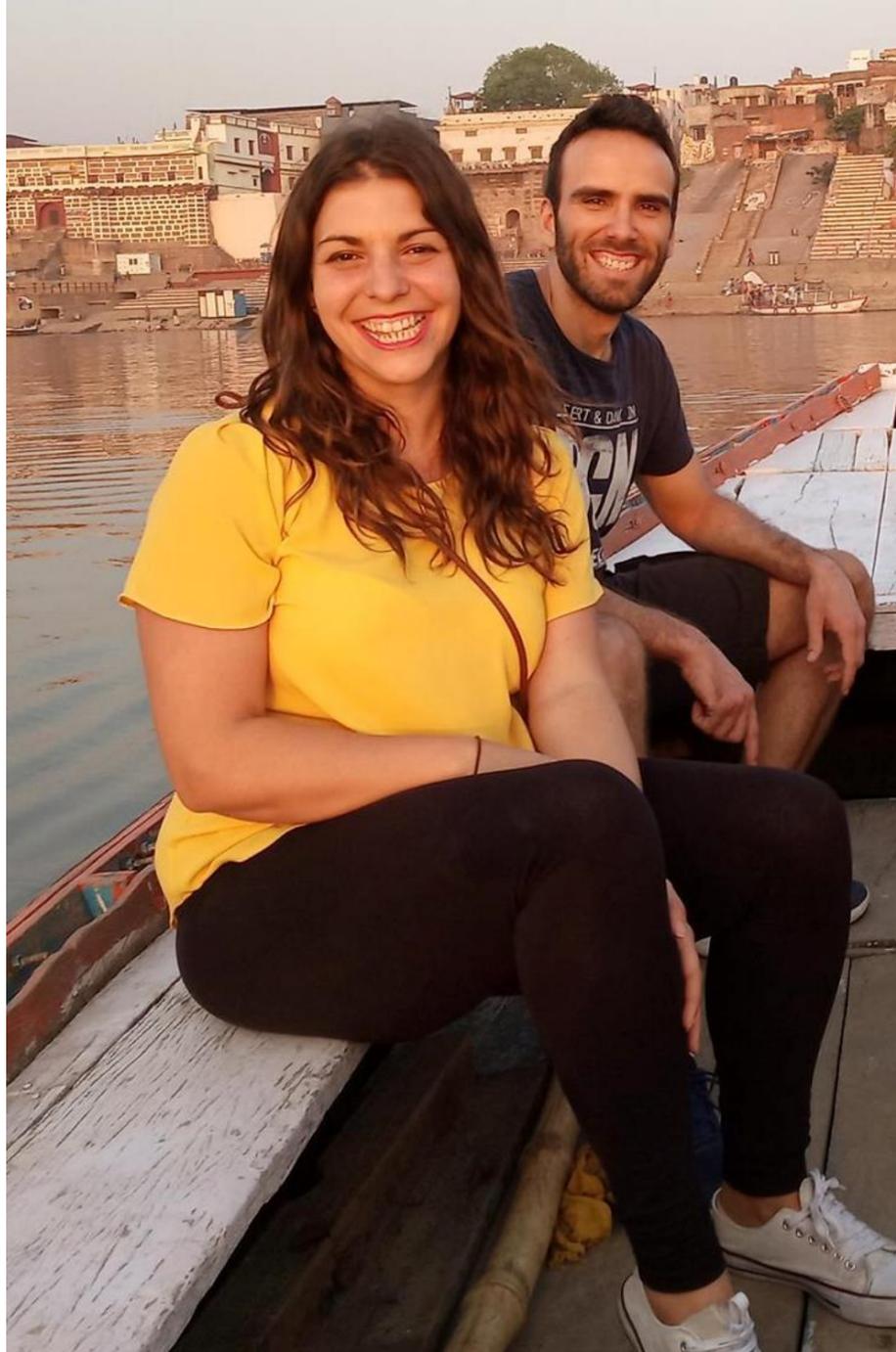


# RECENT PROGRESS IN VITRIFICATION, OOCYTE AND EMBRYO CULTURE IN HORSES, CATS AND CATTLE

Ann Van Soom – 5 september 2019 - Wageningen, The Netherlands



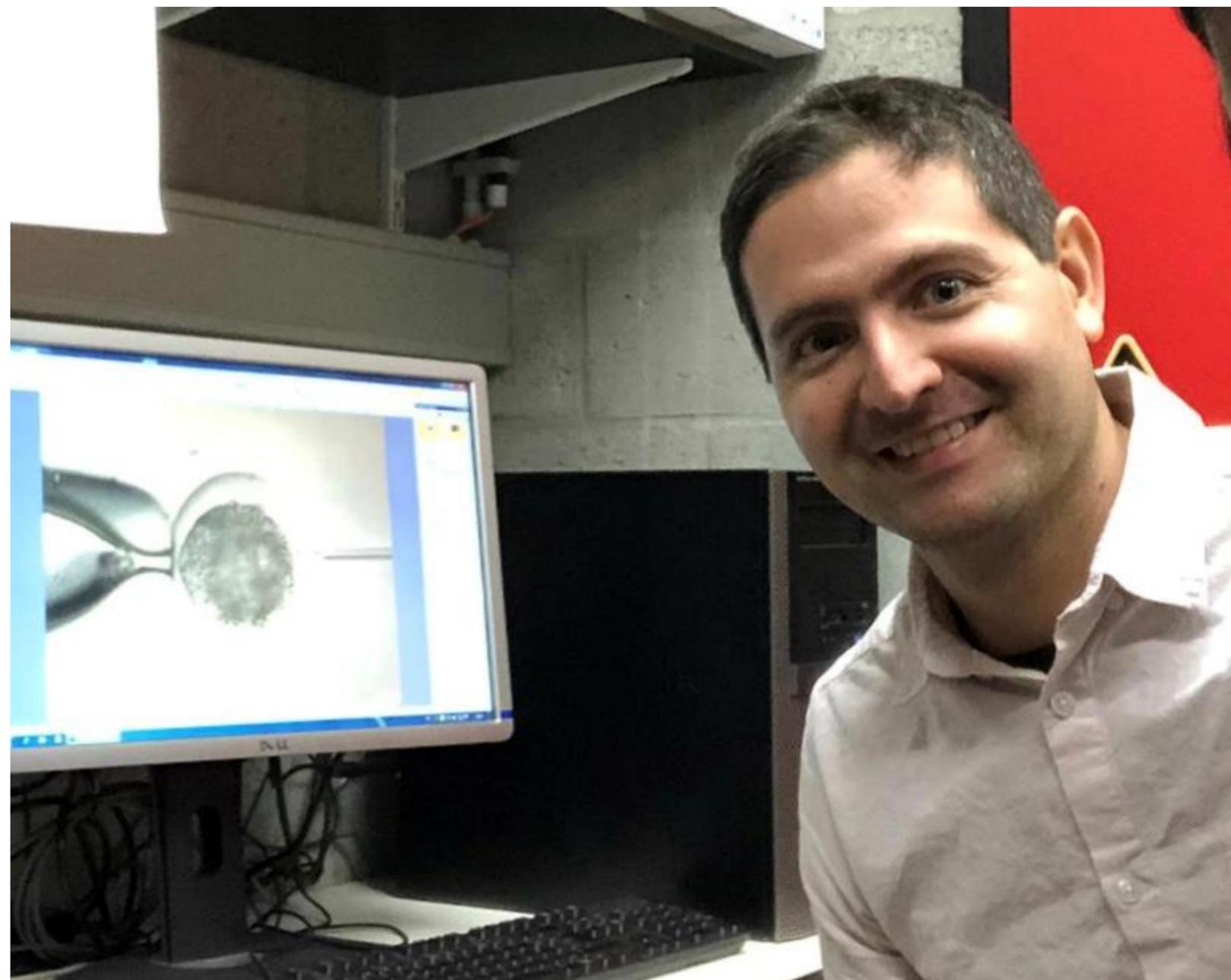
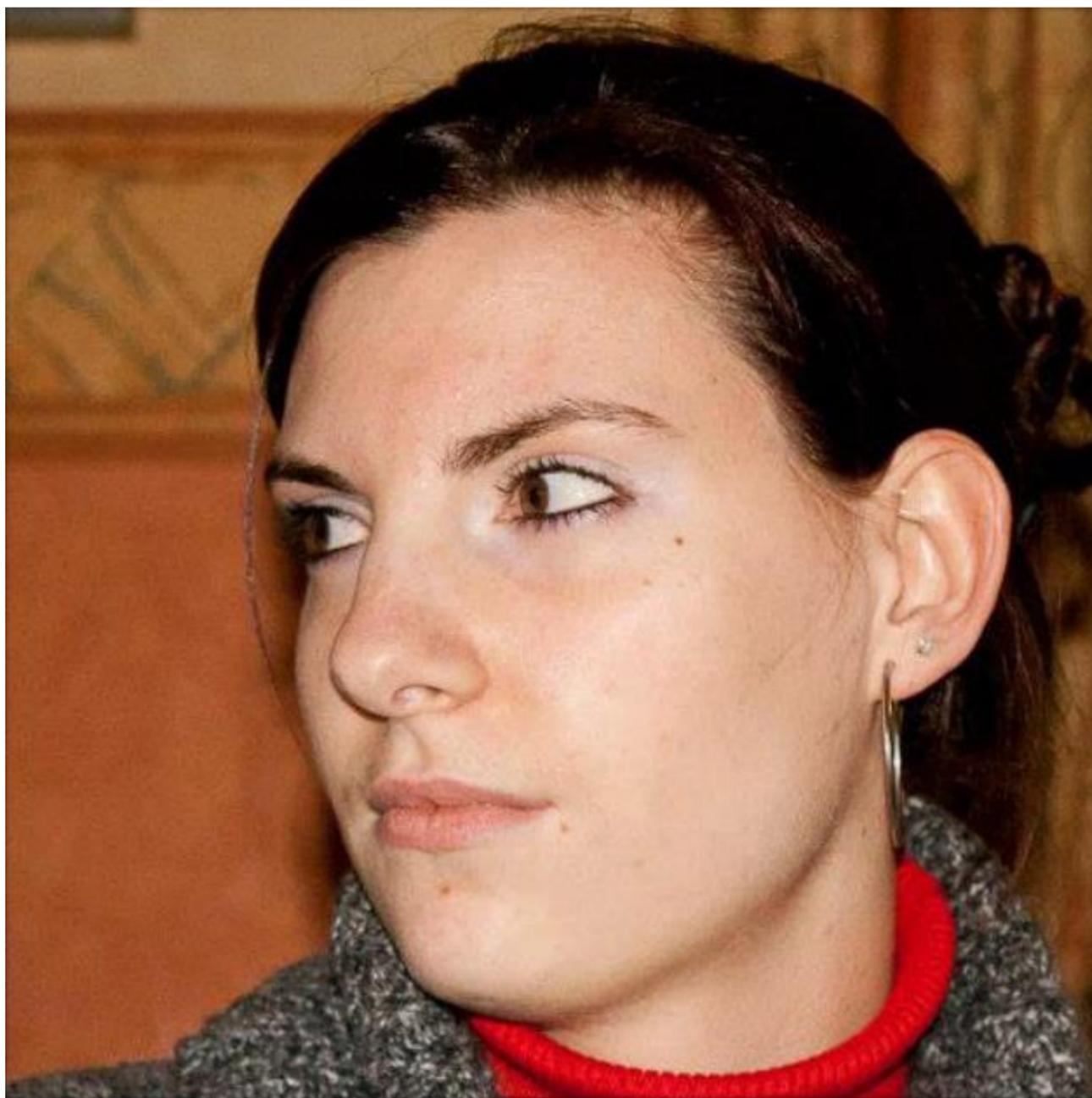
# NEREA ORTIZ ESCRIBANO- KATRIEN SMITS



UNIVERSITEIT  
GENT



# FELINE SNOECK – DANIEL VELEZ



# RECENT PROGRESS IN VITRIFICATION

# ALASKAN WOOD FROG FREEZES OVER SLOWLY



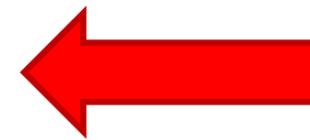
# CRYOPRESERVATION TO STOP TIME

Oocyte/embryo

Water



Cryoprotectants (CPA)



Low CPA  
Slow cooling

High CPA  
Rapid cooling

**SLOW FREEZING**

**VITRIFICATION**



Ice crystals form in the medium

No ice crystals form in the medium



# Oocyte, embryo and blastocyst cryopreservation in ART: systematic review and meta-analysis comparing slow-freezing versus vitrification to produce evidence for the development of global guidance

Laura Rienzi<sup>1,\*</sup>, Clarisa Gracia<sup>2</sup>, Roberta Maggiulli<sup>1</sup>, Andrew R. LaBarbera<sup>3</sup>, Daniel J. Kaser<sup>4</sup>, Filippo M. Ubaldi<sup>1</sup>, Sheryl Vanderpoel<sup>5,6</sup>, and Catherine Racowsky<sup>4</sup>

**WIDER IMPLICATIONS:** Data from available RCTs suggest that vitrification/warming is superior to slow-freezing/thawing with regard to clinical outcomes (low quality of the evidence) and cryosurvival rates (moderate quality of the evidence) for oocytes, cleavage-stage embryos and blastocysts. The results were confirmed by cohort studies. The improvements obtained with the introduction of vitrification have several important clinical implications in ART. Based on this evidence, in particular regarding cryosurvival rates, laboratories that continue to use slow-freezing should consider transitioning to the use of vitrification for cryopreservation.

# IN HUMAN OOCYTE VITRIFICATION

Clinical pregnancy rates do not differ between fresh (48 %) vs vitrified (49 %) oocytes BUT:

1. Denuded *in vivo* matured oocytes are used
2. Vitrified-warmed oocytes are often subjected to ICSI



# WHY OOCYTE VITRIFICATION IN ANIMALS?



Rescue gametes from dead animal

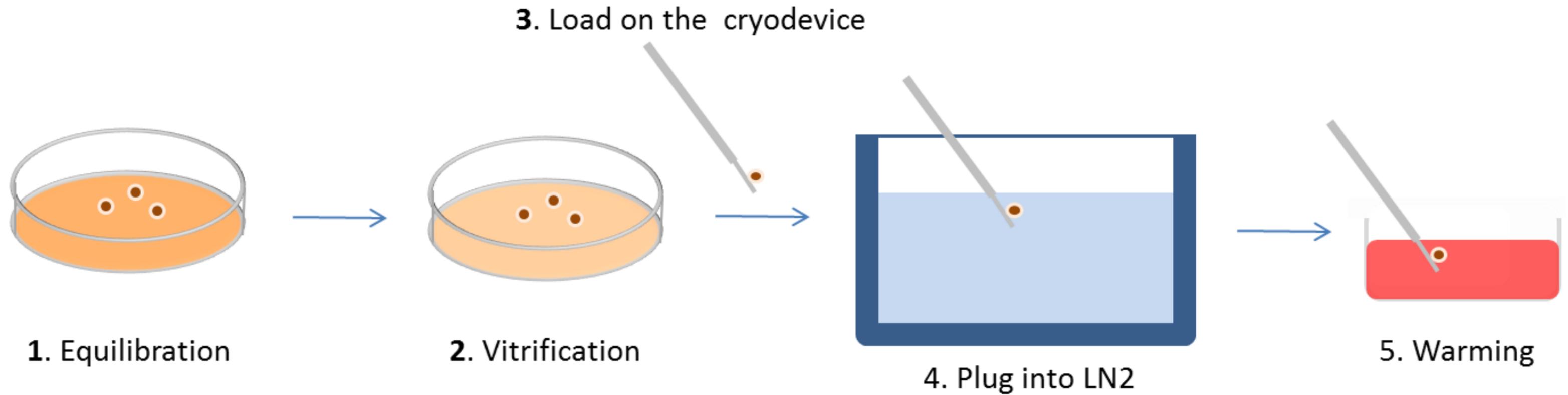


Oocyte banking for research

Superior female genetics preservation



# VITRIFICATION STEPS



15-20 % CPA

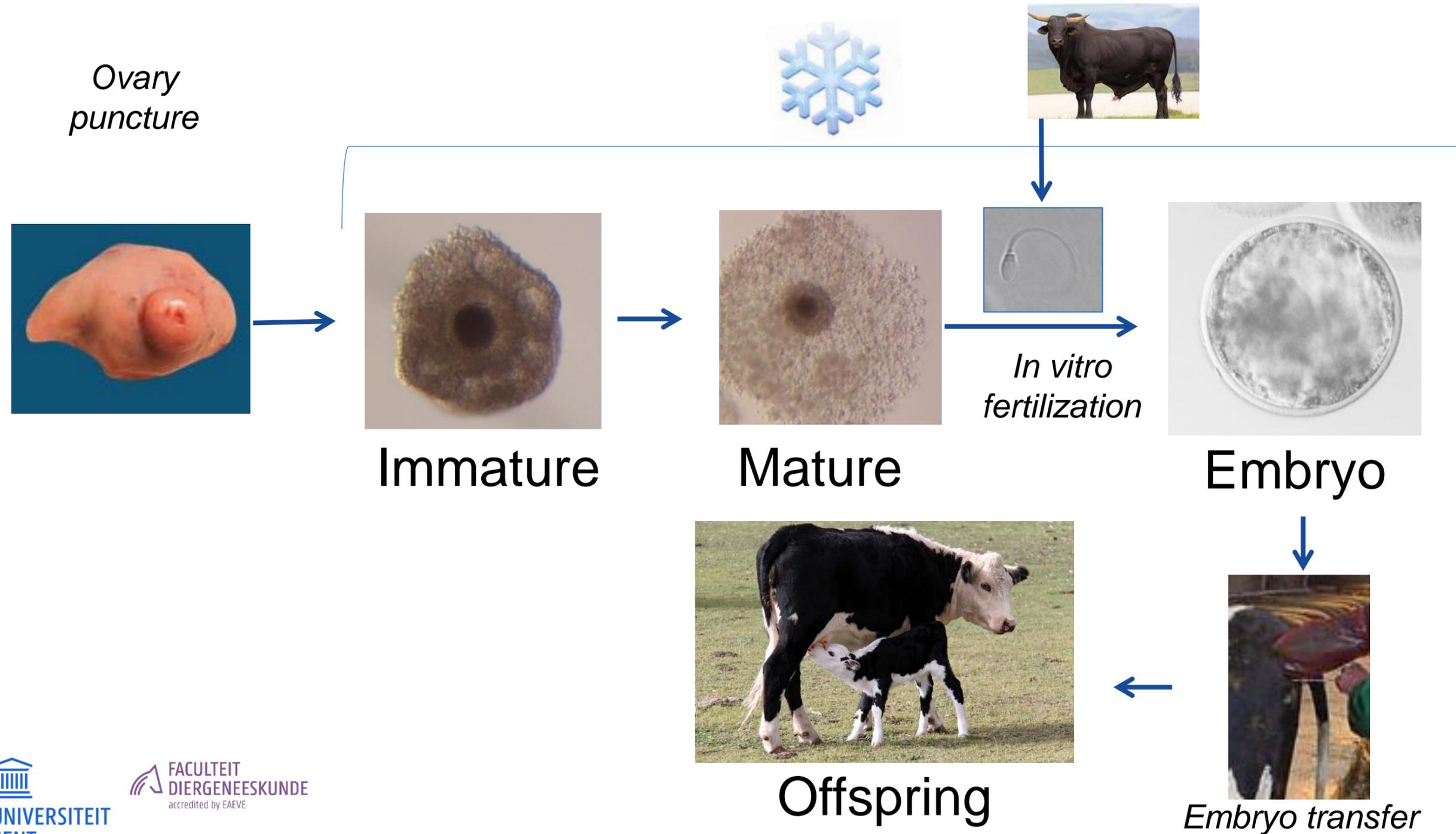
30-40 % CPA  
0.5-1 M sucrose

# VITRIFICATION OR GLASS FORMATION

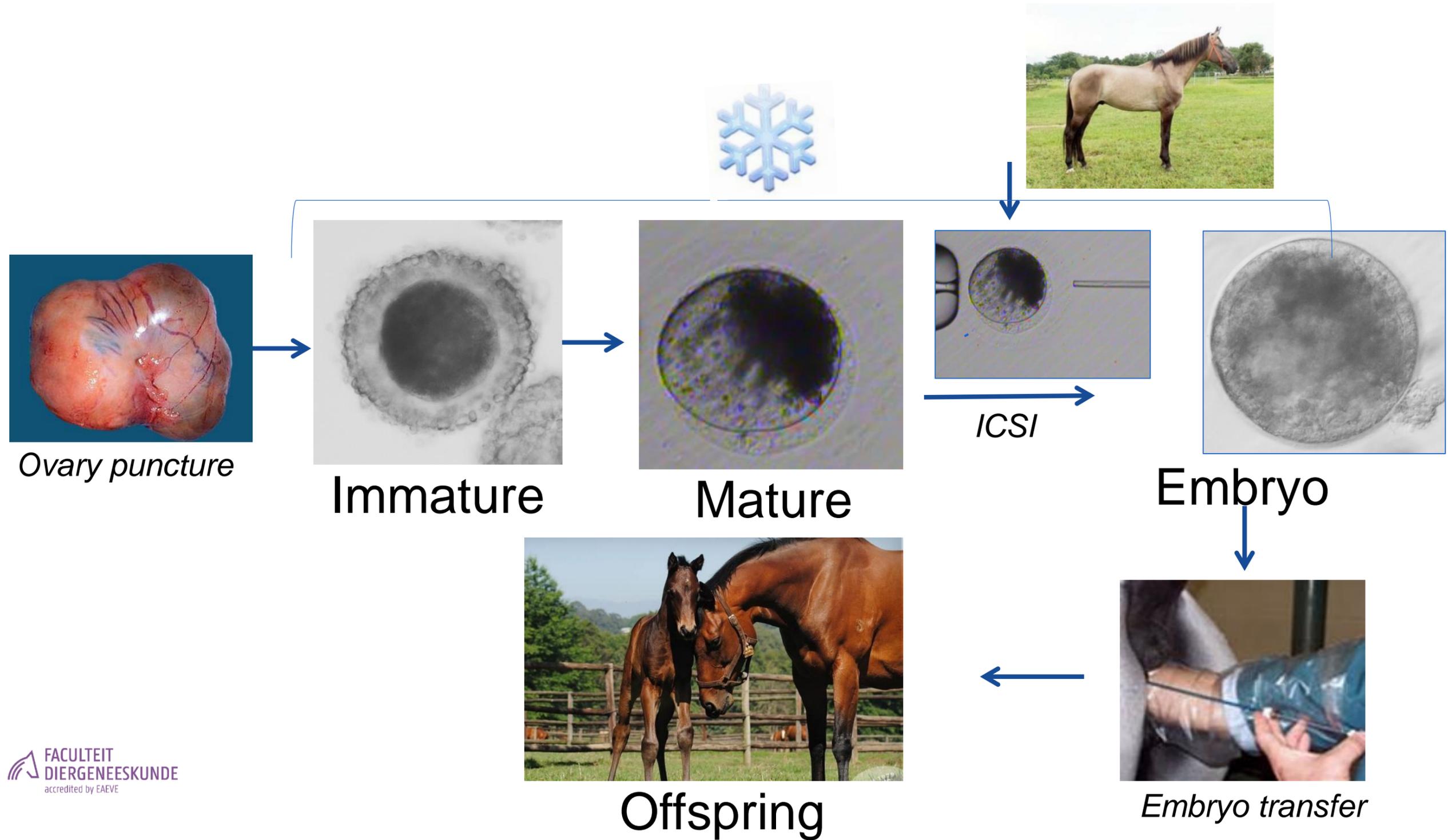


# OOCYTE AND EMBRYO CULTURE IN CATTLE AND HORSES

# ASSISTED REPRODUCTION IN CATTLE



# ASSISTED REPRODUCTION IN HORSES



# FACTORS FOR VITRIFICATION SURVIVAL

- CPA-concentration and properties
- Size of the cells (cryoprotectants and cooling speed)
- Size of device (cooling speed)
- Cell-cell interaction
- Lipids in membrane/cytoplasm

# FACTORS FOR VITRIFICATION SURVIVAL

- CPA-concentration and properties
- Size of the cells (cryoprotectants & cooling speed)
- Size of device (cooling speed)
- Cell-cell interaction
- Lipids in membrane/cytoplasm

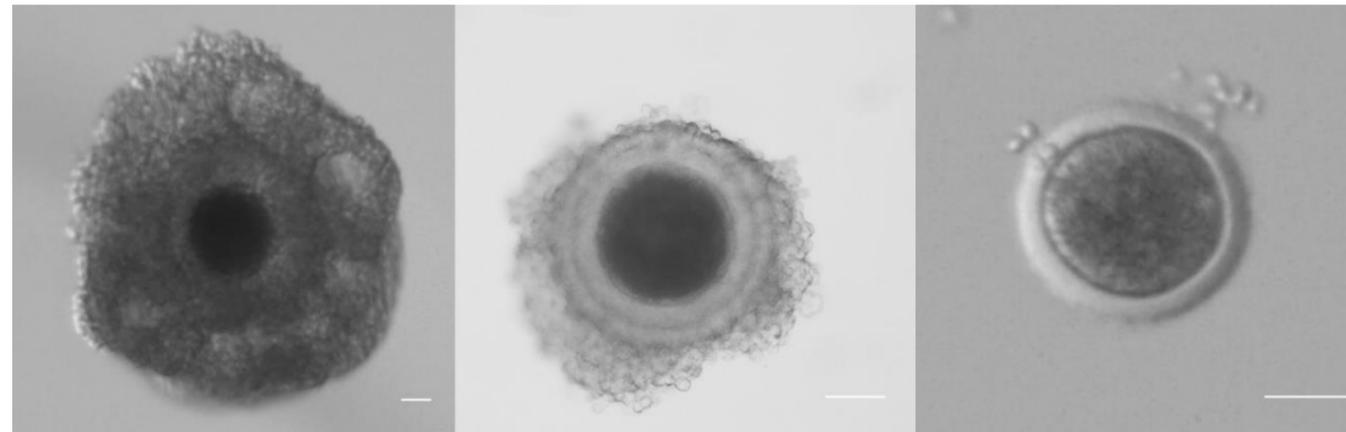


# SIZE OF THE CELLS

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# SPECIFICS OF OOCYTES

- Large cell (120  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Germinal vesicle (immature) or metaphase II (mature)
- Surrounded by zona pellucida
- Can be surrounded by cumulus cells

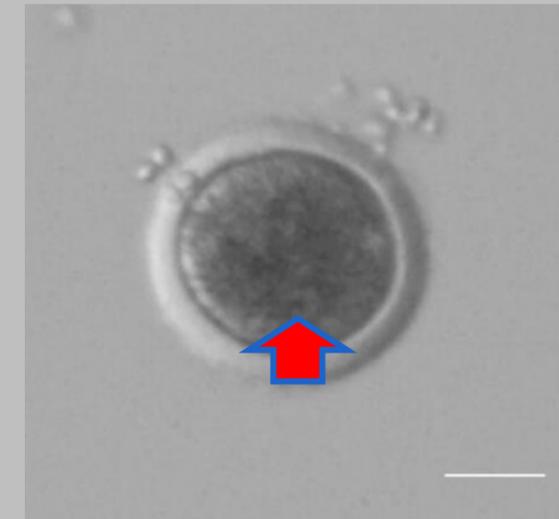
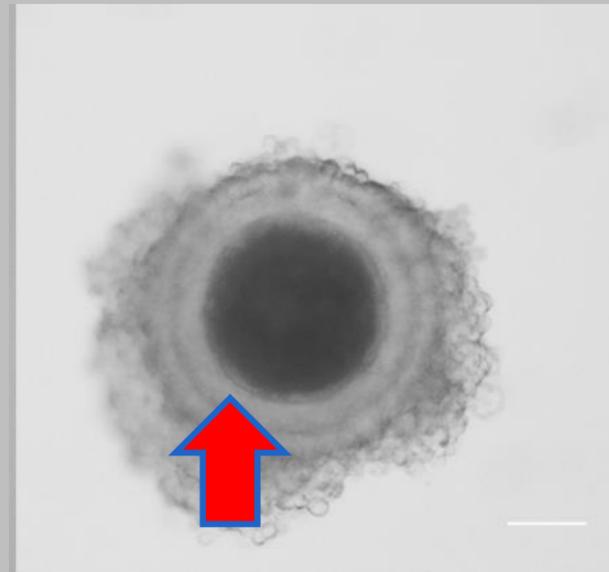
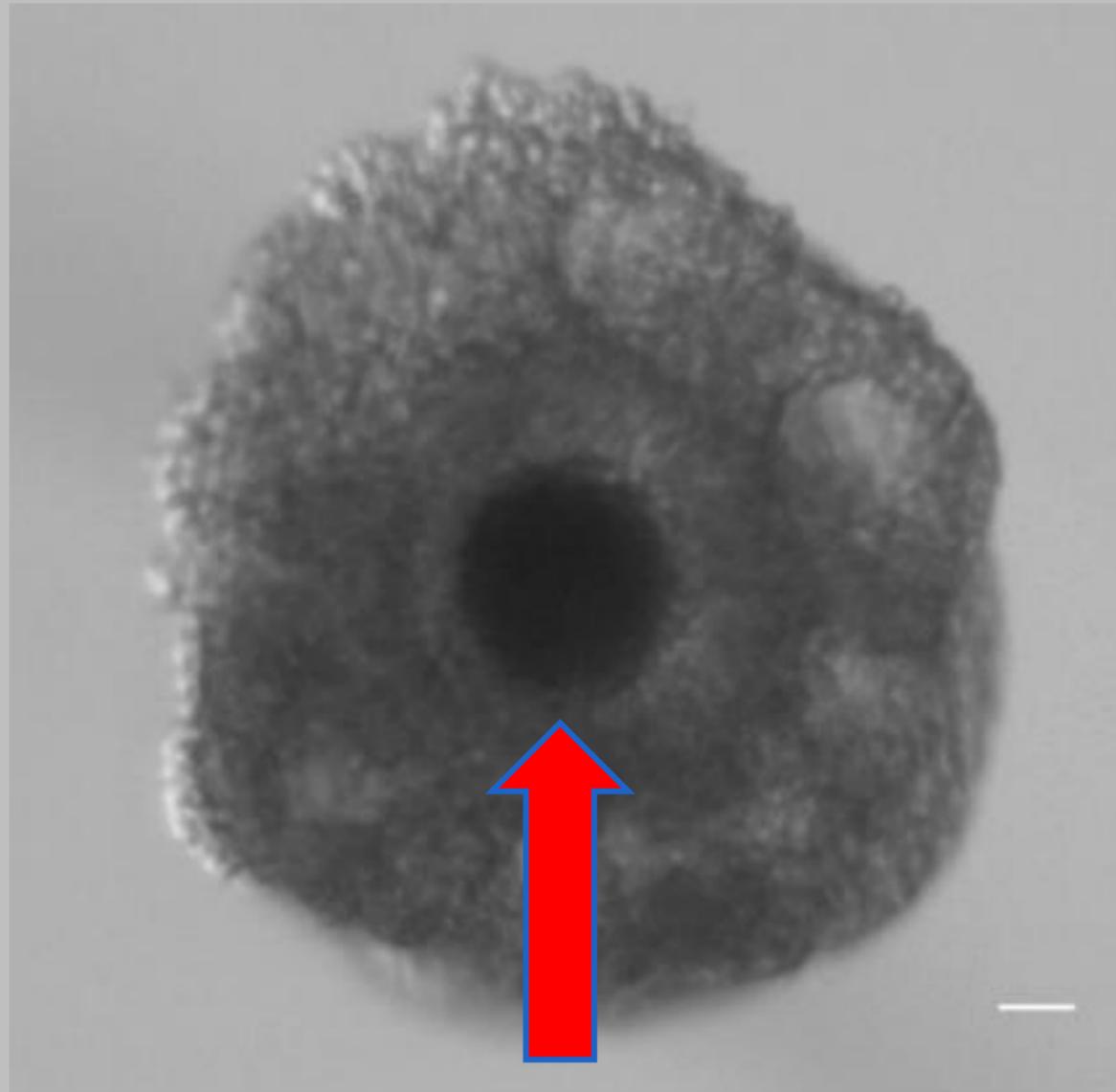


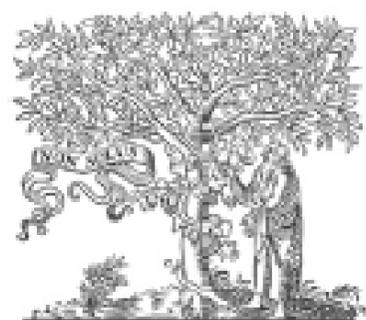
Cumulus  
oocyte  
complex

Corona  
Radiata  
oocyte

Denuded  
oocyte

# CRYOPROTECTANTS PENETRATE IN OOCYTES



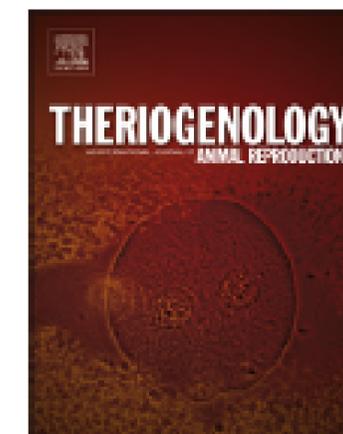


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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

# Theriogenology

journal homepage: [www.theriojournal.com](http://www.theriojournal.com)



## Role of cumulus cells during vitrification and fertilization of mature bovine oocytes: Effects on survival, fertilization, and blastocyst development

N. Ortiz-Escribano<sup>a,\*</sup>, K. Smits<sup>a</sup>, S. Piepers<sup>a</sup>, E. Van den Abbeel<sup>b</sup>,  
H. Woelders<sup>c</sup>, A. Van Soom<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium

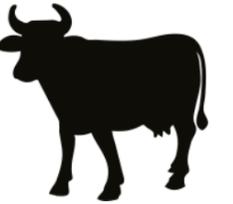
<sup>b</sup> Department for Reproductive Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>c</sup> Animal Breeding and Genomics Centre, Wageningen UR Livestock Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands

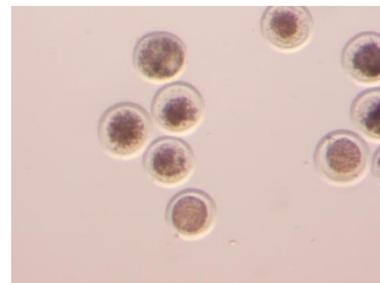
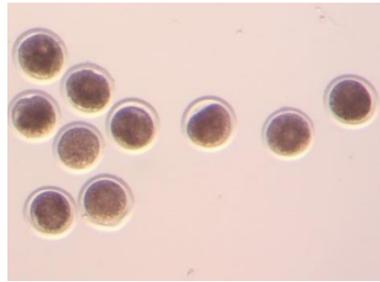


CrossMark

# SURVIVAL OF OOCYTE VITRIFICATION



Alive

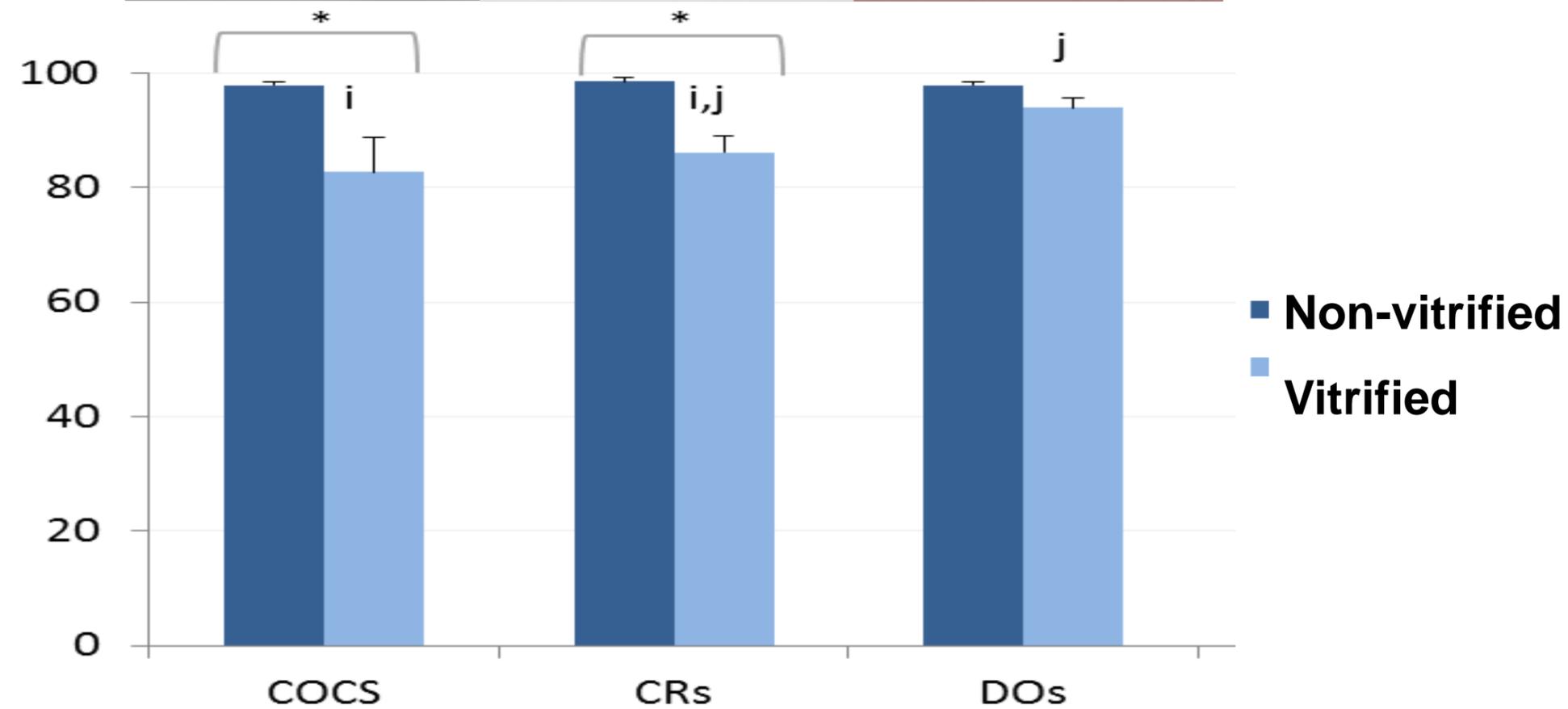
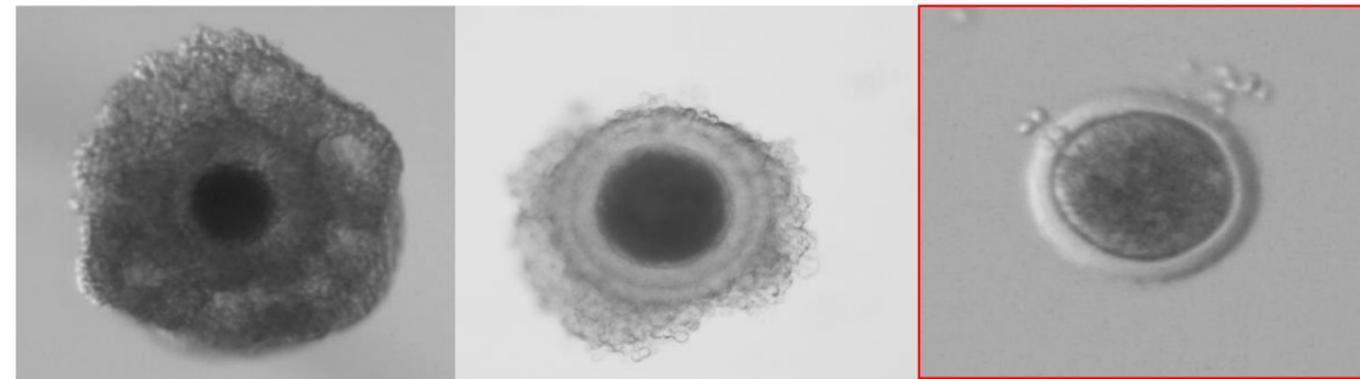


Dead

COCs

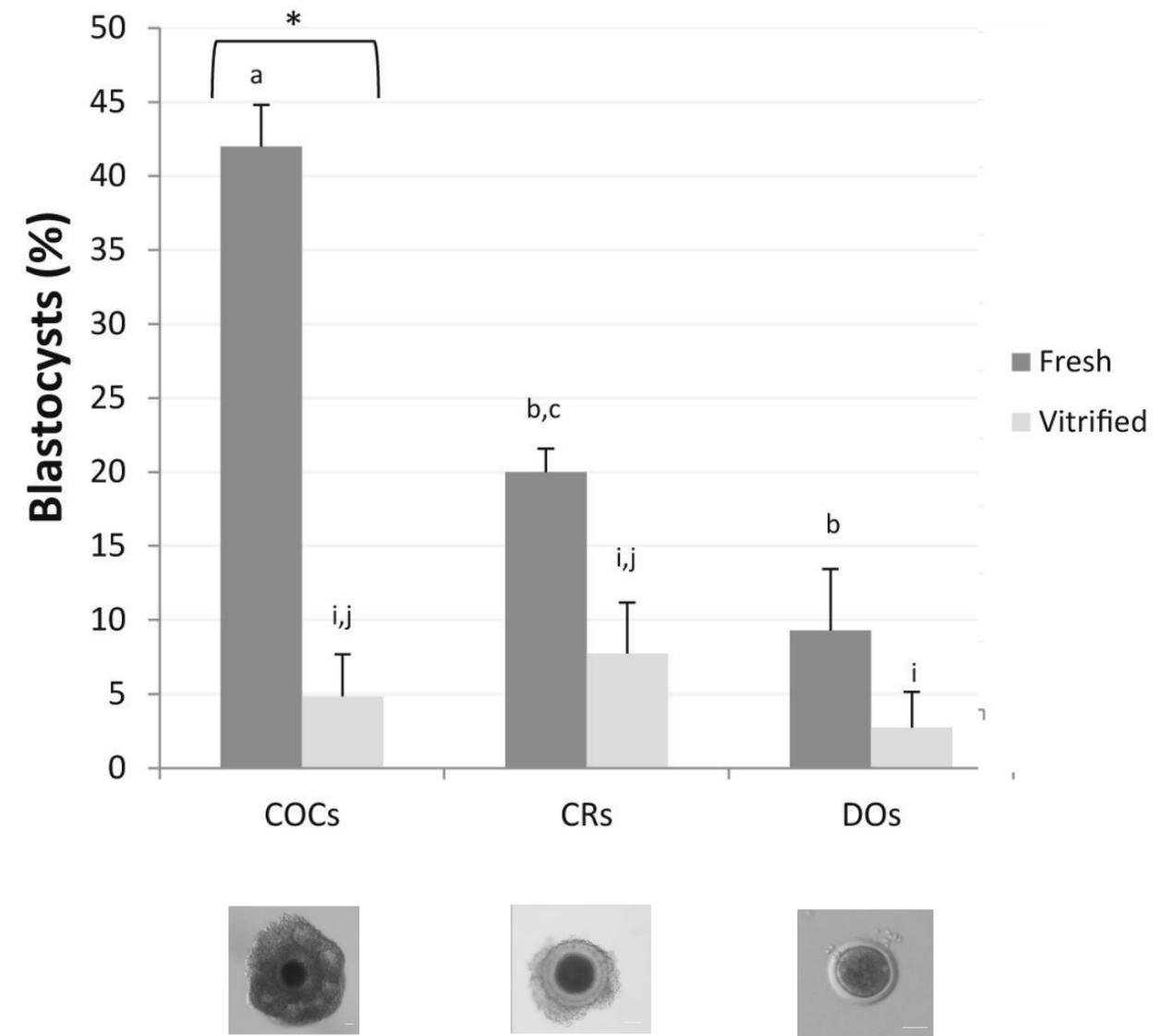
CRs

DOs

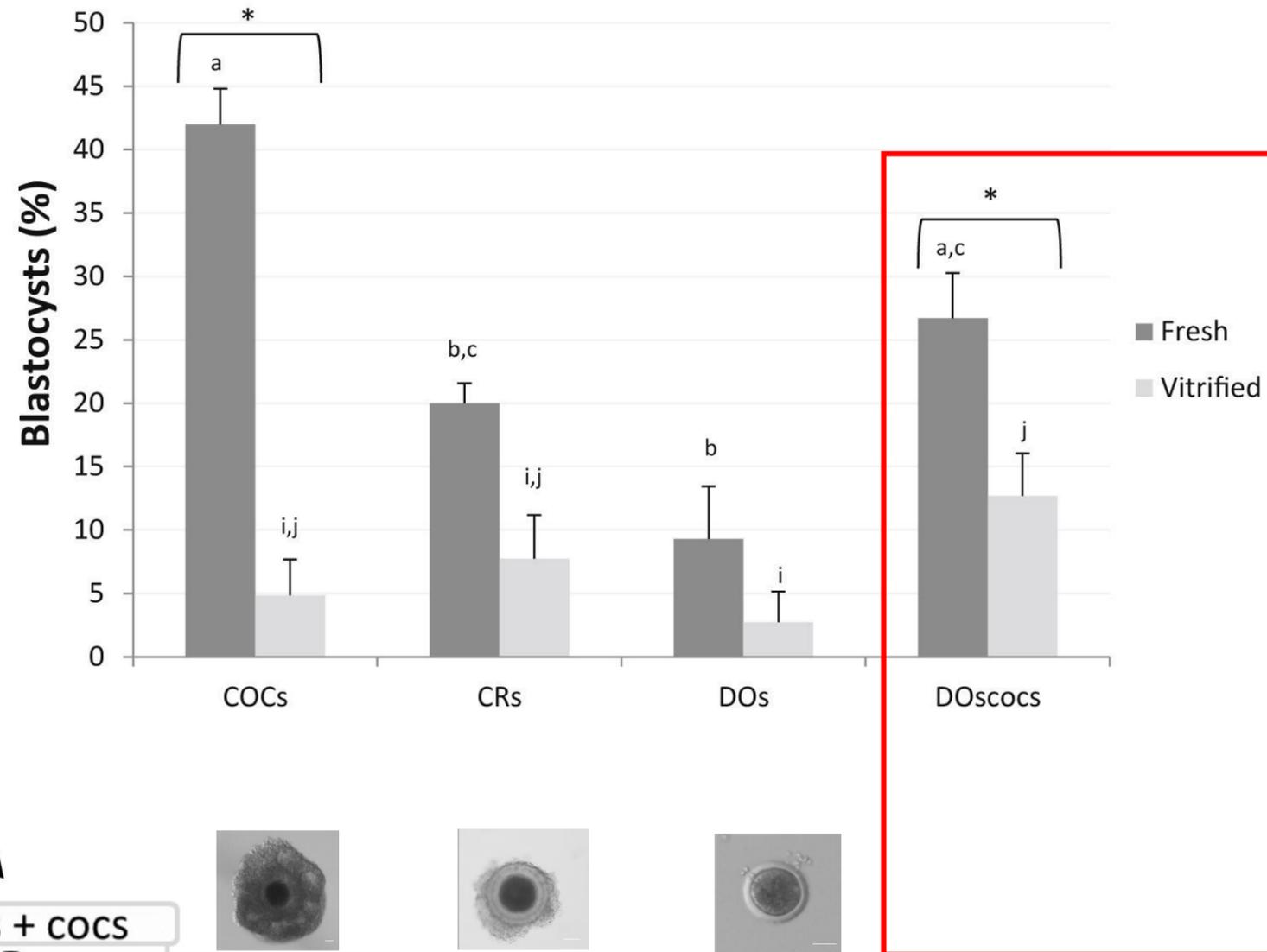
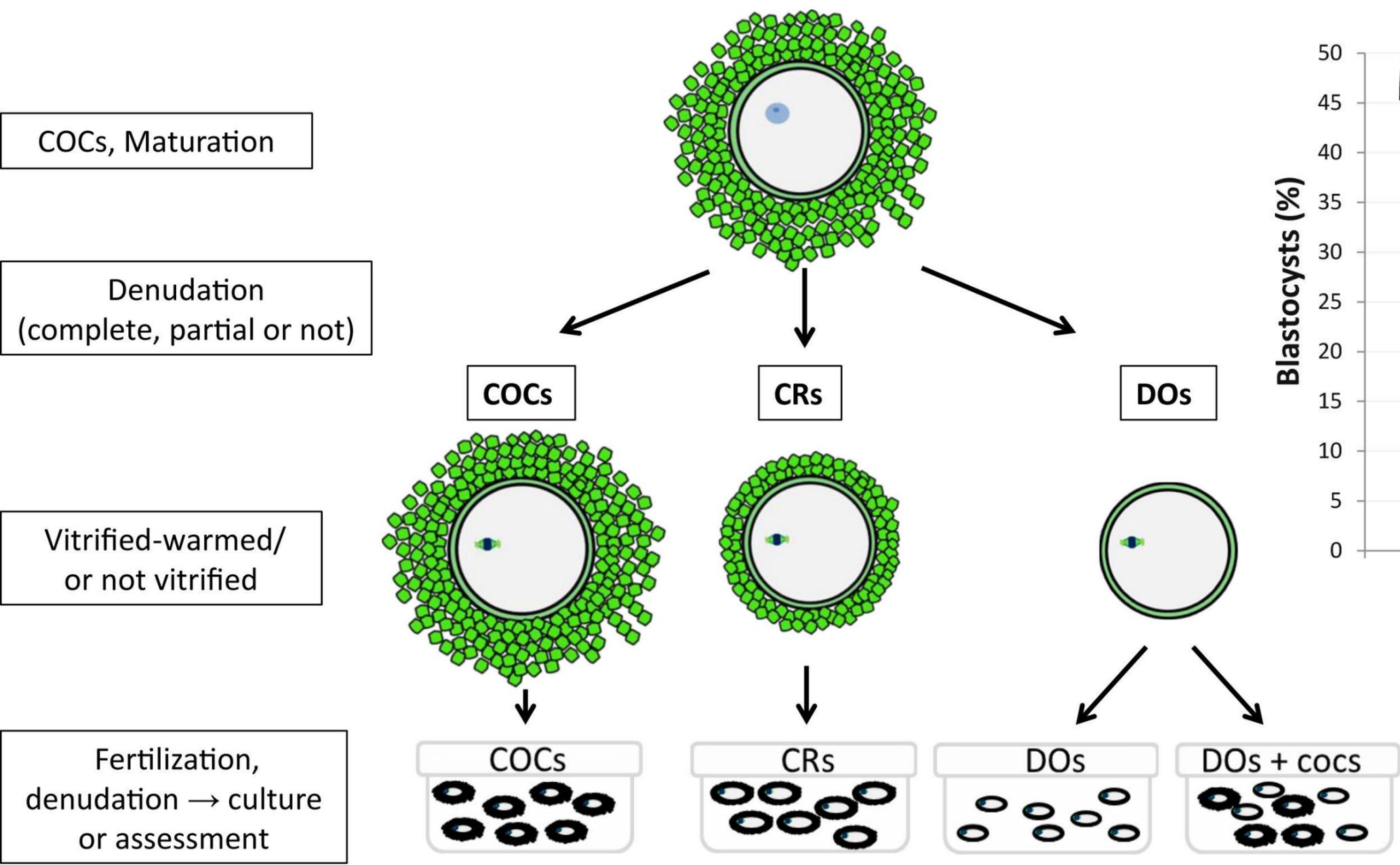


# DOWNSIDE OF DENUDING OOCYTES (DOS)

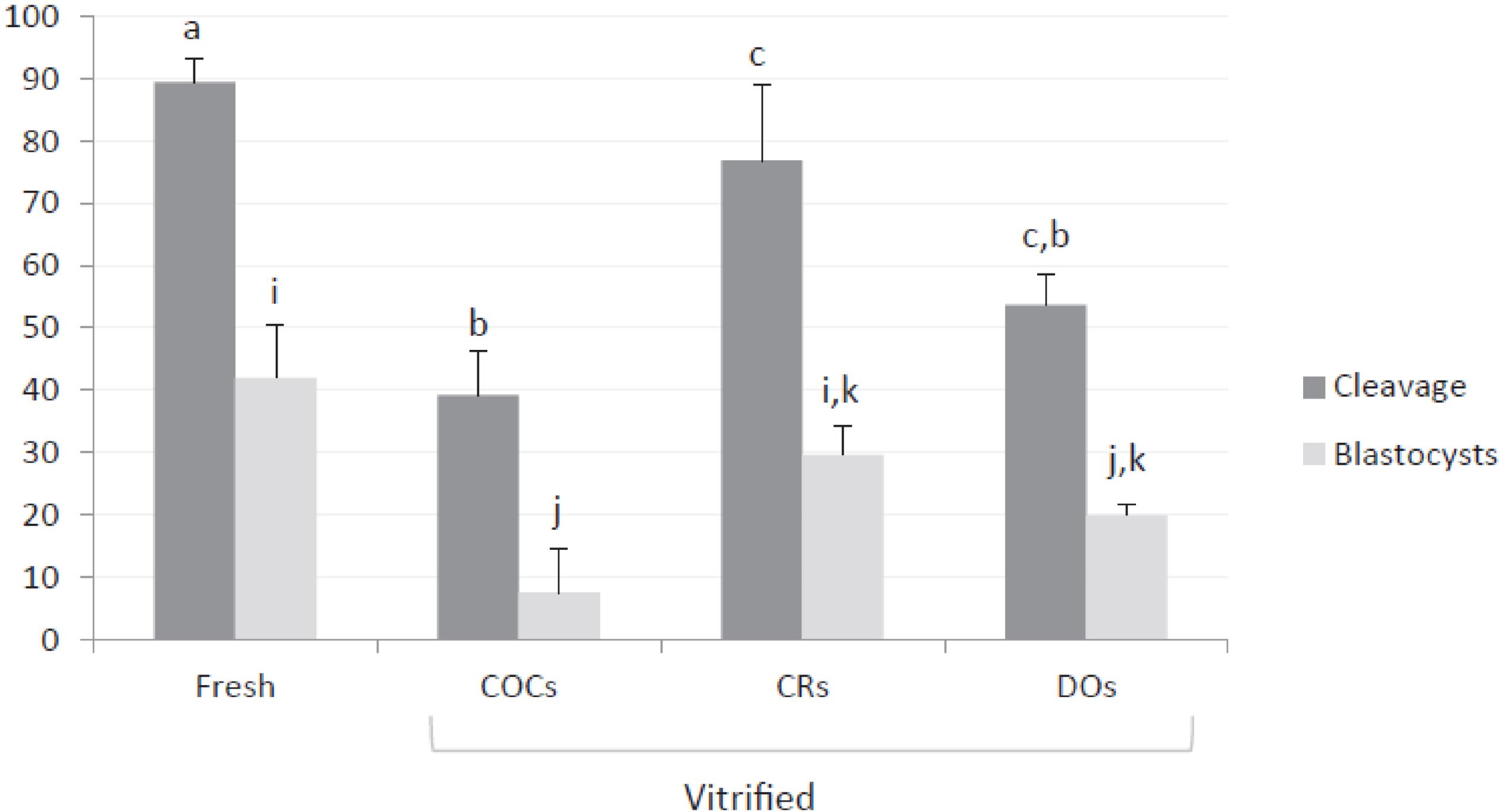
- Maturation rates decrease
- Fertilization rates decrease
- Cleavage rates decrease
- Blastocyst rates decrease
- But **rescue** possible ...



# RESCUE OF DENUDED OOCYTES BY COCS



# PARTHENOGENETIC ACTIVATION





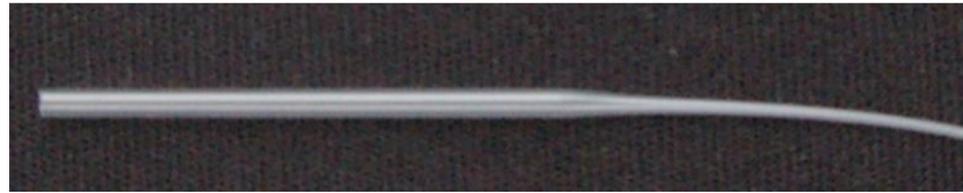
# CONCLUSION

- Vitriification of mature bovine oocytes is feasible, preferably with corona radiata (8% blastocysts)
- Vitriified denuded oocytes can be rescued for IVF by coincubation with mature fresh COCs (13% blastocysts)

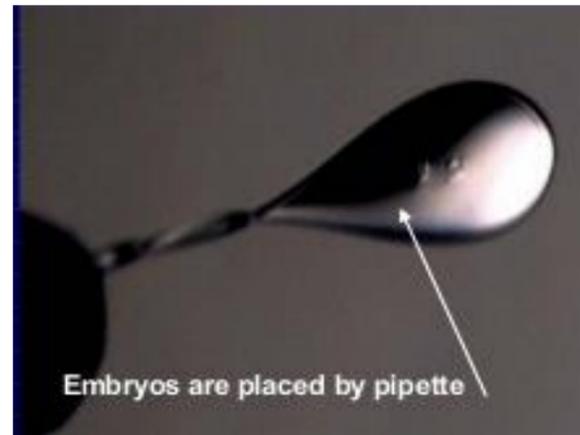
# SIZE OF THE DEVICE

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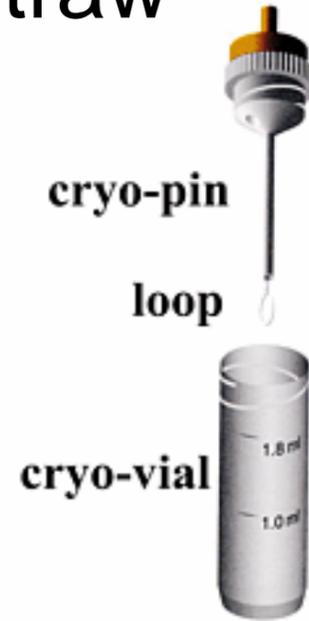
# SIZE OF DEVICES



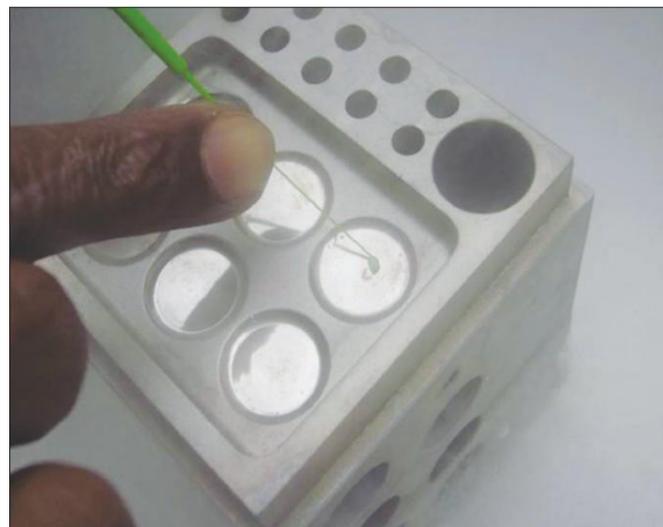
Open Pulled Straw (OPS)



Cryoloop



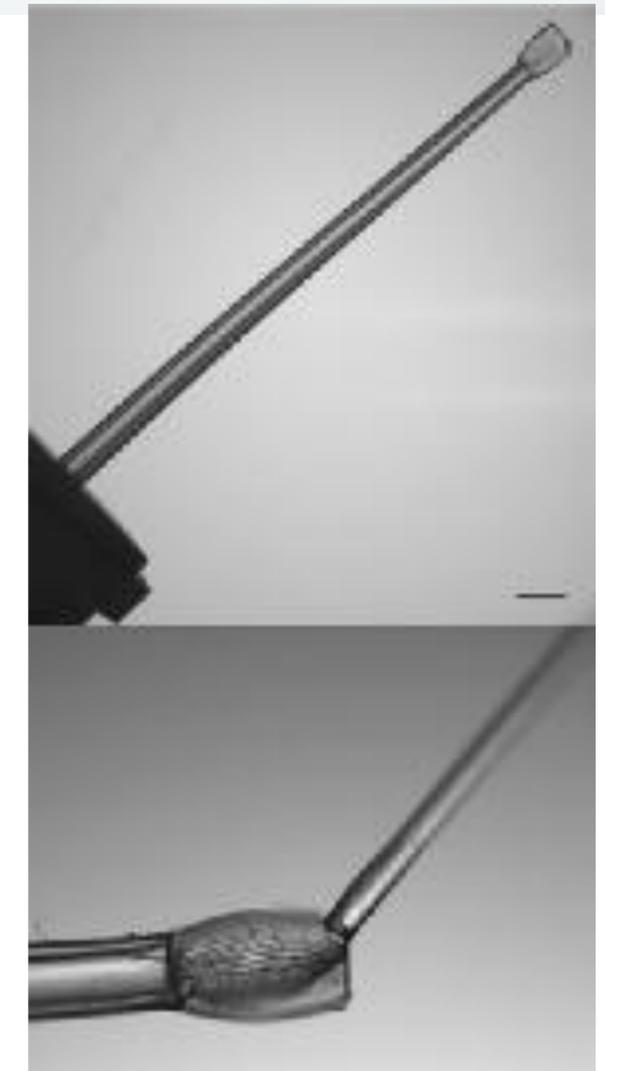
Cryotop



Solid surface vitrification



High security vitrification



Spatula vitrification



# An improved vitrification protocol for equine immature oocytes, resulting in a first live foal

N. ORTIZ-ESCRIBANO<sup>†\*</sup> , O. BOGADO PASCOTTINI<sup>†</sup>, H. WOELDERS<sup>‡</sup>, L. VANDENBERGHE<sup>†</sup>, C. DE SCHAUWER<sup>†</sup>, J. GOVAERE<sup>†</sup>, E. VAN DEN ABBEEL<sup>§</sup>, T. VULLERS<sup>¶</sup>, C. VERVERS<sup>†</sup>, K. ROELS<sup>†</sup>, M. VAN DE VELDE<sup>†</sup>, A. VAN SOOM<sup>†</sup> and K. SMITS<sup>†</sup>

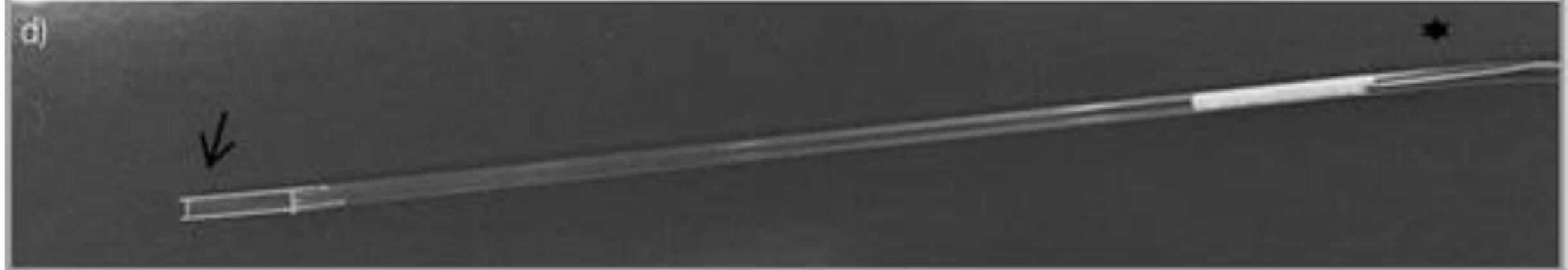
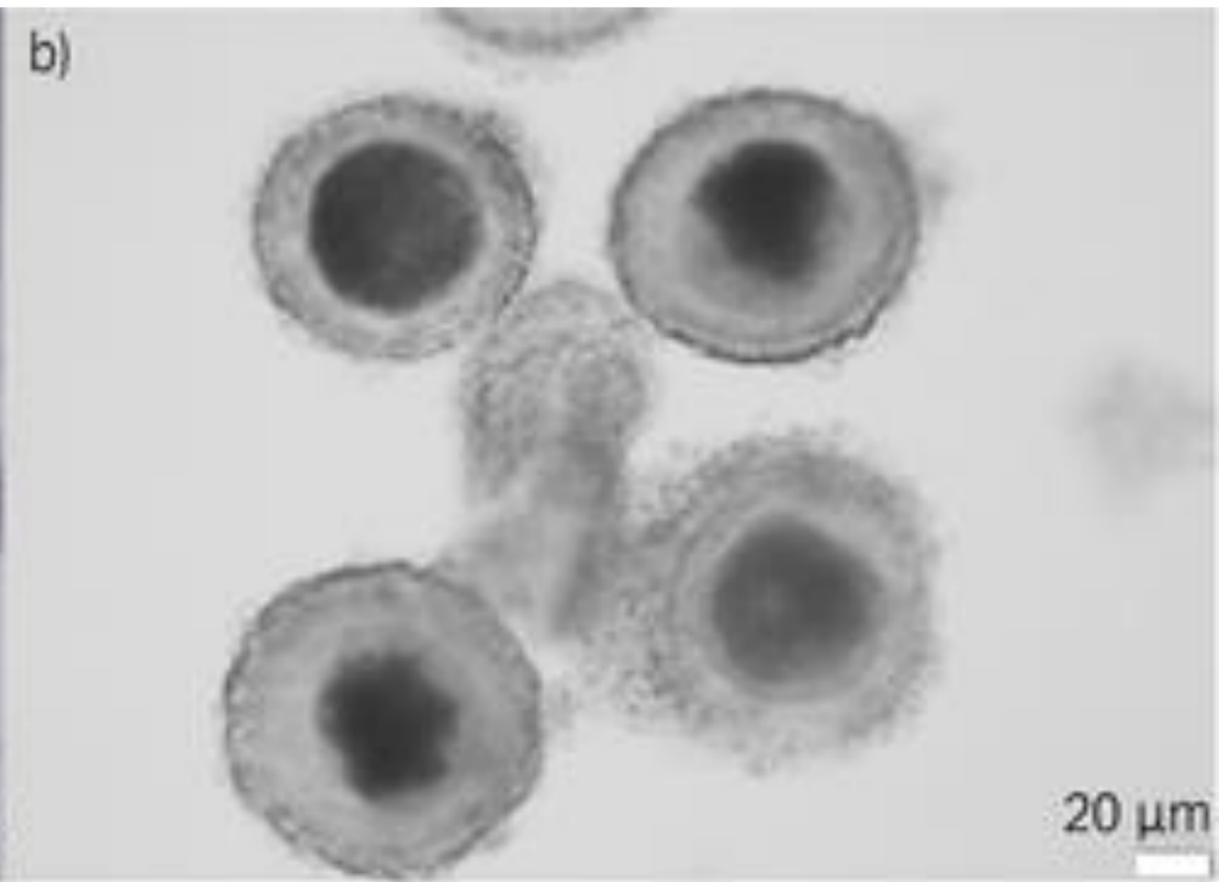
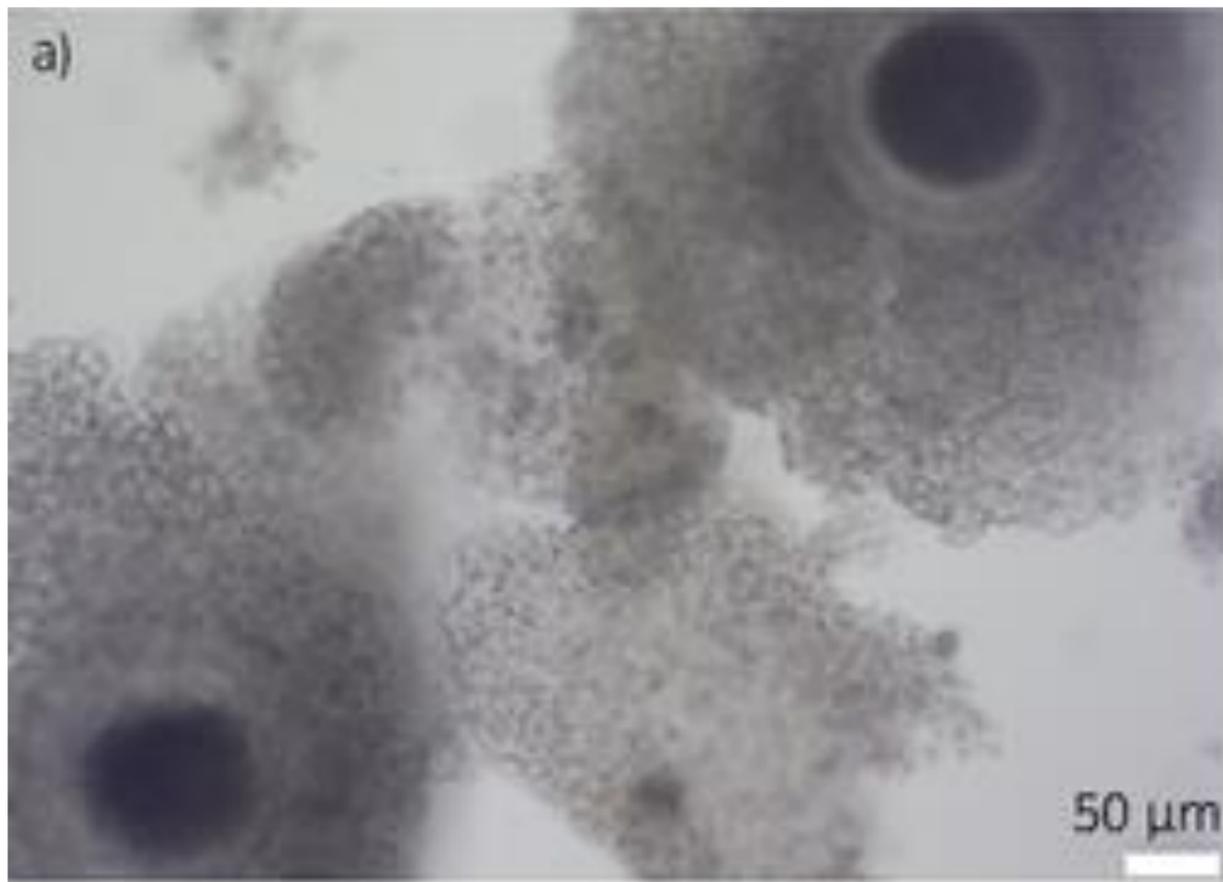
<sup>†</sup>Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium

<sup>‡</sup>Animal Breeding and Genomics Centre, Wageningen UR Livestock Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands

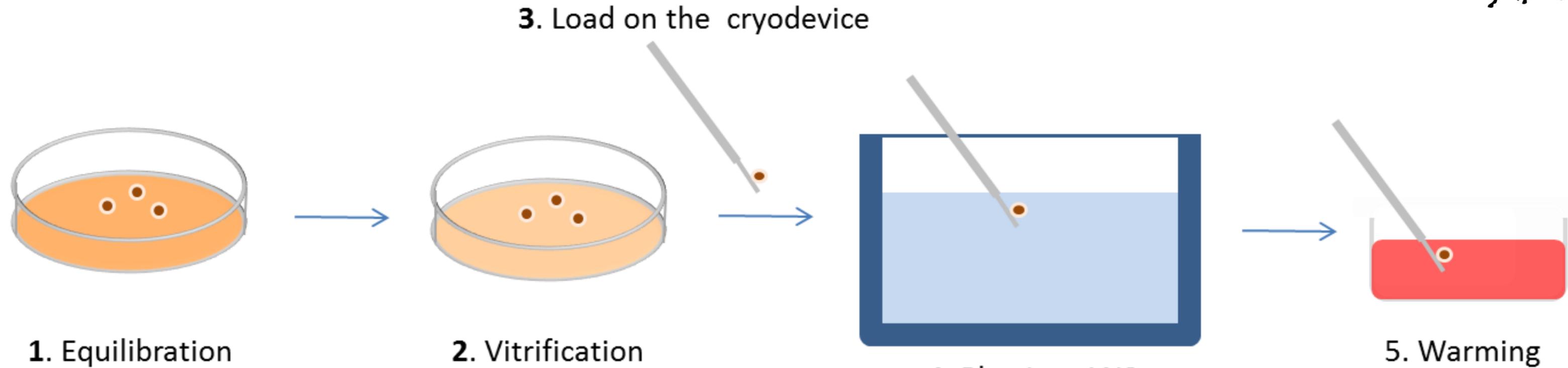
<sup>§</sup>Department for Reproductive Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>¶</sup>Animal Embryo Centre, Maria-Hoop, the Netherlands.

\*Correspondence emails: [nerea.ortizescribano@ugent.be](mailto:nerea.ortizescribano@ugent.be) or [ortizescribanonerea@gmail.com](mailto:ortizescribanonerea@gmail.com); Received: 24.10.16; Accepted: 06.08.17



# LONG AND SHORT PROTOCOL



Long protocol – TCM199Hanks + 20 % FBS

7.5 % ethylene glycol  
7.5 % dimethyl sulfoxide  
**10 MINUTES**

15% ethylene glycol,  
15% dimethyl sulfoxide  
0.5 M sucrose  
**1 MINUTE**

Adapted from Kuwayama et al. 2005

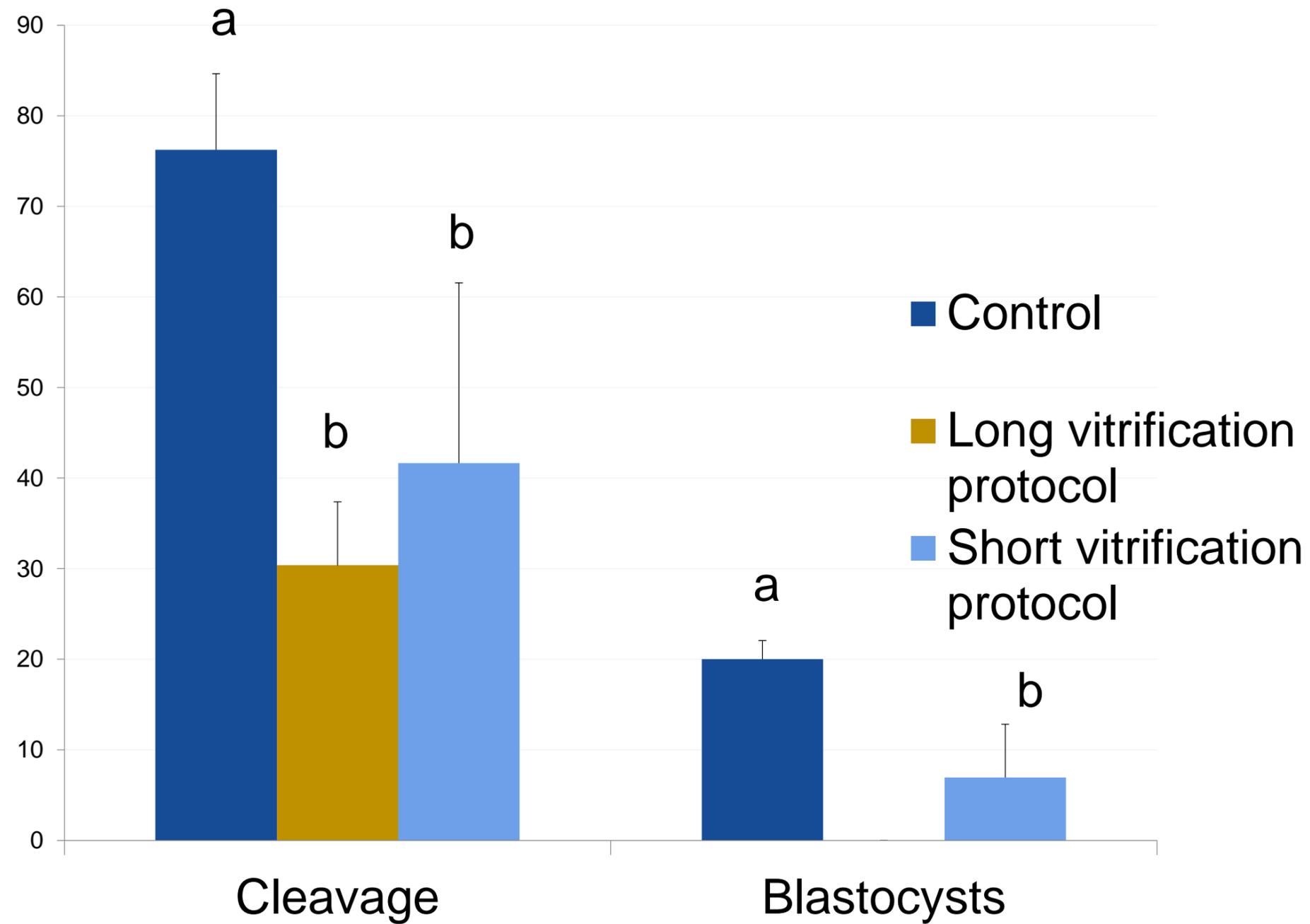
Short protocol – TCM199Hanks + 0.014 % BSA

10 % ethylene glycol  
10 % dimethyl sulfoxide  
**25 SECONDS**

20% ethylene glycol,  
20% dimethyl sulfoxide  
0.5 M sucrose  
**15 SECONDS**

Adapted from Tharasanit et al. 2006

# LONG VS SHORT PROTOCOL WITH EQUINE CORONA RADIATA OOCYTES



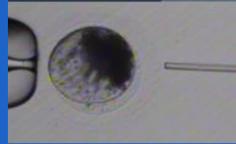
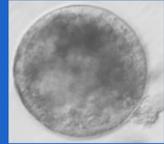


VICSI May 12 2017



# EFFICIENCY OF OOCYTE VITRIFICATION IS LOW

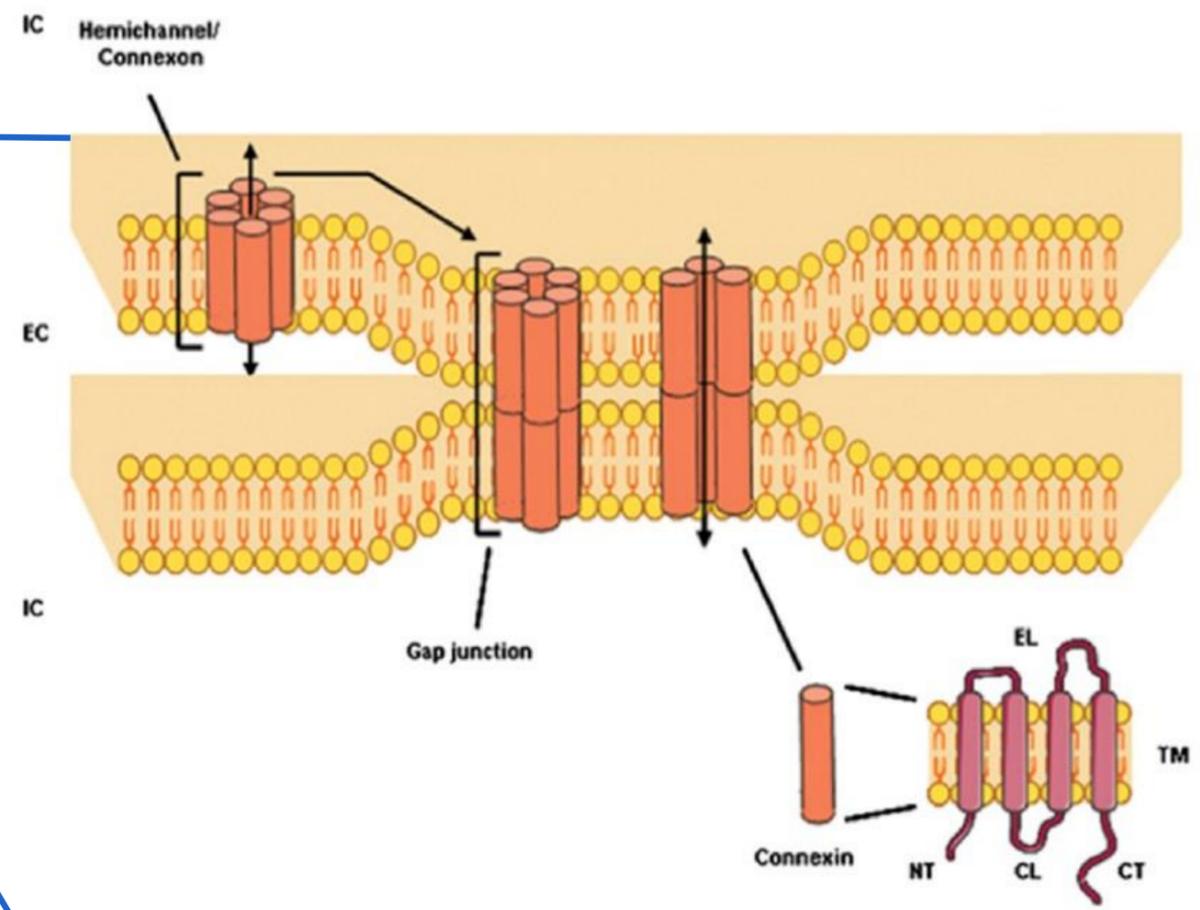
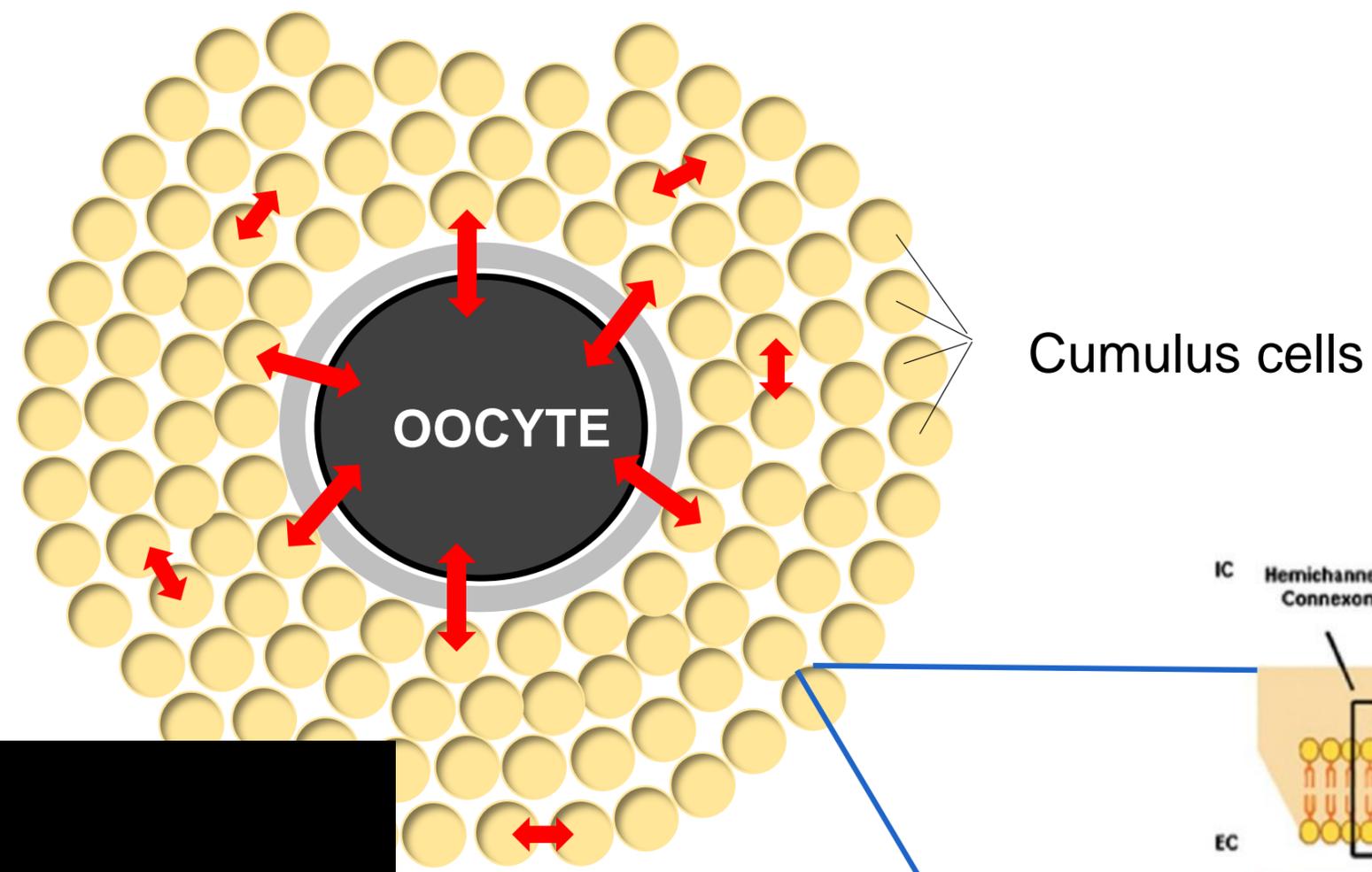


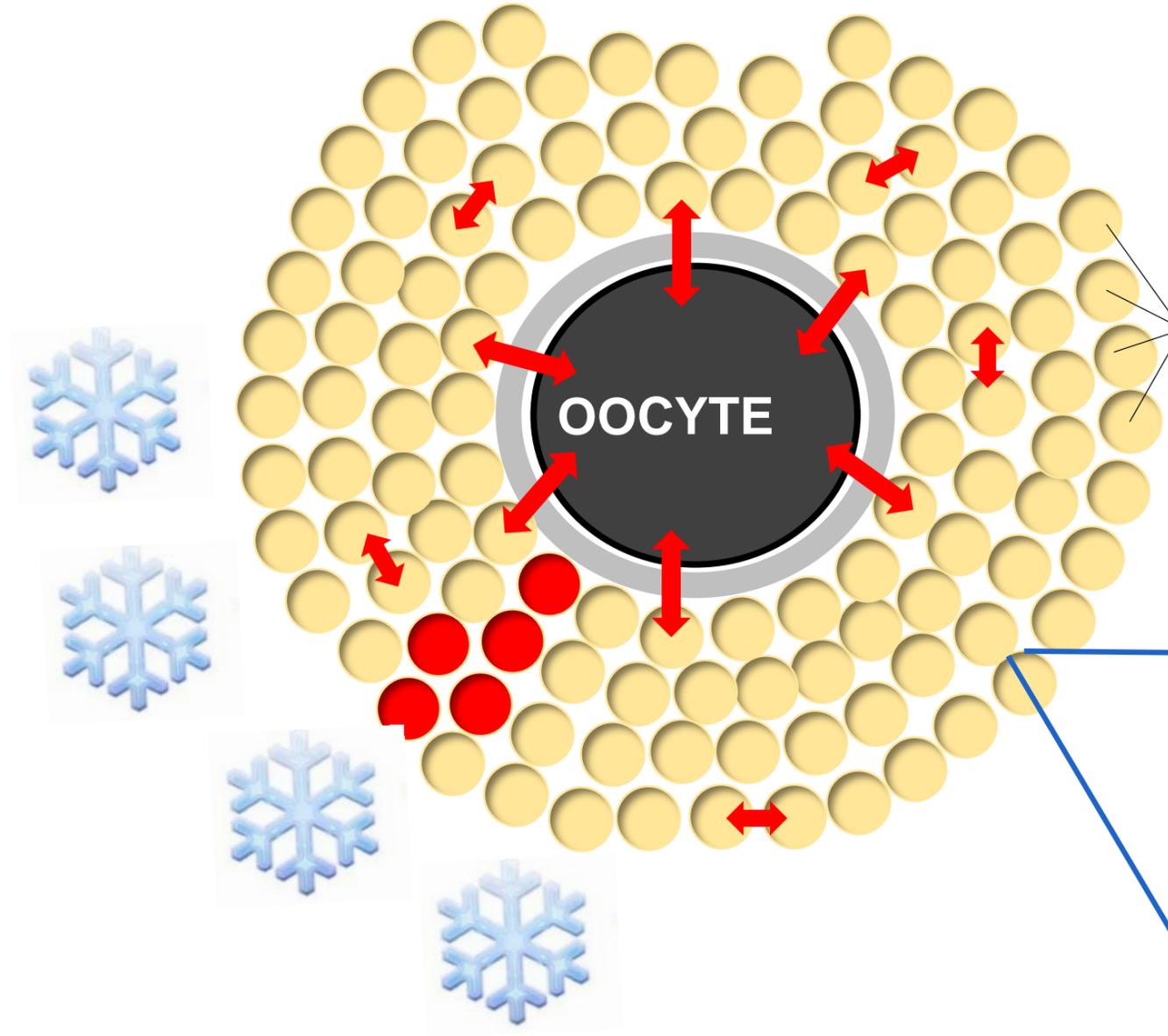
				
Fresh	146	80 (55%)	16 (20%)	10 (60%)
Vitrified	179	72 (40%)	5 (7%)	1 (20%)

# CONCLUSION

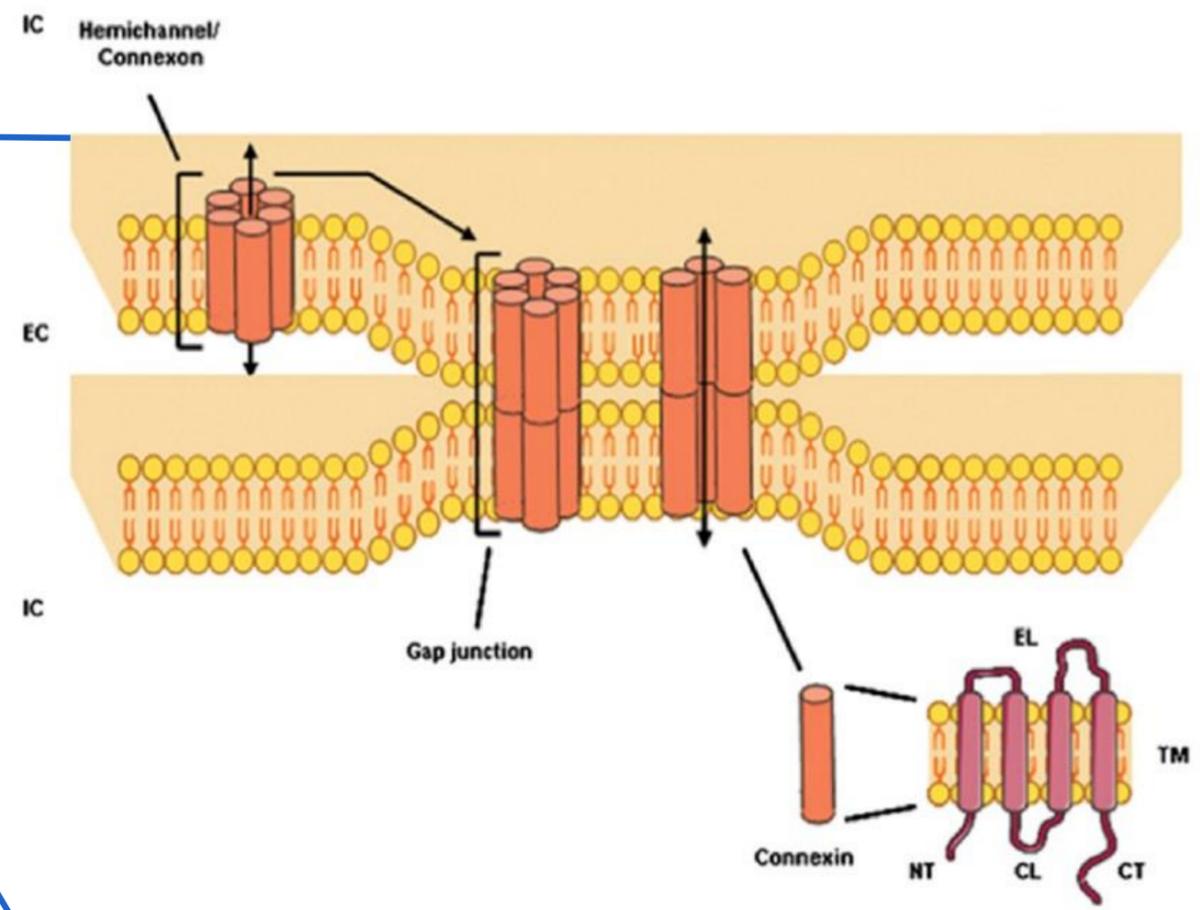
- Vitriification of immature horse oocytes is still not efficient (7% blastocysts), but can yield live foals
- The use of ICSI is beneficial since it circumvents fertilization problems
- Vitriification of mature equine oocytes may be more efficient (cfr. human), but is less practical in the horse

# CELL-CELL INTERACTION

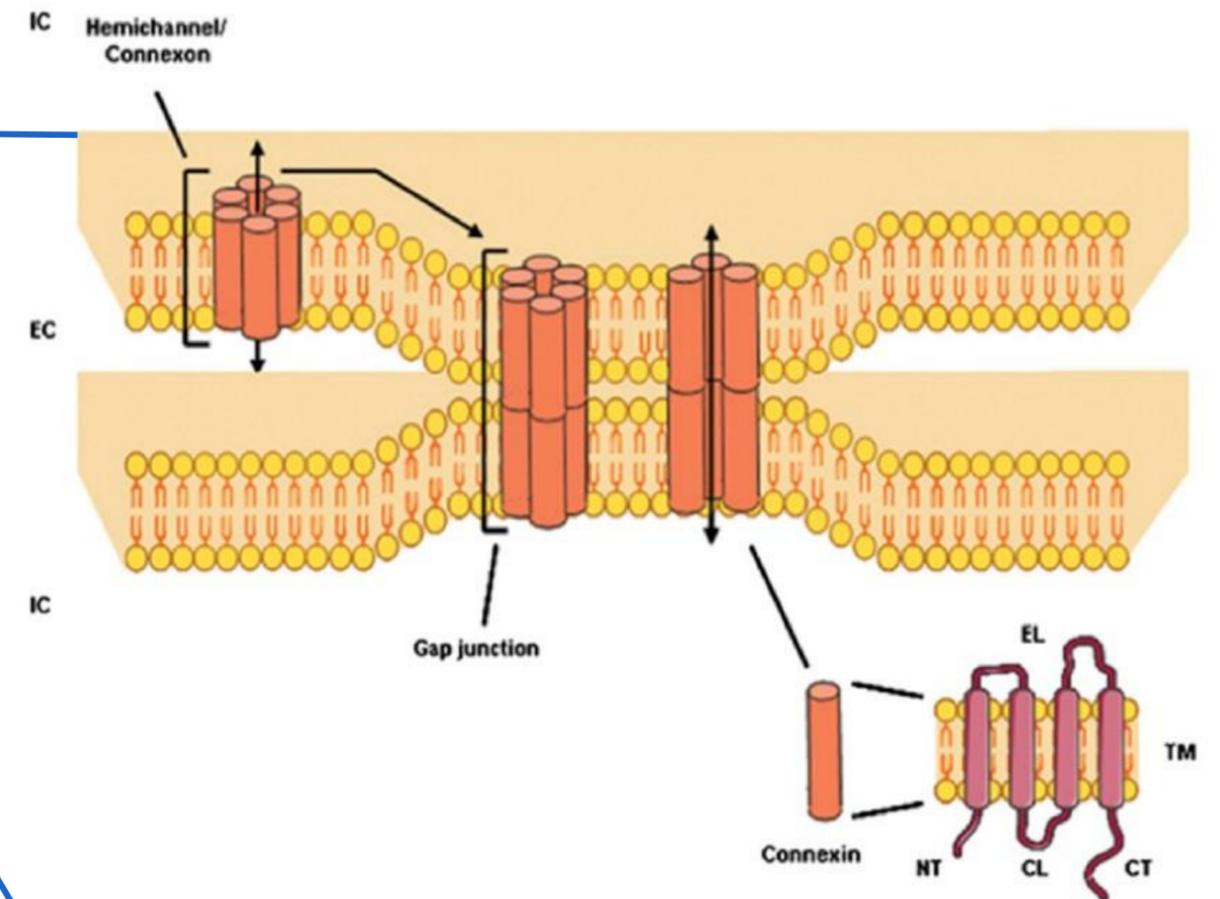
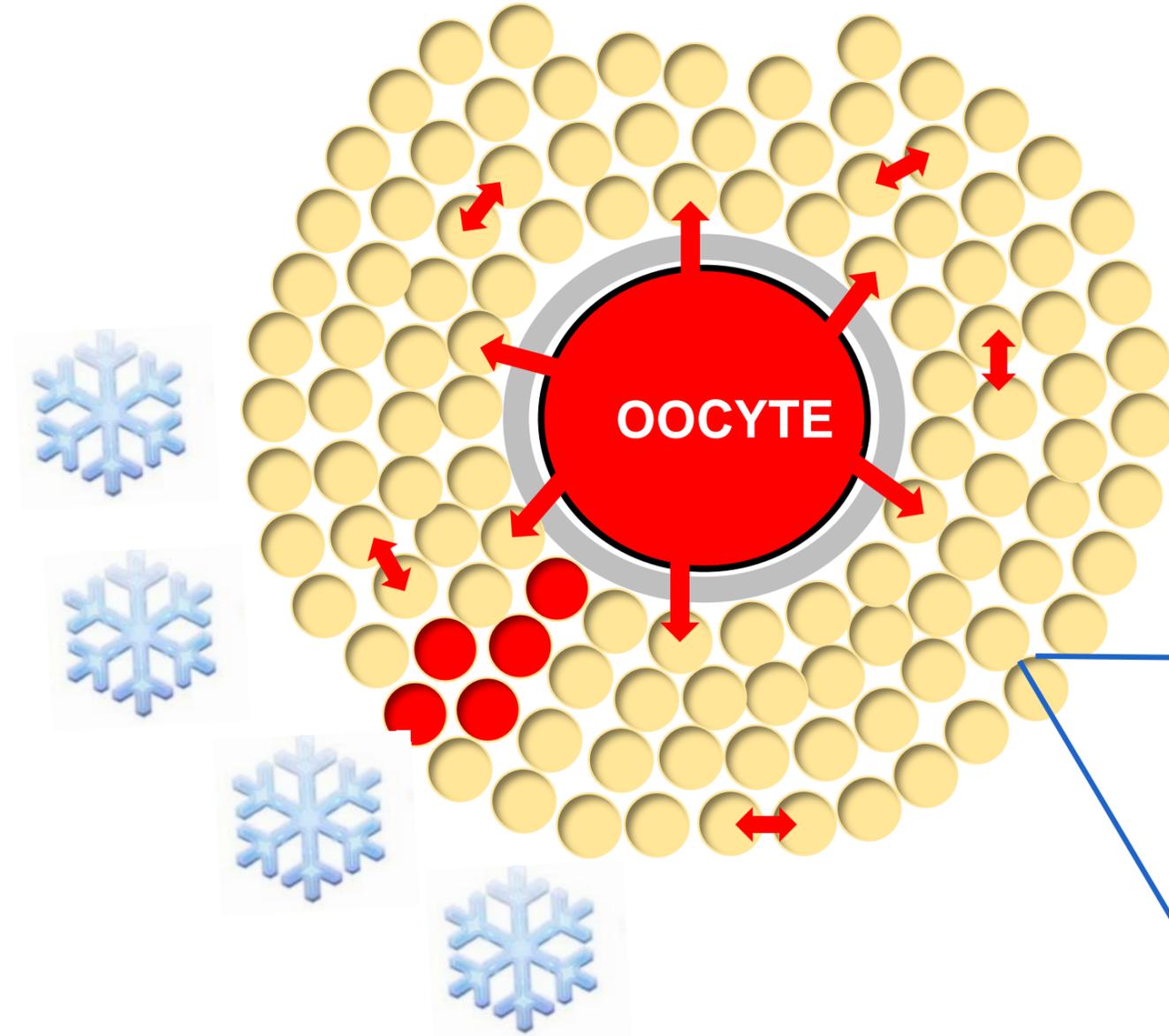




Cumulus cells

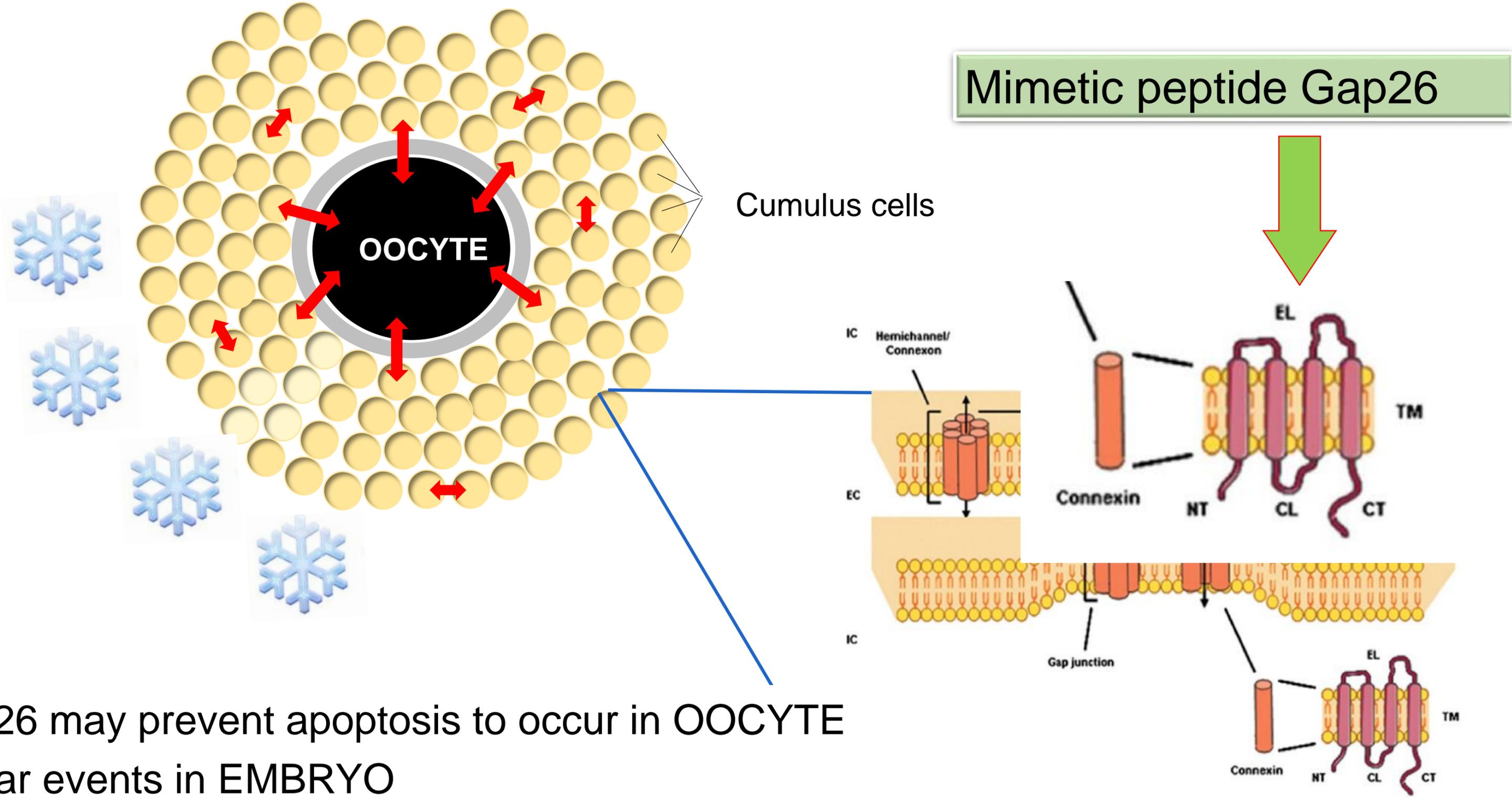


Apoptosis or cell death induced by vitrification



Connexins between cumulus cells may induce **apoptosis in neighboring cumulus cells**, even in oocyte

# BLOCKING CONNEXIN CHANNELS WITH GAP26



GAP26 may prevent apoptosis to occur in OOCYTE  
Similar events in EMBRYO

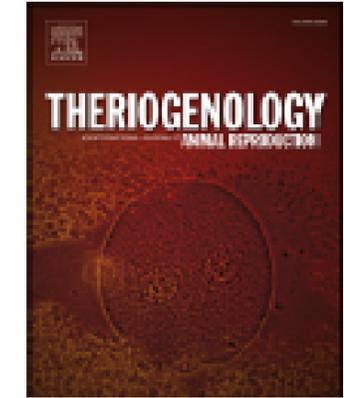


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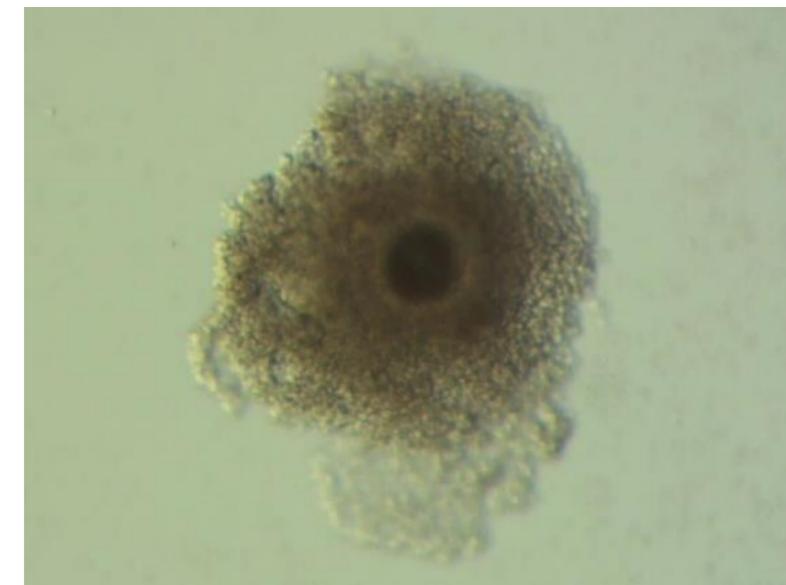
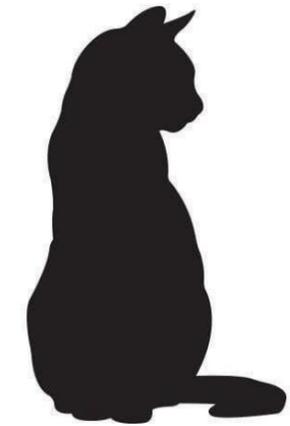


## Blocking connexin channels during vitrification of immature cat oocytes improves maturation capacity after warming

Féline Snoeck <sup>a,\*</sup>, Katarzyna Joanna Szymanska <sup>b</sup>, Steven Sarrazin <sup>a</sup>,  
Nerea Ortiz-Escribano <sup>a</sup>, Luc Leybaert <sup>b,1</sup>, Ann Van Soom <sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium

<sup>b</sup> Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Basic Medical Sciences - Physiology Group, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium





# PRESENCE OF CONNEXIN43 IN CAT OOCYTES



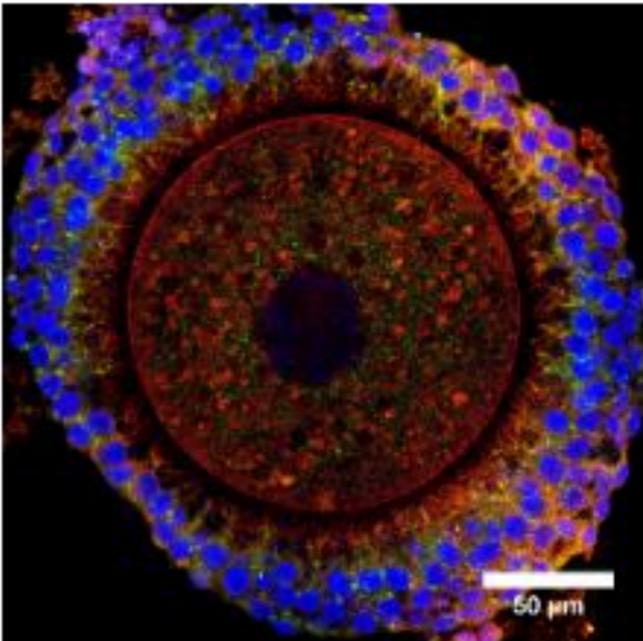
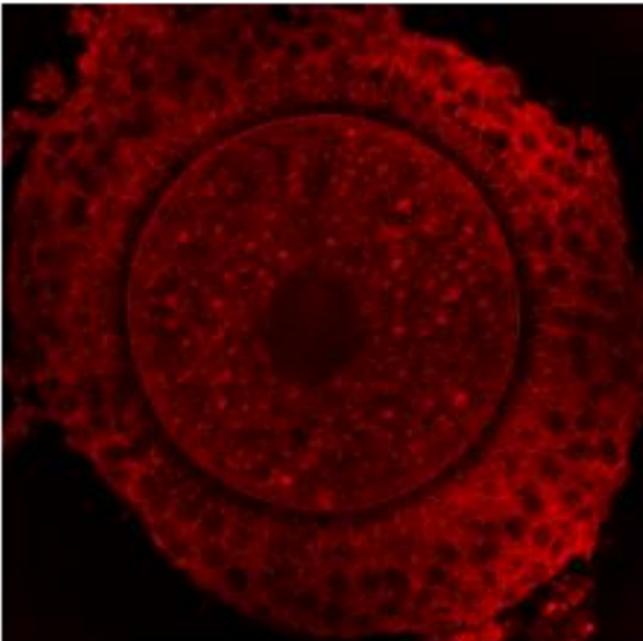
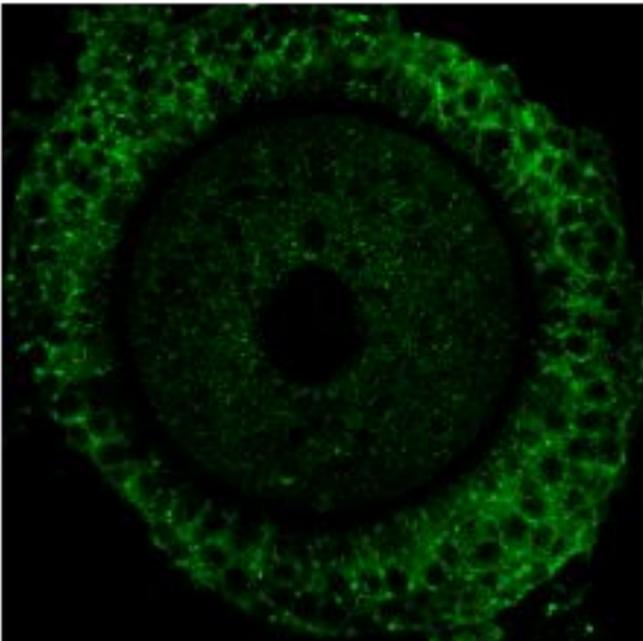
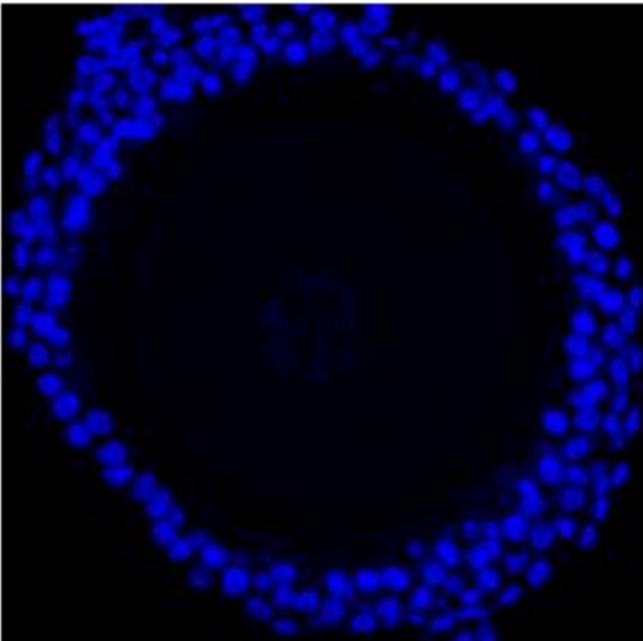
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Cx43

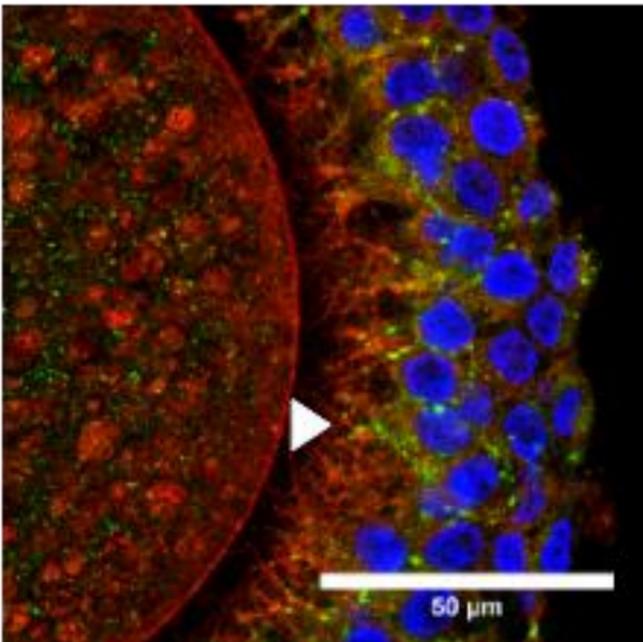
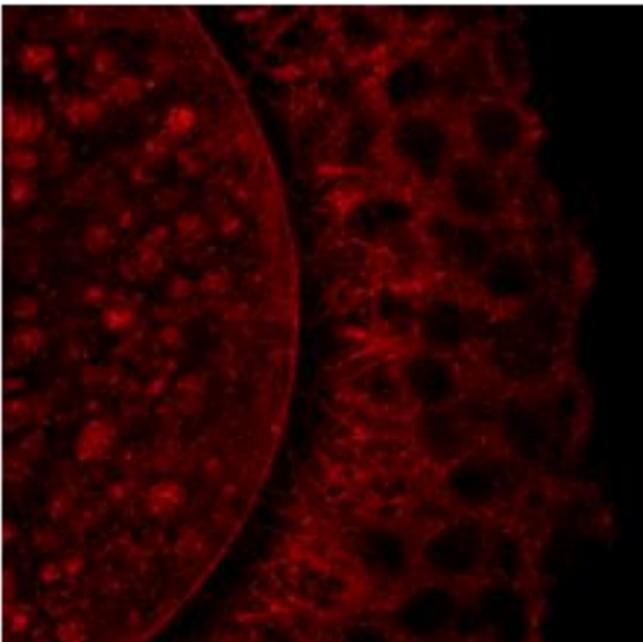
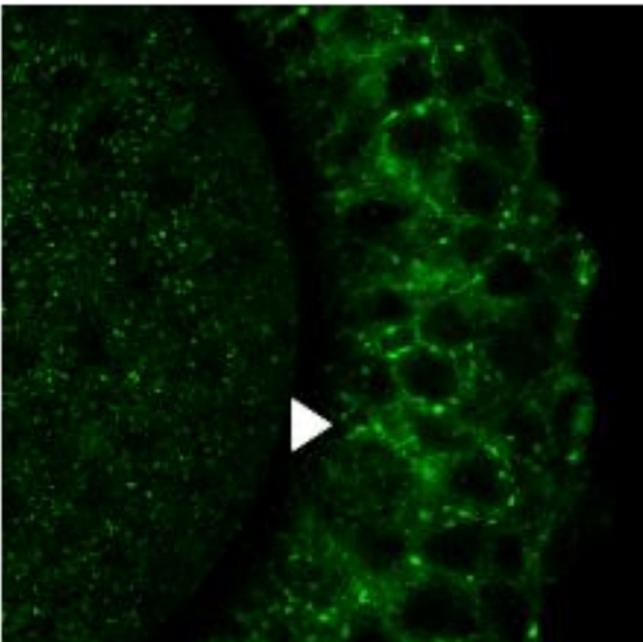
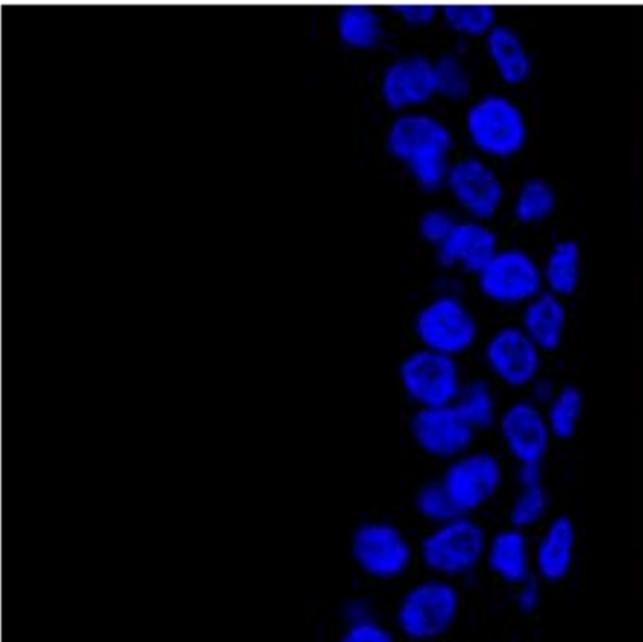
Rhodamine phalloidin

merge

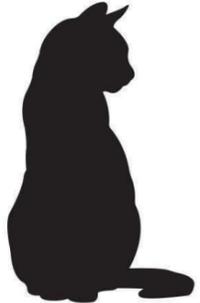
Cx43



Cx43 zoom



# VITRIFICATION OF IMMATURE CAT OOCYTES WITH GAP26



	Total no. of oocytes	Matured (%)	Cleaved (%)	Blastocyst (%)
Control	134	65 (49)	51 (38)	17 (13)
Vitrified-warmed	143	12 (8)	5 (3)	0 (0)
Vitrified-warmed with GAP26	139	27 (19)	13 (9)	3 (2)

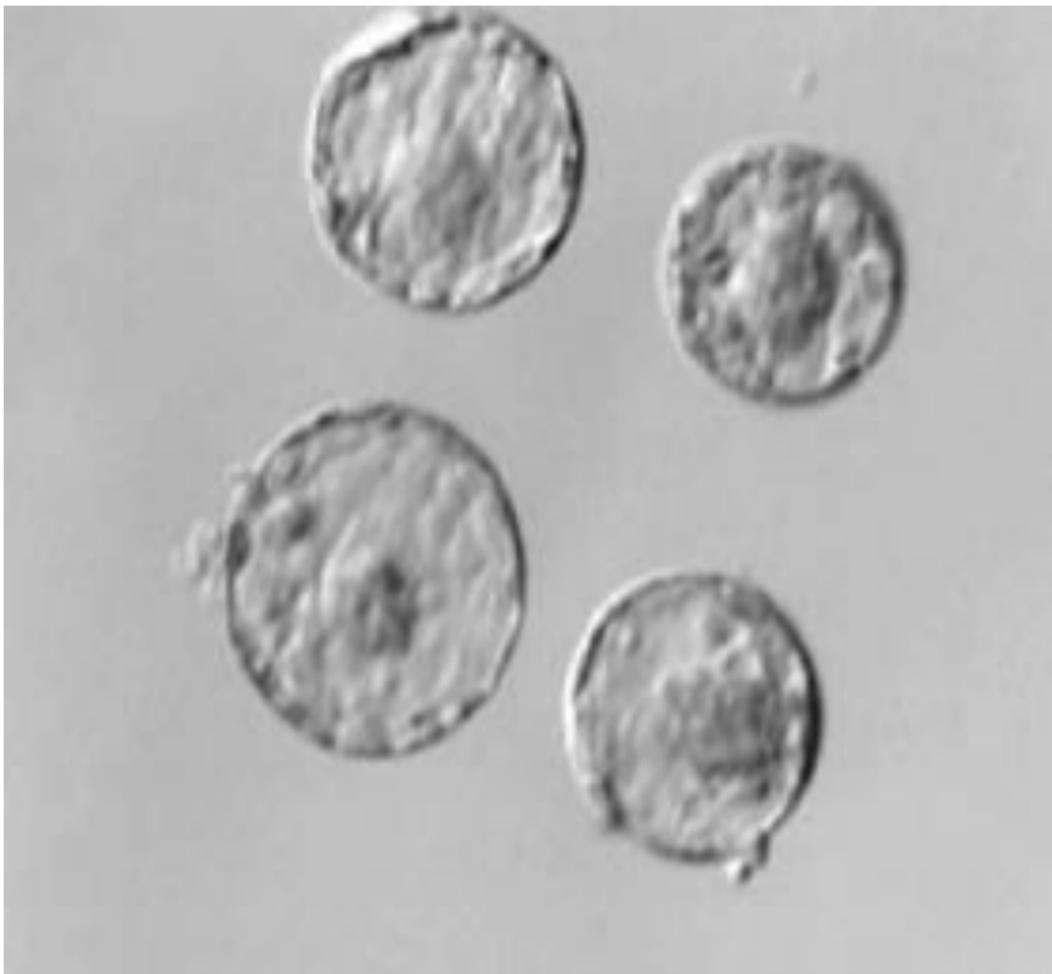
# CONCLUSION



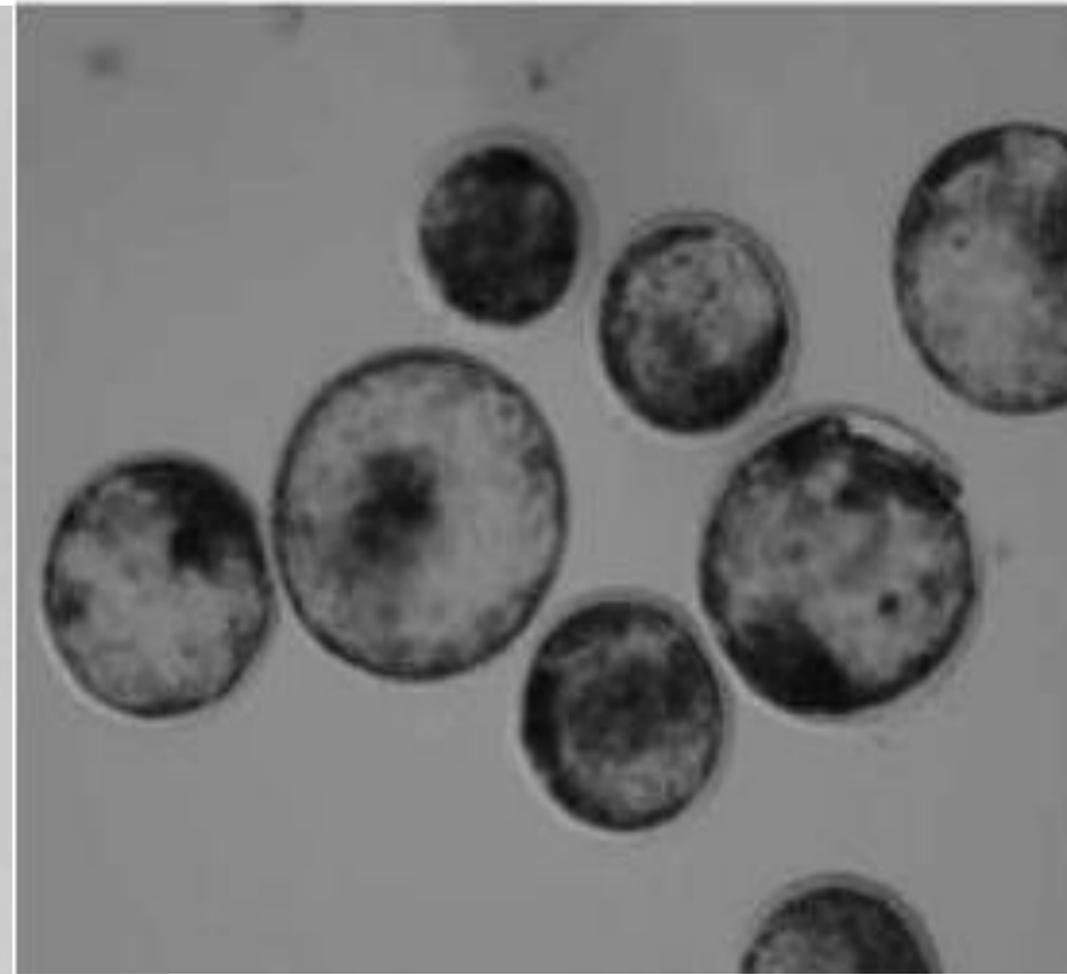
- Vitriification of immature cat oocytes is still in its infancy (2% blastocysts)
- Further research on cats in Belgium is not possible due to law on early cat spaying (prepubertal oocytes)

# LIPIDS

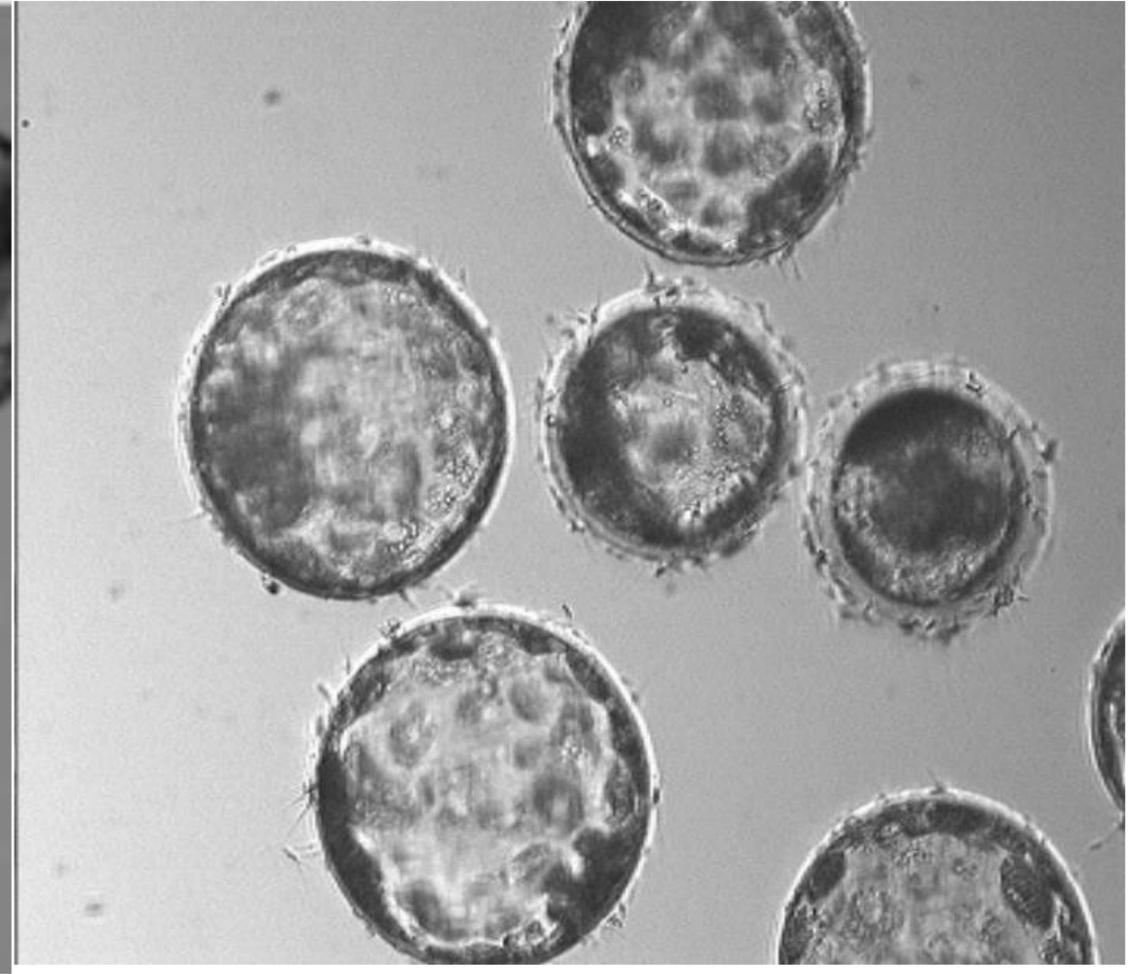
# LIPID CONTENTS DIFFERS IN EMBRYOS FROM DIFFERENT SPECIES



Human



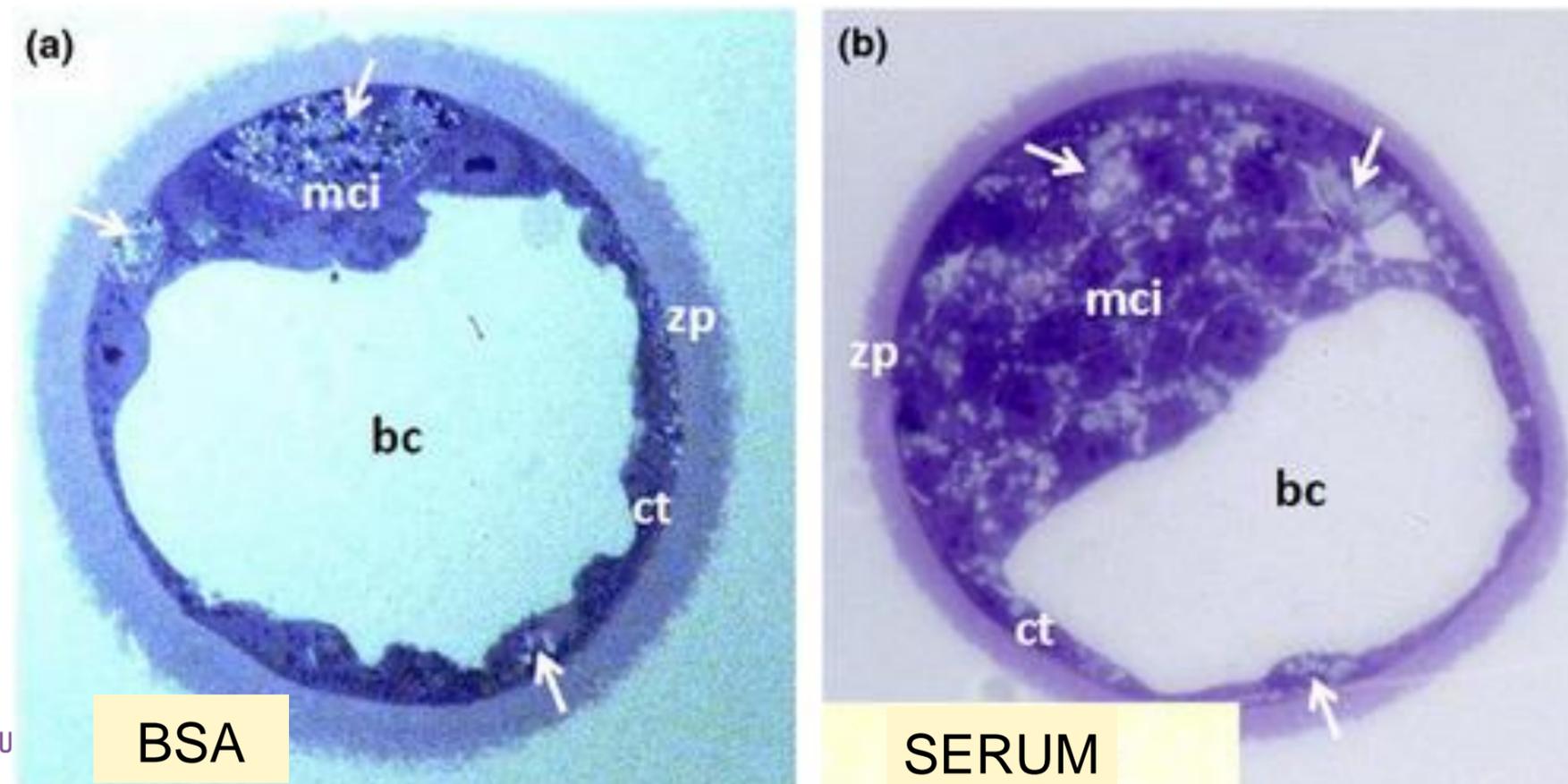
Bovine



Porcine

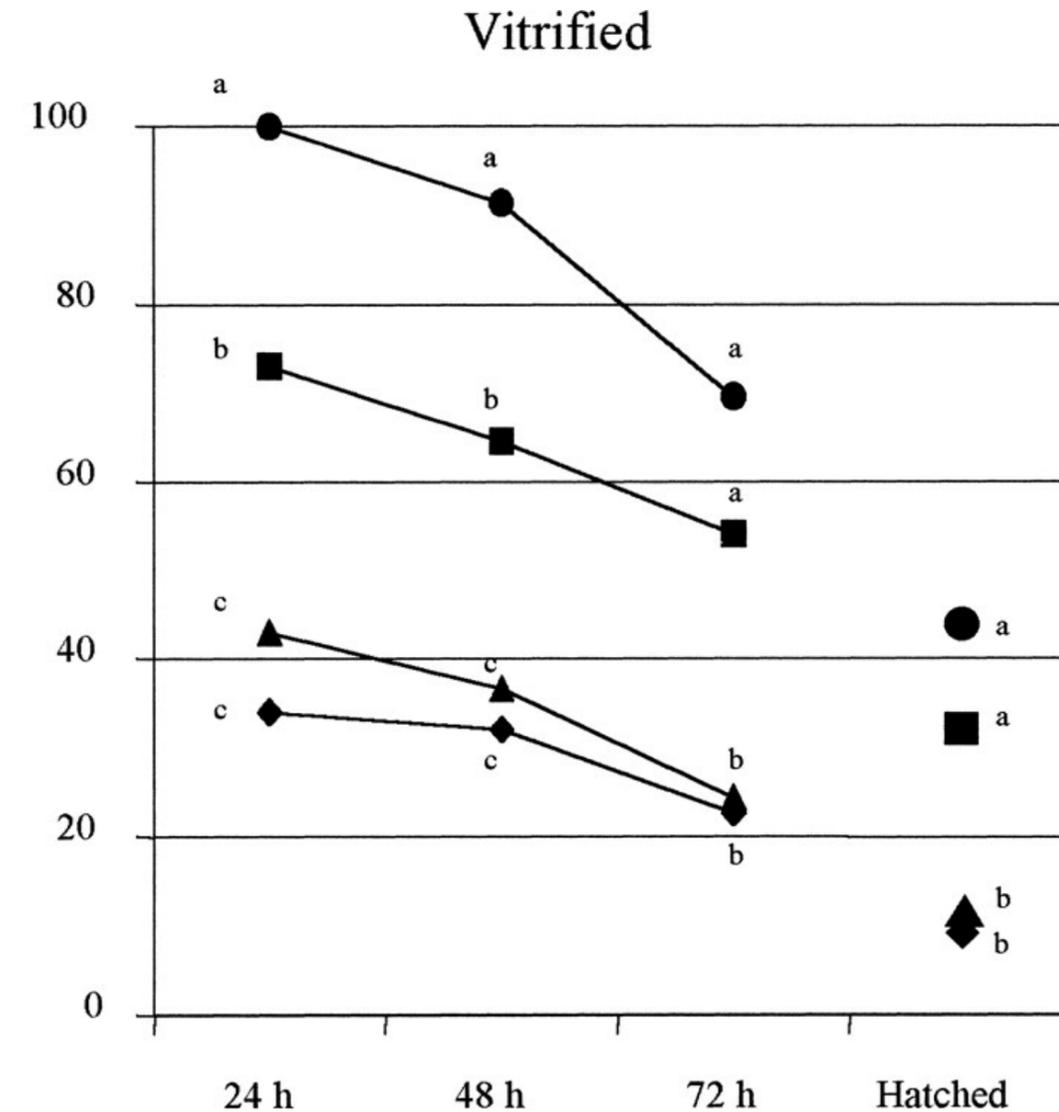
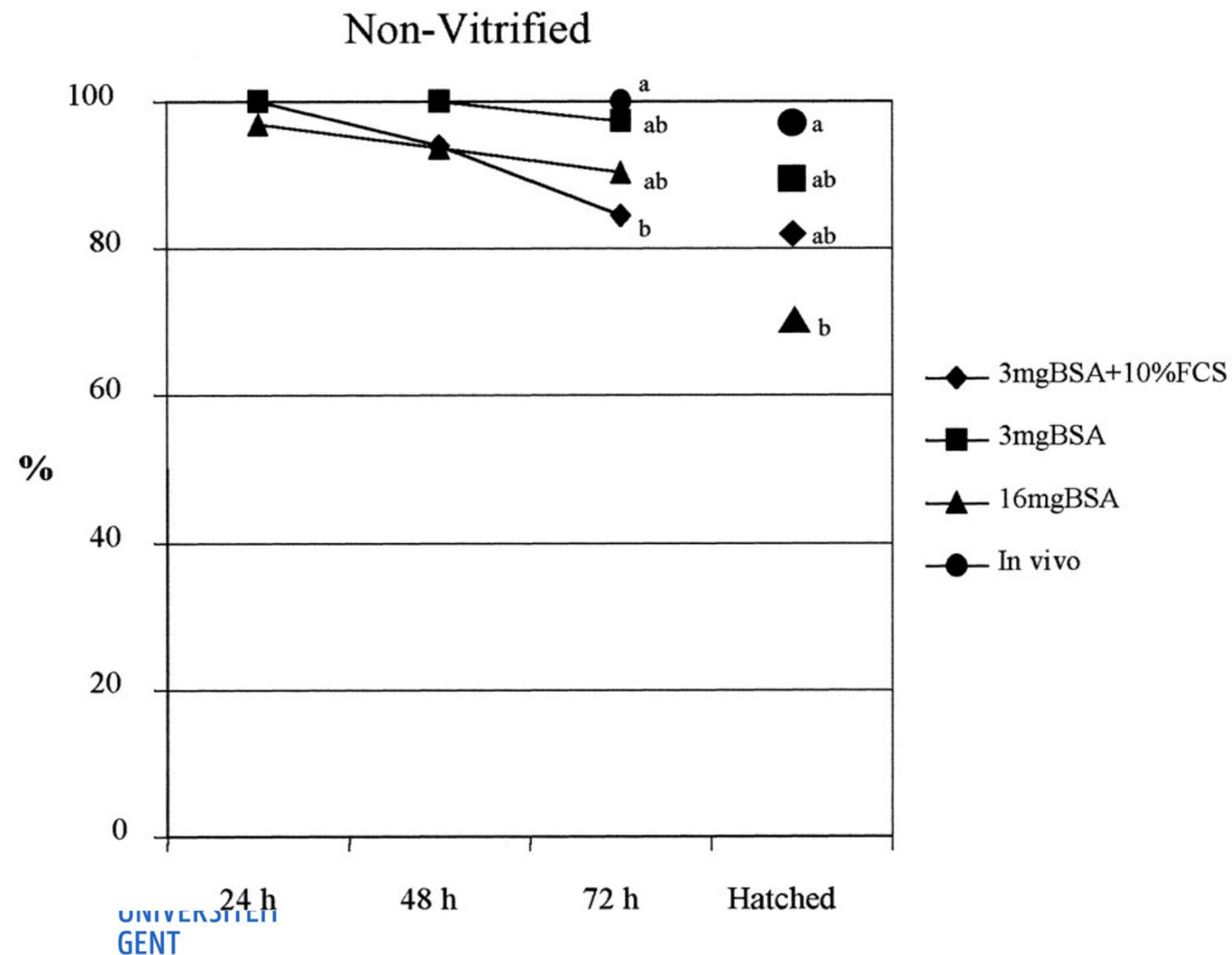
# LIPID CONTENTS IN EMBRYOS IS INFLUENCED BY CULTURE MEDIUM

- Serum in culture medium is increasing lipid droplets
- BSA in culture medium is lowering lipid droplets

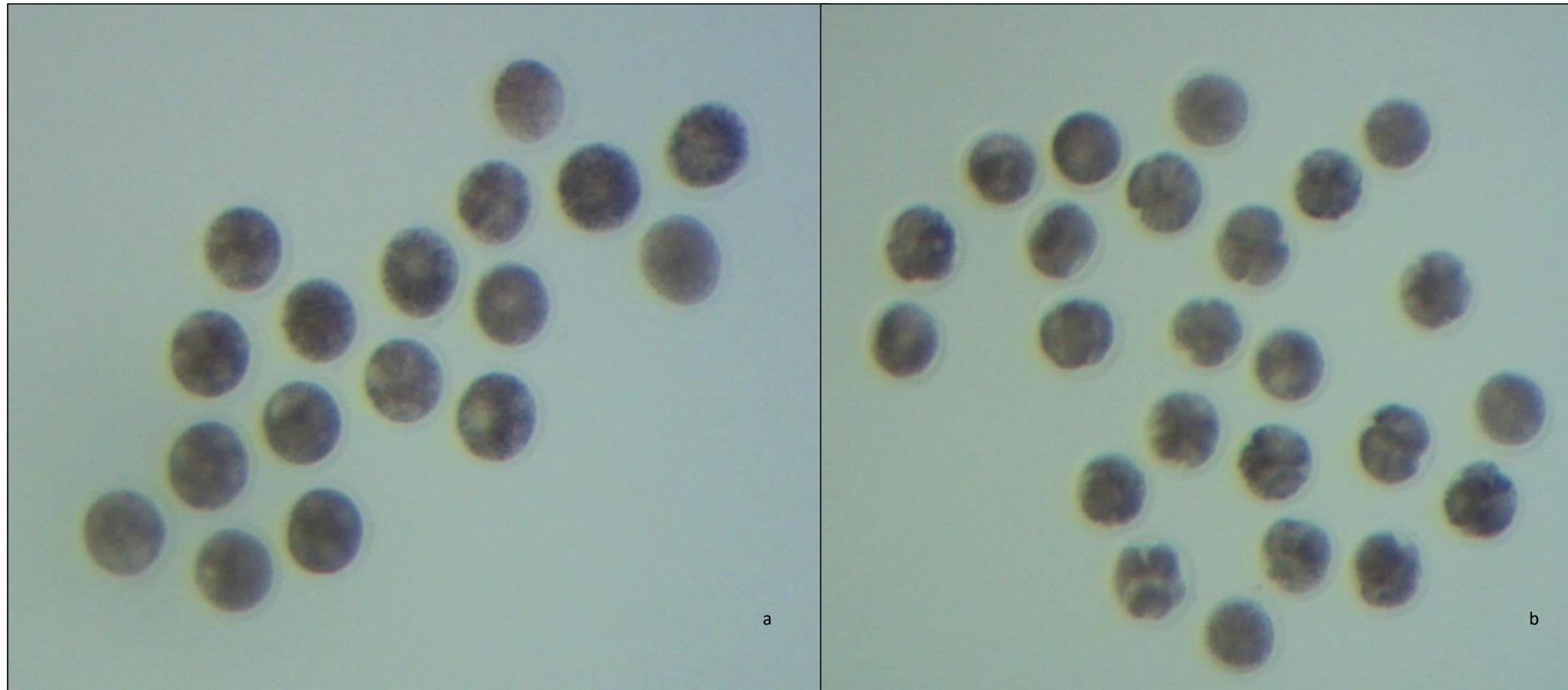


# CULTURE MEDIUM AND EMBRYO FREEZABILITY

- Serum in medium is decreasing cryosurvival
- BSA in medium is increasing cryosurvival



# VITRIFIED-WARMED BOVINE OOCYTES CLEAVE LESS IF MATURED IN SERUM

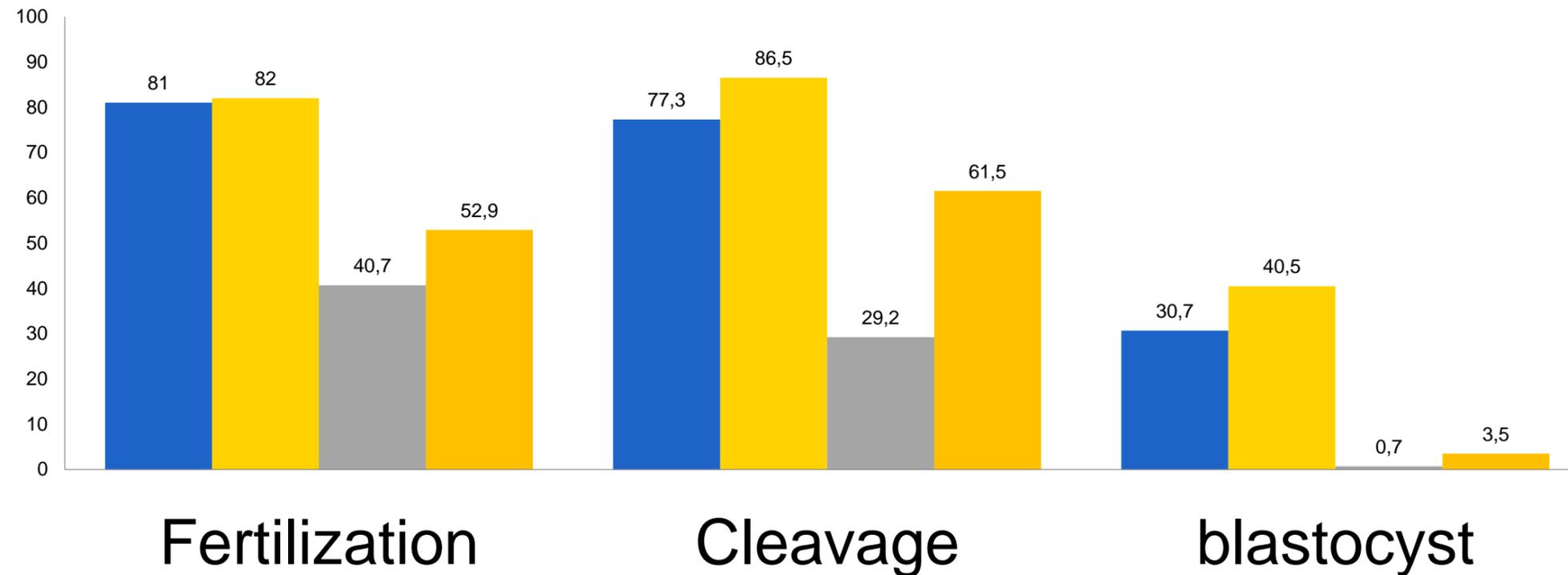


After maturation in serum

After serum-free maturation in EGF



# VITRIFIED-WARMED OOCYTES PRODUCE LESS BLASTOCYSTS IF MATURED IN SERUM



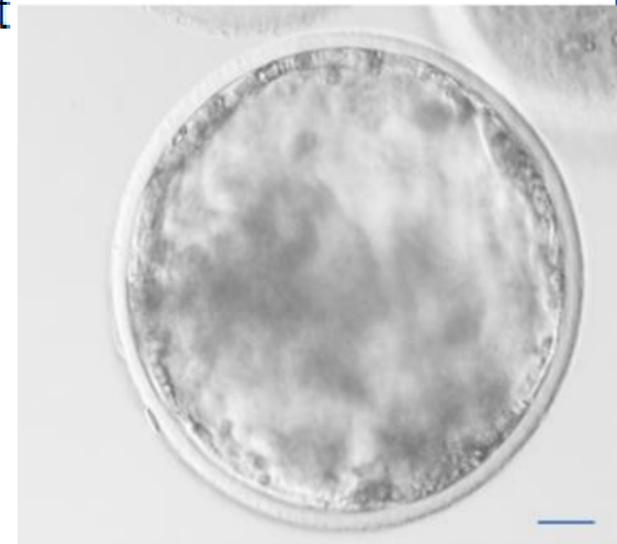
- Control oocytes mature in FBS
- Control oocytes mature in EGF
- Vitrified oocytes mature in FBS
- Vitrified oocytes mature in EGF

Research Article

# Blocking connexin channels improves embryo development of vitrified bovine blastocysts<sup>†</sup>

Nerea Ortiz-Escribano<sup>1,\*,#,‡</sup>, Katarzyna Joanna Szymańska<sup>2,‡</sup>, Melissa Bol<sup>2</sup>, Lynn Vandenberghe<sup>1</sup>, Elke Decrock<sup>2</sup>, Mario Van Poucke<sup>3</sup>, Luc Peelman<sup>3</sup>, Etienne Van den Abbeel<sup>4</sup>, Ann Van Soom<sup>1</sup> and Luc Leybaert<sup>2,\*</sup>

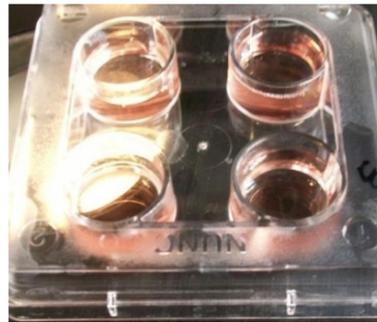
<sup>1</sup>Reproduction, Obstetrics and Herd Health, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Physiology group, Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; <sup>3</sup>Department of Nutrition, Genetics and Ethology, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium and <sup>4</sup>Reproductive Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium



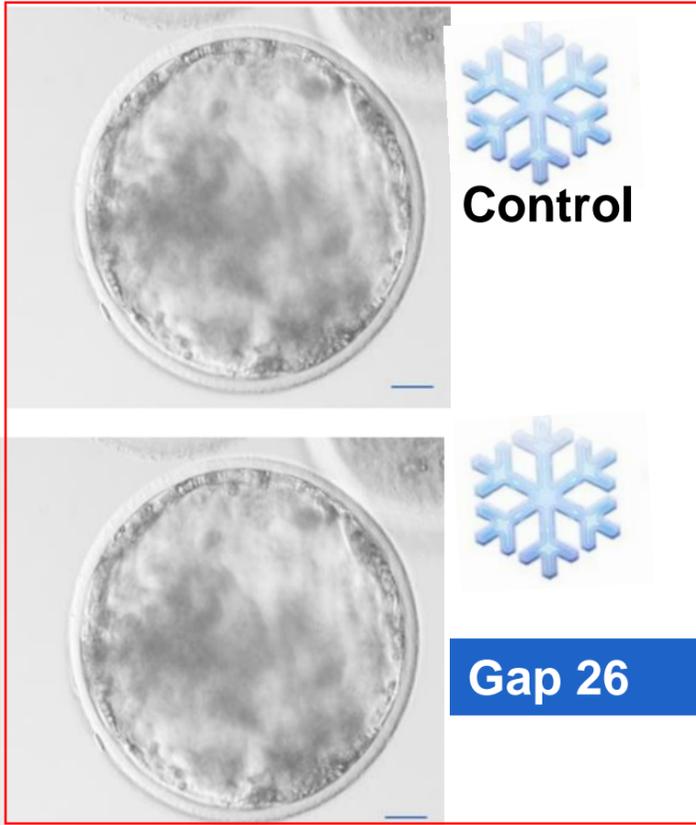
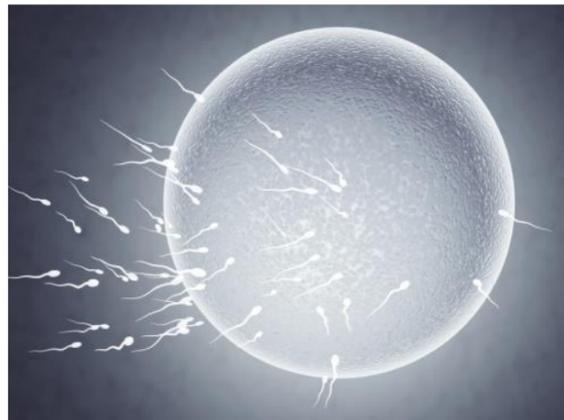
# MATURATION MEDIA AND MIMETIC PEPTIDES



TCM 199  
+ EGF



TCM 199  
+ FBS



# CONNEXIN IN BOVINE EMBRYOS

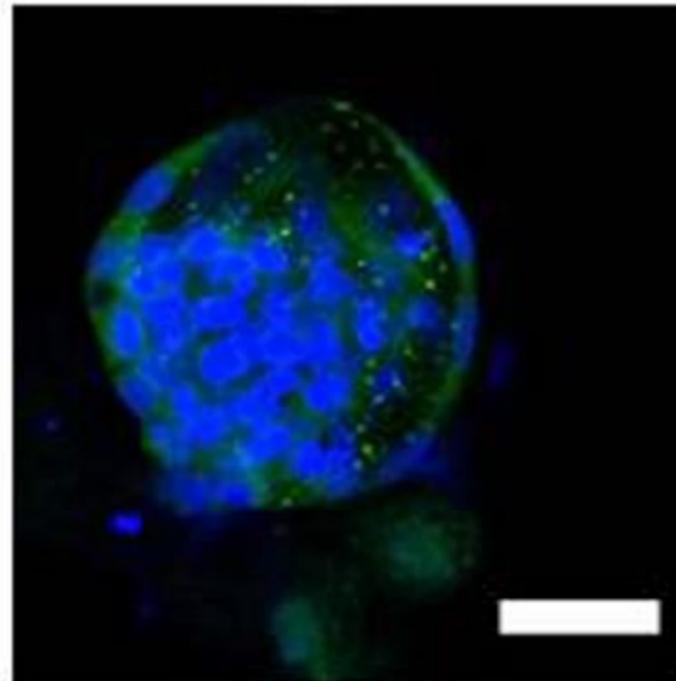
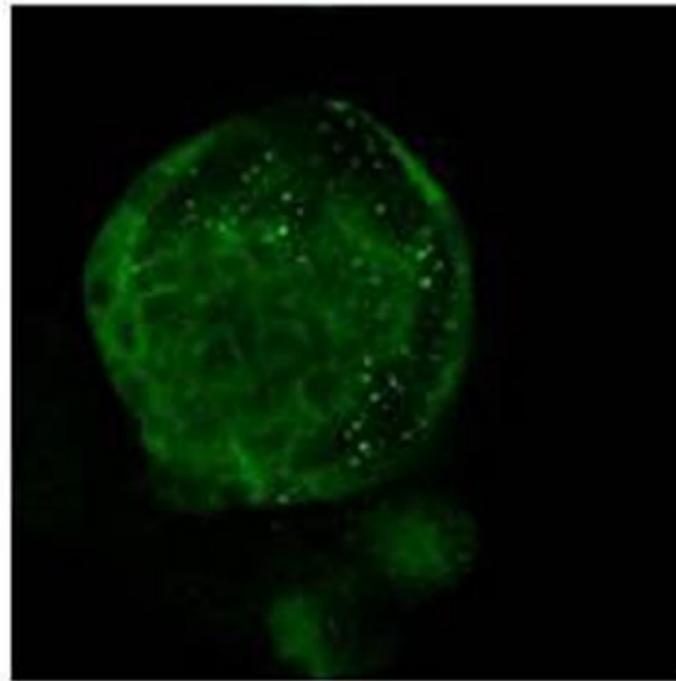
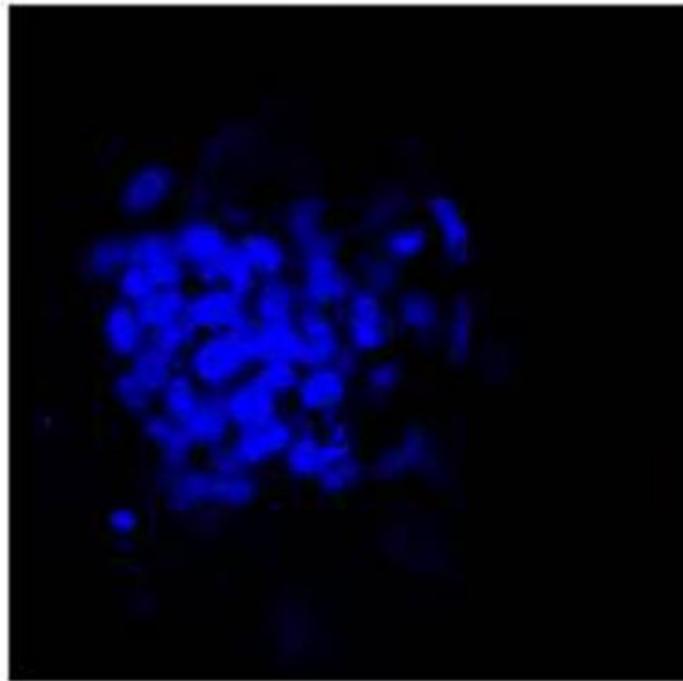
(B)

DNA

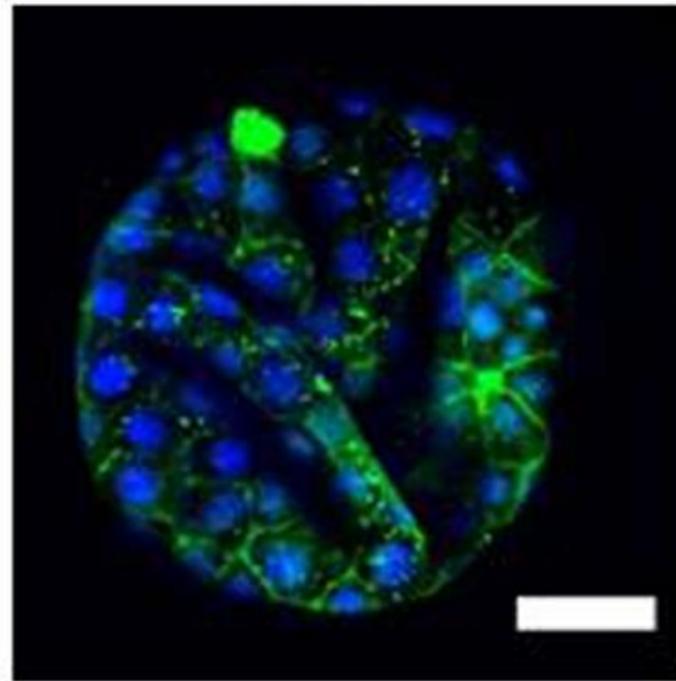
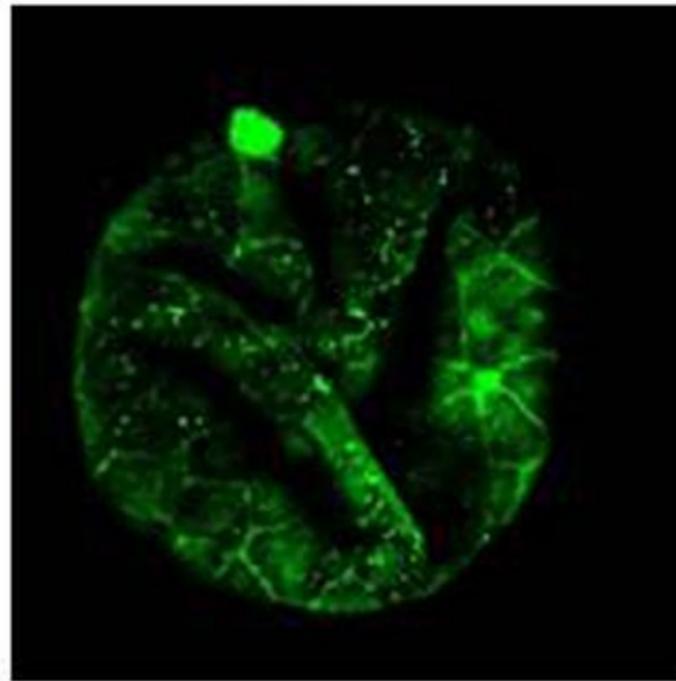
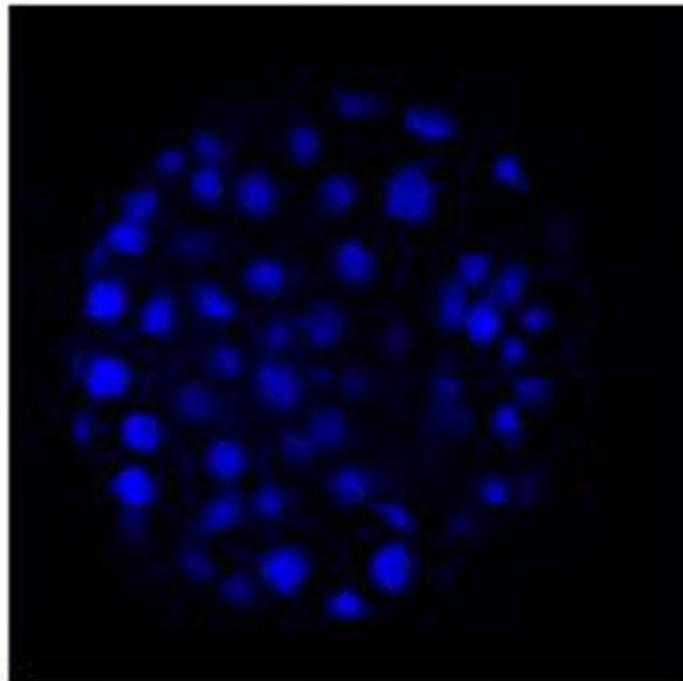
Connexin

Merged

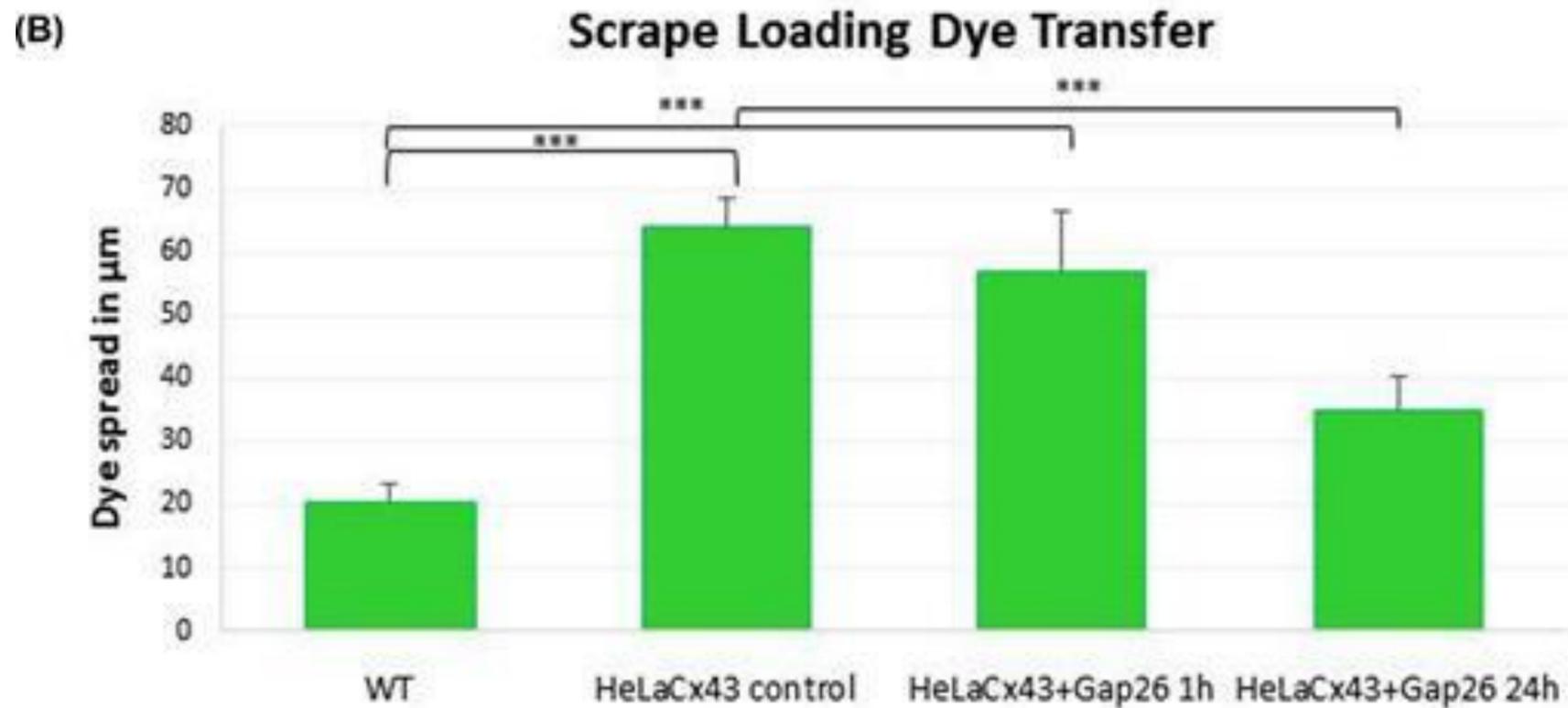
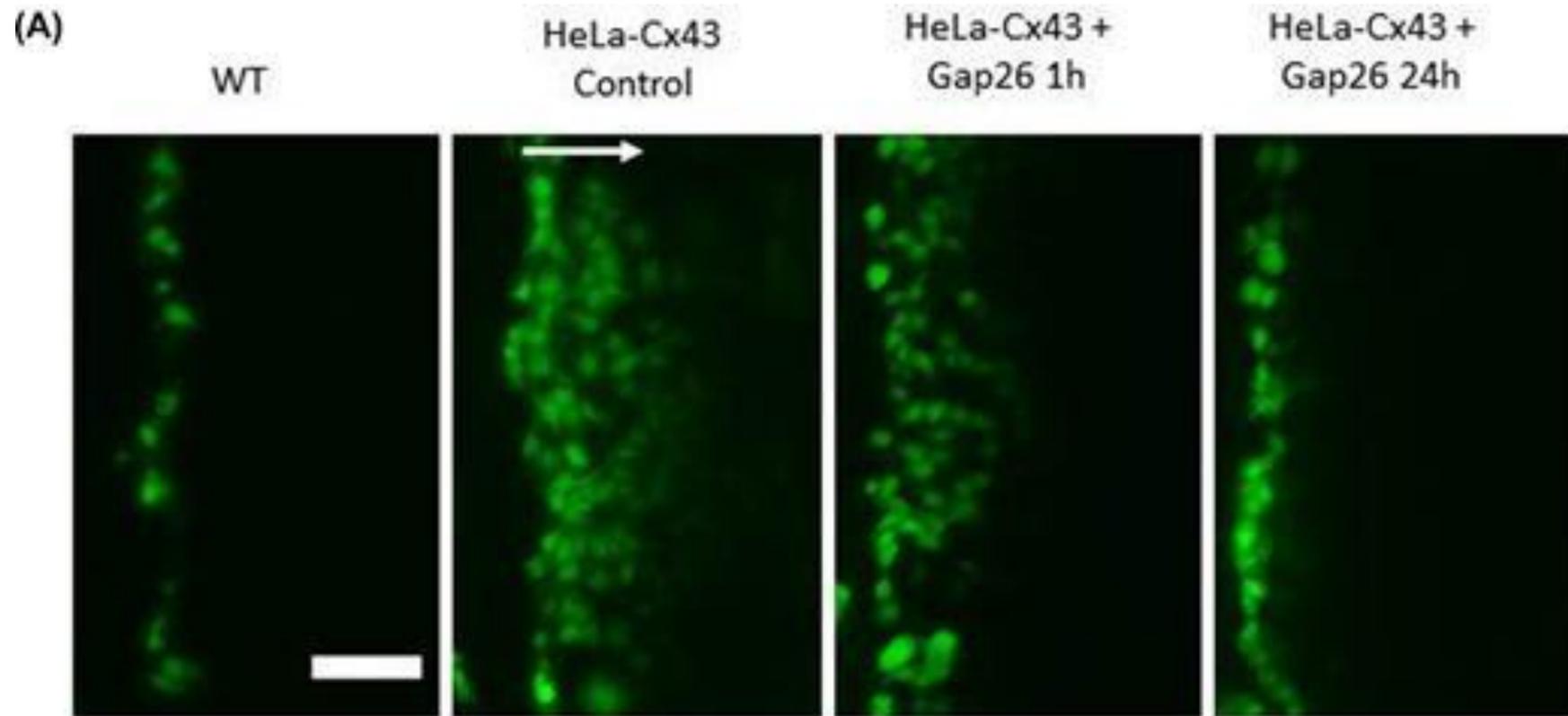
Cx 37



Cx 43

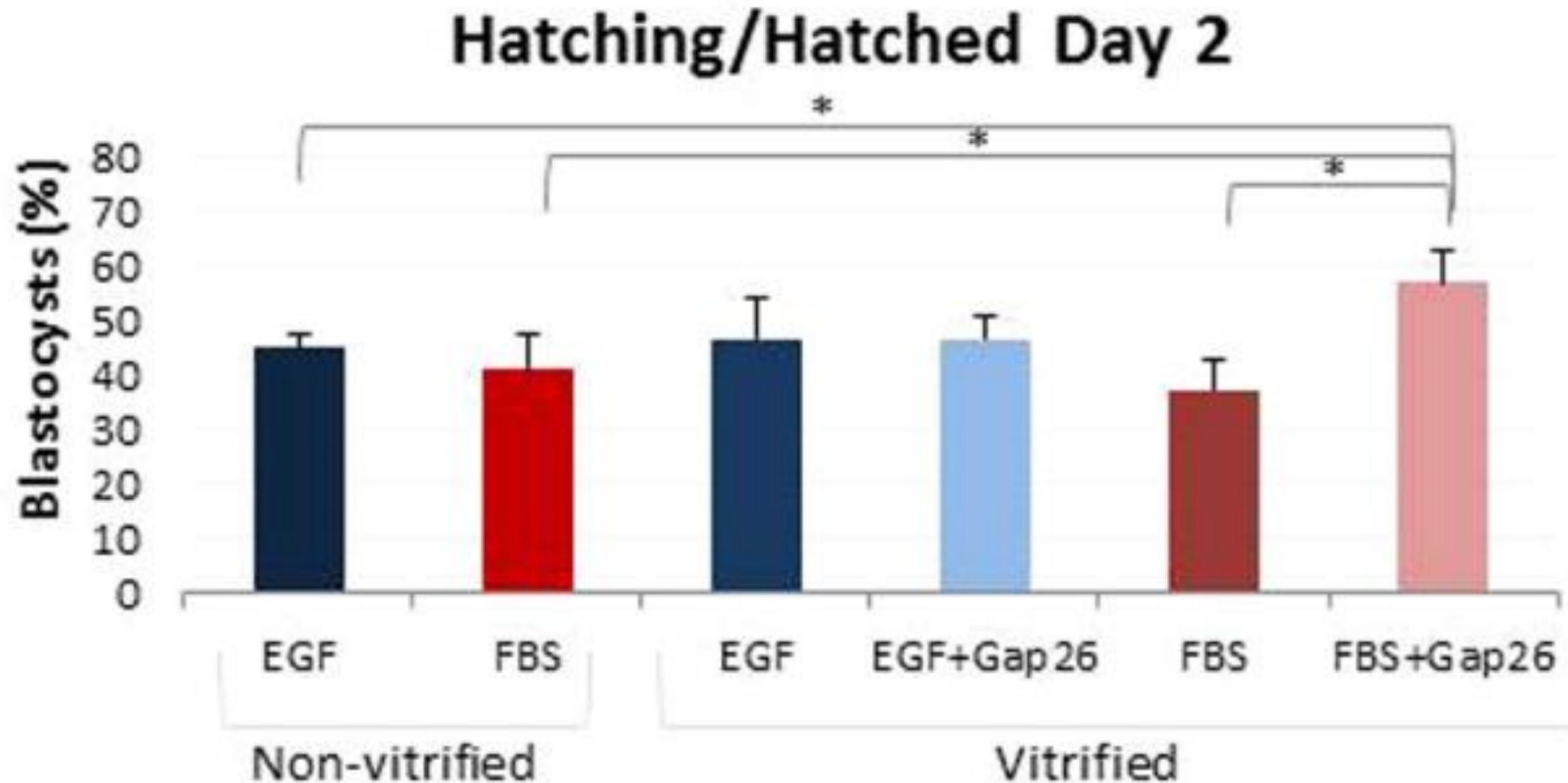


# EFFECT OF GAP26 ON DYE SPREAD IN HELA CELLS



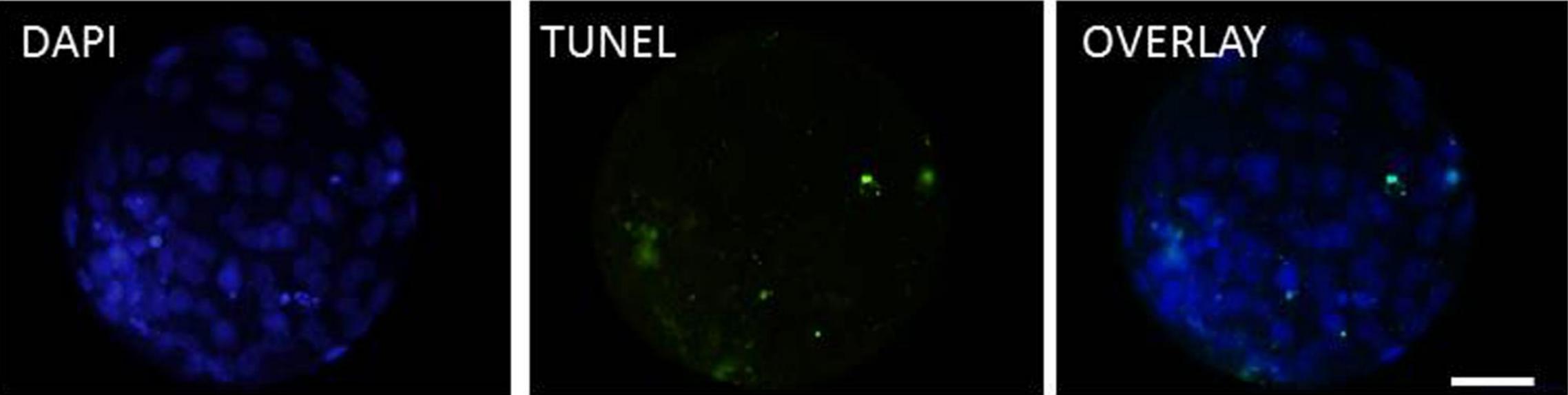
HeLa Cells

# GAP26 IMPROVES HATCHING IN VITRIFIED FBS-MATURED EMBRYOS

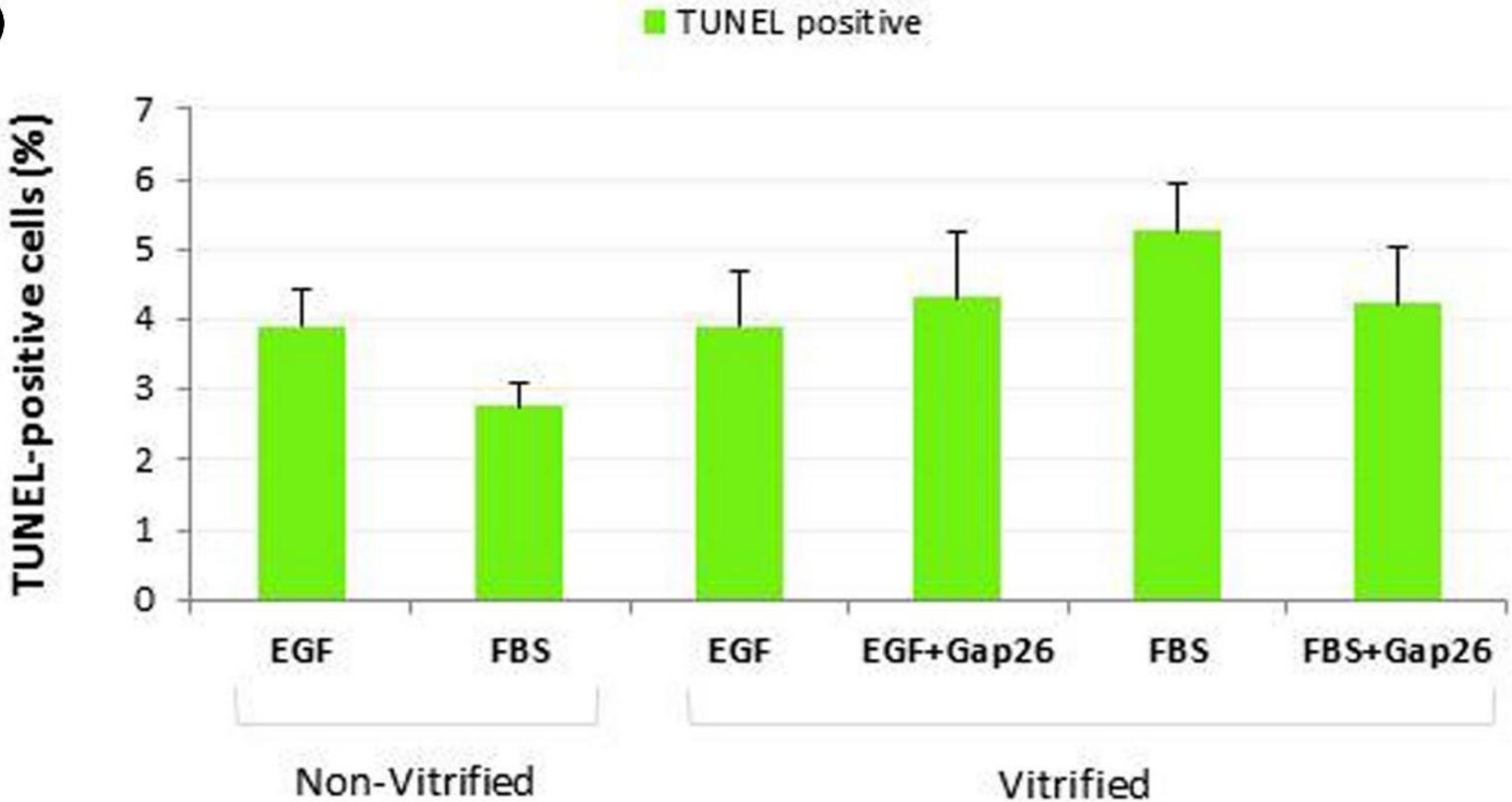


# BUT HAS NO EFFECT ON CELL DEATH....

(A)



(B)



# CONCLUSION

- Oocyte maturation in serum can decrease freezability of resulting bovine embryos
- This negative effect can be counteracted at the embryo stage by GAP26
- The positive effect exerted by GAP26 on hatching was not caused by decreased apoptosis



# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Oocyte vitrification works a little in cattle, horse, cat...
- Human oocyte vitrification works very well!
- We can either learn from human :
  - *in vivo* matured oocytes,
  - ICSI
- We can use some tricks in domestic animal oocyte vitrification :
  - Gap26,
  - removal of cumulus cells
  - remove serum from maturation medium...

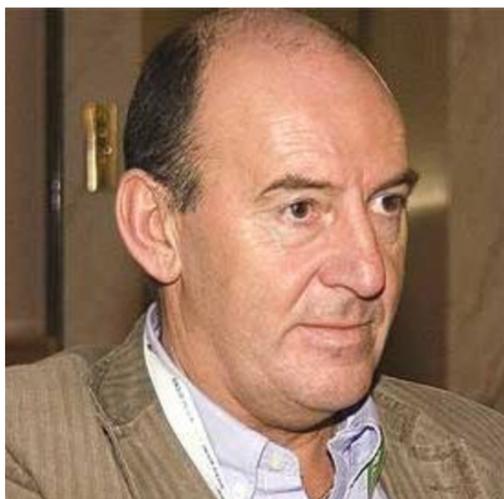
# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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- Etienne Van den Abbeel, UZ Gent (human oocyte vitrification )

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