2008日韓ジョイントシンポジウム

韓国動物繁殖学会の会長建国大学のHoon Taek Lee教授から、日本繁殖生物学会の渉外理事である永井宛てに、韓国動物繁殖学会年次大会で開催される、下記のタイトルの「第４回日本繁殖生物学会と韓国動物繁殖学会のジョイント・シンポシウム」でのポスター発表を受け入れるとのメールがまいりました。そこで、日本繁殖生物学会の会員でポスター発表を行いたい方は、どしどし参加して頂きたいと思います。

シンポジウムのタイトル：動物繁殖バイオテクノロジーにおける最近の進展

“Recent Advances in Anima Reproductive Biotechnology”

場所：建国大学：韓国ソウル

日時：２００８年６月２０日

アブストの形式：MSワード，フォントTimes New Roman，11 ポイント，２行，A4 一枚（別紙に例を添付）

アブスト締め切り：２００８年５月２５日

アブスト送付先：Yong-Mahn Han、E-mail; ymhan@kaist.ac.kr

参加費：50 米ドル（韓国動物繁殖学会年次大会本大会：６月２０日－２１日への参加費でありコーヒー・昼食・懇親会費を含む；現金で当日支払い）．

若手企画の平尾雄二会員が、日本側の事務局を努めております。

シンポジウムの内容につきましては、現在、両事務局で詰めているところです。最新版を別紙に示します。最終版については、追って情報を流しますが、プレナリーセッションとセッションI～IIIがあります。現在予定されている日本側スピーカーは、下記の通りです。

Plenary Session
Dr. Eimei Sato (Tohoku University)

Session I: Embryo & Development
Dr. Masashi Takahashi (National Agricultural Research Center for Kyushu Okinawa Region)
Dr. Tamas Somfai (National Livestock Breeding Center)

Session II: Reproductive Endocrinology
Dr. Takashi Matsuwaki (The University of Tokyo)
Dr. Yoshihisa Uenoyama (Nagoya University)

Session III: Animal Cloning
Dr. Satoshi Kishigami (Kinki University)

日本繁殖生物学会渉外理事
永井　卓
（畜産草地研究所）

The 4th JSAR-KSAR Joint Symposium

" Recent Advances in Anima Reproductive Biotechnology"

June 20-21, 2008, in Konkuk University.

June 20 (Fri)

08:30-09:20 Registration

09:20-09:30 Opening ceremony (Presidents of JSAR and KSAR)

Plenary Session

09:30-10:10 Hoon Taek Lee, Ph.D., Konkuk University

Recent Progress in Animal Reproduction in Korea

10:10-10;50 Eimei Sato, Ph.D., Tohoku University

Recent Progress in Animal Reproduction in Japan

10:50-11:10 Coffee break

11:00-13:00 Poster Session I (KSAR)

12:00-13:00 Lunch

Session I : Embryo & Development

Chairman: JSAR, KSAR

13:00 -13:25 Masashi Takahashi, Ph.D., National Agricultural Research Center for Kyushu Okinawa Region

RNA interference : a tool for gene regulation in embryonic development and application

13:25-13:50 Kweon Yu, Ph.D., KRIBB.

Study of metabolic syndrome with the Drosophila model system: sNPF regulates insulin signaling.

13:50-14:15 Tamas Somfai, Ph.D., National Livestock Breeding Center

Development of polyspermic embryos in IVP systems of farm animals

14:15-14:40 Jeong Mook Lim, DVM & Ph.D., Seoul National University.

Stem cell establishment without undertaking nuclear transfer.

14:40-15:00 Coffee break

Session II : Reproductive Endocrinology **Chairman : JSAR, KSAR**

15:00-15:25 Yoshihisa Uenoyama, Ph.D., Nagoya University

15:25-15:50 Kyung-Ah Lee, Ph.D., Pochon CHA University.

15:50-16:15 Takashi Matsuwaki, Ph.D., The University of Tokyo

Protective effects of glucocorticoids on the reproductive function under stress conditions

Session III : Animal Cloning **Chairman : JSAR, KSAR**

16:15-16:40 Il Keun Kong, Ph.D., Gyeongsang National University.

16:40-17:05 Satoshi Kishigami, Ph.D., Kinki University**Somatic cell nuclear transfer with HDACi**

17:05-17:30 Jin-Hoi Kim, Ph.D., Kon-Kuk University

Analysis of hypoplastic umbilical cords and placenta from somatic cell nuclear transfer-derived piglets: implications for early postnatal death.

17:30-17:40 Closing remark

17:40-20:00 Welcome party

June 21 (Sat) KSAR-student competition and Poster session II

（例）

Solid Surface Vitrification of Porcine Oocytes Effect of Cytoskeletol Stabilizer, Cryoprotectant and Dilution Method

Mukesh Kumar Gupta, Sang Jun Uhm and Hoon Taek Lee

Bio-Organ Research Center, ARRC, Konkuk University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Cryopreservation of normal, lipid containing pig oocytes has met with limited practical success. This study used solid surface vitrification (SSV) for immature GV and mature MII porcine oocytes and evaluated the effects of pretreatment with cytochalasin B (CB), cryoprotectant type (DMSO vs EG vs DMSO+EG) and dilution method (Two- vs Single-step). The vitrified oocytes were assessed for survival rates, nuclear maturation and developmental capacity following in vitro fertilization (IVF). The results showed that both GV and MII stage porcine oocytes could be successfully vitrified by SSV. Following cryopreservation in EG by SSV more than 60% of GV and MII stage porcine oocytes remained intact. This was not significantly improved by cytochalasin. GV oocytes vitrified in DMSO had significantly lower nuclear maturation rates (31%) than GV oocytes vitrified in EG (51%) or EG+DMSO (53%) ($P<0.05$). The use of two step dilution gave better survival than single-step dilution. Although the survival rates were high, as assessed by morphological appearance, FDA staining and cleavage, the blastocyst rate (3-9%) was significantly lower than for the non-vitrified controls (20%). This shows that a very simple, rapid, procedure allows normal, lipid containing, porcine oocytes vitrified at either the GV or MII stage to fertilize and develop into blastocysts in vitro. This work was supported by the Research Project on the Production of Bio-Organs (No. 200503030201), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Biogreen 21, RDA, Republic of Korea.

[Key words: solid surface vitrification, oocyte, porcine]