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Pengaruh pemberian asam amino glisin terhadap kualitas spermatozoa sapi Sumba ongole (bos indicus), pascakriopreservasi = The effect of glycine in various concentration on spermatoza quality of Sumba ongole (bos indicus) cattle, postcryopreservation

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Penelitian telah dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian berbagai konsentrasi glisin terhadap kualitas spermatozoa sapi sumba ongole Bos indicus SO . Seekor sapi SO dijadikan sebagai donor semen. Semen dikoleksi setiap satu minggu sekali selama enam minggu untuk memenuhi pengulangan yang dibutuhkan. Sampel semen sapi SO dibagi menjadi empat kelompok, yaitu: Kelompok kontrol KK dimana semen diencerkan dalam tris kuning telur TKT dan kelompok perlakuan dimana semen diencerkan dalam TKT dengan penambahan glisin konsentrasi 5 mM, 15 mM, dan 25 mM KP1, KP2, dan KP3 . Semen yang telah diencerkan diekuilibrasi dan dibekukan dengan nitrogen cair. Parameter kualitas spermatozoa yang dievaluasi meliputi motilitas, viabilitas, membran plasma utuh MPU , dan integritas DNA. Hasil uji analisis variansi ANAVA satu faktor menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata persentase motilitas, viabilitas, dan MPU spermatozoa sapi SO pascakriopreservasi berbeda nyata.
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ABSTRAK
The present study was conducted to assess the effect of glycine in various concentration on spermatozoa quality of sumba ongole Bos indicus SO cattle postcryopreservation. One SO cattle was used as semen donor. The semen of SO cattle was collected once a week for six weeks to fulfill the required repetition. The semen sample was divided into four groups, consisting of control group KK which is semen diluted in tris citrate fructose egg yolk TCFY extender and treatment group which is semen diluted in TCFY with glycine additives at concentration 5 mM, 15 mM, and 25 mM KP1, KP2, and KP3 . Diluted semen was equilibrated and freezed in liquid nitrogen. Parameters of spermatozoa quality include percentage of motility, viability, membrane integrity, and DNA integrity were assessed. One factor analysis of variance ANOVA test showed that average value of motility, viability, and membrane integrity of postcryopreservation spermatozoa were significantly differed between glycine additives group as compared to control group P 0,05. The DNA integrity of postcryopreservation spermatozoa were stable in treatment group.