

TABLE S1 Sublethal sperm damage in semen samples: Membrane fluidity in viable sperm (Experiment 1)

Semen storage		17 °C w/AB			5 °C w/o AB		
Fluorescence pattern		24 h	72 h	144 h	24 h	72 h	144 h
M540 neg	PNA neg	90.4 ± 2.3 ^{A, a}	87.9 ± 3.1 ^{A, a}	81.1 ± 4.1 ^{A, b}	84.3 ± 4.4 ^{B, a}	81.1 ± 5.7 ^{B, a}	77.9 ± 5.1 ^{A, a}
	PNA pos	3.1 ± 0.6 ^{A, a, b}	2.9 ± 0.8 ^{A, a}	4.1 ± 0.9 ^{A, b}	2.8 ± 0.5 ^{A, a}	2.5 ± 0.6 ^{B, a}	2.8 ± 0.6 ^{A, a}
M540 pos	PNA neg	5.6 ± 2.5 ^{A, a}	8.1 ± 3.3 ^{A, a}	13.5 ± 4.6 ^{A, b}	11.7 ± 4.6 ^{B, a}	15.2 ± 5.9 ^{B, b}	18.0 ± 5.3 ^{A, a, b}
	PNA pos	1.0 ± 0.2 ^A	1.0 ± 0.1 ^A	1.3 ± 0.1 ^A	1.2 ± 0.2 ^B	1.2 ± 0.2 ^A	1.3 ± 0.2 ^A

A-B) Values differ between storage temperatures within a given time point (*P* < 0.05)

a-b) Values differ between time points within a given storage temperature (*P* < 0.05)

Semen samples were extended in AndroStar[®] Premium and stored at 17 °C with antibiotics (17 °C w/AB; 0.25 g/L gentamicin sulphate) or at 5 °C without antibiotics (5 °C w/o AB): Distribution of viable (Yo-Pro-1 neg) spermatozoa (%; means ± SEM) with low (M540 negative) or high (M540 positive) membrane fluidity and intact (PNA negative) or defective (PNA positive) acrosome (n = 9 boars).