

## **Effect of Ovary Transport Temperature on Survivability and Maturation Rate of Canine Oocytes**

Young-Ho Lee, Hyo-Sang Lee, Xi-Jun Yin, Se-Jin Chun,  
Young-Il Suh, Keum-Ju Park, Jin-Sung Seo, Su-Jin Jo and  
Il-Keun Kong

*Department of Animal Science and Technology, College of Agriculture  
and Life Science, Suncheon National University*

This study examined the viability of canine oocytes following storage at 4 or 38°C for 5 hrs. The ovaries were collected from domestic dog following ovariohysterectomy at a local veterinary clinics and transported to laboratory in two different transport temperature at 4 or 38°C within 5 hrs. The cumulus oocyte complexes (COCs) were recovered after slicing with blade. In Exp. 1, the oocytes collected were matured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, 0.6 mM/ml cysteine, 0.2 mM pyruvic acid, 20 ng/ml E<sub>2</sub> and 1 µg/ml hST at humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> 38°C for 24 or 48 hrs to analysis of survivality. In Exp 2, to assess nuclear development at 38°C group, the oocytes were matured in maturation medium for 24, 48 or 96 hrs. Survivability was judged by a morphological appearance and PI staining. Survivability rates were analyzed by General Linear Models procedure in SAS. The survival rates at 4°C ovary transport group showed significantly lower than at 38°C group (0 vs 72.9% in 48 hrs and 13.2 vs 77.8% in 24 hrs; P<0.05). The nuclear development of oocytes to MI to MII stages at 24, 48 and 96 hrs was 8.3% (6/72), 8.9% (9/101), and (9.5% 8/84).

These results showed that the canine oocytes were remarkably sensitive to a low temperature and did not increase nuclear development rate depend on maturation time to 96 hrs.

Key words) *Canine, Oocyte, Transport temperature, survivability*