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Embryo development of prepubertal goat oocytes fertilised by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) according to oocyte diameter

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate embryo development of prepubertal goat oocytes fertilised by ICSI according to their diameter. Three experiments were carried out to achieve this objective. In all experiments, oocytes were matured in TCM199 supplemented with hormones, cysteamine and serum for 27 h at 38.5 °C. In Experiment 1, we studied the nuclear stage of goat zygotes produced by conventional ICSI and IVF using 20 nM ionomycin plus 10 μM heparin as sperm treatment. A group of Sham-injected oocytes was used as control. Results showed differences in the percentage of 2 PN (zygotes with male and female pronuclei) between ICSI, IVF and Sham (40.9, 26.6 and 3.0%, respectively; $P < 0.05$). In Experiment 2, we evaluated the embryo development of prepubertal goat oocytes produced by ICSI and IVF after 192 h of culture in SOF medium. The percentage of morulae plus blastocysts obtained was higher in the ICSI than in the IVF group (13.4 and 5.1%, respectively; $P < 0.05$). In Experiment 3, IVM-oocytes were classified in four groups depending on their diameter (Group A: <110 μm; Group B: 110–125 μm; Group C: 125–135 μm; Group D: >135 μm), fertilised by ICSI and cultured for 192 h. Results showed a positive correlation between oocyte diameter and embryo development (morulae + blastocysts: Group A: 0%; Group B: 6.2%; Group C: 46.4% and Group D: 33.3%).

In conclusion, sperm treatment with ionomycin plus heparin using the conventional ICSI protocol improved fertilisation rates in comparison to IVF. Oocytes smaller than 125 μm were unable to develop up to blastocyst stage.

Keywords: ICSI; Oocyte diameter; Goat; Prepubertal

1. Introduction

The success of in vitro fertilisation (IVF) is dependent on both sperm maturation and capacitation for penetration of the oocyte and on oocyte quality to support embryo development. Unfortunately, IVF does not always provide good results because of male infertility or high fertilisation abnormalities (such as polyspermy) found using this procedure. In order to bypass this step and minimize variability due to sperm capacitation and penetration, intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) could be used as a technique for sperm and oocyte quality evaluation studies.

The ICSI is a fertilisation technique that involves mechanical injection of a single sperm into the oocyte.

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This technique was first reported in sea urchins [1] but only when Uehara and Yanahimashi [2] obtained good results in hamsters, was ICSI tested with success in other species (mice [3]; sheep [4]; horse [5]; pig [6]; cattle [7]; goats [8,9]). The success of ICSI depends on the protocol used for each species. In some species, fertilisation and developmental rates obtained with ICSI have been low, probably due to inappropriate oocyte activation or sperm capacitation that results in non-pronuclei formation. Many studies have been done on these subjects: in mice [3], rabbits [10], sheep [11] and horses [12]; ICSI by itself are sufficient for oocyte activation, sperm head decondensation and embryo development. In contrast, in cattle and pigs, ICSI was combined with chemical activation (ethanol [13]; Ca-ionophore [7,14]; ionomycin alone [15,16]; or combined with 6-dimethilaminopurine (6-DMAP [15–17]) or electrical activation [14,18,19] in order to improve activation of oocytes. Piezo-drill ICSI was reported to increase both activation and cleavage rates in horses [12,20], goats [9] and cows [21–23].

It is known that a permeabilisation treatment of the sperm membrane prior to ICSI helps the decondensation of head sperm. Equine [24] and cattle [25] have very stable sperm membranes that require cryopreservation or a strong promoter of spermatozoa capacitation such as ionomycin, which destabilizes plasma membranes thus increasing fertilisation rates. In goats, a stronger sperm treatment using heparin plus ionomycin improved in vitro fertilisation and embryo development results, both in adult [26] and prepubertal goats [27]. In our previous study, using fresh semen and manual needle injection ICSI, prepubertal goat oocytes needed chemical activation (ionomycin plus 6-DMAP) to be fertilised. However, chemical treatment also increased parthenogenetic embryos [28]. In order to avoid oocyte chemical activation, in the present study we will use a sperm pretreatment using heparin plus ionomycin before ICSI to destabilise the membrane so as to help sperm head decondensation.

The ICSI technique improved embryo development of prepubertal goat oocytes compared to the IVF protocol [28]. However, embryo development was low in both cases. Several studies have shown reduced embryo development of oocytes from prepubertal females (reviewed by [29]). In adult females, a positive relationship has been found between follicle diameter, oocyte diameter and the developmental competence of oocytes (reviewed by [30]). In cattle, follicles larger than 6 mm [31] provided the most competent oocytes. Moreover, other studies obtained the most competent oocytes when their diameter was 135 μm [32,33]. Cattle oocyte diameter seems to be smaller than that of goat oocytes. Thus, bovine full meiotic competence is achieved with a follicle size of about 3 mm, which corresponds to an oocyte diameter of about 110 μm [32]. In cattle, the relationship between cleavage rate and oocyte diameter has been evaluated [34]: cleavage rates of 7, 41 and 55% were obtained for bovine oocytes smaller than 100, 100–109 and 100–119 μm, respectively, and this percentage increased to 71% when oocytes were bigger than 120 μm. When embryo development was studied, oocytes smaller than 100 μm and from 100 to 109 μm triggered the lowest blastocyst rates (20 and 30%, respectively) while oocytes from 100 to 129 μm triggered the highest percentage (60%). There was a small decrease in blastocyst percentages when oocytes measured more than120 μm (49%).

In cattle [35] and sheep [36], oocytes from prepubertal females were found to be smaller than oocytes from adult females. In goats, de Smedt et al. [37] showed that adult goat oocytes sequentially acquired meiotic competence in follicles ranging from 0.5 to 2–3 mm in diameter, and Crozet et al. [38] observed that the mean oocyte diameter increased from 96 ± 0.3 to 136 ± 0.6 μm as follicle size increased from 0.5 to 2–3 mm. In prepubertal goat oocytes, Martino et al. [39] also observed that meiotic competence acquisition was achieved with a follicle diameter of 2–3 mm with an oocyte diameter of 134 ± 5.37 μm. In both, adult [37] and prepubertal goat oocytes [39], these authors observed that oocytes smaller than 110 μm corresponded to incompetent meiotic oocytes, from 110 to 125 μm they corresponded to partially competent oocytes and oocytes larger than 125 mm had full meiotic competence. No studies about the relationship between prepubertal goat oocyte diameter and embryo development have been carried out.

Thus, the aim of the present study was to determine embryo development competence of prepubertal goat oocytes according to their diameter and fertilisation by ICSI after a spermatozoa treatment with ionomycin and heparin.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Recovery and in vitro maturation of oocytes

Ovaries from prepubertal goats (1–2 months old) were obtained from a local abattoir and transported to the laboratory in PBS solution Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, P-4417, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA) with 50 (g/ml of gentamycin sulphate at 38.5 °C. The ovaries were rinsed with the same solution. The cumulus-oocyte complexes (COCs) were

recovered after slicing the ovaries submerged in slicing medium: TCM199 (Sigma, M-2520), supplemented with 2.2 mg/ml $NaHCO_3$, 2% (v/v) steer serum (Donor Bovine Serum, CanSera, Ontario, Canada) and 50 (g/ml gentamycin at 38 °C. Only COCs with at least four intact layers of compact cumulus cells and homogeneous cytoplasm were selected.

Selected COCs were washed in IVM medium. Groups of 20–25 COCs were matured in 100 μl drops of IVM medium: TCM199 (Sigma, M-7528) supplemented with 275 μg/ml sodium pyruvate (Sigma, P-3662), 146 μg/ml L-glutamine (Sigma, G-5763), 10% (v/v) steer serum, 10 μg/ml *o*-LH (Sigma, L-5269), 10 μg/ml *o*-FSH (Ovagen, Immuno Chemicals Products Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand), 1 μg/ml 17β estradiol (Sigma, E-2257), 100 μM cysteamine (Sigma, M-9768) and 50 μg/ml gentamycin. Oocytes were incubated for 27 h at 38.5 °C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2 in air under mineral oil (Sigma, M-3516).

2.2. In vitro fertilisation

Fresh semen was collected by artificial vagina from 2 Murciano-Granadino bucks of proven fertility. The sperm motility was evaluated under a phase contrast microscope. The motile sperm fraction was selected by swim-up: 70 μl of semen were placed in conical tubes under 2 ml defined medium [40] modified by Younis et al. [41] referred here as mDM, and incubated for 1h in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2 in air at 38.5 °C. After incubation, 600 μl from the supernatant was removed and centrifuged at 200 × *g* for 10 min. The sperm pellet was resuspended 1:1 with mDM medium containing heparin and ionomycin (Sigma, I-0634) (final concentration 10 μM and 200 nM, respectively) and incubated for 15 min in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2 in air at 38.5 °C.

After maturation, groups of 20–25 oocytes (IVF group) were placed into 100 μl fertilisation microdrops of modified Tyrode's medium (TALP), as described by Parrish et al. [42] and supplemented with 1 μg/ml hypotaurine (Sigma, H-1384) under mineral oil. The treated spermatozoa were co-incubated with the COCs for 24 h with a final concentration of 4×10^6 sperma-spermatozoa/ml in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2 in air at 38.5 °C.

2.3. Oocyte diameter selection

Only oocytes for ICSI groups were selected by their cytoplasmic diameter. Before sperm injection, oocytes were denuded by pipetting and their diameter was measured using a micrometric ocular under an inverted microscope. Oocyte diameter was measured (excluding the zone pellucida) as the mean length of two perpendicular axes. Oocytes were divided in four groups depending on their diameter: oocytes smaller than 110 μm (Group A), oocytes from 110 to 125 μm (Group B), from 125 to 135 μm (Group C) and bigger than 135 μm (Group D).

2.4. Injection techniques

After IVM, one oocyte (with the first polar body visible) per drop was placed into a microdrop of 5 μl of injection TALP medium under mineral oil. The ICSI and Sham procedures were performed as described by Jimenez-Macedo et al. [28]. Briefly, ICSI oocytes were injected with one spermatozoon into the ooplasm with a minimum volume of medium (<5 pl). Sham injections were performed in a similar manner without sperm cell but expelling a similar volume of PVP as in ICSI. The oolema was ruptured and the ooplasm was aspirated into the injection pipette and re-injected into the oocyte with a minimum volume of medium.

2.5. In vitro embryo culture

At 24 h post-insemination (hpi), in vitro fertilised oocytes were denuded. Groups of 16 presumptive zygotes were washed twice and placed into 20 μl drops of SOF medium ([43] modified by [44]) for 192 h. At 48 hpi, 0.1 μl of FBS (Sigma, F-7524) was added for each embryo. Embryos were cultured at 38.5 °C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO_2, 5% O_2 and 90% N_2. Cleavage rate was evaluated at 48 hpi and embryos were fixed at 192 hpi to evaluate their different developmental stages.

2.6. Evaluation of different developmental stages after IVM, IVF/ICSI and IVC

Zygotes were stained at 17 hpi with 1% lacmoid (Sigma, L-7512) to evaluate the nuclear stage. Zygotes were categorized as normally fertilised if one female and one male pronuclei (2 PN) were formed. The male pronucleus was detected when one sperm tail was close to the pronucleus. Zygotes with 3 PN were considered as polyspermics in IVF group and activated in ICSI group.

Zygotes with 1 PN, were classified in two groups: pronucleus with a sperm head and pronucleus plus a metaphase spindle.

Injected sham oocytes were considered activated when one or more pronuclei was observed.

Embryos were assessed with fluorescent microscopy after Hoechst 33342 staining. The percentage of total embryos (number of embryos obtained after 8 days of culture/oocytes), morulae (embryos with 16 or more cells without blastocoele) and blastocysts (embryos with 60 or more cells with blastocoele formation) was evaluated.

2.7. Experimental design

2.7.1. Experiment 1

The aim of this study was to evaluate the ability of prepubertal goat oocytes to form zygotes after ICSI procedure with sperm treated with a combination of ionomycin and heparin. We included a Sham-injected oocyte group as control of mechanical activation and an IVF group as control of fertilisation. We studied the nuclear stage of oocytes after insemination/injection to validate the ICSI protocol in comparison to other studies in goats. The nuclear stage of zygotes was evaluated at 17 hpi.

2.7.2. Experiment 2

The objective of this experiment was to analyse in vitro development of embryos from prepubertal goats obtained from IVM-oocytes after IVF or ICSI. The embryo development was examined after 192 h of culture in SOF medium. Sham group was eliminated from this and the next experiment because of the low number of activation obtained.

2.7.3. Experiment 3

In this experiment, we divided oocytes in four groups depending on their diameter to evaluate the effect of oocyte diameter on its competence to develop up to blastocysts stage after ICSI procedure.

2.8. Statistical analysis

Differences in results were assessed using chi-square test (χ^2) or Fisher test (Graph-Pad software, San Diego, California, USA). Differences with a $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

3. Results

3.1. Experiment 1

Table 1 shows the nuclear stage of oocytes at 17 h after IVF, ICSI and Sham injection.

Table 1
Nuclear stage of prepubertal goat oocytes at 17 h post-insemination after ICSI, IVF and Sham procedures (replicates, 6)

	ICSI	IVF	SHAM
Total oocytes	115	323	66
Total oocytes with one or more PN	58 (50.4) a	104 (32.2) b	4 (6.0) c
2 PN	47 (40.9) a	86 (26.6) b	2 (3.0) c
3 PN	3 (2.6)	17 (5.3)	0
1 PN	8 (6.9)	1 (0.3)	2 (3.0)
1 PN + sperm head	4	0	–
1 PN + MII	4	1	–

The values with different letters (a–c) within each row differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). PN, pronucleus; MII, metaphase II.

The ICSI group provided 40.9% of normal fertilised zygotes (2 PN), thus percentage decrease to 26.6% in IVF group ($P < 0.05$). Abnormalities in fertilisation were observed both in ICSI and IVF groups without statistically significant differences. The percentage of 3 PN was 2.6 and 5.3% for ICSI and IVF, respectively, and the percentage of 1 PN was 6.9 and 0.3%, respectively. When we evaluate the origin of the eight oocytes with 1 PN formed in the ICSI group, we observed that four were female pronuclei and four were male pronuclei. In IVF group, it has observed only one 1 PN and was a male pronucleus. In the Sham group, of 66 injected oocytes, four were activated (two oocytes with 1 PN and two with 2 PN).

3.2. Experiment 2

Results of embryo development after 7 days of culture are presented in Table 2.

In this experiment, the percentage of embryos obtained at 192 h after fertilisation was higher in the ICSI (54.6%) than in the IVF (27.3%) group. The highest percentage of 8–16 cell embryos was found at ICSI group (17.5%) in comparison to IVF group (8.1%)

Table 2
Embryo development after 8 days post-insemination of prepubertal goat oocytes after ICSI and IVF procedures (replicates, 7)

	ICSI	IVF
Total oocytes inseminated	97	271
2–7 cell stage embryos (%)	23 (23.7)	38 (14.0)
8–16 cell stage embryos (%)	17 (17.5)	22 (8.1)
Number of morulae (%)	8 (8.2)	10 (3.7)
Number of blastocysts (%)	5 (5.1)	4 (1.5)
Number of morulae + blastocysts (%)	13 (13.4) a	14 (5.1) b

The values with different letters (a and b) within each row differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

Table 3
Embryo development after 8 days post-injection of prepubertal goat oocytes classified according to oocyte diameter (replicates, 8)

	Total MII-oocytes injected	Cleavage at 48 hpi[a]	2–7 cells[b]	8–16 cells[b]	Morulae[b]	Blastocyst[b]	M + B[b]
Group A (<110 μm)	3	1	1	–	–	–	
Group B (110–125 μm)	53	32 (60.3)	22 (68.7) a	8 (25.0)	2 (6.2) a	0 a	2 (6.2) a
Group C (125–135 μm)	103	69 (66.9)	16 (23.2) b	21 (30.4)	21 (30.4) b	11 (15.9) b	32 (46.4) b
Group D (>135 μm)	24	18 (75.0)	7 (38.9) b	5 (27.8)	4 (22.2) b	2 (11.1) b	6 (33.3) b

The values with different letters (a and b) within each column differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). MII, metaphase II; hpi, hours post-injection.
[a] The percentages were calculated from total MII-oocytes.
[b] The percentages were calculated from total cleavage at 48 hpi.

($P < 0.05$), while a 23.7 and 14.0% of ICSI and IVF oocytes, respectively, remained at the 2–7 cell stage. We did not find significant differences between the experimental groups in the percentage of morulae nor blastocyst although there was a tendency to be higher in the ICSI group. Thus, the percentage of morula plus blastoocyst was significantly higher in ICSI than IVF group (13.4% versus 5.1%, respectively; $P > 0.05$).

3.3. Experiment 3

In this experiment we evaluated embryo development of ICSI fertilised oocytes previously divided in four groups based on oocyte diameter (Table 3). In Group A, we obtained only three oocytes after IVM with a visible first polar body, and only one cleaved up to two cells after ICSI. Due to the low number of matured oocytes obtained, no statistical analysis has been done to this group.

After 48 h post-injection, no statistical differences were found among B–D groups.

In Group B we obtained a higher percentage of embryos arrested at 2–7 cell stage than Groups C and D (68.7% versus 23.2% and 38.9%, respectively); but no differences were found between groups in 8–16 cells stage (25.0, 30.4 and 27.8%, respectively).

A low embryo development at Group B compared to Groups C and D was observed in percentage of morulae (6.2% versus 30.4 and 22.2%, respectively), percentage of blastocysts (0% versus15.9% and 11.1%, respectively) and percentage of morula plus blastocysts (6.2% versus 46.4% and 33.3%, respectively).

4. Discussion

The present study shows that conventional ICSI with a previous treatment of sperm cells combining ionomycin and heparin as capacitators, increases embryo development and blastocyst rates in prepubertal goat oocytes compared to previous studies where spermatozoa were only capacitated with heparin [28]. In agreement with other studies in cattle [16,23,45], pretreatment of sperm cells could be useful in the development of ICSI embryos. In the present study, we also show that the percentage of morulae plus blastocysts obtained from prepubertal goat oocytes was significantly higher in oocytes fertilised by ICSI than by IVF. In adult goat oocytes, blastocysts were obtained by ICSI using the Piezo Driven injection [9] or by conventional ICSI [46] with frozen-thawed sperm. Strong sperm capacitation is not necessary, possibly because freezing procedures or piezo electric pulses are enough to desestabilise the sperm membrane. In some species, such as the rabbit [10], mouse [3] or sheep [11], conventional ICSI was sufficient to activate oocytes and to start embryo development. In other species, there is not a consensus on the need for activation to increase embryo development because the studies had conflicting conclusions. In some cases, it has been demonstrated that chemical or electrical activation is necessary to increase embryo development (cattle [47]; porcine [14,19]; caprine [28]) to obtain blastocysts. In others, Piezo Driven ICSI was employed to fertilise oocytes (cattle [21–23]; caprine [9]). Also, there are studies which showed that conventional ICSI was sufficient (caprine [46]; porcine [48]). Considering our results obtained in Experiment 1 with Sham-injected oocytes, we cannot consider that ICSI by itself is sufficient to activate oocytes parthenogenetically from prepubertal goats, as was observed in our previous study [28]. Suttner et al. [45] showed different results in embryo development depending on oocyte activation, sperm treatment and injection technique. Pretreatment of sperm cells with dithiothreitol (DTT) prior to ICSI has been demonstrated to increase embryo development in cattle [23,45]. Thus, results with ICSI not only depend on oocyte activation but also on correct sperm capacitation. The treatment of fresh spermatozoa with

ionophore molecules in species with a very stable sperm membrane, like horses [24] and goats [27], was an efficient way to improve fertilisation results. As we observed in Experiment 2, embryo development was better, for both ICSI and IVF, when the spermatozoa were treated with heparin plus ionomycin, compared to treatment with only ionomycin as a capacitator: the technique used in our previous study [28].

The ICSI is a useful technique in the study of oocyte quality because it reduces the variation due to sperm penetration and it allows fertilisation of each one of the MII-oocytes. Oocytes recovered from prepubertal goat ovaries obtained at the slaughterhouse are very heterogeneous in growth and atresia. This heterogeneity could be the cause of large variability among experiments in in vitro embryo production. In goats, oocyte meiotic competence has been determined according to oocyte diameter in adult [37] and prepubertal females [39]. Following this classification, in Experiment 3, the percentage of blastocysts obtained from prepubertal goat oocytes bigger than 125 μm (Groups C and D) was significantly higher than 110–125 μm (Group B) oocytes. We found no differences between oocytes from Groups C (15.9%) and D (11.1%). In our laboratory, Anguita et al. [49] obtained a higher blastocyst rate per cleaved oocyte in oocytes larger than 135 μm (Group D, 20.4%) compared to oocytes of 125–135 μm (Group C, 5%) in oocytes fertilised by IVF. The difference between Groups C and D after IVF (5 and 20.4%, respectively) and ICSI (15.9 and 11.1%, respectively) may be due to the inability of Group C oocytes to be fertilised by IVF, although they are capable of development after a sperm injection. A low percentage of oocytes of 110–125 μm diameter (Group B) were able to develop up to morulae after ICSI fertilisation, but they were unable to develop beyond the 8-cell stage after IVF. The low number of injected oocytes smaller than 100 μm (Group A) was due to the extremely low percentage of them arriving at metaphase II stage after in vitro maturation.

In adult goats, Crozet et al. [50] found a direct positive relationship between follicular diameter and embryo development, showing that blastocyst production was 6% with oocytes from follicles of 2 to 3 mm, 12% from follicles ranging from 3.1 to 5 mm, 26% from follicles larger than 5 mm and 41% with ovulated oocytes. In prepubertal goats, the number of follicles per ovary larger than 3 mm was 1.1 and that larger 5 mm was practically inexistent [39], so the mean follicle size that we used in this study was smaller than 3 mm. Despite this, the highest percentage of blastocysts obtained in the present study was 15.9%, higher than those usually obtained in prepubertal goat oocytes. In a second study, Crozet et al. [38] described the relationship between follicle size and oocyte diameter and observed that the mean oocyte size was 96 μm in follicles smaller than 0.5 mm; 120 μm for follicles of 0.5–0.8 mm; 125 μm for follicles of 1–1.8 mm; 136 μm for follicles of 2–3 mm and they maintained a constant size of 130–146 μm in follicles larger than 3 mm. In conclusion, it seems that meiotic oocyte competence is closely related to oocyte diameter, but embryo developmental competence would be more closely related to follicle diameter than to oocyte diameter.

Most studies have been made to determine the relationship between follicle diameter and the competence of the oocyte to develop up to the blastocyst stage, because oocytes are usually released by follicular puncture. In our study, in prepubertal goats, the size of ovaries and follicles means that ovaries can be released by slicing. In cattle, several groups reported that oocytes derived from follicles larger than 4 mm resulted in a higher percentage of blastocysts than those from smaller follicles, concluding that the follicle size at which developmental embryo competence is achieved coincides with the ability of the follicle in vivo to respond to FSH stimulation with rapid growth t (reviewed by [51]). Lonergan et al. [31] obtained 60% of blastocysts from oocytes recovered from follicles larger than 6 mm. Comparing embryo development, Kauffold et al. [52] concluded that blastocyst yield was similar between calf and cows oocytes when the oocytes were recovered from follicles larger than 8 mm whereas the proportion of blastocysts was lower in calf than in cows when oocytes were recovered from 4 to 8 and from 2 to 3 mm follicles. However, these authors did not analyse the size of oocytes recovered from follicles of different diameters and female ages. Hyttel et al. [34] reported in cattle that oocytes of 100 μm had full competence for the resumption of meiosis and oocytes of 110 μm had full competence to complete maturation and to sustain embryo development, but lower numbers of blastocysts were obtained from oocytes of 110 μm (30%) than from oocytes larger than 110 μm (60%). Otoi et al. [53], classifying oocytes in six categories according to oocyte diameter, concluded that bovine oocytes larger than 115 mm had reached meiotic competence, but they should have a diameter larger than 120 mm to acquire embryo development competence. In prepubertal goats, Rodriguez et al. [54] observed that the oocyte size average was 136 μm when oocytes were selected positively by Brilliant Cresyl Blue (BCB) test and they obtained 4%

of blastocysts. As can be observed by these studies, there is a difference in the oocyte size required to maintain embryo development between cattle and goats. These differences could be explained by the different sizes of oocytes between species.

Based on our results, we can conclude that conventional ICSI with sperm treated with heparin plus ionomycin improved fertilisation rates and embryo development, and that oocytes larger than 125 μm are competent to develop to the blastocyst stage. However, the percentage of embryo development of these prepubertal goat oocytes was lower than for oocytes from adult females and this could be related to the follicle size.

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