

## **Chlortetracycline fluorescence**

### **Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase**

## **Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase role in the acrosome reaction assessed by a chlortetracycline fluorescence assay**

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= **Abstract** =

It has been reported that the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase and the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-Na<sup>+</sup> exchanger play important role for the regulation of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> in somatic cells, the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase located in the plasma membrane helps the Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration in maintain low [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>. And Roldan & Fleming(1989) reported that the spermatozoan Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase plays an important role in the capacitation and acrosome reaction. We used to assess Ca<sup>2+</sup> changes by chlortetracycline(CTC) patterns in the capacitation and acrosome reaction of human and hamster spermatozoa.

In the present applying quercetin which has been known as an ATPase antagonist, the enzymatic effect of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase on capacitation and acrosome reaction was found to 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 Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase player an important role in the efflux and the influx of the Ca<sup>2+</sup> which have been known to be an essential factor for the capacitation and acrosome reaction, and that the inhibitory action of the Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase might be a prerequisit step toward the capacitation and acrosome reaction.

In conclusion we reached can be introduced as follows: increment of the intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration occurred by controlling the slope of Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration through Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase activites 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.

$Ca^{2+}$  가  
 (Yanagimachi & Usui, 1974).  
 1971 Iwamatsu &  
 Chang (1971)  $Ca^{2+}$   
 가  $Ca^{2+}$  (internalization)  
 가 ,  $Ca^{2+}$  가  
 ,  $Ca^{2+}$   
 ,  $Ca^{2+}$  가 (Fraser  
 1987b). ,  
 $Ca^{2+}$  (Yanagimachi, 1982),  
 $Ca^{2+}$  ,  
 $Ca^{2+}$  가  $Ca^{2+}$  가  
 $Ca^{2+}$  가  
 (Yanagimachi, 1982).  
 ,  $Ca^{2+}$  가  
 $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase  $Ca^{2+}$ - $Na^{+}$ exchanger가  $Ca^{2+}$   
 $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase 가  $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 (somatic cell)  $Ca^{2+}$   
 $Ca^{2+}$   
 $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 (Fraser & McDermott, 1992).  
 chlortetracycline fluorescence (Ward & Storey, 1984) 가  
 $Ca^{2+}$  가  
 ,  $Ca^{2+}$   $Ca^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 CTC (species) 가  
 .  
 :  
 Tyrode's solution 1.8 mM  $CaCl_2$  가 (Roldan *et al.*,  
 1986). Calcium-deficient medium  $CaCl_2$  가  
 $Ca^{2+}$  (20  $\mu l$  ) . 280 mosmol/kg pH

7.5-8 solution . 1.8 mM Ca<sup>2+</sup> 22.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> stock solution 230 μl Calcium-deficient medium stock solution 20 μl 가

:  
 WHO mini-percoll gradients(Ord *et al.*,1990) 가  
 5 600 g 가 5 % CO<sub>2</sub>, 37  
 swim-up . haemocytometer 5 × 10<sup>6</sup>/ Ml  
 > 80 % .  
 3.5 × 10<sup>7</sup>/ 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  
 가 , '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 AnalaR 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

**Ca<sup>2+</sup>** :  
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).  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> 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)  
Ca<sup>2+</sup> 1.8 mM Ca<sup>2+</sup> Ca<sup>2+</sup>  
AR 가  
(Table 2).

FITC-PSA Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가 가  
CTC CTC  
. B AR  
CTC B (P < 0.05)  
capacitance (Table 3).

**Quercetin (Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase inhibitor)** :  
DMSO 20 mM quercetin(Sigma Chemical Co.) l<sup>-1</sup> stock ,  
DMSO:0.9% NaCl(1:1) 10 mM l<sup>-1</sup> .  
DMSO:0.9% NaCl 5, 2.5 mM substock .  
quercetin 가 200, 100, 50 μmol l<sup>-1</sup> (1/50 dilution) 가  
. DMSO 가 1 %가 . 5 hrs sample  
(n = 4). (AR ) 3 hrs 가(P < 0.05)  
. B , AR 3 hrs  
Ca<sup>2+</sup>

(Table 4).

Quercetin

(White *et al.*, 1990)

가

가

가

3 - 4 hrs

가

가

(Table 5).

(AR ) CTC

FITC-PSA

AR

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase가

가

CTC fluorescence

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가

가

. 1.8 mM

3.6 mM

AR

가

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

가

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가

Ca<sup>2+</sup> 가 가

(Yanagimachi,

1982).

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

가

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase

B AR

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

AR

CTC fluorescence

AR 가

가 . Fraser(1987b)

가

가

, White *et al.*(1990)

가

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

(Aitken *et al.*, 1984; Fraser & McDermott, 1992).

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase Ca<sup>2+</sup>-Na<sup>+</sup> exchangers가

. Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase가

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

(Roldan & Fleming,

1989).

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase antagonist quercetin

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase가

(species)

Quercetin 50 - 200  $\mu\text{mol l}^{-1}$  B AR 가가  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase가  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가 (Fraser, 1984)  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase가  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  pump  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase가  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
. Quercetin  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -ATPase ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   
가 가 ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  가  
CTC  
FITC-PSA 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 3h in medium containing either 1.8 mM or 3.6 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   $\text{l}^{-1}$ .

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

Results are mean ± s.d. of at least 4 experiments.

Compared with corresponding 1.8 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  suspensions: \*P < 0.05

Table 2. Chlortetracycline(CTC) fluorescence patterns in human sperm suspensions incubated for 3h in medium without(- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) and with 1.8 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$   $\text{l}^{-1}$ .

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

Results are mean ± s.d. of 4 experiments.

Compared with - $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  suspensions: \*P < 0.05



Table 3. Acrosomal status in human sperm suspensions incubated for 20hr in calcium deficient medium and then receiving 1,8 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and then evaluated with FITC-PSA.

Incubation time(hr)	No. of samples	acrosome loss(%)	acrosome intact(%)
5hrs + $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	10	6.7 ± 0.6	88.7 ± 1.5
5hrs - $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	10	7.2 ± 2.6	87.6 ± 1.8
20hrs + $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	10	13.5 ± 3.8	70.9 ± 3.4 <sup>a</sup>
20hrs - $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	10	9.1 ± 1.4	85.2 ± 2.1 <sup>b</sup>

Results are mean ± s.d. of 4 experiments.

a, b : different subscripts denote significantly differences (P < 0.05)

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

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

Results are mean ± s.d. of 4 experiments.

Compared with controls: P < 0.05

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

	FITC-PSA		CTC	
	Human (5hr)	Hamster (5hr)	Human (5hr)	Hamster (5hr)
Control	22.3 ± 3.5	27.2 ± 1.8	25.0 ± 1.8	30.2 ± 3.3
50 $\mu\ell$	27.8 ± 2.1	29.5 ± 2.1	31.3 ± 1.7	29.2 ± 1.2
100 $\mu\ell$	32.3 ± 1.7	37.0 ± 2.2	34.3 ± 2.7	40.7 ± 2.1
200 $\mu\ell$	40.3 ± 1.7	46.1 ± 1.8	42.4 ± 4.2	47.1 ± 6.2

Results are mean  $\pm$  s.d. of 4 experiments.

Compared with controls: P < 0.05