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Subject: Message from KMBT_600
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Wright, Karen. Physical Chemistry. Discover. July 2003: 56-59.

Paraphrase #1:

George Preti is an organic chemist who is determined to prove that pheromones are produced in a number of human organs, such as the armpit, breasts, crotch, and feet. So far, he and his partner, Charles J. Wysocki, have found that men's underarm secretions can affect women's menstrual cycles.

Paraphrase #2:

Humans seem to be unaware of any chemical messages they secrete and the effects they can have on the opposite sex. Evidence indicates that humans show preference for certain odors, but they can not tell you why.

Paraphrase #3:

Pheromones were first identified in insects in 1959. Since then, pheromones have been identified in mice, elephants, pigs, hamsters, and deer. Some pheromones, such as androstenone, have been isolated and used commercially to help in the mating of pigs.

Paraphrase #4:

The most conclusive evidence for pheromones in humans came from Barbara McClintock's study in the 1960's which showed that women who live in close contact with each other display a synchronization of their menstrual cycles. Since then, more evidence has accumulated and we know that the endocrine system regulates the pheromonal messages in the brain.

Paraphrase #5:

George Preti is hoping to figure out exactly how pheromones affect human physiology. In one experiment, Preti smeared male armpits extracts on female noses which affected their production of leutenizing hormone. Preti thinks the extracts affect the hypothalamus in the brain, which tells the body when to release leutenizing hormone.