P25 – Sire Influence on Speed of Development of In Vitro Fertilized Bovine Embryos. Carolina M Assunção[1]*, Paulo H A Campos Júnior[2], Fernada M Miranda[2],Michele M Pereira[1], Raquel V Serapião[2], Bruno C.Carvalho[2], João H M Viana[2], Luiz S A Camargo[2]. [1]*Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, UFJF, Juiz de Fora, MG, Brasil.* [2]*Embrapa Gado de Leite, CNPGL, Juiz de Fora, MG, Brasil.*

Bulls can influence blastocyst rate in an IVF production system but little is known about the paternal influence on speed of development of in vitro fertilized embryos. This study aimed to evaluate the distribution of different stages of blastocyst among sires in order to detect differences on speed of development of embryos produced from different bulls. In vitro matured oocytes(n=11,176) were fertilized in vitro with semen from two Holstein(A and B) and two Gyr(C and D) bulls. Presumptive zygotes were co-cultured with cumulus cells in CR2aa medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum under 5% CO_2 at 38,5°C in air. Rate of blastocyst(BL), expanded blastocyst(EB) and hatched blastocyst(HB) were based on total number of blastocyst at 168h post-fertilization in order to compare the distribution of different stages of development among bulls. Data was subjected to analysis of variance and means compared by Tukey's test. Values are shown as mean±SEM. The number of in vitro fertilization batches ranged from 27 to 59 among bulls. BL rate was higher($P<0.05$) for bull D(0.66 ± 0.03) and lower($P<0.05$) for bull A(0.27 ± 0.03). However, bull A had more($P<0.05$) blastocysts at stages of development more advanced(0.53 ± 0.03 and 0.10 ± 0.01 for EB and HB, respectively) than bull D(0.27 ± 0.02 and 0.02 ± 0.01 for EB and HB, respectively), suggesting faster development for embryos from bull A, whereas bulls B and C had intermediaries values. The present data suggests that speed of development of in vitro fertilized pre-implantation embryos can be influenced by sire. Financial Support: FAPEMIG, CNPq. *Correspondence: carol_marinhoo@yahoo.com.br

P26 – Sperm Transit Time Delay on Rats Treated With Dichloromethanic Extract From *Salacia elliptica* Leaves. Jaqueline S Martins[1]*, Cláudia S Martins[1], Luciana R Jesus[1], Loraine S Carvalho[1], Deborah Elana[1], Lucas O Maia[1], Luciano M Lião[2], Marcos F O Costa[1], Renata Mazaro e Costa[1]. [1]*Depto de Ciências Fisiológicas, ICB-UFG;* [2]*IQ-UFG, Goiânia, GO, Brazil.* [2]*Instituto de Química, IQ-UFG, Goiânia, GO, Brazil.*

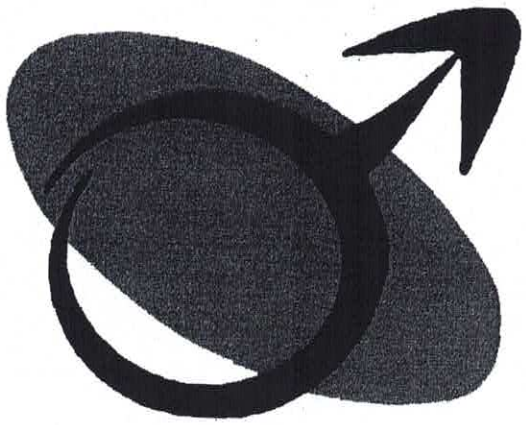
This study aims to evaluate the effects on testicular and epididymal function from rats treated with Siputá (*Salacia elliptica* – Hippocrateaceae). Eight male Wistar rats (90 days old, 350g) were treated with dichloromethanic extract made from *S. elliptica* leaves, 500 g/kg/day, orally, 30 days. Soy oil was administered to control animals (n=9). At treatment end rats were euthanized, testis and epididymis were removed, and epididymis was divided into the Caput-Corpus (Ccp) and Cauda (Cd) to be processed. Daily Spermatic Production (DSP, data in 10^6/day), Sperm Transit Time (STT – data in days), testicular and epididymal sperm number (data in 10^6) and concentration (data in 10^6/g organ) were determinate by homogenization. Data were analyzed by non-parametric Mann-Whitney test. Results were reported as mean ± SEM (**p<0.01, ***p<0.001). Testicular parameters, such as DSP (C: 24.9 ± 5.8; T: 21.5 ± 4.9), did not show significant differences between groups. However, at the epididymis, the treated group showed a significant increase on sperm amount (Ccp - C: 112.2 ± 22.8; T: 160.3 ± 20.0***; Cd - C: 156.6 ± 27.6; T: 191.6 ± 42.8) and concentration (Ccp - C: 429.8 ± 94.2; T: 676.4 ± 126.5**; Cd - C: 860.8 ± 173.7; T: 1108.5 ± 84.4**), followed by a raise on STT (Ccp - C: 4.8 ± 1.7; T: 7.7 ± 1.6**; Cd - C: 6.5 ± 1.4; T: 9.1 ± 2.2**). Once the transit time lengthens, sperm reserves in the epididymis tend to increase. Therefore, *S. elliptica*, like other plants, affects male reproduction, particularly the epididymis. Financial Suport: CNPq, FAPEG. *Correspondence: martinsjsb@gmail.com

P27 – Impairment of Sexual Behavior and Fertility in Pubertal Rats Treated with Antineoplastic Agent Cisplatin. Ana Paula A Favareto[1], Fabíola C Toledo[1], Carla D B Fernandez[1], Daniela A Fossato da Silva[2], Bruna P Silva[2], Wilma G Kempinas[2]*.[1]*Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biologia Celular e Estrutural, UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brasil.* [2]*Departamento de Morfologia, Instituto de Biociências, UNESP, Botucatu, SP, Brasil.*

Cisplatin is widely used on clinical oncology, especially for treatment of testicular cancer, which affects mainly young men. Several researches report the toxic effects of this chemotherapeutic agent to human and animal reproduction. Nevertheless, these studies emphasize the effects on adult individuals. Thus, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of cisplatin on sexual behavior and fertility of male pubertal rats. Wistar male rats (45 days old) were assigned to two groups: Control (n=11, saline 0.9%) and Treated (n=11, 1mg/kg of cisplatin, i.p., 5 days/week, for 3 weeks). After the end of treatment, males were placed in polycarbonate crystal boxes, 5 minutes before introduction of one adult female in natural estrus. The parameters of sexual behavior were recorded during a 30-min session in the dark period of the cycle. The couples stayed together for an additional period of 4 hours. After this period, vaginal smears were collected for determination of the gestational day zero (GD0). On the GD20, the females were killed by decapitation and submitted to laparatomy for reproductive performance evaluation. For statistical analysis, Mann-Whitney test was used. Latencies to first ejaculation and first post-ejaculatory intromission and rate of pre-implantation loss were increased ($p<0.05$), while the number of ejaculations and fertility potential were decreased ($p<0.05$) in the cisplatin-treated rats. Moreover, were observed tendencies of increase ($p=0.057$) in number of intromissions until the first ejaculation and reduction ($p=0.067$) in number of post-ejaculatory intromissions. These results show that cisplatin impairs sexual behavior and fertility of pubertal rats. Financial support: FAPESP. *Correspondence: kempinas@ibb.unesp.br

P28 – Rimonabanto on Fertility of Male Mice and Teratogenic Effect in Offspring. Liliane K Miguel, Karla L Guarido, Patrícia B G Silva, Fernanda D Figueira, Marcela B Millani, Maria José S Salles*.*Departamento de Biologia Geral, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina, PR, Brasil.*

The drug Rimonabanto Acomplia® acts blocking substances known as endocannabinoid, in the control of obesity. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of inducing changes of rimonabanto on fertility of mice, and teratogenicity in the offspring when given in spermatogenesis. Mice were divided into control group that received PBS and treated group that received 20mg/kg/day of the drug, via gavage for 6 weeks. In the fifth week, the animals were mated with untreated females. After treatment, males were euthanized, removed and weighed the sexual organs, liver, lungs and kidneys. There was the evaluation of sperm morphology of epididymides and dosage of testosterone. Females pregnancy were sacrificed in 18 days to verify the pregnancy rates of fertility, loss post-implantational, resorption and fetal and placental weight. Following the fetuses were fixed for subsequent examination of external malformations, visceral and skeletal. Data were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Tukey. There was an increase in the frequency of abnormalities of the sperm tail. Regarding teratogenicity, there was significant difference in visceral malformations, which were: cleft palate (5,6%), analftalmia (3,5%), brain lateral ventricle (2,8%), decreased kidney (2,8%) and dilated bladder (17%). The other parameters showed no statistical difference between groups. There's no association in the visceral malformations found with changes in the sperm tail, as they relate to fertility problems, which was not observed in this study. In the experimental design rimonabanto was shown to be teratogenic, but did not alter fertility. *Correspondence: maze@uel.br



II Workshop on Male Reproductive Biology

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the abstract entitled **"SIRE INFLUENCE ON SPEED OF DEVELOPMENT OF IN VITRO FERTILIZED BOVINE EMBRYOS"**, authored by ***Assunção, C.M.; Campos-Jr, P.H.A.; Miranda, F.M.; Pereira, M.M.; Serapião, R.V.; Carvalho, B.C.; Viana, J.H.M.; Camargo, L.S.A.*** has been presented at the *"II Workshop on Male Reproductive Biology"*, held in São Paulo, SP, Brazil, from August 16th to 19th, 2009.

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