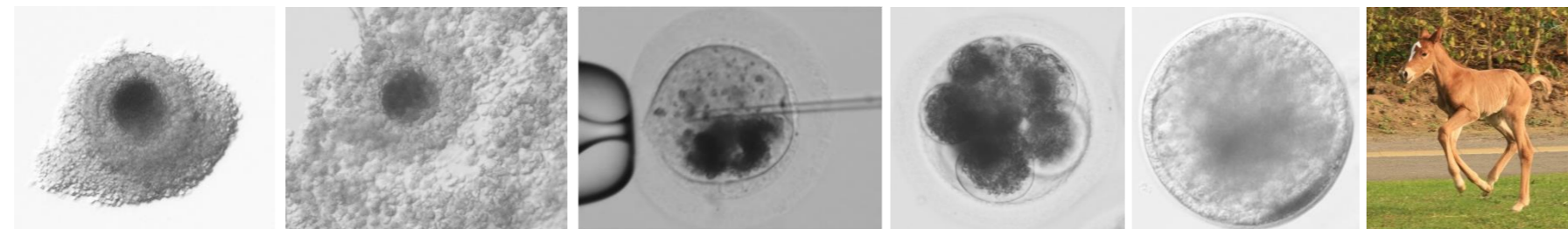


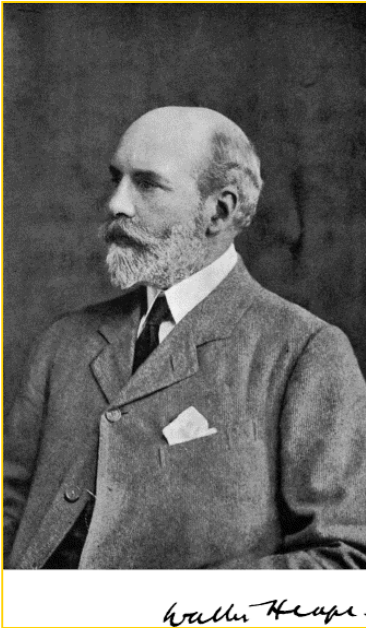


# STATE OF THE ART IN EQUINE ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY (ART)

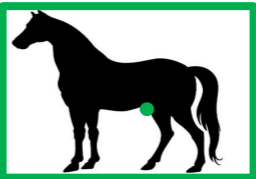
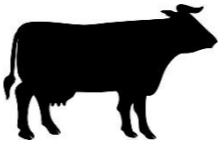
Katrien Smits - 29 august 2019



# HISTORY OF ART



Heape



1890 1900

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

AI

ET

IVF

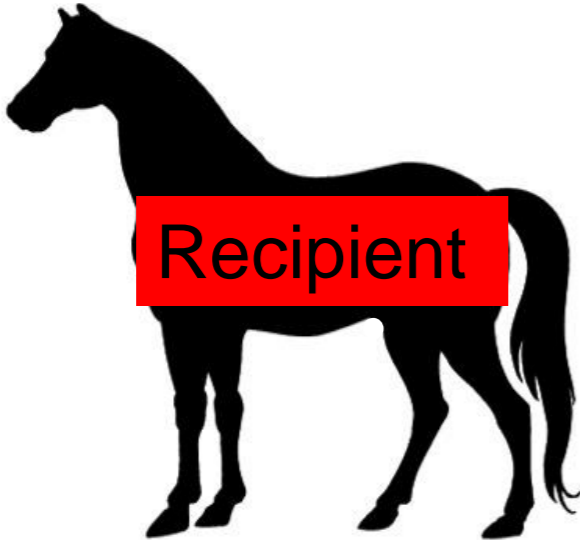
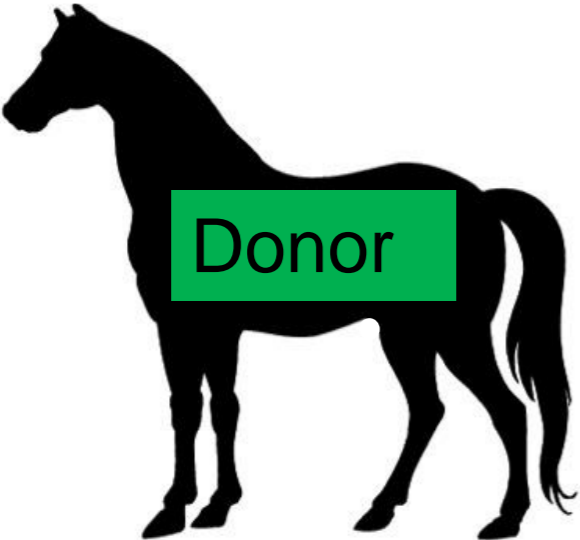
ICSI

SCNT



A mare with recurrent pregnancy loss

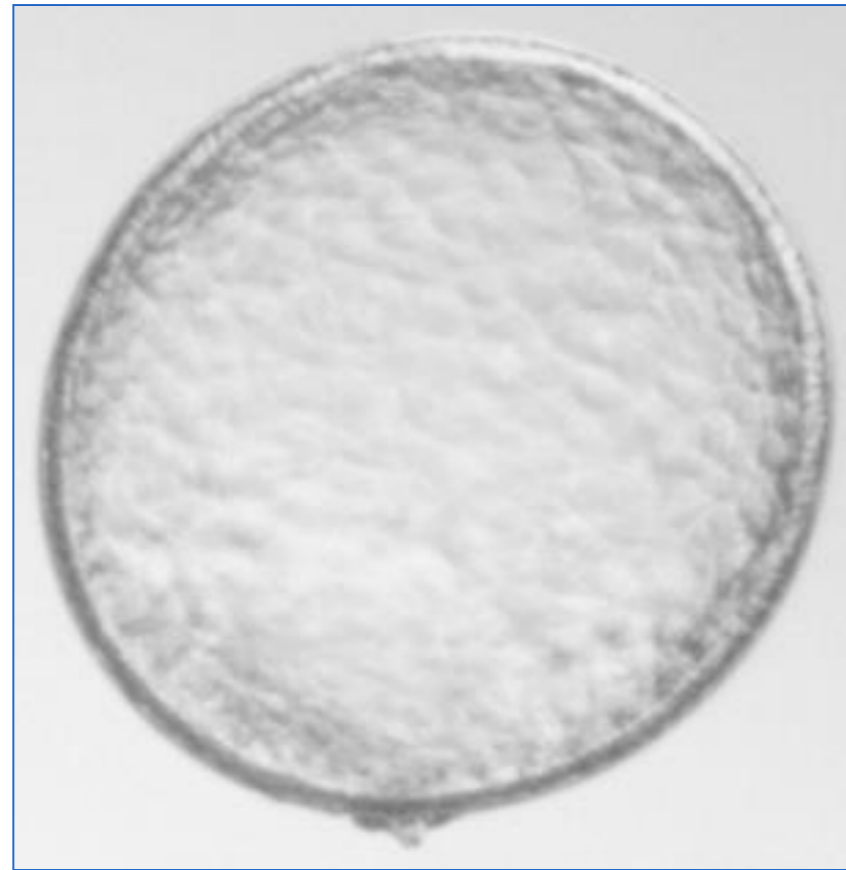
# EMBRYO TRANSFER



# EMBRYO TRANSFER

- Success rate:
    - Embryo recovery ~75%
    - Pregnancy rate ~75%
- } 50% recipient pregnancy rate per cycle
- Application in mares which :
    - cannot carry foal to term
    - are in competition
    - are wanted for multiple foal production

# MOTHER OF ALL ART - EMBRYO TRANSFER (ET)



- *In vivo* derived embryos (fresh or frozen)
- *In vitro* produced embryos (fresh or frozen)
- Cloned embryos (fresh or frozen)

# EMBRYO TRANSFER

- Limitations:
  - Requires genital tract to support embryo development until D7
  - Requires a full dose of good quality semen
  - Superovulation is problematic





A mare with cervical lacerations

# OOCYTE RECOVERY

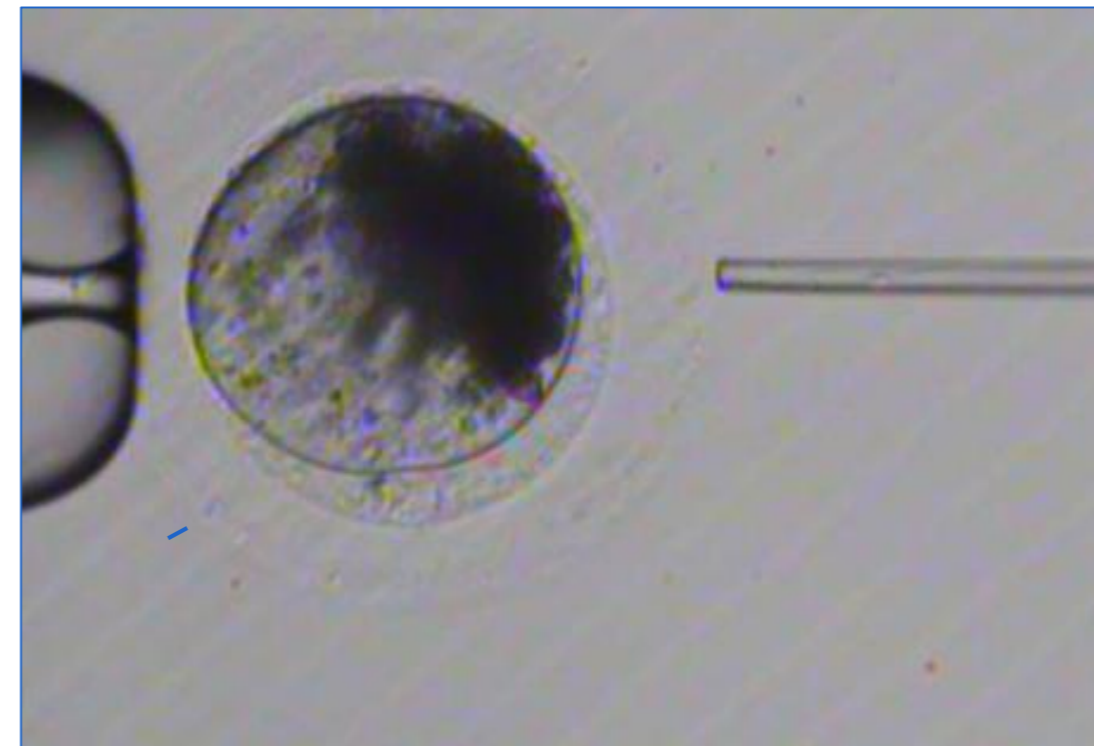
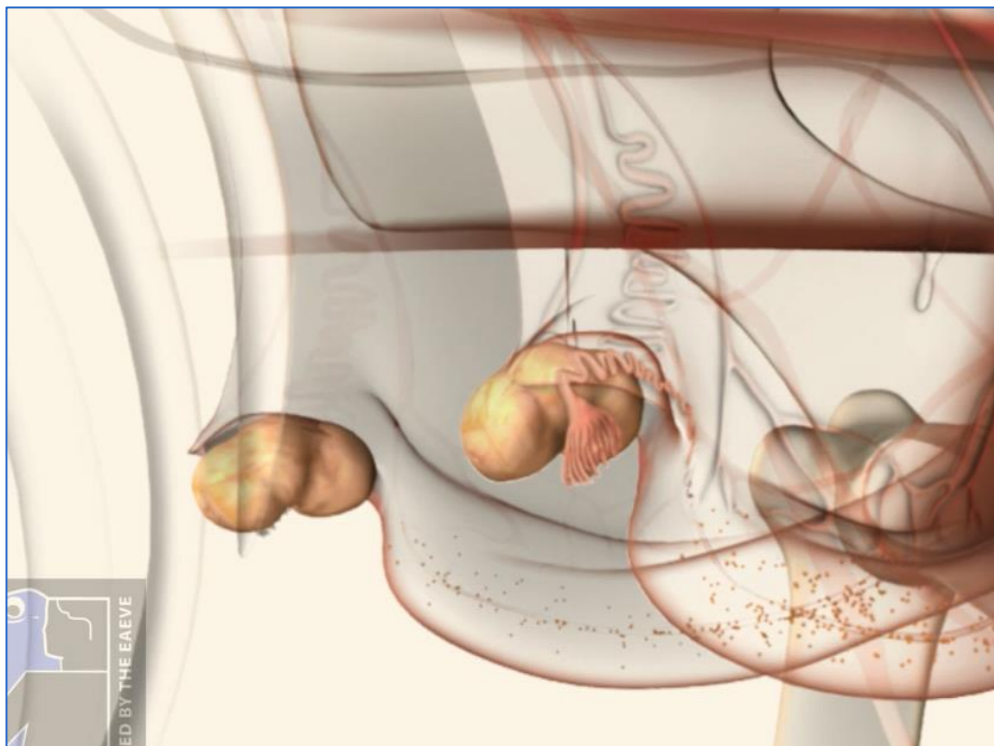
– Oocyte recovery: mature or immature



– Fertilization and embryo development

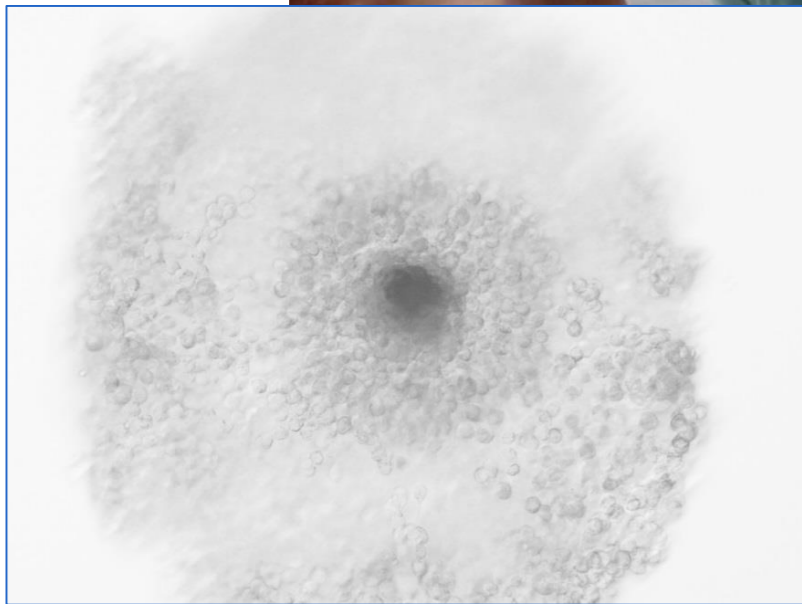
*in vivo*

*in vitro*



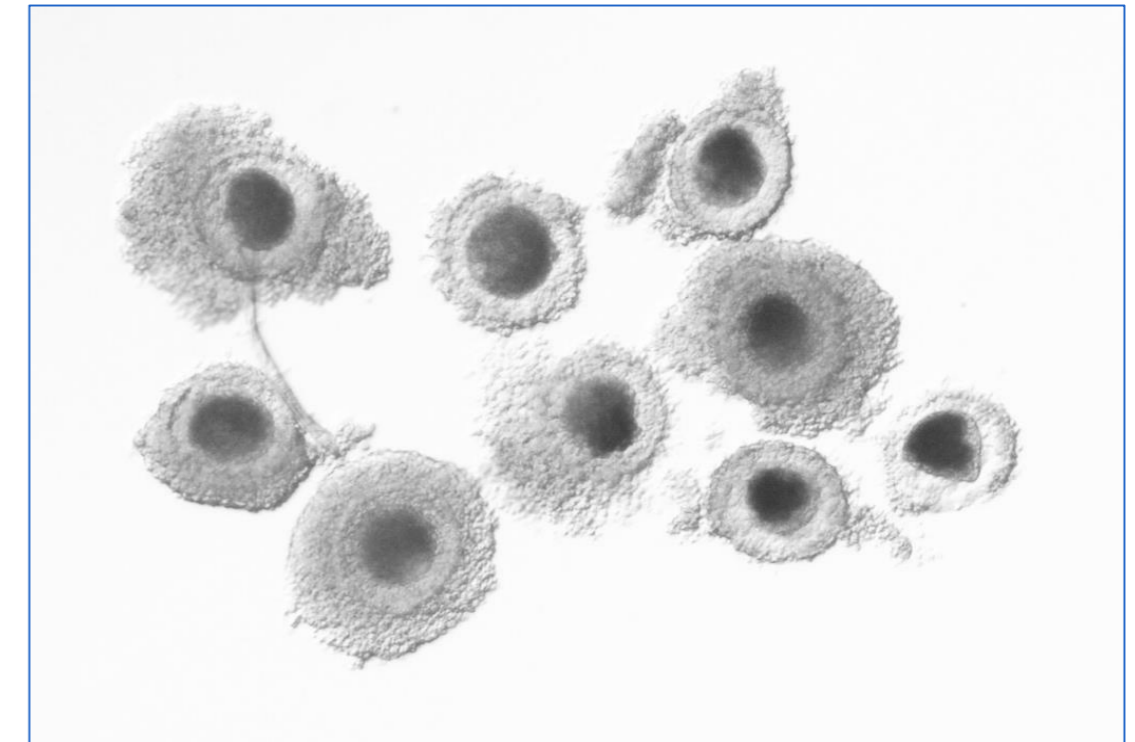
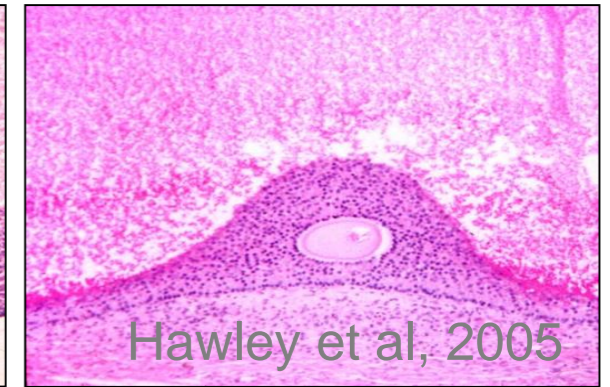
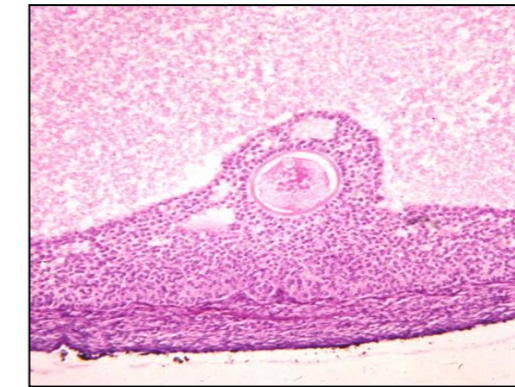
# OOCYTE RECOVERY

- **Mature oocyte** : flank aspiration



# OOCYTE RECOVERY

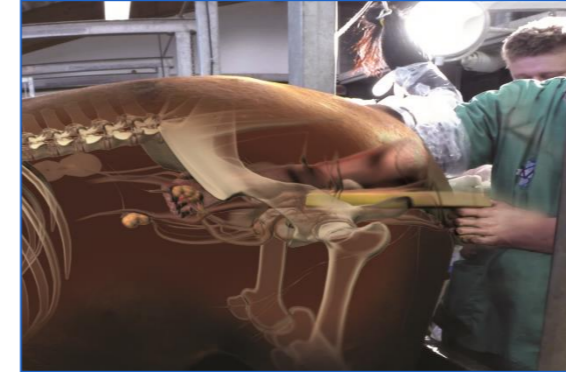
## – Immature oocytes : Ovum Pick Up (OPU)



# OOCYTE RECOVERY EFFICIENCY



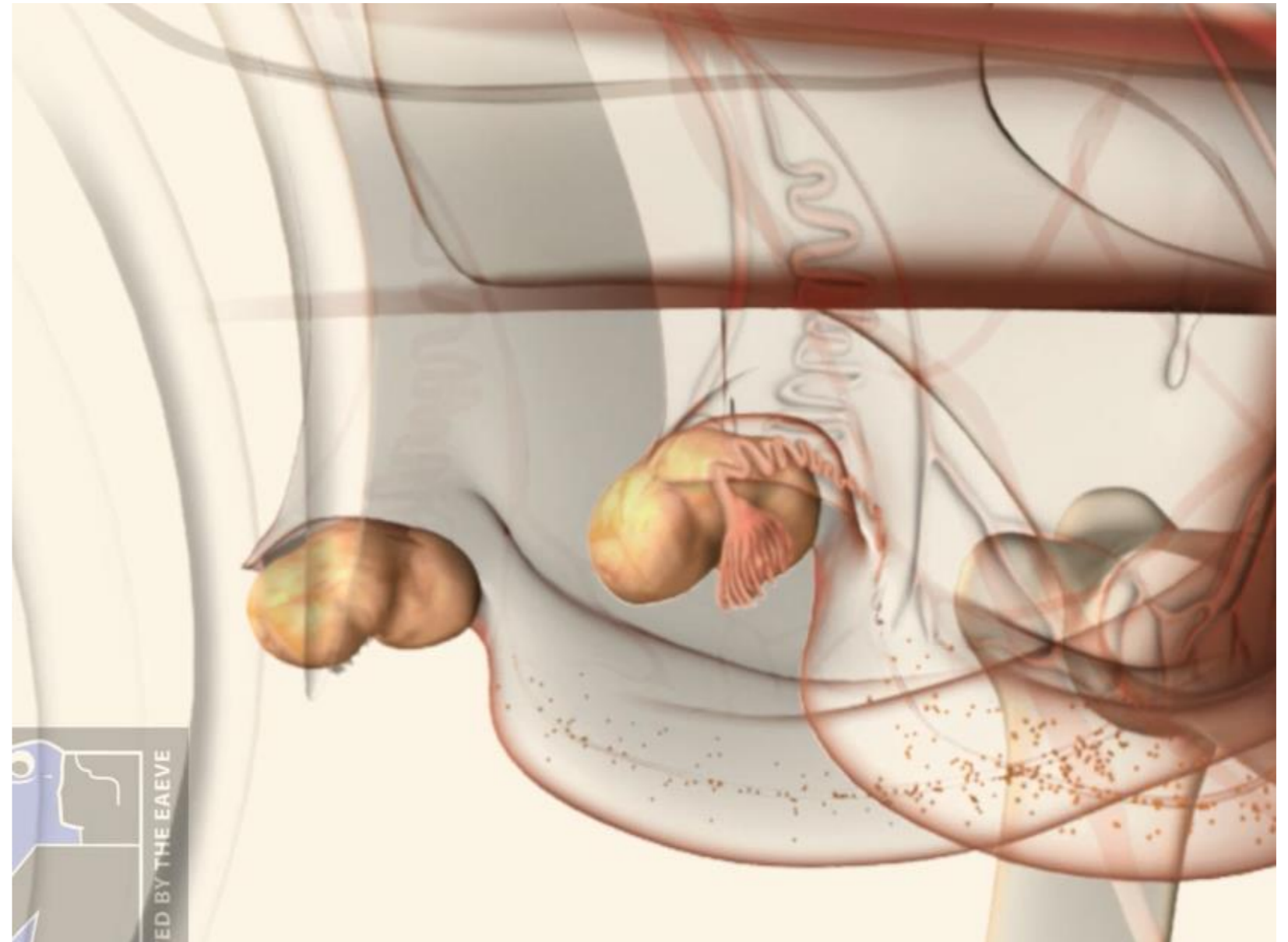
- 1 mature oocyte
- Recovery rate : 80%
- Timing cycle, hCG
- Embryo/oocyte collection: 0,33



- ~10 immature oocytes
- Recovery rate : 50-60%
- *In vitro* maturation needed
- Embryo/OPU : 1

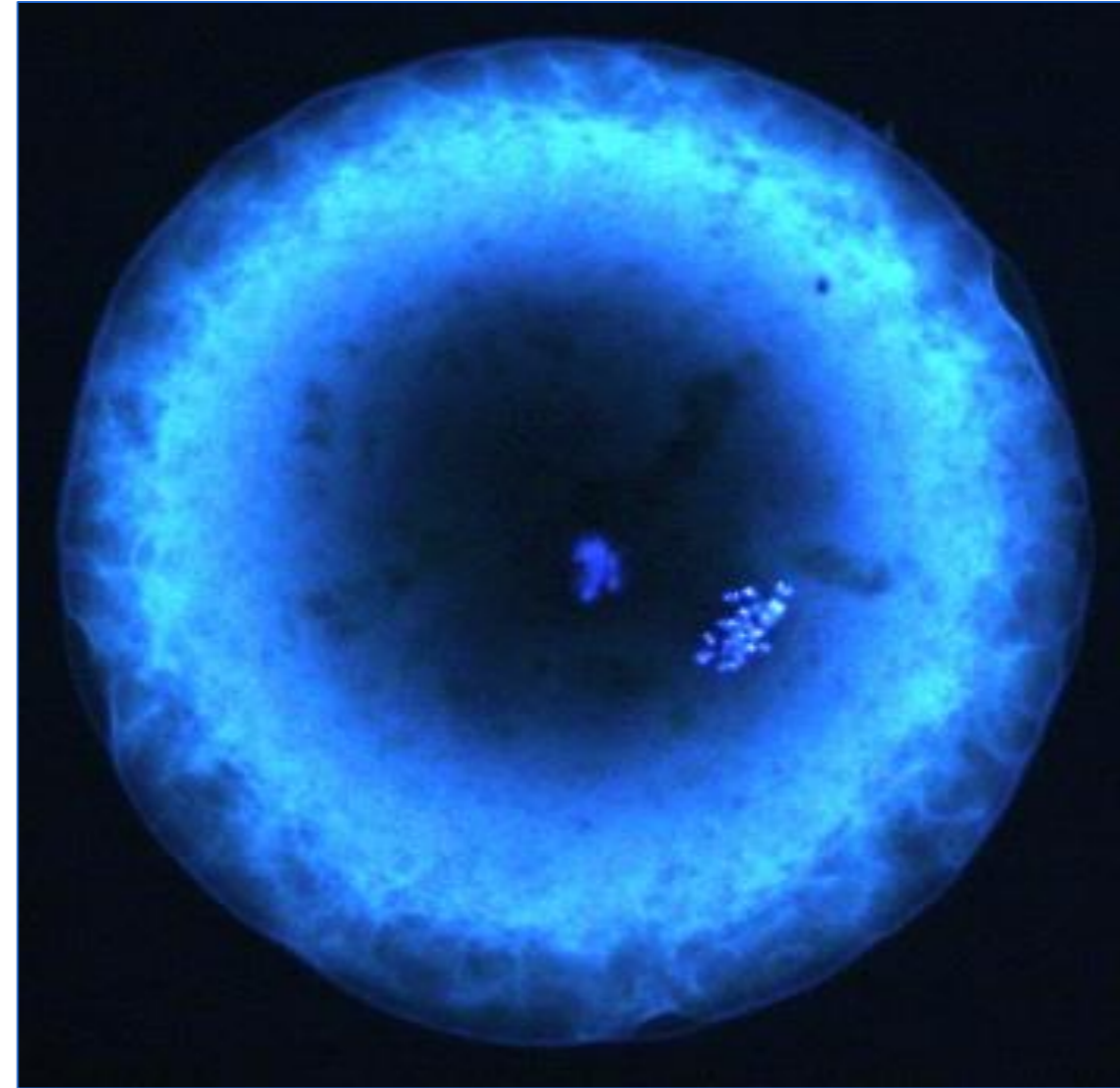
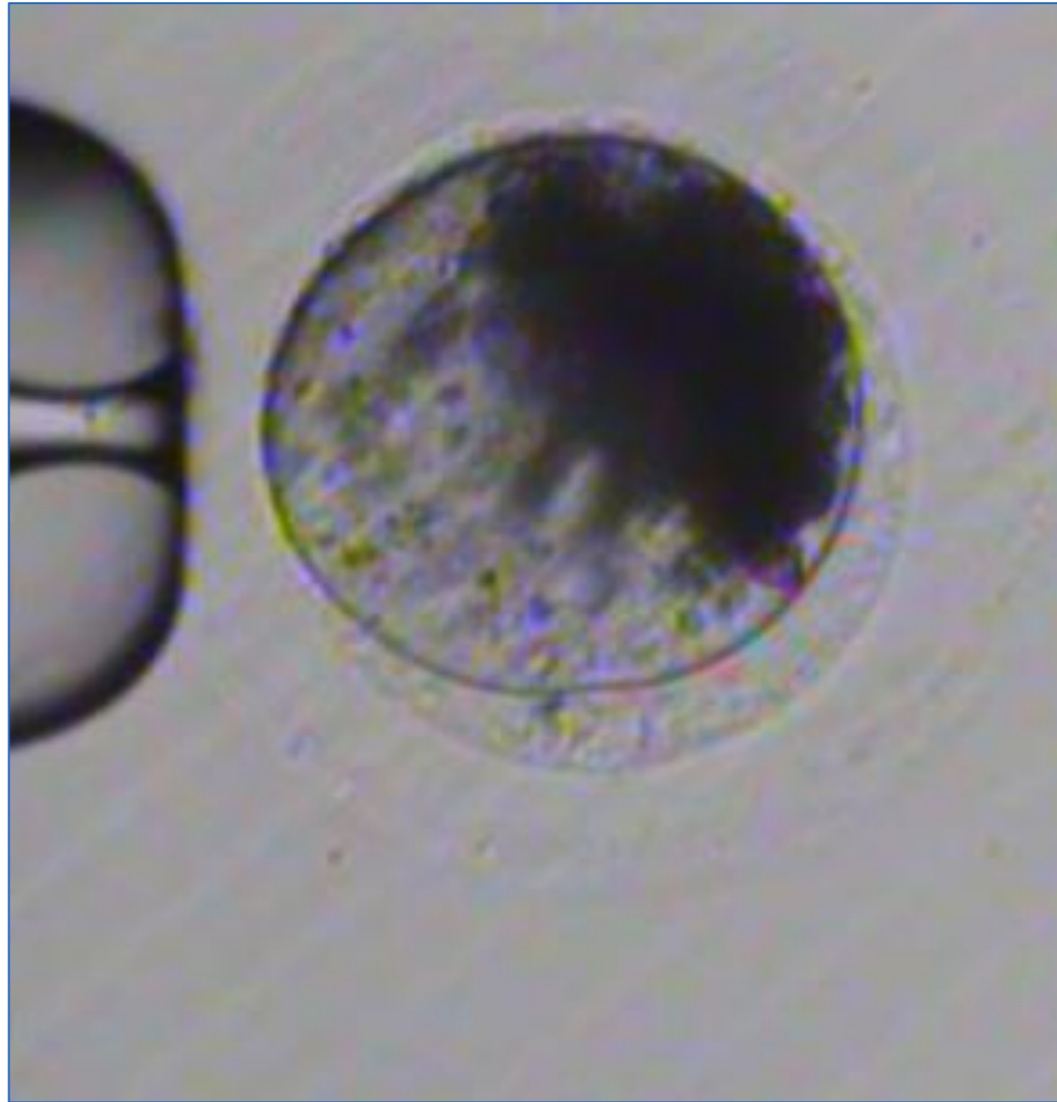
# OOCYTE TRANSFER (OT)

- Transfer of a mature oocyte to the oviduct of an inseminated recipient mare
- *In vivo* fertilisation
- Clinical application
  - Argentina and USA
- Limited in Europe:
  - Surgery of recipient mare
  - Multiple pregnancies



# OPU - ICSI

– *In vitro* maturation



# OPU - ICSI

- Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

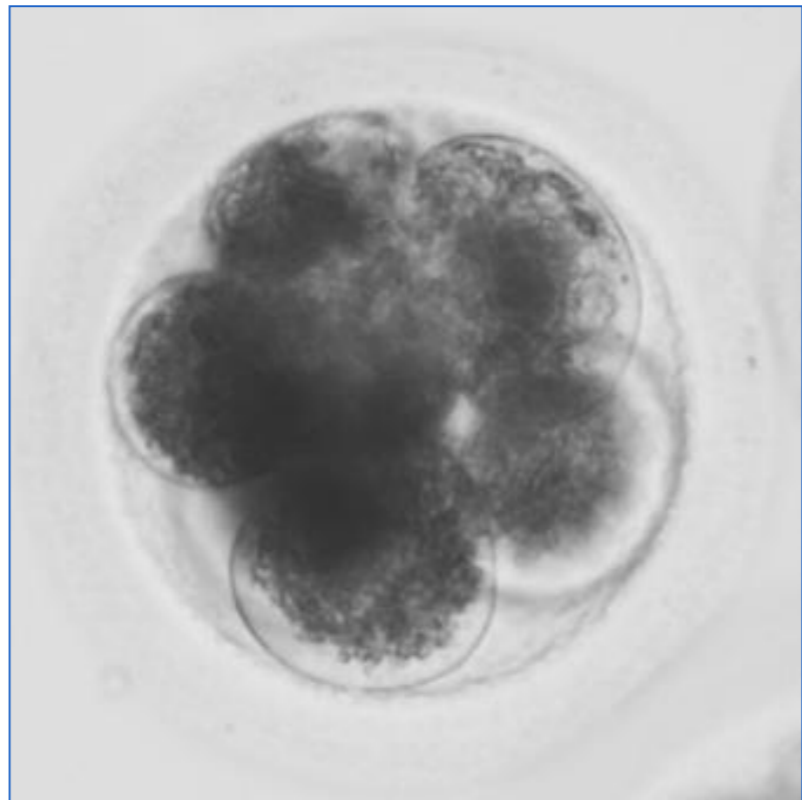




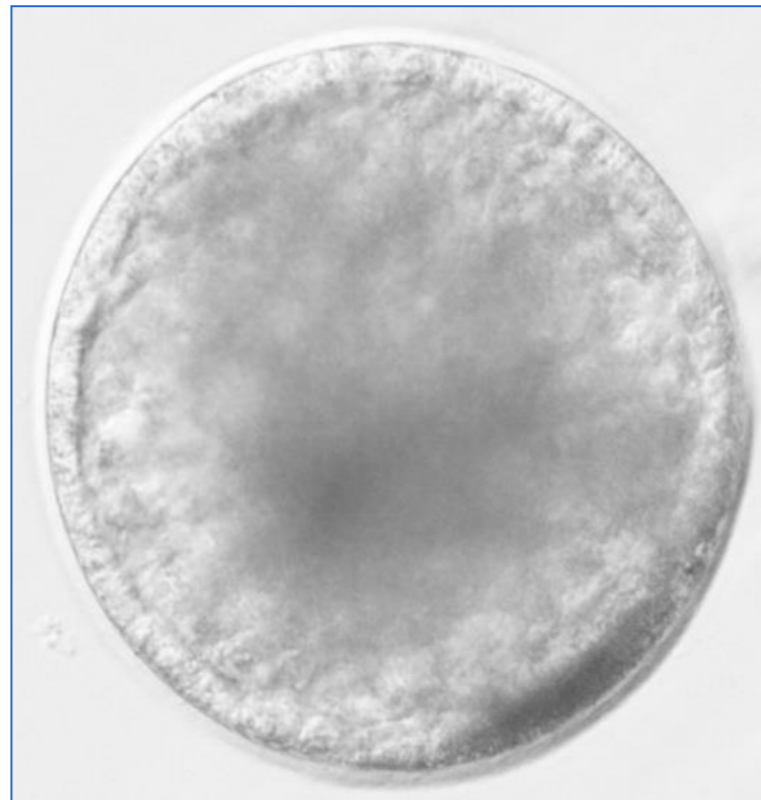
# OPU - ICSI

– *In vitro* culture

Cleaved embryo



Blastocyst



# WHAT TO EXPECT FROM OPU-ICSI?



**ICSI-Foal**

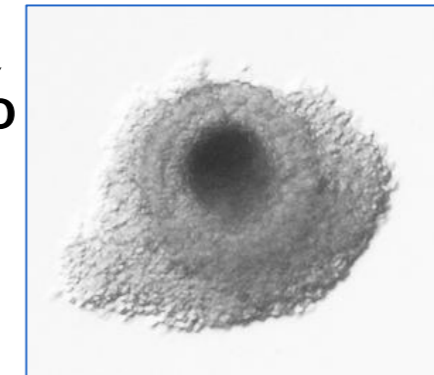


**Embryo transfer**



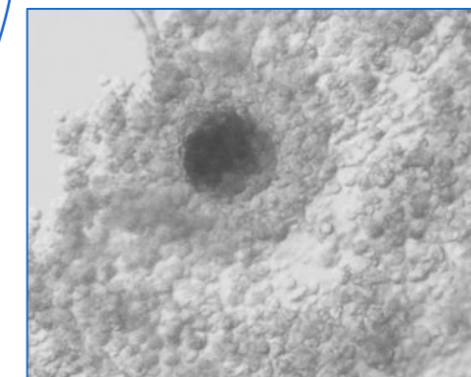
**15 follicles**

60-100%



**10 immature oocytes**

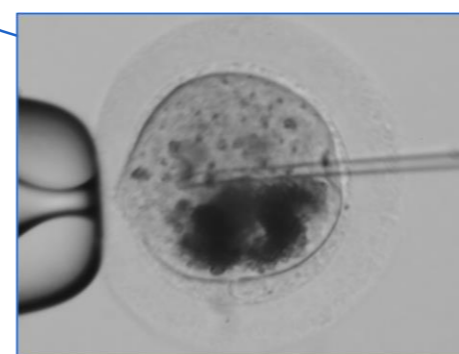
60%



100%

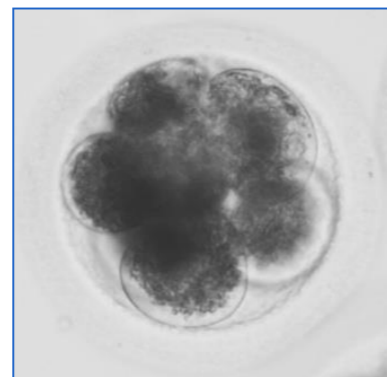
**6 mature oocytes**

**6 ICSI**

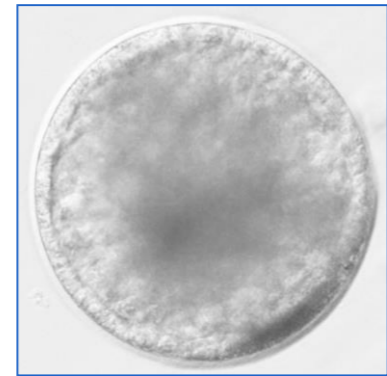


80%

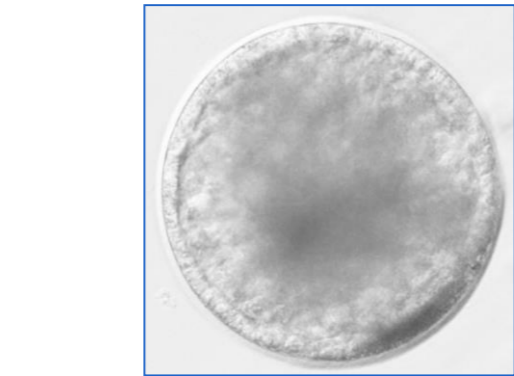
**5 cleaved embryos**



**1 blastocyst**



25%

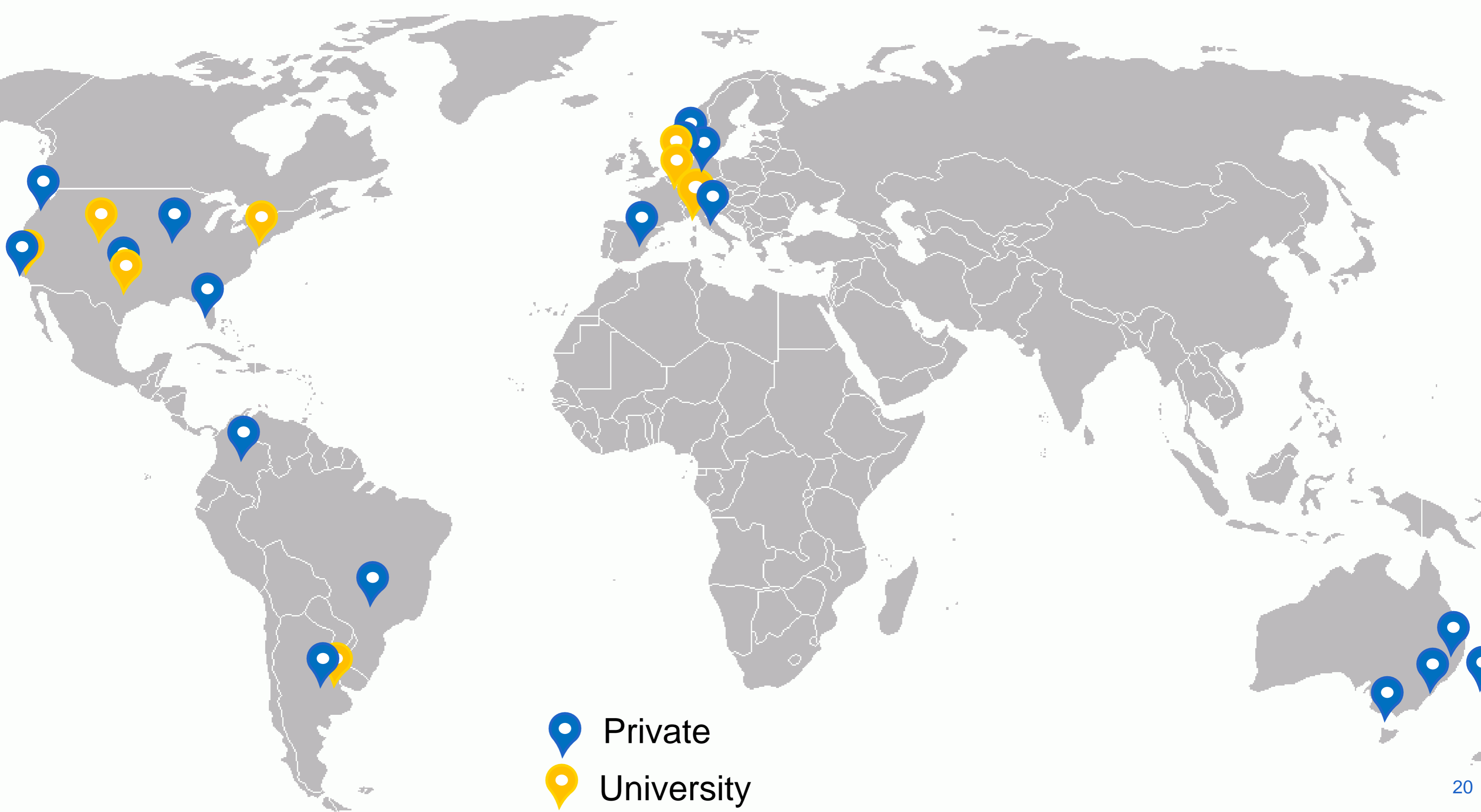




# CANDIDATES FOR ICSI?

- High value mares with
  - Cervical problems
  - Chronical endometritis
  - Blocked oviducts
  - ...
- High value stallions with
  - Subfertility
  - Limited availability of (frozen) semen
  - .....



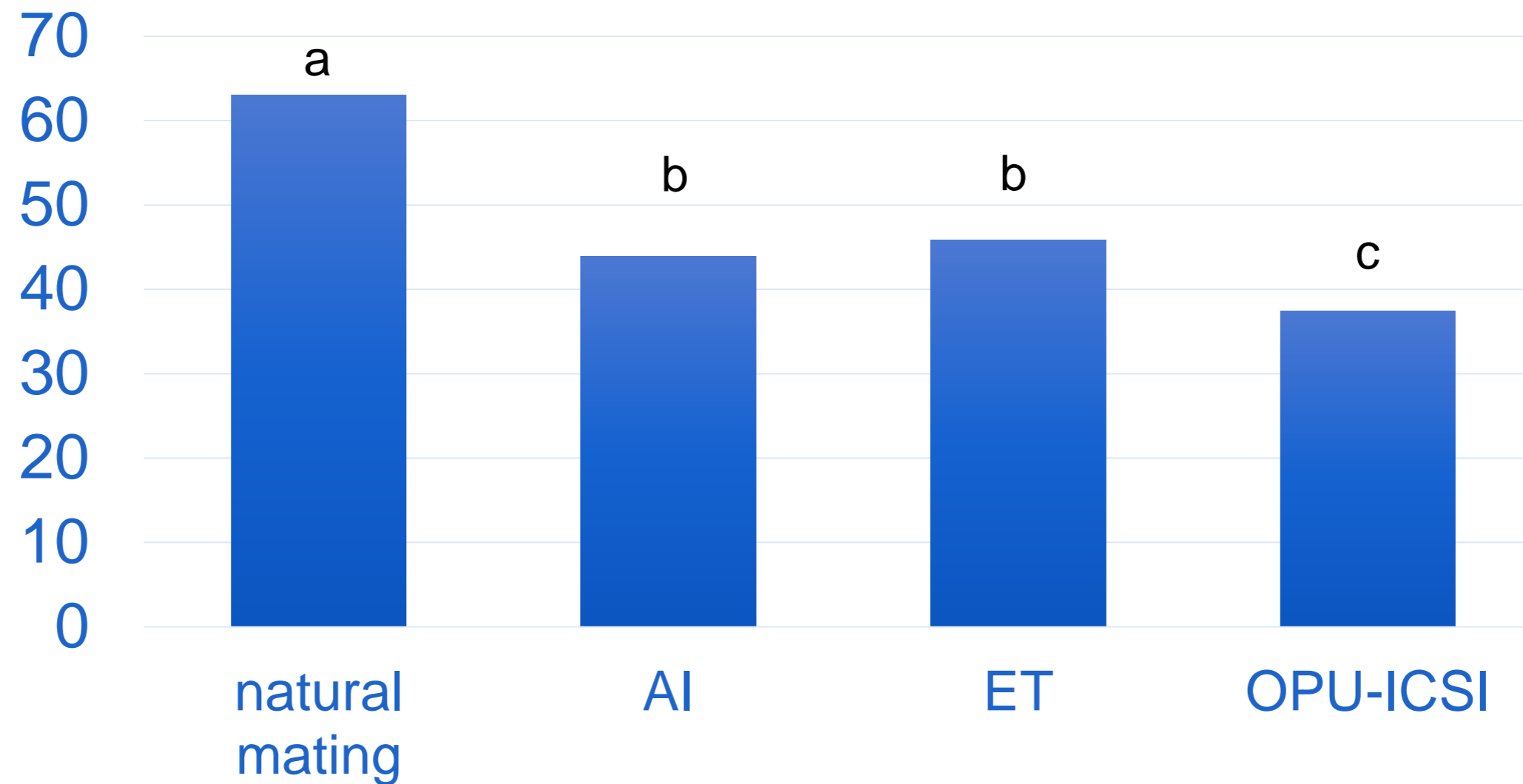
CUMANO



-  Private
-  University

# COMPARATIVE REPRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY

- ‘= having at least one D45 pregnancy per attempt (%)’  
(Cuervo-Arango et al, 2019)

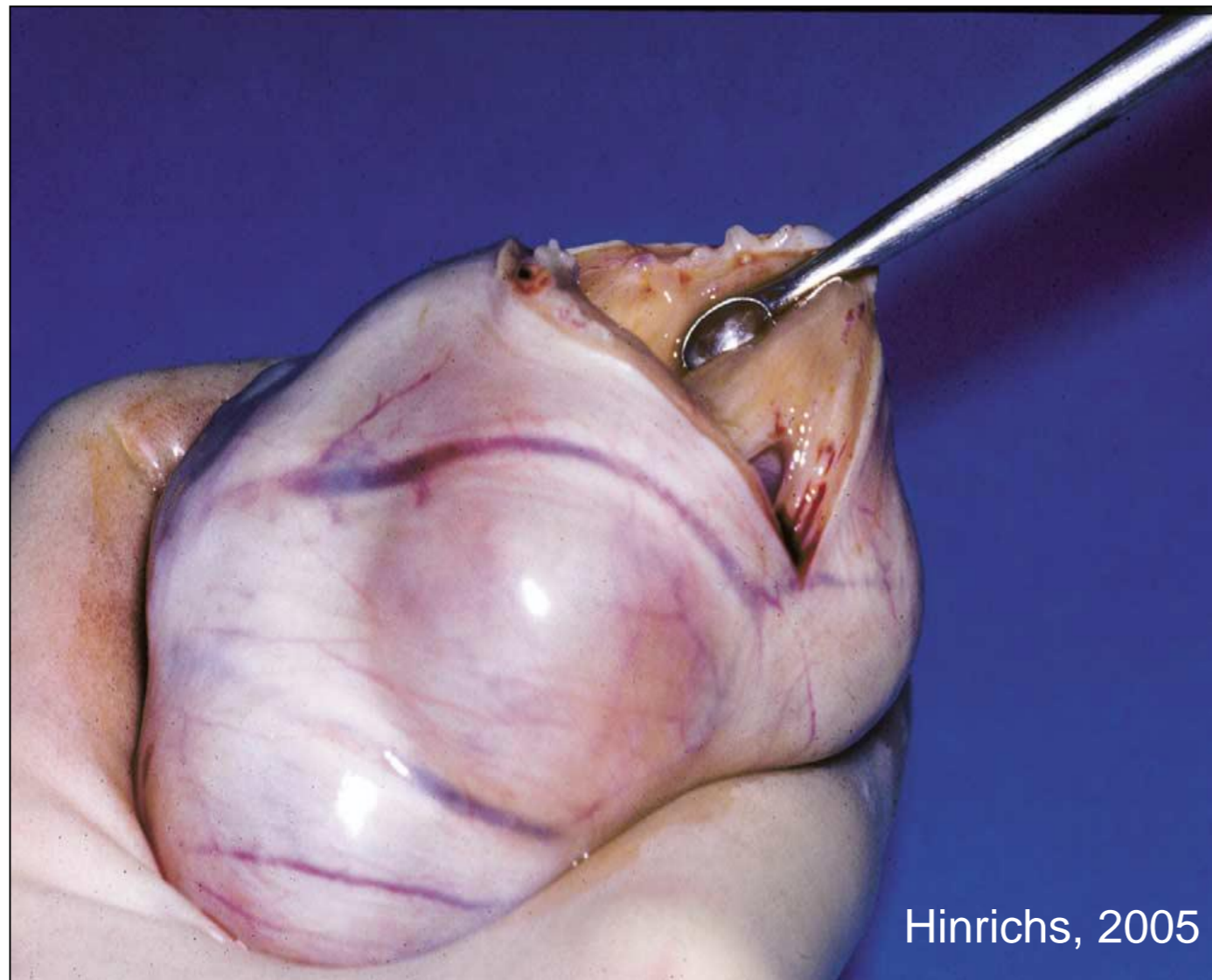




A dead mare

# POST MORTEM OOCYTE COLLECTION - ICSI

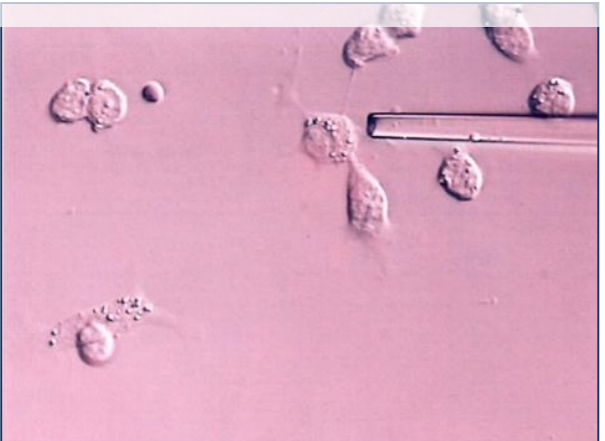
- Excision of ovaries, transport to lab within 6-12 hours
- Scraping
- Aspiration



# CLONING OR NUCLEUS TRANSFER



Skin biopsy from donor horse



Culture of somatic cells



Collection of horse oocytes

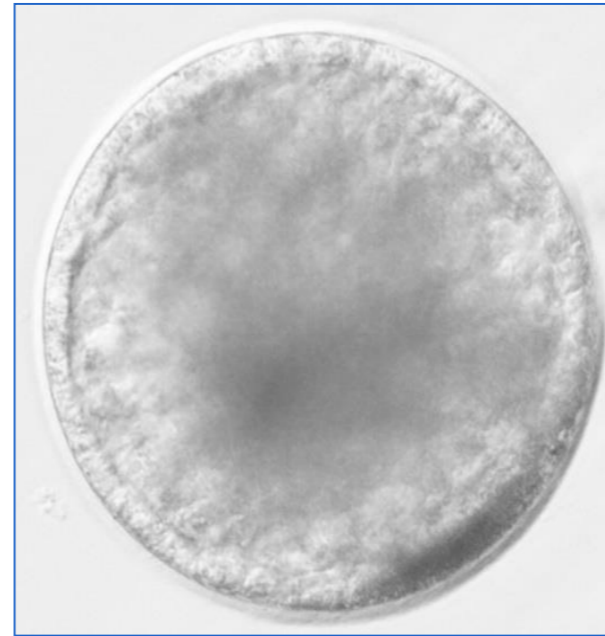


Enucleation of mature oocyte



Transfer of donor nucleus to recipient oocyte : fusion and activation by electrical pulse



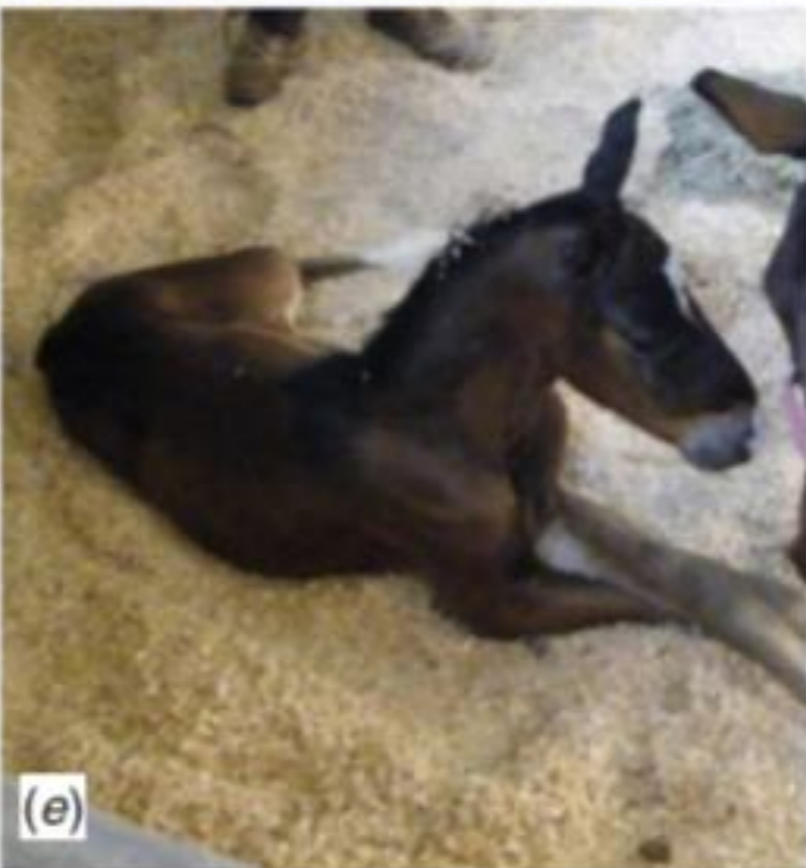


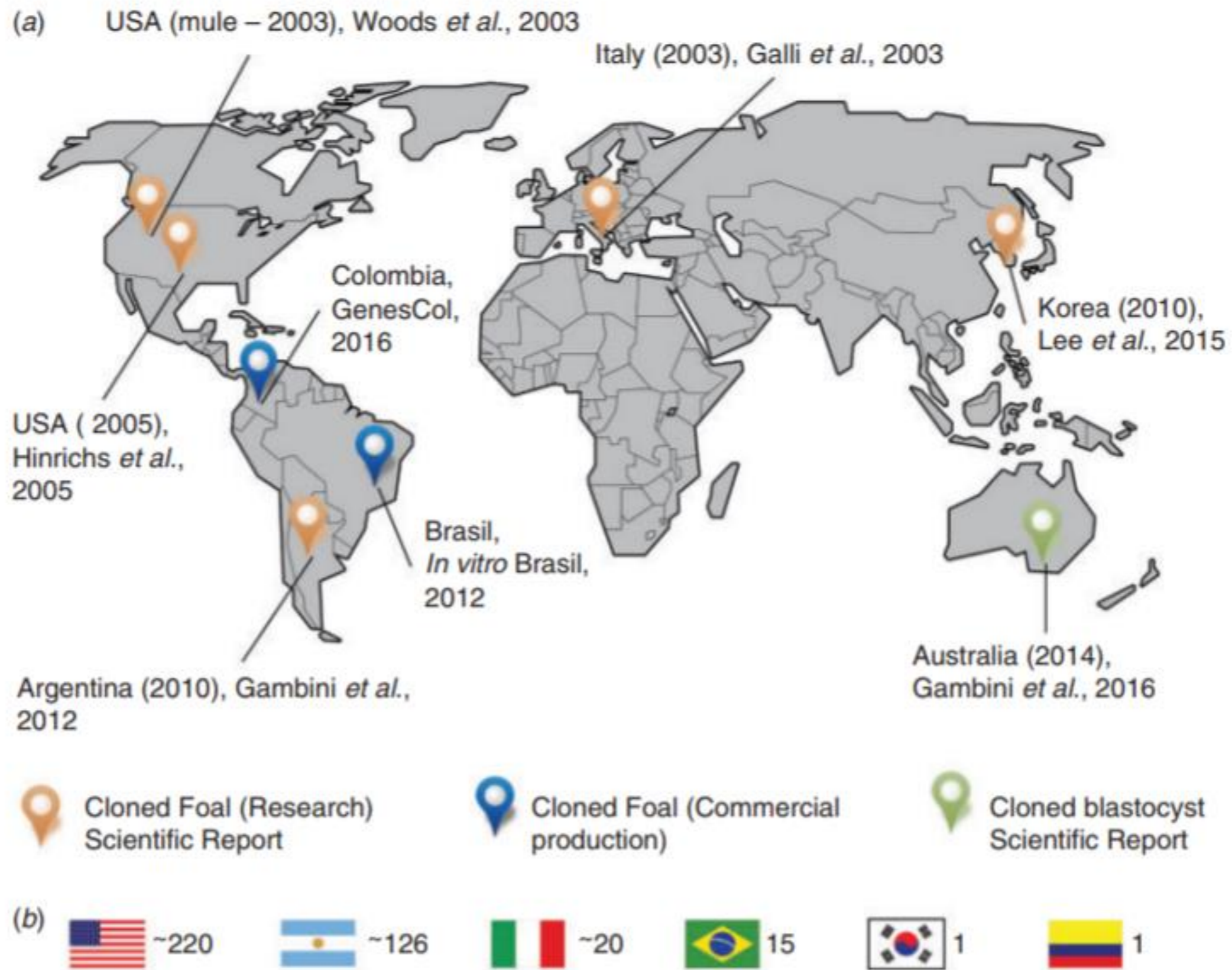
Culture of the embryo to the blastocyst stage



Intrauterine transfer to recipient mare  
Pregnancy is monitored by ultrasound








**Fig. 3.** (a) Worldwide distribution of reports of the first equine clones in different countries. (World map image from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BlankMap-World-1985.png>, accessed 8 October 2017; licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license, modified.) (b) Estimated number of cloned horses produced in different countries by 2016.




ARGENTINA, POLO

# Argentine polo superstar Adolfo Cambiasso clones 100 of his favourite horses




*Pieraz,  
double champion du monde  
en endurance*



*Pierazade,  
première descendante  
née en 2008*

**CRYOZOOTECH S.A.**  
01 34 34 43 13  
pieraz@ayozootech.com

## Pieraz Cryozootech Stallion Monte 2010



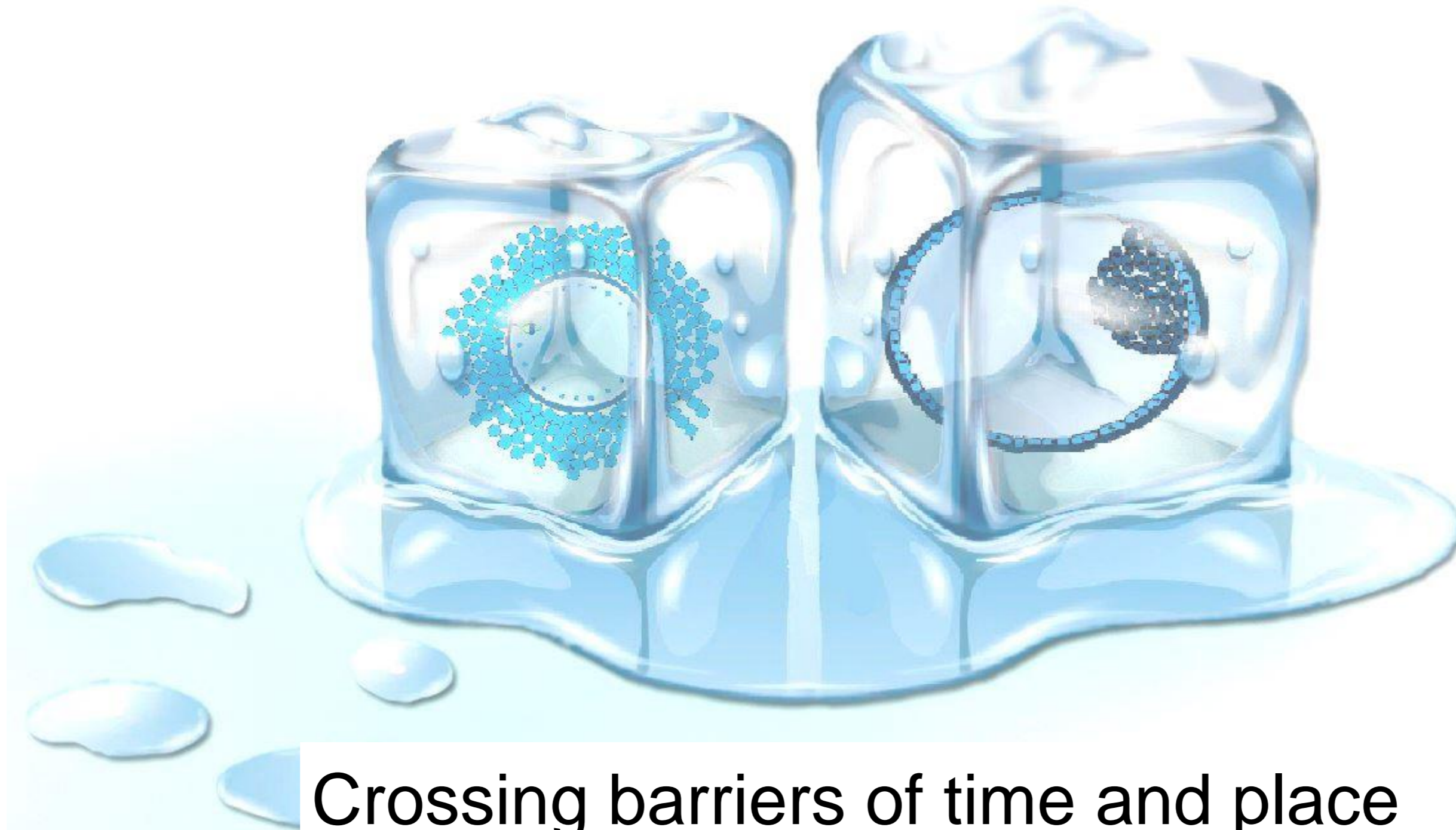
*Collecte et Insémination au Haras du Freysse:  
26260 Clérioux    Claire Martin    06 87 16 34 55*

*Conditions: 500 € HT à la réservation,*



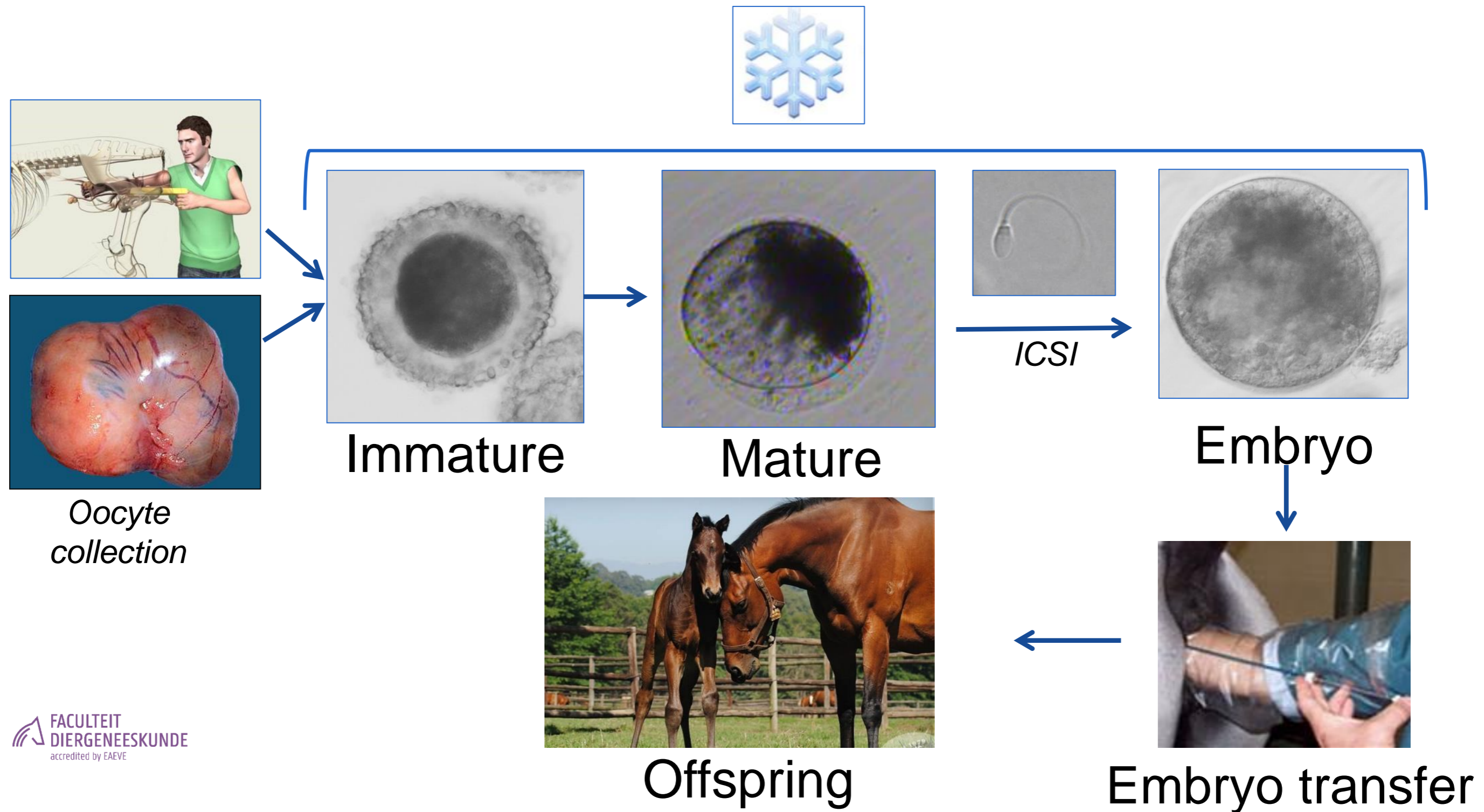
# CLONING: LIMITATIONS

- Availability of equine oocytes
- Efficiency
  - Embryo production
  - High pregnancy loss
  - Perinatal problems
- Registration of clones



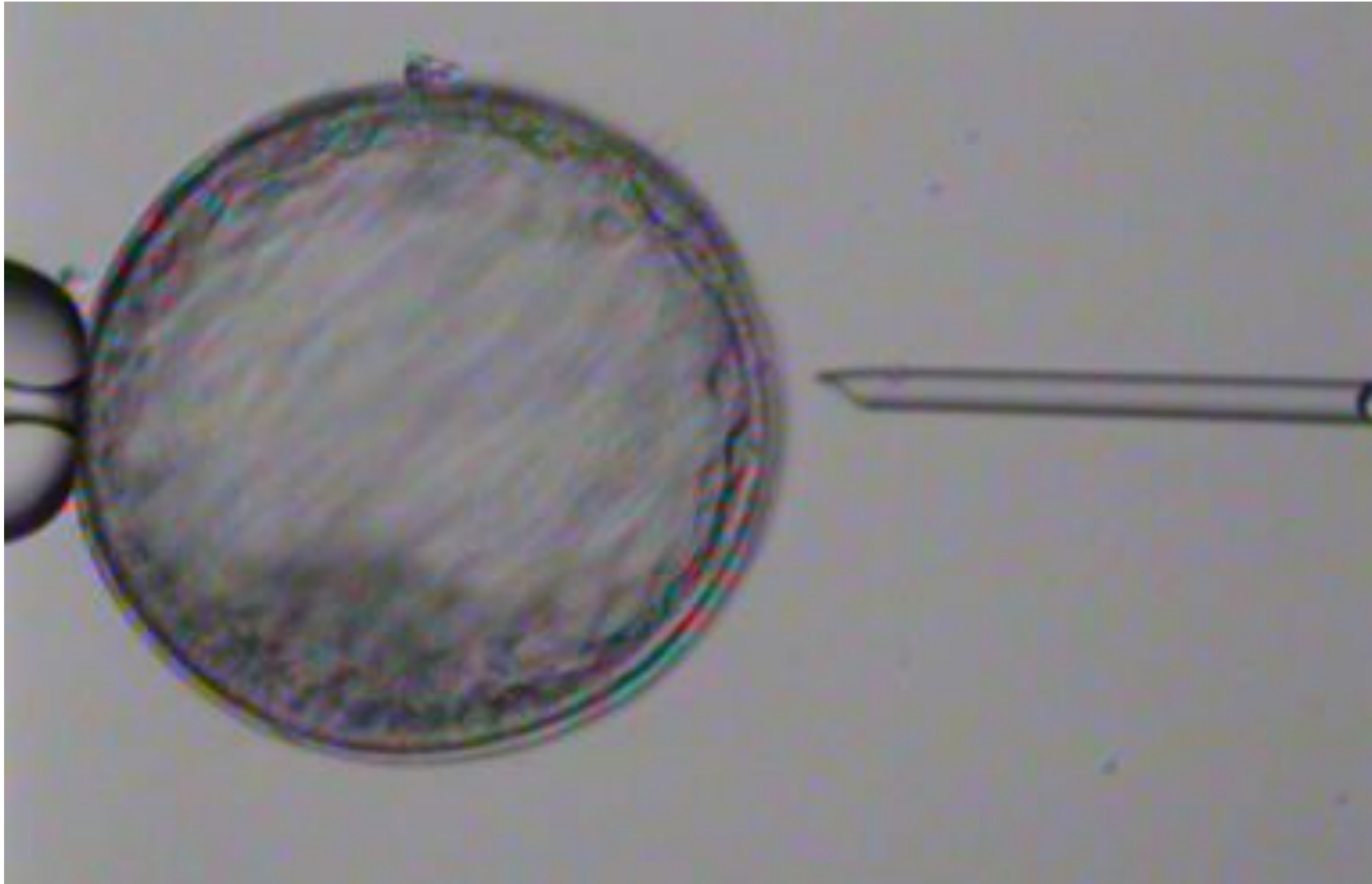
Crossing barriers of time and place

# CRYOPRESERVATION IN THE HORSE



# EMBRYO FREEZING

– *In vivo*



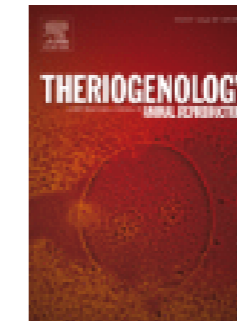


# EMBRYO FREEZING

- *In vitro*
  - Pregnancy and foaling rate frozen embryos = fresh



Theriogenology  
Volume 87, 1 January 2017, Pages 48-54



Research article

## Vitrification of *in vitro*-produced and *in vivo*-recovered equine blastocysts in a clinical program

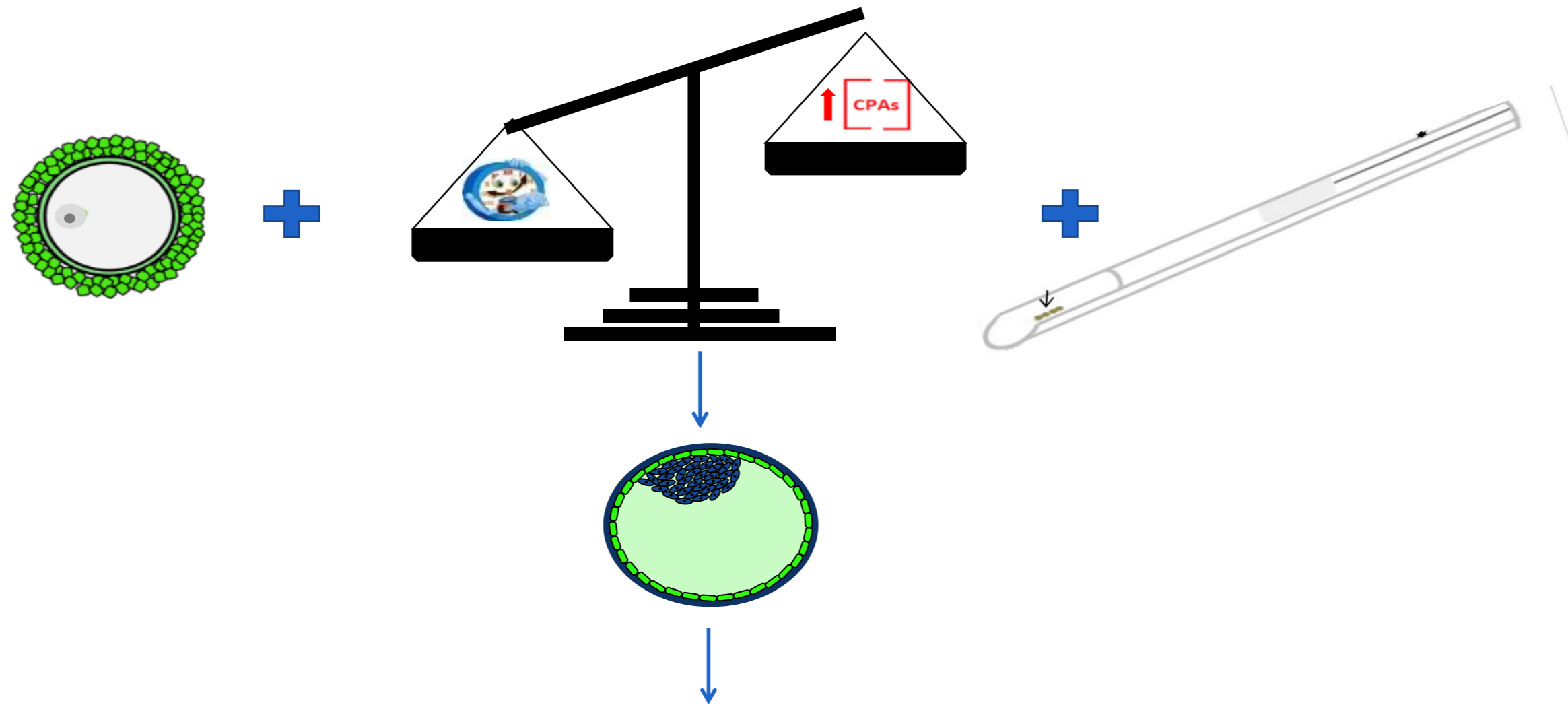
Young-Ho Choi  , Katrin Hinrichs

 **Show more**

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2016.08.005>

[Get rights and content](#)


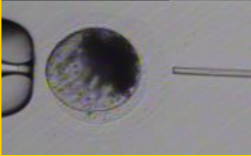
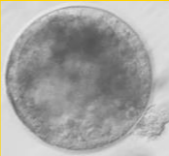

# OOCYTE VITRIFICATION



VICSI, May12, 2017

# OOCYTE VITRIFICATION

## – Limitation: efficiency

				
Fresh	146	80 (55%)	16 (20%)	10 (60%)
Vitrification	179	72 (40%)	5 (6,9%)	1 (20%)

## – Applications

- Increase flexibility of OPU-ICSI
- Research
- Genome resource banking

# GENE BANKING

- Interspecies embryo transfer and hybrids



# GENE BANKING

– ART in horse as a model for endangered species



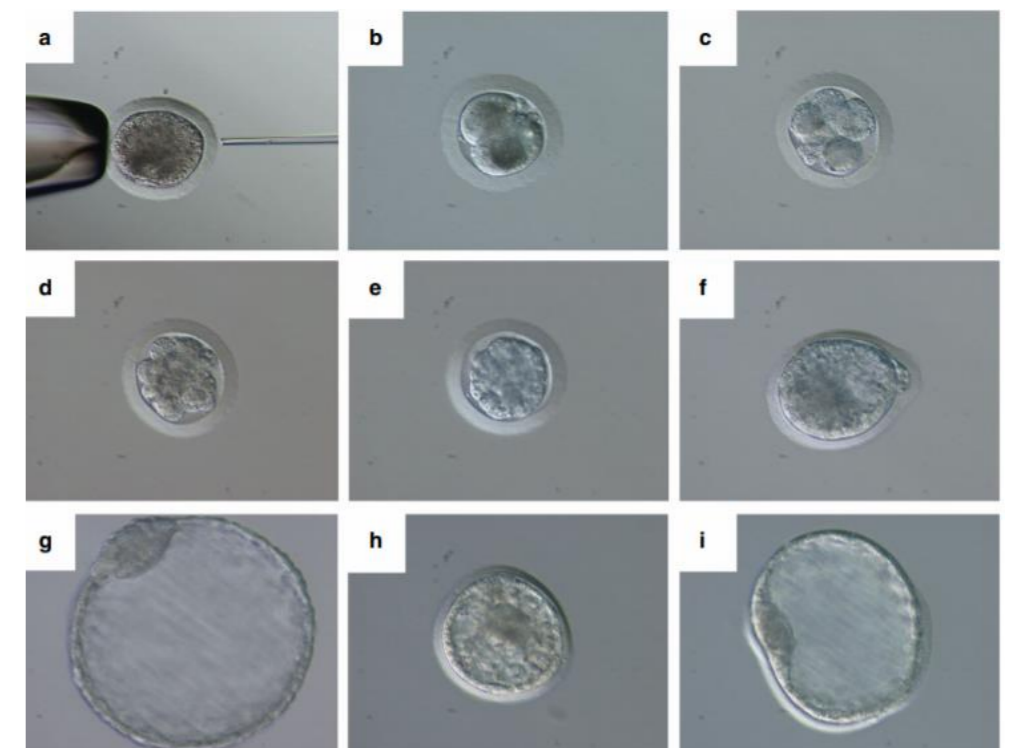
ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-04959-2

OPEN

## Embryos and embryonic stem cells from the white rhinoceros

Thomas B. Hildebrandt<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert Hermes<sup>1</sup>, Silvia Colleoni<sup>3</sup>, Sebastian Diecke<sup>4,5</sup>, Susanne Holtze<sup>1</sup>, Marilyn B. Renfree<sup>6</sup>, Jan Stejskal<sup>7</sup>, Katsuhiko Hayashi<sup>8</sup>, Micha Drukker<sup>9</sup>, Pasqualino Loi<sup>10</sup>, Frank Göritz<sup>1</sup>, Giovanna Lazzari<sup>3,11</sup> & Cesare Galli<sup>3,11</sup>



# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- ET, OPI-ICSI, cloning and embryo cryopreservation have reached efficiency that allows clinical application
- Main indications:
  - Female or male subfertility
  - ‘multiply genetics’
- ART in the horse presents a valuable model for conservation of genetics in (endangered) breeds/species

Katrien Smits  
DVM, PhD

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Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ghent University  
Salisburylaan 133, Merelbeke  
BELGIUM  
Tel. ++ 32 9 264 75 29



# REFERENCES

- A retrospective comparison of the efficiency of different assisted reproductive techniques in the horse, emphasizing the impact of maternal age Juan Cuervo-Arango\*, Anthony N. Claes, Tom A. Stout. 2019. Theriogenology 132, 36-44
- [Fernando L. Riera<sup>a</sup> Jaime E. Roldán<sup>a</sup> José Gomez<sup>a</sup> Katrin Hinrichs](#) 2016 Factors affecting the efficiency of foal production in a commercial oocyte transfer program. Theriogenology 85 1053-1062



# MILESTONES IN EQUINE EMBRYO TRANSFER

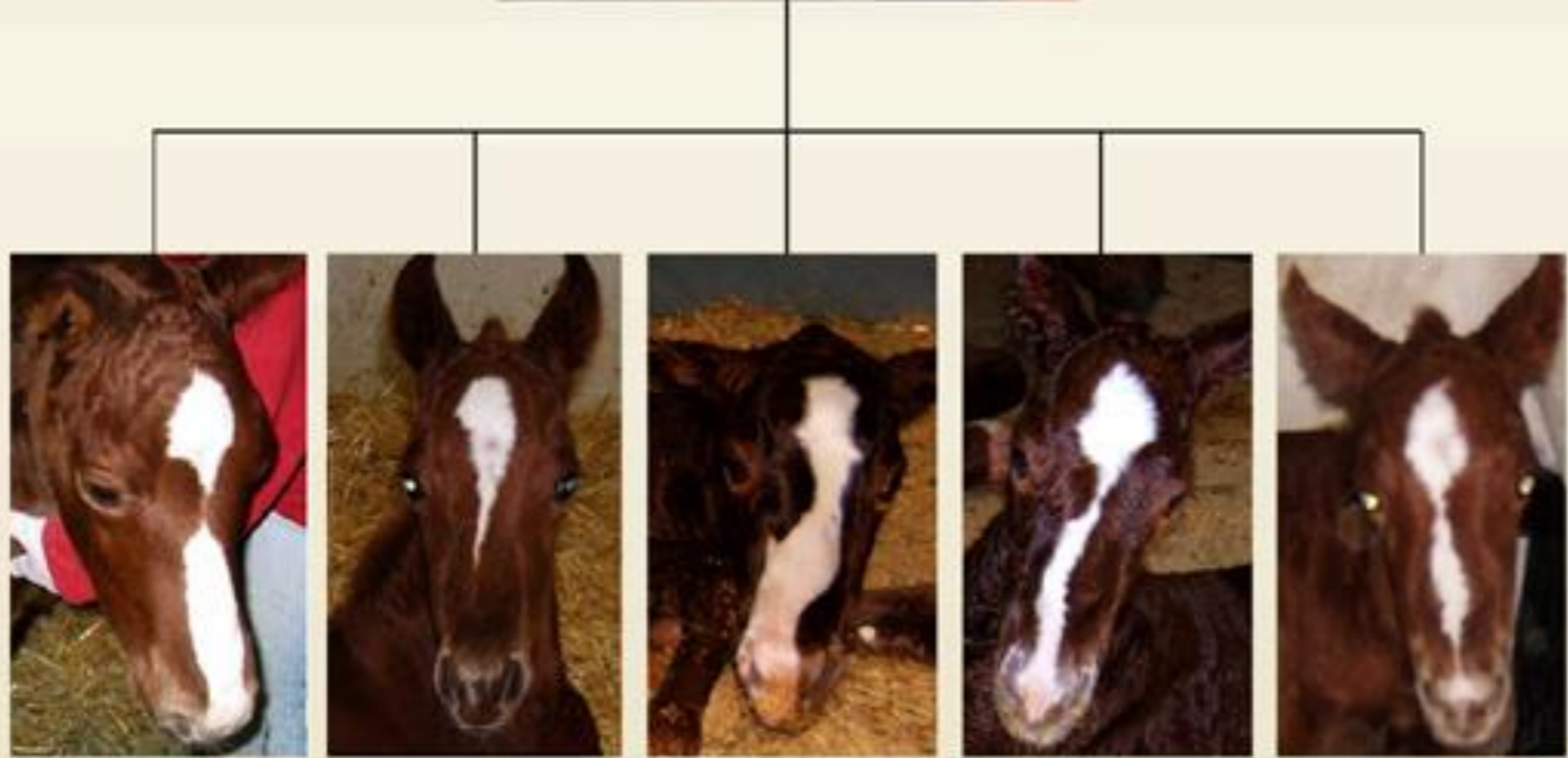
- 1974 The first foal produced by embryo transfer was born (Japan) 2
- • 1974 First report of successful superovulation of mares (Wisconsin)
- • 1976 Long-distance transport of equine embryos first reported (England)
- • 1982 Foal born following transfer of a frozen-thawed embryo (Japan)
- • 1984 Production of twins following bisection of an equine embryo (Colorado)
- • 1987 Technique for successful cooling of equine embryos reported (Colorado)
- • 1988 Birth of first foal following gamete intrafallopian transfer (Colorado)
- • 1991 Birth of first foal produced by in vitro fertilization (France)
- • 1996 First foal produced from intracytoplasmic sperm injection (Colorado)
- • 2002 Report of 2 foals born following transfer of vitrified oocytes (Colorado)
- • 2003 Birth of a mule foal produced by cloning (Idaho)
- • 2003 Birth of first horse foal produced by cloning (Italy)

**Table 1. Some of the main breeds of horses cloned reported until 2016**

Breed	Reference
Criollo Argentino	Gambini <i>et al.</i> (2012)
Polo pony	Gambini <i>et al.</i> (2014), Olivera <i>et al.</i> (2016), Kheiron <sup>A</sup> , Crestview Genetics <sup>A</sup>
Haflinger	Galli <i>et al.</i> (2003), Lagutina <i>et al.</i> (2005)
Warmblood	Lee <i>et al.</i> (2015)
Arabian horse	Lagutina <i>et al.</i> (2005), Crestview Genetics <sup>A</sup>
Thoroughbred	Kheiron <sup>A</sup>
Jumping horse	Gambini <i>et al.</i> (2014), ViaGen <sup>B</sup> , Kheiron <sup>A</sup>
Paso colombiano	GenesCol <sup>A</sup>
Paso fino	ViaGen <sup>B</sup>
Cutting horse	ViaGen <sup>B</sup>
Mangalarga marchador	<i>In vitro</i> Brasil Clonagem <sup>A</sup>
Campolina	<i>In vitro</i> Brasil Clonagem <sup>A</sup>
Bucking horse	ViaGen <sup>B</sup>
Barrel racing horse	ViaGen <sup>B</sup>
Quarter horse	ViaGen <sup>B</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Personal communication, June 2017.

<sup>B</sup>See ‘Our Equine Client Stories’ at <http://www.viagen.com>, accessed 8 October 2017.





Review Article: Celebrating 50 years of Equine Veterinary Journal

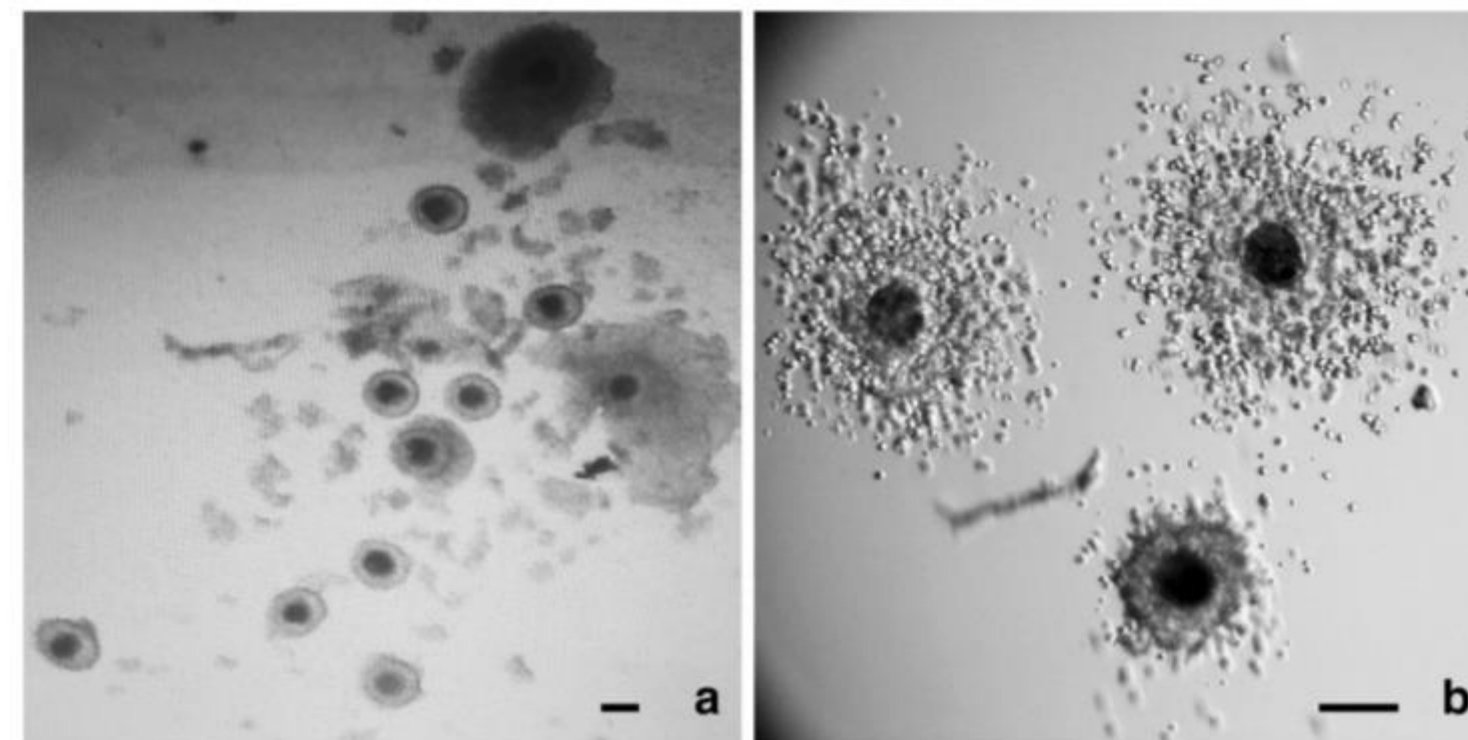
## The development of in vitro embryo production in the horse

L. H. A. MORRIS 

EquiBreed NZ Ltd, Te Awamutu, New Zealand.

Correspondence email: lee@equibreed.co.nz; Received: 16.09.17; Accepted: 22.03.18

**Fig. 1** Appearance of COCs on their initial recovery from immature follicles of the donor mare (**a**), showing the compact cumulus, typically three to four layers; and on recovery from the dominant stimulated follicle 30 h after IFOT (**b**) showing varying levels of cumulus expansion. Bar = approximately 150  $\mu$ m



1978

1992 Steptoe and Edwards



Palermo et al.



1981-1986



1996-2001



1991

