# مطالعه تاثير فاكتورهاى مختلف بر نسبت جمعيتى اسپرمهاى واجد كروموزوم جنسى در منى گاو <br> محل انتشار: <br> فصلنامه طب دامى ايران, دوره 12, شماره 3 (سال: 1397) 

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9
نويسندگان:
Mahdieh Saffari - Pharmaceutical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Farid Heidari - National Institue of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Tehran, Iran

Mehdi Shamsara - National Institue of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Tehran, Iran

Ehsan Hashemi - National Institue of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:
Background: Newborn gender ratio is one of the most important factors in livestock industry. This ratio has affected on economic condition and controls sex-linked genetically transferred diseases. Offspring sex ratio is affected by such various factors. One of these factors is the Y to X bearing sperm ratio in normal semen that is called primary sex ratio, season and individual differences are important factors that can have an effect on primary sex ratio. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to investigate two main effective factors, Individual difference and season, on proportion of sperms containing Y-chromosomes to sperms containing X-chromosomes in bull semen. METHODS : Semens were collected from 16 bulls during summer (JulAug) and winter (Dec. to Jun). After sperm analysis, DNAs were extracted and Real-time PCR performed using three sets of primers to study SRY (Ychromosome specific sequence), PLP (X-chromosome specific sequence) and PAR (Housekeeping) genes. RESULTS: The results showed that the sex ratio of sperms in normal ejaculation was not equal in different bulls. Moreover, season can affect primary sex ratio. Y-bearing sperm increase in summer. CONCLUSIONS : We concluded that the primary sex ratio is affected by individual differences and season. We also suggested using Northern blotting on .PCR products to confirm results
كلمات كليدى:

Individual difference, Real-Time PCR, Season, Sex ratio, Sperm
لينك ثابت مقاله در پايگاه سيويليكا:
https://civilica.com/doc/886772


