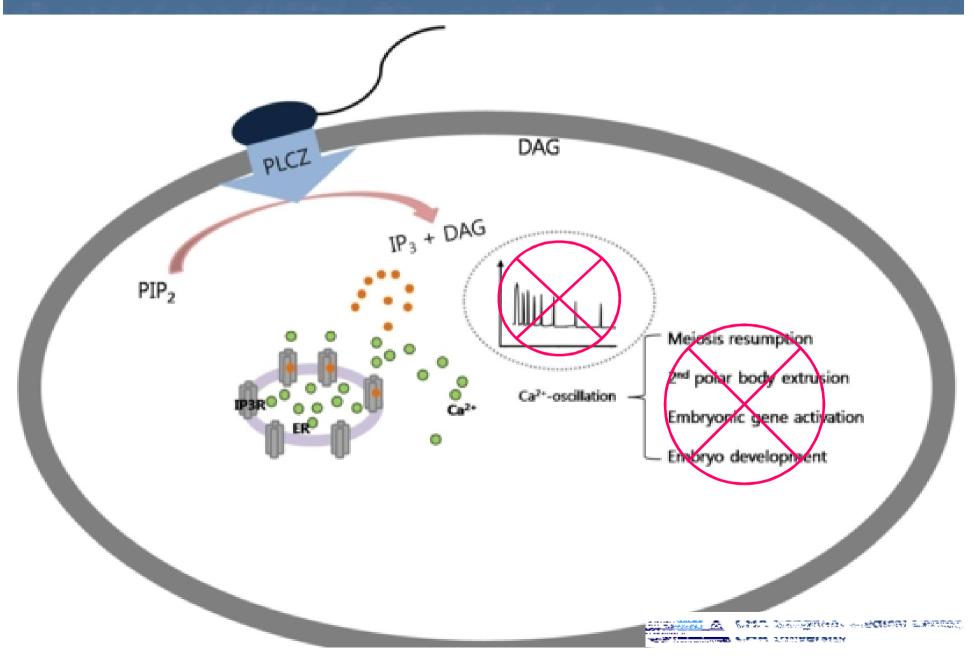
Role of Calcium/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II on mouse oocyte maturation in vitro

> Sook Young Yoon and Dawon Kang CHA university Gyeongsang National University

Fertilization and Ca²⁺-oscillation

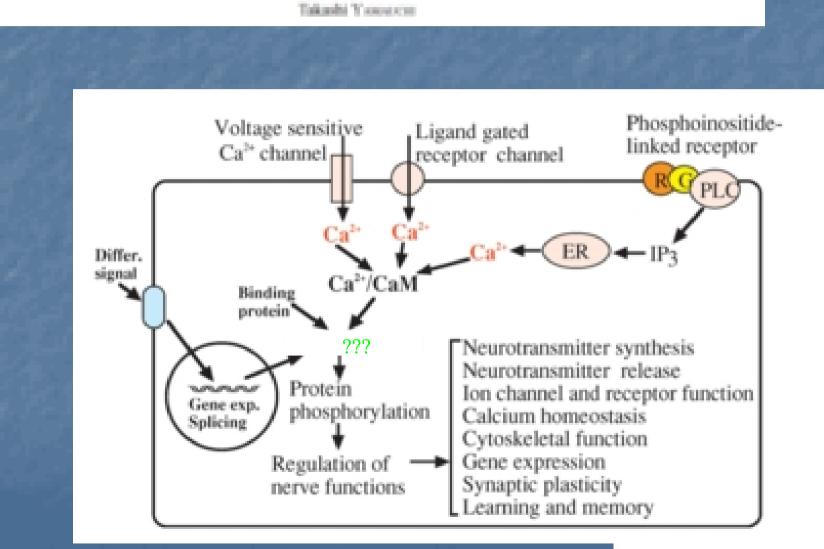


Bul Plane Jul 363 (140-1394 (2005)

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Review

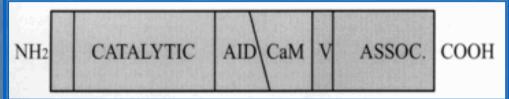
Neuronal Ca²⁺/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase II—Discovery, Progress in a Quarter of a Century, and Perspective: Implication for Learning and Memory



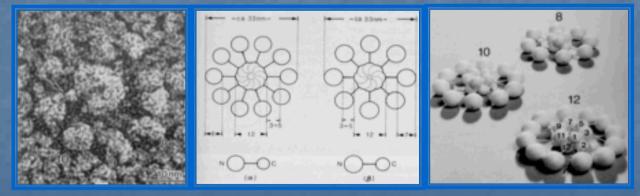
Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II(CaM KII)

- serine/threonine-specific protein kinase
- rat brain CaM KII: α , β , β ', γ and δ
- 28 different isoforms
- catalytic domain and calmodulin-binding

domain: 550-560kDa



petal-like shape: octamer and decamer



Intracellular distribution :

interphase - cytoplasm and nucleus and nucleoli mitosis- mitotic apparatus(microtubule-organizing center) metaphase/anaphase - centrosome and spindle

Meiosis resumption:

Xenopus oocyte / Mouse egg activation - meiotic spindle regulator

Cell cycle
G1/S phase and G2/M phase
(Tombes et al., 1995; Rasmussen and Rasmussen, 1995 Planas-Silva and Means, 1992)
Pronuclear fusion ; sea urchin eggs, *anti*-CaM KII or specific peptide inhibitor microinjection(Baitinger et al., 1990; Santella, 1998) Annus, Rev. Biochem, 2002, 71-473–510 DOI 10.1146/annuerv.biochem.71.110001.125410 Copyright © 2002 by Annual Reviews. All rights reserved

NEURONAL CA²⁺/CALMODULIN-DEPENDENT PROTEIN KINASE II: The Role of Structure and Autoregulation in Cellular Function

Andy Hudmon and Howard Schulman



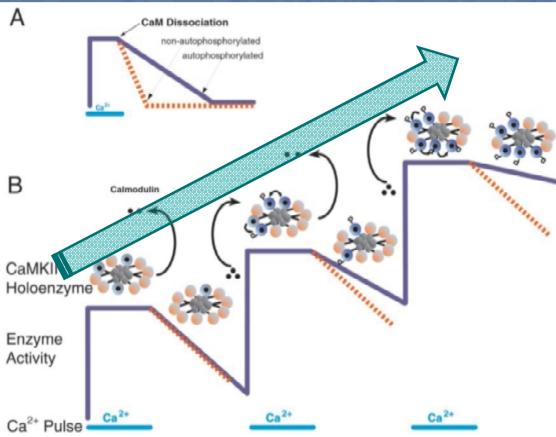
Sensitivity of CaM K Paul De Koninck and Science 279, 227 (19 DOI: 10.1126/science

CaM kinase II as frequency decoder of Ca²⁺ oscillations

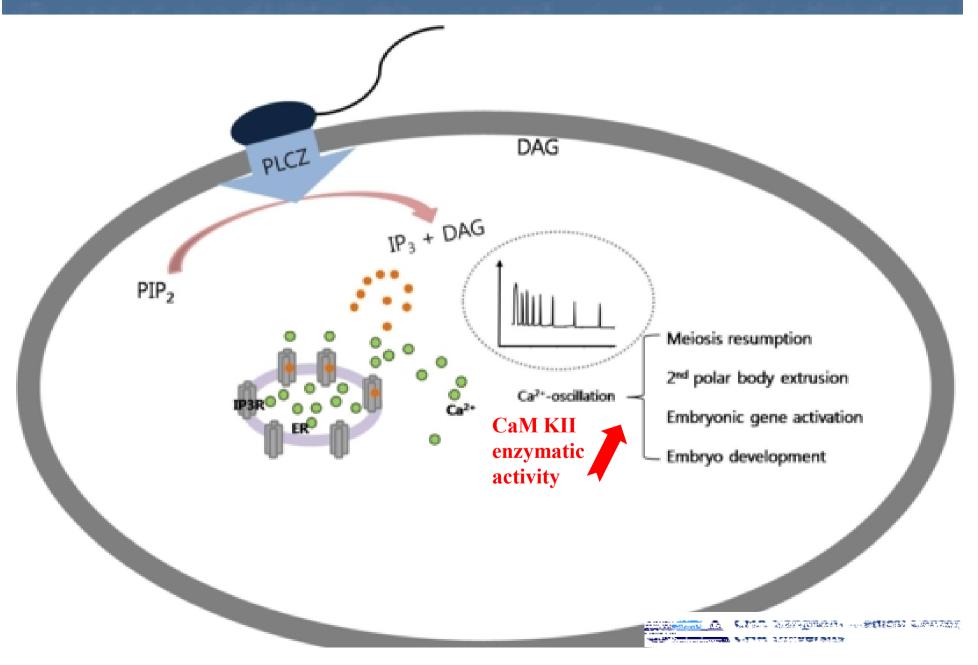
Genevieve Dupont' and Albert Goldbeter

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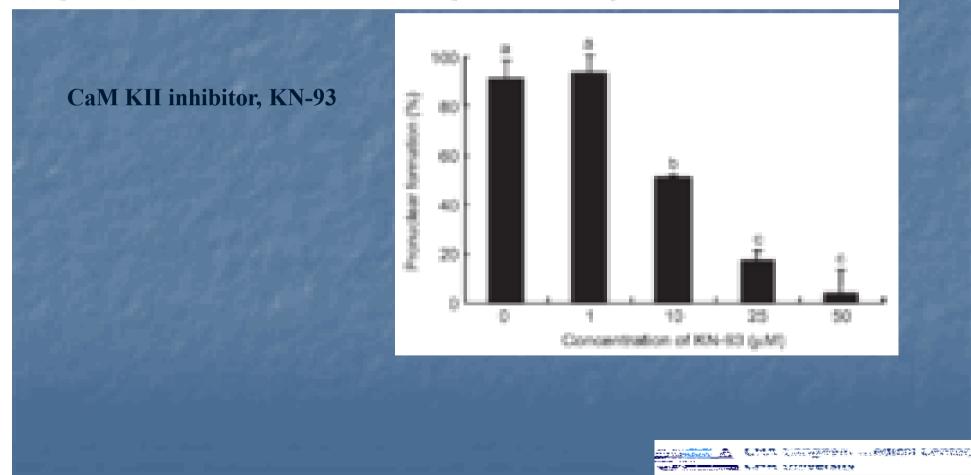
Fertilization and Ca²⁺-oscillation



REPRODUCTION

The role of calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II on the inactivation of MAP kinase and p34^{cdc2} kinase during fertilization and activation in pig oocytes

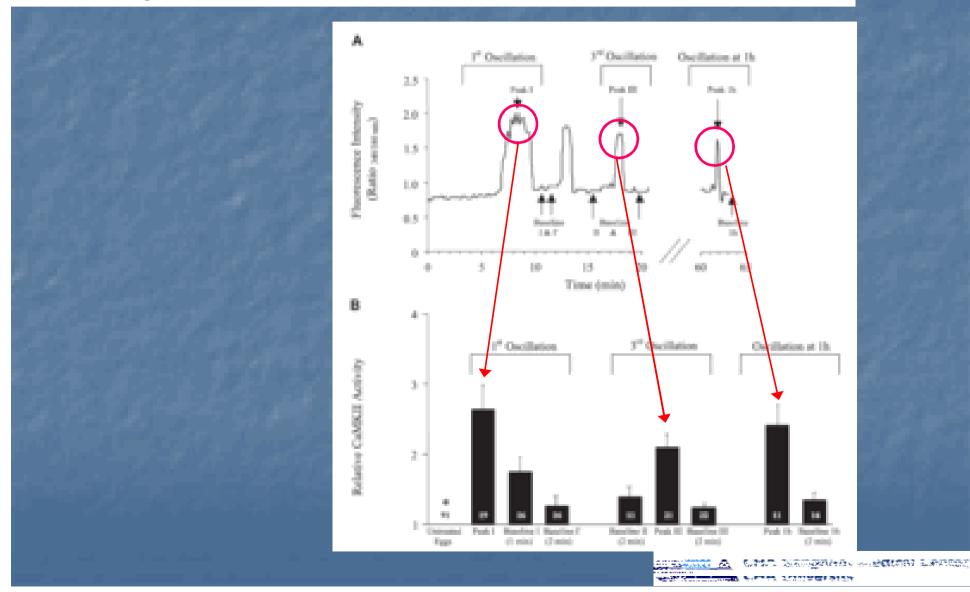
Junya Ito1,2, Natsuko Kawano1, Masumi Hirabayashi2,3 and Masayuki Shimada1



www.elsevier.com/loc

Fertilization stimulates long-lasting oscillations of CaMKII activity in mouse eggs

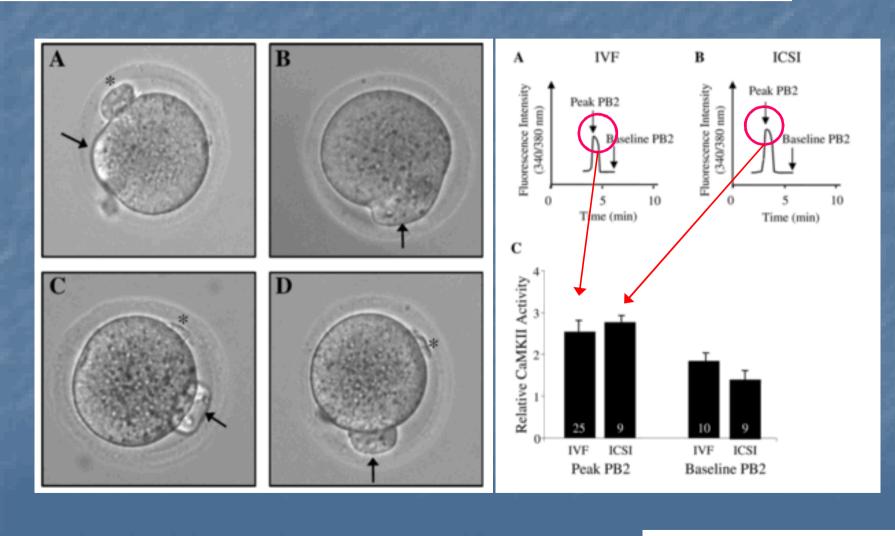
Styliani Markoulaki,^a Sara Matson,^b and Tom Ducibella^{a,b,*}



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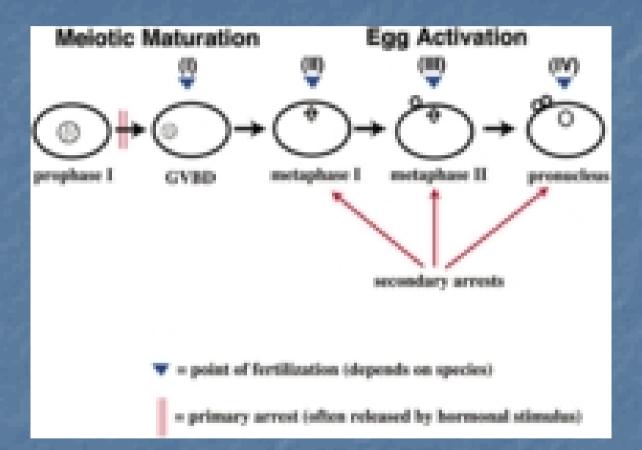
Comparison of Ca²⁺ and CaMKII responses in IVF and ICSI in the mouse

Styliani Markoulaki^{1,†,‡}, Manabu Kurokawa^{2,†,¶}, Sook-Young Yoon^{2,†}, Sara Matson³, Tom Ducibella^{1,3,4} and Rafael Fissore²



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Oocyte Meiotic Maturation and Egg Activation.



The oocytes of most animal species arrest in meiotic prophase I (reviewed by Masui and Clarke, 1979; Masui, 2001)

Present studies were performed to investigate the role of CaM KII during resumption of meiotic arrest *in vitro* of mouse oocytes.

Materials and Methods

- Animals: ICR mouse
- Culture condition: M16 or M2 medium
- [Ca²⁺]*i* measurement: [Ca²⁺]*i* indicator, fluo- 3AM,

confocal laser scanning microscope(CLSM)

- CaM KII inhibitor ; KN-93, KN-92
- GVBD block; dbcAMP
- Immunohistochemisty / Western blot

monoclonal anti-CaM KII(α-subunit, Oncogene, USA),

anti-tubulin,

anti-MAPs

NELLAND A CRIT MELANING - MARKET LINING

Results

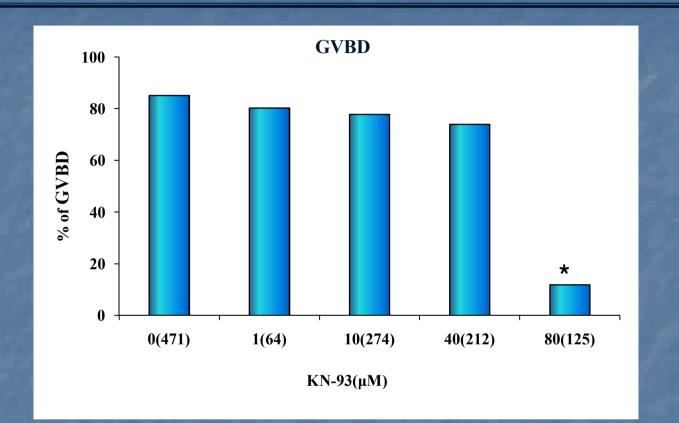


Figure 1. Effect of KN-93 on germinal vesicle breakdown of mouse GV oocytes. GVBD was assessed at 3hr after culture, respectively. The number in the parenthesis represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the seven replicates (mean \pm SEM). * significantly differ from the control, p<0.05.

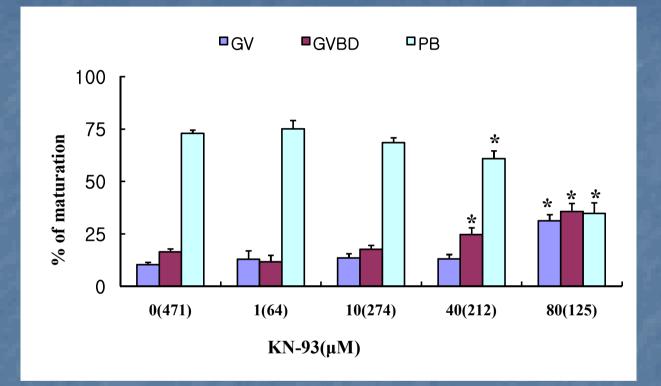


Figure 2. Effect of KN-93 on GVBD and (PB) of mouse GV oocytes. GVBD and PB was assessed at 3hr and 17hr after culture, respectively. The number in the parenthesis represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the seven replicates (mean \pm SEM). * significantly differ from the control, p<0.05.

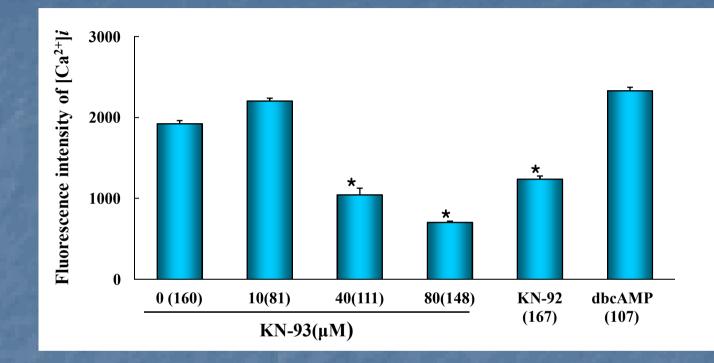


Figure 3. $[Ca^{2+}]i$ of mouse GV oocyte after treatment with various concentration of KN-93(40µM), KN-92(40µM) or dbcAMP(200mM). The number in the bars represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the six replicates (mean±SEM). * significantly differ from the control, p<0.001

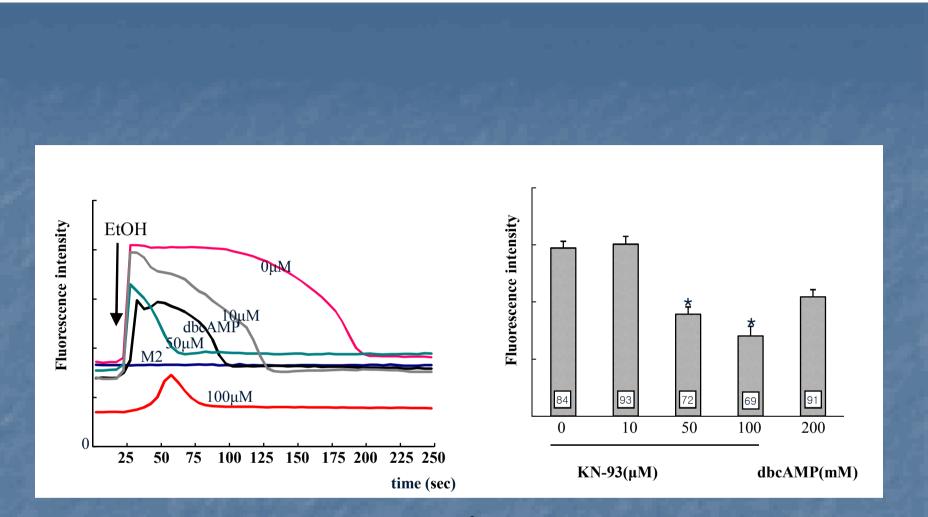
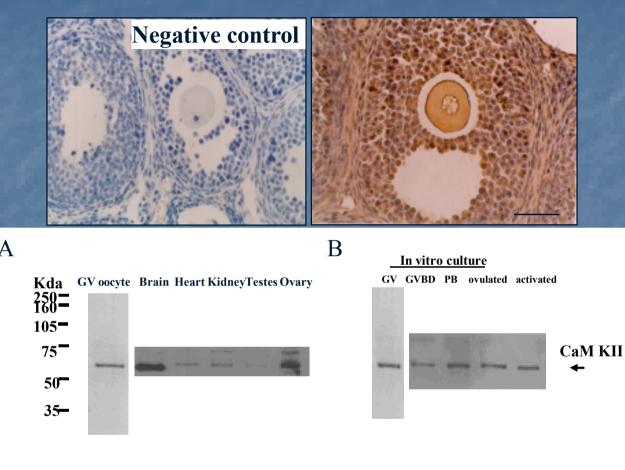


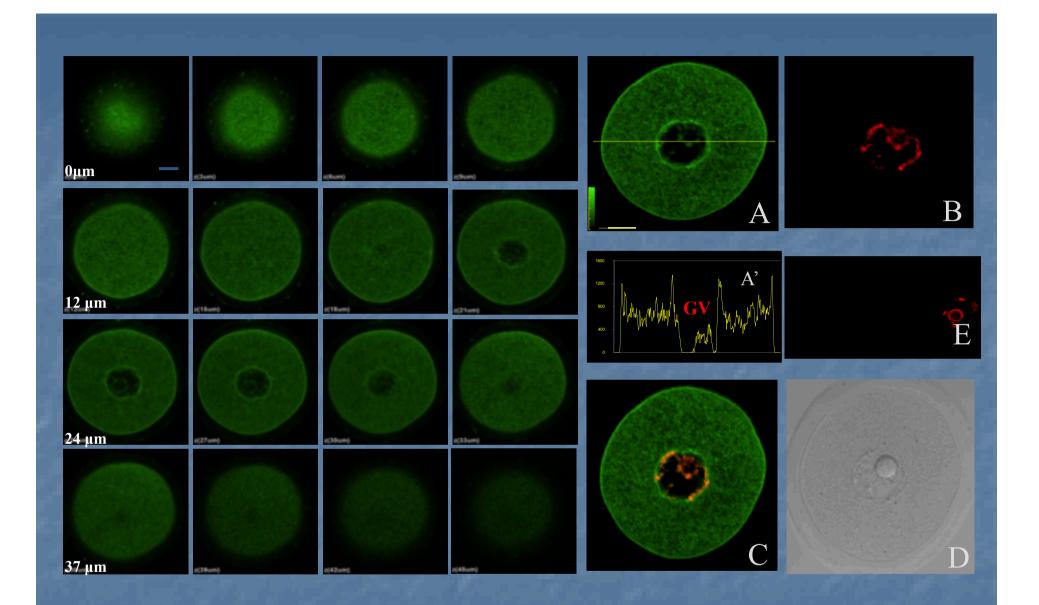
Figure 4. Effect of various drugs on the $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ -transient of mouse oocytes in response to EtOH in Ca²⁺-free medium. Oocytes were preincubated in the control medium or 0~ 100µM KN-93 or 200mM dbcAMP. Arrow, addition of 6% EtOH M2, M2 medium addition.

CaM KII might be involved in meiotic resumption via intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration regulation.

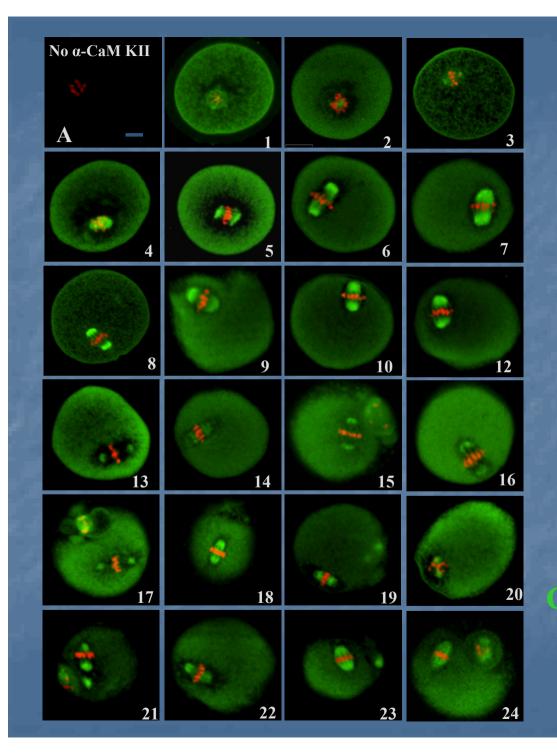
Identification of CaM KII in mouse ovary and tissue



10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. After electrophoresis, the proteins were transferred on to NC membrane and subsequently hybridized by using CaM KII(monoclonal antibody as primary antibody. One hundred GV oocytes, 10µg of ovarian homogenate or 4mg each tissue homogenate was loaded onto a wall. Activated oocytes after 30min activation by 6% ethanol.



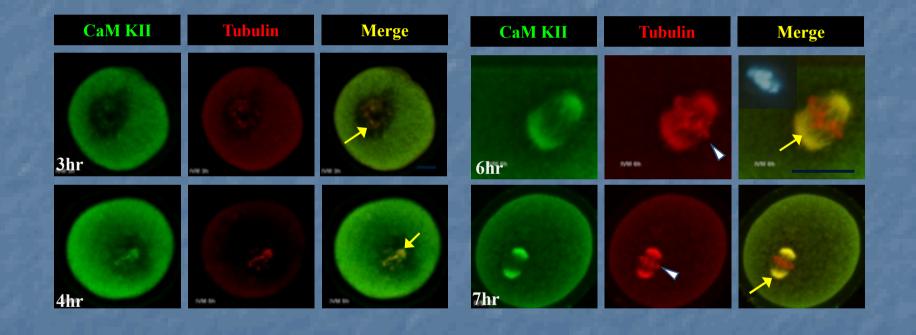
Distribution of Calvi Kill in the mouse GV oocyte.



Distribution of **chromosome** in the mouse maturing oocyte

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Colocalization of CaM KII and tubulin on the spindle pole in the germinal vesicle breakdown oocyte



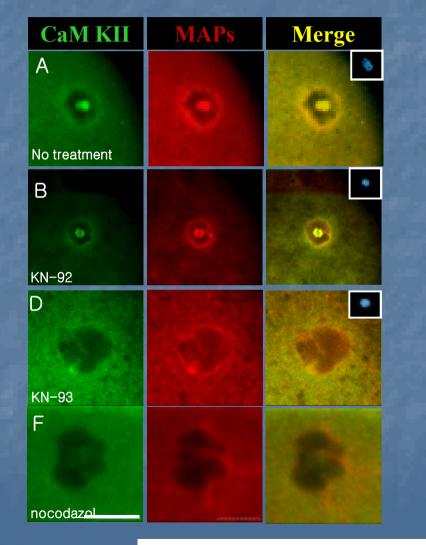
THE CONTRACT OF STREET, AND ST

Colocalization of CaM KII and microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs) in the germinal vesicle breakdown oocyte

MAPs bind to the tubulin subunits regulate their stability.

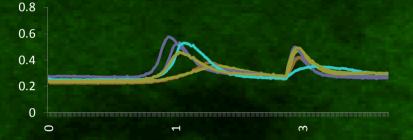
Xenopus MAP230 (XMAP230)stabilizes oocyte MTs and is required for <u>assembly of spindles</u> and cortical MTs.....

> Andersen, S.S., et al., Effect on microtubule dynamics of XMAP230, a microtubule-associated protein present in Xenopus laevis eggs and dividing cells. J Cell Biol, 1994. 127(5): p. 1289-99.



Conclusions

1. CaM KII might be involved in the regulatory mechanism of meiotic resumption via intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration.



2. CaM KII might play a regulatory role in the stabilization of microtubule via MAPs.

