

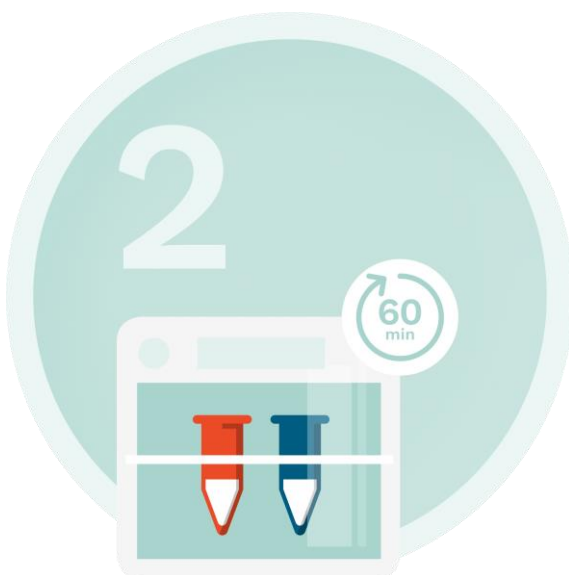
Quick guide to the CatSper-Test

Please refer to the official instructions and safety data sheets for the handling and use of CatFlux Solutions for the CatSper Test



1. Pipette 20- μ l of ejaculate each into the prewarmed CatFlux Control solution (blue tube) and the CatFlux Test solution (red tube).

2. Incubate the tubes for 60 minutes at 37 °C.



3. Determine the fraction of motile sperm in both solutions. Divide these into motility classes progressive (A + B), non-progressive (C) and immotile (D) (total of 200 sperm cells).



4. Calculate the CatSper-Index (CI):

$$CI = \frac{\text{Motility(A + B, \%)}_{\text{Control Solution}} - \text{Motility(A + B, \%)}_{\text{Test Solution}}}{\text{Motility(A + B, \%)}_{\text{Control Solution}}} \times 100$$



Control Solution



Test Solution

$$CI = \frac{\text{Motility}(A + B, \%)\text{Control Solution} - \text{Motility}(A + B, \%)\text{Test Solution}}{\text{Motility}(A + B, \%)\text{Control Solution}} \times 100$$

CI test results of less than 80 indicate a CatSper-defect.

Scenario 1:

Sperm motility	Control Solution (blue)	Test Solution (red)
Progressive (A+B, %)	55 %	0 %
Non-progressive (C, %)	16 %	18 %
Immotile (D, %)	29 %	82 %

$$\text{Results: } CI = \frac{55 \% - 0 \%}{55 \%} \times 100 = 100$$

A CI of 100 is greater than 80 → no indication of a CatSper-defect.

Scenario 2:

Sperm motility	Control Solution (blue)	Test Solution (red)
Progressive (A+B, %)	58 %	51 %
Non-progressive (C, %)	6 %	14 %
Immotile (D, %)	36 %	35 %

$$\text{Results: } CI = \frac{58 \% - 51 \%}{58 \%} \times 100 = 12$$

A CI of 12 is less than 80 → an indication of a CatSper-defect. Results should be confirmed with genetic testing.

If you have any further questions or feedback, please contact us at:

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