

Roles and mechanisms of Ca²⁺ oscillation in the process of fertilization

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During the process of fertilization, Ca²⁺ is involved in many events in sperm and egg. All steps of sperm for ensuring fertilization: initiation and activation of motility, chemotactic behavior, and acrosome reaction, requires increase in intracellular Ca²⁺. On the other hand, sperm induces the egg transient or oscillatory Ca²⁺ increases, and the Ca²⁺ increase triggers events of egg activation. However, the precise roles and mechanisms of Ca²⁺ increase on these events of fertilization are still unknown. Therefore, I have studied on roles and mechanisms of Ca²⁺ in fertilization.

The acrosome reaction of sperm, which entails exocytosis of the acrosomal vesicles, is an indispensable step for sperm-egg binding. In mammalian sperm, the acrosome reaction can be induced by zona pellucida, the extracellular matrix of the egg, or progesterone included in follicular fluid. ZP3, a glycoprotein in zona pellucida, stimulates voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channels and induces transient Ca²⁺ influx. It is followed by a slower and sustained Ca²⁺ increase and results in acrosome reaction. The sustained Ca²⁺ elevation seems to be caused by releasing Ca²⁺ from an IP₃-sensitive intracellular store and subsequent Ca²⁺ entry via store-operated Ca²⁺-channel. However, only few studies have reported detailed spatio-temporal analysis of single sperm because of difficulties in observation. I have tried to study the role of Ca²⁺ in the acrosome reaction, and to make a Ca²⁺ imaging system in single sperm. Recently, we found that phospholipase Cd4 is an important enzyme for intracellular Ca²⁺ mobilization in the acrosome reaction and for sustained Ca²⁺ increase induced by zona pellucida in spermatozoa through the experiments on phospholipase Cd4 deficient mice. Furthermore, store-operated Ca²⁺-channel seems to be localized on neck region of sperm head. Now we are trying to identify more precise signaling pathway in the acrosome reaction, especially roles of IP₃ receptor.

Publications: Yoshida et al. 203 122-133 1998, Fukami et al. Science 292 920-923 2001, Fukami et al. J. Cell. Biol. 151 79-88 2003