Follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone increase Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of mouse ovarian follicles[1]

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Running title: FSH and LH-induced Ca^{2+} rises in ovarian follicles

Summary sentence: Both FSH and LH increase Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of intact ovarian follicles from mice expressing genetically encoded sensors.

Keywords: calcium, follicle, follicle-stimulating hormone, gonadotropins, granulosa cells, luteinizing hormone

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ABSTRACT

In mammalian ovarian follicles, follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) signal primarily through the G-protein G_s to elevate cAMP, but both of these hormones can also elevate Ca^{2+} under some conditions. Here we investigate FSH- and LH-induced Ca^{2+} signaling in intact follicles of mice expressing genetically encoded Ca^{2+} sensors, Twitch-2B and GCaMP6s. At a physiological concentration (1 nM), FSH elevates Ca^{2+} within the granulosa cells of preantral and antral follicles. The Ca^{2+} rise begins several minutes after FSH application, peaks at ~10 minutes, remains above baseline for another ~10 minutes, and depends on extracellular Ca^{2+}. However, suppression of the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase by reducing extracellular Ca^{2+} does not inhibit FSH-induced phosphorylation of MAP kinase, estradiol production, or the acquisition of LH responsiveness. Like FSH, LH also increases Ca^{2+}, when applied to preovulatory follicles. At a physiological concentration (10 nM), LH elicits Ca^{2+} oscillations in a subset of cells in the outer mural granulosa layer. These oscillations continue for at least 6 hours and depend on the activity of G_q family G-proteins. Suppression of the oscillations by G_q inhibition does not inhibit meiotic resumption, but does slightly attenuate ovulation. In summary, both FSH and LH increase Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of intact follicles, but the functions of these Ca^{2+} rises are only starting to be identified.

INTRODUCTION

In mammals, the G-protein coupled receptors for follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) mediate events that lead to ovulation of fertilizable eggs. FSH receptors are expressed in granulosa cells of all follicles between the primary and preovulatory stages [1] and mediate the action of FSH to induce granulosa cell proliferation and differentiation, steroidogenesis, and LH receptor expression [2]. LH then acts on its receptors on the mural granulosa cells of preovulatory follicles, leading to oocyte maturation and ovulation [2,3].

Both FSH and LH stimulate the G_s/cAMP/protein kinase A (PKA) pathway [2], and pharmacological activation of this pathway is, with a few exceptions, sufficient to fully mimic responses to FSH [1,2,4] and LH [2,5-7]. Correspondingly, many of the FSH- and LH-stimulated responses are inhibited by inhibition of PKA [1,2], although non-specificity of some commonly used PKA inhibitors [8] leaves open the question of whether FSH and LH signaling through non-PKA pathways may also be important. In addition to stimulating cAMP production, FSH increases intracellular Ca^{2+} in isolated porcine granulosa cells [9,10], but not in a rat granulosa cell line [11]. LH signaling elevates Ca^{2+} in isolated porcine granulosa cells [12], and in luteinized human granulosa cells [13,14], although not in isolated mouse granulosa cells [15].

These reports raise questions about whether FSH and LH also elevate Ca^{2+} in other species, and in intact follicles, and what functions such Ca^{2+} rises might have in follicular development. Previous studies have suggested possible roles for Ca^{2+} in the FSH-stimulated MAP kinase activation that contributes to estrogen synthesis [16,17], and in LH-stimulated meiotic resumption [18,19]. We chose to investigate these questions using intact follicles, because although many granulosa cell signaling pathways are similar in isolated cells and in intact

follicles [2], some are not. For example, in intact follicles, LH causes a decrease in cyclic GMP to a few percent of the basal level [6,20], whereas in isolated granulosa cells, this decrease fails to occur [21] or occurs only partially [22]. Likewise, in intact ovaries, FSH and LH regulate levels of mRNA encoding C-type natriuretic peptide, but this regulation is lost in isolated granulosa cells [21].

Although AM-ester-based Ca^{2+} indicators have been useful for investigating Ca^{2+} dynamics in isolated granulosa cells [9,10,12] and isolated oocytes [23,24], their poor permeation into multilayer tissues precludes their use in isolated follicles. Mice expressing an early generation genetically encoded sensor, TN-XXL [25], had insufficient sensitivity to be useful (our unpublished results), but recently, mice expressing high-affinity optical sensors for Ca^{2+} have been developed [26,27]. Using mouse lines expressing the sensors Twitch-2B and GCaMP6s, we show that FSH and LH both elevate Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of intact follicles. We also begin to investigate the physiological functions of the FSH- and LH-induced Ca^{2+} rises.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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Mice

Mice globally expressing the Twitch-2B Ca^{2+} sensor [28] were generated at Baylor College of Medicine, using CRISPR/CAS9 technology to target a Cre recombinase-responsive conditional Twitch-2B expression cassette containing the CAG promoter into the Rosa 26 locus.
65 CRISPR/CAS9 and donor sequences were delivered by pronuclear injection into fertilized donor oocytes and implanted into pseudopregnant females. The mice were authenticated by isolating DNA from the founder and from F1 pups, followed by PCR and Southern blot using primers spanning the 3' or 5' insert junctions. To generate globally expressing Twitch-2B mice, conditional mice were bred to a *Bact_Cre* line to permanently delete the LoxP flanked stop
70 cassette and establish a globally expressing sublineage. The mouse line was maintained on a C57BL/6J background.

Measurements were made using homozygotes expressing two copies of the Twitch-2B transgene or with heterozygotes expressing one copy. The concentration of Twitch-2B in the
75 homozygote follicle cytoplasm was estimated to be ~20 μM, based on western blotting (Supplementary Fig. S1A, see methods below), and an estimated cytoplasmic volume per follicle of 20 nl [29]. The mice had normal appearance and fertility, and follicle-enclosed oocytes from these mice showed a normal time course of nuclear envelope breakdown (NEBD) and ovulated in response to LH (Supplementary Fig. S1B), indicating that the sensor did not perturb
80 physiological function.

Mice that express the GCaMP6s Ca^{2+} sensor Cre-dependently by way of a floxed stop cassette [27] were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME; stock number 024106;

B6;129S6/J strain). To induce global GCaMP6s expression, these mice were bred with *Hprt*-Cre mice [30] that were originally obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (stock number 004302), and that had been backcrossed onto a C57BL/6J background. The resulting line was maintained on a C57BL/6J background. Measurements were made using mice heterozygous for GCaMP6s. These mice had normal appearance and fertility.

Genotyping of both Ca^{2+} sensor lines was accomplished by observing the fluorescence of ears and tails using goggles fitted with FHS/EF-3GY1 emission filters (BLS Ltd, Budapest, Hungary). Heterozygotes and homozygotes were distinguished by PCR genotyping for the wildtype allele using primers listed in Supplementary Table S1.

Wildtype C57BL/6J mice were used for MAPK western blots, estradiol measurements, and measurements of nuclear envelope breakdown and ovulation. For most of these experiments, the wildtype mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory; a few wildtype mice were from the breeding colonies for the lines expressing Ca^{2+} sensors. All experiments with mice were performed at the University of Connecticut Health Center, and all animal protocols were approved by the University of Connecticut Health Center Animal Care Committee.

Isolation and culture of follicles

Follicles of the indicated sizes were dissected from prepubertal (24-27 day old) mice, and cultured on Millicell organotypic membranes (Merck Millipore, Cork, Ireland; PICMORG50) in MEMα medium (12000-022, Invitrogen) with 25 mM $NaHCO_3$, 75 μg/ml penicillin G, 50 μg/ml streptomycin, a mixture of 5 μg/ml insulin, 5 μg/ml transferrin, and 5 ng/ml selenium (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, #I1884), and 3 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (MP Biomedicals, #103700). Where indicated, 1 nM FSH was included in the medium. To reduce Ca^{2+} in the

medium, EGTA was added, and the resulting free Ca^{2+} concentrations were calculated using
110 MaxChelator (http://maxchelator.stanford.edu/CaEGTA-TS.htm; [31]).

Follicles were used for experiments 24-30 hours after isolation. Highly purified ovine FSH (AFP7558C) and ovine LH (oLH-26) were obtained from A.F. Parlow (National Hormone and Peptide Program, Torrance, CA). The follicles, which were spheres when dissected, flattened to
115 disks after culture on the Millicell membrane, thus facilitating imaging. Diameters described in the text refer to measurements at the time of dissection. For determining meiotic resumption in response to LH, follicle-enclosed oocytes were checked hourly for the loss of the nucleolus and nuclear envelope.

120 **Confocal Imaging**

For confocal microscopy, follicles were placed in a 100 μl drop of medium in the channel of a "μ-slide" that connects two ports (ibidi GmbH, Martinsried, Germany, product #80176 custom ordered without adhesive; see [6]). Slides with a channel height of 100 μm (ibidi custom order) were used for follicles 140-250 μm in diameter; 290-360 μm follicles were placed in a 200 μm-
125 deep slide. A thin layer of silicone grease was applied to the outer edge of the slide and a glass coverslip (ibidi # 10812) was placed on the silicone to gently immobilize the follicle in the channel. FSH, LH, or control medium was applied by perfusing 200 μl of the solution through the channel by way of the ports. For recordings at 1-6 hours after LH treatment, LH was applied to the follicles on Millicell membranes; just before imaging, follicles were transferred to a μ-slide
130 in medium containing LH.

Follicles were imaged on a Zeiss LSM 5 Pascal confocal microscope using a C-Apochromat 40X/1.2 numerical aperture objective with Immersol W immersion medium (Carl Zeiss

Microscopy). Twitch-2B CFP was excited using a 440 nm laser (Toptica Photonics, Victor, NY) using a power range of 1-5%. The dichroic (510DLCP) and CFP and YFP emission filters (HQ480/40M and HQ535/50M, respectively) were from Chroma Technology (Rockingham, VT). GCaMP6s was imaged using a 488 nm laser and an HQ525/50M emission filter. A warm air blower (Nevtek ASI-400, Burnsville, VA) was used to maintain a stage temperature of 32-35 ^{o}C. For Twitch-2B, the pinhole was fully open (13 μm optical section); for GCaMP6s recordings, a 5 μm optical section was used. 12-bit scans at 512 x 512 resolution were collected every 10 seconds for up to 50 minutes. Background correction was applied by subtracting the averaged autofluorescence of 3-5 wildtype follicles imaged under identical conditions. Because ~28% of the light collected by the YFP emission filter is actually emitted by CFP, we subtracted 28% of the background-subtracted YFP intensity before calculating the CFP/YFP ratio.

RNA sequencing data analysis

Transcriptome data of mural granulosa cells from 2-month-old C57BL/6J mice [32] in FASTQ format were downloaded from the European Nucleotide Archive (ENA; https://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena). Sequence alignments were performed using the RNA STAR tool [33] within the Galaxy platform [34]. Reads were aligned to the mouse reference genome (GRCm38, a.k.a. mm10). Gene model for splice junctions, in GTF file format, was obtained from ENSEMBL ftp site (release 92). The GTF file was filtered to contain only entries with the “gene_biotype” value set to “protein_coding” in the “attributes” field. To calculate gene expression, we counted the numbers of reads aligned to exons using featureCounts [35] version 1.6.0.6 from within the Galaxy platform, with the value of “minimum bases of overlap” set to 30. To account for the depth of sequencing among datasets, we normalized count expression data to counts per million (CPM) [36] by using the formula $CPM_i = 10^6 \times C_i / T_a$, where CPM_i is the CPM value for the gene i, C_i is the number of counts reported by featureCounts, and T_a is the

total number of reads in the sample aligned to the genome. To identify all genes encoding Ca^{2+} channels, gene symbols for all mouse genes annotated to "GO:0015085: calcium ion transmembrane transporter activity" were downloaded from Mouse Genome Informatics [37] (130 genes, downloaded on 09/05/2018). This list was edited to include only those genes encoding plasma membrane proteins that transport Ca^{2+}. Calcium channels in organelles, Ca^{2+} channel regulatory proteins, and TRP channels that are not significantly permeable to Ca^{2+} [38] were removed from the list.

Western blotting

Western blots for quantifying the Twitch-2B concentration were probed with a primary antibody against GFP (Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA; #2555); this antibody also recognizes CFP and YFP. The Epac2-camps protein that was used as a standard for these blots has a similar CFP and YFP-containing structure as Twitch-2B, and >90% purity [39]. Western blots for detecting MAP kinase phosphorylation were probed with primary antibodies against phospho-MAPK1/3 (Thr202/Tyr204) and total MAPK1/3 (Cell Signaling Technology, #4370 and #4696, respectively). MAPK1 is also known as ERK2 or p42MAPK, and MAPK3 is also known as ERK1 or p44MAPK. The antibody used to detect PDE1A was from Proteintech (Rosemont, IL, #12442-2-AP). For all western blots except Fig. S4, antibody binding was detected using fluorescent secondary antibodies (LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE; IRDye800CW and IRDye680RD) and a LICOR Odyssey imaging system. The secondary antibody for Fig. S4 was conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX) and detected with ECL Prime (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL) and a CCD camera (G:BOX Chemi XT4, Syngene, Frederick, MD). Further antibody details are included in Supplementary Table S2. Signal intensities were measured using ImageJ (https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/).

Sources of reagents

185 YM-254890 was obtained from Wako Chemicals (Richmond, VA). EGTA, cadmium chloride, nickel chloride, and nifedipine were from Sigma-Aldrich. ELISA kits for measurement of 17β-estradiol were from Cayman Chemical (Ann Arbor, MI).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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Measurement of an FSH-induced increase in Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of intact ovarian follicles expressing the Twitch-2B FRET sensor.

Using Twitch-2B-expressing follicles ranging in diameter from ~140 μm (preantral) to ~320 μm (fully grown antral), we measured Ca^{2+} levels before and after addition of FSH. The follicles
195 were imaged by confocal microscopy, with the focus on the oocyte equator (Fig. 1A). Twitch-2B fluorescence was seen in the granulosa cells and in the residual theca/blood vessel layer surrounding the follicle, but was too low to be useful for measurements in the oocyte. In some of the smaller follicles, the fluorescence was uniform throughout the granulosa cells (Fig. 1A), although in others, it was dimmer in the interior granulosa layers. In larger follicles, the
200 fluorescence was consistently dimmer in the interior layers (see Fig. 4A). For this reason, measurements were made from the outer 25 μm region of granulosa cells.

Binding of Ca^{2+} to Twitch-2B increases FRET between CFP and YFP, such that an increase in the YFP/CFP emission ratio measured after CFP excitation indicates an increase in free Ca^{2+};
205 the EC_{50} of Twitch-2B is ~200 nM [28]. In response to perfusion of 1 nM FSH, YFP emission in the granulosa cells increased and CFP emission decreased (Fig. 1B,C), indicating an increase in Ca^{2+}. The Ca^{2+} rise began several minutes after FSH application. Ca^{2+} levels reached a peak at about 10 minutes after the initial FSH exposure, and remained above baseline for at least another 10 minutes.

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The FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase occurs at a physiological concentration of FSH, in follicles of different sizes, and independently of Twitch-2B concentration.

In Twitch-2B-expressing follicles, a concentration of 1 nM FSH was sufficient to elevate Ca^{2+} to

almost a maximal level, while no rise in Ca^{2+} was seen with 0.1 nM FSH (Fig. 1D). Follicles of all
215 size classes tested responded similarly to 1 nM FSH (Fig. 1E). The 1 nM concentration of FSH required to stimulate a rise in Ca^{2+} correlates well with the concentration of FSH needed to optimally stimulate follicular development in our culture system. In this system, 0.3 nM FSH causes ~80% of follicles to acquire the ability to resume meiosis in response to LH, whereas 1 nM FSH causes 100% of follicles to become LH responsive [7]. During the reproductive cycle,
220 FSH concentrations reach a peak of ~1 nM in mouse serum [40]. Thus, the concentration of FSH that we find to be required to elevate Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of isolated follicles is in a physiologically relevant range.

Expression of the Twitch-2B sensor could conceivably buffer cytosolic Ca^{2+}, reducing the signal
225 amplitude. We assessed this possibility by comparing mice heterozygous or homozygous for Twitch-2B. CFP fluorescence was about two-fold higher in homozygous follicles (Supplementary Fig. S2A), reflective of Twitch-2B protein expression levels. However, the baseline YFP/CFP ratio and the peak ratio in response to FSH were not different between heterozygous and homozygous follicles (Supplementary Fig. S2B), indicating that Twitch-2B expression did not
230 alter basal Ca^{2+} levels or attenuate the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase. Thus the ~20 μM cytosolic concentration of the Twitch-2B sensor (see Materials and Methods) is not a significant buffer, consistent with previous determinations that ~100 μM of the Ca^{2+} buffer BAPTA is required to blunt Ca^{2+} rises in other cells [41,42].

235 **The FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase occurs uniformly throughout the outer granulosa cell region, as detected in follicles expressing the GCaMP6s sensor.**

To test whether Ca^{2+} increases uniformly in different cells within the outer granulosa layer, we imaged the Ca^{2+} increase using follicles from mice expressing the GCaMP6s sensor [27], which

shows increased fluorescence when Ca^{2+} is bound; the EC_{50} for GCaMP6s is ~140 nM [43].
240 GCaMP6s is not a ratiometric indicator, so is less useful for comparing different follicles, but it has the advantage of allowing direct visualization of the spatial distribution of Ca^{2+} within a single follicle. As seen with Twitch-2B, GCaMP6s fluorescence was fairly uniform in the granulosa cells of smaller follicles, although undetectable in the oocyte (Fig. 2A), but was restricted to the outer mural granulosa cells in larger follicles (see Figs 5A and 6A below).
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Following perfusion with 1 nM FSH, Ca^{2+} increased uniformly throughout the outer granulosa cell layer, and most individual cells had similar Ca^{2+} dynamics (Fig. 2A,B and supplementary movie 1). The kinetics of the Ca^{2+} increase and subsequent decrease were similar to those observed with Twitch-2B (compare Figs 1C and 2B).
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The FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase is due to influx from the extracellular solution.

To investigate if the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase is due to Ca^{2+} influx from the extracellular solution, we added 2.0 mM EGTA to the medium, which contained 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, thus lowering extracellular free Ca^{2+} to ~0.002 mM (see Materials and Methods). After 20 minutes, we
255 perfused FSH onto the follicle while measuring the Twitch-2B signal. Under these conditions, FSH did not cause a detectable increase in Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells (Fig. 3A,B). Likewise, when 1.6 mM EGTA was added to the medium, to reduce extracellular Ca^{2+} to 0.2 mM, FSH did not cause a detectable Ca^{2+} increase (Fig. 3A,B). These results indicate that the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase results from Ca^{2+} influx from the extracellular solution. Consistent with this
260 conclusion, exposure to 10 μM YM-254890, which inhibits signaling by the G_q-family G-proteins [44,45; see Figs 4E and 6A,B below] and thus inhibits Ca^{2+} release from the endoplasmic reticulum, did not prevent the Ca^{2+} rise in response to FSH (Fig. 3A,B).

To identify candidate ion channels potentially mediating the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} influx, we analyzed gene expression data from next generation sequencing of mouse mural granulosa cell mRNA [32] (Supplementary Table S3). Among the genes encoding plasma membrane Ca^{2+} permeable channels, the most highly expressed was *Trpm7*, followed by 2 voltage-gated Ca^{2+} channels: *Cacna1h* (T type) and *Cacna1a* (P/Q type). Other plasma membrane Ca^{2+} permeable channels, including a voltage-gated L type channel, a glutamate receptor, a purinergic receptor, and pannexin 1 were expressed at somewhat lower levels. In an attempt to inhibit some of these channels, we tested several voltage-sensitive Ca^{2+} channel blockers, Cd^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, and nifedipine [46]. At the concentrations tested, none inhibited the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase (Supplementary Fig. S3), which is not surprising because multiple channel types were detected in RNAseq transcriptome data of mural granulosa cells (Supplementary Table S3), likely obscuring suppression of Ca^{2+} influx. Unfortunately, specific inhibitors of TRPM7 are not currently available [47].

The function of the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase is unknown.

Previous studies of isolated rat granulosa cells have indicated that FSH-induced phosphorylation of the mitogen-activated protein kinases MAPK1 and MAPK3 depends on extracellular Ca^{2+} [16]. MAPK1/3 phosphorylation is of particular interest because it is essential for the FSH-induced increase in synthesis of aromatase, which catalyzes the synthesis of estradiol [17]. Therefore, we investigated the effect of reducing extracellular Ca^{2+} on the FSH-induced phosphorylation of MAPK1/3 and synthesis of estradiol in mouse follicles. However, suppression of the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} rise by addition of 1.6 mM EGTA to the medium did not inhibit FSH-induced MAPK1/3 phosphorylation (Fig. 3C) or estradiol synthesis (Fig. 3D). It also did not prevent the FSH-induced acquisition of the ability to resume meiosis in response to LH (Fig. 3E). Our findings indicate that the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} rise is not required for several

biological functions. Whether the Ca^{2+} rise is part of a back-up system for these functions, or whether it regulates other functions such as FSH-induced granulosa cell proliferation or suppression of apoptosis, remains to be investigated.

LH causes persistent Ca^{2+} oscillations in the granulosa cells of intact ovarian follicles. To investigate whether LH increases Ca^{2+} in the granulosa cells of intact follicles, we isolated follicles with diameters of 290-360 μm, and cultured them for 24-30 hours in the presence of 1 nM FSH to induce expression of LH receptors. In follicles expressing Twitch-2B, the fluorescence signal was strong in the outer mural granulosa cells, but in the inner mural granulosa cells, cumulus cells, and oocyte, the signal was too weak to be useful (Fig. 4A). Therefore, measurements were made from the outer 25 μm layer of granulosa cells.

Perfusion of 10 nM LH caused a barely detectable Ca^{2+} increase, as indicated by a small increase in the YFP/CFP emission ratio of Twitch-2B (Fig. 4B,C,D). In response to subsequent perfusion of 300 nM LH, Ca^{2+} began to increase immediately, reached a peak at about 5 minutes, and remained above baseline for at least another 5 minutes (Fig. 4B,C,D). The peak concentration of LH attained during the mouse reproductive cycle is about 1 nM [48,49], but 10 nM is the minimum concentration of ovine LH needed to cause meiotic resumption in all follicles under our experimental conditions [7], perhaps related to use of LH from a different species.

We next tested whether the Ca^{2+} elevation in response to 10 nM LH might be more evident using GCaMP6s, which has an EC_{50} of ~140 nM vs ~200 nM for Twitch-2B. GCaMP6s is also more sensitive because Ca^{2+} causes a proportionately larger change in fluorescence intensity than that seen with Twitch-2B (compare Figs 1B and 2B, and Figs 4B and 5B below). When a follicle expressing GCaMP6s was exposed to 10 nM LH, some individual cells in the outermost

mural granulosa layer showed oscillating rises in Ca^{2+}, beginning within a minute after perfusion
315 and occurring once or twice per minute throughout the 10 minute recording period (Fig. 5A,B; supplementary movies S2 and S3). During each oscillation, Ca^{2+} remained above baseline for ~10-30 seconds. When the follicle was subsequently perfused with 300 nM LH, Ca^{2+} elevation occurred throughout the 25 μm outer region of the mural granulosa cells (Fig. 5A,B).

320 To investigate how long the Ca^{2+} oscillations in response to LH continued, we applied 10 nM LH to GCaMP6s-expressing follicles on a Millicell membrane, and then 1, 2, 4, or 6 hours later, transferred them to an imaging chamber. Ca^{2+} oscillations occurred for at least 6 hours after LH application (Fig. 5C; Supplementary Movies S4 and S5), though the amplitude relative to the baseline appeared to be reduced when compared to oscillations immediately after LH (see Fig.
325 5B).

The LH-induced Ca^{2+} increases require the activity of a G_q-family G-protein.

The Ca^{2+} rises elicited in response to LH were blocked by 10 μM of the G_q-family G-protein inhibitor YM-254890 (Figs 4E and 6A,B; supplementary movie S6). 10 μM YM-254890 inhibits
330 signaling by G_q-family G-proteins (G_q, G_{11}, and G_{14}), but not by other G-proteins (G_s, G_i, G_o, G_{13}), or by voltage-gated or ATP-gated Ca^{2+} channels [44,45]. These data indicate that, unlike the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} rise, the LH-induced Ca^{2+} oscillations are most likely initiated by IP_3-induced Ca^{2+} release from the endoplasmic reticulum. Consistently, previous studies have shown that LH induces IP_3 production in isolated granulosa cells of rat [22] and mouse [50].
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Inhibition of G_q-family G-proteins does not inhibit LH-induced meiotic resumption, but

does slightly attenuate ovulation.

Previous studies have suggested that an LH-induced Ca^{2+} rise in the granulosa cells might
340 contribute to causing meiotic resumption [18,19]. However, inhibition of the LH-induced Ca^{2+} oscillations with the G_q-family inhibitor YM-254890 did not inhibit or delay meiotic resumption in mouse follicle-enclosed oocytes (Fig. 6C). This result confirms a previous finding that G_q family G-proteins are not required for meiotic resumption (50). However, since the Ca^{2+}-activated cGMP phosphodiesterase PDE1 is expressed in mouse granulosa cells (Egbert et al., 2016,
345 and Supplementary Fig. S4), the LH-induced Ca^{2+} rise would increase cGMP phosphodiesterase activity, and thus would contribute to decreasing cGMP. Therefore, while the Ca^{2+} rise is not required for LH-induced meiotic resumption, it could be a component of a "failsafe" system that ensures that LH signaling lowers cGMP such that meiosis proceeds.

350 Consistent with a previous study (50), YM-254890 caused some decrease in the number of follicles that ovulated in response to LH (Fig. 6D). The average reduction of ~15% seen with YM-254890 is less than the ~50% reduction seen in mice in which $G_{q/11}$ expression was inactivated (50), perhaps due to a difference between acute inhibition of G_q-family G-proteins and chronic lack of $G_{q/11}$ due to deletion during follicle development. Thus, the LH-induced Ca^{2+}
355 oscillations may signal together with cAMP to stimulate ovulation. Whether the Ca^{2+} elevations serve other functions as well remains to be investigated.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. FSH increases intracellular Ca^{2+} in the mural granulosa cells of intact follicles, as detected by Twitch-2B. **(A)** Representative transmitted light and CFP + YFP fluorescence images of a follicle after a 28-hour culture on a Millicell membrane. Prior to flattening on the membrane, the follicle measured ~180 μm in diameter. Note that the residual theca cells that surround the follicle and that were not removed by dissection show higher fluorescence intensity than the granulosa cells, indicating the presence of more Twitch-2B protein in the theca cells. **(B)** Representative traces showing changes in YFP and CFP fluorescence before and after perfusion with control medium (MEMα) or 1 nM FSH. Following FSH perfusion, the two channels change in opposite directions, indicating an increase in FRET (same follicle as A). **(C)** Representative trace showing the YFP/CFP ratio before and after treatment with 1 nM FSH (same follicle as B). The increase in YFP/CFP ratio indicates that 1 nM FSH induces a transient Ca^{2+} increase in the granulosa cells. **(D)** Both 1 nM and 100 nM FSH induce Ca^{2+} increases of similar magnitude. Peak YFP/CFP ratios during perfusion of control medium (MEMα) and the indicated concentrations of FSH. Follicle diameters at the time of isolation from the ovary were 140-250 μm. **(E)** The Ca^{2+} response to 1 nM FSH is similar in follicles of different sizes. Peak YFP/CFP ratios before and after perfusion of 1 nM FSH, for follicles of the indicated diameters (those in the 140-180 μm and 220-250 μm groups are the same follicles as in A). Numbers within the bars indicate the number of follicles tested. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) after one-way ANOVA (D) or two-way ANOVA (E), followed by t-tests with the Holm-Sidak correction for multiple comparisons. For (E), lowercase letters indicate comparisons among MEMα groups; uppercase letters reflect comparisons between groups treated with FSH. All values represent mean ± s.e.m.

Figure 2. FSH induces a similar Ca^{2+} increase in nearly all outer granulosa cells, as detected with GCaMP6s. **(A)** ~220 μm-diameter small antral follicle from a mouse expressing the GCaMP6s Ca^{2+} sensor. GCaMP6s increases in brightness with increasing Ca^{2+} levels, allowing Ca^{2+} rises in individual cells to be visualized. The yellow box shows the area of enlargements at different time points before and after FSH perfusion; the time points corresponding to these images are marked on the traces in (B) with vertical dashed lines. Yellow circles highlight the regions of interest (ROIs) (10 μm diameter), positioned approximately over single cells, that were measured to generate the traces in (B). Note that after FSH, the entire outer granulosa layer increases in brightness to a similar extent. Scale bar in full image is 50 μm; scale bars in cropped images represent 25 μm. Supplementary movie S1 shows the entire time series from which these images were selected. **(B)** GCaMP6s fluorescence intensity (relative Ca^{2+} levels) for each of the 4 ROIs labeled above. Note that the granulosa cells show a small Ca^{2+} transient in response to the mechanical stimulus during perfusion, independent of FSH. Representative of 6 follicles.

Figure 3. The FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase in granulosa cells of intact follicles requires extracellular Ca^{2+}, but MAPK phosphorylation, 17β-estradiol production, and LH-induced nuclear envelope breakdown occur independently of the Ca^{2+} increase. **(A)** Representative traces showing no FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase in follicles (220-250 μm diameter) in media with low extracellular Ca^{2+}, and no effect of the G_q-family G-protein inhibitor YM-254890 (10 μM) on the FSH-induced Ca^{2+} increase. MEMα, which contains 1.8 mM $CaCl_2$, was mixed with either 2 mM EGTA (~0.002 mM free Ca^{2+}; upper panel), or 1.6 mM EGTA (~0.2 mM free Ca^{2+}; middle panel). Follicles were pre-incubated for ~20 min in these EGTA solutions, or for 60 min in YM-254890

(lower panel), before addition of FSH. **(B)** Peak YFP/CFP ratios before and after perfusion of 1 nM FSH in the presence of varying extracellular Ca^{2+} concentrations, buffered by EGTA addition as in A, or in the presence of YM-254890 (10 μM). The ability of YM-254890 to inhibit LH-induced Ca^{2+} elevation (see Figs 4E and 6A,B below) served as a positive control for the permeability of this inhibitor. Open bars indicate the peak YFP/CFP ratio after MEMα perfusion; filled bars indicate peak YFP/CFP ratio following FSH perfusion. For all treatment groups, the peak ratios following FSH perfusion were compared to the control (green) bar by unpaired t-tests. Asterisks indicate significant differences following the Holm-Sidak correction for multiple t-tests; ** indicates $p < 0.01$, **** indicates $p < 0.0001$, n.s. indicates $p > 0.05$. **(C)** FSH-induced MAPK phosphorylation occurs independently of extracellular Ca^{2+}. Left: Representative western blot for phospho- and total MAPK in lysates of 180-250 μm follicles incubated for 20-30 min in medium with either 1.8 mM or 0.2 mM Ca^{2+} (prepared as in A), and then for 20 min in these same media with or without 1 nM FSH. Right: Ratio of phospho-/total MAPK from 3 independent experiments; n.s. indicates $p > 0.05$ by unpaired t-test. **(D)** FSH-induced estradiol production occurs independently of extracellular Ca^{2+}. 290-360 μm follicles were incubated with 1 nM FSH in media containing either 1.8 mM or 0.2 mM Ca^{2+}. Medium samples were collected at the indicated times for estradiol analysis. Each point represents 3 experiments using 14-20 follicles for each treatment. **(E)** FSH-induced acquisition of LH responsiveness occurs independently of extracellular Ca^{2+}. 290-360 μm follicles were incubated for 24 hours with 1 nM FSH in media with either 1.8 mM or 0.2 mM Ca^{2+}; 10 nM LH was then added to each dish and the time course of nuclear envelope breakdown was determined. Each point represents 3 experiments using 12-19 follicles for each condition. Same legend as in (D). Values in (B-E) represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m.

Figure 4: LH causes a G_q-family G-protein-dependent increase in mural granulosa Ca^{2+}, as detected with Twitch-2B. **(A)** Transmitted light and CFP + YFP fluorescence images of a large antral follicle after 25-hour culture on a Millicell membrane in the presence of 1 nM FSH. Prior to flattening on the membrane, the follicle measured ~320 μm in diameter. Note that the theca cells express more Twitch-2B than the granulosa cells. **(B)** YFP and CFP fluorescence for the follicle shown in (A) during sequential perfusions of MEMα, 10 nM LH, and 300 nM LH. **(C)** YFP/CFP ratio during sequential perfusions of MEMα,10 nM LH, and 300 nM LH, for the follicle shown in B. **(D)** Peak YFP/CFP ratios before and after perfusion of 10 nM and 300 nM LH. Different letters indicate significant differences ($p < 0.001$) after repeated measures ANOVA with the Holm-Sidak correction for multiple comparisons. **(E)** Peak YFP/CFP ratios before and after perfusion of 300 nM LH, following inhibition of G_q-family G-proteins by a 1-2.5 hour pretreatment with 10 μM YM-254890; n.s. indicates $p > 0.05$ by paired t-test. Values in (D,E) represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m.

Figure 5. As detected with GCaMP6s, 10 nM LH induces Ca^{2+} oscillations in a subset of mural granulosa cells closest to the basal lamina, while 300 nM LH causes a Ca^{2+} increase throughout the outer 25 μm region. **(A)** Image at left shows a large antral follicle after 25-hour culture on a Millicell membrane in the presence of 1 nM FSH. The yellow box outlines the area of enlargement to show the outer mural granulosa cells and a single-cell theca layer in this region. The measured ROI (10 μm in diameter), circled in yellow, corresponds approximately to a mural granulosa cell (cell “a”) next to the basement membrane that undergoes many Ca^{2+} oscillations only after exposure to 10 nM LH. Some other outer mural cells (cells “b-e” marked by arrowheads in images 3-7), but not all mural granulosa cells, also exhibit oscillations that are not synchronized with cell “a”. In contrast, all outer mural granulosa cells exhibit a large, rapid

increase in Ca^{2+} after perfusion of 300 nM LH (image 8). Note that cells in the theca layer, including the 3 flat-shaped cells seen adhering to the follicle in the enlarged images, also show Ca^{2+} oscillations, even in the absence of LH. Scale bar in the enlarged images is 25 μm. Supplementary movie S2 shows the entire time series from which these images were selected, and supplementary movie S3 shows another example. **(B)** Fluorescence intensity of cell "a" in MEMα (first 5 minutes), and in response to 10 nM and 300 nM LH. Images were taken at 10-sec intervals. Points in red correspond to the numbered images in (A). Representative of 4 follicles. **(C)** Ca^{2+} oscillations continue to be observed in the outer mural granulosa cells 6 hours after treatment with 10 nM LH. The measured ROI (10 μm in diameter), circled in yellow, corresponds approximately to an oscillating granulosa cell represented in the graph. The red point on the graph represents the time point of the image in (C). Representative of 2 follicles each at 1, 2, and 4 hours, and 3 follicles at 6 hours after LH. Supplementary movie S4 shows an example at 2 hours after LH, and supplementary movie S5 shows the full time series from which these images at 6 hours after LH were selected.

Figure 6. The G_q-family G-protein inhibitor YM-254890 prevents the Ca^{2+} increases in response to LH, and slightly attenuates ovulation. In all panels, follicles 290-360 μm in diameter were cultured ~24 hours in the presence of 1 nM FSH, then pre-incubated in either 0.1% DMSO or 10 μM YM-254890 for 60 min before adding 10 nM LH. **(A,B)** Lack of LH-induced Ca^{2+} oscillations and rises in the mural granulosa cells of a GCaMP6s-expressing follicle in the presence of 10 μM YM-254890. The measured ROI in (A) (10 μm in diameter), circled in yellow, corresponds approximately to a mural granulosa cell represented in the graph (B). Supplementary movie S6 shows the entire time series from which these images were selected. Representative of 3 follicles. **(C)** Inhibition of G_q-family G-proteins does not affect the timing of LH-induced oocyte nuclear envelope breakdown. **(D)** Inhibition of G_q-family G-proteins reduces the percent of

follicles shown in (C) that had ovulated by 24 hours after adding 10 nM LH. Data in (C,D) represent the mean ± s.e.m of 3 experiments with 10-13 follicles each. ** indicates $p < 0.01$ by paired t-test.

Figure 1

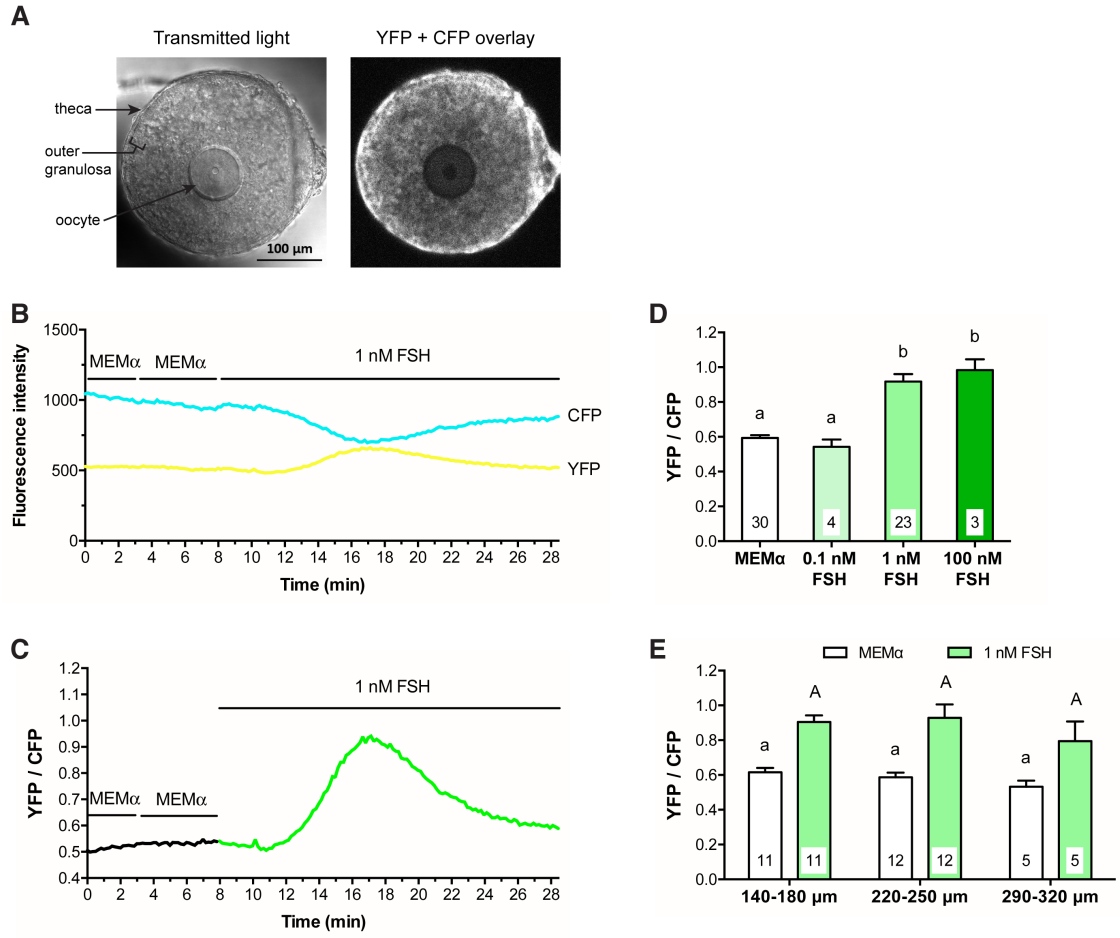

A
Transmitted light
YFP + CFP overlay
theca
outer granulosa
oocyte
100 µm
B
Fluorescence intensity
MEMα
MEMα
1 nM FSH
CFP
YFP
Time (min)
C
YFP / CFP
MEMα
MEMα
1 nM FSH
Time (min)
D
YFP / CFP
MEMα
0.1 nM FSH
1 nM FSH
100 nM FSH
E
MEMα
1 nM FSH
YFP / CFP
140-180 µm
220-250 µm
290-320 µm

Figure 2

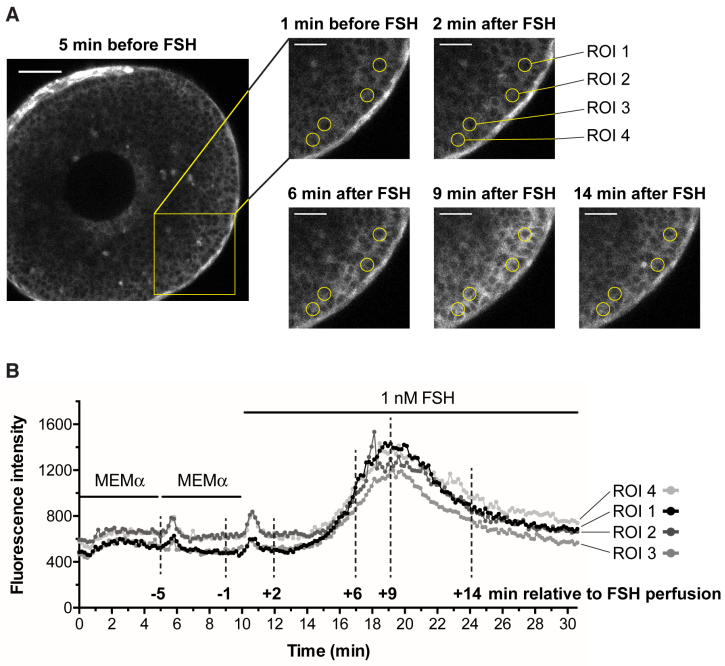

A
5 min before FSH
1 min before FSH
2 min after FSH
ROI 1
ROI 2
ROI 3
ROI 4
6 min after FSH
9 min after FSH
14 min after FSH
B
1 nM FSH
MEMα
MEMα
Fluorescence intensity
1600
1200
800
400
0
-5
-1
+2
+6
+9
+14
min relative to FSH perfusion
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30
Time (min)
ROI 4
ROI 1
ROI 2
ROI 3

Figure 3

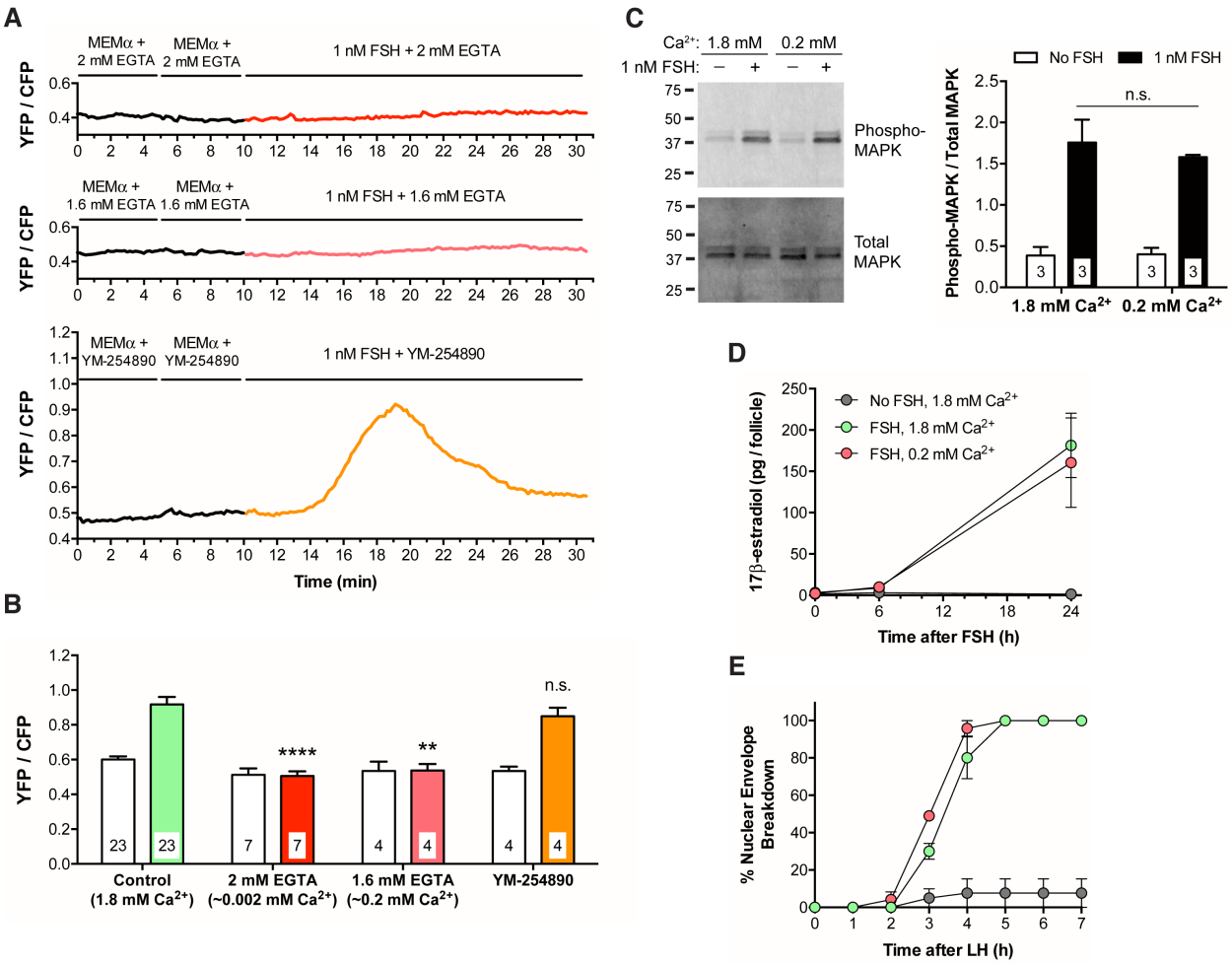
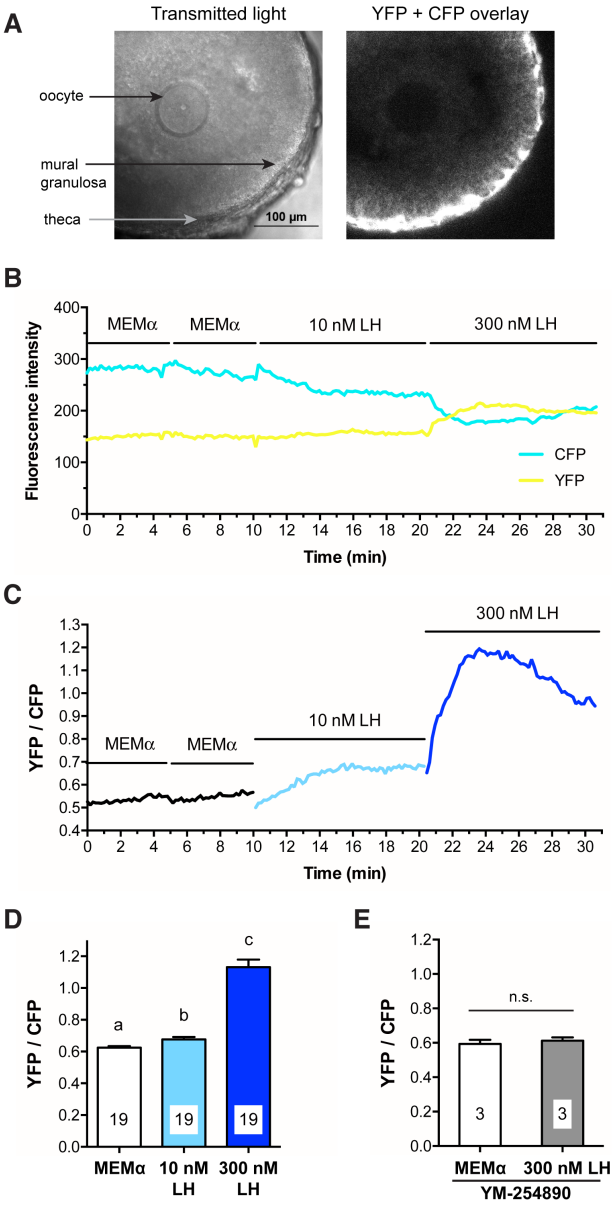

A
MEMα + 2 mM EGTA
MEMα + 2 mM EGTA
1 nM FSH + 2 mM EGTA
MEMα + 1.6 mM EGTA
MEMα + 1.6 mM EGTA
1 nM FSH + 1.6 mM EGTA
MEMα + YM-254890
MEMα + YM-254890
1 nM FSH + YM-254890
YFP / CFP
Time (min)
B
YFP / CFP
n.s.
****
**
Control (1.8 mM Ca2+)
2 mM EGTA (~0.002 mM Ca2+)
1.6 mM EGTA (~0.2 mM Ca2+)
YM-254890
C
Ca2+: 1.8 mM 0.2 mM
1 nM FSH: – + – +
Phospho-MAPK
Total MAPK
No FSH
1 nM FSH
n.s.
Phospho-MAPK / Total MAPK
1.8 mM Ca2+
0.2 mM Ca2+
D
No FSH, 1.8 mM Ca2+
FSH, 1.8 mM Ca2+
FSH, 0.2 mM Ca2+
17β-estradiol (pg / follicle)
Time after FSH (h)
E
% Nuclear Envelope Breakdown
Time after LH (h)

Figure 4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Transmitted light
YFP + CFP overlay
oocyte
mural granulosa
theca
100 µm
B
MEMα
MEMα
10 nM LH
300 nM LH
Fluorescence intensity
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YFP
Time (min)
C
300 nM LH
10 nM LH
MEMα
MEMα
YFP / CFP
Time (min)
D
YFP / CFP
a
b
c
19
19
19
MEMα
10 nM LH
300 nM LH
E
YFP / CFP
n.s.
3
3
MEMα
300 nM LH
YM-254890

Figure 5

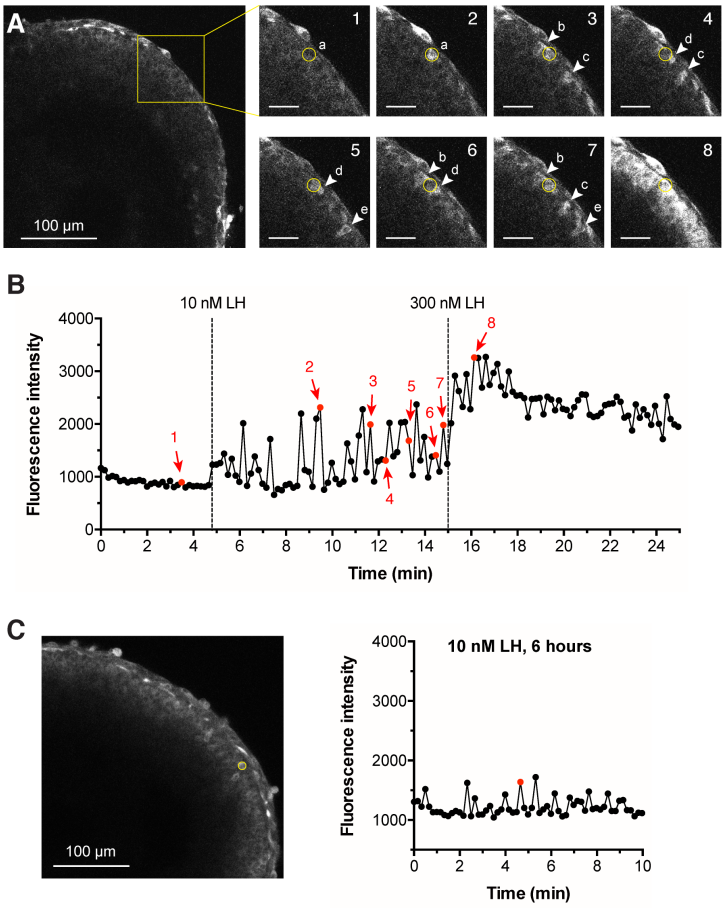
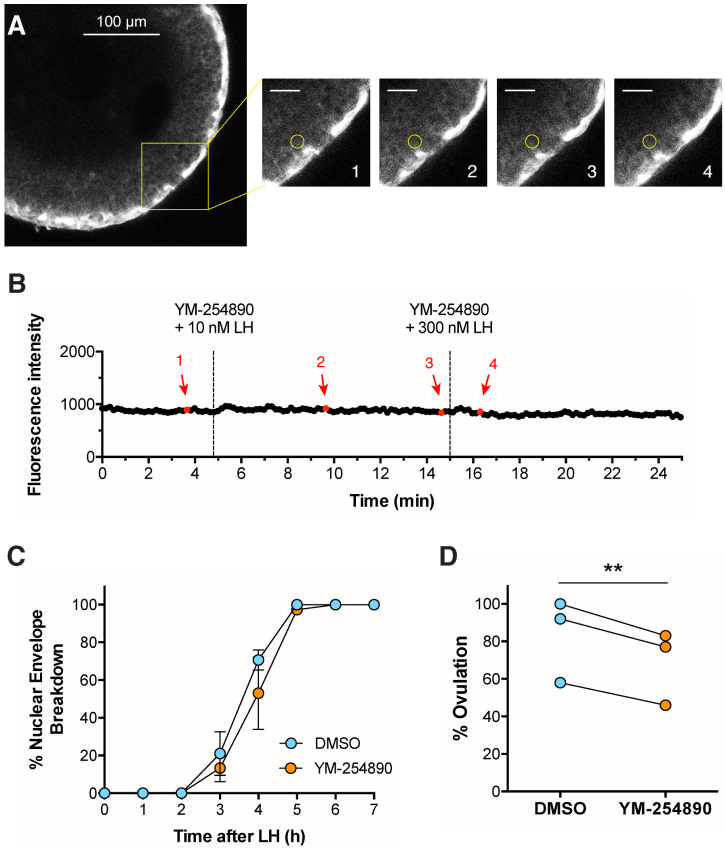

A
100 µm
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
a
b
c
d
e
B
10 nM LH
300 nM LH
Fluorescence intensity
Time (min)
C
100 µm
10 nM LH, 6 hours
Fluorescence intensity
Time (min)

Figure 6


A
100 µm
1
2
3
4
B
YM-254890
+ 10 nM LH
YM-254890
+ 300 nM LH
Fluorescence intensity
2000
1000
0
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
Time (min)
C
% Nuclear Envelope Breakdown
100
80
60
40
20
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Time after LH (h)
DMSO
YM-254890
D
**
% Ovulation
100
80
60
40
20
0
DMSO
YM-254890