

# 猪卵母细胞的室温(20°C)保存 与成熟培养

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## 摘 要

猪卵母细胞在TCM-199培养基中, 在20°C和37°C(对照)下分别培养24小时和48小时。在TCM-199培养基中加入20% 3种犊牛的混合血清、5%的猪卵泡液。气体浓度为90% N<sub>2</sub>、5.2% O<sub>2</sub>和4.8% CO<sub>2</sub>。24小时20°C和37°C培养的卵母细胞经台盘蓝鉴别后存活率分别为71%和69%。当培养到48小时, 20°C组的成活率明显高于37°C组, 分别为61%和25%。电镜观察: 20°C组卵母细胞的线粒体较完整, 微绒毛较多。而37°C组则相反。当20°C培养24小时后, 把卵母细胞移到37°C下继续培养24小时, 仍有45%的存活率, 11%的颗粒细胞扩散程度较好。染色或切片后可见第一极体和染色体, 说明处于第二次成熟分裂的中期。实验说明: 猪卵母细胞20°C保存24小时仍有继续发育成熟的潜力。

**关键词** 室温保存, 卵母细胞, 猪

## 前 言

卵母细胞的体外培养与成熟在很多动物方面都已取得了成功<sup>[1~8]</sup>。但是, 这些培养都是在与体温一致的条件下进行的。牛和小鼠的卵母细胞在4°C的条件下可以保存24小时, 而且经培养可以继续发育。猪卵母细胞室温下的保存或培养还没有见到报道。室温下保存猪卵母细胞对于研究卵母细胞的发育能力和体外受精有一定的实际意义。因为, 猪卵母细胞不耐低温, 在14°C以下就失去了发育能力。

## 材 料 和 方 法

90千克左右发育正常的哈尔滨白猪被屠宰后, 取出卵巢, 用注射器吸取直径4 mm左右的卵泡中的卵母细胞, 注入TCM-199中。用台盘蓝鉴别死活。经染色透明的卵母细胞冲洗几次后, 移入新的TCM-199培养基中。培养基的成分是: TCM-199: 0.98g, 青霉素: 10万单位, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>: 1.5g, 20%的混合的3种犊牛血清, 5%的卵泡液, 100ml双蒸去离子水。pH调至7.2。分别在20°C和37°C的条件下培养24小时和48小时。培养皿是直径2 cm的玻璃称量瓶, 放在真空干燥器的托盘上。在干燥器的底部装入500 ml双蒸去离子水, 以保证干燥器中的湿度。在干燥器上部的胶塞中通入两个管, 一个为混合气体的入口, 另一个为出口。气体进出的速度为0.5ml/秒。气体成分为: 90% N<sub>2</sub>, 5.2% O<sub>2</sub>和4.8% CO<sub>2</sub>。用台盘蓝鉴别死活, 并进行醋酸地衣红染色以及超薄切片制做和电镜观察。

\*本文于1990年6月4日收到。

## 结 果

当培养到24小时的时候,用台盘蓝鉴别40枚20℃下培养的卵母细胞和43枚37℃下培养的卵母细胞,其成活率分别为71%和69%,没有显著差别。经染色后,20℃培养24小时组没有发现第一极体。当培养到48小时,20℃组的卵母细胞的成活率明显高于37℃组。分别为61%和25%。当20℃培养24小时后,把卵母细胞移到37℃下继续培养24小时,仍有45%的成活率。30%颗粒细胞发生扩散,其中11%的扩散程度较好,标志卵子已成熟。但是,在20℃下培养48小时,然后移到37℃下继续培养24小时,成活率只有20%,很少见到卵母细胞成熟现象。电镜观察结果表明:在20℃下培养48小时和37℃下培养48小时的猪卵母细胞超微结构相比,前者的超微结构比较完整。前者与刚采出的卵母细胞超微结构相比,变化不明显,线粒体嵴清楚(图1、2),内质网完整,脂滴中有大量的丝状物质,微绒毛多。后者的超微结构则相反。虽然颗粒细胞的成熟是卵母细胞成熟的一个标志,但本实验没有发现颗粒细胞的有无对卵母细胞存活有明显的影响。经过20℃培养24小时后,几乎没有发现颗粒细胞扩散现象。在37℃下培养24小时,有15%卵母细胞的颗粒细胞有扩散现象发生。但如果把20℃培养24小时后的猪卵母细胞移到37℃下继续培养24小时,仍有11%卵母细胞的颗粒细胞扩散程度较好。染色或切片后可见中期染色体和第一极体(图3、4)。

## 讨 论

第一极体的释放是卵母细胞成熟的重要标志,但不是唯一的标志〔7〕。因为在这个时期,细胞质不一定成熟。在这种情况下,有可能完成受精过程,但也可能由于细胞质的不成熟使卵子失去促进雄原核发育的能力〔6〕。颗粒细胞的成熟对于卵母细胞的成熟是不可缺少的〔9〕。所以,卵母细胞成熟的标志应当有两个方面,既有第一极体的出现,有时也可以见到染色体,也要有颗粒细胞的扩散。本实验说明颗粒细胞对卵母细胞的存活率没有明显影响。成熟是老化的开始,而存活才可能有待于进一步成熟。本实验同时也证明卵泡液对卵母细胞成熟没有抑制作用〔10〕,而且可能有促进作用。猪卵母细胞不耐低温的主要原因是脂类在低温下发生相变〔11〕,但如果这种相变现象在一定条件下是可逆的,对于猪卵母细胞的长期保存是很有意义的。本实验表明:在室温20℃、适当的气体浓度条件下,猪卵母细胞可以保存24小时,对成活率和以后的继续成熟没有明显的影响,猪卵母细胞仍具有继续发育的潜力。

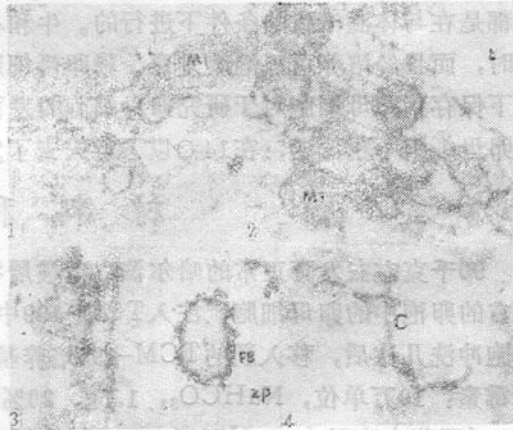


图1 20℃培养48小时,形态完整的线粒体(Mi),脂滴(L)。×20000

图2 37℃培养48小时,退化的线粒体(Mi),有的出现空洞,脂滴(L)。×20000

图3 移到37℃下继续培养24小时后出现的第一极体(FB),透明带(ZP)。×8000

图4 处于第二次成熟分裂中期的染色体(C)。×11000

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THE PRESERVATION OF PORCINE OOCYTE AT ROOM  
TEMPERATURE AND THEIR CULTURE  
MATURATION

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**Abstract**

The porcine oocytes were cultured in TCM-199 at 20°C and 37°C (control) for 24 hrs and 48 hrs respectively. The culture medium TCM-199 contained 20% calf serum from three calves and 5% porcine follicle liquid. The gas concentrations were 90% N<sub>2</sub>, 5.2% O<sub>2</sub> and 4.8% CO<sub>2</sub>. The survival rates of oocytes under 20°C and 37°C for 24 hrs were 71% and 69% checked by trypan blue staining. The survival rate of oocytes cultured at 20°C for 48 hrs was obviously higher than it in control, which were 61% and 25% respectively. The result of observation with electronic microscope revealed that the mitochondria in 20°C group were more complete, and there were more microvilli in this group. When the oocytes had been cultured at 20°C for 24 hrs, they were cultured at 37°C for 24 hrs, the live rate was 45%. 11% granulated cells around oocyte extended better. After staining, the first polar bodies and chromosomes could be seen, which showed the oocytes were at middle stage of second meiosis. The experiment showed that the porcine oocytes still have continuously development and maturation capacity under normal condition after 24 hrs preservation at 20°C.

**Key words** Preservation at room temperature, Oocyte, Pig