

Index

- accessory sex glands, 90
 acephalic spermatozoa, 46–9
 acetylation, 148
 acetylome, 148
 Acp36DE, 91, 93, 96
 acridine orange, 27–8, 195–6
 acrosomal hypoplasia, 44, 45
 acrosome, 193–4
 anomalies, 45, 52, 53, 273
 Ca²⁺ signalling, 129–30
 development, 40–1
 equatorial segment, 157, 159
 globozoospermia, 14, 218
 pathologies, 43–5
 sperm head, 42
 sperm perinuclear theca proteins,
 161–2
 spermatid differentiation, 39–40
 spermiogenesis, 13, 132
 teratozoospermia, 63–4
 acrosome reaction (AR), 154
 actin related proteins T1 and T2
 (ARPT 1 and 2), 160
 acute lymphoblastic leukemia, 7
 ADAM2 gene, 215
 adenosine 5′-triphosphate (ATP),
 109–10, 111, 113
 translocation, 112–13
 adenyl cyclase soluble (SACY), 91,
 144
 adjunin, 15
Aedes aegypti, 95
 agenesis, 43
 Aitken, John, 29, 30
 AKAP3, 146, 148
 AKAP4, 52, 146, 148
 A-kinase anchoring protein 4, 146
 alcohol intake, 250
 aldehyde dehydrogenase, 234
 alkylating agents, 7
 aminoglycoside phosphotransferase,
 283
 ampullary glands, 90
 anaphase, 11
 androgen insensitivity syndrome, 291
 androgen receptor (AR), 285
 aneuploidy, 11–12
animacula, 36
 anogenital distance (AGD), 242

Anopheles, 91
Anopheles gambiae, 95
 anosmin, 217
 antibiotics, 13
 antiepileptics, 13
 antioxidants, 251
 antisperm antibodies, 15
 aplasia, 43
 apoptosis, 29–30
 apoptotic markers, 29–30
Arbacia punctulata, 133
 artificial gametes. *See* stem cells
 artificial insemination, 80, 113
 Ash1-like (ASH1), 234
 assisted reproductive technology
 (ART). *See also*
 intracytoplasmic sperm
 injection (ICSI)
 indications for, 68
 safeguarding and improvement of,
 170–1
 scope of, 197–8
 success rate, 66
 asthenozoospermia, 14–15, 62–3, 66,
 67, 273, 285
 alpha α -tocopherol, 114
 atransglutaminase (Tgm4) mutation,
 91
 Austin, Colin, 144
 autosomes, 197, 211
 autocrine, 6
 axoneme, 49–51
 azoospermia, 10, 82, 280
 AZFa, 197, 213
 AZFb, 197, 213–15
 AZFb+c, 213–15
 AZFc, 197, 213
 deletions, 2
 obstructive, 1

 bacterial artificial chromosomes
 (BACs), 282
 Basal cells, 74
Bclw, 292
 Bedford, Michael, 144
 beta-nerve growth factor (β -NGF), 96
 bicarbonate, 144
 Binder of Sperm (BSP), 92–3, 94
 bisphenol A (BPA), 240, 247

 blastocysts, 99
 blood-testis barrier, 11
 body mass index, 250–1, 272
 BPY2 gene, 214
 brain-derived neurotrophic factor
 (BDNF), 64
 bulbourethral glands, 90
 busulfan, 7

 Ca²⁺
 cytosolic, 177
 intracellular signalling, 177, 178–9
 intracellular stores, 131–2
 ionophores, 187
 pumps, 130–1
 sperm motility regulation, 128–9
 sperm signalling, 129–30
 Ca²⁺ channels, 130–1
 ligand-activated, 130
 second messenger operated, 130
 store-operated, 130
 voltage operated, 130
 caffeine intake, 250
 calcineurin, 147
 calcium binding tyrosine-(Y)-
 phosphorylation regulated
 (CABYR), 63, 148
 calmodulin, 146–7
 cAMP, 129, 144, 147
 cAMP responsive element modulator
 (CREM), 222
 Cancer treatment and chemotherapy,
 177
 cancers
 breast, 169
 childhood, 6–7
 germ cell, 3–4
 testicular, 240, 242
 capacitation, 144
 discovery, 144
 glycosylation, 147–8
 post-translational modifications,
 143–4
 protein acetylation, 148
 proteomics of, 143–8
 PTMS of proteins, 146–7
 signalling cascade, 144–5
 Cas9, 293
 catalase, 117

Index

- CatSper, 16, 130–1, 134–6, 153, 217, 284–5
 CatSperKO, 146
 caudal manchette, 161, 165
 CD55, 98
 CD59, 77, 98
CDY gene, 214, 215
 cell pathology, 36
 cell phones, 252
 cellular respiration, 109–10
 centrioles, 40, 45–6, 47
 Centrobin, 48
 cervix, 92
 chemiluminescence, 115–19
 chemoattractants, 2
 chemotaxis, 136
 chemotherapy, 12
 chlorambucil, 7
 CHO cells, 184
 chromatin, 15, 222
 abnormalities, 41–3
 compaction, 40–1, 143
 chromatin-associated RNAs (CAR), 60
 chromomycin A3, 24
 chromosomal markers, 196
 chromosome
 aneuploidy, 209
 anomalies, 208–9
 inversions, 211–12
 reciprocal translocations, 211
 Robertsonian translocations, 211
 small supernumerary marker
 chromosomes (SSMC), 210
 structural anomalies, 210
 translocations, 210–11
 clusterin, 77, 89
 colony-stimulating factor 1 (CSF1), 6
 comet assay, 28–9, 30, 196
 complete androgen insensitivity
 syndrome (CAIS), 291
 complete asthenozoospermia, 14–15
 complete knock-outs, 284–5
 conditional knock-outs (Cre-loxP
 system), 285–6
 congenital absence of vas deferens
 (CBAVD), 199, 215–17, 281
 connecting piece, 45–6, 47
 connexin-43, 220
 contraception, 15–16
 controlled time intercourse (TIC), 66
 copulatory plug, 91, 94
 Cre-loxP system, 285–6
 CRISPR1, 16, 82
 CRISPR, 293
 c-ros protooncogene, 74
 cryopreservation, 7
 cryptorchidism, 264
 cryptozoospermia, 14
 c-SRC, 145
 cumulus oocyte complex, 152–3
 cunulus motility, 128
 cyclic adenosine monophosphate
 (cAMP), 129, 144, 147
 cyclic-adenosine diphospho-ribose
 (cADPR), 131
 cyclophilin, 147
 cyclophosphamide, 7
 C-YES, 162
CYORF15 gene, 213
 cystic fibrosis transmembrane receptor
 (CFTR), 170, 215–17, 281
 cytogenetic anomalies, 208–9
 cytosine phosphate guanine
 dinucleotides (CpGs), 230–1
 5'-cytosine-phosphate-guanine-3'
 (CpG), 221
 cytosol, 158–60
 daily sperm production (DSP), 271
DAZ gene family, 3, 197, 214–15
 De Graaf, Regnier, 73
 DEAD box polypeptide 4 (DDX4), 62
 deafness-infertility syndrome, 217
 DEFB126, 92, 93, 98
 Del Castillo syndrome. *See* Sertoli cell
 only syndrome
 deltamethrin, 147
 DFP71D, 162
 diacylglycerol (DAG), 183
 diakinesis, 11
 dibromochloropropane (DBCP), 240
 dibutyl phthalate (DBP), 265
 dicer, 285
 diet, 251
 gut microbiome and, 271–2
 high-fat, 271, 273
 sperm function and, 272–4
 testis development and, 271
 di-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), 249
 dihydroethidium (DHE), 118–19
 di-iso-butyl phthalate (DiBP), 249
 di-iso-nonyl phthalate (DiNP), 249
 di-n-butyl phthalate (DnBP), 249
 dioxin, 245
 diplotene spermatocytes, 11
 direct germline manipulation, 283
 discoidin domain receptor 1 (DDR),
 222
 DNA breaks, 26, 27–9, 30
 DNA fragmentation index, 27–8
 DNA methylation, 221–2, 230–3
 DNA methyltransferase (DNMT),
 231–2
 DNA packaging, 25–6, 219
DNAH5 gene, 218
 DNMT1, 231–2
 DNMT3a and DNMT3b, 231–2
 DNMT3l, 231–2
 docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), 273
 Donut Loop model, 26
 double strand break (DSB), 212
 DP71F-like, 162
 drepanocytosis, 7
Drosophila, 88, 90, 91, 93, 95–6, 97, 98,
 99, 100
 dyneins, 128
 dysplasia of the fibrous sheath (DFS),
 51, 52
 dystrobrevin alpha, 220
 dystrophin, 162
 E2F transcription factor 1 (E2F1), 220
 ECM1, 82
 Edward's syndrome, 209
 egg activation, 177
EIF1AY gene, 213
 ejaculated spermatozoa, 15. *See also*
 spermatozoa
 apoptotic markers, 29–30
 DCXR in, 82
 glycosylation, 147
 ICSI, 200–3
 RNAs, 62
 signal transduction pathway, 144
 ejaculatory bulb, 90
 embryogenesis, 25, 60, 64, 234–5, 236–7
 embryonic stem cells, 283–4, 287
 endocrine disrupting chemicals
 (EDCs), 240
 classification, 246
 definition of, 243
 exposure routes and sources, 245
 exposures over time, 248–9
 non-persistent, 247–9
 persistent, 245
 sources, 246
 endoplasmic reticulum, 109, 177
 Ensembl, 289
 ENU mutagenesis, 288–90
 environmental chemicals, 9, 12–13
 epiblast, 2
 epididymal fluid, 74–6, 77, 81, 110–11
 epididymal maturation, 76, 77, 81, 83,
 147
 epididymal necrozoospermia, 15
 epididymal proteome, 76–7
 epididymal transit, 14–15, 76, 81, 143,
 145
 epididymal tubules, 74
 epididymis, 13–14, 89
 anatomy of, 73–4
 defined, 73
 epididymosomes, 77
 function, 73
 histology of, 73–4
 imprinting and, 81
 luminal composition, 74–6

- male infertility and, 81–2
 markers, 82
 miRNAs in, 77
 patency, 82
 proteome, 76–7
 role in sperm maturation, 73–83
 sperm maturation and, 80–1
 sperm motility, 134
 sperm reservoir, 83
 sperm transit, 76
 thickness, 74
 transcriptome, 77–80
 vasectomy, 82–3
 vasovasostomy, 82–3
 epididymosomes, 77, 80
 EPPIN, 16, 89
 estrogen, 244
 eurochromatin, 222
 exercise, 251–2
- F-actin hoops, 43
 Fenton reaction, 115
 fertilization, defined, 177
 fibrinolysin, 90
 fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF2), 6
 fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1), 217
 fibrous sheath, 49–51
 dysplasia, 51, 52
 flagellum, 14, 49–51
 abnormalities, 51–3
 Ca²⁺ regulation, 130
 CatSper, 130, 134
 development, 49–51
 hyperactivation, 126–7
 sperm motility, 128
 FLB1 protein, 81
 fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS), 26
 fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), 196, 210
 flux transfer chains, 112–13
 focal adhesion kinase (FAK), 145
 follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), 6, 208
 forward genetics
 ENU mutagenesis, 288–90
 gene traps, 291–2
 naturally occurring mutants, 290–1
 premise of, 288
FOXJ2 gene, 220
 free radicals, 114–15, 273
- 2-gamendazole, 15
 gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), 197
 gametogenesis, 234
 gene expression, 61, 65, 77–80, 81, 83
 ASH11, 234
- chromatin compaction, 222
 histone modification, 222–3
 hypermethylation, 221
 microRNAs (miRNAs), 220
Pawp, 170
 species-specific, 215
 gene knockout technology, 62
 gene polymorphisms, 215
 gene traps, 291–2
 geneticin, 283
 genome-wide association study (GAWs), 292
 germ cell markers, 4, 89
 germ cell neoplasia *in situ* (GCNIS), 240
 germ line, 1, 3, 120, 197, 234
 glands of Littre, 90
 glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), 6
 globozoospermia, 14, 43, 45, 218
 gluconeogenesis, 110–11
 glucose transporters (GLUTs), 110–11
 glycolysis, 110–12
 glycolytic enzyme, 89
 glycoprotein beta-defensin 126 (DEFB126), 92, 93
 glycosylation, 147–8
 glycosylphosphatidylinositol, 81
Gnrh1, 291
 Golgi apparatus, 13, 109
 Golgi complex, 40–1
 gonadotoxic treatment, 12
 during adulthood, 12
 during puberty, 6–9
 gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH), 217
 gonocytes, 2, 4
 gonosomes, 211
 gossypol, 15
 guanine monophosphate synthase (GMPS), 65
 gut microbiome, 271–2
- Haber-Weiss reaction, 89, 115
 Halo cells, 74
 HE1 protein, 77
 HE4 secretory protein, 77
 HE6, 16
 head-neck attachment, alterations of, 48
 head-tail junction, abnormalities, 46–9
 heat shock proteins, 62, 213, 219
 heat-shock factor Y (HSFY), 213
 HECW1, 165
 HECW2, 165
 heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HBEGF), 287
 heterochromatin, 222
 hexokinases, 111
- high DNA stainability (HDS), 24
 high fat diet (HFD), 271, 273
 histone linker H1 domain, spermatid-specific 1 (HILS1), 63
 histones, 25, 161, 222–3, 233–4
 homeobox, 217
 homologous recombination, 283–4
 horseradish peroxidase, 116–17
hpg mouse, 291
HSF2 gene, 219
HSFY gene, 213
 Human Genome Project, 292
 Human Variome Project, 292
 Hunter, William, 73
 hyaluronic acid, 153
HYDIN gene, 218
 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8OHdG), 120
 20-hydroxy-ecdysone (20E), 95
 hyperactivation, 126–7
 hypermethylation, 230–1
 hyperpolarization, 144
 hypospadias, 264
 hypothalamic-pituitary-testis function, 271
 hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT), 284
- idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH), 217
 idiopathic infertility, 292
 idiopathic, 280
 ifosfamide, 7
IGF2/H19 gene, 221
 Immobilized Metal Affinity Column (IMAC), 146
 immotile cilia syndrome, 52
in situ translation assay, 26
in vitro fertilization, 80, 81, 113, 187, 235
 indenopyridine, 15
 induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS), 1, 293
 infertility, 1, 59
 causes of, 280
 definition of, 193, 208
 genetic lesions in, 280–1
 idiopathic, 280
 inner acrosomal membrane (IAM), 157, 170–1
 1, 4, 5-inositol trisphosphate (IP₃) signalling pathway, 177, 178
 inositol trisphosphate receptor (IP₃), 131, 167
 insertional mutagenesis, 285
 interchromosomal effect (ICE), 210
 interleukin inhibitory factor (LIF), 98

Index

- internal ribosome entry site (IRES), 285
- International Gene Trap Consortium (IGTC), 292
- International Knock-out Mouse Consortium (IKMC), 287
- International Mouse Phenotyping Consortium (IMPC), 170, 287, 293
- intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), 36, 53, 163, 198–204
- acrosome anomalies, 45
 - Ca²⁺ oscillations, 178
 - clinical results, 200–3
 - definition of, 198
 - dysplasia of the fibrous sheath (DFS), 52
 - failure rate, 187
 - fertilization rate, 199
 - globozoospermia, 14
 - indications for, 199–200
 - infertility treatment, 281
 - mir-34C, 235
 - non-obstructive azoospermia, 1
 - popularity of, 198–9
 - pregnancy rate, 199
 - prevalence, 198
 - protocols, 80–1
 - recommendations, 66
 - safety of, 203–4
 - sperm retrieval methods, 200
 - when not to use, 203
- intrauterine insemination (IUI), 66
- inversions, 211–12
- in-vitro spermatogenesis, 10
- ionomycin, 187
- irradiation, 12
- isolated oligozoospermia (OS), 209
- Jackson Laboratories, 290
- juvenile hormone (JE), 95, 99
- Kallmann syndrome, 217
- Kartagener syndrome, 218
- karyopherins, 162
- Katnal1, 290
- KDM5D* gene, 213
- kisspeptin, 217
- Klinefelter syndrome, 10, 62, 197, 209–10, 280
- knock-in models, 286–7
- lactate dehydrogenase C chain (LDHC), 89
- lactation, 265
- Lactobacillus reuteri*, 272
- lactotransferrin, 89
- leptotene spermatocytes, 11
- Leydig cells, 6, 7, 9, 208, 241
- Limulus Polyphemus*, 148
- long intergenic non-coding RNAs (lincRNAs), 60
- loop domains, 25–6
- loose tails, 47
- low birth weight, 262, 263
- loxP* system, 285–6
- lucigenin, 115–16
- luminol, 116–17
- luminol-dependent chemiluminescence, 116–17
- luteinizing hormone (LH), 6, 208
- Lytechinus pictus*, 133
- male fertility, epigenetic regulation of, 220–3
- male germ line, 115–19
- male infertility, 1, 59, 240–54
- alcohol intake, 250
 - altered sperm parameters, 64–6
 - aneuploidy of the X chromosome, 209–10
 - antioxidant supplementation, 251
 - assisted reproduction and, 193–204
 - asthenozoospermia, 62–3
 - body mass index, 250–1
 - caffeine intake, 250
 - causes of, 62–6
 - cell phones, 252
 - chromosomal translocations, 210–11
 - chromosome aneuploidy, 209
 - chromosome anomalies, 208–9
 - chromosome structural anomalies, 210
 - clinical evaluation of, 208
 - coding RNAs and, 62
 - combined phenotypes, 64
 - congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens, 215–17
 - deafness-infertility syndrome, 217
 - diet, 251
 - environmental factors, 240–54
 - epidemiology of, 193
 - epididymis and, 81–2
 - exercise, 251–2
 - gene polymorphisms, 215
 - genetic and epigenetic basis of, 197
 - genetic basis, 208–23
 - globozoospermia, 218
 - idiopathic, 280, 292
 - integrated analysis of mRNAs and sncRNAs, 64–6
 - inversions, 211–12
 - Kallmann syndrome, 217
 - Klinefelter syndrome, 209–10
 - lifestyle factors, 249–54
 - marijuana use, 250
 - markers of, 195
 - medical recommendations, 254
- mouse genetics, 280–93
- oligozoospermia, 62
 - oocyte activation failure and, 187
 - phospholipase C zeta, 187, 188
 - physiological causes of, 280
 - primary ciliary dyskinesia, 218
 - psychological stress, 252, 253
 - research, 292–3
 - research challenges, 253–4
 - Robertsonian translocations, 211
 - screening for, 194
 - semen analysis, 208
 - single gene mutations, 218–20
 - small supernumerary marker chromosomes, 210
 - smoking, 249–50
 - sncRNAs and, 64
 - syndromic genetic causes, 215–17
 - teratozoospermia, 63–4
 - Y chromosome microdeletion, 212–13
- mammalian spermatogenesis, 61
- Mann, Thaddeus, 119
- marijuana use, 250
- masculinisation programming window (MPW), 262
- matrix attachment regions (MARs), 25–6
- maturation arrest, 11–12, 213
- MEG3* gene, 221
- meiosis, 37
- aneuploidy, 11–12
 - errors, 11–12
 - maturation arrest, 11–12
 - phases of, 11
 - physiology of, 11
- melanoma antigen-A4 (MAGE-A4), 4
- melphalan, 7
- mesoderm specific transcript (MEST), 221
- messenger RNAs, 83
- metaphase, 11
- methylation determining regions (MDRs), 221
- methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHF), 222
- microRNAs (miRNAs), 60–1, 64, 77, 83, 220–1, 285
- microsurgical epididymal sperm aspiration (MESA), 199, 201
- microsurgical testicular sperm extraction (micro-TESE), 199
- microtubules, 11, 45–6, 51, 52, 128
- microvesicles, 77
- miglustat, 16
- Min Chueh Chang, 144
- mini-puberty, 263–4
- mitochondria, 14, 40
- mitochondrial RNAs (mRNAs), 64–6

- mitochondrial sheath, 37
 mitoSox red (MSR), 118–19
 Moloney leukaemia retrovirus, 282
 mouse genetics, 280–93
 forward genetics, 288–92
 gene-driven models, 282–8
 in male fertility research, 281–2
 mouse as model organism, 281
 phenotype-driven models, 288–92
 reverse genetics, 282–8
 MRC Harwell, 290
MSH5 gene, 213
 mump orchitis, 9–10
 mutagenesis, 288–90
 Mutant Mouse Resource (MMR), 291
 mutants, 290–1
- Na^+ -bicarbonate co-transporter, 144
 Na^+ - Ca^{2+} exchangers (NCXs), 130
 natural antisense transcripts (NAT), 60
 naturally occurring mutants, 290–1
 necrozoospermia, 15
 neuraminidases, 147
 neuroendocrine cells, 90
 neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 1 (NTRK1), 64
 Next Generation Sequencing (NGS), 59, 66
 next generation sequencing (NGS), 208
 niche deficiencies, 9–10
 niche numbers, 9
 nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NAADP), 131
 Niemann–Pick disease (NPD), 77
 Niemann–Pick type C2 disease protein, 77
 nitrosoureas, 7
 nonobstructive azoospermia (NOA), 199, 209
 non-seminomas, 3
 nonsystematic flagellar anomalies (NSFA), 51
NR5A1 gene, 219
 nuclear factor NFE2L2 RNA, 63
 nuclear matrix, 25–6
 nuclear proteins, 233–4
 nuclear remodeling, 40–1
 nuclear vacuoles, 53
 nucleosomes, 23
- obesity, 13, 272
 obstructive azoospermia, 1, 199
 octapeptide, 181
 oligoasthenoteratozoospermia (OAT), 209
 oligoteratozoospermia (OT), 209
 oligozoospermia, 1, 14, 62, 67, 280
- omega-3 fatty acids, 273
 oocytes, 14
 oolemma, 198
 ooplasm, 161, 162, 164, 167, 169
 oscillin, 179
 outer dense fibers, 49–51, 146, 147
 outer periacrosomal layer (OPL), 157, 159
 oviduct fluid, 94
 ovulation, 96–7
 ovulin, 91
 oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS), 110, 112
 oxidative stress, 119–20
 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1 (OGG1), 120
- P2 protamine, 120
 P34H, 81, 83
 P34H secretory protein, 77
 palindromes, 213
 pampiniform plexus, 268
 paracrine, 6
 partial zona dissection (PZD), 198
 PAS-PT, 162
 Patau syndrome, 209
 patency, 82
 paternal pronucleus (PPN), 163, 170–1
 PAWP protein, 165, 169–70
 as sperm quality biomarker, 168–9
 Percoll, 94
 percutaneous epididymal sperm aspiration (PESA), 199, 201
 PERF 15, 161
 perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs), 245
 perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), 245
 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), 245
 periaxonemal structures, 49–51
 peritubular myoid cells (PTMCs), 287–8
 periurethral glands, 90
 persistent organic pollutants (POPs), 245
 pesticides, 9
 PH-20, 153
 phosphatase, 90, 145, 147, 184
 phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate, 177
 phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate (PI3P), 182
 phosphatidylinositol-5-phosphate (PI5P), 182
 phosphatidyl-inositol-diphosphate (PIP2), 167, 183–4
 phosphatidylserine, 182
 phosphoinositide 3-kinase, 29, 30
- phospholipase A, 182
 phospholipase C zeta (PLCZ1)
 C2 domain, 182
 discovery of, 178–9
 EF-hands, 181–2
 fertilization, 177–88
 localization of, 182–3
 male infertility, 187
 as male infertility indicator, 188
 molecular properties of, 180
 oocyte activation factor, 45, 167
 oocyte activation failure, 187
 PIP₂ binding, 181–2
 putative egg factor, 184–5
 regulation, 184
 SOAF, 169
 species-specific differences in activity, 185–7
 sperm factor candidates, 179–80
 sperm factor hypothesis, 178–9
 sperm quality biomarker, 168–9
 structure of, 180
 targeting within eggs, 183–4
 as therapeutic option for egg activation failure, 187–8
 X and Y catalytic domains, 180–1
 XY-linker, 181, 185–7
 phosphorylation events, 144, 145, 146
 photoactivated adenylyl cyclase (bPAC), 129
 phthalate syndrome, 241
 phthalates, 9, 240, 249
 pinheads, 46
 piwi-interacting RNAs (piRNAs), 61
 plasma membrane Ca^{2+} ATPase (PMCA), 130
 pluripotent stem cells (PSCs), 2–3
 PMCA4, 130
 polyamines, 90
 polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 9, 245
 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), 9
 polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs), 245
 polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 212
 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), 274
 postacrosomal sheath (PAS), 157–8, 159
 postacrosomal sheath WW-domain binding protein (PAWP), 157, 179–80
 post-translational modifications (PTM), 143–4, 148
 preputial gland, 90
 primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD), 52, 218

Index

- primordial germ cells (PGCs), 221
 epigenetic reprogramming, 2
 gonocytes, 2
 migration, 2
 physiology of, 1–2
 Sertoli cell only syndrome, 2
 tumors, 3–4
 Principal cells, 74, 77, 81
 PRKACA, 144, 148
 PRM1 gene, 219
 PRM2 gene, 219
 probiotics, 272
 procarbazine, 7
 progeny phenotype, 99
 progesterone, 134, 153
 programmed cell death. *See* apoptosis
 proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 (PYK2), 145
 prostaglandin D synthase, 77
 prostaglandin E (PGE), 94–5, 98, 134
 prostasomes, 90
 prostate glands, 90
 prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP), 90
 protamination, 222–3
 protamines, 21–5, 63
 protease, 90
 proteasome, 66
 protein acetylation, 148
 protein kinase A (PKA), 144, 146
 protein kinase C, 182
 protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), 145
 proteome, 76–7
 protooncogene, 74
 psychological stress, 252, 253
 puberty, gonadotoxic treatment during, 6–9

 radiotherapy, 7
 rarefactions, 41–3
 RASGRF1 gene, 221
 RBM gene, 197
 RBMY1 gene, 214
 reactive oxygen species (ROS), 29–30, 63, 110, 112, 114–15
 detection in male germ line, 115–19
 oxidative stress, 222
 reciprocal translocations, 211
 Reproductive Genomics Program, 290
 resact, 133
 residual bodies, 14, 29
 rete testis, 73
 retinoic acid, 15, 234
 reverse genetics, 282–8
 complete knock-outs, 284–8
 conditional knock-outs (Cre-loxP system), 285–6
 definition of, 282
 direct germline manipulation, 283
 genetic manipulation of early mouse embryo, 282
 homologous recombination, 283–4
 infertility models, 284–8
 knock-in models, 286–7
 techniques in, 282–4
 ribosomal RNAs (rRNAs), 59
 ribosomes, 109
 RNAs, 59–62
 characteristics of, 60
 chromatin-associated RNAs (CAR), 60
 coding, 62
 elements, 235
 long intergenic non-coding RNAs (lincRNAs), 60
 long non-coding (lncRNAs), 235
 male infertility and, 62
 messenger RNAs (mRNAs), 83, 235
 microRNAs (miRNAs), 60–1, 64, 77, 83, 220–1, 285
 new perspectives, 67–8
 paternal pronucleus (PPN), 163
 piwi-interacting RNAs (piRNAs), 61, 235
 in reproductive clinic, 66–7
 ribosomal RNAs (rRNAs), 59
 small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), 285
 small non-coding RNAs (sncRNAs), 60–2, 64
 small-nuclear ILF3/NF30 associated-(snaR) RNAs, 60
 sperm epigenetics, 234–5
 Robertsonian translocations, 211
 RPS4Y2 gene, 213
 ryanodine receptor, 131

 sarcoplasmic-endoplasmic reticulum
 Ca²⁺-ATPase (SERCA), 131
 screening, male infertility, 194
 scrotal cooling, 267–9, 272
 SCYP3 gene, 219
 secretory pathway Ca²⁺-ATPase (SPCA), 131
 semaphorin, 217
 semen analysis, 194–5
 semenogelins, 91, 94
 seminal gel, 92
 seminal plasma components, 88–101
 accessory sex glands, 90
 effects on female, 94–100
 epididymis, 89
 female immune responses, 97, 98
 female reproductive tract's molecular biology, 95–6
 fertility and, 88
 gut physiology and digestion, 99
 hormones, 94–5
 humans, 89–90
 insects, 90
 mammals, 89–90
 modification, 91
 ovulation, 96–7
 pregnancy and, 97–8
 prostatic secretions, 90
 sperm capacitation, 93
 sperm functioning regulation, 93–4
 sperm retention, 91–2
 sperm storage, 92–3
 uterine contraction, 96
 seminal proteins
 evolutionary dynamics, 100
 post-mating behaviors, 99–100
 progeny phenotype, 99
 seminal vesicle secretion 2 (SVS2), 94
 seminal vesicles, 90, 99
 seminiferous epithelium, 12, 281–2, 290
 seminomas, 3
 sequence-tagged site (STS), 212
 Sertoli cell only syndrome, 2, 280
 Sertoli cells, 6, 7, 9, 43, 241
 severe oligozoospermia (SOS), 209
 sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), 287
 sex peptide (SP), 93
 SHKBPI gene, 220
 short tails, 52
 short-stature homeobox (SHOX) gene, 210, 211
 sickle cell disease, 7
 single gene mutations, 218–20
 small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), 285
 small non-coding RNAs (sncRNAs), 60–2, 64
 altered sperm parameters and, 64–6
 small supranumerary marker chromosomes (sSMC), 210
 small-nuclear ILF3/NF30 associated-(snaR) RNAs, 60
 smoking, 249–50
 sodium-coupled glucose transporters (SGLTs), 110
 SOHLH1 gene, 218–19
 soluble adenylyl cyclase (SACY), 91, 144
 somatic cells, 1, 2–3, 25–6, 30–1, 59, 90, 109, 110, 129–30, 131–2, 195–6, 197
 sonicated and isolated sperm heads (SSpH), 160
 speract, 133
 sperm behaviours, 126–8, 132–6
 marine invertebrates, 132–4
 regulation, 135–6
 regulation by Ca²⁺ signalling, 132–6

- spatio-temporal Ca²⁺ patterns, 135–6
- sperm-borne oocyte activating factors (SOAF), 162, 167–8, 169
- compensatory effects, 169–70
- deficiency, 170
- sperm capacitation, 93, 109
- sperm chemotaxis, 136
- sperm chromatin, 21–31
- apoptosis, 29–30
- DNA degradation, 30–1
- histones, 25
- loop domains, 25–6
- nuclear matrix, 25–6
- protamines, 21–5
- sperm DNA damage assays, 26–9
- toroids, 25–6
- sperm chromatin fragmentation (SCF), 30–1
- sperm chromatin structure assay (SCSA), 24, 27–8, 30, 195–6
- sperm defects, non-specific or non-systemic, 37
- sperm DNA damage assays, 26–9
- comet assay, 28–9
- Donut Loop model, 26
- fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS), 26
- in situ* translation assay, 26
- sperm chromatin structure assay (SCSA), 27–8
- terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT), 26
- TUNEL assay, 26–7
- sperm epigenetics, 230–5
- difficulty in studies of, 236
- DNA methylation, 230–3
- histones, 233–4
- nuclear proteins, 233–4
- potential downfalls, 236
- RNAs, 234–5
- sperm factor hypothesis, 178–9
- sperm head, 42
- sperm maturation, 80–1
- sperm metabolism, 98
- cellular respiration, 109–10
- detection in male germ line, 115–19
- glycolysis, 110–12
- modulation, 113
- oxidative phosphorylation, 112
- pathological aspects, 113–20
- physiological aspects of, 109–13
- reactive oxygen species, 114–15
- sperm mid-piece
- development, 49–51
- mitotic multiplication/ differentiation of, 37
- structural anomalies, 51
- sperm motility, 119–20
- cumulus motility, 128
- hyperactivation, 127–8
- mammalian, 134–5
- regulation, 128–9
- regulation of, 134–5
- sperm neck, 45–6
- sperm nuclear basic proteins (SNBPs), 21
- sperm pathology, 36
- sperm perinuclear theca
- acrosome, 161–2
- biogenesis, 157–8
- cytosol, 158–60
- defined, 157
- histones, 161
- molecular composition, 158–62
- post fertilization, 162–3
- protein extraction, 158–60
- proteins, 159
- structural/cytoskeletal proteins, 160–1
- structure, 157–8
- transcription factors, 162
- sperm plasma membrane protein (SPAM1), 153
- sperm reservoir, 83
- sperm retrieval methods, 200
- sperm RNA elements (SREs), 66–7
- sperm RNAs, 196
- sperm storage, 92–3
- spermatid cytoskeleton, 45
- spermatid nucleus, 40–1
- spermatogenesis, 37–40, 109. *See also* spermiogenesis
- environmental and lifestyle effects on, 12–13
- organisation and efficiency of, 265–7
- phases of, 37
- in-vitro, 10–11
- spermatogonial stem cells (SSCs), 1, 4, 208
- gonadotoxic treatment, 6–9
- modification of, 283
- niche, 6
- deficiencies, 9–10
- niche numbers, 9
- proliferation and differentiation of, 4–6
- types, 4–6
- spermatozoa
- acephalic, 46–9
- apoptosis, 29–30
- ATP translocation, 112–13
- Ca²⁺ signalling, 129–30
- cumulus oocyte complex interaction, 153
- ejaculated. *See* ejaculated spermatozoa
- oxidative stress, 119–20
- structure of, 193–4
- in vitro* storage, 113
- zona pellucida interaction, 153–5
- spermiation, 14
- spermine, 90
- spermiogenesis, 13–15, 37–40. *See also* spermatogenesis
- asthenozoospermia, 14–15
- contraception, 15–16
- defined, 37
- globozoospermia, 14
- oligozoospermia, 14
- physiology of, 13–14
- steps, 39–40
- SPGY gene, 197
- STAT4, 162
- stem cell factor (SCF), 2
- stem cells
- induced pluripotent, 1
- pluripotent, 2–3
- spermatogonial, 1, 4
- niche, 6
- proliferation and differentiation of, 4–6
- types, 4–6
- stereocilin, 217
- steroidogenesis, 208
- steroids, 13
- stromal interaction molecule (STIM), 132
- stromal-derived factor 1 (SDF1), 2
- Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, 134
- stump tails, 52
- subacrosomal layer (SAL), 157–8, 159, 170–1
- SubH2Bv, 161
- sub-zonal insemination (SUZI), 198
- sulphydryl compounds, 143
- superoxide dismutase (SOD), 115
- swim-up method, 197–8
- synaptotagmin, 182
- Sytox green, 118
- TCAM1P* gene, 215
- TCP10* gene, 215
- television watching, 252
- telophase, 11
- teratocarcinoma, 3
- teratoma, 3
- teratozoospermia, 53, 63–4, 280
- altered transcripts, 67
- CatSper mutations, 285
- first account of, 36
- terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT), 26
- testicular dysgenesis syndrome (TDS), 240, 262
- anogenital distance and, 242
- manifestations of, 242

Index

- testicular dysgenesis syndrome (*cont.*)
 rodent counterpart of, 241
 symptoms, 240
- testicular fine-needle aspiration, 199, 201
- testicular fluid, 76
- testicular germ cell carcinoma (TGCC), 240, 242
- testicular hyperthermia, 16
- testicular percutaneous biopsy, 201
- testicular sperm extraction (TESE), 199
- testis, 260–75
 daily sperm production, 271
 dietary effects, 270–4
 functions of, 260–1
 gut microbiome and, 271–2
 hypothalamic-pituitary-testis function, 271
 lifestyle/environmental factors, susceptibility to, 261–2, 264–5
 mini-puberty, 263–4
 perinatal development, 262–3
 scrotal cooling, 267–9, 272
 spermatogenesis and, 265–7
- testis-specific serine kinase 6 (TSSK6), 195
- testosterone, 244, 260–1
- TEX101, 82
- TEX101 gene, 215
- TEX11 gene, 219–20
- Tfm mouse, 291
- thioredoxins, 52
- topoisomerase, 29–30
- toroid linker regions, 26, 30
- toroids, 23, 24
- Toxic Substances Control Act, 242–9
- transcription factors, 162
- transcriptome, 77–80
- transforming growth factor β 1 (TGF β 1), 1, 98
- transgenic Sertoli cell androgen receptor (TgSCAR), 286
- transition nuclear proteins, 63
- transposable elements, 60
- trichostatin-A, 234
- triclosan, 248
- Tripneustes gratilla*, 129
- trisomy 21, 197
- TR-KIT, 162
- tubulin, 146
- TUNEL assay, 26–7, 30, 196
- tyrosine kinase, 222
 pathway, 145
 sperm capacitation, 145
 YES, 162
- tyrosine phosphorylation
 CaM inhibition, 147
 CatSperKO, 146
 c-Yes, 145
 IMAC, 146
 oocyte activation, 164
 sperm capacitation, 145
- ubiquitin ligases, 164
- ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2B (UBE2B), 62
- ubiquitin-proteasome system, 42
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 243, 244
- uterine contraction, 96
- van Leeuwenhok, Antoni, 36
- vas deferens
 ampullary glands, 90
 congenital bilateral absence, 215–17
 luminal composition, 74–6
 vasectomy reversal, 80
- vasa efferentia, 73
- vasectomy, 82–3
- vasovasostomy, 82–3
- vesicular glands, 90
- Virchow, Rudolph, 36
- vitamin E, 114
- voltage operated Ca²⁺ channels (VOCCs), 130
- voltage-dependent anion channel 2 (VDCA2), 63
- WBP2, 165–7
- WBP2NL, 165
- WW-domain binding proteins (WBP), 163–4
 as cancer biomarkers, 169
 oocyte activation factor, 167–8
 substrates, 164–5
- X chromosome
 aneuploidy, 209–10
 inactivation, 230–1
 Klinefelter syndrome, 10, 197
 rearrangement of chromosomal materials, 211
- Xenopus*, 167
- XKRY gene, 213
- XY catalytic domains, 180–1
- XY-linker, 181, 185–7
- Y chromosomes, 280
 azoospermia factor region of, 2
 deletions, 62
 microdeletion, 212–13
- Yes-kinase associated protein (YAP), 164
- ZDBF2 gene, 221
- ZMYND10 gene, 218
- zona pellucida (ZP), 153–5, 197–8
- zona-drilling (ZD), 198
- zytogene spermatocytes, 11