Do males have a surge and tonic center?

What animal does NOT have an ampulla?

What are the 2 stages of the luteal phase?

Match the following terms to their definition:

Luteinization Luteotropic Luteolytic Luteolysis

1. Something that stimulates an action to develop/maintain the CL
2. Process where granulosa and theca cells are transformed into luteal cells (terminal differentiation)
3. Luteal tissue undergoes regression/cell death
4. Something that promotes luteolysis

If False, correct the statement to be True :

True / False: Functional luteolysis is always second because it must undergo structural changes before it can changes its function.

True / False: The testes need to be warmer than the body to help the sperm not deal with cold shock.

True / False: Progesterone induces max secretion of histotroph production so it’s a negative feedback.

True / False: Progesterone causes an increase of myometrial contractions.

What are the muscles associated with the penis?

List the parts of the sperm head and the function:

What binds to the zona pellucida?

What’s the difference between primary and secondary sperm abnormalities?

In what order, do spermatozoa get transported? (1-11)

Corpus Epididymis

Seminiferous Tubules

Urethra

Rete Tubules

Caput Epididymis

Vas Deferens

Cauda Epididymis

Ampulla

Efferent Duct

Colliculis Seminalis

Mediastinum

Cycle of Seminiferous Epithelium

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Species: | Length of Time (days): |
| Bull |  |
| Boar |  |
| Ram |  |
| Stallion |  |

How long is a bull’s length of spermatogenesis in days?

What would a producer look out for in their male species? (hint: breeding soundness exam)

Sertoli cells are….

1. Have FSH and T receptors
2. Are the only somatic cells in the tubule compartment
3. “Nurse” cells for spermatogenesis
4. Form part of the blood testes barrier
5. All of the above

Leydig cells are…

1. Produce T
2. Are within the interstitial compartment
3. Stimulated by LH
4. All of the above

What are some changes that sperm undergo that are necessary for fertilization to occur?

Where do spermatozoa acquire their fertility?

What does non-fractionated ejaculate mean?

Where are no two sperm the same?

What inhibits the frequency of the release of luteinizing hormone?

Where does Luteinizing Hormone come from?

Let’s move into some important information regarding spermatogenesis!

Spermatogenesis:

What are some / all the functions of thermoregulation?

Explain the formation of the CH:

Testosterone has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback on GnRH/LH/FSH

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are most sensitive to heat stress. Why?

