

2-
Ni²⁺

The effect of Ni²⁺ on the intracellular Ca²⁺ increase
of the mouse early 2-cell embryos

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Objective: We reported the overcoming effect of Ni²⁺ on the in vitro 2-cell block of mouse embryos. In this study, we aim to investigate whether Ni²⁺ should induce intracellular Ca²⁺ transient in the mouse embryos.

Materials and Methods: Embryos were collected at post hCG 32hr from the oviduct of the ICR mouse and cultured in M2 medium omitted phenol red. Intracellular Ca²⁺ was checked by using a confocal laser scanning microscope and fluo-3AM by using various intracellular Ca²⁺ antagonists.

Results: In 1mM Ni²⁺ treated medium which contained Ca²⁺(1.71mM), 75.7% of the embryos showed [Ca²⁺]_i transient about 200 sec later. In the Ca²⁺-free medium, 69.8% of the embryos showed [Ca²⁺]_i transient. In U73122, phospholipaseC(PLC) inhibitor (5uM, 10min) pretreated group, 33.3% of the embryos showed [Ca²⁺]_i transient. Heparine, inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor(IP₃R) antagonist preinjected embryos showed no response with 1mM Ni²⁺. In danthrolene treatment, ryanodine receptor(RyR)-antagonist, 43% embryos showed [Ca²⁺]_i transient but they showed delayed response about 340sec in the presence of Ca²⁺.

Conclusions: Summing up the above results, Ni²⁺ seems to induce Ca²⁺-release from the Ca²⁺-store even in the Ca²⁺-free medium. IP₃ receptors of the mouse 2-cell embryos might have an essential role for the intracellular Ca²⁺ increase by Ni²⁺.

Key Words: mouse in vitro 2-cell block, intracellular Ca²⁺ increase, Ni²⁺, IP₃ antagonist, ryanodine receptor antagonist

2-cell block 가 (maternal genomic
control) (embryonal genomic

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control) 2- , embryonic genome activation (nuclear envelope breakdown) (chromatin condensation) Ca²⁺ strain blocking strain .^{1,2} , non- blocking 가 , Ca²⁺-chelator ethylenebis(oxyethylenenitrilo)tetraacetic acid(EGTA) 2-cell block 3, blocking strain non-blocking strain 가 ethylenedioxybis(o-phenylenenitrilo)tetraacetic acid (BAPTA) 2-cell block 가¹⁶ Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺-ionophore Ca²⁺ 가 . Whittingham⁵ (1968) (ampulla region) Ca²⁺ 가^{13,17} (Ca²⁺- oscillation) Ca²⁺ 가^{13,16,19,50,51} . Schini , / Ca²⁺ 가가^{18,20} inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptor gated Ca²⁺ pool (depletion) G0/G1phase S phase voltage-dependent L-type Ca²⁺-channel N-methyl-D-aspartic acid(NMDA) receptor Ca²⁺ DNA- Whitaker Patel¹⁵ Ca²⁺ 가 p34 cyclin activator , action potential hCG 30-33hr Ca²⁺ 2 , 46-48 2 .^{13,14} 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺가²¹ (cellular signal transduction) (morula) 48 .²¹ 2 (second messenger) .¹⁵ Abramczuk²² 2-cell block overcome ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(EDTA)가 Ca²⁺ Mg²⁺ 2가 chelator , Suzuki²³ Fissore²⁴ 가 EDTA (perivitelline space) 2-cell block 2- Ca²⁺ .^{16,17}

EDTA Ca²⁺- flushing
 channel pump 가 2-
 Ca²⁺ signal transduction 0.1% hyaluronidase
 . Bae Yoon²⁵ mucin .
 Ca²⁺-channel blocker Cd²⁺ Ca²⁺-agonist Ba²⁺ overcome effect 2.
 Sr²⁺ embryo viability 가 microdroplet M2
 . a²⁺-channel blocker Ni²⁺ overcome mineral oil (Sigma) 37°C 가
 effect 5% CO₂ 95% ,100% 가
 2-cell block Ca²⁺ ion 4
 가
 Hormone, growth factor, other agonists 3.
 G-
 inositol triphosphate (IP₃) diacylglycerol(DAG) M2 ²⁷
 가 IP₃ (endoplasmic reticulum) pH 7.30 -7.40 290-
 intracellular Ca²⁺ store IP₃-gated Ca²⁺ 310mOsm .
 release channel intracellular Ca²⁺ transient NiCl₂·6H₂O (Milli-Q water, Millipore, USA) 500mM stock
 sarcoplasmic reticulum ryanodine receptor(RyR) calcium release .²⁶ 가 1000μ , 100μ , 50μ , 10μ :
 가 calcium ion calmodulin . inositol-triphosphate receptor(IP₃R) antagonist
 Ca²⁺-dependent kinase xestospongine (XeC, Calbiochem) dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) 1mM 10uM
 2- inositol 30 .
 triphosphate receptor inhibitor xestospongine IP₃R receptor antagonist heparin
 ER Ca²⁺ release Ni²⁺ (Mw= 4,000 Da) 4.5mg/ml
 [Ca²⁺]_i 가 ryanodyne receptor 30 . Dantrolene
 dyne receptor [Ca²⁺]_i 가 (Alomone Labs, Israel) 1uM 20
 . ruthenium red(ryanodyne receptor inhibitor) Ni²⁺ [Ca²⁺]_i 가가 U73122 DMSO 2mM
 IP₃ receptor Ca²⁺- release 가 Protein kinase C
 가 . Ca²⁺ (PKC) sphingosine (Sigma) 10uM
 Ni²⁺ [Ca²⁺]_i . Ca²⁺-chelator et-
 hyleneedioxybis(o-phenylenitrilo)tetraacetic acidacetoxylmethyl ester(BAPTA-AM) 20uM 20
 1.
 5-10 ICR strain female mouse 5IU PMSG 4. (confocal laser scanning
 hCG fertile male microscope) calcium
 vaginal plug 가 female mouse
 hCG 30-33 oviduct 70% EtOH

(Milli-Q) vaselin: Olympus, Japan)

paraffin oil (=20:1)

cover glass

cover glass

Cell-Tak (Collaborative Biomedical Products, Bedford, MA) (1-2 μ l)

Ca²⁺-indicator fluo 3-AM (acetomethyl type, F-1042, Molecular Probe) DMSO 1 μ g/ μ l

5 μ l M16 45 -1 (pH)

phenol red

M2 3

가 fluo 3-AM

가 Cell-Tak

BSA가 BSA-free

M2 0.01%

BSA M2

50 μ l M2-BSA

Cell-Tak

Fluo 3-AM

2-3

Ca²⁺

10X scan

IX 70 (fluorescence inverted microscope) laser가 Fluo-view (Olympus, Japan) . Fluo 3-AM calcium

488nm excitation argon laser, 510 nm long pass emission filter (BA 510F) . FV 200 (Olympus, Japan) program XYT series scan, 5

250 - 495 scan (512 x 512 pixel) scan background

photo multiplier tube

(PMT) value

relative fluorescence intensity

image analysis (series analysis; FV 200,

5. (Microinjection)

Intracellular Ca²⁺-modulator

가 가 , heparine, inositol tri-phosphate (IP3) micromanipulator

(IX70, Olympus)

micromanipulator Narishige Model

, injector

picoinjector IM-300 (Narishige)

. Micropipette borosilicated glass tube (P-2174, Sigma) micropuller (P-97, Sutter instrumnet) microforge (MF-90, Narishige), microbeveller (RI)

6.

spss/pc⁺ (version 8.0) mean \pm SEM

Student's t-test

1. NiCl₂가 2 -

hCG 30-33

2- Ni²⁺ 72

Figure 1

79 2-cell block 2-

가 22 27.8%(22/79), 3-8 가 20

25.3%(20/79), 2-cell block

가 6 7.6%(6/79) 50 μ l

NiCl₂ 83

가 54 66.3%(54/83) 100 μ l NiCl₂

80 67.5%(53/80)

50 μ l

500 μ l 82 가 48

91.5%(75/82) 가 2

10.1%(8/79)

(P<0.001).

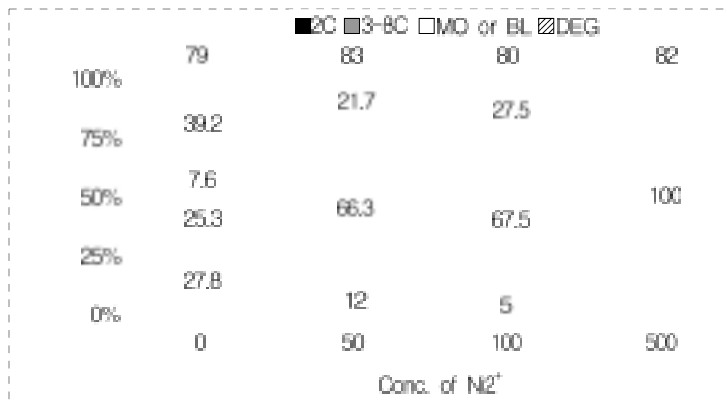


Figure 1. Effect of various concentration of NiCl₂ on the in vitro development of the mouse early 2-cell embryos cultured for 72hrs. Mouse embryos were cultured in the presence of various concentration of NiCl₂. *, Percentages of the beyond the 2-cell stage embryos significantly differs from the control (p<0.001). **, Percentage of degenerated embryos significantly differs from the control (p<0.0001). The above results were obtained by pooling of six replicates. 2C; 2-cell, 3-8C; 3-8-cell, MO; morula, BL; blastocyst, DEG; degenerated embryos.

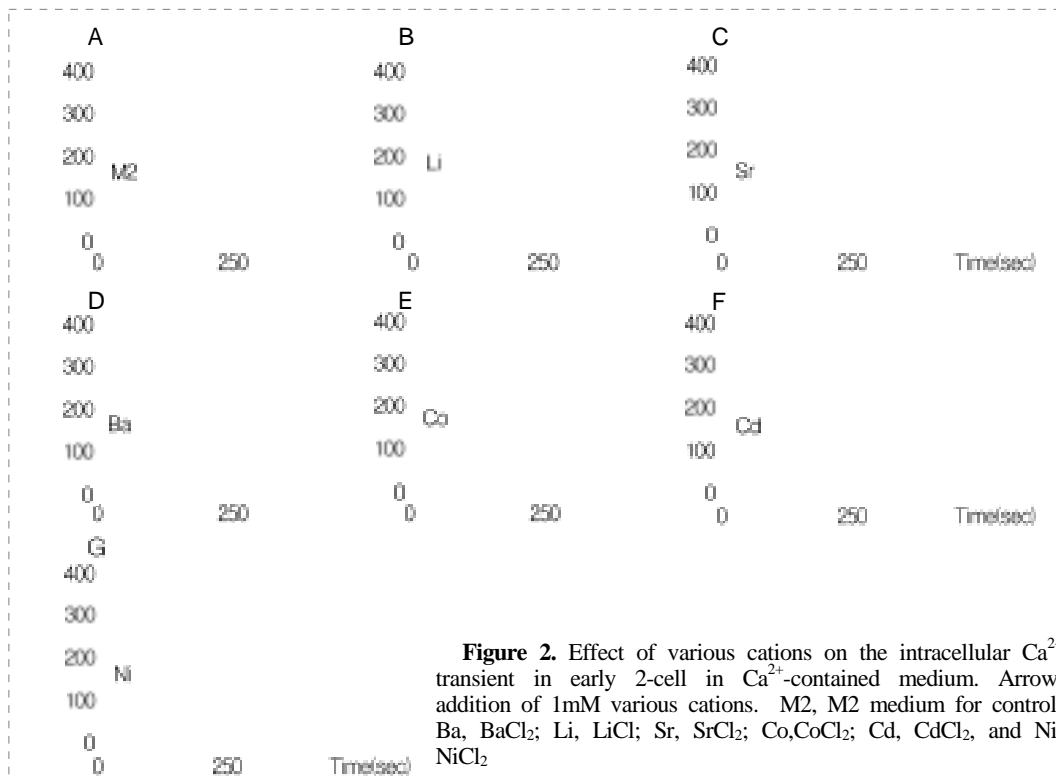


Figure 2. Effect of various cations on the intracellular Ca²⁺ transient in early 2-cell in Ca²⁺-contained medium. Arrow, addition of 1mM various cations. M2, M2 medium for control; Ba, BaCl₂; Li, LiCl; Sr, SrCl₂; Co, CoCl₂; Cd, CdCl₂, and Ni, NiCl₂

Ca²⁺
 (Figure 2). Figure 2 A
 Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺
 Ni²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺channel blocker
 M2

가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가
 . Ni²⁺ 75.7%(258/341) Ca²⁺ 가
 가 , 가 fluo-3AM fluorescence
 intensity 1185±26 . Ba²⁺ 13 6
 Ca²⁺ 가 가 (46.2%, 6/13),
 Co²⁺ (72.7%, 32/44), Cd²⁺(83.3%, 15/18)
 Ca²⁺ 가가 . Li⁺ Sr²⁺
 12 25 M2
 가 Ca²⁺ 가 .
 Ni²⁺ 가 가 Ca²⁺ Figure
 3. 2- 가 가
 2- Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺
 가가 가 가
 Ca²⁺ 2mM EGTA 가 . Figure
 4 Ca²⁺가 75.7%(258/341)
 Ca²⁺가 가 , Ca²⁺-free+2mM EGTA

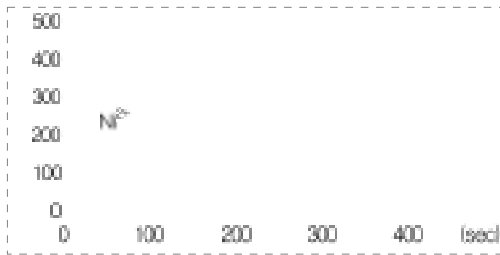


Figure 3. Effect of Ni²⁺ on the [Ca²⁺]_i of mouse early 2-cells embryos in control medium. Total tested embryos were 31 embryos. Arrow, addition of 1mM Ni²⁺.

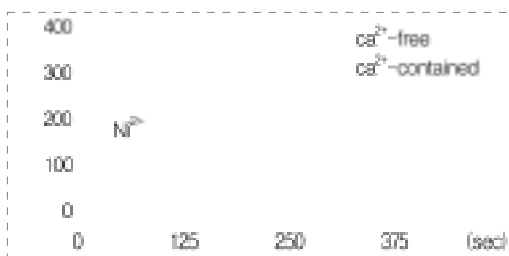


Figure 4. 1mM Ni²⁺ addition induced [Ca²⁺]_i transient in Ca²⁺-contained medium or Ca²⁺-free medium (2mM EGTA contained). Arrow, addition of 1mM Ni²⁺.

69.8%(30/43)가 Ca²⁺ 가
 3. Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가
 가 Ca²⁺ (intracellular
 Ca²⁺ modulator)
 2- Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺
 가가 가
 가 Ca²⁺ (intracellular
 Ca²⁺ modulator) . Phospholipase C(PLC)
 U73122 5μ l 10
 Ca²⁺ Ni²⁺
 (Figure 5). DMSO U73122
 0.5% DMSO
 U73122 33.3%(48/114)가 Ca²⁺
 가 66.7%(96/114) Ni²⁺
 . PKC sphingosine



Figure 5. The effect of U73122 (PLC inhibitor, 5uM) on the Ni²⁺ induced [Ca²⁺]_i transients. Ni²⁺ addition was 50 sec. DMSO was solvent of U73122, used 0.5%. Early 2-cell embryos were cultured in control medium or U73122 contained medium (5uM, 10min).



Figure 6. The effect of sphingosine (PKC inhibitor, 10uM) on the Ni²⁺ induced [Ca²⁺]_i transients. Ni²⁺ addition was 50 sec. Early 2-cell embryos were cultured in control medium or sphingosine contained medium (10uM, 20min).

Ca²⁺ . 41 2-
 Ca²⁺ 가
 (Figure 6).
 (endoplasmic reticulum,
 ER) inositol tri-phosphate receptor(IP3R)
 Ca²⁺
 heparine xestospongin C (XeC)
 . Heparine(MW 4000)
 heparine
 IP3R IP3(MW 648.6) heparine
 (Figure 7). Heparine
 PBS heparine
 Ca²⁺
 가 (Figure 7. A, B, & C).
 IP3가 Figure 7. A
 2 Ca²⁺ 가가
 heparine IP3가
 Ca²⁺ 가
 (Figure 7. C).

heparine IP3R
 . Heparine 20
 2- Ca²⁺
 1mM Ni²⁺ . Figure 8
 PBS
 92.7%(115/124)가 Ca²⁺ 가 ,
 heparine 6.1%(2/33) Ca²⁺
 가 .
 IP3R antagonist xestospongin DMSO
 10uM 20 Ni²⁺
 1% DMSO 20
 DMSO
 IP3R xestospongin
 62.8%(98/148) Ca²⁺ 가
 (Figure 9).
 Ca²⁺ dantrolene
 ryanodine receptor
 Ca²⁺

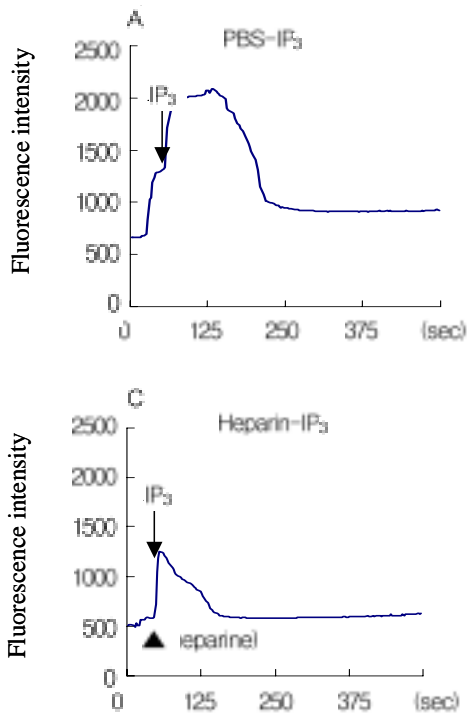


Figure 7. Effect of IP₃(250nM) or PBS injection(↓) on the [Ca²⁺]_i of mouse zygote. Zygotes were pre-microinjected PBS or Heparine(1mg/ml) before 20min. (▲), micropipette injected through oolemma

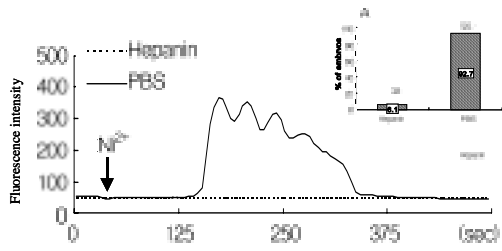


Figure 8. The effect of heparine(IP₃ receptor antagonist, 4.9mg/ml) on the Ni²⁺ induced [Ca²⁺]_i transients. Ni addition was 50 sec. PBS injected embryos, heparine injected embryos, A : Percentage of the responded embryos by Ni²⁺ addition, () : total treated embryos.

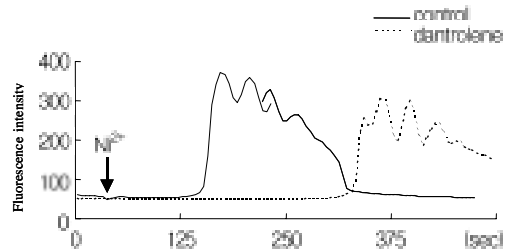


Figure 10. The effect of dantrolene (Ryanodine receptor antagonist, 1uM) on the Ni²⁺ induced [Ca²⁺]_i transients. Ni addition was 50 sec. Early 2-cell embryos were cultured in control medium or dantrolen contained medium (10uM, 20min).

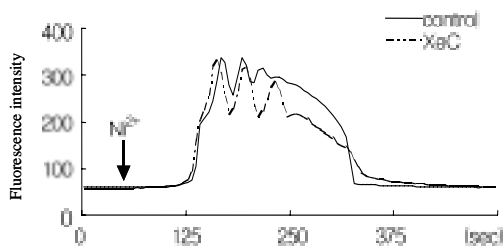


Figure 9. The effect of xestospongini (IP₃ receptor antagonist; XeC) on the Ni²⁺ induced [Ca²⁺]_i transients. Ni addition was 50 sec. Early 2-cell embryos were cultured in control (1% DMSO contained) medium or XeC contained medium (10uM, 20min).

10uM 20 Ca²⁺
 Dantrolene 2-
 78.1%(43/55) Ca²⁺ 가가
 가 2- 43
 Ni²⁺가 143.5 (±2.0)
 dantrolene 291.7 (±4.9)
 150 가 (Figure 10).

2-
 "in vitro culture block"

²⁵. Abramczuk ²²
 EDTA가

2가 chelator ¹⁴C-labeled EDTA
 Suzuki ²⁶ 108μ EDTA
 가 4 92%
 Fissore ²⁴ Abramczuk ²²
 EDTA가 metal ion
 chelator가 EDTA가
 -channel -pump
 signal transduction
 가 가
 Abramczuk ²²
 chelator 2-cell block
 Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺-channel bloker
 culture block" 가 "in vitro
²⁵
 가 Ni²⁺
 Ca²⁺ 가 가
 Ca²⁺ . Figure 1 Bae
 Yoon²⁵ , Bae
 Yoon²⁵ 가
 Ca²⁺
 . Ca²⁺ Co²⁺ Leydig cell ster-
 oidogenesis ²⁸ , (skeletal
 ossification) ²⁹

outgrowth
 Ca²⁺ 가
 (Figure 2. E). Cd²⁺ Paskey³⁰ Cd²⁺가 2-
 ICM
 Co²⁺ 가
 Cd²⁺가 10⁻²uM
 Bae Yoon²⁵ 72
 2-
 Co²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가
 (Figure 2. F). Co²⁺ Cd²⁺
 Ca²⁺ 가 catecholamine
 가 Co²⁺
 Cd²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가
 Ni²⁺ "in vitro culture block"
 (Figure 2. G). Ni²⁺
 가 Ca²⁺
 (Figure 3).
 Ba²⁺, Sr²⁺ Li+ Ca²⁺
 (Figure 2. B, C, and D).
 "In vitro culture block"
 Ca²⁺ 가 Ni²⁺
 가 Ca²⁺ 가
 Ca²⁺ ER
 Ca²⁺-channel
 Ni²⁺
 가 Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺ 2mM EGTA 가
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺가
 (Figure 4).
 Hormone, growth factor, other agonists
 G-
 inositol triphosphate (IP₃) diacylglycerol(DAG)
 가 IP₃ (endoplasmic reticulum)
 intracellular Ca²⁺ store IP₃-gated Ca²⁺
 release channel intracellular Ca²⁺ transient
 sarcoplasmic reticulum ryanodine re-
 ceptor(RyR) calcium release²⁶
 Figure 5 G protein
 phospholipase C
 Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺
 IP₃ Ca²⁺
 가(Ca²⁺-oscillation)
³¹, Miyazaki³²
 antibody Ca²⁺-oscilla-
 tion Ca²⁺-oscillation
^{33,34,35}
 Ca²⁺-oscillation iono-
 mycin, thapsigargin, ryanodine,
 가 Ca²⁺-modulation
³⁶ IP₃
 ryanodine receptor가
 Ca²⁺-modulator Ca²⁺-transient가
³⁷
 Ca²⁺-oscillation
 가 Ca²⁺-modulator
 , IP₃-induced calcium release (ICR)
³⁸
 PLC-dependent pathway
 Ca²⁺-가
 IP₃^{39,40}
 Ca²⁺-oscillation U73122³⁸
 PLC gamma(γ) beta(β) type
 , PLC U73122
 acetylcholine Ca²⁺
⁴¹ U73122 PLC
 IP₃ IP₃
 Ca²⁺ 가
 가
 PLC zeta form Ca²⁺
 oscillation 'sperm factor'
⁴²
 U73122가 Ni²⁺
 Ca²⁺
 Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 PLC
 PLC phosphatidylinositol(4,5)

bisphosphate (PIP2) kinase C . DAG 가 protein kinase C 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺

PKC mitogen-activated 2-cell block .

protein kinase .
⁴⁴ PKC Ca²⁺ 가

sphingosin 41 PKC Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ PKC

Ca²⁺ Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ PKC

Ca²⁺ IP3 receptor heparine Ni²⁺ Fig 7 A PBS Ca²⁺

가 2mM EGTA가 가 Ca²⁺가 Ca²⁺가 stress-induced Ca²⁺ .

release .⁴⁶ Fig 7 B heparine Ca²⁺가 IP3 heparine IP3

가 heparin Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 가 Ni²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺

IP3 .
^{47,48} RyR dantrolene(Dan) RyR 1 Ca²⁺ .
⁴⁹ Dan Ni²⁺ 가

2- Ni²⁺ Ca²⁺ 가 가 IP3R 가

Ca²⁺가 2-cell block .
 2- 2-cell block Ni²⁺ 2-cell block overcome 가 Ca²⁺

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