

Supplementary Material

Sperm gamma-aminobutyric acid type A receptor delta subunit (GABRD) and its interaction with purinergic P2X₂ receptors in progesterone-induced acrosome reaction and male fertility

Wenming Xu^{A,B,E}, Ke Wang^A, Yan Chen^A, Xiao Tong Liang^A, Mei Kuen Yu^C, Huanxun Yue^B and M. Louise Tierney^{D,E}

^A Joint Laboratory of Reproductive Medicine, Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Diseases of Women and Children, Ministry of Education, (Sichuan University), West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Renmin Lanlu, 3 duan, No.20, Chengdu, 610041, PR China.

^B Andrology clinic, Department of Obstetric and Gynecologic Diseases, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610041, PR China.

^C Epithelial Cell Biology Research Center, School of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China.

^D Membrane Physiology and Ion Channel Signalling Group, Division of Translational Bioscience, The John Curtin School of Medical Research, Building 54, Ward and Garran Roads, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia.

^E Corresponding authors. Emails: xuwenming@scu.edu.cn; louise.tierney@anu.edu.au

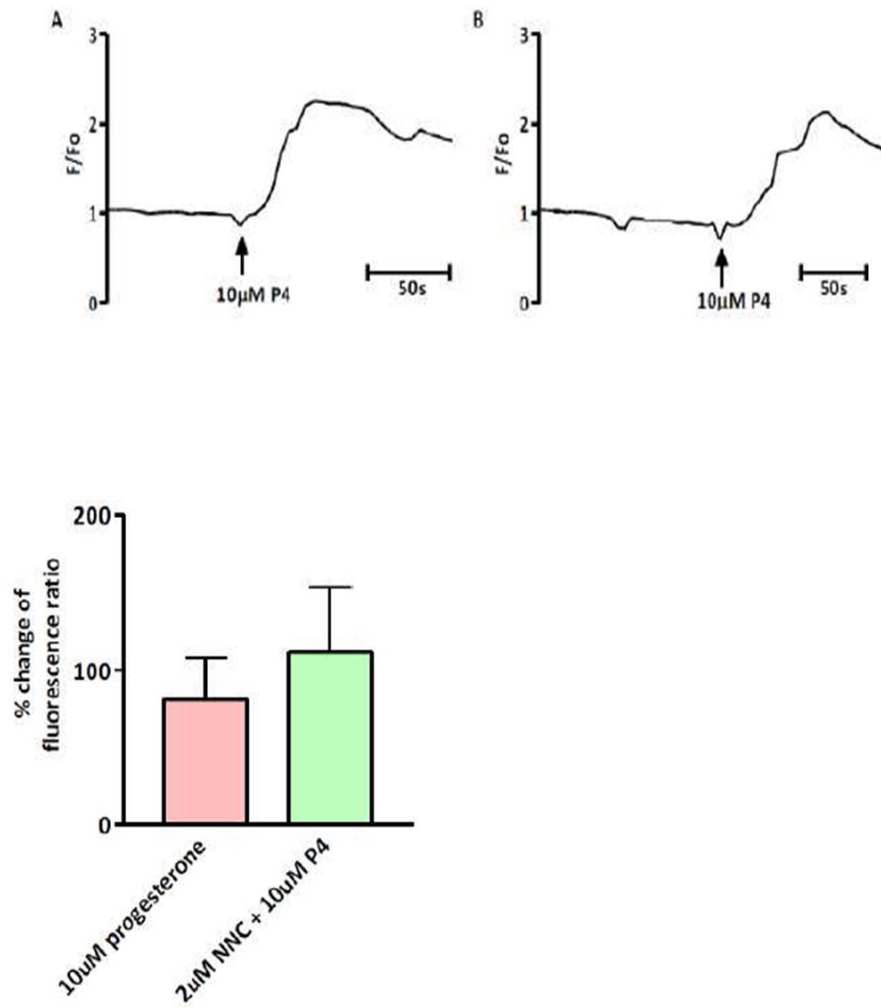


Fig. S1. Mice sperm calcium measurement result shows that NNC55-0396 cannot inhibit the progesterone (10 µM) induced calcium increase.

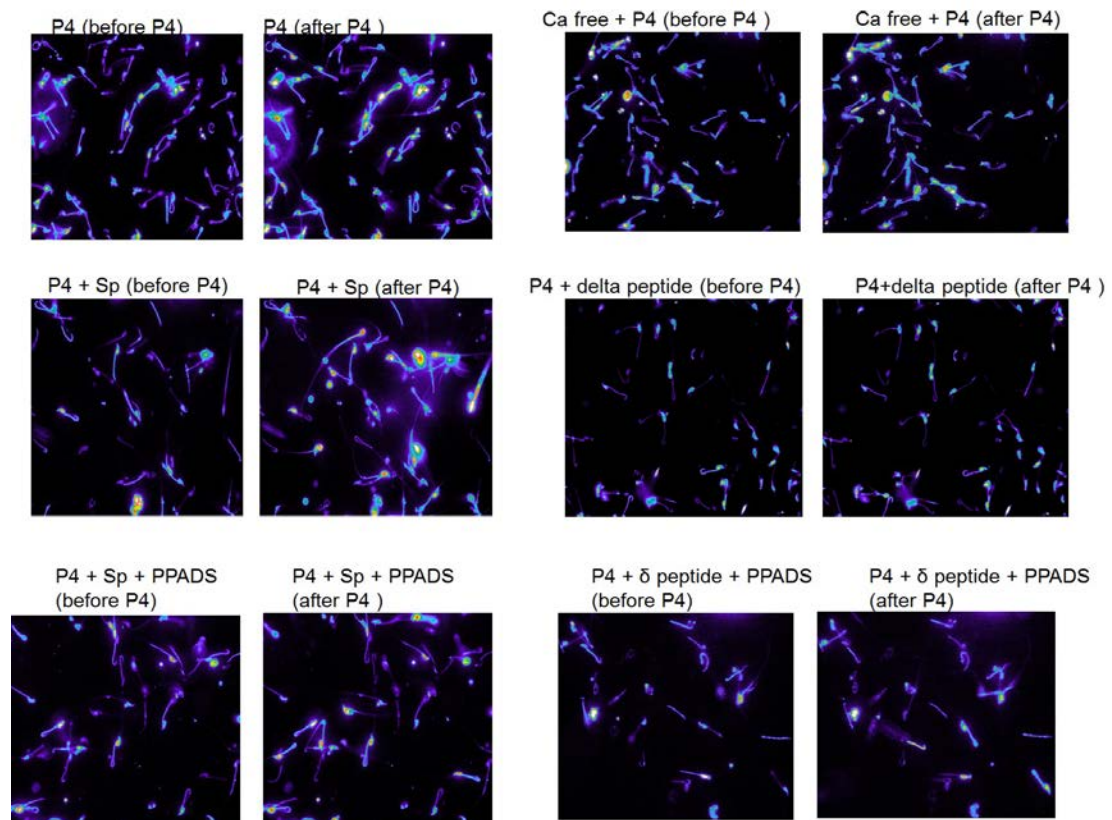


Fig. S2. Original calcium pictures for the Figure 3 in the main text.

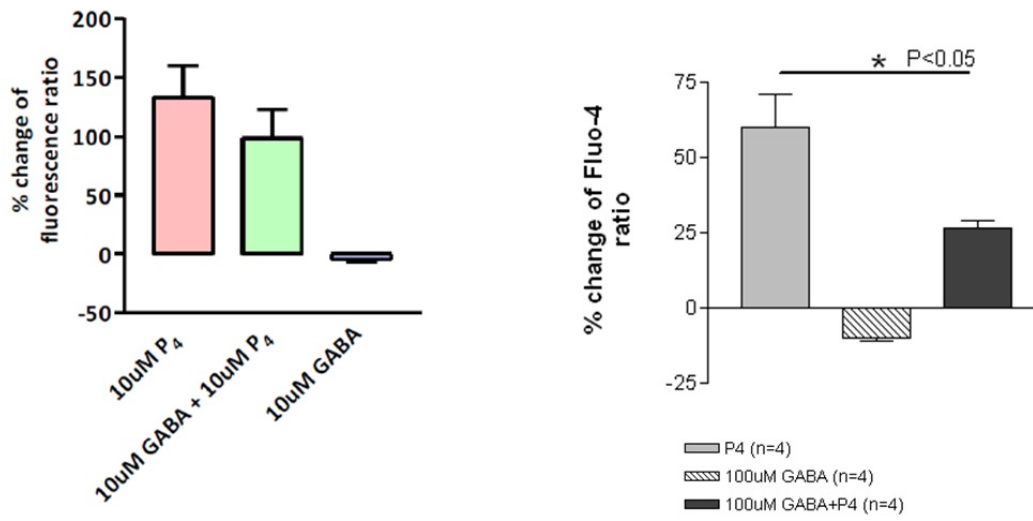


Fig. S3. Calcium measurement showed that Low level of GABA is inhibitory for the calcium increase; Adding GABA and progesterone together also have no significant different effect compared with progesterone treatment.

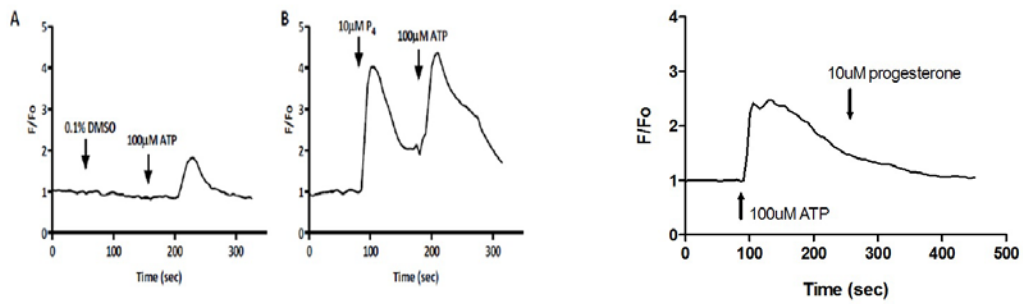


Fig. S4. (A) ATP itself can induce the calcium increase in mice sperm; while add progesterone show no additive effect on the calcium response. (B) Adding Progesterone (10 μ M) and ATP (100 μ M) sequentially can induce a higher level of calcium increase, indicating progesterone and ATP can modulate calcium channel P2X2 either indirectly or directly, leading to calcium increase.

Table S1**Percentage of sperm responding to progesterone and also to the inhibitors**

Fig 2B

	no. of experiment	Total sperm	Responding sperm	% of responding sperm
Sp + P4	4	84	33	39.28571429
dp + P4	4	81	38	46.91358025

Fig 3B

	no. of experiment	Total sperm	Responding sperm	% of responding sperm
Ca free + P4	3	43	30	69.76744186
P4	8	203	159	78.32512315
10-PPADS + P4	5	137	120	87.59124088
100-PPADS + P4	6	196	148	75.51020408

Fig 3C

	no. of experiment	Total sperm	Responding sperm	% of responding sperm
p4	7	94	75	79.78723404
PPADS + P4	7	78	56	71.79487179
Sp + P4	5	66	51	77.27272727
dp + P4	6	83	62	74.69879518
Sp+PPDAS+P4	5	75	60	80
dp+PPADS+P4	5	84	70	83.33333333