

SGK1对Cyclin B/Cdc2通路介导小鼠G₁期受精卵卵裂的调控作用及其机制

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨血清和糖皮质激素诱导蛋白激酶1 (SGK1) 在小鼠细胞周期G₁期受精卵早期发育过程中的调控作用, 并阐明相关机制。**方法:** 取若干只4~6周龄且体质量约为20 g的雌鼠和若干只8周龄以上且体质量约为30 g的雄鼠, 雌鼠腹腔注射孕马血清促性腺激素 (PMSG), 每只10 IU, 48 h后腹腔注射人绒毛膜促性腺激素 (HCG), 每只10 IU, 并将注射HCG的雌鼠与雄鼠1:1合笼过夜。取交配成功的雌鼠受精卵, 注射HCG后分别于12~21 h、21~26 h、26~28 h和28~30 h收集细胞周期G₁期、S期、G₂期及M期的受精卵, 并于光学显微镜下观察不同细胞周期的细胞形态表现。收集小鼠超排卵后G₁期受精卵, 体外转录生成mRNA后, 分为未注射组、Tris-EDTA缓冲液注射组 (TE注射组) 和SGK1-mRNA注射组。采用SGK1抗体与KSOM培养液配置1:25、1:50、1:100、1:200和0共5种不同浓度SGK1抗体组的培养液, 培养小鼠G₁期受精卵。Western blotting法检测各组小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达水平和各组小鼠及不同浓度SGK1抗体组HCG注射不同时间受精卵中磷酸化细胞分裂周期因子2 (Cdc2) 酪氨酸15位点 (Cdc2-pTyr15) 去磷酸化情况, 相差显微镜观察各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵发育情况, Western blotting法检测HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中磷酸化SGK1-苏氨酸256位点 (SGK1-pThr256) 和Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平。**结果:** 与未注射组和TE注射组比较, SGK1-mRNA注射组SGK1蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P<0.01$)。HCG注射后27~28 h, SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号逐渐消失, 至HCG注射29 h, Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号完全消失; HCG注射后28~29 h, 未注射组和TE注射组小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号逐渐消失, 至HCG注射后30 h, Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号完全消失; 随着SGK1抗体浓度升高, 不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号减弱和磷酸化信号消失的时间逐渐延长。HCG注射后27 h, SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵开始卵裂; HCG注射后31 h, SGK1-mRNA注射组受精卵几乎全部分裂为G₂期细胞受精卵; HCG注射后33 h, 0和1:200 SGK1抗体组受精卵全部发生卵裂; 随着SGK1抗体浓度升高, 1:25、1:50和1:100 SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂逐渐减少, 在1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂减少最明显。HCG注射后31 h, 与未注射组和TE注射组比较, SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵死亡率明显降低 ($P<0.05$), 卵裂率明显升高 ($P<0.05$)。注射HCG后31和33 h, 随着SGK1抗体浓度升高, 与1:200 SGK1抗体组比较, 1:100、1:50和1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵死亡率逐渐升高 ($P<0.05$), 卵裂时间延长, 受精卵卵裂率降低 ($P<0.05$), 并呈剂量依赖性, 其中1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂率最低。HCG注射后27 h, 小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256蛋白表达水平逐渐升高 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), 并呈时间依赖性; HCG注射后28~29 h, 小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平逐渐降低 ($P<0.01$), 并呈时间依赖性, 并于HCG注射后30 h完全消失。**结论:** 过表达或抑制SGK1均会影响小鼠G₁期受精卵进入M期的时间, SGK1蛋白可能是小鼠G₁期受精卵早期发育的调控因子之一, 其可能通过Cdc2调节G₁期受精卵发育。

[关键词] 血清和糖皮质激素诱导蛋白激酶1; 受精卵; 细胞分裂; 磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶; 卵裂

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Regulatory effect of SGK1 on oocyte cleavage in fertilized eggs in mice at G₁ stage mediated by Cyclin B/Cdc2 pathway and its mechanism

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the regulatory effect of serum and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase 1 (SGK1) in the early development of fertilized eggs at G₁ phase of the mice, and to clarify the related mechanism. **Methods:** Some female mice aged 4–6 weeks and weighed about 20 g, and several male mice aged over 8 weeks and weighed about 30 g were selected. The female mice were intraperitoneally injected with 10 IU of pregnant mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG), followed by 10 IU of human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) after 48 h. After HCG injection, the female mice were caged overnight with the male mice at a ratio of 1 : 1. The fertilized eggs at G₁, S, G₂, and M phases were collected at 12–21 h, 21–26 h, 26–28 h, and 28–30 h after injected with HCG, and their cellular morphology at different cell cycles were observed under light microscope. The mouse fertilized eggs at G₁ phase after superovulation were collected, the mRNA was synthesized *in vitro*, and divided into no injection group, Tris-EDTA buffer injection group (TE injection group), and SGK1-mRNA injection group. The SGK1 antibodies were mixed with KSOM culture medium with the concentrations of 1 : 25, 1 : 50, 1 : 100, 1 : 200, and 0 to culture the mouse fertilized eggs at G₁ phase. Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of SGK1 protein in fertilized eggs of the mice in various groups and the dephosphorylation for phosphorylated SGK1-Threonine 256 site tyrosine15 site of cell division cyclin 2 (Cdc2) (Cdc2-pTyr15) in the fertilized eggs of the mice in various groups and different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups and the developmental states of the fertilized eggs in the fertilized eggs of the mice in various groups and different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups were observed under phase contrast microscope; the expression levels of phosphorylated SGK1-Thr256 (SGK1-pThr256) and Cdc2-pTyr15 proteins in fertilized eggs at different post-HCG injection times were detected by Western blotting method. **Results:** Compared with no injection and TE injection groups, the expression level of SGK1 protein in the cells in SGK1-mRNA injection group was significantly increased ($P < 0.01$). 27–28 h after injected with HCG, the phosphorylation signaling of Cdc2-pTyr15 in fertilized eggs of the mice in SGK1-mRNA injection group was gradually disappeared, and there was no phosphorylation signaling 29 h after injected with HCG. At 28–29 h after injected with HCG, the phosphorylation signaling of Cdc2-pTyr15 in fertilized eggs of the mice in no injection and TE injection groups gradually disappeared, completely disappeared at 30 h after injected with HCG. With the increasing of the concentration of SGK1 antibody, the disappearing time of the Cdc2-pTyr15 phosphorylation signaling was increased. At 27 h after injected with HCG, the fertilized eggs of the mice in SGK1-mRNA injection group was initiated cleavage; at 31 h after injected with HCG, nearly all the fertilized eggs turned into G₂ phase; at 33 h after injected with HCG, all the fertilized eggs in 0 and 1 : 200 SGK1 antibody groups underwent cleavage. However, with the increasing of SGK1 antibody concentration, the cleavage of the fertilized eggs in 1 : 25, 1 : 50, and 1 : 100 SGK1 antibody groups was gradually decreased, particularly at 1 : 25 SGK1 antibody group. Compared with no injection and TE injection groups, the death rate of the

fertilized eggs of the mice in SGK1-mRNA injection group was significantly decreased at 31 h after injected with HCG ($P<0.05$), and the cleavage rate was increased ($P<0.05$). With the increasing of the SGK1 antibody concentration, the death rates of the fertilized eggs in different concentrations of SGK1 antibody group were increased ($P<0.05$), with the extending of cleavage time was increased, and the cleavage rate of the fertilized eggs was decreased in a dose-dependent manner, and the cleavage rate of fertilized eggs in 1:25 SGK1 antibody group was the lowest. The expression level of SGK1-pThr256 protein in fertilized eggs of the mice was gradually increased from 27 h after injected with HCG ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$) in a time-dependent manner; at 28 to 29 h after injected with HCG, the expression levels of Cdc2-Tyr15 protein were gradually decreased ($P<0.05$) in a time-dependent manner, and had completely disappeared at 30 h after injected with HCG. **Conclusion:** Both the over-expression and inhibition of SGK1 can affect the time for the fertilized eggs at G_1 phase to entry into M phase, suggesting that SGK1 protein may be one of the regulatory factors in the early development of fertilized eggs at G_1 phase of the mice, and it may regulate the development of the fertilized eggs at G_1 phase through regulation of Cdc2.

KEYWORDS Serum and glucocorticoid-regulated protein kinases 1; Fertilized egg; Cell division; Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; Cleavage

血清和糖皮质激素诱导蛋白激酶 (serum and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase, SGK) 是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸双重特异性蛋白激酶, 主要包括 SGK1、SGK2 和 SGK3 基因编码的蛋白激酶^[1]。SGK1 作为 SGK 家族的重要成员之一, 在肿瘤的发生、心肌纤维化、慢性疾病、离子转运和自噬的发生中起重要作用^[2-6]。研究^[7]表明: SGK 的酶活性由磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K) 信号级联控制, 参与调控细胞减数分裂。SGK1 可在 PI3K 信号通路下游被激活, 从而磷酸化细胞分裂周期因子 25 (cell division cyclin 25, Cdc25)。Cdc25 可使处于磷酸化状态的细胞分裂周期因子 2 (cell division cyclin 2, Cdc2) -酪氨酸 15 位点 (tyrosine 15 site, Tyr15) 发生脱磷酸化, 产生有活性的细胞周期蛋白 B (Cyclin B) /Cdc2 复合物, 调控细胞快速完成细胞 G_2 期向 M 期转换, 进而完成细胞分裂^[8-11]。研究^[12]显示: SGK1 对哺乳动物卵母细胞减数分裂恢复具有重要意义, 磷酸化 SGK1-苏氨酸 256 位点 (phosphorylated SGK1-threonine 256 site, SGK1-pThr256) 可通过磷酸化 Cdc25B 和促进磷酸化 Cdc2-Tyr15 (phosphorylated Cdc2-Tyr15, Cdc2-pTyr15) 去磷酸化, 激活 Cyclin B/Cdc2 复合物, 诱导小鼠卵母细胞减数分裂恢复, 但 SGK1 和 Cdc25B 在卵母细胞中具体作用机制尚未完全阐明。目前, SGK1 对生殖细胞发育的作用研究多局限于卵母细胞减数分裂, 其在哺乳动物受精卵早期发育过程中的作用机制和通过调控 Cdc2 对

受精卵卵裂发挥作用进而调控细胞周期的研究较少。本研究分析小鼠受精卵早期发育过程中 SGK1-pThr256 和 Cdc2-pTyr15 磷酸化状态, 探讨 SGK1 对小鼠受精卵卵裂和早期发育过程中的作用, 并阐明其相关作用机制, 为 SGK1 在小鼠受精卵的 G_2/M 转化作用研究提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物、药物、主要试剂和仪器 120 只 SPF 级昆明系小鼠, 实验动物使用许可证号: SYXK (蒙) 2020-0003; 雌鼠, 4~6 周龄, 体质量约为 20 g; 雄鼠, 8 周龄以上, 体质量约为 30 g, 由内蒙古医科大学实验动物中心提供。孕马血清促性腺激素 (pregnant mare serum gonadotropin, PMSG) (兽药字 110914564, 宁波三生生物科技有限公司), 人绒毛膜促性腺激素 (human chorionic gonadotropin, HCG) (兽药字 101631282, 苏州素仕公司)。透明质酸酶和 M16 培养液 (美国 Sigma 公司), 二丁酰环磷腺苷试剂 (dibutyryl-cAMP, dbcAMP) (上海麦克林试剂公司), KSOM 培养液、M1430 和矿物油 M2460 (南京爱贝生物科技有限公司), SDS-PAGE 凝胶快速配制试剂盒、预染蛋白 Marker、蛋白酶抑制剂、磷酸酶抑制剂和磷酸盐缓冲液 (phosphate buffered saline, PBS) (上海碧云天公司), 0.45 μm NC 膜 [爱西默科技 (上海) 有限公司], ECL 化学发光试剂盒 (美国 Pierce Biotechnology 公司)、蛋白印迹膜再生液 (北京康为世纪生物科技有限公司), SGK1 抗体和

Cdc2 抗体 (美国 ProteinTech 公司), β -actin 抗体 (美国 Santa Cruzbio 公司) 和微量琼脂糖凝胶 DNA 回收试剂盒 [生工生物工程 (上海) 股份有限公司]。相差显微镜 (型号: CKX53, 日本 Olympus 公司), 基因扩增仪 (型号: Hema9600, 珠海黑马仪器有限公司), 电泳仪 (型号: JY600E, 北京君意东方电泳设备有限公司)。

1.2 小鼠受精卵采集和培养 将若干只 4~6 周约为 20 g 的成熟雌鼠和若干只体质量约为 30 g 的成熟雄鼠分笼饲养。开始实验第 1 天上午对雌鼠腹腔注射 PMSG, 每只 10 IU, 48 h 后腹腔注射 HCG, 每只 10 IU, 并将注射 HCG 的雌鼠与雄鼠 1:1 合笼过夜。21 h 后检查雌鼠阴栓, 使用颈椎脱臼法处死交配成功的雌鼠。剪开小鼠腹部, 将输卵管取出并用生理盐水清洗。于体视显微镜下使用无菌注射器划开输卵管壶腹部, 使用 100 μ L 移液枪将自然流出的受精卵细胞团转移至 0.3% 透明质酸酶溶液中, 反复吹洗去除卵丘细胞后移入 M16 培养液中, 反复清洗 3~5 次, 再移至提前预热并覆盖好石蜡油的 KSOM 培养液液滴中, 每 55 μ L KSOM 液滴放置 10 颗受精卵。将受精卵置于 37 $^{\circ}$ C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养, 根据注射 HCG 的时间和受精卵细胞形态表现分别收集细胞周期 G₁、S、G₂ 和 M 期的受精卵, 用于后续实验。注射 HCG 后分别于 12~21 h、21~26 h、26~28 h 和 28~30 h 收集细胞周期 G₁、S、G₂ 和 M 期的受精卵, 并于光学显微镜下观察不同细胞周期细胞的形态表现。G₁ 期受精卵雌雄原核开始形成; S 期受精卵雌雄原核体积增大, 形成可见核仁, 是显微注射的最佳时期; G₂ 期雌雄原核核膜破裂、核仁消失, 细胞骨架重组为卵裂做准备; M 期细胞体拉长。

1.3 体外转录生成受精卵 mRNA 制备线性化 DNA: 配制 50 μ L 酶切反应体系, 10 \times QuickCut Buffer 5 μ L, 质粒 5 μ L, QuickCutApa I 1 μ L, ddH₂O 39 μ L; 充分吹吸混匀后离心; 37 $^{\circ}$ C 酶切 30 min; 室温静置 5 min 后加入 20 g \cdot L⁻¹ Protein K 0.5 μ L; 加入 10% SDS 2.5 μ L, 50 $^{\circ}$ C, 30 min; 加入混匀的等体积酚:氯仿 (25:24) 进行抽提, 12 000 r \cdot min⁻¹ 离心 2 min, 吸取上层溶液于 EP 管中; 加入 1/10 体积的 3 mol \cdot L⁻¹ 醋酸钠和 3 倍体积的无水乙醇沉淀, 混合后于 -20 $^{\circ}$ C 温度下放置 15 min; 12 000 r \cdot min⁻¹ 离心 10 min, 弃去上清液。4 $^{\circ}$ C、12 000 r \cdot min⁻¹ 低温离心 15 min; 最后加入

RNase Free H₂O 20 μ L 重悬 DNA 沉淀, 获得的线性 DNA 可作为模板, 用于体外转录生成 mRNA。

DNA 模板体外转录生成 mRNA: 配制 20 μ L 体外转录反应体系, 线性化 DNA template 6 μ L, T7 Enzyme Mix 2 μ L, T7 Reaction Buffer (5 \times) 4 μ L, RNase Free H₂O 20 μ L; 充分吹吸混匀后离心; 置于 PCR 仪中 37 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 2 h; 将反应结束后的体系置于冰上, 防止 mRNA 降解; 去除 DNA 模板, 加入 1 μ L DNase, 充分吹吸混匀后离心, 于 PCR 仪中 37 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育 30 min; 加 Poly (A) 尾; 最后配制 100 μ L 反应体系, Mixture 20 μ L, RNase Free H₂O 36 μ L, 5 \times E-PAP 缓冲液 20 μ L, 25 mmol \cdot L⁻¹ 二氯化锰 (Manganese chloride, MnCl₂) 10 μ L, 三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) 溶液 10 μ L, E-PAP 酶 4 μ L; 37 $^{\circ}$ C, 40 min, 置于冰上; 配制 100 μ L RNA 产物纯化体系, 去除模板后的转录产物 21 μ L, RNase Free H₂O 67 μ L, Purification Assistant A 10 μ L, Purification Assistant B 2 μ L; 充分混合后加入预冷的无水乙醇 300 μ L, 置于 -20 $^{\circ}$ C 冰箱中沉淀。沉淀后, 采用低温冷冻离心机 4 $^{\circ}$ C、13 000 r \cdot min⁻¹ 离心 30 min, 离心后可观察到明显的 RNA 沉淀。使用乙醇清洗 2 次后再用低温冷冻离心机 4 $^{\circ}$ C、13 000 r \cdot min⁻¹ 离心 10 min。将 RNA 沉淀至透明, 采用 Nanodrop 2000 超微量分光光度计检测生成 mRNA 的纯度, 并测定吸光度 (A) 值, A (260) /A (280) 比值为 1.8~2.0 时, 表明 mRNA 纯度相对较高, 可用于后续实验。

1.4 实验分组和处理 设计 SGK1-mRNA 注射组和对照组, 每组各 500 颗受精卵。对照组分为未注射组和 Tris-EDTA 缓冲液注射组 (TE 注射组)。SGK1-mRNA 注射组将 10 pL SGK1-mRNA 注入处于 S 期的受精卵细胞质中, 并将注射后的受精卵移至含 200 μ mol \cdot L⁻¹ dbcAMP 的 M16 培养液中, 于 37 $^{\circ}$ C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养。TE 注射组将 10 pL Tris-EDTA 缓冲液注入 S 期的受精卵细胞质中, 并将注射后的受精卵移至上述相同条件培养箱中培养, 未进行注射的受精卵以相同条件培养, 以备后用。采用 SGK1 抗体与 KSOM 培养液配置 1:25、1:50、1:100、1:200 和 0 共 5 种不同浓度 SGK1 抗体组培养液, 培养小鼠 G₁ 期受精卵, 每个浓度组各 100 颗受精卵。

1.5 Western blotting 法检测各组小鼠受精卵中 SGK1 蛋白表达水平 取显微注射 4 h 后 SGK1-

mRNA注射组和对照组受精卵各180颗,置于EP管中,加入PBS缓冲液漂洗细胞,4℃、3 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,弃去上清液后按1:1:100比例加入30 μL磷酸酶抑制剂、蛋白酶抑制剂和RIPA裂解混合物,按4:1比例加入7.5 μL 5×SDS-PAGE Loading Buffer,离心后取30 μL上清加入至凝胶点样孔中进行PAGE凝胶电泳,然后进行转膜,将NC膜取出,充分清洗后置于5%脱脂奶粉中室温封闭1 h,加入对应稀释过的一抗,SGK1(1:500)和β-actin(1:1 000),4℃过夜。取出NC膜,1×TBST溶液清洗后加入稀释过的二抗,室温振摇孵育2 h,将NC膜充分清洗后,避光ECL显色,曝光分析,采用Image J软件分析蛋白条带灰度值,以β-actin为内参,计算目的蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/β-actin蛋白条带灰度值。

1.6 Western blotting法检测各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组HCG注射不同时间受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15去磷酸化情况 取各组小鼠显微注射及HCG注射后27、28、29、30、31和32 h的受精卵,每组180颗,放入1.5 mL EP管中,4℃、3 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min后,弃去上清后加入30 μL磷酸酶抑制剂、蛋白酶抑制剂和RIPA裂解混合物,加入7.5 μL 5×SDS-PAGE Loading Buffer。100℃沸水煮5 min,冰水混合物中冰浴1 min,4℃、10 000 r·min⁻¹离心1 min备用。同时取不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵于相同条件下培养和处理,采用Western blotting法检测各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组HCG注射不同时间受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15去磷酸化情况。

1.7 相差显微镜观察各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵发育情况 将各组小鼠显微注射后的受精卵放入含400 μmol·L⁻¹ dbcAMP的KSOM培养液中,37℃、5% CO₂培养4 h。充分清洗dbcAMP后,继续培养至HCG注射后27 h。不同浓度SGK1抗体组培养至注射HCG后27~33 h。显微镜下观察各组细胞形态表现和受精卵发育情况,包括开始卵裂时间、受精卵卵裂率和受精卵死亡率。受精卵卵裂率=受精卵卵裂个数/受精卵总个数×100%;受精卵死亡率=注射HCG 27 h后受精卵死亡个数/受精卵总个数×100%。

1.8 Western blotting法检测HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256和Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平 取HCG注射后27、28、29、30和31 h

并培养于KSOM培养液中的小鼠受精卵各180颗于EP管中,离心去上清,加入30 μL磷酸酶抑制剂、蛋白酶抑制剂和RIPA裂解混合物,加入7.5 μL 5×SDS-PAGE Loading Buffer。100℃沸水煮5 min,冰水混合物中冰浴1 min,4℃、10 000 r·min⁻¹离心1 min备用。采用Western blotting法检测HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256和Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/β-actin蛋白条带灰度值。

1.9 统计学分析 采用SPSS 23.0和GraphPad Prism 9统计软件进行统计学分析。小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达水平符合正态分布且方差齐,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,组间样本均数两两比较采用SNK-*q*检验;各组小鼠受精卵和不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂率和死亡率以百分率表示,多组间百分率比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

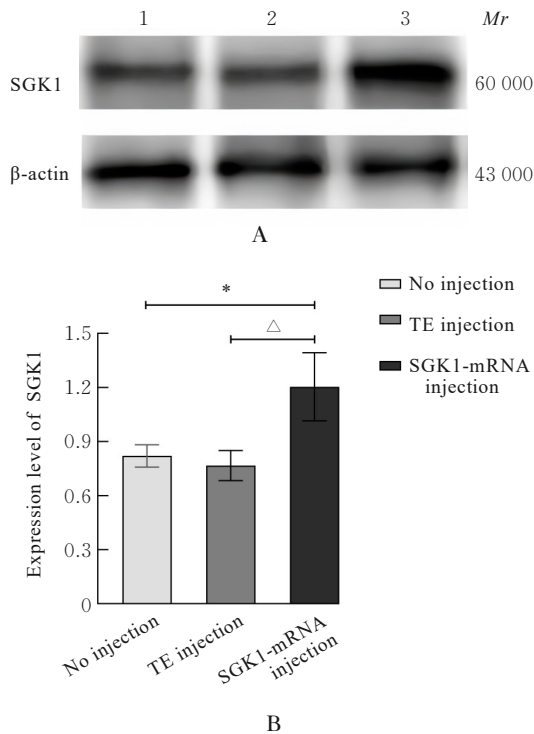
2.1 各组小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达水平 与未注射组比较,TE注射组小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与未注射组和TE注射组比较,SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达水平明显升高($P < 0.01$)。见图1。

2.2 各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组HCG注射不同时间受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15去磷酸化情况

HCG注射后27~28 h,SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号逐渐消失,至HCG注射后29 h Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号完全消失。HCG注射后28~29 h,未注射组和TE注射组小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号逐渐消失,至HCG注射后30 h, Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号完全消失。见图2。随着SGK1抗体浓度升高,不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号减弱和磷酸化信号消失的时间逐渐延长。见图3和表1。

2.3 各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵形态表现

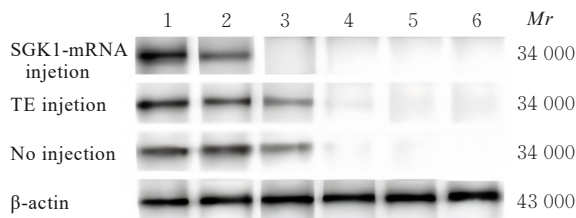
HCG注射后27 h,SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵开始卵裂,未注射组和TE注射组小鼠未见受精卵卵裂;HCG注射后31 h,SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵几乎全部分裂为G₂期细胞受精卵,未注射组和TE注射组小鼠受精卵未分裂为G₂期



Lane 1: No injection group; Lane 2: TE injection group; Lane 3: SGK1-mRNA injection group. * $P < 0.05$ compared with no injection group; $\Delta P < 0.05$ compared with TE injection group.

图1 各组小鼠受精卵中SGK1蛋白表达电泳图(A)和直条图(B)

Fig. 1 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expression of SGK1 protein in fertilized eggs of mice in various groups

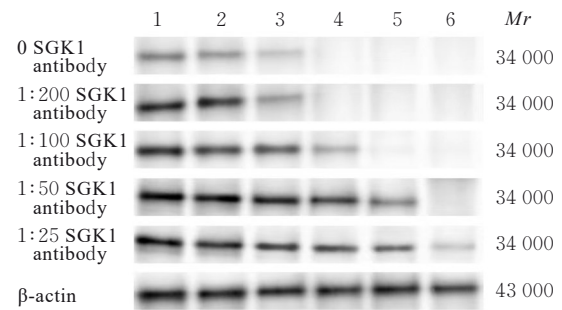


Lane 1: 27 h after HCG injection; Lane 2: 28 h after HCG injection; Lane 3: 29 h after HCG injection; Lane 4: 30 h after HCG injection; Lane 5: 31 h after HCG injection; Lane 6: 32 h after HCG injection.

图2 各组小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 2 Electrophoregram of expressions of Cdc2-pTyr15 protein in fertilized eggs of mice in various groups

细胞受精卵。见图4。HCG注射后33h, 0和1:200 SGK1抗体组受精卵全部发生卵裂; 随着SGK1抗体浓度升高, 1:100、1:50和1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂减少, 在1:25 SGK1抗体时受精卵卵裂减少最明显。见图5。



Lane 1: 28 h after HCG injection; Lane 2: 29 h after HCG injection; Lane 3: 30 h after HCG injection; Lane 4: 31 h after HCG injection; Lane 5: 32 h after HCG injection; Lane 6: 33 h after HCG injection.

图3 不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 3 Electrophoregram of expressions of Cdc2-pTyr15 protein in fertilized eggs in different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups

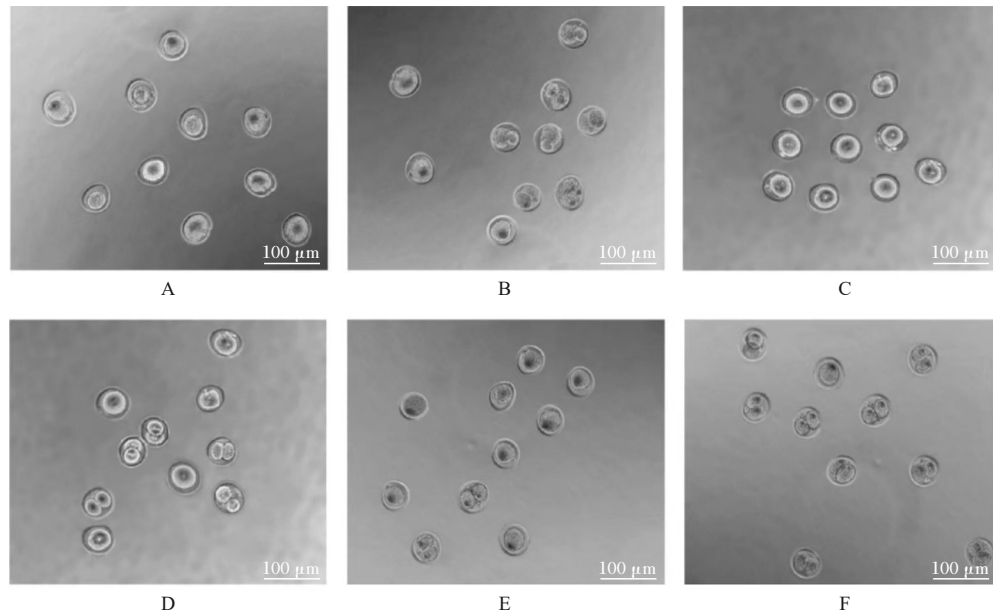
表1 不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号出现和消失时间

Tab. 1 Onset time and disappearance time of Cdc2-pTyr15 phosphorylation signals in fertilized eggs in different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups (n=100)

SGK1 antibody	Onset time of Cdc2-pTyr15 phosphorylation signals (t/h)	Disappearance time of Cdc2-pTyr15 phosphorylation signals (t/h)
0	28-29	30
1:200	28-29	30
1:100	29-30	31
1:50	29-30	32
1:25	30-31	32

2.4 各组小鼠和不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵死亡率和卵裂率

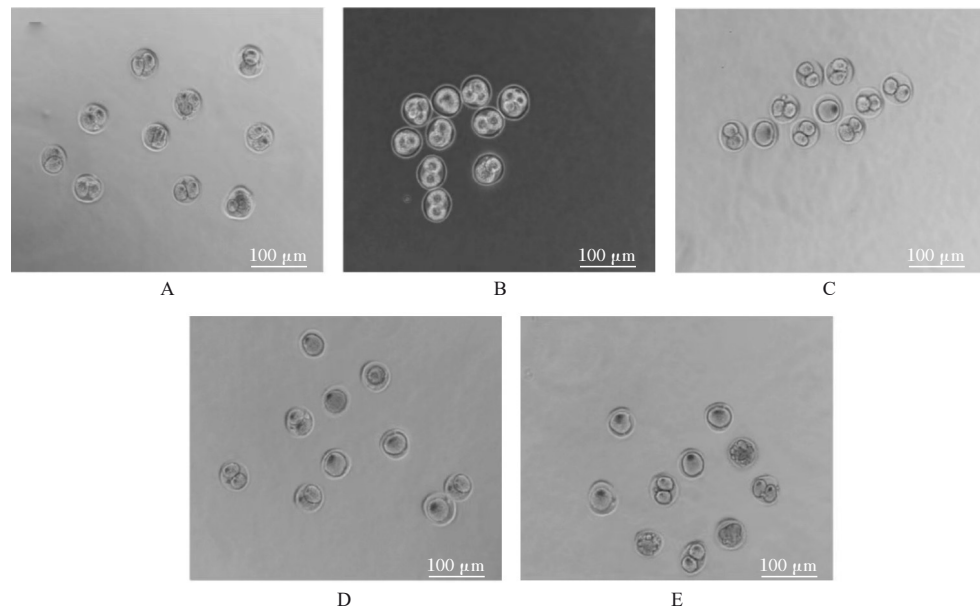
HCG注射后31h, 与未注射组和TE注射组比较, SGK1-mRNA注射组小鼠受精卵死亡率明显降低 ($P < 0.05$), 卵裂率明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。HCG注射后33h, 与未注射组和TE注射组比较, 各组小鼠受精卵卵裂率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表2。注射HCG后31和33h, 随着SGK1抗体浓度升高, 与1:200 SGK1抗体组比较, 1:100、1:50和1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵死亡率逐渐升高 ($P < 0.05$), 卵裂时间延长, 受精卵死亡率和卵裂率降低 ($P < 0.05$), 并呈剂量依赖性, 其中1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵卵裂率最低; 与0 SGK1抗体组比较, 1:200 SGK1抗体组受精卵死亡率和卵裂



A, C, E: 27 h after HCG injection; B, D, F: 31 h after HCG injection; A, B: No injection group; B, D: TE injection group; C, F: SGK1-mRNA injection group.

图4 相差显微镜观察各组小鼠受精卵形态表现

Fig. 4 Morphology of fertilized eggs of mice in various groups observed under phase contrast microscope



A: 0 SGK1 antibody group; B: 1:200 SGK1 antibody group; C: 1:100 SGK1 antibody group; D: 1:50 SGK1 antibody group; E: 1:25 SGK1 antibody group.

图5 相差显微镜观察不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵形态表现

Fig. 5 Morphology of fertilized eggs in different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups observed under phase contrast microscope

率差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表3。

2.5 HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256和Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平 HCG注射后27 h, 小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256蛋白表达水平逐渐升高 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), 并呈时间依

赖性; 与HCG注射后29 h比较, HCG注射后30 h小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。与HCG注射后27 h比较, HCG注射后28 h小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); HCG注

表2 各组小鼠受精卵发育情况

Tab. 2 Development of fertilized eggs of mice in various groups

(n=100)

Group	Death rate ($\eta/\%$)	Onset time of cleavage(t/h)	Cleavage rate of fertilized eggs 31 h after HCG injection ($\eta/\%$)	Cleavage rate of fertilized eggs 33 h after HCG injection($\eta/\%$)
No injection	5.00	28.0—28.5	50.00	91.00
TE injection	3.33	28.0—28.5	48.33	92.00
SGK1-mRNA injection	<0.01 ^{*△}	27.0—27.5	98.33 ^{*△}	100.00

* $P<0.05$ compared with no injection group; [△] $P<0.05$ compared with TE injection group.

表3 不同浓度SGK1抗体组受精卵发育情况

Tab. 3 Development of fertilized eggs in different concentrations of SGK1 antibody groups

(n=100)

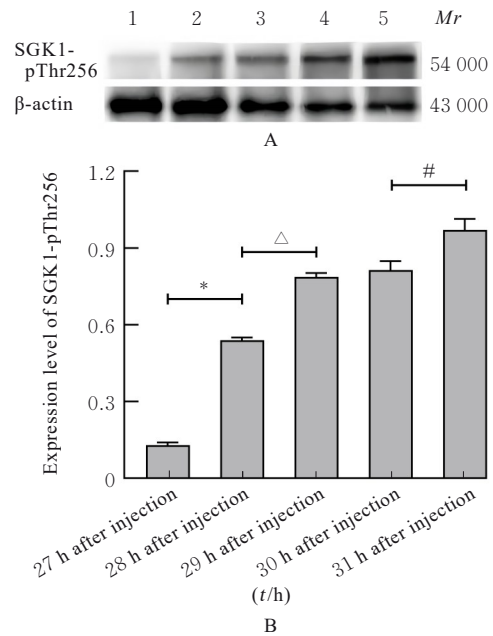
SGK1 antibody	Death rate ($\eta/\%$)	Onset time of cleavage(t/h)	Cleavage rate of fertilized eggs 31 h after HCG injection ($\eta/\%$)	Cleavage rate of fertilized eggs 33 h after HCG injection($\eta/\%$)
0	3.33	28.0—28.5	53.00	95.00
1:200	3.33	28.0—28.5	50.67	94.67
1:100	8.33 [*]	28.5—29.0	34.00 [*]	79.33 [*]
1:50	8.67 ^{*△}	29.0—30.0	21.33 ^{*△}	33.33 ^{*△}
1:25	9.67 ^{*△#}	30.0—31.0	10.00 ^{*△#}	15.67 ^{*△#}

* $P<0.05$ compared with 1:200 SGK1 antibody group; [△] $P<0.05$ compared with 1:100 SGK1 antibody group; [#] $P<0.05$ compared with 1:50 SGK1 antibody group.

射后28~29 h, 小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达水平逐渐降低 ($P<0.01$), 并呈时间依赖性, 并于HCG注射后30 h完全消失。见图6和7。

3 讨论

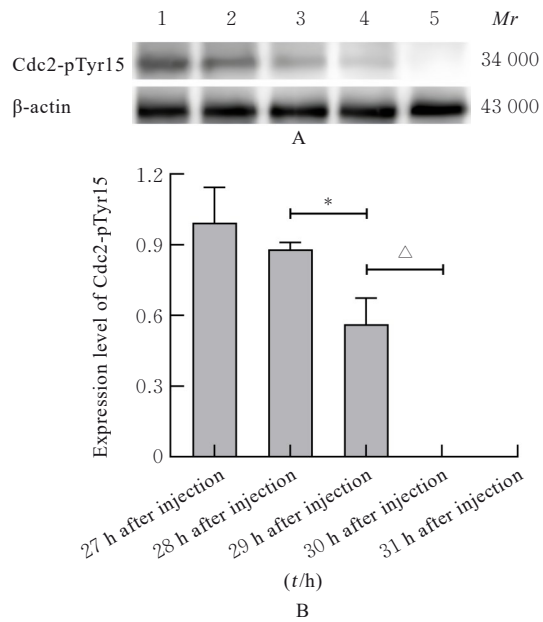
SGK1由WEBSTER等^[13]在大鼠乳腺肿瘤细胞中发现, 是一种可快速活化的早期蛋白激酶。当细胞处于血清和(或)糖皮质激素中时, SGK1-mRNA表达水平在30 min内迅速升高, 因此也称血清和糖皮质激素诱导蛋白激酶^[14]。SGK1在哺乳动物的所有组织中均有不同程度的表达^[15]。与其他类型蛋白激酶比较, SGK1转录和酶活性及亚细胞定位受严格的刺激依赖调节^[16-17]。SGK1的亚细胞定位可参与调节体细胞的细胞周期, SGK1在细胞核和细胞质之间动态穿梭是保证细胞周期有序进行的条件之一^[18]。研究^[12]显示: 在3种哺乳动物血清糖皮质激素激酶蛋白中, 小鼠卵母细胞仅表达SGK1, 抑制卵母细胞中SGK1蛋白活性会导致Cdc2通过Cdc5B的激活减少, 从而延迟或抑制核包膜破裂。SGK1在减数分裂进程中可通过SGK1-pThr256/Cdc25B/CyclinB-Cdc2通路参与卵母细胞纺锤体的合成及核膜破裂, 促进小鼠卵母细胞由生发泡(germinal vesicle, GV)期向生发泡破裂(germinal vesicle breakdown, GVBD)期转化^[19]。



Lane 1: 27 h after HCG injection; Lane 2: 28 h after HCG injection; Lane 3: 29 h after HCG injection; Lane 4: 30 h after HCG injection; Lane 5: 31 h after HCG injection. * $P<0.01$ compared with 27 h after HCG injection; [△] $P<0.01$ compared with 28 h after HCG injection; [#] $P<0.05$ compared with 30 h after HCG injection.

图6 HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中SGK1-pThr256蛋白表达电泳图(A)和直条图(B)

Fig. 6 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of SGK1-pThr256 protein in fertilized eggs of mice at different time points after HCG injection



Lane 1: 27 h after HCG injection; Lane 2: 28 h after HCG injection; Lane 3: 29 h after HCG injection; Lane 4: 30 h after HCG injection; Lane 5: 31 h after HCG injection. * $P < 0.01$ compared with 28 h after HCG injection; $\triangle P < 0.01$ compared with 29 h after HCG injection.

图7 HCG注射不同时间小鼠受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15蛋白表达电泳图(A)和直条图(B)

Fig. 7 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of Cdc2-pTyr15 protein in fertilized eggs of mice at different time points after HCG injection

但SGK1在哺乳动物受精卵发育过程中的功能尚不明确,能否通过CyclinB/Cdc2通路参与受精卵卵裂从而控制细胞周期过程尚未完全阐明。

过表达SGK1可以缩短小鼠受精卵完成卵裂的时间,促使受精卵提前发生卵裂。本研究结果显示:未注射组和TE注射组小鼠受精卵及1:200 SGK1抗体组、1:100 SGK1抗体组和1:50 SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号分别在HCG注射后30、31及32 h时完全消失;而1:25 SGK1抗体组受精卵中Cdc2-pTyr15磷酸化信号在HCG注射后33 h仍可检测到,表明SGK1抗体浓度与小鼠受精卵卵裂有关,随着SGK1抗体浓度升高,小鼠受精卵卵裂时间逐渐增加,受精卵卵裂率逐渐降低。提示SGK1是小鼠受精卵早期发育的正性调控因子。本研究结果显示:小鼠受精卵中,SGK1-pThr256的积累与细胞周期进程同步,表明SGK1-Thr256的磷酸化可以促进小鼠受精卵早期发育,并且在小鼠受精卵细胞周期进程中SGK1-Thr256磷酸化较Cdc2-pTyr15去磷酸化出现更早,提示在哺乳动物受精卵发育的过程中SGK1可能是

Cdc2的上游基因调控因子,与相关研究^[20]结果一致。SGK1可通过调节CyclinB/Cdc2复合物表达,诱导体细胞完成G₂/M细胞周期过渡,促进体细胞发育,从而调节细胞周期的进程。

综上所述,过表达或抑制SGK1均会影响小鼠G₁期受精卵进入M期的时间,SGK1蛋白可能是小鼠G₁期受精卵早期发育的调控因子之一,其可能通过Cdc2调节G₁期受精卵发育。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:

张慧灵参与研究实施、数据采集和论文撰写,韩迪参与研究过程、数据采集和整理,郭文秀参与文献整理和分析,庞海焱参与论文修改和实验设计,孟峻参与论文修订和审校。

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