改善以脫脂乳保存的山羊冷凍精液解凍後之品質(1)

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摘 要

本試驗為改善原以脫脂乳 (skimmed-milk, SKM) 製成的山羊冷凍精液解凍後受胎率低之問題。研究以 SKM 冷凍精液經解凍後添加不同比例之 YTF (egg yolk-tris-fructose, YTF) 稀釋液,對精子性狀之影響。精液性狀評估係應用電腦輔助之精液分析系統與 VideoTesT-sperm 2.1 軟體進行。評估項目包括精子活力、精子前進式活力、精子移動能力參數值及頭帽完整率。結果顯示 SKM 冷凍精液解凍後添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5),體外培養至 4 及 6 h之精子活力及精子前進式活力,均較無添加稀釋液 (1:0) 者呈現顯著之改善 (P < 0.05)。然而,是否添加 YTF 稀釋液對於精子頭帽完整性方面並無顯著之影響。SKM 冷凍精液分別以無添加稀釋液與添加 0.5 倍 YTF 解凍稀釋後人工授精之結果,二組之產仔率分別為 33.3% 與 66.7% (P < 0.05),產仔數分別為 4 與 15,每頭母羊之平均產仔數分別為 1.0 與 1.5 頭 (P < 0.05)。此等結果顯示以 0.5 倍 YTF 解凍稀釋添加於解凍後之 SKM 山羊冷凍精液,可以改善其解凍後之精子性狀及繁殖性能表現。

關鍵詞:山羊、冷凍精液、脫脂乳。

緒 言

美系努比亞種山羊因體態外型頗受臺灣山羊肉市場歡迎,然因受國外狂牛症疫情之影響,致使美系種羊無法進口;目前雖改由澳洲及紐西蘭引種,但國內業者對於美系山羊依舊有強烈之需求。因此,早期進口之美系種羊所保存之冷凍精液為重要之來源。冷凍精液具有長期保存與運輸方便之優點,然而山羊冷凍精液解凍後之品質受稀釋液的配方影響極大。目前作為山羊冷凍精液稀釋液之種類繁多 (Chemineau et al., 1991; Purdy, 2006),主要仍以含蛋黄(Roy, 1957)或脫脂乳 (Nunes et al., 1982) 作為冷凍稀釋液組成分最為普遍。早期由美系進口種羊所製作保存之冷凍精液,主要採用含脫脂乳粉稀釋液製成,據章等 (2008) 研究顯示,以脫脂乳稀釋液與三羥甲基氨基甲烷一檸檬酸一葡萄糖-蛋黃 (tris-citric acid-glucose-yolk, TCG) 稀釋液製作冷凍精液,人工授精後之產仔率分別為 33.3% 與 60.0% (P < 0.05),產仔數分別為 4 與 15,每頭母羊之平均產仔數分別為 1.25 與 2.5 頭 (P < 0.05),顯示以 SKM 製作山羊冷凍精液的應用與技術尚有改善的空間。本試驗運用電腦輔助精子分析 (computer-assisted sperm motility analysis, CASA) 技術,克服了精子活力評定的人為主觀性,提高了精子品質評估之準確性 (Andersen et al., 2002; Steigerwald and Krause, 1998),針對已製成的 SKM 山羊冷凍精液,建立解凍後再處理技術以改善精液品質,將能使現存有限的遺傳資源發揮最大的產業應用效能。本研究將脫脂乳製成的山羊冷凍精液解凍後,添加不同處理之稀釋液,評估精液品質,並進行人工授精評估受精率,以期改善 SKM 配方冷凍精液受胎率低之問題。

材料與方法

I. 精液之收集與冷凍處理

採用 5 頭年齡約 3 至 5 歲之努比亞 (Nubian) 公羊,以假陰道法採取新鮮精液。採集之精液經鏡檢總存活精子數及活力後,使用 Krebs-Ringer-glucose physiological solution 做為精液洗滌液 (Corteel, 1974; Leboeuf *et al.*, 2000) 離心洗滌二次。第一次加入總精液量 10 倍洗滌液混合,以 $500 \times g$ 離心 10 min 經去除上層懸浮液後,再以上述

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同樣方法離心洗滌一次。洗滌之後以的精液 SKM 冷凍稀釋液進行等量稀釋如表 1,並使最終稀釋精液之精子濃度為每毫升之精子含有 5 × 10^8 精子。然後將稀釋精液置於 4℃平衡 2 h,再裝填於 0.5 毫升的麥管中並予封口。再將已封口之麥管分別於液態氦液面上約 16 cm 處 (-80 ℃)靜置 2 min,之後再移至距液態氦液面上約 4 cm 處 (-110 ℃)靜置 3 min,然後再將麥管浸入液態氦桶下方,以完成冷凍步驟。

表 1. 山羊精液解凍稀釋液之組成

Table 1. The composition of goat semen extenders

Components 100 mL	SKM ^a	$\mathrm{YTF}^{\mathrm{b}}$
Egg yolk (%)		2.5
Fructose (g)		0.5
Skimmed milk (g)	10	
Glucose anhydrate (g)	0.194	
Tris (tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane) (g)		3.634
Citric acid monohydrate (g)		1.99
Crystalline penicillin (IU/mL)	50	50
Streptomycin sulphate (g/mL)	50	50

^aSKM: Skimmed-milk extender, formula from Corteel, 1974.

II. 精液之解凍與稀釋處理

冷凍精液麥管分別自液態氮桶取出後,均立即置入 37°C 水浴回溫 30 sec (Evans and Maxwell, 1987)。回溫將麥管內之精液予以直接置於 35 mm 培養皿中,依試驗組分別添加稀釋液後,移至 37°C 含 5% CO₂ 之培養箱中培養,依試驗處理所需經不同時距培養後,評估各項精液品質。

III. 試驗設計

本研究分為兩個試驗進行,(I) 將脫脂乳製作之山羊冷凍精液 (SKM) 解凍後分為三組,分別為無添加稀釋液 组 (1:0)、添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 及 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1),於 37% 靜置 0 至 6 h 進行精液活力評估,並於解凍後 6 h 檢查頭帽之完整性之評估。(II) 以解凍後性狀最佳之精液處理組進行人工授精,同時調查母羊之產仔率、產仔數及平均每頭母羊之產仔數。

IV. 精液性狀評估

精液解凍後,以電腦輔助精子分析 (computer-assisted sperm analysis, CASA) 系統 (VideoTesT-Sperm 2.1, Russia) 進行分析,分析校正係參考 Amidi *et al.* (2010) 之方法,評估分析項目包括精子活力 (motility)、前進式活力 (progressive motility, PM)、平均移動路徑 (velocity average path, VAP)、直線移動速率 (velocity straight line, VSL)、曲線移動速率 (curvilinear velocity, VCL)、精子頭部擺動振幅 (lateral head displacement, ALH)、精子頭部擺動與平均路徑交叉的次數 (beat cross frequency, BCF)、直線前進之比率 (linearity, LIN)、直線趨勢 (straightness, STR) 等移動能力參數。

V. 精子頭帽完整性評估

以免疫螢光染色技術評估精子頭帽完整性,其步驟係依據 Fazeli et al. (1997) 之方法稍作修正,即取精液樣品 30 μ L 塗抹於載玻片上,經空氣乾燥後,以甲醇固定 10 min。取 30 μ L 含螢光素異硫氫酸鹽結合花生凝集素 Fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated peanut agglutinin (FITC-PNA) (Sigma-Aldrich, St, Louis, MO, USA) 之 PBS 溶液,滴置於載玻片上,再移於可控制濕度之 37℃培養箱內靜置 30 min 後,再以 PBS 沖洗,並經空氣乾燥後使用 5 μ L 的 Antifade 溶液 (Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR) 封片,以保持螢光效果。精子頭帽完整性評估使用光學螢光顯微鏡 (DM 2500, Leica) (1,000 ×,油鏡),以激發波長 480 nm、射出波長 530 nm 進行鏡檢,隨機計數約 100 個細胞,且每一樣品重覆計算數六次。在顯微鏡下觀察山羊精子頭帽染色及形態,其判讀方式如下:(i)精子頭帽顯現完整密集明亮螢光表示頭帽完整;(ii) 精子頭帽僅顯現部分螢光表示頭帽部分受損;(iii) 精子頭帽未顯現螢光表示頭帽之細胞膜及外頭帽膜完全受損。

VI. 人工授精試驗

進行人工授精之試驗母羊,年齡約2至5歲,平均肥痩度評分為3(1=瘦弱,5=肥胖),總頭數為27隻。

^bYTF: Egg yolk-tris-fructose extender, formula from Evans and Maxwell, 1987.

人工授精試驗所取用精液為民國 90 至 91 年間本場製作美系努比亞種山羊精液,精液之解凍處理參考 Evans and Maxwell (1987) 之方法,即冷凍精液取出後放入 37° 溫水中 30 sec 解凍。解凍後之精子存活率低於 60%,畸形率高於 20%,或活動力太差的精液,均不宜作為人工授精之用。人工授精之步驟參考 Chemineau *et al.* (1991) 及 Leboeuf *et al.* (2000) 之方法,即將人工授精槍伸入以開膣器張開之陰道對準子宮頸口,使授精槍前端到達子宮體的位置,然後將以約 3 至 5 sec 的時間精液緩慢注入子宮體的位置。

VII. 統計分析

試驗所得資料利用 SAS (statistical analysis system, SAS 9.1, 2005) 進行統計分析,並以 t-Test 比較兩組觀察值 之平均值差異。

結果與討論

本試驗以脫脂乳為冷凍保護劑製成山羊冷凍精液,解凍後分無添加稀釋液 (1:0)、添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0) 0.5) 及 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1) 三組,於 37°C、5% CO₂ 進行體外培養。結果顯示解凍後培養 5 min 未添加稀釋液 (1:0) 组、添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 組與添加 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1) 組,其精子活力分別為 $80.7\pm3.2\%$, $73.7\pm3.2\%$ 及 $72.1\pm8.6\%$,前進式活力分別為 $57.5\pm4.3\%$, $52.4\pm4.9\%$ 及 $44.1\pm7.1\%$,且 SKM 冷凍解凍未添加稀釋液 (1:0),較添加 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1) 組對精子活力與前進式活力較佳 (P < 0.05) (如表 2)。

表 2. 添加 YTF 精液稀釋液對山羊精子活力與前進式活力之影響

Table 2. Effects of YTF semen extender on sperm motility and progressive motility of frozen-thawed semen in goats

Dilution rate (Semen: YTF extender)	times	5 min	2 h	4 h	6 h	
		Motility(%)				
1:0		80.7 ± 3.2^{a}	67.0 ± 4.5^{ab}	38.2 ± 6.3^{a}	29.7 ± 2.7^{a}	
1:0.5		73.7 ± 3.2^{b}	69.3 ± 3.7^{a}	52.0 ± 6.0^{b}	39.5 ± 5.8^{b}	
1:1		72.1 ± 8.6^{b}	60.0 ± 4.4^{b}	50.8 ± 5.4^{b}	32.5 ± 4.6^{ab}	
		Progressive motility (%)				
1:0		57.5 ± 4.3^{a}	49.8 ± 5.7^{a}	17.6 ± 5.9^{a}	14.8 ± 2.5^{a}	
1:0.5		52.4 ± 4.9^{ab}	49.4 ± 5.8^{a}	30.3 ± 6.7^{b}	23.8 ± 3.6^{b}	
1:1		44.1 ± 7.1^{b}	40.3 ± 6.9^{b}	29.4 ± 8.2^{b}	20.0 ± 3.7^{ab}	

^{a,b} Means in the same column without the same superscripts differ significantly (P < 0.05).

培養 2 h 的時候,添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液處理組,其精子活力及精子前進式活力均顯著較 1.0 倍 YTF 組為佳 (P < 0.05);其中在培養 2 h,未添加 YTF、添加 0.5 倍及 1.0 倍 YTF 者之精子活力及精子前進式活力分別為 67.0 \pm 4.5%,69.3 \pm 3.7% 與 60.0 \pm 4.4% 以及 49.8 \pm 5.7%,49.4 \pm 5.8% 與 40.3 \pm 6.9%。培養 4 h 以上,添加 YTF 稀釋液的二個處理組,其精子活力及精子前進式活力均顯著較未添加 YTF 組為佳 (P < 0.05)。其中,在培養 4 h 候,未添加 YTF、添加 0.5 倍及 1.0 倍 YTF 者之精子活力及精子前進式活力分別為 38.2 \pm 6.3%,52.0 \pm 6.0% 及 50.8 \pm 5.4%,以及 17.6 \pm 5.9%,30.3 \pm 6.7% 與 29.4 \pm 8.2%。而培養 6 h 的時候,未添加 YTF、添加 0.5 倍及添加 1.0 倍 YTF 者之精子活力及精子前進式活力分別為 29.7 \pm 2.7%,39.5 \pm 5.8% 與 32.5 \pm 4.6%,以及 14.8 \pm 2.5%,23.8 \pm 3.6% 和 20.0 \pm 3.7% (P < 0.05)。此結果顯示添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液,培養 4 及 6 h 可改善精子活力及其前進式活力。

Memon et al. (1985) 與 Salamon and Maxwell (1995) 使用脫脂乳於精液冷凍保存之稀釋液,並認為脫脂乳是山羊精液最有效的稀釋液成分 (Leboeuf et al., 2003),早期研究使用脫脂乳類作為冷凍稀釋液中的成分,以保持精子受精能力之機制仍不清楚。但已知乳粉中之乳蛋白在低溫環境下具有安定精子細胞膜之作用,故在冷卻或冷凍時則可防止精子發生冷休克 (Leboeuf et al., 1998)。楊等 (1999) 試驗結果顯示公羊精液以含 10% 脫脂乳稀釋液冷凍時,其解凍後之精液性狀明顯優於利用含 20% 蛋黃一檸檬酸鈉 (egg yolk-sodium citrate, EY) 稀釋液所冷凍者。本試驗結果顯示冷凍精液剛解凍 5 min 未添加稀釋液 (1:0),較添加 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1) 組對精子活力與前進式活力佳,顯示冷凍解凍過程中脫脂乳稀釋液製作冷凍精液,具有良好的冷凍保護效果;隨添加 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1),精子活力與前進式活力均降低。經檢測 SKM 稀釋液 pH 值為 6.6、滲透壓 330 mOsm,而 YTF 稀釋液 pH 值則為 7.14、滲透壓 340 mOsm。精子活動能力之改變是否為添加 1 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:1) 對滲透壓與 pH 值改變所致,概因滲透

壓對精子有很重要的影響,精子與周圍的液體必須維持等滲透壓,通過細胞膜的調節精子對不同的滲透壓有逐漸適應的能力,使精子內外的滲透壓趨於平衡。之前學者研究不同物種之精子隨解凍稀釋過程會導致活力降低,可能是由於稀釋液的添加造成滲透壓改變所致,此乃甘油與水的相對滲透率差異影響精子細胞膜之安定性有關 (Guthrie et al., 2002; Petrunkina et al., 2004; Sahin et al., 2009)。冷凍精液解凍後添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 持續培養 4 到 6 h 後,精子活力均顯著優於未添加稀釋液 (1:0) 者。卵黃是家畜精液凍存常用的非穿透性低溫保護劑 (Ritar and Salamon, 1982; Tuli and Holtz, 1994),卵黃可提高精子抗冷凍力、Tris (tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane)、citric acid monohydrate 則用來調節滲透壓和維持精液相對穩定的 pH 值。為保證精子的存活、結構和功能完整,稀釋液中所添加之組成分、種類和濃度、滲透壓、酸鹼度及離子種類與強度等因素皆須考慮。正常山羊精液呈弱酸性或中性,pH 在 6.8 至 7.0 之間,YTF 稀釋液中的 citric acid 等緩衝劑可以平衡精子的代謝產物,中和精子所產生的乳酸,將稀釋液的酸鹼度維持在相對穩定的範圍內,以避免酸鹼值大幅變化,創造一穩定有利精子之生存環境。YTF 稀釋液中另含緩衝能力更強的 Tris,亦證實可延長精子保存時間 (Salamon and Ritar, 1982),彌補 SKM 稀釋液具較弱緩衝性質的缺點。

本試驗使用含 2.5% 蛋黃的 YTF 稀釋液作為精液解凍稀釋液。含蛋黃之 YTF 稀釋液對山羊解凍後精子之品質維持效果佳,此與公羊精液使用蛋黃稀釋液可維持較高活力 (Azawi et al., 1993) 之報告一致。在家畜生殖中,精子的體外生存時間對於判斷人工授精後,其於子宮腔內妊娠率之表現具有重要的臨床價值。因此,只要能夠提高冷凍解凍後精子的運動能力與延長精子的生存時間,就有利於精子在輸卵管內的受精率。

精子活力評估分為定量和定性分析,定量分析活力指前進式活力 (PM) 即直線前進運動的精子數占全部精子總數的百分率,而定性分析活力主要包括平均移動路徑 (VAP, μ m/s)、直線運動速率 (VSL, μ m/s)、曲線運動速率 (VCL, μ m/s)、精子頭部擺動振幅 (ALH, μ m)等指標,其中,VAP、VSL、STR = VSL/VAP × 100 及 LIN = VSL/VCL × 100 視為精子前進力 (sperm progression)之指標,VCL、ALH 及 BCF 視為精子活力 (sperm vigor)之指標,STR 與 LIN 也同視為精子泳動型式 (sperm swimming pattern)之指標 (Duty et al., 2004)。Dott 及 Foster (1979)是第一例提出使用電腦系統進行精子質量分析,目前 CASA 已成功用於人類生殖醫學,將數個精子移動參數同步分析,提供可靠且快速準確的數據 (Johnston et al., 1995; Castellini et al., 2011; Ehlers et al., 2011),然而 CASA 並不常規使用於家畜精液之檢測。文獻證實分析精子移動速度為評估精子粒線體功能的間接性指標 (Graham et al., 1984),CASA 移動參數於人 (MacLeod and Irvine, 1995)、豬 (Holt et al., 1997) 與牛 (Farrell et al., 1998; Kathiravan et al., 2008)精液品質分析,結果與受胎率呈正或負相關性。但也有文獻提出於牛 (Bailey et al., 1994)、綿羊 (Sanchez-Partida et al., 1999)與人 (Freour et al., 2010)等試驗,仍無法證實 CASA 移動參數與受胎率有關聯性。本研究各處理組在精子活力各項移動參數方面之表現如表 3 所示,體外培養 5 min 至 2 h 未添加稀釋液 (1:0) 及添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 兩組間的 VAP、VSL、VCL 呈顯著差異 (P < 0.05),各組間 ALH、BCF、STR、LIN 則無顯著差異。體外培養 4 至 6 h 之各組間 VAP、VSL、VCL、ALH、BCF、STR 與 LIN 均無顯著差異。

精子在冷凍解凍過程中,精子細胞膜的不穩定會導致提前發生頭帽反應,致使受精時無法正常發生頭帽反應的能力,使其受精能力下降或喪失。故以頭帽完整性可作為家畜精液品質之分析項目,以分辨冷凍精液品質之良窳(Quinn and White, 1966; Graham and Pace, 1967; Pursel et al., 1968)。目前利用免疫螢光染色技術進行檢測精子頭帽的完整性,已經廣泛應用於山羊等各種家畜之精液品質之評估。山羊精液經解凍後未添加稀釋液(1:0)、添加0.5倍YTF稀釋液(1:0.5)以及1倍YTF(1:1)三組精子以FITC-PNA免疫螢光染色,分析結果如表4所示,結果顯示解凍後未添加稀釋液(1:0)、添加0.5倍YTF稀釋液(1:0.5)及1倍YTF稀釋液(1:1)三組頭帽完整率分別為52.5±5.9%,56.8±6.2%及53.7±7.6%,部分頭帽受損率分別為27.7±3.1%,25.9±2.8%及26.0±3.2%,及頭帽完全受損率為21.0±3.4%,19.9±3.7%及20.8±2.5%,以上各組間皆無顯著差異。Pontbriand et al. (1989)指出綿羊精子經長時間的體外培養將導致其頭帽傷害和改變,於體外培養4h後顯著降低正常精子頭帽數目。然而,添加含脫脂乳為主之稀釋液中,28h後可仍維持山羊精子之前進式活力,且其頭帽受損率較添加其他成分之稀釋液為低(Paulenz et al., 2005)。亦有文獻指出隨蛋黃濃度增加頭帽損壞率(Smith et al., 1979)。本試驗結果顯示未添加稀釋液(1:0)、添加0.5倍YTF稀釋液(1:0.5)及1倍YTF(1:1)三組,對其冷凍解凍之山羊精子的頭帽之完整性並沒有顯著的影響。

精液性狀檢查為評估生育力重要指標之一,然評斷冷凍精液之最可信方式是直接進行人工授精,再觀察是否成功懷孕。因此後續之試驗使用 SKM 製備之冷凍精液進行人工授精,以探討解凍後稀釋液添加對分娩率與窩仔數之影響,其結果如表 5 所示顯示,未添加稀釋液 (1:0) 與添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 之解凍之冷凍精液其產仔率分別為 33.3% 與 66.7% (P < 0.05),總產仔數分別為 4 與 15 頭,而每頭母羊之平均產仔窩數則分別為 1.0 與 1.5 (P < 0.05),二組呈顯著差異。因此冷凍解凍之 SKM 山羊冷凍精液添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 稀釋者進行人工授精,不論產仔率、產仔數以及每頭母羊之平均產仔數均高於單獨使用 SKM 稀釋液者。

表 3. YTF 精液稀釋液對山羊精子解凍後移動參數之影響

Table 3. Effects of YTF semen extender addition on the movement of frozen-thawed goat spermatozoa

Dilution rate	time	5 min	2 h	4 h	6 h
(Semen: YTF exte	nder)				
. /	1:0	99.3 ± 6.7^{a}	80.2 ± 5.1^{a}	50.5 ± 5.6	47.9 ± 4.4
	1:0.5	86.7 ± 6.8^{a}	72.9 ± 5.4^{ab}	47.5 ± 10.3	42.3 ± 5.6
	1:1	69.1 ± 4.0^{b}	65.6 ± 9.0^{b}	51.0 ± 7.9	46.6 ± 7.1
$VSL (\mu m/s)$	1:0	83.1 ± 4.3^{a}	65.2 ± 4.9^{a}	41.4 ± 4.5	40.0 ± 3.6
	1:0.5	$69.3 \pm 4.1^{\text{b}}$	62.8 ± 6.0^{ab}	40.9 ± 7.3	35.2 ± 3.6
	1:1	$58.6 \pm 4.0^{\circ}$	49.5 ± 13.8^{b}	43.2 ± 5.6	39.4 ± 4.7
$VCL (\mu m/s)$	1:0	195.1 ± 18.6^{a}	145.3 ± 9.9^{a}	116.9 ± 24.8	115.9 ± 1.8
	1:0.5	154.0 ± 11.5^{b}	138.9 ± 18.6^{ab}	115.2 ± 32.9	107.2 ± 20.0
	1:1	142.0 ± 13.0^{b}	134.2 ± 10.4^{b}	125.5 ± 15.9	107.7 ± 19.5
ALH (μm/s)	1:0	3.0 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.2	2.3 ± 0.4	2.3 ± 0.2
	1:0.5	2.7 ± 0.1	2.4 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.3
1	1:1	2.7 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 0.2	2.0 ± 0.5
BCF (Hz)	1:0	8.7 ± 0.1	8.4 ± 0.2	8.2 ± 0.5	8.0 ± 02
1	1:0.5	8.4 ± 0.3	8.4 ± 0.1	8.2 ± 0.2	8.1 ± 0.4
	1:1	8.5 ± 0.3	8.4 ± 0.1	7.9 ± 0.1	7.8 ± 0.3
STR (%)	1:0	85.4 ± 2.5	84.5 ± 2.2	84.4 ± 2.8	82.2 ± 1.6
	1:0.5	87.1 ± 4.3	86.1 ± 2.0	85.9 ± 2.6	81.1 ± 2.7
	1:1	86.9 ± 2.2	86.0 ± 1.8	85.5 ± 3.5	83.5 ± 2.6
LIN (%)	1:0	54.3 ± 3.1	52.8 ± 4.0	51.2 ± 14.2	49.7 ± 10.3
	1:0.5	52.9 ± 3.6	52.0 ± 2.0	49.6 ± 14.7	41.1 ± 5.4
	1:1	57.4 ± 5.3	51.2 ± 4.7	49.2 ± 8.8	43.9 ± 5.2

VAP, average path velocity; VSL, straight line (progressive) velocity; VCL, curvilinear velocity; ALH, lateral head displacement; BCF, cross-beat frequency; STR, straightness; LIN, linearity.

表 4. YTF 精液稀釋液對山羊精液冷凍-解凍後頭帽完整性之影響

Table 4. Effects of YTF semen extender addition on the acrosome integrity of frozen-thawed goat semen

Dilution rate (Semen: YTF extender)	%	INA (%)	PDA (%)	LA (%)
1:0		52.5 ± 5.9	27.7 ± 3.1	21.0 ± 3.4
1:0.5		56.8 ± 6.2	25.9 ± 2.8	19.9 ± 3.7
1:1		53.7 ± 7.6	26.0 ± 3.2	20.8 ± 2.5

INA: Intact acrosome; PDA: Partially damaged acrosome; LA: Lost acrosome.

表 5. YTF 精液稀釋液之冷凍精液人工授精受孕能力之比較

Table 5. Comparisons of YTF semen extender addition in frozen thawed semen on reproductive performance after artificial insemination in goats

Dilution rate (Semen: YTF extender)	items	No. of goats	Kidding rate	No. of kids	Average litter size (kids/doe kidding)
1:0		12	33.3 (4/12) ^a	4	1.0 (4/4) ^a
1:0.5		15	66.7 (10/15) ^b	15	1.5 (15/10) ^b

^{a, b} Means with different superscripts differ significantly (P < 0.05).

本試驗結果顯示,以添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 稀釋 SKM 製作山羊冷凍精液解凍後,無論精子之活力、 存活率與人工授精之受精能力表現均顯著較單獨使用 SKM 稀釋液者為佳。因此,由本試驗之結果可知,早期優良

 $^{^{}a,b,c}$ Means without common superscripts in the same column was different significantly (P < 0.05).

種公羊精液均以 SKM 稀釋液製作山羊之冷凍精液,其受孕率未能有效提升的現象,可藉由使用添加蛋黃 (YTF) 之解凍稀釋液以改善 SKM 稀釋液製作的山羊之冷凍精液之效能。同時,由本試驗之結果亦顯示,以添加 0.5 倍 YTF 稀釋液 (1:0.5) 對山羊 SKM 冷凍精液進行解凍後精子的活力維持及受孕能力的改善,均有最顯著的效果。

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Improving the post-thawing quality of caprine frozen semen cryopreserved with skimmed milk extenders (1)

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Abstract

The objective of this experiment is to improve the low conception rate of the caprine frozen semen cryopreserved with skimmed-milk. The effects of egg yolk-tris-fructose (YTF) extender addition on the sperm quality of frozen-thawed skimmed-milk (SKM) semen were determined with computer-assisted sperm motility analysis system (CASA) and Semen Analyzer (VideoTesT-sperm 2.1). Frozen-thawed semen was extended in YTF extender at the proportion of 1:0,1:0.5 and 1:1, respectively. The frozen-thawed semen characteristics including motility, progressive motility, CASA motility and acrosomal integrity were evaluated after extending and cultured for 0,2,4 and 0 h at 00. The sperm motility and progressive motility percentage of frozen-thawed SKM semen extended in YTF extender at the proportion of 00. Safter thawing for 00, have significantly higher than those of the extended in YTF extender at the proportion of 01 in 01. No significant difference among the sperm acrosome integrity of frozen-thawed semen extended in Higher than those of the extended in Higher than the proportion of 00 (P < 0.05). No significant difference among the sperm acrosome integrity of frozen-th

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