

TABLE S2 Sublethal damage of sperm function: Mitochondria membrane potential and calcium content during capacitation (Experiment 1)

		17 °C w/AB				5 °C w/o AB			
		Tyrode A		Tyrode C		Tyrode A		Tyrode C	
Fluorescence pattern		3 min	60 min	3 min	60 min	3 min	60 min	3 min	60 min
JC-1 agg neg	Calbryte neg	2.8 ± 0.8 ^a	2.1 ± 0.6 ^a	2.8 ± 0.8 ^a	2.3 ± 0.8 ^b	1.8 ± 0.4 ^a	1.4 ± 0.2 ^b	1.7 ± 0.4 ^a	1.1 ± 0.2 ^b
	Calbryte pos	6.6 ± 1.0 ^a	18.0 ± 3.9 ^b	7.3 ± 1.0 ^a	8.3 ± 1.2 ^b	7.0 ± 1.0 ^a	18.8 ± 2.6 ^b	7.0 ± 1.1 ^a	10.0 ± 1.3 ^b
JC-1 agg pos	Calbryte neg	79.3 ± 1.2 ^a	49.6 ± 5.6 ^b	78.2 ± 0.9 ^a	73.3 ± 2.0 ^{A, b}	79.3 ± 1.0 ^a	44.0 ± 3.9 ^b	78.6 ± 1.1 ^a	66.3 ± 2.5 ^{B, b}
	Calbryte pos	11.3 ± 1.0 ^a	30.3 ± 4.0 ^b	11.7 ± 1.3 ^a	16.1 ± 2.1 ^{A, b}	11.9 ± 0.6 ^a	35.8 ± 2.5 ^b	12.6 ± 0.8 ^a	22.6 ± 1.8 ^{B, b}

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

a-b) Values differ between time points within a given storage temperature and medium (*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). After 72 h of storage, sublethal damages of sperm function were determined under capacitating (Tyrode A) and non-capacitating (Tyrode C) conditions: Distribution of viable (Hoechst 33258 negative) spermatozoa (%; means ± SEM) with high (JC-1 aggregate positive) or low (JC-1 aggregate negative) mitochondria membrane potential and high (Calbryte 630 positive) or low (Calbryte 630 negative) intracellular calcium (n = 9 boars).