2	EFFECT OF APPLE CIDER VINEGAR (ACV) "WITH MOTHER" ON
3	PROGESTERONE, TESTOSTERONE, AND ESTROGEN OF WISTAR RATS.ON
4	ALBINO RAT.
5	
6	ABSTRACT
7 8 9	Aim: Apple cider vinegar (ACV) with mother" has been singled out as an especially helpful health remedy. This present research evaluated the effect of ACV 'with mother' on hormones(testosterone, estrogen and progesterone) of Wistar rats.
10 11 12 13 14	Materials and method : Eighteen rats with average weight range of 120g were grouped into six groups. Three groups served as the control for each week(week 1,2 and 3) while the remaining three groups were treated with 1ml of ACV twice daily. The animals were treated for a total of 21 days. After each week the animals in that group were sacrificed andlaboratory analyses were performed.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Results: After oral administration of the product, the results revealed significant reductions in a time dependent manner with the highest reductions obtained on the last week of experiment. The result obtained for estrogen showed significant reduction($p<0.05$) in week one with test value (7.74±0.19mlU/ml) as compared to control (8.36±0.01mlU/ml).For progesterone,there was an increase ($p<0.05$).The highest test value was obtained in week 3, (3.64±0.08 mlU/ml) as compared to control value (3.15±0.01mlU/ml).However, there was also a reduction in testosterone level.
22 23	Conclusion: In conclusion,ACV reduces the levels of estrogen and testosterone but increased progesterone level of Wistar rats.
24	
25	
26 27	Key words: Apple cider vinegar, Estrogen, Hormones, Progesterone, Testosterone,
28	

1

29 1. INTRODUCTION

Apple cider vinegar (ACV) is useful in preventing metabolic disorders. ACV otherwise known 30 as cider vinegar is a type of vinegar made from cider or apple mustard and it has a pale to 31 32 mediumamber color. The main component of vinegar is acetic acid. Unpasteurized ACV contains mother of vinegar, which has a cobweb-like appearance and can make the vinegar look 33 slightly congealed. ACV is used in salad dressings, marinades, vinaigrettes, food preservatives, 34 andchutneys. It is made by crushing apples and squeezing out the liquid. Bacteria and yeast are 35 added to the liquid to start the alcoholic fermentation process, and the sugar turned intoalcohol. 36 In a second fermentation process, the alcohol is converted into vinegar by acetic acid-forming 37 bacteria (Acetobacter). Acetic acidandmalic acid give vinegar its sour taste [1, 2, 3] 38

Although styles of cider are extremely diverse and not easy to categorize, depending on the type of apple juices used and the degrees of sweetness, from extra dry to sweet, and alcohol content, cider can be defined as a fermented alcoholic beverage made from apple juice. The modern pharmaceutical industry based on synthetic chemistry severed the historical ties between plants, foods and medicines[1, 2, 3].

A hormone is any member of a class of signaling molecules produced by glands in multicellular 44 organisms that are transported by the circulatory system to target distant organs to regulate 45 physiology and behavior. Hormones have diverse chemical structures, mainly of 3 classes: 46 eicosanoids, steroids, and amino acid/protein derivatives (amines, peptides, and proteins). The 47 glands that secrete hormones comprise the endocrine signaling system. The term hormone is 48 sometimes extended to include chemicals produced by cells that affect the same cell (autocrine 49 or intracrine signaling) or nearby cells (paracrine signaling). Hormones are used to communicate 50 between organs and tissues for physiological regulation and behavioral activities, such as 51

digestion, metabolism, respiration, tissue function, sensory perception, sleep, excretion, lactation,
stress, growth and development, movement, reproduction, and mood [4, 5, 6].

Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and an anabolic steroid. In male humans, 54 testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as the testis 55 well promoting secondary 56 and prostate, as sexual characteristics such as as increased muscle andbone mass, and the growth of body hair[7]. In addition, testosterone is 57 involved in health and well-being,[8] and the prevention of osteoporosis. Insufficient levels of 58 testosterone in men may lead to abnormalities including frailty and bone loss 59 [9]. Since testosterone levels gradually decrease as men age, synthetic testosterone is sometimes 60 prescribed to older men to counteract this deficiency [10]. It is biosynthesized in several steps 61 from cholesterol and is converted in the liver to inactive metabolites. It exerts its action through 62 63 binding to and activation of the androgen receptor[11]. In humans and most other vertebrates, testosterone is secreted primarily by the testicles of males and, to a lesser extent, 64 the ovaries of females. On average, in adult males, levels of testosterone are about 7-8 times as 65 great as in adult females [12]. As the metabolic consumption of testosterone in males is greater, 66 the daily production is about 20 times greater in men also females are also more sensitive to the 67 hormone [13, 14]. 68

69

70

In men, higher levels of testosterone are associated with periods of sexual activity. Men's levels of testosterone, a hormone known to affect men's mating behaviour, changes depending on whether they are exposed to an ovulating or non ovulating woman's body odour. Men who are exposed to scents of ovulating women maintained a stable testosterone level that was higher than the testosterone level of men exposed to non-ovulation cues [15, 16, 17]. Testosterone levels and sexual arousal in men are heavily aware of hormone cycles in females. This may be linked to the ovulatory shift hypothesis [18, 19] where males are adapted to respond to the ovulation cycles of females by sensing when they are most fertile and whereby females look for preferred male mates when they are the most fertile; both actions may be driven by hormones [20,21, 22].

Testosterone may prove to be an effective treatment in female sexual arousal disordersand is available as a dermal patch [23]. Testosterone may be a treatment for postmenopausal women as long as they are effectively estrogenize [24, 25,26].

The actions of estrogen are mediated by the estrogen receptor (ER), a dimeric nuclear protein 83 that binds to DNA and controls gene expression. Like other steroid hormones, estrogen enters 84 85 passively into the cell where it binds to and activates the estrogen receptor. The estrogen:ER complex binds to specific DNA sequences called a hormoneresponse element to activate the 86 transcription of target genes (in a study using an estrogen-dependent breast cancer cell line as 87 88 model, 89 such genes were identified [27, 28]. Since estrogen enters all cells, its actions are 89 dependent on the presence of the ER in the cell. The ER is expressed in specific tissues including 90 the ovary, uterus and breast. The metabolic effects of estrogen in postmenopausal women has 91 been linked to the genetic polymorphism of the ER [29].

While estrogens are present in both men and women, they are usually present at significantly higher levels in women of reproductive age. They promote the development of female secondary sexual characteristics, such as breasts, and are also involved in the thickening of the endometrium and other aspects of regulating the menstrual cycle. In males, estrogen regulates certain functions of the reproductive system important to the maturation of sperm and

97 may be necessary for a healthy libido[30]. Furthermore, there are several other structural changes98 induced by estrogen in addition to other functions.

99 From literature, there is not much information on the effects of ACV on hormones. Hence, the 100 aim of this present research is to evaluate the effect of ACV 'with mother' on hormones 101 (testosterone, estrogen and progesterone) of Wistar rats.

102

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

104The apple cider vinegar with "the mother" was bought from a Supermarket in Port105Harcourt, Rivers State.

106

107 METHOD

1082.1.PREPARATION OF APPLE CIDER VINEGAR "WITH MOTHER"109TREATMENT

Two table spoons (30ml) of the Apple cider vinegar 'with mother' was measured with volumetric flask. Then240ml of distilled water was measured with a volumetric flask. The 30ml of apple cider vinegar "with mother" was poured into the 240ml of distilled water. The solution was mixed properly.

114 **2.2.EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**

Eighteen female rats of average weight (120g) were purchased from the Department of Biochemistry animal farm in Choba campus at the University of Port-Harcourt and was acclimatized for 14days prior to treatment. On acclimatization the rats were divided into 2 groups.

119 Group 1(9 rats as control)

• Distilled water and feed(top growers and marsh) was fed to them for 21days.

121 Group2 (test groups)

• Distilled water, feed and 1ml of apple cider vinegar with mother was administered.

3 animals were sacrificed from each group on day 7,14,21 respectively and blood
 samples was collected.

125

126

127

128 **2.3.MODE OF SACRIFICE**

Blood samples were collected from the rats via cardiac puncture technique under chloroform anaesthesia and transferred to a well labelled plain lithium heparin bottles and was taken to the laboratory for analyses.

132

133 **2.4.Hormone Assay**

134 The levels of hormones were measured in serum by ELISA testosterone, progesterone and

estrogen standard kits (Biocheck, Inc. Foster City CA, USA). The procedure described in the

hormone assay kits was used according to the principle highlighted by Tietz [31] for testosterone

137 and progesterone and estrogen.

138 METHOD USED FOR PROGESTERONE TEST

139 Progesterone test EIA is based on the principle of competitive binding between

¹⁴⁰ progesterone in the test specimen and progesterone-HRP conjugate for a constant

141 amount of rabbit anti- progesterone.

142

143 **TEST PROCEDURES**

144 The desired number of coated wells in the holder was secured. Standards, specimen

145 and control (25µl) were dispensed into appropriate wells.Progesterone-HRP

146 conjugate reagent (100µl) was dispensed into each well.Rabbit anti-progesterone

147 reagent (50µl) was dispensed into each well and was mixed thoroughly for

- ¹⁴⁸ 30seconds. They were incubated for 90minutes at room temperature (18-25^oc). The
- 149 microwells were rinsed and flicked 5 times with distilled water. TMB reagent
- 150 (100µl) of was dispensed into each well and gently mixed for 20minutes and
- incubated at the same temperature and time as previous. The reaction was stopped
- ¹⁵² by adding 100µl of stop solution to each well.It was gently mixed to ensure that all
- 153 the blue colour changes to yellow colour completely. Absorbance was read at
- 154 450nm with a microtiter well reader within 15minutes
- 155

156 METHODS USED FOR TESTOSTERONE TEST

Testosterone test EIA is based on the principle of competitive binding between testosterone in the test specimen and testosterone-HRP conjugate for a constant amount of rabbit anti- testosterone.

160 **TEST PROCEDURE FOR TESTOSTERONE**

The desired number of coated wells in the holder was secured. Standards, 161 specimen and control (25µl) were dispensed into appropriate wells. Testosterone-162 HRP conjugate reagent 100µl of was dispensed into each well. Rabbit anti-163 testosterone reagent 50µl of was dispensed into each well, and was mixed 164 thoroughly for 30seconds. They were incubated for 90minutes at room temperature 165 (18-25[°]c). The microwells were rinsed and flicked 5 times with distilled water. 166 TMB reagent (100µl) of was dispensed into each well and gently mixed for 167 20minutes and incubated at the same temperature and time as previous. The 168 reaction was stopped by adding 100µl of stop solution to each well. It was gently 169 mixed to ensure that all the blue colour changes to yellow colour completely. 170 Absorbance was read at 450nm with a microtiter well reader within 15minutes. 171

173 METHOD USED FOR ESTROGEN TEST

174 This assay employs the competitive inhibition enzyme immunoassay technique.

175 The microtitre plate provided in the kits has been precoated with goat anti-rabbit

176 antibody.

177 **TEST PROCEEDURE**

The sample was centrifuged for 15 minutes at $1000 \times g$, at $4^{\circ}c$ within 30 minutes of 178 collection and was assayed. All reagents and samples were prepared and the 179 number of wells to be used were determined and the remaining wells and the 180 desiccant were put back into the pouch and sealed back and stored at 4[°]c. A blank 181 was set without any solution. The sample (50µl) was added per well. HRP-182 conjugate (50µl) was added to each well (not to the blank well) and 50µlwas added 183 to each well and was mixed properly and incubated for one hour at 37[°]c. Each well 184 was aspirated and washed and the process was repeated twice for a total of three 185 washes. Washing was done by filling each well with wash buffer (200 µl) using an 186 autowasher and allow to stand for 10 seconds. After the last wash, the remaining 187 wash buffer was aspirated or decanted and the plate was inverted and blotted 188 against clean papers towels. Substrate A (50µl) and 50µl of substrate B were added 189 to each well and was mixed properly and incubated for 15 minutes at 37° c. Stop 190 solution (50µl) was added to each well, and was mixed properly. The optical 191 density of each well was determined within 10 minutes using a microplate reader 192 set to 450nm and was read. 193 194

195

196 **2.5.Statistical Analysis**

Data analysis was performed using the Statistical package for the Social Sciences software (SPSS, version 11.0). Data is displayed in mean \pm SD. The statistical method of one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the mean values obtained among different groups. Differences were considered significant whenever the p-value is p=0.05.

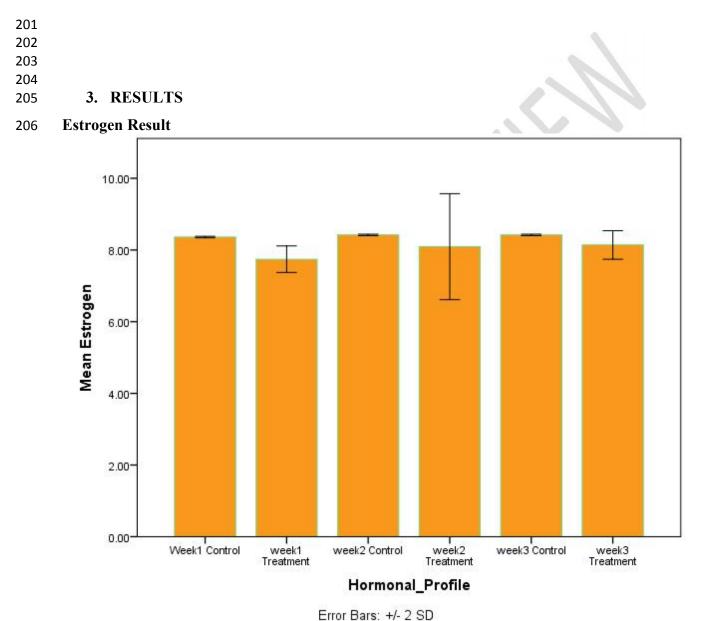
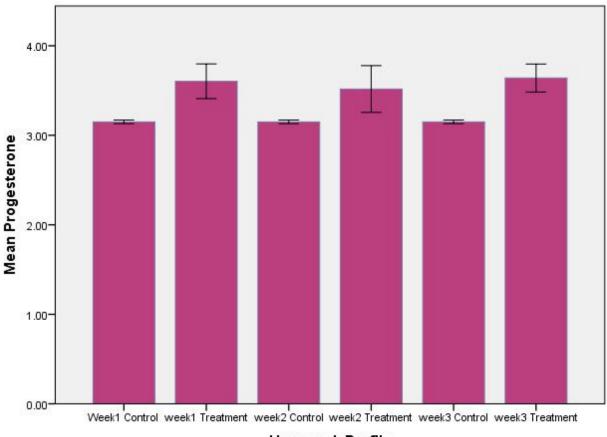
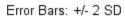


Fig. 3.1 Graph showing mean estrogen concentration(mlU/ml) of Wistar rats treated with

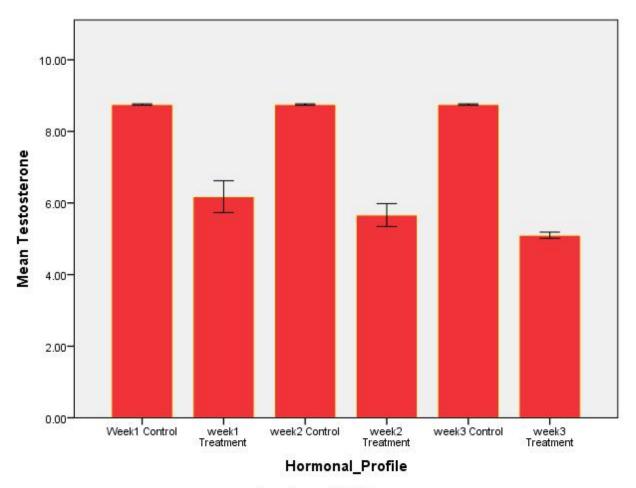
²⁰⁹ apple cider vinegar.



Hormonal_Profile



- Fig. 3.2 Graph showing mean progesterone concentration (mlU/ml)of Wistar rats treated
- 212 with apple cider vinegar
- 213
- 214



Error Bars: +/- 2 SD

215 216

```
Fig. 3.3 Graph showing mean testosterone concentration (mlU/ml)of Wistar rats treated
with apple cider vinegar.
```

- 220
- 221 **4. DISCUSSION**

This research work showed the effect of apple cider vinegar with "the mother" on the progesterone, testosterone and estrogen of Wistar rats for 21 days. After oral administration of the product, the results revealed significant reductions in a time dependent manner with the highest reductions obtained on the last week of experiment. From Fig 3.1, the study showed that at week one, mean estrogen concentration (mlU/ml)of control rats (8.36 ± 0.01) was significantly (P<0.05) higher than treatment rats (7.74 ± 0.19). At week 2 there was no significant(p<0.05) difference between control rats (8.42 ± 0.01) and treatment rats (8.09 ± 0.74). Also at week 3, there was no significant(p<0.05) difference between control rats (8.42 ± 0.01) and treatment rats (8.14 ± 0.20).

From Fig 3.2, the study also showed that at week 1 mean progesterone concentration (mlU/ml)of control rats (3.15 ± 0.01) was significantly (P<0.05) lower than treatment rats (3.60 ± 0.10). At week 2, mean progesterone concentration of control rats (3.15 ± 0.01) was significantly (P<0.05) lower than treatment rats (3.15 ± 0.13). At week 3 mean progesterone concentration of control rats (3.15 ± 0.01) was significantly (P<0.05) lower than treatment rats (3.64 ± 0.08). The study further showed reduction in the testosterone results as shown in Fig 3.3.

237

Progesterone isan endogenoussteroid and progestogen sex hormone involved in the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, and embryogenesis of humans and other species. It belongs to a group of steroid hormones called the progestogens and is the major progestogen in the body. It has been discovered that progesterone can be taken as a medication mainly used for hormone replacement therapy for menopause,hypogonadism and transgender[17, 32]. In this present study, the effect of apple cider" with mother" was able to reduce the level of progesterone in Wistar albino rats during the 21 days of treatment.

Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and an anabolic steroid. In male humans, testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as the testis and prostate, as well as promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle and bone mass, and the growth of body hair[8]. In addition, testosterone is involved in health and well-being and the prevention of osteoporosis [8, 9]. Insufficient levels of testosterone in men
may lead to abnormalities including frailty and bone loss. Based from the present study carried
out it was discovered that apple cider vinegar" with mother" reduces the testosterone level of the
Wistar rats for the 21 days of treatment.

Estrogen is the primary female sex hormone as well as a medication. It is responsible for the development and regulation of the female reproductive system and secondary sex characteristics.Estrogen supplements may be used in some oral contraceptives, and also in hormone replacement. From the study carried out, it showed that the level of estrogen reduced during the twenty one days of treatment.

Previous studies has shown that apple cider vinegar" with mother" has been effective in the 258 reduction of excess sugar level. Its likely good for both type1 and type 2 diabetes, especially 259 lowering postprandial glucose and also supports weight loss [2, 33, 34]. Apple cider vinegar" with 260 261 mother has also been useful in reducing harmful lipid in the blood. Apple cider vinegar helps the body to convert the proteins found in foods into usable amino acids. Amino acids are the 262 building blocks for many different bodily processes, including the creation of the hormones. So, 263 in drinking a shot of apple cider vinegar one is actually giving the body what it needs to make 264 hormones – addressing any imbalances between estrogen, progesterone and testosterone. Apple 265 cider vinegar balances the blood sugar, preventing blood sugar soars and crashes and supporting 266 healthy, consistent ovulation. Apple cider vinegar balances acid/alkaline levels in the body, 267 allowing good bacteria to flourish in the micro biome. Apple cider vinegar also supports weight 268 269 loss by contributing good bacteria to the gut. (2, 3, 33, 34, 35).

270

5. CONCLUSION

- 273 In conclusion, this study showed that apple cider vinegar reduced the levels of estrogen and
- testosterone but increased progesterone level. This results from this study suggests that apple
- 275 cider vinegar when ingested did not compromise the reproductive system. Furthermore it may
- 276 be used to boost fertility.

277 Competing Interests

- 278 Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.
- 279
- 280
- **6. ETHICAL APPROVAL**:
- This research work was carried out with the approval of the University of Port Harcourt researchethics committee.
- 284 Author Contribution: Okoye Ngozi Franca designed the study, performed the
- 285 statistical analysis, wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Ekpudjureni
- 286 Oghenevware managed the literature searches. Both authors read and approved
- 287 the final manuscript.
- 288

289

290 **REFERENCES**

- Bouderbala H, Kaddouri H, Kheroua O, Saidi D. Anti-Obesogenic Effect of Apple Cider
 Vinegars in Rats. Ann Cardiol et D'angeiol2016; 65(3): 208-13
- HalimaBH, Khlifi S, Jemaa BH,Gara S H, Abdallah A. Antihyperglycemic, Anti hyperlipidemic and Modulatory Effects of Apple Cider Vinegar on Digestive Enzymes
 in Experimental Diabetic rats. Inter J of Pharmacol.2016; 12: 505-513.
- 296 3. Raskin I, Ripoll C. Can Apple a Day Keep the Doctor away? Curr PharmDes. 2004;
 297 10(27): 3419-29.

- Mooradian AD, Morley JE, Korenman SG.Biological actions of androgens.Endocrine
 Rev. 1987; 8 (1): 1–28.
- Waterman MR, Keeney DS Genes involved in androgen biosynthesis and the male
 phenotype. Hormone Resear. 1992; 38 (5–6): 217–21.
- 302 6. Santoro NF, Neal-Perry G. Amenorrhea: A Case-Based, Clinical Guide. Springer
 303 Science & Business Media. 2010;Pp 864-5.
- Pirke KM, Kockott G, Dittmar F. Psychosexual stimulation and plasma testosterone in man. Arch of Sexual Behav.1974; 3 (6): 577–84.
- Bassil N, Alkaade S, Morley JE. The benefits and risks of testosterone replacement therapy: a review. Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management. 2009; 5 (3): 427–48.
- 308
 9. Tuck SP, Francis RM Testosterone, bone and osteoporosis.Frontiers of Hormone
 309 Research.Frontiers of Hormone Research. 2009; 37: 123–32.
- 31010. Adler N, Pfaff D, Goy RW.Handbook of Behavioral NeurobiologyVolume 7311Reproduction 1st ed. New York: Plenum Press. 2012; Pp 189.
- 11. Luetjens CM, Weinbauer GF. Chapter 2: Testosterone: Biosynthesis, transport,
 metabolism and (non-genomic) actions. In Nieschlag E, Behre HM, Nieschlag S.
 Testosterone: Action, Deficiency, Substitution 4th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University
 Press. 2012; Pp. 15–32.
- 316 12. Torjesen PA, Sandnes L. Serum testosterone in women as measured by an automated
 317 immunoassay and a RIA.Clinical Chemistry. 2004; 50 (3): 678; 678–9.
- 318 13. Southren AL, Gordon GG, Tochimoto S, Pinzon G, Lane DR, Stypulkowski W. Mean
 319 plasma concentration, metabolic clearance and basal plasma production rates of
 320 testosterone in normal young men and women using a constant infusion procedure:
 321 effect of time of day and plasma concentration on the metabolic clearance rate of
 322 testosterone. The J of Clin Endocrinol and Meta. 1967;27 (5): 686–94.
- 14. Dabbs M, Dabbs JM. Heroes, rogues, and lovers: testosterone and behavior. New York:
 McGraw-Hill. 2000; Pp 1-100.
- 325 15. Becker KL. Principles and Practice of Endocrinology and Metabolism. Lippincott
 326 Williams & Wilkins. 2001; Pp. 1116 1119.
- 16. Roney JR, Mahler SV, Maestripieri D. Behavioral and hormonal responses of men to
 brief interactions with women. Evolution and Human Behavior. 2003; 24 (6): 365–75.
- 17. Kuhl H. Pharmacology of estrogens and progestogens: influence of different routes of
 administration. Climacter. 2005; 8 (1): 3–63.
- 18. Rowland DL, Heiman JR, Gladue BA, Hatch JP, Doering CH, Weiler SJ. Endocrine,
 psychological and genital response to sexual arousal in men. Psychoneuroendocrinol.
 1987; 12 (2): 149–58.
- 19. Tosti E, Di Cosmo A, Cuomo A, Di Cristo C, Gragnaniello G. Progesterone induces
 activation in Octopus vulgaris spermatozoa.Mol Repro and Dev. 2001; 59 (1): 97–105.
- 20. Alexander GM, Sherwin BB The association between testosterone, sexual arousal, and
 selective attention for erotic stimuli in men. Hormones and Behav. 1991; 25 (3): 367–81

- 338 21. Traish AM, Kim N, Min K, Munarriz R, Goldstein I. Role of androgens in female genital
 339 sexual arousal: receptor expression, structure, and function. Fertil and Steril. Suppl 2002;
 340 77(4): 8 11.
- 22. Tuiten A, Van Honk J, Koppeschaar H, Bernaards C, Thijssen J, Verbaten R. Time
 course of effects of testosterone administration on sexual arousal in women". Arch of
 Gen Psychia.2000; 57 (2): 149–53.
- 344 23. Goldey KL, van Anders SM.Sexy thoughts: effects of sexual cognitions on testosterone,
 345 cortisol, and arousal in women. Hormones and Behav. 2011; 59 (5): 754–64.
- 346 24. Bolour SY, Braunstein G. Testosterone therapy in women: a review. Inter J of Impot
 347 Res2005; 17 (5): 399–408.
- 348 25. Ryan KJ. Biochemistry of aromatase: significance to female reproductive physiology.
 349 Cancer Res.1982;42(8): 3342–3344.
- 26. Mechoulam R, Brueggemeier RW, Denlinger DL.Estrogens in insects. Cell and Mol Life
 Sci. 2005; 40 (9): 942–944.
- 27. Lombardi G, Zarrilli S, Colao A, Paesano L, Di Somma C, Rossi F, De Rosa M.
 Estrogens and health in males. Mol and Cell Endocrinol. 2001; 178 (1–2): 51–5.
- 28. Lin CY, Ström A, Vega VB, Kong SL, Yeo AL, Thomsen JS, Chan WC, Doray B,
 Bangarusamy DK, Ramasamy A, Vergara LA, Tang S, Chong A, Bajic VB, Miller LD,
 Gustafsson JA, Liu ET. Discovery of estrogen receptor alpha target genes and response
 elements in breast tumor cells. Genome Biol. 2004; 5 (9): 66
- 29. Darabi M, Ani M, Panjehpour M, Rabbani M, Movahedian A, Zarean E. Effect of
 estrogen receptor β A1730G polymorphism on ABCA1 gene expression response to
 postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy.Genet Test Mol Biomarkers. 2011; 15 (1–
 2): 11–5.
- 362 30. Hill RA, Pompolo S, Jones ME, Simpson ER, Boon WC. Estrogen deficiency leads to
 apoptosis in dopaminergic neurons in the medial preoptic area and arcuate nucleus of
 male mice. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 2004; 27 (4): 466–76.
- 365 31. Tietz NW. Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests (ELISA). 3rd Edition, W.B. Saunders,
 366 Co., Philadelphia, 1995; Pp 22-23.
- 367 32. Kuhl H, Schneider HP. Progesterone--promoter or inhibitor of breast cancer. Climacter.
 368 2013; 16 (1): 54–68.
- 369 33. Stanczyk FZ. Pharmacokinetics and potency of progestins used for hormone replacement 370 therapy and contraception. Reviews in Endocrine & Metabolic Disorders. 2002; 3 (3): 371 211–24.
- 372 34. Correia JN, Conner SJ, Kirkman-Brown JC.Non-genomic steroid actions in human
 373 spermatozoa."Persistent tickling from a laden environment. Sem in Reproduc Med.2007;
 374 25 (3): 208–19.
- 375 35. Gangestead SW, Thornhill R, Garver-Apgar CE. Adaptations to Ovulation: Implications
 376 for Sexual and Social Behavior. Current Directions in Psychological Science.2005; 14
 377 (6): 312–16.
- 378