

ROS 和丁内酯-I 抑制山羊卵母细胞的减数分裂*

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摘要 本文研究了 ROS (Roscovitine) 和丁内酯-I (Butyrolactone I, BL-I) 两种细胞周期依赖性激酶抑制剂对山羊卵母细胞减数分裂恢复的抑制作用, 并研究了抑制对卵母细胞成熟、激活和发育的影响。结果表明: ROS 和 BL-I 对山羊卵母细胞减数分裂恢复的抑制作用具有浓度依赖性; 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS、100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I、100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 6.25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 和 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 都能有效抑制山羊卵母细胞减数分裂的恢复, 24 h 的抑制率分别为 78.4%、80.9%、80.3% 和 77.8%。用 ROS 和 BL-I 抑制 24 h 后转为正常培养 24 h, 各处理组卵母细胞的成熟率 (分别为 81.3%、81.9%、83.2% 和 85.2%) 与对照组 (83.0%) 无显著差异; 成熟卵母细胞的化学激活率分别为 93.3%、96.2%、92.5% 和 90.5%, 与对照组 (97.8%) 无显著差异。然而, 抑制处理后卵母细胞的卵裂率和桑椹胚率降低, 未能发育到囊胚。ROS 和 BL-I 抑制山羊卵丘扩展, 并且转为正常培养后卵丘不能再扩展。ROS 和 BL-I 能够浓度依赖性地抑制山羊卵母细胞减数分裂, 二者既可单独, 又可降低浓度联合使用, 但抑制山羊卵母细胞的浓度远高于牛和猪卵母细胞的; ROS 和 BL-I 抑制 24 h 不影响山羊卵母细胞的成熟和激活能力, 但影响卵母细胞的卵丘扩展和胚胎发育能力。因此, 山羊卵母细胞减数分裂调控可能比它动物更精细 [动物学报 52 (2): 342-348, 2006]。

关键词 山羊 卵母细胞 体外成熟 减数分裂 ROS 丁内酯-I

Inhibiting the meiotic resumption of goat oocytes with roscovitine (ROS) and butyrolactone I (BL-I)*

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Abstract *In vitro*, when oocytes are removed from follicles, they accomplish nuclear maturation quickly with insufficient cytoplasmic maturity, and this may lead to decreased developmental competence of IVM oocytes. Attempts have been made to prevent precocious meiotic resumption of oocytes and allow for adequate cytoplasmic maturation in vitro. However, no such attempts were reported in goats. In this study, ROS and BL-I, two specific and potent inhibitors of maturation-promoting factor (MPF) activity, were used to block germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD) of goat oocytes, and their effects on oocyte maturation, activation and embryo development were studied. The results showed that both drugs blocked GVBD of goat oocytes efficiently but their action was dose-dependent. Regimens of 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 6.25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I and 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I blocked, respectively, 78.4%, 80.9%, 80.3% and 77.8% of oocytes in germinal vesicle (GV) stage during a 24-h culture period. Following a further 24 h culture in maturation medium, almost all (81.3%, 81.9%, 83.2% and 85.2%) of the inhibited oocytes resumed meiosis and developed to the metaphase II (MII) stage. When oocytes matured after inhibition were activated with ionomycin and 6-DMAP, activation rates in the 4 treatment groups were 93.3%, 96.2%, 92.5% and 90.5%, not different from that (97.8%) of control group. However, rates of cleavage and morulae of treated oocytes were lower than those of control oocytes. ROS and BL-I inhibited cumulus expansion and the inhibitory effect was not reversible after maturation

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culture. In conclusion, both ROS and BL-I inhibited meiotic resumption of goat oocytes in a dose-dependent manner and the dosage of ROS and BL-I can be reduced to a big margin when used in combinations. Inhibition with ROS and BL-I for 24 h did not compromise subsequent maturation and activation, but affected cumulus expansion and embryo development of goat oocytes [*Acta Zoologica Sinica* 52 (2): 342–348, 2006].

Key words Goat, Oocyte, Meiosis, *In vitro* maturation, Roscovitine, Butyrolactone I

卵母细胞成熟过程分为核成熟和胞质成熟两个过程 (Hendriksena et al., 2000)。卵母细胞只有在充分完成了核和胞质成熟后, 才具备成功受精和随后的胚胎发育能力 (Hyttel et al., 1997)。在体内条件下, 由于卵泡液中的生发泡破裂 (GVBD) 抑制因子存在, 卵母细胞不能自发恢复减数分裂, 此时卵母细胞进行着活跃的转录和转录后翻译, 经历一个相当长的过程才逐步获得胞质成熟和减数分裂恢复能力 (Hyttel et al., 1997; Gosden et al., 1997)。然而, 在体外, 卵母细胞从卵泡转到培养液中后, 在胞质未完全成熟的情况下提前恢复减数分裂, 从而影响卵母细胞的发育能力。有研究证明, 体内成熟的卵母细胞的发育能力要远远好于体外培养成熟的卵母细胞 (Sirard and Blondin, 1996)。

为了提高体外成熟卵母细胞的质量, 人们尝试在体外阻止卵母细胞减数分裂提前恢复, 让卵母细胞有更长的时间来完成胞质成熟。抑制卵母细胞减数分裂的方法有很多, 其中包括生理方法和化学方法。生理方法如向培养液中添加卵泡液 (Tsafri and Channing, 1975; Leibfried and First, 1980) 和与颗粒细胞、卵泡膜细胞共培养 (Sirard and Bilodeau, 1990; Kotsuji et al., 1994; Richard and Sirard, 1996a, b); 化学方法如用蛋白合成抑制剂、蛋白磷酸化抑制剂 (Fulka et al., 1991; Lonergan et al., 1997, 1998; Saeki et al., 1998; Li et al., 2001; Hashimoto et al., 2003; Beux et al., 2003; Ye et al., 2005) 或 cAMP 转导途径抑制剂 (Sirard et al., 1998) 阻止 GVBD。

ROS ([R]-2-[1-乙基-2-羟乙氨基]-6-苯甲氨基-9-异丙基嘌呤) 是一种腺嘌呤的衍生物, 能选择性抑制 cdc2、cdk2 和 cdk5 等细胞周期依赖性激酶的活性 (Meijer et al., 1997)。BL-I 也是一种特异性细胞周期依赖性激酶抑制剂, 对其他一些蛋白激酶 (如 MAPK) 也起作用 (Kitagawa et al., 1993; Motlik et al., 1998)。ROS 和 BL-I 能有效地抑制牛 (Mermillod et al., 2000; Ponderato et al., 2001; Kubelka et al., 2000; Lonergan et al., 2000; Hashimoto et al., 2002; Gomez et al., 2004)、猪

(Beux et al., 2003; Krschek and Meinecke, 2001; Marchal et al., 2001; Kubelka et al., 2002; Wu et al., 2002; Ju et al., 2003) 和马 (Hinrichs et al., 2002) 卵母细胞减数分裂的恢复。

虽然在牛、猪和马上 ROS 和 BL-I 的应用很多, 但在山羊上还没见报道。本文研究了 ROS 和 BL-I 单独或联合使用抑制山羊卵母细胞减数分裂恢复的最适浓度以及抑制后卵母细胞的成熟、激活和早期胚胎发育能力, 为进一步利用这两种试剂调控卵母细胞减数分裂, 提高体外成熟卵母细胞质量提供了必要的数据库。

1 材料与方法

本实验所用试剂除特殊说明外均采购于 Sigma 公司。

1.1 卵母细胞的获取

随机选择屠宰的当地山羊取卵巢, 在 30–35℃ 的无菌生理盐水 (添加 100 IU/ml 青霉素和 0.05 mg/ml 硫酸链霉素) 中 3 h 内运回实验室。卵母细胞的选取和培养采用本实验室先前报道的方法 (Ma et al., 2003)。在含有 0.1% PVA 的 D-PBS 中选择直径 2–4 mm 的卵泡用针头刺破, 然后在实体显微镜下收集有三层以上卵丘细胞且胞质均匀、形态良好的卵丘卵母细胞复合体 (COCs)。收集的 COCs 用 D-PBS 洗 3 次, 备用。

1.2 卵母细胞培养

在 100 μ l 培养滴中放入 20 枚 COCs, 覆盖薄层石蜡油, 于 38.5℃、5% CO₂ 和 100% 湿度的 CO₂ 培养箱内培养。进行抑制处理的 COCs 在抑制培养液中培养 24 h, 对照 COCs 在成熟培养液中培养 24 h。成熟培养液为 TCM-199 (Gibco, Grand Island, New York, USA) 添加 10% (v/v) FCS (GIBCO)、0.05 IU/ml FSH、0.05 IU/ml LH、1 μ g/ml 17 β -雌二醇、24.2 mg/L 丙酮酸钠、10 ng/ml EGF (军事医学科学院)、50 IU/ml 青霉素和 0.05 mg/ml 链霉素。抑制培养液为 TCM-199, 添加 24.2 mg/L 丙酮酸钠、3 mg/ml BSA、不同浓度抑制剂、50 IU/ml 青霉素和 0.05 mg/ml 链霉素。ROS (Sigma, R-7772) 和 BL-I (Biomol, CC-210) 用

2-甲基亚砷 (DMSO) 溶解, 配制成相应浓度的母液, 分装到 1.5 ml 离心管中, -80°C 贮存。使用前, 用抑制培养液稀释到使用浓度。抑制 24 h 后, COCs 用成熟培养液洗 2 次转到成熟培养液滴中进行成熟培养。

1.3 卵母细胞孤雌激活

将 COCs 移入 0.1% (w/v) 透明质酸酶中作用 0.5 min, 用适当口径微吸管反复吹打, 去净卵丘细胞。选择具有第一极体的成熟卵母细胞进行激活。Ionomycin (Sigma, I-0634) 和 6-DMAP (Sigma, D-2629) 用 DMSO 溶解, 使用前用含有 3 mg/ml BSA 和 5% FCS 的 CR1aa 稀释到使用浓度。成熟卵母细胞在 $5\ \mu\text{mol/L}$ Ionomycin 中室温处理 2 min, 用 CR1aa 充分洗净后在含 2 mmol/L 6-DMAP 的 CR1aa 中 38.5°C 、5% CO_2 、100% 湿度 CO_2 培养箱内处理 2 h。激活处理后, 卵母细胞在不含 6-DMAP 的 CR1aa 中继续培养 4 h。对照卵母细胞在 CR1aa 中培养 6 h。

1.4 孤雌激活胚胎的体外培养

收集成熟卵母细胞脱下的卵丘细胞, 加入含有 10% FCS 的 DMEM/F12 (Gibco, Grand Island, New York, USA) 于 96 孔培养板中培养, 制备单层卵丘细胞。共培养前, 用 $100\ \mu\text{l}$ CR1aa 替换 DMEM, 平衡 12 h。激活处理后的孤雌胚用 CR1aa 洗后转到正在生长的单层卵丘细胞培养孔中 (每孔放 20 个胚胎), 在 38.5°C 、5% CO_2 、100% 湿度 CO_2 培养箱内培养 9 d。每隔 48 h 半量换液。培养结束后, 在显微镜下检查胚胎发育情况。

1.5 核形态的判定

将脱去卵丘细胞的卵母细胞和激活处理完的卵母细胞放到四角滴有石蜡油: 凡士林 (1:1) 的载片上, 加盖玻片, 轻轻按压, 将卵母细胞位置固定。加入无水乙醇: 冰乙酸 (3:1) 固定液固定 24 h 以上, 再用 1% 的乙酸地衣红 (40% 醋酸配制) 染色 1–2 min, 相差显微镜下观察卵母细胞核形态。观察卵母细胞生发泡破裂情况时, 将有清晰核膜的卵母细胞计作生发泡期的卵母细胞。激活处理后, 有一个或一个以上原核的卵母细胞算作激活, 对照组中没有发现自发激活现象。

1.6 数据统计分析

所有实验至少重复 3 次, 实验数据利用 SPSS 统计软件的 ANOVA 模块分析。数据经反正弦转换, 然后用单因素方差分析, 进行多重比较。数据用平均数 \pm 标准误表示, $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著。

2 结果

2.1 BL-I 和 ROS 抑制山羊卵母细胞减数分裂的最适浓度

表 1 不同浓度 BL-I 和 ROS 对山羊卵母细胞减数分裂的抑制效果

Table 1 Inhibition of BL-I and ROS in different combinations to meiotic resumption of goat oocytes

ROS 浓度 Con. ROS ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	BL-I 浓度 Con. BL-1 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	处理卵数 Oocytes treated	%GV 卵母细胞 % GV oocytes
100	–	36	$17.0 \pm 1.7^{\text{cde}}$
150	–	58	$43.6 \pm 6.6^{\text{b}}$
200	–	51	$78.4 \pm 3.8^{\text{a}}$
12.5	6.25	80	$13.9 \pm 2.6^{\text{cd}}$
25	6.25	90	$18.9 \pm 2.6^{\text{de}}$
25	12.5	85	$25.8 \pm 2.6^{\text{ef}}$
25	25	83	$35.6 \pm 6.8^{\text{f}}$
50	25	62	$77.8 \pm 2.8^{\text{a}}$
100	6.25	61	$80.3 \pm 0.3^{\text{a}}$
–	50	80	$52.8 \pm 4.5^{\text{b}}$
–	100	43	$80.9 \pm 4.9^{\text{a}}$
培养前 Pre-culture control		81	$86.7 \pm 3.3^{\text{a}}$
正常培养对照 Culture control		30	$6.7 \pm 3.3^{\text{c}}$

同一列中含相同字母的为差异不显著, $P > 0.05$ 。

Values with a common letter in the superscripts did not differ $P > 0.05$.

山羊 COCs 在含有不同浓度 ROS 和 BL-I 的抑制培养基中培养 24 h 后观察生发泡破裂情况。结果 (表 1) 表明, 单独使用时, 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS 和 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 能有效抑制山羊卵母细胞 GVBD, 分别有 78.4% 和 80.9% 的卵母细胞具有完整生发泡 (图 1A)。但降低 ROS 和 BL-I 浓度时, 对 GVBD 的抑制作用显著下降。联合使用时, 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 6.25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 和 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 能够有效抑制山羊卵母细胞 GVBD, 抑制率分别为 80.3% 和 77.8%, 其它浓度结合都不能有效抑制 GVBD。因此, 以下的实验中选取 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS、100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 6.25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I、50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ROS + 25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 和 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 四个抑制方案进行更进一步的研究。另外在抑制培养过程中, 卵丘细胞都未发生扩展。

2.2 抑制培养后转为正常培养山羊卵母细胞的成熟情况

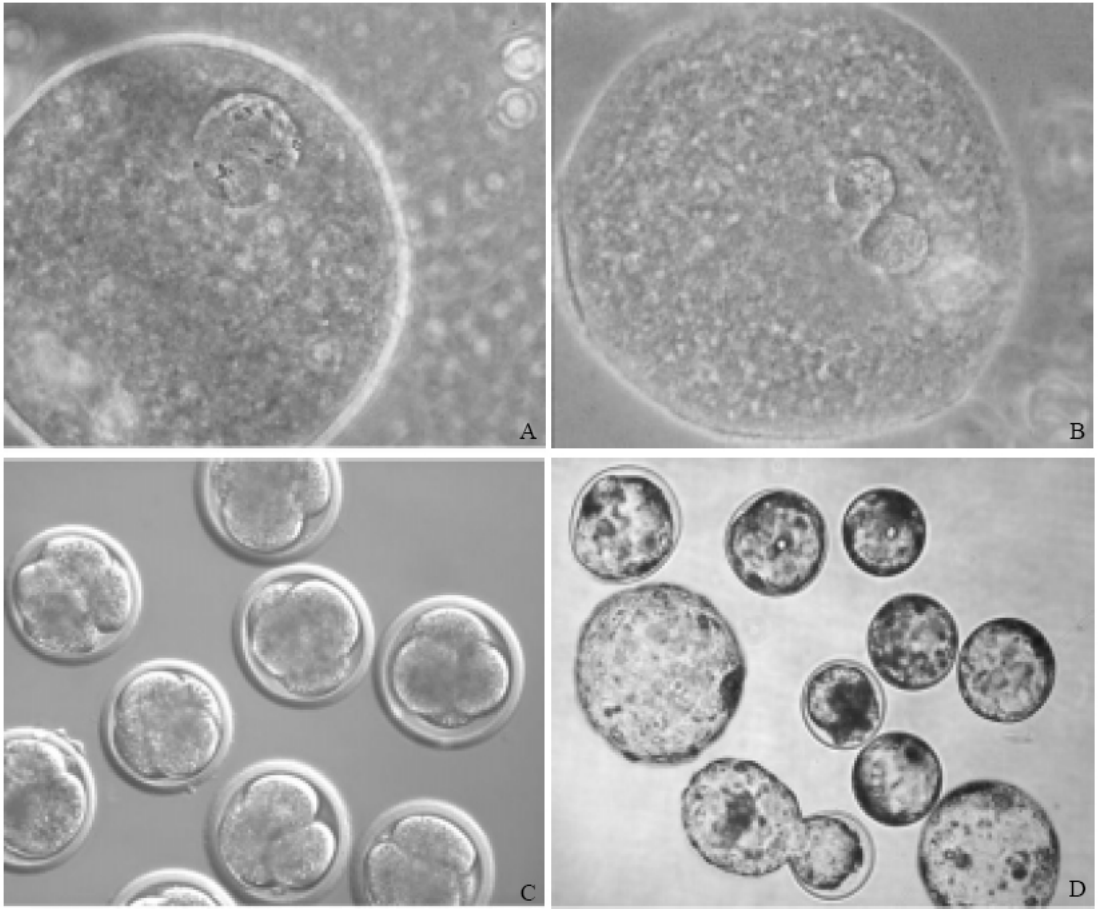


图 1 A) 抑制在生发泡期的卵母细胞 $\times 400$; B) 卵母细胞激活后形成两个原核 $\times 400$; C) 胚胎体外发育到 4 细胞 $\times 200$; D) 胚胎体外发育到囊胚 $\times 100$

Fig.1 A) A goat oocyte arrested at the GV stage $\times 400$; B) An activated oocyte with 2 pronuclei $\times 400$; C) *In vitro* developing embryos at 4-cell stages $\times 200$; D) *In vitro* developing Blastocysts $\times 100$

把抑制培养 24 h 的 COCs 转为正常培养 24 h, 检查卵母细胞的成熟情况。结果 (表 2) 表明, 经所选方案抑制培养 24 h 的 COCs 转为正常培养 24 h, 成熟率分别为 81.3%、81.9%、83.2% 和 85.2%, 与对照组 (83.0%) 无显著差异。同时, 抑制培养 24 h 后转入正常培养, 卵丘细胞仍不发生扩展。

2.3 经所选方案抑制培养后卵母细胞的孤雌激活

将经所选方案抑制培养 24 h, 再转为正常培养 24 h 的成熟卵母细胞进行化学激活, 检查其激活情况 (图 1B)。结果 (表 3) 表明, 各组成熟卵母细胞的激活率分别为 93.3%、96.2%、92.5% 和 90.5%, 与对照组 (97.8%) 无显著差异。

2.4 解除抑制后成熟卵母细胞孤雌胚胎的体外发育

经所选方案抑制培养 24 h 后, 成熟卵母细胞孤雌激活后培养 9 天, 检查孤雌胚胎的发育情况

表 2 经抑制培养后再转为正常培养山羊卵母细胞的成熟情况

Table 2 Maturation of goat oocytes after meiotic inhibition by different protocols

处理组	体外成熟			
Treatments	Maturation <i>in vitro</i>			
ROS 浓度 Con. ROS ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	BL-I 浓度 Con. BL-I ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	培养卵数 Oocytes cultured	M II 卵 % % M II Oocytes	卵丘完全扩展 % % FCE oocytes
Control		132	83.0 \pm 2.8 ^a	88.2 \pm 6.0 ^a
200	—	91	81.3 \pm 1.8 ^a	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
100	6.25	83	81.9 \pm 3.9 ^a	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
50	25	54	83.2 \pm 1.1 ^a	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
—	100	54	85.2 \pm 1.7 ^a	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b

同一列中含相同字母为差异不显著, $P > 0.05$ 。FCE: 卵丘完全扩展。

Values with a common letter in the superscripts did not differ $P > 0.05$. FCE: Full cumulus expansion.

(图 1C 和 D)。结果 (表 4) 表明, 所选方案处理组的卵裂率 (55.3%、46.1%、43.2% 和 44.1%) 和桑椹胚率 (8.2%、3.7%、4.9% 和 3.6%) 无显著差异, 但都显著低于对照组 (卵裂率, 96.3%; 桑椹胚率, 33.0%)。抑制后的孤雌激活胚胎不能发育到囊胚, 而未经抑制的对照组中有 10.8% 孤雌胚发育到囊胚。

3 讨 论

BL-I 对山羊 COCs 的有效作用浓度为 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 与牛的相似 (Kubelka et al., 2000; Lonergan et al., 2000; Hashimoto et al., 2002), 比猪的有效作用浓度要低很多。Wu et al. (2002) 用 12.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ BL-I 有效抑制了猪卵母细胞减数分裂的恢复。ROS 作用于山羊卵的有效抑制浓度为 200

表 4 经所选方案抑制培养后成熟卵母细胞孤雌胚胎体外发育

Table 4 Development of activated oocytes after meiotic inhibition with different protocols

处理组 Treatments		处理卵数 Oocytes treated	不同发育时期胚胎 % % Embryos developing to				
ROS 浓度 Con. ROS ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	BL-I 浓度 Con. BL-1 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)		2-细胞 2-cell	4-细胞 4-cell	8-细胞 8-cell	桑椹胚 Morulae	囊胚 Blastocysts
Control		69	96.3 \pm 3.7 ^a	83.3 \pm 4.9 ^a	54.5 \pm 5.0 ^a	33.0 \pm 6.6 ^a	10.8 \pm 3.6 ^a
200	-	54	55.3 \pm 13.9 ^b	25.2 \pm 8.3 ^b	11.6 \pm 1.6 ^b	8.2 \pm 3.1 ^b	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
100	6.25	51	46.1 \pm 10.5 ^b	18.0 \pm 1.7 ^b	10.2 \pm 2.0 ^b	3.7 \pm 2.1 ^b	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
50	25	42	43.2 \pm 4.1 ^b	21.4 \pm 3.6 ^b	9.3 \pm 1.6 ^b	4.9 \pm 2.5 ^b	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b
-	100	52	44.1 \pm 7.5 ^b	20.1 \pm 3.8 ^b	13.4 \pm 0.5 ^b	3.6 \pm 1.8 ^b	0.0 \pm 0.0 ^b

同一列中含相同字母差异不显著, $P>0.05$ 。

Values with a common letter in the superscripts did not differ $P>0.05$.

$\mu\text{mol/L}$, 远远高于牛 (Mermillod et al., 2000) 和猪 (Krischek and Meinecke, 2001; Marchal et al., 2001) 卵的作用浓度。不同物种的 COCs 所需抑制剂浓度不一样的原因可能有两个: (1) 不同动物调控卵母细胞减数分裂的激酶不同, 因而需要不同浓度的抑制剂来抑制不同的激酶; (2) 调控减数分裂的激酶虽然是一样的, 但是每一种激酶在不同的动物上所起的作用强弱不一样, 因而导致所需抑制剂浓度不一样。Kitagawa et al. (1993) 发现, 低浓度 BL-I 能抑制 CDKs ($\text{IC}_{50} = 0.68 \mu\text{mol/L}$), 而对于其它激酶的抑制则需要很高的浓度 (MAPK, $\text{IC}_{50} = 94 \mu\text{mol/L}$; PKC, $\text{IC}_{50} = 160 \mu\text{mol/L}$; PKA, $\text{IC}_{50} = 260 \mu\text{mol/L}$)。同样, ROS 在体外抑制 MPF 活性的 IC_{50} 为 0.45 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 但抑制 MAPK 活性的浓度 (erk1, $\text{IC}_{50} = 34 \mu\text{mol/L}$; erk2, $\text{IC}_{50} = 14$

表 3 经所选方案抑制培养后卵母细胞的孤雌激活

Table 3 Activation of goat oocytes after meiotic inhibition by different protocols

处理组 Treatments		激活 Activation	
ROS 浓度 Con. ROS ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	BL-I 浓度 Con. BL-1 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	处理卵数 Oocytes treated	激活卵 % % Activated oocytes
Control		51	97.8 \pm 2.2 ^a
200	-	48	93.3 \pm 3.9 ^a
100	6.25	60	96.2 \pm 2.2 ^a
50	25	39	92.5 \pm 4.4 ^a
-	100	41	90.5 \pm 1.5 ^a

同一列中含相同字母差异不显著, $P>0.05$ 。

Values with a common letter in the superscripts did not differ $P>0.05$.

$\mu\text{mol/L}$) 要高得多 (Meijer et al., 1997)。低浓度 ROS 和 BL-I 能抑制 MPF 活性, 但必须要高浓度才能抑制卵母细胞 GVBD, 说明不仅 MPF 调控卵母细胞减数分裂恢复, 其它激酶 (如 MAPK) 也参与调控。所以, 仅抑制 MPF 并不能抑制卵母细胞减数分裂的恢复。Motik et al. (1998) 证明, 在 BL-I 抑制了 MPF 活性的情况下, MAPK 本身足以诱发猪卵母细胞发生 GVBD。Mermillod et al. (2000) 也证明了这一点。

本实验证明, ROS 和 BL-I 结合使用可降低其各自的有效作用浓度, 这无疑会降低其对卵母细胞的毒性。Ponderato et al. (2001, 2002) 证明, ROS 和 BL-I 联合作用可以抑制牛卵母细胞减数分裂恢复。ROS 和 BL-I 联合使用有协同作用的原因可能是二者具有相同的抑制途径, 都与 ATP 竞争

cdc2 激酶上的 ATP 结合位点, 阻止 cdc2 激酶的正常磷酸化 (Meijer et al., 1997; Kitagawa et al., 1993; Motlik et al., 2000)。

抑制后山羊卵母细胞的成熟和激活能力不受影响, 但孤雌胚胎的发育能力下降, 可能是 ROS 和 BL-I 抑制引发了卵母细胞质和细胞核发生了很多超微结构变化, 其中包括核膜打折、核仁结构改变、微绒毛、线粒体和皮质颗粒退化等 (Faerge et al., 2001; Fair et al., 2002; Lonergan et al., 2003)。由于这些细胞器都与细胞正常生理功能密切相关, 它们的改变一定会对卵母细胞的健康和随后的发育能力有影响。

卵丘扩展对于精卵结合及其后的合子发育具有重要意义 (Tanghe et al., 2002; Chen et al., 1993; Vanderhyden, 1993)。Hunter and Moor (1987) 根据卵丘扩展程度制定了牛卵母细胞体外成熟的判断标准。然而, 孙兴参等 (2002) 在猪上证实, 卵丘扩展好不好对卵母细胞核成熟没有明显的影响。本结果也证明, 抑制后卵丘不扩展的山羊卵母细胞核照样可以成熟。在牛 (Ponderato et al., 2001) 和猪 (Marchal et al., 2001) 上, ROS 和 BL-I 抑制 COCs 过程中卵丘细胞不发生扩展。然而, 抑制培养后转为正常培养, 卵丘细胞都能恢复扩展, 并且卵母细胞经体外受精或激活处理后能够发育到囊胚。但山羊卵母细胞抑制培养后转为正常培养, 卵丘细胞仍不发生扩展, 抑制培养后卵母细胞未能发育到囊胚。

ROS 和 BL-I 能有效抑制山羊卵母细胞减数分裂的恢复, 其抑制作用具有浓度依赖性, 二者结合使用可降低有效作用浓度; 与其它动物相比, 山羊卵母细胞减数分裂的抑制需要更高的 ROS 和 BL-I 浓度; 山羊卵母细胞经现有方案进行减数分裂抑制后, 卵丘不能恢复扩展, 激活胚胎不能发育到囊胚。因此, 山羊卵母细胞相对其它动物来讲, 减数分裂调控可能更精细, 需要更多的研究。

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