### Basic Principles of Sperm Cryopreservation

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### **Cell Specific Characteristics**

- · Cold shock sensitivity
- Specific CPA toxicity
- Intracellular lipid content
- · Cytoskeletal sensitivity





Osmotic Damage









# Media Choice

- Cryoprotective Agent/Additives
  - Glycerol
    - concentrations used vary from clinic to clinic, ranging from 5% to 10%.
  - Ethylene Glycol
    - Shown to likely be superior but uncommon in practice









- Cryoprotective Additives
  - Chicken egg yolk
    - Enhances membrane fluidity
    - Extends osmotic tolerance
    - Difficult to implement QC
  - Glutamine or Cholesterol-laden-Cyclodextrin an alternative



















How do we determine optimal protocols?

#### Measurements

- Relative water content -(V<sub>iso</sub>-V<sub>b</sub>)
   Boyle Van't Hoff
- Water Permeability (L<sub>p</sub>) – Temperature dependence of L<sub>p</sub>
- Solute Permeability (P<sub>s</sub>)
   Temperature dependence of P<sub>s</sub>



















#### Why use an empiricalfundamental approach?

- 4 CPAs
- 4 CPA Addition Protocols
- 4 Cooling rates
- 4 Warming rates
- 4 CPA Removal Protocols
- 4 x 4 experimental design
- 4x4x4x4x4x4x4=16384 data points with little likelihood of specific results



## **Future Directions**

- Refined metrics for osmotic tolerance limits
- Continuous and optimal CPA addition
  and removal
- Nonlinear control of sample temperatures
- Optimization of temperature control

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