

# Index

- 1-methyl adenine (1-MA), and oocyte maturation, 9
- abalone oocytes, 42
- acetylcholine receptor, 108
- acrosomes, 14, 36  
 reaction in *Saccoglossus*, 44
- actins, 92
- adenosine triphosphate (ATP),  
 production, 77
- adluminal compartment, 13
- ADP-ribose, in fertilization channel gating, 59
- aerobic respiration, 116, 117
- aging, 79
- allantois, 12
- Amot cortical protein, 104
- amphibians  
 cortical reaction, 73  
 early studies, 2  
 oocyte activation, 66  
 oocyte jelly layer, 39  
 oocytes, 26  
 oogenesis, 17  
 protamines and histones, 90  
 soluble sperm factors, 51  
 spermatogenesis in, 16  
 vitelline envelope in, 42  
 vitelline envelope in oocytes, 41–43  
 voltage gated current, 11  
 yolk, 4
- anaerobic respiration, 116
- anaphase, 112, 114  
 trigger for entry, 115
- Anaphase-promoting Complex/  
 Cyclosome (APC/C), 114
- animal dimple, 58
- animal pole, 4, 7
- animalcules, 1
- annelids  
 cortical reaction, 72–73  
 gametogenesis in, 18  
 nurse cells, 6  
 oocyte activation, 66
- Annelids, spermatozoa, 28
- Antheraea* (silk worm), RNA synthesis, 7
- Anthozoa (the corals), 22
- Anti-Mullerian hormone, 14
- antral follicle phase (secondary or Graafian) of oogenesis, 14
- anuran, 84  
 calcium wave, 84
- aphids, parthenogenesis in, 82
- Arenicola marina* (marine worm),  
 oocytes, 25
- ARIS (acrosome reaction inducing substance), 44
- Aristotle, 1
- arthropods, oocyte activation, 66, 67
- artificial insemination, 1, 3
- artificial parthenogenesis, 1
- artificial vaginas, 3
- Ascaris* (nematode worm), 2  
 oocytes, 21  
 refringent body, 21
- ascidian *Ciona intestinalis*, fertilization channels, 57
- ascidian oocytes, 8, 63–65  
 axes formation, 86  
 chorion, 41–43  
 cortical contraction, 75–76  
 fertilization channels, 58, 59, 61  
 fertilization currents in, 52  
 fertilization potential, 55  
 formation and behaviour of the male and female centrosomal complexes, 95  
 plasma segregation, 100  
 voltage gated current, 11
- ascidians, 39  
 spermatozoon binding to chorion, 42
- assisted reproductive technologies (ART), 3
- Asterias* (starfish), 2
- Asterina pectinifera* (starfish),  
 oocytes, 25
- Asterosap, 44
- Astropecten aranciacus* (starfish), 6
- ATP-gated sodium channel, 12
- Auerbach, Leopold, 92
- Austin, Chris, 38
- autosomal transcription, 14
- BAPTA, and calcium currents, 65
- basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), 14
- bees, parthenogenesis in, 82
- Beroe, fertilization process, 82
- Berridge, M.J., 110
- bindin  
 in oysters, 43  
 in sea urchins, 42
- birds  
 cleavage in, 99,  
 sperm quantity in fertilization, 83  
 spermatozoa, 33  
 vitelline envelope in, 42  
 yolk, 4
- black flounder, micropyle in  
 oocyte, 47
- blastocoel, 97
- blastocyst, 4  
 aerobic respiration, 117  
 formation, polarization and,  
 103–106
- blastodisc, 99
- blastomeres, 96  
 developmental behaviour  
 differences, 99  
 from ascidian, 100  
 size, 96
- blastula, 97
- Boveri, Theodor, 79, 86
- bovine, oocyte plasma membrane and intracellular calcium in fertilization, 60
- Brachet, Jean, 3
- bracken fern, chemotaxis in, 39
- brine shrimp, parthenogenesis in, 83
- Brown, Louise, 3
- Bufo arenarum*, 51
- C. elegans*  
 blastomeres polarization, 103  
 cortical polarity, 104
- cADPr, 111
- Caenorhabditis elegans* (round worm),  
 spermatogenesis, 12
- calcium channels, 12  
 types, 110
- calcium events, in oocyte activation,  
 60–62
- calcium signals, 114
- calcium spike, 111

- calcium waves, 2, 111  
in ascidian oocyte fertilization, 64  
in fish, 65–66  
vs. cortical flash, 62
- calcium-induced calcium release, 111
- calmodulin, 111, 114
- calreticulin, 71
- CaM kinase II, 111
- cAMP-dependent protein kinase, 116
- capacitation, 38, 45, 78, 83
- carnitin, and sperm motility, 38
- CatSper, 39
- Caveolin, 46
- CD9, 48
- cell cycles, 111–116  
calcium increase and, 115  
checkpoint controls, 112–114  
meiosis and mitosis, 113
- intracellular mechanisms, 114
- meiosis and mitosis  
meiosis regulation  
CSF, 115  
meiosis resumption, 115–116  
MPF regulation, 114–115
- cell lines formation, and cytoplasmic segregation, 99–101
- cells. *see also* ion regulation in cells  
calcium regulation, 109–111  
energy production within, 116  
membrane storage of potential energy, 107  
metabolism, 116–118  
uncontrolled division, 112
- centrioles, 92, 93  
structure, 94
- centrosome, 2, 86, 92–93
- Centrosome Attracting Body (CAB), 100
- Cephalopods, spermatozoa, 31
- Ceratitis capitata* (medfly), spermatozoa, 27
- chemical agents, early experiments, 1
- chemical embryology, 3
- chemotaxis, 39, 83
- chicken, rooster spermatozoa, 34
- cholesterol, in spermatozoa plasma membrane, 38
- chorion  
in fish, insects and squid, 46–48  
in oocytes, 24
- chromatin, decondensation, 89
- chromosomes, 2, 91, 92  
mixing of genes between, 112
- Ciona intestinalis* (ascidian)  
fertilization channels, 57  
intracellular calcium, MPF activity, cortical contraction and polar body extrusion, 64  
oocytes, 25
- citrate synthase, 66
- cleavage, 86, 96  
and mitosis, 96–99  
spiral, 97
- Cnidaria (Coelenterates)  
gametogenesis in, 22–23  
oocyte activation, 67  
spermatozoa, 31
- Co-ARIS, 44
- Colwin, A., 3
- Colwin, L., 3
- Conklin, E., 2, 64, 75, 99,  
corpus luteum, 15
- cortical actin  
in oocyte activation, 74  
in sea urchin oocytes, 74
- cortical contraction, in mammals, 76
- cortical flash, vs. calcium wave, 62
- cortical granule serine protease, 70
- cortical granules, 67  
absence of, 84  
in human oocyte, 80  
in unfertilized sea urchin oocyte, 80
- cortical reaction, 78  
amphibians, 73  
annelids, 72–73  
early embryo protection by, 80  
fish, 71–72  
mammals, 71  
sea urchins, 68–71
- CRISP 1, 39
- CRISP family (cysteine rich secretory proteins), 49
- Crustaceans, spermatozoa, 33
- CSF (cytostatic factor), 50
- cumulus oophorus, 40, 84
- cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), 15
- cyclic Guanosine monophosphate (cGMP), 111
- cyclin B, 65
- cyclins, 114
- Cynops pyrrhogaster*, 52
- Cynthia partita*, 2
- Cytochalasin, 75
- cytokines, gonadotropins and, 15
- cytokinesis, 112
- cytoplasm, 5  
calcium transients, 111  
volume vs. nuclear volume, 102,  
cytoplasmic maturation, 4, 76  
cytoplasmic segregation, 86  
and cell lines formation, 99–101
- cytostatic factor (CSF), 115
- Dan, J., 3, 39
- daughter cells, 112  
after mitosis, 112
- De Generatione Animalium*, 1
- de Graaf, Reinier, 1
- decapods, spermatozoa, 33
- Dentalium* (mollusc), oocyte, 8
- deuterostomes, activation events, 60–61
- differentiation, 4
- dilution bottleneck, 83–84
- dimple, 84
- Discoglossus pictus* (painted frog)  
fertilization potential, 58  
needle prick to activate, 58  
oocytes, 27  
sperm entry to oocyte, 58
- dithiothreitol, and sperm nuclear decondensation, 90
- DNA, 3  
in mammal oocytes, 77  
paternal, 86  
RNA, and meiosis completion, 95–96
- Drosophila* (fruit fly), 6  
axes formation, 86  
fertilization, 67  
germ cell division, 18  
micropyle in oocyte, 46  
oogenesis main stages, 21  
sperm count, 82  
spermatozoa, 27  
testis, 19  
transcription factor Zelda, 102
- Dynein, 36
- echinoderms, 24  
calcium waves, 60, 84  
oocyte jelly layer, 40  
vitelline envelope in oocytes, 41–43
- Ect-aquasperm, 29
- egg coat bottlenecks, 84–85
- electrical depolarization, 78
- electrical events at oocyte activation  
fertilization potential, 57–59  
initial step depolarization and latent period, 53–57
- electron microscopy, 3
- electrophysiology, for studying sperm-oocyte dynamics, 81–82
- embryo. *see also* zygote  
early protection from environment, 80  
intercellular junction types, 104  
zygotic genome activation (ZGA), 101–103
- embryonic axes, formation before fertilization, 100
- embryonic surface waves, 2
- endoplasmic reticulum, as nuclear envelope source, 91
- energy, production within cell, 116
- Ent-aquasperm, 29
- epididymal fluid, 38

## Index

- eukaryotic cells, calcium pathways  
in, 110
- eutherian mammals, 26  
oocyte-sperm contact, 87  
protamines and histones, 90
- exocytosis, 68
- extracellular matrix, 15  
in oocytes, 24
- fast electrical block to polyspermy, 82
- fertilization, vii  
artefacts in studies, vii  
early theories, 2  
events time sequence in hamsters, 87  
history, 1–3  
mammal behavioural adaptations  
for, 83  
quantitative aspect of, 3
- fertilization channels, gating of, 58–61
- fertilization cone, 87
- fertilization dynamics, 77  
polyspermy, 78
- fertilization membrane, 70, 87  
cortical reaction and elevation of, 82
- fertilization potential, 57–59
- fertilization under natural conditions,  
82–85  
animals with high sperm numbers,  
83–85  
animals with low sperm numbers,  
82–83  
dilution bottleneck, 83–84  
egg coat bottlenecks, 84–85  
sperm reduction by elimination, 83
- fibronectin, 40
- fish  
calcium waves, 60, 84  
chorion and micropyle in, 46–48  
cleavage in, 99,  
cortical alveoli in oocyte cortex, 72  
cortical granules absence, 84  
cortical reaction, 71–72  
oocyte acrosome reaction, 65–66  
oocytes, 26  
spermatozoa, 33  
unfertilized oocyte, 72  
vitelline envelope in, 42
- flatworms, oocyte activation, 66
- fodrin, 92
- Fol, Hermann, 2
- follicle cells, 5–6
- follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), 14,
- follicular fluid, 15
- frog oocyte  
activation events, 66  
axes formation, 86  
fertilization potential, 55  
growth, 4  
jelly layer, 40  
unpigmented region, 7
- frogs  
centrosomes in sperm, 93  
ovaries, 16  
spermatogonia, 16
- fruit fly. *see Drosophila* (fruit fly)
- fusosomes, 6
- gametes, 112
- gametogenesis, 4–23  
follicle cells, 5–6  
in invertebrates, 18–23  
in lower vertebrates, 16–17  
in mammals, 12–16  
information storage, 6–7  
ion channels and, 10–12  
oocyte growth, 4–5  
oocyte maturation, 8–9  
oocyte regional organization, 7–8  
schematic outline, 5  
spermatogenesis, 10
- Gastropods, spermatozoa, 31
- gated cell channels, 107
- gating of fertilization channels, 58–61
- genital ridge primordia, 12
- germinal vesicle, 4, 8  
position, 9
- germinal vesicle stage oocytes,  
fertilization, 53
- glucose, energy from oxidative  
phosphorylation of, 77
- glycolysis, 116
- glycoproteins, in zona pellucida, 41
- Golgi apparatus, 5
- gonad stimulating substance (GSS),  
and oocyte maturation, 9
- gonadotrophic hormones, and oocyte  
maturation, 9
- gonadotropin releasing hormone  
(GnRH), 14
- granulosa cells, 13, 14, 15
- Hagstrom, Berndt, 40
- hamster oocyte, cortical granules, 71
- hamster sperm  
acrosome reaction, 45  
and acrosome reaction, 45
- hamsters  
decondensation, 90  
fertilization events time  
sequence, 87  
fertilization potential, 58
- Harvey, William, *De Generatione  
Animalium*, 1
- Hemicentrotus pulcherrimus* (sea  
urchin), unfertilized oocytes, 24
- heparin, as inhibitor of IP<sub>3</sub>-induced  
calcium release, 110
- Hertwig, Oskar, 2, 79
- Hippo signalling pathway, 104
- Hippocrates, 1
- Histone H1 kinase activity in ascidian  
oocytes, 65
- histone H1 phosphorylation, 116
- histones, 89
- homunculus, 1
- Horstadius, Sven, 3, 8, 100  
implantation experiments, 101
- Hoshi, Motonori, 44
- house fly (*Mus Domestica*)  
micropyle in oocyte, 48  
oocytes, 26
- human  
cervix as barrier to sperm  
ascension, 83  
spermatogenesis in, 14
- human blastocysts, 106
- human embryo  
gap junctions, 106  
tight junctions, 106
- human oocyte, 14, 40  
activation in, 59  
cortical granules, 71, 80  
fertilization channels, 61  
fertilization currents, 59  
lipid raft micro-domains, 47  
Metaphase11, 27  
microvilli on, 104  
mitochondrial aggregation, 118  
plasma membrane, 104  
sperm penetration, 48  
zona pellucida, 42
- human spermatozoa, 34  
acrosome structure, 45,
- hyaluronic acid, 40
- hydrogen peroxide, 70, 71
- hydrophobic lipid bilayer, 107
- Hydrozoa (Hydroids), 22
- hyperactivation, in mammalian  
spermatozoa, 38
- hypothalamo-pituitary-gonadal axis,  
in amphibians, 16
- inositol trisphosphate (IP<sub>3</sub>), 110
- inositol trisphosphate (IP<sub>3</sub>)-sensitive  
calcium release channel, 110
- insects  
centioles, 93  
chorion and micropyle in, 46–48  
cleavage in, 99  
cortical granules absence, 84  
gametogenesis in, 18–19  
nurse cells, 6  
oocyte, 5  
oocyte activation, 67
- intracellular cAMP, and sperm  
motility, 37
- Introsperm, 29
- invertebrates  
acrosome reaction, 43–46  
gametogenesis in, 18–23

- ion channels, 107–108  
gametogenesis and, 10–12  
ion concentration, and fertilization, 3  
ion regulation in cells, 107–109  
antiporters, pH and Ca<sup>2+</sup> regulation, 108  
Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> Pump, 108–109  
transporters or pumps, 108  
ionophores, 70  
irritable protoplasm, 2  
IVF technology, 3  
Izumo 1, and gamete fusion, 48
- Jamieson, Barrie, 29, 33,  
Jeffery, Bill, 99  
jellyfish, calcium wave, 84  
Juno, and gamete fusion, 48  
Just, Ernest Everett, 3
- laminin, 40  
lamins, 89  
lampbrush chromosomes, 7, 17  
latent period, 68  
in sperm–oocyte interaction, 56  
leech, oocyte growth, 7  
Leeuwenhoek, Antonie van, 1  
Leydig cells, testosterone  
production, 14  
ligand-gated ion channels, 108  
Lillie, Frank, 3, 39, 50  
lipid rafts, 46  
lipids, in plasma membrane, 46  
lipophilic structures (LS), 90  
lizards, parthenogenesis in, 83  
Loeb, Jacques, 3, 50  
Longo, Frank, 55  
lower vertebrates, gametogenesis in,  
16–17  
luteinizing hormone (LH), 14  
*Lymnaea* (mollusc), oocyte, 8
- macromeres, 97  
macromolecules, 6  
changes during activation, 76  
synthesis, 76–77  
major yolk protein (MYP), in sea  
urchins, 18  
mammalian oocytes, 26  
growth, 4  
ion permeability changes, 12  
mammalian zygotes, DNA synthesis in  
pronuclei, 95  
mammals  
calcium oscillations, 66  
calcium waves, 60, 84  
cell division in the early embryo, 102  
chemoattractants in, 39  
cortical contraction in, 76  
cortical reaction, 71  
embryo development, 116  
fertilization potential, 58  
gamete fusion, 87  
gametogenesis in, 12–16  
nuclear envelope, 90  
oogenesis, 14–16, 117  
RNA synthesis, 7  
sperm  
oocyte ratio, 83  
sperm physical changes, 89  
spermatogenesis, 13–14  
spermatozoa, 33  
spermatozoa activation, 37–39  
transcription factors for ZGA, 102  
man. *see* human  
MAPK, 65  
marine teleosts, spermatozoa  
activation, 37  
Masui, Y., 50, 114, 115  
maternal genome, protection, 95  
maternal-to-zygotic transition  
(MZT), 101  
Maturation Promoting Factor (MPF),  
50, 65, 114  
main components, 65  
regulation, 114–115  
maturation, of mammalian  
spermatozoa, 37  
Mazia, Daniel, 60  
medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*),  
spermatozoa, 27  
meiosis, 4, 112, 113  
and fertilization, 8  
cell cycle checkpoints, 112  
completion, and RNA, and DNA,  
95–96  
in spermatocytes, 13  
intracellular mechanisms, 114  
resumption after oocyte  
activation, 77  
meiosis activating sterols (MAS), 116  
meiotic spindle, 92  
mesonephric primordia, 13  
messenger-operated calcium  
channels, 110  
metabolism of cells, 116–118  
metaphase, 112  
metazoa, 60  
methyl-beta-cyclodextrin (MBCD), 46  
micromeres, 97  
micropylar sperm attractant  
(MISA), 46  
micropyle, 27, 84  
in fish, insects and squid, 46–48  
of insects, 26  
of insects, 26  
microscope, oocyte observed under, 1  
microtubule organizing centre  
(MOTC), 9  
microvilli, on oocyte surface, 5  
midblastula transition (MBT), 102  
mitochondria, 77, 117  
sub-cortical localization, 99  
mitochondrial DNA, 118  
mitosis, 12, 113  
and cleavage, 96–99  
checkpoints, 112  
first division, 95  
growth phases, 111, 112  
intracellular mechanisms, 114  
mitotic proliferation, 4  
mitotic spindles  
metaphase, 91  
position, 99  
tension, 112, 114  
molluscs  
gametogenesis in, 22  
nurse cells, 6  
oocyte, 8  
oocyte activation, 66,  
sperm shapes, 22  
spermatozoa, 29  
spiral cleavage, 97  
Mos protein, 115  
mouse  
embryo blastomeres, 103  
fertilization potential, 58  
pronuclei migration in oocyte, 92  
sperm membrane potential, 37  
sperm pronucleus, 91  
spermatogenesis, 12  
spermatozoa deposit, 83  
mouse oocyte, 9  
cortical granules, 71  
growth, 4  
MPF. *see* Maturation Promoting  
Factor (MPF)  
*Mus domestica* (house fly), oocytes, 26  
Myosin light chain kinase (MLCK),  
111  
*Mytilus*, spermatozoa, 31
- Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> Pump, 108–109  
Na<sup>+</sup> driven antiporters, 108  
NAACP, 62  
Naples, Hermann Folin, 43  
*Nassarius reticulatus*, oocytes, 22  
*Nassarius*, polarized vegetal pole of  
oocyte, 22  
nematodes, 2  
gametogenesis in, 19–21  
oocyte activation events, 67  
sperm count, 82  
sperm nucleus decondensation, 86  
spermatozoa, 32  
nemertean oocytes, oocyte  
activation, 67  
*Nereis grubei*, oocytes, 25  
*Nereis limnicola which*, oocytes, 25  
Nernst equation, 107  
Newport, George, 2  
newt, activation events, 66

## Index

- nicotinamide, 59  
 and calcium, 65  
 nitric oxide (NO)  
 and calcium release in sea urchins, 62  
 in ascidian oocyte fertilization, 59  
 nuclear envelope, 92  
 nuclear maturation in vitro, 3  
 nucleic acids, advances in detection, 3  
 nucleoplasmin (NPM), 90  
 nurse cells, 6  
 in *Drosophila*, 18  
 nutritive phagocytes (NPs), in sea urchins, 18, 19
- octopus  
 fertilization in, 39  
 oocytes, 22  
 spermatozoa, 31  
 oestrogen, and primordial follicle production, 14  
 oocyte activation, 50–77  
 aging and cytoplasmic maturity, 76  
 calcium events, 60–62  
 electrical events, 53–61  
 events in deuterostomes, 60–61  
 fertilization potential, 73–74  
 first signs, 80  
 in amphibian oocytes, 66  
 in annelids, 66  
 in arthropods, 67  
 in Cnidaria (Jellyfish), 67  
 in mammal oocytes, 66  
 in molluscan oocytes, 66  
 in nematodes, 67  
 in nemertean oocytes, 67  
 in protostomes, 66  
 in sea urchins, 61  
 in starfish, 62–65  
 in teleost oocytes, 65–66  
 intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> increase, 62  
 mammal oocyte DNA and protein synthesis, 77  
 meiosis resumption and the cell cycle, 77  
 metabolism and macromolecule synthesis, 76–77  
 mitochondria, 77  
 pH and, 67  
 speed of calcium waves, 62  
 spermatozoon process, 50–54  
 structural changes, 67–76  
 surface contraction and cortical actin, 74  
 oocytes, 24–27 *see also* sperm–oocyte interaction  
 calcium release mechanisms, 110  
 growth, 4–5  
 human, 14  
 jelly layer, 39  
 maturation, 8–9  
 maturation arrest, 115  
 maturation resumption, 116  
 methods to isolate and manipulate, 3  
 penetration location, 27  
 plasma membrane, 70  
 pre-activation events, 36  
 programmed for rapid change, 80–81  
 regional organization, 7–8  
 release, 15  
 spermatozoa penetration, 2  
 under microscope, 1  
 variation in size and form, 24  
 zona pellucida, 41–43  
 oogenesis, 4  
 completion frequency, 15  
 in Annelids, 18  
 in mammals, 14–16  
 vs. cleavage, 96  
 oogonia, 13  
 in frog ovaries, 16  
 in human female, 14  
 Ortolani, Giuseppina, 75, 99  
 ovaries  
 development, 13  
 immature oocytes at puberty, 4  
 ovastacin, 71  
 oyster, 22  
 sperm in cross-fertilization experiments, 51  
 spermatozoa, 43
- pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), 46  
 sperm activating factors, 46  
 paddlefish, spermatozoa, 33  
 painted frog (*Discoglossus pictus*)  
 oocytes, 27  
 spermatozoa, 27  
*Paracentrotus lividus* (sea urchin), 2, 8  
 parthenogenesis, 82  
 artificial, 1  
 patch clamping, 108  
 pathological polyspermy, 78  
 Pelecypoda, 22  
 perivitelline space, 41  
 Peroxidase, 70  
 pH  
 and oocyte activation, 67  
 regulation, 108  
*Phallusia mammillata*, 99  
 phosphatidic acid (PA), 46  
 phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3 K)  
 pathway, 14  
 Phospholipase C (PLC), 110  
 phospholipase C zeta 1 (PLCζ), 50  
 phosphorylation/dephosphorylation reactions, 114  
 physiological polyspermy, 78  
 plasma membrane  
 fusion with oocyte, 46–49  
 ion permeability changes, 50, 80  
 Na<sup>+</sup> driven antiporters in, 108  
 voltage-gated cation channels, 107  
 polar bodies, 4  
 polarization, 7  
 polarity regulators, 103  
 polarization, 86  
 and blastocyst formation, 103–106  
 Polge, Chris, 3  
 polyspermy, 78, 79  
 excess centrosomes from, 93  
 fast electrical block to, 82  
 potassium (K<sup>+</sup>) channels, 107  
 pre-antral follicle, 14  
 pre-antral phase (primary) of oogenesis, 14  
 pre-granulosa cells, 14  
 pre-ovulatory follicle, 14, 15  
 primitive sex cords, 13  
 primordial cells, in nematodes, 21  
 primordial follicles, 14,  
 primordial germ cells, in mammals, 12–13  
 progesterone, and primordial follicle production, 14  
 prometaphase, 112  
 pronucleus formative material (PFM), 91  
 pronucleus, formation, 87, 90–92  
 protamines, 86  
 protein kinase A, 37  
 proteins  
 and cortical granule docking and exocytosis, 71  
 phosphorylation and dephosphorylation, 107  
 synthesis, 77  
 trans-membrane, 107  
 protostomia, 60  
 oocyte activation, 66  
 pumps, 108  
 Purkinje cells, 110
- quantitative aspect of fertilization, 3
- Rab proteins, 45, 71  
 rabbit  
 acrosome reaction in sperm, 45  
 spermiogenesis in, 11  
 radial polarity, 103  
 radial polarization, 103  
*Rana pipiens*, 58  
 rats  
 sperm pronucleus, 91  
 spermatogenesis in, 13  
 receptor-operated calcium channels, 110  
 recombination, 112  
 Redi, Francesco, 1

- regulation, 100  
REJ (sperm plasma membrane protein of 210 kDa), 44  
reptiles  
  cleavage in, 99  
  vitelline envelope in, 42  
  yolk, 4  
Resact, 39  
respiration, 116  
resting membrane potential, 107  
retinoic acid, 14  
Reverberi, G., 99  
RNA, 3  
  DNA, and meiosis completion, 95–96  
  maternal stores depletion, 86  
rodents. *see also* mouse; rats  
  centioles, 93  
Rothschild, Lord, kinetic experiments, 79–80  
round worm (*Caenorhabditis elegans*), spermatogenesis, 12  
Rouse, G., 29  
rRNA synthesis, 6  
Russian School of Ivanov, 3  
ryanodine, 111  
ryanodine-sensitive calcium release channel, 110
- Saccoglossus, acrosome reaction, 44  
Santella, Luigia, 74  
Satoh, Norio, 99  
Sawada, T., 99  
schizocoely, 66  
Scyphozoa (jellyfish), 22  
sea squirts. *see* ascidian oocytes  
sea urchin (*Paracentrotus lividus*), 8  
sea urchin embryos, cleavage planes, 96, 97  
sea urchin oocytes  
  actin in, 74  
  activation events, 61  
  cortical granules, 68, 70  
  jelly layer, 84  
  laboratory experiments and, 79  
  oxygen consumption, 76  
  schematic of voltage changes, 81  
  spermatozoon successful entry, 69  
  surface, 78  
  unfertilized, cortical granules in, 80  
  voltage clamp experiments in, 82  
sea urchin spermatozoa  
  acrosomal tubule, 87  
  concentration in testis, 83  
sea urchins, 2, 24  
  acrosome reaction trigger, 44  
  bindin in, 42  
  cortical flash, 60  
  cortical reaction, 68–71  
  embryo organization, 100  
  fertilization membrane, 70  
  fertilization potential, 55  
  gametogenesis in, 18–20  
  gene expression profiles, 20  
  initial phase of the activation potential in oocytes, 53  
  latent period in sperm–oocyte interaction, 56  
  male pronucleus development, 90, 91  
  meiosis, 4  
  nuclear lamina, 89  
  nutritive phagocytes (NPs) in, 18  
  oocyte changes in fertilization, 68  
  oocyte vitelline coat, 41–43  
  oocyte–sperm contact, 88,  
  pronuclei migration in oocyte, 92  
  Rothschild's kinetic experiments, 79–80  
  Speract and Resact, 39  
  sperm  
    oocyte ratio, 83–84  
    sperm DNA, 89  
    spermatozoa activation, 36  
    sperm–oocyte fusion, 86  
    sperm–oocyte interaction in GV oocyte, 56  
    unfertilized oocytes, 24  
    voltage changes in oocyte at fertilization, 51  
  serine/threonine protein kinases, 111  
  Sertoli cells, 13,  
  shells of reptile and bird eggs, 24  
  silk worm (*Antheraea*), RNA synthesis, 7  
  snails, spermatozoa, 31  
  SNARES (soluble NSF-attachment protein receptors), 45  
  sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>), entry into cell, 107  
  soluble cytolytic factor from sperm, 50  
    evidence for, 52  
  Spallanzani, Lazzaro, 9  
  Spemann, Hans, 2  
  Speract, 39  
  sperm activating factors, 86  
  sperm activating peptides (SAP's), 39  
  sperm function, ion channels and, 12  
  sperm nucleus, cytoplasmic environment, 91  
  sperm–oocyte ratio, 79  
    at fertilization site, 78  
  sperm pronucleus, development factors, 92  
  spermatids, 4  
  spermatocytes, of Cnidaria (Coelenterates), 23  
  spermatogenesis, 4, 10  
    in frogs, 16  
    in mammals, 13–14  
    in man, 14  
    in sea urchins, 18  
spermatozoa, 24  
  discovery, 1  
  entry prevention after fertilization, 82  
  freezing and storing, 3  
  in nematodes, 19  
  mitochondria and tail, 87  
  nucleus decondensation, 89–90  
  penetration of oocyte, 2  
  pre-activation, 36–39  
  production count, 4  
  reduction by elimination, 83  
  reproduction without, 82  
  successful, 82  
  unsuccessful, 82  
sperm–oocyte fusion, 86–89  
sperm–oocyte interaction, 80  
  acrosome reaction, 43–46  
  chemotaxis, 39  
  chorion and micropyle in fish, insects and squid, 46–48  
  electrophysiology for studying, 81–82  
  frequency in nature, 85  
  gamete release, 36–39  
  spermatozoon plasma membrane fusion with oocyte, 36–49  
  with outer extracellular coat, 39–43  
sperm–oocyte ratios, 85  
  external fertilization and, 84  
spiral cleavage, 97, 98  
squid  
  chorion and micropyle in, 46–48  
  cortical granules absence, 84  
Sreenan, Joe, 3  
Sry gene, 13  
starfish, 2, 6  
  acrosome reaction, 43, 80  
  calcium release, 62  
  cortical flash, 60  
  cortical flash and calcium wave, 63  
  microfilaments, 86  
  spermatozoa, 44  
starfish oocytes, 24, 25  
  acrosome reaction, 43  
  actin cytoskeleton in, 74–75  
  actin network in, 75  
  fertilization membrane, 70  
  immature, 41  
  optimal fertilization period, 74  
  vitelline coat, 41–43  
  voltage gated current, 10  
Stazione Zoologica (Naples), 2, 86  
stem cell factor (KIT-Ligand), 14  
sturgeons, spermatozoa, 33  
Suzuki, Norio, 39  
Swammerdam, J., 1  
syngamy, 92

Index

- telophase, 112  
 temperature, and spermatozoa fertility, 1  
 testis  
   development, 13  
   in Annelids, 18  
   in *Drosophila* (fruit fly), 19  
 testis cords, 13  
 theca, 14, 89  
 Toad sperm, 1  
 transamidation, 70  
 transforming growth factor  
    $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ), 14  
 trans-membrane proteins, 107  
 transporters, 107, 108  
 trout, spermatozoa activation, 36  
 tunicates, sperm entry into oocyte, 84  
 Tyr15, 114
- unilaminar follicle, cortical granules  
   in, 71  
 Urodele, sperm quantity in  
   fertilization, 83
- vaginas, artificial, 3  
 vegetal contraction pole, 100  
 vegetal factors, 100  
 vegetal pole, 4, 7  
 vertebrates. *see also* lower vertebrates  
   acrosome reaction, 43–46  
   chemoattractants in, 39  
 Victor Vacquiers group (California),  
   41–43, 44
- vitelline coat of oocyte, before and after  
   fertilization, 70  
 vitelline envelope  
   in oocytes, 24  
   zona pellucida and, 43  
 vitelline membrane, 5  
 vitellogenesis, 18  
 voltage clamp experiments, in sea  
   urchin oocytes, 82  
 voltage-clamp studies, 53  
 voltage-dependent calcium channels,  
   110  
 voltage-gated calcium channels, 108, 110  
 voltage-gated chloride channels, 108  
 von Baer, Karl Ernst, 1
- Xenopus*  
   cell cycles, 102  
   oocyte development, 17  
   rRNA synthesis, 6  
   ZGA in, 102  
*Xenopus laevis*, 52, 58  
   fertilization potential, 57  
*Xenopus* oocytes  
   fertilization currents, 59  
   nucleoli, 7
- Yap transcriptional co-activator, 104  
 yolk  
   and cleavage, 98  
   chemical composition, 4  
   in molluscan oocytes, 22
- zebrafish  
   Brambleberry protein, 91  
   cell cycles, 102  
   micropyle, 48  
   transcription factors  
     for ZGA, 102  
 ZGA (Zygotic genome activation), 86  
   models to explain timing, 102  
 zona pellucida, 14, 84, 106  
   glycoproteins, 41  
   in mammal oocytes, 24  
   spermatozoon adhesion to, 38  
   vitelline envelope and, 43  
 zona radiata, 5  
 zygote, 86–106  
   centrosome, 92–93  
   cleavage and mitosis, 96–99  
   cytoplasmic segregation and cell  
     lines formation, 99–101  
   DNA, RNA, and meiosis  
     completion, 95–96  
   formation of polarized, 86  
   polarization and blastocyst  
     formation, 103–106  
   pronucleus formation,  
     90–92  
   sperm nucleus decondensation,  
     89–90  
   sperm–oocyte fusion, 86–89  
   syngamy, 92  
   zygotic genome activation (ZGA),  
     101–103