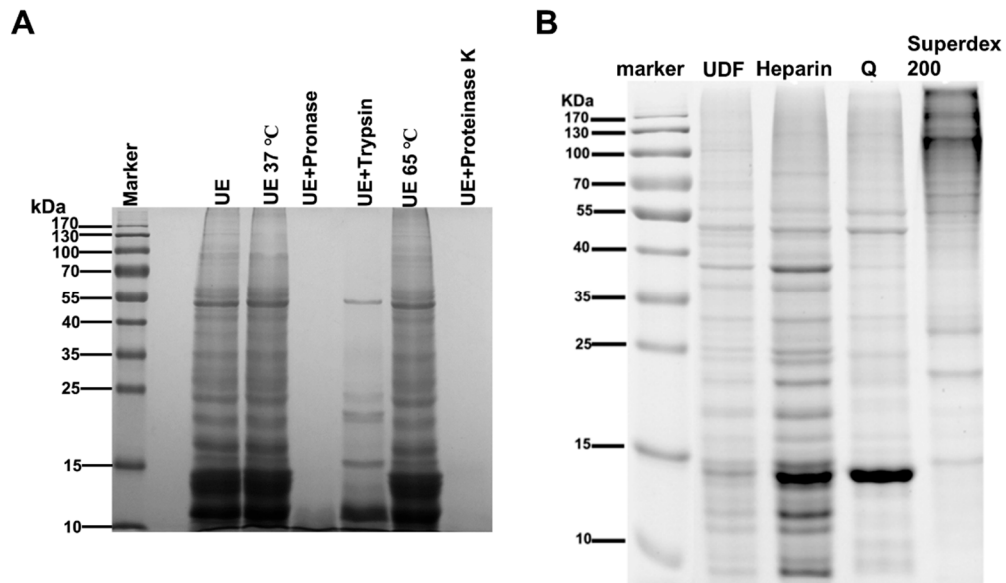
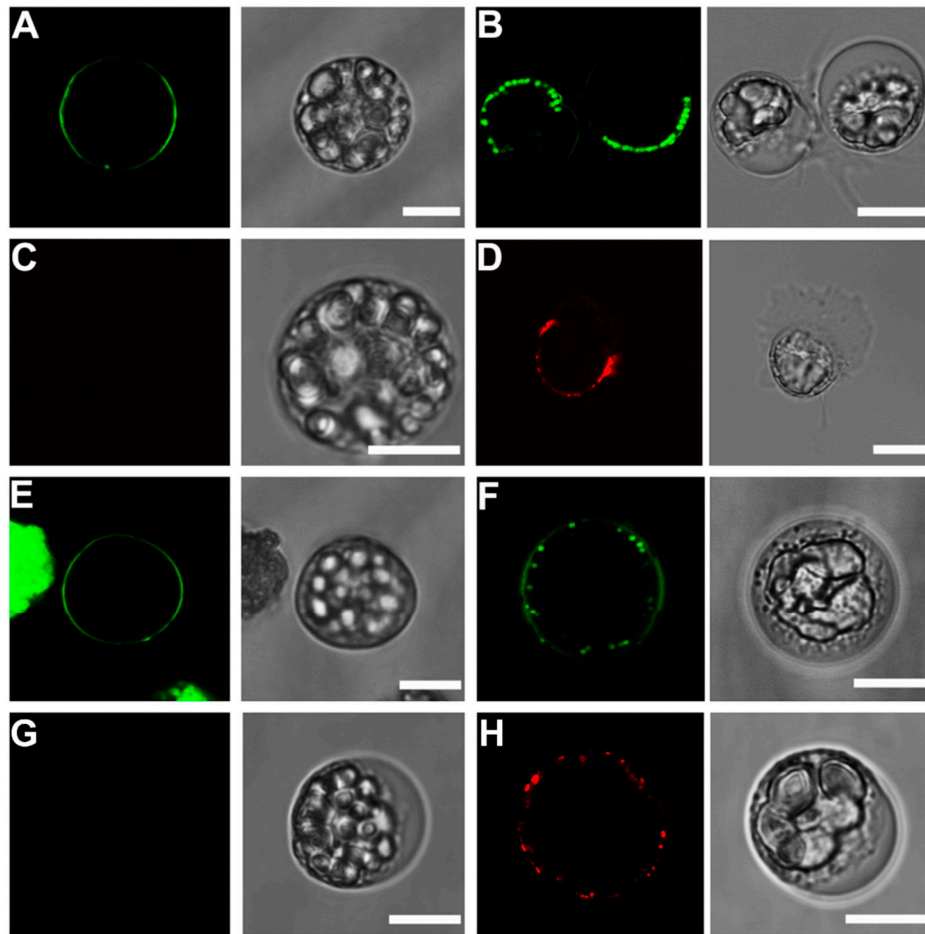


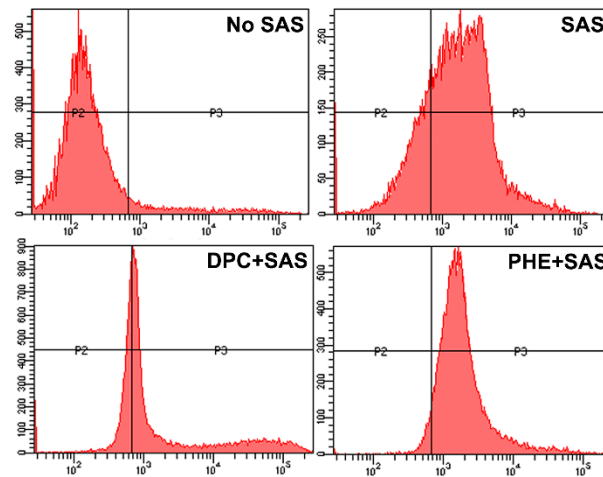
## Supplementary materials



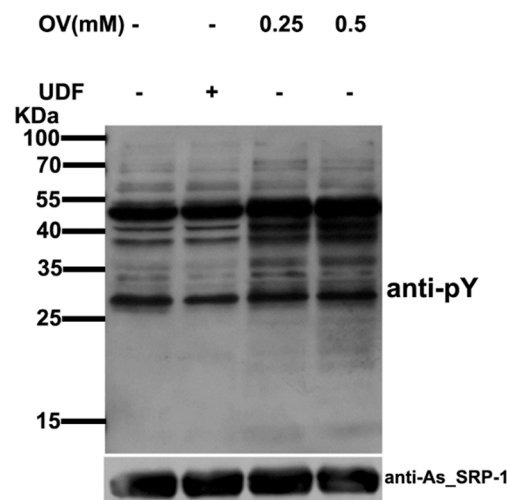
**Figure S1. Characterization and purification of UDF.** (A) Components in UE were degraded by proteases. Uterus extracts (UE) (5  $\mu$ g) digested with Pronase, trypsin and Proteinase K were analyzed with SDS-PAGE. (B) UDF was purified with Heparin column, Q column and Superdex 200 column and active fractions in each column (5  $\mu$ g protein) were detected by SDS-PAGE (12% acrylamide gel, Coomassie blue staining). The components in each column showed activity of attracting spermatozoa.



**Figure S2. MO fusion plays a role in UDF binding to surface of spermatozoa.** (A)(B) Spermatids (A) and spermatozoa (B) were stained with FM 1-43 (green fluorescence), a plasma membrane marker. (C)(D) Spermatids and spermatozoa were incubated with Alexa 555-UDF (red fluorescence). UDF bound spermatozoa (D) but not spermatids (C). (E)(G) Spermatids were incubated with DPC (10  $\mu$ M) and activator. These sperm were stained with FM 1-43 (E) or Alexa 555-UDF (G). DPC treatment led to pseudopodia extension but not MO fusion. UDF did not bind DPC-treated sperm (G). (F)(H) Spermatids were incubated with PHE (100  $\mu$ M) and activator. PHE-treated sperm were stained with FM 1-43 (F) and Alexa 555-UDF (H). PHE treatment led to MO fusion but not pseudopodia extension. UDF bound PHE-treated sperm. Scale bars represent 5  $\mu$ m. The staining assays were repeated twice.



**Figure S3. MO fusion is essential for UDF binding on spermatozoa.** The fluorescence intensity of Alexa 555-UDF was measured by flow cytometry when sperm were treated with DPC (10  $\mu$ M) which blocked MO fusion and PHE (100  $\mu$ M) which did not affect MO fusion. Spermatids (no SAS) and spermatozoa (SAS) were set as control. X-axis stands for fluorescence intensity and Y-axis stands for sperm number. The results shown were based on two independent replicates.



**Figure S4. UDF does not affect protein tyrosine phosphorylation level.** Sodium orthovanadate (OV, 0.25 mM and 0.5 mM), a tyrosine phosphatase inhibitor elevated protein tyrosine phosphorylation (PTP) level in spermatozoa. UDF (0.5  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ L) did not affect PTP level. The Western blotting assay was repeated for three times.