



Instituto de Investigación
en Recursos Cinegéticos
CSIC - UCLM - JCCM



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Sanidad y Biotecnología
Health and Biotechnology



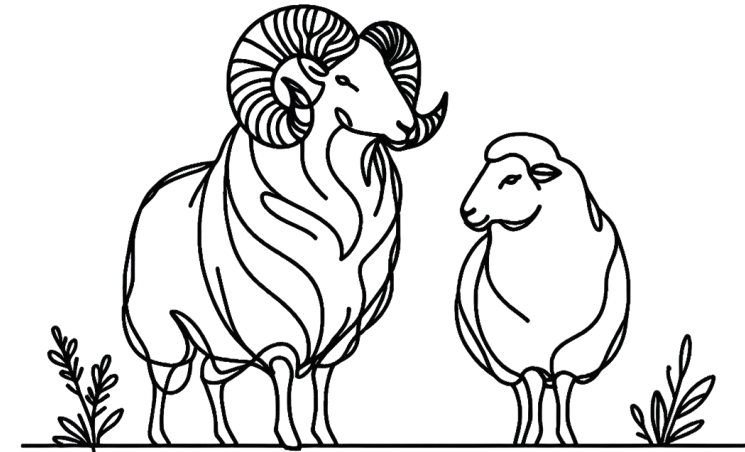
**Universidad de
Castilla-La Mancha**

Use of H₂S to improve ram sperm cryopreservation: preliminary results

The 3rd CZU Prague hybrid seminar

Biotechnology in small ruminant reproduction:

an international experience



María de Sousa Blanco, PhD Student



maria.sousa@uclm.es



María de Sousa Blanco



@mariaasou_

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. AIM**
- 3. MATERIALS & METHODS**
- 4. RESULTS**
- 5. CONCLUSIONS**

1. INTRODUCTION

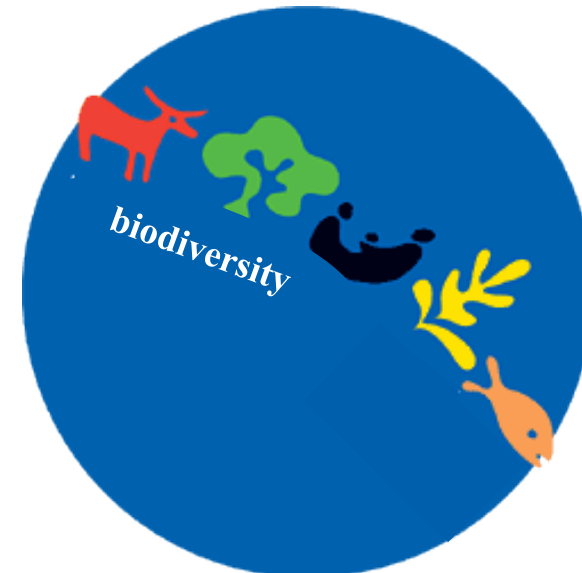
2. AIM

3. MATERIALS & METHODS

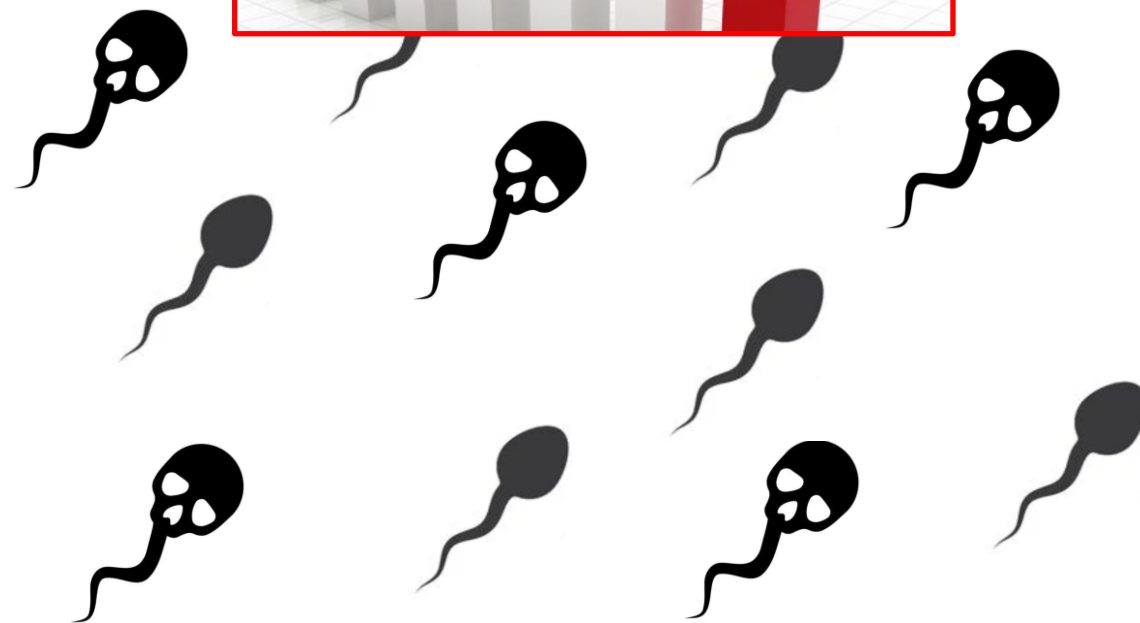
4. RESULTS

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CRYOPRESERVATION



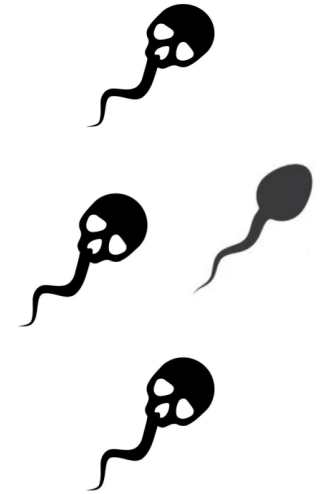
CRYOPRESERVATION



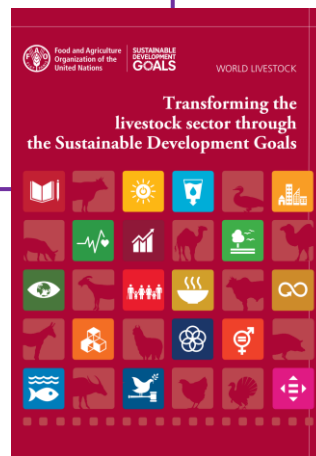
CRYOPRESERVATION




CHALLENGE



INTRODUCTION




	Animals	Forages and feed crops	Labour force and capital
Variability in rainfall	Shortages of drinking and servicing water Diseases - Increased pathogens parasites and vectors - Changed distribution and transmission - New diseases	Decreased yields Decreased forage quality Changes in pasture composition (species, communities) Changes in production systems (e.g. from mixed crop-livestock to rangelands)	Altered human health and resource allocation to livestock Decreased productivity Migration Conflict for resources
Temperature	Heat stress - Decreased feed intake and livestock yield - Decreased conception rate - Altered metabolism and increased mortality Diseases - Increased pathogens, parasites and vectors - Decreased resistance of livestock - New diseases	Decreased yields Decreased forage quality Changes in pasture composition	
CO ₂ in the atmosphere	Diseases - Increased pathogens, parasites and vectors - Decreased resistance of livestock - New diseases Domestic biodiversity loss	Partial stomata closure and reduced transpiration Change in pasture composition	

A range of climate change adaption solutions exist for livestock production

Water management (e.g. boreholes) Breed for resistance to drought, heat and harsh environments Shifts in species, breeds and/or production systems (e.g. small ruminants, poultry) Disease control and animal health Cooling (indoor systems) or provide shade (e.g. trees)	Irrigation Purchase feed Breed feed crops and forage resistance to drought and heat Changes in cropping calendar Agroforestry Increase mobility for resources	On and off farm diversification Insurance Reconversion (in the context of national/ regional production zoning) Insitutional changes (e.g. trade conflict resolution, income stabilisation programs)
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SAFETY AND NUTRITION

Animals	Forages and feed crops	Labour force and capital
Water management (e.g. boreholes) Breed for resistance to drought, heat and harsh environments Shifts in species, breeds and/or production systems (e.g. small ruminants, poultry) Disease control and animal health Cooling (indoor systems) or provide shade (e.g. trees)	Irrigation Purchase feed Breed feed crops and forage resistance to drought and heat Changes in cropping calendar Agroforestry Increase mobility for resources	On and off farm diversification Insurance Reconversion (in the context of national/ regional production zoning) Insitutional changes (e.g. trade conflict resolution, income stabilisation programs) 

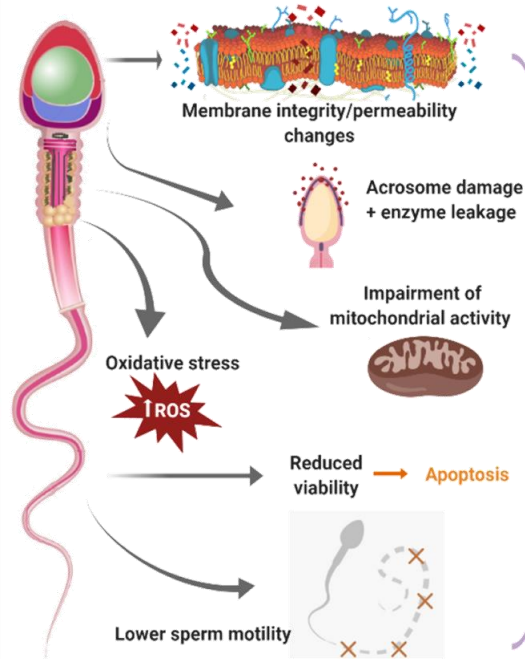


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

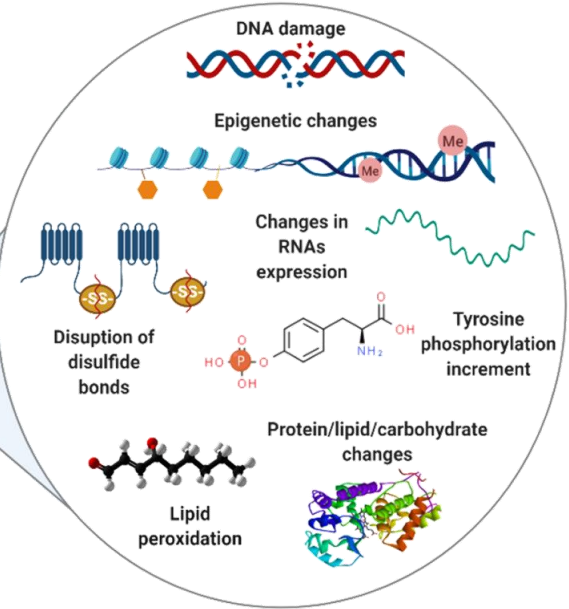
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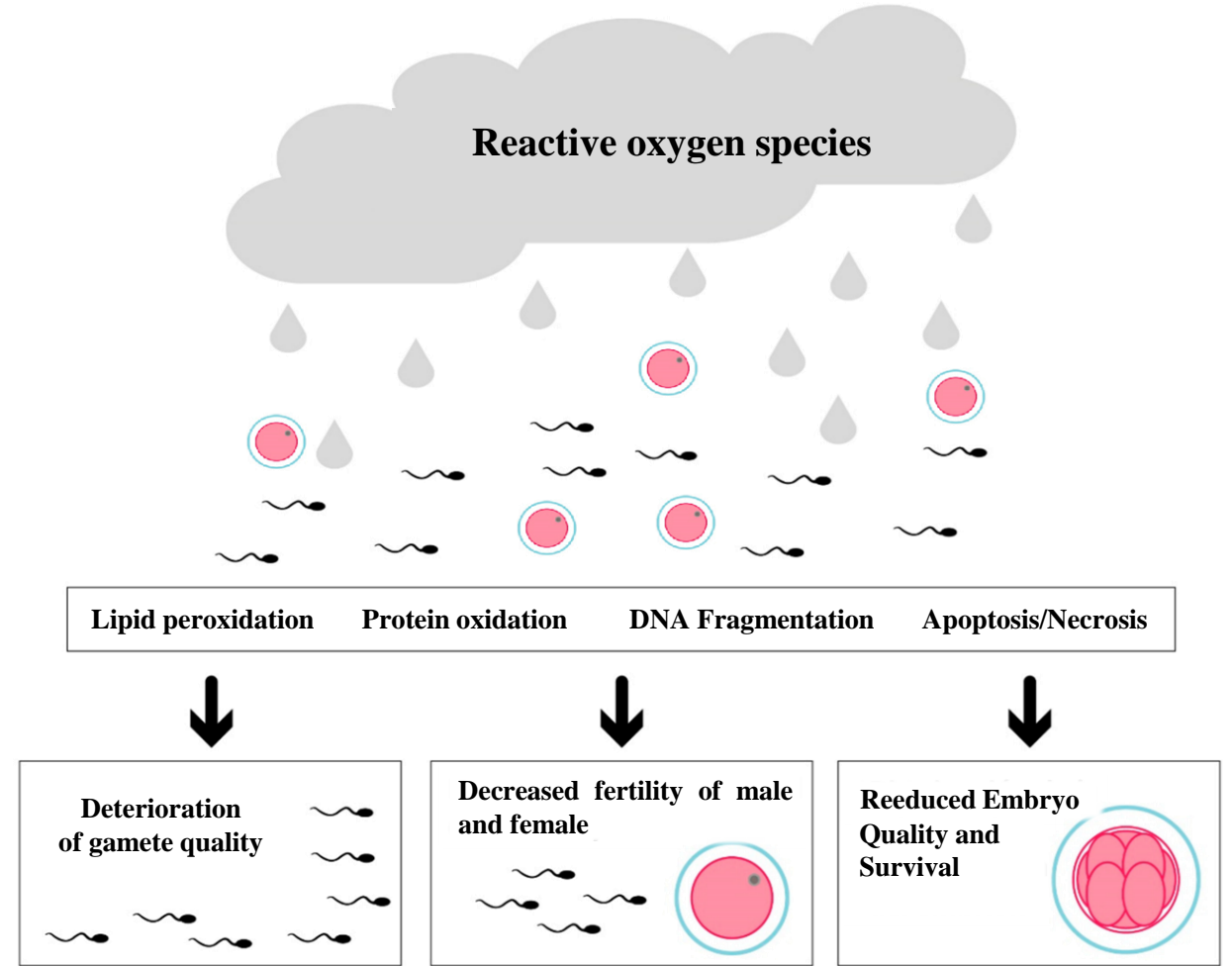
Structural and functional changes



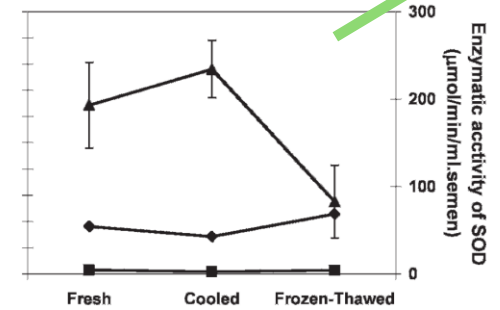
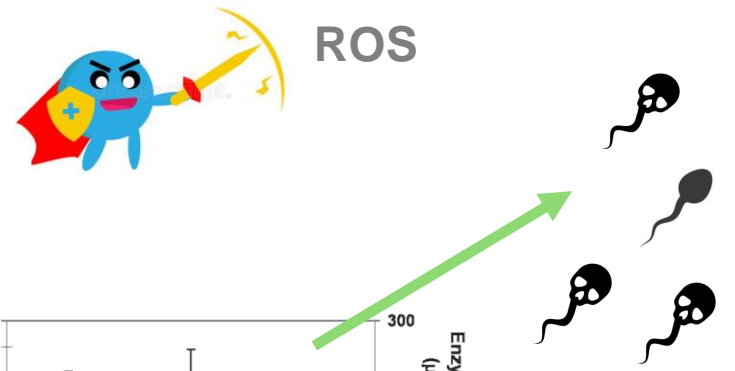
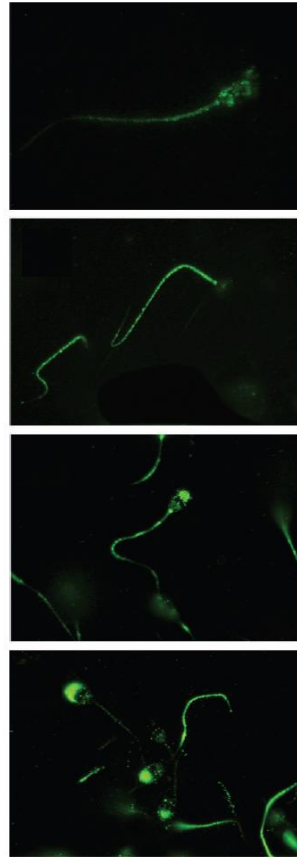
Molecular changes



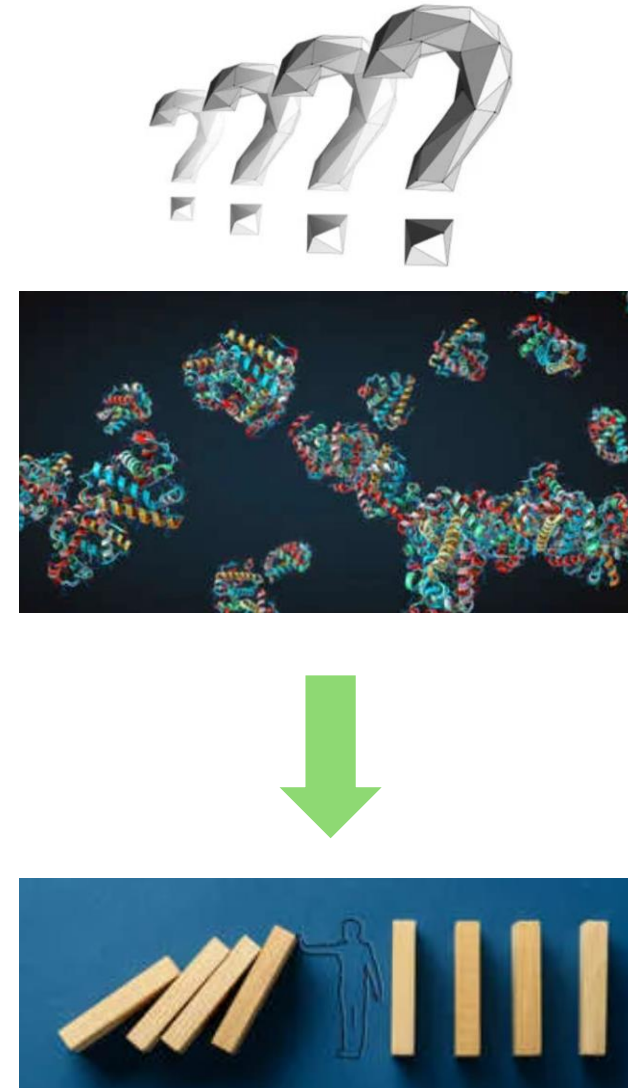
CRYOPRESERVATION



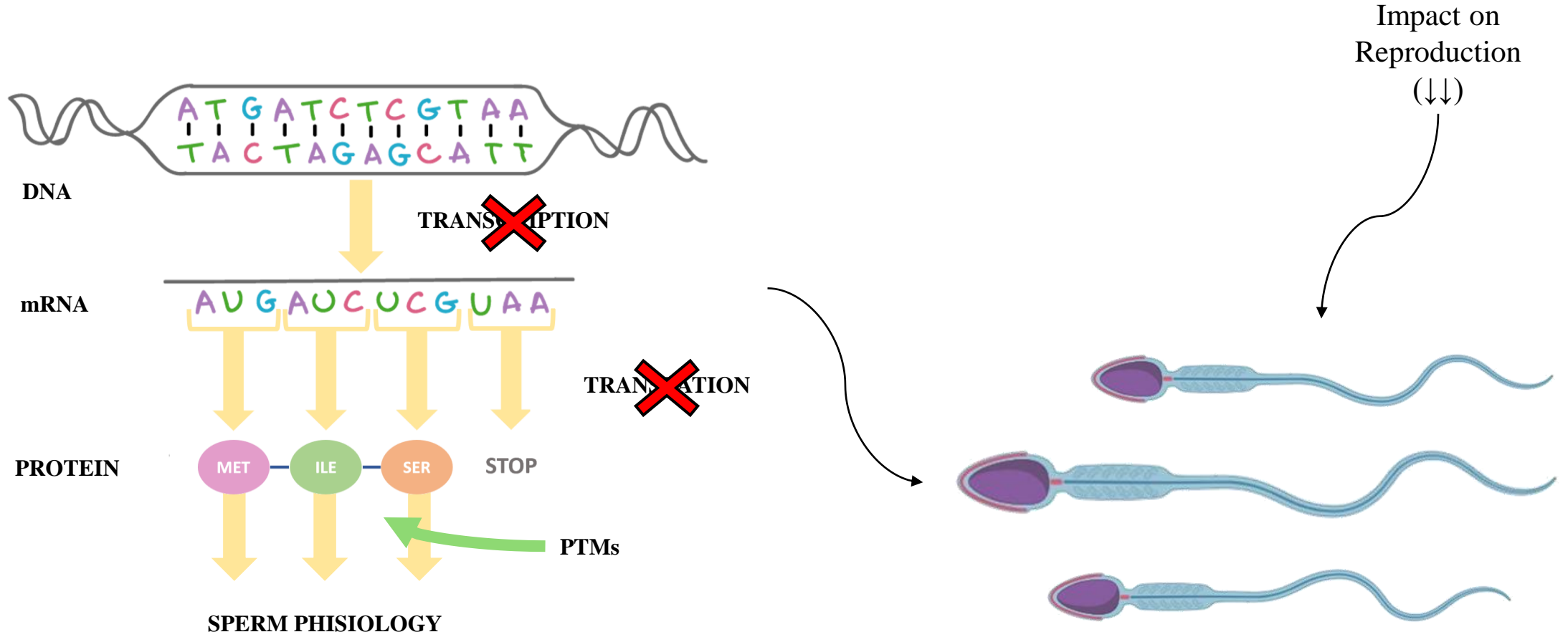
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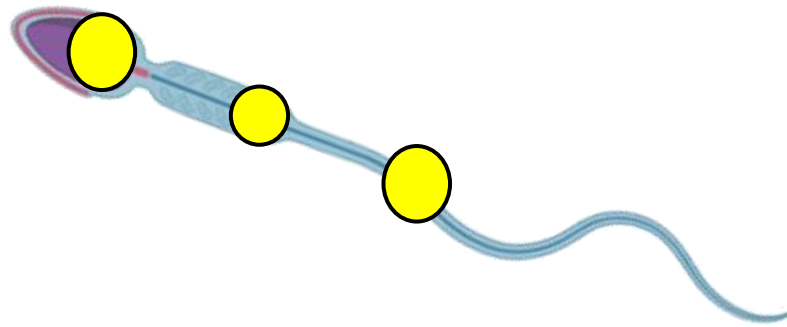
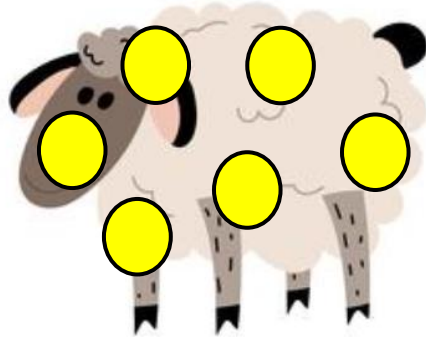
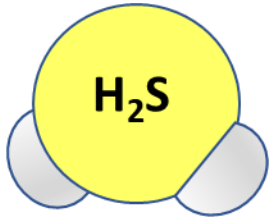
CRYOPRESERVATION



SPERM

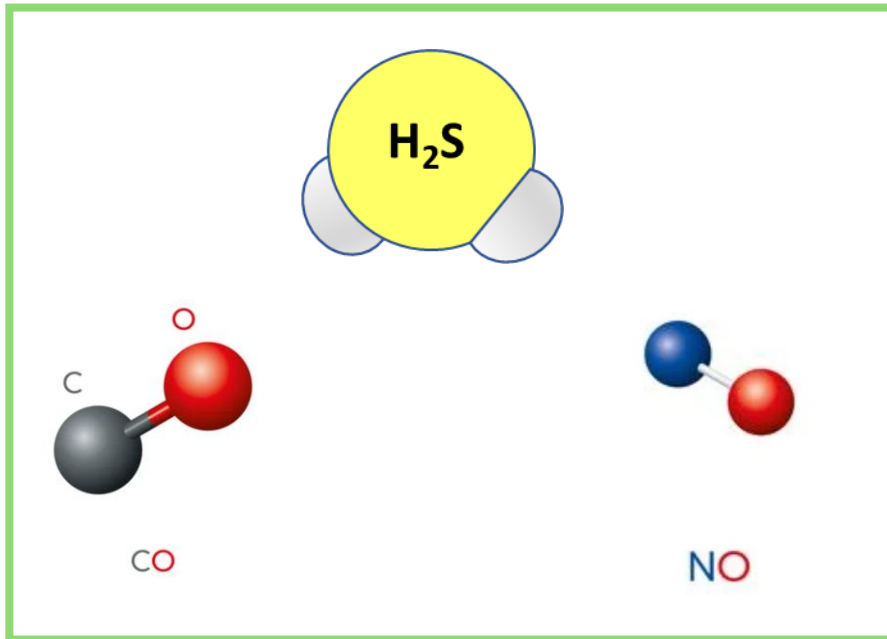


HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S)



HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S)

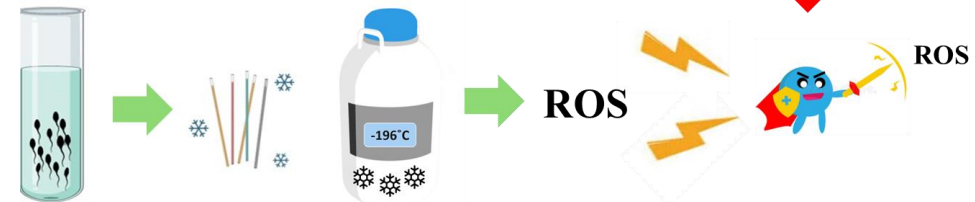
GASOTRANSMITTERS



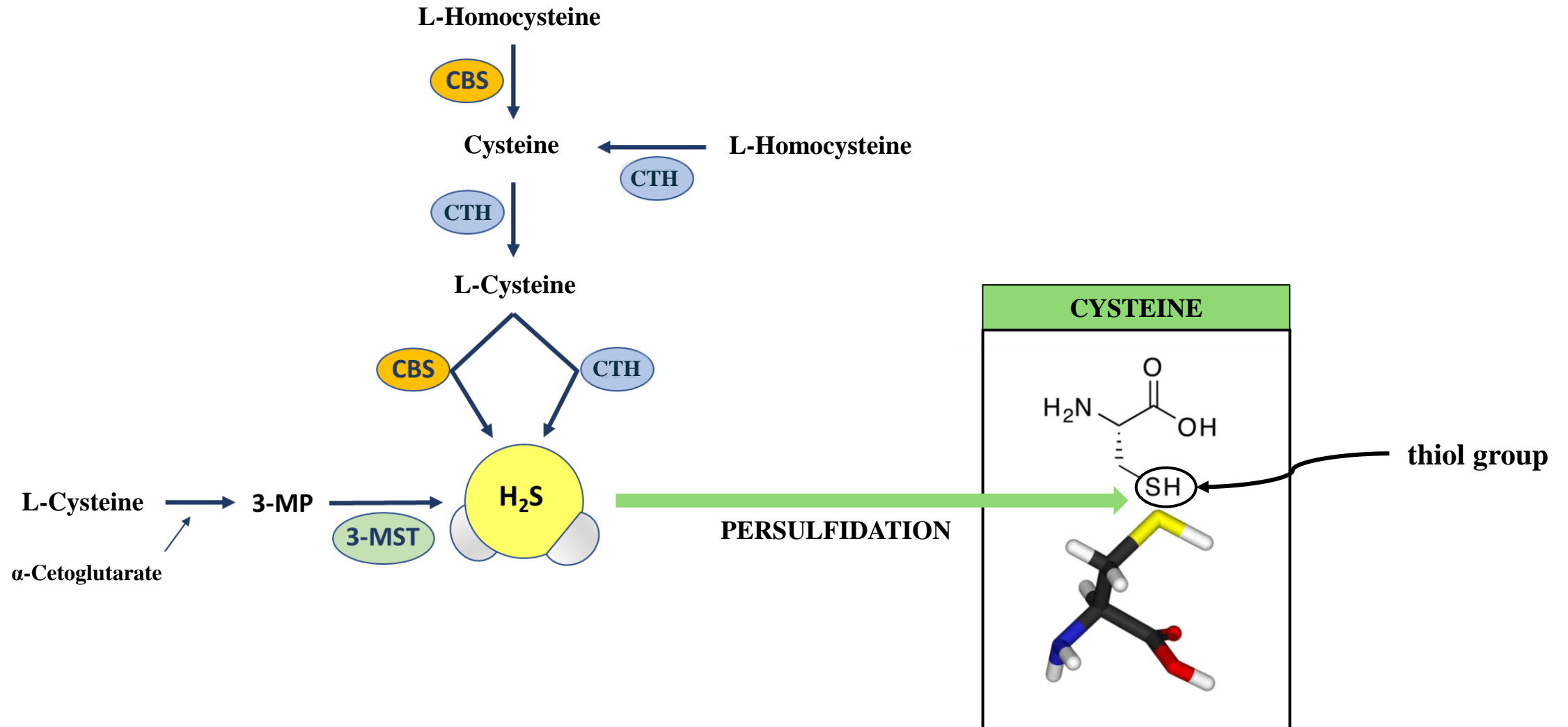
It is a simple compound to apply during the manipulation of sperm and can modulate the antioxidant defense.

It has a short half-life (a maximum of minutes), therefore the changes produced in the proteins are immediate, avoiding prolonged treatments that could compromise the viability of the sperm.

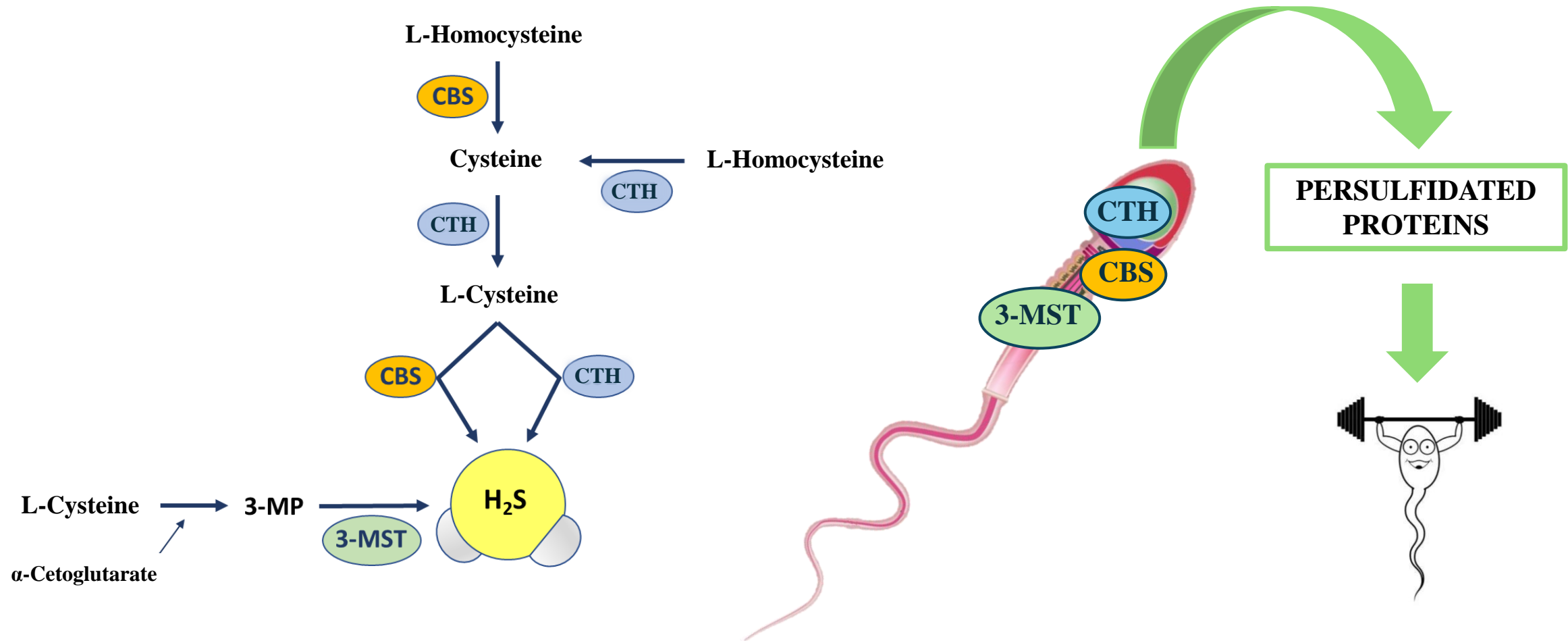
It is necessary for the **PTM** persulfidation of the cysteines that make up proteins, which are key pieces in the antioxidant defense



HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S)



HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S)



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3. MATERIALS & METHODS

4. RESULTS

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

2. AIM

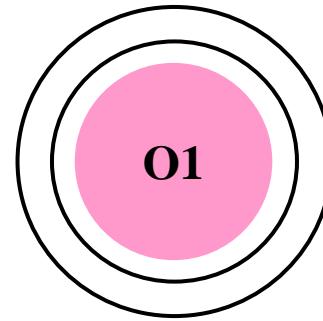
3. MATERIALS & METHODS

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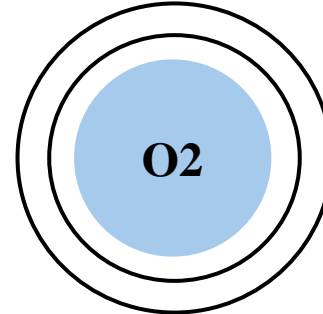
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GENERAL AIM

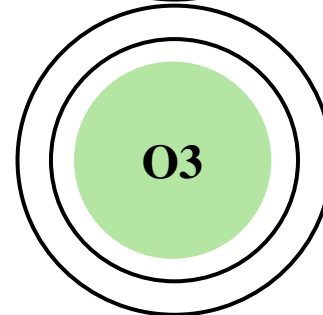
H₂S plays a protective role against oxidative stress caused by cryopreservation in ram sperm, and its effect is mediated via persulfidation of the enzymes involved in the antioxidant response



To characterize the presence and location of H₂S-releasing enzymes (CBS, CTH and MST) in ram testes and spermatozoa.



To assess H₂S supplementation on fresh ram sperm parameters related to *in vitro* fertilization capacity



To assess H₂S supplementation after cryopreservation on ram sperm parameters related to *in vitro* fertilization capacity

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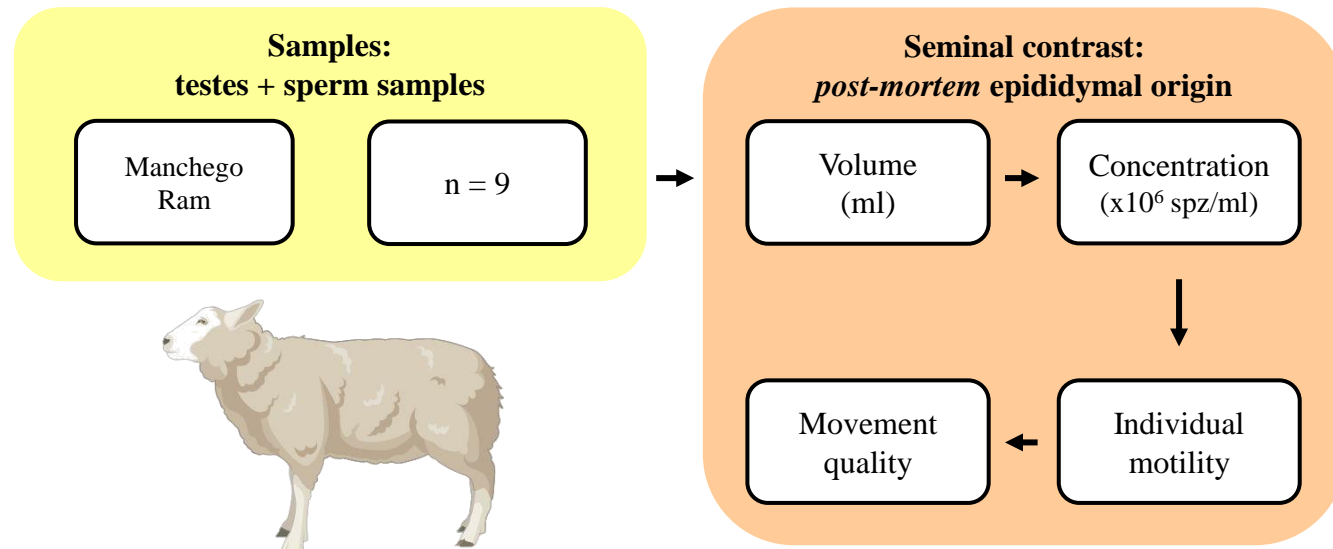
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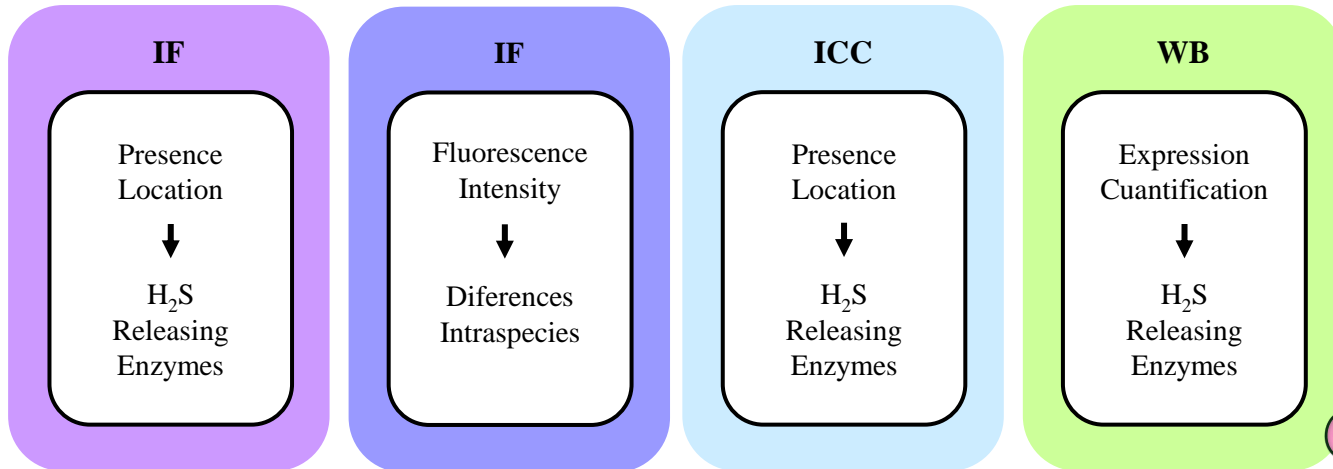
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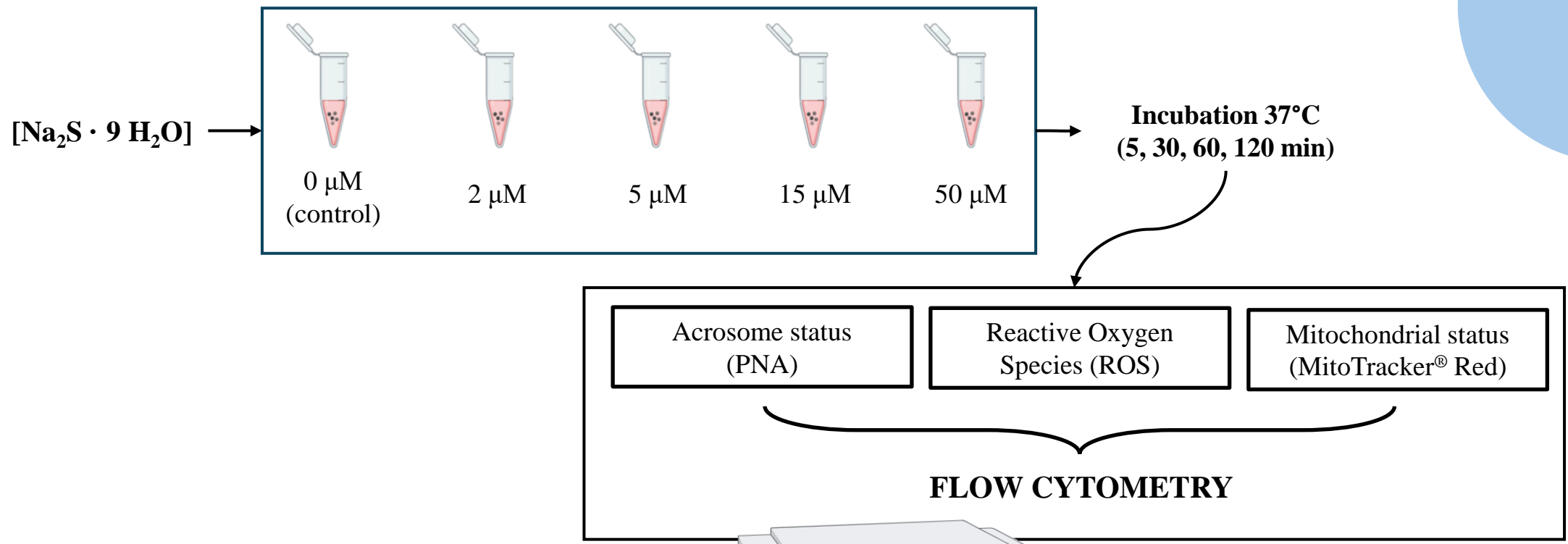


Assays

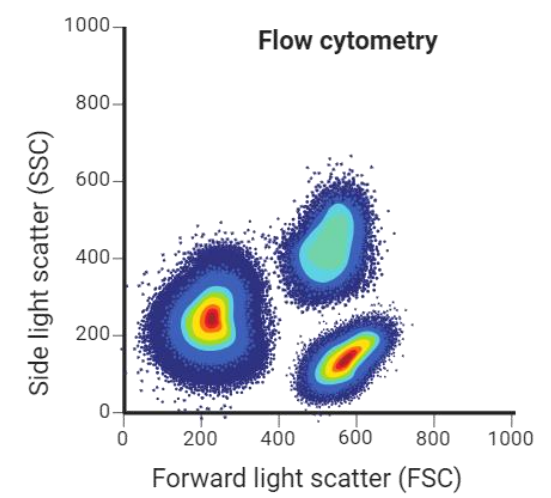
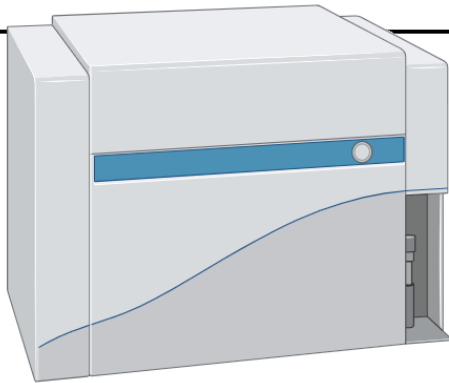
Testes Samples Sperm Samples



H₂S-releasing enzymes characterization



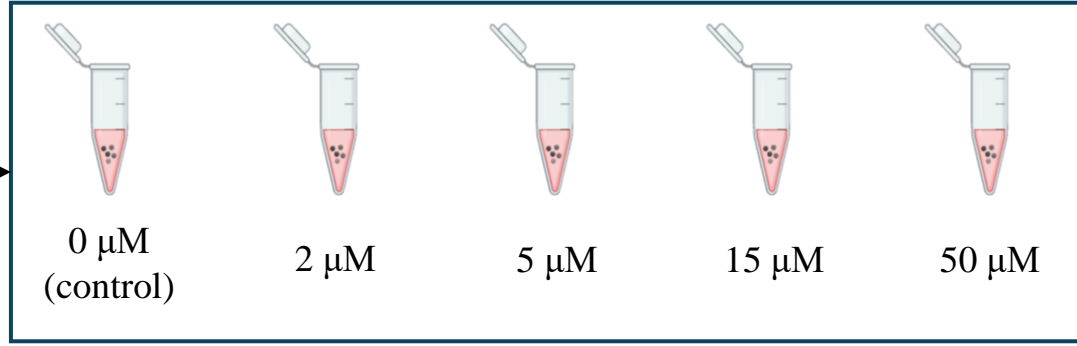
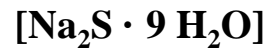
H₂S supplementation fresh sperm



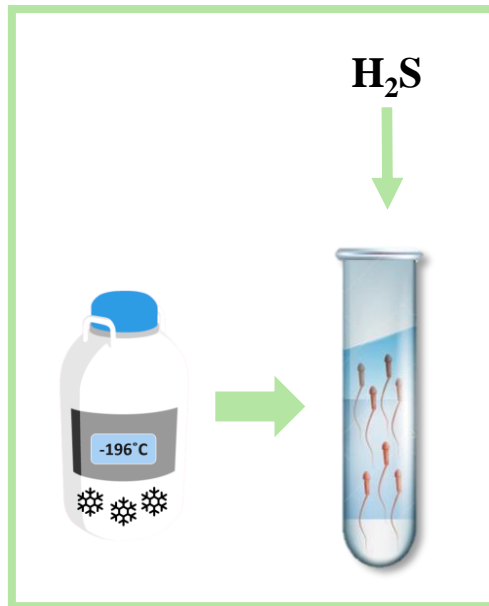
Freezing



Thawing

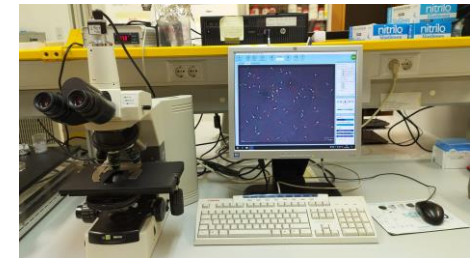
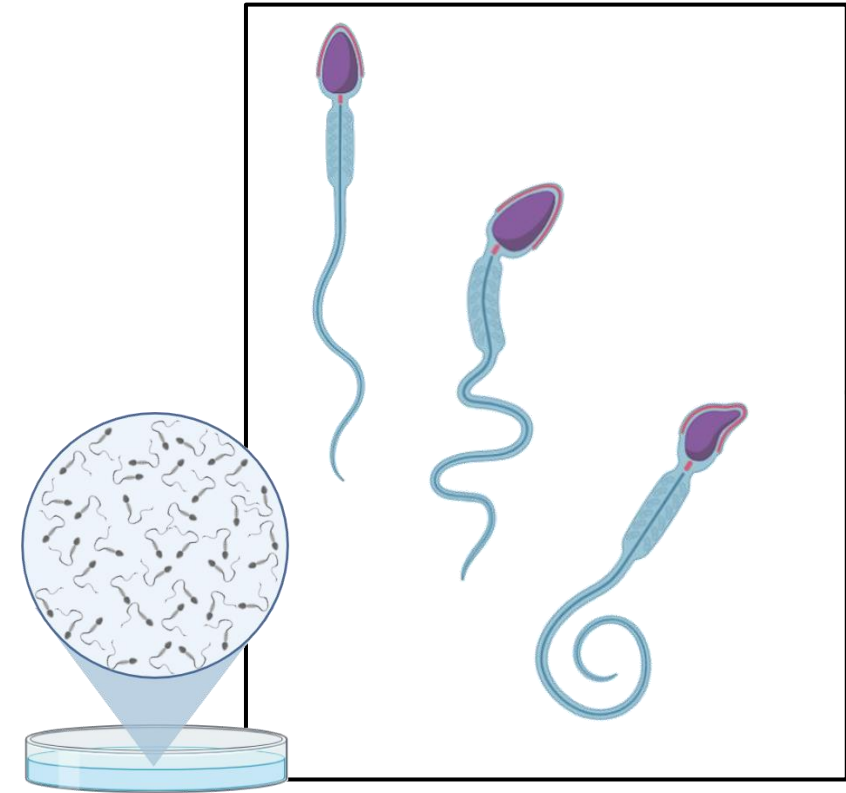


Incubation 37°C
(5, 30, 60, 120 min)



H₂S supplementation
after cryopreservation

Motility parameters



Sperm Subpopulations



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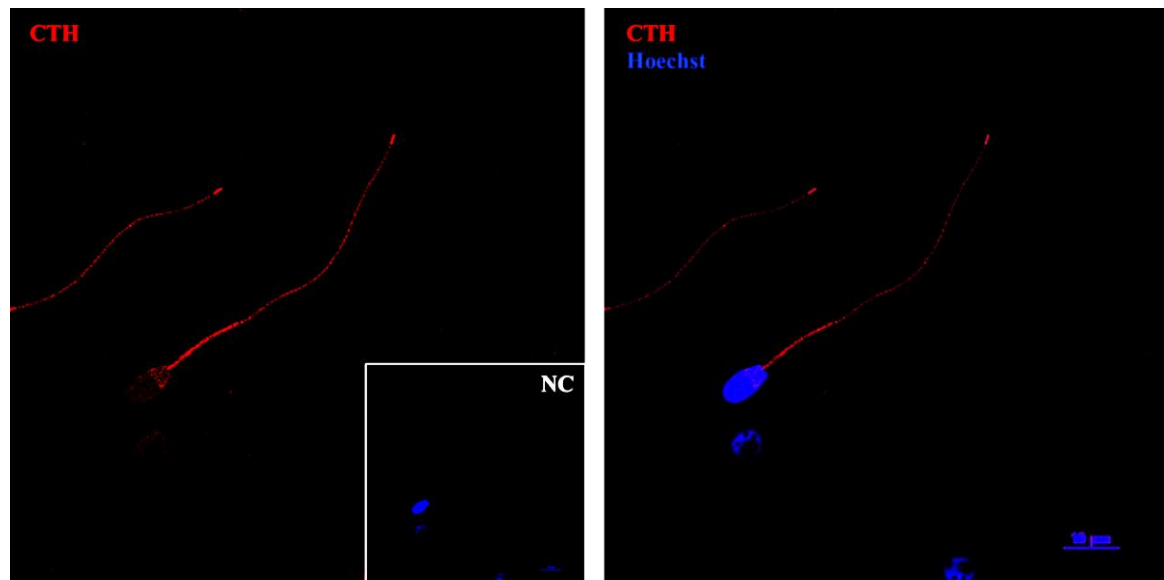
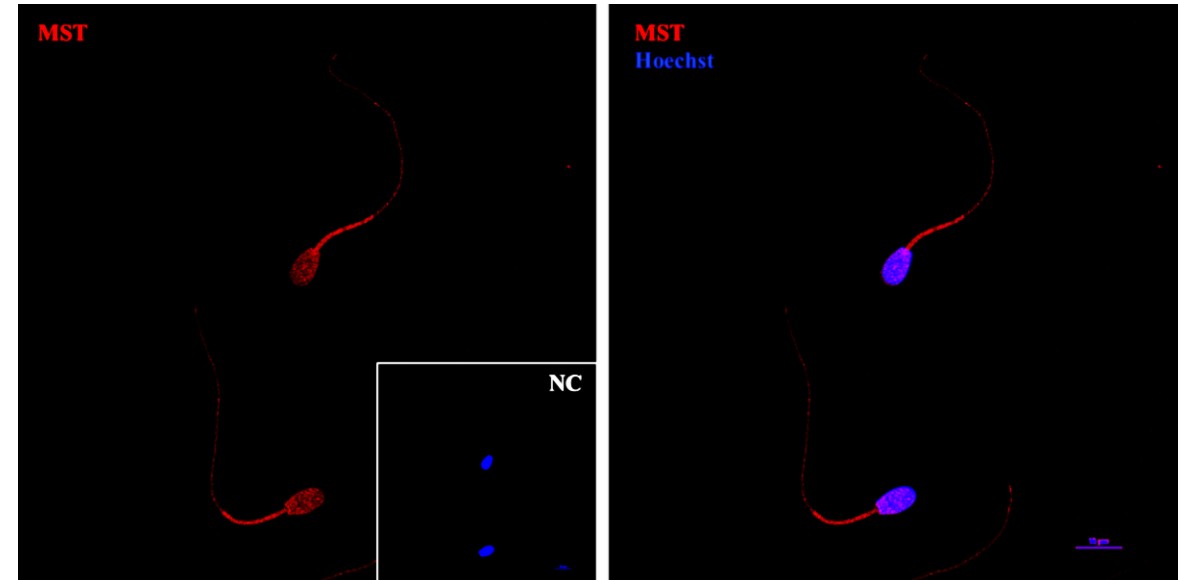
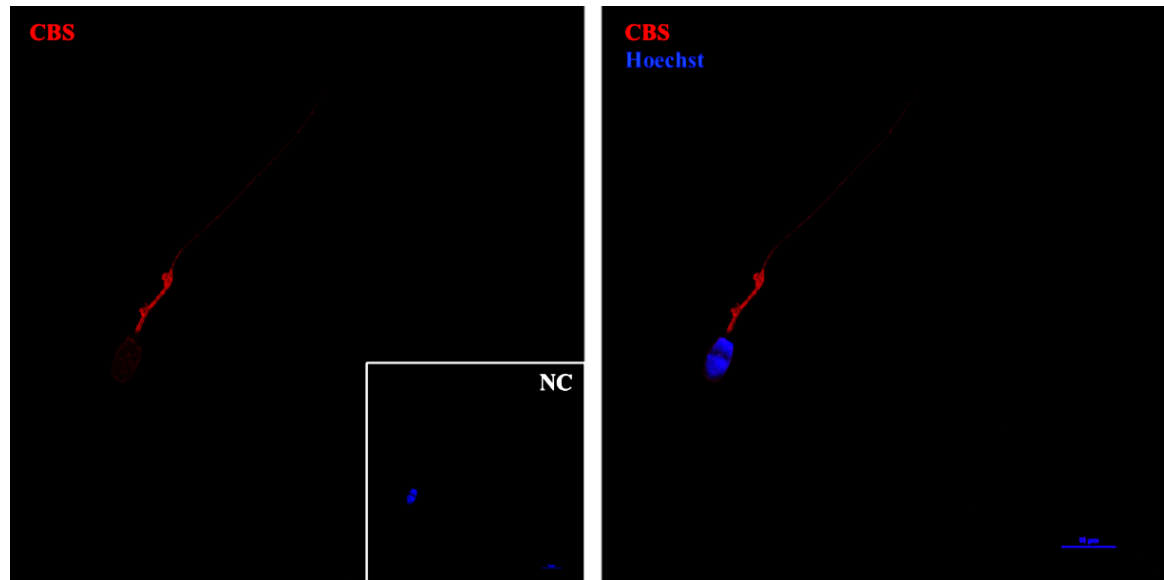
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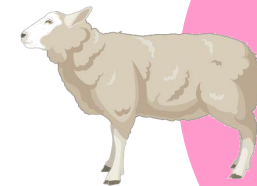
3. MATERIALS & METHODS

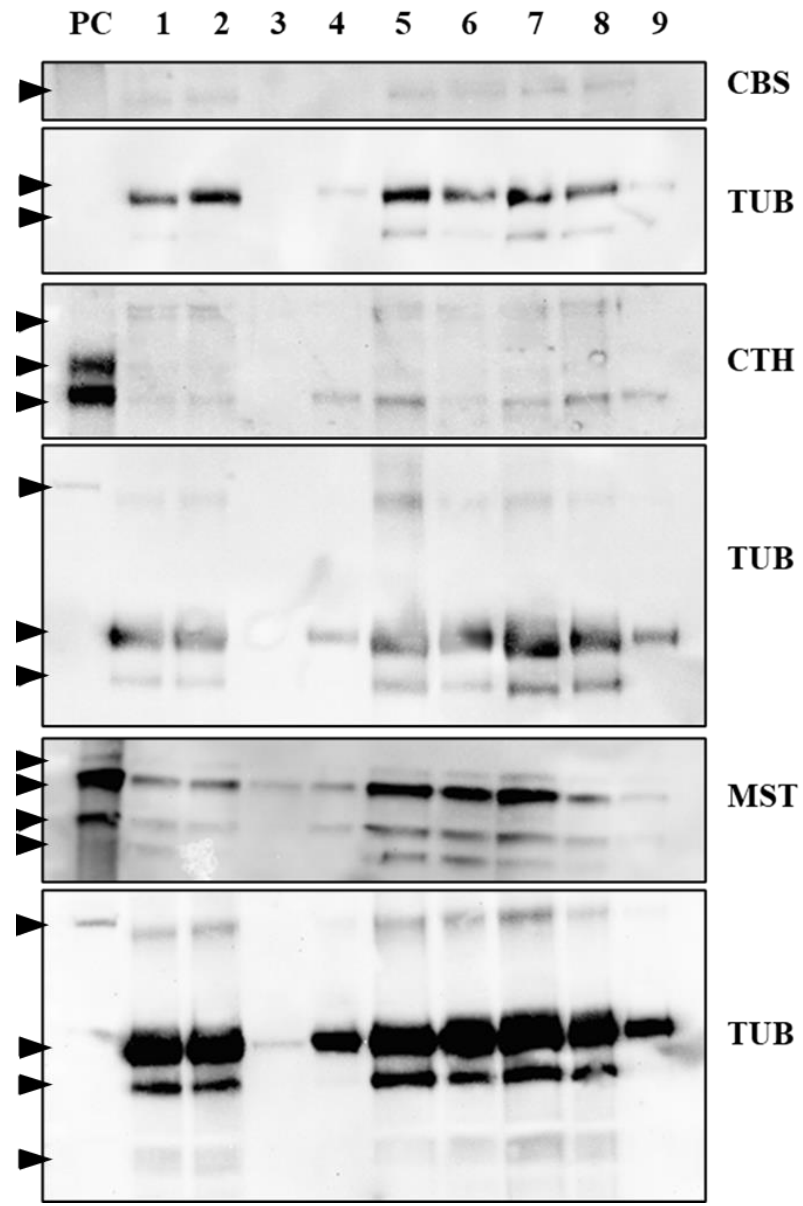
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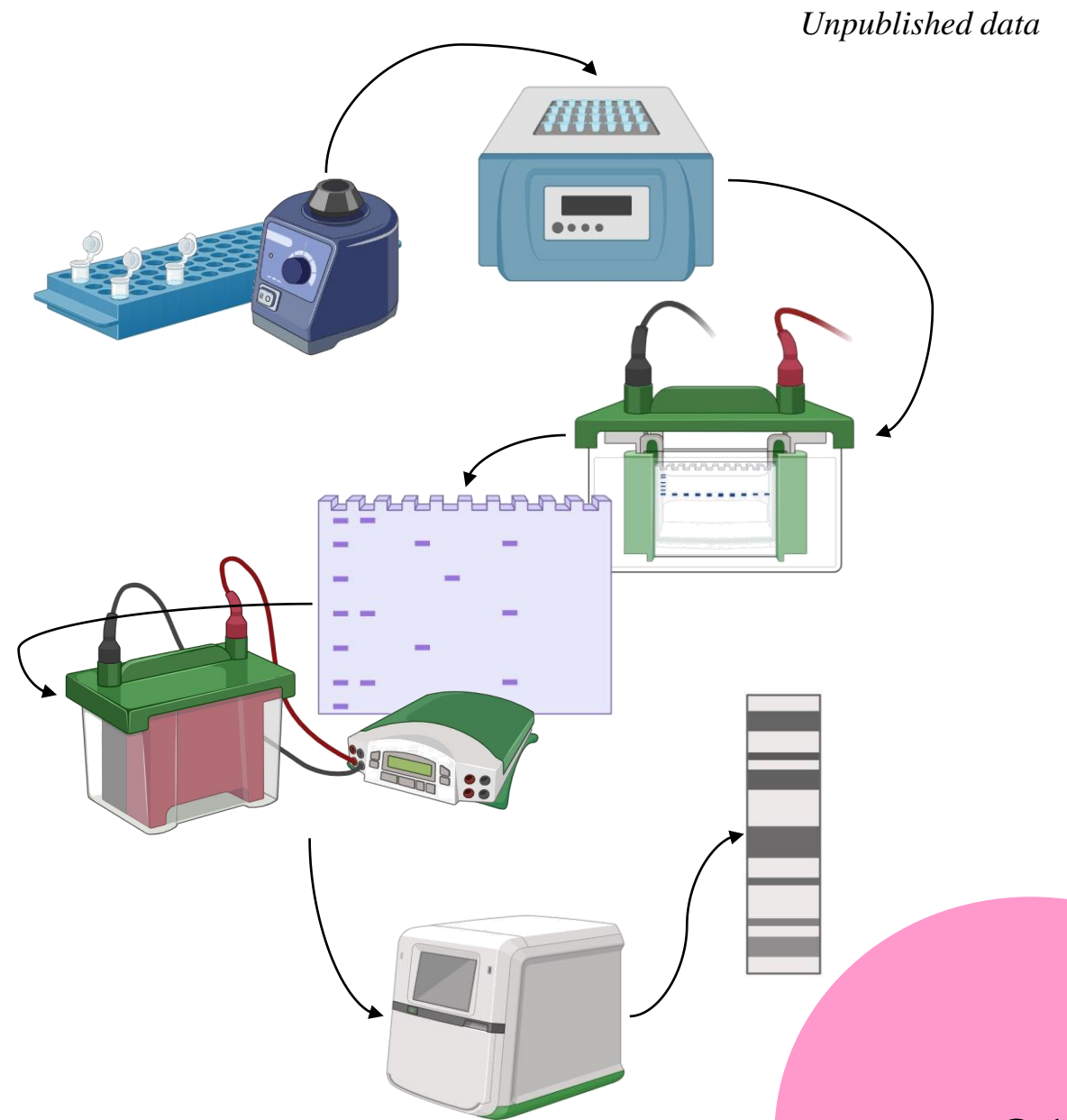


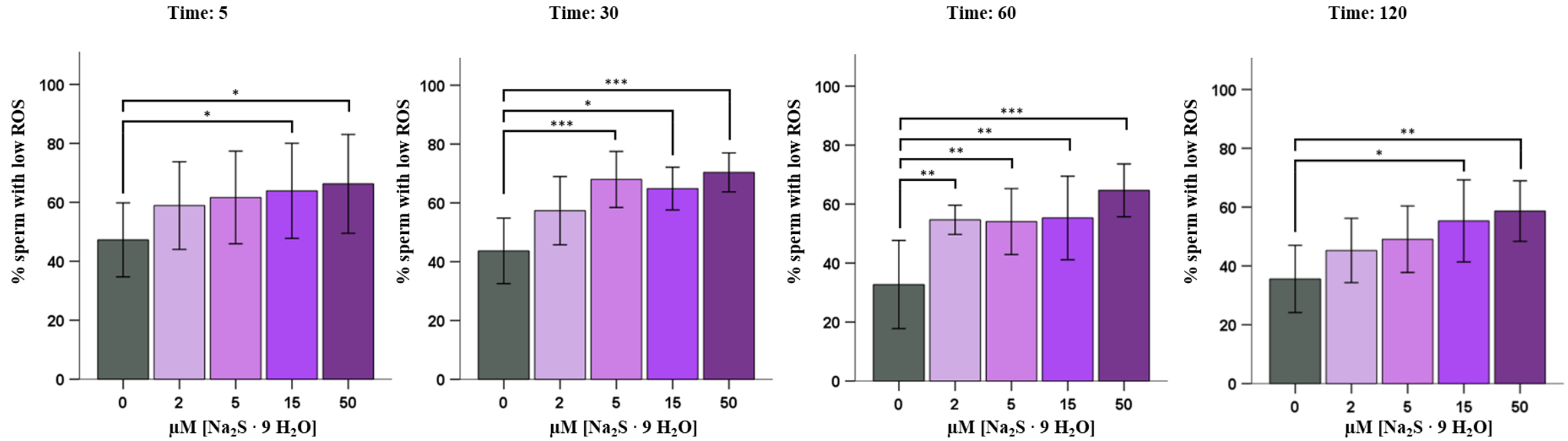
Presence and location of CBS, CTH and MST in ram epididymal sperm.



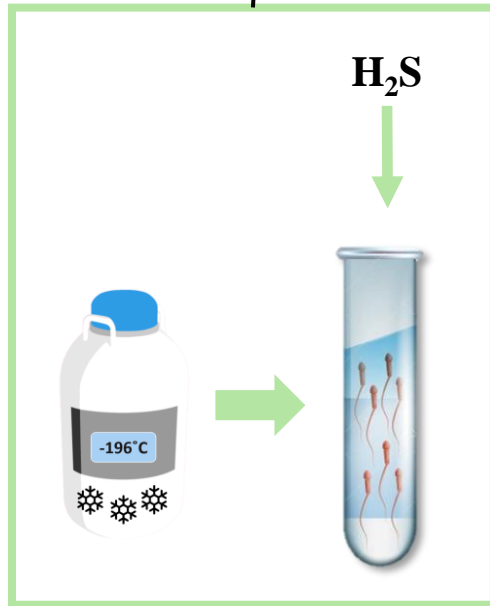


Expression patterns of CBS, CTH and MST enzymes in epididymal sperm from ram sperm samples.

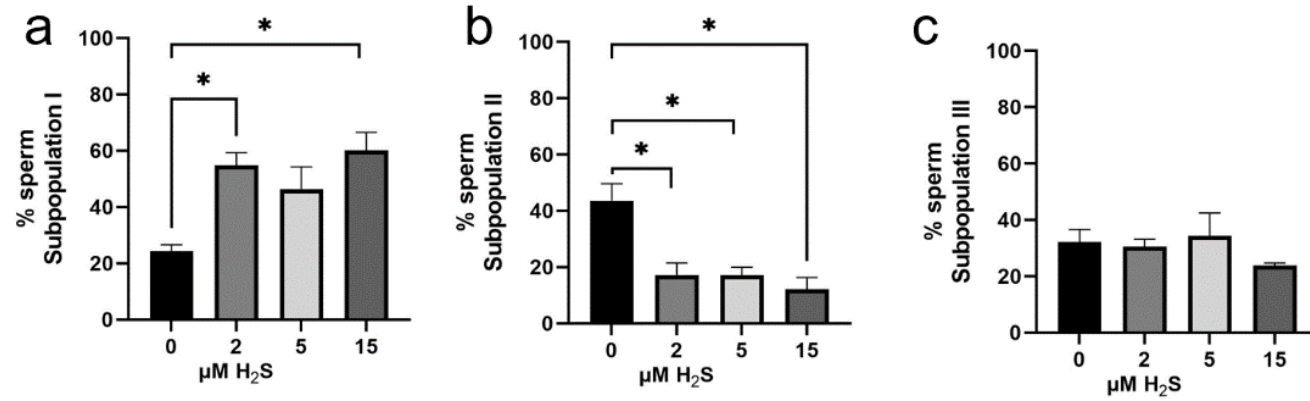




Percentage of sperm population with low level of reactive oxygen species (ROS) at different incubation times (5, 30, 60, 120 min) with $\text{Na}_2\text{S} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.



Motility parameters



% Sperm subpopulations (SP) identified in thawed ram sperm after incubation for 30 minutes with different concentrations of an H₂S donor. (a) SP I: spermatozoa with rapid and linear movement; (b) SP II: spermatozoa with slow and non-linear movement; (c) SP III: sperm with slow and linear movement

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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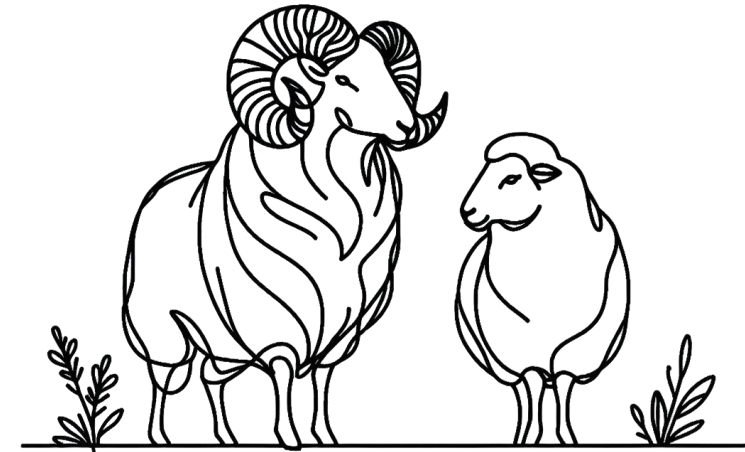
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