

牛胚胎体外培养体系的优化^{*}

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[摘要] 将体外受精后的牛卵母细胞随机分组进行培养, 比较了胎牛血清(FBS)和发情后7 d牛血清(E7BS)、不同培养液(CR 1+ 3 mg/mL BSA、SOF+ 3 mg/mL BSA 和 SOF+ 0.1 mg/mL PVA)、共培养体系和不同培养液体积(0.1, 0.5 和 2.0 mL)对胚胎发育的影响, 优化了牛胚胎体外培养体系, 并对该体系的稳定性进行了检验。结果表明, 优化后的牛胚胎培养体系为: 前48 h用CR 1+ 3 mg/mL BSA培养液, 48 h后用CR 1+ 体积分数10% E7BS培养液培养120 h, 培养液体积为0.5 mL, 并且采用共培养, 受精后颗粒细胞保留48 h。用该培养体系培养的牛胚胎发育良好, 平均囊胚率为44.9%, 表明该优化培养体系较稳定。

[关键词] 牛; 体外受精; 胚胎培养; 囊胚; 血清

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近年来, 虽然动物胚胎工程研究取得了长足进展, 试管动物、克隆动物等相继降生, 但是成功率极低^[1], 其原因主要是体外胚胎发育能力差, 移植后妊娠率降低。另外, 早期胚胎的体外培养是体外受精、动物克隆、转基因等生物技术的一个关键环节, 许多物种体外培养的胚胎均可发育到囊胚阶段, 但囊胚率偏低、质量较差, 主要原因是胚胎体外培养体系不完善。总之到目前为止, 胚胎的体外培养体系还不能完全模拟母畜生殖道内的环境, 且不稳定^[2]。因此, 建立一个简单、稳定的胚胎发育培养体系势在必行。本试验采用不同的培养体系对牛体外受精胚胎进行了体外培养, 研究不同培养条件下胚胎的体外发育能力, 优化了牛胚胎体外培养体系。现将研究结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 牛卵巢 牛卵巢采集于西安市屠宰场, 置于25~30℃无菌生理盐水中, 4 h内运回实验室。
1.1.2 主要试剂 肝素、牛血清白蛋白(BSA)为Sigma公司产品; 聚乙烯吡咯烷酮(PVA)购自上海生工有限公司; TCM-199和胎牛血清(FBS)为GIBCO公司产品; 促性腺激素(FSH)和雌二醇(E₂), 宁

波激素厂生产; 牛发情后7 d的血清(E7BS)由本实验室自制(56℃灭活30 min)。

1.2 牛卵母细胞的收集与成熟

抽吸法收集牛卵巢表面直径为5~8 mm的卵泡, 在体视显微镜下收集卵母细胞, 将细胞质均一且有3层以上完整卵丘细胞包裹的卵母细胞置于成熟液中, 成熟培养24 h(卵母细胞成熟液为TCM-199+体积分数10% FBS+10 μg/mL FSH+1 μg/mL E₂, 使用前预平衡2 h)。

1.3 牛卵母细胞的体外受精

牛冻精于37℃水浴解冻后缓缓注入盛有4 mL预平衡2 h以上精子获能液(BO)的试管底部, 上浮获能1 h, 将获能后的精子加入到50 μL含有BO液的受精微滴中, 调整精子终浓度为1×10⁶/mL, 精子与卵子共孵育24 h后移入培养液中进行体外培养。BO液为pH 7.8的平衡盐溶液^[3], 内含30 μg/mL肝素和6 mg/mL BSA。

1.4 牛胚胎体外培养体系的优化

牛胚胎培养液为添加体积分数10% E7BS的CR 1^[4]和SOF^[3]。培养条件为: 38.5℃、体积分数5% CO₂饱和湿度。

1.4.1 不同类型血清对胚胎发育的影响 将受精24 h的受精卵随机分为3组, 分别用2 mL添加体

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积分数 10% E7BS、FBS 和未添加血清的 CR1 培养液培养, 48 h 后镜检, 计算卵裂率。之后换液, 继续培养 120 h, 计算囊胚率和扩张囊胚率。

1.4.2 不同类型培养液对胚胎发育的影响 分别在 CR1+ 3 mg/mL BSA、SOF+ 3 mg/mL BSA 和 SOF+ 0.1 mg/mL PVA 3 类培养液中培养牛胚胎, 48 h 后镜检, 计算卵裂率。然后在上述培养物中添加体积分数 10% E7BS, 继续培养 120 h, 计算囊胚率和扩张囊胚率。

1.4.3 共培养体系对胚胎发育的影响 用 CR1+ 体积分数 10% FBS 培养 $1.0 \times 10^3/\text{mL}$ 颗粒细胞, 24 h 后用作共培养体系。受精卵外围的颗粒细胞分为全部去掉和保留 48 h 2 种情况。培养方法: 用加 CR1+ 3 mg/mL BSA 的共培养体系培养受精卵, 48 h 后镜检, 计算卵裂率。之后换液继续培养 120 h, 计算囊胚率和扩张囊胚率。

1.4.4 培养液体积对胚胎发育的影响 分别用

0.1, 0.5 和 2.0 mL 培养液培养牛胚胎, 前 48 h 用 CR1+ 3 mg/mL BSA 培养, 之后用 CR1+ 体积分数 10% E7BS 继续培养 120 h, 观察并记录胚胎发育情况。

1.4.5 优化培养体系的稳定性检验 对确定的优化培养体系进行稳定性检验, 重复 4 次, 计算囊胚率。

1.5 数据分析

试验数据用 SPSS 软件进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同类型血清对牛胚胎发育的影响

由表 1 可知, E7BS 组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率最高, 分别为 45.9% 和 78.1%; FBS 组次之, 分别为 33.0% 和 44.8%, 两组间差异显著, 且极显著高于无血清对照组; 而 E7BS 和 FBS 组的卵裂率与对照组差异不显著。

表 1 不同类型血清对牛胚胎发育的影响

Table 1 Effect of different serum types on bovine embryo development *in vitro*

组别 Group	卵母细胞 No. oocytes	卵裂率/% Cleavage	囊胚率/% Blastocyst	扩张囊胚率/% Exp. Blatocyst
E7BS	296	83.1(246/296)	45.9(133/246) aA	78.1(104/133) aA
FBS	255	79.6(203/255)	33.0(67/203) bA	44.8(30/67) bA
对照 Control	123	80.4(99/123)	12.1(12/99) C	0(0/12) C

注: 表中同列数据后标不同小写字母者表示差异显著($P < 0.05$), 标不同大写字母者表示差异极显著($P < 0.01$)。下表相同。

Note: Different little letters in the same columns was significant ($P < 0.05$), and different big letters was significant difference obviously ($P < 0.01$), the same as follow s

2.2 不同类型培养液对牛胚胎发育的影响

由表 2 可知, CR1+ 3 mg/mL BSA 组与 SOF+ 3 mg/mL BSA 组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率差异均不

显著, 但其囊胚率均显著高于 SOF+ 0.1 mg/mL PVA 组 ($P < 0.05$), 扩张囊胚率均极显著高于 SOF+ 0.1 mg/mL PVA 组 ($P < 0.01$)。

表 2 不同类型培养液对牛体外受精胚胎发育的影响

Table 2 Effect of different culture medium s on IVF embryo development

组别 Group	卵母细胞 No. oocytes	卵裂率/% Cleavage	囊胚率/% Blastocyst	扩张囊胚率/% Exp. Blatocyst
CR1+ 3 mg/mL BSA	133	79.6(106/133)	34.9(37/106) a	46.0(17/37) aA
SOF+ 3 mg/mL BSA	110	79.1(87/110)	26.4(23/87) a	39.1(9/23) aA
SOF+ 0.1 mg/mL PVA	71	78.9(56/71)	12.5(7/56) b	0(0/7) C

表 3 共培养体系对牛胚胎发育的影响

Table 3 Comparison of embryo development with cumulus co-culture system

处理 Treatment		卵母细胞 No. oocytes	卵裂率/% Cleavage	囊胚率/% Blastocyst	扩张囊胚率/% Exp. Blatocyst
共培养 Co-culture	受精后的颗粒 细胞保留 48 h Cumulus cell holding 48 h after IVF				
+	+	121	80.2(97/121)	39.1(38/97) a	60.5(23/38) aA
-	-	108	79.6(86/108)	19.7(17/86) b	0(0/17) C
+	-	179	82.1(147/179)	28.6(42/147) a	42.8(18/42) bA
-	+	235	80.4(189/235)	37.0(70/189) a	41.4(29/70) bA

注: + 表示有此处理; - 表示无此处理。

Note: + processing; - non processing

2.3 胚胎共培养体系对牛胚胎发育的影响

表3表明,无共培养且受精后去除颗粒细胞组的囊胚率(19.7%)显著低于其他处理组($P < 0.05$),扩张囊胚率(0)极显著低于其他处理组($P < 0.01$);有共培养且受精后颗粒细胞保留48 h组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率分别为39.1%和60.5%;无共培养且受精后颗粒细胞保留48 h组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率分别为37.0%和41.4%;有共培养且受精

后去除颗粒细胞组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率分别为28.6%和42.8%。

2.4 不同体积培养液对牛胚胎发育的影响

由表4可知,0.5 mL组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率较2 mL组的高,但差异不显著;0.1 mL组的囊胚率和扩张囊胚率分别为6.8%和0,极显著低于其他两组($P < 0.01$)。

表4 不同体积培养液对牛胚胎发育的影响

Table 4 Effect of culture medium volume on embryo development

培养液体积/mL Culture medium volume	2细胞 2-cell	囊胚率/% Blastocyst	扩张囊胚率/% Exp. blastocyst
2.0	167	32.9 (55/167) aA	19.7 (33/167) A
0.5	143	36.4 (52/143) aA	21.6 (31/143) A
0.1	58	6.8 (4/58) C	0 (0/58) C

2.5 优化培养体系稳定性试验

根据上述试验结果,对培养体系进行优化,优化后的培养体系为:前48 h用CR1+3 mg/mL BSA培养,48 h后用CR1+体积分数10% E7BS培养液培养120 h,培养液体积为0.5 mL,并且采用共培

养,受精后颗粒细胞保留48 h。4次重复试验的囊胚率分别为43.6%,46.1%,44.9%和45.1%(平均为44.9%),差异不显著($P < 0.05$),而且所培养的胚胎发育良好(图1),表明此培养体系较稳定。

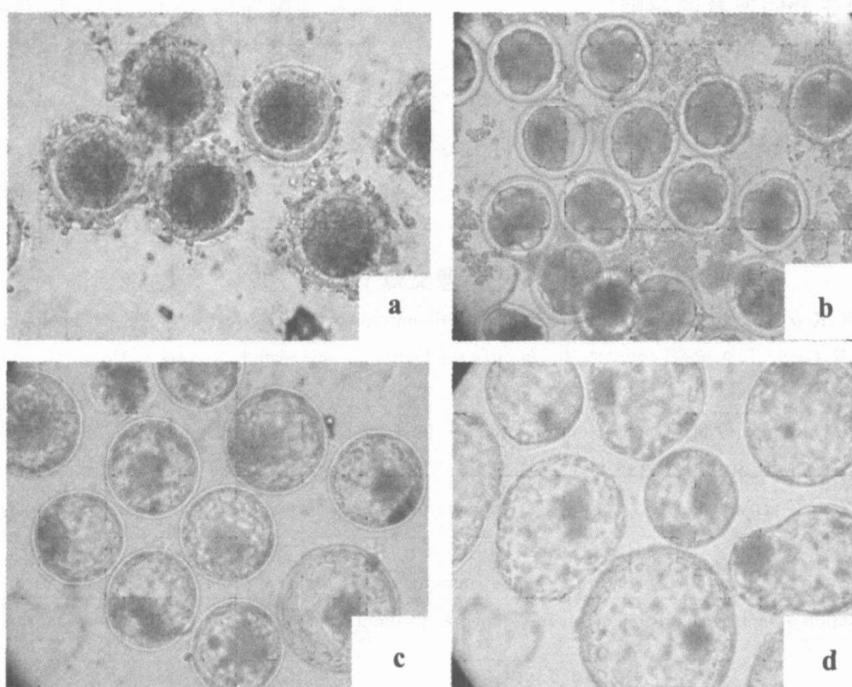


图1 优化培养体系培养的牛胚胎

a 有颗粒细胞的受精卵, $\times 20$; b 4~8 细胞胚胎, $\times 20$; c 囊胚, $\times 40$; d 扩张囊胚, $\times 40$

Fig. 1 Bovine IVF embryos in optimized-culture system

a 1-cell embryos with cumulus, $\times 20$; b 4~8 cell embryos in optimized-culture system, $\times 20$;

c Blastocysts in optimized culture system, $\times 40$; d Expanded blastocysts, $\times 40$

3 讨 论

3.1 血清及培养液类型对牛胚胎发育的影响

血清因富含营养物质, 常用于细胞培养和胚胎培养。但也有添加血清对胚胎发育产生不利影响的报道, Abe 等^[5]认为, 添加血清, 特别是在胚胎发育早期添加血清, 可增加胚胎脂质含量, 抑制卵裂, 降低胚胎耐冷冻的能力。本试验结果表明, 在胚胎培养液中添加 E7BS 的牛胚胎囊胚率和扩张囊胚率显著高于添加 FBS, 说明 E7BS 完全可以替代进口 FBS, 这与 Holm 等^[6]的研究结果一致。这可能是由于牛发情后 7 d 时胚胎正处于囊胚形成期, 此期间的牛血清中富含促进囊胚形成和囊胚扩张的因子。此外, 为了消除血清毒副作用, 常采用无血清培养基, 但无血清培养基的囊胚率低, 常没有扩张囊胚, 如本试验中未添加血清对照组的囊胚率仅为 12.1%, 且未获得扩张囊胚。本试验结果表明, 在受精卵培养 48 h 后添加 E7BS, 既能有效克服血清对早期胚胎发育的不利影响, 又能显著提高牛胚胎囊胚发育率; 在以 CR1 和 SOF 为基础培养液进行牛胚胎体外培养时, 添加 BSA 能有效促进胚胎发育, 而添加蛋白质替代物 PVA 胚胎的发育能力非常有限。

3.2 共培养体系对牛胚胎发育的影响

颗粒细胞和卵丘细胞可以促进卵母细胞分泌谷胱甘肽等物质, 进而促进卵母细胞核和细胞质成熟^[7]。因此, 用颗粒细胞进行共培养可为早期胚胎发

育提供必要的营养物质, 有效提高胚胎囊胚率^[8]。同时, 共培养细胞分泌的生长因子(如 IGF, L 和 EGF 等)也能促进胚胎发育。共培养细胞还可减小氧自由基对胚胎的毒副作用。如本研究中受精后保留受精卵外围的颗粒细胞 48 h, 对囊胚的形成和孵化作用尤为明显(图 1 a), 这与共培养细胞(颗粒细胞)的营养与消除毒副作用密切相关。

3.3 培养液体积对牛胚胎发育的影响

目前, 关于培养液体积对胚胎发育影响的报道较少。本试验发现, 培养液体积对胚胎发育也有显著影响, 用 0.1 mL 微滴培养, 囊胚率仅为 6.8%, 极显著低于其他两组。这是因为培养液体积与液体蒸发以及共培养体系的稳定性有关, 培养液体积过小, 胚胎培养微环境平衡性差, 培养环境容易随外围环境改变; 而培养液体积过大, 胚胎及细胞分泌的生长因子浓度降低, 不能有效促进胚胎正常发育。本试验结果表明, 牛胚胎培养液体积以 0.5 mL 为宜。

3.4 优化体外培养体系的稳定性

本研究确定的牛胚胎体外优化培养体系为: 前 48 h 用 CR1 + 3 mg/mL BSA 培养, 48 h 后用 CR1+ 体积分数 10% E7BS 培养液培养 120 h, 培养液体积为 0.5 mL, 并且采用共培养, 卵母细胞受精后颗粒细胞保留 48 h。用该培养体系培养的牛胚胎发育良好, 平均囊胚率为 44.9%, 表明该优化培养体系较稳定。

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Study on the isolation of goat skin stem cells by explant

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Abstract: The goat skin stem cells were isolated and cultured by two different methods of epidermal explant and dermal explant for the purpose of comparing the efficiency of the two methods on the cultivation and proliferation of skin stem cells *in vitro*. The resultant cells were observed and identified by cell growth curve, immunohistochemical staining and colony-forming efficiency. The results showed the skin stem cells can be separated by both methods; the skin stem cells from epidermal explant could be subcultured 11 times but the stem cells from dermal explant could be subcultured 17 times *in vitro* in the same culture condition; The positive expressions of K19, integrin- β 1 and CFE of skin stem cells in the first passage by epidermal explant were (34.0 ± 1.62)%, (37.5 ± 2.12)%, (19.4 ± 1.77)% respectively, and those in the first passage by dermal explant were (29.2 ± 3.12)%, (33.0 ± 1.12)%, (16.6 ± 2.60)% respectively; The positive expressions of K19, integrin- β 1 and CFE of skin stem cells in the third passage by epidermal explant were (46.4 ± 1.82)%, (55.3 ± 1.98)%, (25.3 ± 1.08)% respectively, and those in the third passage by dermal explant were (53.7 ± 1.17)%, (63.0 ± 1.12)%, (30.9 ± 2.16)% respectively; and the stem cells from dermal explant had higher efficiency in immunohistochemical staining, CFE and subculture ability were higher than those of epidermal explant when they were subcultured *in vitro* ($P < 0.01$).

Key words: explant; goat; skin stem cell; epidermal; dermal; colony-forming efficiency

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The optimization of culture system for bovine IVF embryo

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Abstract: This study was conducted to improve blastocyst rate of bovine embryo *in vitro*. Ovaries collected from an abattoir and oocytes were matured and fertilized *in vitro*. Then embryos were grouped randomly, the effects of different serum, culture medium (CR 1 and SOF) and co-culture and medium volume on embryo development were compared. The results show that the optimized culture system for bovine embryo used 0.5 mL CR 1+3 mg/mL BSA for the first 48 h, then in place of the culture medium with CR 1+7th serum after bovine heat for another 120 h. Co-culture and cumuli cell holding 48 h after IVF was employed in the whole culture course. This study got mean 44.9% blastocyst rate and this system was stable by integrating above results.

Key words: bovine; *in vitro* fertilization; embryo culture; blastocyst; serum