



HAL
open science

Chemical Identification of “Maternal Signature Odors” in Rat

Leam Sreng, Brice Temime-Roussel, Henri Wortham, Christiane Moure

► **To cite this version:**

Leam Sreng, Brice Temime-Roussel, Henri Wortham, Christiane Moure. Chemical Identification of “Maternal Signature Odors” in Rat. *Chemical Senses*, 2017, 10.1093/chemse/bjw124 . hal-01770255

HAL Id: hal-01770255

<https://hal.science/hal-01770255>

Submitted on 19 Apr 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

1 **Chemical identification of ‘maternal signature odours’ in rat**

2
3
4

5 **Leam Sreng¹, Brice Temime-Roussel², Henri Wortham² and Christiane Mourre³**

6
7

8 ¹Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, IMBE UMR 7263 (Institut Méditerranéen de la Biodiversité et d’Ecologie
9 marine et continentale), IRD, Avignon Université, Faculté Saint Charles, 3, place Victor Hugo, Case
10 36, F-13331 Marseille cedex 03, France

11 ²Aix-Marseille Univ, Laboratoire de Chimie et Environnement, Case 29, Faculté Saint Charles, 3,
12 place Victor Hugo, F-13331 Marseille cedex 03, France

13 ³Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, Laboratoire de Neurosciences Cognitives, UMR 7291, Faculté Saint
14 Charles, 3, place Victor Hugo, Case 36, F-13331 Marseille cedex 03, France

15

16

17 **Abstract**

18 Newborn altricial mammals need just after birth to locate their mother’s nipples for suckling. In
19 this precocious behaviour, including for the human baby, maternal odour via the olfactory process
20 plays a major role. Maternal odour emitted by lactating females or by amniotic fluid (AF) attracts
21 pups, but the chemical identity of this attractant has not yet been elucidated. Here, using
22 behavioural tests and gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (GC-MS) techniques,

23 we show that AF extracts from rat pregnant female, nipples, ventral skin, milk and nest extracts of
24 mother contained 3-6 active substances. AF extracts contained 3 active compounds: ethylbenzene,
25 benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol, and their mixture in similar proportions to those found in AF
26 extracts, in a ratio, respectively, of 1:1:12 (700 ng), attracts pups as putative maternal attractant
27 substances (MAS). These 3 AF substances have already been identified in milk, nipples, ventral
28 wash and nest extracts of mother, but not in feces. Moreover, anethole flavour incorporated in
29 pregnant rat and mother's diet is also detected in AF, nipples, milk and nest extracts and the pups
30 are attracted to anethole odour, but not in the case of the no-anethole pups. Maternal attractant
31 substances, combined with diet flavours present in the AF bath, represent olfactory signals as
32 'maternal signature odours' (MSO) that are learned by foetus and pups. These findings open the
33 way to improved understanding of the neurobiology of early olfactory learning and of the
34 importance of evolutionarily conserved survival behaviour in many mammal species.

35

36 **Key words:** odour preference, maternal signature, learning and memory, amniotic fluid, diet,
37 rodents.

38

39 **Introduction**

40

41 For the survival and adaptation process of the species, newborn mammals are confronted, shortly
42 after birth, with the need to locate, grasp and suck from the nipple of their mother. This is
43 particularly obvious for the neonate which at birth must be able to use and respond appropriately
44 to a whole range of new stimuli. In this early adaptation, maternal odour, via the olfactory
45 mechanisms, plays a major role in early behavioural development, such as orientation to maternal
46 odour and suckling (Cheal, 1975; Rosenblatt, 1983; Varendi et al., 1994; Porter and Winberg, 1999;
47 Schaal, 2010; Schaal and Al Aïn, 2014). The role of olfactory signals in the mediation of mother-

48 newborn interactions and precocious attachment has been demonstrated in several species of
49 rodents (Carter and Marr, 1970; Noirot, 1970; Schapiro and Salas, 1970; Gandelman et al., 1971;
50 Leon and Moltz, 1972; Moltz and Leon, 1973; Wallace et al., 1973; Devor and Schneider, 1974;
51 Porter and Doane, 1976; Breen and Leshner, 1977; Hudson and Distel, 1986). In rat, olfaction is
52 essential in early development (Salas et al., 1970; Gregory and Pfaff, 1971; Singh et al., 1976).
53 Without maternal assistance, the neonate rat, although blind and deaf, can crawl under its
54 mother's body, position itself, choose a free nipple, and suckle. Rat pups which have been
55 rendered insensitive to olfactory cues by olfactory denervation with intranasal ZnSO₄ are unable to
56 attach to the nipples of an anaesthetized lactating female and when housed with their own un-
57 anaesthetized mother, lose weight and often die (Singh et al., 1976). Rat pups are also highly
58 dependent on odour cues from the dam's ventrum for nipple location and attachment (Hofer et al.,
59 1976; Teicher and Blass, 1976). An odorous attractive substance, released by a lactating female rat
60 and impregnating a soiled litter (Nyakas and Endröczi, 1970; Salas et al., 1970; Schapiro and Salas,
61 1970; Gregory and Pfaff, 1971; Galef and Muskus, 1979), as well as another substance called
62 maternal pheromone (Moltz and Leon, 1973), serves as a powerful attractant to the young and
63 incites early walking in three-day-old neonatal rats (Jamon and Clarac, 1998). Moreover, the ventral
64 zone of lactating mothers contains olfactory cues that orient rat pups to finding and attaching to
65 nipples, but chemical washing of the nipple area eliminated this behaviour (Hofer et al., 1976;
66 Singh and Hofer, 1978; Blass and Teicher, 1980). The relationship of maternal ventral skin
67 substances and maternal pheromone is not yet clear. The nature of these putative maternal
68 attractant substances is as yet unknown. Do these olfactory signals performing different
69 behavioural functions originate from the same substances?

70 Previous studies in many animal species showed that neonates are capable of perceiving and
71 recognizing the odour profile of their amniotic fluid (AF). Prenatal exposure to odour substances

72 introduced into the AF (Pedersen and Blass, 1982) or ingested by their pregnant mother may
73 influence responsiveness to those same cues after birth (Hepper, 1988; Schaal and Orgeur, 1992;
74 Mennella et al., 2001; Wells and Hepper, 2006). Moreover, some newborn mammals are attracted
75 to the odour of AF per se (Schaal and Orgeur, 1992; Logan et al., 2012). What are the respective
76 roles of putative maternal attractant substances (MAS) and of odorant intake of AF?

77 The purpose of the present study is to assess the source and identify volatile active
78 compounds of the 'maternal signature odours' (MSO) by bioassay and gas chromatography–mass
79 spectrometry (GC-MS) techniques. We used direct nest contact and Y maze tests to assess
80 attractive natural and synthetic substances with newborn rats and 12-14 day-old post-natal rats.
81 Moreover, a substance, anethole, was incorporated in pregnant and mother rats' diet to assess
82 whether diet flavours could moreover generate a specific olfactory signal as in mice 'maternal
83 signature odours' (MSO) (Wyatt, 2010, 2014; Logan et al., 2012). Signature odours have been
84 proposed to underlie kin recognition between ewe and lambs (Wyatt, 2010; Porter et al. 1991).
85 Previously described individual olfactory signatures act to enable a ewe to distinguish and identify
86 her individual lambs (Porter et al. 1991). Here we show the presence of 3 active compounds of the
87 MAS in AF, and the existence of chemosensory cues related to the mother's diet. These findings
88 suggest that the foetus and pups learn and memorize a specific combination of volatile odours or
89 'maternal signature odours' (MSO), facilitating suckling just after birth.

90

91

92 **Materials and methods**

93 **Animals and experimental design**

94 Wistar rats (male, virgin female, gravid female and female with litters) (280-300 g) (Charles
95 River Company, France) were housed with pine wood shavings and given food (SAFE, A04, route de

96 St Bris, 89290 Augy, France) and water *ad libitum* at a constant temperature (22°C), under a
97 12h/12h light/dark cycle (lights on at 7:00 a.m.). Each gravid female was individually housed and
98 the date of parturition (postnatal day 0, P0) was recorded. Male and female pups used were
99 postnatal day 5 (P5) in direct nest contact tests and postnatal day 12-14 (P12-14) in Y maze tests.
100 The young rats were isolated from their mothers for at least 1 hour before the tests and put
101 together in a box maintained at 24°C. Each pup was identified by a number marked on its back.
102 Pups were naïve to each stimulus and were tested only once for a given odour. For each test, pups
103 came from 2-3 different litters. The behavioural tasks were completed in a single-blind design in an
104 experimental room at 24°C. All experiments were carried out in accordance with the European
105 Communities Council Directive (86/609/EEC). Care was taken to minimize the numbers of animals
106 used and to maintain them in good general health. Aix-Marseille Université and the Centre
107 National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) approved the study.

108

109

110 **Behavioural tests**

111 ***Direct nest contact test.*** The test apparatus consisted of a white plastic pan (28 cm length x 18 cm
112 width x 4 cm height), divided into two parts, and separated by about 1.5 cm midline space (Fig. 2A).
113 One side contained the nest wood shavings of lactating female (~35g) and the other side contained
114 the nest wood shavings of virgin female or clean nest shavings. Pups (P5), placed in the midline
115 space, reacted to one type of nest shaving by snout probing, moving the head, crawling, burying in
116 the nest material to the left or right side. The pup behaviour was recorded on a digital video camera
117 (Canon Power Shot A95). The choice of a nest shaving was made when pups stopped walking or
118 moving but stayed in the same nest side at least 5 sec. The choice and amount of time each pup
119 spent over each type of nest shavings was recorded within a 60-second trial time.

120

121 ***Y maze test***

122 ***Apparatus.*** A Y maze olfactometer in plastic material was composed of a start box (20 cm length, 6
123 cm width, 4 cm height) and two choice arms, (12 cm length with removable transparent cover
124 (135° angle between start box and choice arms, 90° angle between each choice arm)) (Fig.2B). The
125 end of each choice arm was delimited by a removable Plexiglas door with a hole (4 mm) in the
126 middle. A stimulus box comprising a plastic cylinder tube (6 cm length, 2.6 cm diameter) was
127 positioned near the end of each choice arm. The choice arm and stimulus box were connected by a
128 Teflon tube (2 cm x 4 mm in diameter) for delivery of the air and volatile substances. At the other
129 end of the stimulus box, that was removable, a Teflon tube was attached as an air flow entry. Air
130 flow used was 480 ml/min. At the junction of the choice arms, a central wall in Plexiglas (4 cm x 4
131 cm) was placed 3 mm from the screen moving door. This wall enabled the two stimuli air streams
132 to be conducted to the beginning of the start box where the pups were positioned.

133 ***Test procedure.*** The 3-min test begins when a pup is placed in the start box, in front of the
134 removable Plexiglas door. The door is then opened, enabling the pup to access the odour stimuli
135 and make a choice. When the pup's snout has passed through a limit line, traced in each choice
136 arm, two cm behind the moving door of the start box, the choice was recorded. It was noted "+"
137 when a stimulus was chosen. When pups did not pass through the line, a no-response was noted
138 and the pup was excluded from the experiment. Every 5 tests, the stimuli were changed and placed
139 in the opposite choice arms. The olfactometer was cleaned with detergent, rinsed with distilled
140 water, then with 95 % ethanol and dried. The performance was noted by an observer blind to the
141 conditions of the experiments (in particular the nature of the tested compounds).

142

143 ***Olfactory stimuli***

144 Different crude materials, extracts (nipples, milk, AF, nest shavings, feces, diet), synthetic

145 compounds (alone or in a mixture), and polar solvent as control were used as olfactory stimulus.

146

147 **Crude materials** - The stimulus boxes were filled with clean litter, feces or with nest shavings of
148 gravid, lactating or virgin female (34 ml), free of feces. For the crude amniotic fluid (AF), a filter
149 paper was impregnated with fluid (50 µl), put in the stimuli box and clean filter paper was used as
150 control.

151

152 **Extracts** – To determine the composition of the maternal chemosensory cues, we used an aprotic
153 polar solvent (dichloromethane) because most of the substances of biofluids are hydrophilic, as in
154 the AF and milk. Moreover, the polar solvent is able to extract polar and apolar molecules as fatty
155 acids.

156 **Organ and tissue extracts (nipples, milk, skin, and amniotic fluid).**

157 Three pregnant (18 days of gestation) and three lactating females (P4) of normal and anethole
158 groups were anaesthetized with ketamine (5%, Virbac, France) and medetomidine (1 mg/ml,
159 Janssen), injected subcutaneously (0.33 ml/kg). 500 µl milk were collected from the lactating
160 females, pooled in a cooled vial and extracted in 1 ml solvents. The nipples of gravid and lactating
161 rats with the addition of surrounding skin (approximately 2 mm²) and the skin from the mother's
162 sides (approximately 4 mm²) were removed and soaked in 3 ml of dichloromethane during 1 hr,
163 then the skin and nipples were removed from the solvents. Amniotic fluid was collected from
164 amniotic cavities and transferred to a vial at 4°C in a pooled sample and extracted in polar solvent
165 in the ratio of 500 µl of AF for 1 ml of solvent during 1 hr. Then, the milk and AF extracts were
166 vortexed for 1 min, centrifuged (10,000 tr/min) for 5 min and only the solvent parts were removed.
167 All extracts were evaporated to 0.5 ml with nitrogen stream, stored in the refrigerator at -20° C
168 until used for behavioural tests or for GC-MS analysis.

169 **Ventral wash extracts.**

170 Each nipple and ventral surrounding tissue of three anaesthetized lactating females were washed 3
171 times with cotton swabs impregnated with polar solvent. Each cotton swab was transferred to a vial
172 containing 3 ml of solvent and soaked for 1 hr. Then the cotton swab was removed from the solvent
173 and the extracts were evaporated to a final 0.5 ml with nitrogen stream and stored in a freezer at -
174 20°C prior to use.

175 **Diet and feces extracts.** 200 mg of broken chow or of feces were infused in 500 µl polar solvent for
176 30 min, centrifuged (10,000 tr/min) for 5 nm and only the solvent parts were removed. These
177 extracts were stored in the refrigerator at -20° C until used.

178

179 **Extracts and trappings of volatile substances of nests.** To obtain the attractive **substances** from
180 nests, five nest shavings of lactating females (P7-8), free of feces, were used. The nest materials
181 were placed in an Erlan Meyer (1 litre), heated to 60°C in a bain-marie. An air stream (250 ml/min)
182 passed through the nest shavings and trapped the volatile odours in a clean glass tube in U form
183 (3mm diameter, 16 cm long), cooled with ice + salt as refrigerant. After a 30 min trapping period,
184 the glass U tubes were rinsed twice with 1 ml of polar solvent. The extracts were pooled and
185 concentrated to 1 ml with nitrogen stream, stored in the refrigerator at -20° C until used for
186 behavioural tests or GC-MS analysis.

187

188 **Chemicals** - All chemicals, including the 17 synthetic compounds as candidates for **active**
189 constituents, were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St-Quentin Fallavier, France). They were >98%
190 pure as determined by GC-MS analysis and were used without further purification. Each compound
191 was diluted in polar solvent to obtain an adequate quantity for behavioural tests or for chemical
192 identification with GC-MS. After pilot studies, we used 3 different doses: 500, 800 and 1,000 ng in
193 1µl dichloromethane unloaded on a filter paper for the Y maze test.

194

195 **Chemical analysis - Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS).**

196 The biological extracts and authentic compounds were analysed by gas chromatography–mass
197 spectrometry (GC-MS), performed on a Thermo Finnigan PolarisQ Ion trap mass spectrometer with
198 a Trace GC equipped with a split–splitless injector. An analytical capillary column Thermo Trace TR-
199 5-MS was used (30m x 0.25 mm i.d., film thickness: 0.25 µm) with helium at 1 ml/mn as carrier gas.
200 Analyses were performed with a 1 µL splitless injection at 250°C, with an injection time of 1 min.
201 The temperature program was as follows: 1 min at 50 °C with 5 °C min⁻¹ to 235 °C, held for 20 min
202 and increased at a rate of 15 °C min⁻¹ to 310 °C and finally held for 5 min. The transfer line and the
203 manifold temperatures were at 280 and 200 °C, respectively. MS acquisition ranged from 50-650 in
204 full scan mode. Compound identification was based on comparison of retention time and mass
205 spectra of authentic standards as well as mass spectra comparison with the NIST (National Institute
206 of Standard and Technology) mass spectral reference library.

207

208 **Anethole exposure**

209 To expose the foetuses and newborns to odorant during the gestation period and after parturition,
210 we used anethole, a synthetic anisole compound. The novel flavour was incorporated in beverage
211 water (0.5 µg anethole/1 ml water) and in chow food (1µg / 1gr chow) for three gravid and
212 lactating females (anethole group). In addition, three gravid and lactating females were given food
213 without anethole as control group. The nest shavings of lactating females (P7-8), free of feces,
214 were used either for chemical extraction of active substances using trapping technique or for
215 attraction stimulus in Y maze test.

216

217 **Statistical analysis.**

218 Differences in behavioural responses to stimuli were tested for statistical significance using
219 Graphpad Prism6 software. The amount of time spent in direct contact nest was analysed by

220 separate paired t-test (t-tests) in each group across individuals in a litter as statistical unit of
221 analysis. All analyses were performed on raw performance data, not percentages. Fisher's test was
222 used for analysis of performances in the direct contact nest and Y maze tests. $P < 0.05$ was
223 considered to indicate a significant difference.

224

225

226 **Results**

227 To identify the chemical composition of the MSO in rat, we developed consecutive stages to
228 evaluate the attraction level between potential biological sources of active substances, to
229 characterize the chemical compounds of these biological extracts, then to test the attraction power
230 of identified molecules, and finally to investigate whether compounds in the diet can attract the
231 pups (Fig.1).

232

233 **Attraction level between potential biological sources of active compounds**

234 Two types of two choice behavioural tests were performed: the direct nest contact test and the Y
235 maze test (Fig. 2A, B). In the direct nest contact test, postnatal day 5 (P5) pups were placed in the
236 midline space between 2 types of nest shavings. The amount of time spent on the lactating female
237 nest was higher than on clean or virgin female nests (Fig. 2C) (separate paired t-tests, $P < 0.05$).
238 Significant preference for lactating female nest shavings was found in comparison to clean wood
239 nests or virgin female nests, and no attraction difference was found between clean and virgin
240 female nests (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$)(Fig. 2D). These data indicate that the pups are attracted to the nest
241 shavings of lactating females which are familiar to them and spend more time there. In addition, to
242 refine this result, we performed Y maze tests wherein only the volatile substances emanating from
243 substrates were submitted to the pups (P12-P14). The volatile substances of lactating female nests
244 were more attractive for pups when they were opposed to clean, virgin female or male nest

245 shavings (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 2E). The percentages of attraction responses for virgin nests in
246 comparison with clean nest did not differ. We also tested the potential attraction of feces. No
247 significant attraction of feces of lactating female was detected in comparison with that of male and
248 of virgin female (Fisher's test, NS) (Fig. 2F). Only the lactating female nests contained attractive
249 volatile substances that can be extracted in solvents for chemical analysis.

250

251 **Characterization of the chemical compounds of biological extracts from gravid and lactating** 252 **mothers**

253 Volatile compounds of nest shavings of the lactating mother were extracted with polar
254 (dichloromethane) and apolar (pentane) solvents. Newborns responded positively to mother's nest
255 trappings extracted in polar and apolar solvents when paired with control solvents. As polar and
256 apolar extracts elicit similar responses (Fig. 3A, Fisher's test, $P < 0.05$), only the polar results were
257 presented. To define the biological sources of these volatile attractive compounds, we investigated
258 the effect of different tissue extracts from lactating female and from the AF of gravid female on
259 P12-P14 pups. The volatile compounds of the nipple, ventral wash and milk from lactating females
260 attract pups in the Y maze test in comparison with solvent as control (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 3B).
261 Pups also performed positive responses for nipples and crude AF of gravid rat early on day E18 of
262 gestation, and for extracts of AF, when they were paired with solvent (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 3C). In
263 our experiments, mother's ventral area, nipples, milk and pregnant AF were the sources of the
264 MSO.

265

266 Then, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) was used to identify specific or common
267 molecules from ventral area, nipples, milk and AF extracts, together with extracts of nest and feces
268 of lactating females, and rodent diet (Fig. 1 and 4). We identified 37 compounds from these

269 different extracts (Table 1). However, some compounds could not be tested or identified because
270 of uninterpretable mass spectra caused by the lack of synthetic substances or by concentration or
271 co-elution problems. Among the recognized molecules, 12 compounds were present in the AF and
272 milk, 2 in the AF but not in milk, and 8 in the milk but not in AF. Four compounds were common to
273 the diet and milk and only one to diet and AF (Table 1). Seventeen synthetic substances that could
274 be potential MSO candidates were selected among the recognized compounds (Table 2). These
275 compounds were used for identification of biological substances by comparison of their mass
276 spectra. We showed that the spectrum of biological compounds found in tissue extracts was
277 identical to that of synthetic compounds used for the Y maze (Fig. 5). Other molecules not tested in
278 behavioural bioassays might be shown in the future to have a role in maternal signature odours.

279

280

281 **Effect of characterized compounds in behavioural tests.**

282 Only the behavioural tests in the Y maze allowed assessment of the biological properties of volatile
283 active compounds. Among the seventeen molecules, six compounds, compared to solvent,
284 attracted pups in the Y maze test and are considered as MSO constituents: diacetone alcohol,
285 ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde, benzyl alcohol, methyl salicylate and vanillin (Table 1, Fig. 6A)
286 (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$). Gravid AF, nipples, and mother's nipples and milk contained 3 of these identified
287 active substances in variable proportions: ethylbenzene (2-10%), benzaldehyde (3-10%) and benzyl
288 alcohol (85-95%), presented with their mass spectrum (Fig.3b). These 3 active compounds could be
289 produced by gravid and mother rat itself, whereas diacetone alcohol and vanillin seemed to be
290 acquired from the diet. These two compounds, diacetone alcohol and vanillin, are undetectable in
291 AF by our systems of analysis, but may be present as well, although in trace quantities. Methyl
292 salicylate was not detected in AF, and was not used in the blend (see below). These 6 attractive
293 compounds are found associated with mother's nipple, ventral wash and nest trapping extracts.

294 Adult rat urinary volatile compound, 2-heptanone (Osada et al., 2009), was detected in nest
295 trappings, but had no effect on pup attraction. Together, these findings suggest that the rat MAS
296 was composed of ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol, at least, present in AF, nipples
297 and milk. Moreover, to attempt to define the natural MAS as a whole, we performed a synthetic
298 MAS blend with the 3 common active compounds found in the AF, nipples and milk. The blend of
299 these substances was prepared in similar proportions to those found in AF extracts, i.e.
300 ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde, benzyl alcohol, in a ratio, respectively, of 1:1:12 (700 ng), according
301 to chemical analysis. In behavioural tests, pups showed significant preference for the MAS blend in
302 comparison with the control solvent (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$) (Fig. 6B).

303

304 **Attractiveness of an odorant incorporated in pregnant and lactating mother's diet**

305 To attempt to determine the potential role of an odorant intake in MSO, we followed the route of
306 an odorant, anethole, a synthetic anisole compound incorporated in pregnant and lactating
307 mother's diet. Using GC-MS analysis, anethole was detected in AF, nipples, milk, and feces extracts
308 of pregnant female and mother that consumed anethole. In Y maze tests, pups born from the
309 mothers who consumed anethole were attracted by this aromatic compound (Fisher's, $P < 0.05$)
310 (Fig. 6C). In contrast, no attraction was detected for pups born from the mothers who did not
311 consume anethole (Fig. 1 and 6C). This experiment shows that previous experience of an odour is
312 sufficient to elicit pup attraction.

313

314

315 **Discussion**

316

317 The first aim of this study was to examine the maternal attractive substances from rat lactating
318 females that attract pups for suckling and try to provide new insights concerning the controversial
319 origin of these attractive substances. The behavioural tests demonstrated that nest, nipples, milk,

320 ventral area of lactating females, amniotic fluid and nipples of pregnant females are effective for
321 attracting pups, but not feces. These data confirmed previous behavioural studies showing that AF,
322 mother's ventral area, nipples and milk played a major role in nipple orientation, attachment and
323 suckling process in newborn mammals (Hofer et al., 1976; Teicher and Blass, 1976, 1977; Singh and
324 Hofer, 1978; Blass and Teicher, 1980; Rosenblatt, 1983; Varendi et al., 1994; Porter and Winberg,
325 1999; Beauchamp and Mennella, 2009; Schaal, 2010; Schaal and Al Aïn, 2014). AF is also an
326 olfactory attraction source for newborns of several mammal species, including man (Schaal et al.,
327 1995; Varendi et al., 1996; Porter and Winberg, 1999; Logan et al. 2012).

328 The second aim was to identify, for the first time, the chemical composition of volatile MSO. MSO
329 is a multi-component mixture, composed of 3 to 6 compounds depending on sources: 3 substances
330 from amniotic fluid and nipples of pregnant females, 4 from ventral skin, 5 from milk and 6 from
331 nipples, ventral wash and nest trapping of lactating females. These six substances have never been
332 previously identified in rats as MSO components. The multi-component mixture of pheromone has
333 already been underscored in many animal species (for review, Wyatt, 2014). In AF, benzyl alcohol is
334 the major compound with two minor substances, ethylbenzene and benzaldehyde. The level of
335 positive behavioural performance reaction of the pups to the blend of these three compounds was
336 very close to that for natural amniotic fluid. We did not find a synergy of the blend in the
337 attractiveness performance as found for the nematode sex pheromone of *Caenorhabditis elegans*
338 (Pungaliya et al., 2009; Forseth and Schroeder, 2011; Lim and Sorensen, 2012; Wyatt, 2014). The
339 positive behavioural performance level of the blend was similar to that for benzyl alcohol (500-
340 800ng). However, this mixture could be suggested as a blend identity of rat species. These three
341 individual compounds have been found as pheromone constituents in many animal species,
342 especially insects (Pherobase) (www.pherobase.com). Moreover, benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol
343 were identified in relatively abundant amounts in human volatile metabolites of blood plasma
344 collected from mother-infant pairs (Stafford et al., 1976) and in secretions of African wild dogs

345 (Wells and Hepper, 2006; Apps et al., 2012), but the behavioural role of these compounds remains
346 unknown. Likewise, benzaldehyde is contained in rabbit milk (Schaal et al., 2003) and in human
347 milk (Hausner et al., 2009), without having a role in attraction of neonate. This compound has
348 been identified as a pheromone component of more than 1 hundred insect species (Pherobase).
349 Ethylbenzene has been identified in bovine urine (Kumar et al., 2000) and in *Coffea arabica* and
350 used as a component of synthetic blend for coffee berry borer *Hypothenemus hampei* (Mendesil et
351 al., 2009). Furthermore, the 2-heptanone, dimethyl sulfone and benzaldehyde have been identified
352 as urinary volatile compounds from mouse and rat (Zhang et al., 2007, 2008) and phenol, 4-
353 ethylphenol or indole (Osada et al., 2009) were also detected in our nest trapping, ventral wash or
354 nipple extracts. However, these molecules were not attractive for rat pups. Dimethyl disulphide
355 (DMDS), isolated from estrous hamster vaginal secretion, is found as an attractant for male
356 hamsters (Singer et al. 1975). In rat, DMDS was shown to be effective in eliciting nipple grasping in
357 3-5 day-old pups, but with low releasing potency (about 50%) relative to that of olfactory intact
358 nipples (Pedersen and Blass, 1981; Schaal and Al Aïn, 2014). DMDS is undetectable in rat bioactive
359 extracts by our chemical system of analysis. While another sulfur compound, dimethyl sulfone, is
360 identified in all bioactive extracts (table1) but is not attractive for newborn rats. Diacetone alcohol
361 was identified in diet and detected in nipples, milk, nest trapping or ventral lavage. This
362 hydroxyketone compound has been identified from anal gland of *Tapinoma simrothi* pheonicium
363 ant as alarm pheromone (Hefetz and Lloyd, 1983) and from temporal gland secretions of Alpine
364 marmot *Marmota marmota* as a component of scent-marking substance (Bel et al., 1999). Vanillin,
365 identified in nipples, ventral wash, nest trapping or faeces, and originating from diet, is utilised by
366 many insect species in their communication system, and was also detected in human milk
367 (Buettner, 2007). Methyl salicylate, present at trace level in some rat extracts, is utilised by more
368 than 80 insect species in their chemical communication systems (Pherobase). In addition, 2MB2, a
369 volatile pheromone extracted from milk doe which facilitates suckling in young rabbit (Schaal et al.,

370 2003), was not detected in rat MSO. On the same principle as for the first suckling episode in mice
371 (Logan et al.2012), our data support the existence of 'maternal signature odours' rather than a
372 classic pheromone that drives a hardwired response to specific or predetermined chemosensory
373 cues. Our experiment with an exogenous molecule (anethole) incorporated in food is sufficient to
374 enable pup behaviour (but not in no-anethole pups), which further reinforces this view.

375

376 The highlighting of a rat efficient volatile MSO, present in pregnant female's AF, and then in
377 mother's nipples and milk, supports the hypothesis that the learning and memory mechanism
378 processes would be activated *in utero*, as already suggested by Rosenblatt (1983), Porter and
379 Winberg (1999), Schaal (2010) and Hepper et al., (2013). The relationship of biological rat MAS
380 with intake of diverse diet odorants during the gestation period establishes the specific chemical
381 signature of individual mother cues or 'maternal signature odours' (Logan et al.2012). This
382 association opens new avenues for further investigating the neural mechanism underlying prenatal
383 chemosensory learning and memory storage in the newborn brain receptors and behavioural
384 specificity. Unravelling the chemical signals that cause innate attraction and searching for suckling,
385 nipple attachment, foetal learning and memory in a mammal species is a necessary step in
386 understanding the neuronal organisation pathways in signal reception and neuro-modulation in
387 the formation of the new odorant receptors. Such a system may confer survival advantages by
388 promoting the acquisition of information about safe foods. How does the plasticity process of the
389 olfactory system operate in modifying its properties for specific environmental adaptation?
390 Further dissection of the circuits engaged by this MSO should facilitate our understanding of the
391 neurobiology of this evolutionarily conserved, innate social behaviour.

392

393 **Acknowledgements.** We thank V. Gilbert and E. Mansour for animal care, Ali Gharbi for assistance
394 in the construction of the Y maze apparatus, B. Barascud for figures 2a,b, L. Pézard and N. Pech for

395 statistics discussions, J. Gaudineau for providing some chemicals, M. Paul for correction of the
396 English and four anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments.

397

398

399 **References**

400

401 Apps, P., Mmualefe, L., and McNutt, J.W. 2012. Identification of volatiles from the secretions and
402 excretions of African wild dogs (*Lycaon pictus*). *J Chem Ecol.* 38:1450–1461.

403 Beauchamp, G.K., and Mennella, J.A. 2009. Early flavor learning and its impact on later feeding
404 behavior. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr.* 48 Suppl 1:S25-30.

405 Bel, M.C., Coulon, J., Sreng, L., Allainé, D., Bagnères, A.G., and Clément, J.L. Social Signals Involved
406 in Scent-Marking Behavior by Cheek-Rubbing in Alpine Marmots (*Marmota marmota*). *J Chem Ecol.*
407 25:2267–2283.

408 Blass, E.M., and Teicher, M.H. 1980. Suckling. *Science.* 210:15–22.

409 Breen, M.F., and Leshner, A.I. 1977. Maternal pheromone: A demonstration of its existence in the
410 mouse (*Mus musculus*). *Physiol Behav.* 18:527–529.

411 Buettner, A. 2007. A selective and sensitive approach to characterize odour-active and volatile
412 constituents in small-scale human milk samples. *Flavour Fragr J.* 22:465–473.

413 Carter, C.S., and Marr, J.N. 1970. Olfactory imprinting and age variables in the guinea-pig, *Cavia*
414 *porcellus*. *Anim Behav.* 18:238–244.

415 Cheal, M. 1975. Social olfaction: a review of the ontogeny of olfactory influences on vertebrate
416 behavior. *Behav Biol.* 15:1–25.

417 Devor, M., and Schneider, G.E. 1974. Attraction to home-cage odor in hamster pups: specificity and
418 changes with age. *Behav Biol.* 10:211–221.

419 Forseth, R.R., and Schroeder, F.C. 2011. NMR-spectroscopic analysis of mixtures: from structure to
420 function. *Curr Opin Chem Biol.* 15:38–47.

421 Galef, B.G., and Muskus, P.A. 1979. Olfactory mediation of mother–young contact in Long-Evans
422 rats. *J Comp Physiol Psychol.* 93:708–716.

423 Gandelman, R., Zarrow, M.X., Denenberg, V.H., and Myers, M. 1971. Olfactory bulb removal
424 eliminates maternal behavior in the mouse. *Science.* 171:210–211.

425 Gregory, E.H., and Pfaff, D.W. 1971. Development of olfactory-guided behavior in infant rats.
426 *Physiol Behav.* 6:573–576.

427 Hausner, H., Philipsen, M., Skov, T.H., Petersen, M.A., and Bredie, W.L.P. 2009. Characterization of
428 the Volatile Composition and Variations between Infant Formulas and Mother’s Milk. *Chemosens*
429 *Percept.* 2:79–93.

430 Hefetz, A., and Lloyd, H.A. 1983. Identification of new components from anal glands of *Tapinoma*

- 431 *simrothi pheonicium*. *J Chem Ecol*. 9:607–613.
- 432 Hepper, P.G. 1988. The discrimination of human odour by the dog. *Perception*. 17:549–554.
- 433 Hepper, P.G., Wells, D.L., Dornan, J.C., and Lynch, C. 2013. Long-term flavor recognition in humans
434 with prenatal garlic experience. *Dev Psychobiol*. 55:568–574.
- 435 Hofer, M.A., Shair, H., and Singh, P. 1976. Evidence that maternal ventral skin substances promote
436 suckling in infant rats. *Physiol Behav*. 17:131–136.
- 437 Hudson, R., and Distel, H. 1986. Pheromonal release of suckling in rabbits does not depend on the
438 vomeronasal organ. *Physiol Behav*. 37:123–128.
- 439 Jamon, M., and Clarac, F. 1998. Early walking in the neonatal rat: a kinematic study. *Behav*
440 *Neurosci*. 112:1218–1228.
- 441 Kumar, K.R., Archunan, G., Jeyaraman, R., and Narasimhan, S. 2000. Chemical characterization of
442 bovine urine with special reference to oestrus. *Vet Res Commun*. 24:445–454.
- 443 Leon, M., and Moltz, H. 1972. The development of the pheromonal bond in the albino rat. *Physiol*
444 *Behav*. 8:683–686.
- 445 Lim, H., and Sorensen, P.W. 2012. Common Carp Implanted with Prostaglandin F₂α. *J Chem Ecol*.
446 38:127–134.
- 447 Logan, D.W., Brunet, L.J., Webb, W.R., Cutforth, T., Ngai, J., and Stowers, L. 2012. Learned
448 recognition of maternal signature odors mediates the first suckling episode in mice. *Curr Biol CB*.
449 22:1998–2007.
- 450 Mendesil, E., Bruce, T.J.A., Woodcock, C.M., Caulfield, J.C., Seyoum, E., and Pickett, J.A. 2009.
451 Semiochemicals used in host location by the coffee berry borer, *Hypothenemus hampei*. *J Chem*
452 *Ecol*. 35:944–950.
- 453 Mennella, J.A., Jagnow, C.P., and Beauchamp, G.K. 2001. Prenatal and postnatal flavor learning by
454 human infants. *Pediatrics*. 107:E88.
- 455 Moltz, H., and Leon, M. 1973. Stimulus control of the maternal pheromone in the lactating rat.
456 *Physiol Behav*. 10:69–71.
- 457 Noirot, E. 1970. Selective priming of maternal responses by auditory and olfactory cues from
458 mouse pups. *Dev Psychobiol*. 2:273–276.
- 459 Nyakas, C., and Endröczy, E. 1970. Olfaction guided approaching behaviour of infantile rats to the
460 mother in maze box. *Acta Physiol Acad Sci Hung*. 38:59–65.
- 461 Osada, K., Kashiwayanagi, M., and Izumi, H. 2009. Profiles of volatiles in male rat urine: the effect
462 of puberty on the female attraction. *Chem Senses*. 34:713–721.
- 463 Pedersen, P.E., and Blass, E.M. 1981. Olfactory control over suckling in albino rat. In R.N. Aslin,
464 J.R. Albert, & M.R. Petersen (Eds.). *Development of perception, Psychobiological perspectives*, Vol.
465 1, *Audition somatic perception and the chemical senses* (pp. 359-381). New York: Academic Press.

- 466 Pedersen, P.E., and Blass, E.M. 1982. Prenatal and postnatal determinants of the 1st suckling
467 episode in albino rats. *Dev Psychobiol.* 15:349–355.
- 468 Porter, R.H., and Doane, H.M. 1976. Maternal pheromone in the spiny mouse (*Acomys cahirinus*).
469 *Physiol Behav.* 16:75–78.
- 470 Porter, R.H., Lévy, F., Litterio, M., Schaal, B., and Beyer, C. 1991. Individual olfactory signatures as
471 major determinants of early maternal discrimination in sheep. *Dev Psychobiol.* 24(3):151-158.
- 472 Porter, R.H., and Winberg, J. 1999. Unique salience of maternal breast odors for newborn infants.
473 *Neurosci Biobehav Rev.* 23:439–449.
- 474 Pungaliya, C., Srinivasan, J., Fox, B.W., Malik, R.U., Ludewig, A.H., Sternberg, P.W., and Schroeder,
475 F.C. 2009. A shortcut to identifying small molecule signals that regulate behavior and development
476 in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 106:7708–7713.
- 477 Rosenblatt, J.S. 1983. Olfaction mediated developmental transition in the altricial newborn of
478 selected species of mammals. *Dev Psychobiol.* 16:347–375.
- 479 Salas, M., Schapiro, S., and Guzman-Flores, C. 1970. Development of olfactory bulb discrimination
480 between maternal and food odors. *Physiol Behav.* 5:1261–1264.
- 481 Schaal, B. 2010. Mammary odor cues and pheromones: mammalian infant-directed
482 communication about maternal state, mammae, and milk. *Vitam Horm.* 83:83–136.
- 483 Schaal, B., and Al Aïn, S. 2014. Chemical signals 'selected for' newborns in mammals. *Anim Behav.*
484 97:289-299.
- 485 Schaal, B., Coureaud, G., Langlois, D., Giniès, C., Sémon, E., and Perrier, G. 2003. Chemical and
486 behavioural characterization of the rabbit mammary pheromone. *Nature.* 424:68–72.
- 487 Schaal, B., Marlier, L., and Soussignan, R. 1995. Responsiveness to the odour of amniotic fluid in
488 the human neonate. *Biol Neonate.* 67:397–406.
- 489 Schaal, B., and Orgeur, P. 1992. Olfaction in utero: can the rodent model be generalized? *Q J Exp*
490 *Psychol B.* 44:245–278.
- 491 Schapiro, S., and Salas, M. 1970. Behavioral response of infant rats to maternal odor. *Physiol Behav.*
492 5:815–817.
- 493 Singer, A.G., Acosta, W.C., O'Connell, R.J., Pfaffmann, C., Bowen, D.V. and Field, F.H. 1976. Dimethyl
494 disulfide: an attractant pheromone in hamster vaginal secretion. *Science.* 191 (4230): 948-950.
- 495 Singh, P.J., and Hofer, M.A. 1978. Oxytocin reinstates maternal olfactory cues for nipple orientation
496 and attachment in rat pups. *Physiol Behav.* 20:385–389.
- 497 Singh, P.J., Tucker, A.M., and Hofer, M.A. 1976. Effects of nasal ZnSO₄ irrigation and olfactory
498 bulbectomy on rat pups. *Physiol Behav.* 17:373–382.
- 499 Stafford, M., Horning, M.G., and Zlatkis, A. 1976. Profiles of volatile metabolites in body fluids. *J*
500 *Chromatogr.* 126:495–502.

- 501 Teicher, M.H., and Blass, E.M. 1976. Suckling in newborn rats: eliminated by nipple lavage,
502 reinstated by pup saliva. *Science*. 193:422–425.
- 503 Teicher, M.H., and Blass, E.M. 1977. First suckling response of the newborn albino rat: the roles of
504 olfaction and amniotic fluid. *Science*. 198:635–636.
- 505 Varendi, H., Porter, R.H., and Winberg, J. 1994. Does the newborn baby find the nipple by smell?
506 *Lancet Lond Engl*. 344:989–990.
- 507 Varendi, H., Porter, R.H., and Winberg, J. 1996. Attractiveness of amniotic fluid odor: evidence of
508 prenatal olfactory learning? *Acta Paediatr Oslo Nor* 1992. 85:1223–1227.
- 509 Wallace, P., Owen, K., and Thiessen, D.D. 1973. The control and function of maternal scent marking
510 the Mongolian gerbil. *Physiol Behav*. 10:463–466.
- 511 Wells, D.L., and Hepper, P.G. 2006. Prenatal olfactory learning in the domestic dog. *Anim Behav*.
512 72:681–686.
- 513 Wyatt, T.D. 2010. Pheromones and signature mixtures: defining species-wide signals and variable
514 cues for identity in both invertebrates and vertebrates. *J Comp Physiol A Neuroethol Sens Neural*
515 *Behav Physiol*. 196:685–700.
- 516 Wyatt, T.D. 2014. Pheromones and animal behavior. Chemical signals and signatures. (2nd edition).
517 Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 518 Zhang, J.-X., Rao, X.-P., Sun, L., Zhao, C.-H., and Qin, X.-W. 2007. Putative chemical signals about sex,
519 individuality, and genetic background in the preputial gland and urine of the house mouse (*Mus*
520 *musculus*). *Chem Senses*. 32:293–303.
- 521 Zhang, J.-X., Sun, L., Zhang, J.-H., and Feng, Z.-Y. 2008. Sex- and gonad-affecting scent compounds
522 and 3 male pheromones in the rat. *Chem Senses*. 33:611–621.

523
524

525 **Author Contributions** L.S, H.W. & C.M. designed the experiment, B. T. performed GC-MS analysis,
526 L.S. mass spectra identification of compounds, preparation of extracts, of olfactory stimuli and
527 behavioural tests, L. S. & C.M. performed statistical tests and produced figures, L. S. wrote the
528 paper.

529

530 **Funding and Disclosure**

531 The authors declare no conflict of interest. This work was supported by Aix-Marseille Université
532 (AMU), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), The authors report no biomedical

533 financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

534

535 **Figure Captions**

536

537 **Figure 1 / General schema of 'maternal signature odours' (MSO) identification.** Synopsis of
538 behavioural tests (BT) and chemical techniques (GC-MS) leading to final chemical 'maternal
539 signature odours' identification. **A**, nest and feces stimuli for pup attraction; only nests of lactating
540 female attracted pups. **B**, Behavioural tests and chemical analysis of substrate extracts from gravid,
541 lactating female, and food. Six compounds and blend of three synthetic compounds found in the
542 amniotic fluid, milk and nipples attracted pups as putative maternal attractant substances (MAS).
543 **C**, Anethole, the synthetic aniseed flavour, given in the diet of gravid and lactating rats, affected the
544 chemical composition of amniotic fluid, milk, mother and gravid nipples. Only pups from 'anethole
545 gravid rat' showed a chemosensory preference for anethole. In contrast, pups from 'no-anethole'
546 gravid rat were not attracted by anethole.

547

548 **Figure 2 / Behavioural effects on rat pups of different stimuli from nests and feces.** **A**, schema of
549 direct contact nest. Neonatal pups (P5) had to head for one of two nests and stay at least 5 sec out
550 of 60 sec. **B**, schema of the Y maze apparatus (olfactometer). Pups had to choose between two sets
551 of volatile stimuli issued from nests, feces, biofluids, rat tissue extracts or synthetic compounds,
552 dispersed by an air flow in the choice arms. The choice was made when pups (P12-14), initially
553 located in the start box, passed through the limit line of a choice arm over 3 min. **C**, in nest choice
554 test, pups spend significantly more time in lactating mother nests than in clean nest or virgin
555 female nest. Mean \pm S.E.M. **D**, pups preferentially chose lactating nests when paired with clean
556 nests or virgin female nest. Only lactating female nest attracted pups. Positive responses are
557 expressed in percentage of total responses. **E**, In Y maze tests, no significant difference was found

558 in pup attraction for crude feces of lactating female, of virgin female or male. Data, i.e. positive
559 responses, at a stimulus (target odour or solvent), are expressed in percentage of total responses.
560 **F**, behavioural preference for olfactory stimuli from nests of lactating, virgin females and male.
561 Pups were preferentially attracted by olfactory stimuli of lactating female. Numbers indicate the
562 numbers of pups tested. (*, $P < 0.05$; Fisher's test).

563

564 **Figure 3 / Behavioural effects on rat pups of different stimuli from biofluids, and tissue extracts**
565 **of rats.**

566 **A**, in the Y maze test, behavioural preference for olfactory stimuli from nest trappings of lactating
567 females in polar (dichloromethane) and apolar (pentane) solvents. Pups significantly responded
568 positively and similarly to volatile substances from the nest trappings in comparison to polar and
569 apolar solvents. **B**, olfactory stimuli from polar extracts (milk, nipple, ventral wash residues) of
570 lactating female were paired with polar solvent during the Y maze test. Positive responses of pups
571 were significantly higher for extracts than for solvent. **C**, olfactory stimuli from crude amniotic fluid
572 (AF) and polar extracts (AF, nipples) of gravid female were paired with polar solvent. Pups were
573 preferentially attracted to AF and tissue extracts in comparison with solvent. Numbers indicate the
574 numbers of pups tested. (*, $P < 0.05$; Fisher's test).

575

576 **Figure 4 / Representative gas chromatography–mass spectrometry profiles of extracts.**

577 Typical chromatograph of extracts of nest trappings (A), of extracts of AF (gravid female) (B),
578 nipples (C) and milk (D) of lactating female. The numbered GC peaks corresponded to the
579 compounds in Table 1, listed in order of retention time. Behavioural active compounds were
580 named on GC peaks. Peaks labelled "x" corresponded to the contaminated compounds such as
581 complex siloxane or phthalate compounds. RT 17.70-Anethole indicated the retention time of
582 synthetic anethole added to the diet of gravid female. Three identified compounds are common to

583 extracts: Ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde and benzyl alcohol. Methyl salicylate was found in lactating
584 female and nipples. Vanillin and diacetone alcohol, found in milk and nipples of lactating female,
585 were derived from food. Anethole was found in all spectra when the female diet contained this
586 substance.

587

588 **Figure 5 / Representative spectra of biological and synthetic compounds** common to different
589 extracts and of anethole. m/z: mass/charge number of ions.

590

591 **Figure 6 / Behavioural effects of the identified compounds on pup attraction.** (A) The 17
592 compounds (800 ng), present in AF, milk or nipples, were presented to pups in Y maze. They were
593 paired with polar solvent. Pups significantly responded positively to 6 compounds (underlined):
594 Vanillin and diacetone alcohol issued from food; 3 compounds, ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde,
595 benzyl alcohol were found in the AF, milk and nipples; and methyl salicylate was present in milk
596 and nipples but not in AF. (B) In Y maze, pups were attracted by a blend of the 3 synthetic
597 compounds found in the AF (ethylbenzene, benzaldehyde, benzyl alcohol, in a ratio respectively of
598 1:1:12 for 700 ng in all). We suggest that this combination corresponds to natural MAS. (C),
599 Attraction of pups to anethole that was introduced or not in the diet of rat female during pregnant
600 and lactating period. Two experimental groups of pups were used: pups related to gravid females
601 receiving anethole (A) and pups related to gravid females not receiving anethole (N). Only the "A"
602 group pups were significantly attracted by anethole. This attraction suggests that food compounds,
603 present in AF, contribute to the MSO and are involved in the prenatal learning and memory
604 process.

605 Numbers indicate the numbers of pups tested. (*, $P < 0.05$; Fisher's test)

606

607

608 **Table 1: Compound identification by GC-MS from different extracts of gravid, lactating females**
609 **and diet.**

610 The pick number indicated the identified compounds on GC profiles of different extracts in order of
611 retention time (RT). MW: molecular weight. "x" corresponds to compounds identified in different
612 extracts. **Bold** and *italic*: attractive compounds present in AF or milk or nipples or wash or nest but
613 not in diet. Regular and *italic*: attractive molecules found in diet. *: compounds tested in
614 behavioural tests. RT 17.70-Anethole indicates the retention time of synthetic anethole added to
615 the diet of gravid female.

616

617 **Table 2: Statistical results for behavioural performance of compounds (500 and 1,000 ng) present**
618 **in potential 'maternal signature odours'.**

619 **Bold** and *italic*: attractive molecules found in AF or milk nipples or ventral wash but not in diet.

620 These substances potentially consisted of 'maternal signature odours'. Regular and *Italic*: attractive
621 molecules found in diet. n: number of pups performing in Y maze test. Fisher's test, $P < 0.05$ is
622 significant.