

Glucose Transporter

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Differential Expression of Glucose Transporter Gene in Mouse Early Embryos

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= Abstract =

The uptake of glucose for metabolism and growth is essential to most animal cells and is mediated by glucose-transporter(GLUT) proteins.

The aim of this study was to determine which class of glucose transporter molecules was responsible for uptake of glucose in the mouse early embryo and at which stage the corresponding genes were expressed. In addition, co-culture system with Vero cell was used to investigate the effect of the system on GLUT expression.

Two-cell stage embryos were collected from the superovulated ICR female and divided into 3 groups. As a control, embryos were cultured in 0.4% BSA-T6 medium which includes glucose. For the experimental groups, embryos were cultured in either co-culture system with Vero cells or glucose-free T6 medium supplemented with 0.4% BSA and pyruvate as an energy substrate. 2-cell to blastocyst stage embryos in

those groups were respectively collected into microtubes (50 embryos/tube). Total RNA was extracted and RT-PCR was performed. The products were analysed after staining ethidium bromide by 2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

Blastocysts were collected from each group at 120hr after hCG injection. They were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, stained with hoechst, and mounted for observation.

In control, GLUT1 was expressed from 4-cell to blastocyst. GLUT2 and GLUT3 were expressed in morula and blastocyst. GLUT4 was expressed in all stages. When embryos were cultured in glucose-free medium, no significant difference was shown in the expression of GLUT1, 2 and 3, compared to control. However GLUT4 was not expressed until morular stage. When embryos were co-cultured with Vero cell, there was no significant difference in the expression of GLUT1, 2, 3 and 4 compared to control.

To determine cell growth of embryos, the average cell number of blastocyst was counted. The cell number of co-culture (93.8 ± 3.1 , n=35) is significantly higher than that of control and glucose-free group (76.6 ± 3.8 , n=35 and 68.2 ± 4.3 , n=30).

This study shows that the GLUT genes are expressed differently according to embryo stage. GLUTs were detectable throughout mouse preimplantation development in control and co-culture groups. However, GLUT4 was not detected from 2- to 8-cell stage but detected from morula stage in glucose-free medium, suggested that GLUT genes are expressed autocrinally in the embryo regardless of the presence of glucose as an energy substrate. In addition, co-culture system can increase the cell count of blastocyst but not improve the expression of GLUT.

In conclusion, expression of GLUT is dependent on embryo stage in preimplantation embryo development.

가 . Sodium-coupled active carrier system sodium-independent Facilitative glucose transporter system (Silverman, 1991). facilitative glucose transporter(GLUT) (Thorens et al., 1990)

7 GLUT isoform GLUT가 가 isoform GLUT 1 GLUT 2 hepatocytes insulin β- (Hogan et al., 1991) GLUT 3 (Pantaleon et al., 1997). Insulin GLUT 4 insulin . GLUT 5 (Bell et al., 1990).

GLUT 500 40-65% (Thorens et al., 1990). GLUT 12 membrane-spanning domains channel pore transporter

GLUT GLUT가 가 GLUT RT-PCR GLUT vero cell GLUT가

1. 4-5 (ICR strain) 12 (ICR strain) . 25 IU/ml PMSG 46-48 hCG vagina plug가

hCG 48 plug가
 0.4% BSA T6 medium
 2-

2.

2- 가
 , vero cell mono layer ,
 T6 medium 0.4% bovine serum
 albumin(BSA) 가 paraffin oil drop ,
 50 μl drop paraffin oil drop
 0.4% BSA 가 T6 medium 4-well (Falcon)
 T6 medium 0.4% BSA 가
 paraffin oil drop
 37 5% CO₂, 100% 가
 (Queue)

3.

F10 vero cell line(F- 11497) 10% FBS 가 Ham's
 가 0.5 X 10⁵/ml 4-well
 well 1.0ml
 0.4% BSA T6 medium 4-well
 vero cell 0.4% BSA T6 medium 0.8ml
 well . 1 , 4-well
 2-
 50 200 μl Trizol(Gibco BRL)

4. RNA

200 μl Trizol
 eppendorf tube -70
 tube 50 RNA RT-PCR
 0.5pg/embryo rabbit α-globin 가 RNA
 tube Trizol 2/10 chloroform 12,000g, 4 15
 isopropyl alcohol
 12,000g, 4 15 pellet 75%
 ethanol 500 μl 가 vortex

pellet ethanol alcohol pellet
 (DEPC-DW), 3 0.1% diethyl pyrocarbonate(Sigma)
 20 μ l .

5. RT - PCR

Reverse transcription(RT) 50
 DNA Thermal Cycler(Perkin Elmer)
 DEPC-DW 20 μ l total RNA 10 μ l 10mM Tris-
 HCl, pH 8.3, 50mM KCl 1mM dNTP, 20unit RNase inhibitor 5pmol
 oligo(dT), 5 unit Avian myeloblastosis virus(AMV) 50 μ l

RT 65 10 RNA denaturation , 42 60
 RNA cDNA , 99 5 AMV reverse
 transcriptase sample -20

PCR

PCR RT product 1/5 2
 μ l 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 50mM KCl, 1.5mM MgCl₂, 1mM dNTP 4
 μ l, 1unit Taq polymerase (TaKaRa), 3' 5' primer 10pmol 1 μ l
 10 μ l RT product 가 oil

Stratagene PCR machine

PCR

PCR cycle 94 , 2 denaturation , GLUT
 primer가 annealing GLUT1 66 ,
 GLUT2 64 , GLUT3 64 GLUT4 60 1 30
 annealing 72 1 extension .
 43 cycle cycle 94 , 40 denaturation ,
 cycle GLUT primer annealing 1
 30 annealing 72 1 extension .
 1 cycle 94 , 40 denaturation , cycle
 GLUT primer annealing 1 30 annealing ,
 72 1 extension . PCR product 0.5
 μ g/ml ethidium bromide 가 2% agarose gel UV

6. Primer Pairs

RT-PCR

GLUT cDNA primer pairs Table. 1

7.

hCG 120

2.5% glutaraldehyde

PBS

, 100 µg/ml hoechst . PBS
 mounting UV .

Table 1. Primers used in the experiment.

GLUT	Primer pairs	Primer Sequence	Size	Origin
GLUT1	5' - primer	5'-CCA TCG CCC TCG CCC TCG TCG ACC-3'	361bp	Rat
	3' - primer	5'-GGA CCC CCC TCG CCG AAG CCG GAA-3'		
GLUT2	5' - primer	5'-CCG TCG GAC TIG TCG TCG TCG-3'	418bp	Mouse
	3' - primer	5'-CTC TCT GAA GAC GCC ACG AAT TC-3'		
GLUT3	5' - primer	5'-TCA TCT TCG CTG CCT TTC TCA-3'	284bp	Mouse
	3' - primer	5'-CAG CAC TCA GAA GGA GTC CTG GT-3'		
GLUT4	5' - primer	5'-GGA CCT CGT GTC GTC AAT ACC GTC-3'	244bp	Rat
	3' - primer	5'-CCG CCA CAA TGA ACC ACG GGA TGG-3'		

2- 가 2- , 4- , 8- ,
 , 50 RNA , GLUT (1-4) cDNA
 primer RT - PCR . GLUT (1-4)

1. GLUT 1

GLUT 1 4-, 8- ,
 GLUT 1 cDNA primer 361bp band (Fig. 1, panel A),
 4-, 8- , GLUT 1
 (Fig. 1, panel B). 8- ,
 , GLUT 1 361bp band (Fig. 1, panel
 C). GLUT 1 가 .

2. GLUT 2

가
418bp band
A,B,C).

GLUT2

GLUT2 cDNA primer
GLUT2가 (Fig. 2, panel
가 .

3. GLUT 3

band
A,B,C).

GLUT 3 84bp
(Fig. 3, panel

4. GLUT 4

primer 2-, 4-, 8- ,
244bp band가
4-, 8-
cDNA 244bp band가
(Fig. 4, panel B)

GLUT4가 가
GLUT4가 (Fig. 4, panel C).

GLUT4가

GLUT4 cDNA
(Fig. 4, panel A). Vero Cell
GLUT4
2- 8-
244bp band
가 .

5. - globin

RNA RT-PCR control
- globin . vero cell
monolayer

2-, 4-, 8- ,
257bp band가
- globin가
(Fig. 5, panel A, B,
C)

6.

35 76.6(±3.8) .
35 93.8(±3.1) .
30 68.2(±4.3)

Table 2. Differential expression of GLUT (1-4) in a control group and two experimental groups.

Type of culture	Type of GLUT	In vivo			In Vitro	
		2- cell	4- cell	8- cell	Morula	Blastocyst
Control	GLUT 1					
	GLUT 2					
	GLUT 3					
	GLUT 4					
Co-culture	GLUT 1					
	GLUT 2					
	GLUT 3					
	GLUT 4					
Glucose free	GLUT 1					
	GLUT 2					
	GLUT 3					
	GLUT 4					

' 'means presence of GLUT expression.

Table 3. Total cell number of blastocyst after 120 hr after hCG injection.

	No. of Embryo	Average	SE
Control	35	76.57	3.76
Co-culture	35	93.83*	3.10
Glucose-free	30	68.20	4.25

(Gardner and Leese, 1988). GLUT 1
 trophoctoderm ICM GLUT 2
 trophoctoderm (Aghayan et al., 1992). GLUT 3
 apical surface
 pyruvate GLUT 3가
 (Pantaleon et al., 1997). GLUT 4
 insulin transporter 가
 GLUT 4가 2-
 mice ICR mice strain CD1
 , GLUT isoform
 GLUT 4 가 GLUT 4가
 GLUT
 가 isoform
 Trocino (1994)
 GLUT GLUT
 GLUT 가 GLUT
 GLUT , GLUT
 GLUT system
 down-regulation (Purrello et al., 1991; Takao et al., 1993)
 가 GLUT
 (Trocino et al., 1994).
 가 GLUT가
 (Brown and Whittingham, 1991).
 GLUT
 (Plachot et al.,
 1996). Vero Cell
 GLUT
 가
 가
 GLUT

GLUT
 ,
 4-, 8- , ,
 . GLUT 4 2-, 4-, 8- ,
 . GLUT (1-4)
 가 . GLUT 2 GLUT 3
 가 GLUT 1 8- ,
 GLUT 4
 . GLUT GLUT 가
 GLUT 4 .

GLUT
 . vero cell GLUT 가
 GLUT 1 4- , GLUT 2 GLUT 3
 , GLUT 4 2-
 . vero cell GLUT
 , GLUT 1, 2, 3
 GLUT 4가 8- 가
 . 가 GLUT
 GLUT 1, 2, 3 GLUT 4 가
 GLUT (1-4) 가 .

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Figure 1. Expression of GLUT1 in mouse early embryos. Arrows indicate bands of GLUT1 PCR product(361bp). A; Brain tissue was used for a control. B; Embryos were cultured in the presence of glucose. C; Embryos were co-cultured with vero cell. D; Embryos were cultured in glucose free T6 medium. S, standard; 2, 2-cell embryos; 4, 4-cell embryos; 8, 8-cell embryos; M, morula; B, blastocyst.

Figure 2. Expression of GLUT2 in mouse early embryos. Arrows indicate bands of GLUT2 PCR product(418bp). A; Liver tissue was used for a control. B; Embryos were cultured in the presence of glucose. C; Embryos were co-cultured with vero cell. D; Embryos were cultured in glucose free T6 medium. S, standard; 2, 2-cell embryos; 4, 4-cell embryos; 8, 8-cell embryos; M, morula; B, blastocyst.

Figure 3. Expression of GLUT3 in mouse early embryos. Arrows indicate bands of GLUT3 PCR product(284bp). A; Brain tissue was used for a control. B; Embryos were cultured in the presence of glucose. C; Embryos were co-cultured with vero cell. D; Embryos were cultured in glucose free T6 medium. S, standard; 2, 2-cell embryos; 4, 4-cell embryos; 8, 8-cell embryos; M, morula; B, blastocyst.

Figure 4. Expression of GLUT4 in mouse early embryos. Arrows indicate bands of GLUT4 PCR product(244bp). A; Muscle tissue was used for a control. B; Embryos were cultured in the presence of glucose. C; Embryos were co-cultured with vero cell. D; Embryos were cultured in glucose free T6 medium. S, standard; 2, 2-cell embryos; 4, 4-cell embryos; 8, 8-cell embryos; M, morula; B, blastocyst.

Figure 5. Expression of β -globin in mouse early embryos. Arrows indicate bands of β -globin PCR product(257bp). A; Embryos were cultured in the presence of glucose. B; Embryos were co-cultured with vero cell. C; Embryos were cultured in glucose free T6 medium. S, standard; 2, 2-cell embryos; 4, 4-cell embryos; 8, 8-cell embryos; M, morula;B,blastocyst.

A

B

C

Figure 6. Microphotograph of cultured blastocyst stained with hoechst 120 hours post-hCG. A; Embryos in 0.4% BSA-T6 medium. B; Embryos co-cultured with Vero cell in 0.4% BSA-T6 medium. C; Embryos in 0.4% BSA-glucosefree T6 medium.