

The Effect of Uterine Environment during Peri-implantation Period on the Ultrastructure of Zona Pellucida in Mouse Oocytes and Embryos

Sungwon Han^{1,3}, Ho Sam Chung², Hee-Gyoo Kang³, Ho Joon Lee^{3,4}, Myung Chan Gye⁵, Sung Rye Kim⁶, Moon Kyoo Kim¹

Department of Life Science, College of Natural Sciences, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, Korea¹
Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, Korea²
Eulji Medical Science Institute, Eulji Medical Center, Seoul 139-711, Korea³
Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, Eulji University, Taejon 301-112, Korea⁴
Department of Biology, College of Natural Sciences, Kyonggi University, Suwon 442-760, Korea⁵
Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea⁶

17

Tel: 02-2290-0954, Fax: 02-2295-1960, Email: kimmk@email.hanyang.ac.kr

:

,

ABSTRACT: In the studies on the hatching mechanisms in mammals, many investigators focused on the embryonic intrinsic factor(s) in *in vitro* culture, but the uterine environment as an extrinsic factor(s) is thought to play an important role in hatching mechanism. Therefore to evaluate the effect of uterine environment on the hatching event *in vivo*, the immature(GV) and ovulated (M) oocytes, and the late 2-cell embryos of mouse were transferred to pseudopregnant foster mother's uterus during peri-implantation period. So it was verified whether there would happen hatching by only uterine environment independently on embryonic stage. The ultrastructural changes of the zona surface of transferred group were compared with those of *in vivo* and *vitro* group by SEM. 36hrs after transfer, the immature and ovulated oocytes almost degenerated, and the late 2-cell embryos developed to various embryonic stages. However, the embryos which didn't develop to blastula stage did not hatch. The ultrastructural network of ZP in transferred group seemed to be smoothed uniformly, which was different from *in vitro* group. In conclusion, it is suggested that the uterine environment during peri-implantation period enhances the embryo hatching by provoking the structural change of ZP.

Key words: Hatching, Mouse embryos, Zona pellucida (ZP), Uterus, SEM

			(compaction),	(blastocyst formation),
(hatching),		(implantation)		
가	(zon a	pellucida, ZP)		가
		가	((glycoprotein)
	2	(secondary f	follicle)	가
				ZP1 (200 kD), ZP2 (120
kD)	ZP3 (83	kD) 3	(W	Vassarman, 1988).
	(cor	tical reaction)	(zona reaction)	가
	(poly speri	my),		,

가

(Pinsker et al., 1974; Perona and Wassarman, 1986).

7 (Gordon and Dapunt, 1993: cheon *et al.*, 1997). 7 *t* (Yasumasu, 1961; Edwards *et al.*, 1977), (Caroll and Hedrick, 1974; Katagiri, 1976), (Yamagami, 1972)

- 2 -

가 (Pinsker et al., . 1974), (trophoectoderm) trypsin (trypsin-like proteinase) strypsin (Perona and Wassarman, 1986; Sawada et al., 1990). tissue type plasminogen activator (t-PA) trypsin 가 (Strickland et al., 1976). (in vitro) (in vivo) (ghost ZP, shed • 가 ZP)가 (McLaren, 1970). lysin hamster proteolysin . (Gonzales and Bavister, 1995). (oxyradical) (Thomas *et al.*, 1997) (Perona and Wassarman, 1986; Confino et al., 1997), (McLaren, 1970; Gonzales and Bavister, 1995). 가 (species) 가 . (lysis) (McLaren, 1970). lysin (scanning electron microscope) (surface) 1. (light) 14 , (dark) 10 10 (Swiss Albino, ICR) 8 10 0.4 % bovine serum albumin (BSA) Hepes-buffered Medium 2 (M2+BSA; Fulton and Whittingham, 1978) (GV stage oocyte) pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin - 3 -

(PMSG, Sigma) 5 IU	2	45 46			Ν	M 2		
	(Wild,]	M5)				(follicle)		
(germinal vesicle, GV)								
(M stage	oocyte)	РМ	SG 5 1	IU		48	human	
chorionic gonadotropin (hCC	6, Sigma) 5 II	J			,	hCG	19 20	
	-	(000	cyte-cui	n u lu s	complex)		, 0.3	
mg/ml hyaluronidase (Si	gma)	(cumul	us mas	s)				
2-		PMSG	hCG	48		5 IU		
		,		(vagi	ina plug)			
hCG (post hCG inje	ction) 47 48				M2	2+BSA		
2-								
	3% BSA		KSOM		(Lawitts	and Bigge	ers, 1993)	
(Tissue c	ulture dish, 60)×15 mm	, Cornii	ng 250	10)	,		
2. 가								
(foster mother)			2			(ovid	uct)	
(ligation) , 가 (pseu	dopregnancy)			PM	SG 5 IU	hCG 5	IU 48	
	(foster mot	her)						
3. (0	ocyte/embry	o transfe	r)					
	가 hCG	75	76		2	2.5 % Ave	ertin	
1 g 0.014 ml								
(26 gauge)						g	lass pipette	
(ι	iterine horn)	10						
4.								
(in vivo group)								
. hCG 96 112	2					1 ml	phosphate	
buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.	2) 3							
(transferred grou	ıp)				가	36	(hCG	
111 112)					1 ml	phospha	te buffered	
saline (PBS, pH 7.2) 3								
5. (In vitro cultu	ıre)							
(in vitro cu	ltured group)							
3mg/ml bovine	serum albumin	1	KSO	М			(T issue	

 culture dish, 60×15mm, Corning 25010)
 37,5%
 (CO₂) 95%
 7

 100%
 7
 (Cellstar, QWJ500)
 36
 .

6.

		(ou	ter surface)							
	0.5 %	glutaralo	lehyde (Sigma)가	PBS 4			, PBS 3			
		0.1 %	poly - L - ly sin	(Sigma)			slide	(8 mm ×	8 m	m)
가				. 가		slide	0.1 %	osmium	tetr	oxide
(OsO_4)	1		(post fixatio	n) .				(5	0 1	00%)
ethanol(Merk)			(dehydration)					isoan	ıylac	cetate
				(Critical Po	oint D	Pryer; HIT	ACHI, H	HCP-2)		
				(specin	men h	nolder, stu	b)			
			가 ,				(HIT AC	HI, E-1	010)	
		(Au ²⁺)	20n m					(H	IIT A	ACHI,
S - 2380) 1	5 25kV								

1. (In vivo group)

	, hCG	, 96	가	
	(0%), 96	104		
(10%)	(12%)7	104	112	
가	가	(50%)7	. 112	
가	(55%)			
	(32%) (Fig. 1).			
2.				
		,	(GV oocyte; 46 h	rs post PMSG
njection)		(Fig. 2A)	(20	hrs post hCG
njection)	(corona radiata cell	s) 가		
	(Fig. 2B). 2- (4	8 hrs post hCG inj	ection)	가
	(Fig. 3A), (96 hrs p	ost hCG injection)		
	$(\mathbf{Fig} \ \mathbf{2P})$	(shrupk	blastocust: 112	hrs post hCG

(Fig. 3B). (shrunk blastocyst; 112 hrs post hCG (Fig. 3C).

3. (Transferred oocyte/embryo group)

Fig. 1 hCG 96 112 가 가 (post hCG injection) (pseudopregnant) 가 hCG 76 , 96 112 . (82%) (84%) 2-• 가 hCG 96 (20) 가 (data were not shown), 112 (36 가) (Table 1). 2-가 , hCG 96 (Fig. 4C) 112 (Fig. 4A). 112 (Fig. 5A and 6A). 4. (In vitro group) 36 2-. . (26.7%) (73.3%) (Table 1), . . 2-36 (morula) (Fig. 4B). 가 (Fig. 5B), (Fig. 6B). 가 가 (Gordon and Dapunt, 가 1993) . strypsin, tissue type plasminogen activator, . hepsin, metalloproteinase oxyradical (Caroline et al., 1996; Perona and Wassarman, 1986; Thomas et al., 1997; Vu et al., 1997). ,

(McLaren, 1970) (in vivo model) 가 가 (zona pellucida lysis) (proteolytic activity) (Pinsker et al., 1974), estrogen (Orsini and McLaren, 1967; McLaren ; 1970) progesterone (Gonzales and Bavister, 1995). 가 (in vivo) (Gonzales and Bavister, 1995; Lee et al., 1997). IVF-ET (In , 가 Vitro Fertilization-Embryo Transfer) (zona hardening) . (Gordon and Dapunt, 1993a and b). 가 가 • hCG 102 (Thomas et al., 1997) (Fig. 1). hCG96 가 가 (post hCG injection) 112 (shrunk blastocyst) PMSG hCG (Miller and Armstrong, 1981a and b; Lim et al., 1997) . 가 (degeneration) (fragmentation) 2-, 가 (Table 1). 가 가 가 (blastula) 가 , (Perona and Wassarman, 1986; Sawada et al., 1990; Strickland et al., 1976).

(Familiari

,

,

et al., 1992). . 2-36 , 4-, (Fig. 4A) 2-가 가 post hCG 112 (Fig. 3C) 2-. (Fig. 4B). 2-가 (Fig. 5A and 6A). (Fig. 5B), 가 가 (Fig. 6B). (maturation) (Familiari, 1992). (Fig. 4A, 5A, 6A). protease, dithiothreitol , рН protease가 가 (Robert and Steven, 1995). 가 (Pinsker et al., 1974), , 가 가 (Lee et al., 1997). protease 가 , • 가 • 가 . () 1998 . (98-015-D00241) .

- Caroll EI and Hedrick JL. Hatching in the toad *X enop us laevis*: Morphological events and evidence for a hatching enzyme. Devel Biol 1974; 38: 1-13.
- Cheon YP, Gye MC, Kim CH, and Kim MK. Effects of Indomethacin on development and hatching of mouse embryo. Kor J Fertil Steril 1997; 24 (1): 35-42.
- Confino E, Rawlins R, Binor Z, and Radwanska E. The effect of the oviduct, uterine, and *in vitro* environments on zona thinning in the mouse embryo. Reprod Fertil Steril 1997; 68 (1): 164-167.
- Edwards BF, Allen WR, and Barret D. Purification and partial characterization of hatching protease of the sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*. Arch Biochem Biophys 1977; 182: 696-704.
- Gonzales DS and Bavister BD. Zona pellucida escape by hamster blastocyst *in vitro* is delayed and morphologically different compared with zona escape *in vivo*. Biol Reprod 1995; 52: 470-480.
- Gordon JW, and Dapunt U. A new mouse model for embryos with a hatching deficiency and its use to elucidate the mechanism of blastocyst hatching. Fertil Steril 1993; 59 (6): 1296-1301.
- Familiari G, Nottola SA, Macchiarelli G, Micara G, Aragona C, and Motta PM. Human zona pellucida during *in vitro* fertilization: An ultrastructural study using saponin, ruthenium red, and osmium-thiocarbohydrazide. Mol Reprod Dev 1992; 32: 51-61.
- Fulton BP and Whittingham DG. Activation of mammalian oocytes by intracellular injection of calcium. Nature 1978; 273: 149-151.
- Katagiri C. Properties of the hatching enzyme from frog embryos. J Exp Zool 1976; 193: 109-118.
- Lawitts JA and Biggers JD. Culture of preimplantation embryos. In: Wassarman PM, DePanphilis ML, editors. Methods In Enzymology. Vol. 225, San Diego, CA: Academic Press; 1993. p.153-164.
- Lee DR, Lee JE, Yoon HS, Lee HJ, Kim MK and Roh SI. The supplementation of culture medium with protease improves the hatching rate of mouse embryos. Hum Reprod 1997; 12 (11): 101-106.
- Lim CK, Kim JW, Lee HJ, and Yoon YD. Ovulation rate and early embryonic development of mouse atretic follicular oocytes induced by high-dose gonadotropin. Dev Reprod 1997; 1 (1): 67-77.

McLaren A. The fate of the zona pellucida in mice. J Embryol Exp Morph 1970; 23 (1): 1-19. <u>Miller BG and Armstrong DT. Superovulatory dose of pregnant mare serum gonadotropin</u> cause delayed implantation and infertility in immature rats. Biol Reprod 1981a; 25: 253-260.

- Miller BG and Armstrong DT. Effect of superovulatory dose of pregnant mare serum gonadotropin on ovarian function, serum estradiol and progesterone levels and early emrbyo development in immature rats. Biol Reprod 1981b; 25: 261-271.
- Orsini MW and McLaren. Loss of the zona pellucida in mice, and the effect of tubal ligation and ovariectomy. J Reprod Fert 1967; 13: 485-499.
- Perona RM and Wassarman P. Mouse blastocysts Hatch *in vitro* by using a trypsin-like proteinase associated with cells of mural trophectoderm. Dev Biol 1986; 114: 42-52.
- Pinsker MC, Sacco AG, and Mintz B. Implantation- associated proteinase in mouse uterine fluid. Dev Biol 1974; 38: 285-290.
- Robert G and Steven A. Principles and practice of assisted human reproduction. W. B. saunders company; 1995. p.293-297.
- Sawada H, Yamazaki K, Hoshi M. Trypsin-like hatching protease from mouse embryos: evidence for the presence in culture medium and its enzymatic properties. J Exp Zool 1990; 254 (1): 83-87.
- Schiewe MC, Hazeleger NL, Sclimenti C, and Balmaceda JP. Physiological characterization of blastocyst hatching mechanisms by use of a mouse antihatching model. Fertil Steril 1995;
 63 (2): 288-294.
- Strickland S, Reiche E, and Sherman MI. Plasminogen activator in early embryogenesis: enzyme production by trophoblast and parietal endoderm. Cell 1976; 9: 231-240.
- Thomas M, Jain S, Kumar GP, and Laloraya M. A programmed oxyradical burst causes hatching of mouse blastocysts. J Cell Sci 1997; 110: 1597-1602.
- Vu T-KH, Liu RW, Haaksma CJ, Tomasek JJ. and Howard EW. Identification and cloning of membrane-associated serine protease, hepsin, from mouse preimplantation embryos. J Biol Chem 1997; 272 (50): 31315-31320.
- Wassarman PM . Zona pellucida glycoprotein. Annu Rev Biochem 1988; 57: 415-442.
- Wassarman PM. Zona pellucida glycoproteins: regulators of mammalian fertilization. In: Evers, JHL Heineman MJ, editors: "From Ovulation to Implantation." Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publisher; 1990. p.239-250.
- Yamagami K. Isolation of choriolytic enzyme (hatching enzyme) of the teleost, Oryozias latip es. Dev Biol 1972; 29: 343-348.
- Yasumasu I. Crystalization of hatching enzyme of the sea urchin, Anthocidaris crassispina. Sci. Papers Coll. Gen. Educ. Univ. Tokyo. 1961; 11: 275-280.

Exp.	group –	No.(%) of embryos							
		2C	3-4C	5-8C	М	BL	HdBL	Deg	
Α	29ª	7 (24.1)	5 (17.2)	0 (0.0)	4 (13.8)	1 (3.5)	1 (3.5)	11 (37.9)	
В	30 ^b	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (73.3)	8 (26.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	

Table 1. The Development of the 2-cell embryos transferred to uterus (A) and cultured *in vitro* (B)

Embryos were exposed to uterus for 36 hrs, when foster mothers were at 76 112 hrs post hCG injection (A) or embryos were cultured for 36 hrs (B). a: Number of embryos recovered after transfer. b: Number of embryos cultured. Abbreviations: C; cell, M; morula, BL; blastocyst, HdBL; hatched blastocyst, Deg; degenerate embryo.



hrs post hCG injection

Fig. 1. The state of mouse blastocysts retreived from the uterus (*in vivo* group) according to the times of post-hCG injection. BL; blastocyst, HgBL; hatching blastocyst, HdBL; hatched blastocyst without zona pellucida. Deg; degenerate embryo. n= number of embryos retreived

- Fig. 2. Scanning electron microphotographs of the outer surface of zona pellucida of mouse immature (A) and ovulated oocyte (B). Arrows indicate cumulus derivatives. Scale bar is 2µm.
- Fig. 3. Scanning electron microphotographs of outer surface of zona pellucida of mouse 2-cell (48 hrs post hCG injection) (A), expanded blastocyst (96 hrs post hCG injection)(B) and shrunk blastocyst (112 hrs post hCG injection)(C) in vivo. Scale bar is 2µm.
- Fig. 4. Scanning electron microphotographs of the outer surface of zona pellucida of mouse embryo transferred to uterus (A, C) and cultured *in vitro* (B). A, Blastocyst developed from the 2-cell embryo which was exposed to uterus for 36hrs, when foster mothers was at 76 112 hrs post hCG injection; B, Morula cultured from 2-cell embryo for 36 hrs; C, 4-cell embryo developed from the 2-cell embryo which was exposed to uterus for 20hrs, when foster mother was at 76 96 hrs post hCG injection. Scale bar is 2µm.
- Fig. 5. Scanning electron microphotographs of the outer surface of zona pellucida of ovulated oocyte transferred to uterus (A) and cultured *in vitro* (B). A, Oocyte degenerated from the ovulated oocytes (M) which was exposed to uterus for 36hrs, when foster mother was at 76 112 hrs post hCG injection; B, Degenerate oocyte cultured from ovulated oocyte for 36 hrs. Arrows indicate cumulus derivatives. Scale bar is 2µm
- Fig. 6. Scanning electron microphotographs of outer surface of zona pellucida of immature oocyte transferred to uterus (A) and cultured *in vitro* (B). A, Oocyte degenerated from the immature oocytes (GV) which were exposed to uterus for 36hrs, when foster mother was at 76 112 hrs post hCG injection; B, Degenerate oocyte cultured from GV stage for 36 hrs. Arrows indicate cumulus derivatives. Scale bar is 2µm. Abbreviation: GV, germinal vesicle.



hrs post hCG injection