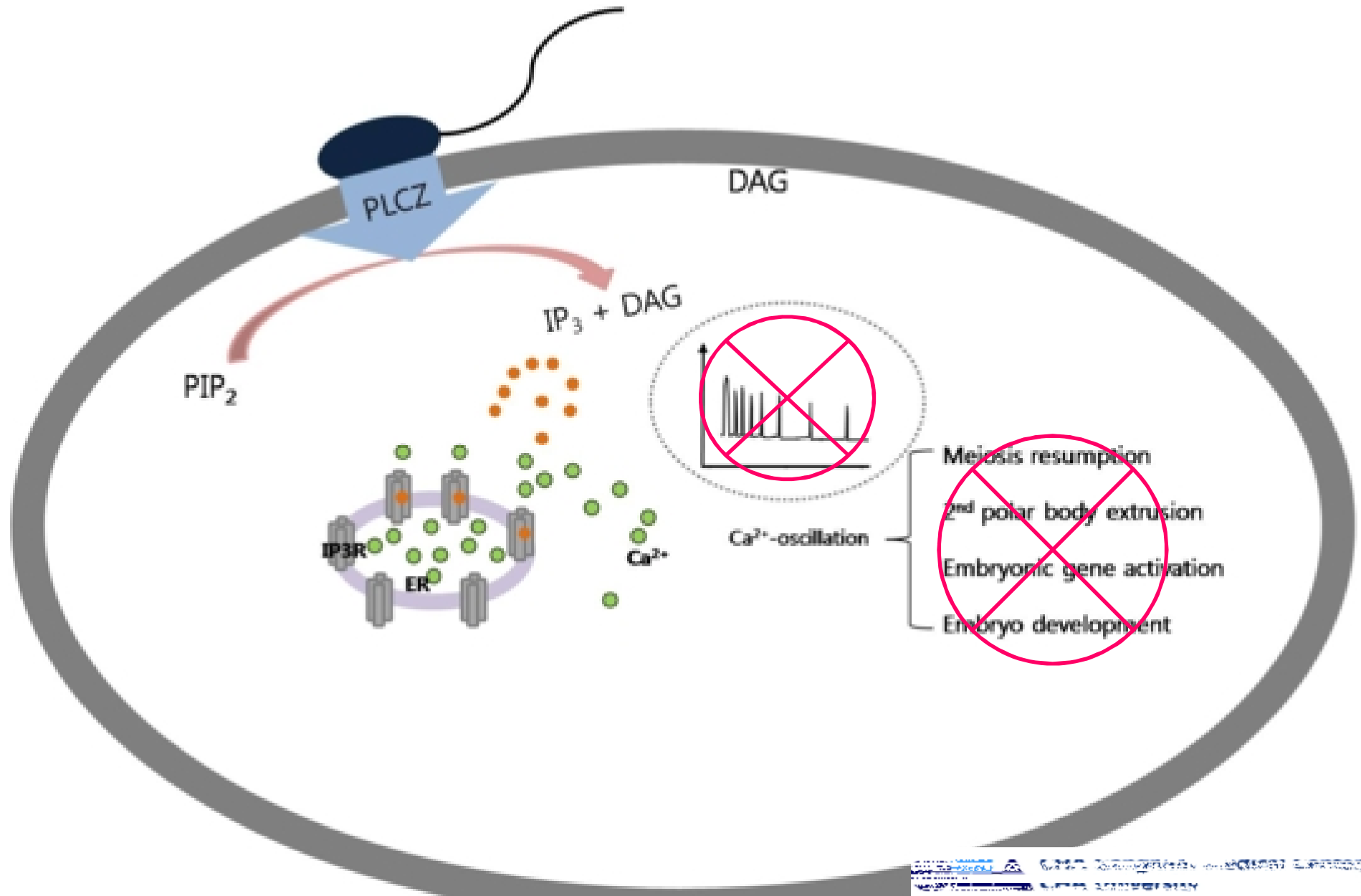


**Role of Calcium/calmodulin dependent  
protein kinase II  
on mouse oocyte maturation in vitro**

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

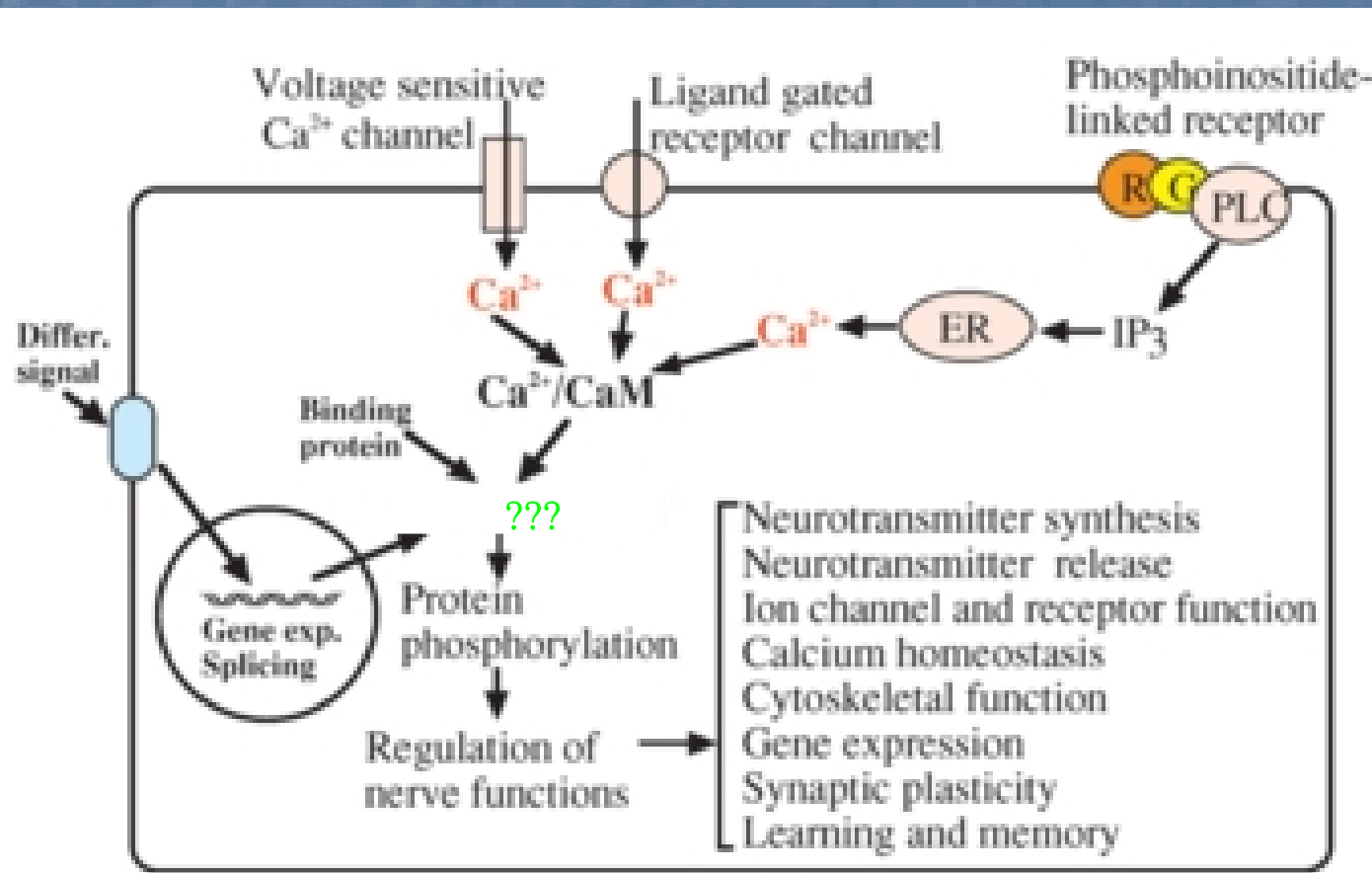
# Fertilization and $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -oscillation



## Review

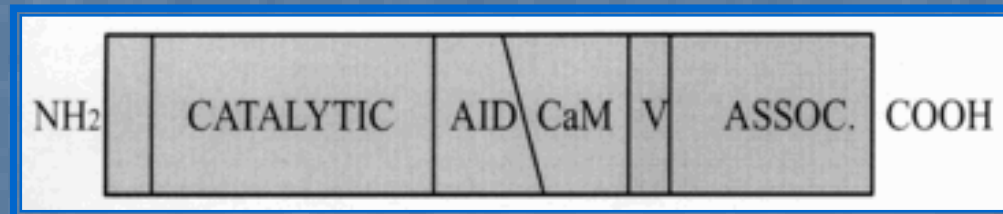
## Neuronal $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ /Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase II—Discovery, Progress in a Quarter of a Century, and Perspective: Implication for Learning and Memory

Takashi Yonemura

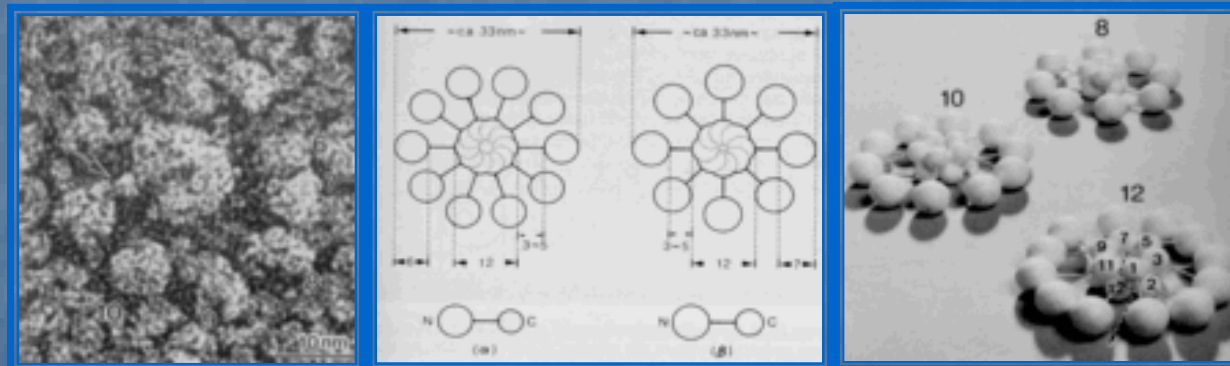


## Ca<sup>2+</sup>/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaM KII)

- serine/threonine-specific protein kinase
- rat brain CaM KII:  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\beta'$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$
- 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**

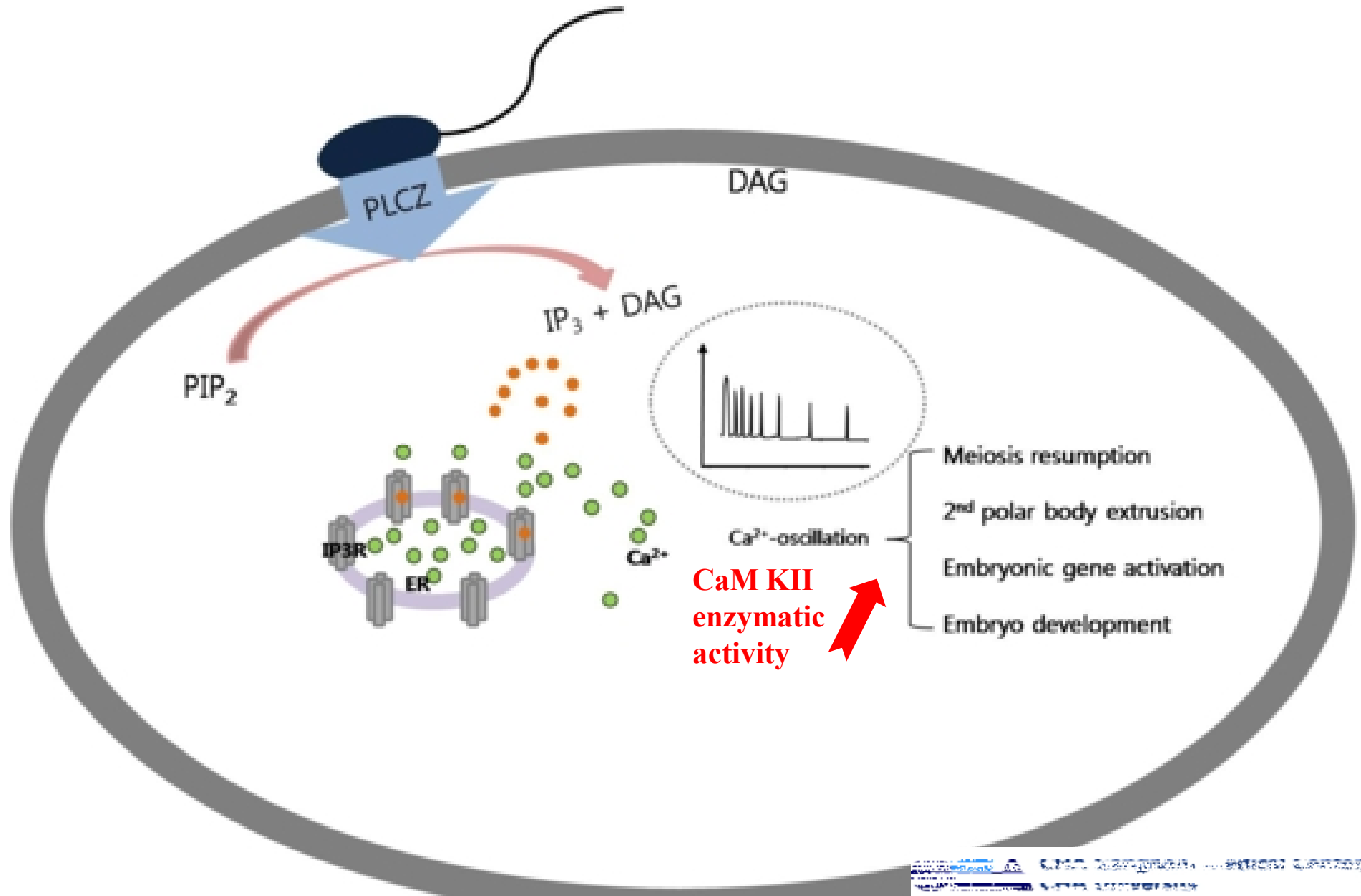
**G1/S phase and G2/M phase**

(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)



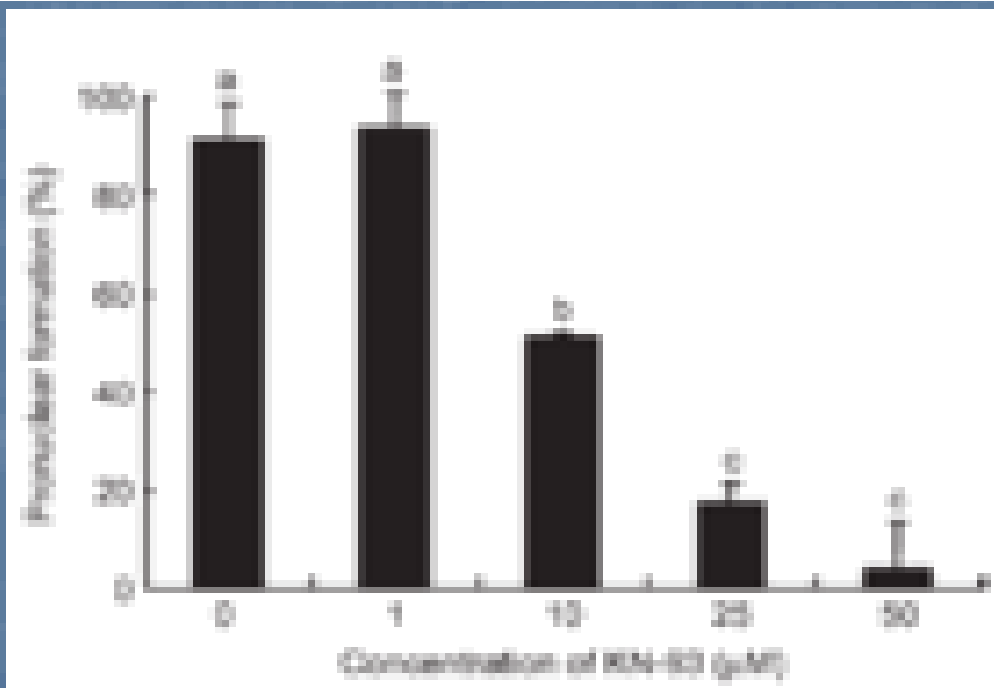
# Fertilization and $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -oscillation



## The role of calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II on the inactivation of MAP kinase and p34<sup>cdc2</sup> kinase during fertilization and activation in pig oocytes

Junya Ito<sup>1,2</sup>, Natuko Kawano<sup>1</sup>, Masumi Hirabayashi<sup>2,3</sup> and Masayuki Shimada<sup>1</sup>

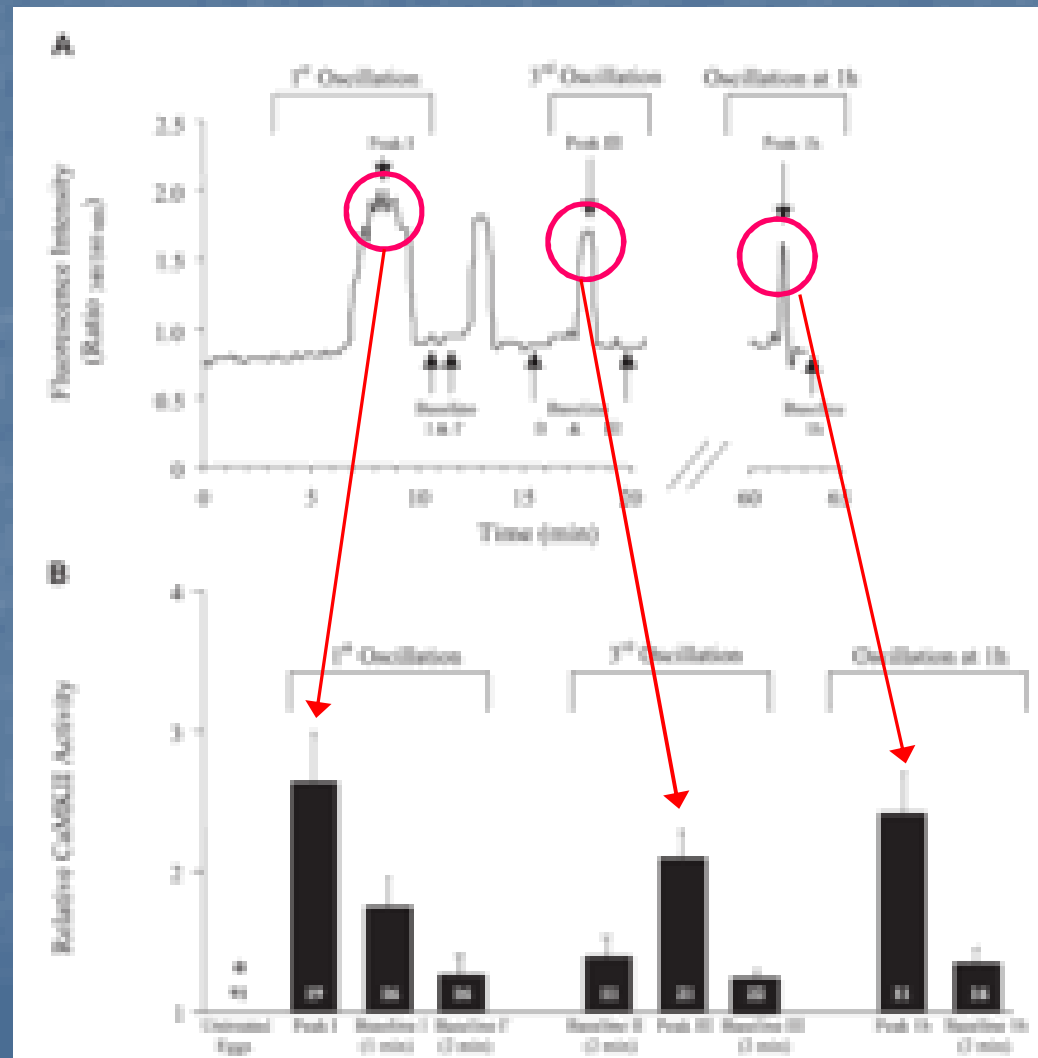
CaM KII inhibitor, KN-93





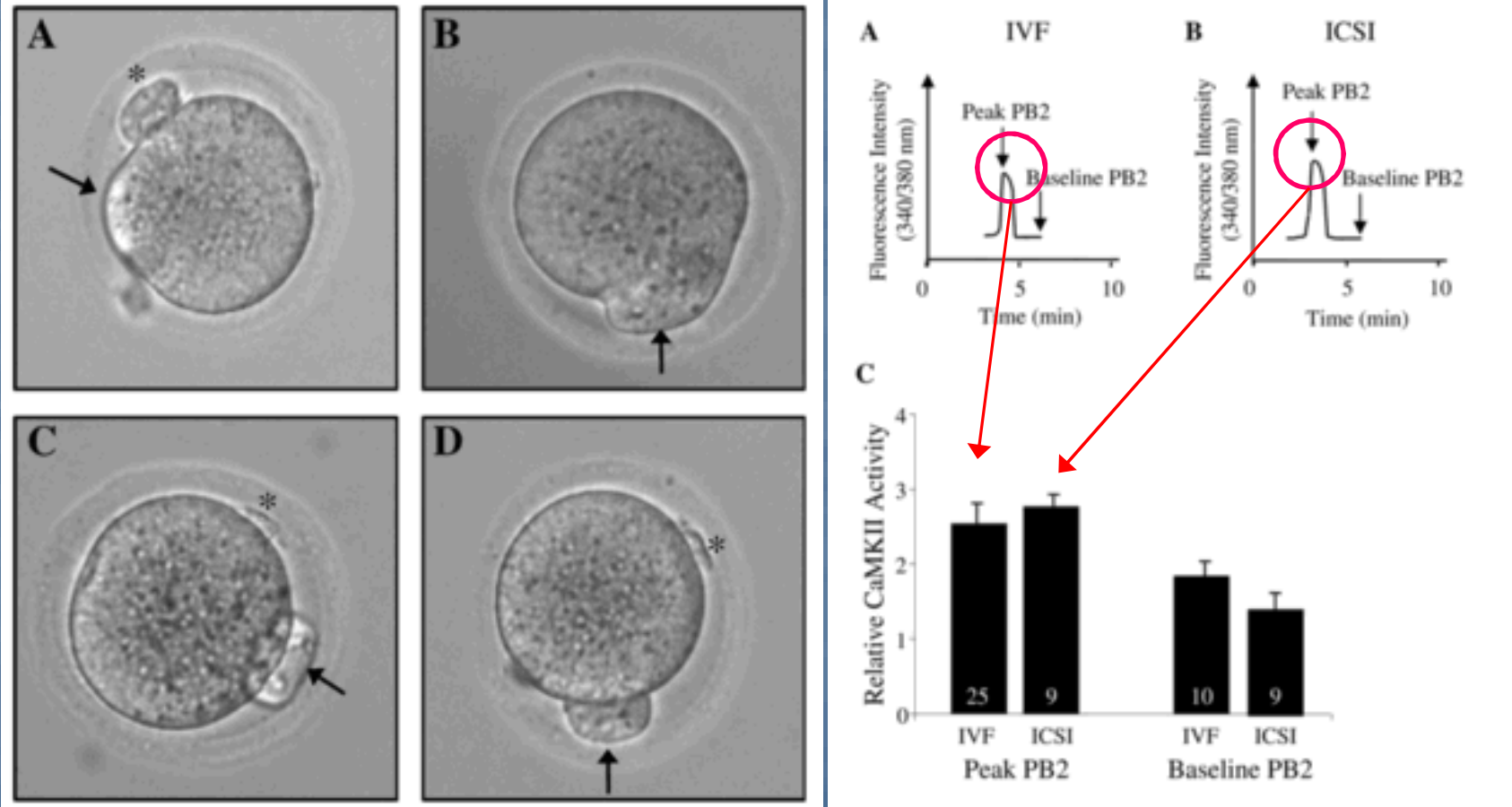
# Fertilization stimulates long-lasting oscillations of CaMKII activity in mouse eggs

Styliani Markoulaki,<sup>a</sup> Sara Matson,<sup>b</sup> and Tom Ducibella<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

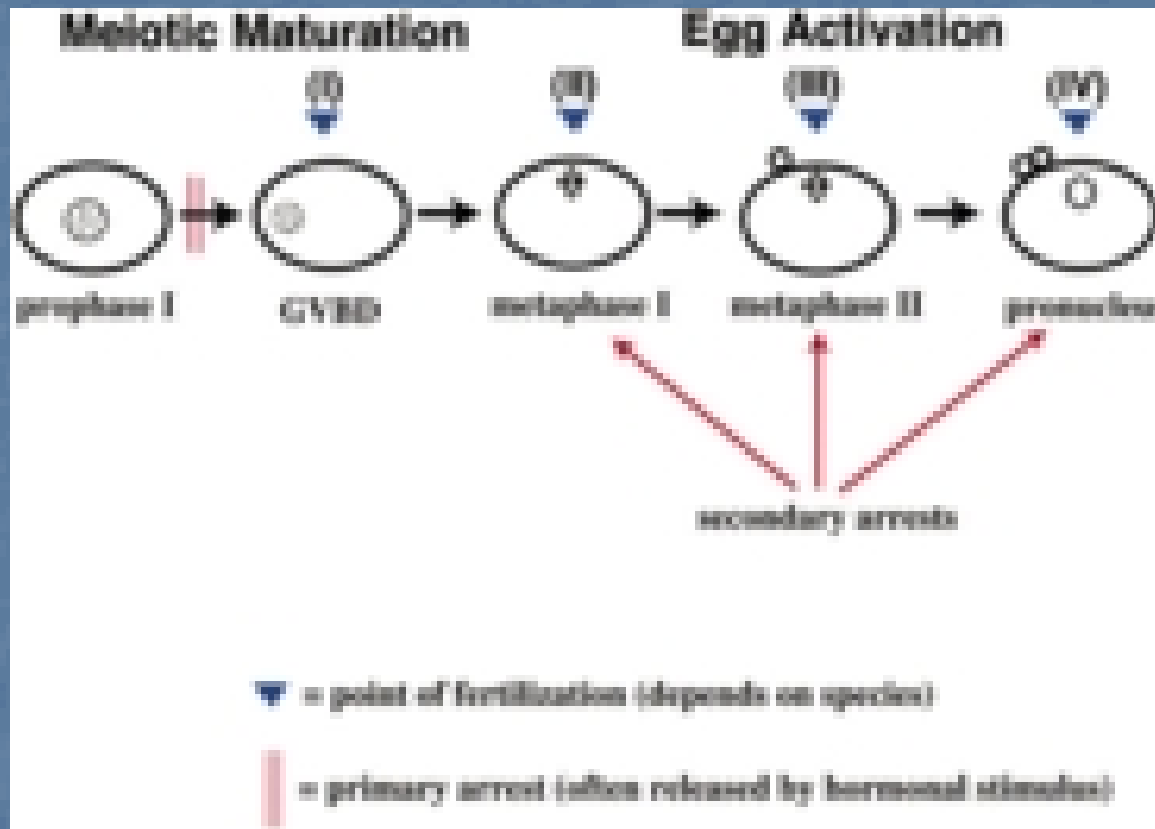


## Comparison of $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ and CaMKII responses in IVF and ICSI in the mouse

Styliani Markoulaki<sup>1,†,‡</sup>, Manabu Kurokawa<sup>2,†,§</sup>, Sook-Young Yoon<sup>2,†</sup>, Sara Matson<sup>3</sup>, Tom Ducibella<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Rafael Fissore<sup>2</sup>



# 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**
- **[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> measurement: [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> indicator, fluo-3AM,  
confocal laser scanning microscope (CLSM)**
- **CaM KII inhibitor ; KN-93, KN-92**
- **GVBD block; dbcAMP**
- **Immunohistochemistry / Western blot**  
**monoclonal anti-CaM KII(α-subunit, Oncogene, USA),**  
**anti-tubulin,**  
**anti-MAPs**

# Results

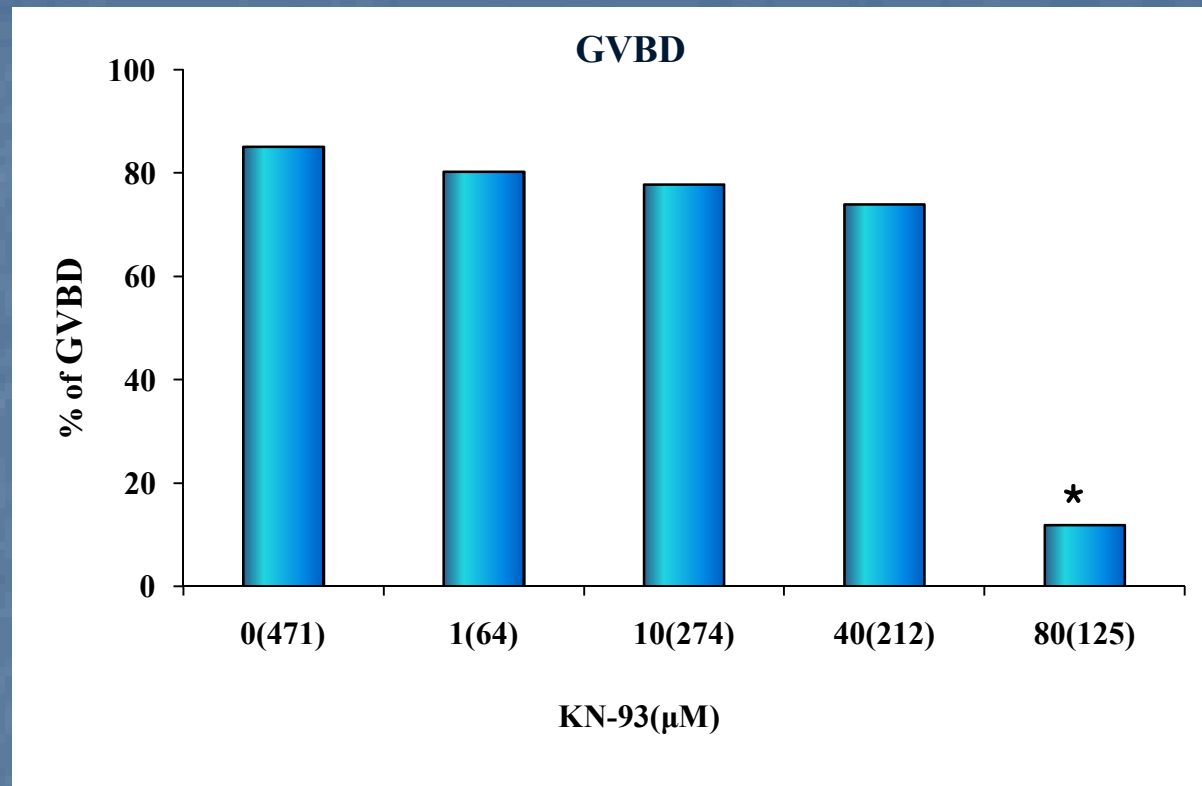


Figure 1. Effect of KN-93 on germinal vesicle breakdown of mouse GV oocytes. GVBD was assessed at 3hr after culture, respectively. The number in the parenthesis represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the seven replicates (mean  $\pm$  SEM). \* significantly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

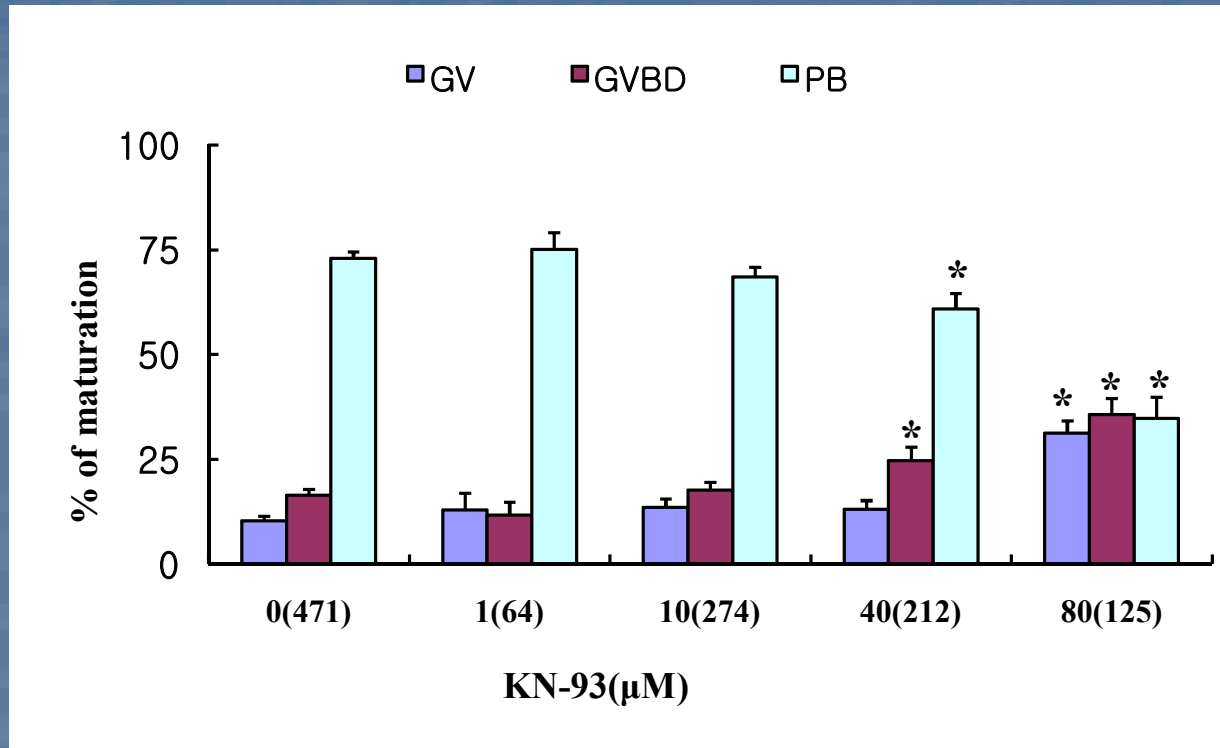


Figure 2. Effect of KN-93 on GVBD and (PB) of mouse GV oocytes. GVBD and PB was assessed at 3hr and 17hr after culture, respectively. The number in the parenthesis represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the seven replicates (mean  $\pm$  SEM). \* significantly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

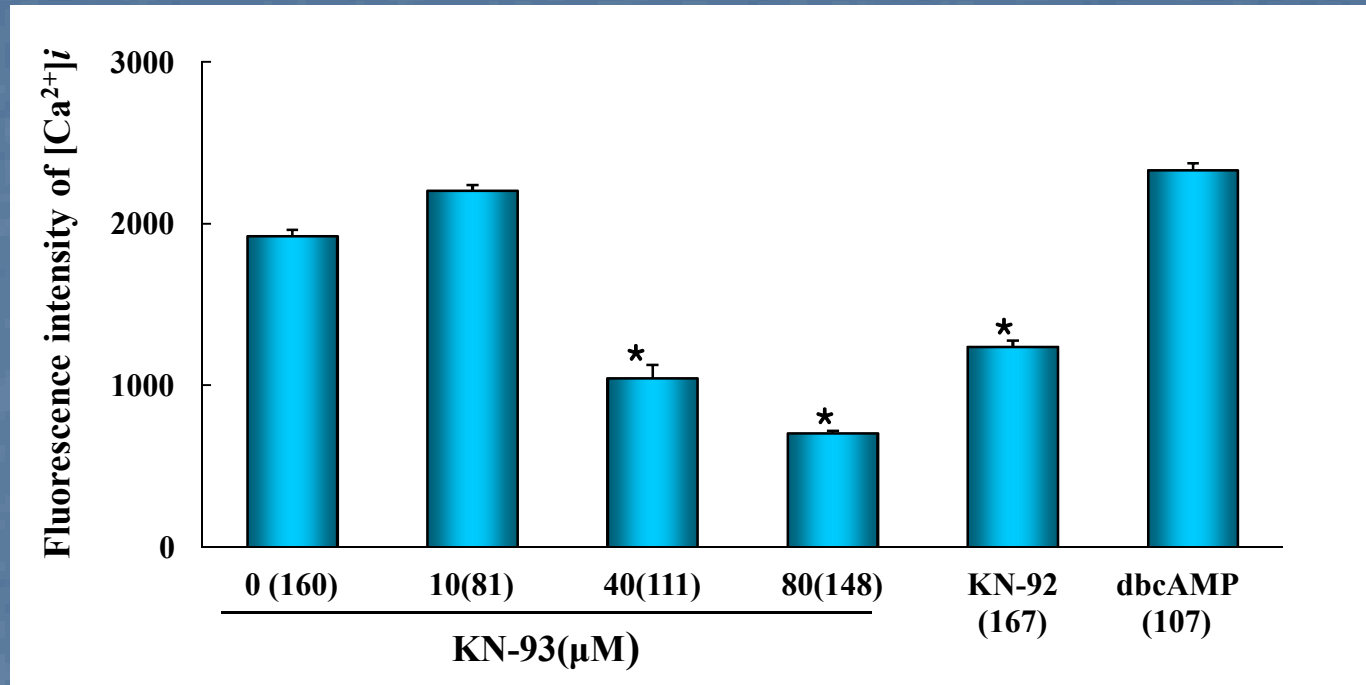


Figure 3.  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  of mouse GV oocyte after treatment with various concentration of KN-93( $40\mu M$ ), KN-92( $40\mu M$ ) or dbcAMP( $200mM$ ). The number in the bars represents the total number of oocytes examined. Results were obtained by pooling the six replicates (mean $\pm$ SEM). \* significantly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



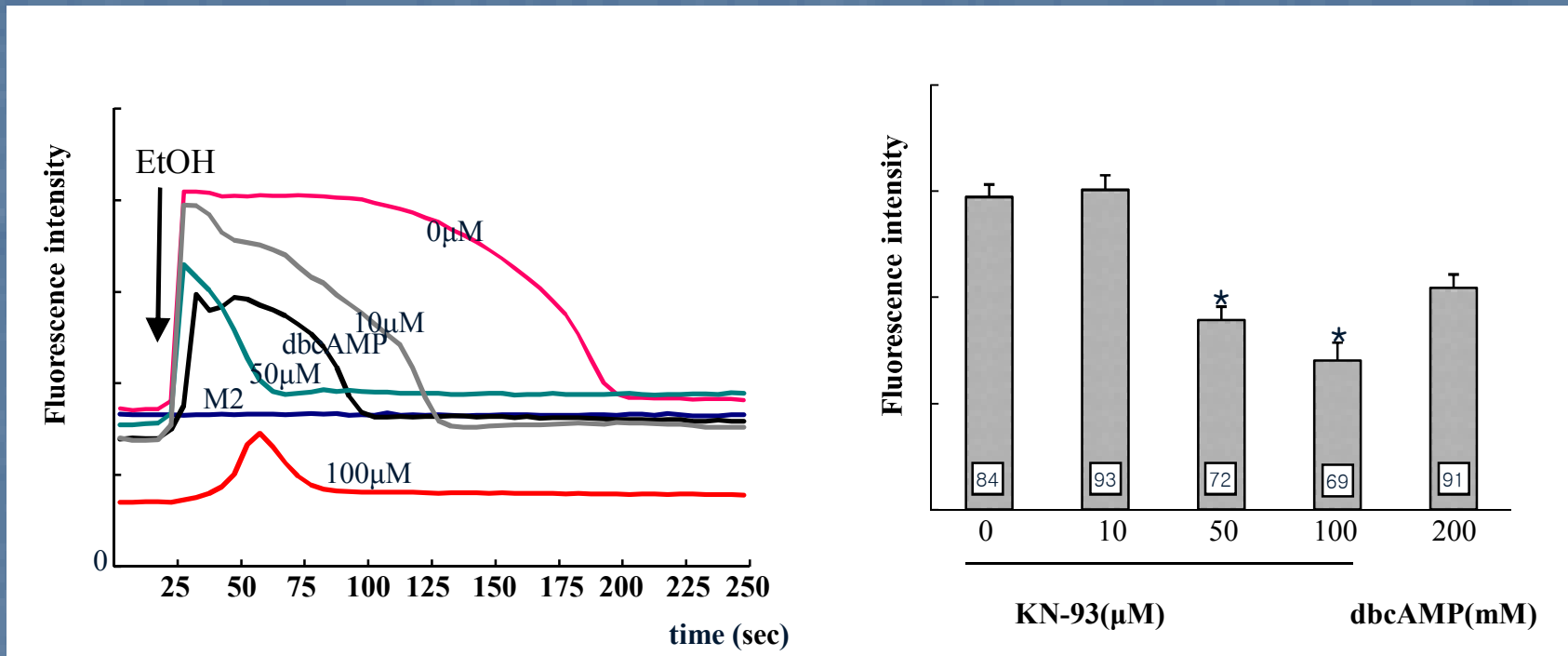
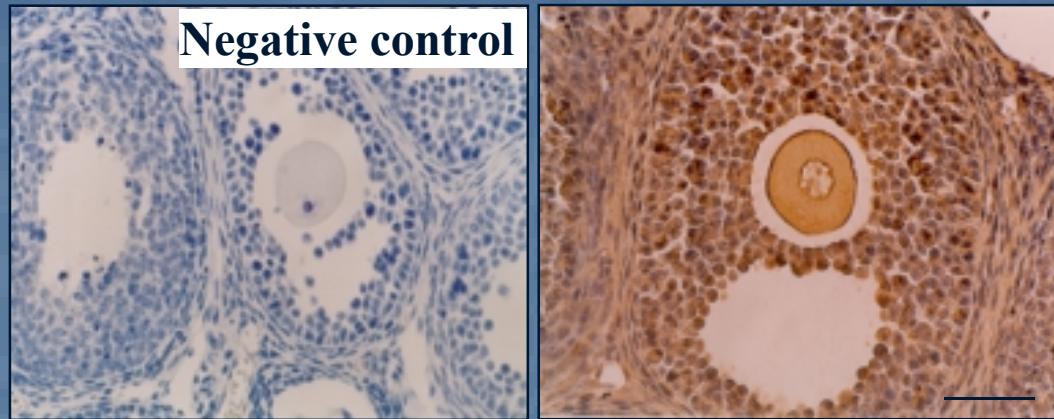


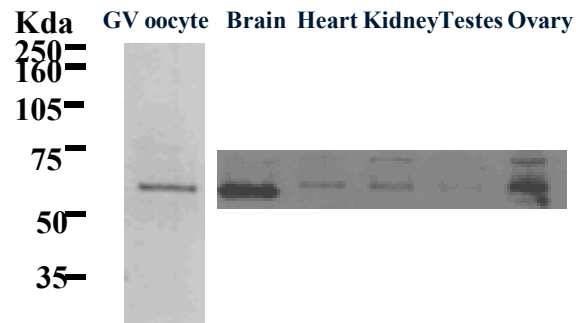
Figure 4. Effect of various drugs on the  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ -transient of mouse oocytes in response to EtOH in  $Ca^{2+}$ -free medium. Oocytes were preincubated in the control medium or 0~100  $\mu$ M KN-93 or 200mM dbcAMP. Arrow, addition of 6% EtOH M2, M2 medium addition.

CaM KII might be involved in meiotic resumption via intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration regulation.

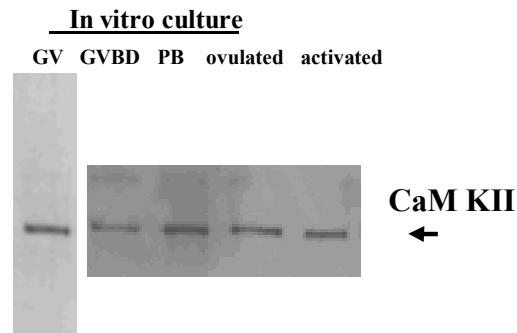
# Identification of CaM KII in mouse ovary and tissue



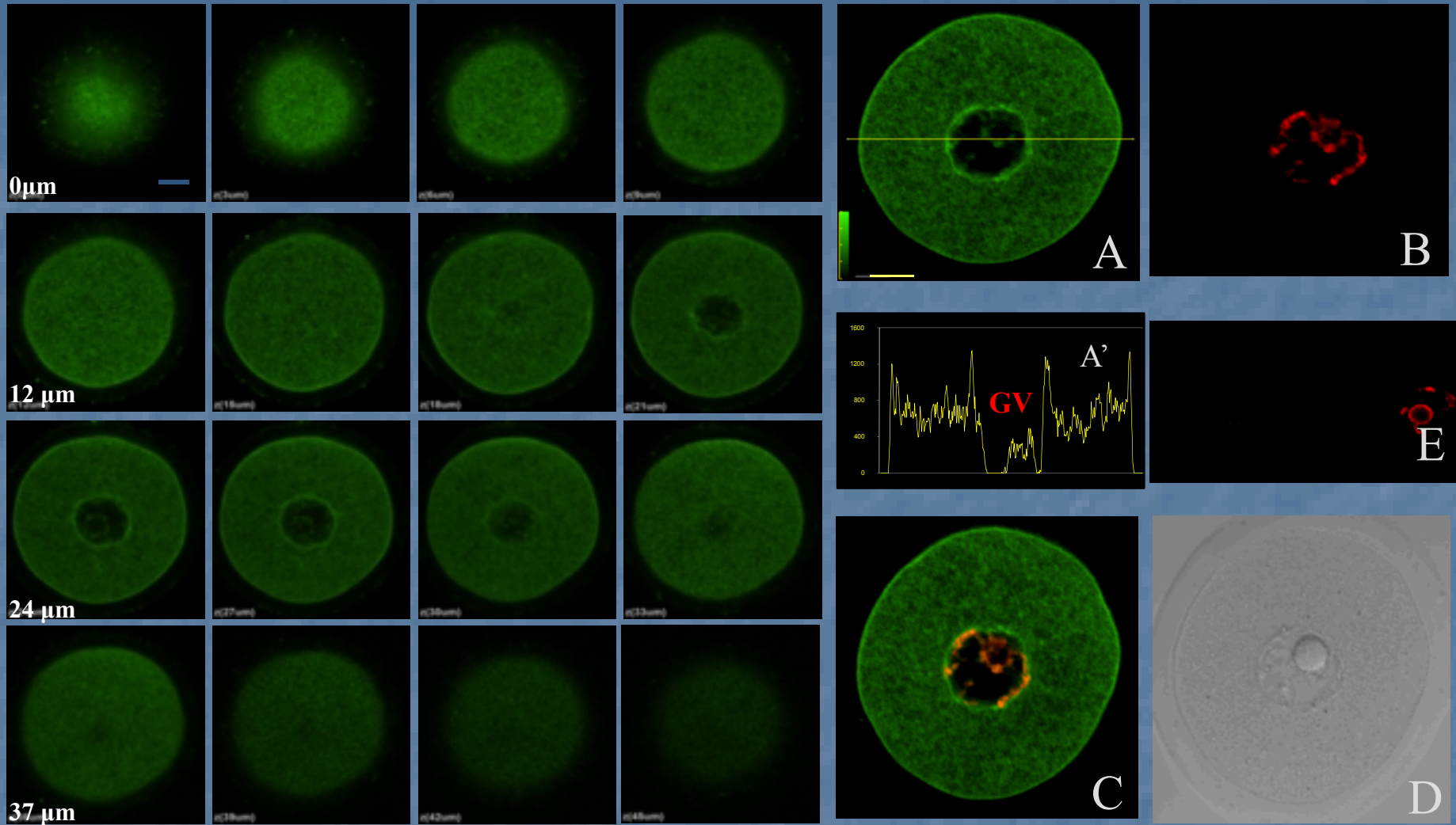
A



B



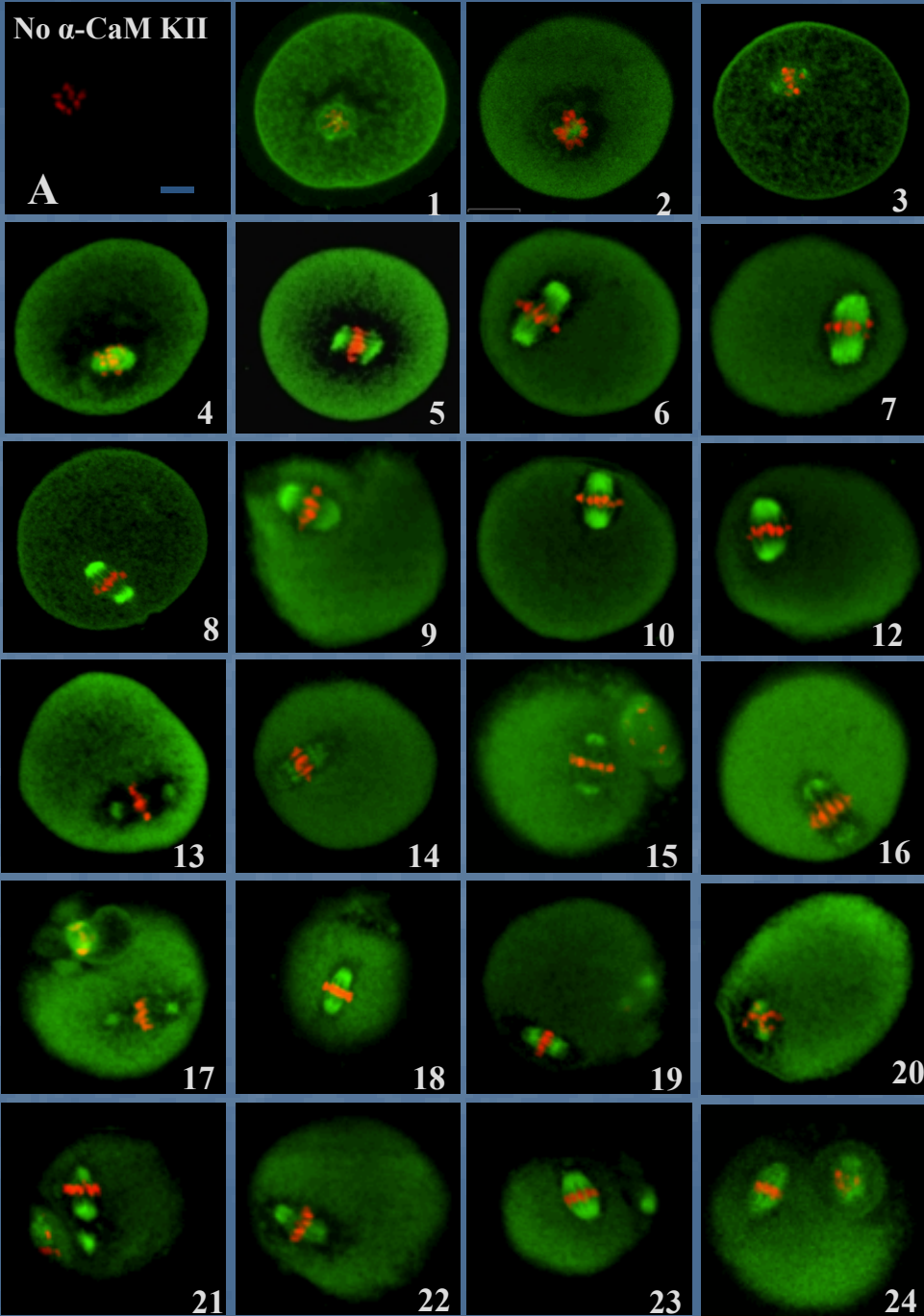
10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. After electrophoresis, the proteins were transferred on to NC membrane and subsequently hybridized by using CaM KII( monoclonal antibody as primary antibody. One hundred GV oocytes, 10 $\mu$ g of ovarian homogenate or 4mg each tissue homogenate was loaded onto a wall. Activated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



Distribution of **CaMKII** in the mouse **GV** oocyte.

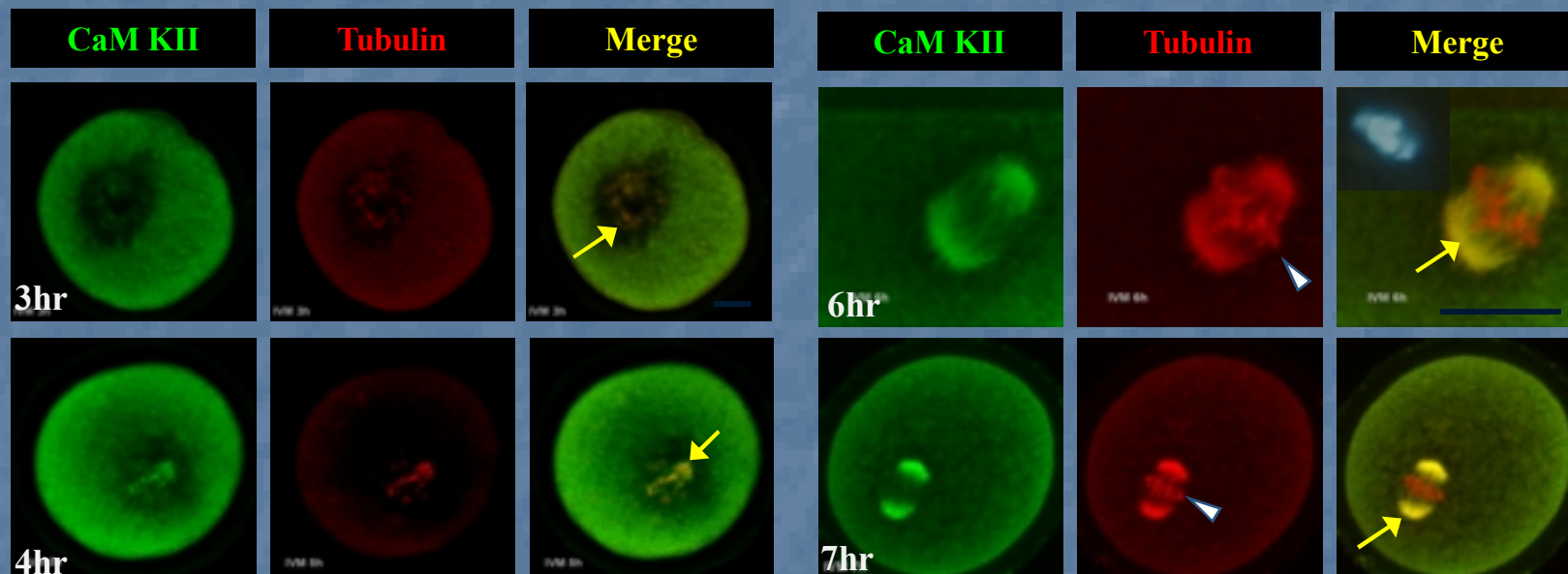
No  $\alpha$ -CaM KII

A



Distribution of  
CaM KII / **chromosome** in the  
mouse maturing oocyte

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



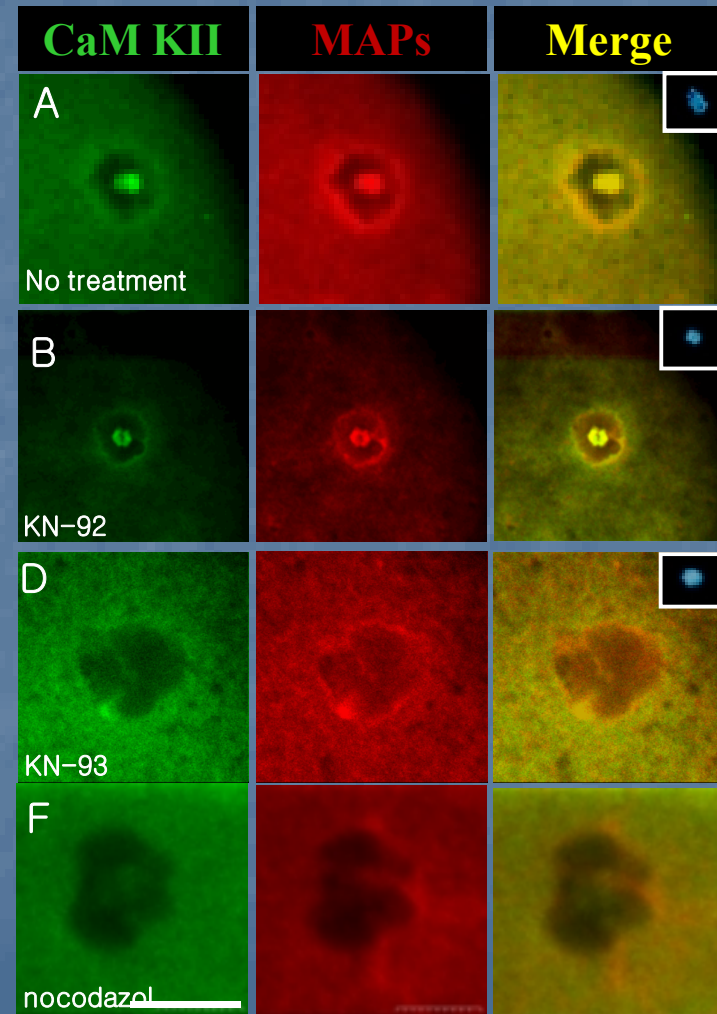


## Colocalization of **CaM KII** and **microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs)** in the germinal vesicle breakdown oocyte

**MAPs** bind to the tubulin subunits  
regulate their stability.

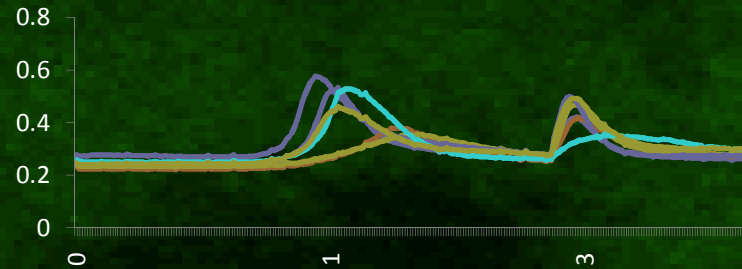
*Xenopus MAP230*  
(*XMAP230*) stabilizes oocyte  
*MTs* and is required for  
assembly of spindles and  
cortical MTs.....

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.

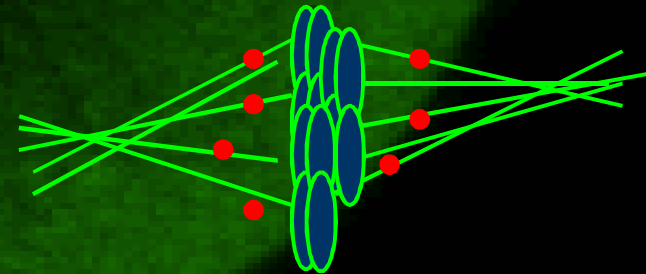


# Conclusions

1. CaM KII might be involved in the regulatory mechanism of meiotic resumption via intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration.



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





Thanks !