

The Rational Development of Improved In Vitro Maturation of Bovine Oocytes

Melanie Lisa McDowall, BSc. (Hons)

Research Centre for Reproductive Health
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Faculty of Health Science
The University of Adelaide

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Abstract

In vitro embryo production has vastly improved over the past decade through the study of the in vivo environment and the metabolic requirements of embryos. In contrast, in vitro oocyte maturation (IVM) culture conditions have remained relatively unchanged and are suboptimal. The aim of this thesis was to create improved systems for bovine IVM by studying the metabolic profiles and requirements of intact cumulus oocyte complexes (COCs) during IVM and determining the ion and energy substrate composition of bovine follicular fluid (FF).

Glucose, pyruvate and oxygen consumption of bovine COCs increased 2-fold over the 24 h IVM period, with glucose being the preferred energy substrate. While initially the majority of glucose consumed by COCs is metabolised via glycolysis (L-lactate production), a considerable proportion of glucose is used as a substrate for extracellular matrix (ECM) synthesis towards the end of IVM. Glucosamine (an intermediate substrate of hyaluronic acid) supplementation of IVM media lead to decreased glucose consumption and incorporation into ECM during FSH-stimulated expansion.

Biochemical analyses of bovine FF demonstrated that the concentration of some ions and energy substrates varied with follicle size. Although follicular glucose concentrations increased with follicle size, levels were ~2-fold lower than that found in Tissue Culture Medium (TCM199), the most commonly employed medium for bovine IVM. Synthetic Follicular Fluid Medium (SFFM) was created, based on the FF data and also contained glucosamine. Two different glucose concentrations were examined, 2.3 mM glucose to represent physiological concentrations and 5.6 mM glucose, the same concentration as is in TCM199. Culturing COCs in different glucose concentrations manipulated the completion of nuclear maturation and this was dependant on concentration, gonadotrophin supplementation and the timing of media changes, demonstrating the importance of this substrate to meiotic competence.

Although glucosamine had no effect on oocyte nuclear maturation, supplementation during IVM led to a dose-dependent decrease in blastocyst rates. The detrimental effects of glucosamine manifested during early cleavage and were associated with a 0.6-fold decrease in protein synthesis levels within the oocyte compared to oocytes cultured in media with no glucosamine, suggesting a detrimental effect on developmental competence. Interestingly oocytes cultured in media containing glucosamine and EGF had significantly higher protein synthesis compared to the control group.

The biochemical profiles of COCs during IVM and FF were determined and used to create new media that allowed manipulation of oocyte nuclear maturation but compromised cytoplasmic maturation. Further research is required to optimise SFFM and to investigate the detrimental effects of glucosamine on developmental competence.

Declaration

This thesis contains no material that has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution and to the best of my knowledge and belief contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference has been made in the text.

I consent to this copy of my thesis, when deposited in the University of Adelaide library, being available for loan and photocopy.

November 2004

Melanie McDowall

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Abbreviations

Akt	Protein kinase B pathway
ANOVA	Analysis of variance
ATP	Adenosine triphosphate
BMP-15	Bone morphogenic protein
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
cAMP	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
COC	Cumulus oocyte complex
DO	Denuded oocyte
ECM	Extra cellular matrix
EGF	Epidermal growth factor
FCS	Fetal calf serum
FF	Follicular fluid
FF-MAS	Follicular fluid meiosis activating sterol
FGF	Fibroblast growth factor
FSH	Follicle stimulating hormone
GDF-9	Growth differentiation factor 9
Glc	Glucosamine
GFAT	Glutamine:Fructose-6-phosphate transferase
GLUT	Glucose transporter
GSH	Glutathione
GV	Germinal vesicle
GVBD	Germinal vesicle breakdown
HA	Hyaluronidase treatment
hCG	Human chorionic gonadotrophin
IVC	In vitro embryo culture
IVF	In vitro fertilization
IVM	In vitro maturation
IVP	In vitro embryo production
LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase
LH	Luteinizing hormone

MI	Metaphase I
MII	Metaphase II
MPF	Maturation promoting factor
MTF	Mouse oviductal fluid
NAD	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
OOX	Oocytectomised complex
PI3K	Phosphatidylinositol pathway
PPP	Pentose phosphate pathway
PRPP	Phosphoribosylpyrophosphate
PVA	Polyvinyl alcohol
PVP	Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
SFFM	Synthetic Follicular Fluid Medium
SOF	Synthetic oviductal fluid
TCA cycle	Tricarboxylic acid cycle
TCM199	Tissue culture medium 199
T-MAS	Testicular meiosis activating sterol
TZP	Transzonal cytoplasmic processes

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