Ovarian stimulation with follicle-stimulating hormone under increasing or minimal concentration of progesterone in dairy COWS

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Abstract:

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of the presence or absence of Corpus luteum (CL) on the follicular population during superstimulation in dairy cows (Holstein-Friesian cattle). Animals were divided into two groups as follows: (1) Growing CL group (G1): Cows (n = 7) received a total dose of 28 Armour units (AU) follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) through the first 4 d (twice daily) after spontaneous ovulation (Day 0). (2) CL Absence group (G2): Cows (n = 10) received prostaglandin F2a (PGF2a) at 9 or 10 d after ovulation. After 36 h, all the follicles (larger than 5 mm) were aspirated (Day 0). The FSH treatment started 24 h after aspiration and continued for 4 d. The number of small (3 to

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