1, 2, 3 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3\*

Toxic Effect of Cryoprotectants on Embryo Development in a Murine Model Kwan Cheal Yang<sup>1</sup>, Hee-Gyoo Kang<sup>2</sup>, Hoi-Chang Lee<sup>3</sup>, Hyang Heun Lee<sup>3</sup>, Duck-Sung Ko<sup>3</sup>, Hyunwon Yang<sup>3</sup>, Won-Il Park<sup>3</sup>, Eun-Joo Park<sup>3</sup>, S. Samuel Kim<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Song-Chon OB/GYN Clinic

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess toxicities of cryoprotectants.

**Methods:** Toxicities of two cryoprotectants, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and 1,2-propanediol (PROH), were investigated using a murine embryo model. Female F-1 mice were stimulated with gonadotropin, induced ovulation with hCG and mated. Two cell embryos were collected and cultured after exposure to either DMSO or PROH. Embryo development was evaluated up to the blastocyst stage. Blastocysts were stained with bis-benzimide to evaluate the cell count and with terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase mediated dUTP nick labeling (TUNEL) to assess apoptosis.

**Results:** The total cell count of blastocysts that were treated with DMSO at the 2-cell stage was significantly lower than that were treated with PROH  $(75.9\pm27.0)$  or the control  $(99.0\pm18.3)$  (p<0.001). On comparison of two cryoprotectant treated groups, the DMSO treated group showed a decreased cell count compared with the PROH treated group (p<0.05). Both DMSO  $(14.2\pm1.5)$  and PROH  $(11.2\pm1.4)$  treated groups showed higher apoptosis rates of cells in the blastocyst compared with the control  $(6.2\pm0.9, p<0.0001)$ . In addition, the DMSO treated group showed more apoptotic cells than the PROH treated group (p<0.001).

**Conclusions:** The potential toxicity of cryoprotectants was uncovered by prolonged exposure of murine embryos to either DMSO or PROH at room temperature. When comparing two cryoprotective agents, PROH appeared to be less toxic than DMSO at least in a murine embryo model.

Key Words: Cryoprotectant, DMSO, PROH, Toxicity, Embryo, Apoptosis

フト . : , ) 139-711 1 280-1

Tel: (02)970-8711, Fax: (02)970-8002, e-mail: medssk@attglobal.net

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Department of Biomedical laboratory science, Seoul health college, Seongnam <sup>3</sup>Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Eulji University School of Medicine, Seoul Korea

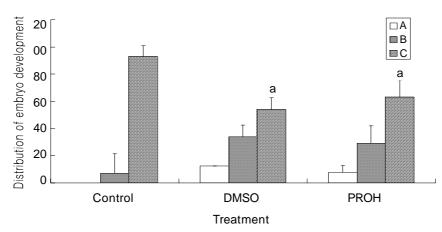
20 30 가 가 가 DMSO PROH 2-(60) 1. glutamine (0.1 mM/ml) KSOM 가 dimethyl sulfo-DMSO xide (DMSO), propandiol (PROH), ethylene glycol 1.5 M Leibovitz-L15 (Gibco BRL, UK) PROH (EG) glycerol 1,2 Sigma (St Louis, Mo, USA) 2. 1) F1 3,4 가 F1 hybrid mice (C57BL/6 $\times$ CBA) 10 IU PMSG 가 . PMSG 10 48 IU hCG 가 . hCG 48 가 2) KSOM 0.3% BSA 가 가

- 60 -

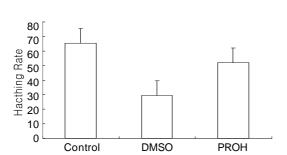
Leibovitz-L15

1% BSA

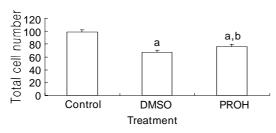
	1.5 M DMSO 1.5	M PROH	5.			
가			O.			
3)				t	ois-benzimide	$10 \mu g/ml$
30	1.5 M DMSO 1.5	M PROH			5	i
		2-	, 0.3	% BSA가	PBS 3	
	60		,	slide glass	mounting	,
가		. 가			•	TUNEL
			positive		(Mag×400)	
	3				2	
		, KSOM				
20 μl	oil		6.			
	37 , 5% CO <sub>2</sub>	5	0.			
					2 1	test
3.				Student's t-tes	t	, P
5.			0.05			
2-		60				
		24				
			1.			
. 96		bis-				
benzimide (Hoechst 33342)					92.9%가	
	•			, DMSO	A	12.3%,
			B 33	.8%, C 53.9	9%	, PROH
PMSG 96			7.7%, 29.2%, 63.1%			
가 .	40 A , 40~70	В	. Figure	1		
70	C	•				
4. TUNEL		(p<0.001)		가		
		DMSO	C		가	
			(p<0.001).			
. 5	acid tyrode		24			
	, 0.3% BS		DMSO	PROH		
PBS 3		formaldehyde		가		(Figure 2).
가		, 0.3%		4		
BSA가	PBS 3		DMSO			
permeability 0.5% Triton X-100 15			(p<0.001)			
	0.3% BSA가 PBS		2.			
	•	solution (In				
	ction Kit, Fluorescent; Roc	•		DMS		.4±24.9)
1:9	drop	oil	PROH	$(75.9\pm27.0)$		99.0±18.3)
	37	1			(p<0.0	001).
0.3% BSA가 PBS 3				DMSO PROH		
				(p<0.05)	(Figur	e 3).



**Figure 1.** Comparison of embryo development after 60 minutes exposure of 2-cell murine embryo to 1.5 M DMSO or 1.5 M PROH. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD; a P<0.001 versus control. Cell number A:<40, B: 40~70, C:>70.



**Figure 2.** Comparison of hatching rates of embryos that were exposed to cryoprotectants at the 2-cell embryo stage. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SD; a P<0.001 versus control.



**Figure 3.** Comparison of total cell number of murine blastocysts which were treated with 1.5 M DMSO, 1.5 M PROH, and Leibovitz solution (control) at the 2-cell embryo stage. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM; <sup>a</sup> p<0.001 versus control, <sup>b</sup> p<0.05 versus DMSO.

(p<0.001), DMSO PROH (p<0.001) (Figure. 4,5).

 $(6.2\pm0.9)$ 

, 37 5

(hydroxyl radical scavenging)

,

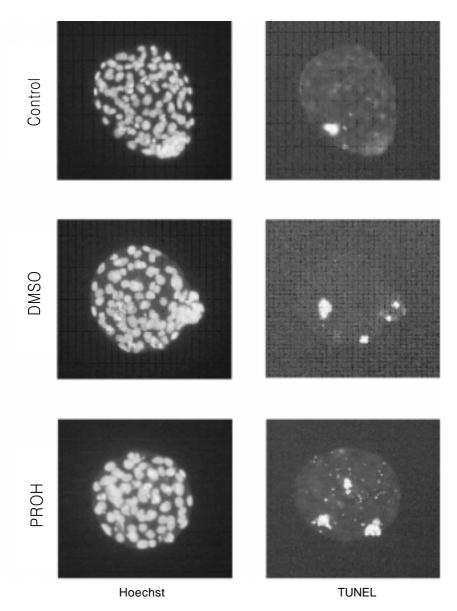
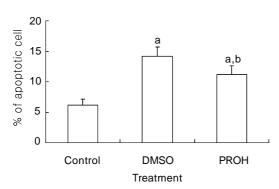


Figure 4. Murine blastocyst stained with a TUNEL method and counter- stained with Hoechst 33342.

```
가 60 30 EG (primordial follicles) 가 60 DMSO PROH 기가 50 PROH 가가 50 PROH DMSO
```



**Figure 5.** Comparison of the apoptotic rates of cells in blastocysts which were treated with 1.5 M DMSO, 1.5 M PROH for 60min at the 2-cell embryo stage. Data represent mean  $\pm$  SEM; a p<0.001 versus control, b p<0.01 versus DMSO.

, check point

フト . PROH DMSO PROH ,

DMSO

, PROH

. DMSO 가 , 가 가

. (lysin) . 'strypsin' trypsin 가

ewe<sup>14</sup> anti-hatching

가 DMSO DMSO PROH 가 가 , , 가 , (germ)

가 . 가

- Lovelock JE, Bishop MWH. Prevention of freezing damage to living cells by dimethyl sulphoxide, Nature 1959; 183: 1394-5.
- Boutron P. A more accurate determination of the quantity of ice crystallized at low cooling rates in the glycerol and 1,2-propandiol aqueous solutions: Comparison with equilibrium, Cryobiology 1984; 21: 183-91.
- Sutton RL. Critical cooling rate to avoid ice crystallization in solutions of cryoprotective agents
   J Chem Soc Faraday Trans 1991; 87: 101-05.
- Gardner DK, Lane M. Embryo culture systems. In "Handbook of in vitro Fertilization". 2nd ed, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2000; pp 205-64.
- Hey JM, MarFarlane DR. Crystallization of ice in aqueous solutions of glycerol and dimethly sulphoxide. Cryobiology 1996; 33: 205-16.
- Newton H, Pegg DE, Barrass R, Gosden RG. Osmotically inactive volume, hydraulic conductivity, and permeability to dimethyl sulphoxide of human mature oocyte. J Reprod Fertil 1999; 117: 27-33.

.4 Schi-

- Kuleshova LL, Shaw JM, Trounson AO. Studies on replacing most of the penetrating cryoprotectant by polymers for embryo cryopreservation. Cryobiology 2001; 43: 21-31.
- Newton H, Fisher J, Arnold JR, Pegg DE, Faddy MJ, Gosden RG. Permeation of human ovarian tissue with cryoprotective agents in preparation for cryopreservation. Hum Reprod 1998; 13: 376-80.
- Mahadevan MM, Miller MM. Deleterious effect of equilibration temperature on the toxicity of propanediol during cryopreservation of mouse zygotes. J Assist Reprod Genet 1997; 14: 51-4.
- Takagi M, Boediono A, Saha S, Suzuki T. Survival rate of frozen-thawed bovine IVF embryos in relation to exposure time using various cryoprotectants. Cryobiology 1993; 30: 306-12.

- Candy CJ, Wood MJ, Whittingham DG. Effect of cryoprotectants on the survival of follicles in frozen mouse ovaries. J Reprod Fertil 1997; 110: 11-9.
- Cohen J, Simons RE, Edwards RG, Fehilly CB, Fisher FB. Pregnancies following the frozen storage of expanding human blastocysts. J In Vitro Fert Embryo Transf 1985; 2: 59-64.
- Demici B, Lomage J, Salle B, Frappart L, Franck M, Guerin JF. Follicular viability and morphology of sheep ovaries after exposure to cryoprotectant and cryopreservation with different freezing protocols. Fertil Steril 2001; 75: 754-62.
- Schiewe MC, Hazeleger NL, Scliment DF, Bal maceda JP. Physiological characterization of blastocyst hatching mechanisms by use of a mouse antihatching model. Fertil Steril 1995; 63: 288-94.