Calcium influx and sperm-evoked calcium responses during oocyte maturation and egg activation

Ya-Ru Xu1 and Wan-Xi Yang1

1 The Sperm Laboratory, College of Life Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

Correspondence to: Wan-Xi Yang, email: wxyang@spermlab.org

Keywords: oocyte maturation, calcium influx, egg activation, calcium oscillation, calcium response

Received: May 09, 2017   Accepted: June 19, 2017   Published: July 29, 2017

ABSTRACT

Under the guidance and regulation of hormone signaling, large majority of mammalian oocytes go through twice cell cycle arrest-resumption prior to the fertilized egg splits: oocyte maturation and egg activation. Cytosolic free calcium elevations and endoplasmic reticulum calcium store alternations are actively involved in triggering the complex machineries and events during oogenesis. Among these, calcium influx had been implicated in the replenishment of endoplasmic reticulum store during oocyte maturation and calcium oscillation during egg activation. This process also drove successful fertilization and early embryo development. Store-operated Ca2+ entry, acts as the principal force of calcium influx, is composed of STIM1 and Orai1 on the plasma membrane. Besides, transient receptor potential channels also participate in the process of calcium inwards. In this review, we summarize the recent researches on the spatial-temporal distribution of store-operated calcium entry components and transient receptor potential channels. Questions about how these channels play function for calcium influx and what impacts these channels have on oocytes are discussed. At the time of sperm-egg fusion, sperm-specific factor(s) diffuse and enable eggs to mount intracellular calcium oscillations. In this review, we also focus on the basic knowledge and the modes of action of the potential sperm factor phospholipase C zeta, as well as the downstream receptor, type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor. From the achievement in the previous several decades, it is easy to find that there are too many doubtful points in the field that need researchers take into consideration and take action in the future.

INTRODUCTION

Oocytes in most mammal species undergo twice cell cycle arrests during cell meiosis. The first arrest happens at diplotene stage of meiosis I, termed germinal vesicle oocyte (GV oocyte). The second arrest appears at metaphase of meiosis II oocyte (MII oocyte). Under the stimulus of luteinizing hormone (LH), GV oocytes turn on the so-called “oocyte maturation” process, firstly detach from the arrest state, later undergo GV breakdown (GVBD) and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) reorganization. The oocytes accomplish the preparation for fertilization, finally terminate in MII stage. Subsequently, the ovulatory MII oocytes resume meiosis in response to sperm entry. The following events constitute the “egg activation” process: cortical granule exocytosis, polyspermy blockage via cortical reaction, meiosis II proceeding, genetic material replicating, second polar body (2PB) and pronuclei formation. Close attention had been paid to the molecular signaling basis of arrest exit downstream calcium (Ca2+) oscillation. The cytostatic factor, maturation-promoting factor (MPF), is composed of catalytic subunit cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (Cdk1)/cell division cycle protein 2 (cdc2) and regulatory subunit cyclin B. The inactivated MPF enforces Ca2+ command to call for cell cycle resumption. Two multiple interacting programs are responsible for the inactivation of MPF. On the one hand, the phosphorylation state of Cdk1/Cdc2 is coordinated by kinases and phosphatases. On the other hand, the synthesis and degradation of cyclin B are balanced. Reactivation and down-regulation of Wee1B exercised a great influence on Cdk1/Cdc2 kinase...
activity and pronucleus forming, and Wee1B inhibited Cdk1/Cdc2 activity by phosphorylating tyrosine 15 [1]. Wee1B activity could be activated by the phosphorylation effect of upstream type II Ca\(^{2+}\)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase (CaMKII) at Serine 15 [1]. At the other end of the scale are the downregulated phosphatases, like Cdc25A and Cdc25B, which could dephosphorylate Cdk1/Cdc2 and stabilize meiotic arrest [2, 3]. Activation of anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) and its co-factor Cdc20 (APC\(^\text{cdk20}\)) could promote the proteolytic degradation of cyclin B and then inactivate MPF, finally release oocyte from MII arrest [4, 5]. What’s more, Wee1B could also mediate the degradation of cyclin B by activating APC/C [3]. The early mitotic inhibitor 1 (Em1) could inhibit the activity of APC/C-APC\(^{\text{cdk20}}\) [6]. In addition to MPF, cyclic adenosine 3’,5’-monophosphate (cAMP) was also reported to maintain oocyte arrest [7, 8]. There are two sources of cAMP: the adjacent somatic follicular cells and the oocyte itself. In somatic follicular cells, cAMP could be catalyzed by adenylyl cyclase (AC) of ATP and transported into oocyte through gap junction [9]. In oocyte, G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR) in the plasma membrane (PM) could activate AC3 to produce cAMP [10]. As the downstream of cAMP, protein kinase A (PKA) could balance the activities of the Wee1B kinase and Cdc25 phosphatase [11]. LH surge acts as a gap junction blocker to guarantee low concentration of cAMP in oocyte to assist cell resumption [12, 13]. The intricate and detailed signal interactions could be referred to many review papers [4, 14]. The signal pathways underlying oocyte arrest and resumption were depicted in Figure 1.

The inaugurator of MII oocyte resumption has been defined as a series of rapid, transient increase of intracellular calcium (\(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\)), known as \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillation, triggered by specific sperm factor. The successful cell cycle arrest and punctual exit are orchestrated by well-balanced \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\) concentrations and complicated regulators/pathways, deeper issues needs to be solved in the future. The \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillation in mammalian eggs is featured by a train of long-lasting repetitive intracellular \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) transients [15]. The frequency and duration of \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillations are different in various species. Take mouse eggs for example, the large transient increase lasts about 2 minutes, followed by repetitive transients lasting 0.5 minutes and occurring at 3 minutes intervals [16]. The \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillation in mouse eggs lasted until the pronuclear formation [17, 18]. Actually, the inordinate oscillatory pacemaker and \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillation during egg maturation and activation usually leads to egg-to-embryo transition disorders [16, 19].

The fine-adjusted \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\) concentration is tightly and complicatedly regulated by various factors. It could be divided into the all-around administration of the \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) entrance and exit. External \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) (\(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\)) supports \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) influx and the authenticated channels that mediate \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) influx during maturation and fertilization could be the type of plasma membrane channel(s), like store-operated \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) entry (SOCE) and Cav3.2 [20, 21, 22]. Plasma membrane \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\)-ATPase (PMCA) is a kind of \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) pump-out channel that had been focused on. In presence of high concentrations of Gd\(^{3+}\), the initial \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\) was broadened and the interval between spikes was widened, indicating the active participation of PMCA in \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\), oscillations shaping [21]. ER plays a role as \(\text{“Ca}^{2+}\text{” reservoir” and is indispensable for \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillations. Replenishment and discharge of \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\) require sarco-endoplasmic reticulum \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\)-ATPasers (SERCA) and type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (IP3R1) function during \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\), oscillations. Addition of SERCA inhibitors (thapsigargin or cyclopiazonic acid (CPA)) could perturb \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillations by reducing basal \(\text{[Ca}^{2+}\text{]}\)\(_{\text{ER}}\) levels and holding the recovery back [21, 23, 24].

As mentioned before, the fertilized \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) fluctuation is stirred up by a specific sperm factor. The identity of such sperm factor was debatable and blurry over the past few decades, and many theories upgraded along with constantly deepened researches. Among these, phospholipase C zeta (PLCζ), was found to depend on the substrate phosphatidylinositol 4,5-biphosphate (PI(4,5)P2) to produce inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (IP3), and activate IP3R1 to release \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) from ER store [25, 26, 27, 28]. Meanwhile, another controversial protein, postacrosomal sheath WW domain-binding protein (PAWP), made its first appearance in 2007 and disputes about its real function have cropped up repeatedly in recent years [29]. In this review, we summarized the findings in the past decades on the characteristics and the related signaling pathways underlying \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) inward mobilization, such as ER-STIM-Orail pathway [19, 30, 31], actin filament-TRPV3 pathway [32, 33], and TRPM7-SOCE pathway [34, 35, 36]. We also discussed the influence to oocyte maturation and activation. In addition, we described and discussed the sperm factors which operate \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release from ER during mammalian oocytes development and embryogenesis. The antagonists, inhibitors and labels used in the course of the study of \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) are summed up in Table 1.

## \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) INFLUX SUPPORTS ER STORES REFILLING, \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) OSCILLATIONS AND DOWNSTREAM EVENTS OF EGG ACTIVATION

The existence of \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) influx is vital for various physiological processes. When loading with IP3, neither mouse GV oocyte nor MII oocyte produced any \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release in \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\)-free medium, but the \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillations are observed after \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) addition [19]. The time cause of cation influx during fertilization-induced \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) oscillations was evaluated by Mn\(^{2+}\) quenching method, and found that the internal flow augmented approximately 3-fold after each \(\text{Ca}^{2+}\) transient and gradually calmed down to the
basal level until the next transient occurs in mouse eggs [37]. The functions of Ca$^{2+}$ influx are versatile. It not only maintains Ca$^{2+}$ oscillations by replenishing Ca$^{2+}$ stores during oocyte maturation, but also provides an important spatially restricted Ca$^{2+}$ signal required for complete egg activation at fertilization. For example, in intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) and/or in vitro fertilization (IVF) fertilized mouse eggs, Ca$^{2+}$ influx across PM, instead of the intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ buffering, is required for downstream events of egg activation [20, 37, 38]. They suspected that the Ca$^{2+}$ influx through SOCE was a precondition for the successful IP3-mediated Ca$^{2+}$ leak. The CaMKIIγ activation pathway was found as a downstream function cascade of Ca$^{2+}$ influx in fertilized mouse oocyte as CA-CaMKIIγ cRNA-injected eggs formed a second polar body and pronucleus [20].

**Protein composition and molecular interactions of SOCE**

SOCE is composed of two kinds of proteins: stromal interaction molecule 1 (STIM1) and Orai. STIM1, discovered in 1870, was characterized by malignancies/tumor-related function from human chromosome region 11p15.5 [39]. STIM proteins (STIM1 and STIM2), the single transmembrane-spanning proteins resident in the ER membrane, exist as dimers, and STIM1 migrates to the ER-PM junctions as “puncta” to tether Orai Ca$^{2+}$ channels [40, 41]. The Ca$^{2+}$ sensor role of STIM proteins in response to store depletion is dependent on its luminal single EF-hand Ca$^{2+}$ binding domain [42]. The association of N-terminal domain leads to the unfolding and extension of the C-terminal domain, which is known as the STIM-Orai activating region (SOAR)/channel-activating domain (CAD)/Orai1-activating small fragment (OASF) [31, 43, 44, 45]. There are three Orai isoforms encoded in mammalian genomes. Orai3 resided and functioned in both the GV and MII oocyte membrane [19]. From the results of overexpression of Orai1, STIM1 or Orai3 in GV oocytes and MII oocyte, we could learn that, STIM1 associated with either Orai1 or Orai3 to mediate Ca$^{2+}$ influx in the GV oocyte, but clustered with Orai1 only in the MII oocyte [19]. Orai1, a plasma membrane protein with four transmembrane domains, interacts with STIM1 by its cytoplasmic N- and C- termini to form Ca$^{2+}$ channels.
the SOCE channel. The Ca\textsuperscript{2+} selective pore is composed of three layer construction by six Orai1 subunits: Ca\textsuperscript{2+} selectivity filter layer towards the extracellular end of the pore formed by glutamate residues that bind Ca\textsuperscript{2+} ions, the transmembrane helices (TM2-4) layer and the inner most transmembrane 1 (TM1) helices layer [40, 46, 47]. Recently, the gating mechanism of Orai1 by STIM1 was investigated; it occurred through a modest rotation of the pore helix, destroyed the V102-F99 hydrophobic band by shifting F99 residues away from the central pore axis, thereby increasing pore hydration and permitting ion conduction [41]. A more bewilderment, the signaling crosstalk underlies STIM1 recruitment of Orai1 and STIM1-Orai1 interaction remains enigmatic. In HEK293 cells, the phosphorylation of STIM1 at ERK1/2 target sites (i.e. in serine residues 575, 608 and 621) is necessary for the activation of SOCE [48]. In human pulmonary aortic endothelial (HPAE) cells, the phosphorylation at tyrosine residue 361 within the SOAR domain is a pivotal switch to link STIM1 puncta to gating of Orai1 channels [49].

Table 1: Diverse pharmacological agents and/or materials used in the study of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} function in oocytes and eggs.

| Name             | application                      | Mechanism of action                                                                 | demerits                                                                 | references  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2-APB            | suppress intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+} release | inhibit IP3 receptor; inhibit SOCE                                                   | inequality in different cell types                                       | [38, 115]   |
| 2-APB            | TRPM7; activate TRPV3            | unknown                                                                               |                                                                          | [34, 35]    |
| NS8593           | inhibit TRPM7 channel            | interaction between the pore-forming loop of TRPM7 and the imidazole ring of NS8593 | Mg\textsuperscript{2+} dependence                                        | [57, 116]   |
| NaNtriben        | activate TRPM7 channel           | most likely act via the TRP domain                                                   |                                                                          | [57, 117]   |
| Sr\textsuperscript{2+} | replace external Ca\textsuperscript{2+}; induce parthenogenesis | potentiate the InsP3 receptors (InsP3R) without generating IP3; through the major route of TRVP3 |                                                                          | [32, 65, 118] |
| BAPTA            | calcium chelator                 |                                                                                        |                                                                          |             |
| fluo-3/8H        | fluorescent calcium indicator    |                                                                                        | cause damage to oocytes and interfere with later embryo development      | [37]        |
| ionomycin        | Ca\textsuperscript{2+} ionophore to release intracellular stores Ca\textsuperscript{2+} | alter the plasma membrane permeability or act directly on intracellular organelles which release Ca\textsuperscript{2+} | potentially cytotoxic or mutagenic                                       | [119]       |
| carvacrol        | a TRPV3 agonist                  |                                                                                        |                                                                          | [120]       |
| heparin          | competitive inhibitor of the inositol 1,4,5 trisphosphate receptor (InsP3R) |                                                                                        |                                                                          | [20, 26]    |
| Inp54p phosphatase | specifically dephosphorylate PI(4,5) P2 |                                                                                        |                                                                          | [91]        |
| thapsigargin,    | detect Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in ER stores | inhibit the ER Ca\textsuperscript{2+} ATPase (SERCA)                                 | As the endogenous leak pathway is slow, thus as stores are being emptied, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} is buffered and extruded out of the cell | [38, 56]    |
| A23187           | Ca\textsuperscript{2+} ionophore to activate egg artificially |                                                                                        | only elicit a single rise in Ca\textsuperscript{2+}                     | [121]       |
| thimerosal       | induce [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}], oscillations | sensitize IP3Rs without generating IP3                                               |                                                                          | [122]       |
| Cameleon D1ER    | Ca\textsuperscript{2+} indicator | fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET)-based                                 |                                                                          | [20, 37, 123] |
| Rhod-2           | measure mitochondrial Ca\textsuperscript{2+}/report cytoplasmic [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}] |                                                                                        |                                                                          | [21, 69]    |
| Gd\textsuperscript{3+} | reduce Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx and efflux | inhibit PMCA                                                                          |                                                                          | [21, 124]   |
| CPA              | prevent [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}][\textsubscript{in}] increase | inhibit SERCA                                                                         |                                                                          | [21]        |
| mibefradil or pimozide | inhibit CaV3.2 | ?                                                                                    |                                                                          | [22, 125]   |
| TPEN             | simulate store depletion         | chelate store Ca\textsuperscript{2+}                                                |                                                                          | [19]        |

From the perspective that two tyrosine residues lie within the SOAR domain of STIM1, the role of these potential phosphorylation sites in regulating oocytes and eggs SOCE remains to be disclosed.

**SOCE in oocyte maturation**

In mammalian oocyte, whether SOCE exerts effects during maturation had been explored [30, 50, 51]. However, there is still a controversial dispute about the real occurrence of SOCE in maturing oocytes. Using the same thapsigargin and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} add-back method, Gómez-Fernández group reported that SOCE-mediated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} entry was silent in GV, GVBD and MI stage, increased sharply in MII oocyte [50]. Nevertheless, diametrically opposed to the above findings, Cheon group and Lee group insisted that Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx decreased along with [Ca\textsuperscript{2+}][\textsubscript{ER}] content increased, which showed the gradual inactivation of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} entry in mouse [19, 38]. In consideration of the inaccuracy of thapsigargin, Lee group verified their results through

www.impactjournals.com/oncotarget
adopting a more direct approach to measure Ca\textsuperscript{2+} store by using the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} ionophore, ionomycin [19] (Table 1). The expression profile and subcellular localization of STIM1 and Orai1 disclosed the underlying molecular basis. For the former, quantitative real-time PCR and Western blot results revealed a low level of STIM1 at GV in the cortical fraction of the ER, followed by a sharp increase at the GVBD with homogeneously distribution throughout the periphery of the cell, but a steady expression of Orai1 with a scattered distribution in the plasma membrane, suggesting the decisive effect of STIM1 to the occurrence of SOCE [50, 52]. The low STIM1-Orai1 co-localization under store depletion conditions in immature oocytes suggested the close positive correlation between STIM1-Orai1 co-localization and SOCE activation during meiotic progression [50]. For the latter, the waning could be attributed to the progressively disabled SOCE, as the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx could be clearly enhanced in all stages of maturation by over-expressing of human-Stim1-YFP, especially in GV oocytes [38]. Interestingly, the cellular distribution of Stim1 and Orai1 changed during maturation, which coincided with the decline: STIM1 was patch throughout the GV oocyte, more diffuse in GVBD oocyte, more disperse as maturation progressed; Orai1 was highly enriched at the PM, weaker and internalized from PM to an intracellular early endosomal compartment [19, 38]. After ER store depletion, Orai1 translocated back to the cell membrane and coupled to an increase in STIM1 clusters [19]. What’s more, the ability of Stim1 to undergo “puncta” formation and migration to the cortex changed along with the decline in Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx. The co-localization of hStim1 and hOrai1 diminished during this process [38]. Researchers in each group failed to provide a reasonable explanation for such discrepancy. There is speculation that the posttranslational (such as phosphorylation) and conformational modifications of STIM1 may exercise a great influence on SOCE activities. In HEK293 cells and human pulmonary endothelial (HPAE) cells, the phosphorylation of STIM1 at several sites (i.e. in serine residues 575, 608, 621 and tyrosine residue 361) is necessary for the activation of SOCE [48, 49]. The auto-inhibitory domain was needed to be exposed by STIM1 to achieve full activation of SOCE [53]. What’s more, this brings into question the different physiological significance generated by the unusual distribution of SOCE components and this remains to be investigated.

Proper content of SOCE components has significant physiological effect to the follow-up activities and development. The expression pattern is shown up as higher in immature (GV-stage) oocytes and weak in MII mature oocytes [54]. Orai1 downregulation by injecting siRNA in porcine oocyte prior to maturation showed the abolished Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, suggesting the key role of Orai1 in store-operated Ca\textsuperscript{2+} entry [54]. In contrast, down-regulation of STIM1 or Orai1 by siRNA injection into porcine GV oocyte did not reduce the Ca\textsuperscript{2+} store content and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} oscillations in

Figure 2: SOCE, TRPV3 and TRPM7 participate actively in Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx during oocyte maturation and egg activation.

SOCE is composed of STIM1 and Orai1. STIM1 in the ER membrane tethered Orai1 in the PM to deliver the entrance of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} signal. Meanwhile, Ca\textsuperscript{2+} influx mediated by TRPV3 is crucial to oocyte maturation and activation. The polymerization of actin filament may promote the expression and PM-distribution of TRPV3. Besides the cation channel, TRPM7 could also phosphorylate SOCE by its serine/threonine kinase domain.
another research [55]. The difference may be explained by the existence of endogenous STIM1 and Orai1. However, overexpression of STIM1 and Orai1 in porcine oocyte disrupted the maintenance of the long-lasting Ca\(^{2+}\) signal and led to the fertilization failure [54, 55].

**SOCE in egg activation**

The location of STIM1 changed during early fertilization in mouse oocytes. In resting MII oocytes, STIM1 co-localized with the ER marker calreticulin in the small and discrete areas or clusters, translocated to larger areas like PM concomitant with the intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) stores emptying induced by TG/ionomycin/IVF [52]. The role for STIM1 and SOCE in the calcium signaling during early stages of mouse oocyte fertilization had been proven in these findings. Both protein expression (STIM1-CT and Orai1-NT) and SOCE inhibitors (SKF-96365 and 2-APB) failed to regulate the Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations, which showed the rare contribution of SOCE in Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillation maintaining in fertilized mouse eggs [37]. In contrast, the expression of STIM1-CCb9 could enhance the rate of Mn\(^{2+}\) entry and augment the oscillation frequency, a better explanation was that STIM1 may assist the Ca\(^{2+}\) pump-mediated Ca\(^{2+}\) uptake and the IP3R/Ca\(^{2+}\) channels-mediated pump-out [37]. Given that, SOCE can be chosen as a key maturity assessment indicator for mouse oocyte. However, Gd\(^{3+}\) and Synta66 (two SOCE inhibitors) could not prevent ICSI-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) entry, which indicated that the requisite Ca\(^{2+}\) entry may be supported by alternative Ca\(^{2+}\) influx channels [20].

In porcine eggs, SOCE was confirmed to be the only prerequisite to reload the intracellular stores and sustain the repetitive Ca\(^{2+}\) signal at fertilization. Different SOCE inhibitors (gadolinium, 3,5-bis (trifluoromethyl) pyrazole 2, tetrapandin-2) were employed into the porcine eggs, and the Ca\(^{2+}\) entry that was triggered by thapsigargin-induced store depletion was blocked, the fertilization Ca\(^{2+}\) signal ceased abruptly [55]. Injection of STIM1 siRNA to porcine oocyte prior to fertilization destroyed the characteristics of fertilization, as failing to generate repetitive Ca\(^{2+}\) signals and refill stores, perturbing embryo development [56]. And overexpressed h-STIM1 and h-Orai1 up-regulated the basal Ca\(^{2+}\) levels in mouse oocyte, nevertheless, over-expression of STIM1 had no effect to porcine oocyte.

---

**Figure 3: The action modes of PLCζ and Ca\(^{2+}\) release from ER stores.** Either XY linker or EF hand domain of PLCζ binds with the intracellular vesicular PI(4,5)P\(_2\) due to their positive charges. PI(4,5)P\(_2\) was then hydrolyzed to IP3 and DAG. As the ER membrane channel, IP3R1 mediated the Ca\(^{2+}\) flowing out from ER after binding with IP3. During this import process, M-phase kinases phosphorylated IP3R1 and promoted Ca\(^{2+}\) efflux.
which hinted the self-sufficiency of endogenous STIM1 function [19, 56].

Recently, the rule of SOCE in oocyte Ca\(^{2+}\) signaling was overthrown and the indispensable status of SOCE in Ca\(^{2+}\) entry and fertilization became controversial. Oocyte-specific conditional knockout (cKO) mice for STIM1 and STIM2 respectively, STIM1/2 double cKO mice, and Orai1-null mice were generated [57]. These three protein-missing models showed no difference in ER Ca\(^{2+}\) stores or Ca\(^{2+}\) influx at GV stage, no difference in the pattern of Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations after fertilization, and no difference in the normal fertility. All the above results proved the negligible effect of SOCE during oocyte fertilization [57]. This makes the definitive conclusions remain elusive and everything would get murkier and murkier. Whenever we have a new data point, with an unknown output value, we put it through the model and produce our expected output through constant exploration.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRP CHANNELS TO Ca\(^{2+}\) PERMEATION

The Transient Receptor Potential (TRP) channels family proteins are composed of about 30 members. They can be divided into in six subfamilies: TRPC-"canonical", TRPM-"melastatin", TRPV-"vanilloid", TRPA-"ankyrin", TRPM7-"mucolipin" and TRPP/PKD-"polycystin" [58, 59]. As cations conductors, TRP channels have weak sensitivity to voltage, and initiate a plethora of cellular changes in response to various stimuli such as osmolarity, pH, temperature, taste, pheromones and intracellular stimuli such as Ca\(^{2+}\) and phosphatidylinositol signal transduction pathways, and plant compounds [59]. Among them, TRPV3 and TRPM7 hold great significance for Ca\(^{2+}\) signaling in mammal oocytes and eggs.

TRPV3

As a heat-sensitive protein, TRPV3 was firstly cloned and characterized in Keratinocytes [60]. It is composed by two coiled-coil domains in NH\(_2\) terminal, intermediate four predicted ankyrin domains and six putative transmembrane domains in C-terminal [60]. The functional expression of mouse PM-located TRPV3 had been investigated. It increased in accordance with the grade of maturity during oocyte maturation, showing concretely as measurable currents at GV, small at MI, and maximum at MII stage [32]. By means of voltage clamp and calcium imaging measurements of wild type and TRPV3-knock out mouse oocytes, TRPV3 was defined to mediate Ca\(^{2+}\) permeation and initiate egg activation [32]. Nevertheless, TRPV3-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) permeation meant nothing to fertilization-associated [Ca\(^{2+}\)] oscillations in mouse [32]. Recently, 2-APB was confirmed to target TRPV3 selectively to increase [Ca\(^{2+}\)], without affecting IP3R1 [33]. In the same study, the expression and/or function of TRPV3 were found to be regulated by actin microfilaments in mouse egg [33]. It could be attributed to the blockage of the recycling of TRPV3 channels to PM by the depolymerization of actin. In consideration of temperature sensibility, TRPV3 may protect the balance of Ca\(^{2+}\) regulation against extreme, hostile temperature milieu. There is still a need to figure out unknown endogenous direct activators and targets of TRPV3 in oocyte and egg in the future.

TRPM7

Strontium is able to initiate oscillations in experimental operation. However, strontium was able to mount oscillations in TRPV3-lacking GV oocyte, indicating the fruitless contribution of TRPV3 and the possible commitment of TRPM7- and/or TRPM6-like channels to mouse GV oocyte [35]. Based on publicly available microarray data and electrophysiological evidence, TRPM7-like channels were picked up. TRPM7 has a large TRPM homology region (around 700 amino acids) in the N-terminal, followed by a TRP domain C-terminal to the transmembrane segments, and coiled-coil domain and serine/threonine kinase domain in the C-terminal [34]. TRPM7 homomers were identified to be functionally expressed in both GV oocytes and eggs, last until post-fertilization [35]. TRPM7 is involved in the ubiquitous Ca\(^{2+}\) influx pathway that regulates many physiological functions including oocyte maturation and fertilization. It was demonstrated to contribute significantly to spontaneous Ca\(^{2+}\) influx in GV oocytes and Ca\(^{2+}\) influx following fertilization in mouse eggs through pharmacological assessment of TRPM7 inhibitors (Mg\(^{2+}\) and NS8593) and activator (Naltriben) [35, 57]. TRPM7 knocking-out model satisfied the research requirement and more potential functions are discovered. TRPM7 was essential for normal embryonic development as trpm7 knock-out mice are embryonic lethal before E7.5 [61, 62]. The blockade of TRPM7 (trpm7 knocking-out) impaired normal pre-implantation development, delayed progression to the morula stage, and inhibited blastocyst formation [35]. The first priorities are to assess the essence, mechanism and magnitude behind these effects.

It’s worth noting that the connection between TRPM7 and SOCE should be considered when discussing TRPM7 effects. A recent research depicted an acute functional link between TRPM7 and SOCE for the first time. Researchers found that in chicken DT40 B lymphocytes, suppression of TRPM7 by pharmacological and molecular ways lessened SOCE while overexpression of TRPM7 rescued SOCE. TRPM7 possesses dual identity as both an ion channel which can depolarize cells and increase intracellular calcium and a kinase which can phosphorylate downstream proteins [34, 63, 64]. Interestingly, using kinase-deficient mutants, TRPM7 was
proved to regulate SOCE through its kinase domain, might affect STIM indirectly by engaging another protein partner of STIM or Orai proteins [36]. This gave us a new facet of SOCE-TRPM7 interaction; the previous TRPM7-Ca\(^{2+}\) conditioning findings might result from the additional secondary, indirect support of SOCE via the kinase activity of TRPM7.

Along with the natural aging, physiological reaction of Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations remains unchanged despite deterioration in the oocyte’s ability to replenish Ca\(^{2+}\) from the extracellular environment [65]. The cellular events underpinning the declining Ca\(^{2+}\) influx may attribute to the reduced/damaged mediated-channel, for instance, SOCE and TRPV3. Notably however, the unwounded Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillation could not guarantee intact fertilization response, the other downstream events may account for the senescence-mediated defects.

**Other potential channels mediate Ca\(^{2+}\) entry**

In addition to SOCE and TRP family member proteins, there are still other potential channels that mediate intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) regulation. The α1 subunit of the T-type channel Ca\(_{\text{v},3.2}\), encoded by Cacna1h, also supports the entry of Ca\(^{2+}\) meiotic maturation and developmental activation. The function of T-type channels had been investigated in oocytes previously [66, 67]. Ca\(^{2+}\)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) was found to target T-type channels to activate Ach-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) current [68]. Cacna1h-/- females have reduced litter sizes, Cacna1h-/- or Ca\(_{\text{v},3.2}\)-pharmacological inhibited eggs have reduced total and ER Ca\(^{2+}\)stores and turbulent Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillation patterns [22]. The exact mechanism of T-type channel regulation in oocytes and eggs requires further elucidation. Plasma membrane Ca\(^{2+}\)–ATPases (PMCA) is a kind of Ca\(^{2+}\) pump-out channel that had been focused on. In presence of high concentrations of Gd\(^{3+}\), the initial [Ca\(^{2+}\)] was broadened and the interval between spikes was widened, indicating the active participation of PMCA in [Ca\(^{2+}\)] oscillations shaping [21]. ER plays a role as “Ca\(^{2+}\) reservoir” and is indispensable for Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations. Replenishment and discharge of [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{\text{ER}}\) require sarco-endoplasmic reticulum Ca\(^{2+}\) ATPases (SERCA) and type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (IP3R1) function during [Ca\(^{2+}\)] oscillations. Addition of SERCA inhibitors (thapsigargin or cyclopiazonic acid (CPA)) could perturb Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations by reducing basal [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{\text{ER}}\) levels and holding the recovery back [21, 23, 24].

As an energy production center, the contribution of mitochondria to Ca\(^{2+}\) waves propagation cannot be ignored. Suppressing mitochondrial function destroyed [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{\text{mito}}\), vibration, blocked ER refilling of Ca\(^{2+}\) and thus enhanced [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{\text{ER}}\) [21, 69]. ATP synthesis in mitochondria participated in [Ca\(^{2+}\)]\(_{\text{ER}}\) refilling and normal oscillations maintaining, but there are other possibilities, including, just conceivably, it may uptake Ca\(^{2+}\) into the matrix [70].

Above all, the accomplishment of well-balanced Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillation during oocyte maturation and egg activation is achieved by the coordination of various types of channels. However, recent studies only rest on the enumeration of the phenomenon and the expression levels of different channels. All of this means it is imperative that more research should focus on the signal interactions and mechanisms involved in Ca\(^{2+}\) handling in the future.

**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF PLCζ**

The identity of the “sperm factor” was initially confirmed to be protein, then the Ca\(^{2+}\) releasing function was found to depend on IP3R to produce IP3, and therewith, Ca\(^{2+}\)-sensitive PLC became the most suspicion [25, 26, 27, 71, 72]. The true face of “sperm factor” was unveiled by Saunders group in 2002; they analyzed the testis-derived expressed sequence tags (ESTs) and sought out the novel testis-specific smallest PLC isoform, PLCζ [28]. Complementary RNA (cRNA) and/or protein microinjection and depletion assay verified the physiological role for PLCζ in Ca\(^{2+}\) oscillations, egg activation and embryo development during mammalian fertilization [28, 73, 74]. What’s more, the direct evidence from the RNA interference transgenic mice further settled the status of PLCζ [75]. And ICSI failure patients showed reduced/absent expression of PLCζ1 in the sperm, such atypical PLCζ protein expression may be explained by protein degradation/discard during spermatogenesis, instead of genomic abnormalities, and the expression regulation during spermatogenesis still worth to study in the future [76].

**The structural and functional basis of PLCζ**

As a smallest, constitutive mammal PLC isoform, PLCζ employs a distinct mechanism to potentially induce Ca\(^{2+}\) release in eggs in contrast with other PLC family members. Grasping the mechanism basic of protein domains could pave the way for intense research. PLCζ possesses a tandem pair of EF hand-like domains in the N-terminal, extended X and Y domains in the center region and a C2 domain in the C-terminal, lacking of the pleckstrin homology (PH) domain in other PLC isoforms [28]. To examine the role of each region of PLCζ, a series of domain-deletion/mutation constructs were created. EF hand domains and C2 domain had a major impact for XY catalytic activity [77, 78, 79]. The XY linker (the intervening region separates the catalytic X and Y domains) in PLCζ stretches longer than PLC8 and owns the specific basic amino acid residues in the Y catalytic domain [28]. It was XY linker, instead of C2 domain, that possessed significant role in the targeting of PLCζ to PI(4,5)P\(_2\), which depending on the positive charge residues [78, 80]. The relatively conservative positive
charge residues may attract the positive charged PI (4,5) P2. The sharp decrease of EC50 of PLCζ after deletion of both EF hands domains indicated Ca2+ sensor role of EF hands, and further, the fact that replacement of PLCζ-EF hands domain by PLCδ-EF hands domain weakened Ca2+ sensitivity stressed the more effective capacity of PLCζ-EF hands domain [78, 81]. Apart from the XY linker, EF-hand domain containing positively-charged residues is also responsible for the PLCζ-targeting to the membrane PI(4,5)P2 [82]. Evidence supporting its role came from the halfway diminished function from the absence of XY linker, and the damaged PI(4,5)P2 binding from sequential reduction of the net positive-charged residues in EF-hand [80, 82]. In addition, EF-hand domains could be the last arbiter for the species-specific differences in PLCζ (enzymatic properties and potency to elicit Ca2+ oscillations), proved by the exchanging human for mouse EF-hand assay [83]. Deletion/replacement of the C2 domain of PLCζ resulted in the inability to trigger Ca2+ oscillation in mouse eggs without PI(4,5)P2 hydrolytic enzyme activity descend and Ca2+ sensitivity reeding [77, 81]. Recently, a missense homozgyous mutation had been found in PLCζ-C2 domain of two patients, Phe 489 converted from Ile. Such mutation resulted in the missing of PLCζ in sperm, turbulence of PLCζ after injection in mouse oocytes, disordering Ca2+ variation and early embryonic arrest [84]. The mode of C2 domain action may be realized by its PI(3)P/PI(5)P binding. On the one hand, such binding may help PLCζ keep silent before working, on the other hand, this may help PLCζ target the corresponding intracellular PI(2)P-containing vesicle. The post-translational modification is of great concern for PLCζ to attain the functional ability. Proteolytic cleavage at the linker region between X- and Y-domains belongs to that, the two fragments kept performance unless immunodepletion/affinity-depletion [79]. Figure 3 summed up the possible functions of each domain of PLCζ.

The functional evaluation of PLCζ could be identified as an indication of the fertilizing ability of sperm and clinical diagnostic information. It could be assessed from two perspectives: the reduced/absent PLCζ protein abundance, the expressed mutated forms of PLCζ. The aberration of PLCζ expression like reduction or missing was detrimental for egg activation and the follow-up steps in embryo development [76, 85, 86, 87]. The impact of residue-mutated PLCζ on Ca2+ movement is also illustrated in the following examples. Sperms in two infertile brothers all had genetic missence homozgyous mutations in PLCζ (Ile 489 Phe), which leading to the absence of PLCζ in sperm and mis-distribution after injecting into eggs/oocytes, without distorting the sperm morphology [84]. The histidine residue replacement of proline at position 398 and histidine residue replacement of leucine at position 233 of PLCζ were identified in a non-globozoospermic infertile male. Such mutations completely lack PI(2)P (phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) hydrolysis ability in vitro and had lower protein instability when expressed in HEK293T cells [85, 88, 89, 90]. Above all, figuring out the structure-function relationships underlying PLCζ action is critical for understanding of the precise patterns of Ca2+ oscillations, oocyte activation and clinical applications.

Unlike other PLC isoforms in somatic cells, PLCζ targeted the internal PI(4,5)P2 residing distinct vesicular structures inside the egg cortex. Substantial evidences existed to support this, just like minimal loss of oolemma PI(4,5)P2, no affect of depletion of oolemma PI(4,5)P2 pool on PLCζ-mediated Ca2+ oscillations, immunolocalization of related proteins and the inhibition effect of targeted vesicular PI(4,5)P2 depletion [91]. Such distinctive feature is in exact accordance with physiological composition of PLCζ, as lack of a PH domain which specific binding to PM-PI(4,5)P2, and the soluble property that supports PLCζ to diffuse throughout the cytoplasm. And even transforming the N-terminus of PLCζ by annexation of PH domain from PLCδ1 did not alter its in vitro biochemical properties [81]. What’s more, the distribution of PI(4,5)P2 also changed with the vesicular distribution of the Golgi and other membrane-trafficking systems. However, the exact domains mediate the binding with intracellular vesicles has remained a mystery.

PLCζ complementary RNA injection could arouse fertilization-like Ca2+ oscillations in mice, cows, pigs and humans, and the optimal concentration of PLCζ cRNA had been determined [74, 92, 93, 94]. These findings lay a solid foundation for future clinical reform and development to rescue human oocytes from failed activation. The active recombinant human PLCζ protein was obtained recently. Kashir group firstly purified recombinant human PLCζ protein and phenotypically rescued the failed activation in mouse oocytes, showing the great potential in clinical trials [88, 95]. Oocyte cytoplasmic movements was detected to change in near synchrony with the number and timing of Ca2+ transients after PLCζ injection in aged human oocytes that failed to fertilize after ICSI [96]. The temporal analysis of movements could be measured by particle image velocimetry (PIV) analysis [96]. It promises to be a non-invasive approach for assessing the Ca2+ oscillations pattern in oocytes.

**IP3R acts as PLCζ downstream pump-out channel on the ER membrane**

Diacylglycerol (DAG) and IP3 are two products of PLCζ hydrolysis of PI(4,5)P2, IP3 then identifies and binds with IP3 receptors (IP3R), subsequently release the first Ca2+ wave from ER stores. IP3R1, tetrameric Ca2+ channels located on the membrane of ER, is responsible for the majority of [Ca2+]i increases associated with
fertilization [23, 24]. Such channel is composed of a channel pore formed by six transmembrane regions in C-terminal followed a small cytosolic tail, the coupling domain in intermediate region, and a ligand-binding domain in large cytosolic N-terminal region [97, 98]. IP3 is found to bind the coupling domain and could be converted into Ca$^{2+}$ releasing from ER [99, 100]. Content and modification changes of IP3R1 are in accordance with the development of eggs. The level increased steadily with maturity, coinciding with maximal [Ca$^{2+}$], oscillatory ability at the MII stage, lost over half of the receptors in pronuclear stage, corresponding to the sperm-initiated oscillations subsiding [101, 102, 103]. Persistent production and binding of IP3 facilitated its degradation and its degradation-regulation contributed to shaping the pattern of sperm-initiated [Ca$^{2+}$], oscillations [104]. In addition to IP3, Ca$^{2+}$ can also act as a co-agonist [105]. On the other hand, phosphorylation of IP3R1 at the MPM-2 epitope by M-phase kinases (like p34cdc2 kinase, Cdk, MAPK and polo-like kinase-1 (Plk1)) enhances IP3R1-mediated Ca$^{2+}$ release in mouse and porcine eggs [106, 107, 108, 109]. The phosphorylation is initiated around the GVBD stage, corresponding with the activation of these kinases, which are responsible for the initiation and progression of oocyte maturation. Strikingly, the specific phosphorylated residue T930 within the coupling domain during rat oocyte mitosis could lower the binding affinity of IP3 to IP3R and thus resulted in lessened IP3-dependent Ca$^{2+}$ release [110]. The above paradoxical effects caused by phosphorylation of diverse residues implicates that the crosstalk and combinatorial fashion define the ultimate biological function of IP3R. The molecular and signaling pathways were showed in Figure 3.

The controversial PAWP

PAWP, postacrosomal sheath WW domain-binding protein, locates in the post-acrosomal sheath region (PAS) of the perinuclear theca (PT) in elongating spermatids. It is composed of WW domain binding protein 2-similar homology in the N-terminal, PPXY consensus binding site for group-IWW domain-containing proteins, and numerous unique repeating motifs, YGXPPXG, in the C-terminal [29]. The performance of PAWP was tested by microinjection experiment and found that PAWP could promote MII oocyte meiotic resumption and pronuclear formation through its PY motif(s) [29].

While the effectiveness of PAWP to Ca$^{2+}$ allocation is debatable, the battle of true identity of PAWP never ceased since its discovery. In 2015, two opposite research teams stated their points of view respectively in the same journal “Asian Journal of Andrology”, referring to “Is PAWP the ‘real’ sperm factor?” and “Re: Is PAWP the ‘real’ sperm factor?” [111, 112]. Facing doubts and disproval from Aarabi group and other groups, Nomikos group made their utmost efforts to fight for their point of view rigorously and precisely. Even so, scientists carried out more intense studies through sufficiently rigorous programmes. Later then, depending on the PAWP-knockout mouse model, the veil of PAWP’s contribution to Ca$^{2+}$ dynamics was further uncovered. Once again, the dispensable role of PAWP was supported by no indistinguishable changes in Ca$^{2+}$ oscillations or in subsequent embryo development following gross depletion of PAWP [113]. The enigma that what PAWP does actually in other species on earth needs more exploration, maybe by means of new genome editing technologies, such as the CRISPR/Cas9 system.

CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

Most mammalian oocytes undergo cell-cycle arrest and resumption for two times during meiosis, and changes in Ca$^{2+}$ homeostasis play a significant role in these two processes. The regulation of intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ homeostasis involves Ca$^{2+}$ in-out of extracellular and intracellular stores. Amidst all of this, Ca$^{2+}$ influx not only maintains Ca$^{2+}$ oscillations by replenishing Ca$^{2+}$ stores during oocyte maturation, but also provides an important spatially restricted Ca$^{2+}$ signal required for complete egg activation at fertilization [20, 37, 38]. SOCE and TRP family proteins are dominating channels mediating Ca$^{2+}$ influx. In this review, we analyzed the channel composition and molecular effectors, especially the basic knowledge and spatial-temporal changes of SOCE and TRP family proteins (Figure 2). Still, there are big divergences over the research data from different groups such as the distribution of STIM1 in the cause of oocyte maturation. SOCE is not the only channel to achieve Ca$^{2+}$ influx in mouse oocytes, but in porcine oocytes, there is still no substitute for SOCE. Interestingly, the cooperation of SOCE and TRPM7 provide the researchers the new mechanism of action [36]. To make matters more puzzling and complicated, with the advent of oocyte-specific conditional knockout mice, many researchers are confused to weigh the influences of SOCE to oocyte development. As mentioned above, proteins-missing models showed no difference with the control group in the Ca$^{2+}$ regulation [57]. The hidden truth needs people to expose in the future.

In most mammal species, Ca$^{2+}$ oscillations actually begin at the time when the sperm and egg fuses. One or a few materials from the sperm provoke the first release of Ca$^{2+}$ from intracellular Ca$^{2+}$ stores and propagate the Ca$^{2+}$ waves. PLCζ is a candidate of sperm-specific factors. After releasing from sperm, PLCζ binds and hydrolyzes internal PI(4,5)P2 residing distinct vesicular structures into IP3 and DAG. As tetrameric Ca$^{2+}$ channels located on the membrane of ER, IP3R1s take in IP3 and transform it into Ca$^{2+}$ surge. Confronted with the intricate and multivariate factors in the action pathways, we went deep into and summarized the structural and modificatory regulation of PLCζ-induced Ca$^{2+}$ oscillation (Figure 3). In this process there still has many mysteries waiting for
us to explore. For example, the specific PLCζ antibodies used in different species and various laboratory protocols are still suspected along-standing puzzles. Multiple bands obtained from Western blotting could not definite the immunofluorescence or definite the position in sperms precisely, and in same species like human sperm, divergent results were received [76, 84, 85]. Therefore, the specificity and sensibility of the antibodies could not be neglected. Recently, Kashir group members exploited a novel, highly specific human PLCζ antibody and a uniform protocol (antigen unmasking/retrieval protocols), which might raise the accuracy in clinical and basic science study of PLCζ [114]. However, the feasibility and the universality still need more investigation, trials and tribulations. In the meantime, the true identity of PAWP is disputable since its discovery. Considering the limited overall evidence, more evidence of the links among PLCζ, PAWP and Ca²⁺ oscillations need to justified. More efforts should be redoubled to gain insight into the mechanism and molecular effectors that mediate the optimization of Ca²⁺ adjustment.

**Abbreviations**

GV, germinal vesicle; MII, meiosis II; [Ca²⁺]i, cytosolic(intracellular) free calcium; [Ca²⁺]ER, endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ store; SOCE, store-operated Ca(2+) entry; PM, plasma membrane; TRP, transient receptor potential; PLCζ, phospholipase C zeta; PAWP, postacrosomal sheath WW domain-binding protein; LH, luteinizing hormone; GVBD, GV breakdown; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; Ca²⁺, calcium; [Ca²⁺]e, external Ca²⁺; PMCA, PM Ca²⁺-ATPase; SERCA, sarco-endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase; IP3R1, type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor; CPA, cyclopiazonic acid; PI(4,5)P₂, phosphatidylinositol 4,5-biphosphate; IP3, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate; MPF, maturation-promoting factor; Cdk1, cyclin-dependent kinase 1;cdc2, cell division cycle protein 2; APC/C, anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome; CaMKII, type II Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase; ICSI, intracytoplasmic sperm injection; IVF, *in vitro* fertilization; STIM1, stromal interaction molecule 1

**Author contributions**

Y.-R. Xu and W.-X. Yang conceived of and authored the manuscript.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors are grateful to all members of the Sperm Laboratory in Zhejiang University in their provision of valuable discussion.

**FUNDING**

This project was supported in part by the Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 31572603 and 41276151).

**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the review.

**REFERENCES**

1. Oh JS, Susor A, Conti M. Protein tyrosine kinase Wee1B is essential for metaphase II exit in mouse oocytes. Science. 2011; 332:462-465.
2. Kang H, Hwang SC, Park YS, Oh JS. Cdc25B phosphatase participates in maintaining metaphase II arrest in mouse oocytes. Mol Cells. 2013; 35:514-518.
3. Oh JS, Susor A, Schindler K, Schultz RM, Conti M. Cdc25A activity is required for the metaphase II arrest in mouse oocytes. J Cell Sci. 2013; 126:1081-1085.
4. Jones KT. Mammalian egg activation: from Ca²⁺ spiking to cell cycle progression. Reproduction. 2005; 130:813-823.
5. Nixon VL, Levasseur M, McDougall A, Jones KT. Ca(2+) oscillations promote APC/C-dependent cyclin B1 degradation during metaphase arrest and completion of meiosis in fertilizing mouse eggs. Curr Biol. 2002; 12:746-750.
6. Marangos P, Verschuren EW, Chen R, Jackson PK, Carroll J. Prophase I arrest and progression to metaphase I in mouse oocytes are controlled by Emi1-dependent regulation of APC(Cdh1). J Cell Biol. 2007; 176:65-75.
7. Cho WK, Stern S, Biggers JD. Inhibitory effect of dibutyryl cAMP on mouse oocyte maturation *in vitro*. J Exp Zool. 1974; 187: 383-386.
8. Schultz RM, Montgomery RR, Belanoff JR. Regulation of mouse oocyte meiotic maturation: implication of a decrease in oocyte cAMP and protein dephosphorylation in commitment to resume meiosis. Dev Biol. 1983; 97:264-273.
9. Dekel N, Aberdam E, Sherizly I. Spontaneous maturation *in vitro* of cumulus-enclosed rat oocytes is inhibited by forskolin. Biol Reprod. 1984; 31:244-250.
10. Mehlmann LM, Saeki Y, Tanaka S, Brennan TJ, Eviskov AV, Pendola FL, Knowles BB, Eppig JJ, Jaffe LA. The Gs-linked receptor GPR3 maintains meiotic arrest in mammalian oocytes. Science. 2004; 306:1947-1950.
11. Han SJ, Conti M. New pathways from PKA to the Cdc2/cyclin B complex in oocytes: Wee1B as a potential PKA substrate. Cell Cycle. 2006; 5:227-231.
12. Dekel N, Lawrence TS, Gilula NB, Beers WH. Modulation of cell-to-cell communication in the cumulus-oocyte...
complex and the regulation of oocyte maturation by LH. Dev Biol. 1981; 86:356-362.
13. Norris RP, Ratzan WJ, Freudzon M, Mehlmann LM, Krall J, Movsesian MA, Wang H, Ke H, Nikolaevo VO, Jaffe LA. Cyclic GMP from the surrounding somatic cells regulates cyclic AMP and meiosis in the mouse oocyte. Development. 2009; 136:1869-1878.
14. Adhikari D, Liu K. The regulation of maturation promoting factor during prophase I arrest and meiotic entry in mammalian oocytes. Mol Cell Endocrinol. 2014; 382:480-487.
15. Stricker SA. Comparative biology of calcium signaling during fertilization and egg activation in animals. Dev Biol. 1999; 211:157-176.
16. Kline D, Kline JT. Repetitive calcium transients and the role of calcium in exocytosis and cell cycle activation in the egg. Dev Biol. 1992; 149:80-89.
17. Jones KT, Carroll J, Merriman JA, Whittingham DG, Kono T. Repetitive sperm-induced Ca²⁺ transients in mouse oocytes are cell cycle dependent. Development. 1995; 121:3259-3266.
18. Marangos P, FitzHarris G, Carroll J. Ca²⁺ oscillations at fertilization in mammals are regulated by the formation of pronuclei. Development. 2003; 130:1461-1472.
19. Lee B, Palermo G, Machaca K. Downregulation of store-operated Ca²⁺ entry during mammalian meiosis is required for the egg-to-embryo transition. J Cell Sci. 2013; 126:1672-1681.
20. Miao YL, Stein P, Jefferson WN, Padilla-Banks E, Williams CJ. Calcium influx-mediated signaling is required for complete mouse egg activation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2012; 109:4169-4174.
21. Wakai T, Zhang N, Vangheluwe P, Fissore RA. Regulation of endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ oscillations in mammalian eggs. J Cell Sci. 2013; 126:5714-5724.
22. Bernhardt ML, Zhang Y, Erxleben CF, Padilla-Banks E, McDonough CE, Miao YL, Armstrong DL, Williams CJ. CaV3.2 T-type channels mediate Ca²⁺ entry during oocyte maturation and following fertilization. J Cell Sci. 2015; 128:4442-4452.
23. Runft LL, Watras J, Jaffe LA. Calcium release at fertilization of Xenopus eggs requires type I IP(3) receptors, but not SH2 domain-mediated activation of PLC gamma or Gi(q)-mediated activation of PLCbeta. Dev Biol. 1999; 214:399-411.
24. Petersen OH, Tepikin A, Park MK. The endoplasmic reticulum: one continuous or several separate Ca(2+) stores? Trends Neurosci. 2001; 24:271-276.
25. Berrie CP, Cuthbertson KS, Parrington J, Lai FA, Swann K. A cytosolic sperm factor stimulates repetitive calcium increases and mimics fertilization in hamster eggs. Development. 1990; 110:1295-1302.
26. Wu H, He CL, Fissore RA. Injection of a porcine sperm factor triggers calcium oscillations in mouse oocytes and bovine eggs. Mol Reprod Dev. 1997; 46:176-189.
27. Wu H, Smyth J, Luzzi V, Fukami K, Takenawa T, Black SL, Allbritton NL, Fissore RA. Sperm factor induces intracellular free calcium oscillations by stimulating the phosphoinositide pathway. Biol Reprod. 2001; 64:1338-1349.
28. Saunders CM, Larman MG, Parrington J, Cox LJ, Roys J, Blayney LM, Swann K, Lai FA. PLC zeta: a sperm-specific trigger of Ca(2+) oscillations in eggs and embryo development. Development. 2002; 129:3533-3544.
29. Wu AT, Sutovsky P, Manandhar G, Xu W, Katayama M, Day BN, Park KW, Yi YJ, Xi YW, Prather RS, Oko R. PAWP, a sperm-specific WW domain-binding protein, promotes meiotic resumption and pronuclear development during fertilization. J Biol Chem. 2007; 282:12164-12175.
30. Martín-Romero FJ, Ortiz-de-Galisteo JR, Lara-Laranjeira J, Domínguez-Arroyo JA, González-Carrera E, Álvarez IS. Store-operated calcium entry in human oocytes and sensitivity to oxidative stress. Biol Reprod. 2008; 78:307-315.
40. Yeromin AV, Zhang SL, Jiang W, Yu Y, Safrina O, Cahalan MD. Molecular identification of the CRAC channel by altered ion selectivity in a mutant of Orai. Nature. 2006; 443:226-229.
41. Yamashita M, Yeung PS, Ing CE, McNally BA, Pomés R, Prakriya M. STIM1 activates CRAC channels through rotation of the pore helix to open a hydrophobic gate. Nat Commun. 2017; 8:14512.
42. Liu J, Kim ML, Heo WD, Jones JT, Myers JW, Ferrell JE Jr, Meyer T. STIM is a Ca2+ sensor essential for Ca2+-store-depletion-triggered Ca2+ influx. Curr Biol. 2005; 15:1235-1241.
43. Muik M, Fahrner M, Derler I, Schindl R, Bergsmann J, Frischau I, Groschner K, Romanin C. A Cytosolic Homomerization and a Modulatory Domain within STIM1 C Terminus Determine Coupling to ORAI1 Channels. J Biol Chem. 2009; 284:8421-8426.
44. Park CY, Hoover PJ, Mullins FM, Bachhawat P, Covington ED, Raunder S, Walz T, Garcia KC, Dolmetsch RE, Lewis RS. STIM1 clusters and activates CRAC channels via direct binding of a cytosolic domain to Orai1. Cell. 2009; 136:876-890.
45. Yuan JP, Zeng W, Dorwart MR, Choi YJ, Worley PF, Muaalem S. SOAR and the polybasic STIM1 domains gate and regulate Orai channels. Nat Cell Biol. 2009; 11:337-343.
46. Hou X, Pedi L, Diver MM, Long SB. Crystal structure of the calcium release-activated calcium channel Orai. Science. 2012; 338:1308-1313.
47. Yamashita M, Prakriya M. Divergence of Ca(2+) selectivity and equilibrium Ca(2+) blockade in a Ca(2+) release-activated Ca(2+) channel. J Gen Physiol. 2014; 143:325-343.
48. Pozo-Guisado E, Campbell DG, Deak M, Alvarez-Barrientos A, Morrice NA, Alvarez IS, Alessi DR, Martin-Romero FJ. Phosphorylation of STIM1 at ERK1/2 target sites modulates store-operated calcium entry. J Cell Sci. 2010; 123:3084-3093.
49. Yazbeck P, Tauseef M, Kruse K, Amin MR, Sheikh R, Feske S, Komarova Y, Mehta D. STIM1 Phosphorylation at Y361 Recruits Orai1 to STIM1 Puncta and Induces Ca2+ Entry. Sci Rep. 2017; 7:42758.
50. Gómez-Fernández C, López-Guerrero AM, Pozo-Guisado E, Álvarez IS, Martín-Romero FJ. Calcium signaling in mouse oocyte maturation: the roles of STIM1, ORAI1 and SOCE. Mol Hum Reprod. 2012; 18:194-203.
51. Martín-Romero FJ, López-Guerrero AM, Alvarez IS, Pozo-Guisado E. Role of store-operated calcium entry during meiotic progression and fertilization of mammalian oocytes. Int Rev Cell Mol Biol. 2012; 295:291-328.
52. Gómez-Fernández C, Pozo-Guisado E, Gañán-Parra M, Perianes MJ, Alvarez IS, Martín-Romero FJ. Relocalization of STIM1 in mouse oocytes at fertilization: early involvement of store-operated calcium entry. Reproduction. 2009; 138:211-221.
53. Muik M, Fahrner M, Schindl R, Stathopulos P, Frischauf I, Derler I, Plenk P, Lackner B, Groschner K, Ikura M, Romanin C. STIM1 couples to ORAI1 via an intramolecular transition into an extended conformation. EMBO J. 2011; 30:1678-1689.
54. Wang C, Lee K, Gajdócsi E, Papp AB, Machaty Z. ORAI1 mediates store-operated Ca2+ entry during fertilization in mammalian oocytes. Dev Biol. 2012; 365:414-423.
55. Wang C, Zhang L, Jaeger LA, Machaty Z. Store-Operated Ca2+ Entry Sustains the Fertilization Ca2+ Signal in Pig Eggs. Biol Reprod. 2015; 93:25.
56. Lee K, Wang C, Machaty Z. STIM1 is required for Ca2+ signaling during mammalian fertilization. Dev Biol. 2012; 367:154-162.
57. Bernhardt ML, Padilla-Banks E, Stein P, Zhang Y, Williams CJ. Store-operated Ca2+ entry is not required for fertilization-induced Ca2+ signaling in mouse eggs. Cell Calcium. 2017; 65:63-72.
58. Clapham DE, Julius D, Montell C, Schultz G. International Union of Pharmacology. XLIX. Nomenclature and structure-function relationships of transient receptor potential channels. Pharmacol Rev. 2005; 57:427-450.
59. Wu LJ, Sweet TB, Clapham DE. International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. LXXXVI. Current progress in the mammalian TRP ion channel family. Pharmacol Rev. 2010; 62:381-404.
60. Peier AM, Reeve AJ, Andersson DA, Moqrich A, Earley TJ, Hergarden AC, Story GM, Colley S, Hogenessh JB, McIntyre P, Bevan S, Patapoutian A. A heat-sensitive TRP channel expressed in keratinocytes. Science. 2002; 296:2046-2049.
61. Jin J, Desai BN, Navarro B, Donovan A, Andrews NC, Clapham DE. Deletion of Trpm7 disrupts embryonic development and thymopoiesis without altering Mg2+ homeostasis. Science. 2008; 322:756-760.
62. Jin J, Wu LJ, Jun J, Cheng X, Xu H, Andrews NC, Clapham DE. The channel kinase, TRPM7, is required for early embryonic development. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2012; 109:E225-33.
63. Nadler MJ, Hermosura MC, Inabe K, Perrauid AL, Zhu Q, Stokes AJ, Kurotaki T, Kinet JP, Penner R, Scharenberg AM, Fleig A. LTRPC7 is a Mg.ATP-regulated divalent cation channel required for cell viability. Nature. 2001; 411:590-595.
64. Rurnnels LW, Yue L, Clapham DE. The TRPM7 channel is inactivated by PIP(2) hydrolysis. Nat Cell Biol. 2002; 4:329-336.
65. Haverfield J, Nakagawa S, Love D, Tsichlaki E, Nomikos M, Lai FA, Swann K, FitzHarris G. Ca2+ dynamics in oocytes from naturally-aged mice. Sci Rep. 2016; 6:19357.
66. Peres A. The calcium current of mouse egg measured in physiological calcium and temperature conditions. J Physiol. 1987; 391:573-588.
67. Gallo A, Russo GL, Tosti E. T-type Ca2+ current activity during oocyte growth and maturation in the ascidian Styela plicata. PLoS One. 2013; 8:e54604.

68. Kang D, Hur CG, Park JY, Han J, Hong SG. Acetylcholine increases Ca2+ influx by activation of CaMKII in mouse oocytes. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2007; 360:476-482.

69. Dumollard R, Marangos P, Fitzharris G, Swann K, Duchen M, Carroll J. Sperm-triggered [Ca(2+)] oscillations and Ca2+ homeostasis in the mouse egg have an absolute requirement for mitochondrial ATP production. Development. 2004; 131:3057-3067.

70. Rizzuto R, Pinton P, Carrington W, Fay FS, Fogarty KE, Lifshitz LM, Tuft RA, Pozzan T. Close contacts with the endoplasmic reticulum as determinants of mitochondrial Ca2+ responses. Science. 1998; 280:1763-1766.

71. Jones KT, Cruuttwell C, Parrington J, Swann K. A mammalian sperm cytosolic phospholipase C activity generates inositol trisphosphate and causes Ca2+ release in sea urchin egg homogenates. FEBS Lett. 1998; 437:297-300.

72. Rice A, Parrington J, Jones KT, Swann K. Mammalian sperm contain a Ca(2+)-sensitive phospholipase C activity that can generate InsP(3) from PIP(2) associated with intracellular organelles. Dev Biol. 2000; 228:125-135.

73. Kouchi Z, Fukami K, Shikano T, Oda S, Nakamura Y, Takenawa T, Miyazaki S. Recombinant phospholipase C zeta has high Ca2+ sensitivity and induces Ca2+ oscillations in mouse eggs. J Biol Chem. 2004; 279:10408-10412.

74. Rogers NT, Hobson E, Pickering S, Lai FA, Braude P, Swann K. Phospholipase C zeta causes Ca2+ oscillations and parthenogenetic activation of human oocytes. Reproduction. 2004; 128:697-702.

75. Knott JG, Kurokawa M, Fissore RA, Schultz RM, Williams CJ. Transgenic RNA interference reveals role for mouse sperm phospholipase Czeta in triggering Ca2+ oscillations during fertilization. Biol Reprod. 2005; 72:992-996.

76. Yoon SY, Jellerette T, Salicioni AM, Lee HC, Yoo MS, Coward K, Parrington J, Grow D, Cibelli JB, Visconti PE, Mager J, Fissore RA. Human sperm devoid of PLC, zeta 1 fail to induce Ca(2+) release and are unable to initiate the first step of embryo development. J Clin Invest. 2008; 118:3671-3681.

77. Kouchi Z, Shikano T, Nakamura Y, Shirakawa H, Fukami K, Miyazaki S. The role of EF-hand domains and C2 domain in regulation of enzymatic activity of phospholipase C zeta. J Biol Chem. 2005; 280:21015-21021.

78. Nomikos M, Blayney LM, Larman MG, Campbell K, Rossbach A, Saunders CM, Swann K, Lai FA. Role of phospholipase C-zeta domains in Ca2+-dependent phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate hydrolysis and cytoplasmic Ca2+ oscillations. J Biol Chem. 2005; 280:31011-31018.

79. Kurokawa M, Yoon SY, Alfandari D, Fukami K, Sato K, Fissore RA. Proteolytic processing of phospholipase C zeta and [Ca(2+)]i oscillations during mammalian fertilization. Dev Biol. 2007; 312:407-418.

80. Nomikos M, Elgmati K, Theodoridou M, Calver BL, Nounesis G, Swann K, Lai FA. Phospholipase Cζ binding to PtPlIns(4,5)P2 requires the XY-linker region. J Cell Sci. 2011; 124:2582-2590.

81. Theodoridou M, Nomikos M, Parthimos D, Gonzalez-Garcia JR, Elgmati K, Calver BL, Sideratou Z, Nounesis G, Swann K, Lai FA. Chimeras of sperm PLCζ reveal disparate protein domain functions in the generation of intracellular Ca2+ oscillations in mammalian eggs at fertilization. Mol Hum Reprod. 2013; 19:852-864.

82. Nomikos M, Sanders JR, Parthimos D, Buntwal L, Calver BL, Stamatiadis P, Smith A, Clue M, Sideratou Z, Swann K, Lai FA. Essential Role of the EF-hand Domain in Targeting Sperm Phospholipase Cζ to Membrane Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-Bisphosphate (PIP2). J Biol Chem. 2015; 290:29519-29530.

83. Nomikos M, Theodoridou M, Elgmati K, Parthimos D, Calver BL, Buntwal L, Nounesis G, Swann K, Lai FA. Human PLCζ exhibits superior fertilization potency over mouse PLCζ in triggering the Ca(2+) oscillations required for mammalian oocyte activation. Mol Hum Reprod. 2014; 20:489-498.

84. Escoffier J, Lee HC, Yassine S, Zouari R, Martinez G, Karauzène T, Coutton C, Kherraf ZE, Halouani L, Triki C, Nef S, Thierry-Mieg N, Savinov SN, et al. Homozygous mutation of PLCζ1 leads to defective human oocyte activation and infertility that is not rescued by the WW-binding protein PAWP. Hum Mol Genet. 2016; 25:878-891.

85. Heytens E, Parrington J, Coward K, Young C, Lambrecht M, Hum Reprod. 2013; 24:2417-2428.

86. Aghajanpour S, Ghaedi K, Salamian A, Deemeh MR, Tavalaee M, Moshtaghian J, Parrington J, Nasr-Esfahani MH. Quantitative expression of phospholipase C zeta, as an index to assess fertilization potential of a semen sample. Hum Reprod. 2011; 26:2953-2956.

87. Lai FA. Essential Role of the EF-hand Domain in Targeting Sperm Phospholipase Cζ to Membrane Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-Bisphosphate (PIP2). J Biol Chem. 2015; 290:29519-29530.
Cumbes B, Nounesis G, Swann K, Lai FA. Male infertility-linked point mutation disrupts the Ca2+ oscillation-inducing and PIP(2) hydrolysis activity of sperm PLCζ. Biochem J. 2011; 434:211-217.

90. Kashir J, Konstantinidis M, Jones C, Lemmon B, Lee HC, Hamer R, Heindryckx B, Deane CM, De Sutter P, Fissore RA, Parrington J, Wells D, Coward K. A maternally inherited autosomal point mutation in human phospholipase C zeta (PLCζ) leads to male infertility. Hum Reprod. 2012; 27:222-231.

91. Yu Y, Nomikos M, Theodoridou M, Nounesis G, Lai FA, Swann K. PLCζ causes Ca(2+) oscillations in mouse eggs by targeting intracellular and not plasma membrane PI(4,5)P(2). Mol Biol Cell. 2012; 23:371-380.

92. Yoneda A, Kashima M, Yoshida S, Terada K, Nakagawa S, Sakamoto A, Hayakawa K, Suzuki K, Ueda J, Watanabe T. Molecular cloning, testicular postnatal expression, and oocyte-activating potential of porcine phospholipase C zeta. Reproduction. 2006; 132:393-401.

93. Ross PJ, Beyhan Z, Iager AE, Yoon SY, Malcuit C, Schellander K, Fissore RA, Cibelli JB. Parthenogenetic activation of bovine oocytes using bovine and murine phospholipase C zeta. BMC Dev Biol. 2008; 8:16.

94. Yamaguchi T, Ito M, Kuroda T, Takeda S, Tanaka A. The establishment of appropriate methods for egg-activation by human PLC PLCζ1 RNA injection into human oocyte. Cell Calcium. 2017; 65:22-30.

95. Nomikos M, Yu Y, Elgmati K, Theodoridou M, Campbell K, Vassilakopoulou V, Ashley P, Vassilakopoulou V, Sanders D, Knaggs C. Phospholipase C-ζ-induced Ca2+ oscillations cause coincident cytoplasmic movements in human oocytes that failed to fertilize after intracytoplasmic sperm injection. Biol Reprod. 2015; 93:94.

96. Zhang N, Yoon SY, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Effect of WW domain-binding protein is not required for mouse egg activation. Biol Reprod. 2012; 87:458-468.

97. Parrington J, Brind S, De Smedt H, Gangeswaran R, Lai FA, Wojcikiewicz R, Carroll J. Expression of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors in mouse oocytes and early embryos: the type I isoform is upregulated in oocytes and downregulated after fertilization. Dev Biol. 1998; 203:451-461.

98. Jellerette T, Kurokawa M, Lee B, Malcuit C, Yoon SY, Smyth J, Vermassen E, De Smedt H, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Cell cycle-coupled [Ca(2+)]i oscillations in mouse zygotes and function of the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor-1. Dev Biol. 2004; 274:94-109.

99. Lee B, Yoon SY, Malcuit C, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor 1 degradation in mouse eggs and impact on [Ca2+]i oscillations. J Cell Physiol. 2010; 222:238-47.

100. Mak DO, McBride S, Foskett JK. Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate [correction of tris-phosphate] activation of inositol trisphosphate [correction of tris-phosphate] receptor Ca2+ channel by ligand tuning of Ca2+ inhibition. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1998; 95:15821-15825.

101. Lee B, Vermassen E, Yoon SY, Vanderheyden V, Ito J, Alfandari D, De Smedt H, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Phosphorylation of IP3R1 and the regulation of [Ca2+]i responses at fertilization: a role for the MAP kinase pathway. Development. 2006; 133:4355-4365.

102. Ito J, Yoon SY, Lee B, Vanderheyden V, Vermassen E, Wojcikiewicz R, Alfandari D, De Smedt H, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor 1, a widespread Ca2+ channel, is a novel substrate of polo-like kinase 1 in eggs. Dev Biol. 2008; 320:402-413.

103. Ito J, Yoshida T, Kasai Y, Wakai T, Parys JB, Fissore RA, Kashiwazaki N. Phosphorylation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor 1 during in vitro maturation of porcine oocytes. Anim Sci J. 2010; 81:34-41.

104. Zhang N, Yoon SY, Parys JB, Fissore RA. Effect of M-phase kinase phosphorylations on type 1 inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor-mediated Ca2+ responses in mouse eggs. Cell Calcium. 2015; 58:476-488.

105. Haun S, Sun L, Hubrack S, Yule D, Machaca K. Phosphorylation of the rat Ins(1,4,5)P3 receptor at Thr930 within the coupling domain decreases its affinity to Ins(1,4,5)P3. Channels (Austin). 2012; 6:379-384.

106. Aarabi M, Sutovsky P, Oko R. Re: Is PAWP the ‘real’ sperm factor? Asian J Androl. 2015; 17:446-449.

107. Bosanac I, Michikawa T, Mikoshiba K, Ikura M. Structural insights into the regulatory mechanism of IP3 receptor. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2004; 1742:89-102.

108. Nounesis G, Swann K, Lai FA, Wojcikiewicz R, Carroll J. Expression of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors in mouse oocytes and early embryos: the type I isoform is upregulated in oocytes and downregulated after fertilization. Dev Biol. 1998; 203:451-461.
sperm. Mol Hum Reprod. 2017; 23:54-67.
115. Maruyama T, Kanaji T, Nakade S, Kanno T, Mikoshiba K. 2APB, 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate, a membrane-penetrable modulator of Ins(1,4,5)P3-induced Ca2+ release. J Biochem. 1997; 122:498-505.
116. Chubanov V, Mederos y Schnitzler M, Meißner M, Schäfer S, Abstiens K, Hofmann T, Gudermann T. Natural and synthetic modulators of SK (Kca2) potassium channels inhibit magnesium-dependent activity of the kinase-coupled cation channel TRPM7. Br J Pharmacol. 2012; 166:1357-1376.
117. Hofmann T, Schäfer S, Linseisen M, Sytik L, Gudermann T, Chubanov V. Activation of TRPM7 channels by small molecules under physiological conditions. Pflugers Arch. 2014; 466:2177-2189.
118. Zhang D, Pan L, Yang LH, He XK, Huang XY, Sun FZ. Strontium promotes calcium oscillations in mouse meiotic oocytes and early embryos through InsP3 receptors, and requires activation of phospholipase and the synergistic action of InsP3. Hum Reprod. 2005; 20:3053-3061.
119. Morgan AJ, Jacob R. Ionomycin enhances Ca2+ influx by stimulating store-regulated cation entry and not by a direct action at the plasma membrane. Biochem J. 1994; 300:665-672.
120. Xu H, Delling M, Jun JC, Clapham DE. Oregano, thyme and clove-derived flavors and skin sensitizers activate specific TRP channels. Nat Neurosci. 2006; 9:628-635.
121. Ebner T, Montag M, Oocyte Activation Study Group, Montag M, Van der Ven K, Van der Ven H, Ebner T, Shebl O, Oppelt P, Hirchenhain J, Krüssel J, Maxrath B, Gnoth C, et al. Live birth after artificial oocyte activation using a ready-to-use ionophore: a prospective multicentre study. Reprod Biomed Online. 2015; 30:359-365.
122. Cheek TR, McGuinness OM, Vincent C, Moreton RB, Berridge MJ, Johnson MH. Fertilisation and thimerosal stimulate similar calcium spiking patterns in mouse oocytes but by separate mechanisms. Development. 1993; 119:179-189.
123. Palmer AE, Jin C, Reed JC, Tsien RY. Bcl-2-mediated alterations in endoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ analyzed with an improved genetically encoded fluorescent sensor. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2004; 101:17404-17409.
124. Bird GS, Putney JW Jr. Capacitative calcium entry supports calcium oscillations in human embryonic kidney cells. J Physiol. 2005; 562:697-706.
125. Martin RL, Lee JH, Cribbs LL, Perez-Reyes E, Hanck DA. Mibebradil block of cloned T-type calcium channels. J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 2000; 295:302-308.