

论文

大鼠在胚胎着床前用阿司匹林诱导的胚泡异常对胚泡着床后发育的影响

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摘要:

用胚胎移植技术,研究大鼠着床前用阿司匹林(Asp)诱导的胚泡异常对胚泡着床能力和着床后胚胎发育的影响。妊娠大鼠d 3 ig Asp 0.5或1.0 g·kg⁻¹使形态异常的胚泡率明显提高,胚泡细胞数显著减少。形态正常的胚泡在假孕鼠中的着床率和活胎率随Asp剂量增加而减少,而形态异常的胚泡着床后全部吸收。存活胎鼠经骨骼和内脏检查均未发现畸胎。以上结果提示,大鼠胚胎着床前应用Asp诱导的胚泡异常对后期胚胎发育的影响主要表现为致死性损伤,而不导致畸胎的产生。

关键词: 阿司匹林 胚泡 发育毒性 胚胎移植

EFFECTS OF BLASTOCYST DEFICIENCIES INDUCED BY ASPIRIN TREATMENT DURING PREIMPLANTATION PERIOD IN RATS ON DEVELOPMENT OF EMBRYOS AFTER IMPLANTATION

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Abstract:

Pregnant rats were treated orally with aspirin 0.5 or 1.0 g·kg⁻¹ on d3 (positive vaginal smear was considered as d 0) and were sacrificed on d 4. Some blastocysts collected on d 4 were evaluated for gross morphology and cell number, and the remainings were transferred into pseudopregnant rats. Results showed that the rate of blastocysts with abnormal morphology were 23.8% and 40.8%, respectively, in 0.5 and 1.0 g·kg⁻¹ of aspirin. These were significantly higher than 6.8% of the control group. The cell number of blastocysts also decreased in the aspirin groups. The rate of implantation and live fetuses in the case of blastocysts with normal morphology were related negatively with the aspirin doses, especially in the group of 1.0 g·kg⁻¹ of aspirin, the implantation rate was significantly lower (38.6%). However, the implantation rate of blastocysts with abnormal morphology in both groups of aspirin were much less than that of the control group, and all embryos after implantation were resorbed. No significant malformations were observed in the live fetuses. These results suggest that the effects of blastocyst deficiencies induced by aspirin on development of embryos transferred into pseudopregnant rats mainly caused death of embryos, but not malformation of fetuses.

Keywords: Blastocyst Developmental toxicity Embryo transfer Aspirin

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