

# Vitrification of Human ICSI/IVF Spermatozoa Without Cryoprotectants: New Capillary Technology

V. ISACHENKO,\*† R. MAETTNER,‡ A. M. PETRUNKINA,§|| K. STERZIK,‡ P. MALLMANN,\*  
G. RAHIMI,\* R. SANCHEZ,¶ J. RISOPATRON,¶ I. DAMJANOSKI,# AND E. ISACHENKO\*†

*From the \*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cologne University, Cologne, Germany; the †Section of Gynecological Endocrinology and Reproductive Medicine, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany; the ‡Private Maternal Hospital, Endokrinologikum Ulm, Ulm, Germany; the §Unit of Reproductive Medicine of Clinics, University of Veterinary Medicine of Hannover, Clinic for Horses, Hannover, Germany; the ||Cambridge Institute for Medical Research, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; the ¶BIOREN-CEBIOR, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Department of Basic Sciences, La Frontera University, Temuco, Chile; and the #Clinic for Urology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany.*

1 2

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study was to develop and to test the standardized aseptic technology of permeable cryoprotectant-free vitrification of human spermatozoa in capillaries (for intracytoplasmic sperm injection [ICSI] or in vitro fertilization [IVF]). To test the effect of vitrification on basic sperm parameters, each of 68 swim-up-prepared ejaculates from oligo-, astheno-, and teratozoospermic patients were aliquoted and distributed into 3 groups: 1) nontreated control, 2) 10  $\mu$ L of spermatozoa cryopreserved by slow conventional freezing with glycerol-contented medium, and 3) 10  $\mu$ L of spermatozoa vitrified in 50- $\mu$ L plastic capillaries in culture medium with 0.25 M sucrose. Spermatozoa motility (1, 24, and 48 hours after warming), plasma membrane integrity, acrosomal integrity, and spontaneous capacitation-like changes were determined after warming. Aseptic cryoprotectant-free vitrification showed a significantly stronger cryoprotective effect compared with conventional freezing. One hour after warming, motility, plasma membrane

integrity, and acrosomal integrity were significantly higher than is observed for conventionally frozen spermatozoa (28% vs 18%, 56% vs 22%, and 55% vs 21%, respectively;  $P < .05$ ), although lower than in fresh spermatozoa (35%, 96%, and 84%, respectively;  $P < .05$ ). Capacitation-like changes did not differ significantly between vitrified and conventionally frozen samples (8% vs 9%, respectively;  $P > .1$ ) (2% in fresh spermatozoa). The newly developed technology of aseptic vitrification of human spermatozoa in capillaries can effectively preserve these cells from cryo-injuries. Spermatozoa, vitrified by this technology, are free from seminal plasma owing to swim-up preceding vitrification and are free from permeable cryoprotectants. They are ready for further use immediately after warming without any additional treatment. Therefore, the reported technology has a great potential for use in ICSI/IVF.

Key words: Cryoprotectant-free, motility, membrane, acrosome.  
**J Androl 2012;33:000–000**