Table 4. Parameters describing the time course of Process S

	UA=339% LA=42%			Linear build-up		
	τ_i [h]	τ_d [h]	r	τ_i [%/h]	τ_d [h]	r
WT females	19.0 ± 1.2	3.0 ± 0.2	0.88	10.0 ± 0.5	2.7 ± 0.2	0.87
WT males	14.0 ± 2.0	2.7 ± 0.3	0.87	13.0 ± 1.4	2.9 ± 0.4	0.83
KO females	20.3 ± 2.0	2.8 ± 0.2	0.87	8.9 ± 0.6	2.9 ± 0.1	0.84
KO males	14.2 ± 1.5	2.6 ± 0.2	0.89	12.6 ± 1.1	2.6 ± 0.3	0.86
Two-way ANOVA						
genotype	0.66	0.65	0.76	0.50	0.88	0.98
gender	0.0034	0.44	0.98	0.0048	0.84	0.48
interaction	0.76	0.97	0.43	0.78	0.50	0.15

Time constants are sensitive to the choice of the asymptotes. Because the upper asymptote (UA) was lower in females than in males (Table 3), we verified whether the 33% slower increase rate in females resulted from the difference in the asymptote. First, we redid the simulation analyses for all animals but now using the same UAs and lower asymptotes (LAs) instead of individually determined asymptotes (left three columns; 339% is the highest individual UA observed and 42% the lowest LA). Second, we assumed a linear buildup of Process S instead of an exponential saturating function, thereby eliminating the necessity of having to determine an UA (right three columns; for the decrease, the same assumptions as in the original simulation were used; see Table 3). Independent of the three model assumptions, the gender difference persisted and thus did not result from the choice of the UA (fixed asymptotes: 39%; linear buildup: 35% slower buildup rate in females). Note that a smaller value for the linear time constant signifies a slower buildup whereas a smaller time constant for the exponential buildup corresponds to a faster buildup rate. For details see Table 3.