

Supplementary Table S1. Survival, maturation, and efficiency rate in fresh and vitrified oocytes.

Group	Survival rate	Maturation Rate	Efficiency
<i>Fresh</i>	111/111 (100%)	111/190 (58.3 ± 3.1%) ^{a*}	111/190 (58.3 ± 3.6%) ^a
<i>VMAT</i>	112/135 (87.8 ± 2.9%)	135/232 (58.3 ± 3.1%) ^{a*}	112/232 (48.3 ± 3.3%) ^{ab}
<i>VIM</i>	204/210 (97.7 ± 1.1%)	84/204 (40.5 ± 4.4%) ^b	84/210 (40.0 ± 3.4%) ^b

The survival rate is defined as the number of oocytes with an intact oolema after warming/ number of vitrified oocytes. The maturation rate is defined as the number of oocytes with an extruded polar body/ number of oocytes exposed to in vitro maturation. The efficiency was calculated as the number of oocytes stored for transcriptomics/initial number of oocytes. Groups with different superscripts differ significantly ($p < 0.05$). * The maturation rate in fresh and VMAT is equal, since oocytes for these groups were divided after in vitro maturation, and both underwent in vitro maturation together ($n = 422$). Therefore, the initial number (fresh $n = 190$ and VMAT $n = 232$) was deducted from the maturation rate (58.3%) of the oocytes assigned to group 1: fresh non-vitrified oocytes as a control (FR); $n = 111$) or group 2: oocytes vitrified after in vitro maturation (VMAT); $n = 135$) after in vitro maturation.”. Results are presented as n (least square means ± standard error). VIM: oocytes vitrified before in vitro maturation.