

SIMULATIONS OF OSMOTIC EVENTS IN VITRIFICATION OF EQUINE OOCYTES AND PORCINE EMBRYOS

Henri Woelders^{1*}, Florence Guignot², Nerea Ortiz-Escribano³, Ann van Soom³, Katrien Smits³

¹Wageningen UR Livestock Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands; ²PRC, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), Tours, France; ³Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University, Merelbeke, Belgium. **Corresponding Author***: henri.woelders@wur.nl

High concentrations of cryoprotective agents (CPAs) used for vitrification of equine oocytes and porcine embryos are believed to negatively affect developmental competence. Here, osmotic events were simulated using 2P formalism (Kleinhans, Cryobiology 37, 271–289) to predict effects of reduced duration of CPA exposure and effects of use of non-permeating CPAs. Varying concentrations of permeating CPAs (ethane-1,2-diol and Me₂SO) were used in the first step (equilibration solution, ES) and second step (vitrification solution, VS). In VS, varying concentrations of additional non-permeating solute (sucrose) were used. The duration of the first step (ES) was varied between 0.5-10 min, while exposure to VS was 0.5-1 min. Values for Lp and Ps were based on published values for oocytes and embryos respectively.

Typical ‘volume excursions’ are seen, in which oocytes and embryos rapidly (<0.5 min) shrink in ES due to efflux of water, then start re-swelling due to combined influx of CPA and water. After transfer to VS, the oocytes/embryos shrink a second time, concentrating intracellular solutes including CPA taken up in step 1. In line with that, the simulations show that the allegedly advantageous reduction of the intracellular concentration of permeating CPAs by non-permeating sucrose is only very small. Further, although with a short (0.5 min) step 1 (ES), much less permeating CPA is taken up, yet osmolality equal to that of VS (≈ ‘vitrifiability’) is reached in the intracellular- and blastocoel space within seconds after transfer to VS, regardless of step 1 duration. But with a short step 1, the cells will be vitrified while being severely shrunken. These simulations (and indeed experimental evidence we obtained in equine oocytes) suggest there may be an optimum balance of the risk of damage due to long exposure to VS and the (assumed) risk of vitrification of embryos in severely shrunken, condensed condition.

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