

neonatal

1,
1,2, 2, 2, 1,2, 1,2

**Ovarian development of vitrified neonatal ovaries
after orthotopic transplantation into adult recipients**

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Abstract

Ovarian development of the vitrified neonatal ovaries after orthotopic transplantation into the ovariectomized adult recipient mouse were observed. Ovaries were collected from the neonatal females on day of birth and grouped for fresh, vitrification for 1-minute, and 3-minute. Vitrified and thawed neonatal ovaries were orthotopically transplanted into ovarian bursa of the adult mice from which endogenous ovaries have removed just prior to the transplantation (1 minute: n=25; 3 minutes n=23). Fresh ovarian tissue transplanted (n=25) mice were included as control groups. Returning of the estrus cycles and the survival and development of the transplanted ovaries were evaluated. Intact ovaries from neonatal, and four weeks old mice were used for comparison of the ovarian development as in vivo-developed control. From 2 weeks after transplantation, 64%, 36%, and 75% of the transplanted mice showed return of the estrus cycles in fresh, 1-minute, and 3-minute groups, respectively. Four weeks after transplantation, all mice were sacrificed and ovarian tissues were recovered for histological analysis. 57.1%, 33.3%, and 64.7% mice in fresh, 1-minute, and 3-minute groups, respectively, had survived ovaries with follicles at various stages of growth from primordial to preovulatory follicles. Corpus lutea were also observed. Results of the present study suggest that 1) normal folliculogenesis has initiated in vivo after vitrification, and 2) the vitrification may be used as a preservation method for ovarian tissues for establishment of ovarian tissue bank.

Key Words: vitrification, mouse, neonatal ovary, orthotopic transplantation

가
가
가
가

primordial
follicles ()
가 1960
Parrot (Parrott, 1960). 1993 Carrol Gosden
dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO) slow freezing-rapid thawing
가 (Carroll and
Gosden, 1993).

vitricification ()
slow freezing-rapid thawing

가 neonatal

Neonatal

ICR 가 Martino
(Martino et al, 1996) EG 5.5

20mM HEPES가 가 Waymouth 752/1 media (Gibco, USA) 5.5M EG (Ethylene Glycol) 1M Sucrose, 10% FBS 가 , 0.22 μ m filter .
grid 1 3

grid 0.5M sucrose 30
0.5M sucrose 10
0.25M, 0.125M sucrose 10
Waymouth 752/1 5 , 37 CO₂
Martino (Martino et al, 1996)
sucrose 10% FBS 20mM HEPES가 가 Waymouth
752/1 media(Gibco, USA) , 37

14 / 10 (light/dark)
Neonatal ICR ovary donor ,
recipient 4 ICR .
neonatal (Frozen group) ,
(Fresh control group),
(Sham control group), ovariectomized group (negative control
group) . Frozen group 1 3
recipient donor
orthotopic transplantation () .
recipient kg 85mg ketamine (Parke-Davis Co., USA) 4mg
xylazine (Byer Korea, Seoul, Korea) ,
bursa recipient
fresh frozen-thawed neonatal donor bursa

Vaginal cytology

2 estrus cycle
vaginal cytology . Vaginal smear
. Vaginal cytology cornified epithelial

cell

estrus

formalin solution
 paraffin block 5 μm
 10 serial section 1 가
 4
 10% Neutral buffered xylene

²-test , p 0.05

1. Estrus cycle

2 , 2 vaginal cytology
 . Vaginal cytology epithelial cell
 proestrus, cornified epithelial cell estrus,
 cornified epithelial cell leucocytes가 metestrus,
 leucocytes diestrus neonatal
 Fresh group 25 16 (64.0%) estrus
 cycle , 1 Frozen 1 group
 25 9 (36.0%), Frozen 3 group 24 18
 (75.0%) cycle (1).

2.

4 , fresh
 frozen-thawed neonatal
 estrus cycle
 가 , 가
 serial section (1). 4
 fresh group 21
 12 (57.1%), 1 frozen group 24 8 (33.3%), 3 frozen

group 17 11 (64.7%)
 2 neonatal (a) 4
 (b) Fresh (1A) frozen 3 (1B)
 , primordial, primary, secondary, preovulatory follicle,

neonatal fresh
 가
 1960 Parrott (Parrott,
 1960). 가 1990
 1994 Harp 1996 Cox 1.4M DMSO
 slow freezing
 (Harp et al., 1994; Cox et al., 1996). 1997 Gunasena
 immunodeficient
 (Gunasena et al., 1997a; 1997b).
 Harp 1.4M DMSO
 slow freezing
 freezing (vitrification)
 , slow freezing

neonatal
 primary follicle 가
 neonatal 가
 , 37 4 RT (Room
 Temperature)
 가 (Lee et al., in press). neonatal
 EG5.5 RT neonatal
 가 fibrous tissue가
 EG5.5 1 3
 2 vaginal
 cytology estrus cycle . Fresh group 64%

가 EG5.5 1 36%, 3
 75% 3 1
 RT 1 3 EG5.5가
 estrus cycle 가
 serial section
 fresh group 57.1%, EG5.5 1 33.3%, 3
 64.7% 가 estrus cycle 가 3
 1
 follicle primordial follicle , primary, secondary, preovulatory
 가 가
 neonatal
 , neonatal EG5.5 RT 3
 1
 가 , 가
 가

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Microphotographs of orthotopically grafted mouse ovarian tissues. Tissues of A (fresh) and B (frozen 3-minute) are showing the ovaries before transplantation (a) and 4 weeks after transplantation (b) in each condition. Scale bar represents 200 μ m.

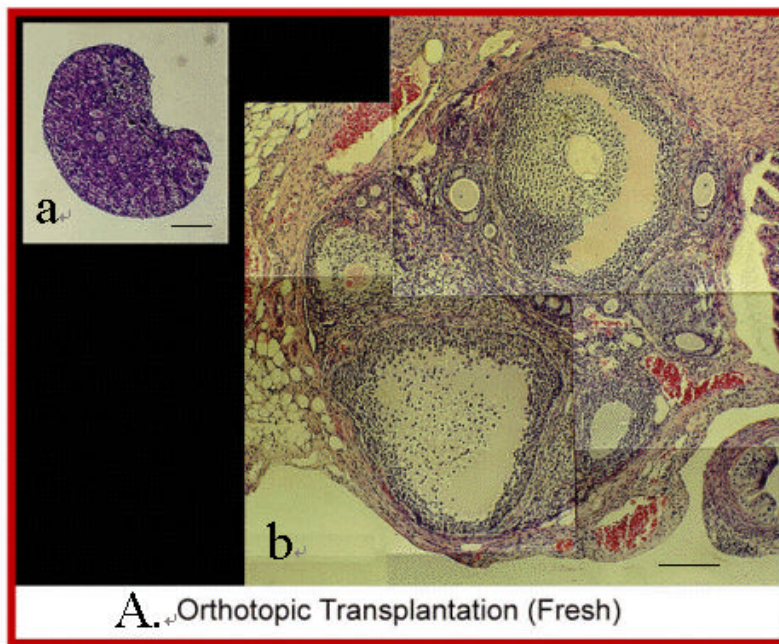


Table 1. Success rate at 4 weeks after ovarian transplantation.

Group	No. of Mouse (%)		
	Transplanted	With estrus cycles ¹	With survived ovaries ²
Fresh	25	16 (64.0) ^a	12/21 (57.1) ^{3,a}
Frozen, 1 min	25	9 (36.0) ^b	8/24 (33.3) ^{4,b}
Frozen, 3 min	24	18 (75.0) ^a	11/17 (64.7) ^{5,a}

¹ No. of mouse showed estrus cycles during 2~4 weeks after transplantation.

² No. of mouse with survived ovaries at 4 weeks after transplantation.

³ 2 animals sacrificed at 2 weeks; 2 animals dead before 4 weeks

⁴ 1 animal sacrificed at 2 weeks

⁵ 1 animal sacrificed at 2 weeks; 1 animal dead before 4 weeks;
5 animals showed only one estrus cycle

^{a,b} Different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the column.

Figure 1 A&B

floppy disk MS WORD file

