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染料木素对性成熟前小鼠卵巢卵泡发生动力学的影响

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摘要:【目的】旨在探究染料木素对性成熟前小鼠卵巢卵泡发生动力学的影响,为畜牧生产尤其是种猪饲养过程豆粕型日粮的合理饲喂以及黄酮类替抗产品的科学应用提供参考。【方法】将40只21日龄昆明小鼠随机分为4组,其中对照组处以0.1 mL的溶剂(含5% DMSO的玉米油),试验组分别处以等体积不同浓度的染料木素(25 mg/kg、50 mg/kg和100 mg/kg),连续腹腔注射7 d。处理结束后,对部分小鼠进行PMSG-HCG促排并记录输卵管壶腹部的卵子数量,评估卵巢排卵潜能;剩余小鼠采集卵巢制成组织切片进行HE染色,统计分析卵巢内各级卵泡生长和闭锁状态。【结果】输卵管壶腹部成熟卵子数统计显示,染料木素处理组的卵子数量较对照组均显著增加($P<0.05$),其中50 mg/kg染料木素组卵子排出数量最多,且显著高于25 mg/kg和100 mg/kg剂量组($P<0.05$),而25 mg/kg和100 mg/kg剂量组之间差异不显著($P>0.05$)。卵泡计数结果显示,染料木素处理组生长卵泡总数较对照组均无显著差异,但健康生长卵泡显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),闭锁生长卵泡则反之($P<0.05$)。另外,3个剂量的染料木素处理组中正常原始卵泡的数量均高于对照组,且50 mg/kg和100 mg/kg剂量组较对照组增加显著($P<0.05$);而异常原始卵泡的数量在染料木素处理组中均显著下降($P<0.05$)。再者,50 mg/kg和100 mg/kg染料木素处理组的多卵母卵泡数量显著高于对照组和25 mg/kg剂量组($P<0.05$)。【结论】染料木素以剂量依赖性方式抑制原始卵泡消亡和生长卵泡闭锁,促进生长卵泡发育成熟,从而提高卵巢排卵潜能,其中以50 mg/kg剂量的染料木素效果最佳。

关键词:染料木素;小鼠;卵巢;卵泡发育;卵泡闭锁

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Effects of Genistein on Ovarian Folliculogenesis in Presexual Mice

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Abstract: [Objective] The purpose of this study was to explore the effects of genistein on ovarian folliculogenesis in presexual mice, which would provide a reference for the rational feeding of soybean meal diet and the scientific application of flavonoids substitute antibiotic products in livestock production, especially in pig production. [Method] Forty 21-day-old Kunming mice were randomly divided into four groups. One group was treated with 0.1 mL solvent (corn oil containing 5% DMSO) as the control, the other three groups were treated with 0.1 mL genistein at different concentrations (25 mg/kg, 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg respectively). After 7 days of continuous intraperitoneal injection, a few mice were ovulated by PMSG-HCG and collected mature oocytes in the ampulla of fallopian tube to assess the ovulatory potential of their ovaries, whereas the other part of mice were used to harvest their ovaries for making tissue sections by HE staining. The follicular development and atresia status in the ovaries were then statistically analyzed. [Results] The numbers of mature oocytes in the oviductal jugular showed a significant increase in the genistein-treated groups compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$), and the 50 mg/kg group had significantly higher number of oocytes than that of 25 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg groups ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between the 25 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg groups ($P > 0.05$). The results of follicle counts showed that the total number of growing follicles in the genistein-treated groups were not significantly different from that of the control group, but the number of healthy growing follicles were all significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$), while the number of atretic growing follicles showed an opposite trend ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the numbers of normal primordial follicles in 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg groups were significantly higher compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$), while the number of abnormal primordial follicles decreased significantly in all genistein-treated groups ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, the number of multi-oocyte follicle in the 50 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg genistein-treated groups were significantly higher than that of the control group and the 25 mg/kg group. [Conclusion] The genistein inhibits primordial follicle extinction and growth follicle atresia in a dose-dependent manner and promotes the development and maturation of growth follicles, thereby potentially increasing ovarian ovulatory. Our findings also revealed that the dose of 50 mg/kg of genistein has the highest effective on mouse ovarian folliculogenesis.

Keywords: genistein; mouse; ovary; follicular development; follicular atresia

【研究意义】卵巢功能正常是雌性动物生殖功能发挥的基础,卵巢中卵泡发育至成熟排卵,精卵结合并移动到子宫着床,妊娠开始直至分娩^[1]。畜牧业中,尤其是目前的集约化生猪养殖,种猪卵巢卵泡发育决定猪的青春期、发情期、排卵和随后的生育能力,断奶后复配母猪的卵泡发育间接取决于哺乳期能量损失的恢复水平^[2]。种畜繁殖性能下降的特点是不发情、断奶到发情间隔增加、分娩率降低和窝产仔数减少^[3]。多种应激^[3-4]使得种母猪卵巢功能障碍,限制了种猪繁殖潜能的发挥,严重制约了我国养猪业的生产效益。**【前人研究进展】**哺乳动物卵巢中大约99%的卵泡都会进入闭锁及降解程序,这是对雌性动物遗传资源的巨大浪费^[5]。颗粒细胞(granulosa cells, GCs)凋亡是导致卵泡闭锁的主要原因^[6]。Billig等^[7]通过对切除垂体的大鼠植入乙烯雌酚,降低卵巢凋亡DNA的片段化,证实雌激素可以保护颗粒细胞免于凋亡。染料木素(genistein)是广泛存在于豆科植物中的一种异黄酮类化合物^[8],具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗菌、抗病毒、缓解更年期症状、抑制肥胖等生物活性^[9],能够预防心血管疾病和降低乳腺癌风险^[10]。基于其结构与17 β -雌二醇相似,能与雌激素受体和性激素结合蛋白特异性结合,对卵巢等生殖靶细胞产生雌激素或抗雌激素效应^[11]。Jefferson等^[12]及Wu等^[13]研究中发现高浓度染料木素可抑制初生小鼠卵巢中卵母细胞巢的破裂,提高卵母细胞存活率,并诱导出现多卵母卵泡(multi-oocytes follicle, MOFs),且在成年后,卵巢中仍存在MOFs与高比例的原始卵泡。Khezri等^[14]研究表明,染料木素降低多囊卵巢综合征大鼠卵

巢组织的雄激素水平,提高孕酮水平,从而改善其激素平衡,促进卵泡生长,从而使卵泡成熟和排卵。殷复建等^[15]揭示了染料木素在老年鼠体内发挥弱雌激素作用,且具有一定的抗氧化作用。染料木素在人类中年女性中也被作为雌激素替代疗法用以缓解更年期症状^[10,16]。综上研究表明染料木素能够影响雌性哺乳动物卵巢发育,改变卵泡发生。然而,染料木素暴露对卵巢卵泡程序性闭锁的影响尚无报道。【本研究切入点】目前,染料木素影响哺乳动物卵巢发育的研究主要集中在卵巢早期卵泡发生阶段,在卵泡启动生长阶段99%的生长卵泡都会发生闭锁退化。性成熟前小鼠接触染料木素是否能挽救闭锁卵泡,延长动物的生殖年限与提高排卵数量未见报道。【拟解决的关键问题】研究拟通过促排技术,探索染料木素对卵巢生长卵泡程序性闭锁过程的影响,并采用组织学染色观察卵巢卵泡发生状态,进一步明确染料木素对生长卵泡发育的机制,为染料木素在家畜正常生理状态下的保健或病理状态下的治疗提供科学依据。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 动物伦理证明

动物试验程序遵照江西农业大学动物管理和试验条例进行,用适量乙醚先麻醉并处死小鼠,再采集卵巢、输卵管等组织样品。

1.2 试验处理和样品采集

将20只2月龄雌性和10只2月龄的雄性昆明小鼠(购自江西中医药大学试验动物中心)饲养在动物房中(12 h黑暗:12 h光照),按公母1:2的比例交配,自繁自养获得40只21日龄体质量相近的雌性小鼠,随机分成4组。对照组处以0.1 mL溶剂(含5% DMSO的玉米油),试验组分别处以等体积的不同浓度(25, 50和100 mg/kg)的染料木素[纯度≥98%, 购自阿拉丁试剂(上海)有限公司]。其中染料木素的溶解方法参照Salleh等^[17]及Cao等^[18]方法,先用DMSO充分溶解,然后用玉米油稀释至相应的浓度,其中DMSO占注射体积的5%。每日09:00定时称量小鼠体质量并进行腹膜注射处理,持续一周,最后一次注射处理结束后间隔5 h,称重并处死小鼠,取出卵巢称重,计算小鼠平均日增重和卵巢指数(卵巢指数=卵巢质量/体质量×100%)。称重后的卵巢用于后续组织形态学观察。另外,每组随机各取5只小鼠,进行促排,计量卵巢排卵数。

1.3 促排卵技术

参考Miao等^[19]处理方法,对染料木素处理后的小鼠进行腹腔注射5 IU血促性素(serum gonadotrophin for injection, PMSG; 宁波第二激素厂)。间隔48 h,注射5 IU绒促性素(chorionic gonadotrophin for injection, HCG; 宁波第二激素厂)。15~18 h后,采集输卵管壶腹部的卵母卵丘复合物,用透明质酸酶消化去除卵丘细胞,计量卵子数量(图1A,图1B)。

1.4 卵巢组织切片分析

1.4.1 卵巢组织的固定和包埋 参考Wei等^[20]研究,取出新鲜的卵巢,置入4%的多聚甲醛,固定12 h。将固定好的卵巢依次置入体积浓度为75%、85%、95%、100%、100%的乙醇溶液中各1 h,逐步脱水,随后置于100%乙醇中过夜,进行完全脱水。次日早上,将脱水卵巢依次置于50%二甲苯+50%乙醇30 min、100%二甲苯15 min、100%二甲苯15 min,视组织透明情况而定,实现卵巢组织透明化。完全透明后的卵巢再依次置入50%二甲苯+50%石蜡30 min、100%石蜡1 h、100%石蜡1 h、100%石蜡7 h(真空条件下),进行透蜡处理。最后,将透完蜡的卵巢组织置于金属包埋框内包埋并做好各组的标记。

1.4.2 卵巢组织切片的制作 将包埋好的卵巢石蜡块置于石蜡切片机,调整切片厚度为6 μm,匀速转动转轴,将切出的组织薄片放入38 °C水浴锅,进行展片8 min。当切片展开无褶皱时,将切片依次黏附在玻片上,做好标记,用烘干机进行38 °C烘干24 h。最后,将烘干后的切片收集在切片盒中备用。

1.4.3 苏木素-伊红(HE)染色 参考燕阳等^[21]方法取制好的卵巢石蜡切片,放入染色架,浸于100%二甲苯6 min、100%二甲苯6 min,进行脱蜡;依次置入50%二甲苯+50%乙醇6 min、100%乙醇6 min、95%乙醇6 min、85%乙醇6 min、75%乙醇6 min和50%乙醇6 min,进行水化。水化完成后,流水缓慢冲洗

10 min。取出后用苏木素染色 20 s。流水冲洗取出浮色,浸入 50%, 75%, 85% 乙醇各 6 min, 进行脱水醇化。醇化后,进行伊红染色 5 s。染完伊红后,将卵巢切片依次置于 95%, 100%, 100% 的乙醇溶液中进行彻底脱水,后依次浸入 50% 乙醇+50% 二甲苯、100% 二甲苯、100% 二甲苯各 6 min, 进行溶质置换。最后用中性树脂快速封片。待树脂完全凝固后,将组织切片置于光学显微镜(Olympus BX53F2, 日本奥林巴斯公司),观察统计卵巢内卵泡形态与各级数量。

表 1 卵泡分类^[22]
Tab.1 Classification of ovarian follicles

卵泡类别 Follicle type	细胞形态学特征 Cell morphological characteristics
原始卵泡 Primordial follicles	每个卵母细胞周围围有少量几个单层扁平状前体颗粒细胞(图 3A)
初级卵泡 Primary follicles	每个卵母细胞周围围有一层单层圆柱状的颗粒细胞(图 3B)
次级卵泡 Secondary follicles	每个卵母细胞周围围有两层或以上圆柱状的颗粒细胞,无空腔(图 3C)
有腔卵泡 Antral follicles	每个卵母细胞周围围有多层圆柱状的颗粒细胞,可见卵泡空腔(图 3D)
多卵母卵泡 MOFs	一个卵泡中出现两个以上的卵母细胞(图 3E)
闭锁卵泡 Atretic follicles	卵泡内颗粒细胞的染色质固缩凋亡,透明带破坏,卵母细胞变形(图 3F, 图 3G)
异常原始卵泡 Abnormal primordial follicles	胞质异常膨大,周围颗粒细胞或壁细胞挤压变形(图 3H)

1.5 数据统计

采用 GraphPad Prism 8 与 SPSS 22 统计软件进行统计分析。所有数据均以平均数±标准差(mean±SD)表示。组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA),并采用 Kruskal-Wallis Tests 进行检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异显著, $P>0.05$ 表示差异不显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 染料木素对性成熟期小鼠卵巢排卵数的影响

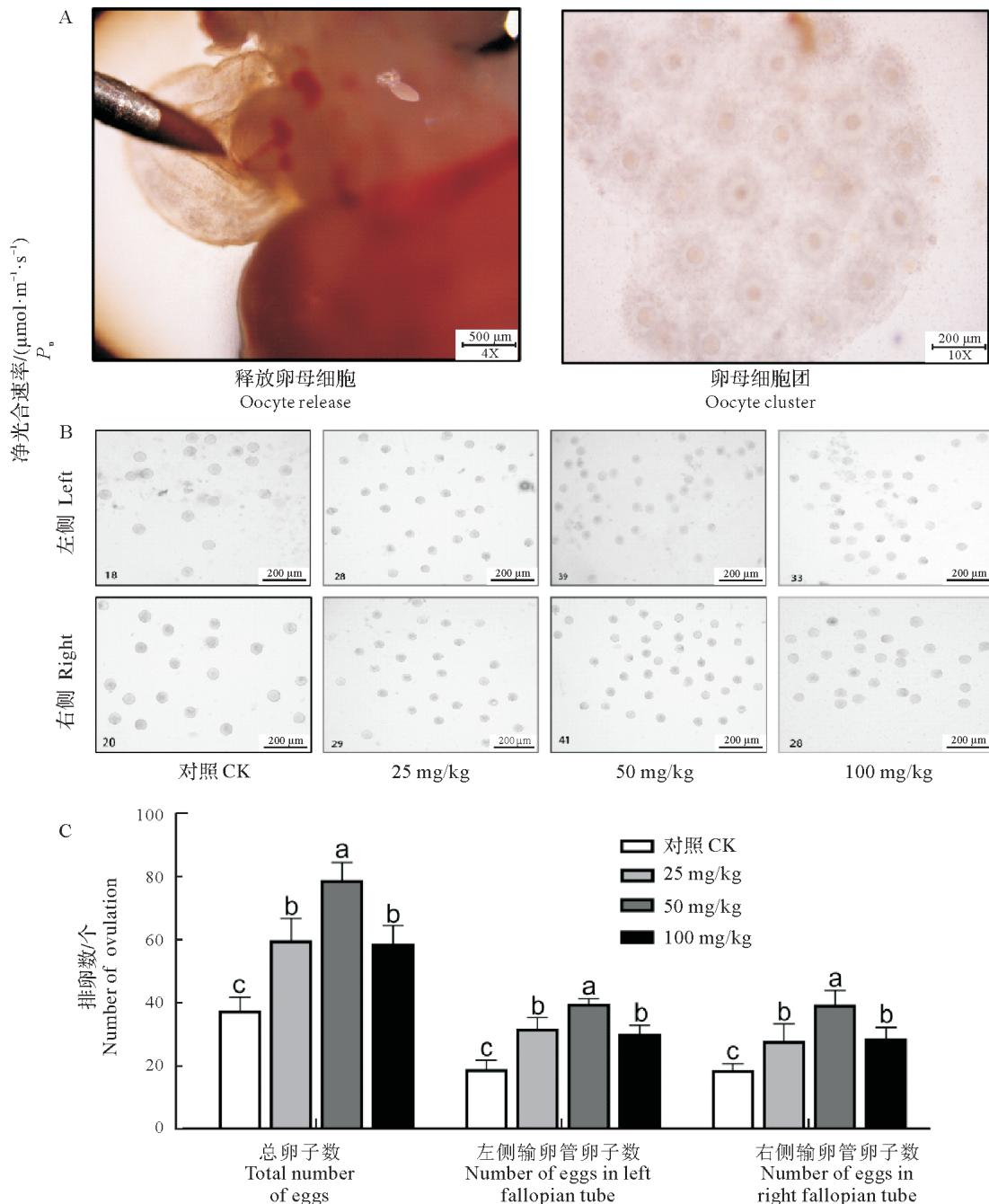
由图 1B 可知,25, 50 和 100 mg/kg 染料木素处理组的左侧和右侧获得的卵子数均显著多于对照组($P<0.05$),表明染料木素能够提高卵巢中排出的成熟卵泡数。图 1C 结果表明,50 mg/kg 染料木素组卵子数(总卵子数、左侧卵巢卵子数与右侧卵巢卵子数)均最多,且显著高于 25 mg/kg 组与 100 mg/kg 组($P<0.05$),表明染料木素促进卵泡成熟具有剂量依赖性,本试验条件下,50 mg/kg 剂量效果最佳。

2.2 染料木素对性成熟前小鼠日增重及卵巢质量的影响

体质量测定结果显示(图 2A),100 mg/kg 染料木素处理组小鼠的日增重从次日开始便与其他 3 组呈显著下降趋势($P<0.05$),50 mg/kg 组于第 3 天开始显著低于对照组与 25 mg/kg 组($P<0.05$),且至给药结束,与 100 mg/kg 组仍保持着显著差异($P<0.05$)。25 mg/kg 组在第 6 天开始与对照组出现差异,并在第 7 天出现显著差异($P<0.05$);图 2B 结果显示 50 mg/kg 处理组的卵巢最重,显著高于对照组与 25 mg/kg 组($P<0.05$),但与 100 mg/kg 组差异不显著;卵巢指数结果(图 2C)与卵巢质量相一致,50 mg/kg 处理组卵巢指数最高,且卵巢指数也显著高于对照组与 25 mg/kg($P<0.05$)。

2.3 染料木素抑制卵泡闭锁并促进卵泡发育

卵泡形态结构观察(图 3)和各型卵泡数量统计结果(表 2)显示:染料木素 50 mg/kg 和 100 mg/kg 剂量组的原始卵泡显著高于 25 mg/kg 组及对照组($P<0.05$),且 50 mg/kg 处理后异常卵泡数量显著低于其他 3 组($P<0.05$)。100 mg/kg 染料木素处理后生长卵泡总数最多且 50 mg/kg 染料木素处理后生长卵泡总数最少并显著低于 100 mg/kg 组($P<0.05$)。生长卵泡包括健康的生长卵泡及闭锁的生长卵泡,从健康生长卵泡总数来看,对照组健康卵泡数显著低于染料木素处理后的 3 组($P<0.05$);从闭锁生长卵泡总数来看,50 mg/kg 与 100 mg/kg 组显著低于 25 mg/kg 与对照组,25 mg/kg 组同样显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。其中健康生长卵泡分为初级(单层)、次级(多层)、有腔卵泡,100 mg/kg 处理组初级(单层)卵泡数量显著高于其他组($P<0.05$),另外 3 组差异不显著,发育至次级卵泡时,25, 50 mg/kg 的数量显著高于 100 mg/kg 组和处理



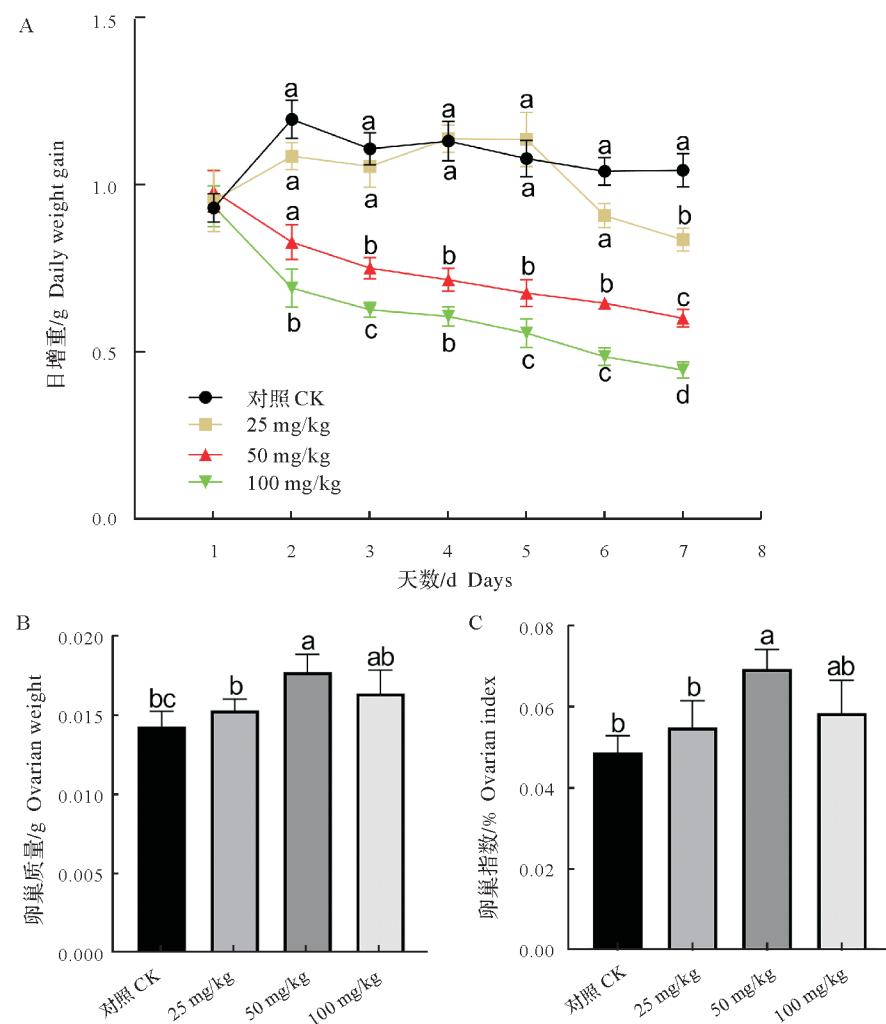
A为释放小鼠输卵管中的卵母卵丘复合物;B和C分别为促排后不同处理组小鼠左侧和右侧输卵管壶腹部收集到的卵子和数量。字母不同表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

A is the release of the oocyte complex in the oviduct of mice; B and C are the and number of eggs collected from the ampulla of fallopian tubes on the left and right sides of mice in different treatment groups after ovulation induction. Different letters indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$).

图1 染料木素对性成熟前小鼠卵巢排卵的影响

Fig.1 Effect of genistein on ovulation in the ovaries of pre-sexually mature mice

组($P<0.05$),至有腔卵泡时,对照组有腔卵泡数显著低于染料木素处理组($P<0.05$),各剂量染料木素对有腔卵泡的发育也有所影响,50 mg/kg 处理后有腔卵泡数最多($P<0.05$),100 mg/kg 组次之($P<0.05$),而后是25 mg/kg 处理组($P<0.05$)。50,100 mg/kg 染料木素处理后多卵母卵泡(MOFs)产生的数量显著高于25 mg/kg 组与对照组($P<0.05$);闭锁生长卵泡包括了次级(多层)闭锁卵泡与有腔闭锁卵泡,就50 mg/kg 处理组而言,多层和有腔卵泡的闭锁显著低于其他3组($P<0.05$),25,100 mg/kg 处理组在次级卵泡阶段抑制其闭锁同样发挥显著作用($P<0.05$),但到有腔卵泡闭锁阶段,抑制闭锁的效果不明显($P>0.05$)。



A 为性成熟前小鼠体质量日增重; B、C 分别为染料木素处理后小鼠卵巢质量和指数, 字母不同表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

A is the daily weight gain of mice before sexual maturation; B、C are the ovarian weight and index of mice after genistein treatment, different letters indicate significant differences($P<0.05$).

图2 不同剂量染料木素处理性成熟前小鼠体质量及卵巢指数的影响

Fig.2 Effect of different genistein treatments on body weight and ovarian index in pre-sexually mature mice

3 结论与讨论

在雌性动物生殖活动中, 卵巢排出的卵子数是衡量雌性生殖潜力高低的先决条件。然而, 大部分的生长卵泡在不同发育阶段都会发生闭锁, 仅有少数卵泡能够发育成熟至排卵^[20]。在此过程排除因先天遗传因素造成的繁殖力丧失, 集约化养殖的畜禽正常繁殖机能极容易受到外界因素的干扰, 如营养水平、环境、温度变化等, 都会引起下丘脑-垂体-性腺轴调节异常, 导致雌性动物内分泌异常, 造成卵巢机能不全、卵巢囊肿、持久黄体、卵泡发育及卵子异常等, 造成久配不孕或配后流产^[22-25]。这极大地限制了雌性生殖潜力的发挥, 也是雌性遗传资源的极大浪费。本研究通过向性成熟前小鼠腹腔注射染料木素, 发现其具有促进卵泡发育, 抑制卵泡闭锁的作用。本研究结果表明, 注射染料木素可降低小鼠的日增重(图2A), 这可能与染料木素对脂肪代谢、糖代谢、胰岛素敏感性等相关基因的调节作用有关。有研究表明, 染料木素可以通过调节miRNAs对关键基因的表达进行调控, 抑制小鼠体内脂肪的形成, 从而降低小鼠日增重^[26]。而在高脂饮食的小鼠中, 染料木素可通过调节糖异生来降低血糖和胰岛素敏感性, 进而降低肥胖小鼠的体质量^[27-28]。

本研究结果表明染料木素处理的小鼠经促排后, 排出的卵子数显著增多(图1C)。卵细胞的生长依赖于卵巢颗粒细胞的增殖, 前人研究发现染料木素可以调节人颗粒细胞中雌激素受体(estrogen recep-

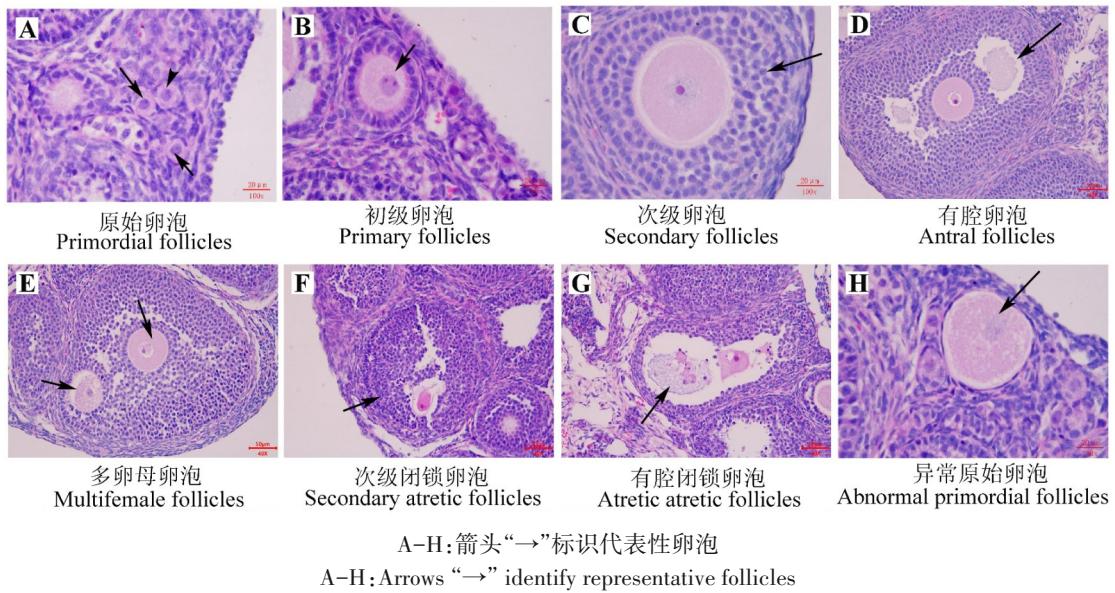


图3 染料木素处理后对性成熟前小鼠卵巢中各级卵泡存活/闭锁的影响

Fig.3 Effect of genistein treatment on follicle survival/atresia at all levels in the ovaries of pre-sexually mature mice

tor-beta, ER β)的表达,抑制Caspase依赖的细胞凋亡来促进其生长^[29]。此外,当卵巢组织内的细胞因营养不足发生自噬时,添加染料木素可以抑制颗粒细胞凋亡^[30-31],或通过Akt(protein kinase B)信号调控mTOR(mammalian target of rapamycin),刺激卵细胞内的蛋白质合成,保证卵细胞的正常生长^[32]。诸多研究表明,新生期染料木素暴露能够诱导卵巢产生大量的多卵母卵泡^[33]。因此,染料木素可促进卵巢的卵泡生长,并可能通过如下两种方式:一是促进单卵母生长卵泡发育,增加成熟的卵泡数量;二是形成更多数量的多卵母卵泡,从而提供更多的卵子。为验证该推断,本研究对卵巢组织采用连续切片进行卵泡数统计,结果显示染料木素处理后卵巢内生长卵泡和多卵母卵泡的数量显著高于对照组,闭锁的次级卵泡和有腔卵泡显著减少,表明染料木素改变了卵泡发生动力学,降低了生长卵泡走向闭锁消亡的数量,刺激了生长卵泡继续发育并促进了多卵母卵泡形成,从而提高了卵子排出数量。

然而,染料木素对卵巢卵泡发生动力学的影响存在剂量差异。哺乳动物卵巢中一生可用的原始卵泡总数在胎儿时期或出生前后的卵泡发生早期阶段(原始卵泡池的形成)就已经确定,随后,静止的原始卵泡被批次募集进入生长阶段^[13]。本研究结果显示,50,100 mg/kg剂量染料木素处理减少了原始卵泡的丢失,二者原始卵泡持有量高于对照组和25 mg/kg组。原始卵泡分化发育离不开颗粒细胞的增殖和生长,颗粒细胞层逐渐增多,从而形成初级卵泡、次级卵泡和有腔卵泡^[34]。健康的次级卵泡和有腔卵泡数在50 mg/kg剂量组中最高,并显著高于25 mg/kg、100 mg/kg与对照组,呈现先增加后减少的趋势。这可能与过高浓度的染料木素会抑制卵泡颗粒细胞增殖有关^[13]。有报道高浓度的染料木素会通过IGF/IR-PI3K-Akt(insulin-like growth factor/Insulin receptor-phosphatidylinositol kinase-protein kinase B)通路,减少颗粒细胞的Bcl-2/Bax(B-cell lymphoma-2/BCL2-associated X)基因与蛋白表达,阻止颗粒细胞细胞增殖^[35]。本研究结果显示100 mg/kg剂量组的初级卵泡较其他剂量组均显著增加,表明100 mg/kg的染料木素会抑制初级卵泡向更高级别卵泡转化,从而导致100 mg/kg组的次级卵泡和有腔卵泡数较50 mg/kg组反而出现下降趋势。团队前期研究利用增殖标记抗原Ki67进行组织定位表达分析,也发现100 mg/kg剂量染料木素暴露的新生小鼠卵巢内初级和次级卵泡颗粒细胞的增殖活动受到明显抑制^[35]。再者,在抑制生长卵泡闭锁方面,50 mg/kg组能显著抑制次级卵泡和有腔卵泡闭锁,但25 mg/kg组和100 mg/kg组仅抑制次级卵泡闭锁,对有腔卵泡闭锁的抑制效果并不显著。卵泡闭锁主要由卵泡颗粒细胞的凋亡引起^[36]。当卵巢中细胞因为营养不足发生自噬时,染料木素可以滋养细胞,通过抗氧化作用促进颗粒细胞的存活,从而改善凋亡^[31]。另一方面,染料木素作为一种酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,过高剂量会刺激细胞凋亡^[37],这很有可能是100 mg/kg染料木素抑制卵泡闭锁效果差于50 mg/kg组的主要原因。综上表明,适当

表2 染料木素对小鼠卵泡发育的影响
Tab.2 Effect of genistein on follicular development in mice

项目 Item	组别 Groups			
	对照组	25 mg/kg	50 mg/kg	100 mg/kg
原始卵泡 Primordial follicles	760.50±5.84 ^b	787.50±36.08 ^b	919.50±19.15 ^a	883.75±32.23 ^a
异常原始卵泡 Abnormal follicles	11.75±0.75 ^a	5.75±1.25 ^b	1.75±0.48 ^c	3.75±1.47 ^b
生长卵泡总数 Total number of growing follicles	191.75±6.66 ^{ab}	197.50±5.45 ^{ab}	188.75±2.21 ^b	206.75±5.39 ^a
健康生长卵泡总数 Total number of healthy growing follicles	137.5±5.00 ^c	156.75±5.79 ^{bc}	160.25±3.25 ^{ab}	172.75±5.28 ^a
闭锁生长卵泡总数 Total number of atretic growing follicles	53.25±3.28 ^a	39.00±2.83 ^b	23.75±1.49 ^c	30.25±0.48 ^c
初级卵泡 Primary follicles	59.50±0.96 ^b	61.75±5.76 ^b	59.50±3.30 ^b	89.00±1.96 ^a
次级卵泡 Secondary follicles	70.00±4.81 ^b	81.25±2.17 ^a	85.00±2.58 ^a	70.00±2.48 ^b
有腔卵泡 Antral follicles	8.00±0.71 ^d	10.50±0.64 ^c	16.25±0.48 ^a	13.25±0.85 ^b
多卵母卵泡 MOFs	1.00±0.00 ^b	1.75±0.25 ^b	4.75±0.48 ^a	3.75±0.48 ^a
次级闭锁卵泡 Secondary atresia follicle	42.00±3.34 ^a	26.75±1.55 ^b	17.75±1.65 ^c	18.25±0.85 ^c
有腔闭锁卵泡 Antral atresia follicle	11.25±0.48 ^a	12.25±1.31 ^a	6.00±1.29 ^b	12.00±0.91 ^a

同行数据肩标相同小写字母表示差异不显著($P>0.05$),不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

The same lowercase letters on the shoulders of the peer data indicated that the difference is not significant ($P>0.05$), and different lowercase letters indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$).

剂量的染料木素可以有效保留原始卵泡数目,为后续的卵泡继续发育提供更多的可使用的原始卵泡,保持卵巢活力,进而延缓卵巢的衰老过程。明显改变卵巢内卵泡的级型分化,抑制生长卵泡闭锁,促进生长卵泡的发育,增加多卵母卵泡的形成,从而大大增加了卵巢促排后排出的成熟卵子数,并且其最佳注射剂量为50 mg/kg,但具体分子机制尚待后续研究。

染料木素降低了原始卵泡池中原始卵泡的丢失,同时抑制了生长卵泡闭锁,促进了生长卵泡成熟,从而提高卵巢排卵数量,这对雌性家畜种用价值的延长及生殖潜能的提升具有重要指导意义。

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