### REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY

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Background Science and scientists Experimental animals Target animals Tools **Applications ♦**Current **Future Ethics** 

### Science

Create new knowledge
Thinking
Experiments
Apply knowledge
Teach, publish information

### **Target Animals**

Laboratory animals Farm animals Companion animals – dogs, cats, horses Wildlife and zoo animals People

## **Experimental Animals** Laboratory animals Farm animals Target animals

## **Omne Vivum Ex Ovo** Egg (oocyte) First week of embryonic development Sperm also essential





### TOOLS

Half of Nobel prizes in physiology or medicine concern new tools



**Revolutionary Tools Recombinant DNA Cryopreservation of embryos Transgenic technology** Somatic cell nuclear transplantation **Polymerase chain reaction** Fertilization by sperm injection Stem cell biology

Embryos Create by IVF or recovery from the reproductive tract Culture for days Freeze and store at -196°C for decades Determine sex Determine genetic make-up

Embryos Separate cells to make identical twins, triplets, quadruplets Mix 2 embryos to make chimera Add, delete, or correct genes Transfer to reproductive tract to make an animal/person

The Tools of Reproductive Technology

### Superovulation



Seidel 501 slide #59



Seidel 501 slide #60

# 3- to 10-fold increase in egg production

Embryo Recovery and Transfer













Rescuing Genetics
 Animals infected with viruses

Circumvent infertility
 Endangered species

**SEXING SPERM** HO33342 binds to DNA X- sperm have more DNA Aim laser light at sperm HO33342 fluoresces Measure fluorescence **Computer analysis** 



#### Sorting by charge

Johnson et al., J. Anim. Sci. 77, Suppl. 2J:213-220, 1999



**SPERM SORTER** 25,000 sperm/sec 80,000 drops/sec 180,000 measurements/detector/sec 80 km/hour Cost: >\$500,000 for 2-nozzle version

### PURITY

Can exceed 95%

Industry standard = 90%

More pure = more expensive

Similar accuracy X and Y

Sex is THE most important genetic trait





Cryopreservation
Sperm
Oocytes
Embryos



In Vitro Fertilization
2010 Nobel prize
Conventional
Sperm injection



Applications **Subfertile males** Damaged sperm due to liquid nitrogen tank failure **Freeze-dried sperm** Weeks at room temperature Year at -20°C

Micromanipulation and Microsurgery









## TRANSGENESIS **ADD GENES** DELETE GENES

### **CORRECT GENES**





Seidel 501 slide #101





More Futuristic Ideas
 Transgenic bulls that only produce X (or Y) sperm
 Hibernation of beef cows



**Growth Genes on Y** Chromosome Females remain smaller Extra growth expressed only after birth Sexed semen Larger males Smaller females

### Offspring with 2 genetic fathers



### **Recreate Woolly Mammoth**

**Frozen carcasses found in Siberia DNA best preserved in sperm Use oocytes from elephants** Sperm are dead – use sperm injection 2X sperm = female 1X + 1Y sperm = male **Biological issues, e.g. imprinting Ethical issues** 

**Scientific Ethics** Fabrication of data Falsification of data Plagiarism Self correcting

**Experimental Animals** Treat humanely Environment/facilities Health and nutrition Minimize pain and stress Trained personnel Anesthetics and analgesics Good experimental design



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