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Title: Fertilizability of oocytes derived from Holstein cows having different antral follicle counts in ovaries

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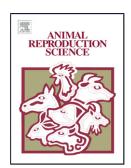
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## ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1 2	Fertilizability of oocytes derived from Holstein cows having different antral follicle counts in ovaries
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14	
15	Abstract
16	In this study, to clarify the relationship between ovarian reserve and oocyte quality, cumulus-oocyte
17	complexes (COCs) were collected repeatedly by ovum pick-up (OPU) from cows with high and low antral
18	follicle counts (AFCs) at short (3-4 days) and long (7 days) intervals, and COC morphologies and oocyte
19	fertilizability were examined. The relationship between AFC and follicular growth after OPU was also
20	investigated. Cows showing AFC of ≥30 in at least one OPU session were grouped into the high-AFC
21	group. At a short interval, follicular sizes and COC morphologies were similar between the different AFC
22	groups. However, the normal fertilization rate was higher in the high-AFC group than in the low one,
23	although total penetration rates were similar. At a long interval, the percentage of COCs with poor
24	morphology in the high-AFC group was higher and the normal fertilization rate was lower than in the low
25	one. In the low-AFC group, normal fertilization rates at short and long intervals were similar, and mean
26	follicular size became larger at a long than at a short interval. However, mean follicular sizes at short- and
27	long-interval OPU were similar in the high-AFC group. In conclusion, it is suggested that oocytes derived
28	from cows with high AFC had higher fertilizability than those from cows with low AFC when OPUs were
29	performed at a short (3-4 days) interval. However, oocyte quality in high-AFC cows was impaired by
30	long-interval (7 days) OPU, possibly due to the degradation of follicles.
31	
32	Keywords
33	Dairy cattle; Ovarian reserve; Antral follicle count; Ovum pick-up; Oocyte quality
34	
35	Introduction
36	The constant decline in fertility of dairy cattle has been a problem globally for the last few decades. The
37	conception rate of first insemination after parturition declined from $53.4\%$ (1989) to $41.2\%$ (2008) in Japan
38	(Dochi et al., 2010) and the non-return rate at 70 days after breeding declined from $54\%$ (1996) to $45\%$
39	(2007) in the United States (Norman et al., 2009). Many researchers focused on nutrition, genetic

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