



Protective effects of fruit-juices on sperm viability of West African Dwarf goat bucks during cryopreservation

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to determine the effects of adding fruit-juices to semen extenders on viability of buck spermatozoa during cryopreservation in two studies. Pooled semen samples obtained from West African Dwarf (WAD) goat bucks were diluted with Tris-egg yolk based extenders. In study I, the diluted semen samples were supplemented with orange (*Citrus sinensis*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) and pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) juices (2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10 ml/100 ml). In study II, the diluted semen samples were supplemented with 5 ml/100 ml of different combinations of fruit-juices consisting of pineapple and orange juices (TEYPO) at a 1:1 ratio, pineapple and cucumber juices (TEYPC) at a 1:1 ratio, orange and cucumber juices (TEYOC) at a 1:1 ratio, and pineapple, orange and cucumber juices (TEYPOC) at a 1:1:1 ratio, respectively. The diluted semen samples were cryopreserved and thereafter evaluated for sperm viability parameters. The extenders supplemented with 7.5 and 10% orange, and 10% pineapple had higher ($P < 0.05$) motility compared to the control. There was higher ($P < 0.05$) acrosome integrity in extenders supplemented with orange and pineapple at all levels compared to the control while cucumber at 10% had higher ($P < 0.05$) acrosome integrity compared to other levels and the control. The extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple had higher ($P < 0.05$) membrane integrity compared to the control except at 7.5% of extender supplemented with cucumber. Similarly, the extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple had lower ($P < 0.05$) sperm abnormality compared to the control. The extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple at 2.5, 10 and 7.5% respectively had lower ($P < 0.05$) concentrations of MDA compared to other levels and the control. There was higher motility and acrosome integrity in extenders supplemented with different combinations of fruit-juices ($P < 0.05$) compared to the control. TEYPC had higher ($P < 0.05$) membrane integrity and lower ($P < 0.05$) concentrations of MDA compared to the control. The

findings revealed that extenders supplemented with orange and pineapple at 10% consistently improved motility, acrosome integrity and membrane integrity, and reduced sperm abnormality compared to the control while no particular combination of these fruit-juices was consistently superior in all the parameters.

Keywords: antioxidants, buck sperm, extender, freezing, sperm parameters.

Introduction

The West African Dwarf (WAD) goats (*Capra hircus*) possess certain valuable traits that confer adaptation to endemic trypanosomiasis challenge and hot humid tropics (Daramola and Adeloye, 2009). Some breeds that do not have adaptive traits, however, are gradually replacing them. There is need to preserve semen from the breed such that it could be used for subsequent artificial insemination over an extended period of time. Artificial insemination with preserved semen is a viable option for genetic upgrading of this breed. The survival of sperm after collection in seminal plasma for longer periods during preservation at low temperatures requires dilution with appropriate extender in order to maintain viability of spermatozoa. Regardless of the extender constituents, however, viability of spermatozoa deteriorates at low temperatures during storage. Sperm cells are subject to oxidative stress resulting from lipid peroxidation, which can lead to reduced sperm viability and fertility (Donghue and Donoghue, 1997). Although semen contains antioxidants that counteract the damaging effects of lipid peroxidation and prevent excessive peroxide formation (Lewis *et al.*, 1997), the endogenous antioxidative capacity of semen may be insufficient during storage (Maxwell and Salamon, 1993). *In vitro* studies suggested that the addition of some antioxidants to semen extenders could improve the motility and survival of spermatozoa (Sanchez-Partida *et al.*, 1997; Krzyosiak *et al.*, 2000; Bilodeau *et al.*, 2002). Fruits are good sources of natural antioxidants, containing many different antioxidant components (Cao *et al.*, 1996;

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Wang *et al.*, 1996; Velioglu *et al.*, 1998). These antioxidants include carotenoids, vitamins, phenolic compounds and flavonoids and have proved to function as singlet and triplet oxygen quenchers, free radical scavengers and peroxide decomposers (Larson, 1988). In addition, natural foods and food-derived antioxidants such as vitamin C, E and phenolic phytochemicals have been reported to act as chemo-preventive agents against oxidative damage (Kiwon *et al.*, 2003; Onde *et al.*, 2009). Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) and orange (*Citrus sinensis*) are fruit-rich natural antioxidants renowned for their high concentrations of these vitamins and other antioxidants (Cutler *et al.*, 2008). Improved survival rate of spermatozoa preserved with tomato juice at 5°C was observed in African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*; Adeyemo *et al.*, 2007). In addition, Al-Daraji (2012) reported the protective effect of orange juice on spermatozoa against the harmful effects of lipid peroxidation of white layer cocks' semen stored for up to 72 h. Daramola and Adekunle (2015) recently observed improved progressive motility, acrosome and membrane integrities, reduced abnormalities and MDA following supplementation of extenders with pineapple and cucumber juices during refrigeration of semen obtained from WAD goat bucks. However, there is limited data regarding freezing or cryopreservation of semen obtained from WAD goat bucks with fruit-juice. The aim of the present study was, therefore, to determine the effects of adding different levels and/or combinations of fruit-juices obtained from cucumber, pineapple and orange to semen extenders on sperm viability of WAD goat bucks during cryopreservation.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was carried out at the Goat Unit of the Teaching and Research Farm at the Federal University of Agriculture in Abeokuta, Nigeria, which falls within 7° 10'N and 3° 2'E and altitude 76 m above sea level. It lies within the South-Western part of Nigeria with a prevailing tropical climate, a mean annual rainfall of 1,037 mm and average temperature of 34.7°C. Six WAD bucks that responded well to semen collection by artificial vagina were selected from a group of twenty intact WAD bucks aged 2.5-3 years. The animals were kept under intensive management and maintained under a uniform and constant nutritional regime with concentrate feed supplemented with guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*).

Juice preparation

The fruit-juice was prepared according to the procedure by Adeyemo *et al.* (2007) with some modifications as follows: fresh cucumber, pineapple and orange were washed thoroughly using distilled water. The fruits were first peeled (pineapple and orange) and

thereafter cut into pieces and the seeds were removed (cucumber and orange) and then the fruit were blended for five minutes, placed in a sieve and pressure was applied manually to squeeze the juice out from the blended fruits. The juices collected from each fruit were put in separate plastic test tubes and centrifuged at 3000 x g for 20 min. The supernatant fluid obtained was decanted into a clean beaker and used immediately for the experiment.

Semen collection, dilution and storage

Two studies were carried out to determine the protective effects of fruit-juices obtained from cucumber, pineapple and orange on sperm viability. Semen samples were collected from six WAD goat bucks with the aid of an artificial vagina and pooled. A total of six semen samples (each semen sample originating from six bucks) showing >80% motility was pooled to minimize individual differences (Bucak and Tekin, 2007). Semen samples were diluted at 32°C in a two-step process (Watson, 1995; Purdy, 2006) with a Tris-egg yolk based extender composed of 2 fractions. The fraction 1 solution contained Tris-hydroxymethyl-aminomethane (2.42 g), citric acid (1.36 g), glucose (1 g), penicillin (0.028 g), egg yolk (20 ml) and distilled water up to 100 ml as control (pH 6.91). The fraction 2 solution had the same composition as fraction 1 solution with the addition of 14.0% glycerol (v/v).

Study I

The effect of adding different levels of fruit-juices on sperm viability of WAD goat bucks during cryopreservation was determined in study I. Each pooled ejaculate was split into 13 equal aliquots, diluted with the fraction 1 solution and supplemented with orange, cucumber and pineapple juices at 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10 ml/100 ml of the diluents respectively at a final concentration of 277×10^6 sperm/ml. Fraction 2 solution was subsequently added. The pH of the fruit-juice extenders (pineapple juice: 7.14, orange juice: 6.98 and cucumber juice: 6.98) was determined using a digital pH metre. Diluted semen samples were then loaded into 2 ml plastic straws, sealed with polyvinyl, cooled to 4°C at a rate of 0.25°C/min and equilibrated at this temperature for 10 min in TYFSF Refrigerated Incubator (Model:SPX-7OB III, Hebei, China). Subsequently, the straws were placed on a rack 4 cm above liquid nitrogen in the vaporous phase for 10 min before plunging them directly and quickly into liquid nitrogen for 10 days, and thereafter evaluated for sperm viability parameters.

Study II

The effect of adding different combinations of fruit-juices on sperm viability of WAD goat bucks



during cryopreservation was determined in study II. Each pooled ejaculate was split into 5 equal aliquots and diluted with the fraction 1 solution (fraction 1 and 2 solutions had the same composition as in study I). Different combinations of fruit-juices (each at 5 ml/100 ml) consisting of pineapple and orange juices (TEYPO) at a 1:1 ratio, pineapple and cucumber juices (TEYPC) at a 1:1 ratio, orange and cucumber juices (TEYOC) at a 1:1 ratio, and pineapple, orange and cucumber juices (TEYPOC) at a 1:1:1 ratio, respectively, were added to the diluted semen samples. Fraction 2 solution was subsequently added. Diluted semen samples were cryopreserved and thereafter evaluated for viability parameters.

Sperm motility

Sperm motility was determined as described by Bearden and Fuquay (1997). Briefly, semen samples were thawed in a Clifton Water bath (Model: 74178 by Nickel Electro Ltd, Weston-S-Mare Somerset, England) at 37°C and accessed for sperm motility using a Celestron PentaView microscope (LCD-44348 by RoHS, China) at 400X magnification. A 5 µl semen sample was placed directly on a heated microscope slide and overlaid with a 22 x 22 mm cover slip. For each sample, five microscopic fields were examined to observe progressively motile spermatozoa that moved forward in essentially a straight line and the mean of the five successive evaluations was recorded as the final motility score.

Acrosome integrity

The percentage of spermatozoa with intact acrosome was determined according to Ahmad *et al.* (2003). Briefly, 50 µl of each semen sample was added to a 500 µl formalin citrate solution (96 ml 2.9% sodium citrate, with 4 ml 37% formaldehyde) and mixed carefully. A small drop of the mixture was placed on a microscope slide and a total of 200 spermatozoa were counted in at least three different microscopic fields for each sample, using Celestron PentaView LCD microscope (400X magnification). Intactness of acrosome characterized by normal apical ridge of spermatozoa was recorded.

Sperm membrane integrity

Hypo-osmotic swelling test (HOST) assay as described earlier (Jeyendran *et al.*, 1984) was used to determine sperm membrane integrity. This was done by incubating 10 µl semen in 100 µl Hypo-osmotic solution (fructose and sodium citrate) at 37°C for 30 min, 0.1 ml of the mixture was spread over a warmed slide, covered with a cover slip and observed under a Celestron PentaView LCD digital microscope (400X magnification). Two hundred spermatozoa were counted

for their swelling characterized by coiled tail, indicating intact plasma membrane.

Sperm morphology

Sperm abnormality was evaluated as described by Bearden and Fuquay (1997) with the use of eosin-nigrosin smears. A thin smear of a mixture of semen and eosin-nigrosin solution were drawn across the slide and dried. Two hundred and forty spermatozoa were counted and morphologically abnormal spermatozoa with defects in the head, midpiece and tail were observed (400X magnification) with a Celestron PentaView LCD digital microscope.

Malondialdehyde (MDA) concentrations

MDA concentration as index of lipid peroxidation in the stored semen was measured in a thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) according to Yagi (1998). For this assay, 0.1 ml of sperm suspension was incubated with 0.1 ml of 150 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.1) for 20 min at 37°C. Subsequently, 1 ml of 10% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and 2 ml of 0.375% thiobarbituric acid was added followed by incubation in boiling water for 30 min. Thereafter, it was centrifuged for 15 min at 3000 x g inside the blank tube and the absorbance was read with UV spectrophotometer (SW7504 model by Surgifriend Medicals, England) at 532 nm. The MDA concentration was calculated as follows: The concentration of MDA (nmol/ml) = $AT - AB / 1.56 \times 10^5$; where AT = the absorbance of the sample, AB = the absorbance of the blank, 1.56×10^5 molar absorptivity of MDA.

Statistical analysis

Data obtained were subjected to a 3 x 5 factorial arrangement in study I, and one-way analysis of variance in study II using SAS 1999. Duncan Multiple Range Test (Duncan, 1955) was used to separate significantly different means. The models used are shown below:

Study I

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + J_i + L_j + JL_{ij} + \Sigma_{ijk}$$

Where

Y_{ijk} = Dependent variable

μ = population mean

J_i = i^{th} effect due to juice type, $i = 1, 2, 3$

L_j = j^{th} effect due to level, $j = 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10$

JL_{ij} = interaction between juice type and level

Σ_{ijk} = experimental error

Study II

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + J_i + \Sigma_{ij}$$

Where

Y_{ij} = Dependent variable

 μ = population mean J_i = i^{th} effect due to juice combinations, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ Σ_{ij} = experimental error

Results

The viability parameters of spermatozoa in tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices during cryopreservation are presented in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The extenders supplemented with orange at 7.5 and 10% had higher ($P < 0.05$) motility compared to the control (Table 1). There was higher ($P < 0.05$) motility in the extender supplemented with 10% pineapple compared to the control (Table 1). There was higher ($P < 0.05$) acrosome integrity in the extender supplemented with cucumber at 10% compared to other levels and the control (Table 2). Acrosome integrity was higher ($P < 0.05$) in extenders supplemented with

orange and pineapple at all levels compared to the control (Table 2). The extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple had higher ($P < 0.05$) membrane integrity compared to the control except at 7.5% of the extender supplemented with cucumber (Table 3). Similarly, extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple had lower ($P < 0.05$) sperm abnormality compared to the control (Table 4). Extenders supplemented with cucumber, orange and pineapple at 2.5, 10 and 7.5% respectively had lower ($P < 0.05$) concentrations of MDA compared to other levels and the control (Table 5). The extenders supplemented with different combinations of fruit-juices had higher ($P < 0.05$) motility and acrosome integrity compared to the control (Table 6). There was higher ($P < 0.05$) membrane integrity and lower ($P < 0.05$) concentrations of MDA in TEYPC compared to the control (Table 6).

Table 1. Mean (\pm SEM) progressive motility (%) of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with Tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices.

Parameters	0%	2.5%	5%	7.5%	10%
Cucumber	35.20 \pm 4.08 ^{ab}	29.80 \pm 1.96 ^b	41.20 \pm 3.81 ^{ab}	47.60 \pm 5.89 ^a	48.80 \pm 9.16 ^a
Orange	35.20 \pm 4.08 ^c	39.00 \pm 3.11 ^{bc}	29.20 \pm 3.69 ^c	53.20 \pm 1.83 ^a	48.00 \pm 3.99 ^{ab}
Pineapple	35.20 \pm 4.08 ^c	48.60 \pm 5.38 ^{abc}	53.00 \pm 6.24 ^{ab}	46.00 \pm 2.45 ^{bc}	62.20 \pm 4.10 ^a

^{a,b,c}Values in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

SEM = Standard Error of mean.

Table 2. Mean (\pm SEM) acrosome integrity (%) of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with Tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices.

Parameters	0%	2.5%	5%	7.5%	10%
Cucumber	33.25 \pm 2.29 ^b	34.50 \pm 2.22 ^b	28.00 \pm 1.58 ^b	33.25 \pm 1.44 ^b	38.00 \pm 0.91 ^a
Orange	33.25 \pm 2.29 ^c	42.50 \pm 1.26 ^{ab}	39.00 \pm 1.08 ^b	46.00 \pm 1.29 ^a	44.00 \pm 2.27 ^{ab}
Pineapple	33.25 \pm 2.29 ^b	47.25 \pm 1.38 ^a	49.25 \pm 0.48 ^a	45.75 \pm 0.85 ^a	48.75 \pm 0.95 ^a

^{a,b,c}Values within the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$); SEM = Standard Error of mean.

Table 3. Mean (\pm SEM) membrane integrity (%) of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with Tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices.

Parameters	0%	2.5%	5%	7.5%	10%
Cucumber	20.00 \pm 1.08 ^{bc}	27.50 \pm 1.19 ^a	26.75 \pm 1.25 ^a	22.75 \pm 0.75 ^b	26.25 \pm 0.95 ^a
Orange	20.00 \pm 1.08 ^c	40.75 \pm 0.48 ^a	39.25 \pm 1.11 ^a	34.25 \pm 2.06 ^b	38.00 \pm 1.96 ^{ab}
Pineapple	20.00 \pm 1.08 ^c	39.50 \pm 1.04 ^{ab}	41.00 \pm 1.47 ^a	37.50 \pm 0.65 ^{ab}	37.25 \pm 0.95 ^{ab}

^{a,b,c}Values within the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$); SEM = Standard Error of mean.

Table 4. Mean (\pm SEM) percent abnormality (%) of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with Tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices.

Parameters	0%	2.5%	5%	7.5%	10%
Cucumber	8.00 \pm 1.00 ^a	5.00 \pm 0.58 ^b	1.67 \pm 0.88 ^c	4.00 \pm 1.00 ^{bc}	2.00 \pm 0.57 ^c
Orange	8.00 \pm 1.00 ^a	2.33 \pm 0.67 ^b	2.00 \pm 0.00 ^b	2.00 \pm 0.57 ^b	1.00 \pm 0.57 ^b
Pineapple	8.00 \pm 1.00 ^a	4.67 \pm 1.20 ^b	0.33 \pm 0.33 ^c	2.33 \pm 0.67 ^{bc}	2.00 \pm 0.58 ^{bc}

^{a,b,c}Values within the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$); SEM = Standard Error of mean.

Table 5: Mean (\pm SEM) MDA concentration (nmol/ml) of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with Tris-egg yolk extenders supplemented with fruit-juices.

Parameters	0%	2.5%	5%	7.5%	10%
Cucumber	0.13 \pm 0.00 ^b	0.08 \pm 0.02 ^c	0.31 \pm 0.32 ^a	0.14 \pm 0.12 ^b	0.12 \pm 0.12 ^b
Orange	0.13 \pm 0.00 ^b	0.17 \pm 0.11 ^a	0.11 \pm 0.10 ^b	0.14 \pm 0.06 ^b	0.07 \pm 0.02 ^c
Pineapple	0.13 \pm 0.00 ^b	0.15 \pm 0.12 ^a	0.11 \pm 0.09 ^b	0.08 \pm 0.07 ^c	0.12 \pm 0.07 ^b

^{a,b,c}Values within the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$); SEM = Standard Error of mean; MDA = Malondialdehyde.

Table 6: Mean (\pm SEM) viability parameters of buck spermatozoa cryopreserved with combinations of different fruit-juices.

Parameters	TEY	TEYOC	TEYPO	TEYPC	TEYPOC
Motility (%)	19.20 \pm 1.83 ^d	82.00 \pm 7.84 ^a	56.67 \pm 11.30 ^{bc}	46.67 \pm 3.33 ^c	73.67 \pm 7.00 ^{ab}
Acrosome integrity (%)	69.50 \pm 0.96 ^d	83.50 \pm 2.99 ^{bc}	90.50 \pm 1.50 ^a	78.50 \pm 1.89 ^c	88.50 \pm 1.26 ^{ab}
Membrane integrity (%)	83.50 \pm 1.89 ^{bc}	81.50 \pm 1.26 ^c	86.50 \pm 0.96 ^{ab}	89.50 \pm 1.26 ^a	75.50 \pm 1.71 ^d
MDA (nmol/ml)	0.04 \pm 0.00 ^c	0.02 \pm 0.00 ^d	0.06 \pm 0.00 ^b	0.01 \pm 0.00 ^e	0.09 \pm 0.00 ^a
Sperm abnormality (%)	1.17 \pm 0.08 ^a	0.83 \pm 0.17 ^{ab}	0.58 \pm 0.22 ^b	0.83 \pm 0.17 ^{ab}	0.75 \pm 0.14 ^{ab}

^{a,b,c,d,e}Values within the same row with different superscripts differ significantly ($P < 0.05$); SEM = Standard Error of mean; TEY = Tris egg yolk; TEYPO = Tris egg yolk pineapple and orange juices; TEYPC = Tris egg yolk pineapple and cucumber juices; TEYOC = Tris egg yolk orange and cucumber juices; TEYPOC = Tris egg yolk pineapple, orange and cucumber juices; MDA = Malondialdehyde.

Discussion

The supplementation of the extenders with fruit-juices improved the motility of buck spermatozoa after cryopreservation. The greater number of motile spermatozoa in semen samples cryopreserved with orange and pineapple juices compared to the control group indicated that these fruit-juices have the ability to sustain progressive motility. The improvement in this parameter could be attributed to the presence of substances in these fruits such as vitamins and phenolic compounds known to function as antioxidants (Gebhardt and Thomas, 2002; Kiwon *et al.*, 2003; Cutler *et al.*, 2008). Gardner *et al.* (2000) had earlier reported that concentrations of vitamin and total phenolic contents in fruit-juices have a strong relationship with antioxidant capacity. Ferulic acid is a major phenolic compound in fruits (Augustin and Williams, 2000), which neutralizes free radicals known as superoxide, hydroxyl radical and nitric oxide. In addition, ferulic acid acts synergistically with other antioxidants to reduce free radical damage to cell membranes (Zuo *et al.*, 2002). The results of this study agreed with Reza *et al.* (2011), who states that antioxidant supplementation in stored semen improved motility of spermatozoa.

Furthermore, fruits are rich in sugars (Hulme, 1970), and goat sperm readily utilizes sugars for respiration. Sugars also provide osmotic balance and cryoprotection for sperm cells (Aboagla and Terada, 2004). The results further agreed with Fukuhara and Nishikawa (1973), who supported the role of sugar in semen diluents to provide energy and protection to sperm cells. Moreover, in the present study, the concentrations of fruit-juices used might have been optimum for preserving buck sperm progressive

motility, as effects of orange and pineapple juices in particular varied with levels of supplementation in the extenders. Sperm progressive motility was better maintained at concentrations of 10% pineapple juice, 7.5 and 10% orange juice and with different combinations of fruit-juices compared to the control.

In this study, the improved percentage of acrosome integrity and membrane integrity in fruit-juice extenders after cryopreservation compared to the control indicated the beneficial effects of these extenders on these parameters. In line with Cummins and Yanagimachi (1986) and Drobnis *et al.* (1988), the improvement in sperm viability parameters after cryopreservation with fruit-juices observed in this study suggested protective effects of these juices and could be used for successful cryopreservation of spermatozoa. The improved motility, acrosome and membrane integrities coupled with reduced abnormality further supported the protective effects of the extenders supplemented with fruit-juices on viability of the sperm cells of WAD goat buck semen. The lower percentage of spermatozoa abnormality coupled with reduced concentration of MDA observed in the extenders supplemented with the fruit-juices compared to control after cryopreservation suggested that supplementation with these fruit-juices had beneficial effects on sperm morphology. The beneficial effects of the semen extenders supplemented with these fruit-juices on these parameters during cryopreservation compared to control group observed in this study further supported the roles of natural antioxidants and sugars in these fruits as chemo-preventive agents against oxidative damage and energy sources for the sperm cells (Kiwon *et al.*, 2003; Spanos and Wrolstad, 2004; Reza *et al.*, 2011). The finding corroborated a previous report that antioxidative compound was beneficial for sperm viability and



reduction of lipid peroxidative damage to sperm membranes (Zheng and Zhang, 1997). The antioxidant potential of these fruit-juices with its structural characteristics of unsaturated side chain that has the ability to form resonance stabilized radicals (Marimuthu *et al.*, 2007), coupled with the sugar content that provide energy, osmotic balance and cryoprotection (Aboagla and Terada, 2004) may explain the current findings of improved progressive motility, acrosome and membrane integrity, lower abnormalities and reduced MDA when these fruit-juices were added to the extenders.

In conclusion, the findings revealed that extenders supplemented with orange and pineapple at 10% consistently improved motility, acrosome integrity and membrane integrity, and reduced sperm abnormality compared to the control while no particular combination of these fruit-juices was consistently superior in all the parameters. Further studies of different combinations of the fruit-juices with higher levels of the juices are therefore necessary to ascertain the ideal combination for all the parameters.

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