



Reproductive Performance of Holstein Dairy Cows Grazing in Dry-summer Subtropical Climatic Conditions: Effect of Heat Stress and Heat Shock on Meiotic Competence and *In vitro* Fertilization

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ABSTRACT: The present study was designed to evaluate how environmental factors in a dry-summer subtropical climate in Terceira-Azores (situated in the North Atlantic Ocean: 38° 43' N 27° 12' W) can affect dairy cow (Holstein) fertility, as well as seasonal influence on *in vitro* oocytes maturation and embryos development. Impact of heat shock (HS) effects on *in vitro* oocyte's maturation and further embryo development after *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) was also evaluated. For such purpose the result of the first artificial insemination (AI) performed 60 to 90 days after calving of 6,300 cows were recorded for one year. In parallel, climatic data was obtained at different elevation points (n = 5) from 0 to 1,000 m and grazing points from 0 to 500 m, in Terceira island, and the temperature humidity index (THI) was calculated. For *in vitro* experiments, oocytes (n = 706) were collected weekly during all year, for meiotic maturation and IVF. Further, to evaluate HS effect, 891 oocytes were collected in the cold months (December, January, February and March) and divided in three groups treated to HS for 24 h during *in vitro* maturation at: C (Control = 38.5°C), HS1 (39.5°C) and HS2 (40.5°C). Oocytes from each group were used for meiotic assessment and IVF. Cleavage, morula and blastocyst development were evaluated respectively on day 2, 6, and 9 after IVF. A negative correlation between cow's conception rate (CR) and THI in grazing points (-91.3%; p<0.001) was observed. Mean THI in warmer months (June, July, August and September) was 71.7±0.7 and the CR (40.2±1.5%) while in cold months THI was 62.8±0.2 and CR was 63.8±0.4%. A similar impact was obtained with *in vitro* results in which nuclear maturation rate (NMR) ranged from 78.4% (±8.0) to 44.3% (±8.1), while embryos development ranged from 53.8% (±5.8) to 36.3% (±3.3) in cold and warmer months respectively. *In vitro* HS results showed a significant decline (p<0.05) on NMR of oocytes for every 1°C rising temperature (78.4±8.0, 21.7±3.1 and 8.9±2.2, respectively for C, HS1, and HS2). Similar results were observed in cleavage rate and embryo development, showing a clear correlation (96.9 p<0.05) between NMR and embryo development with respect to temperatures. Results clearly demonstrated that, up to a THI of 70.6, a decrease in the CR occurs in first AI after calving; this impairment was confirmed with *in vitro* results. (**Key Words:** Environmental Stress, Artificial Insemination, Heat Shock, Oocyte Meiotic Maturation, Maternal Heat Stress)

INTRODUCTION

The sum of external forces acting on homeothermic

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animal to alter body temperature from the ideal temperature is termed as heat stress (Yousef, 1985). The negative effect of high ambient temperatures on reproductive processes has been documented (e.g. Putney et al., 1989; Edwards and Hansen, 1997; Lawrence et al., 2004) in various domestic species. In a review paper, Alexander (2010) described that hot environments increase blood, rectal and uterine temperatures and also suppress fertility, puberty, spermatogenesis, ovarian cyclicity, ovulation, oogenesis and embryogenesis. According to research conducted by

Badinga et al. (1993) in Florida, United States (US) conception rates of lactating Brown Swiss, Jersey and Holstein cows decreased from 52% to 32% as maximum air temperature increased from 23.9°C to 32.2°C during summer. Moreover in Brazil the pregnancy rates of Holstein cows in free stall were reduced from 71.2% in winter to 45.7% in the summer (Pires et al., 2002). Research developed by Torres-Junior et al. (2008) reported, that *Bos indicus* species (zebu) have greater thermoregulatory efficiency than *Bos taurus* (European) because of lower internal heat production and heat dissipation to the environment, leading *Bos indicus* breeds to be more resistant to hyperthermia. *Bos taurus* lactating cows are more susceptible to heat stress since high metabolic heat production associated with lactation predisposes them to hyperthermia (Yaser et al., 1999) and for this reason, fertility of heifers is less affected by heat stress (Badinga et al., 1985). Heat stress leads to the decrease in fertility and also affects physiological, cellular functions in several tissues, the leading outcome of which is damage to antral follicles. Therefore, three to four estrous cycles are needed to recover fertility (Roth et al., 2001). Heat stress is particularly harmful for the oocytes as they are exposed to heat stress 3 days before and 1 day after insemination, which mainly affects follicle development and oocytes competence during maturation (Hansen et al., 2001). Maturation of oocytes is usually associated with nuclear and cytoplasmic events. Cytoplasmic maturation manifests as changes in protein contents as well as in the redistribution of organelles such as cortical granules playing a crucial role in nuclear maturation (Ducibella and Buetow, 1994). A cortical granule migrates from Golgi apparatus to the vitelline surface, assuming a position 0.4 to 0.6 µm below the plasma membrane (Hosoe and Shioya, 1997) which undergoes exocytosis by fusing with the egg membrane, releasing cortical granules contents in to perivitelline space. This is an important step in membrane maturation and blockage of polyspermy (Wang et al., 1997).

As most research on heat shock in bovine is conducted by exposing females to different heat shock situations, the present study was designed to not only evaluate reproductive performances of all day grazing Holstein cows in a warm temperature region of Azores, in relation to environmental stress, but also to determine the *in vitro* development of oocytes and embryos during cold and warmer months. The effect of heat shock under different temperatures during *in vitro* maturation (IVM) of bovine oocytes and further embryonic development after *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) was also evaluated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Experimental design

The present study is a two part experiment involving

studies of heat stress and heat shock (HS). In the first part of the experiment, breeding records of artificial insemination (AI) in dairy Holstein-Friesian cows (n = 6,300) located in Terceira-Azores (situated in the North Atlantic Ocean: 38° 43' N 27° 12' W), were taken from January to December 2012. In parallel, climatic data was also recorded.

As second part of the experiment, oocytes (n = 706) were aspirated based on the cold and warmer months and divided in to two groups: one for meiotic maturation (n = 249) and other for IVF (n = 457). Apart from this, in the cold season, oocytes (n = 891) were aspirated and matured for 24 h at three different temperatures: group 1 as control (38.5°C) (n = 285), group 2 as HS1 (39.5°C) (n = 324) and group 3 HS2 (40.5°C) (n = 282) mimicking cows rectal temperatures during hot seasons, as they vary from 39.1°C to 42°C (Ealy et al., 1993). After maturation all oocytes were considered for cumulus expansion. Then, from the 285 oocytes of control group, 125 were fixated and dyed for nuclear maturation and the other 160 oocytes were fertilized *in vitro* as previously described by Faheem et al. (2011), with results evaluated to 9 days after fertilization. This procedure was repeated for group 2 (157 vs 167) and for group 3 (122 vs 160). In experiment 2 each test was repeated five times and data from each experiment were pooled.

Artificial insemination data, conception rate and climatic data

Only the result of the first insemination of lactating cows performed 60 to 90 days after calving by a local AI agency (UNICOL) were taken. Animals were considered pregnant if they did not exhibit oestrus 90 days after AI. Climatic data was obtained from the CLIMAAT (Centre of Climate, Meteorology and Global Change) project as previously described by Azevedo (1996), at five different elevation points (0 to 1,000 m altitude) placed randomly around the island. Additionally climatic data was also recorded in grazing areas where dairy farms were located. Data of all points were recorded considering maximum and minimum temperature (Tmax, Tmin °C) and maximum and minimum relative humidity (RHmax, RHmin), as well as rain fall (mm). Temperature humidity index (THI) was calculated using the formula purposed by Garcia-Ispierito et al. (2007):

$$THI = [0.8 \times Tmax + (RHmin (\%) / 100) \times (Tmax - 14.4) + 46.4]$$

Collection of oocytes

The chemicals and reagents used in the experiment were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO, USA). Ovaries were harvested once a week for one year from Holstein cows from a local abattoir, trimmed of adhering

tissue and transported to the laboratory in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (DPBS) at a temperature ranging from 34°C to 37°C within 2 h post slaughtering. All ovaries were rinsed once with 70% alcohol and followed by a wash with fresh DPBS upon arrival at laboratory.

***In vitro* maturation, nuclear staining and *in vitro* fertilization**

Cumulus oocytes complexes (COCs) were collected by aspiration from antral follicles (2 to 8 mm diameter) with 18 gauge needle. Good quality COCs based on their morphological appearance (covered by at least four layers of compacted cumulus cells and evenly granulated ooplasm), were washed twice in Tissue Culture Medium - 199 (TCM-199) supplemented with 2% foetal bovine serum (FBS), 0.3 mg/mL glutamine and 50 µg/mL gentamycin and. Oocytes collected in cold and warm seasons were cultured for 24 h and based on cumulus expansion they were divided into two groups. One group were subjected to IVF (Faheem et al., 2011) and in the other group, oocytes were denuded by vortexing and fixated in 3:1 (Methonal:glacial acetic acid) solution for 24 h at room temperature by air tighten up the petri dish with parafilm. After fixation each denuded oocytes were dyed with 1% Orcein and their meiosis stages were recorded. Apart from this, oocytes collected in cold seasons were also submitted to heat stress, being matured at 39.5°C (HS1) and 40.5°C (HS2) for 24 h. Oocytes matured in heat stress were subjected to dying and IVF as mentioned above.

Statistical analysis

All the climatic, conception rate (CR) data's liner and logistic regression analyses were performed by SPSS package, version 17.0 (SPSS INC., Chicago, IL, USA) using monthly THI, Tmax, Rhmin as independent variables and CR as dependent variable. The effects of the independent variables were tested in lactating cows group to

evaluate the statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). In experiment 2, to determine the effect of heat shock and environmental stress in each experiment, data were analysed by using the *t-test* to assess whether the means were statistically different from each other. Standard deviation and standard error of the mean of each mean was also calculated.

RESULTS

***In vivo* effects of environmental stress on conception rate**

On average of all the points, maximum temperatures were recorded in the months of June, July, August and September and the lowest in December, January, February, and March (Table 1). No substantial changes were identified in relative humidity levels of both maximum and minimum in the entire island throughout all the months. Highest rain fall was registered in December, January, February and lowest was in June, July and August. By comparing THI of elevation and grazing points, no considerable changes were observed. Monthly THI levels of all elevation and grazing are plotted in Figure 1.

The number of cows inseminated per month was about the same among all year. Out of the total of 6,300 artificially inseminated Holstein cows, 3,300 (55.0%) became pregnant on the first insemination after calving. These results were maximum in winter/spring ($63.8\% \pm 0.4$) and minimum in summer/autumn ($40.2\% \pm 1.5$). A negative correlation (-91.3% , $p < 0.001$) was observed between THI of grazing points and CR. During February and March when THI was lowest (56.6 ± 1.9 and 57.5 ± 1.9 , respectively) the CR was highest (64.2% and 64.9% , respectively). The opposite was observed in July and August when THI was highest (71.1 ± 2.9 and 73.8 ± 2.2) and CR was lowest (36.8% and 37.5%) (Figure 2).

***In vitro* effect of colder and warmer months**

A pronounced effect of warmer vs colder months was

Table 1. Mean monthly temperatures, humidity, and rainfall conditions in, Terceira island, for the study period (year of 2012)

Months	Tmax (°C)	Tmin (°C)	RHmin (%)	RHmax (%)	THI	Rain fall (mm)
January	17.3±1.1	6.0±1.2	84.2±3.6	85.3±2.0	62.6±1.9	282.9±62.4
February	17.0±1.1	10.5±1.2	83.6±3.5	84.3±2.0	62.1±1.9	250.7±53.8
March	17.8±1.1	11.3±1.2	76.4±3.5	85.5±1.8	63.2±1.9	220.9±43.1
April	18.8±1.1	11.0±1.2	75.7±3.4	85.4±1.8	64.7±1.8	203.8±37.9
May	20.0±1.1	12.8±1.3	75.6±3.3	89.2±1.7	66.6±1.7	130.6±19.1
June	23.0±1.0	12.5±1.1	80.7±3.0	87.4±1.6	71.6±1.6	112.3±15.8
July	23.8±1.1	13.8±1.1	80.4±3.1	82.7±1.4	72.9±1.5	84.6±10.5
August	25.0±1.0	15.5±1.1	77.7±3.1	82.9±1.3	74.5±1.4	92.9±17.6
September	23.0±1.0	14.5±1.09	75.1±3.3	82.8±1.5	71.2±1.5	157.8±36.5
October	20.3±1.0	15.3±1.13	81.2±3.5	82.6±1.7	67.4±1.6	220.0±57.0
November	17.5±1.1	12.0±1.17	80.5±3.6	86.5±1.8	62.8±1.8	238.4±59.6
December	18.5±1.1	10.8±1.19	79.9±3.6	85.1±2.0	64.4±1.9	268.2±65.1

Tmax, temperature maximum; Tmed, temperature medium; Tmin, temperature minimum; RHmin, relative humidity minimum; Hmax, relative humidity maximum; THI, temperature humidity index.

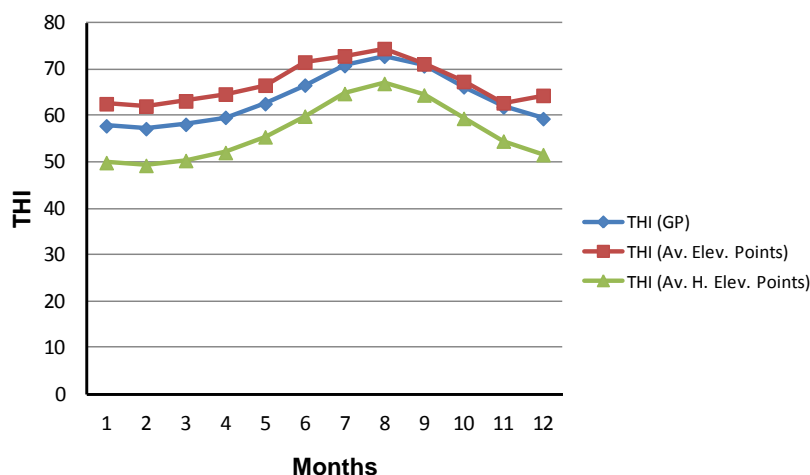


Figure 1. Mean of temperature humidity index (THI) calculated through the sensors placed in different points located in the island, (Av. Elev. Points), grazing points (GP) and higher than 500 m (Av. H. Elev. Points). Results obtained in cold months (December, January, February, and March) are statistically lower ($p < 0.001$) as compared with warm months (June, July, August, and September).

observed in oocytes meiotic maturation rate as well as in the embryonic developmental ability. On average, oocytes meiotic maturation was $78.4 \pm 8.0\%$ vs $44.3 \pm 8.1\%$ ($p < 0.001$) respectively for colder and warmer months. This significant decline was the result of a high percentage of meiotic arrest in the stage of telophase I. In fact, in the warm period 36.2% (± 2.7) were considered blocked at the stage of telophase I while in the colder months, only 8.0% (± 0.7) were considered blocked at this stage (Table 2). Similarly cleavage and further embryonic development after IVF were higher ($p < 0.05$) during the cold period (78.0 ± 4.5 ; 53.8 ± 5.8 , for cleavage and embryonic development) as compared with the hot period (48.2 ± 4.2 ; 36.3 ± 3.3 respectively cleavage and embryonic development) (Table 3). Considering oocyte's maturation by cumulus expansion, no statistical differences were obtained between cold and

warm periods ($94.6\% \pm 1.2$ vs $80.3\% \pm 4.1$, respectively).

Effect of heat shock on cumulus and nuclear maturation and embryo development

Out of 891 cultured oocytes, a total of 789 were considered matured as evaluated by cumulus expansion. Besides matured oocytes in the HS2 group ($84.6 \pm 4.3\%$) were lower than in the HS1 ($90.4 \pm 1.0\%$) no statistical differences were observed among results, as well as when compared to the control ($90.9 \pm 1.5\%$). Nevertheless, when maturation was evaluated by meiosis development, for each heat shock treatment (HS1, HS2), greatest number of oocytes was not progressing to MetaphaseII (MII), and most of them got arrested in the stages between germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD) and Telophase I (Table 4). As only oocytes reached MII are considered nuclearly matured,

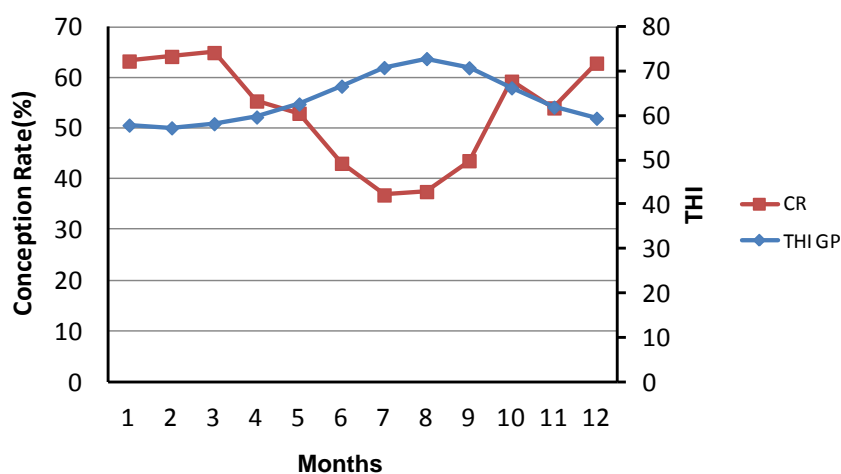


Figure 2. Relation between temperature humidity index (THI) calculated through the sensors placed in grazing points and conception rate (CR) as measured by the non-return in estrus at least 90 days after the first insemination after calving. Results obtained for CR in cold months are statistically higher ($p < 0.001$) as compared with warm months.

Table 2. Nuclear maturation of bovine oocytes during IVM in warm and cold months

Seasons	Oocytes fixated	Meiosis developmental stages (%)				
		GVBD	MI	AI	TI	MII
Cold months ¹	125	3.2±0.4	8.8±0.8	1.6±0.2	8.0±0.7	78.4±8.0 ^a
Warm months ²	124	8.8±0.4	8.8±0.6	1.6±0.2	36.2±2.7	44.3±8.1 ^b

IVM, *in vitro* maturation; GVBD, germinal vesicle breakdown; MI, Metaphase I; AI, Anaphase I; TI, Telophase I; MII, Metaphase II; SEM, standard error of the mean.

¹ Cold months include December, January, February, March.

² Warm months include June, July, August, and September Oocytes only were considered matured at MII.

Data represents mean±SEM.

^{a,b} Represents statistical differences (p<0.05).

Table 3. Embryonic developmental rate in warm and cold months

Seasons	Number of oocytes	Cumulus expansion (%)	Cleavage (%) (Day 2)	Morula (%) (Day 9)	Blastocyst (%) (Day 9)	Embryo development (%)
Cold months ¹	223	94.6±1.2	78.0±4.5	27.8±3.7	26.0±7.2	53.8±5.8 ^a
Warm months ²	234	80.3±4.1	48.2±4.2	19.6±2.4	16.6±2.4	36.3±3.3 ^b

¹ Cold month includes December, January, February, and March.

² Warm months includes June, July, August, and September.

^{a,b} Indicates statistical mean differences (p<0.05). All the percentages are based on the number of survived oocytes.

Day 0 represents the insemination day.

from the 404 fixated oocytes, a statistical decrease in nuclear maturation rate (p<0.05) was observed between control, HS1 and HS2, (78.4±8.0%, 21.7±3.1% and 8.9±2.2, respectively) (Table 4). After IVF, this predisposition was also observed in cleavage rate (p<0.05) ranging from 70.7±2% in the control to 35.4±1% and 15.5±2%, respectively for HS1 and HS2. The same pattern was observed for embryonic development, in which morula and blastocysts decreased from 48.0±1% in the control to 20.5±1% and 9.5±2%, respectively for HS1 and HS2 (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

The present study aimed to evaluate *in vivo* and *in vitro* effect of weather conditions in a dry-summer subtropical climate, in relation to the conception rate of grazing all year Holstein cows. Then, as a complement of this study, to mimic warm temperatures, heat shock was performed on oocytes during maturation period, evaluating their nuclear maturation and further development to the stage of blastocysts after IVF. Results of IVF were also evaluated

considering hot and cold seasons. These experiments are significant because they show that not only elevated temperatures affecting reproductive performances of Holstein cows, but also affect meiosis competence of oocytes and even further development after IVF. Heat stress is, in fact, the major contributing factor to the low fertility of dairy cows inseminated in hot seasons as previously observed by some authors (e.g. Ray et al., 1992; White et al., 2002; Collier et al., 2006; Ferreira et al., 2011). However fertility in the Azores is relatively high, when compared with other temperate zones (Sieuve de Menezes et al., 2011), the CR was about half during warmer months (June, July, August and September), when compared with the cold period (December, January, February and March).

Regarding Terceira island conditions the overall yearly CR was lower than results published by Sieuve de Menezes et al. (2011) (55% vs 73%, respectively). The reason for this can be explained by differences in study design. Our study only considered Holstein cows that became pregnant at the first insemination after calving, while Sieuve de Menezes et al. (2011) considered different breeds and also nulliparous and multiparous lactating cows, as well as multiple

Table 4. Nuclear maturation of bovine oocytes heat shocked at different temperatures during IVM

Treatment	Oocytes fixated	Meiosis developmental stages (%)				
		GVBD	MI	AI	TI	MII
C	125	3.2±0.4	8.8±0.8	1.60±0.21	8.00±0.7	78.4±8.0 ^a
HS1	157	36.3±5.3	17.2±2.3	6.4±0.8	18.5±1.3	21.7±3.1 ^b
HS2	122	38.7±7.3	34.67±6.4	5.6±1.4	12.1±3.7	8.9±2.2 ^c

IVM, *in vitro* maturation; GVBD, germinal vesicle breakdown; MI, Metaphase I; AI, Anaphase I; TI, Telophase I; MII, Metaphase II; C, control (38.5°C), HS1, heat shock 1 (39.5°C); HS2, 40.5°C; SEM, standard error of the mean.

Data represents mean±SEM.

^{a,b,c} Represents statistical mean differences (p<0.05).

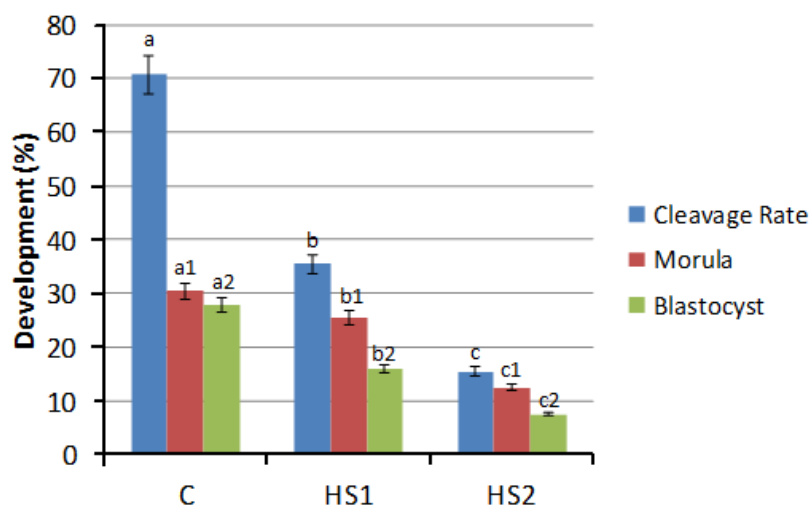


Figure 3. Embryo cleavage and development after *in vitro* fertilization (IVF). Every point represents the mean of 40 oocytes fertilized on each iteration. C = control group, HS1 and HS2 represents heat shock 1 and heat shock 2. Insemination and embryo development was performed at 38.5°C. Cleavage was determined 48 h after insemination. Embryo development was evaluated on day 6 (morula) and day 9 (blastocysts). Results marked with a,b,c; a1,b1,c1; a2,b2,c2, differ statistically ($p < 0.05$).

breeding for each animal. For the same reason, results were also different in the warmer period in which in the present study CR was 37% to 38%, whereas from Sieuve de Menezes it was 42%. Research developed by Yaser et al. (1999) had shown that 90 days non return rate, as considered in the present study, declined during warm months in all locations of Florida and Georgia. That study indicated that the magnitude of the hot months was directly related to non-return rate after insemination, based on the location and consequently THI levels. Also in our study, it was clear that THI is inversely proportional to CR. In warm periods when THI levels were high, CR was very low and vice versa in cold periods. Moreover, research developed by Yaser et al. (1999) indicates that impaired infertility in warm months increased as cows were located further in South Georgia and Florida. It could be expected that location would affect scale of summer, but it was prominent that such effects were observed over relatively short distances, as observed in our study between high and low altitudes. Since THI levels play a crucial role in CR, it can be suggested that cooling systems during summer may have a beneficial effect on cow's fertility by maintaining THI similar to winter, besides it has been proven that cooling cows for limited number of days will not be completely successful (Ealy et al., 1993). In our conditions we can suggest, it would improve cow CR in hot periods, if breeding animals were moved to higher altitude points where THI levels are lower.

Several physiological factors that can disrupt establishment of pregnancy can be changed by high THI. These can occur before ovulation, on the day of insemination and during embryo and fetal development. Heat stress can affect endometrial prostaglandin secretion

(Putney et al., 1989) and conceivably, lead to luteolysis and embryonic loss. On the other hand, when appetite and dry matter intake are considerably reduced by heat stress, cows remain longer in negative energy balance, increasing the length of postpartum anestrus and the calving conception interval (De Rensis and Scaramuzzi, 2003). This can be the result of a physiological mechanism, in which GnRH surge is blocked in the hypothalamus, affecting hypophysis gland activity and consequently follicular development. Moreover, heat stress during early pregnancy in cattle reduces conceptus weight which may lead to embryonic mortality (Biggers et al., 1987). Studies developed by Torres-Junior et al. (2008) indicated that blood progesterone concentrations fluctuate depending on environmental temperatures. Therefore, if heat stress alters the metabolism of progesterone, it would ultimately affect follicles and especially corpus luteum development. Increase in body temperatures and tendency to modify progesterone concentration also alter endometrial secretion of mucus, forming an unfavorable environment for conceptus growth. In the present study an immediate enhancement of CR is observed in the month of October compared to warmer periods, as observed in other studies (Roth et al., 2000; Roth and Hansen, 2004). This delayed effect can be explained as in October, THI and Tmax levels were dropped from 73.9 to 65.6 and 23.8°C to 18.9°C, respectively.

The *in vitro* analysis has shown that during warm months not only cow conception rate is declined but also embryo developmental rate was significantly reduced. Oocytes retrieved during warmer periods have less ability to develop into embryos as compared to oocytes retrieved during cold periods. During warmer periods nuclear maturation of oocytes is arrested in early stages of meiotic

maturation (Maya Soriano et al., 2013). Our study is in agreement with research conducted by El-Sayed et al. (2006) and Ferreira et al. (2011) in which oocytes retrieved during the warmer months had lower capability to undergo embryo developmental stages. Damage of oocytes quality during warmer periods, leading to meiotic arrest of oocytes at anaphase and telophase stages, could be provoked by several factors. One possibility is that metabolic changes in preant follicles, follicular fluid and dominant follicles affect the quality of both oocytes and granulosa cells which were postulated in dairy cows with negative energy balance during early postpartum period (Britt, 1994; Leroy et al., 2004). Our results clearly demonstrated that cow's exposure to thermal stress during warm periods affect maternal physiological responses on follicular and consequently oocyte quality, leading a low embryonic development.

Further heat shock on oocytes was performed to understand the relationship of meiotic maturation embryonic development rate. This part of the study gives a new insight that for every degree rise in temperature, in every stage of heat shock treatment, nearly 50% decline in nuclear maturation rate occurred, as well as in the cleavage rate and embryos development. Research conducted by Ju et al. (1999); Wang et al. (2001) and Tseng et al. (2004) showed prolonged heat shock on bovine oocytes maturation leads to the alteration in nuclear structures, micro tubules, and micro filaments. These abnormalities in the chromosomes increase with time of heat shock treatment, inhibiting polymerization of meiotic spindles. Microtubules disruption also affects cytoplasmatic organelles transport such as oocyte mitochondrial distribution (Sun et al., 2001). Even exposure of oocytes to room temperature as well as to low temperatures for short duration causes depolymerization of the spindles (Aman and Parks, 1994). Baugarter and Chrisman (1987) working with mice, reported maternal heat stress may also cause disruption of meiosis I spindle in oocyte's maturation which in turn may influence meiosis development stage and polar body extrusion. In contrast to our results Payton et al. (2004) and Edwards et al. (2005) showed bovine oocytes cultured at 41°C did not have a compromise ability to undergo nuclear progression to MII or cytoplasmic maturation (cortical granule translocation to the oolemma). However, our results agree with Tseng et al. (2004) and Paula-Lopes et al. (2008) where it was clearly demonstrated that heat-shocked bovine oocytes meiosis development stage were arrested in the initial stages GVBD and Metaphase I. Moreover, bovine oocytes blocked at beginning stages of meiosis would have more impact on apoptosis activation (Tseng et al., 2004; Roth and Hansen, 2005) as meiotic spindle was found disrupted in IVM during heat shock, resulting in chromosomal dispersion, polyploidy and ultimately death of the oocytes.

CONCLUSION

Although several studies have clearly shown a detrimental effect of summer heat stress on bovine reproduction, to our knowledge this has been the first time this phenomenon is related with meiotic maturation and embryonic ability to develop *in vitro* after stress conditions. *In vivo* studies have demonstrated that, up to a THI of 59, a decrease in CR occurs when AI is performed 60 to 90 days after calving. This falling in fertility was confirmed by the *in vitro* experiments, in which oocytes nuclear maturation and further *in vitro* development decreases significantly in warmer periods. Heat-shocked oocyte's maturation also confirmed this low ability of oocytes to mature and develop after IVF.

As THI values in hot months are lower in highest elevations, one could propose to locate animals in high elevation points during the warmest season to reduce the impact of heat stress in cow conception rate. Additional studies are needed to evaluated short time heat stress effect on both *in vivo* and *in vitro* of bovine. Moreover, developmental and growth factor genes on heat stressed oocytes and embryos can provide additional information, in the cellular level, about the factors responsible for the impairment of fertility status in hottest periods.

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