Phosphoproteomics and functional analyses reveal sperm-specific protein changes downstream of kappa opioid receptor in human spermatozoa Itziar Urizar-Arenaza et al.

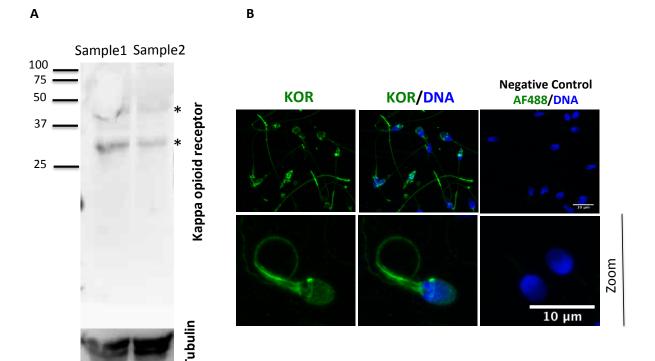
Supplemental Figures:

Supplemental Figure S1: KOR expression in human spermatozoa.

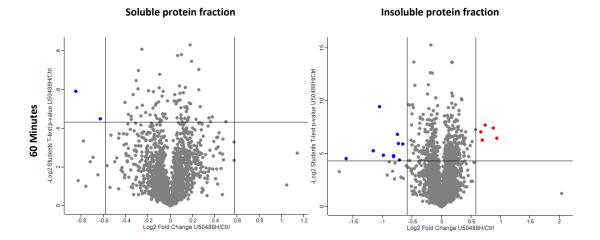
Supplemental Figure S2. Effect of U50488H on the human sperm proteome.

Supplemental Figure S3. Study of the acrosome reaction downstream KOR in human spermatozoa.

Supplemental Figure S4. Role of KOR in human sperm hyperactive motility at 60 minutes.

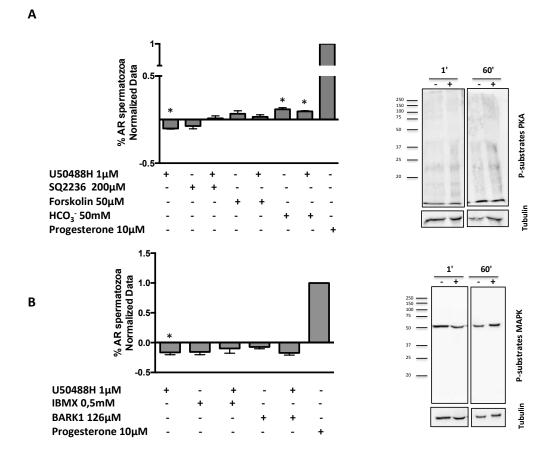


Supplemental Figure S1. KOR expression in human spermatozoa (A) by Western blotting showing immunoreactivity at around 45 and 35 kDa. * indicate the different bands of KOR. (B) by immunofluorescence, in the sperm head, middle/postacrosomal region and tail. The nuclei are stained with Hoechst and are represented in blue (N=3). Scale bar 10 μ m.

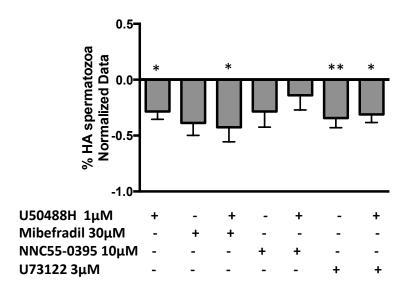


60 Minutes		
Soluble protein fraction		
Up-regulated proteins		
Down-regulated proteins	KRT18	PPP6R3
Insoluble protein fraction		
Up-regulated proteins	GPRIN1	
	SEMA3F	
	IPO11	
	USP6NL	
	FGL2	
Down-regulated proteins	ENTPD3	
	C4orf17	
	DDX50	
	C5orf49	
	TTC37	
	ARL14EP	
	FBLN2	
	TBC1D1	
	SOGA1	
	HAX1	

Supplemental Figure S2. Effect of U50488H on the human sperm proteome. (A) Overall Log₂ U50488H/Control TMT fold change as a functional of –Log statistical significance of U50488H/Control (p value< 0.05) of the soluble and insoluble protein fractions after 60 minutes U50488H treatment. In blue are indicated the down-regulated proteins by U50488H. In red are represented the U50488H-up-regulated proteins. Table containing the U50488H-regulated proteins following 60 minutes treatment in the soluble and insoluble protein fractions. U50488H/Ctrl > 1.5 in red and U50488H/Ctrl < 0.67 in blue.



Supplemental Figure S3. Study of the acrosome reaction downstream KOR in human spermatozoa. (A) Study of the acrosome reaction by 60 minutes co-incubation of U50488H (1 μM) and: SQ2236 (200 μ M), the tmAC inhibitor; Forskolin (50 μ M), the tmAC activator, and HCO3-(50 mM), the SACY activator. X axis shows the different treatments used for this study and the Y axis represents the normalized data of the % of acrosome reacted spermatozoa. The normalization was performed using the untreated samples and the acrosome reacted samples. N=6. (*p<0.05 vs Control). Immunoblotting assays showing the expression of the phosphorylated substrates of protein kinase A following 1 and 60 minutes U50488H treatment (B) Study of the acrosome reaction by 60 minutes co-incubation of U50488H (1 μM) and: IBMX (0,5 mM), the phosphodiesterases inhibitor, and BARK1 (126 μM), the GRK2 inhibitor. X axis shows the different treatments used for this study and the Y axis represents the normalized data of the % of acrosome reacted spermatozoa. The normalization was performed using the untreated samples and the acrosome reacted samples. (*p<0.05 vs Control). N=6. Immunoblotting assays showing the expression of the phosphorylated substrates of MAP kinases following 1 and 60 minutes U50488H treatment. tmAC: Transmembrane Adenylate cyclase. SACY: soluble adenylate cyclase.



Supplemental Figure S4. Role of KOR in human sperm hyperactive motility at 60 minutes. Study of the hyperactive motility by 60 minutes co-incubation of U50488H (1 μ M) and: NNC-55-0395 (10 μ M), the Catsper inhibitor; Mibefradil (30 μ M), a calcium channel activator, and U73122 (3 μ M), the PLC inhibitor. X axis shows the different treatments used for this study and the Y axis represents the normalized data of the % of hyperactive spermatozoa. The normalization was performed using the untreated samples and the acrosome reacted samples. N=8. (*p<0.05 and **p<0.01 vs Control).