

Keywords: Regulatory peptides; ACTH₄₋₇; Glyprolines; Pain; Aggression

Introduction

According to modern concept, aggression is very important for

It is also called the active aggression. The results obtained in the study of each peptide are presented in Table 1. The average values of the thresholds of the behavioral components developed during the gradual increase in the stimulus strength were generated: inching and vocalization (estimated as indicators of pain sensitivity), rising up and running (indicators of fear), fighting (aggressiveness) and the frequency of attacks. As it can be seen from the table, the predominant change in comparison with the control values after the administration of the tetrapeptide ACTH₄₋₇ was an increase in the thresholds of behavioral responses. For painful responses it was the most pronounced (by 23-34%) and reached a level of statistical significance (at $p < 0.05-0.001$). There was also a decrease in the frequency of attacks when the peptide was administered at all doses, in addition to the dose of 50.0 g/kg. The same increasing tendency of the thresholds of all the components of the pain-induced behavior was observed even after the administration of the peptide ACTH₄₋₇-Pro-Gly-Pro, especially at a dose of 50.0 g/kg (table 1) (in 0.299 -1).

References

1. Úæçæ*^iRÉiØ^i*~•[]^iÖÉiØ[!^*iŠiÇGEFiD@^i^~^&cl [-iæ&æá^ { i&iæ&@i^ç^ { ^}cl on aggression and violent behavior: a meta-analysis. *Aggress Violent Behav* 37: 91-101.
2. Ó~&\|^~Á ŠÉi Sæ^~Á ÚCEÉi Úc[!i\Á ÚÚÉi P^i} :^Á RÓÉi Ó&\ }^iÁ R\i ÇGEFiD@ V^æ~ { æci&i