

**The Effect of Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor (GM-CSF)  
on The Expression of IL-1 System mRNA  
in Mouse Embryos**

**D. H. Kim<sup>1</sup>**, D. S. Ko<sup>2</sup>, H. C. Lee<sup>2</sup>, H. H. Lee<sup>2</sup>, S. S. Kim<sup>3</sup>, H. J. Lee<sup>4</sup>,  
B. C. Yang<sup>1</sup>, S. B. Park<sup>1</sup> and W. K. Chang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Aniaml Biotechnology Division, National Livestock Research Institute

<sup>2</sup>Medical Science Institute, Eulji General Hospital

<sup>3</sup>Dept. of OB/GYN and <sup>4</sup>Physiology, Eulji University School of Medicine

Granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is synthesized in the female reproductive tract and has been shown to play an important role in human and murine embryo development and implantation. However, the mechanism of GM-CSF on the embryo development is unknown. Recent studies suggested that GM-CSF may be increase the expression of implantation related genes, such as interleukin-1 (IL-1) system. Our aim of this study was to compare the interleukin-1  $\alpha$  (IL-1  $\alpha$ ), interleukin-1  $\beta$  (IL-1  $\beta$ ) and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra) mRNA between the GM-CSF supplemented group and control group in mouse embryos.

Mouse 2-cell embryos were cultured in P-1 medium supplemented with or without mouse GM-CSF (10 ng/ml). The number of total and apoptotic cell in blastocyst were assessed by TUNEL. And then, the expression of IL-1  $\alpha$ , IL-1  $\beta$  and IL-1ra mRNA in blastocyst were examined by RT-PCR.

The rates of blastocyst formation and blastocyst hatching were both significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the GM-CSF supplemented group (76.1 and 53.0%) in comparison with control group (65.5 and 35.2%). The mean cell number in blastocyst was significantly increased ( $P < 0.001$ ) in GM-CSF supplemented group ( $77.7 \pm 13.8$ ) compared to control group ( $49.3 \pm 7.2$ ). However, apoptotic cell number in blastocyst was significantly lower ( $P < 0.001$ ) in GM-CSF supplemented group ( $2.1 \pm 1.7$ ) than in control group ( $5.3 \pm 3.6$ ). The expression of IL-1  $\alpha$  and IL-1ra mRNA at blastocyst stage were lower in the GM-CSF supplemented group in comparison with control group. Unlike IL-1  $\alpha$  and IL-1ra, the expression of IL-1  $\beta$  mRNA was significantly increased ( $P < 0.001$ ) in the GM-CSF supplemented group compared to control group.

Our findings suggest that GM-CSF may be play an important role in the regulation of pre-implantation embryo IL-1 system, an important factor in embryo-maternal molecular communication during the implantation process.

Key words) *GM-CSF, IL-1  $\alpha$ , IL-1  $\beta$ , IL-1ra, RT-PCR, TUNEL*