台灣獼猴直腸電激採精法及 其精液性狀之全年變化

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摘要:動物園擁有各種動物,但種內頭數極為有限,多次且技術性的採集並分析精 液,是瞭解其生殖生理的重要方法。本實驗使用5隻性成熟雄台灣獼猴,每隻每週一 次連續一年以直腸電激法進行採精。共計183次的採精中,成功率為85%(155/18 3)。射出之精液可分成液體及膠凝體部份。液體部份呈半透明乳白色,於鏡檢下可 見含有大量精子,而膠狀體為白色不溶解的固體,以F-10浸泡沖洗後,可取得附著 於其上的多量精子。在155次的精液性狀分析中,5隻獼猴精液濃度的平均+標準 偏差值為195±140x106/ml,射出精液中液體部份為0.7±0.6 ml,膠凝體為1.0± 0.4g。各獼猴間的精子濃度差異性大,且精子濃度隨著月份而呈現變化,而於6月 至9月間,精子濃度低,畸型度高。10至12月間精子濃度明顯上昇,畸型度則下 降,精子品質佳,最適合供冷凍精液保存及人工授精之用。 關鍵字:電激採精,週年精液性狀,台灣獼猴

前言

靈長類精液的採集及精子性狀的分析對 動物園野生動物的保育是極重要的發展項 目,因可將採得的新鮮精液進行人工授精 (Hardin,1973)、體外授精(Hearn et al..1986)、冷凍保存(Watson,1978)等 人工繁殖技術的應用。使優良品系的公猴精 液得以保存並進行血源的更新與交換及遺傳 工程學(Polge,1986)等方面的研究。故靈 長類精液的採集及其性狀分析,對生殖生理 方面的研究有著重要的意義(Valerio et al..1970)。迄今為止,世界現存 200 種靈 長類中,僅有15%的種類,如狐猴、懶 猴、狨猴、恆河猴、狒狒、長臂猿、大猩 **猩、黑猩猩、**人猿的精液有人作過研究(Gould et al.,1985)。台灣獼猴為台灣特有 種,但其精液方面的研究報告則闕如,主要 原因為:(一)獼猴精液的採集不易,不似 家畜類動物可以假陰道或按摩陰莖方式採取 (Valerio et al.1970; Hardin,1973)(二)採得的精液稀少且伴隨著大量膠凝物, 不易進行精子性狀的分析(Weisbroth and Young,1965)。為瞭解台灣獼猴精子的生殖 生理變化,本研究以經直腸電刺激取精法 (rectal electroejaculation)採集精液 (Platz et al,1980; Harrison,1980),分 析其性狀,並統計全年精子性狀的變化,以 及探討此結果應用於精子冷凍保存及人工授 精等繁殖技術應用的可行性。

材料及方法

(一) 電激採精方式

使用體重 9-15kg , 年齡 6-10 歲, 性成 熟之雄性台灣獼猴五隻。以經直腸電激方式

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Electroejaculation and semen quality in Formosan macaques (Macaca cyclopis) around a year

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Abstract: Due to wide variation in species and limited number of captive macaques in zoos, artificial collection and analysis of semen repeatedly obtained is one of techniques to better understand the species reproduction. The rectal electroejaculation method was applied to collect semen from five Formosan macaques. The semen collection was carried out once a week for a year. A total of 183 collections were made with a success rate of (155/183) 85%. The semen of Formosan macaques, like that of other non-human primates, consists of a fluid portion and a coagulum portion. The fluid should a cloudy, milk-like color and is rich in sperm. The coagulum is opaque-white and a clot-like. When washed in an F-10 medium, the ejaculatory coagulation releases rich and active spermatozoa. In the 155 successful semen sampling, the results were calculated as the mean \pm standard deviation. The sperm concentration was 195 \pm 140×10^6 /ml, seminal fluid fraction: 0.7 \pm 0.6ml, and coagulum fraction: 1.0 \pm 0.4 g. The sperm concentration varied between each individual and within differ ent months. From June to September, the sperm concentration was significantly lower and sperm abnormality was higher. From October through December, the sperm concentration was notably increasing and sperm abnormality was notably decreasing. From previously mentioned, cryopreservation of semen and artificial insemination of individuals is more suitable during the months of October through December.

Key words: electroejaculation, semen qualify, Formoson macaque (Macaca cyclopis)

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