



Recent advances in cryopreservation of salmonid fish semen

Andrzej Ciereszko

Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences in Olsztyn, Poland

Justification for the studies

Poor performance of published protocols, low post-thaw quality of semen and a very short recommended time for fertilization (30 s)

Promising preliminary results indicating good post-thaw rainbow trout sperm quality with the use of glucose-methanol extender.

Justification for the study

Low quality of cryopreserved semen.

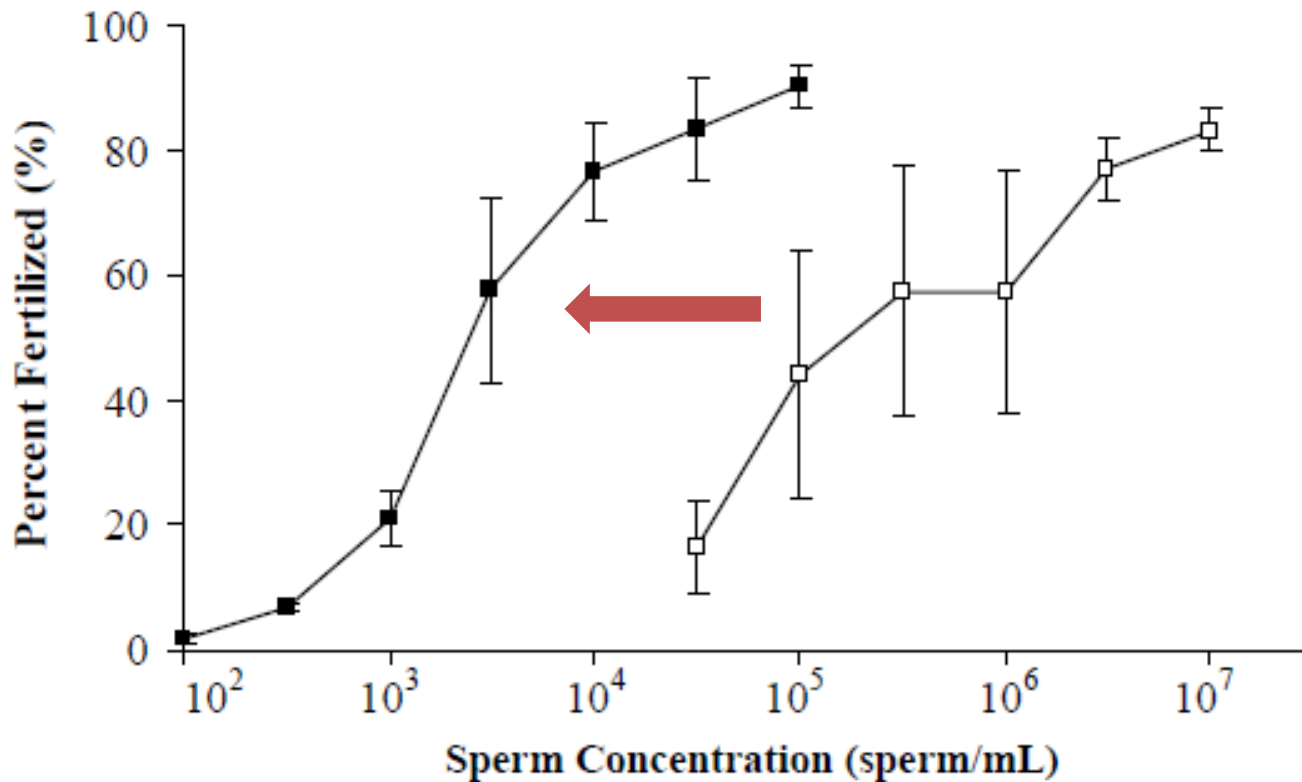
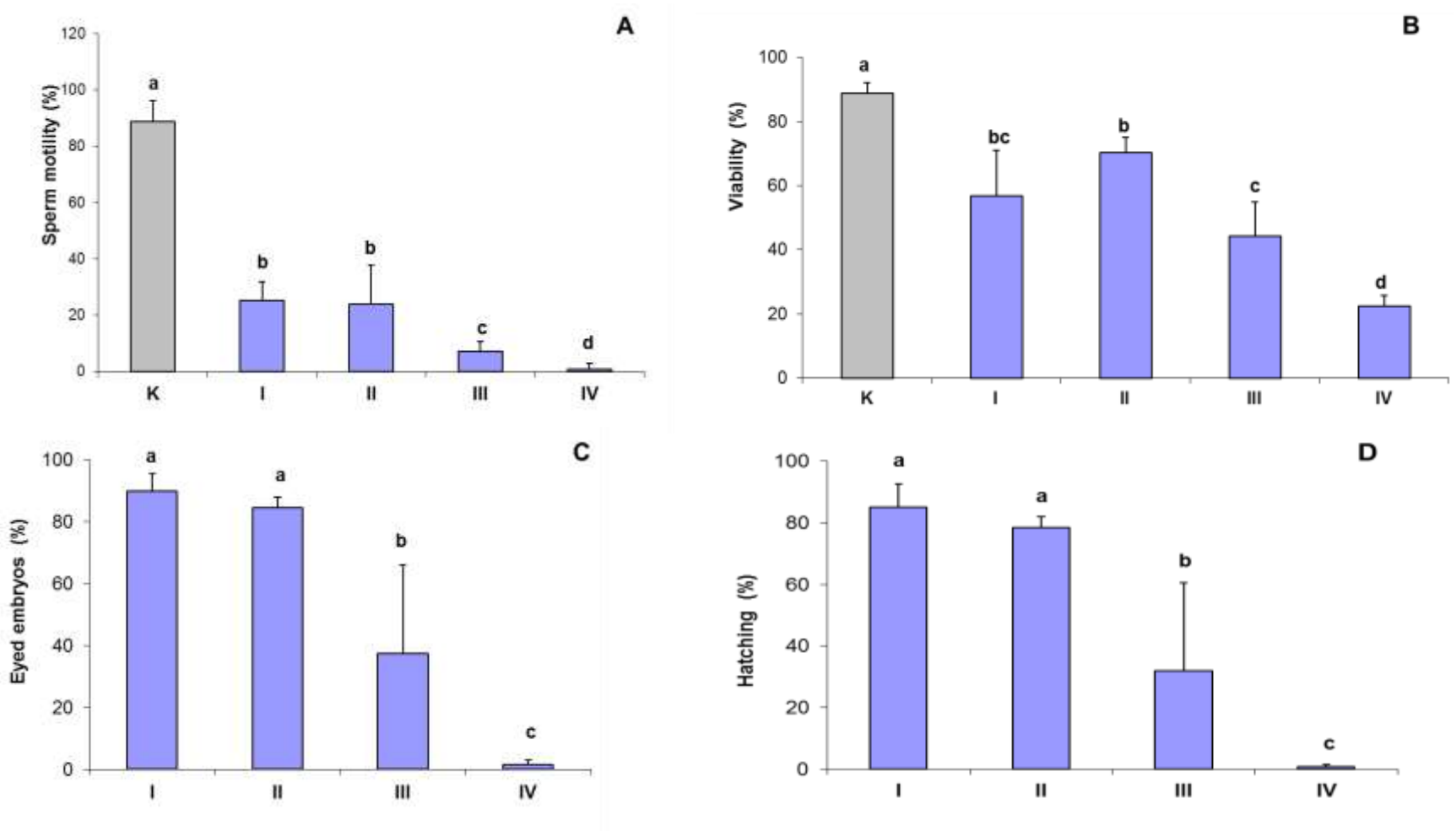


Figure 3. Fertilization (mean \pm SEM) of eggs using fresh (closed squares) or cryopreserved (open squares) Pacific oyster sperm. Three pools of sperm were collected, cryopreserved and assayed independently. The same batches of eggs were used with the fresh and thawed sperm. (Modified from Adams et al. 2004).

Adams, S. L., J. F. Smith, R. Tervit, L. T. McGowan, R. D. Roberts, A. R. Janke, N. G. King, S. L. Gale and S. C. Webb. 2011. Cryopreservation of Molluscan Sperm: Pacific Oyster, Green-lipped Mussel, and Paua Abalone. In: *Cryopreservation in Aquatic Species*, 2nd Edition. T. R. Tiersch and C. C. Green, editors. World Aquaculture Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Pp. 562-573.

Cryopreservation of rainbow trout semen using four different extenders

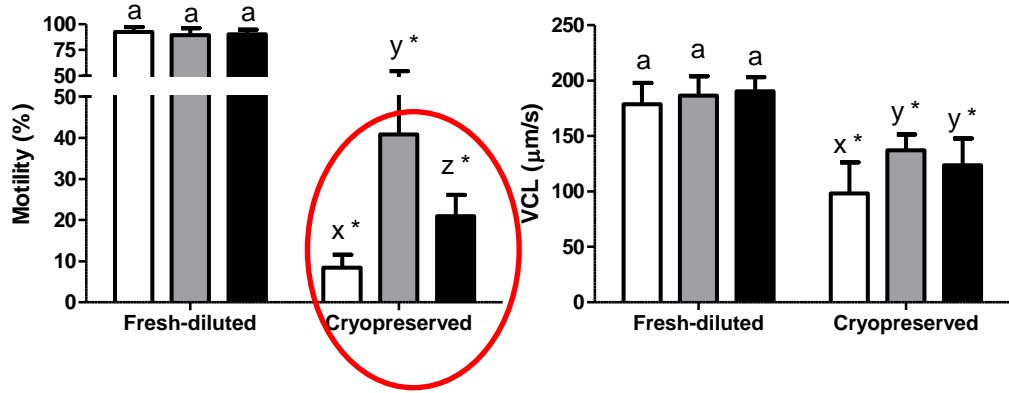


I 0.3 M glucose, 10% methanol; II 0.3 M glucose, 10% DMSO

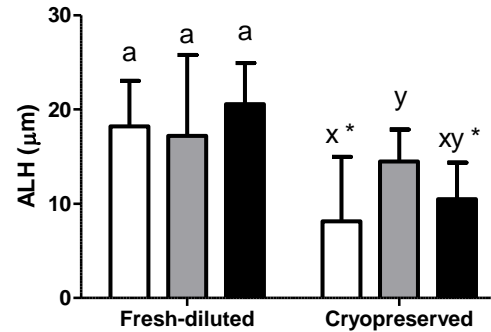
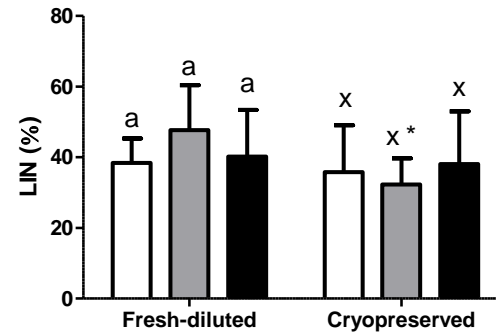
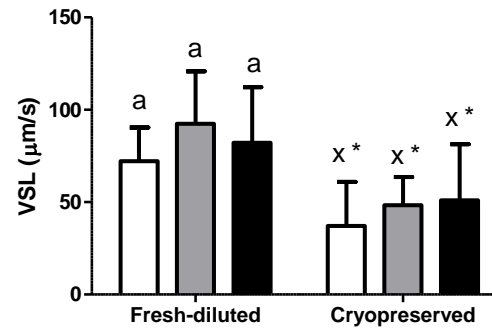
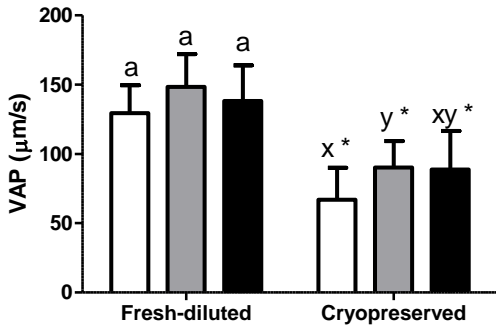
Methanol – permeating cryoprotectant

Glucose – nonpermeating cryoprotectant

Glucose concentration in the extender is important for the cryopreservation of rainbow trout semen

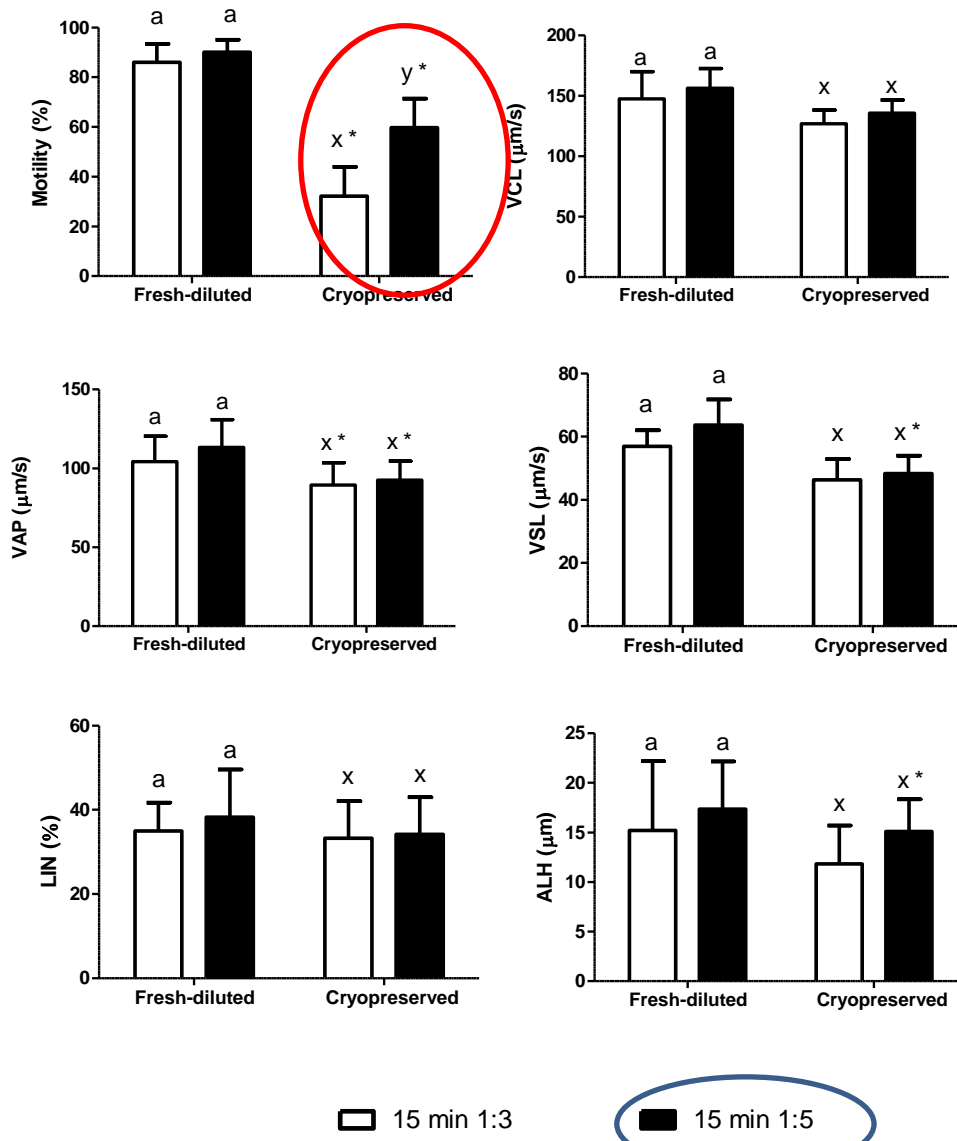


Dilution: 1:3

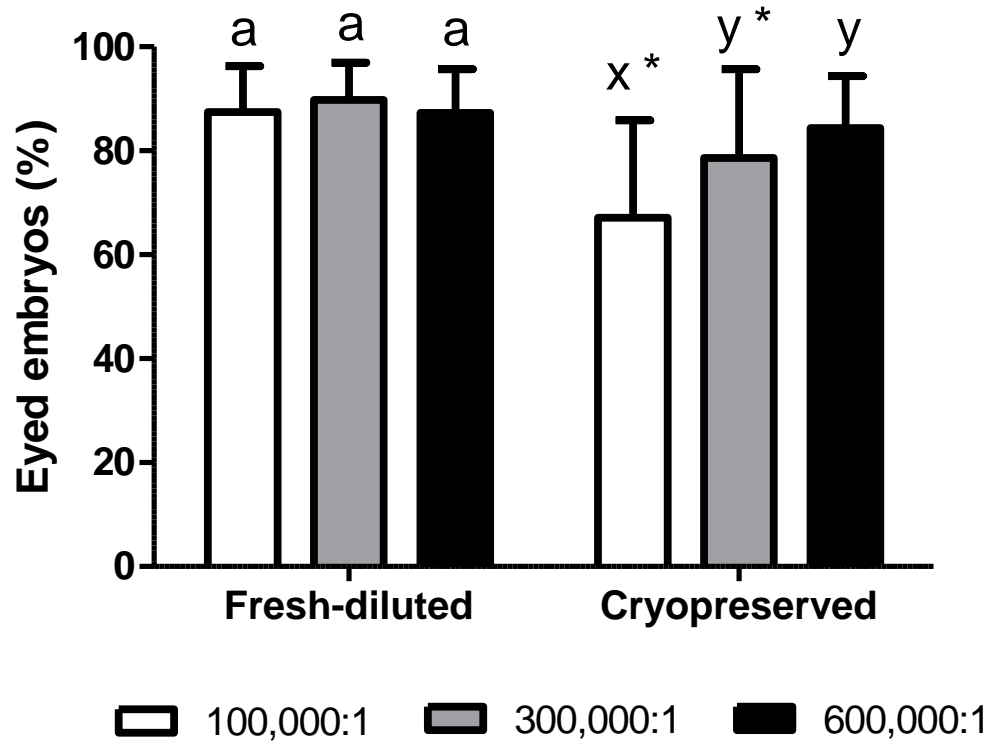


0.1 M glucose 0.2 M glucose 0.3 M glucose

Effects of 1:3 and 1:5 sperm-to-extender dilution ratios on sperm motility parameters of fresh and cryopreserved semen



Sperm motility characteristics and fertilization rates of fresh and cryopreserved semen



Post-thaw motility – $49.9 \pm 6.8\%$

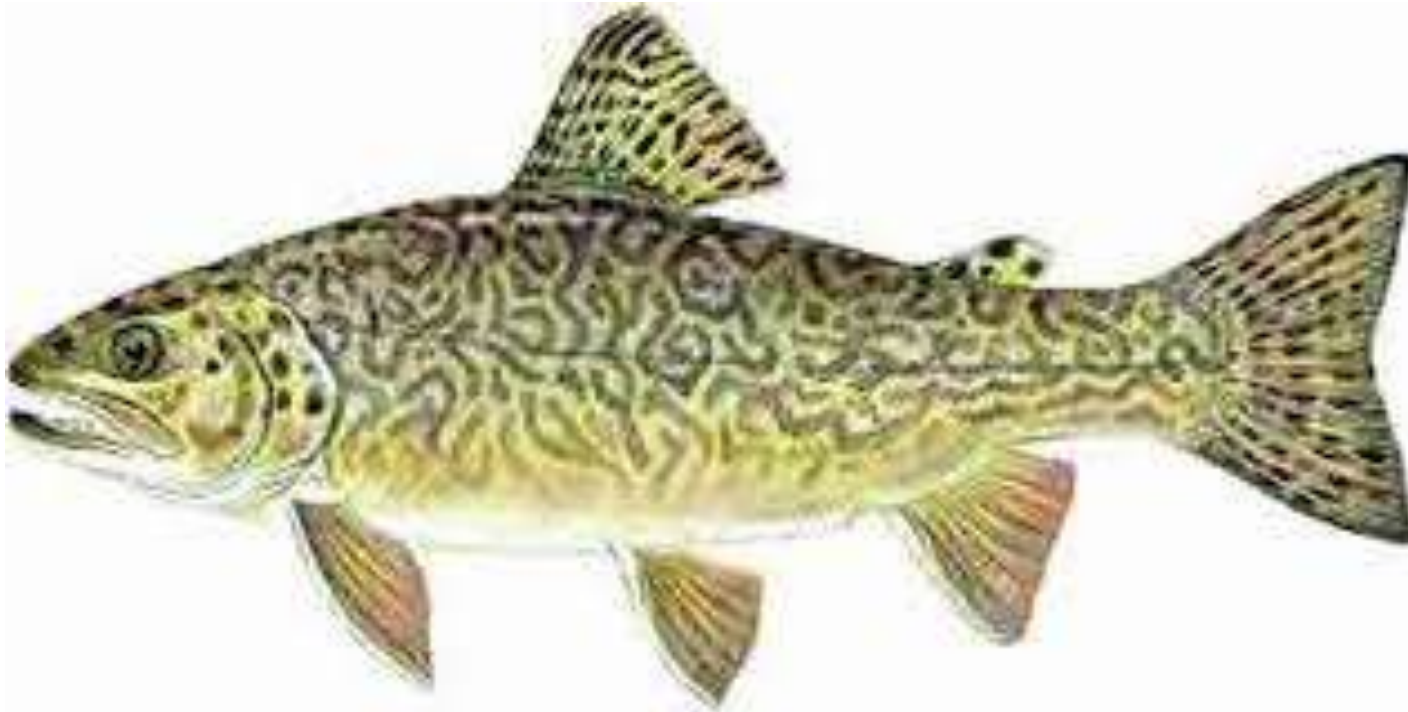
Mean sperm concentration and osmolality of fresh undiluted semen were $10.87 \pm 2.48 \times 10^9$ spermatozoa and 251 ± 39 mOsm/kg, respectively.

Brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario* L.)



- a major source of freshwater fish resources in Europe because of its commercial value for aquaculture and extreme importance for angling.
- naturally subdivided into a large number of reproductively isolated and genetically distinct populations

The **tiger trout** (*Salmo trutta* X *Salvelinus fontinalis*) is a sterile, intergeneric hybrid of the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).



Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*; Mitchill)



Important commercially, recreationally, and ecologically in Europe. It is of interest in aquaculture because it is almost completely resistant to the viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and can easily be subjected to genome manipulation.

Sparctic Char: Strange Nighttime Saltwater Spawners from Europe!

December 3, 2011 By [JD](#) — 4 Comments

 **Lubią to!** Liczba osób, które to lubią: 16. Zarejestruj się, aby zobaczyć co lubią Twój znajomi.



Spawning pair of Sparctic Char in Holland's Lake Oostvoorne (Janny Bosman photo)

Materials and Methods

Source of milt

Brown trout (n=9); 3 years of age

Brook trout (n=9; 2 years of age)

Cryopreservation

0.2M glucose in 9% MeOH;

Dilution 1:5 in 0.25 ml straws;

15 min equilibration,

Thawing 40°C, 5 s.

Fertilization

Brown trout 1; 3; 6×10^5 sperm/egg ratio

Brook trout 3; 6×10^5 sperm/egg ratio

Fertilization rates were measured at the eyed and hatched stages.

Measurements of sperm motility and concentration

Sperm motility - measured in fresh semen after dilution and in frozen samples.

Sperm concentration - measured using Nucleocounter SP-100.





Sperm collection using a catheter



Collection of whitefish



European huchen

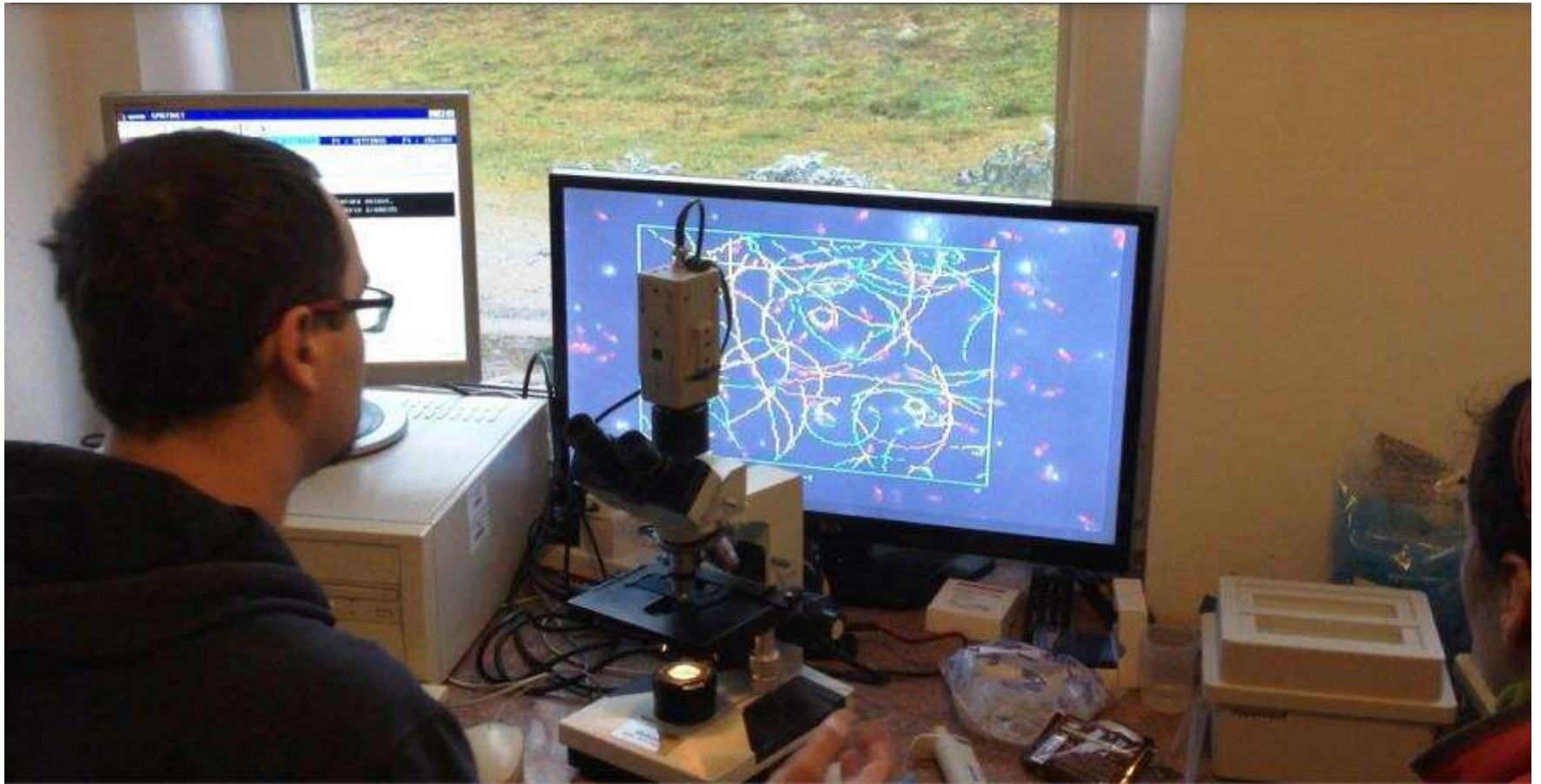


Reproductive system of sex-reversed females of rainbow trout





CASA analysis of sperm motility



Extension of semen with glucose-methanol extender



Equilibration of straws filled with extended semen



Equilibration of straws filled with extended semen



Freezing







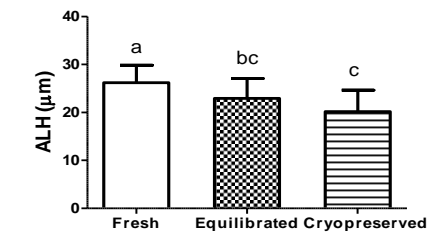
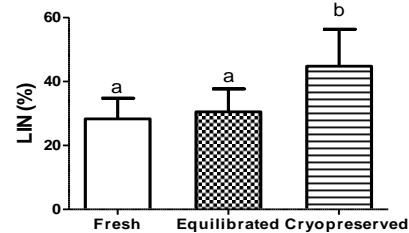
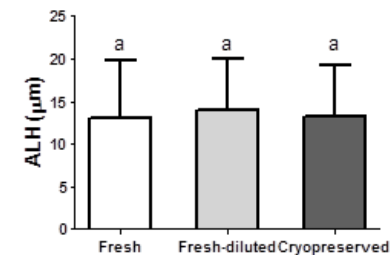
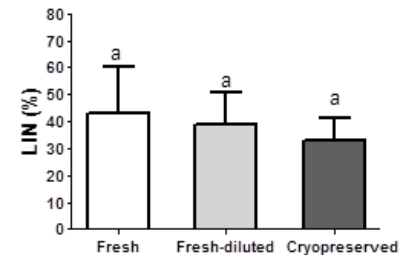
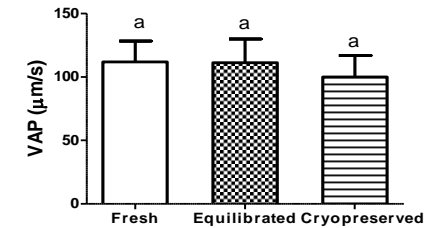
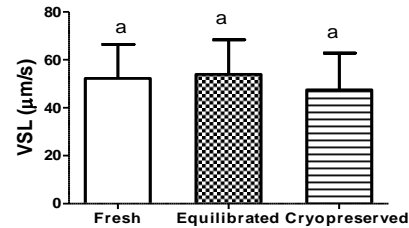
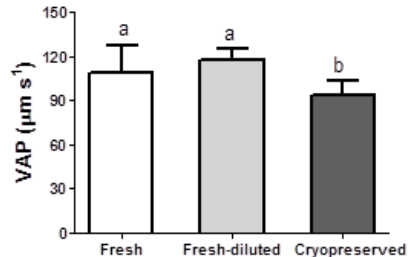
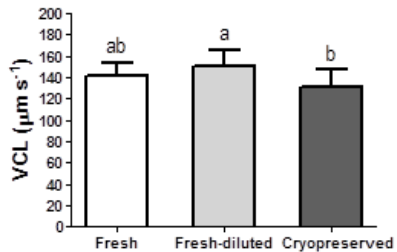
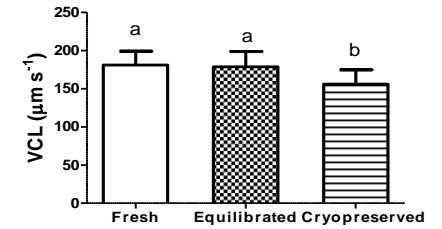
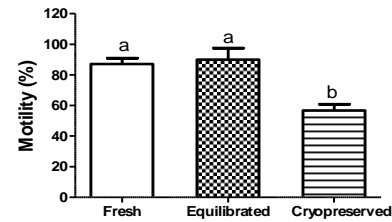
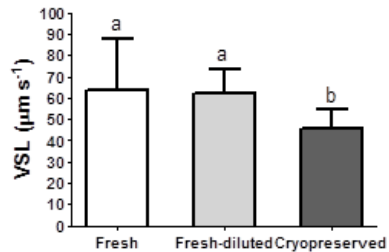
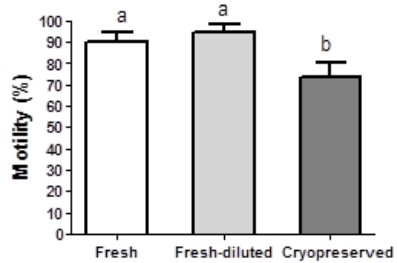
**Thawing
40 °C, 5 s**



Effect of cryopreservation on sperm motility parameters

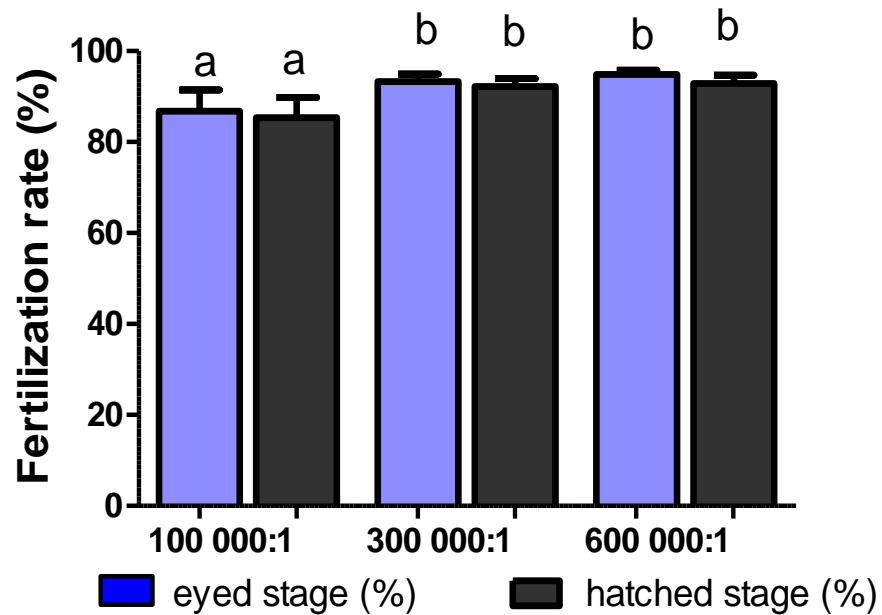
Brown trout

Brook trout

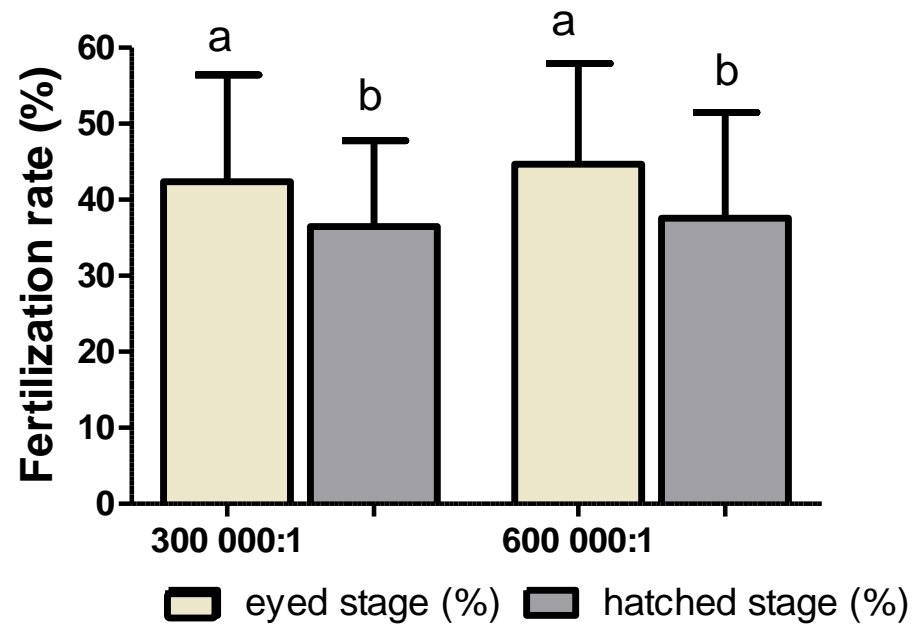


Effect of sperm-to-egg ratio on fertility of post-thaw cryopreserved sperm

Brown trout

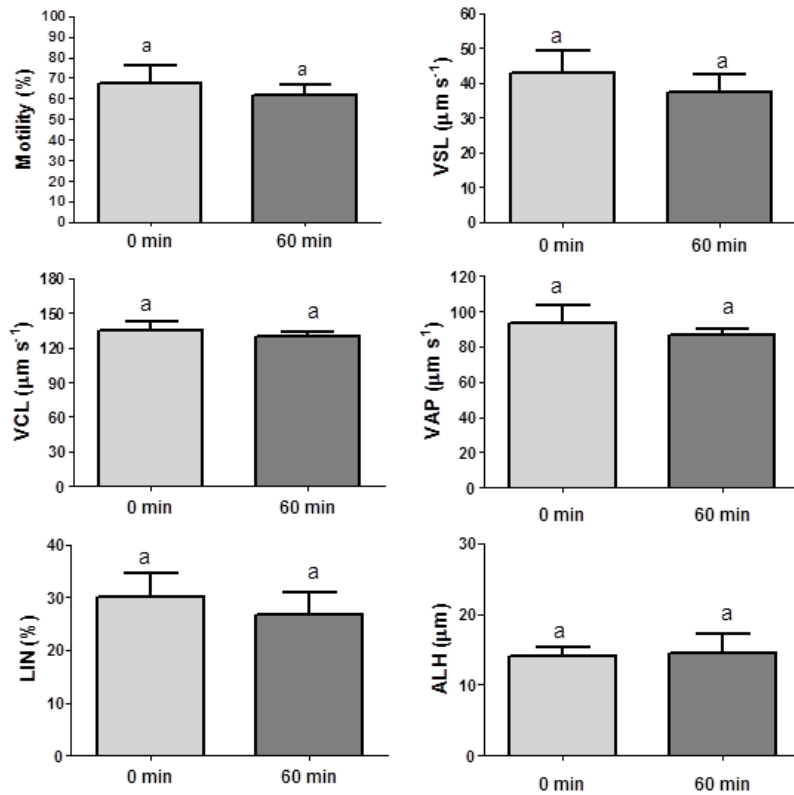


Brook trout

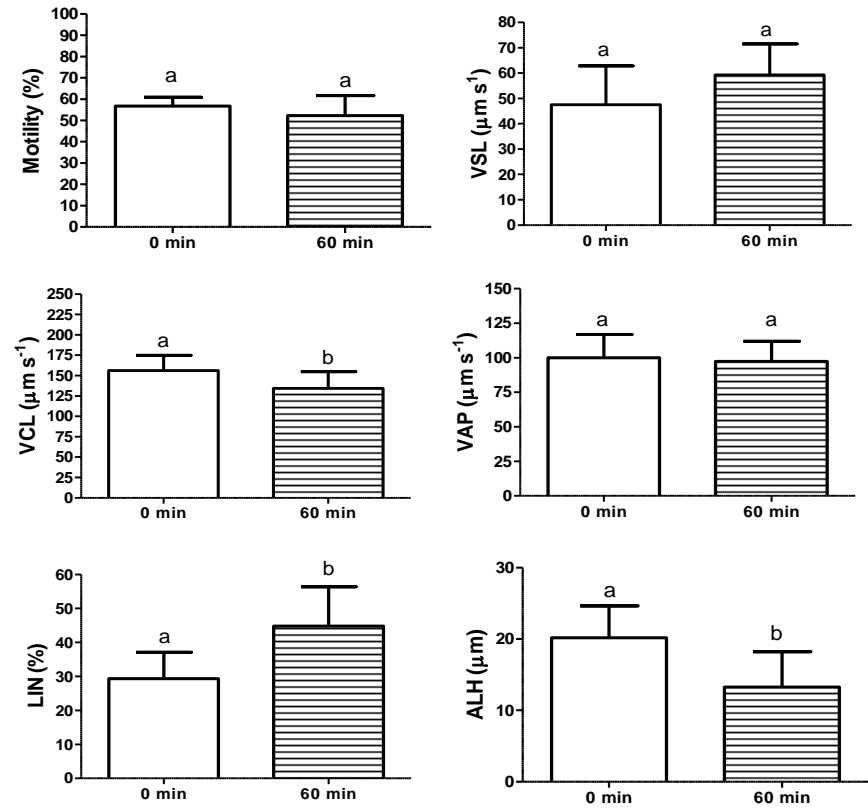


Effect of post-thaw sperm storage on motility parameters

Brown trout



Brook trout



Effect of post-thaw sperm storage on motility parameters

It had been assumed that thawed semen must be used immediately for fertilization within 30-second sperm storage after thawing significantly reduces the fertilization rate.

$30/5s = 6$ straws

$60 \text{ (min)} * 60 \text{ s} = 3600 \text{ s}/5s = 720$ straws

Prolonged handling time of brook trout thawed semen could lead to better organization of hatchery work because the thawing procedure of several sperm samples for fertilization trials is time consuming.



Technical Note

The use of concentrated extenders to improve the efficacy of cryopreservation in whitefish spermatozoa

A. Ciereszko^{a,*}, G.J. Dietrich^a, J. Nynca^a, E. Liszewska^a, H. Karol^a, S. Dobosz^b^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, 10-748 Olsztyn, Poland^b Department of Salmonid Fish Research, Inland Fisheries Institute, Raków, 83-300 Żelazów, Poland

Cryopreservation of rainbow trout semen using a glucose-methanol extender

A. Ciereszko^{a,*}, G.J. Dietrich^a, J. Nynca^a, S. Dobosz^b, T. Zalewski^b^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Twanina 10, 10-748 Olsztyn, Poland^b Department of Salmonid Fish Research, Inland Fisheries Institute, Raków, 83-300 Żelazów, Poland

Effect of cryopreservation on sperm motility parameters and fertilizing ability of brown trout semen

J. Nynca^{a,*}, G.J. Dietrich^a, S. Dobosz^b, J. Grudniewska^b, A. Ciereszko^a^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Twanina 10, 10-748 Olsztyn, Poland^b Inland Fisheries Institute, Department of Salmonid Research, Raków, Żelazów, PolandEfficient method for cryopreservation of European huchen (*Hucho hucho* L.) and grayling (*Thymallus thymallus* L.) semenJoanna Nynca^{a,*}, Grzegorz J. Dietrich^a, Joanna Grudniewska^b, Stefan Dobosz^b, Ewa Liszewska^a, Maksymilian Krzyś^c, Rafał Różyński^b, Andrzej Ciereszko^a^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Twanina 10, 10-748 Olsztyn, Poland^b Inland Fisheries Institute, Department of Salmonid Research, Raków, Żelazów, Poland^c Salmonid Fish Breeding and Stocking Station of Polish Angler Association in Łępa, Gonczyńska 102, 34-032 Łępa, Poland

Application of glucose–methanol extender to cryopreservation of semen of sex-reversed females rainbow trout results in high post-thaw sperm motility and fertilizing ability

G.J. Dietrich^{a,*}, J. Nynca^a, S. Dobosz^b, T. Zalewski^b, A. Ciereszko^a^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Twanina 10, 10-748 Olsztyn, Poland^b Department of Salmonid Fish Research, Inland Fisheries Institute, Raków, 83-300 Żelazów, Poland

Effect of postthaw storage time and sperm-to-egg ratio on fertility of cryopreserved brook trout sperm

J. Nynca^{a,*}, G.J. Dietrich^a, S. Dobosz^b, T. Zalewski^b, A. Ciereszko^a^a Department of Genetics and Embryo Biology, Institute of Animal Reproduction and Food Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Olsztyn, Poland^b Department of Salmonid Research, Inland Fisheries Institute, Żelazów, Poland

Implementation

CryoSperm Bank



Cryopreserved sperm

Whitefish

Arctic charr

Brook trout



Fertilization



Gynogenetic

Hybrids

Interspecific hybrids

Lines of salmonid fish

„sparctic“

for ex. rainbow trout

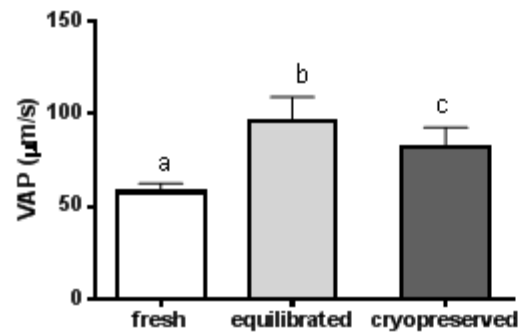
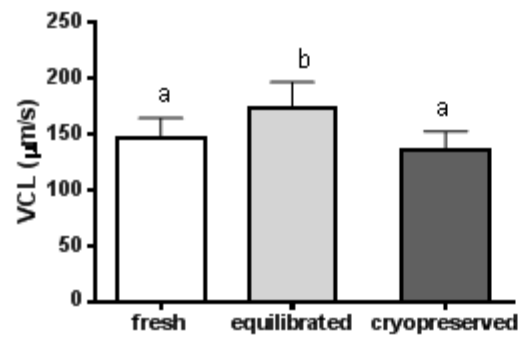
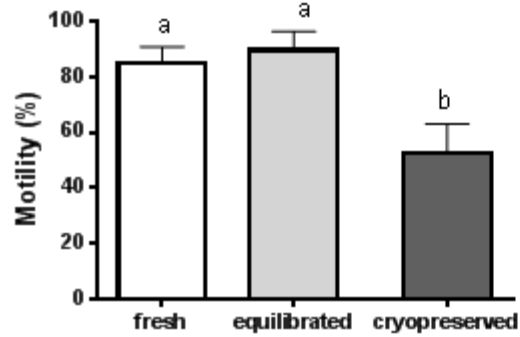
Further experiments

Different species

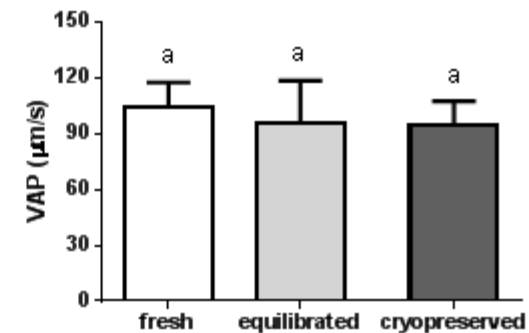
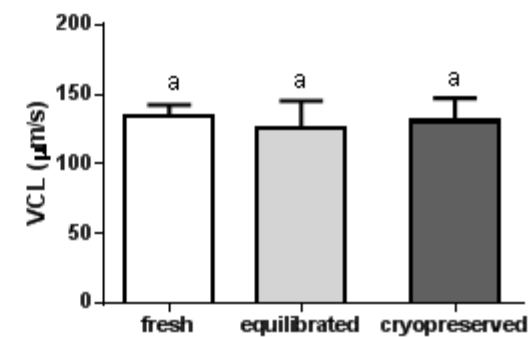
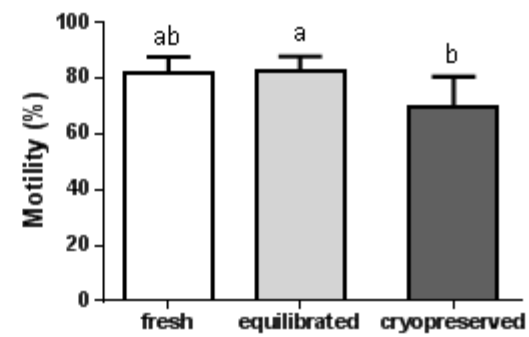
Improvement of technology

- Addition of antioxidants (cysteamine, glutathione, etc., antioxidative enzymes)
- Different sugars (sucrose, trehalose, etc.)
- Anti-freeze proteins
- Potassium ions
- Buffers
- Higher volume of straws
- Higher sperm concentrations in straws

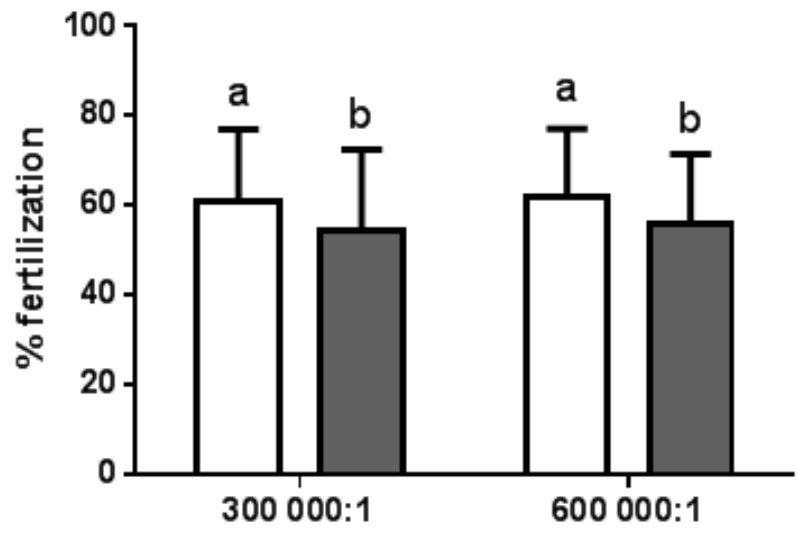
A - whitefish



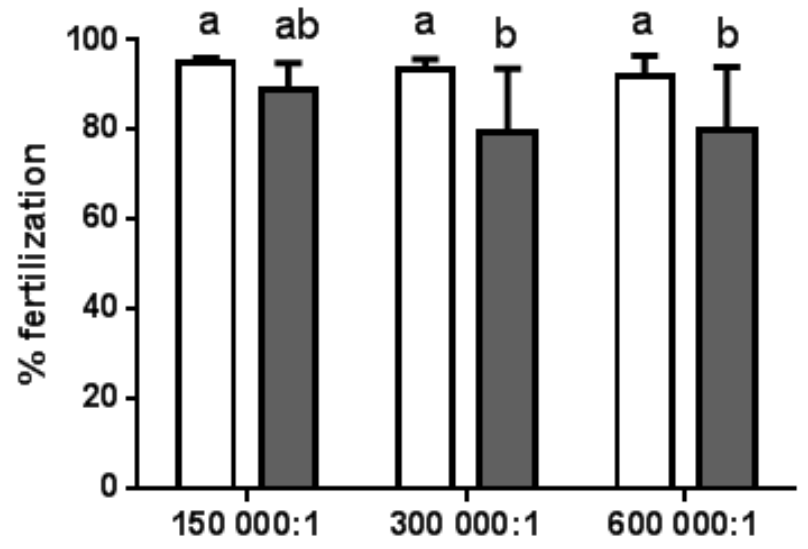
B - Northern pike



A - whitefish



B - Northern pike



Preliminary results

16 October 2015

Cryopreservation of brown trout, cherry salmon and white-spotted char semen

Andrzej Ciereszko

Joanna Nynca

Mariola Dietrich

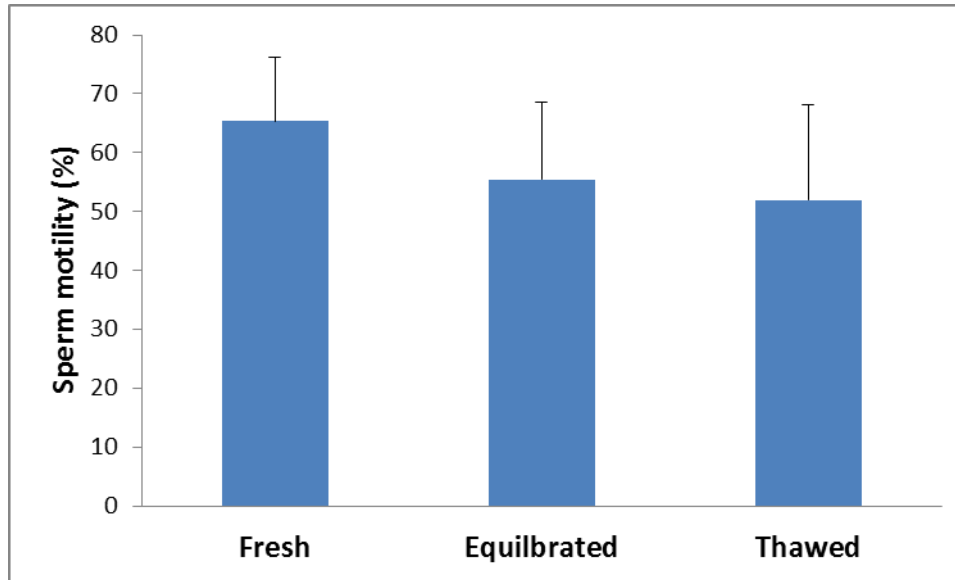
Konrad Ocalewicz

Nanae Fresh-Water Station

Director Etsuro Yamaha



Brown trout

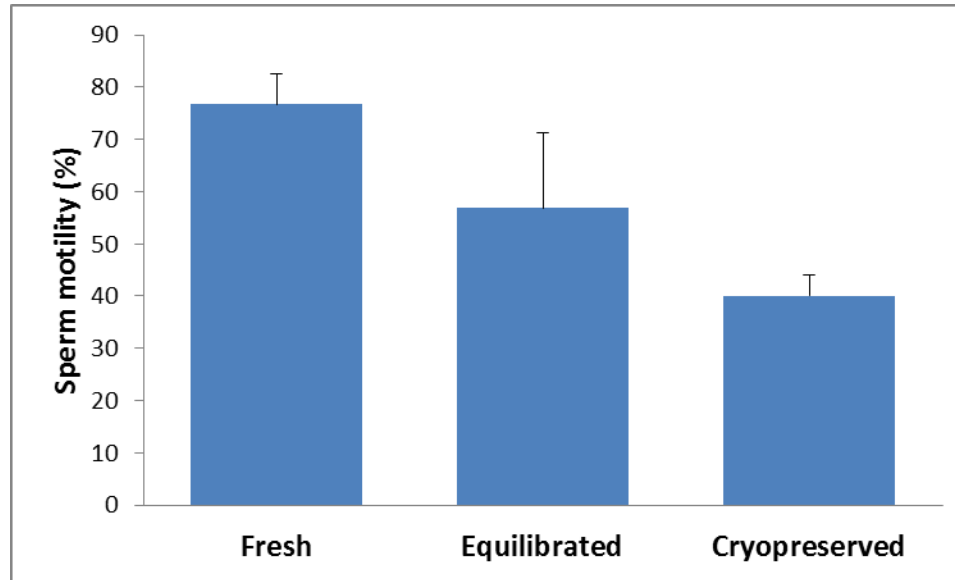


Male	Fresh	Equilbrated	Cryopreserved
1	53	47	35
2	70	60	60
3	80	70	70
4	57	37	35
5	67	63	60
Mean	65.4	55.4	52
SD	10.74	13.24	16.05

Cherry salmon *Oncorhynchus masou*



Cherry salmon



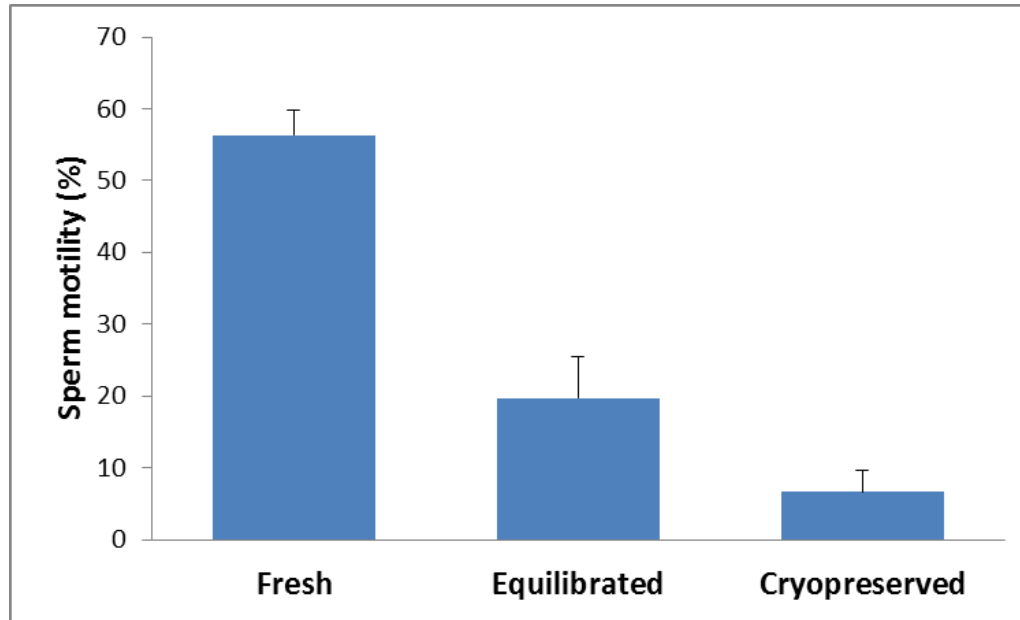
Male	Fresh	Equilibrated	Cryopreserved
1	66.7	47	37.5
2	80	67	42.5
3	80	77	45
4	77	43	35
5	80	50	40
Mean	76.74	56.8	40
SD	5.76	14.53	3.95

Very thick semen, observed agglutination of spermatozoa after addition of extender to the fresh semen and in the thawed semen. Fish were at the end of spawning season.

White spotted char *Salvelinus leucomaenis*



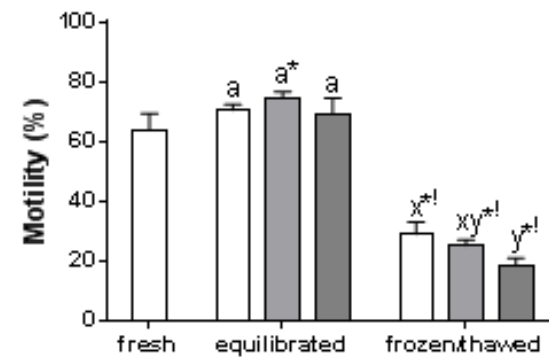
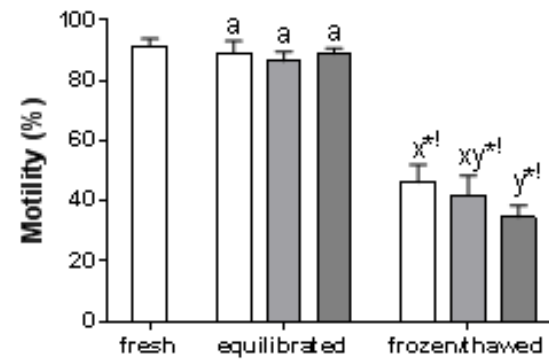
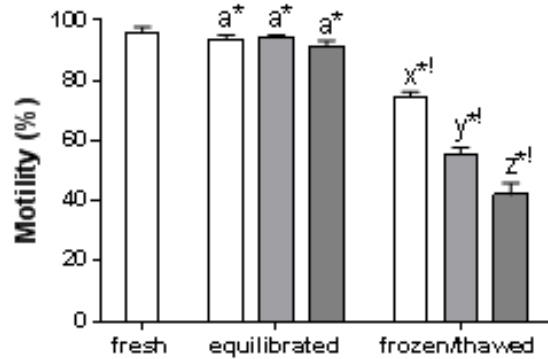
White spotted char



Male No.	Fresh	Equilibrated	Cryopreserved
1	56	23	5
2	60	23	10
3	53	13	5
Mean	56.33	19.67	6.67
SD	3.51	5.77	2.89

Agglutination of spermatozoa after addition of extender and after thawing. Motility of the thawed sperm was short - 2-3 sec. Fish were sampled one day before experiment.

Effect of supplementation of glucose-methanol extender with potassium ions on sperm motility of salmonid fish



0 mM KCl

20 mM KCl

40 mM KCl

Replacement of glucose with trehalose or sucrose in GM extender

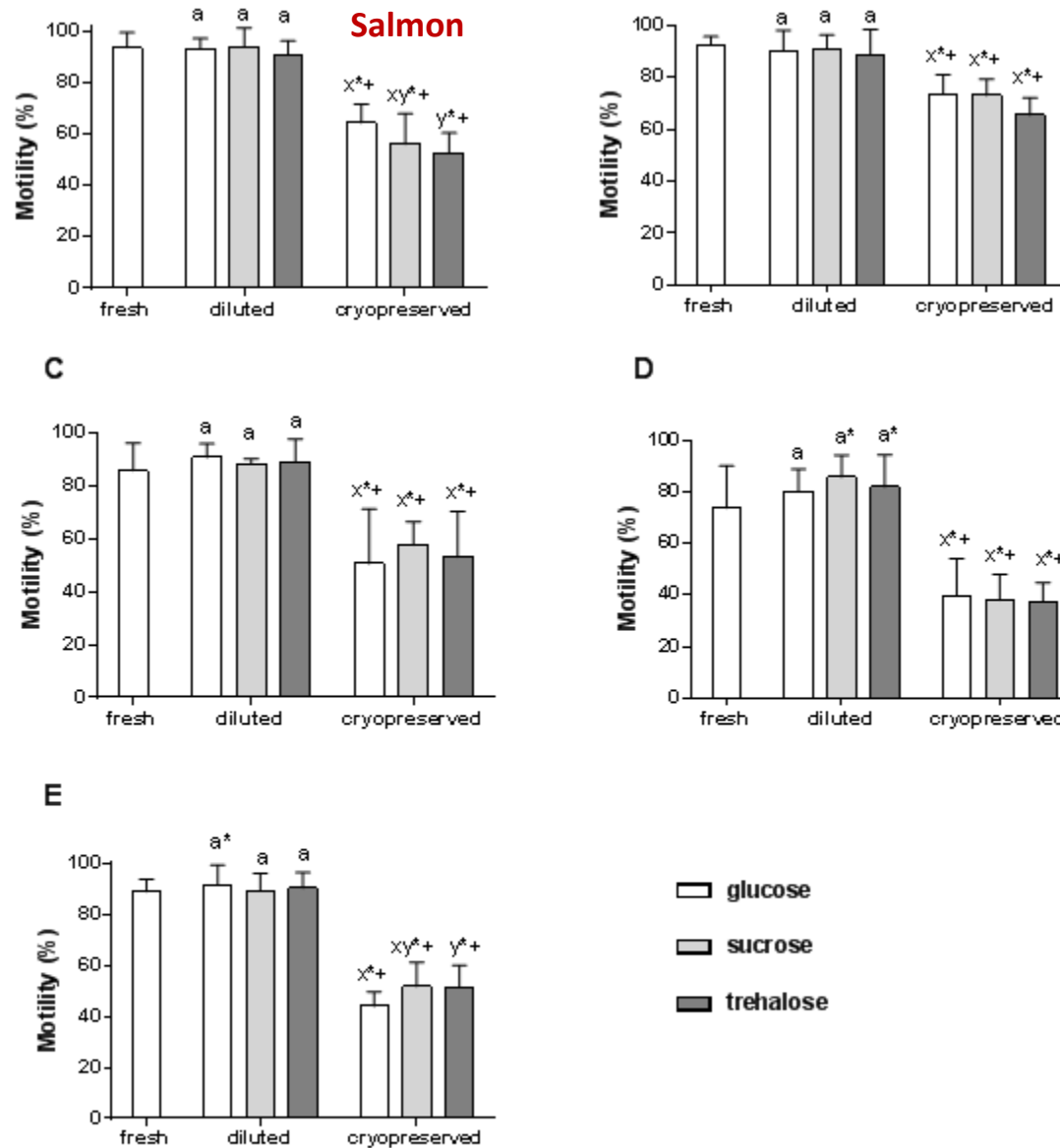


Fig. 1. Cryopreservation of A – salmon, B – brown trout, C – brook trout, D – sex-reversed female rainbow trout, E - whitefish semen with 9% methanol extender containing 0.18M glucose; 0.18M

Summary

GM extender seems to be well suited for cryopreservation of salmonid fish semen.

Species specific modification may be necessary. For example trehalose for whitefish.

The possibility of post-thaw semen storage for the prolonged time (at least 60 min) as well as the obtainment of high fertilization rate at low sperm-to-egg ratio can lead to the significant improvement in implementation of cryopreservation in hatchery practice.

Further studies should be focused on scaling up this efficient cryopreservation technique for application in hatchery conditions.

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