

Subject index

A

- accessory olfactory bulb (AOB) 100, 101
- adaptive function 217
- addiction 124, 141
- ADHD 19
- adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) 154
 - stress 128
- age, effect of gene on aggression 81
- aggression
 - adaptive function 217
 - basic research, decline 4–6
 - catch-all term 6
 - communication 14, 17
 - context 2
 - coping style 164
 - definition 2, 14, 147
 - evolved behaviours 6–7
 - facilitation 10
 - 'form' 2
 - functions 211, 244
 - inhibition 10
 - measurement 11, 169
 - motivations 10–11
 - as positive attitude 184
 - reason for studying 7
 - regulation 217
 - rules 18
 - systems 7–8
 - types 2, 7
 - umbrella term 112
 - see also* human aggression
- aggressiveness 2, 212
- agonistic behaviour 64
- alcohol consumption/addiction
 - fear recognition 16
 - 5-HT_{1B} receptor 124
 - MAOA* 230
 - serotonergic system 124, 218, 219, 220
- allsex* 35
- AMELY* 27
- Amb* 24, 33
- amygdala
 - defence 242
 - emotion regulation 116–117
 - eye contact 16
- androgen insensitivity syndrome 27, 48
- androgen receptor (AR)
 - androgen-specific enhancer 47
 - binding 46
 - cooperativity 46–47
 - evolution 44
 - HNF-3 α (FOXA1) cooperation 47
 - indirect effects 48–51
 - N/C interaction 47
 - prostate cancer 48
 - protein interaction 47
 - transcriptional regulation 45–48
- androgens 22–23
 - human aggression 252
 - rapid actions 55
- anger 211
- animal cruelty 9–10
- anterior cingulate cortex 117
- antiaggression drugs 11, 148
- antidepressant drugs
 - 5-HT_{1A} receptor 119, 123
 - 5-HTT 126
- anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) 21, 27
- antisocial behaviour
 - cortisol 164
 - MAOA* 229–233
 - sex bias 227
- antisocial personality disorder 213
 - MAOA* 230
- anxiety
 - aggression relationship 153
 - defined 112
 - HPA axis 153–155
 - 5-HT_{1A} receptor 119, 120–124
 - Htr1a* 120–124
 - oestrogen receptors (ERs) 91–92
 - pathological 115
 - serotonergic system 126–130

anxiety disorders 111
 anxiety-like behaviours 112
 apoptosis 129–130
 appetite 6–7
Ar 48, 66
 arousal
 conservation of mechanisms 89–90
 genetic control 83–84
 mathematical approach 83
 operational definition 93–94
 association studies 72
 asymmetry
 brain development 247, 248
 impulsivity 212
 attack bite 64
 attack latency 11, 17, 72
 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 (ADHD) 19
 authoritarian parents 209
 autism spectrum disorders 15, 19

B

baboons 249
 Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 205
 basal nuclei 117
 behaviour
 emancipated from hormonal influences 2
 evolved 6–7
 gene–behaviour relations 80–84
 Y-linked genes 27–28
 behavioural science 1
 benzodiazepine 148
 binary choice assay 82
 biological markers 206, 212, 224
 biting 10, 64
 first 17
 inhibition 14
 prebite behaviour 16
 body temperature 161
 bonding 82–83
 brain
 development 2, 40, 118, 168, 247, 248
 vasopressin expression 55–56
 Bruce effect 91
 bullying 214, 215
 burying, defensive 28
 buspirone 176
 Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire 205

C

C Δ 9 45
 C57BL10Y 28
 calcitonin-receptor-like receptor 104
 California mouse 194–195
 candidate genes
 human behaviour 167
 MAOA 228–233
 QTL analysis 59, 62, 65–66
 CFP 34
 children
 aggression and social misperception 15–16
 antisocial behaviour and cortisol levels
 163–164
 intervention 213–214
 maltreatment, *MAOA* 231–233, 237, 238–
 239
 parental influences 209–210, 248
 chlorpromazine 148
 chromosome 10 65, 76
 chromosome 17 65–66
 chromosome substitution 67
 circadian rhythms 28, 160
 clozapine 187
 CNS development, Y-linked genes 27–28
 cocaine
 addiction 124
 sensitivity 128
 collective aggression 203
 communication 14, 17
 comorbidity 213, 244–245
 conduct disorder 15
 conflict 147
 Conflict Tactic Scale 205
 congenital adrenal hyperplasia 22
 context 2
 control of aggression 12
 coping style 164
 corticosterone
 eNOS/nNOS 161
 offensive aggression 125
 corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) 154,
 162
 cortisol 164, 199
 costs of human aggression 201–202, 215
 criminality 244, 245
Crocota crocuta 26
 cultures of honor 250
Cyp2d9 50

D

- Dax1* 24
- DBA 28
- defensive aggression
 - amygdala 242
 - antecedents 8
 - dorsal preammyllary nucleus 242, 243
 - fear-based 214
 - hippocampus 242
 - humans 113, 214
 - neural systems 242–243
 - noisy 214
 - target site-protecting manoeuvres 9
 - target sites 8–9
- defensive burying 28
- defensive motivations 10–11
- depression
 - aggression and 15, 155–156, 213
 - 5-HT_{1A} receptor 119
 - nNOS 155–156
 - suicide 212
- description, preceding analysis 3
- desert hedgehog 25
- developmental issues 2, 40, 118, 168, 247, 248
- DHH 25
- diethylstilbestrol 22
- domestic violence 244, 246
- domestication 8
- dorsal preammyllary nucleus 242, 243

E

- economics, human aggression 201–202, 215
- education 210
- eltoprazine 176, 183
- emotionality
 - aggression and 113
 - amygdala 116–117
 - gene–environment interaction 133–134
 - genetics 114–116
 - impulsive aggression 117
 - serotonergic system 116–118
 - violence 117
- endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) 149, 152, 161
- entrepreneurs 239
- ENU mutagenesis 73
- environment 63–64, 70, 210 *see also* gene–environment interactions
- ER α 79, 80, 81, 84, 91

- ER β 79, 80–81, 82, 84, 91–92
- ethologically valid model 96
- ethology and ethologists 1, 217
- evolutionary perspective
 - function of aggression 211, 217
 - MAOA* 233
 - X chromosome 250
- evolved behaviour 6–7
- exercise-induced neurogenesis 247
- explorers 239
- eye contact 16

F

- facial expression 16, 18
- fear 75
 - aggression based on 214
 - aggression interaction 11, 91, 94
 - recognition 16
- female aggression 210–211
- first bite 17
- flank marking 17
- follistatin 24
- forward genetics 62, 76
- Fos 242
- FOXA1 47
- FoxL2* 24
- freezing 8, 9
- frontal cortex, asymmetry 248

G

- GABA 148, 153
- gastrointestinal motility 128
- GATA4 34
- Gata4* 33
- gender
 - antisocial behaviour 227
 - effect of given gene on aggression 81
 - reassignment 22, 36–37
 - recognition 107
- gene–behaviour relations 80–84
- gene–environment interactions 84, 87–88, 133–134, 219–220, 235, 237, 238–239
- genetic markers 206–207
- genome
 - changes, indirect and direct influences 1
 - mouse/human comparison 2
 - whole genome scan 65, 70
- gepirone 120
- GIRK2 120

- glucocorticoid receptor (GR) 44, 45, 48
golden hamster 194
group aggression 7
growth hormone, sex-specific patterns of release 49
- H**
- haloperidol 148, 188
5-HIAA 173–174, 175, 218–219, 226
hippocampus 242
HNF-3 α 47
homologue 56
hormonal influences, behaviour emancipated from 2
HPA axis
 anxiety and aggression 153–155
 cytokines 154
 nitric oxide regulation 154
 primate dominance hierarchies 163
 serotonin 165
5-HT reuptake 173
5-HT_{1A} receptor 119–124, 140–141, 176–178
 agonists/antagonists 120, 176
 antidepressants 119, 123
 anxiety 119, 120–124
 depression 119
 genetic manipulation 120
 localization 172
 nNOS 155
 offensive aggression 125
 postsynaptic 120, 125, 172, 176–177
 somatodendritic autoreceptors 117, 119–120, 172, 173, 177
 steroid hormone modulation 120
 vasopressin activity 195
5-HT_{1B} receptor 117, 124–126, 141, 178–179, 185
 addictive behaviour 124
 aggression 124, 141, 178–179
 autoreceptors 172, 173
 different species 173
 gene coding variants 185
 heteroreceptors 124, 172, 173, 178
 impulsivity 178
 localization 172
 nNOS 155
 postsynaptic 141, 172
 presynaptic 124, 141, 172
 somatosensory cortex 129
5-HT_{1D} receptors 172
5-HT_{2A} receptors 179
 localization 172
5-HT_{2B} receptors 179
5-HT_{2C} receptors 172
5-HT₃ receptors 172
5-HT₄ receptors 172
5-HT₅ receptors 172
5-HT₆ receptors 172
5-HT₇ receptors 172
HTR1A 119
Htr1a 120–124
Htr1b 124–125
HTT 126
Htt 126–130
5-HTT (serotonin transporter) 126, 129, 172, 179
 MAOA interaction 141–142
 short/long allele 143, 219–220
human aggression
 androgens 252
 biological markers 206, 212, 224
 collective 203
 combinations of subtypes 204
 control 12
 costs 201–202, 215
 defensive aggression 113, 214
 definition 202
 fear-based defensive aggression 214
 female 210–211
 functions 211, 244
 genetic markers 206–207
 identification of different types 205
 impact 201
 individual differences 10–11
 instruments 205
 interpersonal 203
 intervention program 213–214
 MAOA 229–233, 237–238
 medicalization 214
 medically related 204
 mode of aggressive act 203
 motivation 205
 neural system activation 15
 neurochemical markers 206
 offender types 205–206
 offensive aggression 113
 as pathology 96, 97–98, 243–247
 prevention 209–210
 relational 210
 relevance of animal research 11–12
 secondary effect 15

- human aggression (*cont.*)
 secondary to primary mental illness 18
 self-directed 14, 203
 sex bias 227
 subtypes 113
 suitability of different animal models 98–99
 testosterone 23, 227–228
 typology 202–205
 vasopressin 195
 victims 204–205, 214–215
 WHO report 201
- human genome, compared to mouse 2
- hyena, spotted 26
- hypertension 27
- hypothalamus 242
- I**
- imprinted X-linked genes 29, 37
- impulsive aggression
 antagonistic disposition and impulse control 213
 clozapine 187
 distinction from premeditated aggression 204, 211
 emotion regulation 117
 genetic markers 207
 lithium 187
MAOA 237–238
 negative effect 112–113
 other impulsive behaviours 98
 psychopharmacological treatment 207
 rhesus monkeys 217–219
 risks 184
 serotonin system 98, 175, 206, 218–219
- Impulsive/Premeditated Aggression Scales 205
- impulsiveness
 asymmetry 212
 biological markers 212
 5-HT_{1B} receptors 178
 social cue recognition 18–19
- individual differences 10–11, 217–219
- inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) 149
- information 94
- inhibition of aggression 10
- Ins3* 25, 27
- instrumental aggression 7, 213
- insulin-like factor 3 (INSL3) 22
- interleukins, corticotropin-releasing hormone 154
- intermittent explosive disorder
 emotion recognition 18
 serenics 185
- interpersonal aggression 203
- intersex conditions, gender reassignment 22, 36–37
- intervention 213–214
- ipsapirone 120
- K**
- KRAB-ZFPs 49–50
- L**
- L-NAME 154
- Laboratory and Psychometric Measurements of Impulsivity 205
- latency to attack 11, 17, 72
- learning 90–91, 97, 168
- Leydig cells 21, 23–25, 27
- Lifetime History of Impulsive Behaviors Interview 205
- limbic system, nNOS 149
- lithium 187
- liver proteins 49
- losing 10
- M**
- M1 103
- M10 103–104
- main olfactory bulb 100
- main olfactory epithelium (MOE) 100, 101
- MAOA* 132–133, 227–237
 alcoholism 230
 antisocial and aggressive behaviour 132–133, 229–233, 237–238
 candidate gene 228–233
 childhood adversity 231–233, 237, 238–239
EcoRV polymorphism 228
 evolutionary significance 233
Fnu4HI polymorphism 228
 functional repeat polymorphism 132–133
 linkage disequilibrium 233
 microsatellite markers 228
 neurotransmitter metabolism 228
 polymorphism 70–71, 132–133, 228
 restriction fragment length polymorphisms 228
 stress 233

- upstream variable number tandem repeats (uVNTRs) 228–229, 230, 233
 - variants associated with altered expression/activity 228–229
 - Maoa* 131–132, 231
 - MAOB* 240
 - MAPMAKER QTL 59
 - marsupials 29
 - masculinized females 25–26
 - maternal aggression 7, 163
 - maternal control 248
 - medicalization of aggression 214
 - medically related aggression 204
 - memory 90–91, 168
 - mental illness 18, 184
 - mental retardation, X-linked genes 30
 - MHC-like molecules 103–104
 - β 2-microglobulin 103
 - mole (garden) 26
 - mole vole 35
 - monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) 131–133
 - serotonin transporter interaction 141–142
 - see also MAOA*
 - montane vole 190–191, 198
 - morphogenesis, 5-HT 118
 - motivation 10–11, 205
 - mouse urinary proteins (MUPs) 50, 53–54, 95
 - murder 245–246
- N**
- narcolepsy 90
 - nearest neighbour effect 53
 - negative affect 112–113
 - neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) 125–126
 - neurochemical markers 206
 - neurogenesis 247–248
 - neuroleptics 148
 - neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS)
 - aggression 149–151
 - circadian rhythms 160
 - corticosterone 161
 - depression 155–156
 - 5-HT system 125–126, 155
 - limbic system 149
 - maternal aggression 163
 - pain 155
 - stress 155
 - neuroticism 167
 - 7-nitroindazole 151
 - nitric oxide 149
 - ACTH release 154
 - corticotropin-releasing hormone regulation 154
 - depression/aggression link 155
 - HPA axis 154
 - nitric oxide synthase 149
 - Norrie disease 230
 - NOS-1 *see* neuronal nitric oxide synthase
 - NOS-2 149
 - NOS-3 (eNOS) 149, 152, 161
 - NPAR 28, 39
- O**
- Oct-1 48
 - odorant detection 101
 - odr-4* 104
 - ODR-10 104
 - oestrogen receptor (ER) 48, 49
 - ER α 79, 80, 81, 84, 91
 - ER β 79, 80–81, 82, 84, 91–92
 - offenders 205–206
 - offensive aggression
 - antecedents 8
 - corticosterone 125
 - defensiveness 10–11
 - 5-HT_{1A} receptor 125
 - human 113
 - operant 7
 - target site-protecting manoeuvres 9
 - target sites 8–9, 13
 - ventral premammillary nucleus 243
 - 8-OH-DPAT 120, 122, 176
 - Obx9* 33
 - olfactory neurons 100
 - olfactory thresholds 28
 - one gene, one enzyme concept 1, 79
 - operants 7
 - opponent
 - effect of gene on aggression 81
 - standardized 63, 70
 - variable behaviour 63
 - orbitofrontal cortex 117
 - orthologue 56
 - ovary determining genes 24
 - overpopulation 210
 - oxytocin 190–192
 - knockout (OTKO) mice 81–82
 - social recognition 82

P

pain 155
 panic disorder, 5-HT_{1A} receptor 119
 PAR 28, 39
 paralogue 56
 parenting style 209–210, 248
 partial androgen insensitivity (PAIS) 48
 pathology 7, 96, 97–98, 243–247
Pdgfr- α 25
 personality disorders 195, 204
 Pet1 130–131
 phenotype 2, 169
 pheromone sensing 100–107
 piloerection 14
 pinch-vocalization 10
 PKA 168
 platelet-derived growth factor receptor- α 25
 play fighting 7–8, 13, 14
 population growth 210
 poverty 210
 prairie vole 190–191, 192, 194, 198
 preattack measures 17
 prebite behaviours 16
 predatory aggression 8
 prefrontal cortex
 fear recognition 16
 serotonergic input 117
 premammillary nucleus 242, 243
 premeditated aggression 98, 204, 209, 211
 prevention of aggression 209–210
 principal components analysis (PCA) 83
 programmed cell death 129–130
 prospermatogonia 23
 prostaglandin D synthetase 84
 prostate cancer, androgen receptor 48
 provocation 99, 246–247
 pseudoautosomal region of X and Y
 chromosomes (PAR) 28, 39
 psychological intimidation 147–148
 psychopathology
 categorical and dimensional
 conceptualizations 244–245
 symptom-based/syndrome-based
 description 15
 psychopathy 204, 213

Q

QTX 59
 quantitative trait genes 58

quantitative trait loci 58, 250
 quantitative trait locus (QTL) analysis 57–69
 candidate gene analysis 59, 62, 65–66
 challenges in identifying aggression QTLs
 62–64
 chromosome substitution 67
 coarse mapping 58–59, 72–73
 congenic strains 59, 71
 consomic strains 67
 controlling for non-genetic factors 63–64, 70
 definition 58
 emotionality 115, 116
 environmental conditions 63–64
 F₁ hybrids 58
 fine mapping 59
 inbred strains 58
 intercross vs. backcross breeding 58–59
 MAPMAKER QTL 59
 outbred strains 73–74
 power 72–73
 principles 58–62
 progress towards identifying aggression
 QTLs 65–67
 QTX 59
 quantifying endophenotypes of aggressive
 behaviours 64
 recombinant inbred strains 67
 relative value 71–72
 software packages 59
 standard opponents 63, 70
 standardizing test animal 75
 statistical tests 59
 usefulness 62
 whole genome scan 65, 70
 quantitative traits 58

R

RAMPS 104
 rapid actions 55
 recombinant inbred strains 67
 recycled genes 168
 relational aggression 210
 resident–intruder test 63
 revenge 211
 reverse genetics 62, 76
 rhesus monkey 216–222
 impulsive aggression 217–219
 individual differences 217–219
 male emigration 217, 223
 migration into China 223–224

- serotonin transporter (5-HTT) 219–220
- social groups (troops) 217, 249
- SSRI effects 225
- risky behaviour 218
- risperidone 188
- Rsl* 49, 53–54, 56
- Rsl1* 49–50, 54
- Rsl2* 49–50, 54
- rules 18

- S**
- scent marking 107
- self-aggression 14, 203
- serenics 178, 183, 184–185
- serotonergic neurons 130, 171, 172–173
- serotonergic (5-HT) system 171–183
 - aggression 98, 152–153, 173–175
 - anxiety 126–130
 - emotion regulation 116–118
 - gene variants 114
 - genes 118–133
 - HPA axis 165
 - impulsive aggression 98, 175, 206, 218–219
 - morphogenesis 118
 - NCAM 125–126
 - nNOS 125–126, 155
 - socioeconomic status 167–168
 - somatosensory cortex 128–129
 - vasopressin interaction 195
- serotonergic transporter (5-HTT/SERT)
 - 126, 129, 172, 179
 - MAOA interaction 141–142
 - short/long allele 143, 219–220
- serotonin receptors 118–126, 171–173, 175–179
 - localization 172
 - see also 5-HT receptor headings*
- Sertoli cells 21, 23, 24, 25, 27
- sex bias 227
- sex determination 20–22, 23–25
- sex-related behaviour research 5
- sex reversal 24–25, 33, 34
- SF1 24, 25, 34
- Sfl* 21, 33
- Shannon information 94
- skewed X-inactivation 29, 35, 250–251
- SLC6A4* 126
- Slc6a4* 126–130
- Slp* 45, 50
- smoking 246
- social cues 18–19
- social factors 210
- social isolation 64
- social memory 90–91
- social misperception 15–16, 18–19
- social partners, effect of gene on aggression 82
- social recognition 82–83, 89
- socioeconomic status, serotonergic activity
 - 167–168
- somatosensory cortex 128–129
- SOX9 24, 34
- Sox9* 24, 33–34
- specific serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
 - aggression reduction 148, 179, 186
 - 5-HT_{1A}-activated hippocampal neurogenesis 119
 - monkey aggression 225
- spotted hyena 26
- SRC-1, -2 and -3 53
- SRY 23, 24, 30, 34
- Sry*
 - CNS 27
 - evolution 34, 36
 - lack of expression in brain 34
 - QTL analysis 66
 - sex determination 20, 24
 - Sox9* 33–34
- standard opponents 63, 70
- STAT5b 49
- stature 27
- steroid hormones, human embryo effects 22–23
- steroid receptors 42–45
 - AF1 43, 44
 - AF2 43, 44
 - evolution 44
 - ligand binding domains 43, 44
 - structure 43
- stress
 - ACTH 128
 - MAOA 233
 - nNOS 155
- stress-related behaviour research 5–6
- Sts* 66
- subcortical pathways, fear recognition 16
- suicide
 - bombers 209
 - depression 212
 - impulsive/premeditated distinction 212
 - neurobiology of suicidal behaviour 174
- symptom-based description of
 - psychopathology 15

syndrome-based description of
psychopathology 15

T

Talpa occidentalis 26

target sites 8–9, 13
protection 9

temperature perception 110

terrorism 209, 211

testicular feminization 48

testosterone

hormonal balance 48–49

human aggression 23, 227–228

sex determination 21–22

social behaviour 23

tfm 48, 49

toothpinch 10

transcriptional changes 1

TRP family 104

TRPC2 104–105, 107

TRPM8 110

TRPV1 110

Turner syndrome 29

twin studies 35

typology 202–205

U

unc-101 104

Usp9x 29

V

V1a receptor 192–194, 198

V1b receptor 192, 194

V1Rs 101, 108

V2Rs 101, 103–104, 108

Vanin1 24

variable number of tandem repeats (VNTRs)
167, 228–229, 230, 233

vasopressin 192–195

brain 55–56

human aggression 195

serotonin interaction 195

X dosage 29

ventral premammillary nucleus 243

victims 204–205, 214–215

violence

aggression distinction 14–15, 210, 211

emotion regulation 117

secondary to primary mental illness 18

youth 210, 211

voles 35, 37–38, 190–191, 192, 194, 198

vomeronasal organ (VNO)

coexpression of MHC-like molecules with
V2Rs 103–104

neurons 100, 101, 104

pheromone and odorant detection 100, 101

TRPC2 104–105, 107

vomeronasal receptor genes 101

humans 109–110

V1Rs 101, 108

V2Rs 101, 103–104, 108

VP1A, chromosome 10 76

W

war 209, 211

WAY 100635 120, 122, 127, 128

wife battering 244, 246

Wilms tumour gene 33

Wnt4 24, 25

World Health Organization (WHO),

aggression report 201

wounds 10

Wright's polygene estimate 71

WT1 24

X

X chromosome

QTL mapping 65, 250

skewed inactivation 29, 35, 250–251

X-linked genes

aggression 30

brain development 40

escaping inactivation 28–29

imprinted 29, 37

mental retardation 30

Xist 29, 37

XO animals 29

XX male sex reversal 24–25, 34

XXY animals 29

XY female sex reversal 24, 33

XYY men 29–30

Y

Y^{PAR}/Y^{NPAR} 28, 39

Y chromosome, disappearing 35, 36

Y-linked genes 27–28, 40 *see also Sry*

youth violence 210, 211

Z

ZP protein 110