Tutorial:

Reproductive Management in Animal Breeding - 03

Animal Breeding - AAT 31022



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Manipulations of Reproduction

*Induction of estrus cycle

- Control of (Visual) estrus (estrus synchronization)
 - Control of Ovulation
 - Super Ovulation & Embryo transfer
 - In-vitro fertilization

Control of Ovulation

Ovulation

The increasing size of the follicle and its posstion in the cortex of the ovarian stroma cause the follicle to bulge out from the ovarian surface

Wall become thinner and avascular

Follicle wall degenerates

Rupture -> Ovum will come out

Procedure ...

- Ovulation time critically important for planning fertilization.
- We have to confirm actual ovulation rather than behavioral estrus.
- Ovulation induce by exogenous gonadotropins hormones.
- Ex: hCG or GnRH using bolus injection
- Inject exogenous hormones at beginning of behavioral estrus.
- It will act on LH → support to final maturation of developing follicle
- Al done within 18 24 hrs. just after the injection.

Super Ovulation & Embryo Transfer

Intro

 Superovulation is the bunch of processes to have the female to produce more eggs.

 By gonadotropin hormones and to increase the number of embryos.

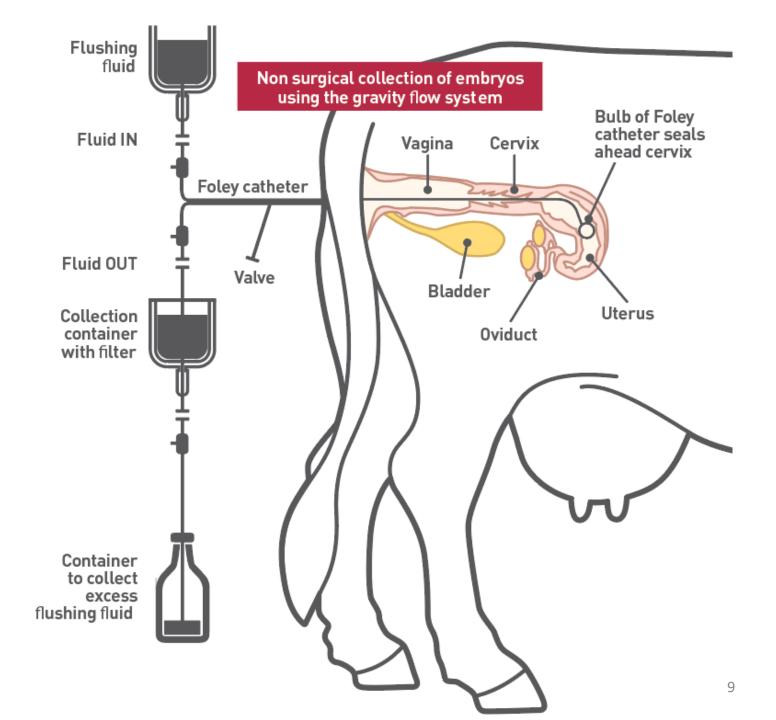
Donor animal – who giving more ova, that genetically superior animal

 Ten or more live eggs can be collected in each estrus from appropriate super ovulated cows and heifers.

 Approximately 5 transferrable embryos can be collected upon 85% of super ovulated normal fertile donors.

Usually FSH and PMSG are used for superovulation of cows

Eggs or embryos collection





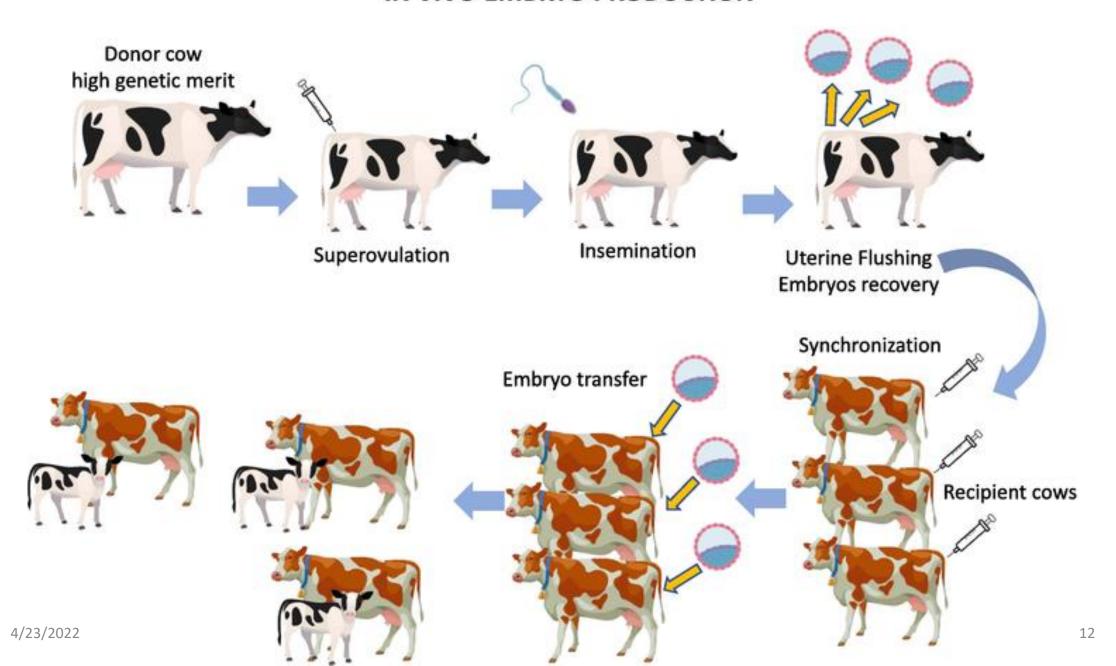
Embryo Transfer

Produced ova subjected to in-vivo or in-vitro fertilization

Fertilized embryos transfer to another animal (recipient)

 Recipient – who receiving embryos, already prepared for receiving embryos

IN VIVO EMBRYO PRODUCTION



DONOR COW INSEMINATION **SUPEROVULATION** natural or artificial 5 days after 6 to 8 days after 8 to 12 days post estrus **OR** Follicular wave Insemination noninitiating manipulation superovulation surgical recovery of embryos **FLUSHING**

RECIPIENT COW

Detect natural estrus OR Fixed time embryo transfer



- 1) Isolation & classification of embryos
- 2) Temporary holding of "fresh" embryos OR
- 2) Freeze embryos indefinitely in liquid nitrogen at -196°C

SYNCHRONY

natural or pharmacological







Fresh embryo inholding, to recipient cow. Embryo in liquid nitrogen, "direct" or "thaw" procedure before transfer to recipient cow.

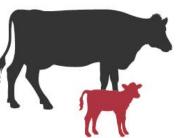
EMBRYO TRANSFER





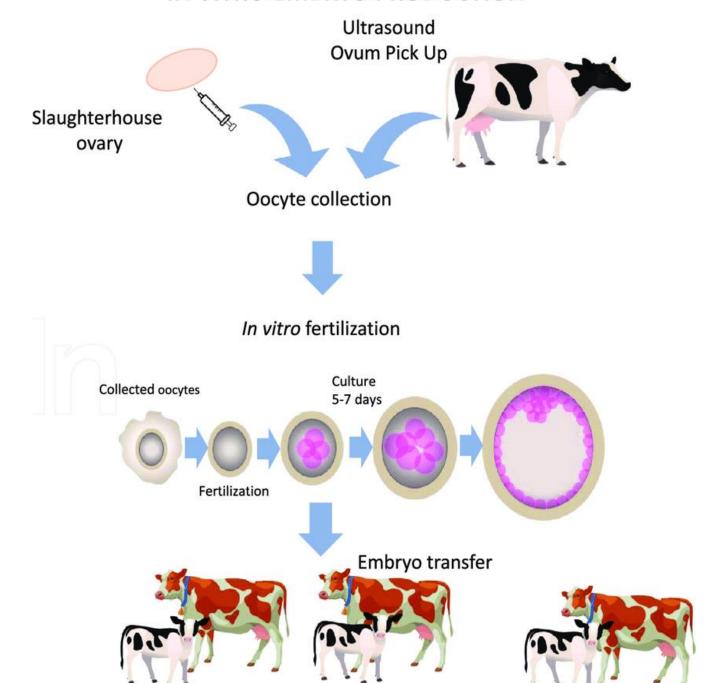
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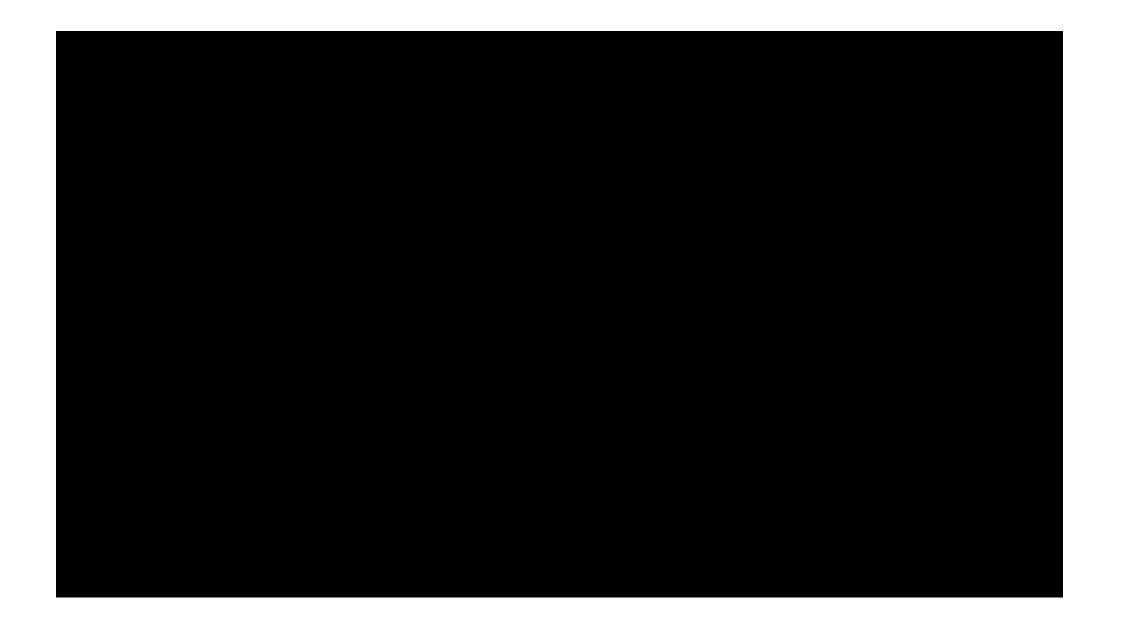






IN VITRO EMBRYO PRODUCTION



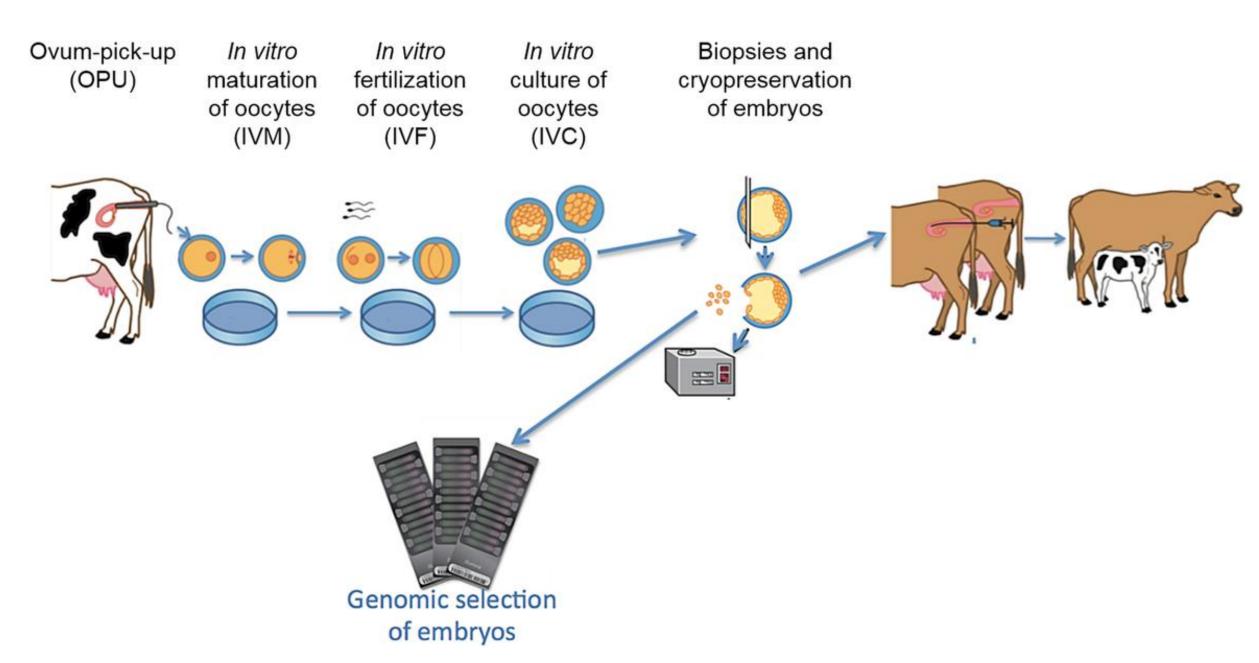


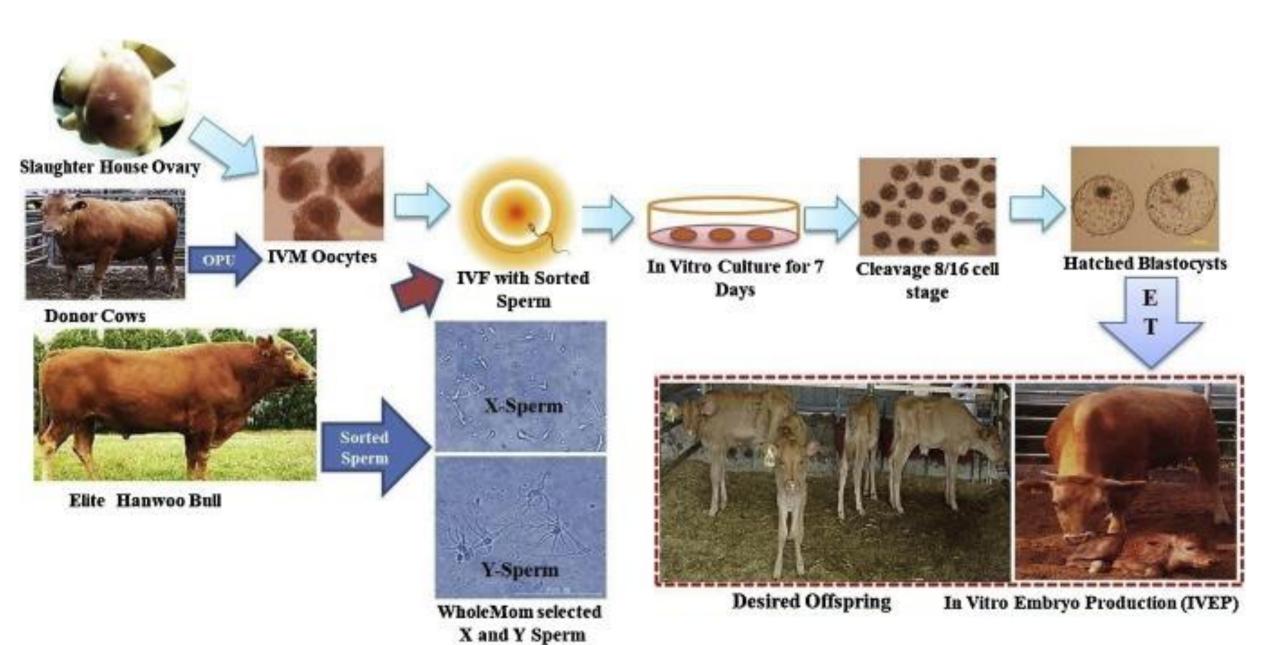
In-vitro Fertilization

 In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is also known as an Aspiration or Ovum Pick Up.

 During IVF, unfertilized eggs are harvested directly from the animal.

 Recovered eggs are fertilized one day after they've been aspirated.

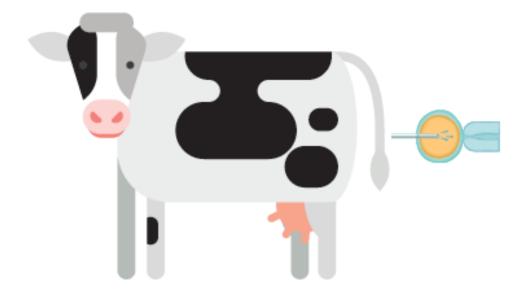




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TO

MOET AND IVE





- The donor cow receives hormonal treatments to produce multiple eggs.
- The cow is inseminated after showing a standing heat and her embryos are flushed from the uterus a week later, before being transferred fresh into recipient females or frozen in liquid nitrogen for future transfer.



In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)

- Promotes high egg production.
- Unfertilized eggs collected from the donor cow via ovum pick-up, are transferred to a laboratory.
- Eggs are matured and fertilised 24 hours later.
- The resulting embryos are transferred into recipient cows or stored in liquid nitrogen (vitrification).

Thank You

Any Clarifications?

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Report Submission

- You have to write a repot, Including below content;
 - 1. Give a follow chart (including steps-by-steps) for in-vitro fertilization (IVF) in cow
 - 2. Compare embryo transfer(ET) and in-vitro fertilization(IVF) (write in points)

- Make your report
- Submit via VLE
- Due date: 29th of April 2022