

Ketamine Pentobarbitone

Effects of Ketamine and Pentobarbitone on Degeneration of Oocyte and Apoptosis of Granulosa Cells in Mouse Ovary

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= Abstract =

In mammal, lots of follicles start simultaneously their growth but only a few oocytes are ovulated in every sexual cycles. Most of matured and grown oocytes are destined to degenerate by atresia. However, the molecular and physiological mechanisms are not elucidated yet. The present study was designed to establish an induction method of follicular atresia with ketamine or pentobarbitone and evaluate the effect of these anesthetics on oocyte maturation and granulosa cell apoptosis of the mouse ovarian follicle.

The percentages of degenerated oocyte and apoptotic granulosa cell in ketamine treated groups were significantly higher than that in controls (58.9% vs 33.5%, $p < 0.01$, degeneration; 44.9% vs 26.6%, $p < 0.01$, apoptosis). Furthermore, it was revealed that the concentrations of progesterone in both groups were markedly higher than that in control.

In conclusion, it is considered that ketamine induce an atresia as pentobarbitone, and may be useful for inducing follicular atresia.

Key Words: Ketamine, Pentobarbitone, Atresia, Apoptosis, Oocyte, Ovary,
Mouse

“ (ovulation)” “ (atresia)” (Ryan, 1981; Tsafiriri & Braw, 1984; Yoon, 1990; Tilly, 1996). , 가 , . , . , , . (Tsafiriri & Braw, 1984; Yoon 1990; Tilly, 1996). , 가 , 가 가 (Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980), 가 (Zamboni, 1970). 가 , 가 (pseudomaturation), 가 (pseudocleavage), (fragmentation) (Breiteneket et al., 1978). , , 가 (Tsafiriri & Braw, 1984) 가 (Moore et al., 1978; Richards, 1980). (Lee and Yoon, 1985), , 가 progesterone(P₄) 가 , estrogen(E₂) (Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980; Lee and Yoon, 1985). (apoptosis) (Hughes and Gorospe, 1991). 가 (flowcytometry)

(Guthrie et al., 1994; Blondin et al., 1996).

DNA

, ,
.
가 .
, (proestrus)
(Braw et al., 1981), estrogen , pentobarbitone
LH (Uilenbroek et
al., 1980; Bauer-Dantoin et al., 1991), PMSG
anti-PMSG (Hirshfield, 1986)

LH

model pentobarbitone(Terranova, 1981; Uilenbroek et al., 1984;
Coetsier et al., 1992) , 가
ketamine(Channing et al., 1997)

가

ketamine

LH surge

pentobarbitone ketamine

ketamine

1.

, 14/10 (Light/Dark)

3

2. ketamine pentobarbitone

ketamine , pentobarbitone 10

, pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin(PMSG, Sigma)
5IU/0.2ml , LH surge가 48

pentobarbitone(Nembutal Sodium solution, Abbott Labs.)
75mg/kg(body weight) ketamine(Pareks-Davis) 110mg/kg(body weight)

(0.85% NaCl, w/v) 0.2ml .

72

, ether

26G, 1ml

. Dulbeccos' phosphate
buffered saline(D-PBS, pH 7.4, Gibco) ,

-70 .

3.

D-PBS

D-PBS

26G

D-PBS

0.2% (w/v) hyaluronidase(Sigma)

(cumulus cells)

1 D-PBS 2.5% (v/v) glutaraldehyde(Merck)
 0.5% (w/v) aceto-lacmoid 1% (w/v) toluidine blue
 (Olympus, CH-2)
 0.1% (w/v) acridine orange
 (Leitz, Dialux 20 EB)

4. (flow cytometry)

DNA Seifer (1992)
 HBSS(Hank's
 balanced salt solution; 0.01M EDTA) 가 4 400 x g 5
 4 80% ethanol 30 RPMI
 1640 medium , 0.1% NP-40(Sigma),
 0.1mM EDTA, 50 μg/ml RNase(Sigma), 50 μg/ml propidium iodide(Sigma)
 RPMI 1640 medium 4 2
 가 35 μm nylon mesh argon
 laser 488 nm 610 nm propidium
 iodide DNA , 610 nm
 578/28 band-pass filter . histogram
 20,000 , A₀(G₀/G₁ DNA
), G₀/G₁(DNA), S(DNA), G₂/M(DNA)
 , (Coulter)

5. E₂ P₄

E₂ P₄
 (radioimmunoassay) (Yoon, 1981; Lee and Yoon, 1985).
 (tracer) [2,4,6,7,16,17]-³H-E₂(98Ci/mM, Amersham) [1,2,6,
 7,16,17]-³H-P₄(110Ci/mM, Amersham) , E₂ P₄

가 1:15000, 1:2000 .

Sigma .

6.

t-test p 0.05 10^{-3} student's .

1. Ketamine

가 (GV, germinal vesicle), 가 (GVBD, germinal vesicle break-down), (PB, polar body), (DEG, degeneration) 4 . Acridine orange 가 GV (Fig. 1, a), GVBD (Fig. 1, b), 가 PB (Fig. 1, c), fragmentation (Fig. 1, d) .

Ketamine germinal vesicle GV 가 53.2% , 29.7% (p < 0.05)(Fig. 2). DEG 33.5% , 58.9% 가 (p < 0.05). GVBD 9.4% , 7.8% , PB 3.9% , 3.4% .

2. Pentobarbitone

Pentobarbitone ketamine (Fig. 2). GV 53.2% 30.3% (p < 0.01), DEG 59.4% 가 33.5% (p < 0.01). GVBD 9.4% , 7.5% , PB 3.9% , 2.8% .

3. Ketamine pentobarbitone

A_0 propidium iodide DNA
 , 26.6% 가 A_0
 ketamine 44.9%, pentobarbitone 55.7%
 가 (p < 0.01)(Fig. 3). G_0/G_1 가
 39.7 ketamine 27.2%, pentobarbitone
 20.9% (p < 0.01). S G_2/M

4. E_2 P_4

4-1 P_4

P_4 0.96 ± 0.28 ng/ml, ketamine 1.81 ±
 0.22 ng/ml, pentobarbitone 2.14 ± 0.17 ng/ml
 ketamine (p < 0.05) pentobarbitone (p < 0.05)
 가 (Fig. 4).

4-2 E_2

E_2 57.09 ± 6.53 pg/ml, ketamine 54.85
 ± 4.52 pg/ml, pentobarbitone 61.88 ± 3.43 pg/ml
 가 (Fig. 4).

가

(Guraya, 1985),

(Hirshfield, 1986).

가

가

(Hsueh et

al., 1994).

“ ”

oncogene

가 (Tilly et al., 1995)

가 (Telford et al., 1991).

PMSG

48 pentobarbitone ketamine 가

E₂, P₄

(DEG) 가 germinal vesicle (GV)

ketamine pentobarbitone

가

(Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980)

(GVBD)

(PB) pentobarbitone ketamine

GVBD PB 가

가

ketamine

pentobarbitone A_0 가 가

G_0/G_1

가 G_0/G_1 A_0

가

(Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980; Lee and Yoon, 1985),

가 E_2 androgen

P_4 (Yoon, 1981;

Teranova, 1981).

P_4

, P_4 pentobarbitone ketamine

가

P_4 가

ketamine pentobarbitone LH surge

ketamine pentobarbitone
, E₂ P₄ ,
. ketamine pentobarbitone
,
. P₄
가 . ketamine pentobarbitone
.

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Fig. 1. Photomicrographs of the various stages of oocyte stained with acridine orange. The oocytes were obtained at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone in PMSG-primed mouse ovary.

a, GV(germinal vesicle intact); b, GVBD(germinal vesicle break down); c, PB(polar body); d, DEG(degeneration). Magnification: a, $\times 250$; b, c, d, $\times 400$.

Fig. 2. Effects of ketamine and pentobarbitone on oocyte maturation of PMSG-primed mouse ovary. The percent of oocytes for their maturation was evaluated by staining with 0.5% aceto-lacmoid or 0.1% acridine orange. Data were expressed as means \pm S.D. (n=10). *, $p < 0.05$ vs control.

Fig. 3. Effects of ketamine or pentobabitone on apoptotic cell death of mouse granulosa cells. Granulosa cells were harvested by nonezymatic needle puncture technique at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone. The percentage of granulosa cells containing sub-diploid amount of DNA(%A0 cells), and the distribution of cells in the stages of the cell cycle, were determined by DNA fluorescence flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained nuclei of ethanol-fixed cells. Data were expressed as mean \pm S.D. (n=3). *, $p < 0.01$ vs control.

Fig. 4. Effects of ketamine or pentobarbitone on levels of estrogen and progesterone in PMSG-primed mouse sera. Steroid hormones were extracted and measured by means of radioimmunoassay at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone. Data are expressed as mean \pm S.D. (n=5). *, $p < 0.05$ vs control.