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STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF KOREAN RED GINSENG® AQUEOUS EXTRACTS ON THE FERTILIZING CAPACITY OF RABBIT SEMEN

(With 6 Tables)

By

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دراسة تأثير إضافة المستخلص المائي لنبات الجنسنج على الكفاءة الإخصابية
للسائل المنوي للأرانب

رويدا محمد رياض ، طارق سليمان توفيق سليم ، دلال سعد الدين محمد

أستخدم في هذه الدراسة ١٦٨ أرنب من سلالة الأسود البلدى - سلالة محليه - ٢٦ ذكر
ناضج جنسياً و ١٤٢ أنثى عمر ٩ اشهر. تم جمع السائل المنوي اصطناعياً من الذكور
وتخفيفه بمخفف الللاكتوز- سترات الصوديوم ثم اضيف اليه المستخلص المائي لنبات
الجنسنج الكورى الاحمر على المستويات الأتية (٠، ٥٠، و ٧٥ ميكروليتر لكل مليللى من
السائل المنوى). قسم السائل المنوى المخفف الى جزئين: الأول تم حفظه فى درجة حرارة
الثلاجه (٤-٦ درجة مئوية لمدة ثلاث ايام) أما الجزء الثانى تم حفظه لمدة أربعة ساعات فى
٣٧ درجة مئوية. وكانت تسجل مقاييس جودة السائل المنوى خلال فترات الحفظ المختلفة.
وكذلك تم تقدير النشاط الإنزيمى للحيامن؛ مقدرة الحيامن على النفاذ خلال مخاط عنق الرحم
؛ تم تقييم معدلات خصوبة إناث الأرانب الملقحة اصطناعياً بالسائل المنوى المخفف بتركيز
٠ و ٥٠ ميكروليتر لكل مليللى من السائل المنوى. أوضحت النتائج أن استخدام المستخلص
المائى لنبات الجنسنج بالتركيزات المختلفه لكل مليليتر ثم اخيرا السائل المنوى بدون اضافة
مستخلص الجنسنج ان هناك تحسن معنوى فى النسب المئوية لحركة الحيامن والحيامن الحية
الطبيعية ونقص عيوب الأكروزوم. ورتبت قدرة نفاذ الحيامن فى مخاط عنق الرحم كالتى:
٥٠، ٢٥، ٧٥ ميكروليتر لكل مليللى من السائل المنوى. كما سجل التحليل الاحصائى
انخفاضاً معنوياً لأنشطة الانزيمات للسائل المنوى المضاف اليه المستخلص المائى
لنبات الجنسنج ممثلاً فى قيم كل من (GOT; GPT; ACP and ALP) فى درجات
الحفظ المختلفة عنه فى السائل المنوى بدون اضافة. سجلت معدلات الخصوبه فى الاناث
ارتفاعات معنوية فى الاناث الملقحة اصطناعياً بتركيز ٥٠ ميكروليتر لكل مليللى من السائل
المنوى عن السائل المنوى المخفف بدون اضافة.

SUMMARY

One hundred sixty eight sexually mature Baladi Black (BB) rabbits (26 bucks aged 9 months and 142 monoparous does in two sequence parities) were used in the present study. Semen was collected artificially, pooled and diluted with sodium citrate diluent. Aqueous extracts of Korean red ginseng® were added to the diluted semen at different concentrations of 0 (control), 25, 50, and 75 µl/ ml, then the diluted semen was divided into two parts, the first part was stored at refrigeration temperature (4 - 6 °C) for up to 3 days while the second part was incubated at 37 °C for up to 4 hrs. Percentages of sperm motility; alive and normal spermatozoa and acrosomal defects were recorded at the different stages of the preservation. Sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucus was estimated during diluted semen incubation. Evaluation of the activities of glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT); glutamic -pyruvic transaminase (GPT); acid phosphatase (ACP) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) enzymes in the BB rabbit semen were measured during preservation. One hundred and forty two rabbit does in two consecutive parities were artificially inseminated using either the diluted semen free or supplemented with 50 µl Korean red ginseng extract/ 1 ml diluted semen (the level which showed the ideal effects on semen quality) to estimate the fertility traits. In both parts of the supplemented diluted rabbit semen with Korean red ginseng® extract showed that there was significant improvement in: ($P \leq 0.05$) sperm motility, the percentages of alive spermatozoa, normal spermatozoa and storageability, while the acrosomal defects percentages were significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) decreased. Sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucus were arranged significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) in descending order as obtained by supplemented diluted semen with Korean red ginseng® extract (50, 75, 25 µl/ ml and the control ones respectively). Also there were significant ($P \leq 0.05$) decreases in the mean values of each of GOT, GPT, ACP and ALP either during preservation at refrigeration conditions or at incubation temperature. Conception rate, Kindling rate and litter size values were significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) better in rabbit does inseminated artificially by using diluted semen supplemented with 50 µl/ ml aqueous extracts of Korean red ginseng® than those inseminated using extended semen free- Korean red ginseng extract. In conclusion, addition of Korean red ginseng® on diluted rabbit semen might improve the semen quality during preservation at different temperatures and fertility traits of rabb^t does inseminated artificially. It

was found that the ideal level was the addition of Korean red ginseng aqueous extracts with 50 μ l / 1 ml diluted semen.

Key words: Korean red ginseng®, semen preservation, enzymes, A.I, fertility.

INTRODUCTION

Ginseng and ginseng products are increasing in popularity. They have been highly valued for thousands of years in many different cultures for their medicinal properties. Korean or Asian, Chinese ginseng known as *Panax ginseng* is the type most often studied and the most abundant (Tenney, 1996). It is a medicinal herb widely used in Asian countries. Many of its pharmacological actions are attributed to what is commonly called ginsenosides (saponin triterpenoid glycosides) (Minyoung *et al.*, 2007). Some biologically effective components of this medicinal herb possess antioxidative /free radical scavenging properties have been reported to improve sperm functions *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Rees *et al.*, 1990; Chen, 1996; Zheng and Zhang, 1997; Suzuki *et al.*, 2003; Zhang *et al.*, 2006). The capacity of sperm fertilization is principally dependent on sperm motility and sperm membrane integrity; fertilization will be impaired if they are damaged. Nitric oxide (NO) is a biologically active free radical and also an important intracellular and intercellular messenger which is generated in mammalian cells from L-arginine by family of nitric oxide synthasas (NOS) (Marietta, 1993). NO is beneficial to sperm motility as it was indicated to play a significant role in modulation of sperm functions (Lewis *et al.*, 1996) and acrosomal reaction (Revelli *et al.*, 1999). Recently, Ginsenosides have been shown to increase human sperm motility *in vitro* (Chen *et al.*, 1998, 1999 and 2001 and Zhang *et al.*, 2006). Among 30 different Ginsenosides, Ginsenosides Re is the major ingredient of *Panax ginseng* (Gillis, 1997) and has been widely reported to stimulate the activity of NOS in a variety of cells and tissues (Jin and Liu, 1994; Kang *et al.*, 1995; Jin, 1996; Scott *et al.*, 2001; Bai *et al.*, 2003 and 2004). Zhang *et al.* (2006) revealed for the first time that Ginsenosides Re improved sperm motility by stimulating a family NOS which enhance the production of Nitric oxide from L-arginine. The aim of the present study, therefore, is to investigate the effects of Korean red ginseng® on the fertilizing ability of rabbit in a trial to improve the semen quality of rabbits for AI.

MATERIALS and METHODS

The present work was carried out in an Industrial Rabbitry, near El-Nobareia city, El-Behiera Province, Egypt. A total number of 168 sexually mature Baladi Black (BB) rabbits (26 bucks aged 9 months and 142 monoparous does in two sequence parities) were used in the present study. Korean red ginseng® was purchased from Business Focus Co (produced by Yambyan Betoshan Co., China). At first the study was designed to study the effect of aqueous extracts of Korean red ginseng® at levels 0, 25, 50, and 75 µl/ ml diluted rabbit semen on its quality, during preservation at different temperatures. Aqueous extracts of Korean red ginseng® were prepared by transfer of 10 grams of the Korean red ginseng® powder to sterile wide-mouthed screw-capped bottles; 250 ml of sterile de-ionized distilled water was added to the powder samples and allowed to be soaked for 3 hours. The mixture was then centrifuged at 1000 rpm for half an hour. The supernatants were filtered through a 0.45 µm membrane (Kim *et al.*, 2002). Semen was collected artificially using an artificial vagina as described by Boiti *et al.* (2005). The ejaculated semen was evaluated microscopically and only ejaculates that showed advanced motility $\geq 70\%$ were pooled and diluted with glucose yolk citrate diluents and 50000 IU sodium penicillin + 50000 µg streptomycin sulphate/ 100 ml diluent at 1: 5 dilution rate. The diluted semen was divided into four portions and supplemented with the different concentrations of Korean red ginseng® extract (0, 25, 50, and 75 µl/ ml diluents). Each diluted semen sample was subdivided into two portions, the first was kept at refrigeration condition (4 - 6 °C) for up to 3 days and the second was incubated at 37 °C for up to 4 hrs. Percentages of advanced sperm motility, alive and morphological normal spermatozoa and acrosomal defects and storageability were recorded at the different stages of preservation according Boiti *et al.* (2005) and Castellini *et al.* (2006). After each preservation period, the supplemented extended semen samples were centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 20 minutes before removal of the supernatant and used for enzymatic assay. Activities of glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT) and glutamic-pyruvic tranaminase (GPT) enzymes were determined according to Reitman and Frankel (1957) Acid phosphatase (ACP) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) enzymes were determined calorimetrically according to Graham and Pace (1967). Sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucus test was done by using diluted semen supplemented with different levels of Korean red gin' ig® extract (0, 25, 50, or 75 µl/

ml diluent) and mucus from healthy cows. The mucus was collected at estrous by rubber tube according to (Daader *et al.*, 1989 and Seleem, 1996) and was kept at -20 °C until used. The frozen mucus was allowed to thaw at room temperature and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm for 15 minutes. The supernatant was sucked into a 2 mm internal diameter polythene tube. The mucus was forced inside each tube, from one end. The extended semen was placed into test tubes. The tubes containing mucus were inserted (open end) into the test tubes containing extended semen and incubated at 37 °C for 4 hrs. Sperm mucus penetration was assessed in mm/ hrs as described by Seleem (1996).

In fertility traits, one hundred forty two BB doe rabbits were divided into two comparable experimental groups (in two sequence parities). BB rabbit does were artificially inseminated with 50 µl/ ml Korean red ginseng® -supplemented semen, as this concentration showed improvement in infertility traits than that in the control ones. The artificial insemination was carried out as described by Boiti *et al.* (2005), conception rate, Kindling rate and litter size were recorded. Animals were fed *ad libitum* a commercial diet covering the nutritional requirements of the buck and different physiological status of the doe rabbits according to NRC (1977) recommendations. All animals were kept under the same managerial and hygienic conditions and were raised in wired batteries in a windowed rabbitary with natural ventilation. Fresh tap water was automatically available all the time by stainless steel nipples in each cage. Data were subjected to analysis of variance according to Snedecor and Cochran (1982) using the General Linear Model Program of SAS (2001). Percentage values were transformed to Arc. Sin values before being statistically analyzed. Duncan's new multiple range tests was used to test the significance of the differences between means (Duncan, 1955). Number of conceived does and kindling rates were analyzed using the Contingency Tables according to Everitt (1977).

RESULTS

Different semen characteristics of BB rabbit bucks supplemented with different concentrations (25, 50 and 75 $\mu\text{l/ml}$) of *Korean red ginseng*® extraction during either chilled storage for up to 3 days or at 37° C for 4 hrs were shown in Tables (1 and 2). From data presented, the overall mean values of the advanced sperm motility percentage, alive spermatozoa percentage, normal spermatozoa percentage and storageability were significantly increased ($P \leq 0.05$) in 50 and 75 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ concentrations than that in 25 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ and the control ones. Meanwhile the overall mean values of acrosomal defects decreased significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) in 50 and 75 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ concentrations in comparison with that of 25 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ and the control ones.

Korean red ginseng® extract enhanced the sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucous. The best concentration for the sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucous was 50 $\mu\text{l/ml}$. (Table 3). The overall mean values of the different concentrations were significantly increased ($P \leq 0.05$) with 50, 75, 25 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ than that in the control ones respectively.

The result of enzymatic activities in rabbit semen (Tables 4 and 5) showed that the addition of 25, 50 and 75 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ *Korean red ginseng*® extract on extended BB rabbit semen significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) lowered the release of GOT, GPT, ACP and ALP enzymes into extra cellular medium than that in free red ginseng extraction medium (control) during either chilled storage at (4-6 °C) for 3 days or during incubation condition at 37°C for 4 hrs. It seemed that there were significant differences between the different concentrations of the extract on the enzymatic activity of the spermatozoa, during either semen preservation at refrigeration or incubation conditions. However, the beneficial effects of red ginseng extract on enzymatic activity of spermatozoa were insignificant between the 50 and 75 $\mu\text{l/ml}$ concentrations.

Concerning the fertility traits of the female rabbits, Table (6) showed that there were significantly higher ($P \leq 0.05$) conception rates, kindling rates and the litter size at birth in the does artificially inseminated with Red ginseng supplemented diluted semen than that the control one.

Table 1: Effect of Panax ginseng extraction supplementation with different concentration on BB rabbit semen quality during chilled storage at (4 - 6 °C) for up to three days (Means ± SE).

Items	Chilled periods (Days)	Ginsenosides Re concentration (µl/ ml.)			
		control	25	50	75
Advanced-sperm motility (%)	0.0	71.9±1.9	72.2±2.2	71.4±2.6	71.3±2.1
	1.0	63.2±2.2	68.1±1.7	69.3±2.4	69.2±2.3
	3.0	52.2±2.0	61.8±2.0	65.2±2.7	65.0±2.4
Means ± SE		62.4±1.4 ^c	67.4±1.1 ^b	68.7±0.9 ^a	68.5±1.2 ^a
Storageability (%)*		72.6±1.4 ^c	85.6±1.2 ^b	91.3±1.5 ^a	91.2±1.3 ^a
Alive spermatozoa (%)	0.0	78.1±2.1	78.6±2.2	78.5±2.3	78.3±2.2
	1.0	69.7±2.2	72.1±2.1	75.1±2.4	74.6±2.5
	3.0	61.2±1.9	66.1±2.1	71.0±2.0	69.7±2.6
Means ± SE		69.7±0.9 ^c	72.3±0.9 ^b	74.9±1.1 ^a	74.2±1.2 ^b
Morphological normal spermatozoa (%)	0.0	86.1±2.5	85.8±2.6	86.0±2.1	85.7±2.4
	1.0	81.8±2.8	84.3±2.2	85.1±2.4	84.8±2.3
	3.0	68.9±2.7	75.6±2.1	83.7±2.3	82.9±2.2
Means ± SE		78.9±1.2 ^c	81.9±1.2 ^b	84.9±1.4 ^a	84.5±0.8 ^a
Acrosomal defects (%)	0.0	13.9±0.9	14.1±0.8	13.7±0.9	13.8±1.0
	1.0	17.1±0.7	16.2±0.7	15.3±0.9	15.4±0.8
	3.0	19.8±1.1	18.4±1.0	17.3±1.1	17.6±0.7
Means ± SE		16.9±0.8 ^a	16.2±0.6 ^b	15.4±0.9 ^b	15.6±0.6 ^b

Means within the same row (a, b, c& d) with different letter superscripts are significantly different at (P ≤ 0.05)

$$* \text{ Storageability} = \frac{\text{Final advanced sperm motility (after 3 days)}}{\text{Initial advance sperm motility (at 0 times)}} \times 100 \text{ (Seleem, 1996)}$$

Table 2: Effect of Panax ginseng extraction supplementation with different concentrations on BB rabbit semen quality during incubation at 37°C for up to four hours (Means ± SE).

Items	Incubation periods (Hours)	Ginsenosides Re concentration (µl/ ml.)			
		0	25	50	75
Advanced-sperm motility (%)	0.0	72.1±1.7	72.0±1.8	71.9±2.2	72.3±1.9
	2.0	65.6±1.9	68.2±1.9	69.5±1.7	69.1±2.2
	4.0	58.2±1.6	63.3±1.7	66.6±2.0	66.2±1.8
	Means ± SE	65.3±1.1 ^c	67.8±1.1 ^b	69.3±1.3 ^a	69.2±1.2 ^a
Storageability (%) [*]		80.7±0.8 ^c	87.9±1.0 ^b	92.6±0.9 ^a	91.6±0.8 ^a
Alive spermatozoa (%)	0.0	79.2±2.2	78.8±2.2	78.9±2.2	79.0±1.7
	2.0	69.2±1.8	73.4±2.2	76.1±1.2	75.6±1.3
	4.0	63.7±2.2	68.2±1.9	72.6±0.8	72.5±1.0
	Means ± SE	70.7±1.2 ^c	73.5±1.2 ^b	75.9±0.9 ^a	75.7±1.2 ^a
Morphological normal spermatozoa (%)	0.0	86.9±2.1	87.0±2.3	86.3±2.2	86.4±2.4
	2.0	84.3±2.5	85.1±1.9	85.4±1.7	85.3±2.0
	4.0	72.9±1.7	79.7±1.9	83.8±2.1	84.7±1.6
	Means ± SE	81.4±1.2 ^c	83.9±1.2 ^b	85.2±0.8 ^a	85.5±1.1 ^a
Acrosomal defects (%)	0.0	13.7±1.7	13.9±1.4	14.0±1.3	14.0±1.6
	2.0	16.8±0.8	15.2±0.9	14.7±0.6	14.1±1.3
	4.0	18.7±1.3	17.9±0.8	16.4±0.6	17.0±1.1
	Means ± SE	16.4±0.4 ^a	15.7±0.3 ^b	15.1±0.4 ^b	15.1±0.6 ^b

Means within the same row (a, b, c& d) with different letter superscripts are significantly different: at (P ≤ 0.05)

$$* \text{ Storageability} = \frac{\text{Final advanced sperm motility (after 3 days)}}{\text{Initial advance sperm motility (at 0 times)}} \times 100 \text{ (Seieem, 1996)}$$

Table 3: Effect of Panax ginseng extraction supplementation with different concentrations on Baladi Black rabbit sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucus (mm/ hr.) during incubation at 37 °C for up to 4 hours.

Incubation periods (Hours)	Ginsenosides Re concentration (µl/ ml.)			
	Control	25	50	75
1	17.4 ± 2.2	18.3 ± 2.4	34.1 ± 2.7	28.4 ± 2.4
2	30.8 ± 3.1	36.3 ± 2.9	52.1 ± 3.3	46.9 ± 2.4
3	43.2 ± 3.6	54.9 ± 3.2	79.3 ± 3.4	62.1 ± 3.5
4	64.1 ± 3.6	69.5 ± 3.7	93.2 ± 3.9	79.4 ± 3.7
Means ± SE	38.9 ± 2.1 ^d	44.8 ± 3.1 ^c	64.7 ± 3.1 ^a	54.2 ± 3.4 ^b

Means within the same row (a, b, c& d) with different letter superscripts are significantly different at (P ≤ 0.05)

Table 4: Effect of Panax ginseng supplementation with different concentrations on the activities of GOT, GPT, ACP and ALP enzymes in the diluted BB rabbit semen during chilled storage at (4–6 °C) for up to 3 days.

Items	Chilled periods (Days)	Ginsenosides Re concentration (µl/ ml.)			
		0	25	50	75
GOT (U/L)	0.0	22.7 ±0.9	23.0 ±1.0	23.2 ±0.8	23.1±0.9
	1.0	31.3±1.3	28.6±1.1	24.8±1.2	24.0 ±1.0
	3.0	39.1 ±1.3	35.2±1.3	30.1±0.9	30.0 ±1.1
Means ± SE		31.1±0.9 ^a	28.9±0.8 ^b	26.1±0.7 ^c	25.7±0.4 ^c
GPT (U/L)	0.0	10.5±0.5	10.7±0.5	10.4±0.9	10.8±0.8
	1.0	16.8±1.0	14.6±0.9	13.3±1.4	13.0±1.3
	3.0	24.9±1.1	19.2±1.3	16.2±1.4	15.4±1.4
Means ± SE		17.4±0.9 ^a	14.8±0.6 ^b	13.3±0.5 ^c	13.1±0.7 ^c
ACP (U/106sp.)	0.0	11.1±0.7	11.5±0.7	11.2±0.8	11.5±0.7
	1.0	17.3 ±0.9	15.5±0.8	13.4±0.8	13.1±0.8
	3.0	22.1±1.2	17.9±1.2	17.0 ±1.1	16.7±1.2
Means ± SE		16.8±0.8 ^a	15.0±0.5 ^b	13.9±0.5 ^c	13.8±0.6 ^c
ALP (U/106sp.)	0.0	20.3±1.0	20.5±1.3	20.6±1.1	20.7±1.2
	1.0	31.1±1.5	28.4±1.2	25.2±1.6	25.3±1.4
	3.0	40.3±1.9	35.6±1.4	30.9±1.6	29.9±1.5
Means ± SE		30.6±1.0 ^a	28.2±0.9 ^b	25.6±1.1 ^c	25.3±1.0 ^c

Means within the same row (a, b, c& d) with different letter superscripts are significantly different at (P ≤ 0.05)

Table 5: Effect of Panax ginseng supplementation with different concentrations on the activities of GOT, GPT, ACP and ALP enzymes in the diluted BB rabbit semen during incubation at 37 °C for up to 4 hours.

Items	Incubation period (Hours)	Ginsenosides Re concentration (µl/ ml.)			
		0	25	50	75
GOT (U/L)	0.0	22.1±0.8	22.5±0.8	22.8±0.9	23.1±0.8
	2.0	32.3±1.3	27.6±1.1	23.6±1.0	23.4±1.3
	4.0	38.7±1.5	34.8±1.2	30.3±1.3	30.3±1.2
Means ± SE		31.0±1.3 ^a	28.3±1.1 ^b	25.6±0.8 ^c	25.6±0.8 ^c
GPT (U/L)	0.0	10.4±0.6	10.5±0.5	10.5±0.7	10.6±0.5
	2.0	16.2±0.8	14.1±0.6	12.9±0.7	12.7±0.8
	4.0	24.1±1.1	19.3±1.1	16.8±1.0	16.4±1.1
Means ± SE		16.9±0.8 ^a	14.6±0.8 ^b	13.4±0.6 ^c	13.2±0.6 ^c
ACP (U/10 ⁶ sp.)	0.0	11.3±0.7	11.4±0.6	11.4±0.7	11.4±0.5
	2.0	16.7±1.1	14.2±1.2	13.9±1.1	13.6±1.0
	4.0	21.9±1.2	16.9±1.4	16.1±1.2	15.9±1.1
Means ± SE		16.6±1.1 ^a	14.2±0.8 ^b	13.8±0.7 ^c	13.6±0.6 ^c
ALP (U/10 ⁶ sp.)	0.0	20.2±1.1	20.5±1.1	20.5±1.0	20.7±1.1
	2.0	30.9±1.4	26.7±1.2	24.2±1.0	23.4±1.2
	4.0	37.7±1.7	33.2±1.3	28.0±1.1	27.9±1.1
Means ± SE		29.6±1.6 ^a	26.8±1.1 ^b	24.2±0.6 ^c	24.0±0.7 ^c

Means within the same row (a, b, c& d) with different letter superscripts significantly different at (P ≤ 0.05)

Table 6: Fertility traits of BB doe rabbits inseminated artificially by using supplemented diluted semen with *Panax ginseng* extraction.

Items	(Control)	Panax ginseng levels (50 µl/ ml.)
No. of mated does	71 X 2*	71 X 2*
No. of conceived does	90 ^b (63.38%)	117 ^a (82.4%)
Kindling rate (%)	63.38 ^b	82.39 ^a
Litter size at birth	6.72 ± 0.8 ^b	7.91 ± 0.9 ^a

Means within the same row (a & b) with different letter superscripts are significantly different at (P ≤ 0.05).

* 71 X2 means 71 does were inseminated in two sequence parities

DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that Korean red ginseng® improved the different semen characteristics of BB rabbit (sperm motility, the percentages of alive spermatozoa, normal spermatozoa and storageability were increased, while the acrosomal defects percentages were decreased). These results were in agreement with those of Hellstrom *et al.* (1994); Zhang and Zheng, (1996); Zini *et al.* (1995); Herrero *et al.* (1999); Yeoman *et al.* (1998); Sengoku *et al.* (1998) and Zhang *et al.* (2006), who confirmed that Ginsenosides Re improved human sperm motility, also improved the survival rate and sperm quality in guinea pigs (Hwang *et al.*, 2004) as well as *Panax ginseng* might have applications in the recovery of male mice infertility arising from azoospermia and oligospermia (Minyoung *et al.*, 2007). The stimulating function of Ginseng to NO be beneficial to sperm motility as it was indicated to play a significant role in modulation of sperm functions (Lewis *et al.*, 1996) and acrosomal reaction (Revelli 1999). It was proved that Ginsenosides Re have a role in stimulating a family NOS and enhance the production of NO which can be generated by spermatozoa themselves, and both endogenous and exogenous NO play an important role in improvement of sperm functions (Lewis *et al.*, 1996; Revelli *et al.*, 1999; Hellstrom *et al.*, 1994; Zhang and Zheng, 1996).

The present study revealed that the concentration of 50 µl/ ml was more effective than the concentration of 75 µl/ ml for the sperm penetration into estrous cow cervical mucous. Ginsenosides Re exerts its role of increasing sperm motility is involved partially by its property as a free radical scavenger (Chen, 1996; Chu and Chen, 1990). The effects of NO on sperm functions are biphasic: at lower concentrations, NO improves sperm functions (Hellstrom *et al.*, 1994; Zhang and Zheng, 1996; Zini *et al.*, 1995; Herrero *et al.*, 1999; Yeoman *et al.*, 1998; Sengoku *et al.*, 1998); and the high concentration of NO has a deleterious effect on sperm motility (Zhang and Zheng, 1996; Zini *et al.*, 1995; Tomlinson *et al.*, 1992; Weinberg *et al.*, 1995).

Korean red ginseng® extract lowered the release of GOT, GPT, ACP and ALP enzymes into the extra cellular medium. It is known that the capacity of the sperm fertilization is principally dependent on sperm motility and sperm membrane integrity; fertilization will be impaired if they are damaged (Zhang *et al.*, 2006). The effects of ROS (reactive oxygen species such as superoxide anion (O₂⁻) and hydrogen peroxide)

which are generated by the abnormal spermatozoa to sperm plasma membrane are thought to be responsible for loss of sperm motility and the other sperm functions (Alvarez *et al.*, 1987; Aitken and Clarkson, 1987; Iwasaki and Gagnon, 1992; Jone *et al.*, 1978). Ginseng was proved to act as exogenous antioxidants/ ROS scavengers (Rees *et al.*, 1990; Zheng and Zhang, 1997; Suzuki *et al.*, 2003; Keskes-Ammar *et al.*, 2003). Consequently the sperm functions can be improved with ginseng supplementation.

Concerning the fertility traits, there were non-significant changes between 50 and 75 μ l/ ml in all results except that in the 50 μ l/ ml concentration revealed significant increase in alive spermatozoa % during chilled storage at 4-6 °C and mucous penetration, so does were artificially inseminated by diluted pooled semen supplemented with 50 μ l/ ml. The present result showed an improvement in semen quality and inhibiting the sperm enzymatic breakdown, this result agreed with those of (Hellstrom *et al.*, 1994; Zhang and Zheng, 1996; Zini *et al.*, 1995; Herrero *et al.*, 1999; Yeoman *et al.*, 1998; Sengoku *et al.*, 1998 and Zhang *et al.*, 2006) who shown that exogenous NO donors have indeed been to enhance sperm motility in vitro, viability, hyperactivation, capacitation and sperm binding to the zona pellucida. Finally the aqueous extract of ginseng are composed of mixture of glycosides, ginsenosides, trace minerals (calcium, iron, phosphorus, sodium, silicon, potassium, manganese, magnesium, and sulphur), vitamins (vitamin A, vitamin E, Bcomplex: thiamin, riboflavin, B12, and niacin (Kim *et al.*, 2002; Park, 1969) and as a result it improves the diluent of rabbit semen.

Our results suggest that aqueous extract of Korean red ginseng® supplemented semen is beneficial and improve diluted semen quality of rabbit, and we can recommend the artificial insemination of doe rabbits with Korean red ginseng® supplemented buck semen to improve the does' fertility traits. Also further investigations are need for studying the effect of ginseng in reproduction of large animals.

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