

Scientists 'pin the tail' on world-first IVF treatment for donkeys

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Argentinian donkeys that were used in the study. Credit: The University of Queensland

A University of Queensland-led research group has created the world's first successful donkey embryo using in-vitro fertilization (IVF), which could save dozens of endangered donkey species.

Creating a viable [donkey](#) embryo has been challenging, but UQ's Dr. Andres Gambini, in collaboration with Argentinian and Spanish researchers, made it happen using a specialist IVF process known as [intracytoplasmic sperm injection](#) (ICSI).

The world-first donkey embryo, which is from an endangered European breed, is currently frozen in [liquid nitrogen](#) while researchers search for a suitable female for implantation.

Dr. Gambini said the success opened up the possibility of helping donkeys—and other [vulnerable species](#)—by creating a 'frozen zoo' or genetic bank of embryos.

"With this new tool to produce embryos in the laboratory, we can help to repopulate a species if we need to," he said.

"There are many problems associated with inbreeding when trying to increase a species' population, but this IVF technique means we can essentially combine semen and eggs from donkeys with a different genetic background and create viable embryos."

Dr. Gambini, who worked with National University of Río Cuarto Ph.D. student Ana Flores Bragulat on this project, said donkey populations are more endangered than people realize.

"Seven of the 28 European domestic breeds are in critical status and 20 are endangered, while wild donkey species are also in trouble," Dr. Gambini said.

"The reasons for this include theft, illegal slaughtering, decreasing grazing land and people using them less.

"There are also concerns about wild donkeys around the world being killed for 'ejiao', a key ingredient in traditional Chinese remedies produced from collagen in donkeys' skin."

Dr. Gambini has been working on this project for about three years and has previously worked with horses and zebras.

His team currently has 10 frozen zebra embryos in storage, including clones.



Donkey eggs 38–40 hours after in vitro maturation process using a preovulatory follicular fluid. Credit: Andres Gambini

"Throughout my research career, I've been exploring assisted reproductive technologies to improve the genetic progress in all sorts of

domestic animals," he said.

"In 2020, we reported the first zebra embryo and now the first donkey embryo—who's to say what's next?"

Dr. Gambini said donkey embryos were much more difficult to work with, with a [success rate](#) of five to 10 percent, compared to horses which are about 30 percent.

"I wish I knew why donkey embryos were not produced easily!" he said.

"Each species is completely different and through our research, we're trying to understand more.

"We hope this research will lead to a more integrated donkey conservation program.

"We also hope to discover how to make IVF processes work for a wide range of endangered species.

"It's just one weapon in our conservation arsenal, so to speak."

Researchers hope to create more viable embryos and find suitable female donkeys for implantation before the [breeding season](#) ends next year.

The world-first embryo is currently frozen in a lab in Spain, and was created using donkey semen and an egg from different areas of the country.

The research is published in *Theriogenology*.

The project combined knowledge of semen preservation, embryo

production, and egg collection from the National University of Río Cuarto, Buenos Aires' National Council for Scientific and Technical Research, the University of Cordoba, the Autonomous University of Barcelona and UQ's School of Agriculture and Food Sciences.

More information: Ana P. Flores Bragulat et al, Time-lapse imaging and developmental competence of donkey eggs after ICSI: Effect of preovulatory follicular fluid during oocyte in vitro maturation, *Theriogenology* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2022.10.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.theriogenology.2022.10.030)

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