

Quality Enhancement of

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Quality Enhancement of Aceh Swamp Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) Frozen Semen by Supplementing β -Carotene

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ABSTRACT

Sperms are vulnerable to oxidative stress due to the high proportion of polyunsaturated fatty acids within their membranes. This condition could decrease sperms quality during preservation. β -carotene is among antioxidants able to neutralize reactive oxygen species, natural by-products of oxygen metabolism in sperms. This study was done to investigate the capability and protective effect of this antioxidant on motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of frozen-thawed sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo. The study was conducted using completely randomized design with four treatments and five replications. Fresh semen was diluted in egg-yolk tris-based extenders with the addition of antioxidant of 0% (w/v) (control, P0), 0.625% (w/v) (P1), 1.25% (w/v) (P2), and 2.5% (w/v) (P3) prior to freezing. Variables of sperms quality examined were motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of semen after dilution, equilibration, and thawing. Semen having the best post-thawing quality after β -carotene treatment was used for artificial insemination (AI) for accessing its pregnancy rate. The results showed that the addition of 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (P1) resulted in the highest motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity. Pregnancy rate of buffalo inseminated with semen treated with 0.625% β -carotene (P1) was 50%. In conclusion, administration of 0.625% β -carotene was able to maintain and could protect motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of frozen sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo that are good for artificial insemination.

Keywords: Aceh swamp buffalo, frozen semen, antioxidant, β -carotene, thawing

INTRODUCTION

Swamp buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) have been domesticated by peoples in developing countries for fulfilling the need for red meats and draught power (Cruz, 2007). Swamp buffalo are well-adapted to harsh environments and capable of utilizing low quality roughages such as agricultural crop-residues and by-products (Wanapat & Chanthakhoun, 2015). Unfortunately, the animals also suffer from low reproductive efficiency and are hampered by female buffalo inherit late maturity, poor estrous expression, distinct seasonal reproductive patterns, and prolonged inter-calving intervals (Singh *et al.*, 2000).

Aceh swamp buffalo is one out of seven species that can be found in Indonesia. Despite of an increase in population in Aceh Province, from 171.747 heads in 2015 to 178.392 heads in 2016 (BPS, 2016), it is well known that the quality of Aceh swamp buffalo varies across the province. Therefore, selection of high-quality bulls is a necessary. Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has been developing Artificial Insemination (AI) program and technique to resolve this problem. However, the successful rate of this technology is still relatively low.

Application of AI with frozen-thawed semen is limited in buffalo due to a poor freezability of spermatozoas obtained from buffalo bull compared to that of

cattle bull (Kumaresan *et al.*, 2005). Spermatozoa must remain intact and plasma membrane should be in a good condition during freezing and thawing process (Marti *et al.*, 2003). Cryopreservation and thawing, unfortunately, might result in a damage in the plasma membrane of spermatozoa and then reduces their post-thawing motilities and viabilities (Holt, 2000). This condition is in part due to the increased production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Bucak *et al.*, 2010a). Sperms are vulnerable to oxidative stress due to the high proportion of polyunsaturated fatty acids within their membranes (Almbro *et al.*, 2011) that might lead to oxidative damage of cell membranes, RNA, and DNA in the cells (Wang *et al.*, 2003). The most significant effect of ROS on spermatozoa occurs following the ionophore-induced acrosome reaction and subsequent production of singlet oxygen species, leading to lipoperoxidation (LPO) (Ting-xi *et al.*, 2016). Oxidative stress from defective antioxidant defense may be responsible for the decreased sperms quality during preservation (Bansal & Bilaspuri, 2011).

Sperms suffer from the decreased motility and membrane integrity when the semen was preserved in low temperature that may lead to a low conception rate, shorter sperm survival time in female reproductive tracts, reduced fertility, and increased embryonic loss (Kasimanickam *et al.*, 2007). One of efforts conducted to solve this problem is antioxidant treatments of sperms during preservation. Previous studies showed that exogenous antioxidant treatments improved the vitality and motility of sperms in bulls (Sariözkan *et al.*, 2009) and rams (Asadpour *et al.*, 2012; Fang *et al.*, 2015). A study by *et al.* (1993) reported that β -carotene could reduce destructive ability of oxygen singlet by physically accepting energy from the electron-rich structure of reactive oxygen species. However, it is not clear how β -carotene can enhance the viability of sperms. Thus, this study was aimed to investigate the capability and protective effect of β -carotene on the motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of frozen-thawed sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo. The supplementation of β -carotene in tris base extenders is expected to improve the quality of frozen-thawed sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Semen Collection and Cryopreservation

Freshly ejaculated semen, around 3-5 mL, was collected from five 3.5-years-old male Aceh swamp buffalo at 08.00 in the morning and separately subjected to macroscopic examinations of color, volume, pH, smell, and consistency as well as for microscopic examinations of mass, motility, viability, and abnormality. Semen used for cryopreservation should have standard quality of motility $\geq 70\%$, sperm concentration $\geq 800.10^6$ cells mL⁻¹, and abnormality $< 15\%$. Egg yolk tris-based extenders used were supplemented with 120 nM lactose (cat. no: 1.05323.0250, Merck KGaA-Germany) and 7% glycerol (Merck, Germany, cat. K28328694 044), to have better sperms protection (Eriani *et al.*, 2017a). The concentra-

tions of β -carotene (cat: 217538-1GM, Merck-USA) used in this study were 0% (w/v) (Control, P0), 0.625% (w/v) (P1), 1.25% (w/v) (P2), and 2.5% (w/v) (P3). Equilibration time of semen sample was determined according to the procedure by Eriani *et al.* (2017b). The collected semen was frozen based on the method of Sarsaifi *et al.*, (2013). Briefly, the collected semen was filled into 0.25 mL straws (Minitub GmbH-Germany) that approximately contained 50 millions of motile sperms. Twenty straws were usually prepared from 3-5 mL diluted ejaculates. The straws were stored in a 5 °C refrigerator (Thermoscientific- USA) for four hours before being transferred to a box filled with liquid nitrogen, 5 cm above the liquid nitrogen surface for 15 minutes, and plunged in liquid nitrogen (-196 °C).

Evaluation of Frozen-Semen Thawing

Finally, frozen semen was thawed in a 37 °C water-bath (Memmerth, Germany) for 30 seconds and assessed for motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity (Fang *et al.*, 2015).

Assessment of sperm viability. The smear of sperm suspension were prepared by mixing a drop of sperm sample with two drops of Eosin staining solution (1.40% eosin-B (Merck, Germany), and 2.53% sodium citrate (cat. no: 1.00244.0500, Merck KGaA-Germany) in distilled water on a warm glass slide and spreading it with a second slide and observed using a stereomicroscope (Olympus CKX41-Japan). Sperms displaying partial or full purple color were considered as nonviable.

Determination of acrosome integrity. Semen samples, 100 μ L, were fixed in 500 μ L of 1% formal citrate solution (2.79% trisodium citrate dihydrate (Merck, Germany) and 0.37% formaldehyde (cat no: 1.04003.1000, Merck KGaA, Germany) in distilled water). Acrosomes of 200 spermatozoa were microscopically examined using immersion oil (Olympus-Japan) at 1000 times magnification. The integrity of each acrosome was determined by the presence of normal pical ridge.

Assessment of plasma-membrane integrity. Hypo-osmotic swelling test (HOST) was used to assess the integrity of sperm plasma membrane. In brief, 50 μ L of semen were incubated in 300 μ L of hypo-osmotic solution (2.04% fructose (cat. no: 1.05323.0250, Merck KGaA-Germany) and 0.71% sodium citrate (cat. no: 1.00244.0500, Merck KGaA-Germany) in distilled water) at 37 °C for 60 minutes. Then, a 100 μ L drop of mixtures was spread on a warm slide with a coverslip, and 200 sperms were microscopically evaluated under 1000 times magnification. The morphology of sperms (normal tails versus swollen or coiled tails) was recorded.

Artificial Insemination

Frozen semen of Aceh swamp buffalo that showed the best post-thawing semen quality were used to inseminate ten female buffaloes. Pregnancy diagnosis was determined 60 days post AI by per rectal palpation.

Statistical Analysis

Variables for quality of freshly ejaculated semen namely color, volume, pH, smell, and consistency as well as mass, motility, viability, and abnormality were evaluated only once for each semen to check if it fulfill standard quality for cryopreservation, and no further analysis was made. Data on post-thawing motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity were presented as means $\pm$ deviation standard and then analyzed by analysis of variance using SPSS 23 for Windows. Differences between treatments were considered statistically significant at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The quality of fresh semen of Aceh swamp buffalo is presented in Table 1. Results suggested that the collected semen of Aceh swamp buffalo met the standard for cryopreservation: motility $\geq 70\%$, sperm concentration $\geq 800.10^6$ cells mL^{-1} and abnormality $< 15\%$ (Rizal, 2005). Results on motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and membrane integrity of diluted, equilibrated, and post-thawed sperms of Aceh water buffalo treated with various concentrations of antioxidant (β -carotene) can be found in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Table 1. Macroscopic and microscopic variables of fresh semen of buffalo

Variables	N	Score/value
Volume (mL)	5	1.16 $\pm$ 0.21
Color	5	Milky white
pH	5	6.8-7.0
Consistency	5	Medium
Concentration ($10^6/\text{mL}$)	5	1267 $\pm$ 2.60
Mass movement	5	+++
Motility (%)	5	81.8 $\pm$ 2.49
Viability (%)	5	90.2 $\pm$ 5.18
Abnormality (%)	5	10.2 $\pm$ 1.92

Note: (+++) = Mass movement of spermatozoa like waves; N= number of sample.

Table 2. Average motility (%) of sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with various concentrations of β -carotene at different phases of semen processing

Treatments	N	Phases of semen processing		
		Dilution	Equilibration	Post thawing
P0	5	67.0 $\pm$ 2.73 ^a	50.0 $\pm$ 2.20 ^a	42.6 $\pm$ 4.08 ^c
P1	5	70.0 $\pm$ 3.54 ^a	61.6 $\pm$ 3.13 ^b	50.2 $\pm$ 4.08 ^d
P2	5	70.0 $\pm$ 3.54 ^a	58.0 $\pm$ 2.90 ^b	37.4 $\pm$ 3.73 ^b
P3	5	68.6 $\pm$ 2.89 ^a	60.8 $\pm$ 3.89 ^b	10.5 $\pm$ 5.10 ^a

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). P0= 0% β -carotene (w/v); P1= 0.625% β -carotene (w/v), P2= 1.25% β -carotene (w/v); P3= 2.5% β -carotene (w/v). N= number of sample.

This study confirmed that cryopreservation process significantly reduced sperms motility of Aceh swamp buffalo as indicated by the reduced post-thawing motility of sperms compared to the effects of dilution and equilibration regardless of the concentration of antioxidant supplementation (Table 2). The addition of β -carotene could significantly ($P < 0.05$) maintain the normal motility. Sperms diluted in egg yolk-tris based extenders containing 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (P1) had better post-thawing motility (50.2%) than those diluted in control extenders (P0, 42.6%) or extenders added with 1.25% (P2) and 2.5% β -carotene (P3), 37.4% and 10.5%, respectively.

As illustrated in Table 3, the addition of β -carotene maintained the viability of frozen spermatozoa of Aceh swamp buffalo. Addition of 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene was sufficient to maintain the viability of spermatozoa after thawing (57.8%), higher than those found in untreated control sperms (55.0%) and those added with higher β -carotene concentrations [(1.25%-2.5%) (31.2% and 15.0%, respectively)].

Acrosomal integrity of spermatozoa of Aceh swamp buffalo was among aspects examined in this study. Results of this study showed that the addition of β -carotene could significantly ($P < 0.05$) maintain the integrity of acrosomal cap of the spermatozoa. Sperms

Table 3. Average viability (%) of sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with various concentrations of β -carotene at different phases of semen processing

Treatments	N	Phases of semen processing		
		Dilution	Equilibration	Post thawing
P0	5	87.8 $\pm$ 3.83 ^b	81.6 $\pm$ 1.15 ^b	55.0 $\pm$ 1.15 ^c
P1	5	89.2 $\pm$ 2.46 ^b	81.6 $\pm$ 3.57 ^b	57.8 $\pm$ 0.44 ^c
P2	5	72.0 $\pm$ 4.36 ^a	58.0 $\pm$ 2.29 ^a	31.2 $\pm$ 3.15 ^b
P3	5	74.8 $\pm$ 5.01 ^a	51.2 $\pm$ 5.35 ^a	15.0 $\pm$ 4.20 ^a

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). P0= 0% β -carotene (w/v); P1= 0.625% β -carotene (w/v), P2= 1.25% β -carotene (w/v); P3= 2.5% β -carotene (w/v). N= number of sample.

Table 4. Average acrosome integrity (%) of sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with various concentrations of β -carotene at different phases of semen processing

Treatments	N	Phases of semen processing		
		Dilution	Equilibration	Post thawing
P0	5	85.1 $\pm$ 5.28 ^b	72.5 $\pm$ 3.86 ^b	52.0 $\pm$ 4.58 ^c
P1	5	88.2 $\pm$ 4.01 ^b	85.3 $\pm$ 2.18 ^c	58.6 $\pm$ 0.83 ^d
P2	5	62.0 $\pm$ 3.36 ^a	67.0 $\pm$ 1.92 ^a	34.4 $\pm$ 1.20 ^b
P3	5	70.6 $\pm$ 3.71 ^a	66.2 $\pm$ 5.06 ^a	24.0 $\pm$ 2.15 ^a

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). P0= 0% β -carotene (w/v); P1= 0.625% β -carotene (w/v), P2= 1.25% β -carotene (w/v); P3= 2.5% β -carotene (w/v). N= number of sample.

Table 5. Plasma membrane integrity (%) of sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with various concentrations of β -carotene at different phases of semen processing

Treatments	N	Phases of semen processing		
		Dilution	Equilibration	Post thawing
P0	5	82.0 $\pm$ 4.68 ^b	79.8 $\pm$ 7.94 ^{bc}	53.0 $\pm$ 2.80 ^c
P1	5	93.8 $\pm$ 3.47 ^c	88.7 $\pm$ 0.67 ^c	56.6 $\pm$ 1.67 ^d
P2	5	62.0 $\pm$ 3.36 ^a	58.0 $\pm$ 4.29 ^a	31.2 $\pm$ 3.52 ^b
P3	5	61.6 $\pm$ 4.50 ^a	57.6 $\pm$ 2.73 ^a	18.0 $\pm$ 0.56 ^a

Note: Means in the same column with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$). P0= 0% β -carotene (w/v); P1= 0.625% β -carotene (w/v); P2= 1.25% β -carotene (w/v); P3= 2.5% β -carotene (w/v). N= number of sample.

diluted in egg yolk-tris based extenders containing 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (P1) had better acrosome integrity (58.6%) than those diluted in control extenders (P0, 52.0%) or extenders added with 1.25% (P2) and 2.5% β -carotene (P3) (34.4% and 24.0%, respectively).

Plasma membrane integrity of spermatozoa of Aceh swamp buffalo was also examined in this study. The results showed that the addition of proper amount of β -carotene could significantly ($P < 0.05$) maintain the integrity of plasma membran of spermatozoa. Sperms diluted in egg yolk-tris based extenders containing 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (P1) had better plasma membrane integrity (56.6%) than those diluted in control extenders (P0, 53.0%) or extenders added with 1.25% (P2) and 2.5% β -carotene (P3) (31.2% and 18%, respectively).

Frozen semen showing the best quality (P1) was used in the artificial insemination to find out its fertility *in vivo*. Here, 10 female buffaloes were estrous synchronized and then artificially inseminated by P1 semen. Pregnancy was obtained in 5 out of 10 females (50.0%).

DISCUSSION

The availability of good frozen semen is among key factors for efficient application of artificial insemination. Freezing of buffalo semen, however, is challenged by poor freezeability that needs to be addressed by additional treatments such as a combination of appropriate cryoprotectants and antioxidants. In this study, the addition of antioxidants into extender containing proper amount of cryoprotectant such as lactose and glycerol (Eriani *et al.*, 2017) was intended to obtain a better quality of semen of Aceh swamp buffalo after freezing process. It was proposed that the addition of appropriate concentration of antioxidant β -carotene in egg yolk tris-based extenders could maintain the quality of spermatozoa after freezing. Semen quality was assessed based on post-thawed motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of sperm of Aceh swamp buffalo fulfilling the standard cryopreservation requirement (Table 1).

The results of this study indicate that the addition of β -carotene with the proper concentration can improve the quality of frozen semen of Aceh swamp buffalo. The

addition of 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene produced frozen semen with a significantly higher quality (spermatozoa motility, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity) than the control. This suggested that as an antioxidant compound, β -carotene could reduce lipid peroxidation reactions that can damage plasma membrane of spermatozoa.

Results obtained in this study were in agreement with those reported by Layek *et al.* (2016) that the addition of some antioxidants into egg yolk tris-based extenders can improve the frozen-semen quality of Boer goat. Similar results were also reported by Ansari *et al.* (2011) in their study using frozen semen of swamp buffalo and cow treated with glutathione supplementation. Other investigators, when using andromed extenders added with an appropriate amount of glutathione, also recorded a better quality of spermatozoa in Bali cattle (Syarifuddin *et al.*, 2015).

The best concentration of β -carotene that could maintain the high post-thawing quality of sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo was 0.625% (w/v). The addition of β -carotene in high concentrations, 1.25% and 2.5% (w/v), resulted in a significantly lower quality of frozen semen of buffalo compared with the addition of 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene. This effect is due to the increased osmotic pressure of semen extender, thus adversely affecting the process of metabolism. Disrupted metabolism process will result in the decreased energy production (ATP), which negatively affects the motility and survival of spermatozoa. Altogether, the results obtained indicated that the effects of appropriate concentration of antioxidant (in this case β -carotene) for maintaining semen quality.

The importance of appropriate antioxidant concentration for better semen quality was also reported by other investigators. In term of motility, Rizal (2005) found a better motility of Garut sheep sperms diluted in egg yolk tris-based diluents added with 0.1-0.2% (w/v) β -carotene compared to those diluted in extenders containing 0.3% β -carotene (56.78% vs. 53.33%). Additionally, Gunawan *et al.* (2012) showed that adding 0.002% β -carotene into diluents could maintain post-thawing motility of sperms in Bali cattle. However, the improved post-thawing motility of sperm was not found when the concentration of β -carotene was higher than 0.003%. Andromed diluents added with 5% and 10% glutathione also produced a better spermatozoa motility in Bali cattle than control (Syarifuddin *et al.*, 2015). Diluents added with glutathione of 0.05 mM and 0.10 mM were also able to maintain the sperms motilities of cow higher than plain diluents without glutathione supplementation (Ansari *et al.*, 2011; Memon *et al.*, 2012).

Considering from viability, previous study using Garut sheep sperm indicated that extenders added with 0.002% β -carotene resulted in a better spermatozoa viability (56.78%) than those untreated control (52.33%) or diluents containing 0.001% (52.89%) and 0.003% β -carotene (53.33%) (Rizal, 2005). Similar result was also reported by Siahaan *et al.* (2012) when using spermatozoa of Bali cattle. Gunawan *et al.* (2012) stated that adding 0.002% β -carotene could maintain a better spermatozoa viability of cow than that of untreated con-

trol (68.33% vs. 51.67%). However, the best β -carotene concentration i.e., 0.002%, giving a good spermatozoa viability found in the previous studies (Gunawan *et al.*, 2012) were lower than that found in this research. This results indicate that different species of animals have different response on sperms viability to β -carotene concentration.

Since part of the head structures of spermatozoa are equipped with essential enzymes for penetrating oocytes (Layek *et al.*, 2016), intact acrosomal cap is crucial condition for fertilization. Acrosomal integrity, therefore, could become the best evaluation parameter for fertilization (Morrell *et al.*, 2017). However, the effects of β -carotene addition in semen diluents on acrosomal integrity have not been widely reported. We found that acrosomal integrity of post-thawed sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (58.6%) was significantly better ($p < 0.05$) than those treated with 1.25% (w/v) β -carotene (34.4%), 2.50% (w/v) β -carotene (24.0%), and untreated control (52.0%). These results are supported by data from Rizal (2005) showing a better acrosome integrity in the spermatozoa of Garut sheep treated with 0.002% β -carotene, 5% glutathione, and 10% glutathione than those of untreated control (51.00% vs. 47.11%, 54.22% vs. 47.11%, and 54.00% vs 47.11%, respectively). Ansari *et al.* (2011) added that the addition of 0.5 mM glutathione could maintain acrosome integrity of sperm in Pakistan swamp buffalo stored at 5°C for 3 days up to 86.3%, that was significantly higher than those recorded in control group (84.0%).

Addition of appropriate concentration of β -carotene to egg yolk-tris based extenders also resulted in a better protection for the integrity of plasma membrane of sperms. Average plasma membrane integrity of sperms in Aceh swamp buffalo treated with 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene (56.6%) was significantly better ($P < 0.05$) than that of untreated control (53.0%) and those of treated with 1.25% (w/v) β -carotene (31.2%) and 2.5% (w/v) β -carotene (18.0%). The same pattern was also found in using 0.5 mM, 1.0 mM, and 2.0 mM hydroxytoluene antioxidants to the same extenders (Memon *et al.*, 2011).

Altogether the results described above support the facts that adding appropriate concentration of antioxidants enhances post-thawing quality of sperms as is indicated by a better sperms motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity. During freezing processing, semen experiences exogenous stressors triggering higher cells metabolism that eventually result in higher oxygen consumption. Radical metabolic wastes such as ROS and hydrogen peroxides are among the by-products of increased oxygen use to provide energy (ATP) for higher rates of metabolic pathways (Simmons, 2011). These reactive compounds might result in membrane damages from lipid peroxidation reactions. According to Rizal (2005), these are situations where antioxidants such as β -carotene and glutathione play their roles in blocking the chain reaction of lipid peroxidation by transferring one electron to the radical compounds or by accepting electron to form safer metabolites. These processes will prevent the potential detrimental effects of free radicals on the

plasma membrane of cells, including spermatozoa. β -carotene is a fat-soluble antioxidant capable of cutting of lipid peroxide chain reactions occurred in the plasma membrane of cells triggered by the presence of ROS (Bucak *et al.*, 2010b). According to Pryor *et al.* (2002), β -carotene is a good antioxidant for blocking free radicals because it tends to undergo oxidation as compared to any saturated lipids. Glutathione, on the other hand, is a sulfhydryl compound with antioxidant, antitoxic, and enzyme co-factor potentials. The effect of maintaining sperm viability is probably related to its ability to control homeostatic of intracellular and extracellular fluids (Uysal *et al.*, 2007). Glutathione supplementation, therefore, increases spermatozoa viability by reducing the plasma membrane damages.

More evidences have been collected in *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments regarding to the benefits of antioxidant administration on living cells or the body. Supplementation of the compounds in extenders for preparing frozen sperms, however, should be done in an appropriate concentration since the presence of higher antioxidants might reduce the quality of spermatozoa. Excessive levels of β -carotene supplementation, for example, might be toxic because of the naturally low level of β -carotene contents in the living cells (Sariözkan *et al.*, 2014). Excessive addition of glutathione might be detrimental in coping with cold shock. Higher glutathione concentration might lead to a higher osmotic pressure that in turn causing a decreased spermatozoa viability. Ideal glutathione concentrations for maintaining the quality of spermatozoa after freezing are from low to medium.

The most significant obstacle to utilize cryopreserved semen of many species is that cooling, freezing, and thawing damage sperm membrane structures, leading to a fewer number of viable and motile cells after thawing process (Morrell *et al.*, 2017). Research on the damage of spermatozoa after freezing and thawing have been previously reported on some domestic animals such as bull (Ting-xi *et al.*, 2016), ram (Toker *et al.*, 2017), stallion (Krakowski *et al.*, 2013), and boar (Yeste *et al.*, 2014). It was suggested that some factors involved in sperm transportation and fertilization in the reproduction track of female animals could prevent the benefit of using higher quality semen to get higher fertilization rate. This process required the semen to adapt from frozen state to a warmer environment condition. In addition, cryopreservation can cause the damage of DNA (Eveson, 2016). Consequently, the fertility following AI using cryopreserved semen is lower than that of using fresh semen in most species. In this study, appreciable rate of buffalo pregnancy (50%) was obtained using frozen semen of Aceh swamp buffalo treated with 0.625% (w/v) β -carotene. The motility, viability, acrosome integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of frozen semen treated with 0.625% β -carotene were 50.2%, 57.8%, 58.6%, and 56.6%, respectively. The pregnancy rate obtained was lower than the result reported by Sianturi *et al.* (2012) that found 77.8% in West Java's swamp buffaloes. However, the result was equal to that found in previous studies with pregnancy rate of 40%-60% (Batista *et al.*, 2009; Yulnawati *et al.*, 2013). Even in anoa,

the post AI pregnancy rate was 25% (Judi *et al.*, 2012) that was lower than result found in this study.

CONCLUSION

Administation of 0.65% (w/v) antioxidant β -carotene has a capability and protective effect on motility, viability, acrosomal integrity, and plasma membrane integrity of frozen-thawed sperms of Aceh swamp buffalo that are good for artificial insemination.

Implication

Overall, the results of this study showed the potential use of freezing technique and antioxidant supplementation for obtaining frozen semen of Aceh swamp buffalo fulfilling requirement for success artificial insemination. In the future, results of this study can be used to enhance the genetic quality of Aceh buffalo and increase its population. Indirectly this application can lead to improvement of local community livelihood from the increased meat production.

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