

ISOLATION AND PROFILING OVIDUCT SPECIFIC GLYCOPROTEIN IN OVIDUCTAL FLUID OF GOAT KACANG (*Capra aegagrus hircus*)

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ABSTRACT

Frozen semen supplemented by Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein (OVGP) is a new way to solve the decrease of in vitro fertility on goats caused by polysperm and to increase efficiency of artificial insemination on goats. Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein has associated with zona pellucida and localized in perivitelline space. Existence of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein in perivitelline space may be linked to a mechanism that blocks polyspermi through vitelin block. Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein can be found in the fluid that was secreted by the oviduct (oviductal fluid). This study was aimed to determine Oviduc Specific Glycoprotein profile in oviductal fluid of Goat Kacang Malang district, West Java Province, Indonesia. Oviduct Specific Glycoproteins were collected from oviductal liquid of Goat Kacang and samples were loaded to 12% SDS PAGE to determine the molecul weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein, further confirmed by western blot. The result of this study showed that molecule weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein been collected from oviductal liquid was approximately 55-65 kDa. After being confirmed by western blotting the molecule weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein were 65 kDa.

Keywords: *Goat Oviductal Fluid, Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein, Frozen Semen*

1. INTRODUCTION

The oviduct plays a pivotal role in mammalian reproduction, providing an optimal environment for oocyte maturation, sperm capacitation, fertilization, and transport of gametes and embryos (Hunter, 2003). McCauley et al., (2003) mentions oviduct-specific glycoprotein (OVGP) localized in the

zona pellucida, perivitelin space, and plasma membrane of oocytes were taken from the oviduct (in vivo) and embryos. This suggests a possible role of the OGP in fertilization and early embryo development. In addition, this study also showed that the oocytes were incubated with OGP had fewer spermatozoa bound to pelusidanya zone (polyspermi). The success of embryonic development occurs when the embryo is protected from excessive spermatozoa and the invasion of microorganisms. In some animals, a mechanical barrier to sperm and microorganisms carried by the extracellular matrix of the egg cells of the zona pellucida (ZP). Protection is given through the vesicle secretory egg cells called cortical granules (CG), which contains a variety of proteins and enzymes, however, the role of ZP in block fertilization to polyspermi not really understood (Coy et al., 2008). The oviduct-specific glycoprotein related with the zona pellucida and localized in space perivitellin (Buhi, 2002). Its presence in perivitellin space may be linked to a mechanism that blocks polyspermi trough vitelin block.

The addition of protein to the frozen semen dilution associated with improved sperm fertility has been studied (Bergeron et al., 2002; Moura et al., 2006; and Goncalves et al., 2008). Goncalves et al., (2008) adding a protein called osteopontin (OPN) to the semen dilution to improve sperm quality. On the other hand, research to confirm addition of oviduct-specific glycoprotein (OGP) in order to increase the numbers of sperm fertility and minimize polyspermi in goat frozen semen has not done. Goat Kacang is a local goats that need to be survive and breeding. This study used Goat Kacang located in Malang district, West Java Province, Indonesia, to get oviduct-specific glycoprotein that will be analized to see its profile and its will be used as candidate of addition to goats frozen semen.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials

This study focused on profiling OVGP Goat Kacang in Malang district, West Java Province, Indonesia. We used ten female Goat Kacang reproduction wich has follicle diameter between 3-5 mm in estrous cycle. Only oviduct derived from animals slaughtered not more than 3 hours may be used (Lapointe et al., 1998).

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Collection of OVGP from oviduct fluid of Goat Kacang (*Capra aegagrus hircus*)

Oviduct fluid collection is done by using the oviduct goat from a slaughterhouse and transported to the laboratory at room temperature (25-27 °C) with physiological NaCl media. Oviduct then washed twice with physiological saline, placed in a petri disc and then dissection. Fluid collected by flushing using 0,5 cc TCM 199 stock solution to 10 cm along the oviduct. Results of flushing then centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 10 minunte at 4 °C to remove cell debris (Coy et al., 2008). Then supernatant results precipitation with ethanol (supernatant mixed with ethanol at a ratio of 1: 2), the mixture was then kept at 20 °C overnight, and the next day centrifuged at 3000 rpm, parts of pellets to be used (Van oss, 1989).

2.2.2. Molecular weight determination of Oviduct-specific Glycoprotein

Running gel fed into an SDS-PAGE through its walls to below the top line. Then add 1 ml of butanol and allowed to stand for 25 minutes. After the gel solidifies butanol removed and cleaned with PBS and dried with Whatman paper. Then added stacking gel 12% passing through walls up to the brim and then inserted comb and wait 25 minutes. Furthermore comb taken and the remnants of the gel was cleaned with buffer. Limabelas mL plus 15 mL sample buffer laemli put into Eppendorf tube, then heated in a water bath at 100 ° C for 3 minutes. After chilling the samples taken as many as 15 ul included in each well. Protein samples treated with the same standards. After the anode is connected

to the lower reservoir and the cathode is connected to the upper reservoir. Power supply is turned on with the electrical current of 30 mA, 130 V for 1 hour. If the gel reaction had reached the bottom reaches a height of ± 0.05 cm from the lower limit of the gel plate. Plat opened and gel taken for staining and washing gel. Staining is done by soaking the gel in a staining solution Comassie Blue R-250 during 30-60 minute. Then do the removal of color by soaking the gel in destaining solution and shaken automatically until the gel became clear and the results of electrophoresis photographed or scanned (Aulanni'am, 2005). To further confirm the homogeneity of purification, we performed western blot of purified protein using monoclonal antibody.

3. RESULT

The result of this study showed that molecule weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein been collected from Goat Kacang oviductal liquid was approximately 55-65 kDa (figure 1). After being confirmed by western blotting the molecule weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein were 65 kDa (figure 2).

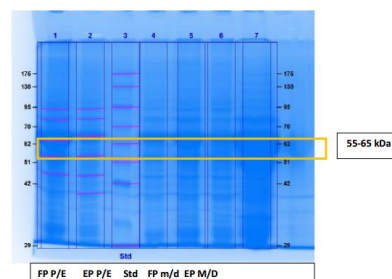


Figure 1. Result of SDS PAGE from oviduct liquids of Goat Kacang.

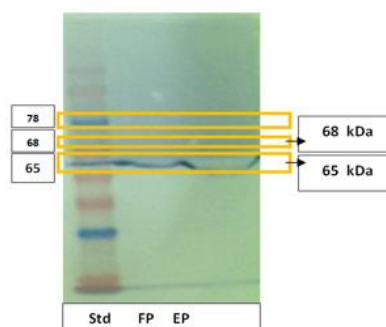


Figure 2. Result of Western Blotting from oviduct liquids of Goat Kacang.

4. DISCUSSION

Oviduct fluid collection is done by using the oviduct Goat Kacang from a slaughterhouse. In the study Immunolocalisasi and in situ hybridization showed that OVGP produced only from epithelial oviduct wick not ciliated, a condition in which some species do not produce OVGP in some parts of the oviduct is un known exactly why, despite the lack of production may be related to work of the section (Buhi, 2002).

The predicted molecular weight of secreted OVGP from oviduct of Goat Kacang is shown in Figure 1 and 2. The molecular weight was estimated to be the secretion oviduct-specific glycoprotein of Goat Kacang oviduct were loaded by SDS PAGE showed a range between 55-65 kDa. This is in line with research conducted by Pradeep et al. (2011) that oviductin obtained from goat oviductal tissue which showed three different bands on SDS-PAGE range of 60-95 kDa. The molecular weight of oviduct-specific glycoprotein oviductal based on one-dimensional SDS-PAGE is specific, but the acid and basic isoelectric variants found in all species checked make different result (Malette and Bleau, 1993). After being confirmed by western blotting the molecule weight of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein Goat Kacang were 65 kDa, it was difference with Pradeep et al. (2011) wick find the molecular weight of Specific Glycoprotein goat oviduct was 57.5 kDa, calculated from the amino acid sequence. Differences in the molecular weight of the oviduct-specific glycoprotein may caused by different types of goats were used, Goat Kacang and India goats, wick has difference number of potential O-linked glycosylation site. The larger molecule of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein can be suggested that it has more large number of potential O-linked glycosylation site.

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