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References for *Biological Tinder*

1. Brennan, Peter. "Pheromones and Mammalian Behavior." *Frontiers in Neuroscience The Neurobiology of Olfaction*, 2009, pp. 157–179., doi:10.1201/9781420071993-c6.

    a. "pheromones are chemicals that animals produce that they secrete outside their body which has an effect on animals of the same species" (in the introduction section to what pheromones are)

2. BuckStik. "The 8 Glands of a Whitetail." *BuckStik*, buckstick.com/blogs/all/the-8-glands-of-a-whitetail.

    a. "whitetail deer have an interdigital gland between their hooves on each foot" (in the discussing "fun" scent glands)

3. Grammer, Karl, et al. "Human Pheromones and Sexual Attraction." *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, vol. 118, no. 2, 2005, pp. 135–142., doi:10.1016/j.ejogrb.2004.08.010.

    a. "Strongest evidence yet provided for the influence of pheromones on human behavior"
    b. "six socio sexual behaviors are defined as….
    c. "41% of pheromone group compared to just 9.5% of the placebo group …
    d. Used this source when discussing humans and pheromones the most

4. Khan, Rabia, et al. "Commensal Bacteria: An Emerging Player in Defense Against Respiratory Pathogens." *Frontiers in Immunology*, vol. 10, 2019, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2019.01203.

    a. "commensal microbes act on the immune system to induce protective responses that prevent that invasion by pathogens"
    b. Used this to answer the question of what exactly commensal bacteria is and how it affects how we smell

5. Kohl, J.V. et al. "Human pheromones: Integrating neuroendocrinology and ethology(Review)" Neuroendocrinology Letters, vol. 22, 2001.

    a. "humans are microsmatic which means we are poor smellers…
    b. Used this source as a transition/introduction into the section of humans

6. Penn, D, and W K Potts. “Chemical Signals and Parasite-Mediated Sexual Selection.” *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, vol. 13, no. 10, 1998, pp. 391–396., doi:10.1016/s0169-5347(98)01473-6.

    a. “seek out a dissimilar MHC complex… being heterozygous for the MHC gene could aid offspring…”
    b. “females not only discriminate… they are more attracted to the odor of the uninfected males than the ones who were experimentally infected”
    c. “infection could change composition of commensal microbes… that plays an important role in shaping an individual’s odor”
    d. Used mainly this source when talking about the rodents/mice and how they use smell for infection and genetic compatibility

7. *Ring-Tailed Lemur Scent-Marking - and Breeding Season ...* lemur.duke.edu/ring-tailed-lemur-scent-marking-and-breeding-season/.

    a. “the ring tailed lemurs have scent glands in their genital region, wrists, and chest” (in the discussing “fun” scent glands)

8. Stoltz, Jeffrey A., et al. “Males Assess Chemical Signals to Discriminate Just-Mated Females from Virgins in Redback Spiders.” *Animal Behaviour*, vol. 74, no. 6, 2007, pp. 1669–1674., doi:10.1016/j.anbehav.2007.03.011.

    a. “virgin females have higher reproductive value to males than nonvirgin females”
    b. “discriminate female maturity and mating status”
    c. Used mainly this source in the section that discusses the chemical signaling of the red backed spiders