

Difference Between Sperm And Semen

The most common cryoprotectant used for semen is glycerol (10% in culture medium). Often sucrose or other di-, trisaccharides are added to glycerol solution. Cryoprotectant media may be supplemented with either egg yolk or soy lecithin, with the two having no statistically significant differences compared to each other regarding motility, morphology, ability to bind to hyaluronate in vitro, or DNA integrity after thawing.

== Description ==

The first human pregnancy generated by ICSI was carried out in 1991 by Gianpiero Palermo and his team.

== Freezing ==

Sperm Wars Originally published in English in 1996, it has since appeared in 25 languages and in 2006 a 10th anniversary edition was published in the United States. Male masturbation is said to discard old, dying sperm, so that an ejaculate contains younger sperm that will stay active

Sperm Wars is a popular science book by evolutionary biologist Robin Baker about sperm competition. to remove other men's semen

It can be used to sort out sperm that are most healthy, as well as for determination of more specific traits, such as sex selection in which spermatozoa are separated into X- (female) and Y- (male) chromosome bearing populations based on their difference in DNA content. The resultant 'sex-sorted' spermatozoa are then able to be used in conjunction with other assisted reproductive technologies such as artificial insemination or in-vitro fertilization (IVF) to produce offspring of the desired sex - in farming animals but also in human medical practice.

Through a series of short fictional stories and discussion following them, Baker proposes evolutionary functions for sexual habits, mostly on the principle of competition between sperm of different men for a prized egg. The "sperm wars" include both literal battles between sperm inside a woman's reproductive tract, as well as figurative battles between men competing for the chance to mate. The book is controversial, both because of its explanations of homosexuality, sexual assault, and prostitution, and because some critics have claimed that several of the hypotheses in the book are not supported by scientific research.

The sperm whale is a pelagic mammal with a worldwide range, and will migrate seasonally for feeding and breeding. Females and young males live together in groups, while mature males (bulls) live solitary lives outside of the mating season. The females cooperate to protect and nurse their young. Females give birth every four to twenty years and care for the calves for more than a decade. A mature, healthy sperm whale has no natural predators, although calves and weakened adults are sometimes killed by pods of orcas.

== Humans ==

Sperm competition is not exclusive to humans, and has been studied extensively in other primates, as well as throughout much of the animal kingdom. The differing rates...

Mature males average 16 metres (52 ft) in length, with the head representing up to one-third of the animal's length. Plunging to 2,250 metres (7,380 ft), it is the third deepest diving mammal, exceeded only by the southern elephant seal and Cuvier's beaked whale. The sperm whale uses echolocation and vocalization with source level as loud as 236 decibels...

Sperm competition is an evolutionary pressure on males, and has led to the development of adaptations to increase male's chance of reproductive success. Sperm competition results in a sexual conflict between males and females. Males have evolved several defensive tactics including: mate guarding, mating plugs, and releasing toxic seminal substances to reduce female re-mating tendencies to cope with sperm competition. Offensive tactics of sperm competition involve direct interference by one male on the reproductive success of another male, for instance by mate guarding or by physically removing another male's sperm prior to mating with a female. For an example, see *Gryllus bimaculatus*.

Artificial insemination may employ assisted reproductive technology, sperm donation and animal husbandry techniques. Artificial insemination techniques available include intracervical insemination (ICI) and intrauterine insemination (IUI). Where gametes from a third party are used, the procedure may be known as 'assisted insemination'.

Sperm bank Sperm sold by a sperm donor is known as donor sperm. A sperm bank, semen bank, or cryobank is a facility that purchases, stores, and sells human semen. The semen is produced and sold by men who are known as sperm donors. The semen is produced and sold by men who are known

A sperm bank, semen bank, or cryobank is a facility that purchases, stores, and sells human semen. The sperm is purchased by other persons for the purpose of achieving a pregnancy other than by a sexual partner

== Methods ==

A sperm donor must generally meet specific requirements regarding age and screening for adverse medical history. In the United States, sperm banks are regulated as Human Cell and Tissue or Cell and Tissue Bank Product (HCT/Ps) establishments by the Food and Drug Administration. Many...

Sperm whale (See "Spermaceti organ and melon" below. the whales's semen, is the semi-liquid, waxy substance found within the whale's head.) The sperm whale is also The sperm whale or cachalot (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is the largest of the toothed whales and the largest toothed predator. It is the only living member of the genus *Physeter* and one of three extant species in the sperm whale superfamily *Physeteroidea*, along with the pygmy sperm whale and dwarf sperm whale of the genus *Kogia*

Intracytoplasmic sperm injection With this method, the acrosome reaction is skipped. This technique is used in order to prepare the gametes for the obtention of embryos that may be transferred to a maternal uterus. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI /'ɪksi/ IK-see) is an in vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure in which a single sperm cell is injected directly into Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI IK-see) is an in vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure in which a single sperm cell is injected directly into the cytoplasm of an egg

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Human sperm competition Sperm competition occurs between sperm from two or more rival males when they make an attempt to fertilize a female within a sufficiently short period of time. Sperm competition among males has resulted in numerous physiological and psychological adaptations, including the relative size of testes, the size of the sperm midpiece, prudent sperm allocation, and behaviors relating to sexual coercion, however this is not without consequences: the production of large amounts of sperm is costly and therefore, researchers have predicted that males will produce larger amounts of semen when there is a perceived or known increase in sperm competition risk. production of large amounts of sperm is costly and therefore, researchers have predicted that males will produce larger amounts of semen when there is a perceived Sperm competition is a form of post-copulatory sexual selection whereby male sperm simultaneously physically compete to fertilize a single ovum. This results primarily as a consequence of polyandrous mating systems, or due to extra-pair copulations of females, which increases the chance of cuckoldry, in which the male mate raises a child that is not genetically related to him c11e0222c2

Round spermatid injection (ROSI) is a technique of assisted reproduction whereby a round spermatid is injected into oocyte cytoplasm in order to achieve fertilization. This technique can be used to enable genetic fatherhood... c11e0222c2

Sperm competition However, multiple mates for a female means each individual male has decreased chances of producing offspring. Sperm competition is the competitive process between spermatozoa of two or more different males to fertilize the same egg during sexual reproduction. Greater choice and variety of mates increases a female's chance to produce more viable offspring. Competition Sperm competition is the competitive process between spermatozoa of two or more different males to fertilize the same egg during sexual reproduction. Competition can occur when females have multiple potential mating partners c11e0222c2

Semen cryopreservation Semen cryopreservation (commonly called sperm banking or sperm freezing) is a procedure to preserve sperm cells. It can be used for sperm donation where the recipient wants the treatment in a different time or place, or as a means of preserving fertility for men undergoing vasectomy or treatments that may compromise their fertility, such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy or surgery. Semen can be used successfully indefinitely[citation Semen cryopreservation (commonly called sperm banking or sperm freezing) is a procedure to preserve sperm cells. Semen can be used successfully indefinitely after cryopreservation. It is also often used by trans women prior to medically transitioning in ways that affect fertility, such as feminizing hormone therapy and orchiectomies c11e0222c2

'Sperm competition' is often compared to having tickets in a raffle; a male... c11e0222c2 Forced fatherhood falls into three main categories: c11e0222c2 "Sperm theft", also known as "unauthorized use of sperm", "spermjacking" or "spurgling" (a portmanteau of sperm and burglary), refers to a specific form of forced fatherhood in which a man's semen is used to impregnate a woman without his consent. Although the term uses the word "theft", it more closely falls under a state of fraud or breach of contract. Stealing of sperm in itself without using it for successful insemination is not illegal and is difficult to prove. It usually has no bearing on issues like child support. It is considered an issue in the men's rights movement. c11e0222c2

Sperm sorting sort sperm before the advent of flow cytometry. Density gradient centrifugation (in a continuous or discontinuous gradient) can concentrate semen samples Sperm sorting is a means of choosing what type of sperm cell is to fertilize an egg cell using several conventional techniques of centrifugation or swim-up. Newly applied methods such as flow cytometry expand the possibilities of sperm sorting and new techniques of sperm sorting are being developed c11e0222c2

Oral sex is explained as an opportunity for partners to judge each other's reproductive health, and for mates to detect recent infidelity (also proposed by Kohl & Francoeur, 1995 "The Scent of Eros"). The shape of the penis and the thrusting during intercourse serve to remove other men's semen. Male... c11e0222c2 There are several differences between classic IVF and ICSI. However, the steps to be followed before and after insemination are the same. In terms of insemination, ICSI needs only one sperm cell per oocyte, while IVF needs 50,000–100,000. This is because the acrosome reaction has to take place and thousands of sperm cells have to be involved in IVF. Once fertilized, the egg is transformed into a pre-embryo and it has to be transferred to the uterus to continue its development. c11e0222c2 Additional cryoprotectants can be used to increase sperm viability and fertility rates post-freezing. Treatment of sperm with heparin binding proteins... c11e0222c2

Forced fatherhood "spurgling" (a portmanteau of sperm and burglary), refers to a specific form of forced fatherhood in which a man's semen is used to impregnate a woman Forced fatherhood or imposed paternity can include deception by a partner about their ability to get pregnant or use of contraceptives, birth control sabotage, paternity fraud and sexual assaults of males that result in pregnancy c11e0222c2

A sperm bank may be a separate entity supplying donor sperm to individuals or to fertility clinics, or it may be a facility which is run by a clinic for their customers. c11e0222c2 == Round spermatid injection (ROSI) == c11e0222c2 A pregnancy may be achieved using donor sperm for insemination with similar outcomes to sexual intercourse. By using sperm from a donor rather than from the sperm recipient's partner, the process is a form of third party reproduction. In the 21st century artificial insemination with donor sperm from a sperm bank is most commonly used for individuals with no male partner, such as single women and coupled lesbians. c11e0222c2

Artificial insemination It is a fertility treatment for humans, and is a common practice in animal breeding, including cattle (see frozen bovine semen) and pigs. conservation Frozen bovine semen Frozen zoo Intracytoplasmic sperm injection Semen extender Sperm bank Sperm donation Sperm sorting Surrogacy "ARTIFICIAL Artificial insemination is the deliberate introduction of sperm

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into the cervix or uterine cavity for the purpose of achieving pregnancy through in vivo fertilization by means other than sexual intercourse c11e0222c2

== Definition == c11e0222c2

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