# THE INDORESIAN BIOTECHNOLOGY

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDONESIAN BIOTECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE 1997 (IBC '97) JAKARTA, JUNE 17-19, 1997

Volume II

### CHALLENGES OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE 21st CENTURY Organized by the Indonesian Biotechnology Consortium

The Potency of Drought-tolerant Rhizobacteria as Inoculants for Gogo Rice Joedoro Soedarsono, Triwibowo Yuwono, Lolita Endang S.,	
Ali Ikhwan, Ngadiman, Maya Shovitri, E. Mursyanti	191
Effect of Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF) during Maturation and Culture	
in vitro on the Proportion of early, expanded and hatched Bovine blastocysts	÷
Margawati, E.T., A. Pugh, M.F. McDonald and H.R. Tervit	203
Development of Ovine Embryos Derived from Oocytes Matured in vitro in the Absence of Co Margawati, E.T., I. Supriatna, T.L. Yusuf and Y. Supriondho	
In Vitro Micropropagations of <i>Dendrocalamus asper</i> (Schultes f.) Backer	وبق
ex Heyne through Single Node Bud Culture	
Misbah Ruhiyat, Livy Winata Gunawan, Fred Rumawas and Said Harran	219
In Vitro Propagation of Strawberry Plants (Fragaria x anannassa Duch)	
Nirmala Friyanti Devy and Hardiyanto	227
Identification of Oil Palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.) <i>Dura, Pisifera</i> , and <i>Tenera</i> by RAPD Mar Nurita Toruan-Mathius, Tolhas Hutabarat, Umi Djulaicha,	kers
A. Razak Purba dan Tri Utomo	237
Novel DNA Tecnologies for the Identification of Individual Animal	
and Species used in Processed Meat Product	
Patrick R. Carnegie, K. Mills, P.A. O'Brien	249
Physiological and Biochemical Characteristic of Tomato Plants Derived	
from in vitro Culture with Elevated AI Content	
Ratna Nirmala, Livy Winata Gunawan, Soelaksono, and Oci Ban Liang	259
Effectiveness of 10 Species of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal (AM) Fungi Isolated	
from West Java and Lampung on Maize and Soybean	247
R.D.M. Simanungkalit	267
Differential Expression of mRNA in Oil Palm Infected by Ganoderma SP.	275
Siswanto, Darmono, T.W., Hartani, E.S., Mardiana, N.	275
The Effect of Oocyte Maturation time in TCM-199 and Heparin and/	
or Caffeine Addition in Sperm Capacitation of BO (Bracket and Oliphant)	
Medium on <i>in vitro</i> Fertilisation rate and Development of Bovine Embryos  Sutarman Mihardja, Baharudin Tappa and Ati Listianawati	285
	203
Genome Analysis of Drought Tolerant Rhizobacteria  Triwibowo Yuwono, Ali Ikhwan, Maya Shovitri, and Aning Sri Mintarsih	297
·	27.
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in Indonesian Cattle: Control and Prevention Programs  Wasito, R., Maes, R.K., Wuryastuti, H. and Sardjono	305
Thereof and the state of the st	

iv Proceedings of the Indonesian Biotechnology Conference 1997

### Preface from Editors

More than one year after the IBC'97 was held, and after working hard, the Proceedings Team of the IBC'97 Organizing Committee is finally finishing her task and a proceedings of The Indonesian Biotechnology Conference 1997 (IBC'97) is now ready to be published and circulated among biotechnologiest around the world.

The proceedings consists of two volumes. The volume 1 covers papers on Industrial Biotechnology while the volume 2 contains papers on Agricultural, Forestry, and Medical Biotechnologies.

On behalf of the Proceedings Team, I would like to express my sincerely thank to all members of the Steering as well as the Organizing Committee of the IBC'97 for their encouragement, suggestions, and help so that this effort could materialized.

I do believe that this proceedings of the IBC'97 would enrich our knowledge in biotechnological field, and in turn it could materialized.

I do believe that this proceedings of the IBC'97 would enrich our knowledge in biotechnological field, and in turn it could benefit to mankind.

Thank you very much,

DR. Umar A. Jenie Chief Editor

### Development of ovine embryos derived from oocytes matured in vitro in the absence of CO,

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> during In Vitro Maturation (IVM) and subsequent development into morula/blastocyst stages in sheep and to develop a method of in vitro maturation in ruminant animals.

Oocytes from abattoir ovaries were collected by methods of aspiration and spraying of media using a 18-G needle with aspiration medium of Hepes-199 (H 199) + 0.4% BSA + 50 µg/ml Heparin. The oocytes were divided into 3 groups and treated separately as follows: T1) oocytes were matured in an eppendorf containing maturation medium (B 199 + 10% FCS + 10 µg/ml FSH + 10 µg/ml hCG + 1 µg/ml Estradiol) overlaid with mineral oil. The IVM medium was equilibrated in 5%CO, incubator for 2 hours prior to maturation then incubated in the absence of CO; T2) oocytes were matured in maturation drops in a petri dish overlaid with mineral oil and incubated in the absence of CO; T3) oocytes were matured in maturation drops in a petri dish (as T2) overlaid with mineral oil. The maturation drops were equilibrated in 5%CO, incubator for 2 hours prior to maturation then incubated in 5%CO, incubator. All maturations were maintained at 38°C in a humidified incubator for 24 hours. Fresh sperm were capacitated in Hepes TALP. The IVF medium was Fert TALP + penicillamine + Hypotaurine + Heparin. The oocytes were cultured in synthetic oviductal fluid (SOF) supplemented with amino acids (AA) and bovine serum albumin (BSA) at 38°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO, for 6-7 days.

The result showed that there was a highly significant effect of oocyte matured in the absence of  $CO_2$  on the percentage of cleaved oocytes (P<0.01). However, oocytes matured in the absence of  $CO_2$  did not affect on either the percentage of morula/blastocyst or the rate of morula/blastocyst. This study suggests that ovine embryos derived from oocytes matured in vitro in the absence of  $CO_2$  can be developed in vitro through morula or blastocyst stages.

### INTRODUCTION

Availability of ovaries is the basic material in commencing of in vitro fertilization (IVF) work. To obtain ovaries from abattoirs in a large number, it is not easy task for several places in Indonesia. When the ovaries can be collected in a large number, consequence, the abattoir

211

Proceedings of the Indonesian Biotechnology Conference 1997 fertilization. This study was also directed to develop a method of in vitro maturation of ruminant oocytes.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Collection of Oocytes.

Ovine ovaries were obtained from unidentified ewes at local abattoirs and transported to the laboratory in 0.9% NaCl at 30°C in a flask thermos. Oocytes were aspirated and sprayed with a 18-gauge needle attached to a 10-ml disposable syringe. Aspiration medium was Hepes buffered 199 (H199) + 0.4% Fetal Calf Serum (FCS) + 50 µg/ml Heparin. Oocytes were selected under a dissecting microscope and transferred into a petri dish containing oocyte handling medium (H199 + 10% FCS), washed in Bicarbonate buffered 199 medium (B199) supplemented with 10% FCS. Prior to maturation, the oocytes were rewashed in maturation medium (IVM medium).

### In Vitro Maturation.

Maturation medium was B199 supplemented with 10% FCS + 10 μg/ml FSH + 10 μg/ml hCG + 1 μg/ml Estradiol (E2). Methods of oocyte maturation were used as treatments. Treatment 1 (T1), oocytes were matured in an eppendorf containing IVM medium and overlaid with mineral oil, prior to culture of the oocytes, the eppendorf was equilibrated in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 38°C for 2 hours then incubated in the absence of CO<sub>2</sub>. Treatment 2 (T2), oocytes were matured in IVM drops of a petri dish overlaid with mineral oil then incubated in the absence of CO<sub>2</sub>. Treatment 3 (T3), oocytes were matured in IVM medium drops of a petri dish overlaid with mineral oil, the drops were equilibrated prior to culture of the oocytes (as T1) then incubated in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. All treatments were held at 38°C for 24 hours in air with a high humidity.

### In Vitro Fertilization.

Fresh semen from a local sheep was used in the experiments. The fresh semen was diluted with Hepes TALP medium. Prior to insemination, a highly motile fraction of sperm was collected by twice centrifugations in Hepes TALP, first at 1800 rpm for 7 minutes, secondly

(T2) or introduced in CO<sub>2</sub> for 2 hours (T1). Overall, the proportion of oocytes reaching MII was less than 50%. This result was low compared to that of IVM of ovine oocytes which matured in a portable incubator of the absence of CO<sub>2</sub> (60%; Byrd *et al.*, 1995). It seems that the role of CO<sub>2</sub> during in vitro maturation of oocytes is likely not to be a crucial requirement during IVM in term of achievement of the metaphase II from immature ovine oocytes. A recent study reported that there was no different among concentrations of 2.5; 5 and 10% CO<sub>2</sub> during IVM on bovine oocytes achieving MII (Pinyopummintr and Bavister, 1995). With regard to O<sub>2</sub>, they reported that a low concentration of O<sub>2</sub> (5%) during IVM/IVF drastically decreased the proportions of oocytes reaching metaphase II and total fertilization. In addition, the percentage of polyspermy was markedly increased when IVF was conducted in low concentration of O<sub>2</sub>.

Table I. Effect of gas atmosphere CO<sub>2</sub> during in vitro maturation of ovine oocytes in the achievement of MII (Mean ± SEM)

Treatment	Number of Oocytes	Metaphase II (%)
2 h of CO <sub>2</sub> (T1)	33	39.40 <u>+</u> 3.34
absence of CO <sub>2</sub> (T2)	38	28.95 <u>+</u> 2.78*
presence of CO <sub>2</sub> (T3)	33	48.49 <u>+</u> 4.03*

No significant difference between treatments (P>0.05)

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Development of ovine oocytes derived from maturation in the absence of CO<sub>2</sub> following in vitro fertilization (IVF) using fresh semen was determined in term of cleavage, morula or blastocyst. Percentage of cleavage, morula/blastocyst and rate of morula/blastocyst were analyzed to illustrate the development of ovine oocytes derived from oocytes matured in the absence of CO<sub>2</sub> during IVM (Table 2). Cleavage was recorded at the day-2 following IVF while morula or blastocyst was recorded at day 6 or 7 of IVF. The previous study stated that the absence of gas CO<sub>2</sub> during in vitro maturation did not affect to the achievement of immature oocytes to the number of metaphase II. However, the percentage of cleavage oocytes showed significantly difference among treatments (P<0.01) while there was no significant difference on the percentage of morula/blastocyst and rate of morula/blastocyst (P>0.05). Data of Table

ovaries are obtained from a long distance. It suggests that oocytes can be matured in the absence of CO<sub>2</sub> on the way to the IVF laboratory without influencing subsequent development of embryos.

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