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## Acetylcholine-Induced Calcium Current and Oscillation in Mouse Eggs

Da-Won Kang, Jae-Hee Han, Seong-Geun Hong

Department of Physiology, Gyeongsang National University

Our previous study has suggested that muscarinic receptor present in the mouse oocytes, and Ca2+ waves elicited by acetylcholine (ACh) are similar to those induced by sperm. A numerous study reported that ACh could cause early activation events in mouse oocytes overexpressing the M1 muscarinic receptor (Williams et al., 1992; Moore et al., 1993; Kim et al., 1998). However, the physiological role of ACh during mouse embryonic development is poorly understood. In this study, we examined if ACh causes the changes in the Ca<sup>2+</sup> current and Ca2+ transient correlated with the early development of the mouse eggs. Confocal microscopy and patch clamp study were used to examine ACh-induced Ca2+ transient and Ca2+ current. Amplitude of Ca<sup>2+</sup> peak current during embryonic development were 2.76 ± 0.01, 2.54  $\pm 0.05$ ,  $2.06 \pm 0.02$ ,  $1.18 \pm 0.16$  and  $0.37 \pm 0.07$  nA in ovulated oocytes, zygote, 2-cell, 4-cell and 8-cell embryo, respectively. The Ca<sup>2+</sup> peak current progressively reduced during embryonic development. Treatment of these eggs with ACh showed that ACh increased significantly (p<0.05) Ca<sup>2+</sup> peak current only in ovulated oocytes. Also, ACh changed Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients during embryonic development. In zygotes (1257.8  $\pm$  326.8, n=15), 2-cell (1898.0  $\pm$  423.5, n=10), 4-cell (1203.0  $\pm$  45.9, n=10) and 8-cell (1103.0  $\pm$  102.3, n=10), ACh elicited Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients having a larger peak against relative intensity of ovulated oocytes (1140.5  $\pm$  592.8). However, ACh generated oscillatory Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients only in ovulated oocytes. In ovulated oocytes, the overall pattern of Ca2+ oscillatory waves was regular periodic waves (69%). From these results, we suggest that ACh affect regulation of intracellular Ca2+ concentration mainly in mouse oocytes rather than in embryonic development.

Key words) Acetylcholine, Ca2+ peak current, Ca2+ transient, Egg