

Oviductal secretions have a positive effect on fertilization in equine species, which involve Deleted in Malignant Brain Tumor 1 (DMBT1).

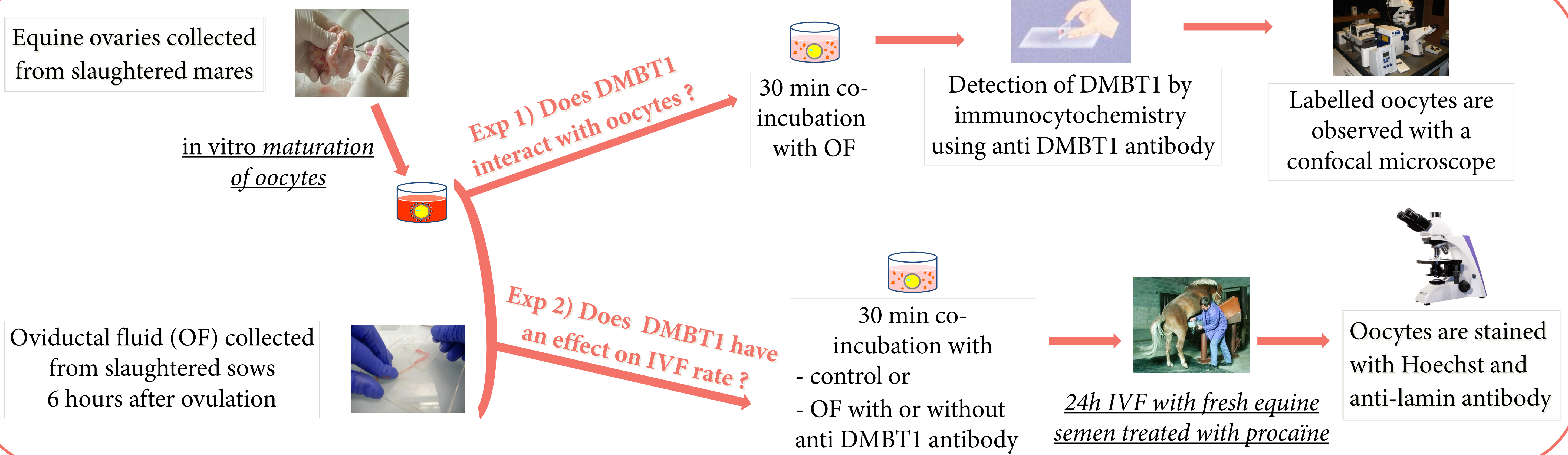
Douet C.,¹ Ambruosi B.,¹ Pascal G.,¹ Monget P.,¹ Moros C.,² Holmskov U.,³ Goudet G.,¹

1: INRA, UMR85 Physiology of Reproduction and Behaviors, Nouzilly, France, 2: Cell Biology and Histology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Murcia, Murcia, Spain, 3: Institute for Molecular Medicine, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

Introduction

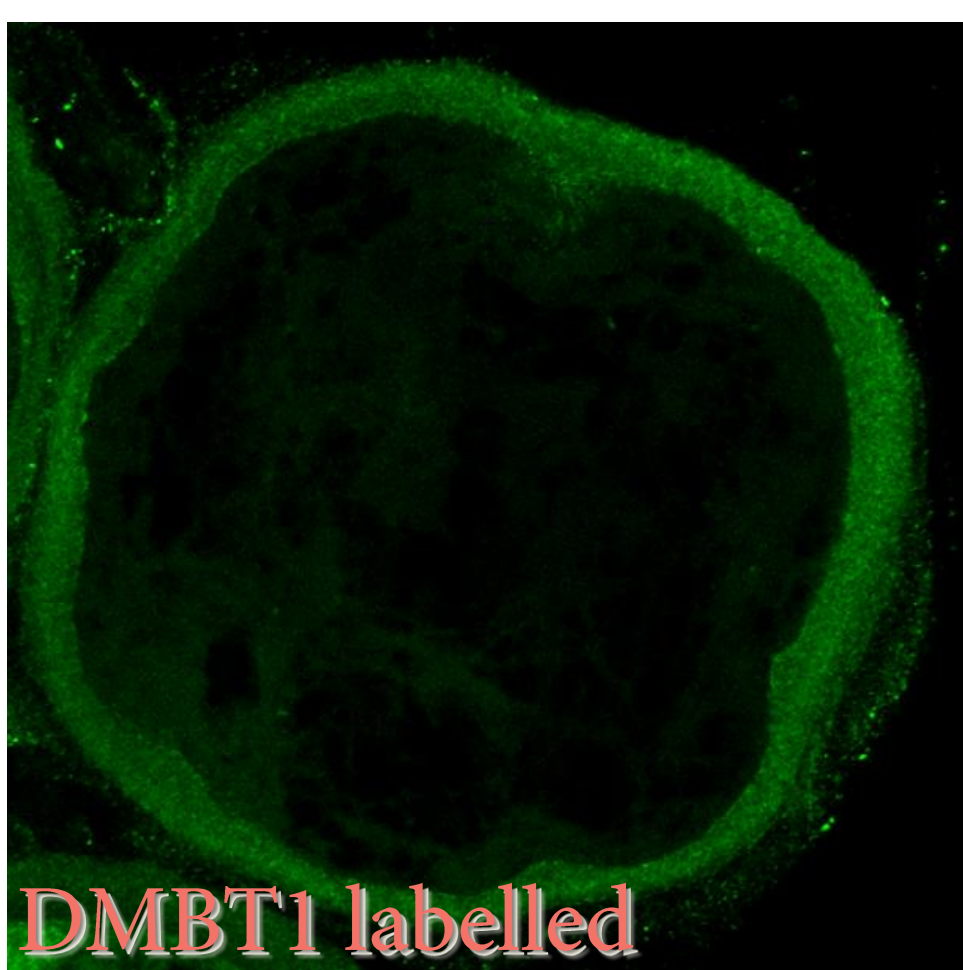
Oviductal environment contains important molecules that affect sperm-oocyte interaction and the subsequent developmental competence of zygotes. We showed previously the presence in oviductal fluid of Deleted in Malignant Brain Tumors 1 (DMBT1), a protein with functions in innate immunity and epithelial differentiation. No role in reproduction has been shown at the moment. Our aim is to evaluate the effect of oviductal fluid and the possible involvement of DMBT1 on *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) in equine species.

Materials & Methods



Results

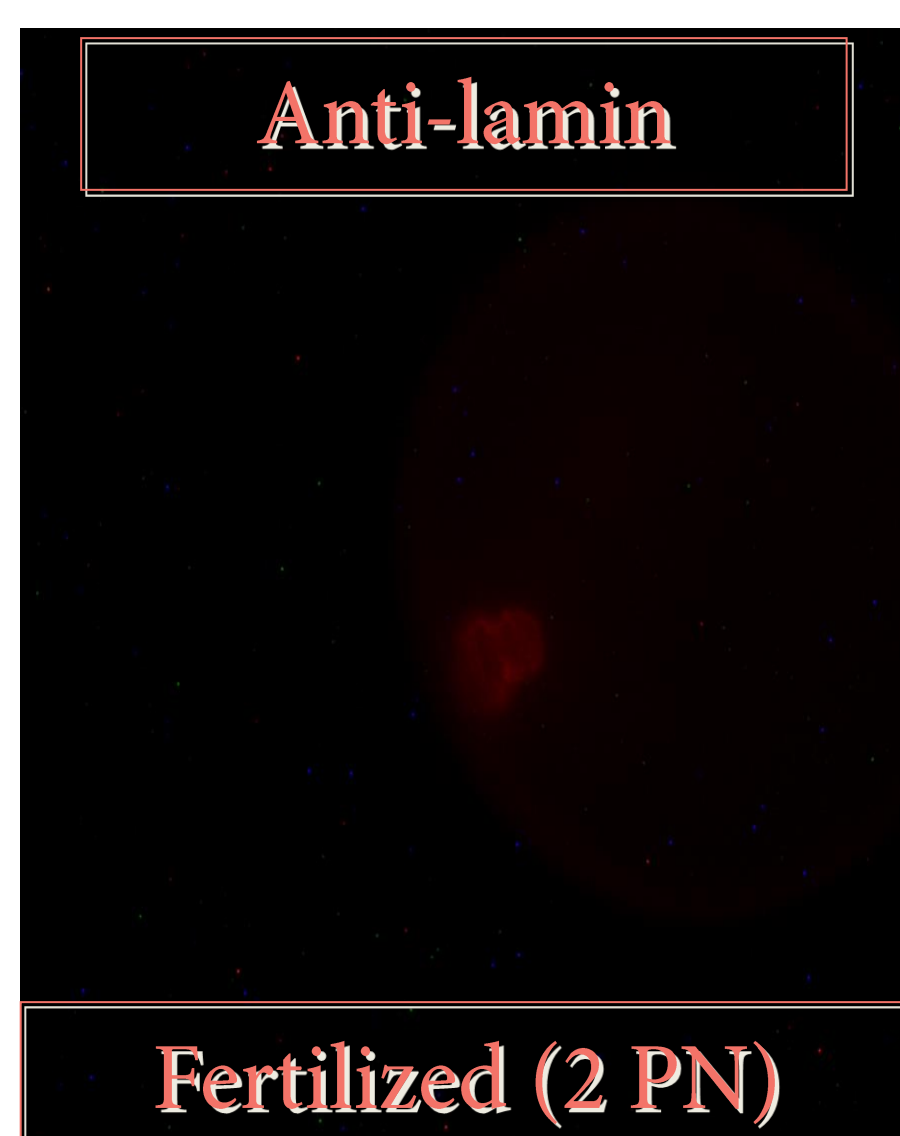
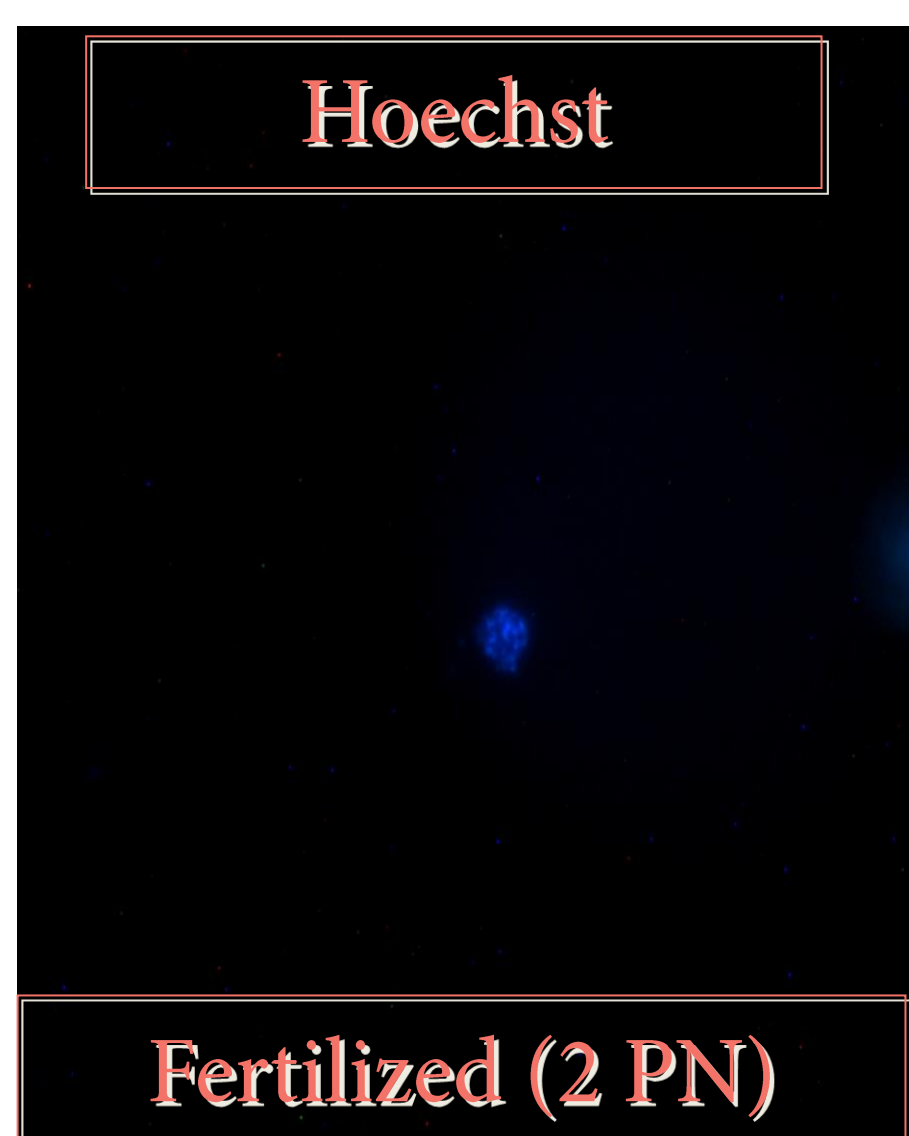
Exp 1) Does DMBT1 interact with oocytes ?



After co-incubation of *in vitro* matured oocytes in OF, DMBT1 is localized on zona pellucida of oocytes.

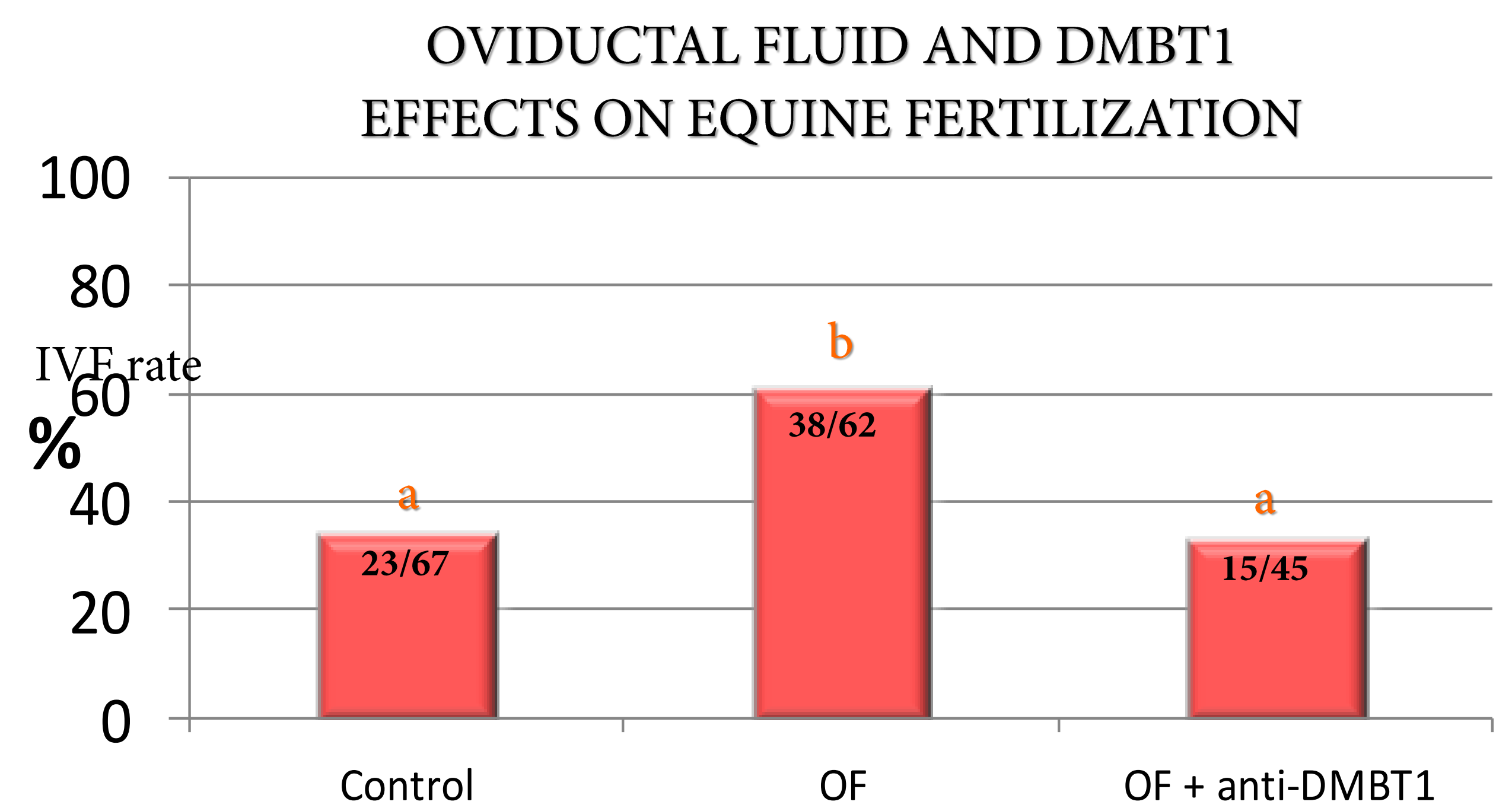
Exp 1)
DMBT1 interacts with oocytes.

Exp 2) Does DMBT1 have an effect on IVF rate ?



Fertilized oocytes showed 2 pronuclei with DNA stained by Hoechst and membranes stained by anti-lamin antibody.

Exp 2) Does DMBT1 have an effect on IVF rate ?



Chi-square Test
a,b: P<0.01

Oocytes co-incubation with OF significantly increased IVF rates compared to control group. The addition of anti DMBT1 antibody showed a significant decrease of IVF rates, cancelling the positive effect of OF.

Exp 2)
Oviductal fluid and its DMBT1 has a positive effect on IVF. IVF achieved 60% of success with a very high repeatability.

Conclusions

Our study shows a beneficial effect of oviductal fluid on IVF in equine species and an involvement of DMBT1 in fertilization. IVF technique, that has long been a major limitation in equine *in vitro* embryo production, has been validated in our lab with a high repeatability.