

non-contact type diode laser

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Use of Non-Contact Type Diode Laser on Assisted Hatching of Mouse Embryos

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Abstract

The present study was performed to investigate the efficacy and safety of laser assisted hatching (AH) on mouse embryos. Non-contact 148 μm diode laser system used to create a precise hole on zona pellucida. 2-cell embryos were collected from the mice (ICR) that had the coitus vaginal plug confirmed at 48 hours after hCG injection. Collected 2-cell embryos were cultured in the HTF medium supplemented with 0.4% BSA. For experiments, embryos at 8-cell stage were used after 18-22 hours in culture. After assisted hatching, the embryos were further cultured in HTF medium containing 0.1% PVP (anti-hatching system) for 3 days. For evaluate efficiency of laser on mouse embryo hatching, the effect of AH methods (acidic tyrode, pronase and laser), the number of artificial holes (1, 2 and 3 hole) and the irradiation time of laser (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 ms) were examined. Hatching rates of laser AH group (95.2%) was significantly higher than that of control group (50.8%), but there was no differences among the laser (95.2%), acidic tyrode (100%) and pronase (98.5%) groups. Hatching rates of the number of zona pellucida opening by laser, there was no differences among the 1 hole (87.5%), 2 hole (92.1%) and 3 hole (85.9%) groups. Developmental and hatching rates of embryos according to laser irradiation time were similar in the treatment groups. Therefore, these results suggest that laser AH using non-contact 148 μm diode laser is a simple and accurate and effective procedure for AH. Based on these results, laser AH could be use safely for human ART program.

Key words : laser assisted hatching, 148 μm diode laser, anti-hatching system.

가 implantation window (Cohen et al., 1990; Cohen, 1991; Tucker et al., 1991), 가 (Cohen et al., 1992) enzymatic lysin (Cohen, 1991; Cohen et al., 1992a; Khalafa et al., 1993; Schiewe et al., 1995)

partial zona dissection (Cohen et al., 1990; Cohen & Feldberg, 1991; Tucker et al., 1991), acidic tyrode zona drilling (Cohen et al., 1992a), enzyme zona thinning (Gorden & Dapunt, 1993a,b; Lee et al., 1997) micromanipulator partial zona dissection zona drilling (Germond et al., 1995).

laser (Tadir et al., 1991). laser가 (Blanchet et al., 1992; Neev et al., 1993; Schiewe et al., 1995), (Schutze et al., 1994) (Strohmer & Feichtinger, 1992; Antinori et al., 1996a; Antinori et al., 1996b) hole glass pipette optical fiber laser contact type system (Strohmer & Feichtinger, 1992; Obruca et al., 1994), system , pipette fiber 가 가 laser laser가 non-contact type system (Neev et al., 1993; Germond et al., 1995; Schiewe et al., 1995). non-contact type diode laser 가 ,

1.

5-6 ICR 5 IU PMSG
, 48 5 IU hCG
1:1 hCG 48
2 0.4% BSA가 가 HTF 2
, 18-20 8

2. (Assisted hatching)

1) Laser

non-contact type diode laser system (Fertilase, MTM Medical Technology, Switzerland). laser system, 670 nm diode laser aiming beam collimated 1.48 μm cw laser beam, laser beam (x45), hole (irradiation time)가 assisted hatching (AH), 8 (5-10) mineral oil 20 μl HTF-Hepes stage, laser, laser AH (Fig. 1).

2) Acidic tyrode

8 (3-5) mineral oil 20 μl HTF-Hepes, micromanipulator holding pipette, 3 acidic tyrode pipette acidic tyrode (pH 2.3) AH.

3) Pronase

thinning, 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ pronase (P-8811, Sigma)가 HTF 8 3.

3.

, Alikani Cohen (1992) anti-hatching culture system, protein-free 3 protein 0.1% PVP 가 12 (Fig. 2).

4.

laser 1) hole, 3) laser (irradiation time), 2) laser, 4)

5.

², $P < 0.05$

1.

Table 1
 가
 (73.3%) PVP (50.8%) acidic tyrode (100%), Pronase (98.5%), laser (95.2%) BSA
 가 , anti-hatching system
 , laser

Table 1. Hatching rates according to assisted hatching methods.

Method	No.of embryos cultured	No.(%) of embryos developed to		
		Morular	Blastocyst	Hatching-BL [*]
Control(BSA) ^{**}	60	60(100)	59(98.3)	44(73.3) ^a
Control(PVP) ^{***}	61	61(100)	60(98.4)	31(50.8) ^a
Acidic tyrode ^{***}	66	66(100)	66(100)	66 (100) ^b
Pronase ^{***}	65	65(100)	65(100)	64(98.5) ^b
Laser ^{***}	63	63(100)	63(100)	60(95.2) ^b

* Hatching blastocyst

** Embryos were cultured in HTF supplemented with 0.4% BSA.

*** Embryos were cultured in HTF containing 0.1% PVP.

^{a,b} : P<0.05

2. Laser

Laser

hole

hole

Table 2

hole

가

가

laser

1

hole

Table 2. Hatching rates according to number of zona pellucida opening by laser.

Hole number	No.of embryos cultured	No.(%) of embryos developed to		
		Morular	Blastocyst	Hatching - BL [*]
Control(BSA) ^{**}	57	57(100)	54(94.7)	41(71.9) ^{a,b}
Control(PVP) ^{***}	56	55(98.5)	47(83.9)	29(51.8) ^a
1 hole ^{***}	64	64(100)	63(98.4)	56(87.5) ^b
2 hole ^{***}	64	63(98.4)	62(96.9)	59(92.1) ^b
3 hole ^{***}	64	64(100)	61(95.3)	55(85.9) ^b

* Hatching blastocyst

** Embryos were cultured in HTF supplemented with 0.4% BSA.

*** Embryos were cultured in HTF containing 0.1% PVP.

^{a,b} : P<0.05

3. Laser (irradiation time)

Laser irradiation time was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ms. Laser irradiation time was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ms. Laser irradiation time was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ms. Laser irradiation time was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ms. Laser irradiation time was 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ms.

Table 3. Hatching rates according to irradiation time of laser.

Irradiation time (ms)	No.of embryos cultured	No.(%) of embryos developed to		
		Morular	Blastocyst	Hatching - BL [*]
Control(BSA) ^{**}	61	61(100)	59(96.7)	46(75.4) ^{a,b}
Control(PVP) ^{***}	62	62(100)	62(100)	26(41.9) ^a
2 ms ^{***}	61	61(100)	60(98.4)	57(93.4) ^b
4 ms ^{***}	66	66(100)	65(98.5)	64(97.0) ^b
6 ms ^{***}	62	62(100)	62(100)	60(96.8) ^b
8 ms ^{***}	63	62(98.4)	59(93.7)	57(90.5) ^b
10 ms ^{***}	63	63(100)	61(96.8)	60(95.2) ^b

* Hatching blastocyst

** Embryos were cultured in HTF supplemented with 0.4% BSA.

*** Embryos were cultured in HTF supplemented with 0.1% PVP.

^{a,b} : P<0.05

4.

acidic tyrode laser hCG 102 Figure 3
126 가 , 114 . pronase 40% 가 ,
 , pronase 138 , 150 102 가
 , hole .
 , laser .

(Cohen et al., 1990, Tucker et al., 1991) (Cohen et al., 1992)

laser (Tadir et al., 1991), laser가 laser system contact non-contact type contact type glass pipette fiber laser , argon fluoride laser (Laufer et al., 1993), Er:YAG laser (Strohmer & Feichtinger, 1992; Obruca et al., 1994; Antinori et al., 1996; Obruca et al., 1997), Nd:YAG laser (Coddington et al., 1992)가 micromanipulator 가 가 . contact type non-contact type , krypton fluoride excimer laser (Blanchet et al., 1992), XeCl excimer laser (Neev et al., 1993), Ho:YSGG laser (Schiewe et al., 1995), diode laser (Germond et al., 1995), UV laser (Antinori et al., 1996)가 . , laser 1) , 2) DNA , 3) (ablation threshold)가 , 4) 가 (Obruca et al., 1994). non-contact type (Germond et al., 1995). 308 nm excimer laser 가 (Virsik-Peuckert et al., 1992; Neev et al., 1993), 248 nm KrF excimer laser (Blanchet et al., 1992), UV mutagenic effect 가 (Kochevar, 1989). diode laser 1.48 μm (2900 nm), DNA (300 nm) (308 nm) , (Germond et al., 1995; Germond et al., 1996).

protein-free , protein 가 Schiewe (1995) anti-hatching system laser , protein 가 laser laser acidic tyrode pronase 가 , thinning 가 가 , Cohen Feldberg (1991) acidic tyrode 2 3 hole , 1, 2, 3hole , laser 2hole

1.48 μm diode laser glycoprotein matrix (irradiation time) 가
(Neev et al., 1993),
laser

, 2 10 ms 가
4 ms 가
10 μm hole

non-contact type diode laser

laser가

laser 가

1. laser

2. 가

3. laser hole

4. laser

5. laser acidic tyrode pronase

. laser

laser

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