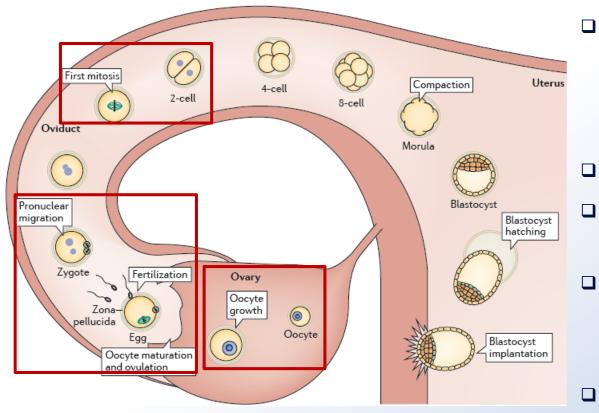
CELL CYCLE REGULATION IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES AND EARLY EMBRYOS

 standard somatic cell cycle is modulated to meet the specific requirements of different developmental stages



An overview of preimplantation development

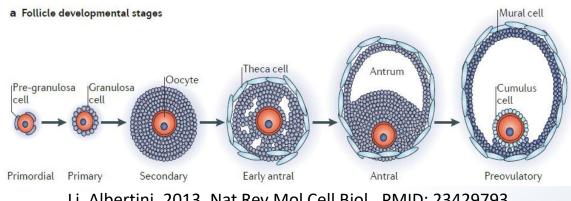
Clift, Schuh, 2013, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol., PMID: 23942453

- oocyte–somatic cell interactions
- cell cycle arrests
- pairing and recombination
 between homologous
 chromosomes

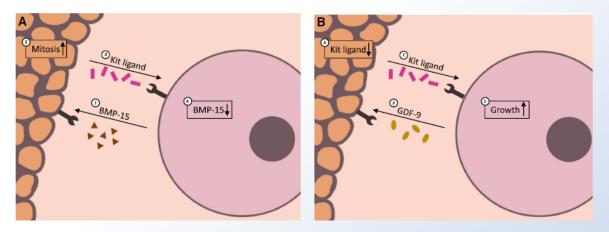
meiotic resumption

- **MI** inhibition of sisterchromatid separation
- MII absence of DNA replication
- meiotic-to-mitotic transition
- cell cycle adaptations

FOLLICULOGENESIS AND OOGENESIS



Li, Albertini, 2013, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol., PMID: 23429793

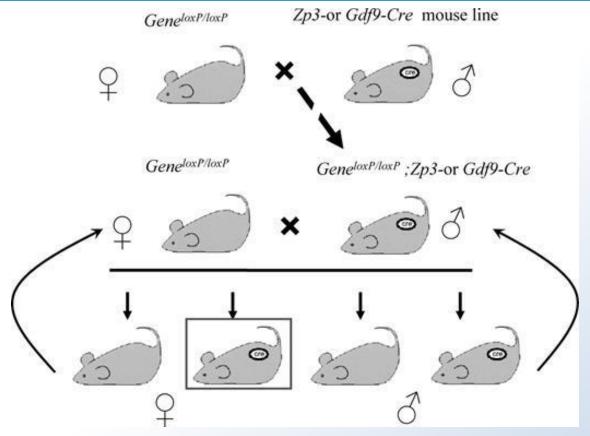


Oocyte can initiate, modulate, and terminate follicle growth and maturation

Jones, Shikanov, 2019, J Biol Eng., PMID: 30647770

- oocyte-somatic cell interactions
- gonadotropin-dependent antral follicle growth

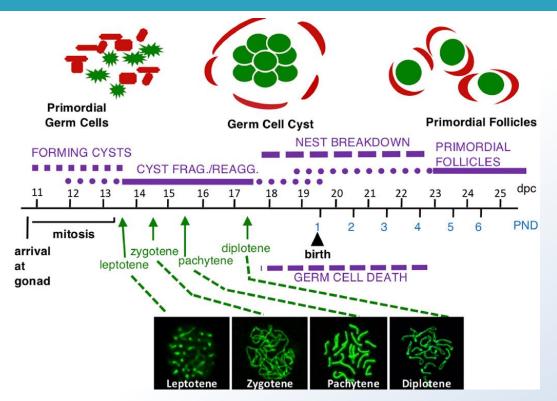
GENERATION OF OOCYTE-SPECIFIC GENE KNOCKOUT MOUSE LINES



Sun et al, 2008, Biol Reprod., PMID: 18753607

Cre-recombinase expression is driven by oocyte-specific zona pellucida 3 (*Zp3*) promoter or growth differentiation factor 9 (*Gdf9*) promoter

CELL CYCLE ARREST - MEIOTIC PROPHASE I IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES

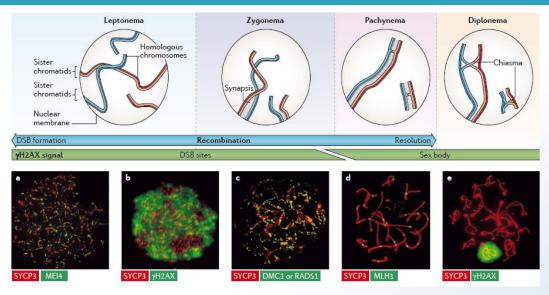


Wang, Pepling, 2021, Front Cell Dev Biol., PMID: 34095134

fetal development

- at postnatal day 5, most of mouse oocytes have reached the late diplotene (in humans from 8- to 28-week of fetal development)
- mammalian oocytes are arrested at prophase I until puberty

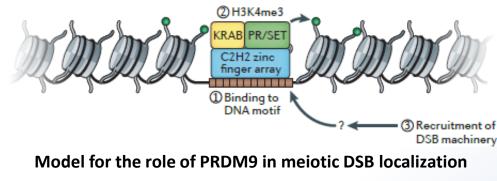
MEIOTIC RECOMBINATION DURING MEIOTIC PROPHASE I IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES



Baudat et al, 2013, Nat Rev Genet., PMID: 24136506

- programmed induction of DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) leading to the exchange of genetic material between homologous chromosomes
- essential for **genome diversity** and **proper chromosome segregation**
- synaptonemal complex SYCP3
- □ RAD51, DMC1 DNA recombinases DSB repair 200-400 foci/cell
- □ MEI4 DSB induction
- MLH1 crossover

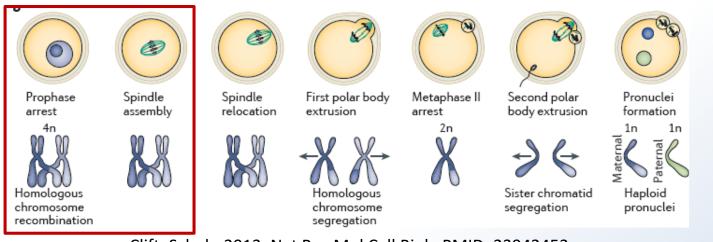
REGULATION OF MEIOTIC RECOMBINATION IN MAMMALS



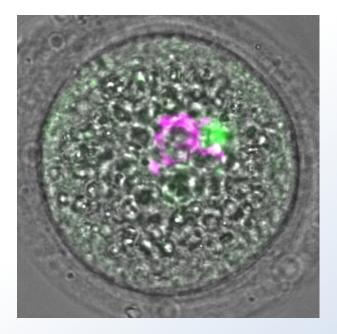
Baudat et al, 2013, Nat Rev Genet., PMID: 24136506

- **PRDM9 –** sequence-specific DNA-binding histone methyltransferase
- several domains
- □ SPO11 recruitment
- "hotspots" 1-2 kbp short chromosomal intervals with C2H2 zinc finger array
- **more than 40 PRDM9 alleles in humans**
- more than 25,000 crossover hot spots in humans
- evolution of hotspots and hotspot paradox

MAMMALIAN OOCYTE MATURATION

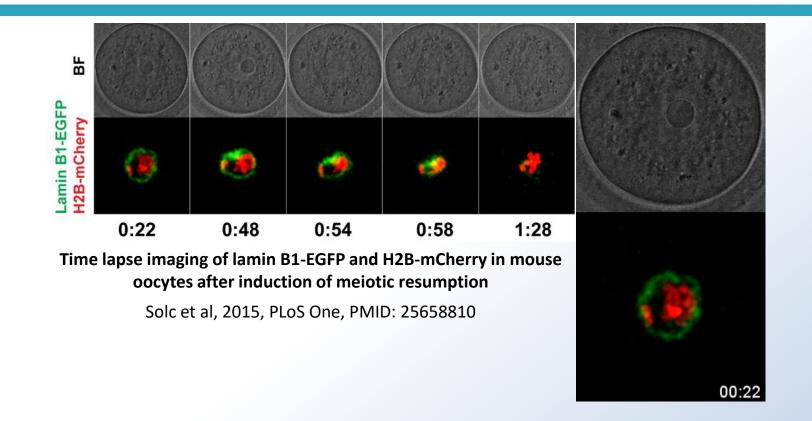


Clift, Schuh, 2013, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol., PMID: 23942453



- meiosis I and meiosis II –
 primary vs. secondary oocyte
- cell cycle arrest at prophase I and metaphase II
- asymmetric cell division
- spinde formation

MEIOTIC RESUMPTION FROM THE PROPHASE I



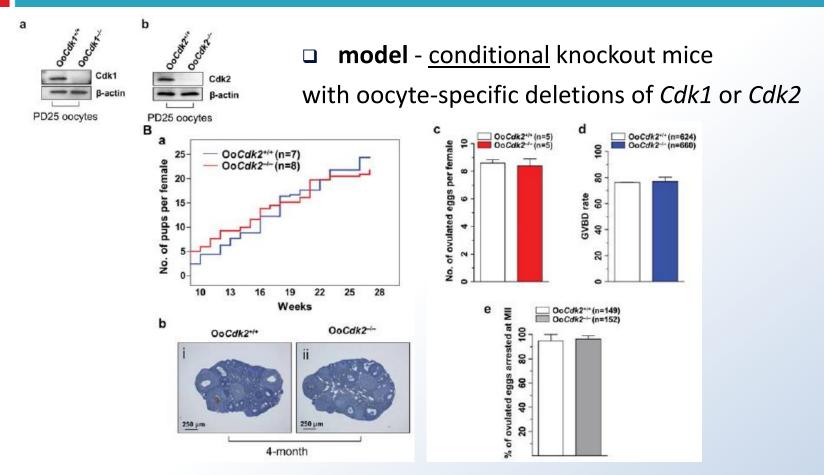
- germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD) and chromosome condensation followed by the microtubule assembly
- □ often compared with the **G2-M transition in somatic cells**

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF CDKS DURING THE MEIOTIC RESUMPTION

Table 1 Representative mouse models carrying gene-targeted CDK alleles*		
Kinase	Genotype [§]	Phenotype
Loss-of-function strains	s	
CDK1	Cdk1 ^{mut/mut}	Deficiency in CDK1 results in embryonic lethality in the first cell divisions
CDK2	Cdk2 ^{-/-}	Sterility due to defective meiosis; no effect on mitotic cells
CDK4	Cdk4-′-	Diabetes and defective postnatal proliferation of endocrine cells such as pancreatic β-cells or pituitary hormone-producing cells
CDK6	Cdk6-/-	Slight anaemia and defective proliferation of some haematopoietic cells
CDK11	Cdk11-/-	Embryonic lethality in peri-implantation embryos accompanied by mitotic aberrations
CDK2; CDK4; CDK6	Cdk2 ^{-/-} ; Cdk4 ^{-/-} ; Cdk6 ^{-/-}	Deficiency in all these interphase CDKs provokes embryonic lethality by mid-gestation due to haematopoietic defects
Malumbres, Barbacid, 2009, Nature Reviews		

Malumbres, Barbacid, 2009, Nature Reviews

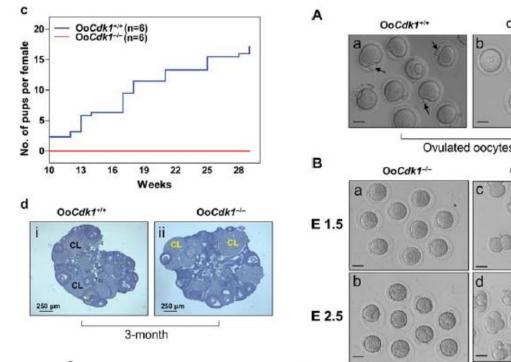
SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF CDK1 AND CDK2 DURING THE MEIOTIC RESUMPTION

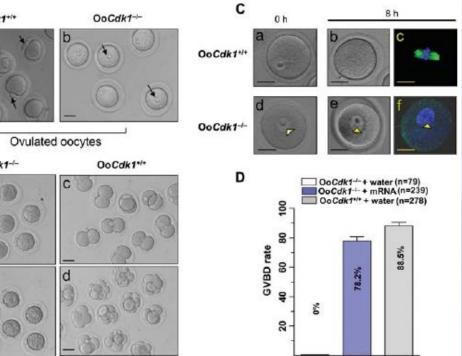


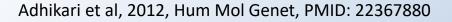
Adhikari et al, 2012, Hum Mol Genet, PMID: 22367880

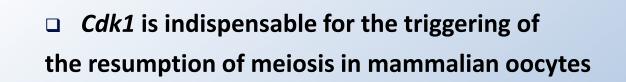
□ *Cdk2* is not required for the resumption of meiosis in mouse oocytes

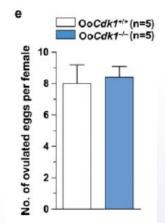
SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF CDK1 AND CDK2 DURING THE MEIOTIC RESUMPTION



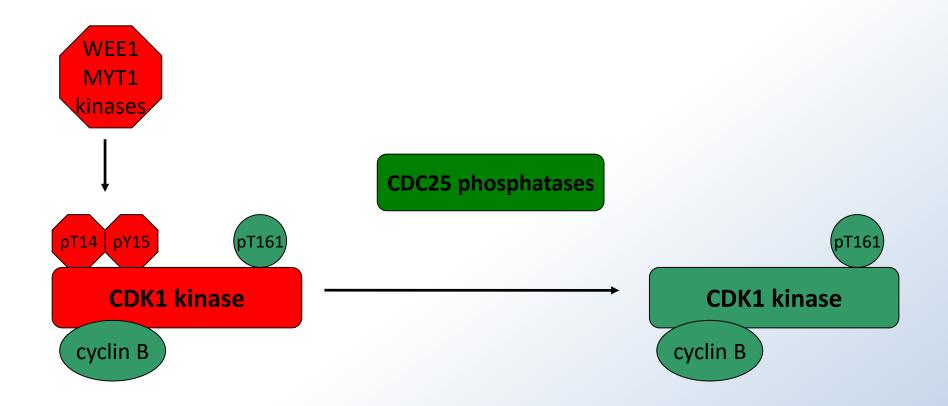






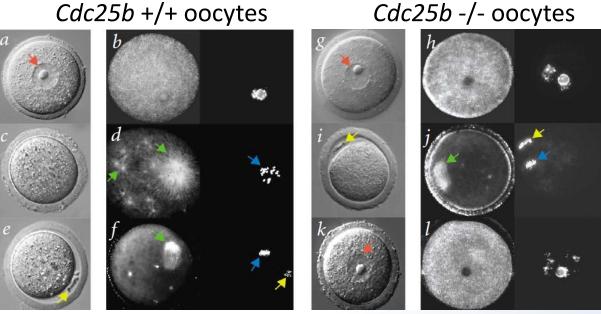


MECHANISMS OF CDK1 REGULATION



cyclins, activating and inhibitory phosphorylation

MECHANISMS OF CDK1 REGULATION IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES



Cdc25b +/+ oocytes

+ Cdc25b cRNA

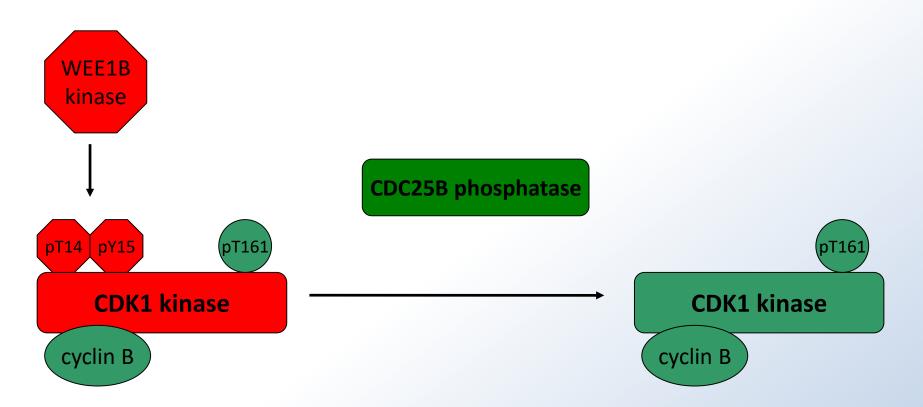
+ catalytically inactive Cdc25b cRNA

Cdc25b-/- oocytes are permanently arrested at the germinal vesicle stage

Lincoln et al, 2002, Nat Genet. PMID: 11912493

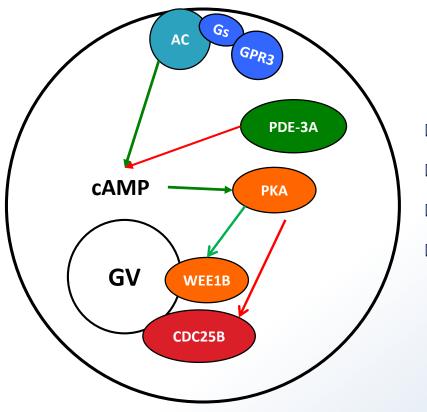
CDC25B phosphatase is required for resumption of meiosis

MECHANISMS OF CDK1 REGULATION IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES

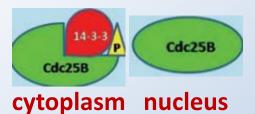


- CDC25B is also required for the MI-MII transition in mouse oocytes (Ferencova et al, 2022, *J Cell Sci.*, PMID: 35237831)
- □ How to restore CDK1 activity in *Cdc25b* -/- oocytes?

MAINTAINING OF PROPHASE I ARREST

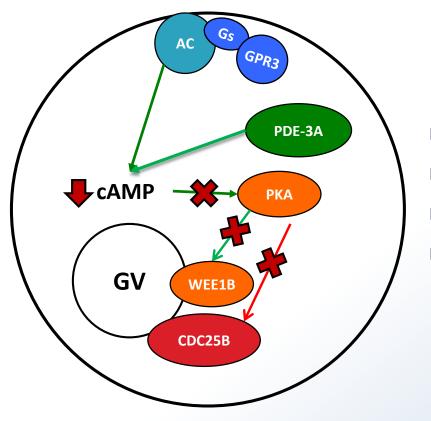


- □ **cAMP** cyclic adenosine monophosphate
- PDE-3A phosphodiesterase 3A
- □ AC -adenylate cyclase
- D PKA protein kinase A

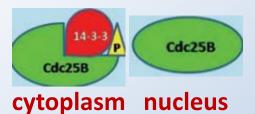


CDC25B is sequestered in the cytoplasm by the 14-3-3 adaptor protein Pirino et al, 2009, Cell Cycle, PMID: 19223768

MAINTAINING OF PROPHASE I ARREST

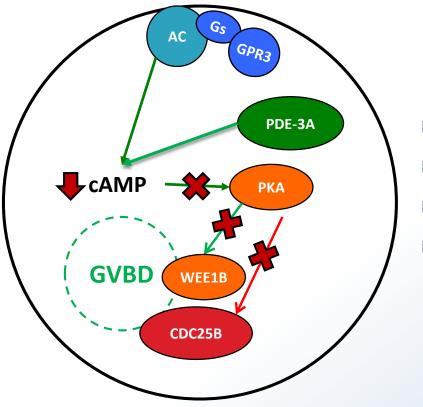


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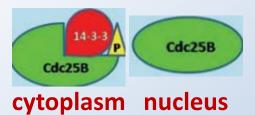


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MAINTAINING OF PROPHASE I ARREST

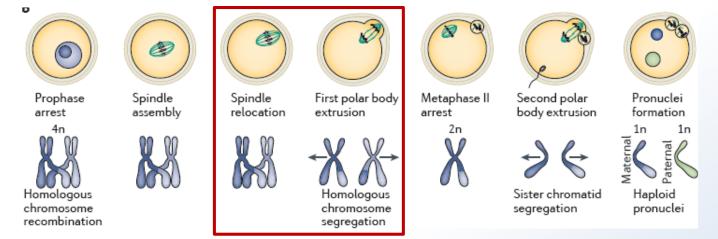


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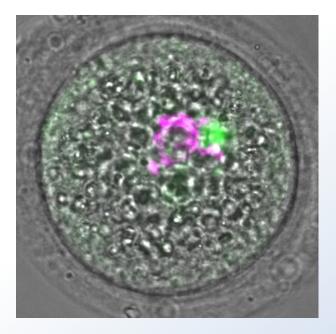


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MAMMALIAN OOCYTE MATURATION

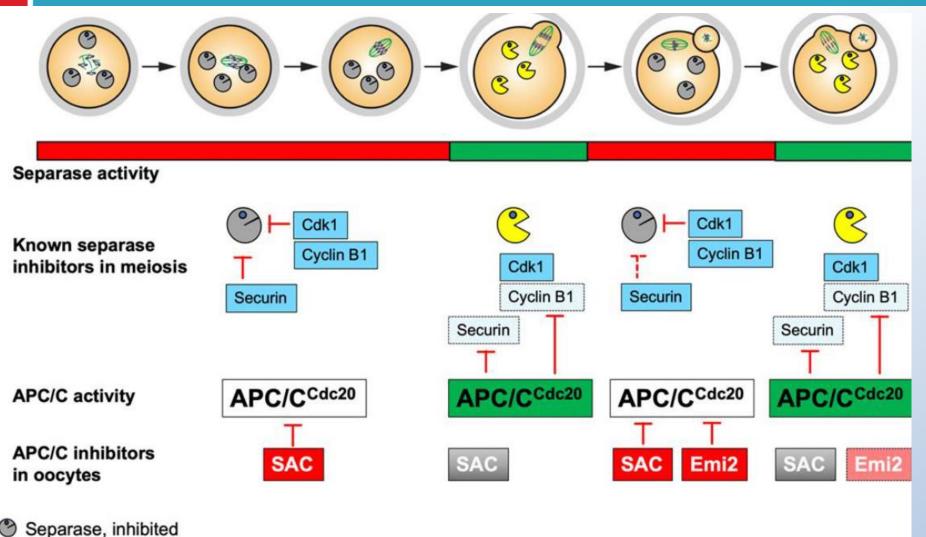


Clift, Schuh, 2013, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol., PMID: 23942453



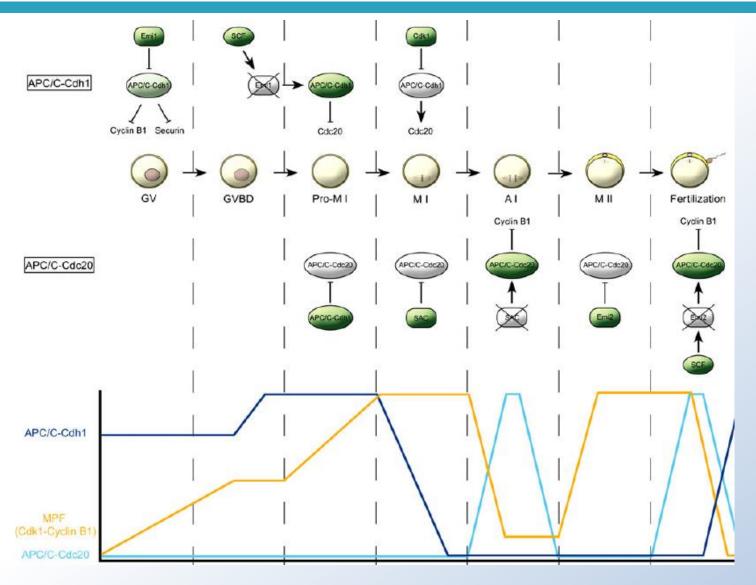
- meiosis I and meiosis II –
 primary vs. secondary oocyte
- cell cycle arrest at prophase I and metaphase II
- asymmetric cell division
- spinde formation

REGULATION OF SEPARASE ACTIVITY IN HOMOLOGOUS CHROMOSOMES SEGREGATION



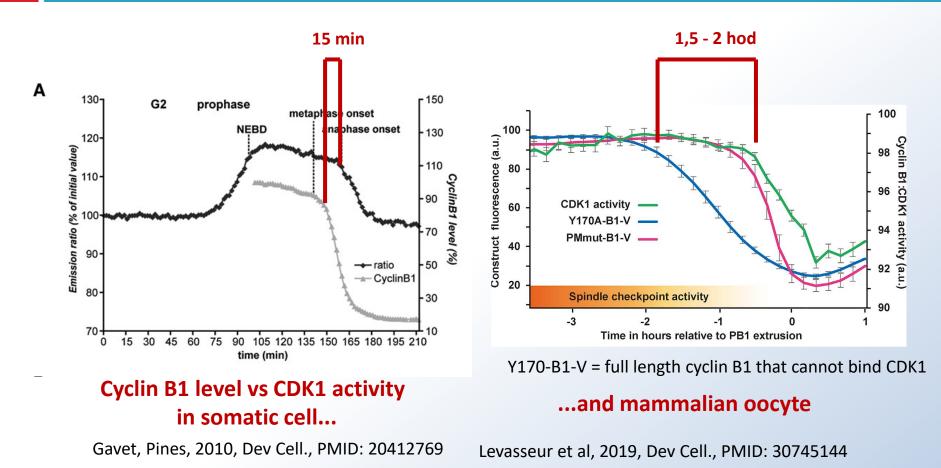
Separase, active

ACTIVITY OF APC/C-CDH1, APC/C-CDC20 AND MPF DURING MEIOSIS



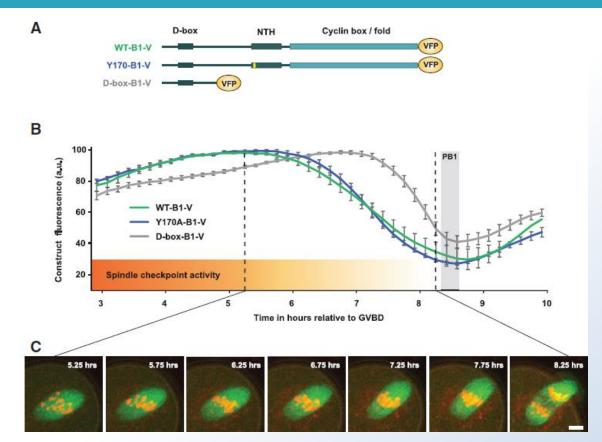
Karabinova et al, 2011, Cell Tissue Res., PMID: 21969023

CYCLIN B1 DEGRADATION IN SOMATIC CELLS VS MOUSE OOCYTES



triggered in metaphase in mitotic cells, but in prometaphase I in mammalian oocytes

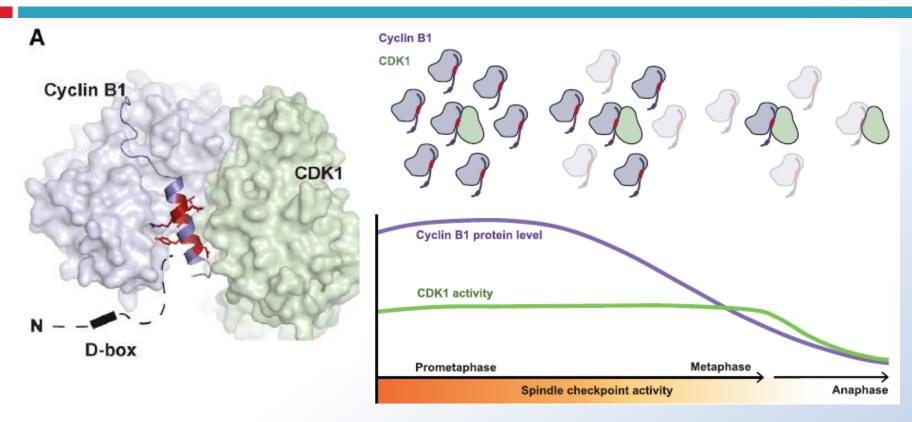
CYCLIN B1 DEGRADATION IN MOUSE OOCYTES



Levasseur et al, 2019, Dev Cell., PMID: 30745144

- destruction motives:
- □ NTH not SAC sensitive, masked within the cyclin B1:CDK1 interface
- D-box- SAC sensitive need high APC activity for destruction

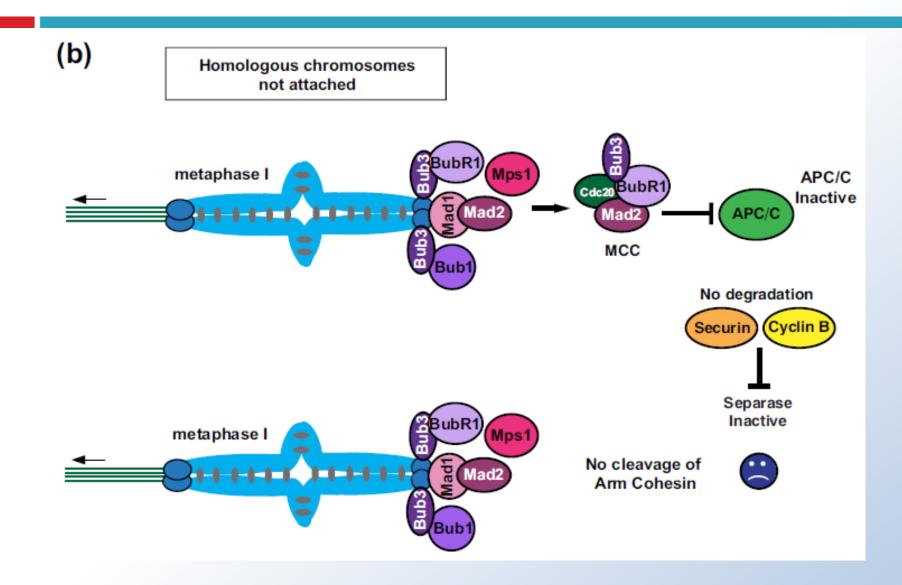
CYCLIN B1 DEGRADATION IN MOUSE OOCYTES



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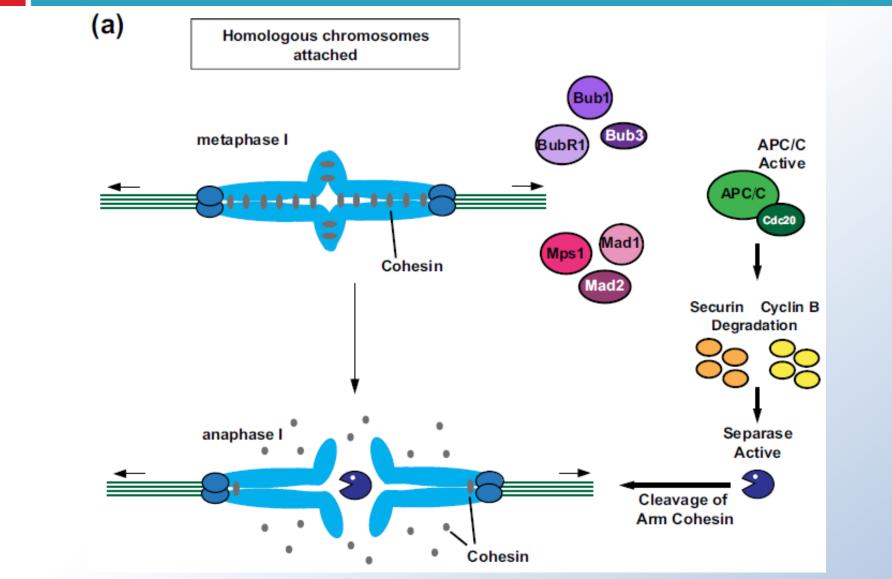
- Total cyclin B1 level does not reflect CDK1 activity in MI oocytes because an excess of free cyclin B1 is destroyed ahead of CDK1-bound cyclin B1
- Prolonged CDK1 activity assists the SAC and prevents aneuploidy

SPINDLE ASSEMBLY CHECKPOINT (SAC) IN MEIOSIS



Touati & Wassmann, 2016, Chromosoma

SPINDLE ASSEMBLY CHECKPOINT (SAC) IN MEIOSIS

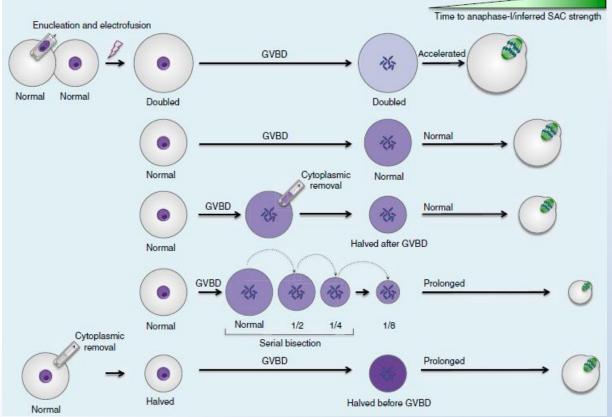


Touati & Wassmann, 2016, Chromosoma

SAC SIGNALING IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES LACKS STRINGENCY

large cytoplasmic volume



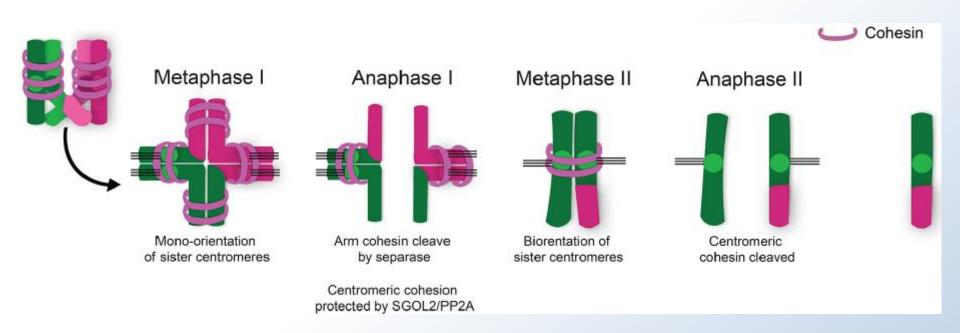


The effects of altered cytoplasmic volume on SAC strength during meiosis I

Mihajlovic and FitzHarris, 2018, Current Biology

□ oocyte aging,...

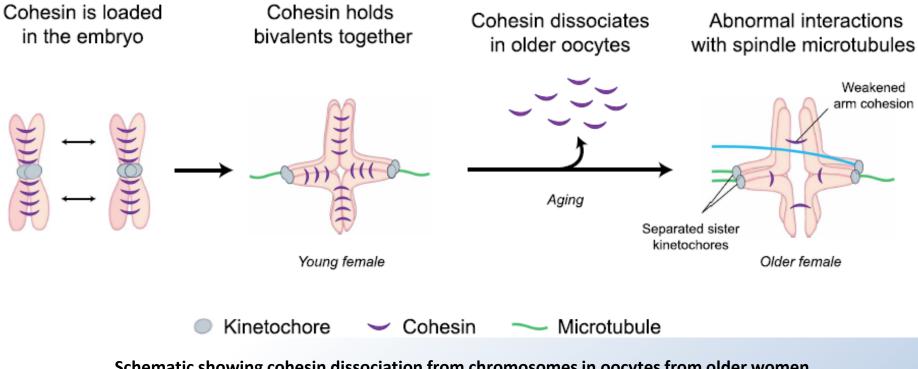
REGULATION IN HOMOLOGOUS CHROMOSOMES SEGREGATION IN MAMMALIAN OOCYTES



Beverley et al, 2021, Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology

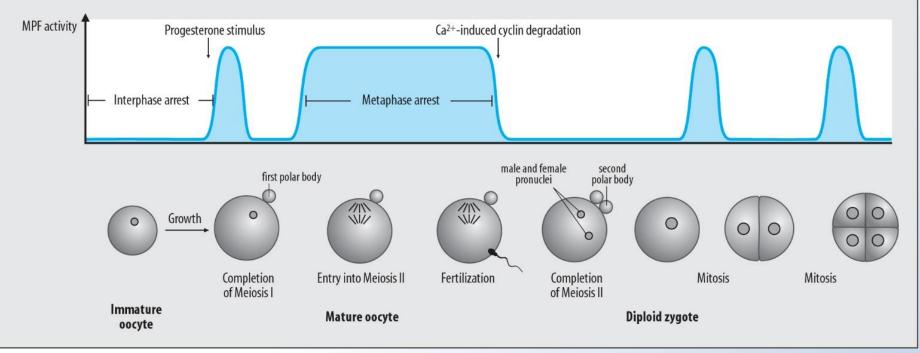
Cohesin subunit **Rec8** at centromeres is protected from cleavage due to the presence of shugoshin.

AGE-RELATED DECREASE OF MEIOTIC COHESINS IN HUMAN OOCYTES



Schematic showing cohesin dissociation from chromosomes in oocytes from older women Thomas et al,, 2021, Biochemical Society Transactions

CDK1 ACTIVITY DURING MEIOTIC MATURATION



https://socratic.org/questions/where-in-the-body-do-oocytes-mature

Mouse oocytes proceed through meiosis I and arrest at second meiotic metaphase with high CDK1-cyclin B1 activity.