The Sperm Cell

Second Edition
The Sperm Cell

Production, Maturation, Fertilization, Regeneration

Second Edition

Edited by

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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spermatogenesis: Clinical and Experimental Considerations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ellen Goossens and Herman Tournaye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sperm Chromatin Stability and Susceptibility to Damage in Relation to Its Structure</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Steven Ward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sperm Ultrastructure in Fertile Men and Male Sterility: Revisiting Teratozoospermia</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hector E. Chemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sperm RNA and Its Use as a Clinical Marker</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meritxell Jodar, Ester Anton and Stephen A. Krawetz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Role of the Epididymis in Sperm Maturation</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Sullivan and Clémence Belleannée</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Seminal Plasma Plays Important Roles in Fertility</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Susan S. Suarez and Mariana F. Wolfner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Physiological and Pathological Aspects of Sperm Metabolism</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zamira Gibb and Robert John Aitken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Regulation of Sperm Behaviour: The Role(s) of [Ca^{2+}]_i Signalling</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen Publicover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Proteomics of Capacitation</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mark A. Baker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Current Concepts and Unresolved Questions in Human Sperm Cumulus and Zona Interaction</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christopher J. De Jonge and Christopher L. R. Barratt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sperm-Specific WW-Domain-Binding Proteins</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Oko, Mahmoud Aarabi, Jiude Mao, Hanna Balakier and Peter Sutovsky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fundamental Role for Sperm Phospholipase Cζ in Mammalian Fertilization</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michail Nomikos, Karl Swann and F. Anthony Lai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Male Infertility and Assisted Reproduction</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nigel Pereira, Queenie V. Neri, Tyler Cozzubbo, Stephanie Cheung, Zev Rosenwaks and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gianpiero D. Palermo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Genetic Basis of Male Infertility</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amin S. Herati, Peter R. Butler and Dolores J. Lamb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The Sperm Epigenome</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timothy G. Jenkins and Douglas T. Carrell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Environmental Factors and Male Fertility</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tina Kold Jensen, Hanne Frederiksen, Katrine Bay and Niels E. Skakkeback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Susceptibility of the Testis to Lifestyle and Environmental Factors During the Life Course</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard M. Sharpe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mouse Genetics – How Does It Inform Male Fertility Research?</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laura O’Hara and Lee B. Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index 297

Colour plates are to be found between pages 178 and 179.
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Eggs are made for sperm. Sperm are made for eggs. All other (body) cells are made to support, directly or indirectly, the development of eggs and sperm and the survival of their united product: the zygote – the next generation. The prime function of spermatozoa is to deliver the male genome safely into eggs. Any errors during sperm formation, maturation and union with eggs will result in serious problems in the male’s fertility and in the wellbeing of the offspring.

This book covers our current knowledge of (1) the formation of spermatozoa, (2) the preparation of spermatozoa for fertilization, (3) the union of spermatozoa with eggs, (4) the awakening of ‘sleeping’ eggs by spermatozoa leading to embryo development, (5) genomic and nongenomic (e.g. environmental) factors affecting the development and fertility of spermatozoa, and (6) the challenges of overcoming male (sperm) fertility problems. Information compiled in each chapter should be considered a stepping stone to better understanding and better control of male fertility and infertility.

The very first chapter of this book mentions the possible production of ‘artificial human spermatozoa’ from pluripotent stem cells such as human iPSCs. Obviously, it is not appropriate to use live animals or get assistance from live animal cells to achieve this goal. To eliminate or minimize the stress and risks these cells would face during their transformation into haploid cells, we must learn much more about what is really happening in the natural environment of spermatogenic cells, within the testes. The last chapter considers the value of the mouse as a model for the study of mammalian fertility and infertility. Is the mouse a perfect animal model to use for the study of fertility and infertility of all mammals, including humans? Although the mouse is certainly one of the most heavily used model animals for studying mammalian fertility and reproduction, we must remember that each animal uses species-specific tactics to produce its offspring. What is found in one species must be extrapolated to other species with caution.

Today, it is theoretically possible to reproduce any mammals without males. In fact, hundreds of cows have already been produced by somatic cell nuclear transfer. Clearly, males are not essential for animal and human reproduction. Why are there males? At the beginning of life on Earth, there were no males. Females reproduced by themselves. During the course of evolution, a bisexual mode of reproduction emerged, and it has been maintained in most animals, including humans. Compared with animals propagating unisexually (females only), animals using a bisexual mode of reproduction seem to be less vulnerable to extinction in the face of constantly changing, competitive environments. Technically, human cloning (non-sexual reproduction) is possible today. In other words, humans can reproduce without males. Is this what we desire? A few years after the birth of Dolly (a cloned sheep) and many cloned mice, I gave talks to groups of people about animal and human cloning. At the end of my talk I asked the audience if they wanted to live in a world without men. With no exception, women did not want to live in the world without men. ‘It would be boring. We cannot use men? That would be horrible.’ Men are needed by women, and we will stay that way.

When I started research as an undergraduate student, I thought everything written in books and research papers was a fact. I now know that what is written is authors’ interpretations or just a part of the whole story. Many things written in books and reported in original papers will be modified and even discarded during the next 40–50 years. Science progresses that way.

The comprehensive collection of topics that compose this new edition of The Sperm Cell provide readers with a map and compass to chart a course for future investigations. It is the readers’ task after reading these highly topical research areas to determine what...
subjects are left unclear and compelling, what next courses might be important to follow and what burgeoning questions are yet to be studied.


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Foreword
Preface

Ten years have quickly passed since the publication of *The Sperm Cell – Production, Maturation, Fertilization, Regeneration*. When published in 2006, this unique book provided a comprehensive introduction to the formation, generation and function of the human male gamete. Over the past 10 years science and technology have advanced remarkably and so similarly has advancement in understanding and characterizing the sperm cell. Thus, it is now very timely that we present a completely revised and much expanded second edition of *The Sperm Cell*.

In *The Sperm Cell*, second edition, we have again focused on providing the reader with a tapestry of topics that reveal a more comprehensive characterization into the generation and function of the spermatozoon and that encompasses both basic and clinical aspects. Up-to-date information on subjects where there has been very recent and rapid progress in our understanding – sperm cell epigenetics, proteomics and basic genetics and the consequences of such as potential markers of sperm function – is included. New topics have been added where novel data have revealed fascinating insights into the biology of reproduction, such as the role that seminal plasma may play in modifying both the female tract and the fertilising potential of sperm. Additionally, the book provides two chapters that present competing mechanisms for the process in which a sperm activates an egg. Importantly, a chapter on sperm ultrastructure is included. The application of electron microscopy for scrutinizing ultrastructural components provides amazing insights into the structure and function of the cell that are having an impact on clinical diagnoses.

There has been breathtaking progress in our knowledge base of the human spermatozoon, yet there is still much to learn, and many areas remain relatively poorly explored. For example, ICSI is still regarded as the primary treatment option for men with presumed sperm dysfunction. Insights provided in these chapters will hopefully stimulate investigations that will make less uncertain the structural and functional potential of sperm for fertilization and embryogenesis.

The remarkable cover art for *The Sperm Cell*, bears some similarity to the cover art of the first edition. However, a difference between the images can clearly be seen. For the latter, a somewhat foggy, less distinct cross-sectional image of the seminiferous tubule was used – reflecting, in essence, the ‘scratching at the surface’ knowledge base of the field at the time. The present cover shows an image of a seminiferous tubule that is sharp and distinct, reflecting greater clarity – clarity in our understanding and characterization of this most unique cell, the spermatozoon.

Our hope is that the collective contributions in this book will inspire and encourage the next generation of research and clinical scientists to the field and, perhaps, reinvigorate older and experienced scientists to think anew from the fresh perspectives offered in *The Sperm Cell*, second edition.

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