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Regulation of SNARE Genes in Granulosa Cells of Developing Follicles in the Mouse

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Soluble NSF attachment protein receptor (SNARE) proteins are known to be involved in vesicle fusion, exocytosis and intracellular trafficking in neural cells, and they also played roles in development such as, the blocking of polyspermy by secreting the cortical granules in mouse and division during embryogenesis in sea urchin. SNAREs are generally divided into v (vesicle) - and t (target)-SNAREs which are classified by localization. Each v- and t-SNARE form complex, so called SNARE complex between target and vesicle membrane for overcoming energy barrier about vesicle secretion. Although many studies have reported the role of SNAREs, the function of SNARE proteins in mouse reproductive associated cells has not been showed obvious evidences. So, we explored the function of SNAREs in mouse. The distribution of SNARE proteins in cumulus cells, oocytes and embryo was determined by immunocytochemistry. The results showed that there are SNARE proteins in reproductive cells of mouse.

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