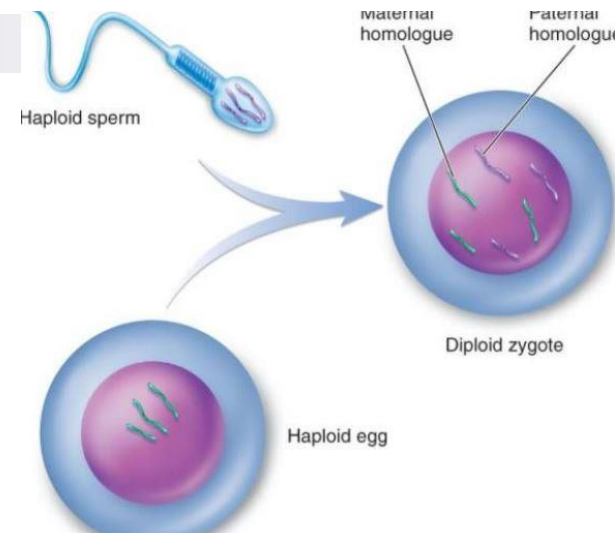


# Fertilización



# Fertilización



Sexo



Reproducción

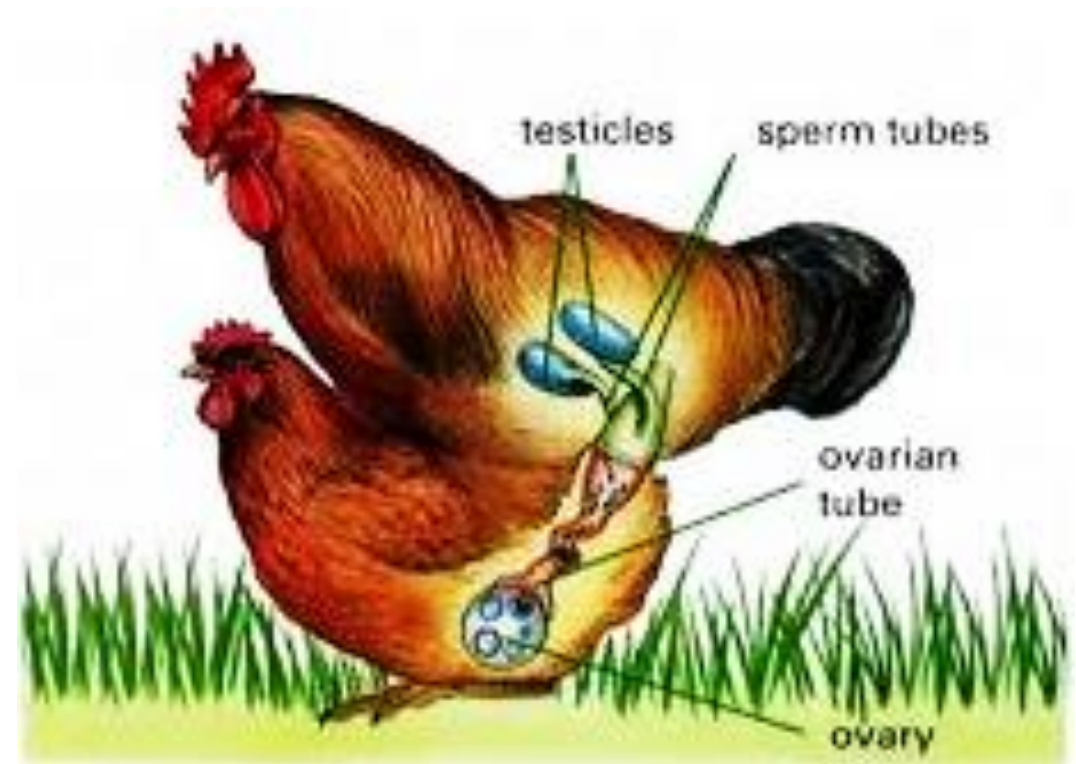
Singamia




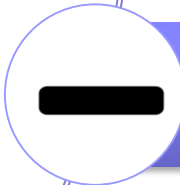
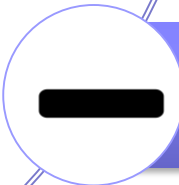
Restitución de la diploidía

Activación de la célula huevo

Inicio del desarrollo





-  Contracción refleja de la musculatura del epidídimo/ducto deferente y el oviducto
-  Atracción por quimotaxis desde la célula huevo
-  Capacitación espermática por las secreciones oviductales
-  Pérdida por encuentro con barreras anatómicas
-  Dilución del semen en las secreciones oviductales





## Maduración

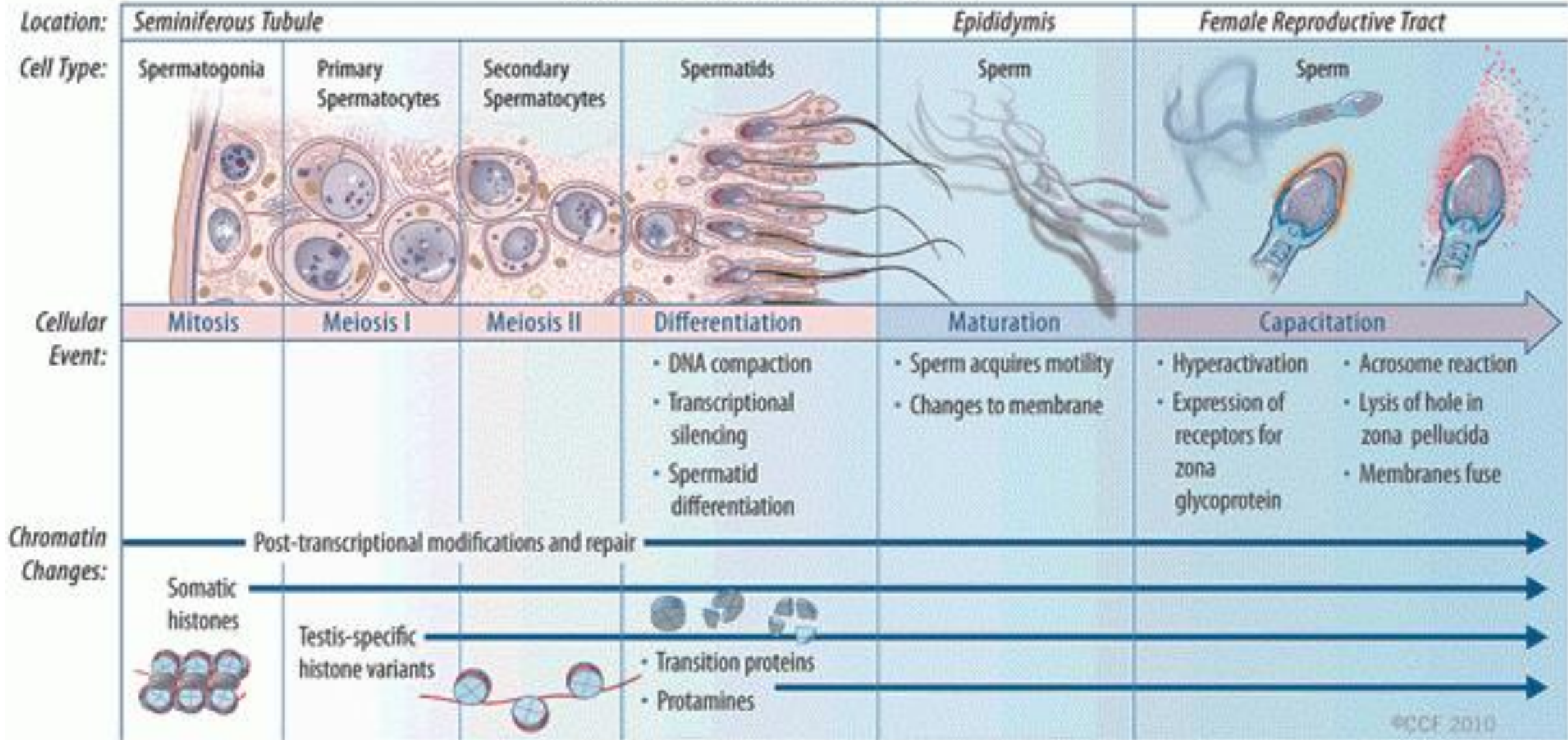
En el tracto  
reproductivo  
masculino

## Capacitación

En el  
oviducto



# Sperm: Developmental Events



©CCF 2010



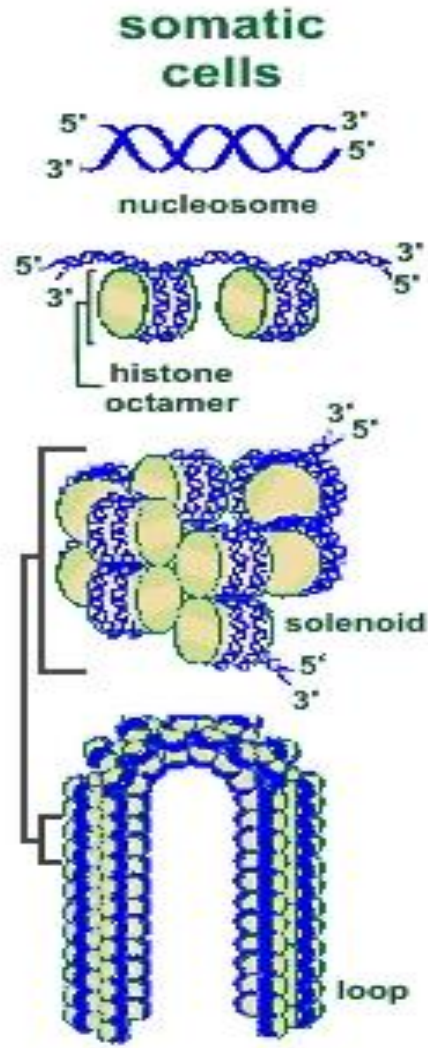
Durante la espermiogénesis

Maduración

Histonas



Protaminas



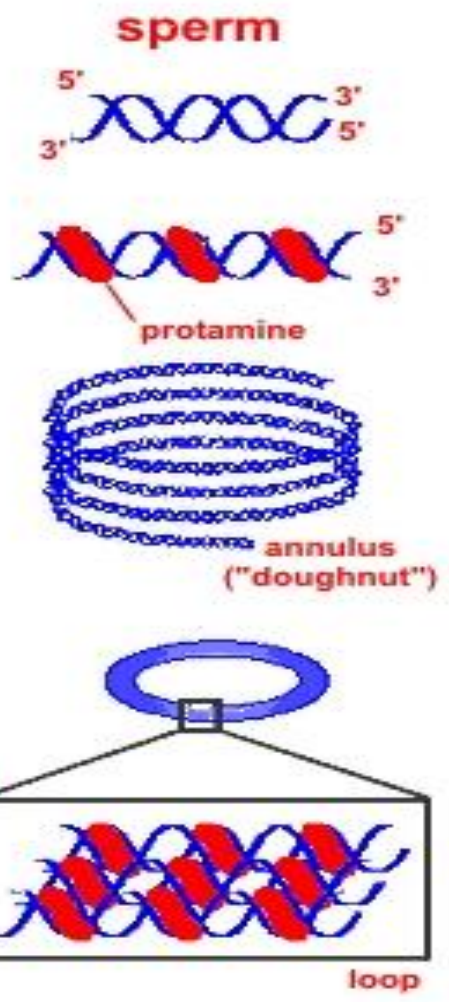
histones

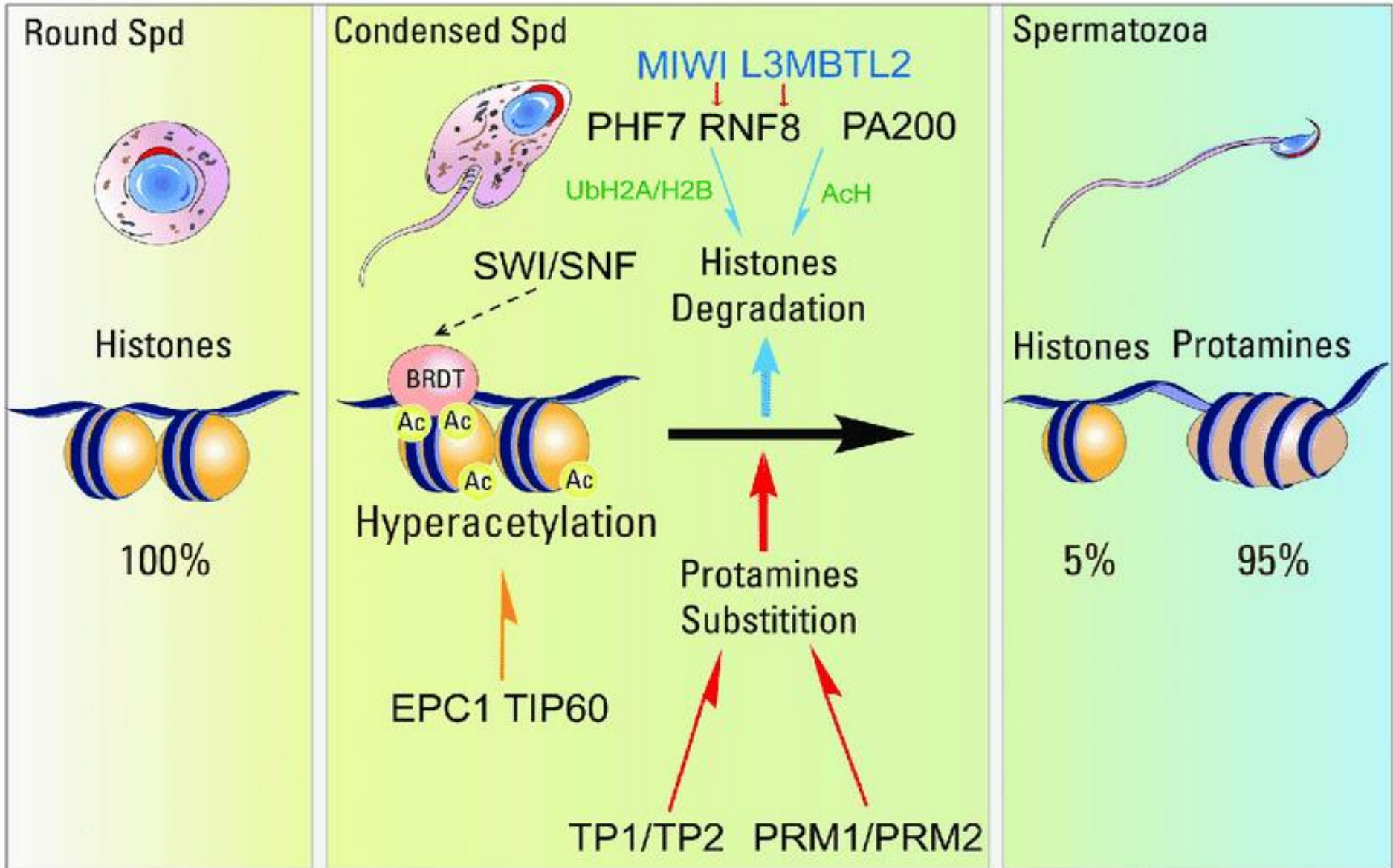


transition protein 2



protamines

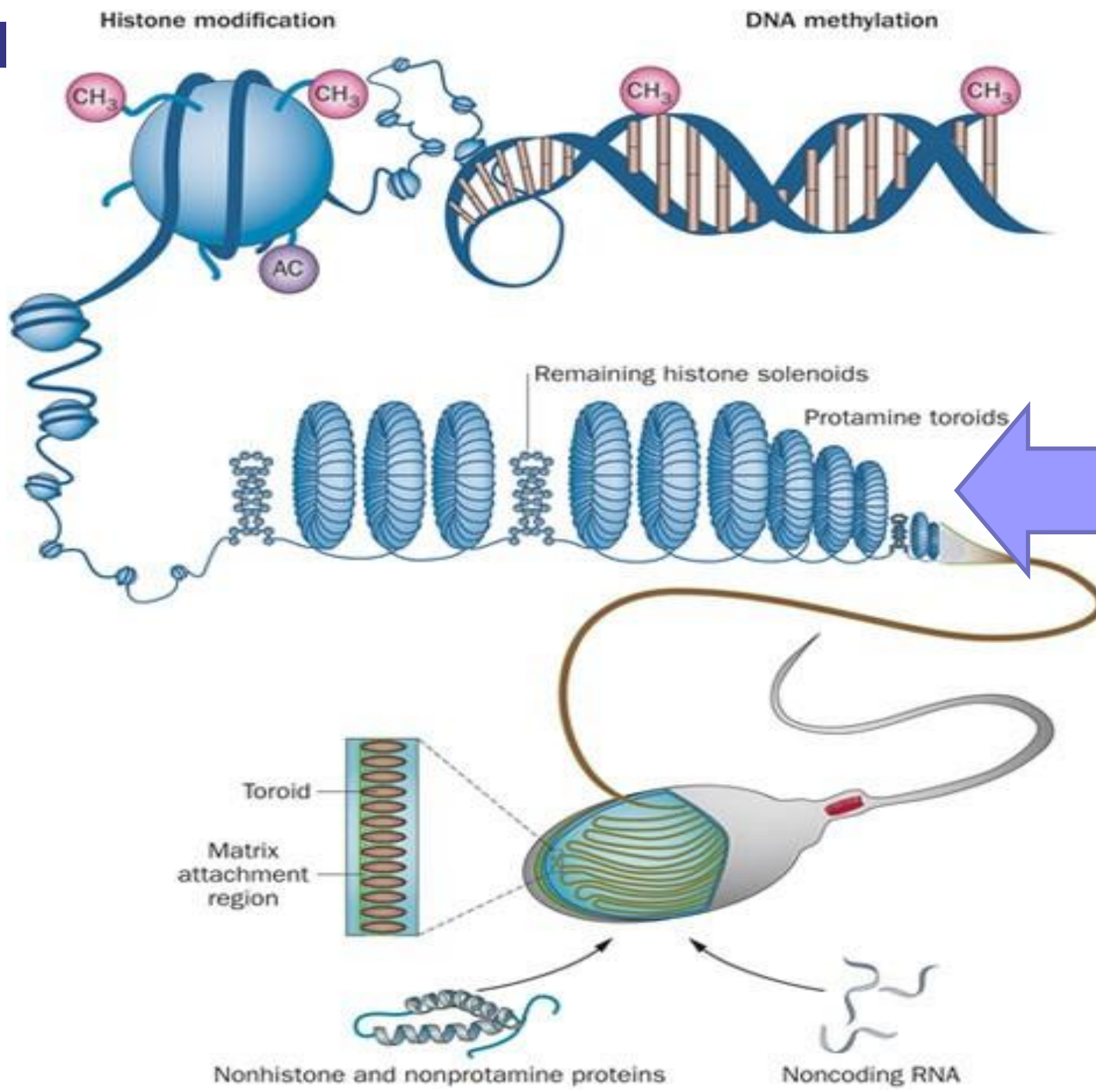






Durante la espermiogénesis

Maduración



Toroides de protaminas



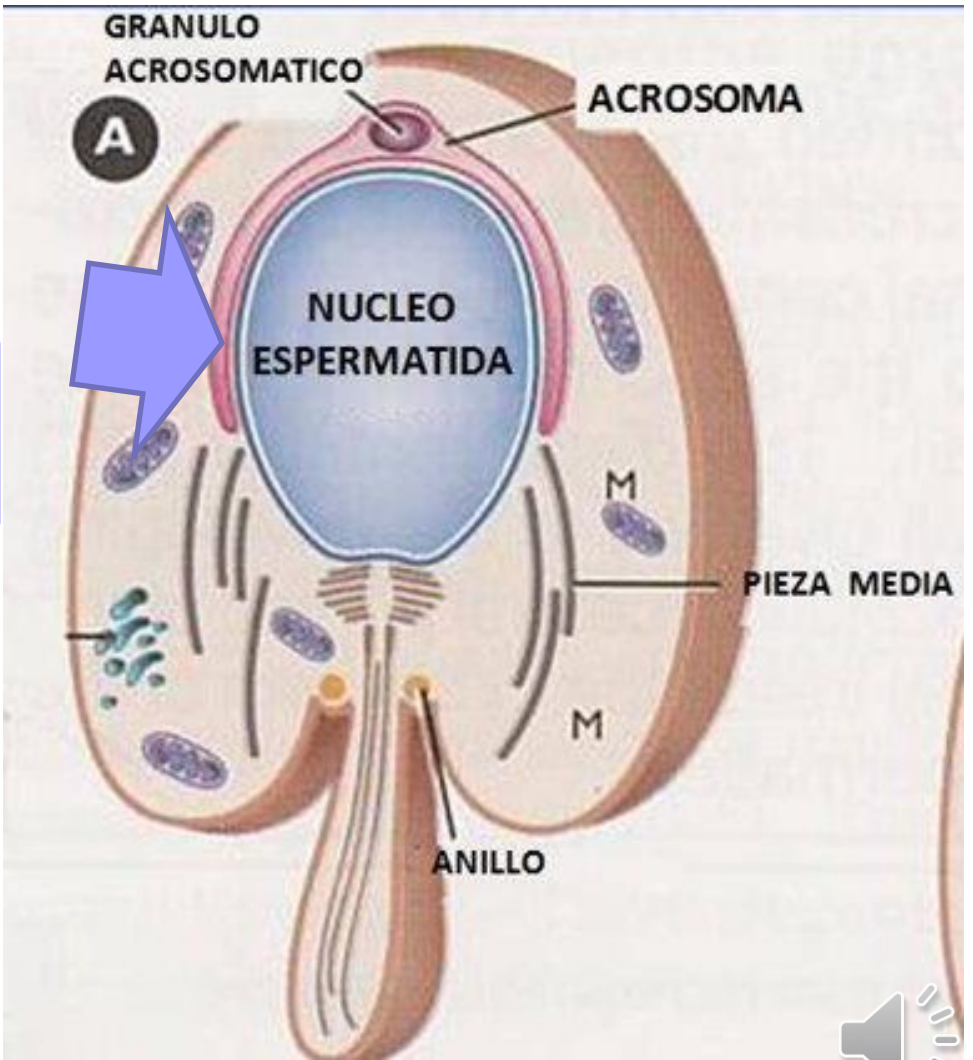
Acrosina



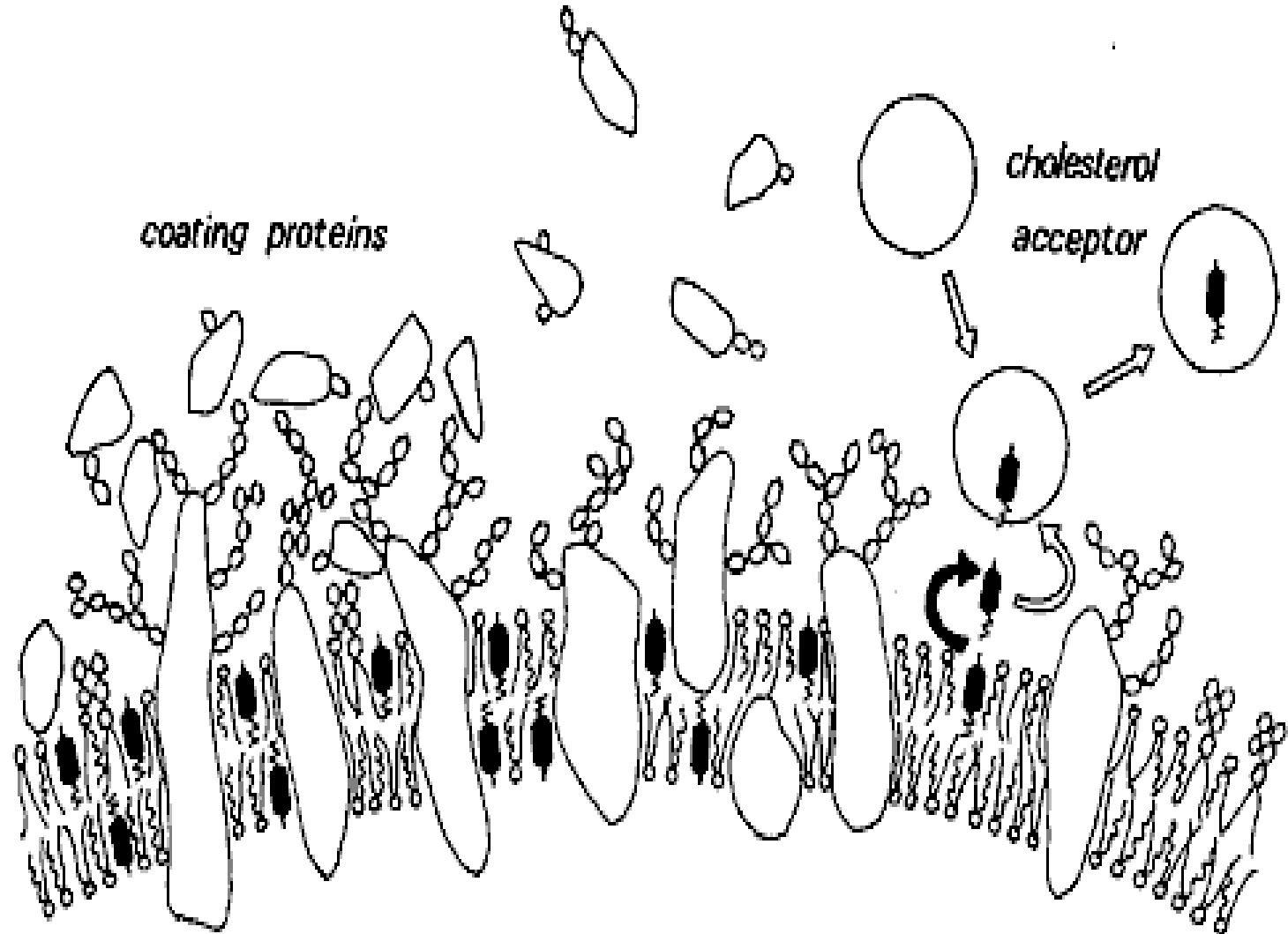
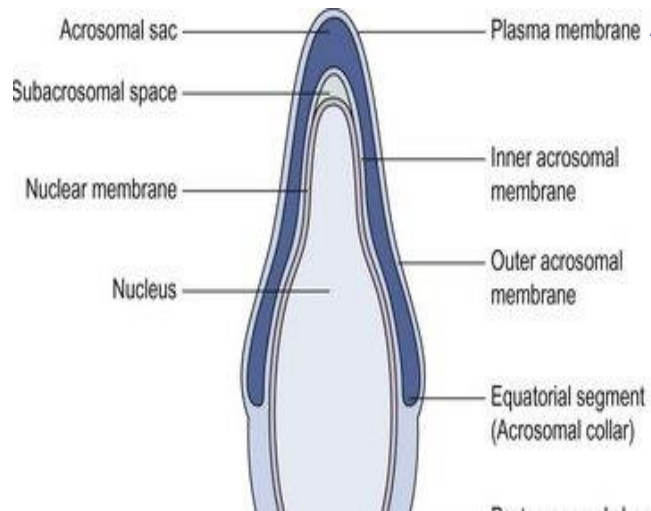
Factor incapacitante



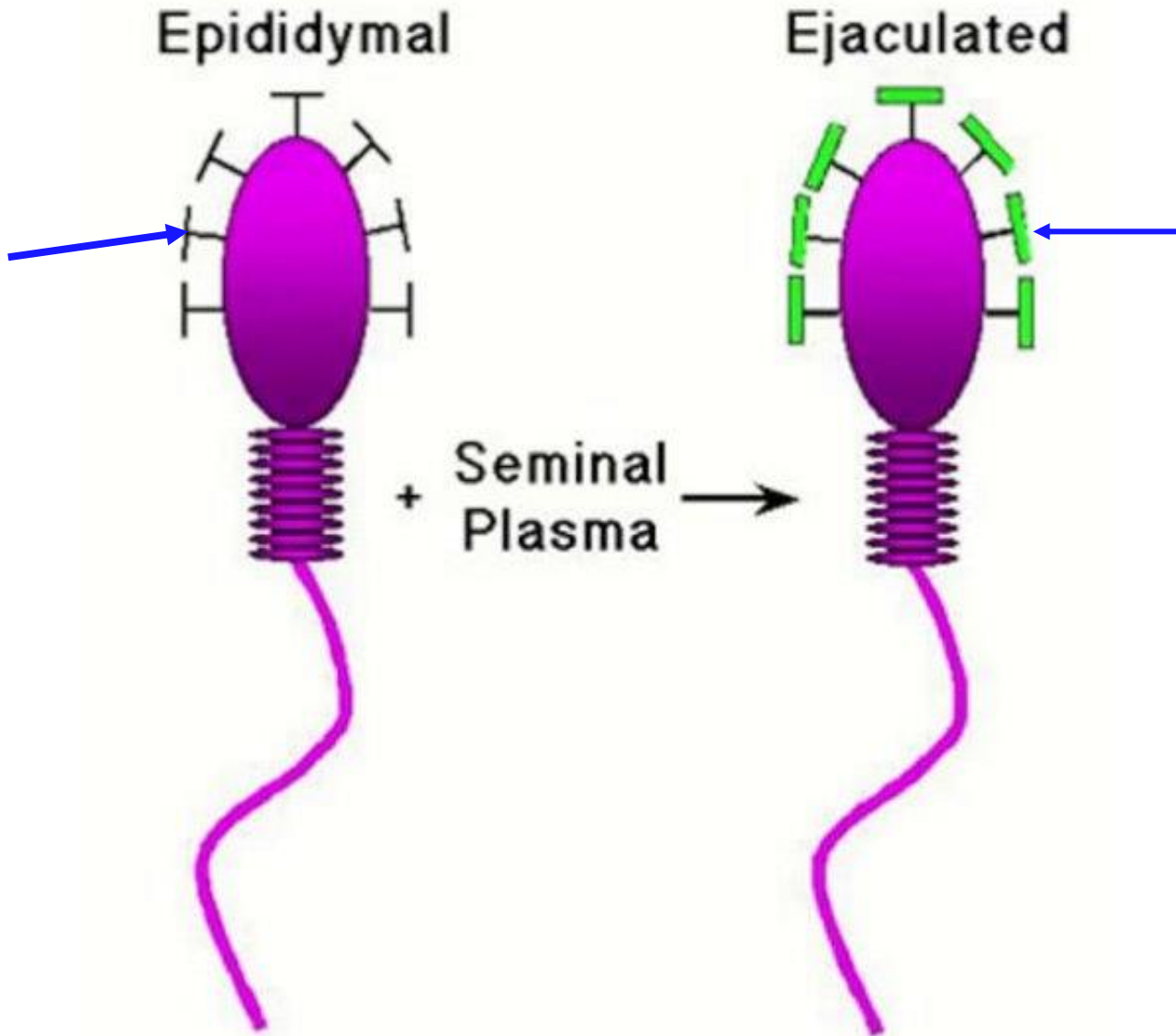
Proacrosina



- Glicoproteínas protectoras
- Cambio lípidos, baja fluidez

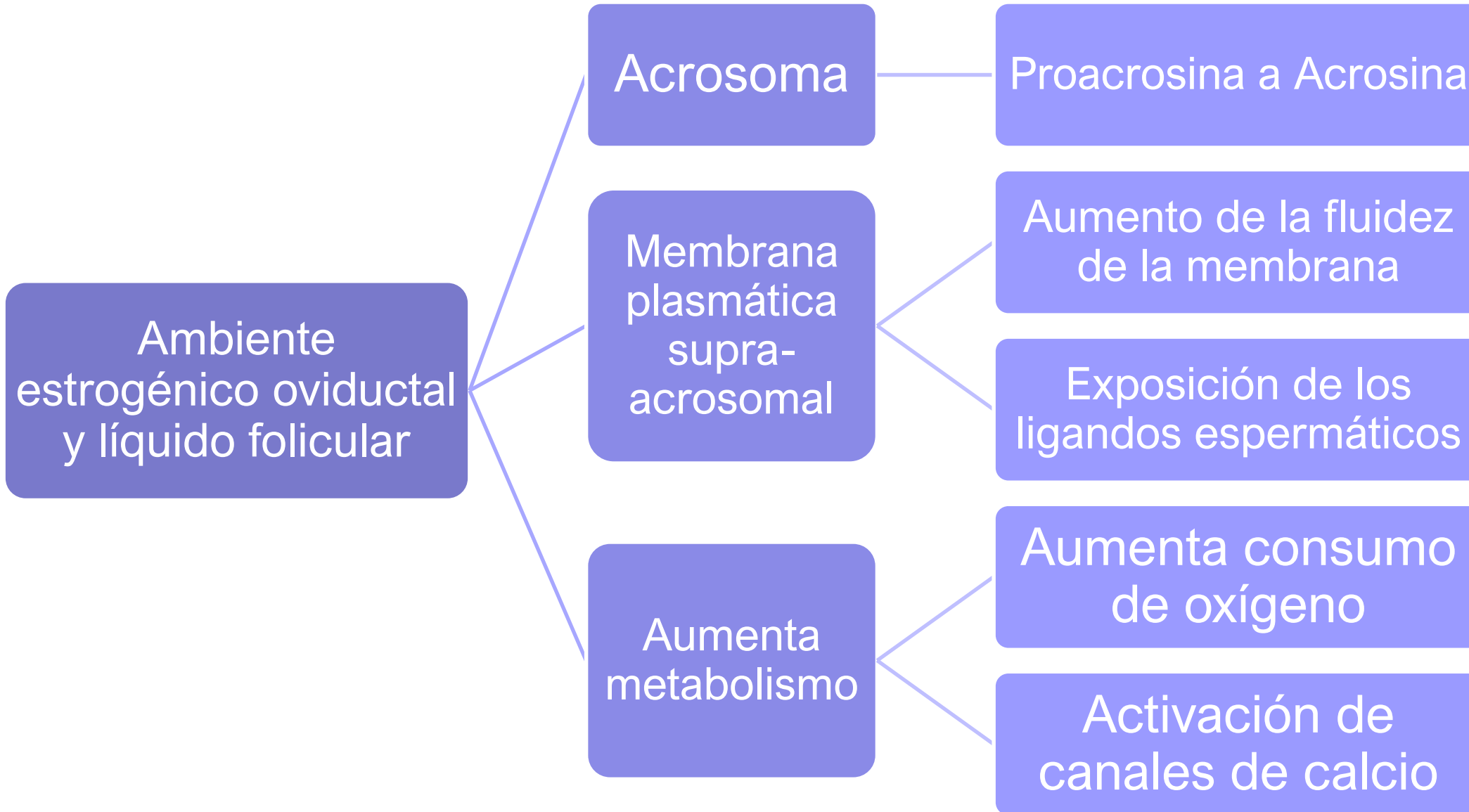


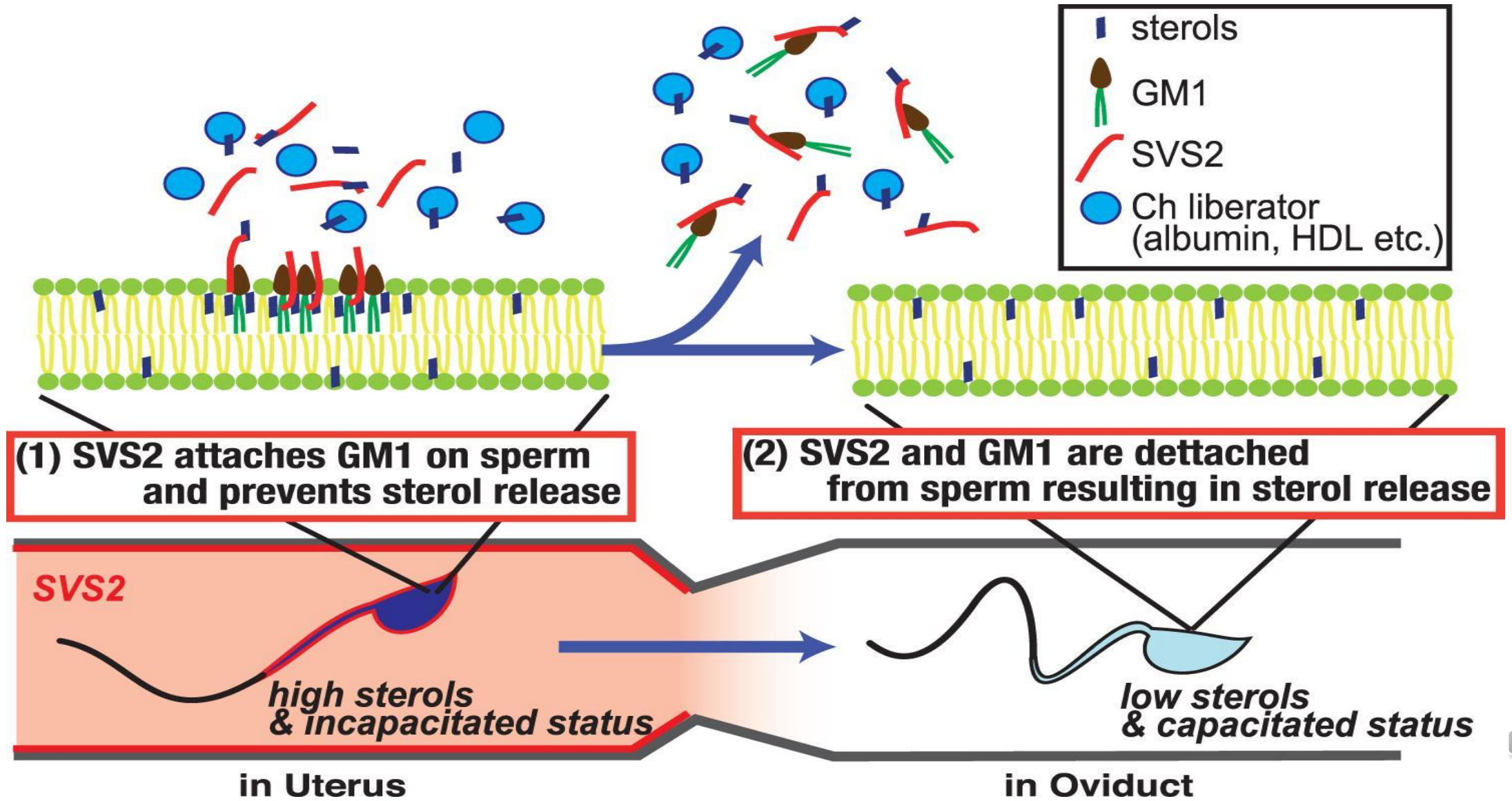
Ligandos de los receptores de la zona pelúcida en espermatozoi de recién formado



Ligandos de los receptores de la zona pelúcida cubiertos por fluidos seminales en espermatozoi des eyaculados

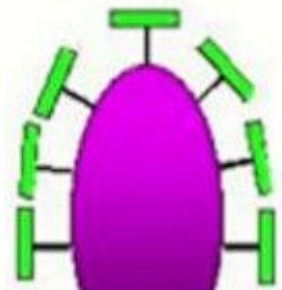




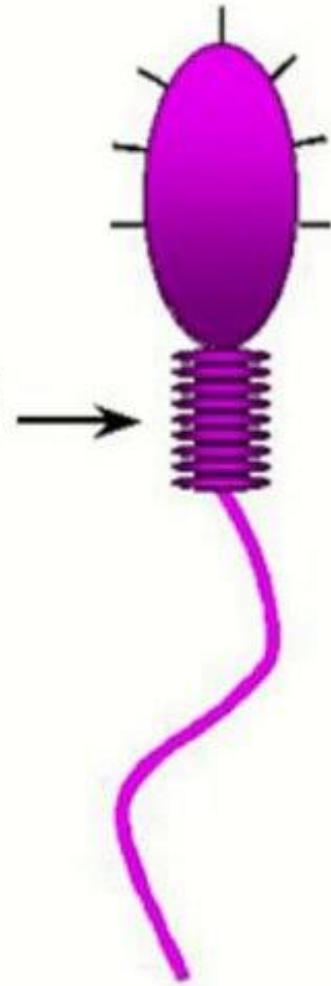


Ejaculated

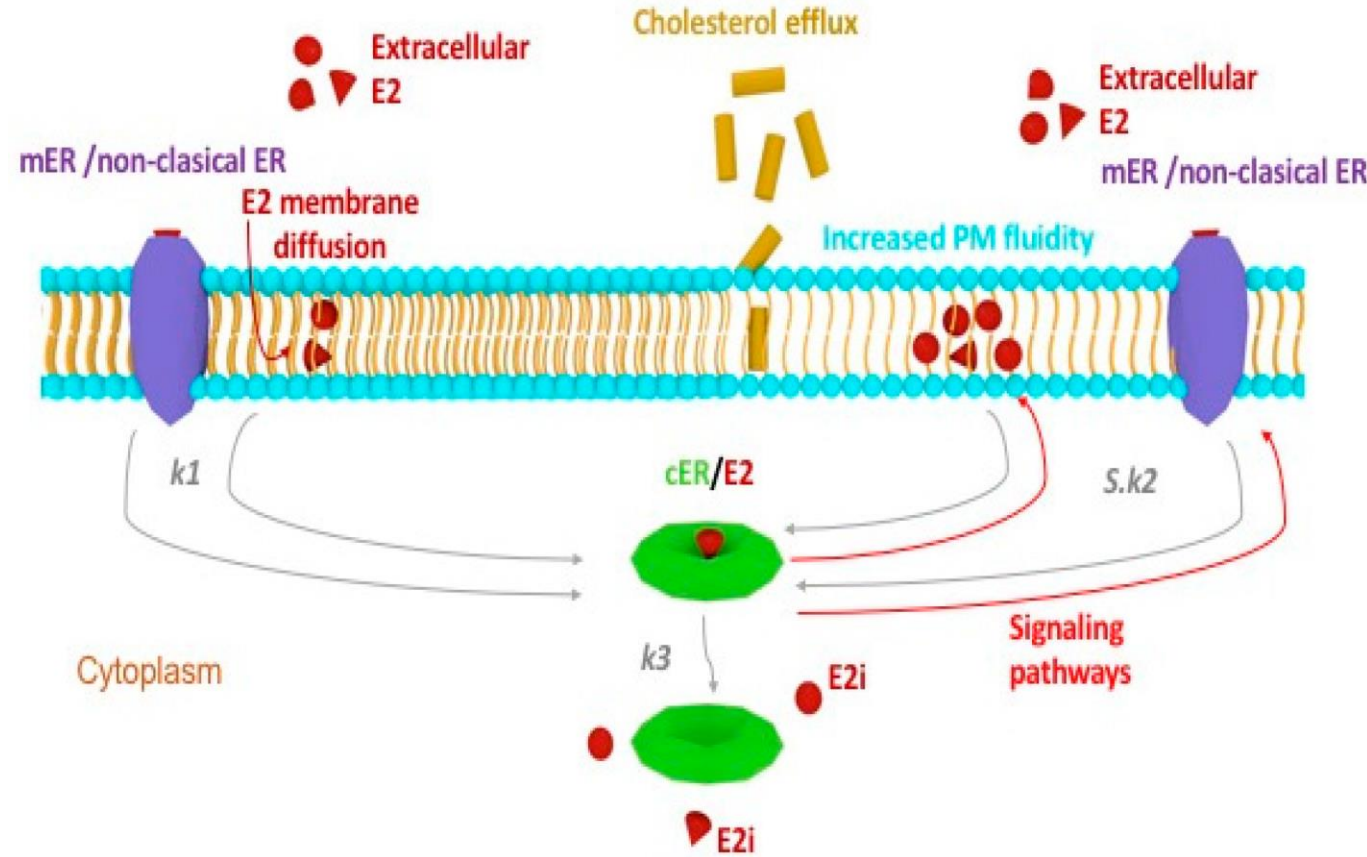
Capacitated

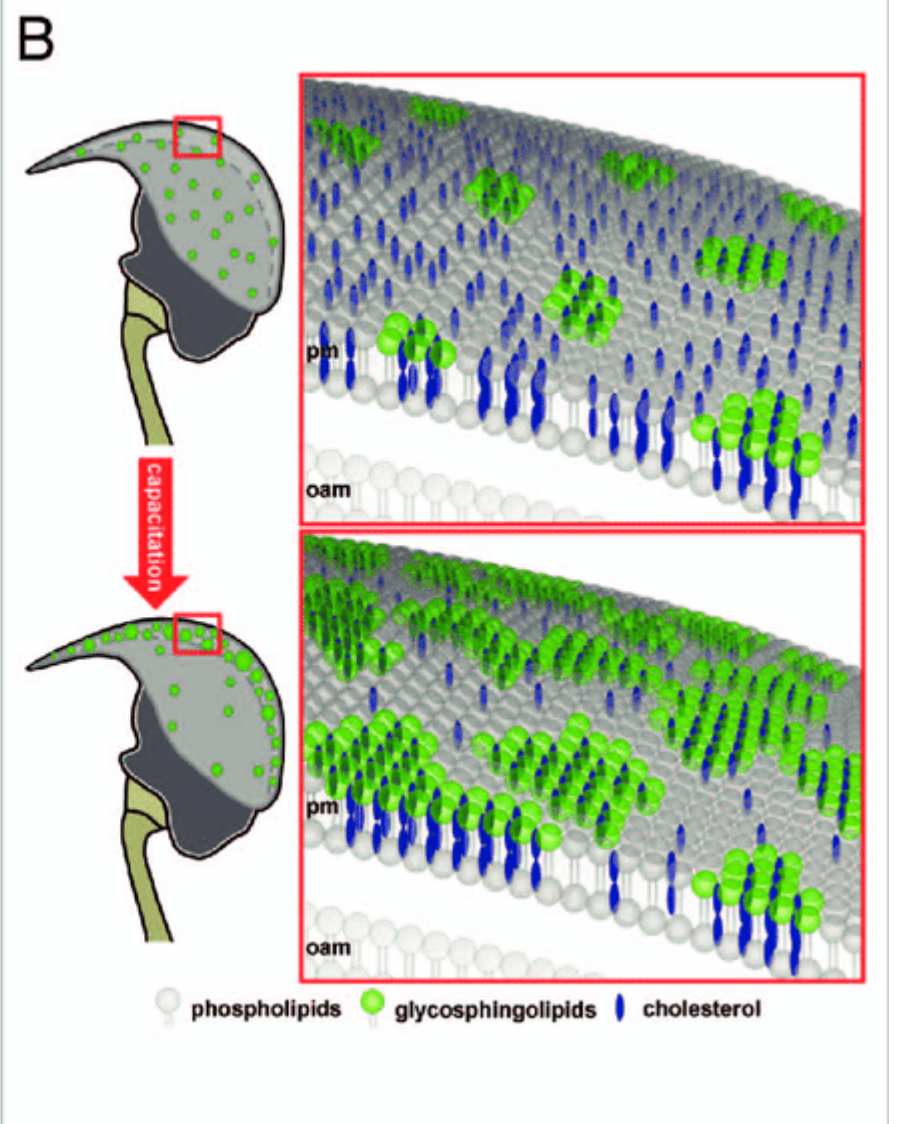
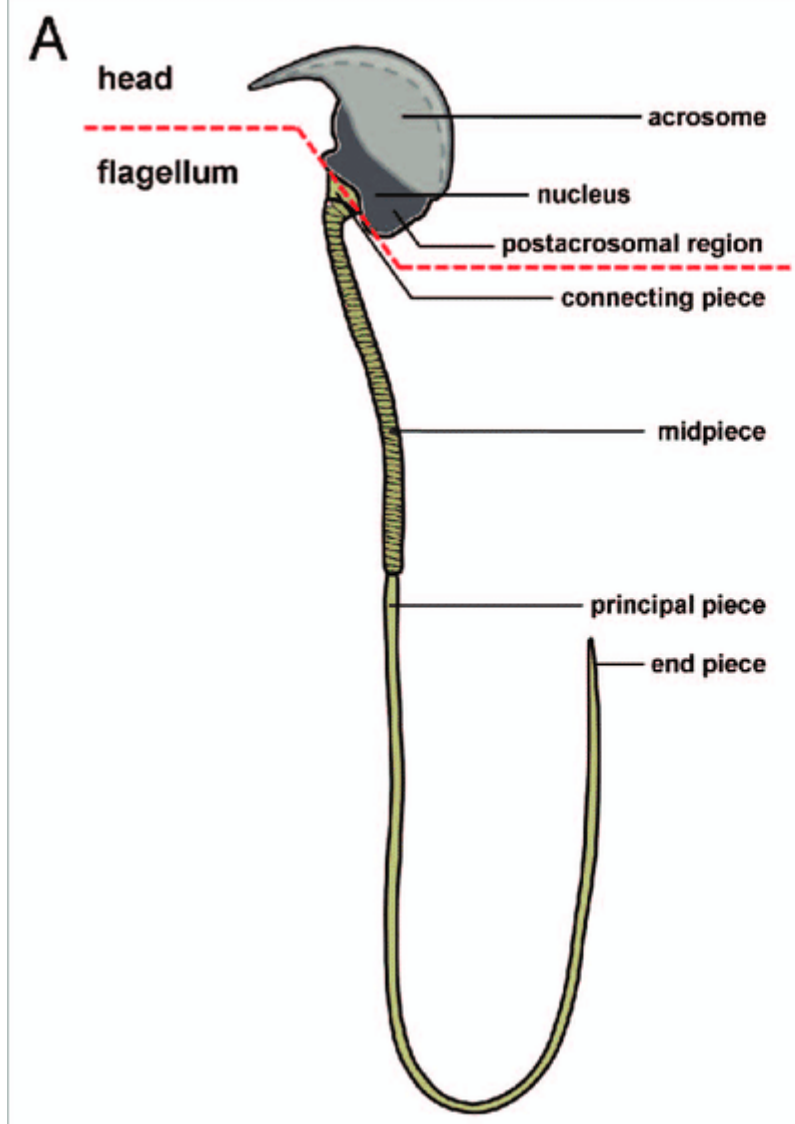


+ Female Tract



Capacitation progress



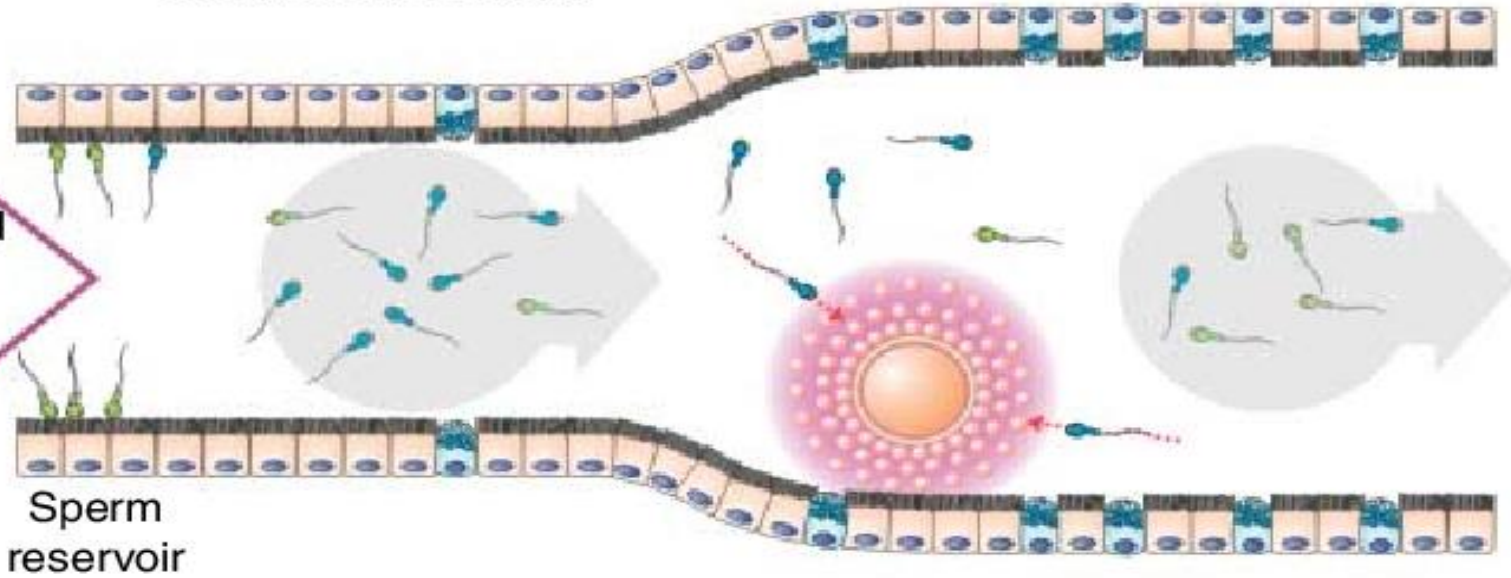




A

### Oviduct movement

Oviductal fluid moved by oviduct contractions

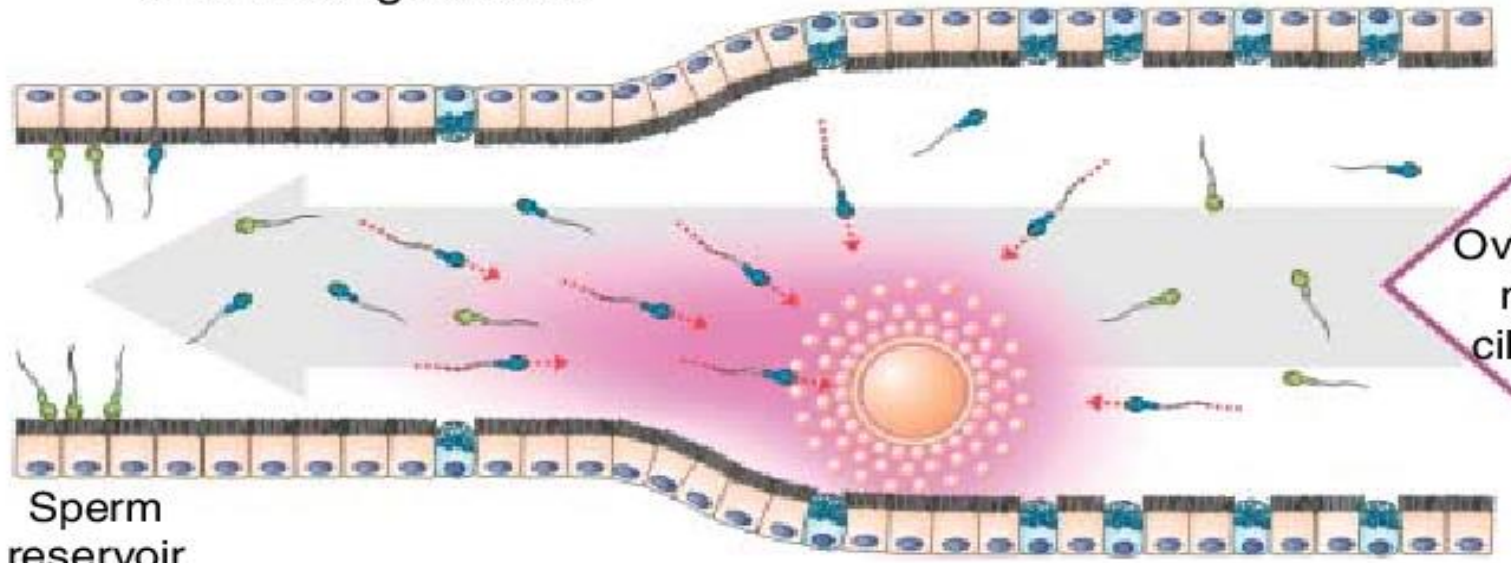


- Attractant gradient

B

### Chemical guidance

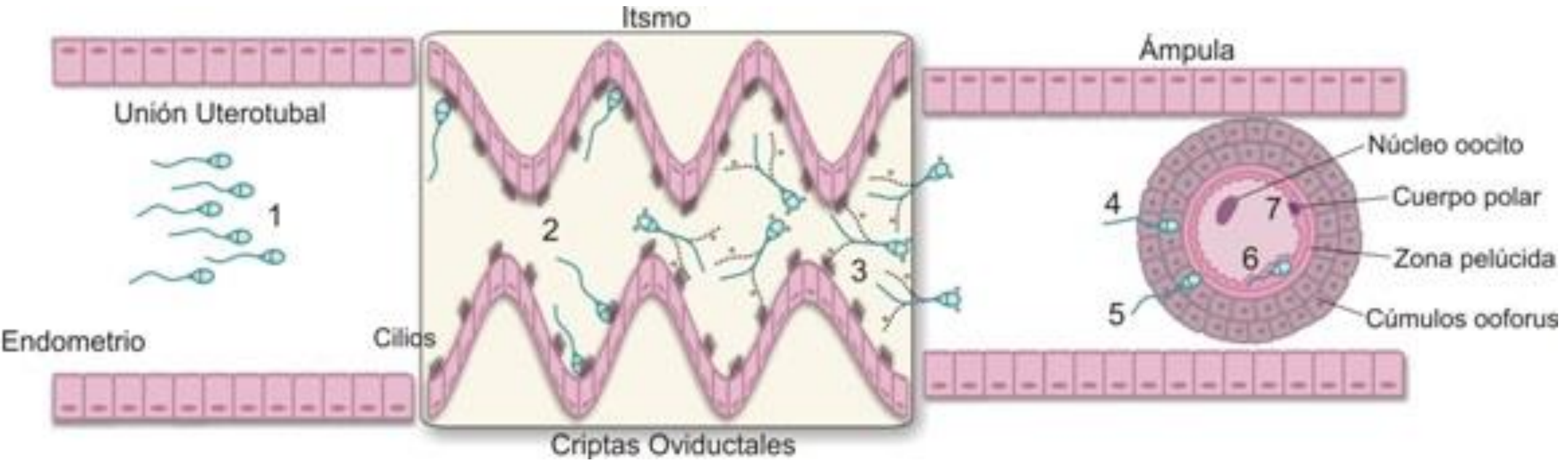
Oviductal fluid moved by cilia beating



Isthmus

Ampulla



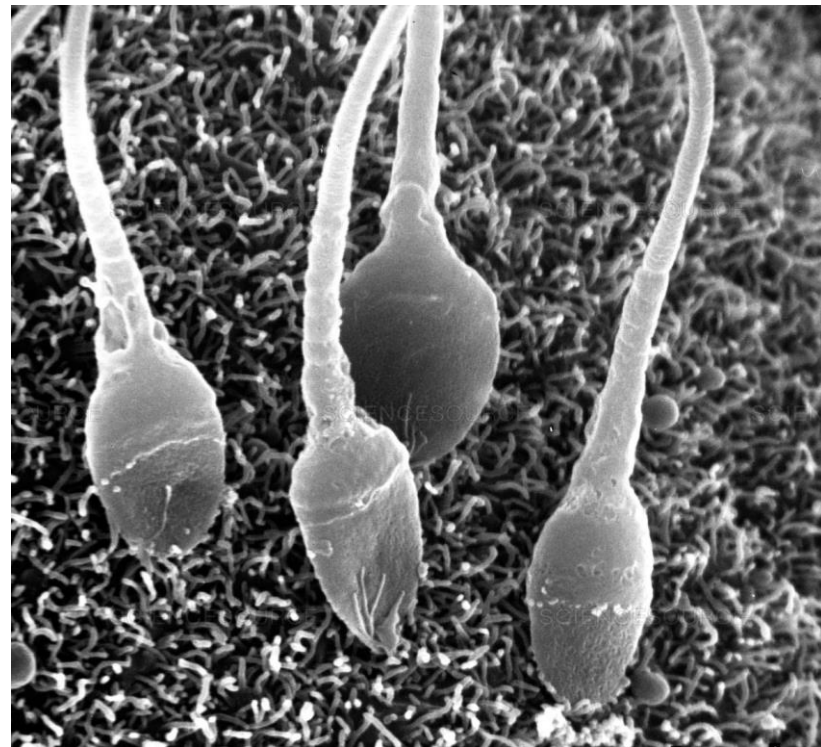
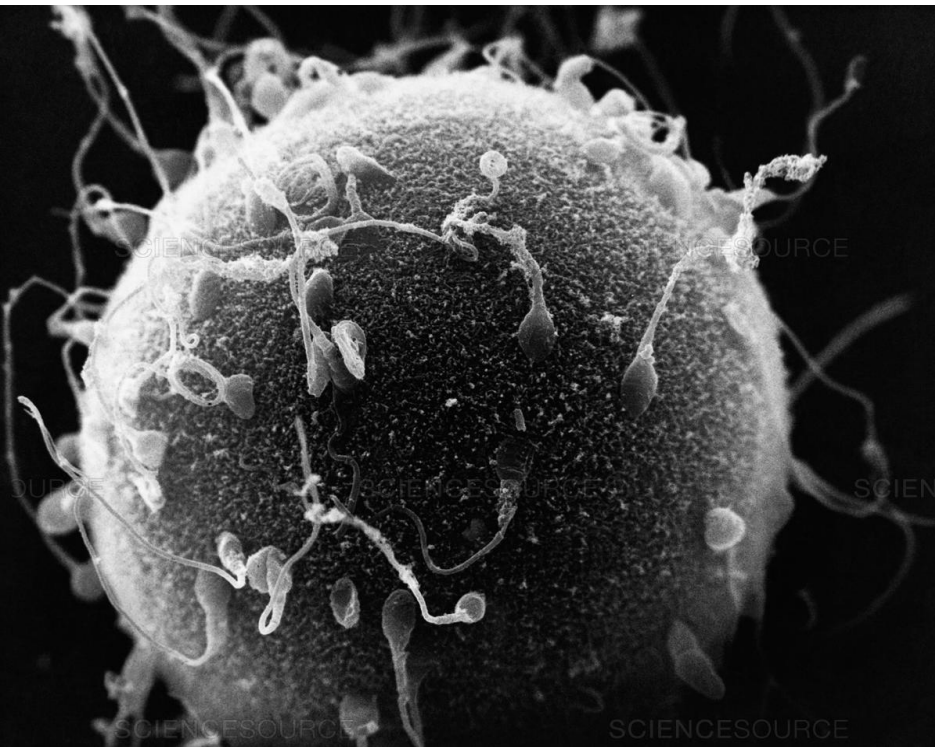


Característica	Maduración	Capacitación
Recambio de proteínas de condensación cromatínica	Histonas por protaminas	Protaminas por histonas*
Enzimas acrosomales	Síntesis de acrosina e inactivación en proacrosina por factor incapacitante	Liberación del factor incapacitante
Ligandos espermáticos para la zona pelúcida o membrana vitelina	Enmascaramiento y protección de los ligandos	Liberación de los ligandos
Cambio lípidos membrana plasmática supra acrosomal	Disminuye la fluidez de la membrana	Aumenta la fluidez de la membrana
Proteínas protectoras	Protegen al espermatozoide de ataque inmunológico	Protegen al espermatozoide de ataque inmunológico
Proteínas de inactivación del movimiento	Adhesión de inobilinas, esperma no se mueve activamente	Liberación de inobilinas, esperma hiperactivado
Metabolismo del espermatozoide	Mínimo	Máximo, alto consumo de oxígeno, varias vías metabólicas se activan

\* Ya cuando se han encontrado los gametos



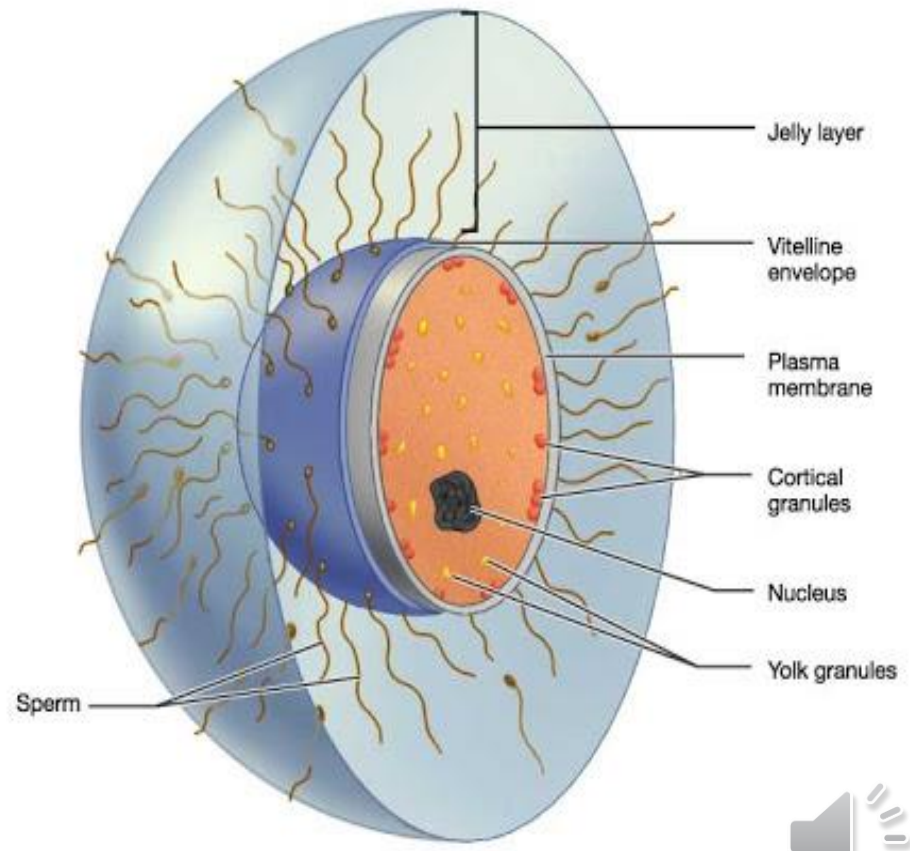
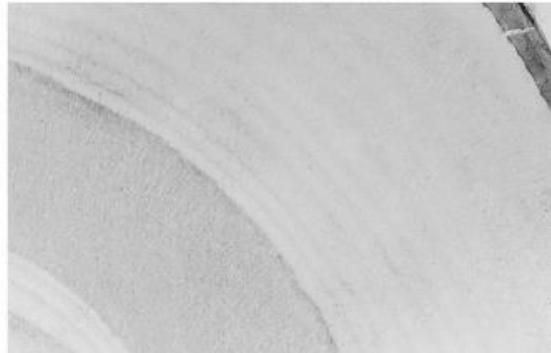
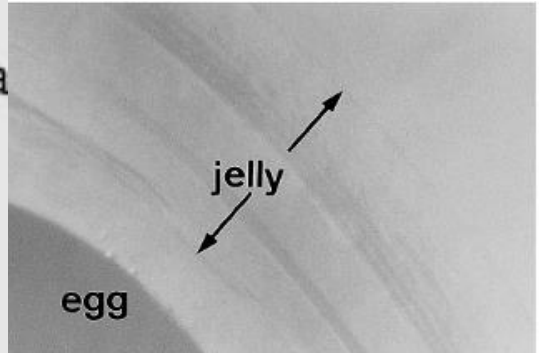
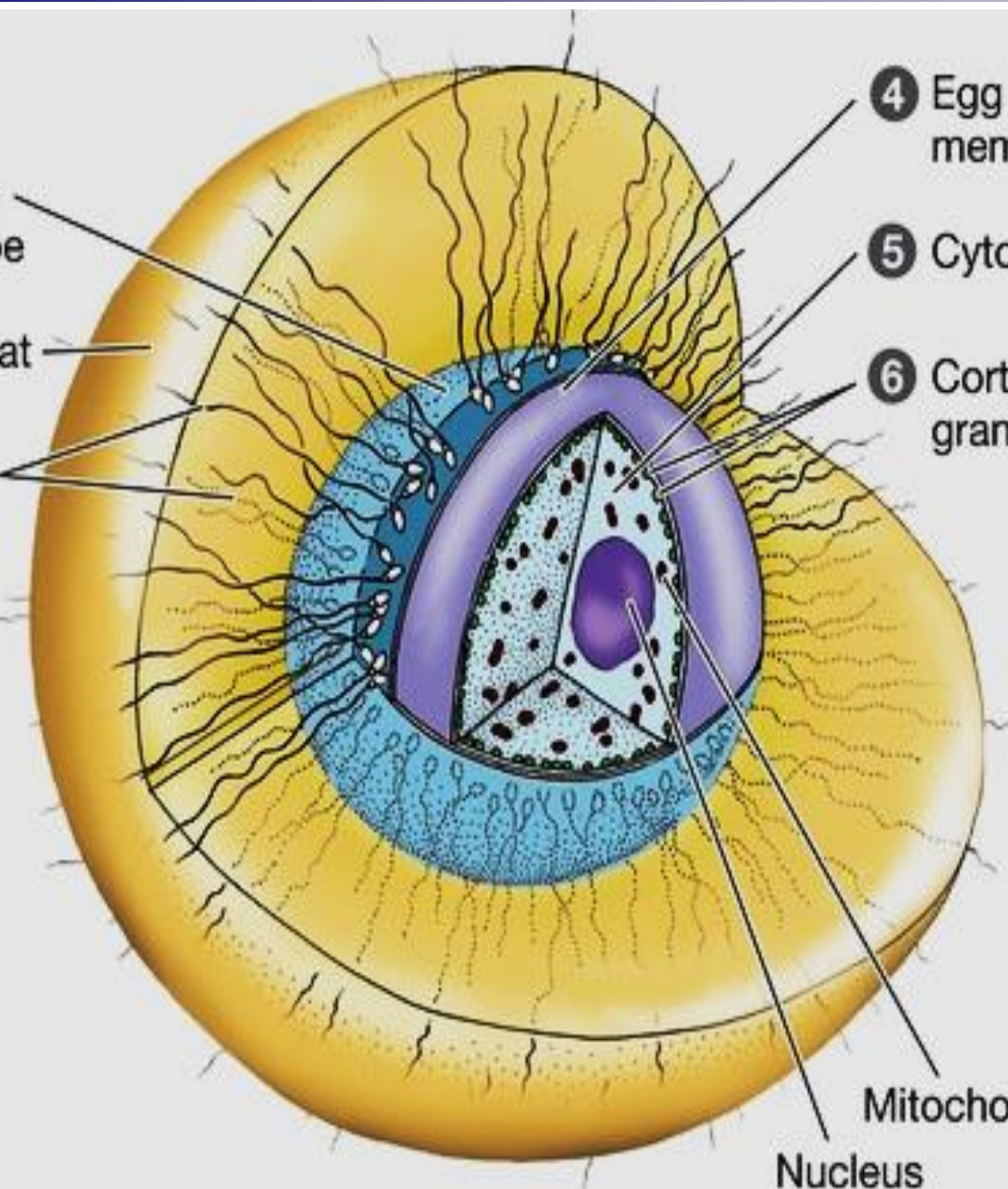
# Contacto entre los gametos

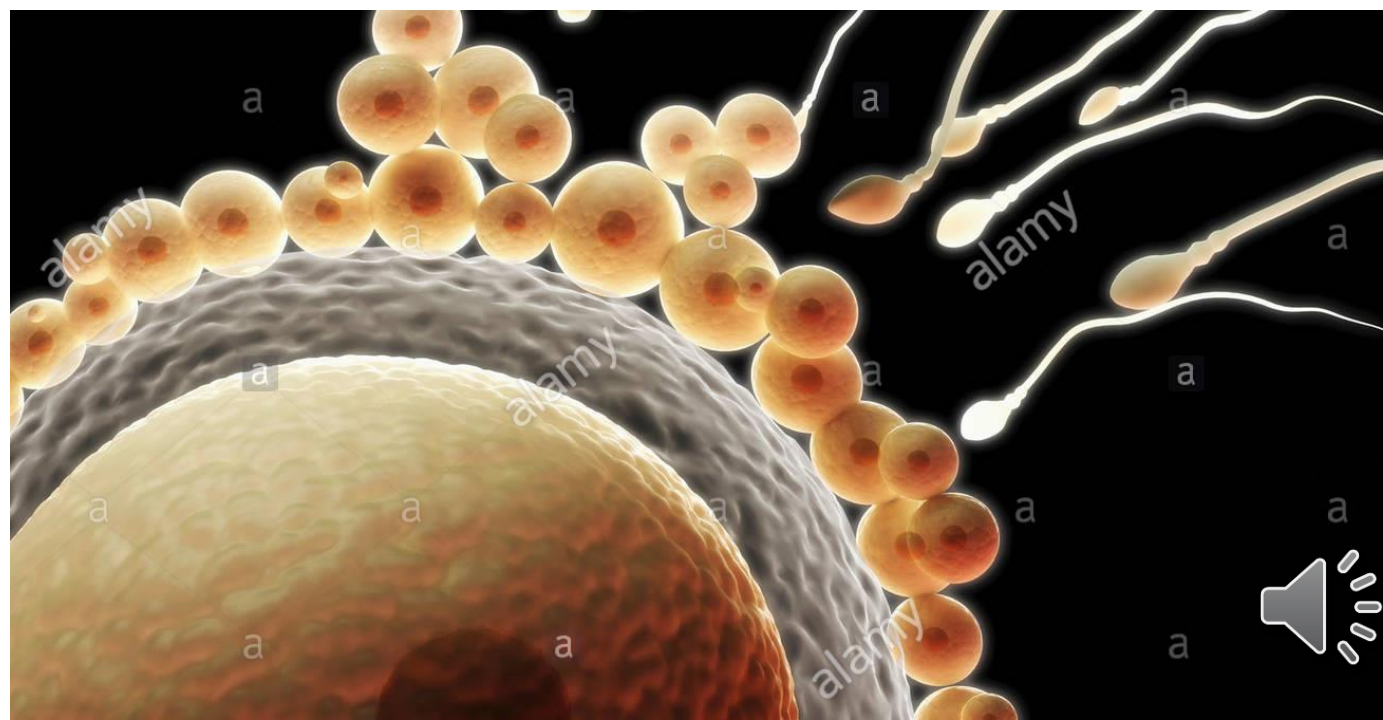
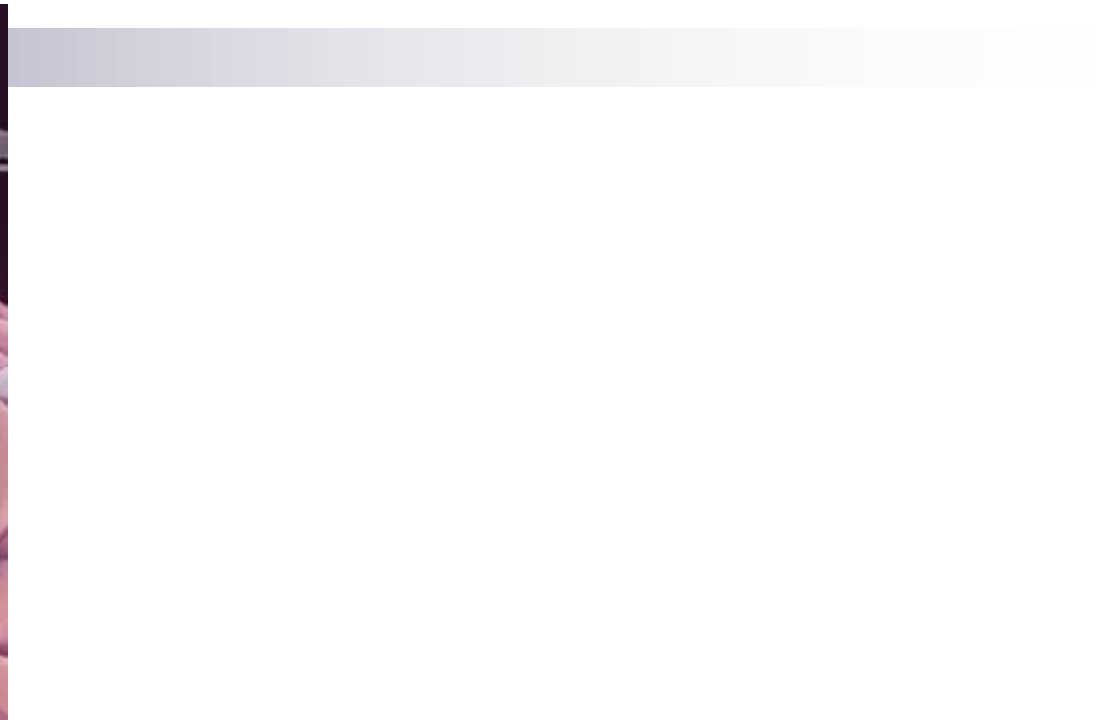


(A)

- ③ Vitelline envelope
- ② Jelly coat
- ① Sperm

- ④ Egg plasma membrane
- ⑤ Cytoplasm
- ⑥ Cortical granules







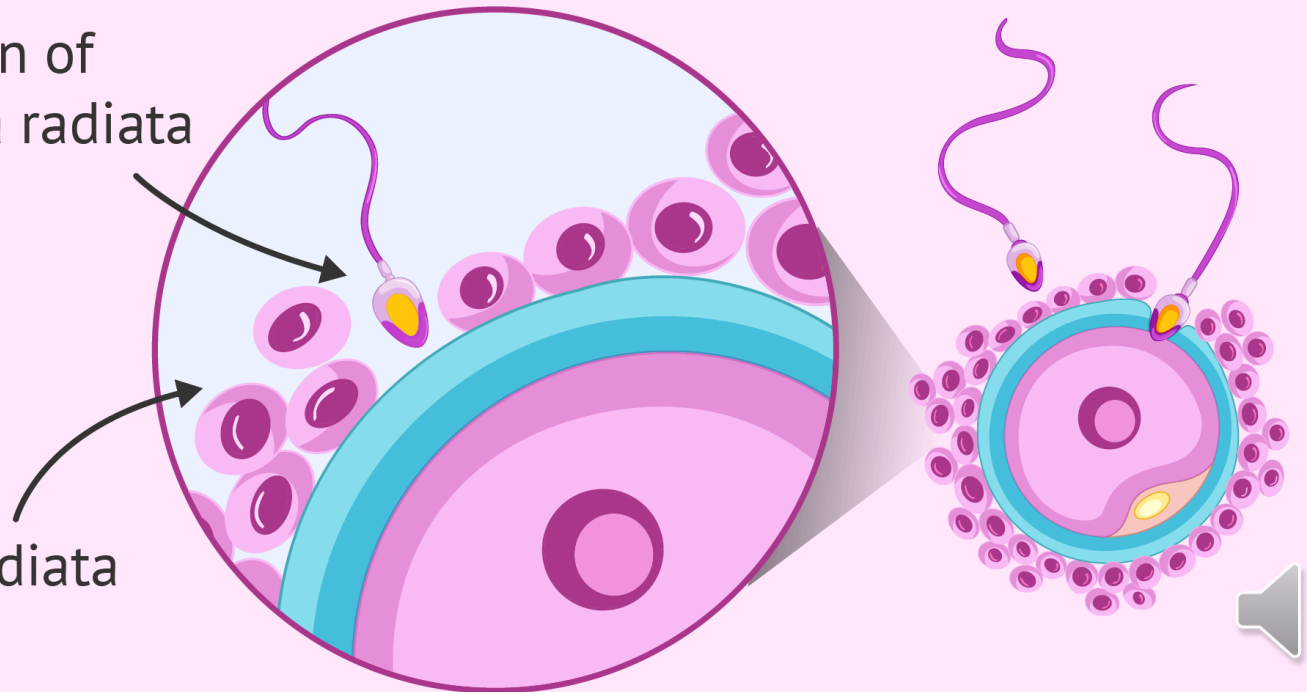
Células del epitelio folicular corona radiata

Espermatozoides pasando entre las células de la corona radiata

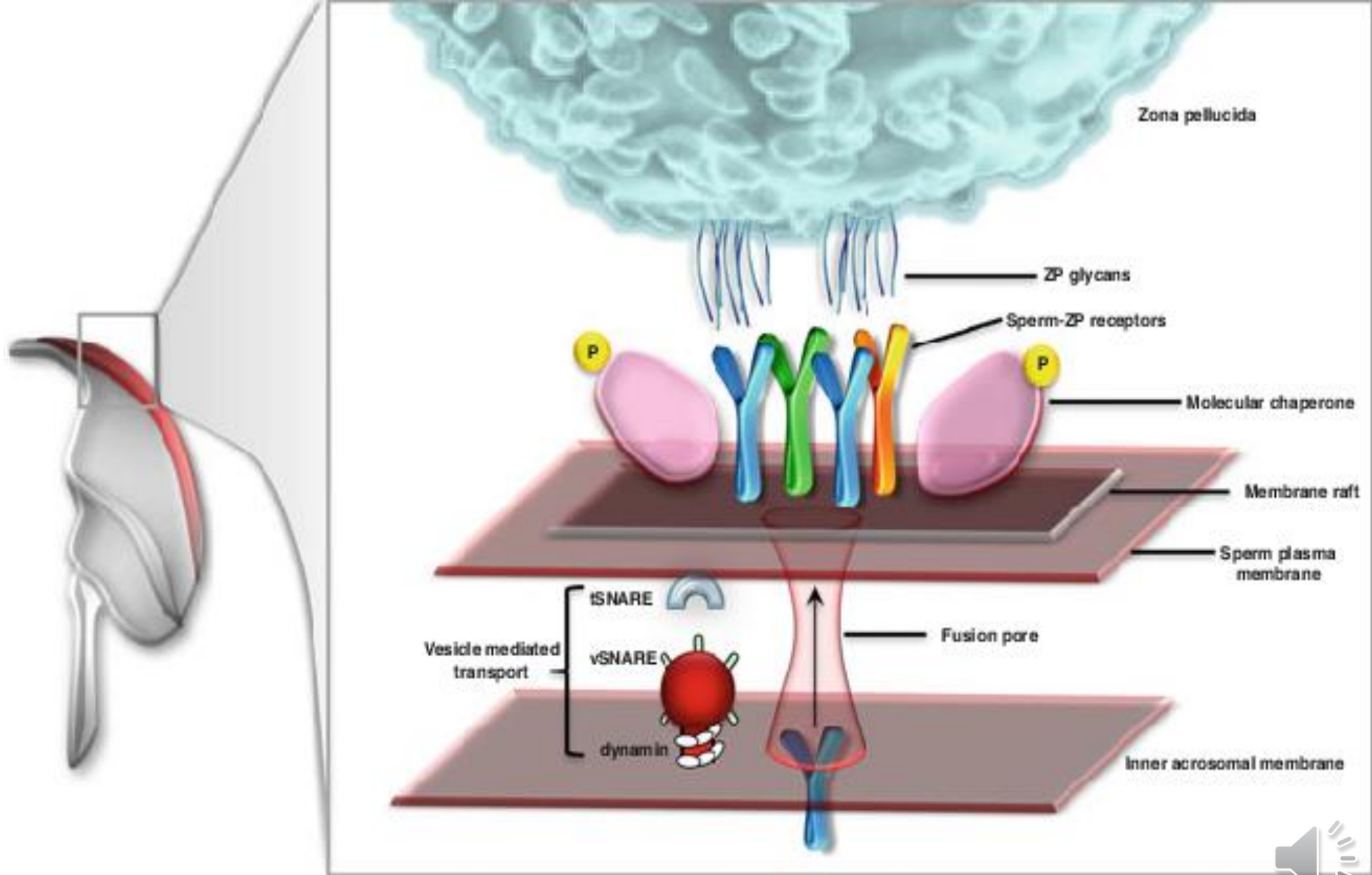
Zona pelúcida del ovocito

Penetration of the corona radiata

Corona radiata

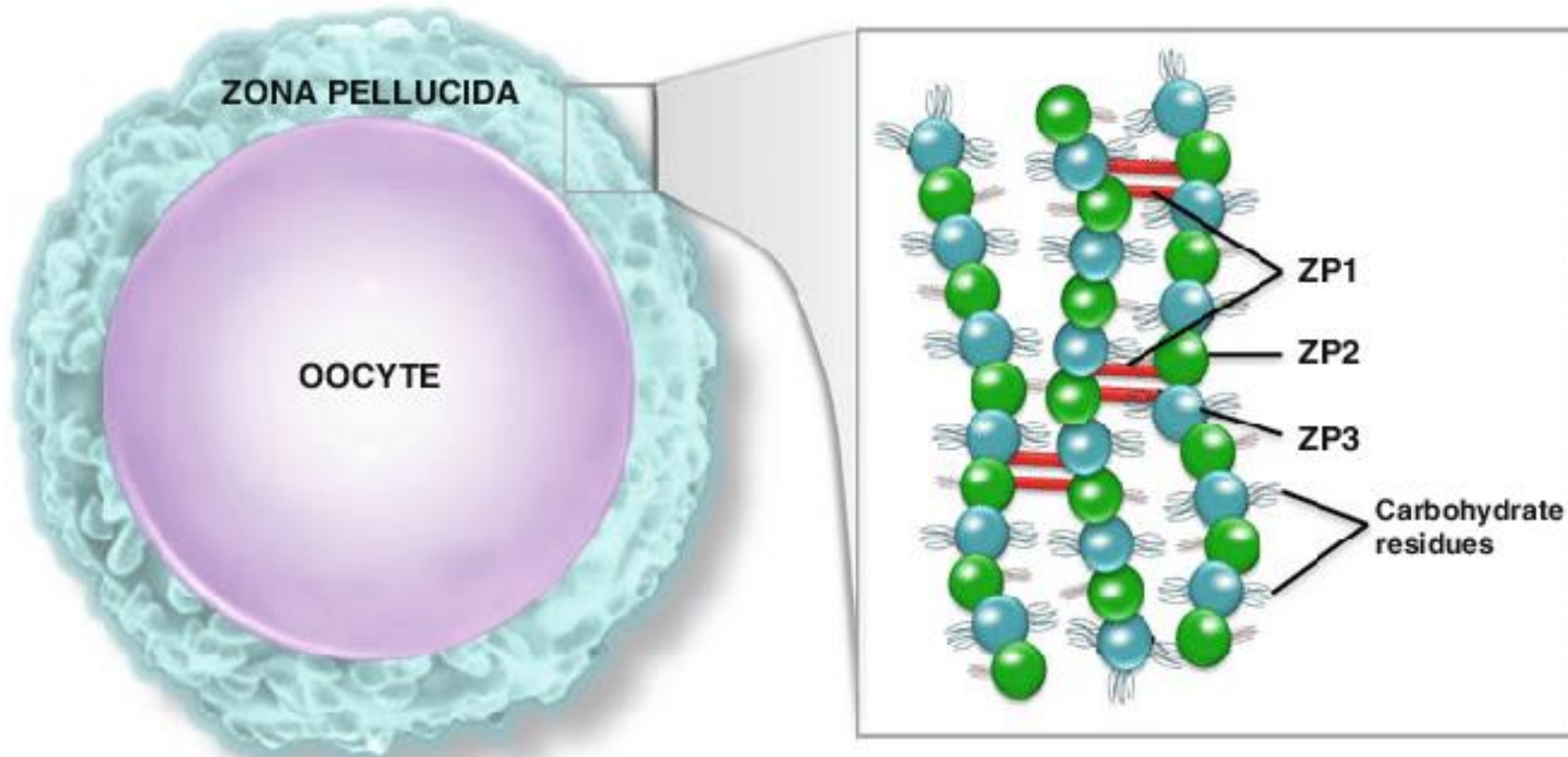


# Adhesión entre los gametos

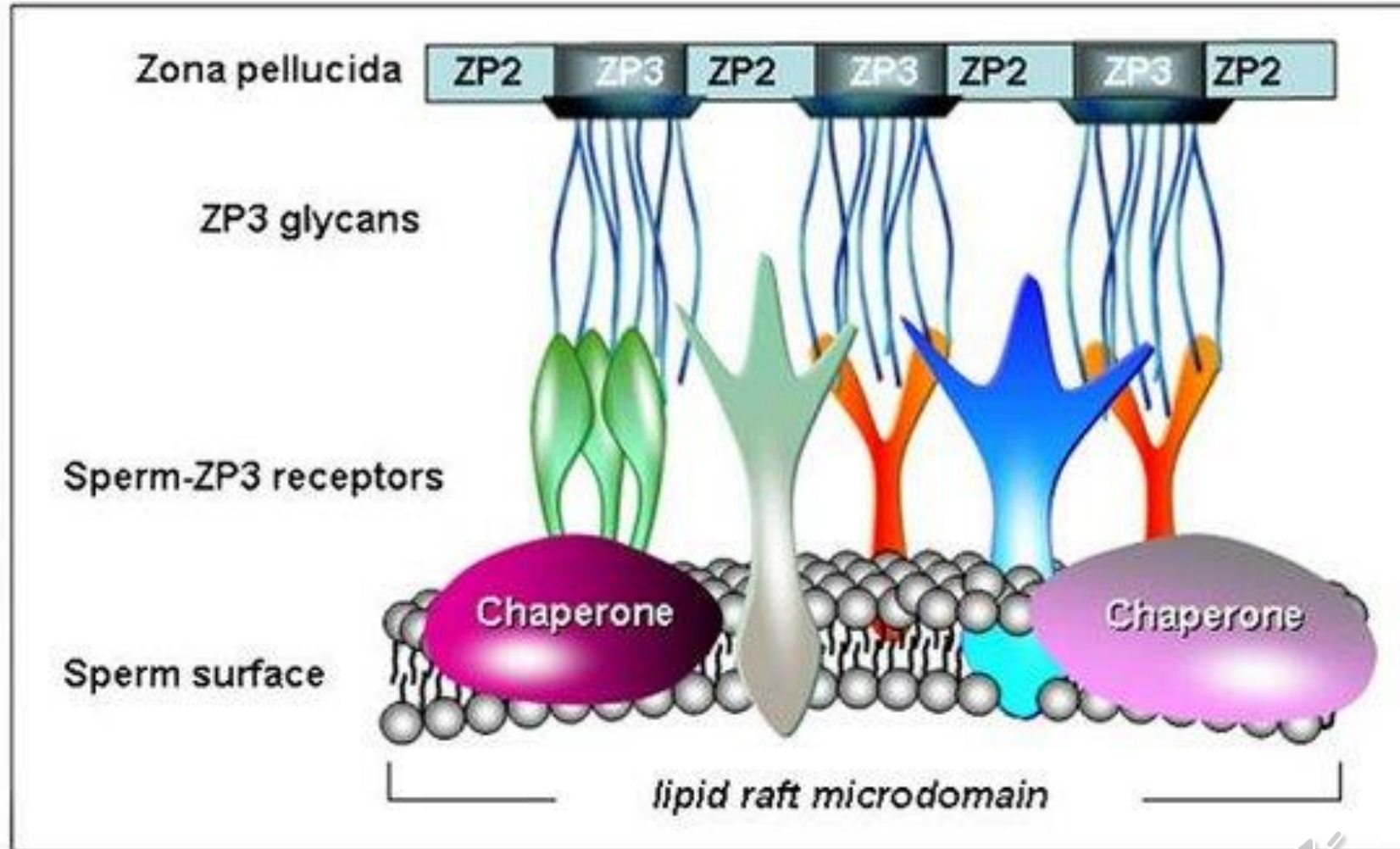
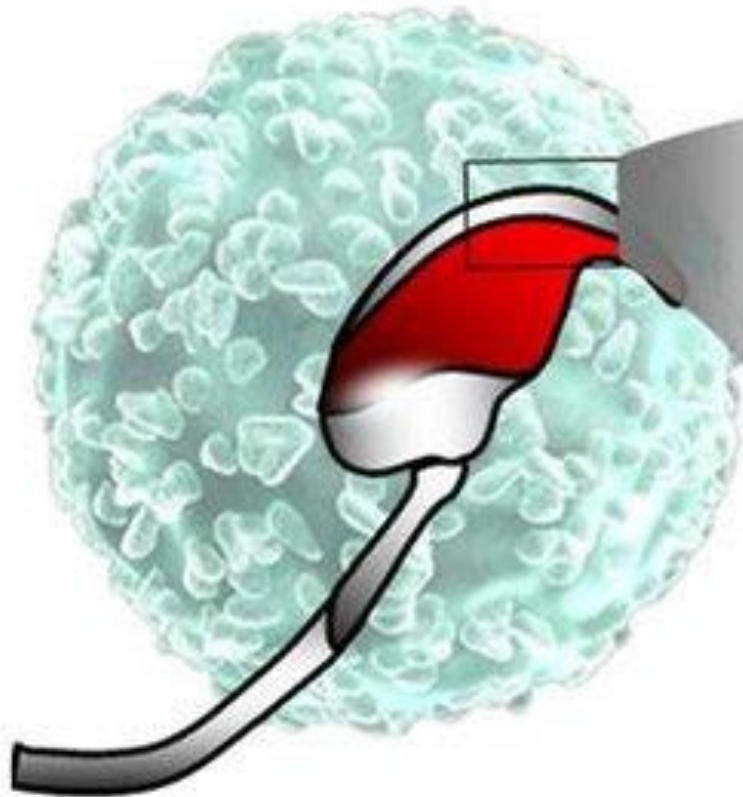




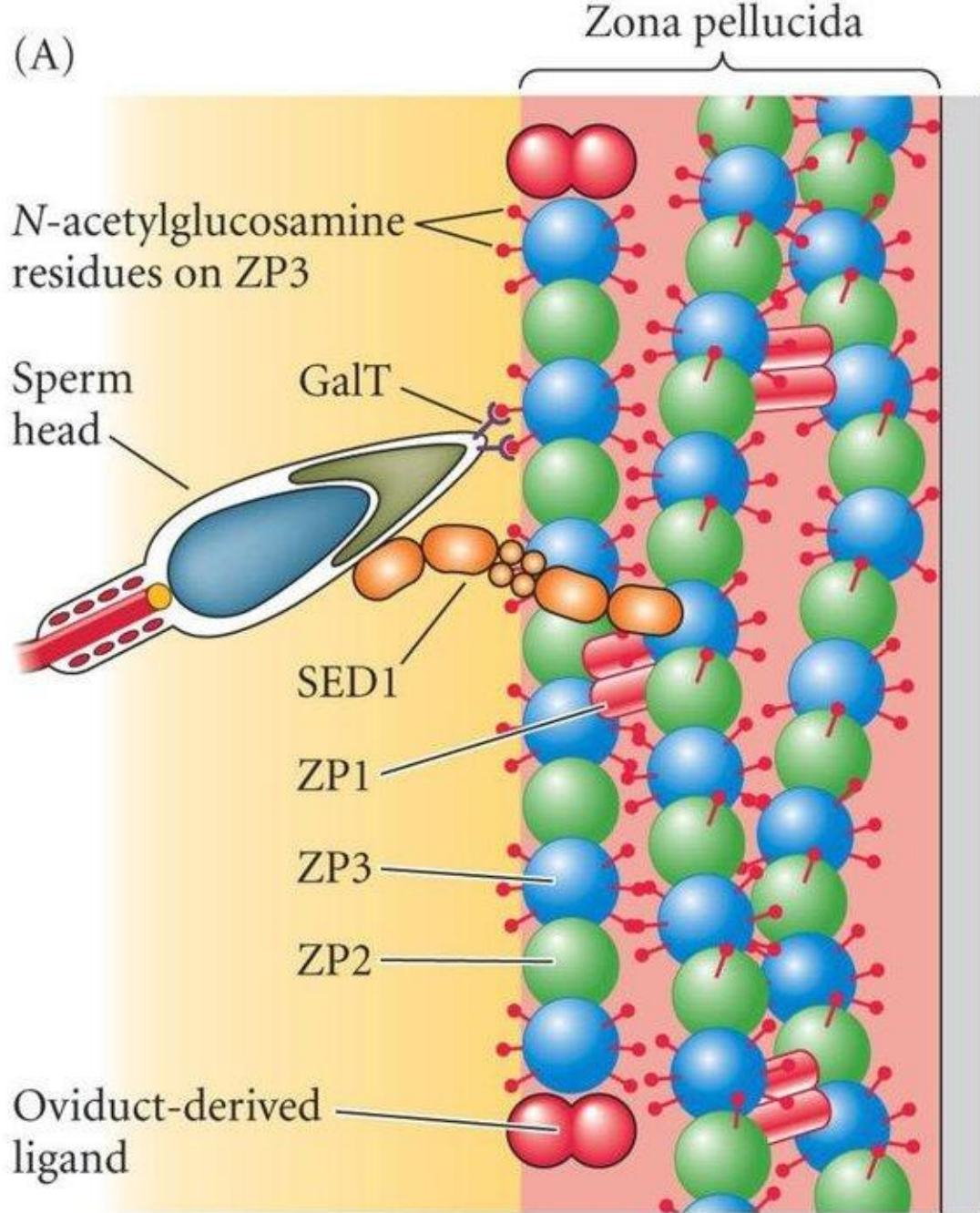
# RECEPTORES EN LA CÉLULA HUEVO



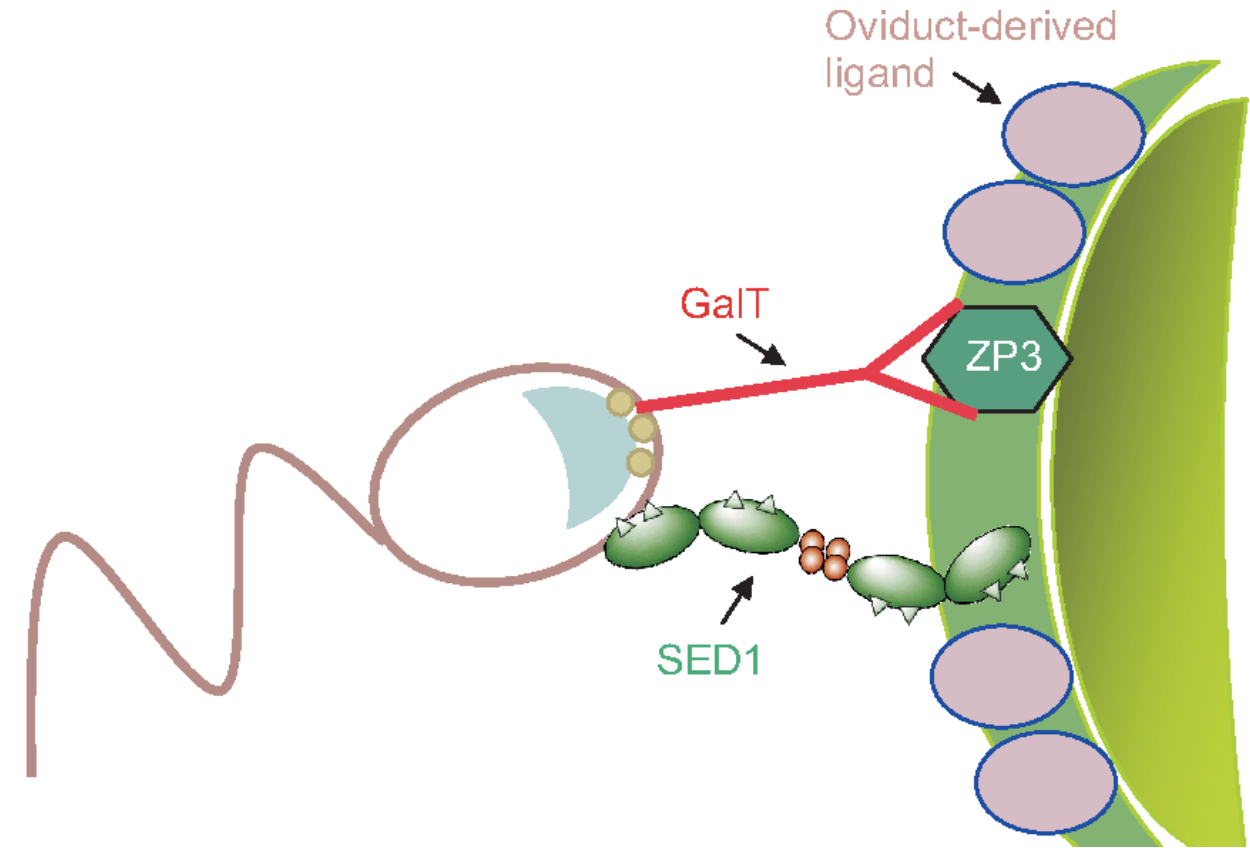
# Reconocimiento especie-específico de los gametos



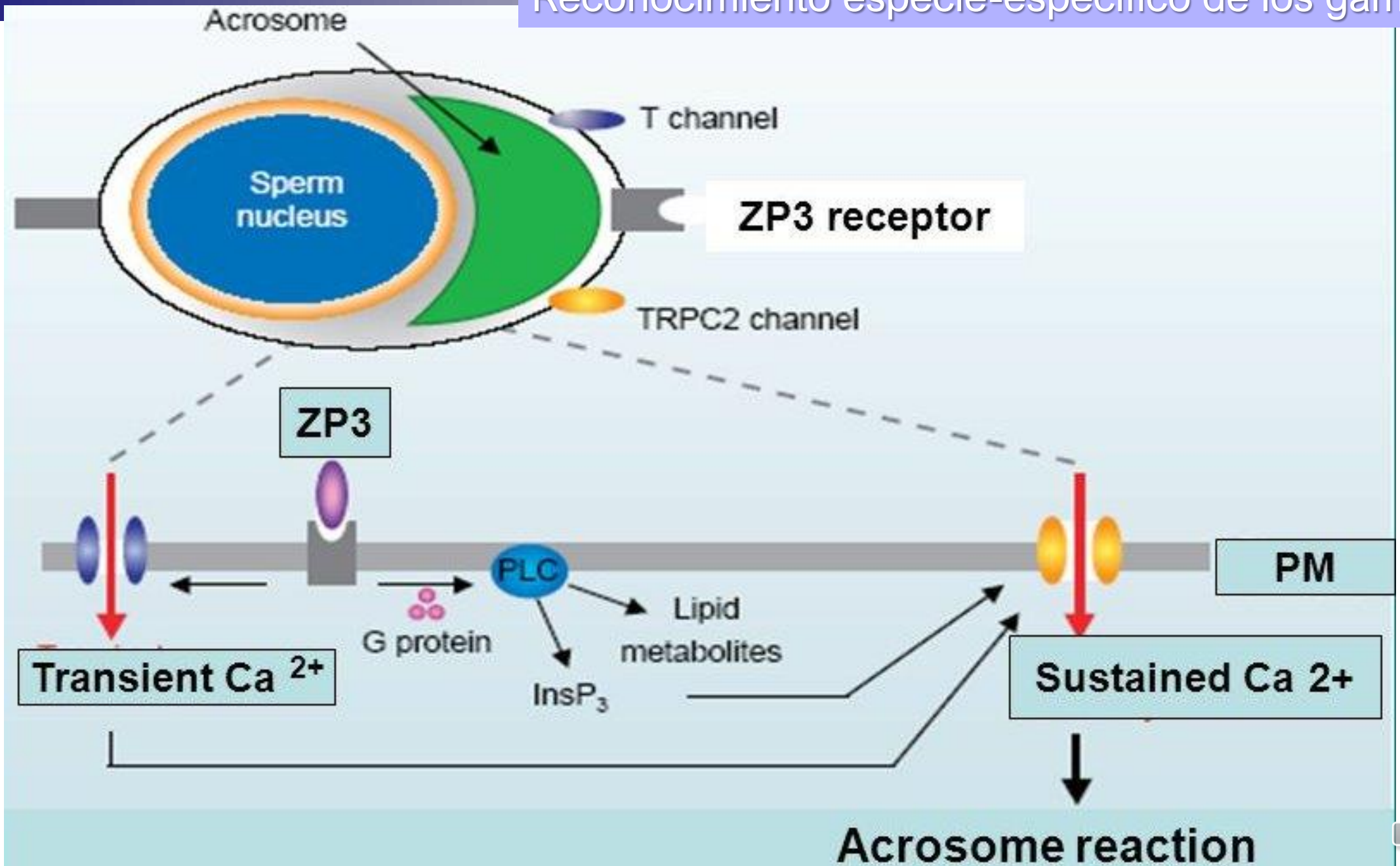
(A)

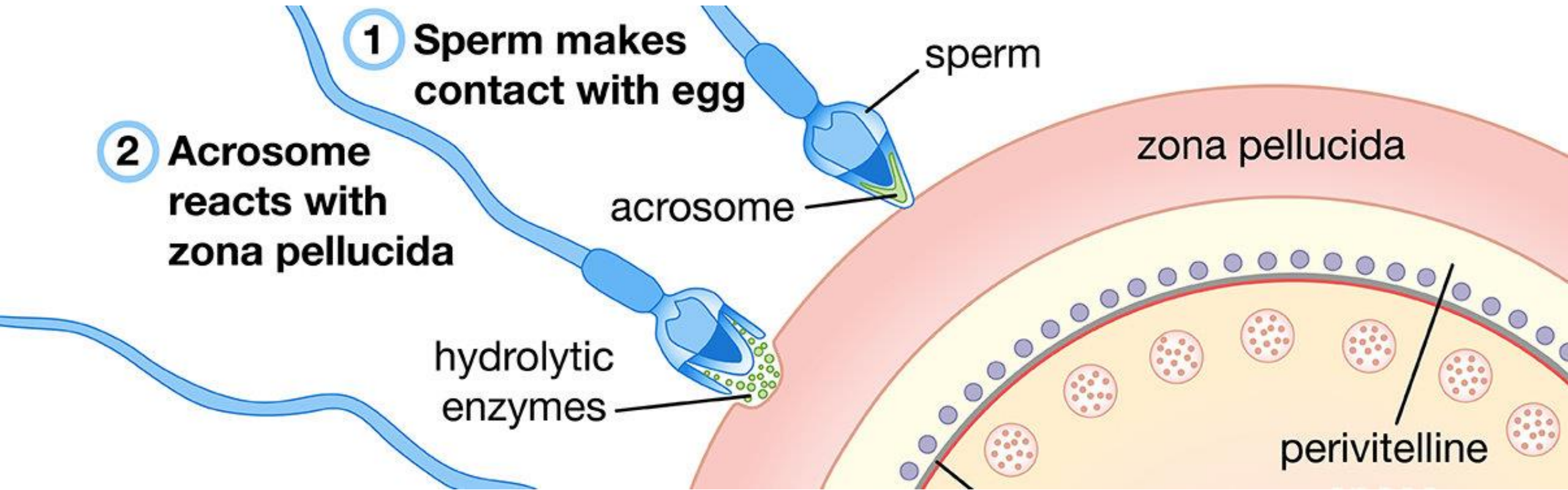


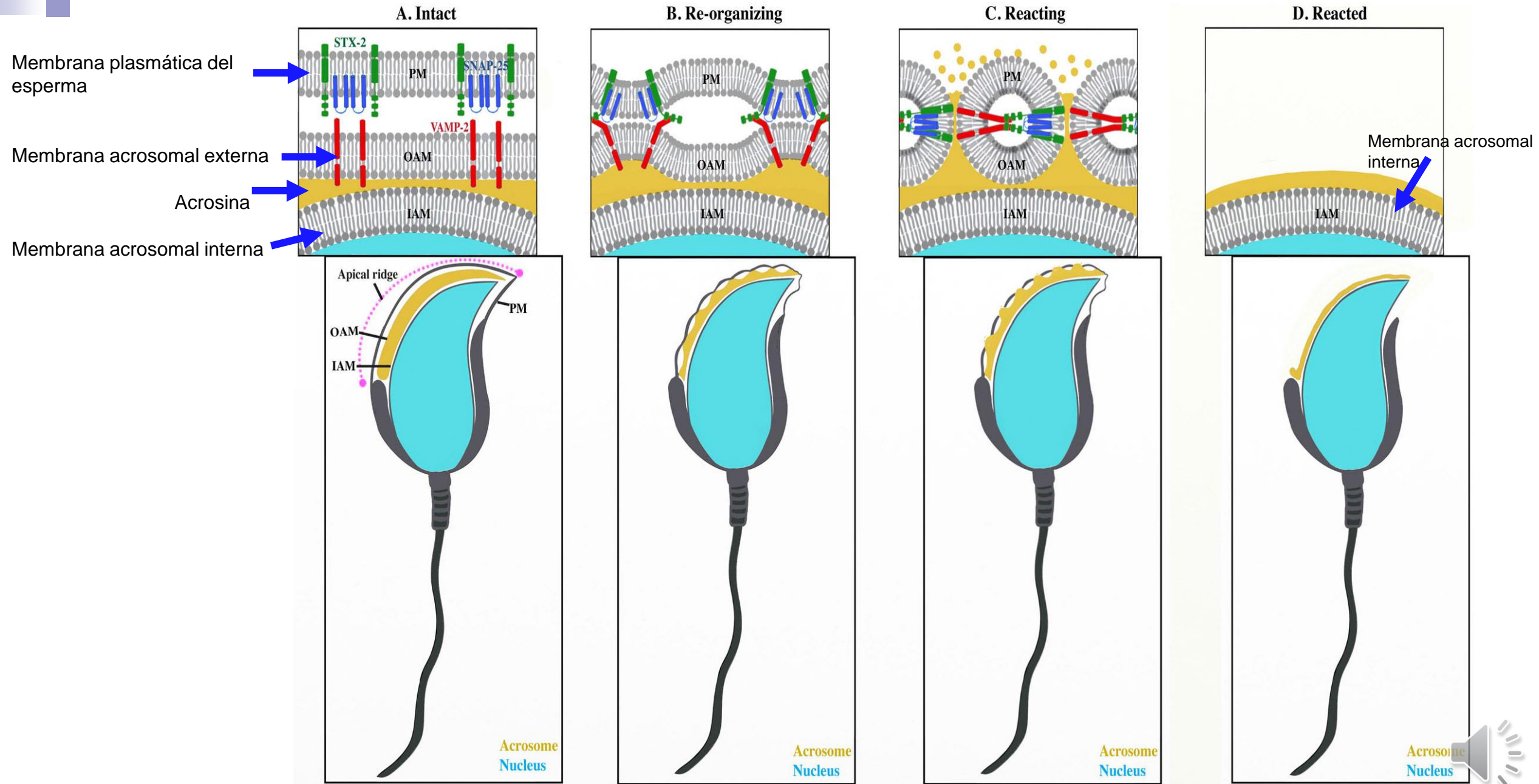
Binding to ZP3 is mediated by a sperm surface protein called SED1

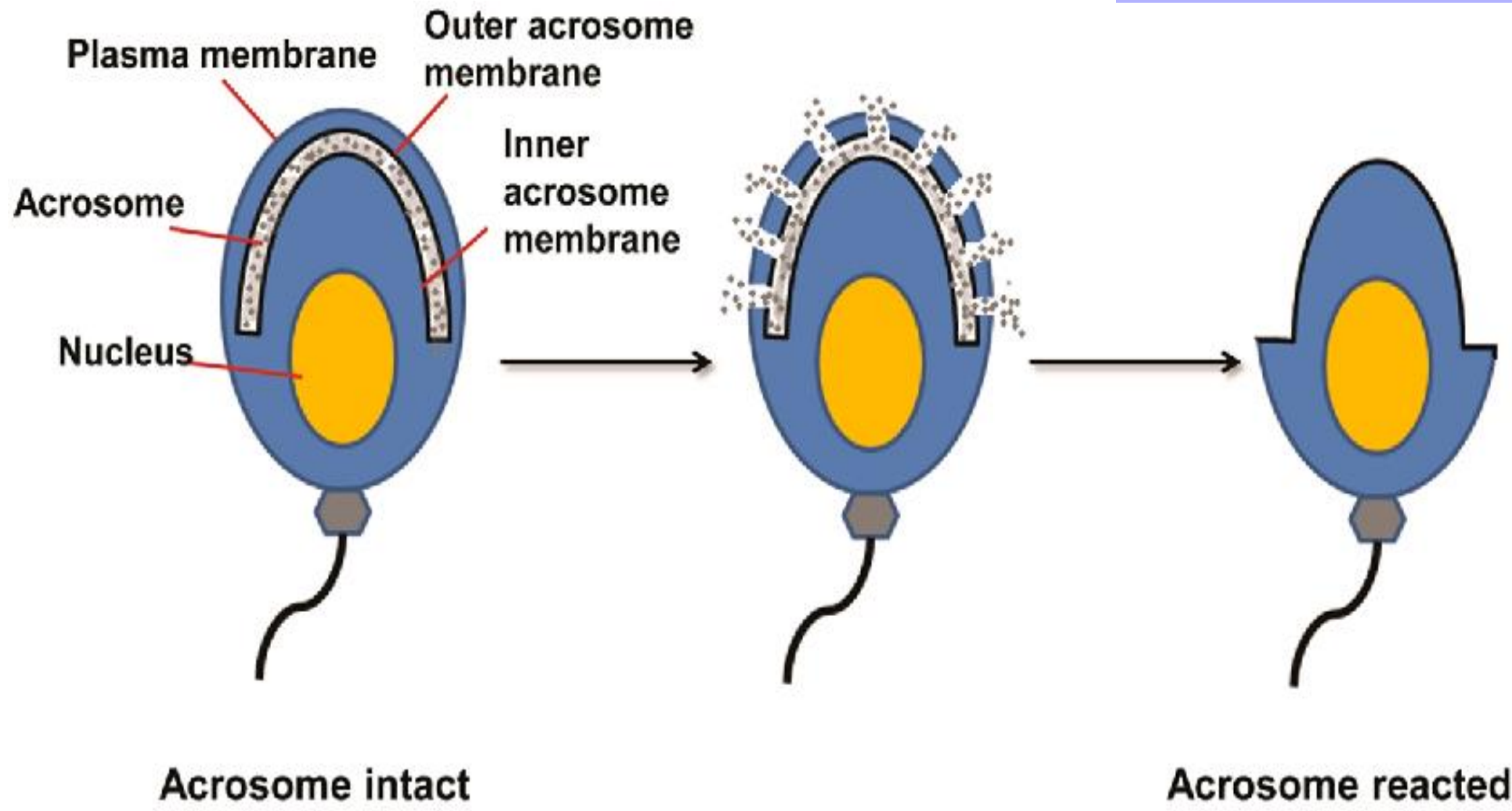


# Reconocimiento especie-específico de los gametos





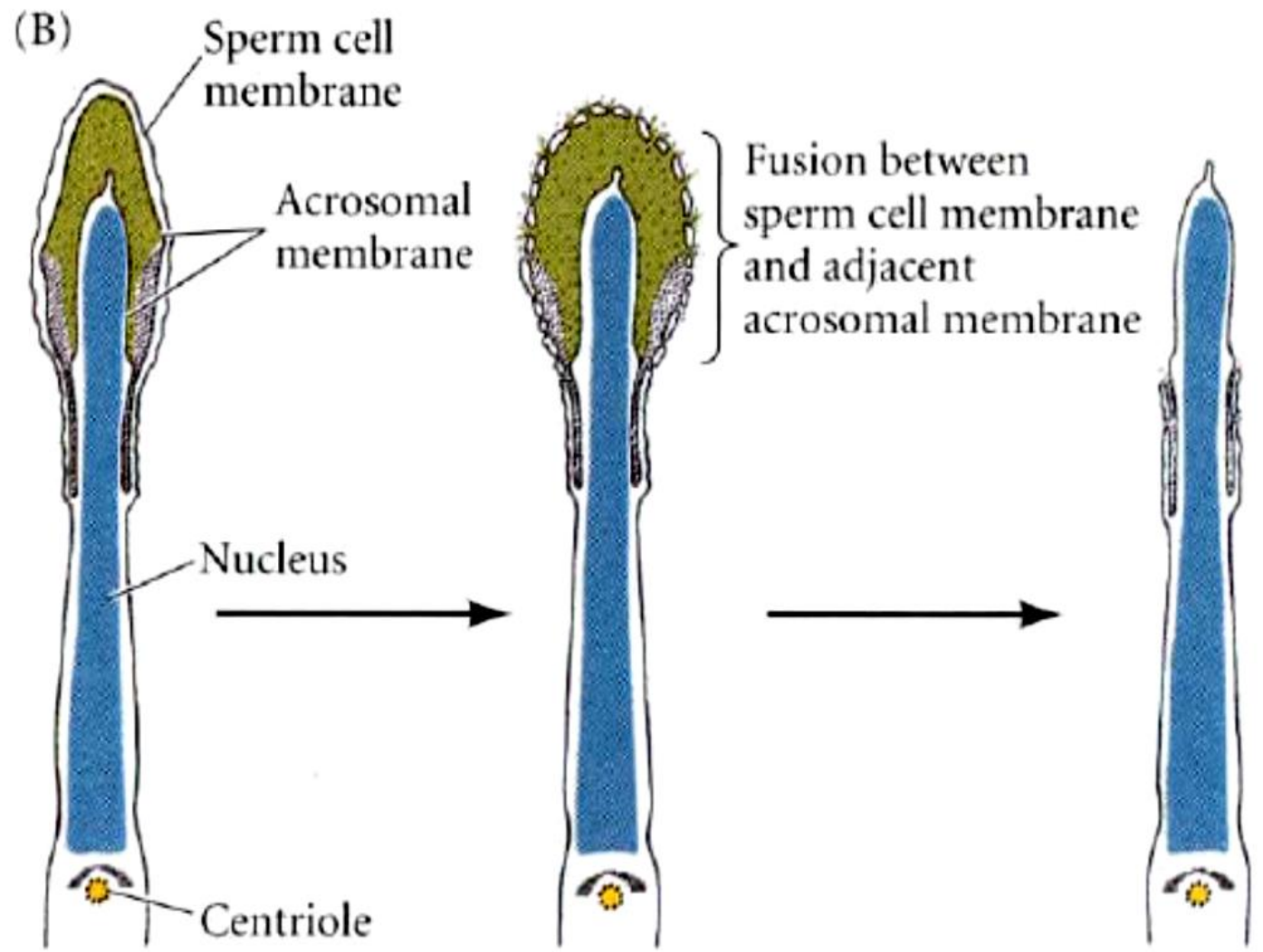
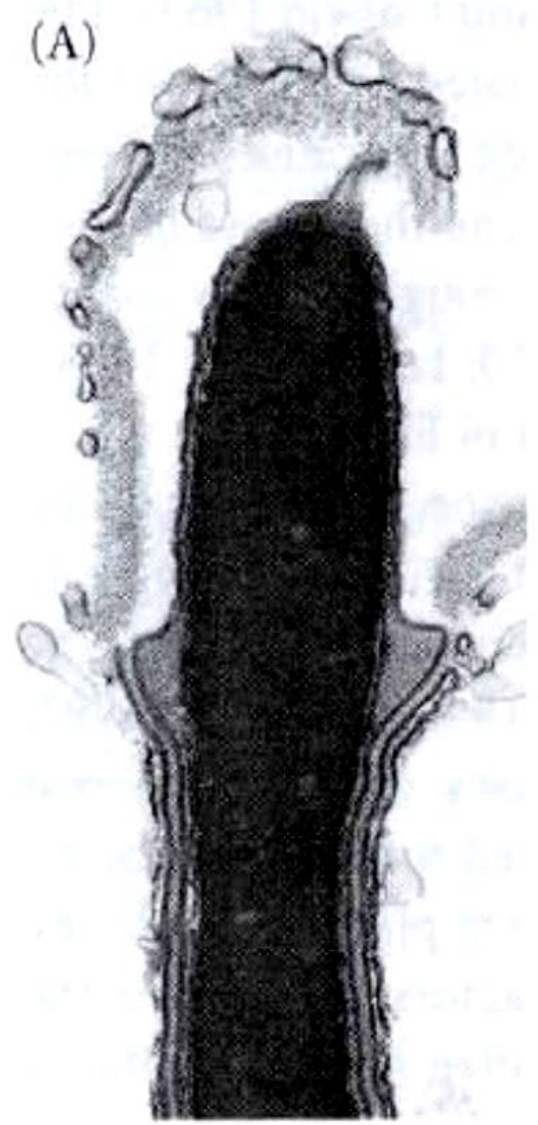




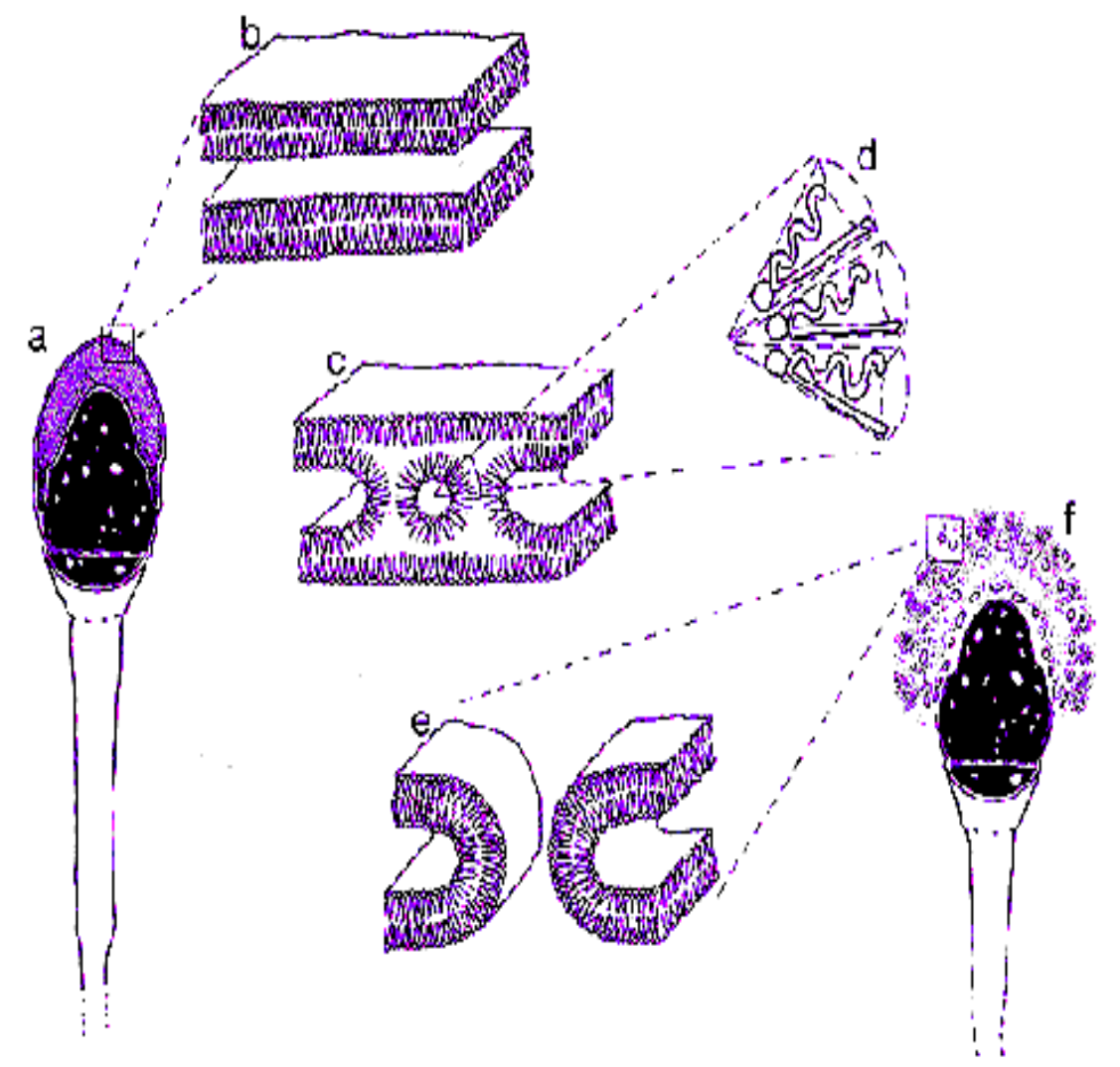
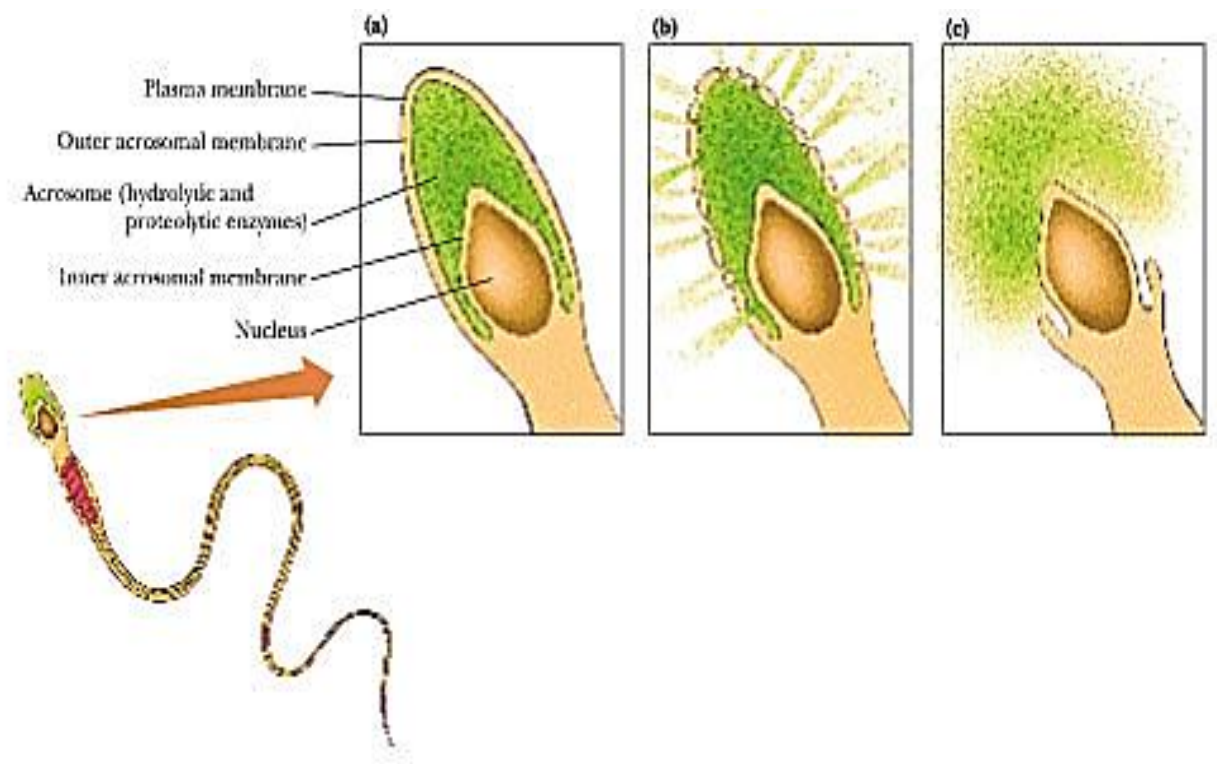
Acrosome intact

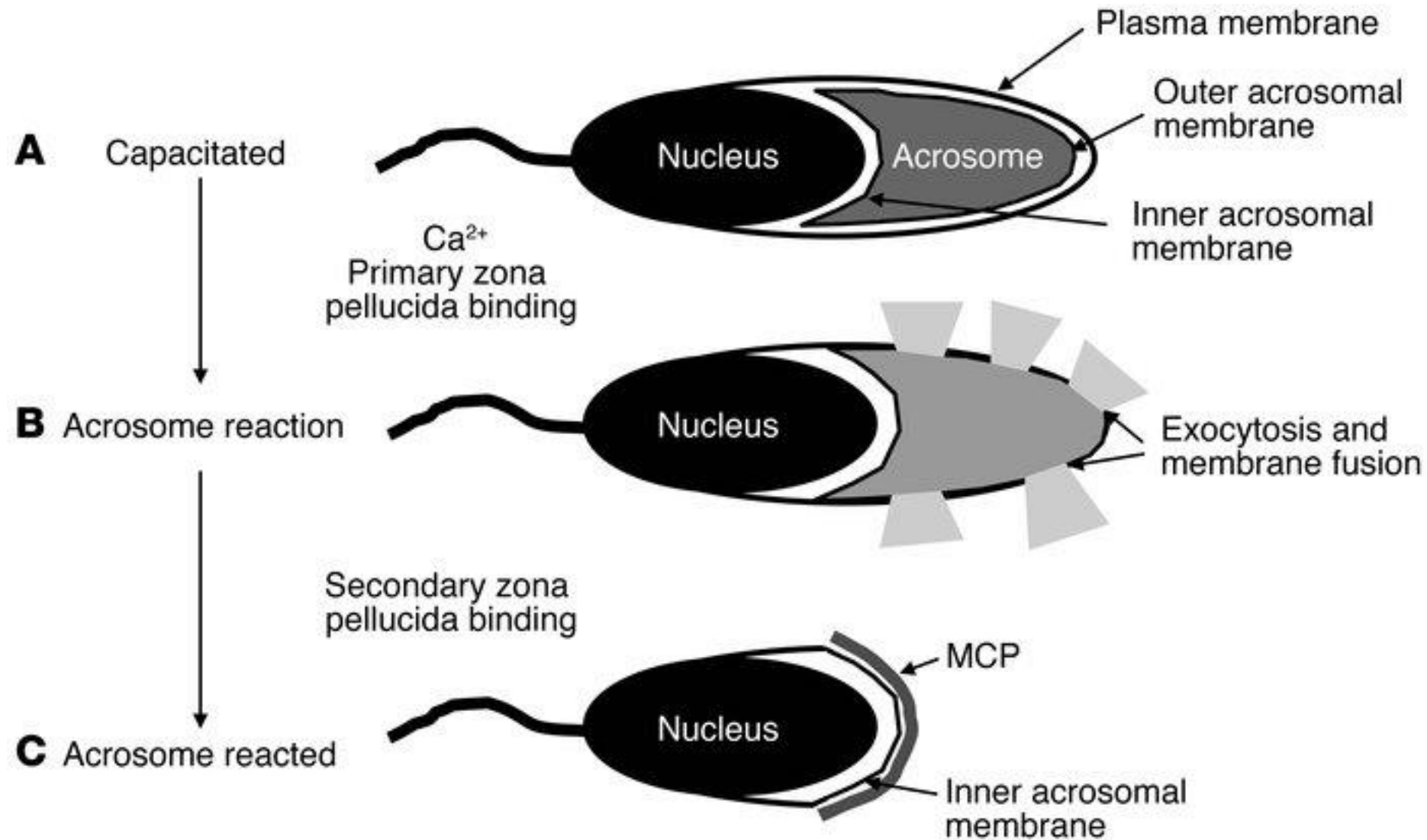
Acrosome reacted

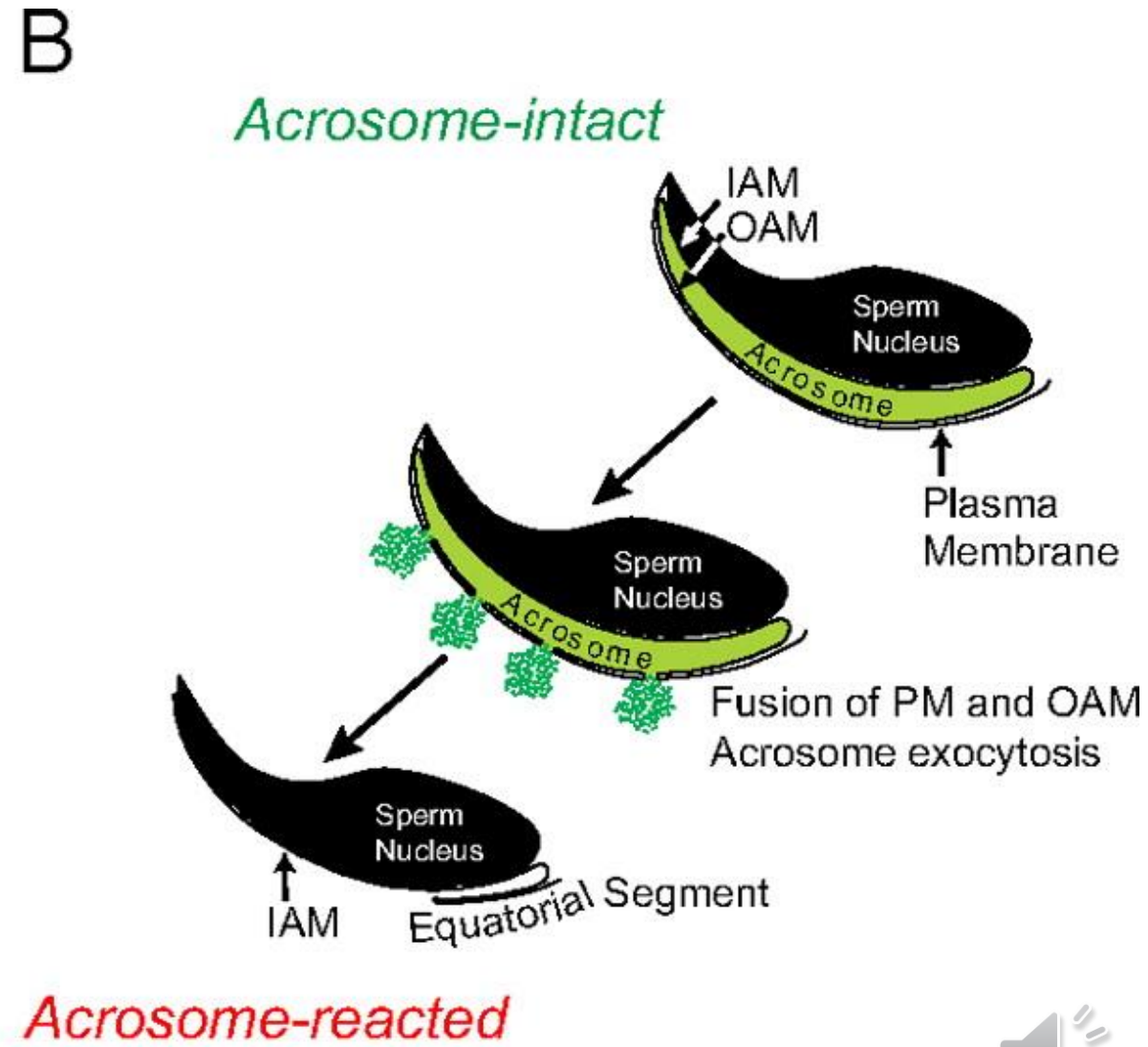
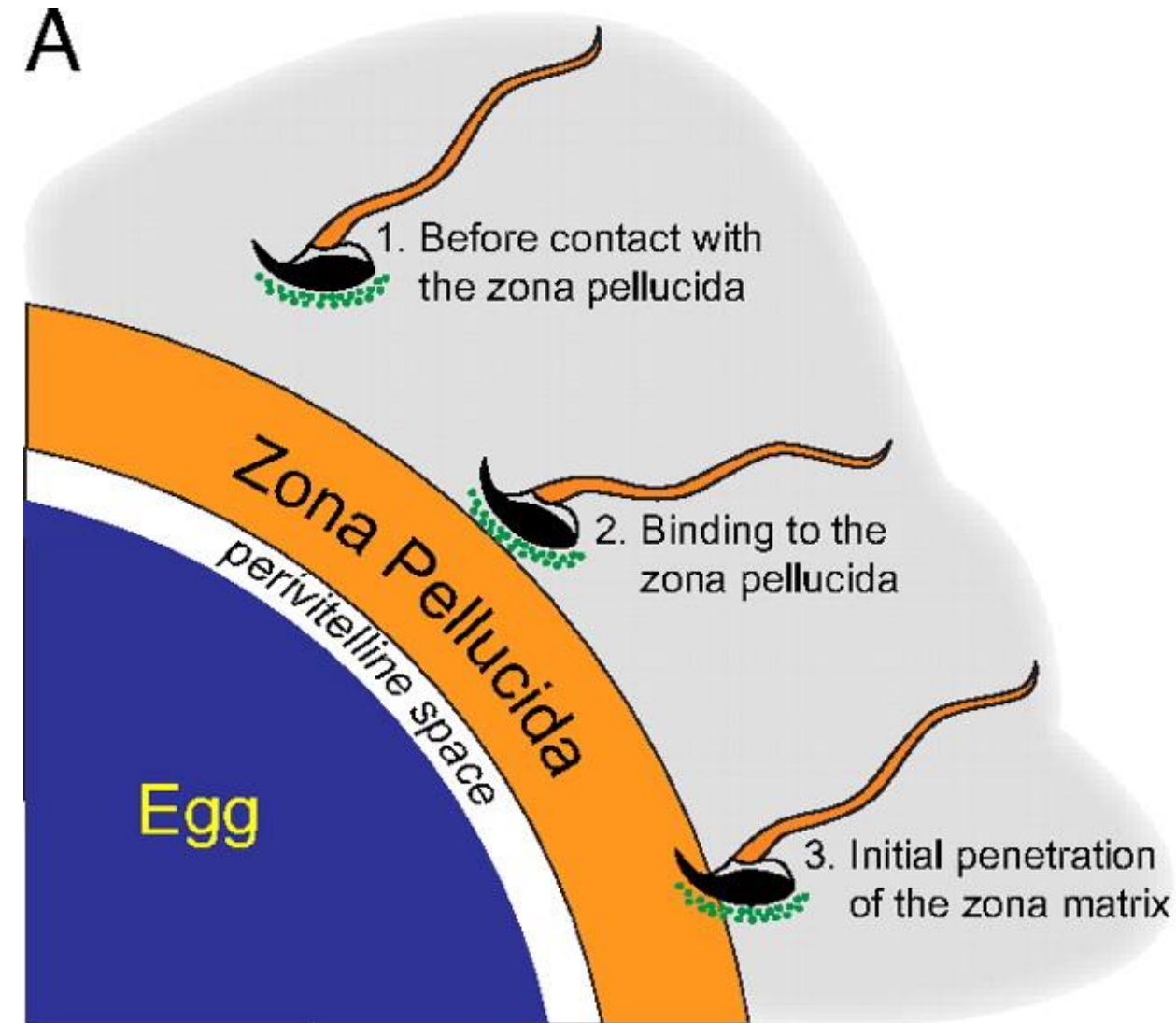


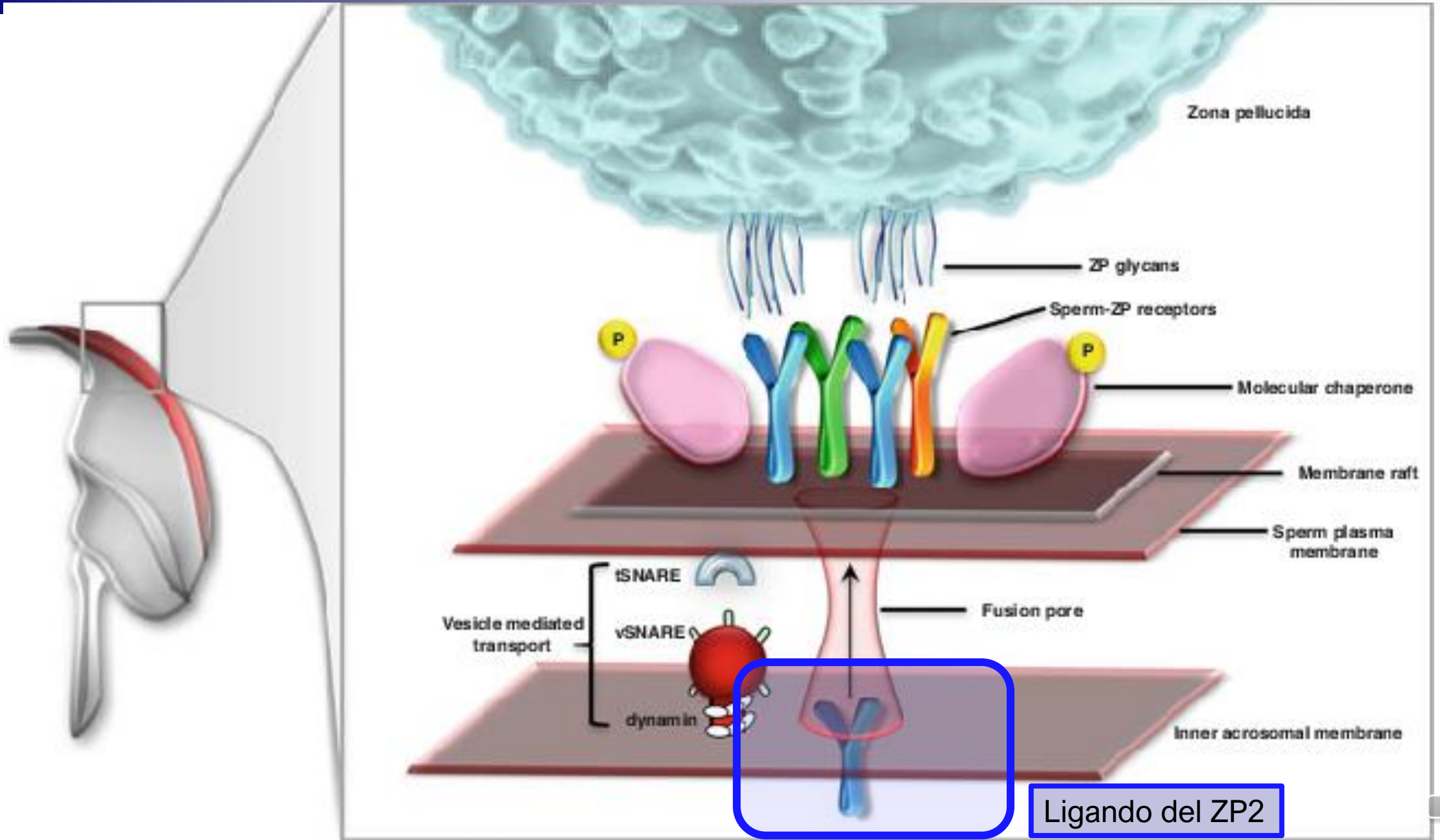






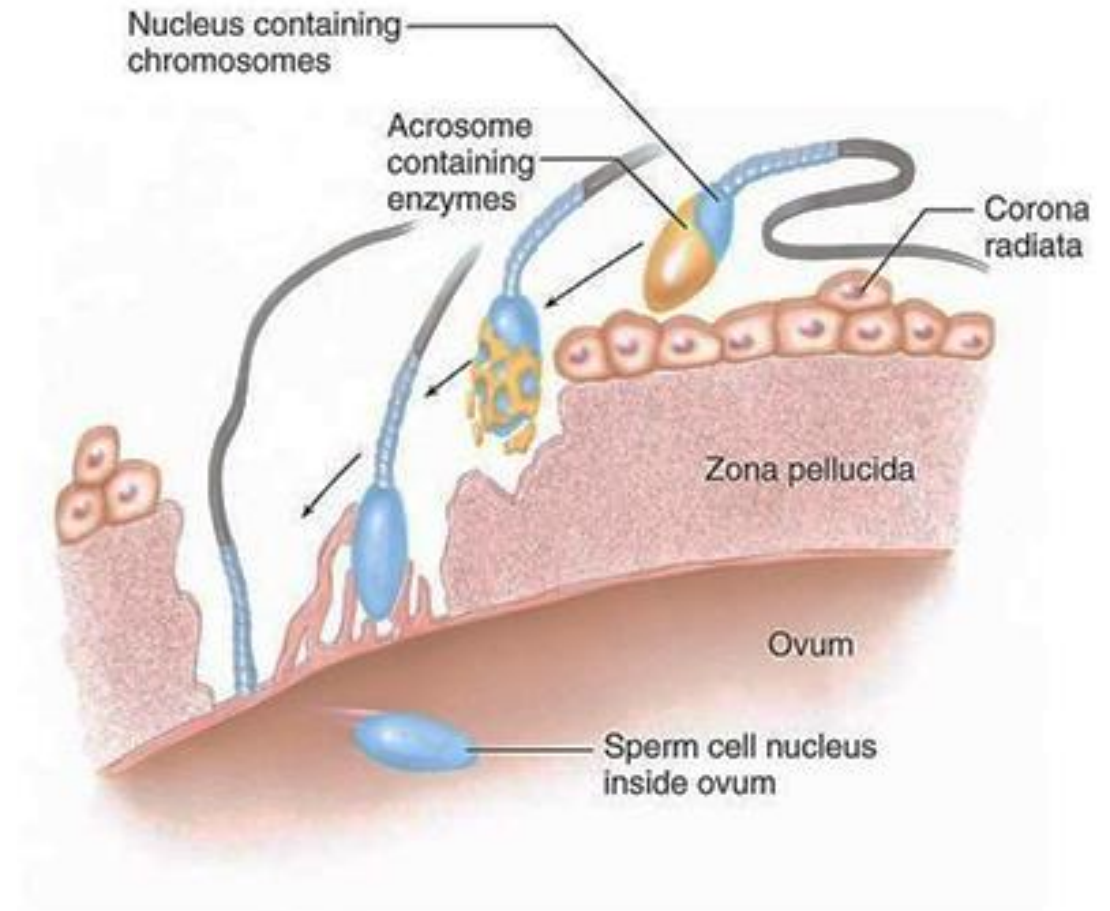
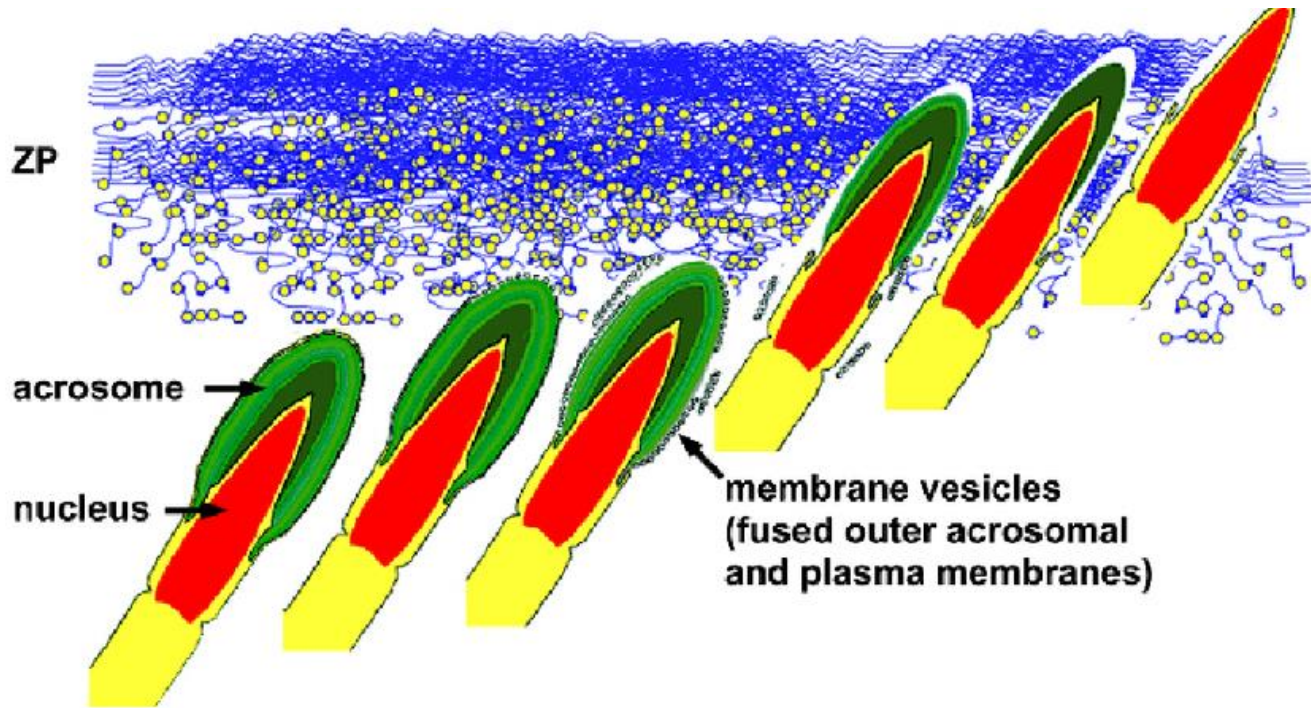




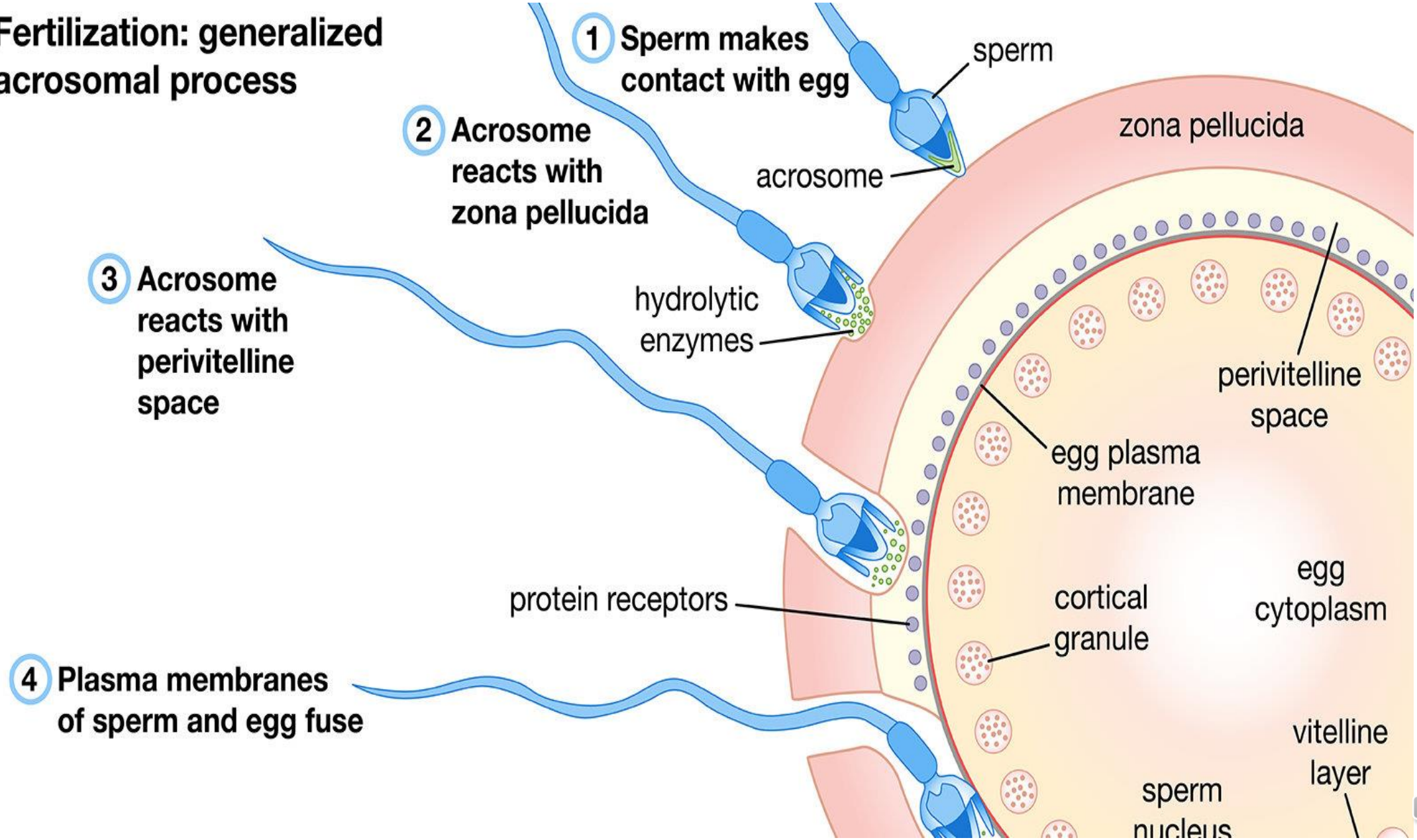


Ligando del ZP2

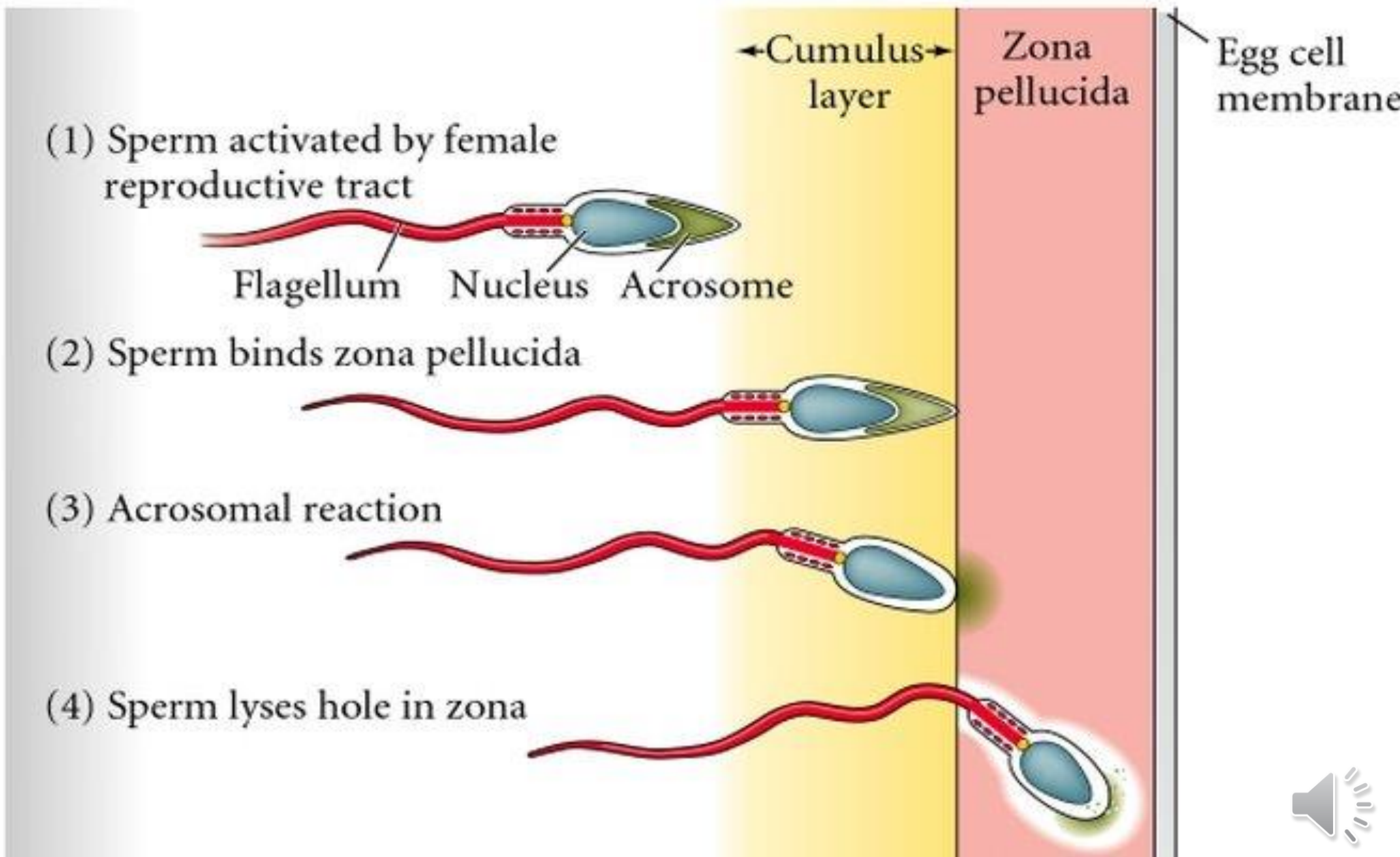




**Fertilization: generalized acrosomal process**



(B) MOUSE



Adhesión

Intercambio  
iónico

- Influjos de iones sodio y calcio
- Incrementa pH intracelular, bomba de hidrogeniones

Fusión de  
membranas

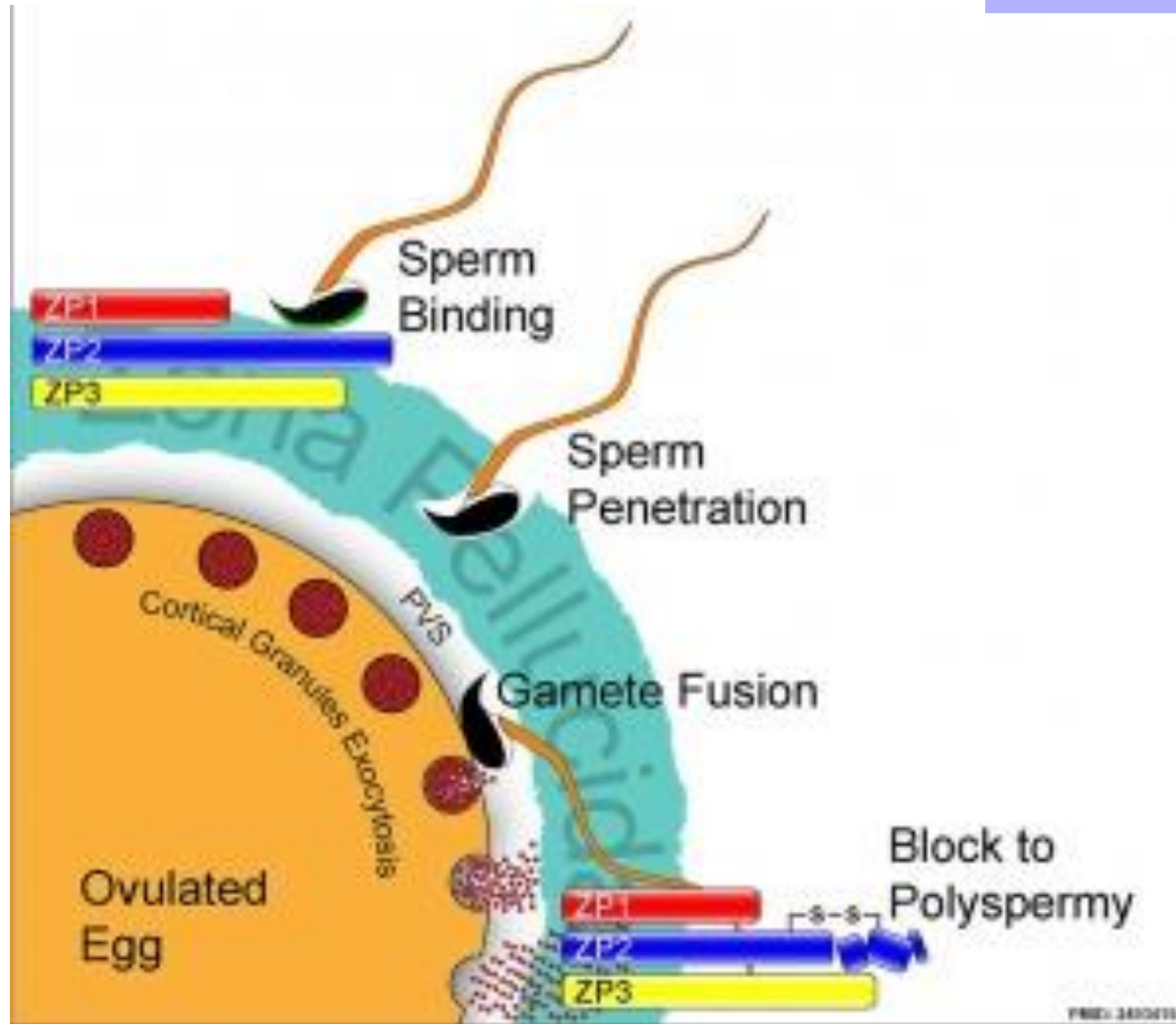
- El calcio es indispensable para la fusión de membranas
- Membrana plasmática supraacrosomal y externa acrosomal

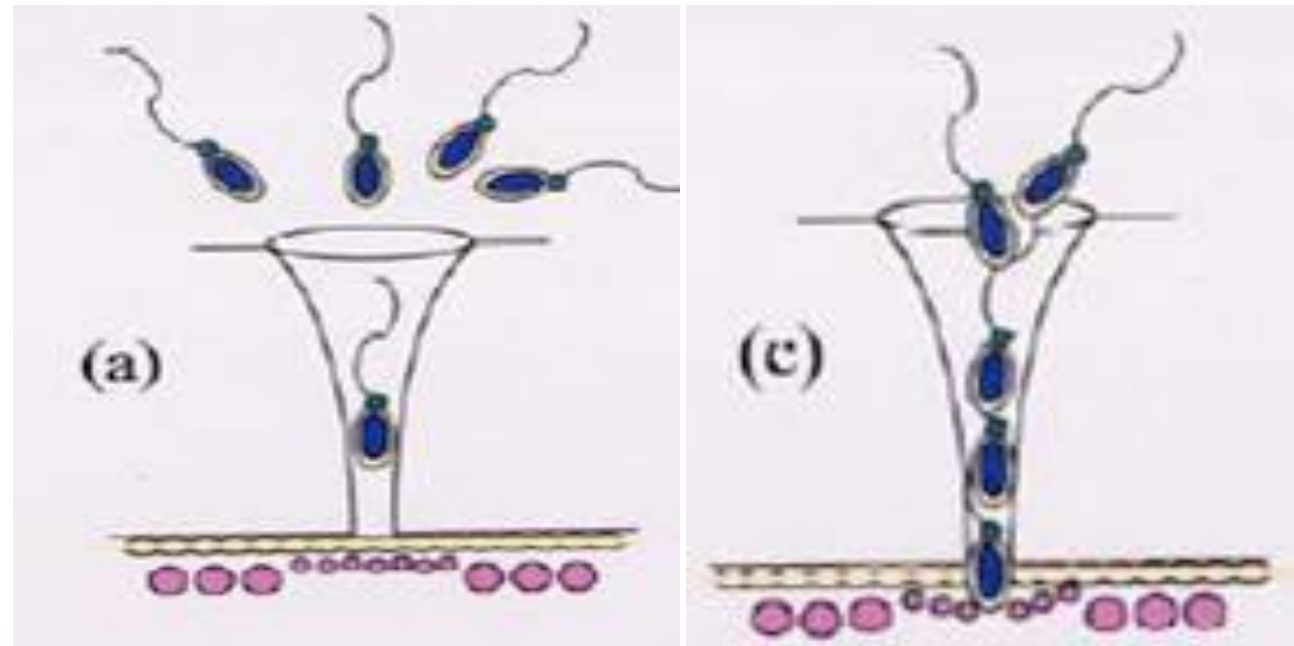
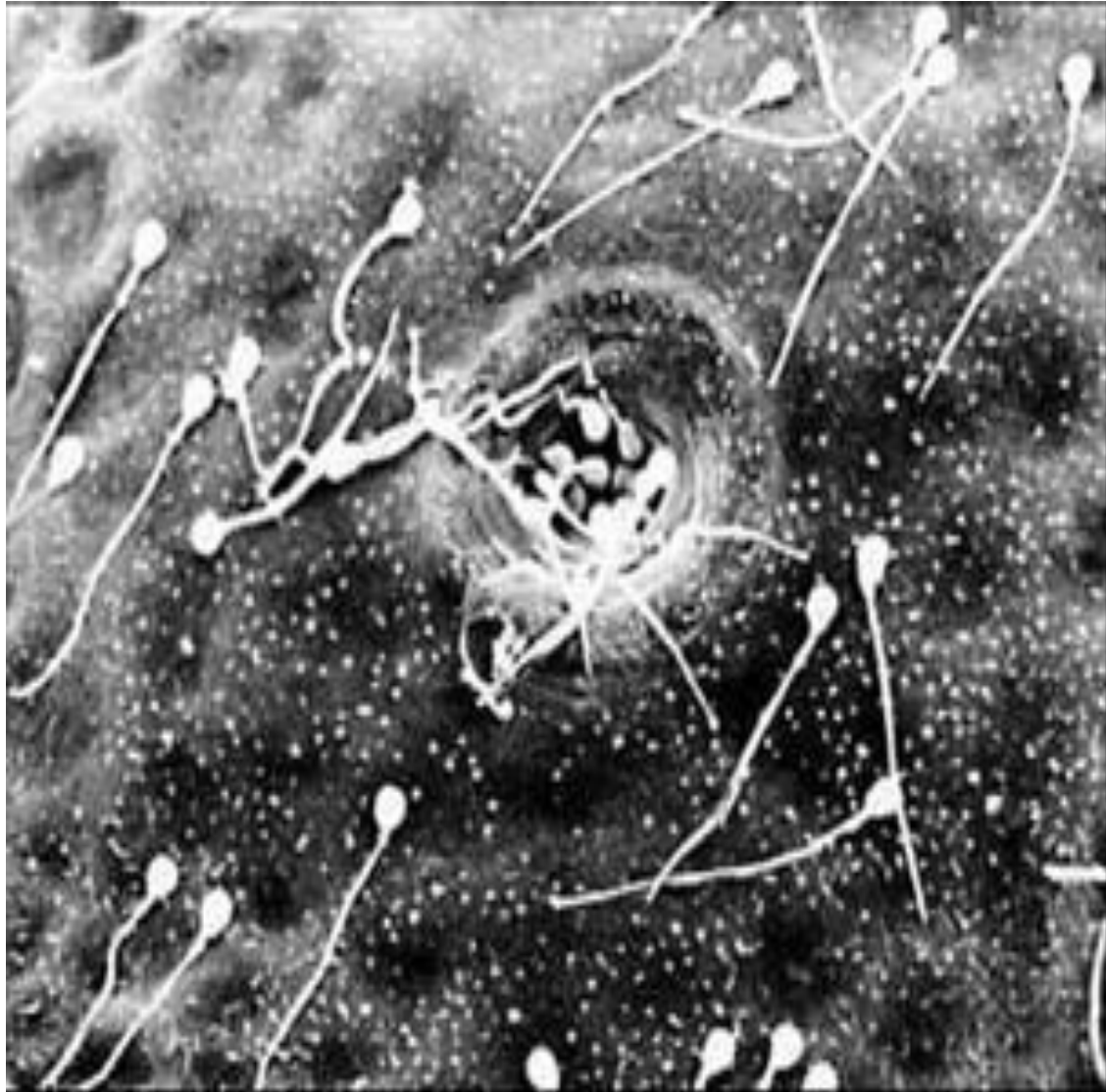
Formación de poros  
entre las membranas

Salida de la  
acrosina



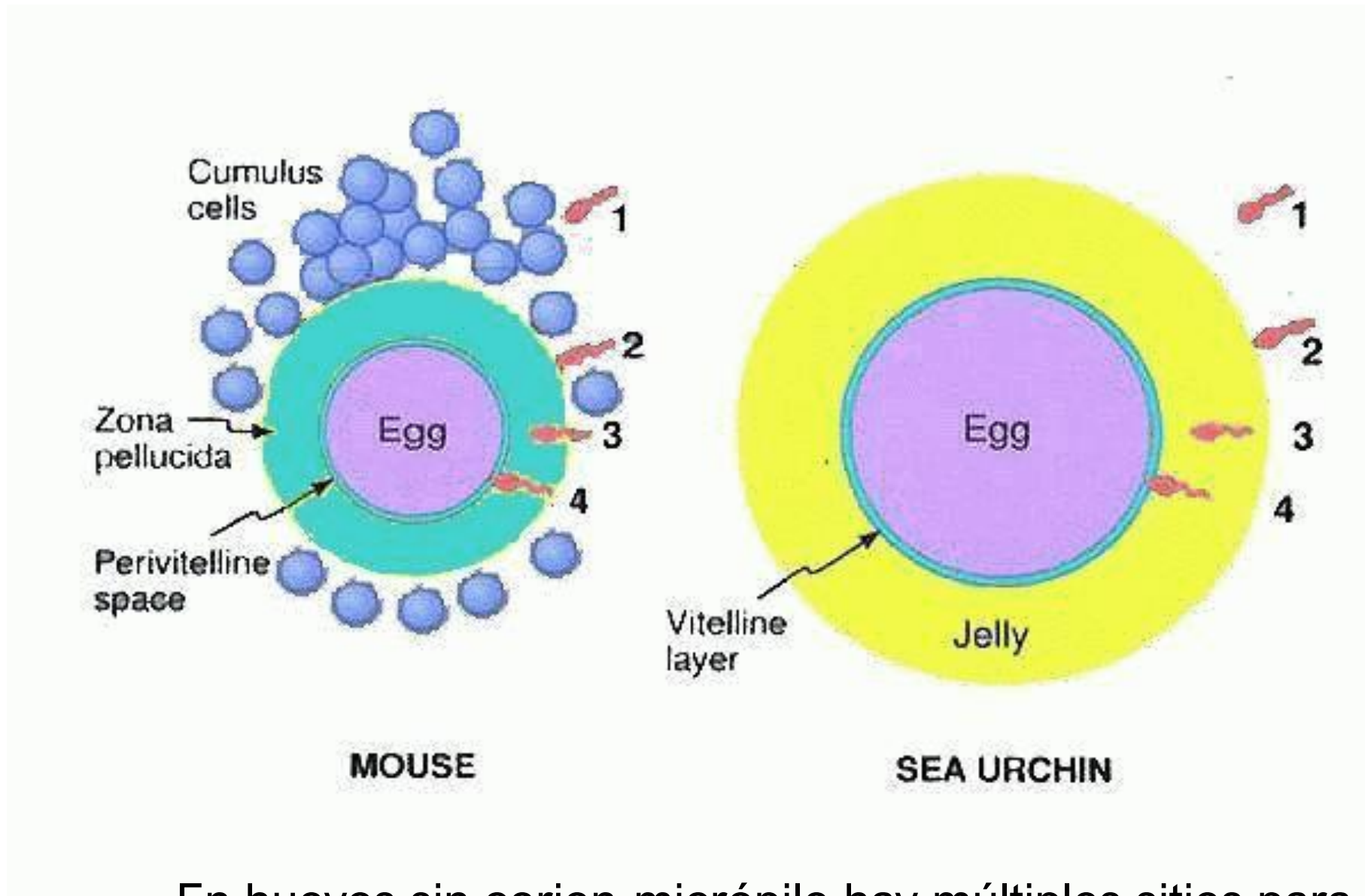






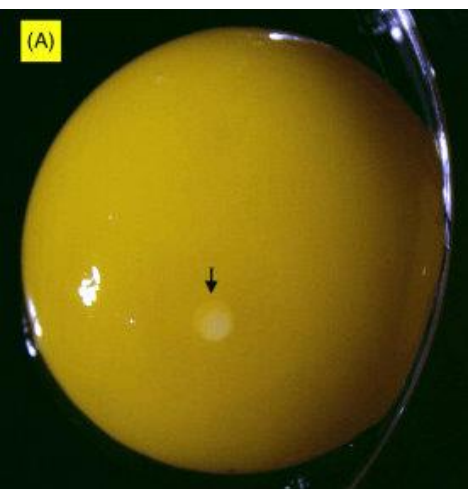
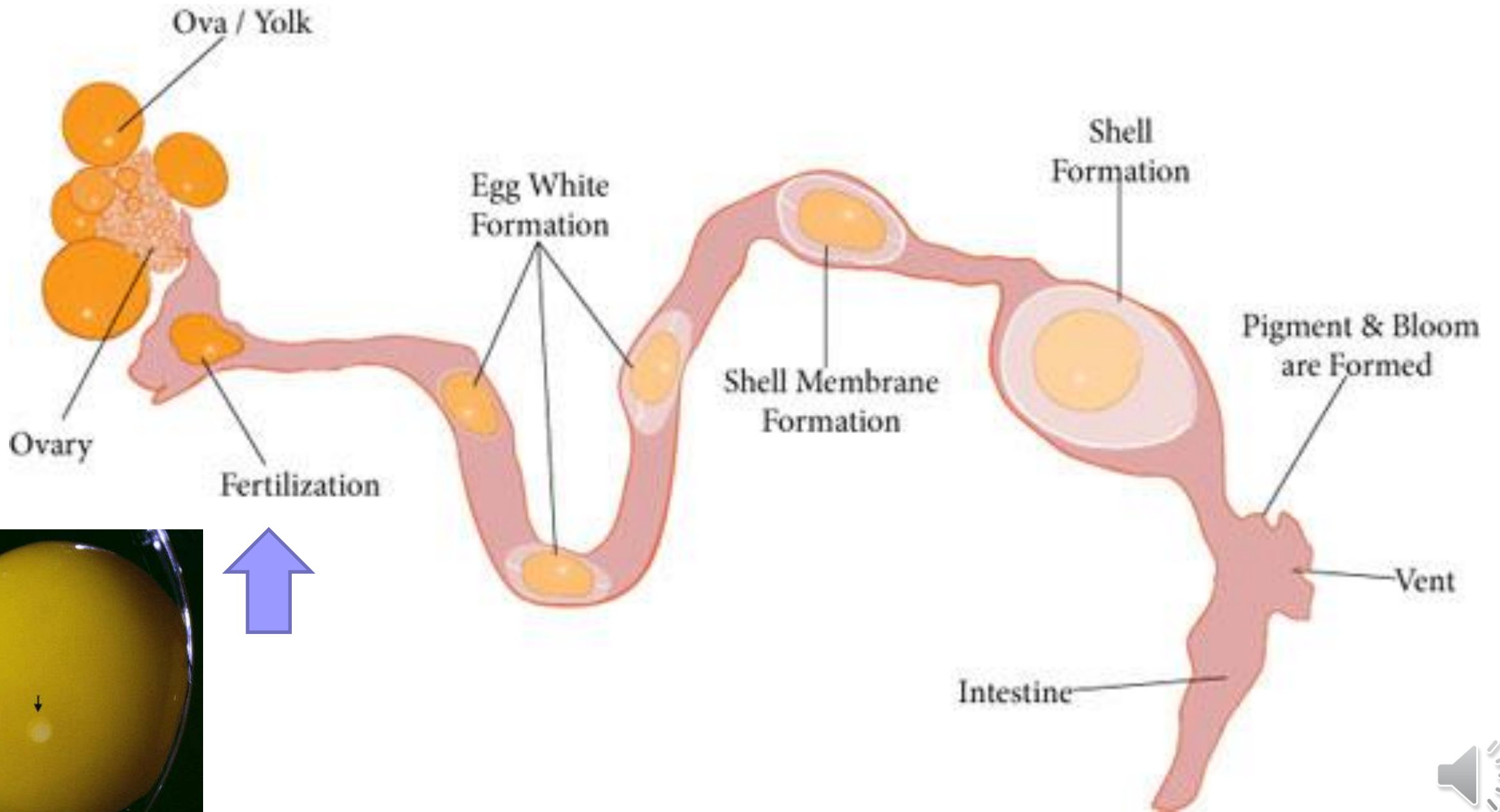
El esperma debe entrar por *MICRÓPILOS*





En huevos sin corion-micrópilo hay múltiples sitios para el ingreso de los espermatozoides.





Maduración y  
capacitación del  
espermatozoide

Encuentro entre  
gametos

Contacto

Adhesión y  
reconocimiento  
especie-  
específico

Reacción  
acrosómica

Penetración de  
la zona pelúcida

