

Chlortetracycline fluorescence

Ca²⁺ - ATPase

Ca²⁺ - ATPase role in the capacitation and acrosome reaction assessed by a chlortetracycline fluorescence assay

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= **Abstract** =

It has been reported that the Ca²⁺-ATPase and the Ca²⁺-Na⁺ exchanger play an important role for the regulation of intracellular Ca²⁺ in somatic cells, the Ca²⁺-ATPase located in the plasma membrane helps the Ca²⁺ concentration in maintain low [Ca²⁺]_i. Roldan & Fleming reported that the spermatozoan Ca²⁺-ATPase plays an important role in the capacitation and acrosome reaction. We used to assess Ca²⁺ changes by chlortetracycline(CTC) patterns in the capacitation and acrosome reaction of human and hamster spermatozoa.

In the present study applying quercetin which has been known as an ATPase antagonist, the enzymatic effect of Ca²⁺-ATPase on capacitation and acrosome reaction was found to be remarkable : a significant increase of the transformation from the original type to the B type and the AR type of spermatozoa. This finding suggests that Ca²⁺-ATPase play an important role in the efflux and the influx of the Ca²⁺ which have been known to be an essential factor for the capacitation and acrosome reaction, and that the inhibitory action of the Ca²⁺-ATPase might be a prerequisite step toward the capacitation and acrosome reaction.

In conclusion, this study suggest the considerable evidence as follows : the increment of the intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration occurred by controlling the slope of Ca²⁺ concentration through Ca²⁺-ATPase activities in both the intracellular and extracellular fluid may be important procedures for the capacitation and the acrosome reaction, and

finally for fertilization of the sperm and ovum.

Ca²⁺ 가 (Yanagimachi & Usui, 1974).
1971 Iwamatsu & Ca²⁺
Chang (1971) 가 Ca²⁺ (internalization)
가 , Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺
Ca²⁺ 가 (Fraser
1987b). , Ca²⁺ (Yanagimachi, 1982),
Ca²⁺ ,
Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ 가
Ca²⁺ 가
(Yanagimachi, 1982).
Ca²⁺ , Ca²⁺ 가
Ca²⁺-ATPase Ca²⁺-Na⁺exchanger가 Ca²⁺
Ca²⁺-ATPase 가 Ca²⁺-ATPase
(somatic cell) Ca²⁺
Ca²⁺-ATPase
Ca²⁺-ATPase
(Fraser & McDermott, 1992).
chlortetracycline fluorescence (Ward & Storey, 1984)
가 Ca²⁺ 가
Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺-ATPase
CTC (species) 가

:

Tyrode's solution 1.8 mM CaCl₂ 가 (Roldan *et al.*, 1986). Calcium-deficient medium CaCl₂ 가 Ca²⁺ (20 μℓ) 280 mosmol/kg pH 7.5-8 . 1.8 mM Ca²⁺ 22.5 mM CaCl₂ stock solution 230 μℓ Calcium-deficient medium stock solution 20 μℓ 가

WHO mini-percoll gradients(Ord *et al.*,1990) 5 600 g 가 swim-up . haemocytometer 5 % CO₂, 37 5 × 10⁶/ Mℓ 80 % 3.5 × 10⁷/ Mℓ .

Chlortetracycline :

Ward & Storey(1984) . CTC buffer(130 mM NaCl, 5 mM cysteine, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.8) 750 μmol CTC 10 , . slide glass 10 μℓ CTC 12.5 % paraformaldehyde 0.8 μℓ . Glycerol:PBS(9:1) 0.22 mM 1,4,- diazabicyclo[2.2.2]-octane cover glass mounting . phase contrast epicfluorescence가 Olympus BHS . Hg excitation beam 405 nm band pass filter CTC fluorescence emission DM 455 dichroic mirror

sample 200 . 'F' 가 , 'B' fluorescence-free band가 , 'AR' (DasGupta & Fraser, 1991).

FITC-PSA :

Fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated *Pisum Sativum* agglutinin(PSA) stock 0.1 mg/Mℓ microcentrifuge tubes -20 . PSA 600 g, 5 min ethanol 50 μℓ . 4 30 min slide glass 10 μℓ . PSA 5 μℓ slide 가 slide Anal water

4 DABCO cover glass
 Hg excitation 450 - 490 nm FITC fluorescence emission RKP 510
 beam splitting mirror

:
 Cochran's test(Snedecor & Cochran, 1980) student's t-test
 p 0.05

Ca²⁺ :
 1.8 mM Tyrode's solution 3.6 mM Tyrode's solution 3 hrs
 CTC AR . 1.8 mM Tyrode's solution
 B 60-70 가
 . AR 70 가
 (Yanagimachi, 1982; Roldan & Fleming, 1989). 3.6 mM
 Tyrode's solution 60-70 B AR 1.8
 mM Tyrode's solution (p < 0.05).
 Ca²⁺ 가

(Table 1).

Calcium-deficient medium :
 Calcium-deficient medium 1.8 mM Tyrode's solution
 B AR 180 1.8 mM Tyrode's
 solution (p < 0.05). Fraser(1987)
 Ca²⁺ 1.8 mM Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
 AR 가
 (Table 2).

FITC-PSA Ca²⁺ 가 가
 CTC CTC
 . B AR
 CTC B (p < 0.05)
 capacitation (Table 3).

Quercetin (Ca²⁺ - ATPase inhibitor) :
 DMSO 20 mM/L quercetin(Sigma Chemical Co.) stock ,
 DMSO:0.9% NaCl(1:1) 10 mM /L .
 DMSO:0.9% NaCl 5, 2.5 mM substock .
 quercetin 가 200, 100, 50 μmol /L (1/50 dilution) 가
 . DMSO 가 1 %가 . 5 hrs sample

(AR) 3 hrs 가(p < 0.05)
 . B , AR 3 hrs
 Ca²⁺
 (Table 4).
 Quercetin (White *et al.*, 1990)
 가 가 가
 3 - 4 hrs 가 가
 가 (Table 5).
 (AR) CTC FITC-PSA
 AR .
 Ca²⁺-ATPase가 가
 CTC fluorescence 가
 Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ 가
 가 . 1.8 mM 3.6 mM
 AR 가 Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ 가
 가 Ca²⁺ 가 가
 (Yanagimachi, 1982).
 Ca²⁺ 가 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺-ATPase
 B AR
 Ca²⁺ AR
 CTC fluorescence AR 가
 가 . Fraser(1987b) ‘
 , 가
 가 , White *et al.*(1990)
 가
 Ca²⁺
 (Aitken *et al.*, 1984; Fraser & McDermott, 1992).
 Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺-ATPase Ca²⁺-Na⁺ exchangers가
 . Ca²⁺-ATPase Ca²⁺
 Ca²⁺ .

Ca²⁺-ATPase가 Ca²⁺
(Roldan & Fleming, 1989). Ca²⁺-ATPase antagonist quercetin
Ca²⁺-ATPase가 (species)

Quercetin 50 - 200 μmol /L B AR 가가
Ca²⁺-ATPase가 Ca²⁺-ATPase

Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺-ATPase 가 (Fraser, 1984)
Ca²⁺-ATPase가 Ca²⁺

Ca²⁺ pump Ca²⁺-ATPase가 Ca²⁺
. Quercetin Ca²⁺-ATPase

Ca²⁺-ATPase , Ca²⁺ Ca²⁺
가 가 , Ca²⁺ 가

FITC-PSA CTC
가 가
B PSA가
가 CTC 가

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Table 1. Chlortetracycline(CTC) fluorescence patterns in human sperm suspensions incubated *in vitro* for 3hrs in medium containing either 1.8 mM or 3.6 mM Ca^{2+} /L.

(mean \pm S. D)

Incubation time	B type(%)		AR type(%)	
	1.8 mM	3.6 mM	1.8 mM	3.6 mM
30 mins	13.5 \pm 1.3	16.5 \pm 1.0	14.0 \pm 2.2	23.3 \pm 3.0
60 mins	18.8 \pm 1.0	20.5 \pm 1.3	21.5 \pm 1.3	44.3 \pm 2.5 ^a
120 mins	10.8 \pm 1.3	11.5 \pm 2.6	32.8 \pm 2.1	47.0 \pm 3.6
180 mins	8.5 \pm 1.3	7.3 \pm 1.3	35.5 \pm 2.4	47.0 \pm 1.8

a : value with the superscript 'a' differ significantly ($p < 0.05$), compared with corresponding 1.8 mM Ca^{2+} suspensions.

Table 2. Chlortetracycline(CTC) fluorescence patterns in human sperm suspensions incubated for 3hrs in medium without(Ca^{2+}) and with 1.8 mM Ca^{2+} /L.

(mean \pm S. D)

Incubation time	B type(%)		AR type(%)	
	- Ca^{2+}	+ Ca^{2+}	- Ca^{2+}	+ Ca^{2+}
30 mins	12.0 \pm 1.2	12.5 \pm 2.0	14.5 \pm 2.1	14.0 \pm 2.2
60 mins	10.0 \pm 0.8	15.5 \pm 4.1	16.3 \pm 2.2	21.8 \pm 1.0
120 mins	8.5 \pm 2.4	11.3 \pm 1.7	13.0 \pm 3.2	32.0 \pm 1.4 ^a
180 mins	7.5 \pm 1.0	11.0 \pm 0.8	13.8 \pm 2.5	36.3 \pm 1.0 ^a

a : value with the superscript 'a' differ significantly *($p < 0.05$), compared with corresponding - Ca^{2+} suspensions.

Table 3. Acrosomal status in human sperm suspensions incubated for 20hrs in calcium -deficient medium and then receiving 1.8 mM Ca²⁺/L and then evaluated with FITC-PSA.

(mean \pm S. D)

Incubation time	No. of samples	acrosome loss(%)	acrosome intact(%)
5hrs + Ca ²⁺	10	6.7 \pm 0.6	88.7 \pm 1.5
5hrs - Ca ²⁺	10	7.2 \pm 2.6	87.6 \pm 1.8
20hrs + Ca ²⁺	10	13.5 \pm 3.8	70.9 \pm 3.4 ^a
20hrs - Ca ²⁺	10	9.1 \pm 1.4	85.2 \pm 2.1 ^b

Values with different subscripts denote significantly difference (p < 0.05).

Table 4. Chlortetracycline pattern(B type) in human sperm suspensions incubated for 5hrs in different concentrations of quercetin.

(mean \pm S. D)

Group	Incubation time				
	1hr	2hrs	3hrs	4hrs	5hrs
Control	4.8 \pm 1.5	10.3 \pm 1.0	12.0 \pm 1.4	18.5 \pm 4.4	22.0 \pm 3.4
50 $\mu\ell$	11.0 \pm 0.8	17.8 \pm 1.0	21.0 \pm 0.8	25.0 \pm 1.4	32.5 \pm 1.3
100 $\mu\ell$	13.5 \pm 0.6	20.5 \pm 2.9	26.8 \pm 2.1	29.3 \pm 1.7	37.8 \pm 2.5
200 $\mu\ell$	16.3 \pm 1.0	24.3 \pm 1.9	31.8 \pm 1.5	33.8 \pm 2.5	42.6 \pm 2.9

The treatment with quercetin result in significant differences (p < 0.05) since 3 hrs after incubation, compared with control group.

Table 5. The comparison of chlortetracycline pattern (AR type) and fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated Pisum Sativum agglutinin (FITC-PSA) assessments in human and hamster sperm suspensions incubated for 5hrs in different concentrations of quercetin.

(mean \pm S. D)

Group	FITC-PSA		CTC	
	Human	Hamster	Human	Hamster
Control	22.3 \pm 3.5	27.2 \pm 1.8	25.0 \pm 1.8	30.2 \pm 3.3
50 $\mu\ell$	27.8 \pm 2.1	29.5 \pm 2.1	31.3 \pm 1.7	29.2 \pm 1.2
100 $\mu\ell$	32.3 \pm 1.7	37.0 \pm 2.2	34.3 \pm 2.7	40.7 \pm 2.1
200 $\mu\ell$	40.3 \pm 1.7	46.1 \pm 1.8	42.4 \pm 4.2	47.1 \pm 6.2

The treatment with quercetin result in significant differences ($p < 0.05$), compared with control group.