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: 论文摘要 :

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昆虫学报, undefined 年, undefined 月, 第 undefined 卷, 第 undefined 期, undefined - undefined 页

题目: 猪卵巢体外保存温度对卵母细胞染色质构型和成熟能力的影响

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摘要: Most of the porcine oocytes used in studies on embryo biotechnology and for the *in vitro* production of embryos are currently obtained from the ovaries of slaughtered gilts. The duration and temperature during ovary transportation and handling might, therefore, affect the recovery of culturable COCs, chromatin configuration and developmental competence of oocytes. The effects of ovary storage temperature on chromatin configuration and *in vitro* maturation of porcine oocytes were examined in this study. Ovaries collected from a slaughterhouse were *in vitro* stored for 8 h under different temperatures. The results showed that more culturable COCs were isolated from the ovaries stored at 39°C than that from ovaries stored at 31°C or 20°C and before storage. Thirty-one centidegree was the best storage temperature in terms of cumulus expansion, nuclear maturation and morphology of the first polar body after *in vitro* maturation culture. The ability of cumulus expansion was completely lost in COCs derived from ovaries stored at 39°C for 8 hours. Ovary storage (at both 31°C and at 20°C) increased the proportion of oocytes with the GVC configuration in which chromatin condensed into a single big clump at the nucleolus and the functional significance of this configuration needs further investigations[*Acta Zoologica Sinica* 51(5): 919-923, 2005].

关键词: 猪 卵巢保存 卵母细胞 染色质构型 体外成熟

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