

From Pair Bond to Partner Loss

Neuropeptides are Indispensible

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Neurobiology Of Grief International Network (NOGIN)

presents

SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE OF GRIEF: 2020 VISION

January 24 - 26, 2020

Formation of social bonds

- ❖ First & strongest social bond in life
→ infant to its mother
- ❖ Evolutionary origin to form adult social bonds
- ❖ Broad overlap in brain regions, pathways, neurotransmitters



Animal model for social relationships

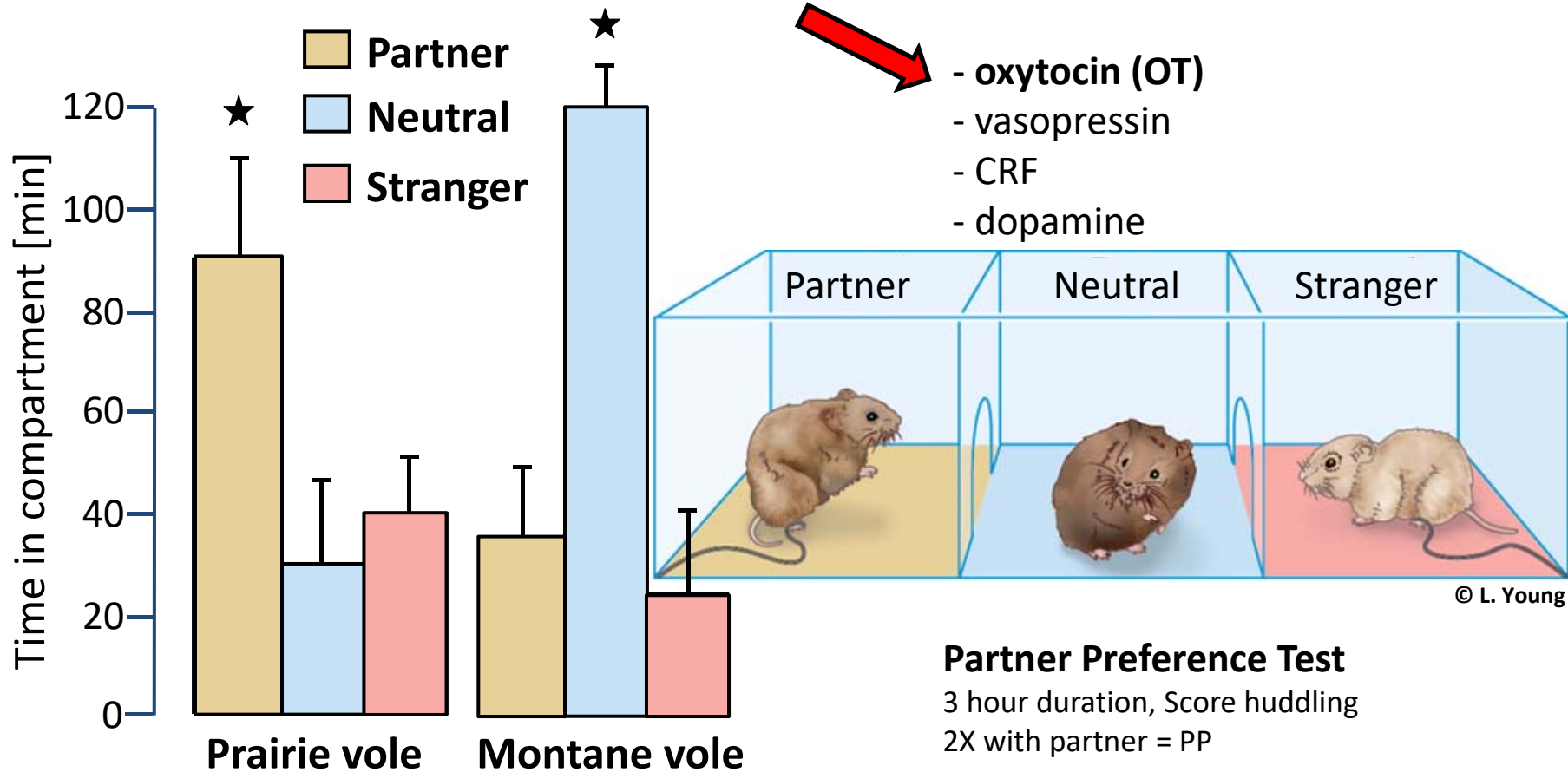
Prairie vole (*Microtus ochrogaster*)

- biparental species
- socially monogamous
- form enduring and selective pair bonds



e.g. Carter & Getz, 1993; Carter et al., 1995; DeVries et al., 2002; Young & Wang, 2004; Lim et al., 2004, 2007; Donaldson et al., 2010; McGraw & Young, 2010; Keebaugh et al., 2015; Johnson & Young, 2015; Walum & Young, 2018

Assessing the pair bond in the laboratory



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The oxytocin system

nonapeptide

synthesized in hypothalamus

one type of GPCR → OTR

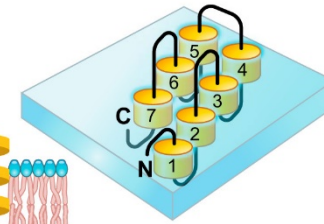
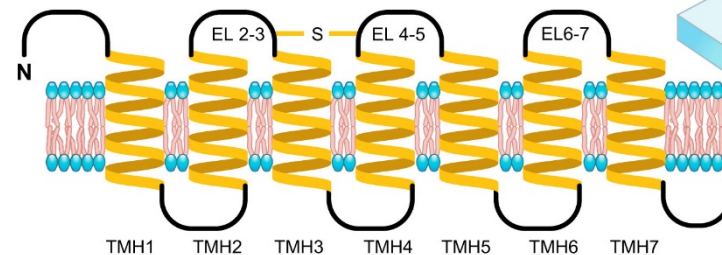
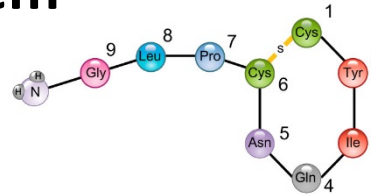
functions

peripherally

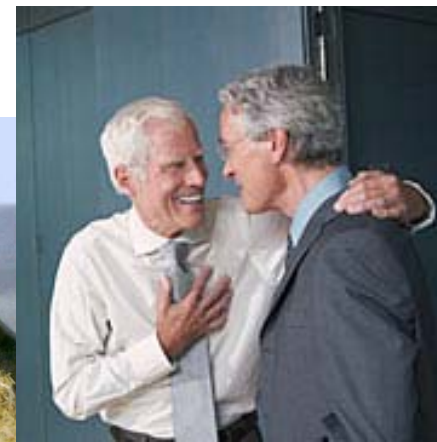
uterus contraction
milk ejection reflex

centrally

neurotransmitter/-modulator
→ positive emotions
→ social behavior
→ buffers against stressors

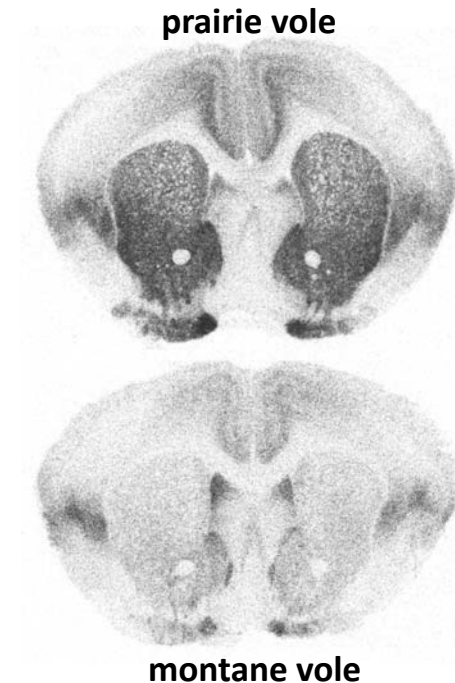


Jurek & Neumann,
2018 *Physiol Rev*



Oxytocin facilitates the pair bond in both sexes

- ❖ Higher OTR densities in the NAc of prairie voles than in non-monogamous vole species
- ❖ Natural genetic polymorphism in the OTR gene
 - robustly influences OTR density in the NAc
 - predicts partner preference formation
- ❖ OT signaling in the NAc required for partner preference formation
- ❖ In humans: less evidence
 - But intranasal OT
 - men rate attractiveness of their partners higher
 - heightened NAc activation



e.g. Liu & Wang 2003; Ross et al. 2009a,b; Keebaugh & Young 2011; Keebaugh et al., 2015; Johnson et al., 2016; King et al., 2016; Schneiderman et al., 2012; Scheele et al., 2013; Hurlemann & Scheele, 2016

Oxytocin facilitates benefits arising from positive social relationships

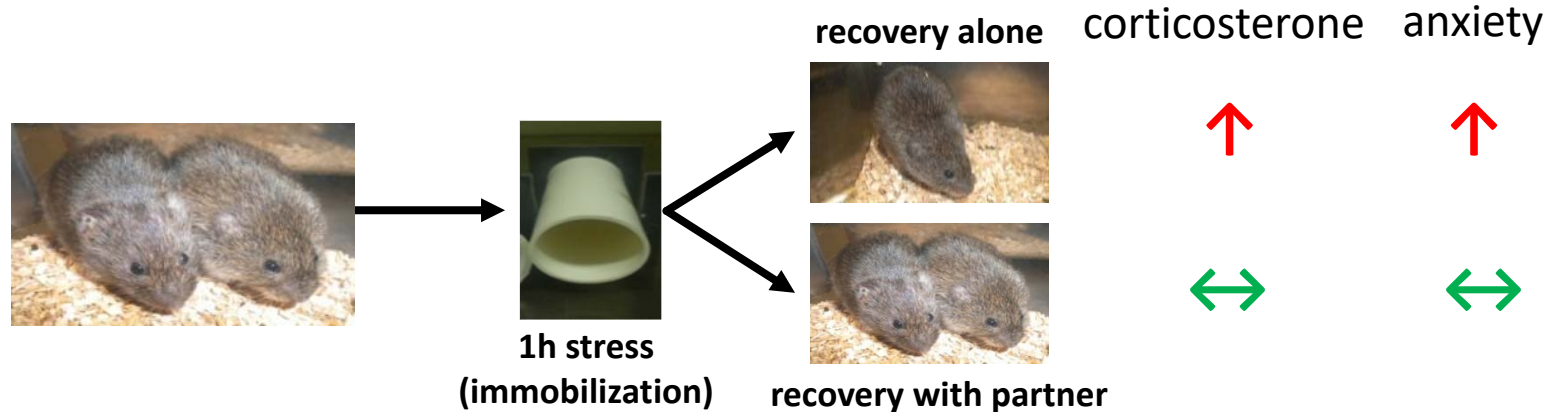
- ❖ **Positive social relationships**
 - essential for healthy psychological development and well-being

- ❖ **For example:**
 - decreased risk for cardiovascular disease
 - decreased risk for infectious disease
 - increased stress resilience
 - reduced likelihood to develop depression and anxiety disorders

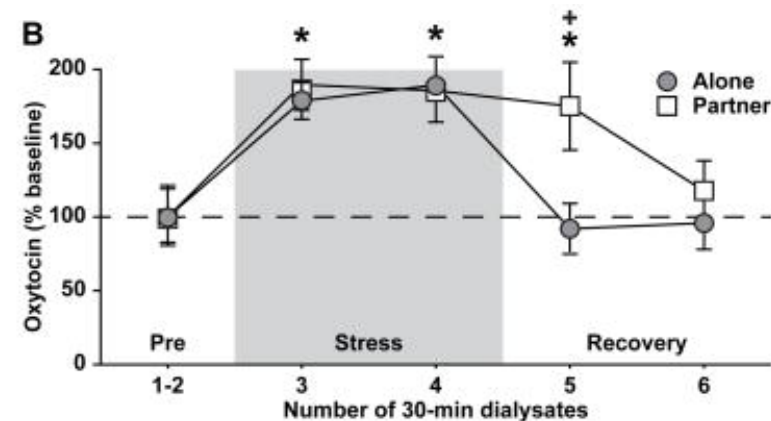


e.g. Clayton & Darvish, 1979; House et al., 1988; Berkman, 1995; Biondi & Picardi, 1996; Uchino et al., 1996; Zisook et al., 1997; Shear & Shair, 2005; Hensley et al., 2009; Resendez & Aragona, 2013

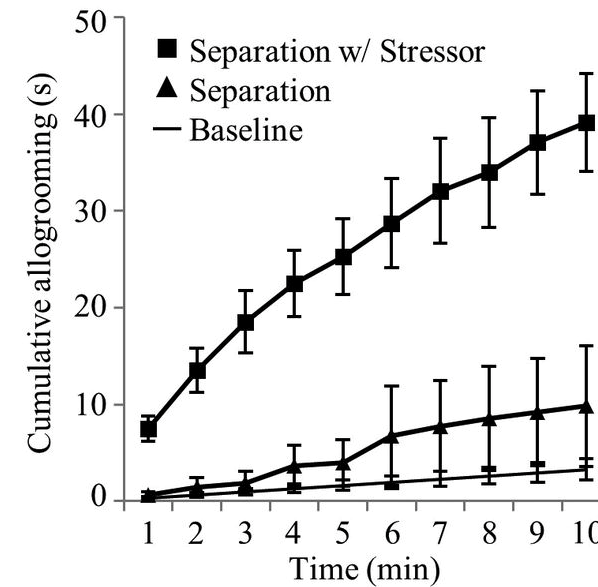
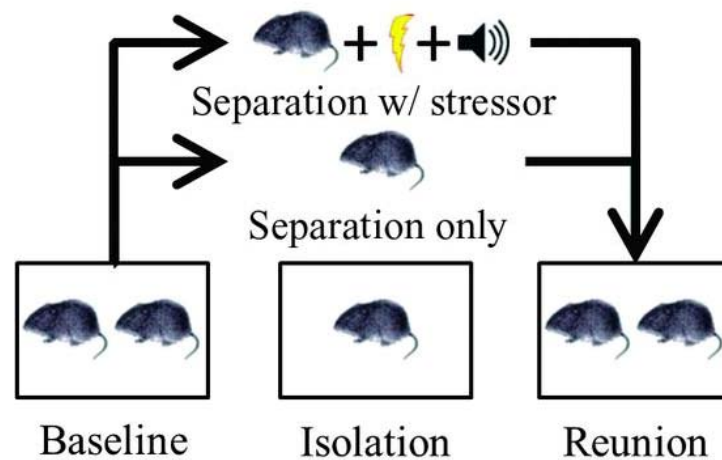
Partner presence acts soothing after stress - role of oxytocin in the PVN



- ❖ Recovery in presence of partner
 - observer increases social behavior
 - which - in turn - prolongs OT release in the PVN of demonstrator



I feel for you - observer shows consoling behavior



- ❖ Mediated via OT signaling in the anterior cingulate cortex
→ linked to empathy in humans Lamm et al., 2011

Consequences of partner-loss

- ❖ Negative impact on physiological and mental health
- ❖ For example, with loss of spouse
 - the odds of physical illness can increase by 40x
 - mortality rates double in first year
 - depressive symptoms develop in appr. 40% of individuals within one month

→ Prairie vole animal model

Bosch & Young, 2018 *CTBN*



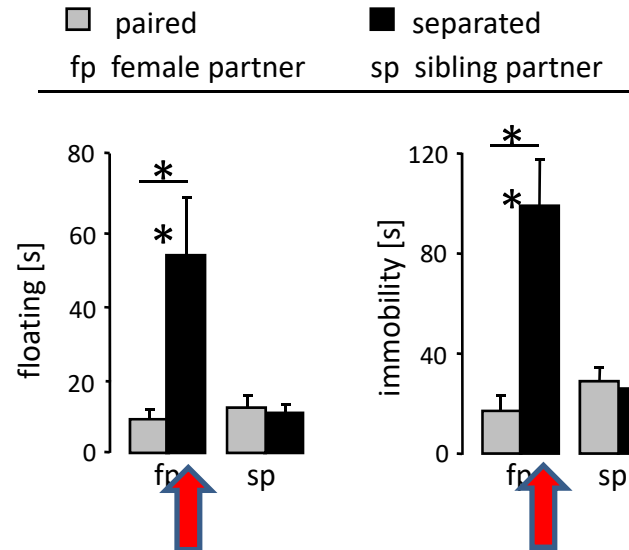
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Animal model for pair bond separation



Consequences of separation in males

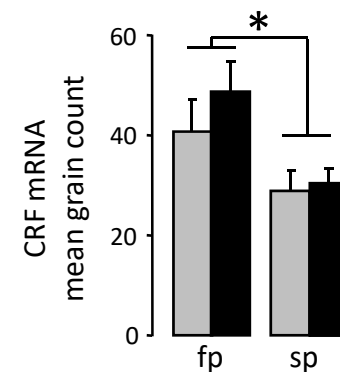
forced swim test



tail suspension test



- increased passive stress-coping in fp separated^{1,2}
- overall effect of separation on anxiety¹
- increased heart rate in fp separated²
- increased basal cort^{1,2} & adrenal weight in fp separated¹
- increased CRF mRNA in mBNST in fp¹

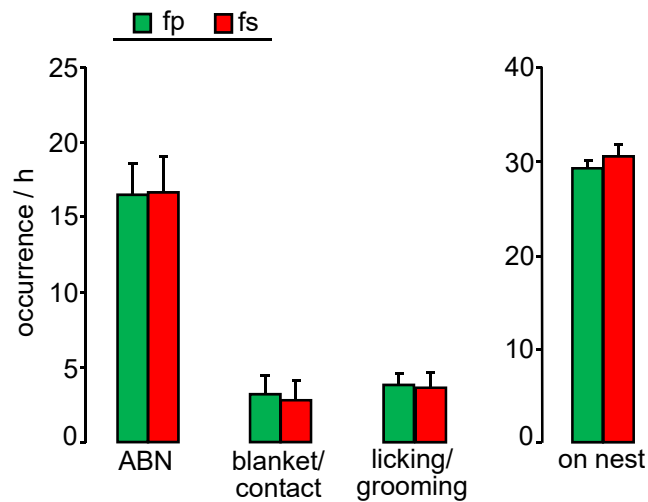


¹Bosch et al., 2009 *NPP*

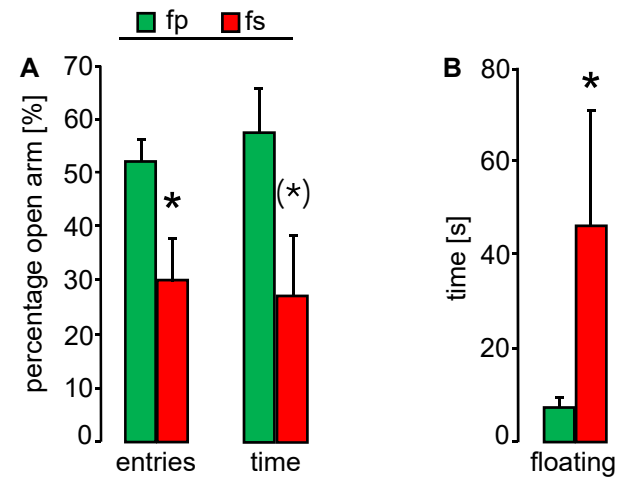
²McNeal et al., 2013 *Auton Neurosci*

Consequences of short-term separation in lactating mothers

unaltered maternal care...



...but increased emotionality



Consequences of long-term separation

Co-housing for 24 hrs
with female partner



separated

testing after 2w and/or 4w



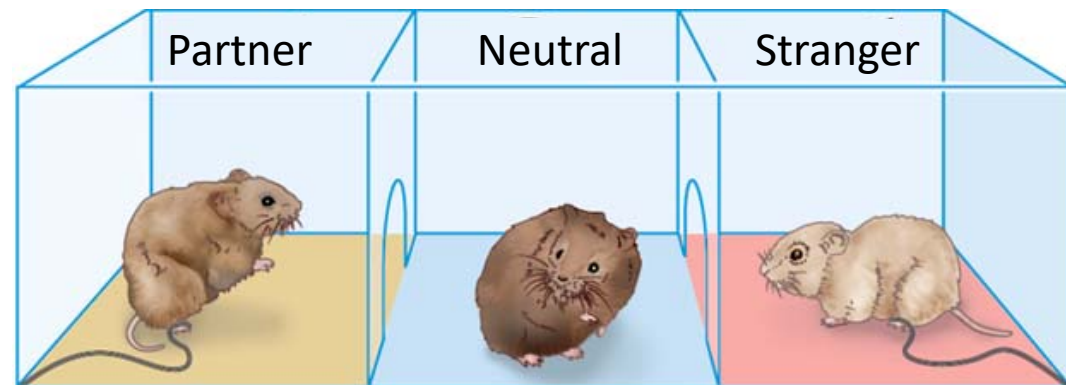
separation	2 weeks	4 weeks	short-term
passive stress-coping	not tested	↑	↑
anxiety	not tested	↑	↑
partner preference	yes	no	yes
aggression	not tested	↓	not tested
plasma corticosterone	↑	↑	↑

Assessing the pair bond in the laboratory

- oxytocin (OT)
- CRF
- vasopressin
- dopamine



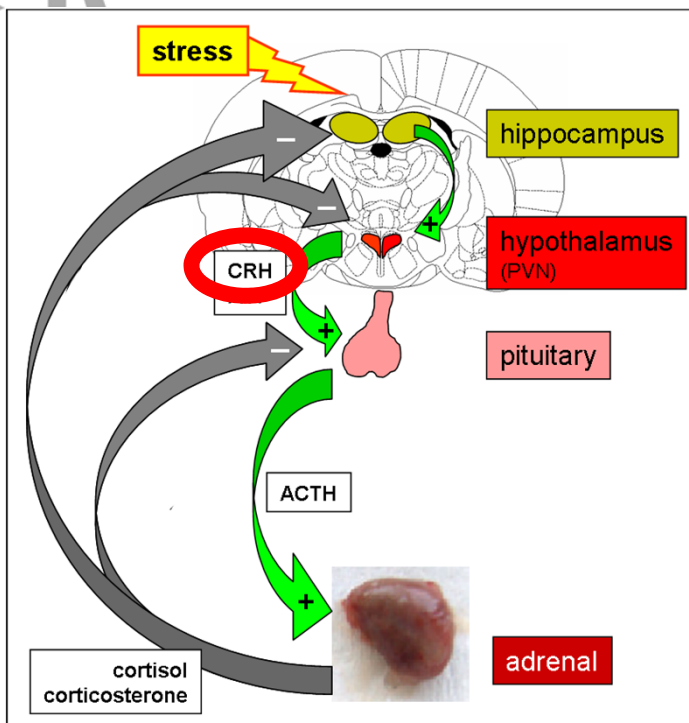
Cohabitation



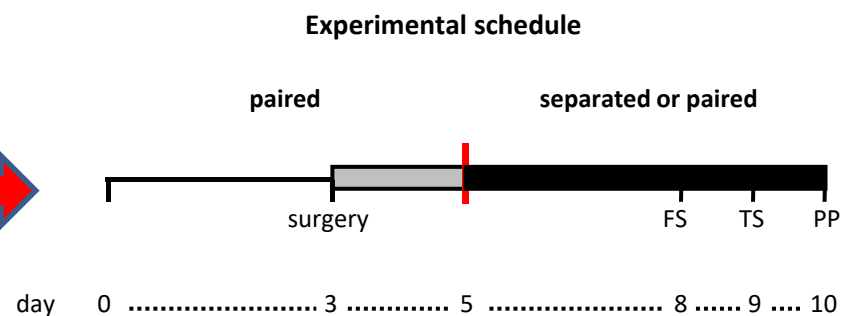
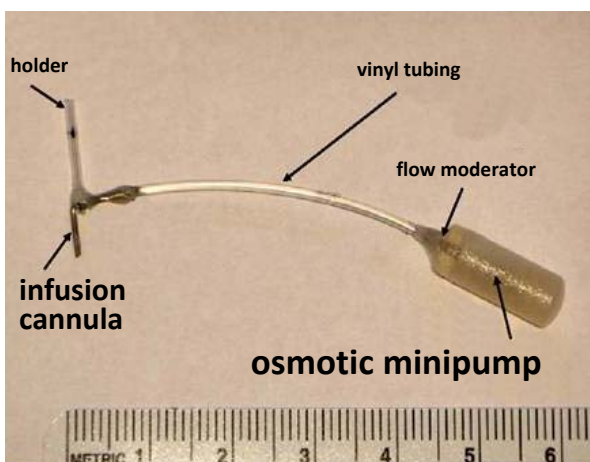
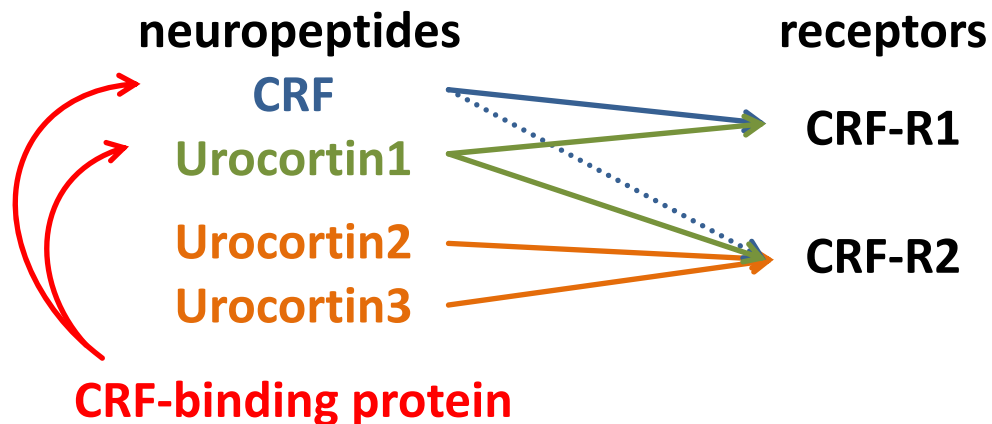
© L. Young

Partner Preference

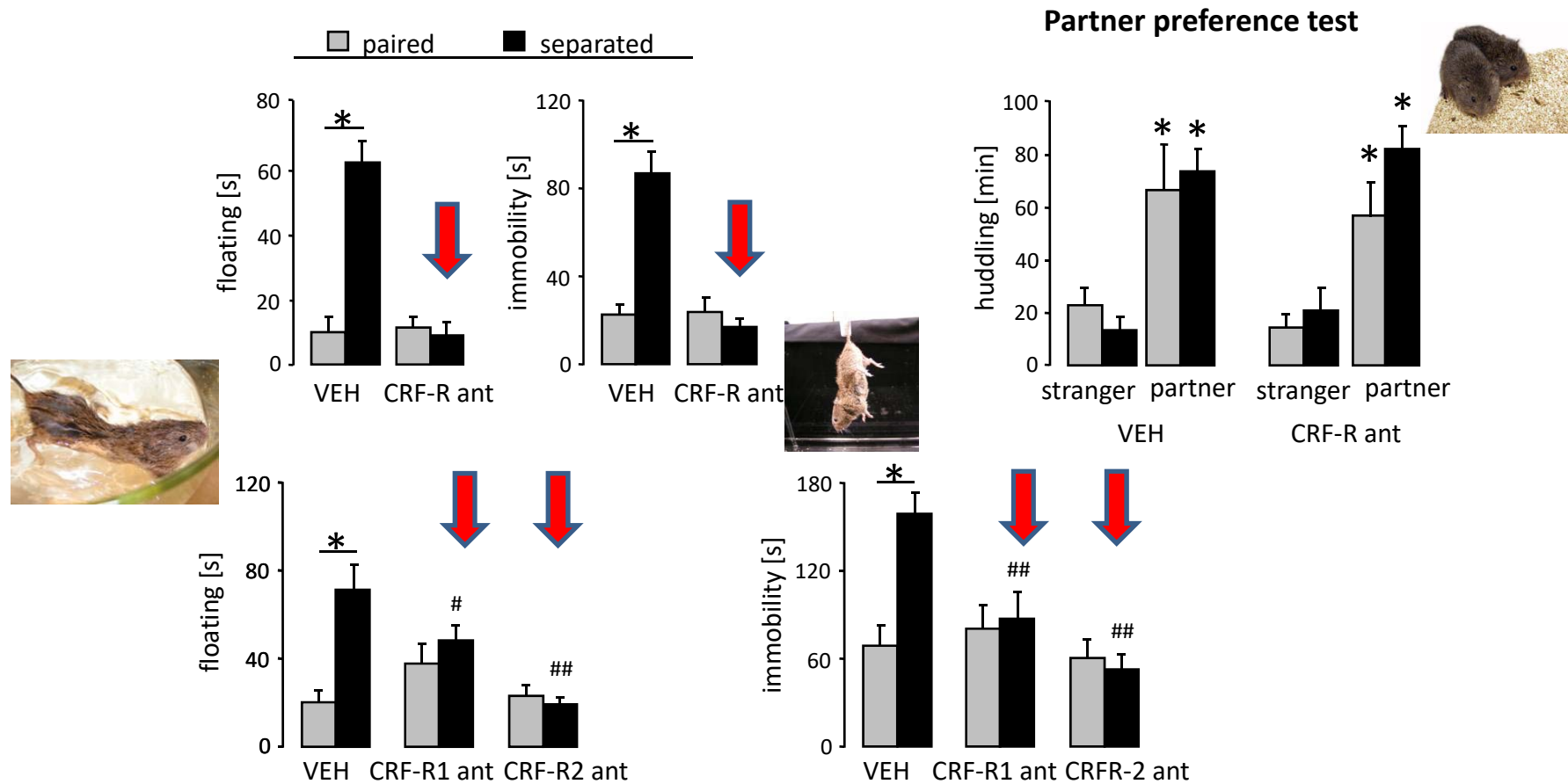
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The brain CRF system

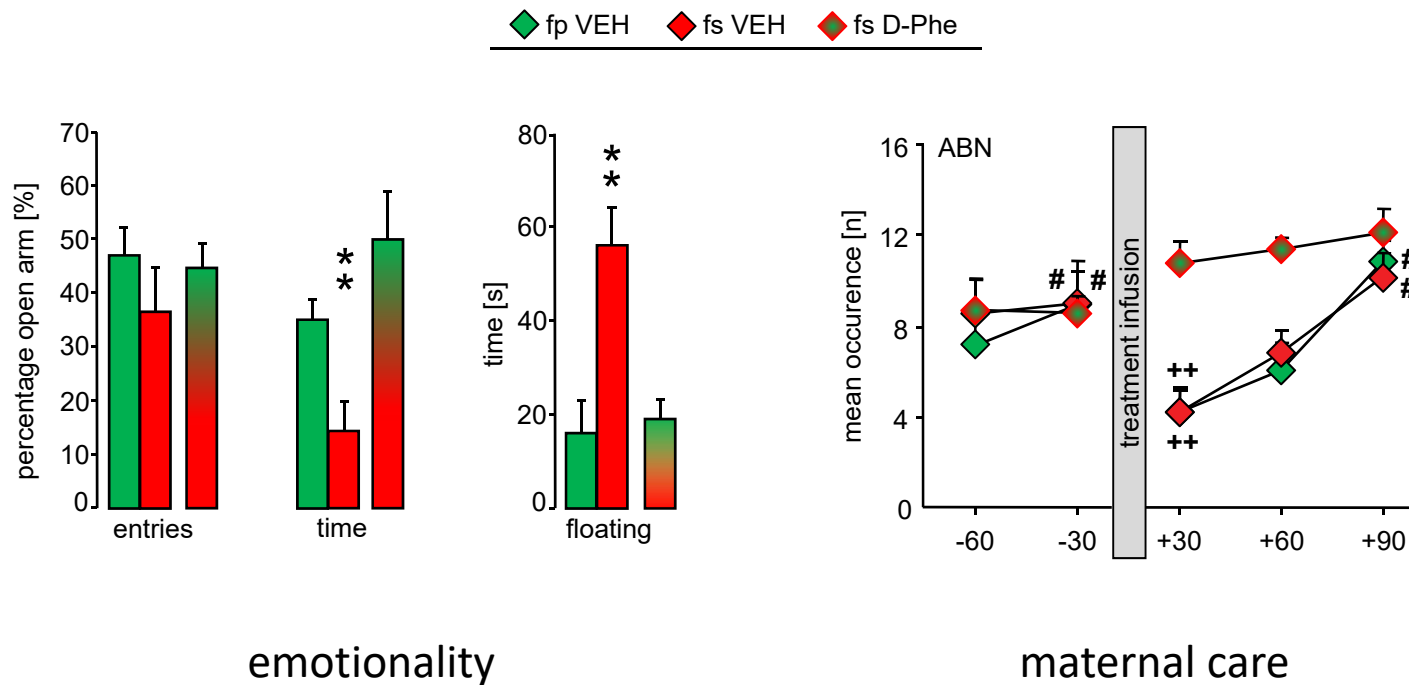


Effects of chronic central CRF-R blockade



**CRF-R-blockade prevents passive stress-coping after separation
 - without affecting partner preference**

Effects of acute central CRF-R blockade on single moms



CRF-R-blockade normalizes maternal care and emotionality following separation-induced stress

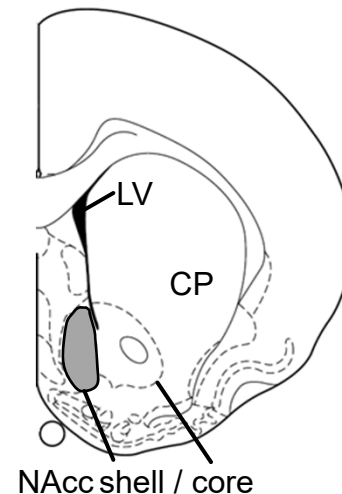
What do we know about the Nacc?

CRF system in prairie voles

- CRF immunoreactive fibres and CRF receptors Lim et al., 2007
- CRF-R2 more and CRF-R1 less abundant in monogamous *versus* non-monogamous vole species Lim et al., 2005
- pair bond formation is facilitated by acute CRF signalling in the NAcc DeVries et al., 2002; Lim et al., 2007

...and in rats

- severe stress switches CRF actions from being appetitive to aversive Lemos et al., 2012
- CRF-R activation increases depressive-like behavior Chen et al., 2012



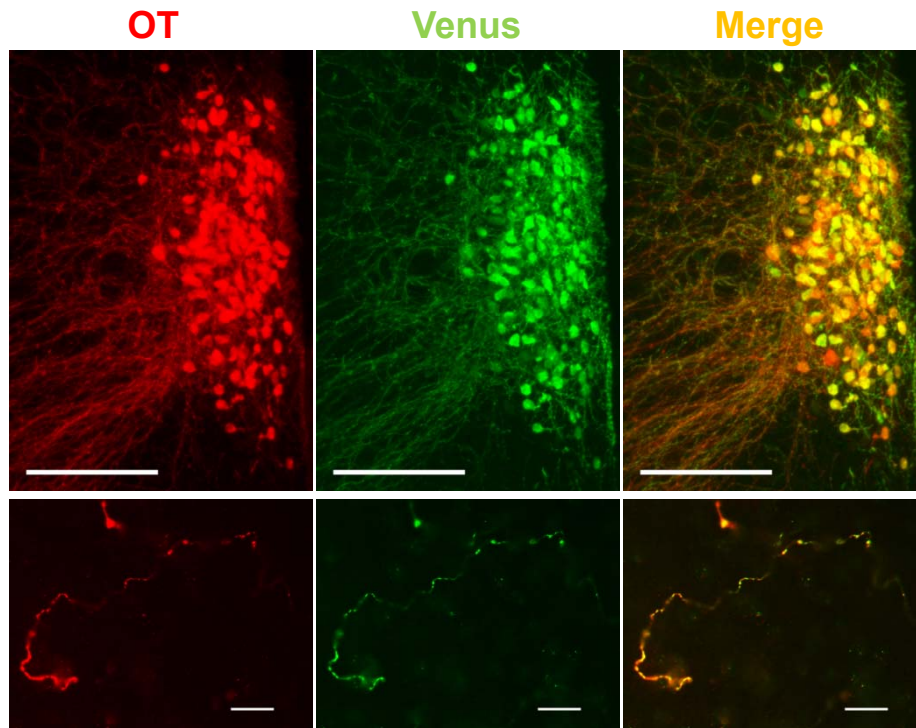
OT system

- OT mediates social buffering against stressors in female prairie voles Smith and Wang, 2014
- In NAcc shell of rats, OT axons mainly from PVN Ross et al., 2009
- In rats, >99% of OT neurons in the hypothalamus co-express CRF-R2 Dabrowska et al., 2011

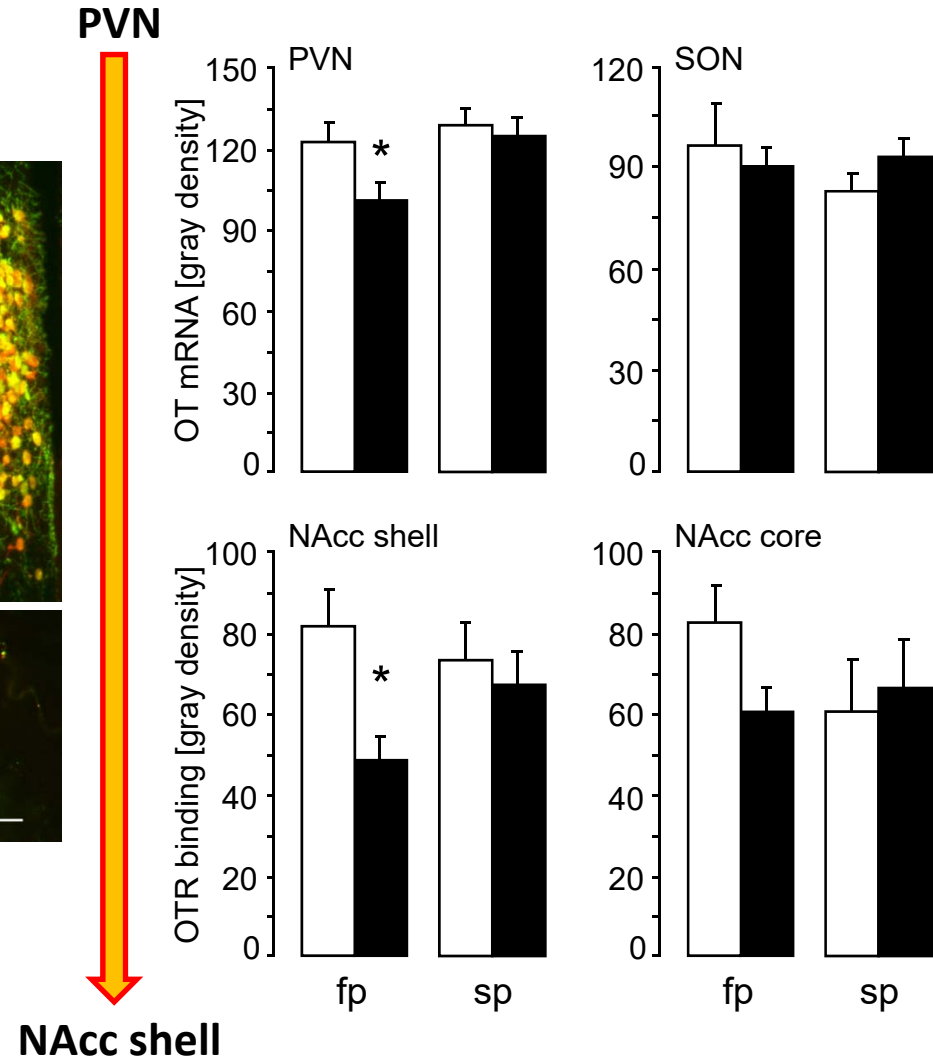
Oxytocin neurons in PVN and NAcc shell

90% of OT fibres innervating NAcc shell originate from PVN

(OT-Venus virus)

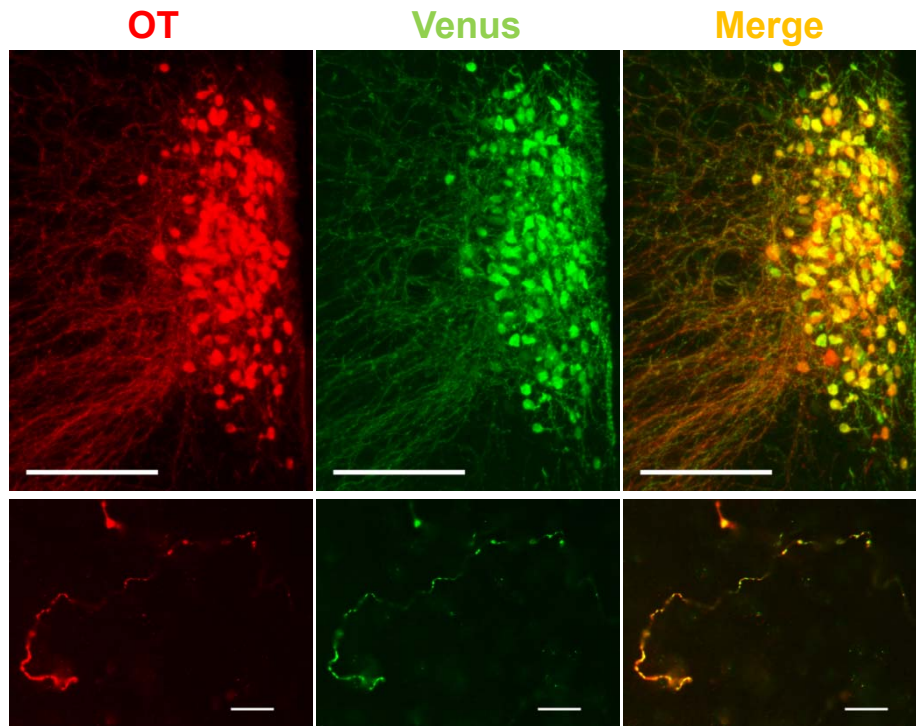


□ paired ■ separated
 fp female partner sp sibling partner



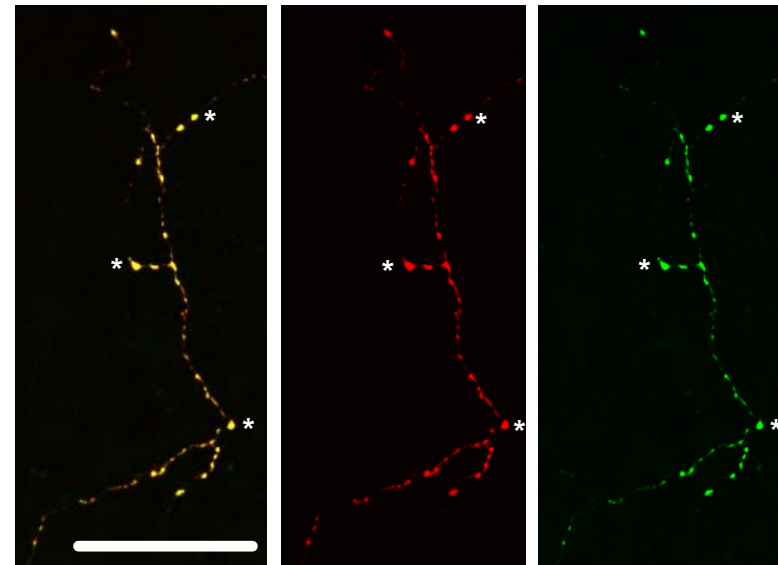
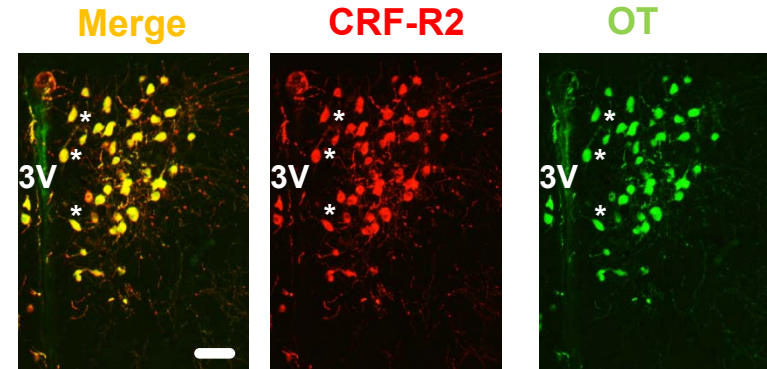
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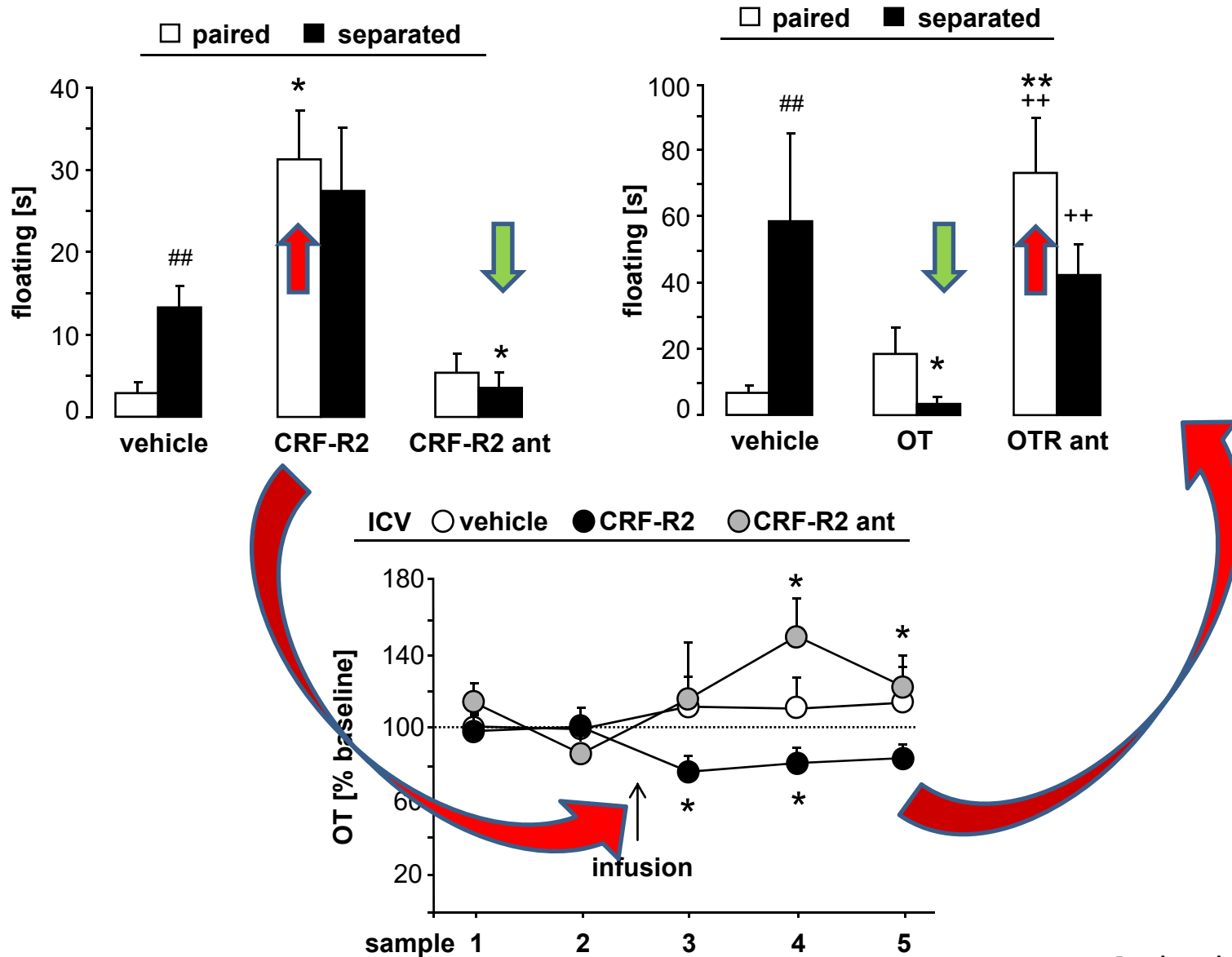
Co-localization of CRF-R2 on OT neurons (immunohistochemistry)

PVN



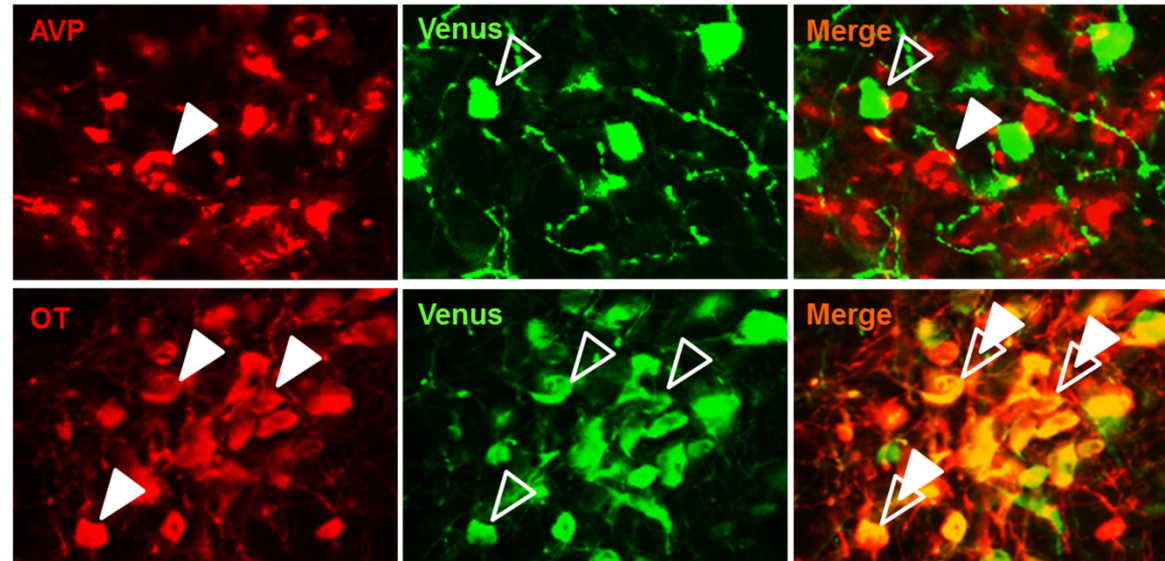
NAcc shell

Separation impairs OT signalling via CRF-R2 activation in NAcc



Ephys evidence for CRF-R2 – OT neuron interaction in PVN

recordings from OT axons in the NAcc not feasible → record from PVN neurons



Joanna
Dabrowska

Identification via double-labelling OT-Venus

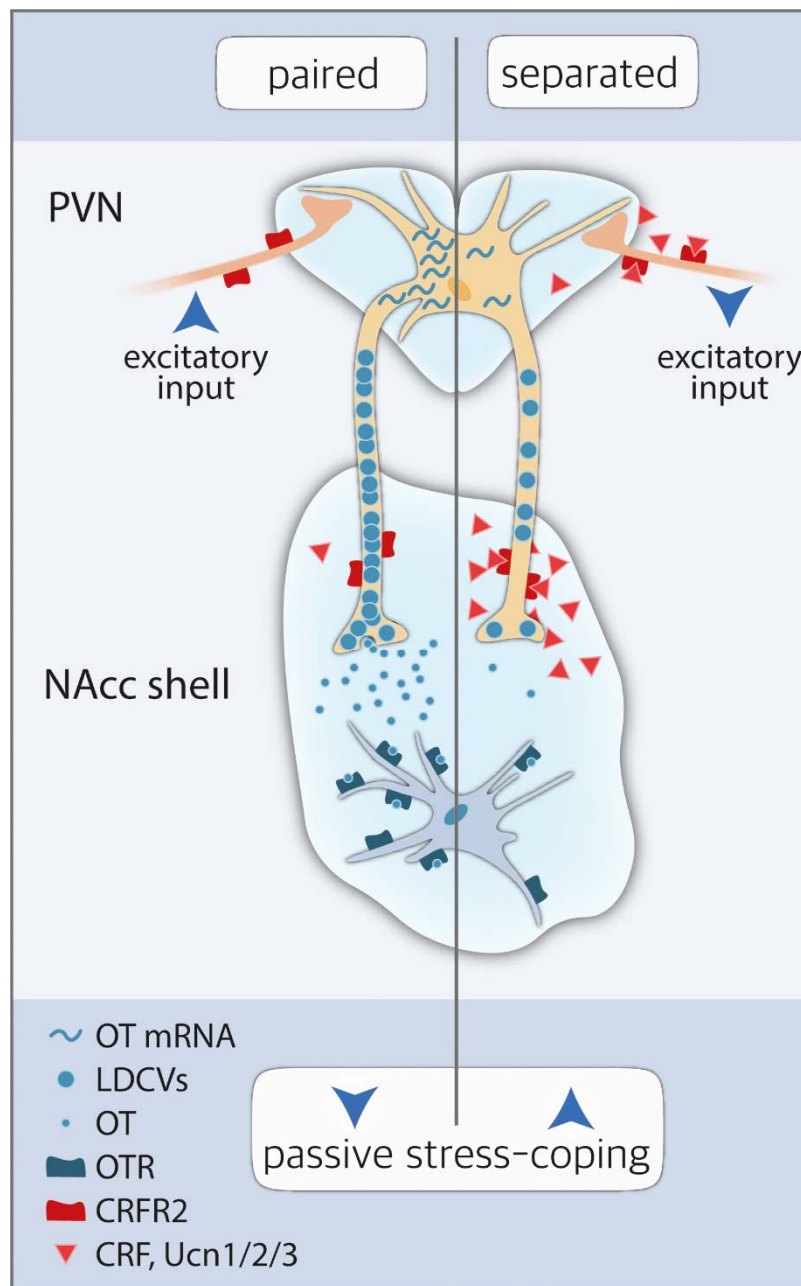
Activation of CRF-R2 by stresscopin

→ acts primarily at pre-synaptic locus to regulate excitatory drive onto OT neurons

→ CRF-R2 activation decreases glutamate drive and excitability of OT neurons

well-being ↑

well-being ↓



→ separation acts as chronic stress
 → encourages reunion with the partner

**In humans:
 activated NAcc in complicated grief**
 O'Connor et al., 2008



Tobias Pohl




Tobias Pohl
Martina Fuchs
Gabi Schindler
The Neumann Lab




Larry Young
Center for Translational
Social Neuroscience
Meera Modi
Todd Ahern
Catherine Barrett
Alaine Keebaugh
Zachary Johnson



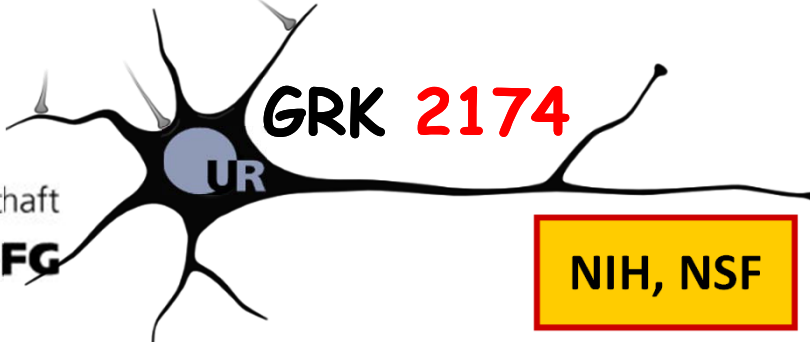

Valery Grinevich




Joanna Dabrowska




Maurice Manning



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NIH, NSF