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Assignment: discuss the factors facilitating the movement of sperm

Passage of sperm through the female reproductive tract is regulated to maximize the chance of fertilization and ensure that sperm with normal morphology and vigorous motility will be the ones to succeed. Oocytes are usually fertilized within hours of ovulation (Austin, 1957; Harper, 1994). On the other hand, in some species, sperm may be inseminated days (horses, cattle and pigs) or even months (some bat species) before the arrival of the oocyte. In humans, there is evidence that fertilization occurs when intercourse takes place up to five days before ovulation. Because sperm are terminally differentiated cells, deprived of an active transcription and translation apparatus, they must survive in the female without benefit of reparative mechanisms available to many other cells. Sperm are subjected to physical stresses during ejaculation and contractions of the female tract, and they may sustain oxidative damage. Furthermore, because sperm are allogenic to the female, they may encounter the defenses of the female immune system meant for infectious organisms (Menge and Edwards, 1993). Thus, sperm must somehow use their limited resources to

maintain their fertility in the face of numerous impediments.

At coitus, human sperm are deposited into the anterior vagina, where, to avoid vaginal acid and immune responses, they quickly contact cervical mucus and enter the cervix. Cervical mucus filters out sperm with poor morphology and motility and as such only a minority of ejaculated sperm actually enter the cervix. In the uterus, muscular contractions may enhance passage of sperm through the uterine cavity.

The openings of the uterine tubes into the uterus (uterotubal junction) represent another barrier to sperm transport. With two uterine tubes and usually only one ovulated egg, any spermatozoon that enters the empty uterine tube is automatically doomed to reproductive failure. Roughly 10,000 or fewer sperm cells of the millions in the ejaculate enter the correct tube.

Two critical events occur during this period of attachment. The first is called capacitation, a reaction necessary for a spermatozoon to be able to fertilize an egg. The first phase of the capacitation reaction is the removal of cholesterol from the surface of the sperm. Cholesterol was introduced onto the sperm head to prevent premature capacitation. The next phase of capacitation is the removal of many of the glycoproteins that were deposited on the sperm head within the epididymis. After their removal, the spermatozoon is now capable of fertilizing an egg. It is likely that covering the sperm cells with glycoproteins and then cholesterol is done to prevent the sperm from prematurely attempting to fertilize other somatic cells that they

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A second phenomenon occurring while the sperm are attached to the distal tubal lining is hyperactivation of the sperm. Hyperactivation is manifest by the increased vigor in their swimming movements and allows the sperm to break free from their binding with the tubal epithelial cells. Hyperactivated sperm are more efficient in making their way up the uterine tube and penetrating the coverings of the egg.