



Basic information on the cryopreservation process

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Summary

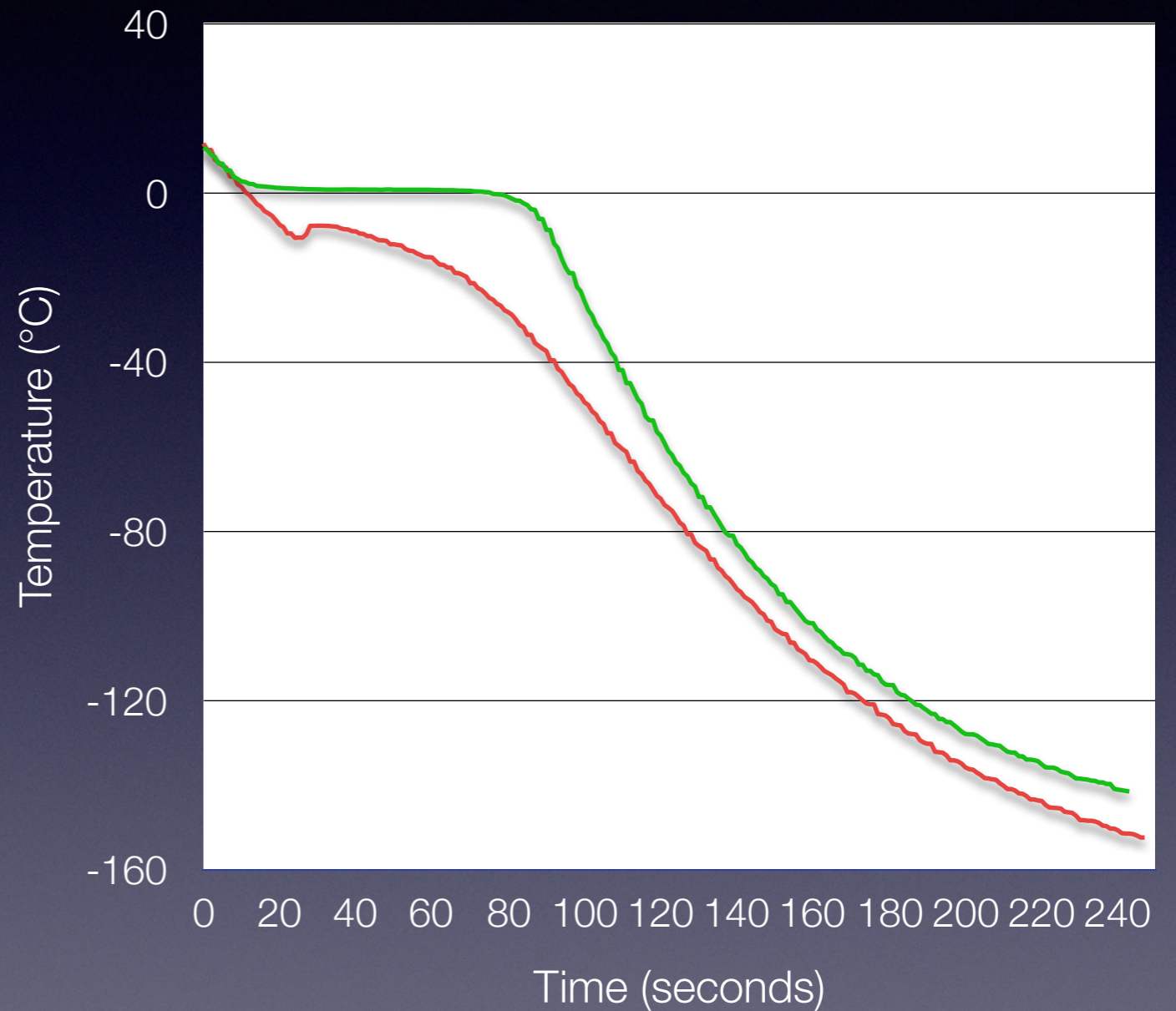
- Cryopreservation: basics of cryopreservation – cooling of water and aqueous solutions
- Cryopreservation: cooling of live cells, vitrification, the role of cryoprotectants
- Cryopreservation of fish sperm – the role of extenders, cryoprotectants and dilution ratios
- Cryopreservation of fish sperm – methods, straws, cooling rates
- Cryopreservation of fish sperm – storage, thawing
- Cryopreservation of fish sperm – fertilization with cryopreserved sperm
- Commercial application – reasons of failure

Cryopreservation: basics of cryopreservation – cooling of water and aqueous solutions

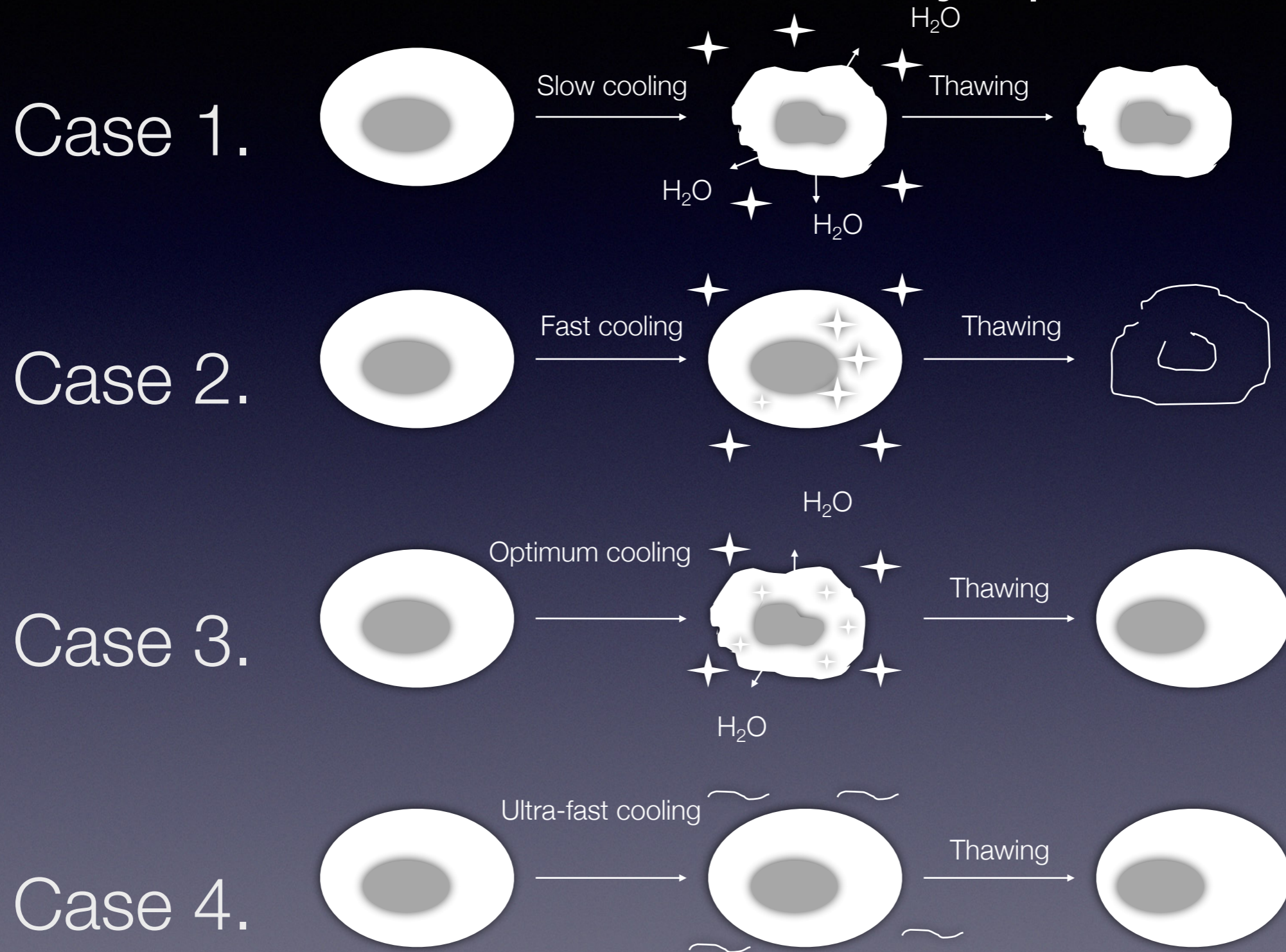


Cryopreservation: basics of cryopreservation – cooling of water and aqueous solutions

- Water supercools below the freezing point
- Ice formation starts along ice nuclei
- Primarily water molecules are incorporated into the ice crystals



Cryopreservation: cooling of live cells, vitrification, the role of cryoprotectants



Cryopreservation: cooling of live cells, vitrification, the role of cryoprotectants

- Cryoprotectants

- External cryoprotectants

- Sugars (glucose, fructose, sucrose, trehalose)
 - Polymers (polyvinyl pyrrolidone)

- Internal cryoprotectants

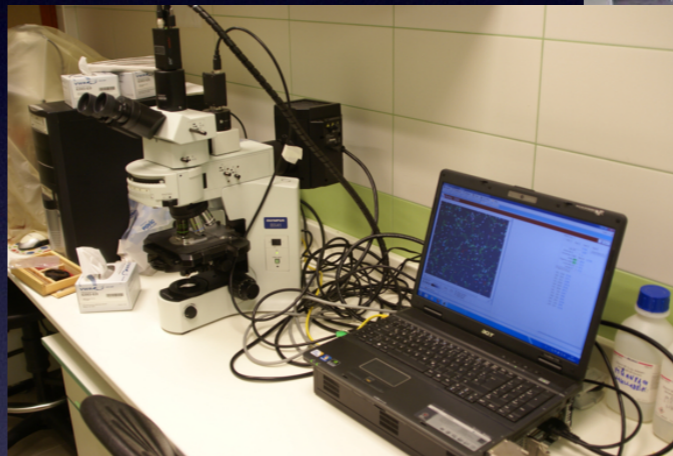
- Alcohols – methanol
 - Polyols – ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol
 - Others: dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), dimethyl acetamide (DMA)

- Roles

- Membrane stabilization
 - Inhibition of ice crystallization
 - Lowering of the freezing point

Cryopreservation of fish sperm – the role of extenders, cryoprotectants and dilution ratios

- Estimation of motility
 - Visual
 - CASA
- Extenders – solution of sugars and salts
- Cryoprotectants – most often DMSO or methanol
- Dilution ratios: from 1:1 to 1:9



Cryopreservation of fish sperm – methods, straws, cooling rates



- Cooling in pellets:
 - In a block of dry ice
 - Requires a thawing medium
- Cooling in straws:
 - Most common technique
 - Used in most livestock species
- Cryovials
- Glass capillaries

Cryopreservation of fish sperm – methods, straws, cooling rates

- Cooling in the vapor of liquid nitrogen

- Styrofoam box

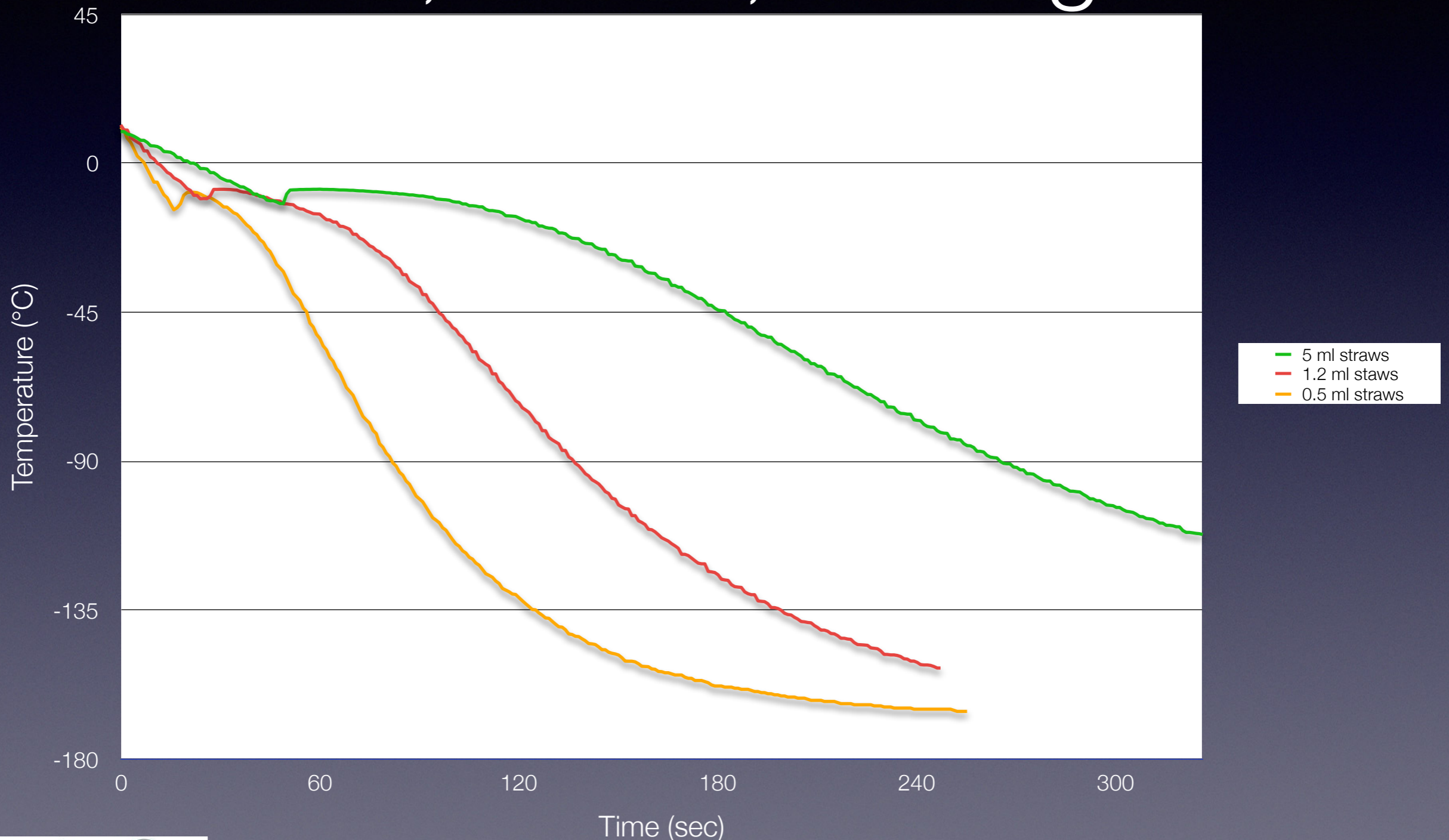
- Simplicity
- Low cost

- Computer-controlled freezer

- Controlled conditions
- More reliable replication



Cryopreservation of fish sperm – methods, straws, cooling rates



Cryopreservation of fish sperm – storage, thawing

- Storage

- Dewars:

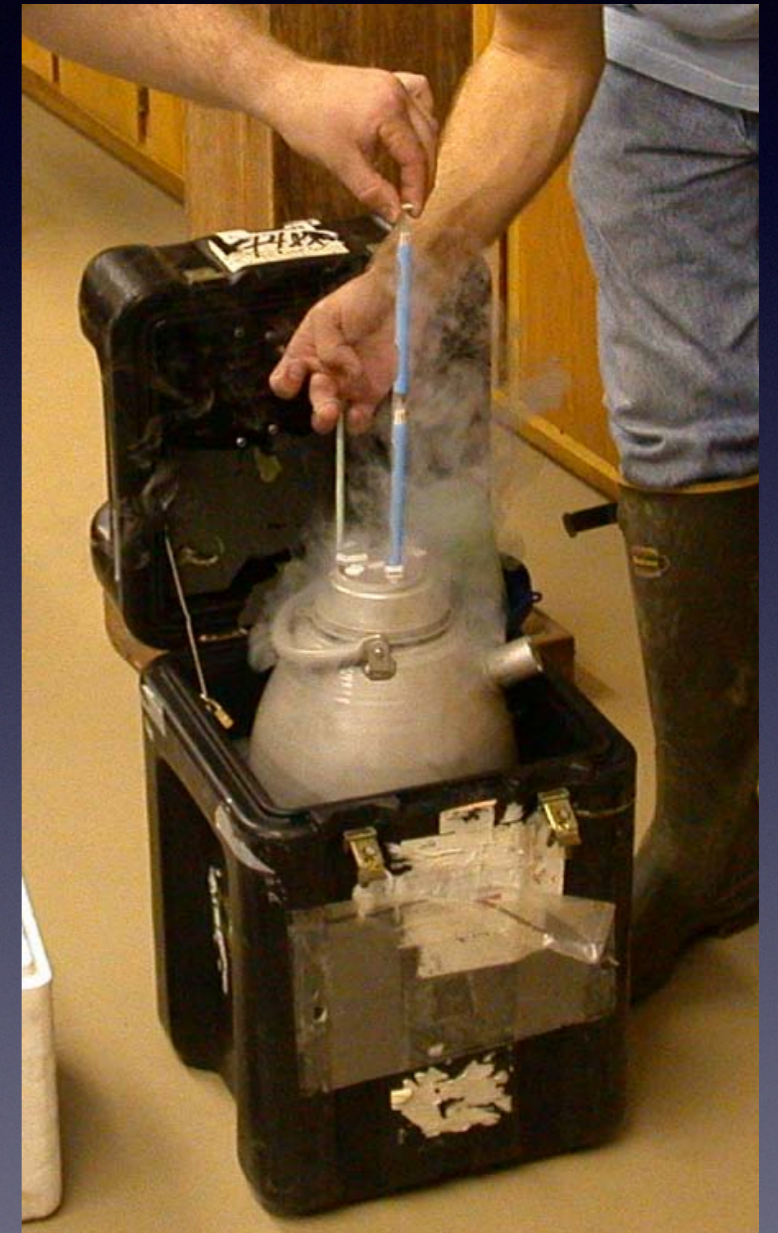
- Large capacity
- Extended storage time
- Shipping dewars

- Other storage devices

- Goblets
- Canes

- Thawing

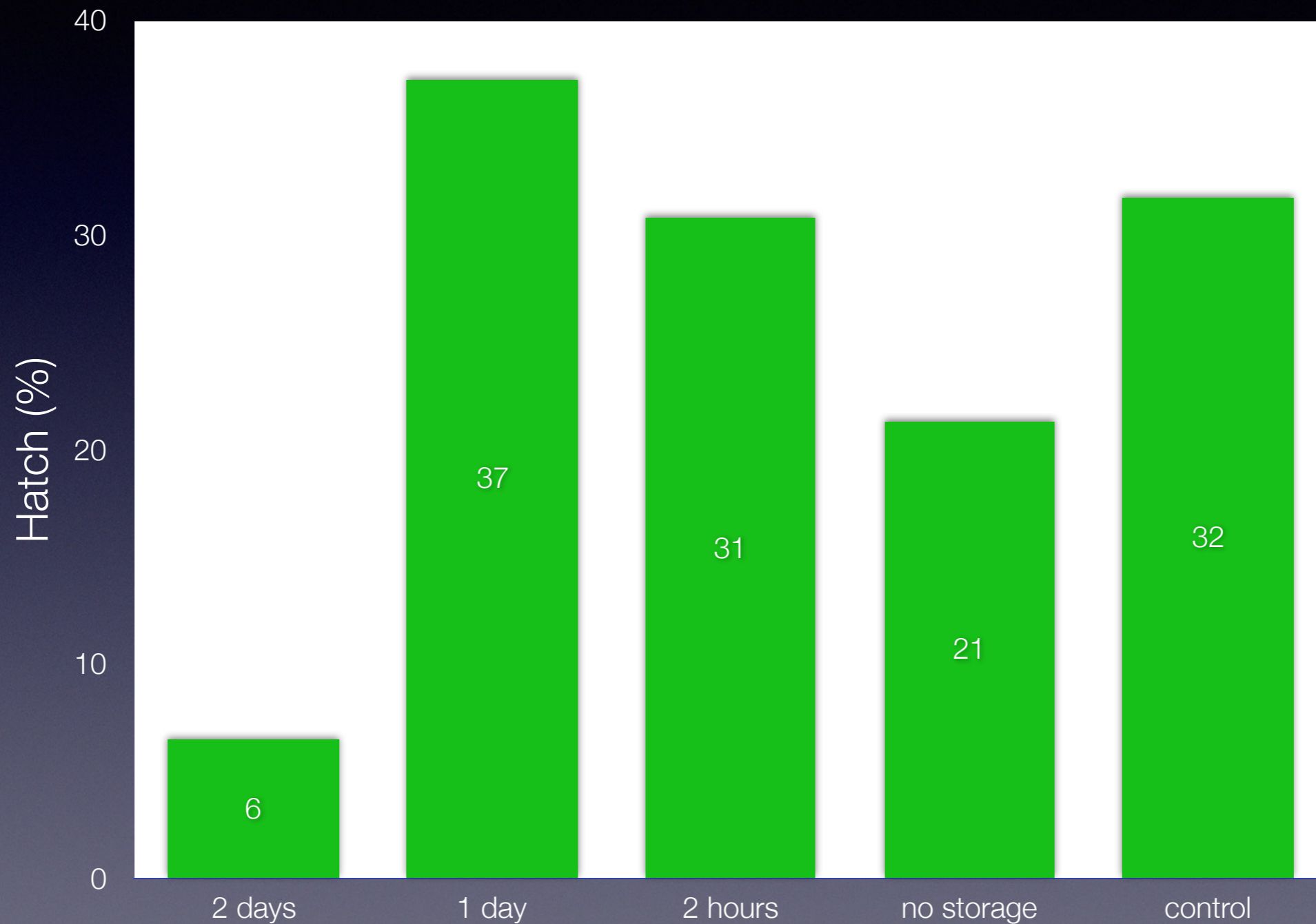
- Typically at 40°C



Cryopreservation of fish sperm – fertilization with cryopreserved sperm

- Determination of post-thaw motility – varies with species
- General rules of fertilization are similar to those with fresh sperm
- Effective sperm:egg ratios start from 5000 spermatozoa to 1 egg
- Research for the prediction of sperm quality without fertilization

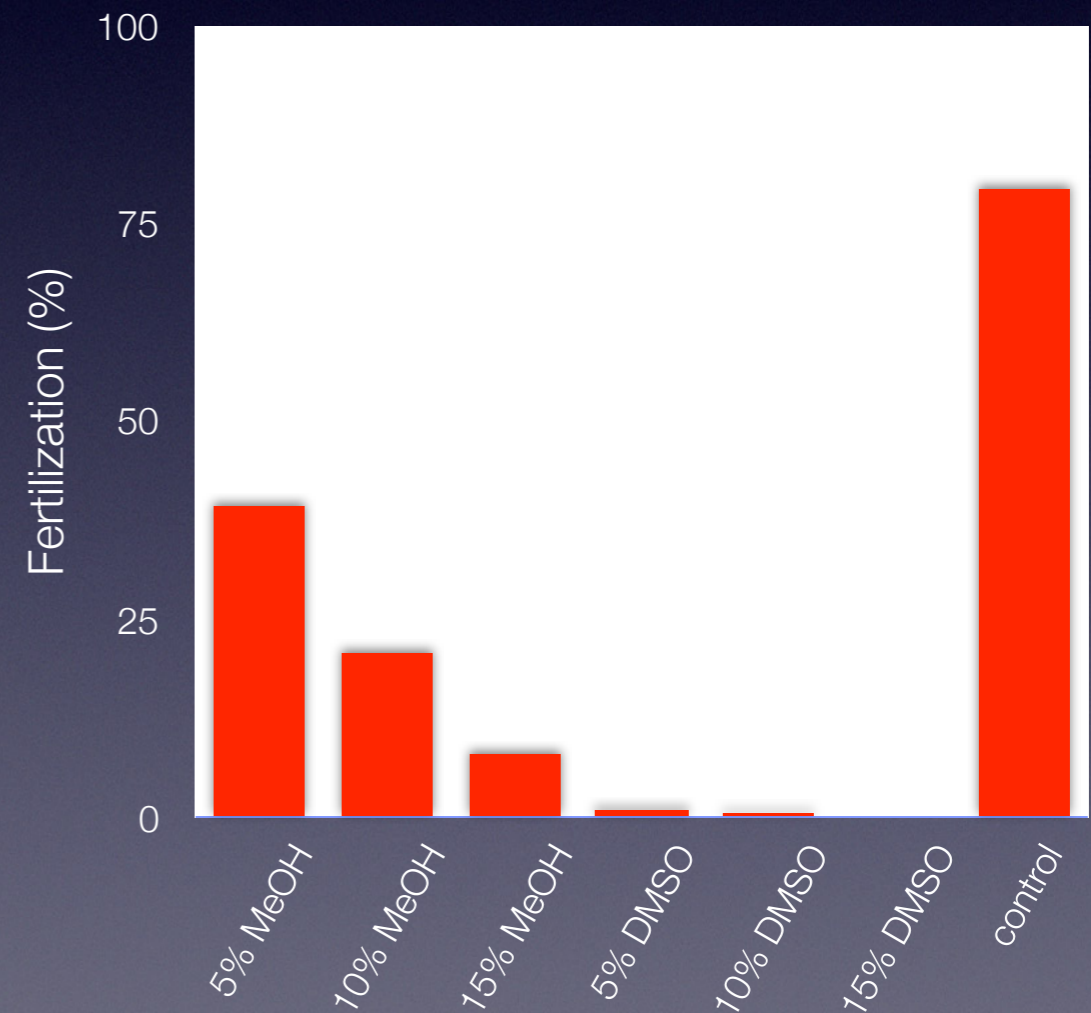
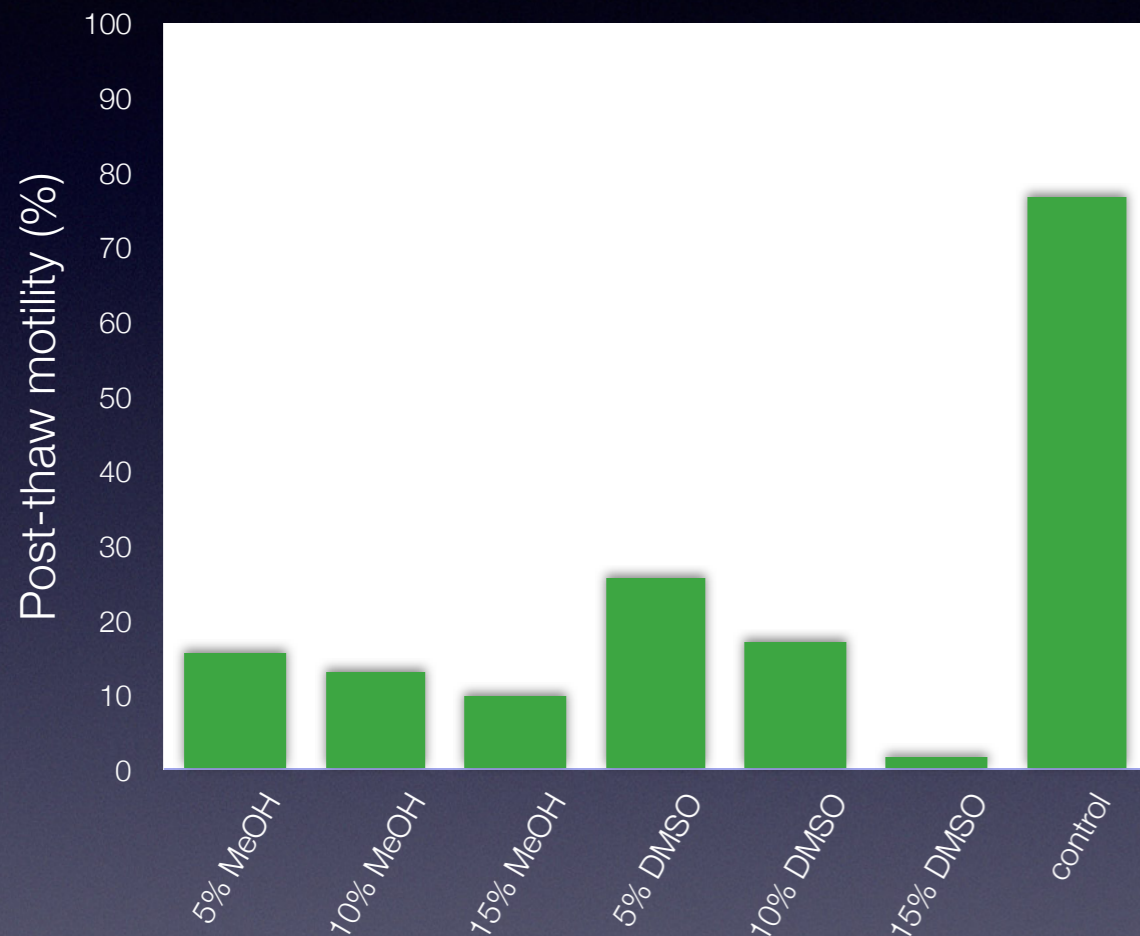
Cryopreservation of fish sperm – fertilization with cryopreserved sperm



Storage time before fertilization

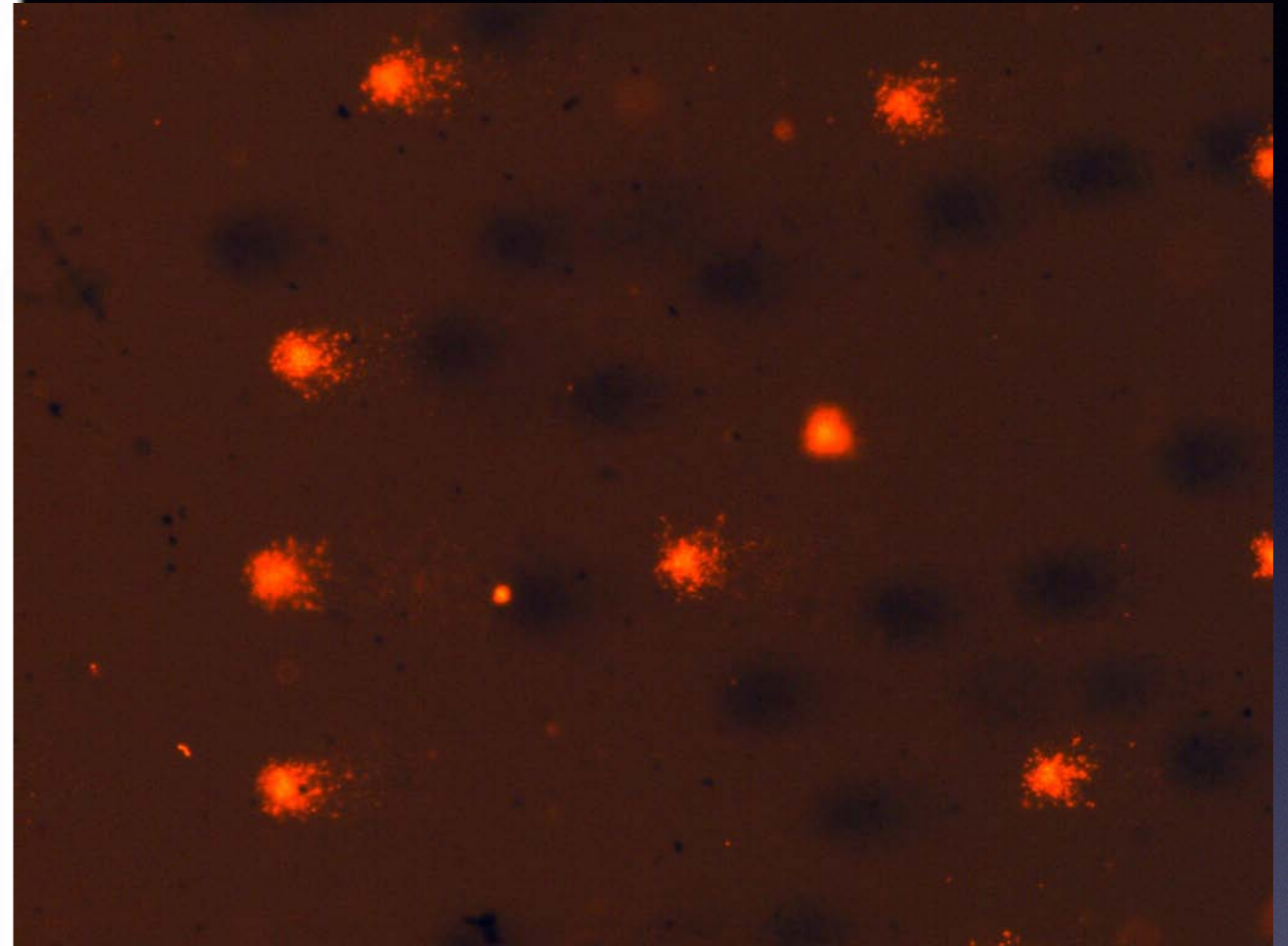
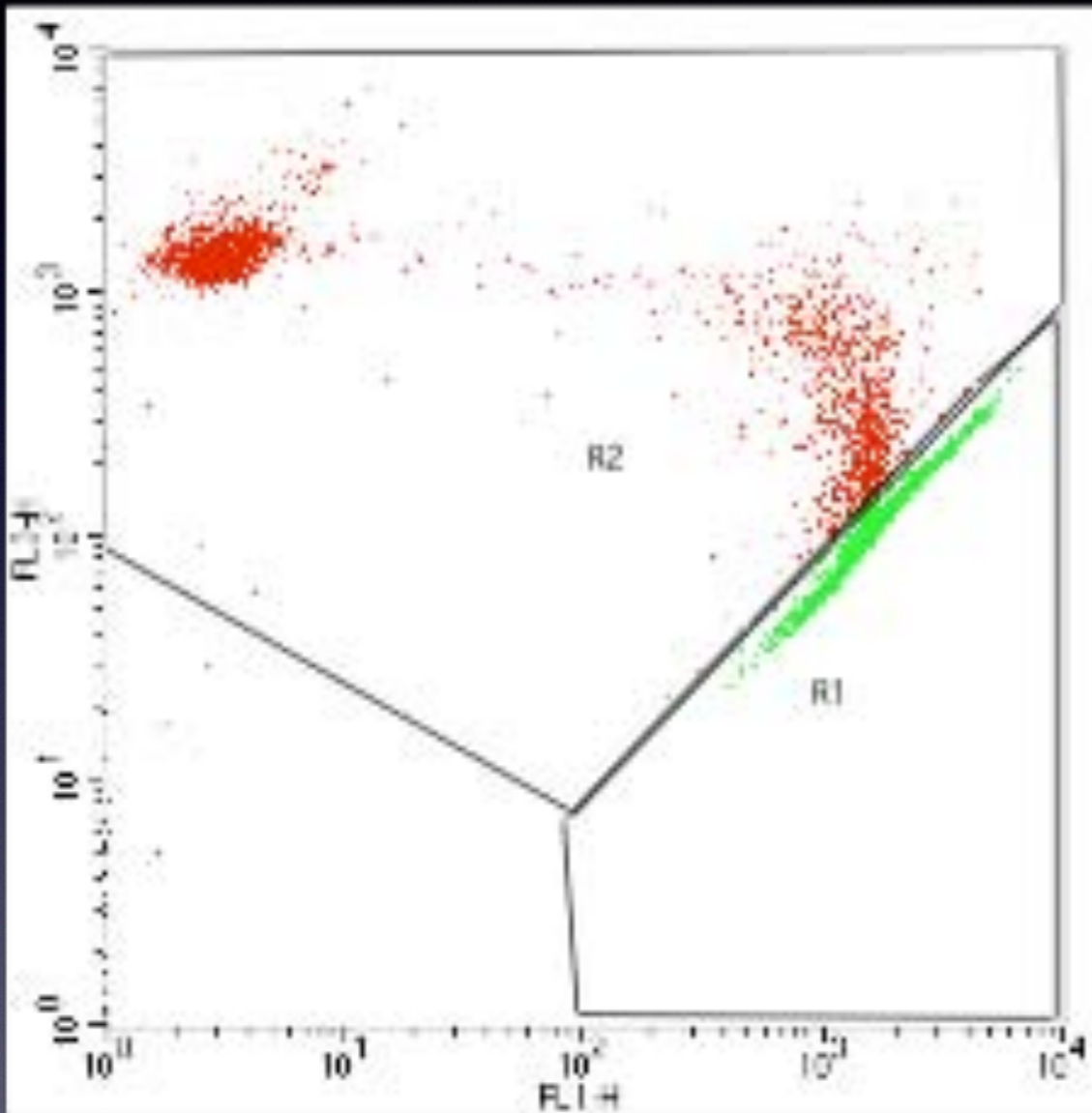
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Prediction of sperm quality without fertilization



Motility is not always a good predictor of fertilizing capacity

Prediction of sperm quality without fertilization

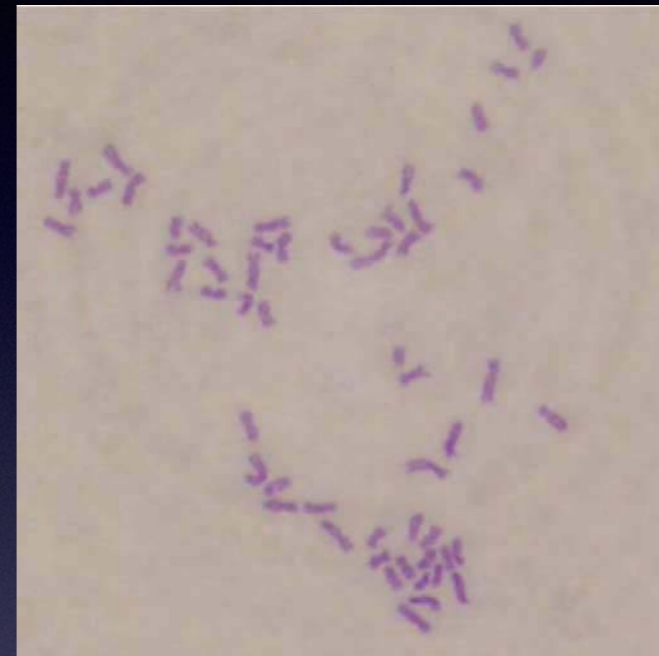


Viability: live-dead fluorescent dual staining combined with flow cytometry

Comet-assay: single-cell gel electrophoresis assay

Computer-assisted sperm analysis - CASA

Genetic damage associated with cryopreservation

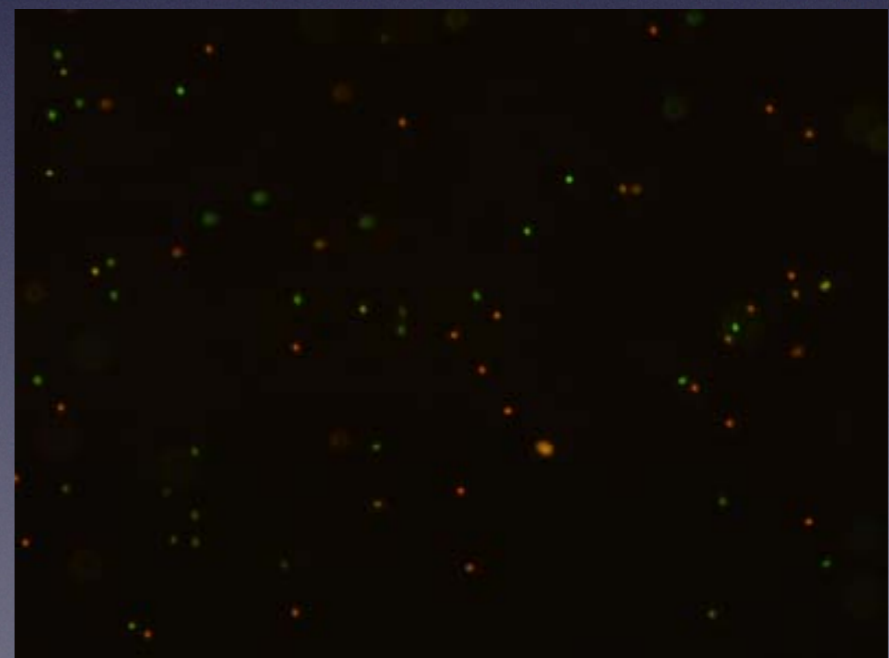
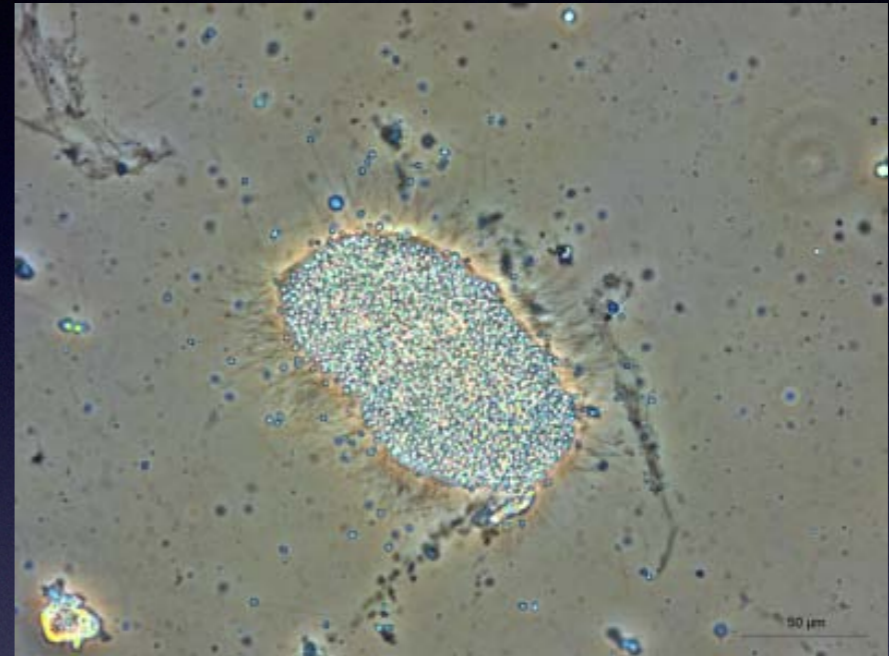


Cryopreservation of fish eggs and embryos

- Problems:
 - Egg envelope
 - Egg activation upon release into a liquid
 - Structure of fish embryos
 - Which embryonic stage to use
- Limited success
 - Vitrification of flounder embryos
 - Vitrification of carp embryos

Cryopreservation in other aquatic species

- Cryopreservation of bivalvian sperm
- Differences from fish sperm:
 - Reduced post-thaw motility
 - Reduced fertilization
 - Extender osmolality around 1000 mOsmol/kg



Cryopreservation in other aquatic species

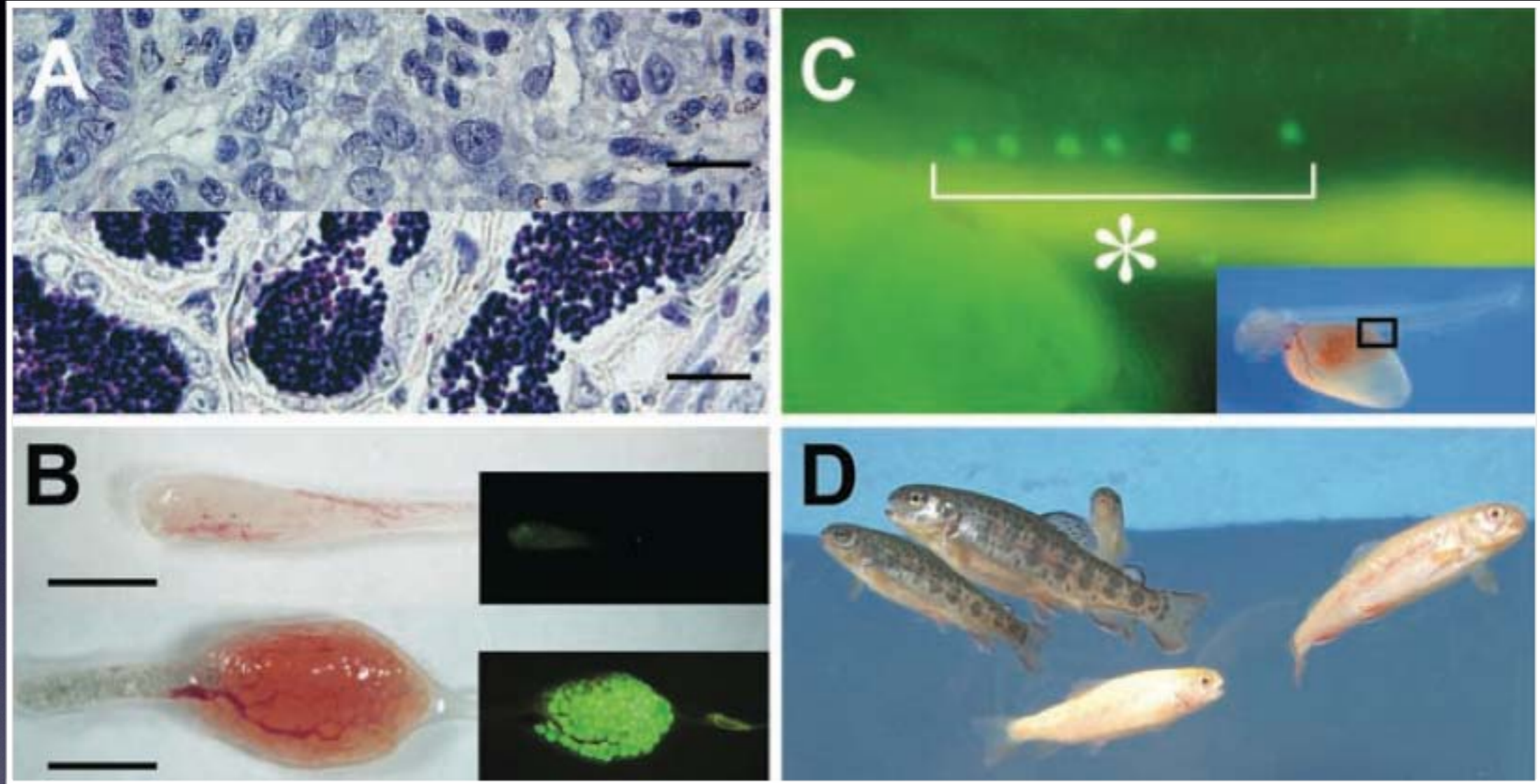


- Cryopreservation of larvae is possible
- Best larval stages for cryopreservation are trochophores and veligers
- Very slow cooling rates

Commercial application – reasons of failure

- Very few cases of commercial application (if any)
- Mostly sperm banks maintained by laboratories and research institutions
- Reasons:
 - Science ahead of industry
 - Adaptation of protocols originally developed for livestock are not suitable for aquaculture
 - Low level of standardization and international cooperation

Further development



Okutsu et al. 2007 Science, 317, 1517.

- Cryopreservation and transplantation of primordial germ cells (PGCs)
- Cryopreservation and transplantation of undifferentiated type A spermatogonia