

chymotrypsin

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1,2 , 3

Effects of somatic cell conditioned medium on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes

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4 Figures & 1 Table

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Abstract

Certain types of somatic cells, as well as follicular cumulus cells associating with mammalian oocytes, are known to produce beneficial effects on *in vitro* fertilization and preimplantation development of mammalian eggs when they are present in oocyte culture medium. To investigate the nature of the effects of somatic cells, the resistance of mouse oocytes against chymotrypsin treatment was examined after culture within various cell conditioned media.

When mouse oocytes matured for 17-18 hr in the presence of cumulus cells were treated with 1% chymotrypsin, half of them remained still alive even after 240 min ($t_{50} > 240.0$). In contrast half of mouse oocytes cultured without cumulus cells underwent degeneration within 65.0 min ($t_{50} = 65.0 \pm 13.2$ min) of the same treatment. To see if the effects were due to the secretory products of cumulus cells, mouse cumulus cells were cultured for 20 hr in medium containing 0.4% BSA and the supernatant of culture medium (conditioned medium) was taken. After maturation in the cumulus cell conditioned medium, mouse oocytes exhibited $t_{50} = 190.0 \pm 10.8$ min upon chymotrypsin treatment whereas half of oocytes cultured without conditioned medium degenerated within 25.5 min. Human granulosa cell conditioned medium gave similar effects such that oocytes matured in conditioned medium exhibited $t_{50} = 183.3 \pm 19.1$ min while t_{50} of control group oocytes was 60.0 ± 6.8 min. Oocytes matured in vero cell conditioned medium exhibited $t_{50} = 196.7 \pm 8.8$ min. On the other hand, amniotic cell conditioned medium resulted in the chymotrypsin resistance of $t_{50} = 80.0 \pm 8.4$ min which was not statistically different from the control value of $t_{50} = 48.0 \pm 13.2$ min.

Based upon these results, it is suggested that certain somatic cell types including cumulus cells might change the biochemical properties of mouse oocyte membrane during meiotic maturation as revealed by the enhanced resistance against chymotrypsin treatment. Such effects of somatic cells appear to be mediated via the secretory products rather than direct communication between somatic cells and oocytes.

Key words : mouse oocyte, chymotrypsin resistance, conditioned medium, somatic cells

가 , 가
가 가
가 , , , proteoglycan 가
가
가

(Brower & Schultz, 1982).

(Kim & Schuetz, 1991).

(Schroeder & Eppig,

1984).

가 .
(Moore & Bondioli, 1993) serum(Eppig *et al.*, 1992)

LH (Brackett *et al.*, 1989) estradiol(Gliedt *et al.*, 1996)

가

growth factor(Lonergan *et al.*, 1996)

가 .

가 (Abeydeera *et al.*, 1998),

(Maeda *et al.*, 1996)

(Fukui, 1989)

, vero

cell

(Lanzendorf *et al.*, 1996)

가 .

가 .

conditioned medium
chymotrypsin (chymotrypsin resistance)

1.

ICR 3 5 IU PMSG 45-47
 M2 2-3 100µg/ml dbcAMP가
 M2
 가
 (cumulus enclosed oocyte, CEO)
 (denuded oocyte, DO)

2.

M16
 microdroplet (Falcon, #3002) 40
 µl drop light mineral oil 5 % CO₂ 100
 % 가 37

3.

M16 NaCl 94.66mM, KCl 4.78mM, KH₂PO₄ 1.19mM, MgSO₄ · 2H₂O 1.19mM, glucose 5.56mM, 10 stock solution
 Na-pyruvate(0.33mM), Na-lactate(23.28mM), CaCl₂(1.7 lmM), penicillin(0.06 g/l) streptomycin(0.05 g/l) 100 stock solution 가
 Na-pyruvate Na-lactate NaHCO₃(25mM) phenol red 10 stock solution 가 M2 M16
 20.85mM N-2-hydroxyethyl-piperazine-N'-2- ethanesulfonic acid(HEPES) 가 M16 M2 0.4% bovine serum albumin(BSA) 가 pH 7.4 0.45 µm pore size millipore membrane(Millipore) 2
 10% FBS가 가

M199(Gibco)

α-chymotrypsin Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered salines(DPBS, Gibco) 1%
-20

4. (Somatic cell conditioned medium)

Mouse cumulus cell conditioned medium

가 M16
1μl 1 - M16 multi-well
plate(Miles)
18-20
(0.45μm, Millopore) -20

Human granulosa cell conditioned medium

ovum pick-up human granulosa cell blood cell 45% percoll
human granulosa cell
M199 2 trypan blue dye exclusion test
96-well culture plate 5 × 10⁴ cell/well seeding 10%
FBS가 가 M199 (M199+S) 3 M16
24 human granulosa cell
(human granulosa cell conditioned medium, hGC-CM)

Vero cell conditioned medium

cell suspension 37 M199+S
Resuspension trypan blue dye exclusion test cell
4 well dish(Nunc) 5 × 10⁴ cells/ml

M 199+S . 2 conditioned medium
 M 199 M 16 24 .

Human amniotic cell conditioned medium

pellet . 1:1
 25cm² culture flask(Falcon) . 2-3 0.5% trypsin
 4-well dish(Nunc) 5 × 10⁵ cell/ml subculture . FBS가
 M 199+S . 3 conditioned medium
 M 16 24 .

5. Chymotrypsin resistance assay

17-18 0.4%
 polyvinylpyrrolidone(PVP) DPBS 1% chymotrypsin
 solution 37 10
 . 가 t₅₀ ,
 chymotrypsin

6.

Student's t-test , mean(t₅₀) ± SEM

1. 가 chymotrypsin

(DO) M16 가 (CEO) 17-18 1

1% chymotrypsin 10

가 (t₅₀)

conditioned medium DO

chymotrypsin 가

(Fig. 1).

가 (CEO) chymotrypsin 가 240

chymotrypsin 65.0 ± 13.2

(Table 1).

18-20 (mouse cumulus cell conditioned medium) DO 1% chymotrypsin

가 t₅₀ 190.0 ± 10.8 , conditioned medium M16

25.5 ± 2.9 가

(Table 1).

2. conditioned medium chymotrypsin

M16 24 conditioned medium

medium DO 17-18 1%

chymotrypsin chymotrypsin

M16 DO

6 conditioned medium

(Fig. 2)

chymotrypsin
 conditioned medium DO t_{50} 183.3 ± 19.1 M16
 $t_{50}=60 \pm 6.8$ ($p<0.001$).

3. Vero cell conditioned medium

chymotrypsin
 vero cell conditioned medium(VC-CM)
 DO vero cell conditioned medium 17-18
 1% chymotrypsin t_{50} , VC-CM M16
 DO t_{50} Fig. 3
 VC-CM DO t_{50} 196.7 ± 8.8
 $(t_{50}=63.3 \pm 14.6)$ ($p<0.001$).

4. conditioned medium

24 conditioned medium(human
 amniotic cell-conditioned medium, hAC-CM) DO 17-18
 chymotrypsin conditioned medium
 1% chymotrypsin DO t_{50} 80 ± 8.4 M16
 DO t_{50} 48 ± 13.2
 가 (Fig. 4).

가 가

chymotrypsin

conditioned medium

가

vero cell conditioned medium conditioned medium 가

conditioned medium

가

(Murnane & DeFelice, 1993), microvillus (Longo & Chen, 1984), (Pyrzynska *et al.*, 1996) 가

membrane permeability(Agca *et al.*, 1998) (Suzuki *et al.*, 1994)

가 (Grondahl *et al.*, 1995), (Pivko *et al.*, 1982), (McCulloh & Levitan, 1987) (Ji *et al.*, 1997)

가

(Ducibella *et al.*, 1988).

(Evans *et al.*, 1995) (Ji *et al.*, 1997), (Homa *et al.*, 1991)

phospholipid 가

chymotrypsin

chymotrypsin

가

가 (Edwards & Hansen, 1997)

가

가

72 viability

fragmentation

가 fragmentation (Sato *et al.*, 1987).

(Chen *et al.*, 1993)

(Cecconi *et al.*, 1996)

가

(Vanderhyden & Armstrong, 1990), (Maeda *et al.*, 1996), (Abeydeera *et al.*, 1998), (Magier *et al.*, 1990; Dandekar *et al.*, 1991)

(Czlonkowska *et al.*, 1991),

(Gliedt *et al.*, 1996)

가

, vero cell

(Lanzendorf *et al.*, 1996)

가

. vero cell

가

(Janssenswillen *et al.*, 1995).

가

가

가

가

chymotrypsin

가

가

chymotrypsin

chymotrypsin

가

가

amniotic fluid

가

amniotic fluid

(Ocana-Quero *et al.*, 1995),

amniotic fluid

가

(Ocampo *et al.*, 1994)

chymotrypsin

가

cell-specific

conditioned medium

chymotrypsin

가

가 , , vero cell conditioned medium
conditioned medium 가 .
chymotrypsin
가 .

가
conditioned medium
chymotrypsin 가
가 0.4% BSA가 가 17
(CEO) 1% chymotrypsin 50%
가 (t₅₀) 240 가
(DO) t₅₀ 65.0 ± 13.23 0.4% BSA가
18-20 conditioned medium t₅₀
190.0 ± 10.8 t₅₀ 25.5 ± 2.9
conditioned medium
chymotrypsin t₅₀ 183.3 ± 19.1 t₅₀ 60.0 ± 6.8
. Vero cell conditioned medium t₅₀ 196.7 ± 8.8
63.3 ± 14.6
conditioned medium chymotrypsin
t₅₀ 80.0 ± 8.4 48.0 ± 13.2
chymotrypsin
가 , vero cell

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Table 1. Chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes after maturation in the presence of cumulus cells or their secretions.

Culture type	No. of total oocytes examined	Resistance (t_{50})
DO/M16	78	65.0 \pm 13.2
CEO/M16	115	>240.0
DO/mCC-CM	58	190.0 \pm 10.8
DO/M16	67	25.5 \pm 2.9

Either mouse cumulus-enclosed oocytes(CEO) or cumulus-free oocytes(DO) were cultured in M16 or mouse cumulus cell conditioned medium(mCC-CM) for 17-18 hr. After culture, only mature oocytes with a polar body were collected and exposed to 1% chymotrypsin. Resistance, defined as time(min) required for half of oocytes to degenerate during enzyme treatment, was expressed as mean(t_{50}) \pm SEM. Data were obtained by pooling the results of 3 replicates.

Figure Legends

Fig 1. Microphotograph of mouse oocytes before(a) and during(b) chymotrypsin treatment. An arrowhead indicates zona pellucida undergoing dissolution due to the enzyme treatment and arrows indicate degenerated oocytes during enzyme treatment. Scale bar = 70 μ m.

Fig. 2. Chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes after maturation in human granulosa cell-conditioned medium(hGC-CM). Fig. 2b is summation of Fig. 2a. Data were obtained by pooling the results of 5 replicates. An asterisk denotes a significant difference(*, $P < 0.001$) from the control group(M 16) by t-test.

Fig. 3. Chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes after maturation in vero cell conditioned medium(VC-CM). Data were obtained by pooling the results of 2 replicates. An asterisk denote a significant difference(*, $P < 0.001$) from the control group(M 16) by t-test.

Fig. 4. Chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes after maturation in human amniotic cell-conditioned medium(hAC-CM). Data were obtained by pooling the results of 4 replicates.