Artificial Insemination

John Parrish

Two cows standing next to each other in a field. Daisy says to Dolly, "I was artificially inseminated this morning." "I don't believe you," said Dolly. "It's true, no bull!" exclaimed Daisy.

History of Artificial Insemination

Handout linked to lecture outline

History of Artificial Insemination

- Arab Chieftains
 - » Stole semen to breed mares
- Leeuwenhook 1677
 - » Used microscope to see sperm
- Spallenzani 1780
 - » Sperm could fertilize
 - » Cooling and freezing inactivated sperm and upon warming sperm were reactivated

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History of Artificial Insemination

- Ivanov (Russia) 1900
 - » Developed methods as we know today
 - » Most work was with horses but did some cattle and pig work
- Denmark 1933
 - » First dairy cooperative
- First US AI Cooperative 1937
 - » First US dairy cooperative in New Jersey

History of Artificial Insemination

- Dairy cooperatives increase in numbers -1940's and 1950's
- Dairy cooperatives merge and form large companies that dominate cattle Al industry - 1960's to present
- All turkey's bred AI 1960's to present
- Expansion of swine AI 1990's
- Expansion of horse Al 1990's

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Quiz 10 a

 What does Russia have to do with Artificial Insemination as we know it today?



Quiz 10 a

- What does Russia have to do with Artificial Insemination as we know it today?
- Developed all the methods that we use today under direction of Professor Ivanov.



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Objectives of Artificial Insemination

- Genetic improvement of livestock
- Disease control mechanism
- Possible to increase fertility
- Decrease breeding expense

Current Status of US Industry

- Dairy Cattle
 - » 7 million (50%) in Denmark, Japan, 90-100%
- Beef Cattle
 - » 1.3 million (3%)
- Swine
 - » 90 95%
- Turkey
- » 100%
 Horses
 - » Increasing rapidly

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Advantages of Al

- Genetic Improvement
 - » Wide spread use and availability of genetically superior sires
 - » 1 bull can breed 500,000 cows in a lifetime
 - » After death, semen can be used
 - · Oldest frozen semen 40 45 years old

Advantages of Al

- · Rapid proof of sire
 - » Progeny testing examines offspring for desired traits
 - » With natural mating would only have 100's of offspring
 - » Genomic Evaluations!!!

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Advantages of AI (cont.)

- Availability of sires
 - » Sires anywhere in world



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Advantages of AI (cont.)

- Availability of sires
 - » Sires anywhere in world
- Danger of bull (male) removed
- Disease reduction
- Crossbreeding
 - » Can try without buying sire
 - » Designer animals



Crossbreeding (designer dogs)





Goldendoodle



Poodle X Labrador Retriever

Labradoodle



Advantages of AI (cont.)

- Economics
 - » Cost of sire genetics reduced
 - · Many doses/ejaculate
 - » Sire maintenance cost reduced
 - · Fewer sires required



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Disadvantages

- Estrus detection
- Trained inseminator
- Bull semen the best
- Use of poor male may increase so test
- Technology to store cooled or frozen semen
 - » Difficult to maintain

Question 10b

- Why did AI take off in the US in pigs?
- a) Genetic Improvement
- b) Economics
- C) Danger of the male removed



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Question 10b

- Why did Al take off in the US in pigs?
- a) Genetic Improvement
- b) Economics
- c) Danger of the male removed



Insemination of the Female

- Detection of estrus
 - » No need to review this material
- Time of insemination
 - » Cattle (2X daily heat detection)
 - 12 hours after observed in standing heat (AM PM rule)
 - · Inseminate on the day of estrus
 - · Ovsynch, Co-Synch, Cidr timed AI

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Insemination of the Female

- » Swine (2X daily heat detection)
 - · Sow 24 and 36 hours after first seen in estrus
 - · Gilt 12 and 24 hours after first seen in estrus
- » Sheep
 - · 12 to 18 hours after first seen in estrus

Insemination of the Female

- » Horses
 - · Every second day beginning on day 3 of heat
 - · Breed when reach 40 45 mm follicle
 - · Breed 24 hours after HCG injection
 - HCG given when a >35 mm follicle is present
 - Ovulation is 36 to 40 hours after HCG
 - May also use GnRH agonist (Desmorelin)

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Follicle Size Determination



Insemination of the Female

- » Dogs
 - Bitches ovulate around day 10 after they enter proestrus (discharge) or about 1 - 2 days of estrus.
 - Ovulation can be detected by:
 - LH assay (peak LH value + one day)
 - Progesterone assay (>5 ng/ml)
 - Cytology of vaginal smear (>50% cornified cells)

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Insemination of the Female

- · Canine oocytes are ovulated as
 - -1° oocytes and must mature to 2° oocyte before fertilization.
- Fresh or cooled semen, inseminate 2 days after ovulation detected and again 48 - 72 hr latter.
- Frozen semen, inseminate on day 5 7 after ovulation
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Uterine insemination better than cervical

Question 10c

 Which species is breed 24 hours after HCG injection; HCG given when a >35 mm follicle is present.

Bovine Porcine Equine Ovine



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Question 10c

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Bovine Porcine Equine Ovine

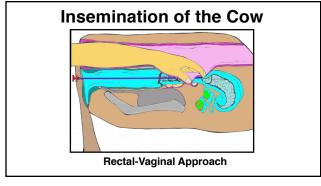


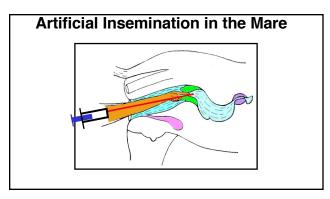
Insemination of the Female

- Insemination protocol
 - » Rectal-vaginal
 - » Vaginal

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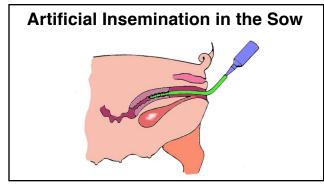
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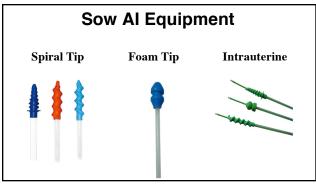




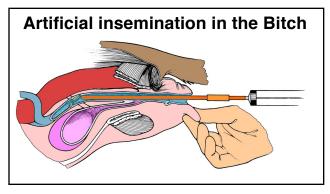
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Question 10 d

Which species is easiest to inseminate?

Bovine Equine Porcine

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Question 10 d

• Which species is easiest to inseminate?

Bovine

Equine – Porcine –



Question 10 d

Which species is easiest to inseminate?

Bovine

Equine — easy to inseminate hard to get timing correct.

Porcine – easy to inseminate and female only allows you during estrus – best overall



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Factors Effecting Conception Rate

- Time of insemination
 - » If after ovulation then get aging of oocytes
 - · Exception is the dog
- # of sperm inseminated
- · Fertility of males
- · Skill of inseminator
- · Season of semen collection
 - » Hot periods of the year are bad

Use and Success of Al Liquid Frozen Preg. Rate Major Problems Species Dairy Cattle (Heifer/Dry) (Lact. Cow) OK Fair Logistics of timed Al Do not show heat OK OK 60-70 20-35 Beef Cattle OK ОК 55-65 Range area large; logistics of timed Al Sheep ок Fair 50-65 Large range; low value

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Species	Liquid	Frozen	Preg. Rate	Major Problems
Swine	ОК	Fair	65-90	Estrus detection, timed Al not practical
Horses	OK	Fair	30-60	Timing insemination, breed restrictions
Turkey	OK	Poor	90	None
Humans	OK	Fair	5-30	Donors; infertility; time
Dogs	OK	Fair-Good	30-90	Frozen must be IUI