

가

chymotrypsin

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 2, 3

Effects of follicle cells on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocytes

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7 Figures & 1 Table

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ABSTRACT

Mammalian follicle cells are the most important somatic cells which help oocytes grow, mature and ovulate and thus are believed to provide oocytes with various functional and structural components. In the present study we have examined whether cumulus or granulosa cells might play a role in establishing the plasma membrane structure of mouse oocytes during meiotic maturation. In particular the differential resistances of mouse oocytes against chymotrypsin treatment were examined following culture with or without cumulus or granulosa cells, or in these cell-conditioned media..

When mouse denuded oocytes, freed from their surrounding cumulus cells, were cultured *in vitro* for 17-18 hr and then treated with 1 % chymotrypsin, half of the oocytes underwent degeneration within 37.5 min ($t_{50} = 37.5 \pm 7.5$ min) after the treatment. In contrast cumulus-enclosed oocytes showed $t_{50} = 207.0$. Similarly, when oocytes were co-cultured with cumulus cells which were not associated with the oocytes but present in the same medium, the t_{50} of co-cultured oocytes was 177.5 ± 13.1 min. Furthermore, when oocytes were cultured in the cumulus cell-conditioned medium, t_{50} of these oocytes was 190.0 ± 10.8 min whereas t_{50} of the oocytes cultured in M16 alone was 25.5 ± 2.9 min. Granulosa cell-conditioned medium also increased the resistance of oocytes against chymotrypsin treatment such that t_{50} of oocytes cultured in granulosa cell-conditioned medium was 152.5 ± 19.0 min while that of oocytes cultured in M16 alone was 70.0 ± 8.2 min. To see what molecular components of follicle cell-conditioned medium are involved in the above effects, the granulosa cell-conditioned medium was separated into two fractions by using Microcon-10 membrane filter having a 10kDa cut-off range. When denuded oocytes were cultured in medium containing the retentate, t_{50} of the oocytes was 70.0 ± 10.5 min. In contrast, t_{50} of the denuded oocytes cultured in medium containing the filtrate was 142.0 ± 26.5 min. T_{50} of denuded oocytes cultured in medium containing both retentate and filtrate was 188.0 ± 13.6 min. However, t_{50} of denuded oocytes cultured in M16 alone was 70.0 ± 11.0 min and that of oocytes cultured in whole granulosa cell-conditioned medium was 156.0 ± 27.9 min. When surface membrane proteins of oocytes were electrophoretically analyzed, no difference was found between the protein profiles of oocytes cultured in M16 alone and of those cultured in the filtrate.

Based upon these results, it is concluded that mouse follicle cells secrete a factor(s) which enhance the resistance of mouse oocytes against a proteolytic enzyme treatment. The factor appears to be a small molecules having a molecular weight less than 10 kDa.

1 , 가
 endogeneous LH (luteinizing hormone) .

(antrum) 가
 (luteinizing hormone) .1

.2 ,3

11~13 ,4,5 serum6,7, growth factor8,9, 10 가 ,
 가 EGF , Ca²⁺ efflux oscilation .14 가
 growth hormone 가 .15 가

가 trypsin chymotrypsin
 .16~19 20,
 conditioned medium

가 chymotrypsin , chymotrypsin
 가 (conditioned
 medium) chymotrypsin .

1.

3-4 ICR 5 IU PMSG(Intervet) 45-47
, M2 2
가

(Fig. 1).

2.

M16 microdroplet
(Falcon # 3002) 40 1 drop light mineral
oil 5 % CO2 100 % 가 37

3.

Sigma(USA)
M16 NaCl 94.66mM, KCl 4.78mM, CaCl2·2H2O 1.71mM, KH2PO4 1.19mM, MgSO4·2H2O
1.19mM, glucose 5.56mM, 10 stock solution Na-pyruvate(0.33mM),
Na-lactate(23.28mM), CaCl2(1.71mM), 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 HEPES 가 0.4% bovine serum albumin(BSA)
가 pH 7.2 -7.4 0.22 m pore size millipore membrane(Millipore)
2 Filtrate medium 가 BSA
solution 50 stock -70
-chymotrypsin Dulbecco's phosphate -buffered salines(DPBS, Gibco) 1%

4. (conditioned medium)

M16 1 1 1 -
multi-well plate(Miles) 18-20 M16
1,750 ×g (0.45 m, Millipore)
(conditioned medium) -20 가

5. conditioned medium

1,750 ×g 2
FBS(Gibco)가 가 M16, 4-well culture dish(Nunc) 1 × 10⁶
cells/ml trypan blue dye exclusion test
.21 2 FBS가
BSA가 18-20
10kDa cut-off range microcon-10 membrane filter(Amicon)
1,750 ×g retentate M16 volume
(retentate medium), filtrate BSA 0.4%가 가 (filtrate medium).

6.

Microcon-10 bicinchoninic acid(BCA) assay
.22 Pierce Standard
M16

7. (SDS-PAGE)

acrylamide-bisacrylamide(Bio-Rad) 30 : 0.8
4 Stacking gel buffer stock solution 0.5M Tris-HCl(pH 6.8), resolving gel buffer stock

solution 3.0M Tris-HCl(pH 8.8) . Ammonium persulfate(Bio-Rad) 1.5%, sodium dodecyl sulfate(SDS, Bio-Rad) 10% . Reservoir buffer 0.025M Tris, 0.192M glycine, 0.1% SDS . Nonreducing sample buffer 0.125M Tris, 4% SDS, 20% glycerol, 0.004% bromophenol blue 가 2 . Reducing sample buffer nonreducing sample buffer 5% mercaptoethanol 가 12.5% acrylamide gel Mighty small kit(Hoefer) 200V 1 . gel silver staining .23

8. chymotrypsin resistance assay

17-18 1 가
 1 , 90% 가
 , 0.4% polyvinylpyrrolidone(PVP) DPBS
 1% chymotrypsin 37 10

chymotrypsin .

9.

1)

biotinylation

PVP가 M2(M2-PVP) 35 1 500 g/ml
 NHS-LC-biotin (Pierce) biotinylation .24 M2-PVP
 SDS-PAGE nonreducing sample buffer -70 deep freezer 가 3 100
 10% acrylamide gel 200V 1 .

2) Western blotting chemiluminescent detection

gel transfer kit(Hoefer) nitrocellulose
 membrane(Bio-Rad) transfer . Transfer buffer 0.025M Trizma-base, 0.192M glycine, 20% methanol transfer가 nitrocellulose membrane Western Light Plus system(Tropix)
 chemiluminescent detection . nitrocellulose membrane 0.58M Na2HPO4, 0.17M NaH2PO4, 0.68M NaCl PBS 5 . 0.2% I-Block, 0.1% Tween-20
 PBS 1 Tween-20 0.1% PBS . Avidx-alkaline phosphate conjugate 1 : 20,000 blocking buffer 20 assay buffer chemiluminescent detection . Assay buffer 0.1M diethanolamine, 1mM MgCl2(pH 10)
 Chemiluminescent detection N-Block, disodium-3-(4-methoxypropyl)-[1,2-dioxetane-3,2'(5'-chloro)-tricyclo[3.3.1.1.1]decan]-4-yl) phenyl phosphate (CSPD) manufacturer's manual . , membrane 5 X-ray film(ECL-hyperfilm, Amersham) 30 Kodak RP X-Omat developer .

10.

Student t-test 가 t50
 mean ± SEM .

1. M16 , 1/2 가 (t50) **chymotrypsin** 17-18 chymotrypsin (Fig. 1).
 가 chymotrypsin ,
 가
 가 37.5 ± 7.5 , -
 t50 207.0 ± 4.8 , - 177.5 ±
 13.2 , - t50 가 (Fig. 2).

2. (cumulus cell-conditioned medium) chymotrypsin
 M16 가 chymotrypsin 가
 , (cumulus cell-conditioned medium ; CC-CM)
 17-18 M16 chymotrypsin
 가
 M16 t50 25.5 ± 2.9 ,
 t50 190.0 ± 10.8 chymotrypsin
 (Fig. 3).

3. (granulosa cell-conditioned medium) chymotrypsin
 가
 2
 Fig. 4 M16 t50 70.0 ± 8.2 ,
 가 chymotrypsin 152.5 ± 18.0 , 가

4. Microcon-10 (granulosa cell-conditioned medium) chymotrypsin
 가 , 10kDa cut-off Microcon-10 retentate
 filtrate t50 156.0 ± 27.9 , retentate
 10kDa M16 t50
 70.0 ± 10.5 , filtrate M16 filtrate M16 1 : 1
 M16 142.0 ± 26.5 , retentate M16
 M16 t50 188.0 ± 13.6 M16
 t50 70.0 ± 11.0 (Fig. 5).

5. Microcon-10 filtrate retentate SDS -PAGE
 silver staining retentate 가
 10kDa fitrate 10kDa
 (Fig. 6).

BCA assay
(Table 1).

filtrate

5%

6. Filtrate medium

Filtrate
chemiluminescent detection

filtrate medium
가

Fig. 7

biotinylation

M16

가 가 가 chymotrypsin gap junction

chymotrypsin 가 가 가

vero cell 가 가 가

.20 가 가 가

10kDa 가 가 가

가 ,25 microvillus 26 , 가 가 가

31, 32 ,9, 27~28 29 가 가 가 30

34 Sato , 가 가 가

.35 , 가 가 가

Cecconi 가 가 가

chymotrypsin 가 가 가

Chymotrypsin 10kDa 가 가 가

glycosaminoglycan(GAG) 가 가 가

.36 Dekel Sherizly37, Das 8 hyaluronic acid

growth factor , proteoglycan .38

LH 가 가 가

.39 가 가 가

FSH LH 가 가 가

EGF 가 가 가

TGF- mRNA ,37 EGF가 가 가 가 .8

EGF가 TGF- mRNA ,42 EGF가 가 가 가

.43 Yoshida 가 가 가

.44 가 가 가

10,000-200,000 10 kDa 가 가 가

chymotrypsin 가 가 가

chymotrypsin 가 가 가 ()

10kDa ()

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Table 1. Total protein contents of fractionated granulosa cell-conditioned medium.

	Total protein (mg/ml)	% of GC-CM
GC -CM	3.895 ± 0.078	100 %
Retentate	3.875 ± 0.102	99.5 %
Filtrate	0.1915 ± 0.055	4.9 %

Total protein contents were determined by the BCA assay method. GC-CM ; granulosa cell -conditioned medium. Data were obtained by pooling the results of 2 replicates and the values are expressed as mean \pm SEM.

Figure Legends

Figure 1. Photomicrographs of mouse oocytes.

A; cumulus cell-enclosed oocytes(an arrow) and cumulus cell-removed oocytes(an arrowhead) are both at germinal vesicle stage before culture, B; oocytes exposed to 1% chymotrypsin. Note some oocytes are undergoing degeneration(arrows) during the exposure(magnification $\times 100$). Scale bar = $70\mu\text{m}$.

Figure 2. Effects of the cumulus cells on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse oocyte cultured in vitro
DO ; denuded oocytes, CEO ; cumulus-enclosed oocytes, DO + CC ; denuded oocytes with dissociated cumulus cells. Data were obtained by pooling the results of 3 replicates and the values are expressed as $\text{meant}50 \pm \text{SEM}$. Asterisks denote a significant difference(, $P < 0.001$) from the control group(DO) by t-test.

Figure 3. Effects of cumulus cell-conditioned medium (CC-CM) on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse denuded oocytes cultured in vitro.

Data were obtained by pooling the results of 3 replicates and the values are expressed as $\text{meant}50 \pm \text{SEM}$. An asterisk denotes a significant difference(, $P < 0.001$) from the control group (M16 + BSA) by t-test.

Figure 4. Effects of granulosa cell -conditioned medium (GC-CM) on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse denuded oocytes cultured in vitro.

Data were obtained by pooling the results of 3 replicates and the values are expressed as $\text{meant}50 \pm \text{SEM}$. An asterisk denotes a significant difference(, $P < 0.001$) from the control group (M16 + BSA) by t-test.

Figure 5. Effects of fractionated granulosa-conditioned medium (GC-CM) on the chymotrypsin resistance of mouse denuded oocytes cultured in vitro.

A ; M16 + BSA, B ; GC-CM, C ; retentate medium, D ; filtrate medium, E ; mixture of filtrate medium and retentate medium. Data were obtained by pooling the results of 4 replicates and the values are expressed as $\text{meant}50 \pm \text{SEM}$. Asterisks denote a significant difference(, $P < 0.001$; , $P < 0.05$) from the control group (M16 + BSA) by t-test.

Figure 6. SDS-PAGE of proteins secreted by mouse granulosa cells during culture for 20 hr in vitro.

Lane 1; GC-CM, 2; retentate medium, 3; filtrate, 4; retentate + filtrate medium, 5; M16 medium, 6; wide-range molecular weight marker(Sigma).

Figure 7. Western blot analysis of surface proteins of mouse oocytes cultured in the presence of granulosa cell secretions or not.

Lane 1; Marker protein(Tropix), 2; oocytes cultured in the Microcon-10 filtrate of granulosa cell-conditioned medium(118 oocytes), 3; oocytes cultured in M16 + BSA alone(131 oocytes).