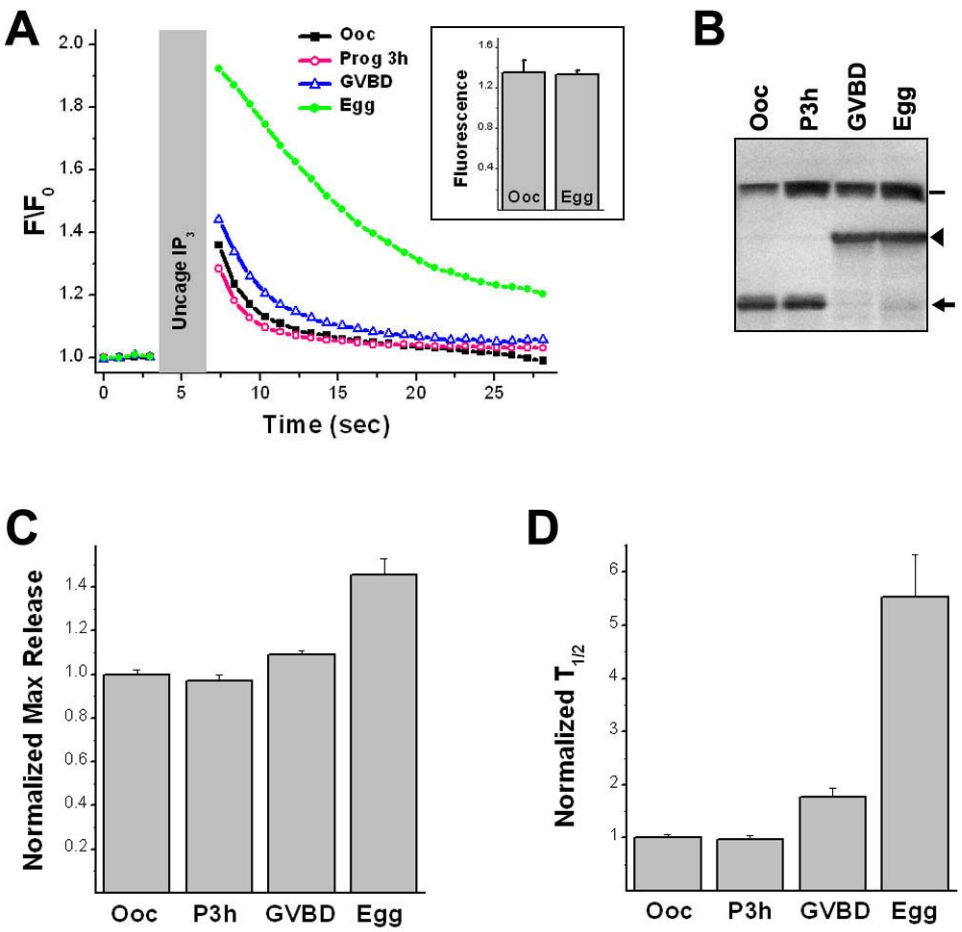
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 1. IP_3-dependent Ca^{2+} release in response to a gradual IP_3 rise. **A.** Cells were injected with caged-IP_3 and OGB1 and imaged at different time point along the maturation pathway as indicated. IP_3 was uncaged and the Ca^{2+} transient was recorded in a region of interest. The uncaging duration was chosen to induce a local Ca^{2+} release without stimulating a global Ca^{2+} wave in eggs. The same uncaging duration was applied to the different time points. The inset shows uncaging levels of caged-fluorescein. Immature oocytes (Ooc), 3 hrs after progesterone stimulation (Prog 3h); at GVBD (GVBD); and $\geq$3hrs after GVBD (Egg). **B.** Activation of MAPK (arrowhead) and MPF (arrow) in the different groups with Tubulin (dash) used as a loading control. MAPK and MPF were detected using phospho-specific antibodies. MAPK is activated by phosphorylation and MPF by dephosphorylation (loss of band reactivity). **C.** Summary of maximal Ca^{2+} release from the indicated groups (n=13-20 cells/treatment). The data were normalized to the average release level in oocytes. **D.** Normalized time to half-maximal decay of the Ca^{2+} signal along meiotic maturation. The data were normalized to the time required for untreated oocytes to reach half-maximal Ca^{2+} levels. The data are mean±s.e. (n=20-25 cells/treatment).