

Ca²⁺ -channel

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Studies of changes of Ca²⁺ -channels distribution in the activated mouse ova

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Objective: In muscle and neuronal cells, calcium channels have been classified by electrophysiological and pharmacological properties into (1) voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ -channel P/Q-type Ca²⁺ -channel N-type Ca²⁺ -channel L-type Ca²⁺ -channel T-type Ca²⁺ -channel R-type Ca²⁺ -channel.

Method: The immunocytochemical method was used to identify the existence of voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ -channels in parthenogenetically activated 2-cell embryos by ethanol and SrCl₂ treatment. These 2-cell embryos were obtained by exposure to 6% ethanol for 6min and to 10mM SrCl₂ for 2h.

Results: P/Q-type Ca²⁺ channels and L-type Ca²⁺ -channels have been identified. Whereas, three type of Ca²⁺ -channel P/Q-type, N-type, L-type have been identified in 2-cell embryos fertilized in vivo.

Conclusion: activation by ethanol was faster than those by SrCl₂. However, there was difference in DAB staining of the embryos between

ethanol and SrCl_2 treatment(87.7% and 54.1%). Intensity of staining was also different between ethanol- and SrCl_2 -treated group. However, it has not been known why there was some difference in DAB staining and staining intensity in the present study.

Key words: Parthenogenesis, Mouse oocyte, Ca^{2+} -channel

(ovulated oocytes) (activation) 2
(second meiotic metaphase, MII) , MII
arrest . (fertilization)
• • (physical, chemical, mechanical stimuli)
.
가 ethanol
strontium ethanol Ca^{2+} 가(single Ca^{2+} peak) ,^{1~}
³ SrCl_2 Ca^{2+} (Ca^{2+} oscillation) 가
(activation) 가 .⁴
, Ca^{2+} 가(Ca^{2+} transient)
(paternally derived mechanism⁵) . Ca^{2+} 가
, 가
, 가 Ca^{2+}
 Ca^{2+} -channel . Ca^{2+} -channel
(1) Voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} -channel
P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel N-type Ca^{2+} -channel L-type Ca^{2+} -channel
T-type Ca^{2+} -channel R-type Ca^{2+} -channel (2) Ligand-gated Ca^{2+} -channel
(3) Ca^{2+} leak channel 가 .
 Ca^{2+} -channel confocal laser
scanning microscope P-type Ca^{2+} -channel inhibitor ω -agatoxin
P-type Ca^{2+} -channel 가 ,⁶
voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} -channel antibody
(immunocytochemical methods) (follicular oocyte)
 Ca^{2+} -channel P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel, N-type Ca^{2+} -channel,
L-type Ca^{2+} -channel 가 .⁷
 Ca^{2+} -channel Ca^{2+} -channel antagonist
 Ca^{2+} -channel ^{8~10} type

Ca²⁺ - channel

voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ - channel antibodies

가 6% ethanol

6 , 10mM SrCl₂ 2

24

2

2

Ca²⁺ - channel

,

.

1.

14

,

10

, 가

(ICR strain)

6 - 8

.

MII

pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin(PMSG, Sigma)

5IU(international units)

48

human chorionic

gonadotropin(hCG, Sigma) 5IU

(superovulation)

.

2.

(1)

hCG

15 - 16

(Wild, M5A, Swiss)

(ampulla region)

-

(oocyte-cumulus complex)

.

-

0.1% hyaluronidase(Sigma)가

3

3

.

2

(Metaphase , MII)

.

(2)

2

2

12

(vaginal plug)

hCG

33

(Wild, M5A, Swiss)

(infundibulum)

30G

2

3.

M16¹¹
pH 7.30-7.40, 280-290mOsm¹²
MII 가 M16 6% ethanol(Carlo
Erba Reagenti) 6^{13~15} Ca²⁺
(Ca²⁺-free) M16 10mM SrCl₂(SrCl₂ • 6H₂O, Sigma)
2^{4,5,16~19} Ethanol SrCl₂
3 light mineral oil(Sigma)
37 가 5% CO₂ 95% 가 100%
가 24
(160 , 90min.) (120
, 15Lb/inch², 15min.)
Sigma (Sigma Chemical Co., U.S.A.)

4.

24 (inverted phase
contrast microscope, Leitz, Germany) 1
(polar body, PB) MII , 2 2PB
, (pronucleus, PN) PN , 2
2C , 3 3C , 4 4C ,
가 (fragmentation)
(degeneration, Deg)

5. (Immunocytochemical methods) Ca²⁺-channel

1)

(primary antibody) voltage-dependent Ca²⁺-channel
antibodies(Alomone labs, Israel) , P/Q-type Ca²⁺-channel, N-type
Ca²⁺-channel, L-type Ca²⁺-channel , P/Q-type Ca²⁺-channel
rat brain voltage-dependent Ca²⁺-channel α_{1A} subunit 865-881
residues CNA1 keyhole limpet hemocyanin (conjugation)

polyclonal . N-type
 Ca²⁺-channel α_{1B} subunit 851-867 residues , L-type Ca²⁺-channel
 α_{1C} subunit 818-835 residues , α_{1D} subunit 809-825
 keyhole polyclonal . 0.01M PBS
 10% BSA anti- α_{1A} 1:120, anti- α_{1B} anti- α_{1C} 1:400, anti- α_{1D}
 1:300 .
 (secondary antibody) biotin-labeled goat anti-rabbit antibody
 1:200 .
 2)
 24 2 whole cell
 mounting (fixation) . 2
 . 4% paraformaldehyde(Merck)가
 0.1M phosphate buffer(PB, pH 7.40) ²⁰ 30
 . 0.1M PB(phosphate buffer) 3 2
 0.01M PBS(phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.40) 3 1 .
 (nonspecific) 1 normal goat serum
 . 1 0.01M PBS 3 3 . (primary
 antibodies) 4 16 ,
 (control) normal goat serum .
 (secondary antibody) 0.01M PBS 3 3 .
 1 . 0.01M PBS 3 3 ,
 ABC(avidin biotin peroxidase complex) 30 .²¹ ABC 가
 0.01M PBS 3 2 0.1M Tris-buffer 3 3
 .
 0.05% DAB(diaminobezidine tetrahydrochloride, Sigma)
 Ca²⁺-channel . 0.5% DAB가
 0.1M Tris-buffer , 0.1M Tris-buffer, 10% H₂O₂(Merck) 100:900:1
 . 10 . 10
 0.01M PBS 3 2 .
 0.1M PB, 0.01M PBS(phosphate buffered saline), 0.1M Tris-buffer
 0.1% BSA . normal goat
 serum, , ABC(avidin biotin peroxidase complex) Vectastain ABC
 Kit(Vector laboratories) .

3) 2 2 (inverted phase contrast microscope, Leitz, Germany) , .

6. SAS(Statistical Analysis System) ANOVA(analysis of variance) .

1. Ethanol

(1) 24 6% ethanol 24 Table 1 . MII 2PB 7.0% , (pronucleus, PN) 2, 3, 4 74.8%, (degeneration) 18.2% .

(2) 1) (control) (primary antibody) , (staining) (Fig. 1A). 2) P/Q-type Ca²⁺ -channel (anti- α_{1A} subunit) P/Q-type Ca²⁺ -channel anti- α_{1A} subunit Table 2 . 87.7% (P<0.001). 87.7% 2 localized 85.7% , 가 homogeneous 2.0% (Fig. 2A).

3) N-type Ca²⁺ -channel (anti- α_{1B} subunit) N-type Ca²⁺ -channel anti- α_{1B} subunit P/Q-type Ca²⁺ -channel 가 가 .(Fig. 3A).

4) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1C} subunit)

L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1C} subunit(corresponding to a residue of 818-835 of α_{1C} subunit) Table 2 .
 89.9% P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel 가
 (P<0.001). localized ,
 homogeneous (Fig. 4A).

5) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1D} subunit)

L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1D} subunit(corresponding to a residue of 809-825 of anti- α_{1D} subunit) Table 2 .
 86.9% (P<0.001). Localized
 74.8% homogeneous 12.1% (Fig. 5A).

2. Strontium

(1) 24

10mM SrCl_2 24 Table 1
 . MII 가 2.9%, 2PB 3.9%
 , 가 2 , 4 88.3%, 1.0%,
 (degeneration) 가 3.9% . SrCl_2 2 가
 88.3% ethanol 2 가 48.8%
 (P<0.01).

(2)

1) (control)

(primary antibody) , ethanol
 가 (staining) (Fig. 1B).

2) P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1A} subunit)

P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1A} subunit Table 3
 . 54.1%
 (P<0.001). localized 1 localized
 40.8%, 2 가 11.2%, 3 가 2.1% , 1 localized
 . ethanol P/Q-type 2 localized

(P<0.001). ethanol

(Fig. 2B).

3) N-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1B} subunit)

N-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1B} subunit , ethanol

anti- α_{1B} subunit 가 (Fig. 3B).

4) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1C} subunit)

L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1C} subunit Table 3

. 78.0%

(P<0.001). localized , 1 localized

16.0%, 2 가 56.0%, 3 가 6.0% (Fig. 4B).

5) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1D} subunit)

L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1D} subunit Table 3 .

75.8% (P<0.001).

가 localized 62.7% homogeneous 13.1% .

1 localized 19.2% , 2 가 36.4%, 3 가 3.0%, 4 가

4.1% (Fig. 5B).

3. 2

1) (control)

(primary antibody) , 가

(staining) (Fig. 1C).

2) P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1A} subunit)

P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1A} subunit Table 4

. 88.5%

(P<0.001). 88.5% 2 localized

85.9% , 가 homogeneous 2.6% (Fig. 2C).

2 ethanol

(P=0.99603), SrCl_2 (P<0.001) .

3) N-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1B} subunit)

N-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1B} subunit ,

2 , 83.55%

(P<0.001). 83.55% 2

localized 67.1% , 가
homogeneous 16.45% (Fig. 3C).
4) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1C} subunit)
L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1C} subunit Table 4
. 83.5%
($P<0.001$). localized 78.4%, homogeneous 5.1%
(Fig. 4C).
5) L-type Ca^{2+} -channel (anti- α_{1D} subunit)
L-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_{1D} subunit Table 4 .
92.3% ($P<0.001$).
가 localized 82.1% homogeneous 10.2%
(Fig. 5C).

Ca^{2+} 가가 (cell cycle) ,
 Ca^{2+} 가 ethanol strontium
Table 1 ethanol 2 가
48.8%, 3 가 3.3%, 4 가 20.0% , SrCl_2
88.3%가 2 4 1.0%
, ethanol 가 2
($P<0.01$).
voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} -channel 가 HVA(high
voltage-activated) channel P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel, N-type Ca^{2+} -channel,
L-type Ca^{2+} -channel ethanol strontium(SrCl_2) 24
2 (immunostaining) Ca^{2+} -channel
P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel L-type Ca^{2+} -channel
.
ethanol SrCl_2 Ca^{2+} 가 Ca^{2+} -channel
가 ,
. P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel anti- α_A subunit , ethanol
87.7% (staining) , SrCl_2
54.1% . , localized ethanol 1

가 26.5%, 2 가 49.0%, 3 가 10.2% SrCl₂ 1
 40.8%, 2 가 11.2%, 3 가 2.1% . , ethanol localized
 2 SrCl₂ 1
 ethanol 12.3%, SrCl₂ 45.9%
 (P<0.001) . , ethanol
 SrCl₂ . N-type Ca²⁺-channel
 anti- α_{1B} subunit ethanol, SrCl₂
 (primary antibody) (control)
 .
 가 ethanol SrCl₂
 2 P/Q-type Ca²⁺-channel L-type Ca²⁺-channel
 Ca²⁺-channel ,
 2 P/Q-type Ca²⁺-channel L-type Ca²⁺-channel
 N-type Ca²⁺-channel .
 , Ca²⁺-channel ,
 2 2
 Ca²⁺-channel 가 .
 가 , Ca²⁺ 가
 Ca²⁺-channel (expression) .
 (immunocytochemical method) Ca²⁺-channel
 .
 ,
 가

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Fig. 1 Microphotographs of control

Mouse 2-cell embryos following by ethanol(A), SrCl_2 (B), or fertilization(C)
showed no staining. Bars, 35 μm

Fig. 2 Microphotographs of P/Q-type Ca^{2+} -channel

(immunostaining with anti α_A subunit antibody)

Mouse 2-cell embryos following by ethanol(A), SrCl_2 (B), or fertilization(C)

showed localized($\rightarrow$), homogeneous($\blacktriangle$) or no() staining. Bars, 35 μm

Fig. 3 Microphotographs of N-type Ca^{2+} -channel

(immunostaining with anti α_B subunit antibody)

Mouse 2-cell embryos following by ethanol(A), SrCl_2 (B) showed no staining and by fertilization(C) showed localized($\rightarrow$), homogeneous($\blacktriangle$) staining. Bars, 35 μm

Fig. 4 Microphotographs of L-type Ca^{2+} -channel
(immunostaining with anti α_c subunit antibody)
Mouse 2-cell embryos following by ethanol(A), SrCl_2 (B) or fertilization(C)
showed localized($\rightarrow$) staining. Bars, 35 μm

Fig. 5 Microphotographs of L-type Ca^{2+} -channel
(immunostaining with anti α_D subunit antibody)
Mouse 2-cell embryos following by ethanol(A), SrCl_2 (B) or fertilization(C)
showed localized($\rightarrow$), homogeneous($\blacktriangle$) staining. Bars, 35 μm