

The background of the slide is dark blue and features numerous sperm cells scattered across it. Each sperm cell is depicted with a light blue oval head, a yellowish midpiece containing a coiled structure, and a long, thin, wavy tail. The sperm cells are oriented in various directions, some pointing towards the top right and others towards the bottom left.

# Application of sexed sperm for dairy cattle production

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# The University of Sydney









**SEX RATIO  
AT BIRTH—PROSPECTS  
FOR CONTROL**

**A Symposium**

Published by the  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

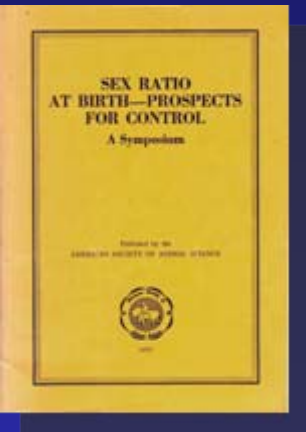


1971

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY PARK JULY 1970

# Factors affecting application of sex preselection in livestock animals

## RH Foote and P Miller



- The degree to which **sex ratio is altered**
- The **fertility** or number of progeny/female per year
- The **number of progeny** per top sire possible from processed sperm
- The direct **cost** of the sex control technology
- The opportunity to **combine** sex control with other procedures
- **Convenience**
- Traditional ethical and moral considerations

# Pre-requisites for application of sex-sorted sperm

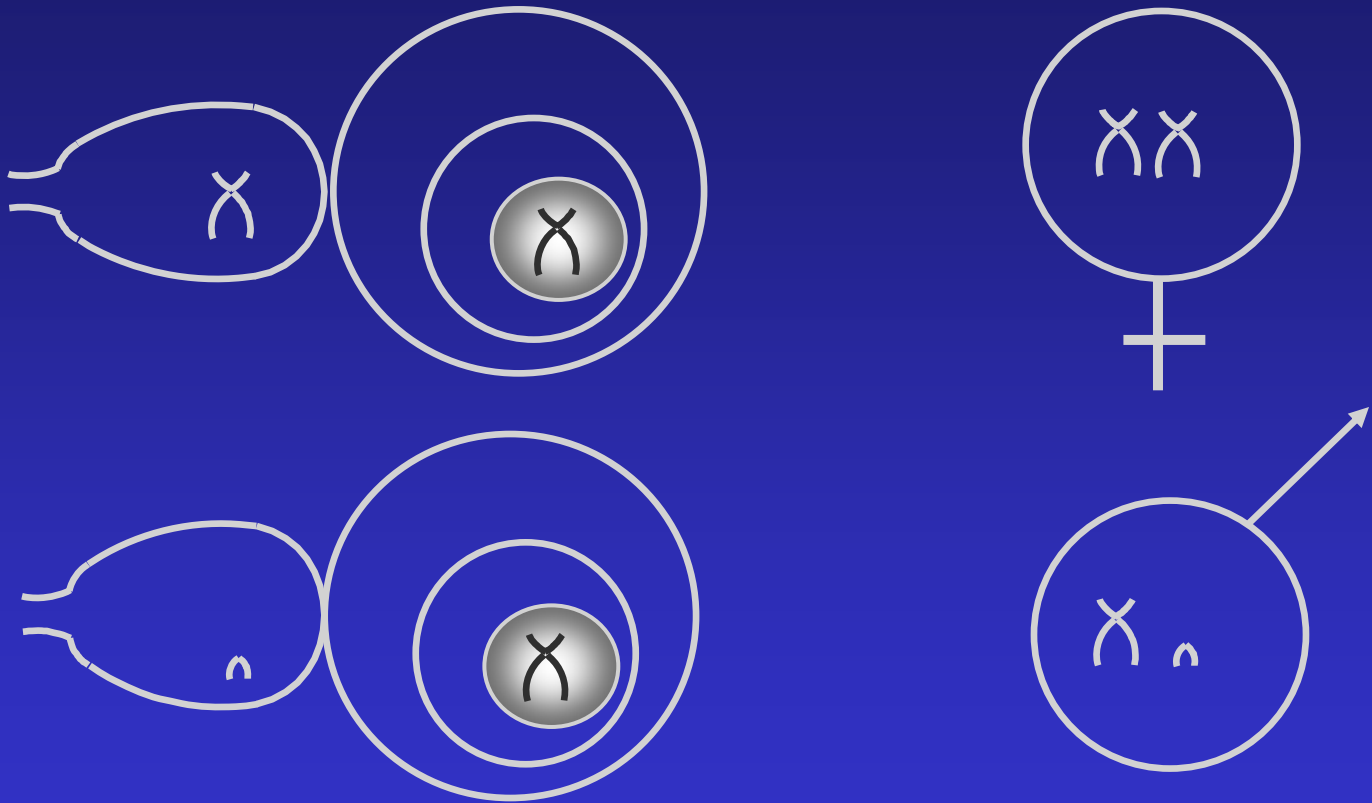
- Sorting protocols
- Sort purity
- Sperm quality
- Availability



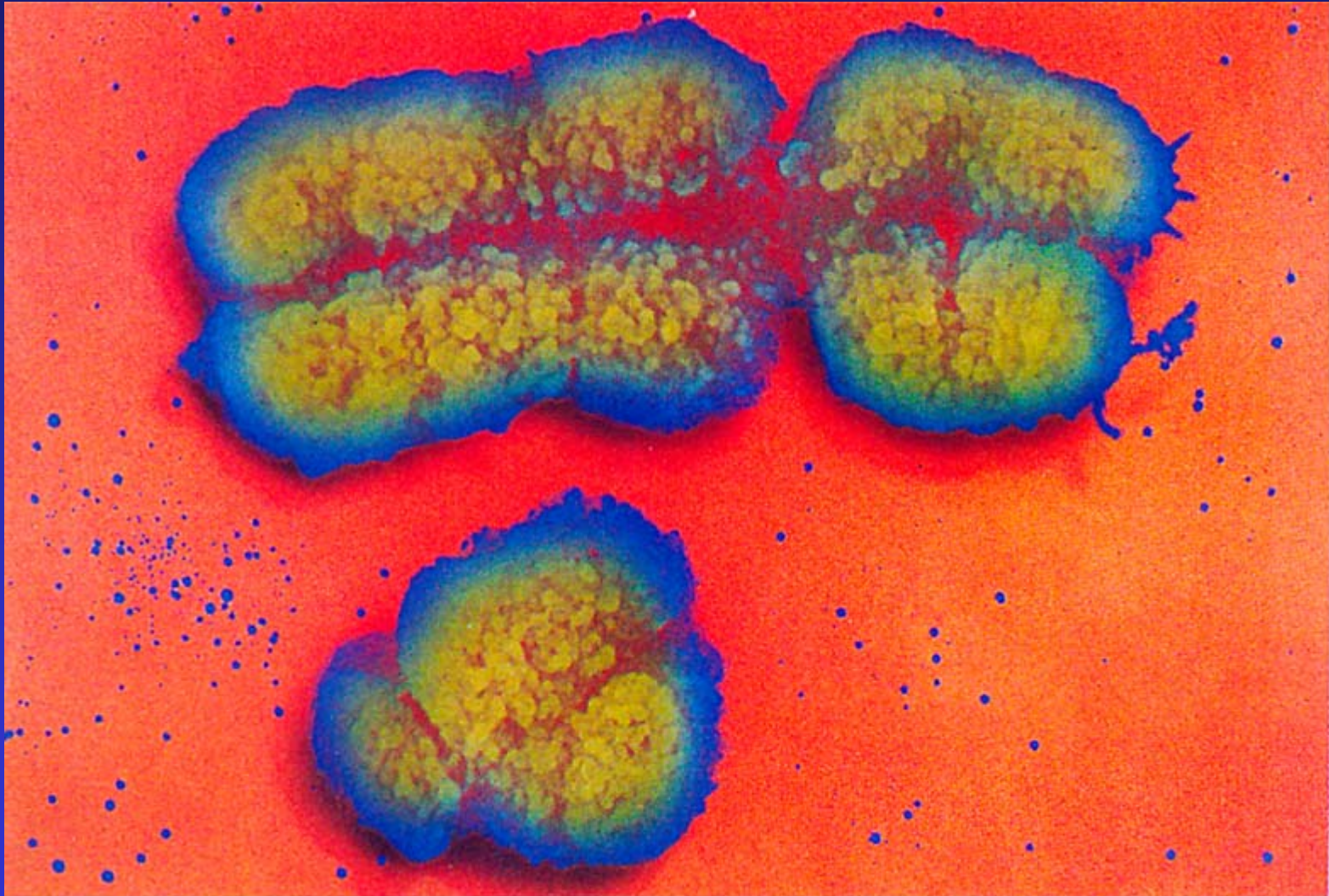
# Sex Determination Possible Methods

- Embryo biopsy and PCR (followed by ET)
- Selective abortion (fetus or embryo)
- Pre-selection of X or Y spermatozoa:
  - Protein gradients (motility)
  - Density gradients (density)
  - Electrophoresis (surface charge)
  - Immuno-separation (surface antigens)
  - Flow cytometry (DNA). Beltsville sperm sexing technology (Johnson & Pinkel, 1986)

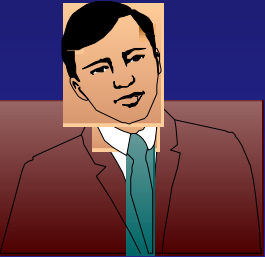
# In mammals sex is determined by the heterogametic sperm population



# X-and Y-chromosome differ in size



# Differences of the relative DNA-content between X-and Y- chromosome bearing sperm



2.9%



3.0%



3.2%

3.6%



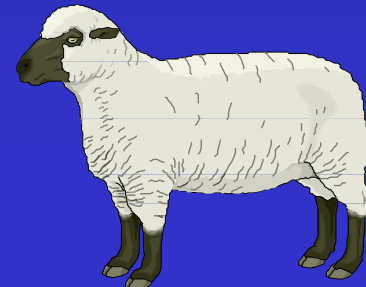
3.8%



4.1%



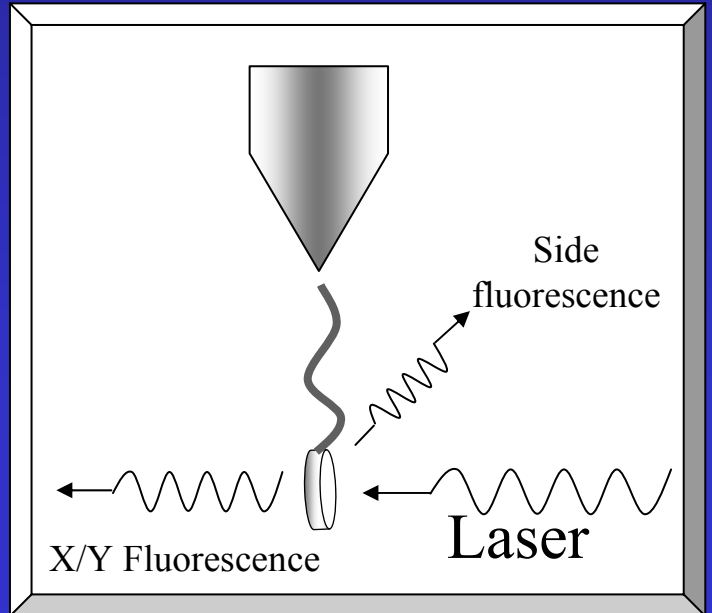
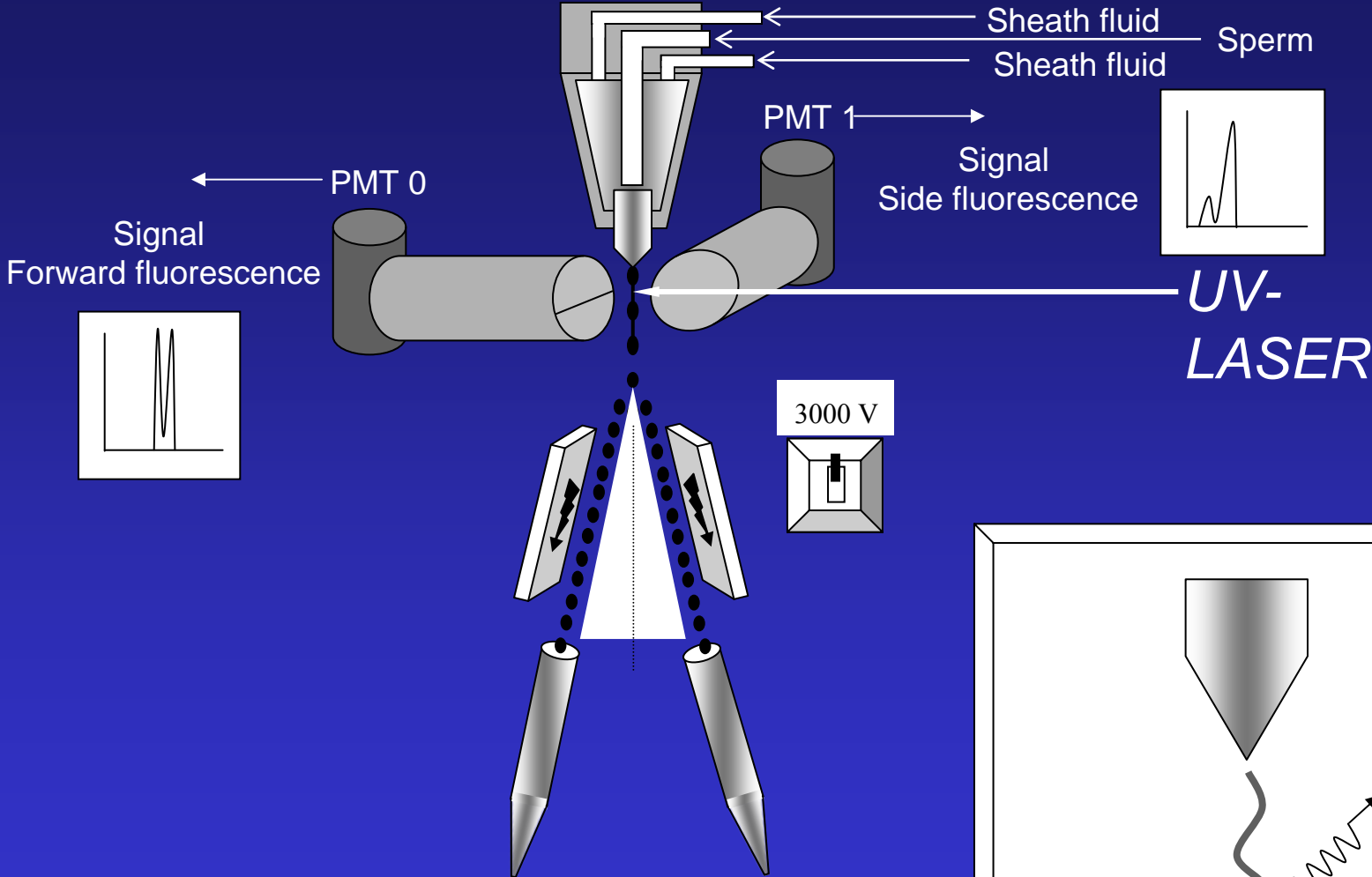
4.2%



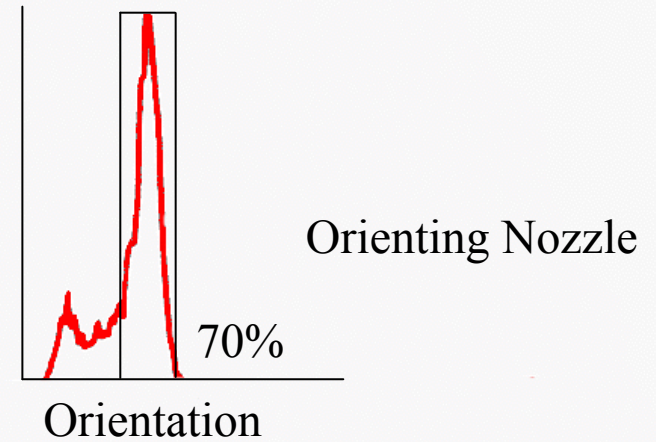
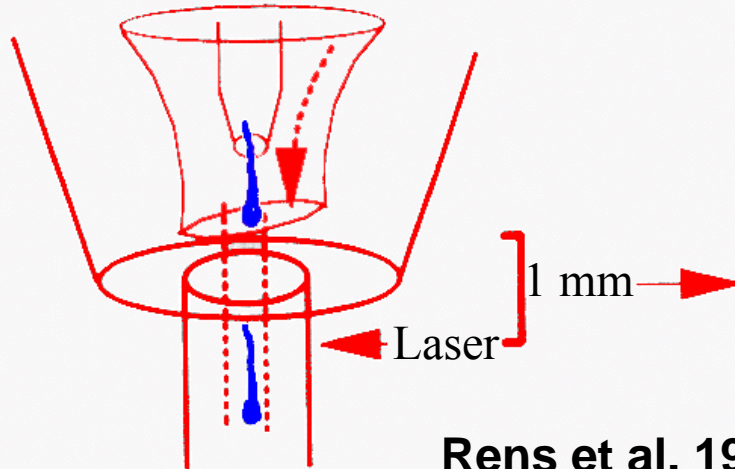
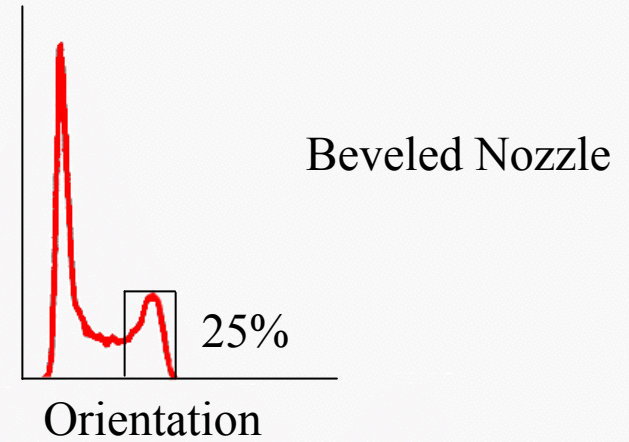
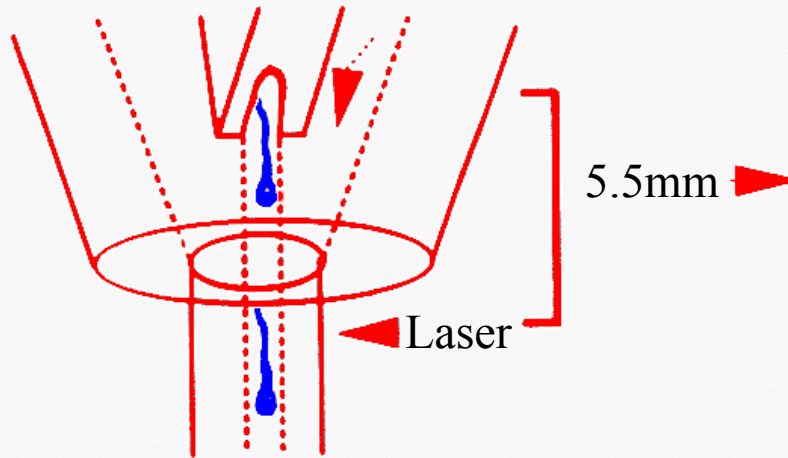
## **Basic principles**

- **DNA staining distinguishes X and Y sperm**
- **Modified flow cytometer sorts two sperm populations according to fluorescence**
- **Orientation of sperm to the laser**

# Flow cytometric principles

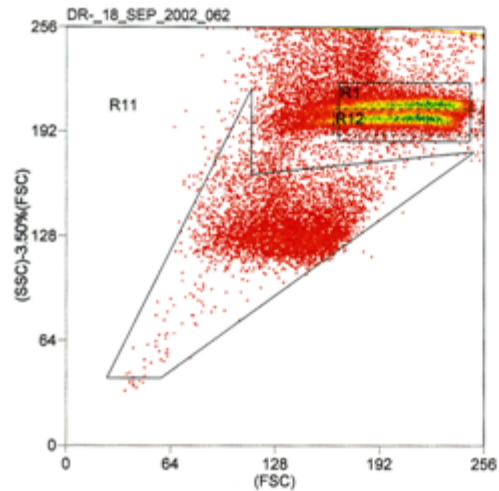


# Improved sperm orientation

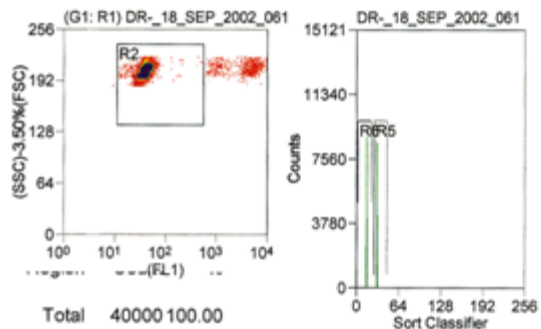
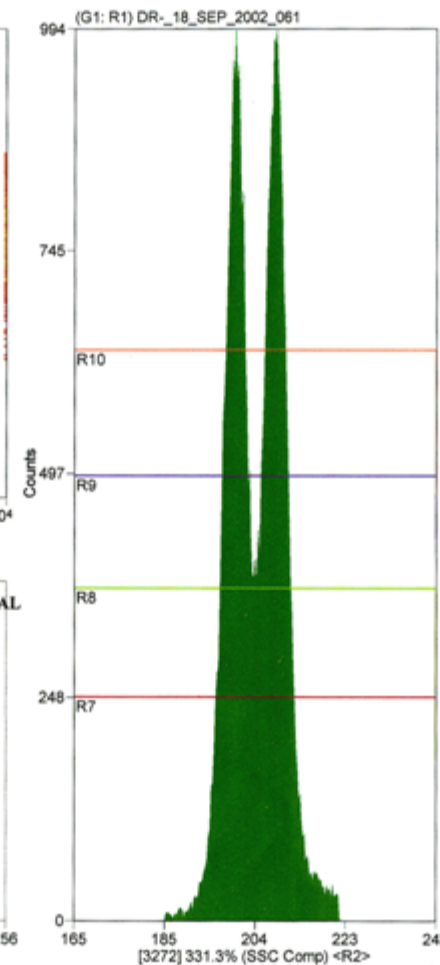
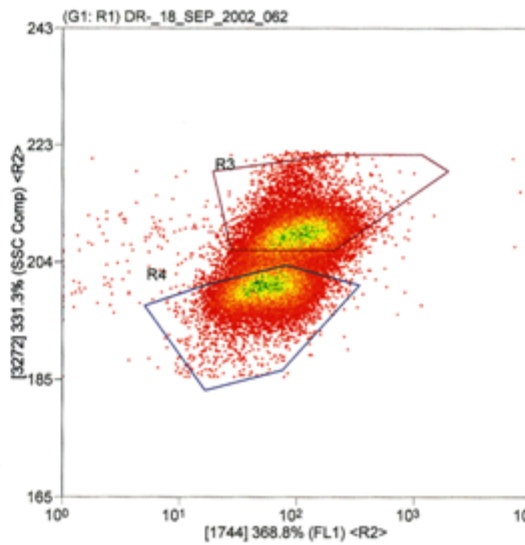


Rens et al. 1999

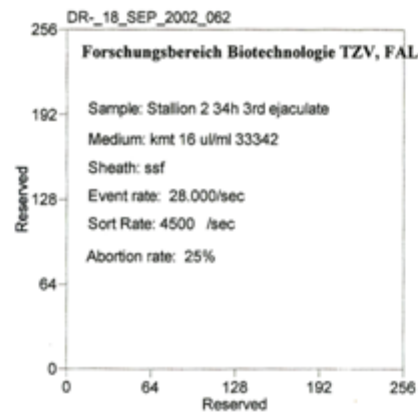
# Sort histograms



Total	40000	100.00	8.00	190.65	1...	39.40	3...	20.67...
R1	23290	58.23	4.66	206.21	2...	20.63	...	10.01...
R11	6563	16.41	1.31	135.85	1...	23.88	1...	17.58...
R12	13460	33.65	2.69	204.11	1...	21.03	...	10.30...



Total	40000	100.00
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# Comparison of normal and high speed flow cytometer

	EPICS V/753	MOFLO high speed Sorter
Pressure	20 psi	52 psi
Flow Rate sperm/sec/sex	2000	~ 30000
Sort Rate sperm/sec/sex	100	~ 6000
No. of sorted sperm/h/sex	$0.35 \times 10^6$	$15 \times 10^6$



# Factors influencing sorted sperm viability

## INSULTS

- High dilution
- Nuclear staining and incubation
- Mechanical forces
- Exposure to UV laser & electric charge
- Projection into collection medium
- Post-sorting centrifugation
- Freezing and thawing

## PROTECTION

- Special media, including antioxidants
- Egg yolk and seminal plasma

# **Factors influencing sorted sperm viability**

## **PRE- and POST-SORT HANDLING**

- **Time between collection and sorting**
- **Time between sorting and centrifugation**
- **Storage fresh/freezing-thawing protocol and insemination**

# Historical development and application of sperm sexing

The image shows a laboratory environment with various pieces of scientific equipment. On the left, there is a computer workstation with a monitor, keyboard, and mouse. In the center, a tall rack holds several electronic devices, including a television set at the top. To the right, a table holds a complex piece of machinery, possibly a microscope or a specialized instrument, along with several bottles and containers. The entire scene is overlaid with a blue tint.

# Sex Determination – History

- 1982: analysis of sperm DNA difference
- 1987: separation of sperm nuclei
- 1989: pre-sexed offspring (rabbits)
- 1993: pre-sexed calf born (IVF & ET)
- 1996: pre-sexed lamb born (ICSI & ET)
- 1997: pre-sexed calves born (Fresh AI)
- 1997: pre-sexed lamb born (Fresh AI)
- 2002: pre-sexed lambs born (Frozen AI)
- 2003: pre-sexed lambs born (Frozen-sexed-refrozen)
- 2004: pre-sexed calves (AI & MOET)
- 2008: pre-sexed calf born (Frozen-sexed-refrozen AI)

# Efficiency of sperm sorting

## Single insemination dose

### One desired sex

Species	Dose (x10 <sup>6</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	Pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	Time <sup>3</sup>	Time <sup>4</sup>
Cattle	2	10-20%↓	8 min	3 min
Sheep	20	Similar	1 hr	25 min
Horses	25	Similar	1.6 hr	40 min
Pigs	50	40-50%↓	3.3 hr	1.3 hr

<sup>1</sup> Live sperm

<sup>2</sup> Compared with unsorted sperm and conventional deep uterine AI, all sorted-frozen-thawed

<sup>3</sup> Sort speed of 15x10<sup>6</sup> sperm/h

<sup>4</sup> Maximum theoretical sort speed current technology (36x10<sup>6</sup>sperm/h)

(Garner & Seidel, 2003)

A laboratory setting with a computer workstation, a rack of electronic equipment, and a table with various scientific instruments and glassware. The scene is dimly lit with a blue tint. The text is overlaid in the center.

# Application and commercialisation in dairy cattle

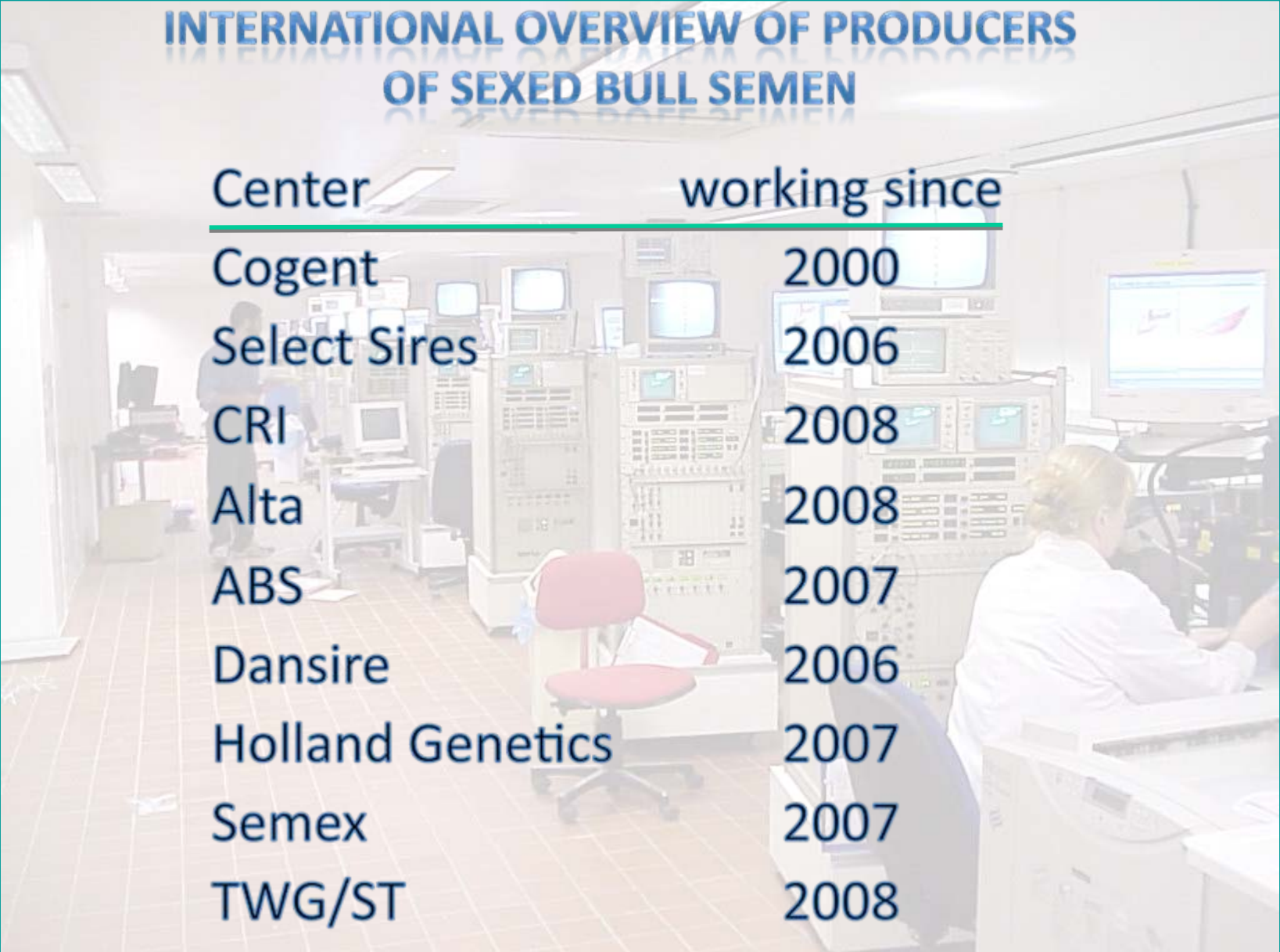


# Patents and animal licenses





# INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW OF PRODUCERS OF SEXED BULL SEMEN



<u>Center</u>	<u>working since</u>
Cogent	2000
Select Sires	2006
CRI	2008
Alta	2008
ABS	2007
Dansire	2006
Holland Genetics	2007
Semex	2007
TWG/ST	2008



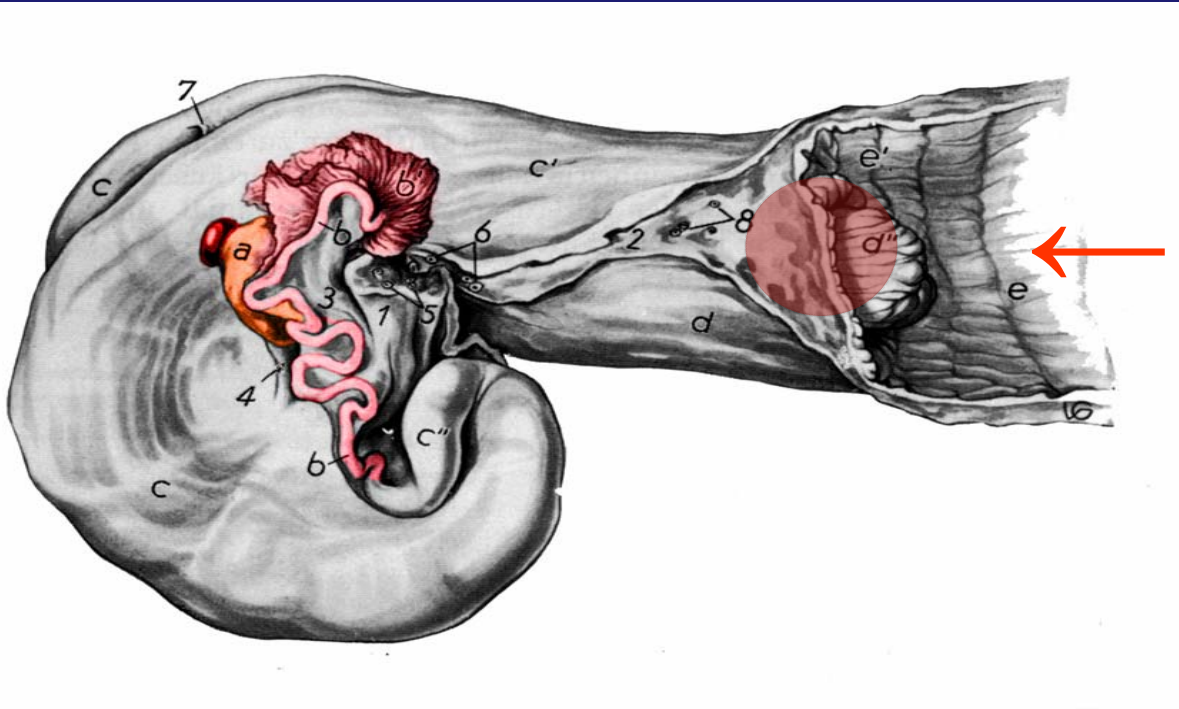
Cogent, UK

# Why sex dairy bull sperm?

- Increase supply of replacement heifers
  - Reduce heifer sale and purchase prices
  - Reduce introduction of heifers into closed herds
- Increase availability of heifers for export
- Increase efficiency of progeny testing
- Increase efficiency of IVF programs
- Increase efficiency of MOET programs
- Include heifers in genetic selection and accelerate genetic progress
- Increase number of superior bulls
- Reduce cases of dystocia

**The quality (fertilising ability)  
of sex sorted sperm and its  
availability are decisive factors  
for its wide spread application  
in dairy cattle**

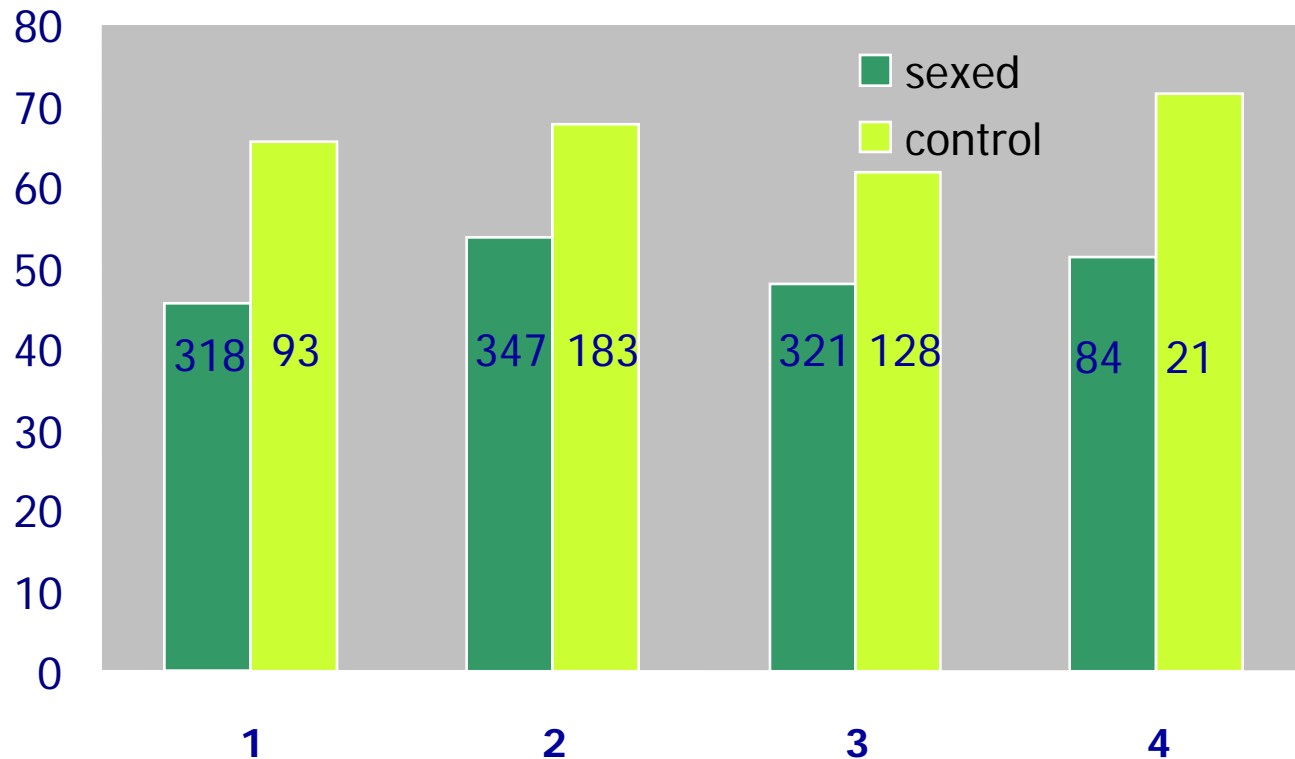
# Natural sperm selection



**2 million instead of  
20 million sperm**

# Summary of pregnancies after AI with sex sorted frozen bull sperm (Garner and Seidel 2003)

Pregnancy rate (%)



n = 16 trials

Sperm dose:

sexed: 1 – 3 x 10<sup>6</sup>/uterine body or horn

control: 20 x 10<sup>6</sup>/uterine body



Table 1. Pregnancy and calving rates after AIs with sexed or unsexed sperm as well as distribution of gender and health of the calves born

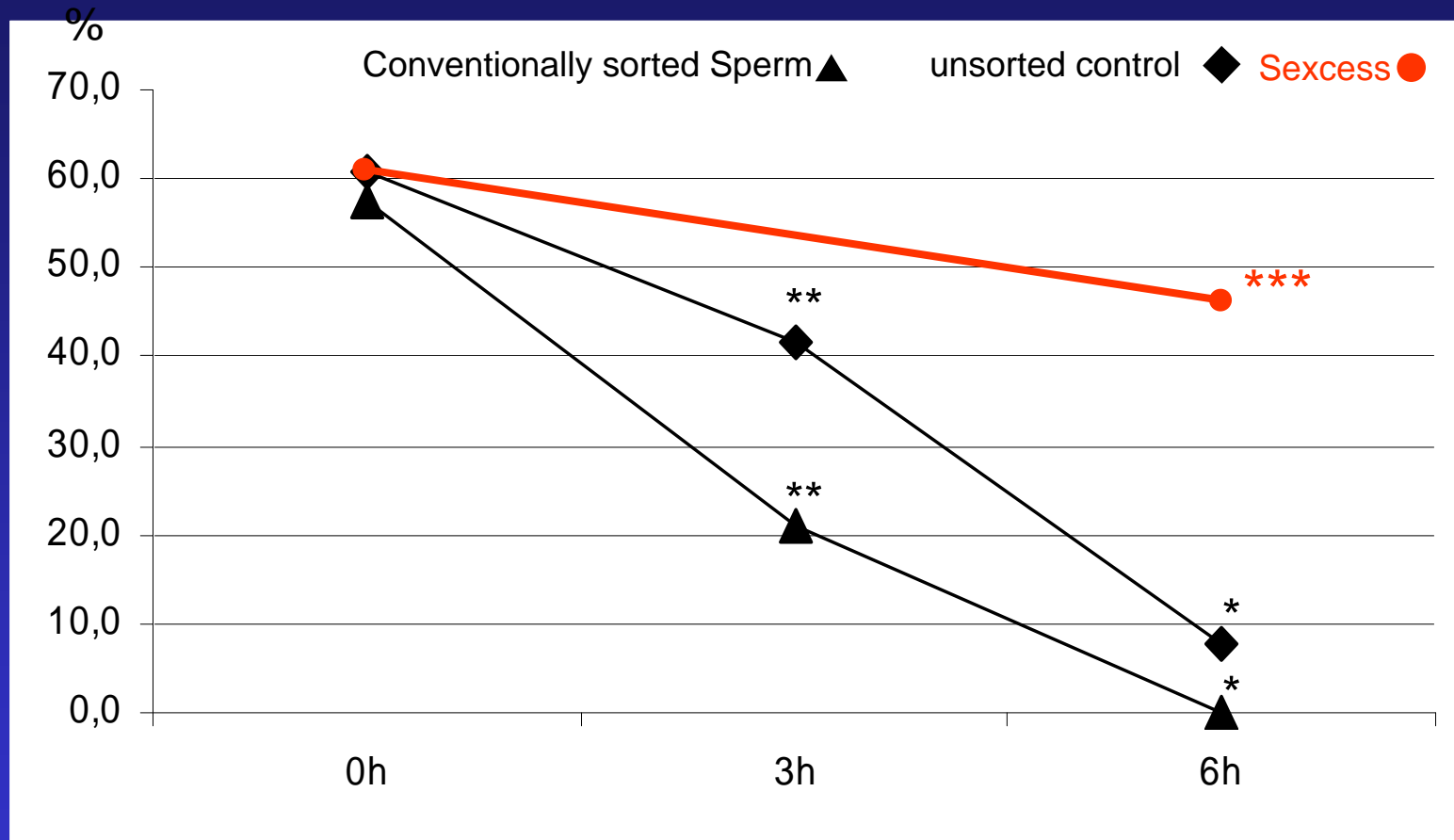
	Sexed	Unsexed	p-value
<b>Pregnancy rate</b>			
No. of AIs	157	149	< 0.001
No. pregnant	33	69	
% pregnant	21	46	
<b>Calving rate</b>			
No. of AIs	157	146 <sup>a</sup>	< 0.001
No. calved	32	65	
% calved	20	45	
<b>Gender of calves</b>			
No. calves <sup>b</sup>	33	67 <sup>c</sup>	< 0.01
No. female calves	27	33	
% female calves	82	49	
<b>Health of calves</b>			
No. calves <sup>d</sup>	31	62	> 0.05
No. healthy calves	31	60	
% healthy calves	100	97	

# New sorting and processing protocols



**Sexcess®**

# Motility of thawed sperm during incubation at 37°C



# **PREGNANCY RATES WITH SEXED BULL SPERMATOZOA USING SEXCESS®**

	<b>Unsorted Control</b>	<b>Sexcess®</b>
<b>HF-Bull (SL)</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>73.5%</b>
<b>Limousine (SL)</b>	<b>79.2%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>
<b>Limousine (D)</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>73.9%</b>
<b>+/total</b>	<b>89/116</b>	<b>85/116</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.7%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>

**Thawing: 37°C 20 sec**

**AI: 12-24h after onset of heat; AI into body or distal horn**

# COMPARATIVE DATA OF EJACULATES FROM A BULL, SORTED COMMERCIALY AND UNDER OPTIMAL CONDITIONS

	0h	3h	6h
Mot (%) commercial	58	27	0
Mot (%) research	70	60	60

Abnormal sperm: post sort/post thawing commercial: 11%

Abnormal sperm: post sort/post thawing using experimental: 7%

Sort purity commercial: 88%

Sort purity experimental: 98%

## MINIMAL REQUIREMENTS OF SEMEN QUALITY AFTER SORTING

- **Post thaw motility: (CASA; fluorescent image)  $\geq 50\%$**
- **Thermo Tolerance Test: (6h; 37°C;CASA; fluorescent image)  $\geq 30\%$**
- **Morphological abnormal sperm:  $\leq 20\%$**
- **FITC-PNA/Syto 17/PI:  $\geq 70\%$  intact**
- **Sort purity:  $\geq 90\%$**
- **Sperm number/straw:  $\geq 2$  million intact sperm**

# STATUS OF SEXED SPERM APPLICATION

<b>- Fertility</b>	<b>variable</b>
<b>- Sperm quality</b>	<b>needs improvement</b>
<b>- Sort purity</b>	<b>high</b>
<b>- Sort speed</b>	<b>improvable</b>
<b>- Usability of bulls</b>	<b>improvable</b>
<b>- Economic benefit</b>	<b>depends on fertilizing abilities and pricing conditions</b>

# Economics





# Economics of sexed sperm in commercial dairies

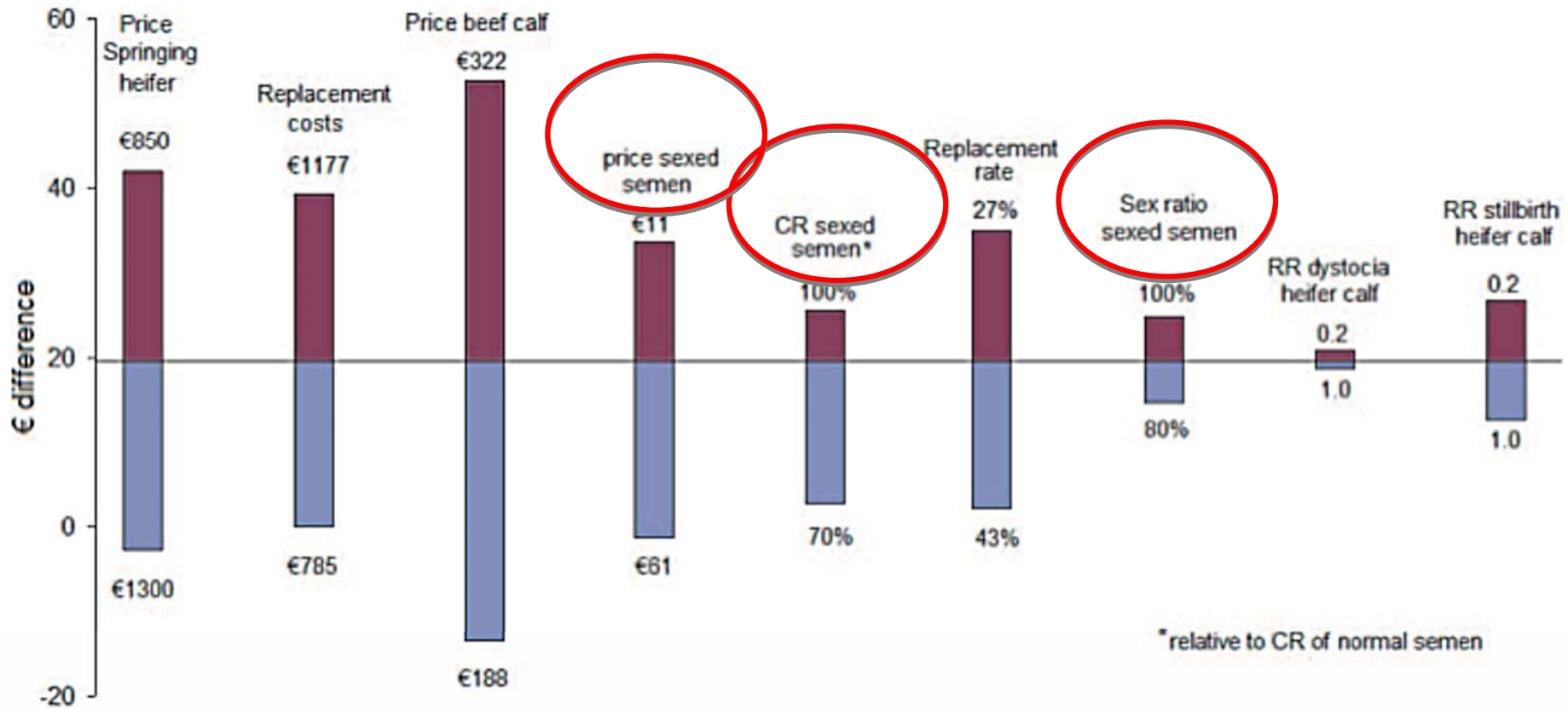


Figure 1: Difference between control and sexed semen when using lowest and highest estimate for each param-

eter. Base line represents the difference (€19.6) when using each parameter's best estimates (as presented in

Tables 1 and 2).

## Example of a premium farm in Germany

	Pregnancy unsorted		Pregnancy sorted	
Insemination index	1.5		2.0	
Semen costs/Pregnancy (€)	40.00		<b>129.35</b>	
Costs /AI	9.75		13.00	
AI costs/calf	49.75		142.35	
Sex ratio	male	female	male	female
	53	47	10	90
€/calf/sex	120	300	120	300
€/calf in average	204.60		282.00	
Profit/sexed calf	77.40			
additional cost with sexed sperm/calf	92.65			

deficit per calf

**-15.25 €**

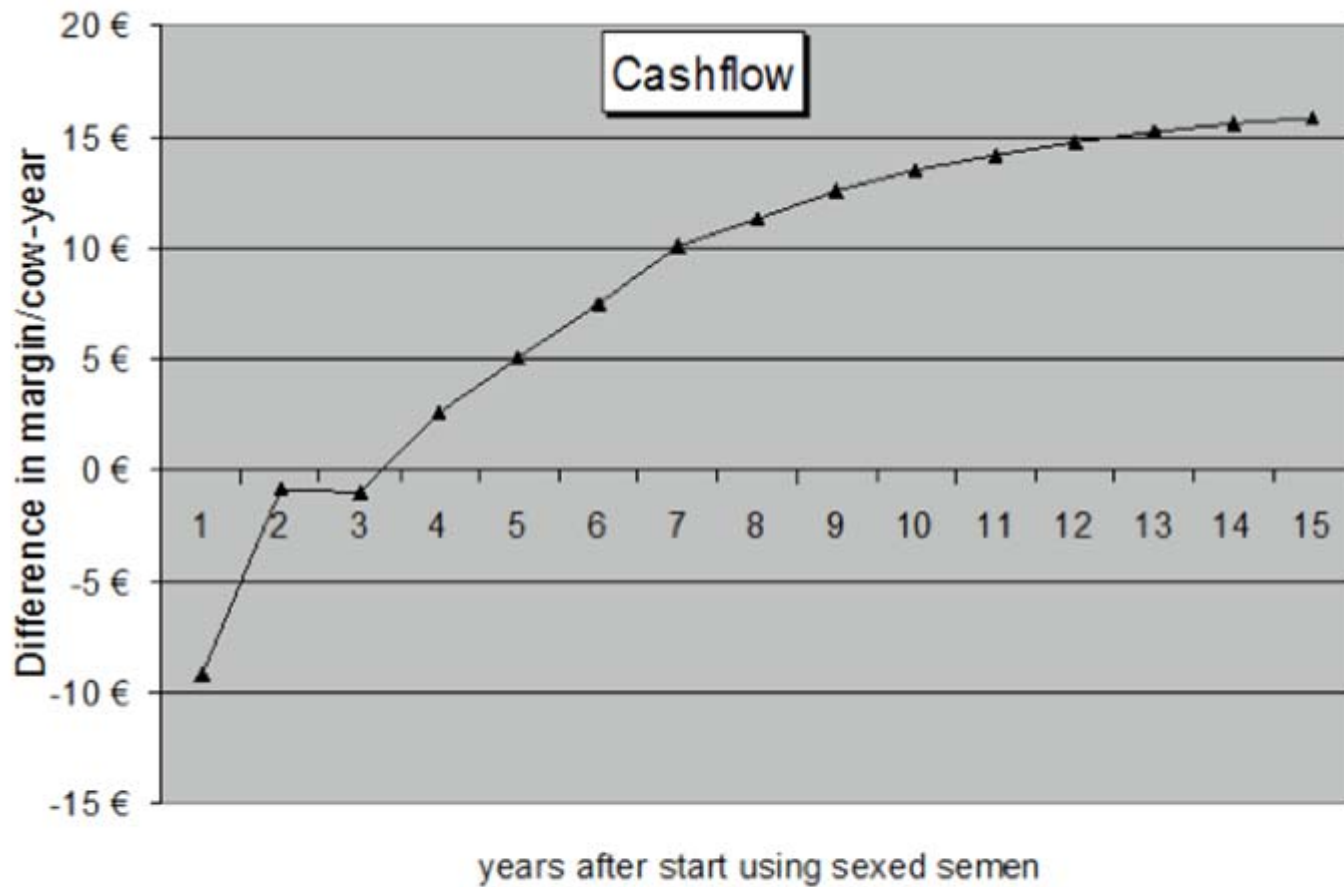


Figure 2: Difference in margin per cow-year between a scenario with and without the use of sexed semen.

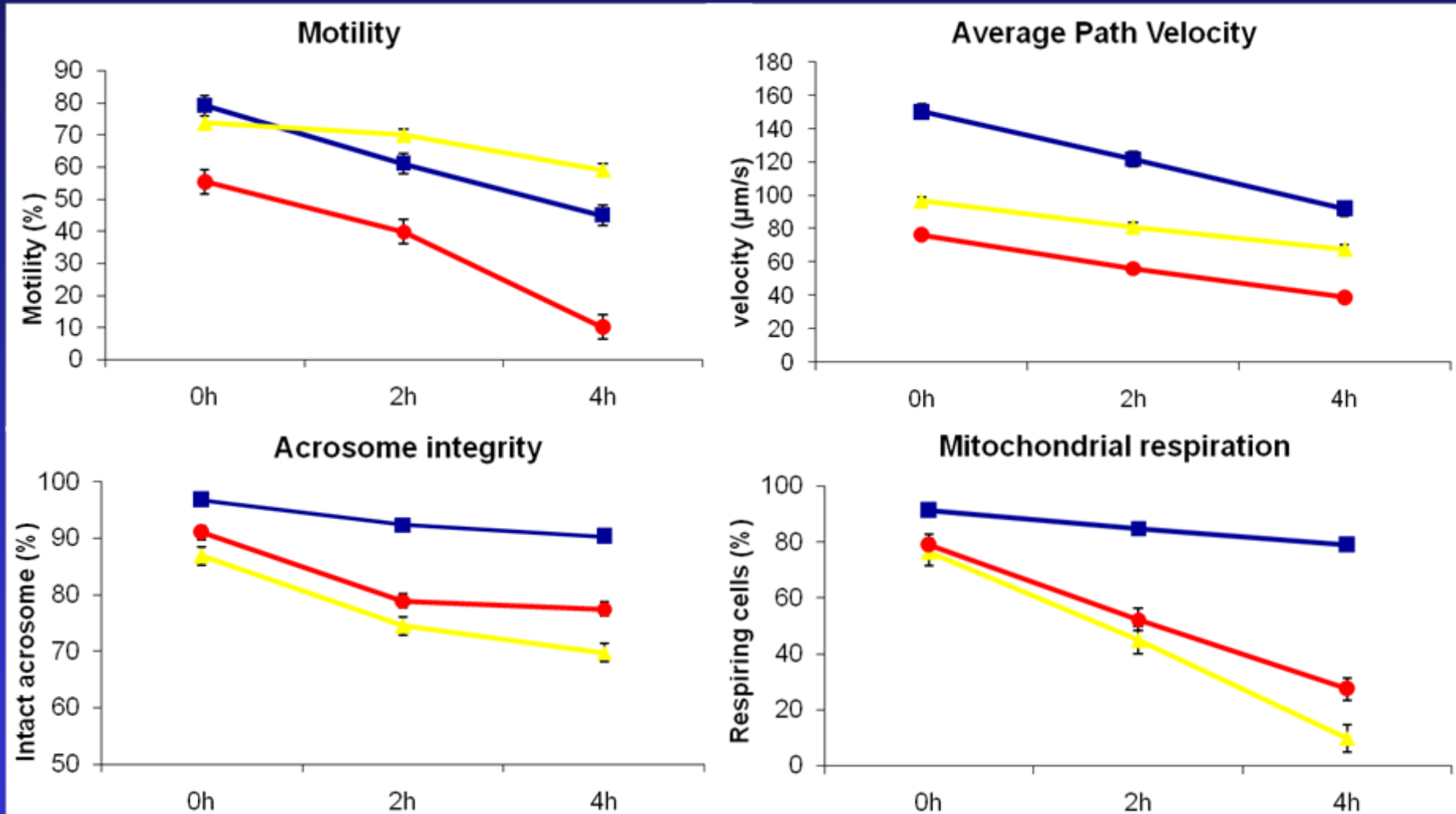
A laboratory setting with a computer workstation, a rack of electronic equipment, and a table with various scientific instruments and glassware. The scene is dimly lit with a blue tint. The text "Future development: Sexing of already frozen cattle semen" is overlaid in yellow.

**Future development: Sexing of  
already frozen cattle semen**

# Advantages

- Sexed sperm is currently available only from bulls located at sex-sorting labs.
- Limited no. bulls available for sexing due to cost of each facility and the small number of labs worldwide.
- Sex-sorting already frozen semen would allow the use sexed sperm from any bull anywhere in the world.
- Over 1,000 lambs already born from this procedure.

# In vitro results - cattle



Frozen-thawed non-sorted, **Control** or frozen-thawed, sex-sorted bull spermatozoa either refrozen (**FSF**) or incubated post-sort at 37C (**FSFresh**)

# AI of frozen-thawed, sex-sorted, refrozen-thawed sperm

TYPE/DOSE SPERM	NO. HEIFERS INSEMINATED	NO. HEIFERS PREGNANT
FSF $4 \times 10^6$	12	0 (0%) <sup>a</sup>
FT (control) $4 \times 10^6$	8	6 (75%) <sup>b</sup>

Monitor growth of pre-ovulatory follicle and inseminate close to time of ovulation (Trial 1)



Increase sperm dose and AI 24h post-standing heat + introduce FSFresh treatment (Trial 2)

TYPE/DOSE SPERM	NO. HEIFERS INSEMINATED	NO. HEIFERS PREGNANT
FSF $10 \times 10^6$	7	1 (14.3%)
FSFresh $4 \times 10^6$	7	0 (0%)
FT (control) $10 \times 10^6$	7	4 (57.1%)

# First calf born following artificial insemination of frozen-thawed, sex-sorted, refrozen-thawed sperm



Xena born 10 August 2008



# Conclusions

- Sorting technology is available for application in dairy cattle.
- However, significant attention is required on sperm quality for commercial application.
- Sex sorting of already frozen semen may be available in the future.

# Acknowledgements

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## Colleagues (former & current):

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