

CONDENSED EXAMPLES OF EXPERIMENTS FUNDED IN PART BY FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS:

- In-utero testosterone exposure increases the masculinity of screams in female juvenile monkeys.
- The scent of ovulating female monkeys caused increased testosterone and arousal behavior in male marmoset monkeys.
- Psychosocial stress may cause subordinate females in socially housed primate groups to eat more and higher-fat food.
- Female titi monkeys become more active with age than do male titi monkeys.
- Maternally-abused infant rhesus monkeys have higher rates of distress calls and anxiety than do non-abused infant monkeys. Abusive mother monkeys are more likely to reject their offspring.
- Male hormones administered to female monkeys increase yawning; male hormone-inhibiting hormones decrease yawning in female monkeys.
- Capture, handling and caging are “powerful stressors” for free-ranging primates; mothers with infants show higher levels of stress.
- Rats exposed to alcohol in utero have smaller digits on both forepaws and higher digit ratios on the left forepaw.
- Binge-like alcohol exposure in 4 to 9-day old rat pups impairs learning ability later.
- Binge eating in rats was unaffected by consumption of trans-fat vs. trans-fat-free vegetable shortening.
- Adolescent rats appear to have a greater taste for sweets and cocaine than do older rats.
- Rats prefer the taste of sucrose to ethanol.
- Inescapable foot shock stress causes depression in male rats. (increases levels of thyroid hormone associated with depression)
- Older rats take longer to recover from sleep deprivation than did younger rats.
- Older rats take longer to recover from dehydration than younger rats.
- Rat pups self-administer ethanol less, suggesting that they do not like the taste or effect of ethanol.
- Erectile activity and sexual function in free-moving mice can be measured with telemetry devices implanted near their penises.
- Mice experiencing alcohol vapor withdrawal drank less water. When alcohol vapor level increased, mice ate and drank less. Three mice died during exposure or withdrawal measurement
- The California mouse shows a greater “winner effect” (winning an aggressive encounter following previous victories) and associated rise in testosterone than does the white-footed mouse.

Note: This list compiled from just three of literally thousands of scientific journals published.