Electronic Supplementary Material 3

A predicted interaction between odour pleasantness and intensity provides evidence for MHC social signalling in women

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Supplementary Table S2: Mixed-effects analyses of pleasantness scorings in the combined datasets of Probst et al. [1] and Wedekind et al. [2], testing the effects of the sharing of MHC antigens between donor and rater (dissimilar versus similar; "MHC"), odour intensity ("intensity"), and "study" (Probst et al. [1] versus Wedekind et al. [2]) as fixed factors, and rater identity or donor identity ("ID") as random factors. The proportions of the total variance explained are based on REML variance component estimates (unbounded). Significant p-values are marked in bold.

	Pleasantness[1]		Pleasantness[2]	
Fixed factors	*F*	*p*	*F*	*p*
MHC	2.0	0.16	1.0	0.33
Intensity	120.2	**<0.001**	64.5	**<0.001**
MHC x intensity	4.1	**0.05**	5.2	**0.02**
Study	35.0	**<0.001**	15.2	**<0.001**
Study x MHC	5.3	**0.02**	5.6	**0.02**
Study x intensity	2.2	0.14	5.3	**0.03**
Study x MHC x intensity	0.1	0.72	0.01	0.91
Random factors				
ID	0%		5.7%	
ID x MHC	1.9%		0%	
ID x intensity	0%		0%	
ID x MHC x intensity	54.9%		0%	
ID x study	2.9%		0%	
ID x study x MHC	0%		4.9%	
ID x study x intensity	37.3%		45.4%	
ID x study x MHC x intensity	0%		40.7%	
Residual	3.0%		3.3%	

[1] with rater identity as random factor; [2] with donor identity as random factor

Literature cited

1. Probst F., Fischbacher U., Lobmaier J.S., Wirthmüller U., Knoch D. 2017 Data from: Men's preferences for women's body odours are not associated with HLA. In *Dryad Digital Repository* (10.5061/dryad.270h8)
2. Wedekind C., Seebeck T., Bettens F., Paepke A.J. 1995 Data from: MHC-dependent mate preferences in humans. In *Dryad Digital Repository* (10.5061/dryad.r87pq)