

Cytoskeleton

Cytochalasin B가

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The Effect of Cytochalasin B on Cytoskeletal Stability of Mouse Oocyte Frozen by Vitrification

Wong Young Paik^{1,2}, Won Jun Choi^{1,2}, Se Na Kim², Jong Hak Lee^{1,2}

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, Gyeongsang National University¹,
Laboratory of Infertility and Genetics, Gyeongsang National University Hospital², Jinju, Korea

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of Cytochalasin B (CCB) on the cytoskeletal stability of mouse oocyte frozen by vitrification.

Methods: Mouse oocytes retrieved from cycle stimulated by PMSG and hCG were treated by CCB and then vitrified in EFS-30. These oocytes were placed onto an EM grid and submerged immediately in liquid nitrogen. Thawing of the oocytes was carried out at room temperature for 5 seconds, then the EM grid was placed into 0.75 M, 0.5 M and 0.25 M sucrose at 37 for 3 minutes, each. These oocytes were fixed in 4% formaldehyde for an hour and then washed in PPB for 15 minutes 3 times, then incubated in PPB containing anti-tubulin monoclonal antibody at 4 overnight. And then, the oocytes were incubated with FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG and propidium iodide (PI) for 45 minutes. Pattern of microtubules and microfilaments of oocytes were evaluated with a confocal microscope.

Results: The rate of oocytes containing normal microtubules and microfilaments was significantly decreased after vitrification. The rate of oocyte containing normal microtubules in CCB treated group was higher than those in non-treated group (53.7% vs. 48.9%), but the difference was not significant. The rate of oocyte containing normal microfilaments in CCB treated group was significantly higher than those in non-treated group (64.5% vs. 38.3%, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Microfilaments stability could be improved by CCB treatment prior to vitrification. It is suggested that CCB treatment prior to vitrification improve stability of cytoskeleton and then increase success rate in IVF-ET program using vitrification and thawing oocyte.

Key Words: Cytochalasin B, Vitrification, Cytoskeleton, Microtubule, Microfilament

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2. Modified Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (D-PBS) 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) 가 (basic solution) (cryoprotectant) EFS ethylene glycol 30% (v/v) (EG, Sigma, E9129) Ficoll-70 18% (w/v) (average molecular weight 70,000, Sigma, F-2878), 0.5 M sucrose (Sigma, S-1888) 가 20% EG가 가 D-PBS (+ 10% FBS) 5 (dehydration equilibration) pasteur pipette EFS 30 electron microscope grid (EM grid, 400 mesh; Gilder, USA) pincette EM grid EFS 가 EM grid -196 LN₂ LN₂ 30 7 31 37 0.75 M, 0.5M, 0.25 M sucrose가 가 D-PBS 가 EM grid pincette stepwise (rehydration) 가 EM grid 10% FBS가 가 D-PBS pasteur pipette 3 2 (perivitelline space) 가

3. Cytochalasyn B (CCB)

CCB Cytochalasin B (CCB, Sigma,

C-6762) 5 ?g/ml 10

4.

CCB CCB cytoskeleton 가 fix solution (4% formaldehyde, 30 ?l Triton X-100, 10 ml PBS) 1 PPB (10 ml PBS/PVA, 0.1 g BSA, 1% (v/v) sodium azide) 15 3 1% goat serum 가 PPB 10 anti-?/?-tubulin mono-clonal antibody (1 : 100, Sigma, F-2168, F-2043)가 가 PPB 4 (overnight). PPB 15 3 FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (1 : 40, Sigma, F-2772)가 가 PPB 45 PPB 15 3 , 10 ?g/ml propidium iodide (PI, Sigma, P-4170)가 가 PPB 90 confocal microscope (flow view program, Olympus, Japan) microtubule chromosome pattern (excitation 494 nm, barrier 518 nm for FITC; excitation 536 nm, barrier 617 nm for PI). Microfilament fix solution 1 PPB 15 3 FI-TC-labelled phalloidin (10 ?g/ml) 가 PPB 90 confocal microscope microfilament pattern

5.

SPSS 7.5 for window , chi-square test

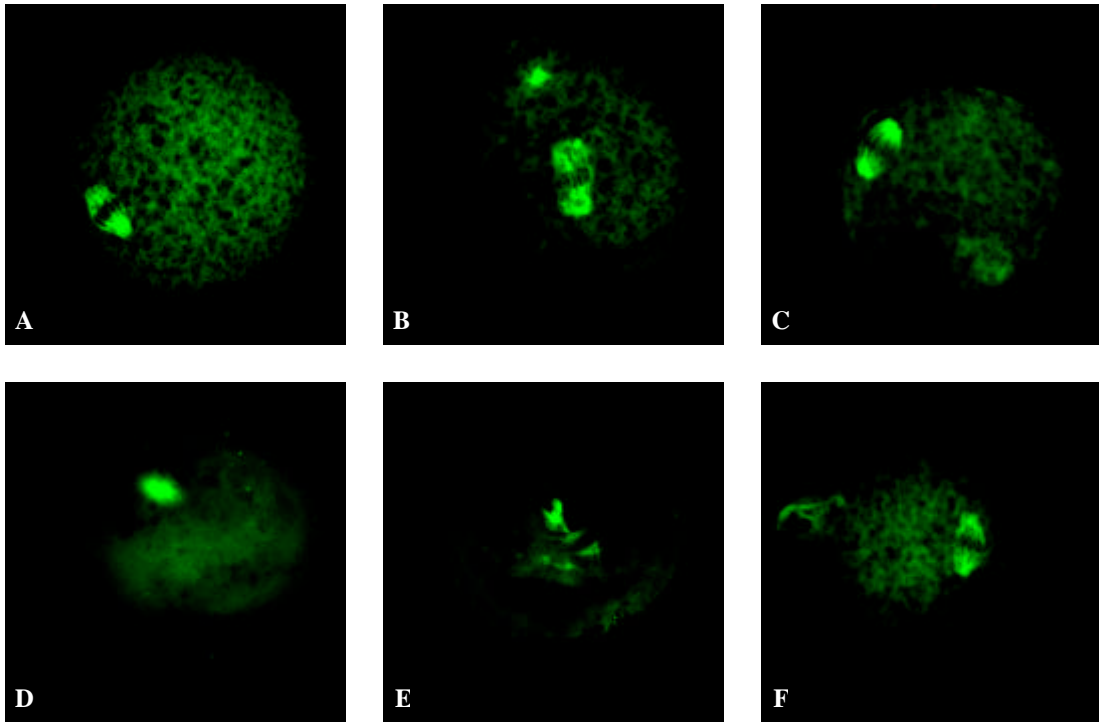


Figure 1. Immunocytochemical staining of microtubules by FITC. Confocal microscopic images of microtubules in the mouse oocyte. Green; microtubule. **A, B, C;** Microtubules in control oocytes were observed exclusively in the second meiotic spindle, which appeared barrel-shaped with chromosomes aligned at the equatorial plate. The spindle was localized cortically and parallel to the cell surface. **D, E;** Vitrified oocyte fixed immediately upon thawing. Microtubular staining demonstrated that oocytes underwent dramatic changes such as the appearance of numerous microtubular asters and a microtubular network formed by radiating arrays of these asters. **F;** CCB treated oocyte prior vitrification. Note the appearance of microtubule similar to the patterning observed from control oocyte.

barrel-shape
(Figure 1; A, B, C, F), barrel-shape
Microfilament FITC
(Figure 1; D, E).
CCB가
(Figure 2; A, B),
(Figure 2; C, D). PI (chromatin)
microfilament가
가 .
Microtubule FITC

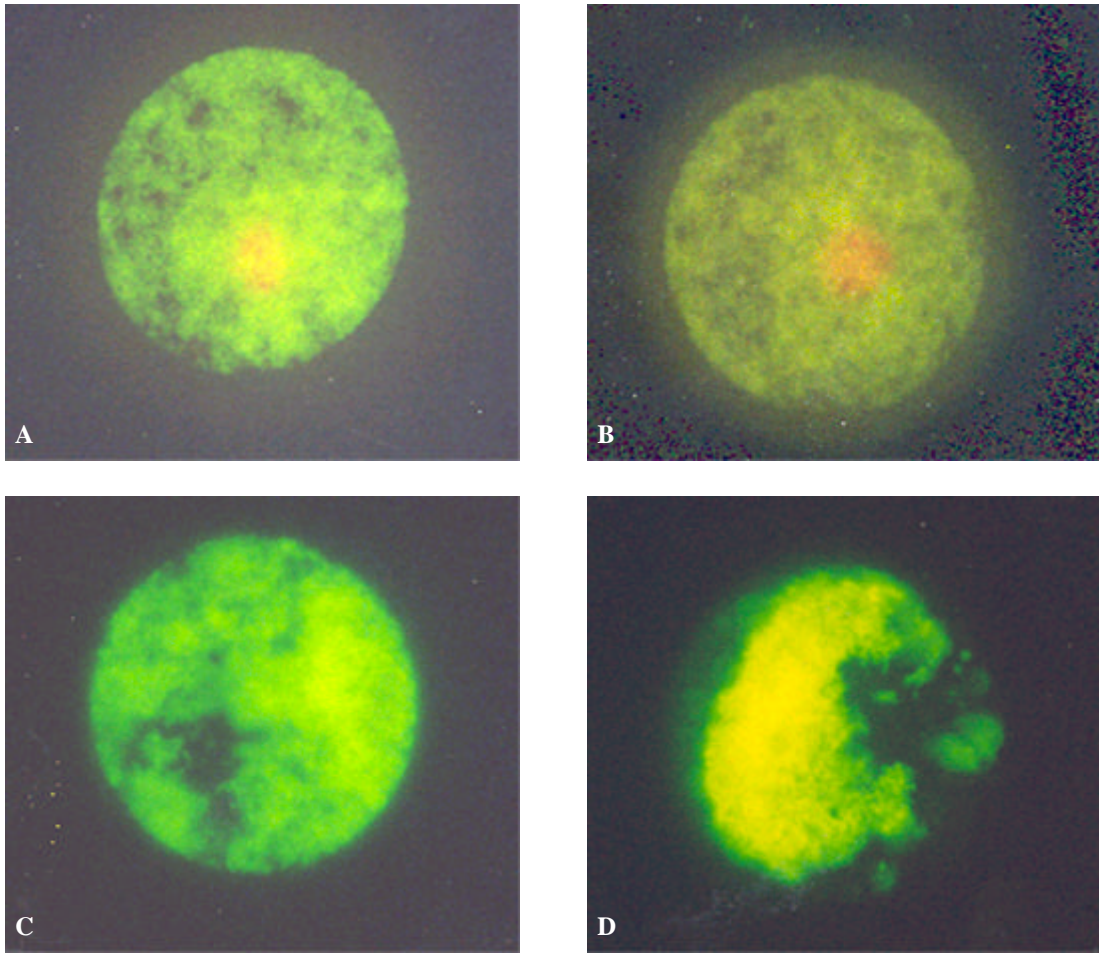


Figure 2. Immunocytochemical staining of microfilaments by FITC & PI. Confocal microscopic images of microfilaments and chromatin in the mouse oocyte. Green; microfilament, Red; chromatin **A**; Control oocyte exhibiting FITC-labelled phalloidin-stained filamentous actin that shows intense microfilament localization at adjacent cell borders. **B**; CCB treatment before vitrification. The appearance of microfilament repolymerization similar to the patterning observed from control oocyte. **C** (partially reduced) & **D** (completely reduced); Microfilament formed large clumps in the cytoplasm suggesting that the depolymerized actin have aggregated following depolymerization.

(Table 2).

2.	microtubule	microfilament	3.	CCB	가 microtubule
Microtubule	가	49.1%	microfilament	cytoskeleton	microtubule
64.3%,		(Ta-	CCB가	가	가 48.9%, CCB
95.8%			CCB	가	CCB
Microfilament	가	39.2%	53.7%	CCB	가
87.7%,					
92.2%					(Table 3).

Table 1. Changes in microtubules of mouse oocytes frozen by vitrification

Treatment	Microtubule change (%)			
	n*	Normal	p.r.	c.r.
Control	48	46 (95.8) ^a	2 (4.2)	0
Exposed	42	27 (64.3) ^b	13 (31.0)	2 (4.7)
Vitrification	53	26 (49.1) ^b	20 (37.7)	7 (13.2)

p.r. partially reduced; c.r. completely reduced
^{a,b} Values with different superscripts in the same column were significantly different (p<0.05).
 * Three replication

Table 2. Changes in microfilaments of mouse oocytes frozen by vitrification

Treatment	Microfilament change (%)			
	n*	Normal	p.r.	c.r.
Control	64	59 (92.2) ^a	5 (7.8)	0
Exposed	57	50 (87.7) ^a	6 (10.5)	1 (1.8)
Vitrification	53	20 (39.2) ^b	12 (23.5)	19 (37.3)

p.r. partially reduced; c.r. completely reduced
^{a,b} Values with different superscripts in the same column were significantly different (p<0.05).
 * Three replication

Microfilament CCB
 가 38.3%, CCB
 64.5% CCB
 microfilament 가
 (Table 4).

Chen

¹⁰

1986

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Table 3. Effect of CCB on microtubules of mouse oocytes frozen by vitrification

Treatment	Microtubule change (%)			
	n*	Normal	p.r.	c.r.
Control	44	41 (93.2) ^a	3 (6.8)	0
Vitrification CCB (-)	47	23 (48.9) ^b	17 (36.2)	7 (14.9)
Vitrification CCB (+)	54	29 (53.7) ^b	21 (38.9)	5 (9.3)

p.r. partially reduced; c.r. completely reduced
^{a,b} Values with different superscripts in the same column were significantly different (p<0.05).
 * Three replication

Table 4. Effect of CCB on microfilaments of mouse oocytes frozen by vitrification

Treatment	Microtubule change (%)			
	n*	Normal	p.r.	c.r.
Control	54	49 (90.7) ^a	5 (9.3)	0
Vitrification CCB (-)	47	18 (38.3) ^b	20 (42.6)	9 (19.1)
Vitrification CCB (+)	48	31 (64.5) ^c	11 (23.0)	6 (12.5)

p.r. partially reduced; c.r. completely reduced
^{a,b,c} Values with different superscripts in the same column were significantly different (p<0.05).
 * Three replication

1987 Rall 1989 Nakagata

가 ^{11,12}

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microtubule, microfilament

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microtubule

Microtubule
 tubule 가 49.1%
 95.8%
 ment
 micro-

CCB
 microtubule
 53.7% 48.9%
 가 , microfilament
 64.5% CCB
 38.3% 가
 CCB 가
 microfilament
 16 , microfilament

Microtubule
 가
 microfilament 가 39.2%
 92.2%
 microfilament
 Cytochalasin B (CCB)
 가 cytoskeleton 가
 cytoskeletal stabilizer CCB
 microfilament 가
 ,¹⁵ actin polymerization
 - microfilament
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가
 가
 가

CCB
 Isachenko
 CCB
 22.2% ,
 5.6% 가
 brinsky
 ,¹⁵ Do-
 CCB
 60%
 22% 가

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