EFFECT OF THE ADDITION OF SHEEP SEMINAL PLASMA ON THE SURVIVAL OF EPIDIDYMAL SPERM OF LYDIAN BULLS

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Reproduction is an important factor in any cattle raising, since the higher reproductive rate, the greater number of animals available for the market (Victoria et al, 2009). The collection of bull semen by conventional methods such as artificial vagina and electroejaculator, have established genebanks living from breeding males, however, it is important to establish an alternative method, such as collecting sperm in the cauda epididymidis, which qualifies for the elite bull sperm, which have died suddenly at the farms, so as to provide offspring of these animals through the use of biotechnologies such as AI or in vitro fertilization (Barrios, 2002), however, in the case of bovine animals fighting, the fertilizing capacity of sperm samples obtained postmortem could see compromised due to stress sustained during his fight, so that this paper proposes an alternative for preserving germplasm of these animals postmortem high genetic value, without compromising the viability of sperm. For this work, 16 cattle were used for bullfights, the treatments were: T1 commercial diluent tris base + 10% sheep seminal plasma and T2 diluent commercial tris base (Trilady). We did a fresh assessment after its cooling at different times (2, 6, 12, 18 and 24). The results obtained so far show no significant differences (P < 0.05) between treatments, however, mathematically there is a tendency for the T1, which is most evident between 18 and 24 hours of cooling, therefore, both treatments could be used both for the preservation of epididymal sperm from bulls.