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Does MnTBAP ameliorate DNA fragmentation and in vivo fertility of frozen-thawed Arabian stallion sperm?

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Revised

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10	Abstract
11	Overproduction of reactive oxygen species during sperm freeze-thawing process leads to
12	membrane lipid peroxidation, DNA damage, motility loss, and subsequent death. This oxidative
13	stress can be alleviated by the addition of some antioxidants to semen extenders prior to freezing.
14	This study was performed to evaluate the in vitro effectiveness of MnTBAP (a cell permeable
15	antioxidant) on stallion sperm freezability and in vivo fertility rate. Twenty-one ejaculates were,
16	collected with missouri model artificial vagina ($n = 3$ stallions, seven ejaculate each), and diluted
17	(1:2 v/v) with phosphocaseinate base INRA extender, containing 0 (control), 100, 200 and
18	300µM of MnTBAP and frozen using acontrolled-rate freezing system. The following
19	parameters were determined: sperm motility, viability, membrane integrity, acrosome
20	abnormalities, lipid peroxidation and DNA fragmentation. MnTBAP improved horse semen
21	quality parameters in a dose-dependent manner. The100µM concentration of MnTBAP did not
22	show a significant difference in semen parameters compare with control group ($p > 0.05$).
23	Accordingly, the extender supplemented with 200µM resulted in higher sperm total and
24	progressive motility (55.3 \pm 4.28% and 33.2 \pm 2.90%), viability (43.9 \pm 2.14%), and membrane
25	integrity (50.8 \pm 2.14%), provided a greater protective effect in the percentage of total
26	abnormalities compare to other groups ($p < 0.05$), and showed lower sperm with damaged DNA
27	with lower MDA levels (p < 0.001). Higher concentrations (300 μ M) not only did not improve the
28	results but inversely affected sperm parameters. Twelve mares were used for fertility trial in the
29	cross over study of 60 deep horn inseminations performed using control (9/30 pregnancy/mare)
30	and 200 μ M - MnTBAP (14/30 pregnancy /mere) groups frozen semen. The Average pregnancy

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