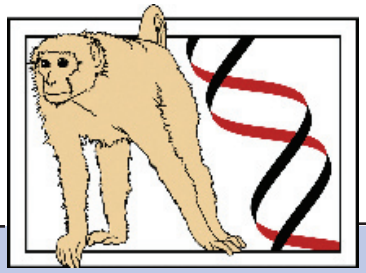
Primate Center Discoveries

Wisconsin National Primate Research Center
University of Wisconsin-Madison



- Stem cell culture and differentiation. (Monkey and human embryonic stem cells, iPS cells.)
- Beneficial effects of controlled caloric restriction on primate health and longevity.
- How HIV infects the host and escapes the immune system. (Knowledge used to help develop current HIV therapies and preventive strategies.)
- Risk factors for endometriosis.
- Causes of polycystic ovarian syndrome.
- Better enrichment, veterinary care for captive primates. (Diseases diagnosed and new treatments found.)
- Neuroendocrine triggers of puberty. (Knowledge useful for diagnosing and treating puberty disorders.)
- Improved hormone analysis in wild monkeys. (Knowledge for monitoring and managing captive and wild endangered primates.)
- Understanding primate family dynamics (Basic knowledge of primates, with insight into human family dynamics.)
- Understanding emotion. (Better treatments for psychological disorders.)
- Improved fMRI techniques for noninvasively studying the primate brain.
- Requirements for early pregnancy success (Aims to improve natural fertility and learn causes of miscarriage.)
- Improved IVF techniques (World's first IVF monkey born in 1984.)
- Nature of taste in primates. (Development of new, natural sweetener.)
- New therapies for glaucoma and presbyopia.

In addition, we note the discovery of the Rh factor and its link to Rh disease, or hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). This work was conducted in the 1930s, with UW-Madison rhesus monkeys, pre-Primate Center era. "Rh" is named after the rhesus monkey.