

Ketamine Pentobarbitone

Effects of Ketamine and Pentobarbitone on Degeneration of Oocyte and Apoptosis of Granulosa Cells in Mouse Ovary

Jong-Hoon Kim, Yong-Dal Yoon
Department of Biology, College of Natural Sciences, Hanyang University,
Seoul 133-791, Korea

Corresponding Author: Yong-Dal Yoon, Ph. D.

Department of Biology, College of Natural Sciences,
Hanyang University,
Haengdang-dong Sungdong-gu, Seoul 133-791,
Tel: 02- 290- 0955, Fax: 02- 299- 3495
E- mail: ydyoon@email.hanyang.ac.kr

Running Title: Follicular atresia induced by ketamine

= Abstract =

In mammal, lots of follicles start simultaneously their growth but only a few oocytes are ovulated in every sexual cycles. Most of matured and grown oocytes are destined to degenerate by atresia. However, the molecular and physiological mechanisms are not elucidated yet. The present study was designed to establish an induction method of follicular atresia with ketamine or pentobarbitone and evaluate the effect of these anesthetics on oocyte maturation and granulosa cell apoptosis of the mouse ovarian follicle.

The percentages of degenerated oocyte and apoptotic granulosa cell in ketamine treated groups were significantly higher than that in controls (58.9% vs 33.5%, $p < 0.01$, degeneration; 44.9% vs 26.6%, $p < 0.01$, apoptosis). Furthermore, it was revealed that the concentrations of progesterone in both groups were markedly higher than that in control.

In conclusion, it is considered that ketamine induce an atresia as pentobarbitone, and may be useful for inducing follicular atresia.

Key Words: Ketamine, Pentobarbitone, Atresia, Apoptosis, Oocyte, Ovary,
Mouse

“ (ovulation)” “ (atresia)” (Ryan, 1981; Tsafiri & Braw, 1984; Yoon, 1990; Tilly, 1996). , 가 , . , . , , . (Tsafiri & Braw, 1984; Yoon 1990; Tilly, 1996). , 가 , 가 가 (Braw and Tsafiri, 1980), 가 (Zamboni, 1970). 가 , 가 (pseudomaturation), 가 (pseudocleavage), (fragmentation) . , , 가 (Tsafiri & Braw, 1984) 가 (Richards, 1980). (Lee and Yoon, 1985), , 가 progesterone(P₄) 가 , estrogen(E₂) (Braw and Tsafiri, 1980; Lee and Yoon, 1985). (apoptosis) (Hughes and Gorospe, 1991). 가 (flowcytometry)

(Guthrie et al., 1994; Blondin et al., 1996).

DNA

가

가

(proestrus)

(Braw et al., 1981), estrogen

, pentobarbitone

LH

(Uilenbroek et

al., 1980),

PMSG

anti-PMSG

(Hirshfield, 1986)

LH

model

pentobarbitone(Terranova, 1981) ,

가

ketamine

가

ketamine

LH surge

pentobarbitone

ketamine

ketamine

1.

, 14/10 (Light/Dark)

3

2. ketamine pentobarbitone

ketamine , pentobarbitone 10

, pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin(PMSG, sigma)
5IU/0.2ml , LH surge가 48

pentobarbitone(Nembrutal sodium solution, Abott Labs.) 75mg/kg(body
weight) ketamine(Parks-Davis) 110mg/kg(body weight)

(0.85% NaCl,
w/v) 0.2ml .

72 , ether

26G, 1ml

. Dulbeccos' phosphate
buffered saline(D-PBS, pH 7.4, Gibco) ,

-70 .

3.

D-PBS

D-PBS

26G

D-PBS

0.2% (w/v) hyaluronidase(Sigma)

(cumulus cells)

D-PBS 2.5% (v/v)
 glutaraldehyde(Merck) 1 0.5% (w/v) aceto-lacmoid
 1% (w/v) toluidine blue (Olympus, CH-2)
 0.1% (w/v) acridine
 orange (Leitz, Dialux 20 EB)

4. (flow cytometry)

DNA Seifer (1992)
 HBSS(Hank's
 balanced salt solution; 0.01M EDTA) 가 4 400 x g 5
 4 80% ethanol 30 RPMI
 1640 medium , 0.1% NP-40(sigma),
 0.1mM EDTA, 50 μg/ml RNase(sigma), 50 μg/ml propidium iodide(sigma)
 RPMI 1640 medium 4 2
 가 35 μm nylon mesh argon laser
 488 nm 610 nm propidium iodide
 DNA , 610 nm 578/28
 band-pass filter . histogram 20,000
 , $A_0(G_0/G_1$ DNA),
 G_0/G_1 (DNA), S (DNA), G_2/M (DNA)
 , (Coulter)

5. E₂ P₄

E₂ P₄
 (radioimmunoassay) (Yoon, 1981; Lee and Yoon, 1985).
 (tracer) [2,4,6,7,16,17]-³H-E₂(98Ci/mM, Amersham) [1,2,6,
 7,16,17]-³H-P₄(110Ci/mM, Amersham) , E₂ P₄

가 1:15000, 1:2000

Sigma

6.

t-test

p 0.05

10^{-3}

student's

1. Ketamine

가 (GV, germinal vesicle), 가 (GVBD, germinal vesicle break-down), (PB, polar body), (DEG, degeneration) 4 . Acridine orange 가 GV (Fig. 1, a), GVBD (Fig. 1, b), 가 PB (Fig. 1, c), fragmentation (Fig. 1, d) .

Ketamine germinal vesicle GV 가 53.2% , 29.7% (p < 0.05)(Fig. 2). DEG 33.5% , 58.9% 가 (p < 0.05). GVBD 9.4% , 7.8% , PB 3.9% , 3.4% .

2. Pentobarbitone

Pentobarbitone ketamine (Fig. 2). GV 53.2% 30.3% (p < 0.01), DEG 33.5% 59.4% 가 (p < 0.01). GVBD 9.4% , 7.5% , PB 3.9% , 2.8% .

3. Ketamine pentobarbitone

A_0 propidium iodide DNA
 , 26.6% 가 A_0
 ketamine 44.9%, pentobarbitone 55.7%
 가 (p < 0.01)(Fig. 3). G_0/G_1 가
 39.7 ketamine 27.2%, pentobarbitone
 20.9% (p < 0.01). S G_2/M

4. E_2 P_4

4-1 P_4

P_4 (ng/ml) 0.96 ± 0.28 ng/ml, ketamine
 1.81 ± 0.22 ng/ml, pentobarbitone 2.14 ± 0.17 ng/ml
 ketamine (p < 0.05) pentobarbitone (p < 0.05)
 가 (Fig. 4).

4-2 E_2

E_2 (pg/ml) 57.09 ± 6.53 pg/ml, ketamine
 54.85 ± 4.52 pg/ml, pentobarbitone 61.88 ± 3.43 pg/ml
 가 (Fig. 4).

가
(Guraya, 1985),
(Hirshfield, 1986).

가
가
(Hsueh et al., 1994).

“ ” ,
, oncogene
가 (Tilly et al., 1995)
(Telford et al., 1991).

PMSG
48 pentobarbitone ketamine 가
E₂, P₄ ,
(DEG) 가 germinal vesicle (GV)

ketamine pentobarbitone

가

(Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980)

(GVBD)

(PB) pentobarbitone

ketamine

GVBD PB 가

가

ketamine

pentobarbitone A_0 가 가

G_0/G_1

가 G_0/G_1 A_0

가

(Braw and Tsafiriri, 1980; Lee and Yoon, 1985),

가 E_2 androgen

P_4 (Yoon, 1981;

Teranova, 1981).

P_4

P_4 pentobarbitone ketamine

가

P_4 가

ketamine pentobarbitone LH surge

ketamine pentobarbitone
, E₂ P₄ ,
. ketamine pentobarbitone
,
. P₄
가 . ketamine pentobarbitone
.

Bauer-Dantoin AC, Mc Donald JK, Levine JE: Neuropeptide Y potentiates Luteinizing hormone(LH)-releasing hormone-stimulated LH-surges in pentobarbital-blocked proestrus rat. *Endocrinology* 1991, 129, 402-408.

Blondin P, Dufour M, Sirard MA: Analysis of atresia in bovine follicles using different methods: Flow cytometry, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and classic histology. *Biol Reprod* 1996, 54, 631-637.

Braw RH, Bar-Ami S, Tsafiriri A: Effect of hypophysectomy on atresia of rat preovulatory follicles. *Biol Reprod* 1981, 25, 989-996.

Braw RH, Tsafiriri A: Effect of PMSG on follicular atresia in the immature rat ovary. *J Reprod Fertil* 1980, 59, 267-272.

Braw RH, Tsafiriri A: Follicles explanted from pentobarbitone treated rats provide a model for atresia. *J Reprod Fertil* 1980, 59, 259-266.

Breiteneker G, Friedrich F, Kemeter P: Further investigations on the maturation and degeneration of human ovarian follicles and their oocytes. *Fertil steril* 1978, 29, 336-341.

Channing CP, Fowler S, Engel B, Vitek K: Failure of daily injection of ketamine HCl to adversely alter menstrual cycle length, blood estrogen, and progesterone levels in the Rhesus monkey. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1997, 155, 615-619.

Coetsier T, Dhont M, De Sutter P, Merchiers E, Vesichelen L, Rossel MT: Propofol anaesthesia for ultrasound guided oocyte retrieval: Accumulation of the anesthetic agent in follicular fluid. *Human Reprod* 1992, 7, 1422-1424.

Darzynkiewicz Z, Williamson EA, Carswell EA, Old LJ: Cell cycle-specific effects of tumor necrosis factor. *Cancer Res* 1984, 44, 83-90.

Guraya SS: Follicular atresia. In: *Biology of Ovarian follicle*. Chap 7, *Springer-Verlag*, Berlin. 1985, 228-275.

Guthrie HD, Welch GR, Copper BS, Zakaria AD, Johnson LA: Flow cytometric determination of degraded deoxyribonucleic acid in granulosa cells to identify atretic follicles during preovulatory maturation in the pig. *Biol Reprod* 1994, 50, 1303-1311.

Hirshfield AN: Effect of low dose of pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin on follicular recruitment and atresia in cycling rat. *Biol Reprod* 1986, 35, 113-118.

Hsueh AJW, Billig H, Tsafiriri A: Ovarian follicle atresia: A hormonally controlled apoptotic process. *Endocr rev* 1994, 15, 707-724

Hughes FM & Gorospe WC: Biochemical identification of apoptosis (programmed cell death) in granulosa cells: Evidence for a potential mechanism underlying follicular atresia. *Endocrinology* 1991, 129, 2415-2422.

Lee YK, Yoon YD: Changes of the concentration of steroid hormones in the porcine follicular fluids on atresia. *Kor J Fertil Steril* 1985, 12, 83-98.

Moore RM, HAY MF, Dott HM, Cran DG: Macroscopic identification and steroidogenic function of atretic follicles in sheep. *J Endocrinol* 1978, 73, 309-318.

Richard JS: Maturation of ovarian follicles: actions and interactions of pituitary and ovarian hormones of follicular cell differentiation. *Physiol Rev* 1980, 60, 51-89

Ryan R: Follicular atresia: Some speculations of biochemical makers and mechanisms. In: Schwartz, N. B., and M. Hunzicker-Duunn(eds), Dynamics of Ovarian Function. *Raven Press*, New York 1981, 1-11.

Seifer DB, Honig J, Penzias AS, Lavy G, Nadkarni PM, Jones EE, Cherney AHD, Flynn SD: Flow cytometric analysis of deoxyribonucleic acid in human granulosa cells as a function of chronological age and ovulation induction regimen. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1992, 75, 636-640.

Telford WG, King LE, Fraker PJ: Evaluation of glucocorticoid-induced DNA fragmentation in mouse thymocytes by flow cytometry. *Cell Prolif* 1991, 1133, 275-285.

Terranova PF: An estradiol-progesterone shift in atretic follicles of the pentobarbital-treated hamster. In: Dynamics of Ovarian Function. *Raven Press*, New York 1981, 35-41.

Tilly JL: The molecular basis of ovarian cell death during germ cell attrition, follicular atresia, and luteolysis. *Frontiers Biol* 1996, 1, 1-11.

Tilly KI, Banerjee S, Banerjee PP, Tilly JL: Expression of the p53 and

Wilm's tumor suppressor genes in the rat ovary: gonadotropin repression in vitro and immunohistochemical localization of nuclear p53 protein to apoptotic granulosa cells of atretic follicles. *Endocrinology* 1995, 136, 1394-1402.

Tsafiriri A, Braw R: Experimental approach to atresia in mammal. *Oxf Rev Reprod Biol* 1984, 6226-6265

Uilenbroek JThJ, Van der Linden R, Woutersen PJA: Changes in estrogen biosynthesis in preovulatory rat follicles after blockage of ovulation with pentobarbitone sodium. *J Reprod Fert* 1984, 70, 549-555.

Uilenbroek JThJ, Woutersen PJA, Van der Schoot P: Atresia of preovulatory follicles; Gonadotropin binding and steroidogenic activity. *Biol Reprod* 1980, 23, 219-229.

Yoon YD: The hormonal levels of the short luteal phases in Korean women. *J Basic Sci* 1981, 1, 154.

Yoon YD: Mechanism of follicular atresia: (I) Morphological and functional changes. *Kor J Emb Trans* 1990, 5, 1-20.

Zamboni L: Ultrastructure of mammalian oocytes and ova. *Biol Reprod(suppl)* 1970, 2, 44-63.

Fig. 1. Photomicrographs of the various stages of oocyte stained with acridine orange. The oocytes were obtained at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone in PMSG-primed mouse ovary.

a, GV(germinal vesicle intact); b, GVBD(germinal vesicle break down); c, PB(polar body); d, DEG(degeneration). Magnification: a, X250; b, c, d, X400.

Fig. 2. Effects of ketamine and pentobarbitone on oocyte maturation of PMSG-primed mouse ovary. The percent of oocytes for their maturation was evaluated by staining with 0.5% aceto-lacmoid or 0.1% acridine orange. Data were expressed as means \pm S.D. (n=10). *, p < 0.05 vs control.

Fig. 3. Effects of ketamine or pentobabitone on apoptotic cell death of mouse granulosa cells. Granulosa cells were harvested by nonezymatic needle puncture technique at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone. The percentage of granulosa cells containing sub-diploid amount of DNA(%A0 cells), and the distribution of cells in the stages of the cell cycle, were determined by DNA fluorescence flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained nuclei of ethanol-fixed cells. Data were expressed as mean \pm S.D. (n=3). *, p < 0.01 vs control.

Fig. 4. Effects of ketamine or pentobarbitone on levels of estrogen and progesterone in PMSG-primed mouse sera. Steroid hormone were extracted and measured by radioimmunoassay at 72 hour after injection of ketamine or pentobarbitone. Data are expressed as mean \pm S.D. (n=5). *, p < 0.05 vs control.