Study and Characterization of the Mechanical Properties Alteration of the Mouse Ovum Zona Pellucida by Micropipette Aspiration Technique

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Abstract

Recently, considerable biomedical attention has centered on the mechanical properties of living tissues at the single cell level. Stiffness is an important parameter in determining the physical properties of living tissues. Indeed, stiffness changes of the ovum as a single cell pose a unique challenge in determining the sequence of fertilization. The ovum's extracellular layer has been reported to be altered following fertilization in a process described as zona reaction. In the present study, the Young's modulus of Zona Pellucida of the mouse ovum was evaluated using micropipette aspiration technique. By incorporating exact engineering principles into the cell mechanics and extract appropriate formula, the Young's modulus of metaphase-II (MII) and pronuclear (PN) was measured.The experimental results clearly demonstrated that the mouse Zona Pellucida hardened following fertilization. This study involves the contents of Reproductive Biology and Mechanics, and opens up a new trail of thought for evaluating the quality of mammalian oocytes and embryos.

Keywords: Young's modulus; Micropipette aspiration; Living cells; Zona Pellucid; Fertilization

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² Thermodynamic ⁶ Zona reaction ¹⁰ Murayama

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(IVF)

(ICSI) .

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¹ Thermo viscoelasticity ⁵ IntraCytoplasmic Sperm Injection ⁹ Sensor ¹³ Micropipette Aspiration

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³Zona Pellucida ⁷Drobnis ¹¹Micro Sensor

⁴ In vitro Fertilization ⁸ Sun ¹² Elastisity









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NMRI

1 PMSG HCG

HCG



(RHA)







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 $(L_p/R_p=)$

²⁸ Institute Research Medical National
 ³¹ Falope
 ³⁴ Bovine Serum Albumin

%

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Pregnant Mare's Serum Gonadotropin
 Stereomicroscope
 Recombinant Human Albumin; Vitrolife, Sweden

³⁰ Human Corionic Gonadotropin
 ³³ Flash Method
 ³⁶ Viscoelastic

(

$$\Delta P = \frac{2k\alpha}{r} \qquad ()$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{4k(H-h)}{k(D-k)} = \Delta P \qquad ()$$

.

$$\frac{1}{h(D-h)} = \Delta P \qquad (7)$$
E k

:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{x} - \nu(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{y} - \nu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x})] \qquad ()$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{z} - \nu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})]$$

$$Z \qquad \nu = /$$

$$\sigma_{z} = 0, \varepsilon_{x} = \varepsilon_{y}, \sigma_{x} = \sigma_{y}.$$
():

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{E}(1-\nu)\sigma_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{2E}$$
()

$$\alpha = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} + \frac{\sigma_x^2}{4E^2} \qquad ()$$

:

$$\sigma_x = 2E(\sqrt{1+\alpha} - 1) = 2E(\sqrt{\frac{H}{h}} - 1)$$
 ()

:

$$F = h\sigma_x = k\alpha \qquad ()$$

:

$$k = \frac{2hE(\sqrt{Hh} - h)}{H - h}$$
()

 $E = \frac{(D-h)\Delta P}{8(\sqrt{Hh}-h)}$ ()

 ΔP

:D

:h



.

.

Γ

μm	
(Dp	— Н)



.

 $\left(h=\frac{H}{3}\right)$



	/	$L_p/\Delta P = /$		
()		$L_p/\Delta P=/$		
()	/	E= / kPa		
		E= / kPa		
()	/	E= / kPa	(MTS)	
		E= / kPa		
()	/	E= / kPa	(MTS)	
		E= / kPa		
	1	E= / kPa		
		E= / kPa		



L (µm) D_p (µm) D_{cell} (µm) E (KPa) α (%) h ΔP (KPa) Н (µm) (µm) / 1 / 1 1 / 1 1 1 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / (IIIW) / / / 1 / / 1 1 / / / / 1 / 1 / (Nd) 1 / 1 / / / / / / 1 / 1 / /

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