Survival rates associated with in vitro low-temperature storage of kutum (Rutilus kutum) eggs

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Abstract
To study the effects of post-stripping oocyte ageing at low temperatures on the viability of kutum (Rutilus kutum) oocytes, unfertilised eggs of five females were stored in ovarian fluid at temperatures of 4 and 7 degree centigrade for 24 hours post stripping (HPS). The stored ova of five female kutum were separately fertilised at 0 (i.e., control eggs fertilised prior to storage), 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 HPS. The eyeing and hatching rates were recorded as indices of the egg quality. The results indicated that the maximum eyeing and hatching rates of the eggs (92% and 74%, respectively) were observed at 0 HPS, whereas the storage of the eggs at 4 °C for 24 HPS decreased the eyeing and hatching rates to 36% and 28%, respectively. The use of the higher storage temperature resulted in a more rapid decrease in the egg viability: eyeing and hatching rates of 9% and 2%, respectively, were obtained after storage at 7 °C for 24 HPS. The present study demonstrated that stripped kutum eggs that are stored in ovarian fluid at 4 and 7 degree centigrade should be fertilised within 12 and 8 HPS, respectively, to obtain viability rates higher than 50%.

Keywords: Rutilus kutum, Stripping, Egg storage, Cold temperature, Egg viability
Introduction
The difficulties associated with the removal of intercellular water during cooling and the toxicity of cryoprotectants have led to the unsuccessful freezing of fish ova (e.g., Stoss and Donaldson, 1983; Rana, 1995). As a result, the protocols for the short-term preservation of eggs have been more developed. Ovulated oocytes retained in the ovarian or body cavity undergo over-ripening due to gradual morphological, physiological and biochemical changes that negatively affect fertility and larval development (e.g., Nomura et al., 1974; Craik and Harvey, 1984; Formacion et al., 1993; Lahnsteiner, 2000; Bahre Kazemi et al., 2010). Thus, over-ripening of the eggs has been identified as the most important factor that influences the survival of the eggs of many fish species (e.g., McEvoy, 1984; Rime et al., 2004, Policar et al., 2010). After stripping also fish eggs gradually undergo changes that are similar to the effects of over-ripening (Kjorsvik et al., 1990). The time required for the loss of egg viability during short-term preservation has been reported from a few minutes to a few weeks according to the fish species and the storage temperature (e.g., Lahnsteiner et al., 2001; Gisbert and williot, 2002; Rizzo et al., 2003; Niksirat et al., 2007a; Niksirat et al., 2007b).

Kutum (Rutilus kutum), which is a cyprinidae and an endemic fish of the Caspian Sea, is a migratory anadromous fish with a relatively short reproductive period that starts in early March and ends in late April. Kutum exhibits a great demand and is highly important for commercial and restocking programs in Iran. Thus, the Iranian Fisheries Organisation (Shilat) produces and releases up to 200 million fry into the Caspian Sea annually (Abdolhay et al., 2011). To maximise the efficacy of the mass production of the restocking program for kutum, details on the short-term storage of the eggs deserve to be clarified. This process can not only provide synchronous fertilisation of brood fishes but also be helpful when completely mature male brood fish is unavailable for fertilisation. The asynchronous catching of male and female fishes or the lack of access to completely mature male fish, especially in species such as kutum, are the major limitation factors in restocking programs. Our previous research indicated that kutum eggs can be successfully stored at 4 °C for at least 8 hours after stripping (Samarin et al., 2011). The present study was performed to identify the viable time period for the in vitro storage of unfertilised kutum eggs after ovulation at two different cold storage temperatures.

Materials and methods
Fish
The experimental fish were captured in the Tajan River (36º81’N, 53º16’E) in Sari, Iran, during their upstream migration. To confirm ovulation and for
gamete collection, the fish were
anaesthetised with 100 ppm of tricaine
methanesulfonate (methyl-
aminobenzoate, MS222) to minimise
their stress and ensure safe handling. Of
the captured fish, five fishes weighing
1.3 ± 0.1 Kg were selected as the
experimental fish and were tagged with
coloured tags.

Egg storage in ovarian fluid
The eggs from each fish were collected
separately by abdominal massage. To
store the eggs in the ovarian fluid, 14
batches of 7-g aliquots of the oocytes
(i.e., approximately 570 eggs) from
each of the five selected ovulated
females were gently weighed and stored
in cell culture plates. In this experiment,
the eggs from each female were stored
separately. Seven batches of the eggs
from each female were fertilised
immediately after ovulation (1 batch,
fertilisation occurred at 0 HPS) and at
4-h interval up to 24h, one batch was
fertilised every 4h. Before fertilisation,
the ovarian fluid was removed from the
eggs. For fertilisation at each time
interval, 2 mL of milt was collected
from five males and mixed gently to
ensure uniform fertilisation. A volume
of 0.2 mL of the mixed milt was used
for the artificial egg insemination of
each batch. The plates were then
transferred to a domestic refrigerator
and stored at 4°C in the darkness. The
preservation of the seven other egg
batches was tested in an incubator at a
constant temperature of 7°C.

Incubation and fertility examination
After fertilisation and elimination of the
adhesiveness of the eggs using water
for 45 minutes, all of the egg batches
were placed in separated 7-l jar
incubators with running water at 19°C
until the eyeing and hatching stages.
The embryos that reached the eyeing
and hatching stages were recorded as
indices of the egg quality (Lahnsteiner
and Weismann, 1999; Goetz and
Coffman, 2000; Bonnet et al., 2003).
The eyed eggs were examined
macroscopically 3 to 4 days after
fertilisation, and the number of hatched
larvae was counted 7 to 9 days after
fertilisation. Both eyeing and hatching
percentages were calculated with
respect to the total number of eggs
fertilised.

Statistical analysis
The normality of the data was
ascertained using the SPSS Software
for Windows version 18. The
differences between the means of the
groups were evaluated using analysis of
variance and Duncan’s multiple range
test. Multiple ANOVA followed by
Duncan's test was used to compare the
effects of storage at different
temperatures. Differences with p<0.05
were considered statistically significant.

Results
The eyeing and hatching rates of eggs
stored for 12 hours at 4°C were higher
than 60% and 50%, respectively.
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Figure 1: Effects of the in vitro storage time on the eyeing and hatching rates of oocytes stored at 4°C. The results shown represent the means ± SEM. The differences between means that are denoted with the same alphabetical symbol are not significant.

Figure 2: Effects of the in vitro storage time on the eyeing and hatching rates of oocytes stored at 7°C. The results shown represent the means ± SEM. The differences between means that are denoted with the same alphabetical symbol are not significant.

The eggs stored for a longer period of time in the ovarian fluid exhibited a gradual decrease in the percentages of eyed eggs and hatched larvae: eyeing and hatching rates of 92.4 ± 0.6% and 74.1 ± 2.2% (mean ± SE), respectively, were obtained for the eggs fertilised at 0 HPS, whereas eyeing and hatching percentages of 36.5 ± 2.5% and 28.1 ± 2%, respectively, were obtained for the eggs fertilised at 4°C after 24 HPS (Fig. 1). The above-mentioned trends were also observed with the storage at 7°C, but the values of the eyeing and hatching rates decreased more rapidly to 9.3 ± 1.3% and 2.8 ± 2.8%, respectively, for eggs fertilised after 24 hours of storage (Fig. 2).
Discussion

In both thermal regimes used in the present study, the maximum viability rates were obtained when the eggs were fertilised immediately after stripping. The in vitro storage of eggs at 7°C resulted in a more rapid decrease in the egg viability compared with that observed with storage at 4°C. In fact, the eggs lost almost their total viability for hatching after one day of storage. Therefore, the viability of kutum oocytes is unstable during short-term storage, and this result is in accordance with earlier studies of other cyprinids (Billard, 1988; Lahnsteiner et al., 2001).

The short-term preservation of salmonid eggs has been reported to be successful due to the occurrence of post-spawning activation only after the oocytes are released into the water. In contrast, short-term preservation is not successful for cyprinid fish species due to the auto-activation that occurs after ovulation (Stoss and Donaldson, 1983). However, the exact causes of the loss of oocyte viability are not well understood (Rizzo et al., 2003). The success of the in vitro storage of oocytes appears to be highly dependent on the fish species and the storage temperature, and this dependence is higher for in vitro storage compared with the in vivo storage of eggs (e.g., Azuma et al., 2003; Bonnet et al., 2003). For example, Curimata (Prochilodus marggravii) oocytes can only be successfully stored in vitro for one hour at 26°C (Rizzo et al., 2003). Additionally, during the short-term storage of common carp and grass carp oocytes for 4 hours at 4°C, the fertilisation rate decreased by more than 50% (Lahnsteiner et al., 2001). Sturgeon fish oocytes can retain their viability up to 4 hours at 15-18°C (Gisbert and Williot, 2002). In contrast, salmon and trout oocytes can be successfully stored for a longer time; e.g., oocytes of Caspian brown trout and rainbow trout can be stored up to 2 days (Niksirat et al., 2007a) and 9 days (Bonnet et al., 2003; Niksirat et al., 2007b), respectively. As the abovementioned studies show, the in vitro storage of the oocytes of cold-water fish species is more successful than the in vitro storage of the oocytes of warm-water fish species. However, it seems that additional reasons contribute to the longer time period during which the eggs of cold-water fish species remain viable. It is possible that other factors, such as the egg size, also affect the successful storage time.

Eggs that were stored at 7°C exhibited a nearly complete loss of egg viability after 24 hours, whereas the hatching rate of eggs stored for 24 hours at 4°C was approximately 30%. Therefore, the present study demonstrated that the egg quality, which was determined by the eyeing and hatching rates, was maintained for a significantly longer time when the eggs were stored at the lower temperature. In some fish species, such as turbot (Psetta maxima) (Suquet et al., 1999) and curimata (Prochilodus marggravii)
margarivii) (Rizzo et al., 2003), it has been shown that the storage of their eggs at temperatures that the fish do not experience during their normal range of life results in a decrease in the egg viability. In contrast, the storage of unfertilised eggs of kutum at low temperatures showed improved results. Therefore, it is possible that the low-temperature storage of the eggs of only tropical fish species that naturally reproduce at high temperatures is not successful.

In this study, we stored the eggs in the ovarian fluid of fish. We did not attempt to store the eggs in artificial ovarian fluid, although the effect of using artificial ovarian fluid using additional improvements can be examined in the future studies. Based on the results of the present study, unfertilised eggs of kutum can retain approximately 70% and 50% viability after 8 hours of storage in ovarian fluid at temperatures of 4 and 7°C, respectively.

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