- Prostaglandin in the male seminal fluid reacts with the female cervical mucus to make it more receptive to sperm movement and it also causes backward reverse peristaltic contractions in the uterus and fallopian tube in other to move the ejaculated sperm towards the ovaries .
- Oxytocin released from the posterior pituitary gland facilitate the transport of sperms through the female genital tract up to the fallopian tube , by producing the uterine contraction during sexual intercourse
- Prostatic fluid provides optimum pH for the motility of sperm. Generally, sperms are non motile at pH of less than 6.0 , vagina secretions in females are highly acidic with a pH of 3.5 to 4.0 . the alkaline prostatic secretion which is also present in semen, neutralizes the acidity in vagina and maintains a pH of 6.0 to 6.5. at this pH, the sperms becomes motile
- Fructose secreted by the seminal glands, in an energy source for the sperm in the semen
- The cervical pH is alkaline, with a peak pH during the periovulatory period. This environment is more hospitable to spermatozoa than the acidic pH of the vagina.
- Capacitation permits the spermatozoa to develop hyperactivated motility, with vigorous nonlinear flagellar motion.