

Olfactory sensitivity in CD-1 mice for the sperm-attractant bourgeonal and some of its structural analogues Linda Larsson

Final Thesis

Supervisor: Professor Matthias Laska Master Program Molecular Genetics and Physiology 2010 Linköping University, IFM Biology, Linköping, Sweden

### Aim

Determine olfactory detection thresholds for seven aromatic aldehydes, bourgeonal, helional, lyral, 3-phenylpropanal (3-PPA),

## Introduction

Little is known regarding olfactory capabilities for odorants other than bodyborne odors in mice.

Therefore, olfactory detection thresholds are determined for seven aromatic aldehydes using an automated olfactometer.



#### cyclamal, canthoxal and lilial

40

 $10^{0}$ 

10-1



## Conclusion

The olfactory detection threshold value for bourgeonal is the by far lowest value ever reported for any odorant in mice.

Lyral 60 100 40 80 Cyclamal 60 100 40 <u>10</u>0 80 10-4 10-1 10-2 10-3 10-5 Helional 100 60

10-5

10-4

80

60



Figure 1. CD-1 mouse and automated olfactometer

# Results

The animals discriminated odorant concentrations as low as: 10 ppb (parts per billion)

for canthoxal and 3-PPA 1 ppb for helional, lilial, cyclamal and lyral 0.1 ppq (parts per quadrillion) for bourgeonal from the odorless solvent.

Acknowledgement I want to thank my supervisor Matthias Laska and the staff of the animal facility at the University hospital of Linköping.

Lilial 100 40 10<sup>0</sup> 10-1 10-2 10-3 10-4 10-5 10-6 3-phenylpropanal 80 100 M2 60 M3 -\_\_\_ 80  $-\Delta - M4$ 40 10-6 10-5 10<sup>0</sup> 10-1 10-2 10-3 10-4 60 -o- M5 M6 40 10-6 10<sup>0</sup> 10-5 10-1 10-2 10-3 10-4 Figure 2. Discrimination performance (discrimination between odorant and odorless solvent) for seven aromatic aldehydes using five CD-1 mice. The xaxis display dilution and y-axis display percentage correct choices out of 40 trials. Dotted line indicate chance level and filled symbols indicate dilutions

not discriminated significantly above chance level (binomial test, P < 0.05).