

Heat Shock Protein 90

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Effect of Cryopreservation on the Heat Shock Protein 90 Expression in Mouse Ovarian Tissue

Sun-Hee Lee^{1,2}, Yong Seog Park¹, Hye-Won Yeum¹, Gyun Jee Song¹,
Sang Chul Han¹, In-Ha Bae²

¹Laboratory of Reproductive Biology and Infertility, Samsung Cheil Hospital & Women's Healthcare Center, Seoul 100-380; ²Department of Biology, Graduate School of Sungshin Women's University, Seoul 136-742, Korea

Objective: Heat shock protein family is related to protective mechanism of cells by environmental changes. This study was performed to evaluate the effect of cryopreservation on the heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) expression in mouse ovarian tissue.

Methods: Cryopreservation of mouse ovarian tissue was carried out by slow freezing method. The mRNA level of Hsp90 expression in both fresh and cryopreserved mouse ovarian tissue was analyzed by RT-PCR. The protein expression of Hsp90 was evaluated by Western blot analysis and immunohistochemistry.

Results: The mRNA and protein of Hsp90 were expressed in both fresh and cryopreserved mouse ovarian tissue. The amount of Hsp90 mRNA was increased in cryopreserved ovarian tissue after 60 and 90 minutes after thawing and incubation. The amount of Hsp90 protein was increased in the cryopreserved ovarian tissue after 6 hours of the incubation in Western blot analysis. In immunohistochemical study, Hsp90 protein was localized in cytoplasm of oocytes and granulosa cells. Significant level of immunoreactive Hsp90 protein was detected in theca cells contrast to the weak expression in ovarian epithelial cells.

Conclusion: This results showed the increase of Hsp90 expression in both mRNA and protein level in the cryopreserved mouse ovarian tissue. It can be suggested that Hsp90 may play a role in the protective or recovery mechanism against the cell damage during cryopreservation.

Key Words: Heat shock protein 90, Cryopreservation, Mouse ovarian tissue

12

3

Hsp90 mRNA

4.5

1.

14 10

4 ICR

4 (cervical dislocation)

가 heat shock proteins (Hsps)

7,8 Hsps

1962

Hsps molecular chaperone folding, assembly, transport

9 Hsps

3

10-13

Hsps small Hsp, Hsp60, Hsp70, Hsp90, Hsp110

14 Hsp90

가

15

11,16

Liu 17 1994 IMR-90 (human diploid fibroblast cell)

Hsp90

가

Hsp90

cryogenic vial, 37 water bath

2

1.5 M DMSO, 1 M DMSO, 0.5 M DMSO 10% FBS-PBS

가 10% FBS-PBS

3

Hsp90

Dulbeccols-phosphate buffered saline (D-PBS; Gibco, USA) 1 mm³

ice-cold 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco)-PBS 1.5 M dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; Sigma, USA) 0.1 M sucrose (Sigma)가

15 cryogenic vial 4 (CryoMagic, Korea)

0, -2, -7, -7, -40, -196

seeding -7

-40 -0.3 10, -196

3. α -minimum essential medium (α -MEM; Gibco) NaHCO₃ (Sigma) 2.2 g/L, penicillin G (Sigma) 0.06 g/L, streptomycin sulfate (Sigma) 0.1 g/L, 10% FBS, insulin (Sigma) 5 μ g/ml, sodium selenite (Sigma) 2 μ g/ml, transferrin (Sigma) 10 μ g/ml, folligon (MIT medical, Korea) 1 IU/ml, Transwell insert (Costar, USA) Cluster plate 2.6 ml, transwell insert 1.5 ml 24 (5% CO₂, 95% air; 100% humidity; 37 $^{\circ}$ C), plate 8

4. (Histological study) 10% formalin 24, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% ethyl alcohol (EtOH) 1, 100% EtOH 1 2 가 . Xylene EtOH 1 : 1 1, xylene 1 2 . 60, paraffin xylene 1 : 1 24, 100% paraffin 24 . Microtome 5 μ m slide glass (Fisher, USA) 30 slide warmer 24, xylene 3 3, paraffin, 100% EtOH 1 2, 90% 60% 1, 15 가, haematoxylin 5, acid alcohol (HCl + EtOH) 4, 1, EA-50 3, 80% EtOH, 90% EtOH 1, 100% 1 2, Xylene 3 3 Permount (Fisher) mounting

5. RNA (RT - PCR)

1) RNA - 0, 30, 60, 90 RNA RNA Trizol reagent (Gibco), RNA spectrophotometer 260 nm

2) Reverse transcription (RT)

RNA 5 μ g, 5X reaction buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 75 mM KCl, 3 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM dithiothreitol (DTT)) 8 μ l, 10 mM dNTPs 4 μ l, 10 pmol Oligo (dT)₁₅ 10 μ l, RNA inhibitor (RNAsin) 1 μ l, murine leukaemia virus (MuLV) reverse transcriptase (Promega, USA) 1 μ l, diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC)-DW 가 40 μ l

mineral oil DNA thermal cycler (Perkin-Elmer, USA) 65 10, 37 60, 95 5 cDNA 4

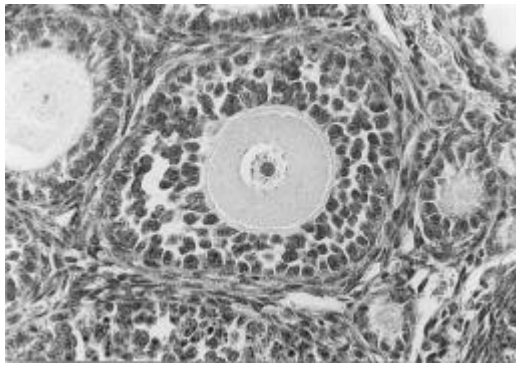
3) Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

cDNA 2 μ l, *Taq* polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) 5 U/ μ l, 2 mM dNTP 2 μ l, 10X reaction buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3, 500 mM KCl, 15 mM MgCl₂) 2 μ l, DW 9.9 μ l, 10 pmol primer 2 μ l (Bioneer, Korea) PCR tube Robo cycler gradient 90 (Stratagene, USA) 38 cycles PCR . PCR 2% agarose gel, eth-

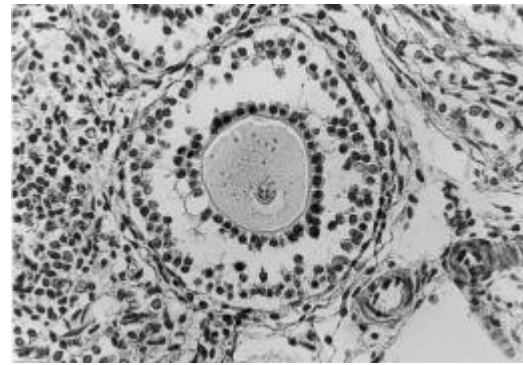
idium bromide UV mouse β -actin gene product positive control

6. Western blot

1) - 0, 3, 6, 9 4 lysis buffer (0.25 M Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 0.5% NP-40, 20 μ M Leupeptin,



A



B

Figure 1. Comparison of follicles derived from fresh- and cryopreserved-mouse ovarian tissue. **A.** Follicle in fresh-ovarian tissue. The follicle has an intact spherical follicle with small space between granulosa cells and spherical oocyte. **B.** Follicle in cryopreserved-ovarian tissue. The follicle shows lack of granulosa cells and its theca cells are pulled away from the follicle edge and vacuolated.

4 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF)) 100 ?l
 . 4 , 15,000
 rpm 15 epend-
 orf tube 10 ?l
 -70

, Bradford method (Bradford, 1976)

¹⁸

2)

2X sodium dodesyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) sample buffer (60 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 4% SDS, 10% glycerol, 0.025% bromophenol blue, 5% ?-mercaptoethanol) 1 : 1
 98 5 . sample 8%
 SDS-PAGE gel loading , 100 mV 3

3) Transfer

gel transfer buffer (39 mM glycine, 48 mM Tris base, 0.037% SDS, 20% methanol)
 transfer kit (Boehringer Mannheim) 10
 mV nitrocellulose membrane (Amersam, USA)
 4 cold room 12 transfer .

4) Antibodies

Transfer nitrocellulose membrane blocking solution (5% skim milk, TBS-T buffer (20 mM Tris base, 137 mM NaCl, 0.1% tween 20) 2 blocking

, TBS-T buffer nitrocellulose membrane
 . Hsp90 1 rabbit polyclonal IgG
 (Santa Cruze Biotechnology) TBS-T buffer 1 :
 3,000 nitrocellulose membrane
 1 , TBS-T buffer 15 3
 . 2 peroxidase-conjugated ho-
 rse anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson Immuno research, USA)
 TBST buffer 1 : 5,000 nitrocellu-
 lose membrane 1 , TBS-T buf-
 fer 15 3 . nitrocel-
 lulose membrane ECL detection solution (Amersham)
 X-ray film 3
 band .

5) Optical density

- 3

Western blot

film band density densitometer
 (microplate autoreader EL311SX, Bio-Tek instruments)
 595 nm
 density
 Student's t-test , p 0.01

7.

(Immunohistochemistry)

100% xylene 5

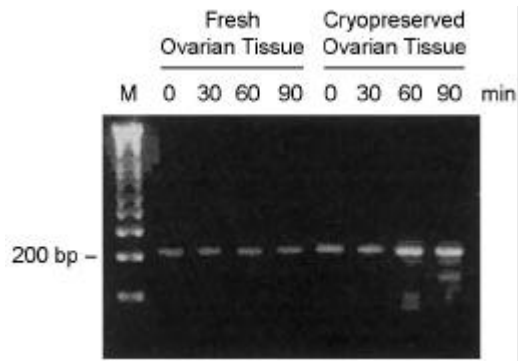


Figure 2. Temporal changes in Hsp90 expression from fresh- and cryopreserved-mouse ovarian tissue cultured in vitro: A RT-PCR study. RT-PCR products Hsp90 in fresh- and cryopreserved-ovarian tissue (218 bp). M; 100 bp ladder marker.

2, 100%, 95%, 70% EtOH 5 2
 hydration, 5
 sodium citrate buffer (10 mM pH 6.0)
 120, 20 autoclave
 0.3% H₂O₂† methanol 10
 endogenous peroxidase . Pap pen
 blocking solution (5% NGS
 (normal goat serum), 1% Triton X-100)
 chamber 1
 incubation . PBS, Hsp90 1
 rabbit polyclonal IgG 1:80 blocking so-
 lution 2
 chamber incubation, PBS 15 2
 . Biotinylated anti-mouse and anti-rabbit IgG
 (DAKO, USA) 40
 chamber incubation PBS 15 2
 . Streptavidin-HRP (DAKO)
 40 chamber incubation,
 PBS 10 2 . 3,3'-diaminobenzidine
 solution (DAB substrate/chromogen system; DAKO)
 10 . 10
 , PBS haematoxylin (Sigma)
 2~3 counter staining . 5~
 10, 80%, 95%, 100%, xylene
 10 2 hydration, Permount
 mounting .

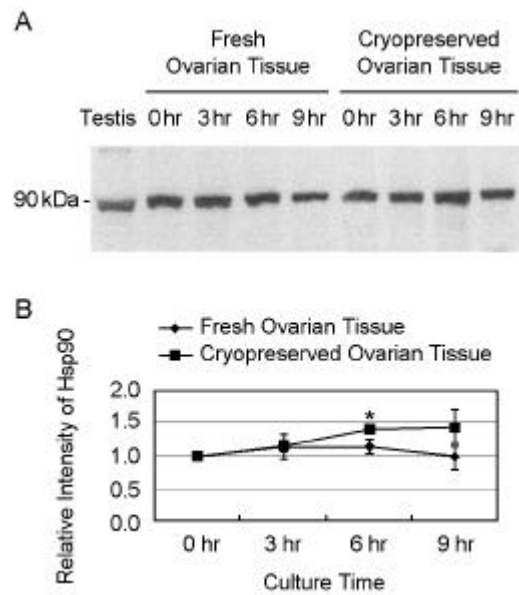


Figure 3. Time course experiment for assessment of Hsp90 translational activities: An wes tern blot study. **A.** Temporal expression of Hsp90 from fresh- and cryopreserved-ovarian tissue. **B.** Relative optical density of Hsp 90. *p<0.01

1. -
 가
 가
 , granulosa cell
 (Figure 1).
 2. - Hsp90
 mRNA
 0, 30, 60, 90
 Hsp90 mRNA
 mRNA
 RT-PCR

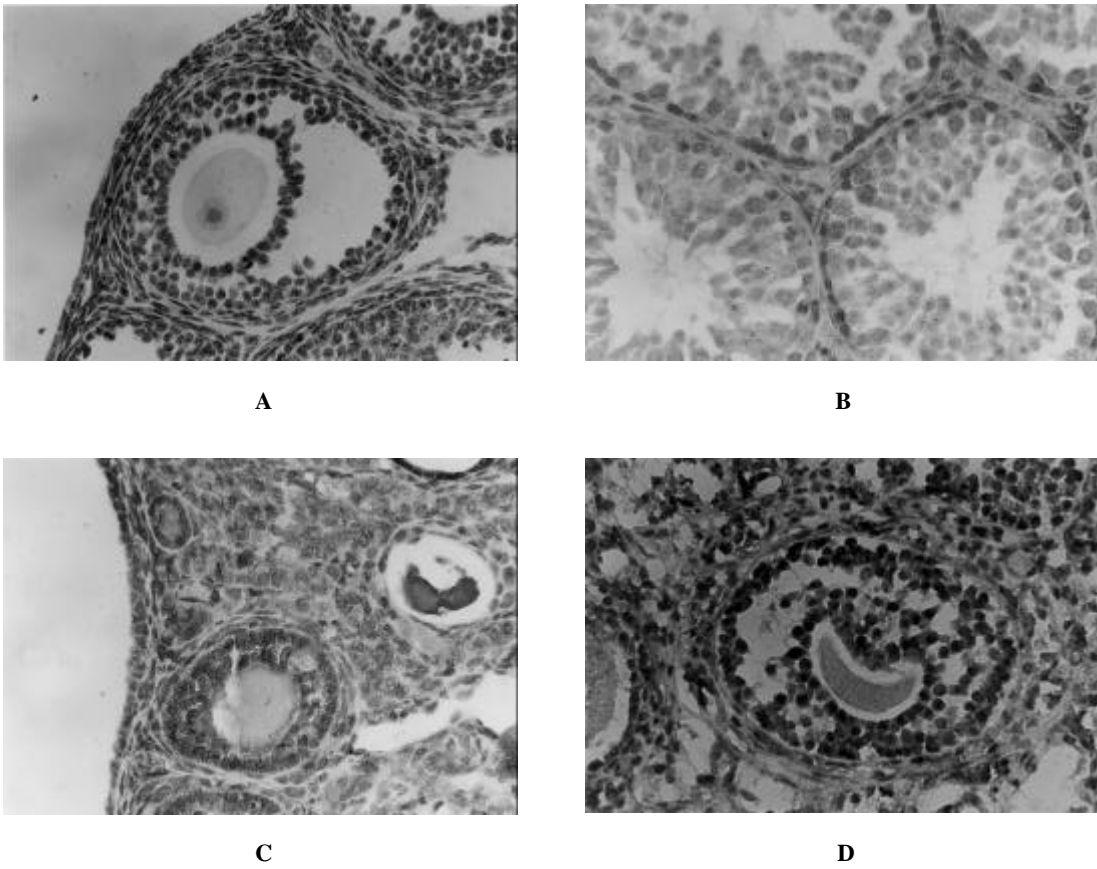


Figure 4. Immunohistochemical localization of Hsp90 in follicles of fresh- and cryopreserved-mouse ovarian tissue. **A.** Negative control without primary antibody. **B.** Positive control - testicular tissue. **C.** Follicle in fresh-ovarian tissue. **D.** Follicle in cryopreserved-ovarian tissue.

90 Hsp90 mRNA 가 60 blot analysis .
 (Figure 2). band density (p<
 0.01) 6 Hsp90
 3. - 가 (Figure 3B).
 Hsp90
 4. Hsp90
 0, 3, 6, negative control prim-
 9 ary antibody
 western blot analysis .
 Hsp90 (Figure 4A). positive control
 , -
 6 Hsp90
 Hsp90 가 (Figure 4B). Hsp90 anti-
 (Figure 3A). - 3 , body ,
 Western granu-

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