Epigenetic regulation of the oxytocin receptor gene: implications for behavioral neuroscience

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Genetic approaches have improved our understanding of the neurobiological basis of social behavior and cognition. For instance, common polymorphisms of genes involved in oxytocin signaling have been associated with sociobehavioral phenotypes in healthy samples as well as in subjects with mental disorders. More recently, attention has been drawn to epigenetic mechanisms, which regulate genetic function and expression without changes to the underlying DNA sequence. We provide an overview of the functional importance of oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) promoter methylation and summarize studies that have investigated the role of OXTR methylation in behavioral phenotypes. There is first evidence that OXTR methylation is associated with autism, high callous-unemotional traits, and differential activation of brain regions involved in social perception. Furthermore, psychosocial stress exposure might dynamically regulate OXTR. Given evidence that epigenetic states of genes can be modified by experiences, especially those occurring in sensitive periods early in development, we conclude with a discussion on the effects of traumatic experience on the developing oxytocin system. Epigenetic modification of genes involved in oxytocin signaling might be involved in the mechanisms mediating the long-term influence of early adverse experiences on socio-behavioral outcomes.

Keywords: oxytocin receptor gene, methylation, epigenetics, autistic disorder, social neuroscience

INTRODUCTION

Research across species has shown that the neuropeptide oxytocin plays a key role in the regulation of social cognition and behavior. It plays a crucial role in attachment, social exploration, and social recognition, as well as anxiety and stress-related behaviors (Meyer-Lindenberg et al., 2011). Based on oxytocin administration studies and measurements of peripheral oxytocin levels, it has been suggested that signaling of oxytocin is impaired in mental disorders associated with social deficits, including autism (Andari et al., 2010; Guastella et al., 2010), borderline personality disorder (Simeon et al., 2011), and social anxiety disorder (Guastella et al., 2009; Labuschagne et al., 2010).

Considerable progress has been made in delineating the neurobiological basis of social behavior. One avenue of research in the social neurosciences aims at identifying variations in specific genes which contribute to individual differences in social behavior and cognition, and to disease susceptibility for neuropsychiatric or developmental disorders characterized by social deficits. Several association studies have shown that genes involved in oxytocinergic signaling are important in explaining individual differences in sociobehavioral phenotypes in both healthy samples and patient groups.

The most extensively studied candidate is the gene coding for the oxytocin receptor (OXTR, for review, see Kumsta and Heinrichs, 2013), but other oxytocin pathway genes such as CD38 (Jin et al., 2007; Lerer et al., 2010), and the gene coding for oxytocin itself (OXT; coding for the precursor protein oxytocin-neurophysin-I), have shown associations with social cognition and autism (Ebstein et al., 2009; Love et al., 2012). Regarding sociobehavioral phenotypes, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in OXTR have been associated with empathy (Rodrigues et al., 2009), positive affect (Kogan et al., 2011; Montag et al., 2011) and sensitivity to social support (Chen et al., 2011). Imaging genetic studies show that OXTR SNPs are associated with structural and functional alterations in limbic circuitry involving the amygdala, the hypothalamus and the cingulate gyrus, suggesting that variation of OXTR influences social cognition and behavior by modulating neural circuits for processing of social information and negative affect (Meyer-Lindenberg and Tost, 2012).

Taken together, these studies highlight the importance of OXTR variation in explaining phenotypic variability of social behavior and disease susceptibility. It is worth noting, however, that the effect sizes of single SNPs are usually small. Thus, in addition to genetic studies, which are concerned with effects due to direct alterations of the DNA sequence, other factors that influence gene expression should be taken into account.

One such additional layer of genetic information that has recently become the target of considerable interest is epigenetic regulation of gene function. Epigenetics describes changes in gene activity or function which can be transmitted to the next cell generation but that occur in the absence of changes to the DNA sequence. Several mechanisms involved in the control of gene expression have been described, including DNA methylation,
chormatin modification, and control of mRNA expression by non-coding RNAs, especially miRNAs (Jaenisch and Bird, 2003; Zhou et al., 2011). Most epigenetic studies in neuropsychiatry and epidemiology focus on DNA methylation, which involves direct chemical modification of the DNA, i.e., methylation of, in most cases, cytosines in cytosine-guanine (CpG) dinucleotides. In concert with other regulators, DNA methylation is recognized as an important epigenetic factor influencing gene expression (Moore et al., 2013).

Historically, DNA methylation has been recognized for its role in cellular differentiation and imprinting, mediating the distinct gene expression profiles in the multitude of cells in complex organisms. Recently, research has shown that epigenetic modifications are more pliable than previously assumed. Indeed, the epigenome seems sensitive to a wide variety of environmental influences, including diet, toxins, and maternal care (Zhang et al., 2010; Walker and Gore, 2011; Dominguez-Salas et al., 2012). Epigenetics has thus been embraced by behavioral and developmental neuroscientists as a biological mechanism for the link between environmental influences and persisting changes in physiology and behavior.

This review describes the functional importance of OXTR promoter methylation with regard to transcriptional control and summarizes studies that have investigated the role of OXTR methylation in behavioral phenotypes. There is first evidence that OXTR methylation is associated with autism, high callous-unemotional (CU) traits, and differential activation of brain regions involved in social perception. Furthermore, there is tentative evidence that OXTR methylation may be dynamically regulated by psychosocial stress exposure.

Given evidence that epigenetic states of genes can be modified by experiences, especially those occurring in sensitive periods early in development, we conclude with a discussion on the effects of traumatic experience on the developing oxytocin system. We provide an outline for future research efforts to investigate the role that epigenetics plays in mediating the long-term influence of early adverse experiences on sociobehavioral outcomes.

**FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF OXTR DNA METHYLATION**

In mammalian cells, the majority of DNA methylation occurs on cytosines (C) that precede a guanine (G) nucleotide, referred to as CpG sites. Certain areas of the genome contain regions of high CpG density. These regions, called “CpG islands,” are defined as a >200 bp region with GC content of more than 50% and an observed/predicted CpG ratio of more than 0.6 (Gardiner-Garden and Frommer, 1987). In the OXTR gene, there is CpG island that stretches from about 20 to 2350 bp downstream of the transcription start site (chr3:8808962–8811280: GRCh37/hg19; see Figure 1A). CpG islands often span the promoter region of genes and are associated with active gene expression (Saxonov et al.,

![FIGURE 1](image1.jpg)

**FIGURE 1** | Panel (A) (top) shows the genomic organization of the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR). The OXTR gene is located on chromosome 3p25–3p26.2, spans 17 kb, and contains three introns and four exons, indicated by boxes. The protein-coding region is indicated in gray (ATG denotes the transcription start site, and TGA denotes the stop codon). The enlarged section at the bottom of panel (A) shows the location of a CpG island, which spans exon 1 through exon 3. The genomic region investigated by Kusui et al. with regard to methylation effects on gene expression is indicated by the narrow box. The MT2 region in particular (shown in black) was shown to be functionally significant for OXTR gene regulation (see text). Panel (B) shows the regions within the CpG island that were investigated with regard to differential methylation. Filled circles indicate individual CpG sites with significant differences in methylation levels. Numbering is relative to the translation start site (+1).
2006). These stretches of DNA have a higher CpG density than
the rest of the genome and tend to be unmethylated (Bird et al.,
1985). However, when methylated, CpG islands in gene promot-
er contribute to transcriptional repression in most tissues (Razin,
1998).

Kusui and colleagues (2001) investigated whether methyla-
tion of the OXTR CpG island influenced OXTR transcription.
Using a luciferase reporter gene assay, it was shown that the CpG
island had significant promoter activity. Transcriptional activity
of an unmethylated reporter construct including the CpG island
(−2860 to +1342 bp relative to the transcription start site) was
about 2-fold higher compared to the construct including the core
promoter but lacking the majority of the CpG island (−2860
to +144 bp). Following methylation, transcriptional activity of the
reporter gene construct lacking the CpG island was reduced by
19%, whereas activity of the construct including the CpG
island was suppressed by 70% when methylated. This indicates
that OXTR CpG island methylation functionally suppresses tran-
scription, at least in the investigated hepatoblastoma cell line.

Importantly, Kusui et al. identified a region of the OXTR CpG
island (termed MT2; see Figure 1A) that appears to be responsible
for the majority of DNA methylation-induced silencing of these
constructs. Deletion of the MT2 region in the full length construct
led to a relative rescue of transcriptional activity of the methyl-
ated construct to 68%. This suggests that regulation of OXTR
is sensitive to methylation within the MT2 region of the CpG
island, and points toward functional significance of this region.
However, the precise mechanism of how increased methylation
in CpG sites of the MT2 region lead to transcriptional down-
regulation of OXTR, and how this relates to receptor distribution
in target tissue, is currently unknown and should be addressed
in post-mortem investigation of brain tissue derived from healthy
samples as well as patient groups.

AUTISM

Several lines of evidence have implicated the oxytocin system
in the etiology of autism spectrum disorder (Heinrichs et al.,
2009). Whereas a number of studies have shown associations
between variants of OXTR and autism spectrum disorder (Ebstein
et al., 2012), we are aware of only one investigation assessing the
role of differential methylation of OXTR in autism. The starting
point for the study by Gregory et al. (2009) was the identifica-
tion of an allelic deletion of OXTR in an autistic boy and his
mother. The boy’s affected brother, although not inheriting the
deletion, showed increased methylation at two CpGs located in
the MT2 region compared to the non-autistic father. This raised
the possibility that methylation of OXTR, as a mechanism of ep-
igenetic silencing, might be involved more generally in the etology
of autism. In a next step, analyses were extended beyond this
family, and OXTR methylation in DNA from peripheral blood
mononuclear cells (PBMCs) was investigated in 20 individuals
with autism and 20 matched normotypical controls. Significantly
increased methylation in autistic probands was observed for
CpGs −960, −991, and −959 (numbering according to transla-
tion start site +1). Importantly, a similar pattern of methylation
differences was observed in temporal cortex tissue. In an inde-
pendent sample of 10 autistic and matched controls, increased
methylation of CpGs −860, −901, −924, and −934, with cor-
respondingly reduced expression of OXTR mRNA by 20%, was
observed. Although investigated in a small sample, these findings
suggest functional importance of OXTR promoter methylation
with regard to gene regulation, and possibly the etiology of autism.

SOCIAL PERCEPTION

In addition to its role in social cognition and affiliative behav-
ior, oxytocin seems to be involved in the processing of basic
social stimuli. For instance, intranasal oxytocin administration
improved emotion recognition (Domes et al., 2007b, 2010),
increased covert attention to positive social cues (Domes et al.,
2012), and increased time spent looking at the eye region of faces
(Guastella et al., 2008).

Building on evidence of OXTR hypermethylation and related
transcriptional differences in the temporal cortex of autistic indi-
viduals, Jack et al. (2012) investigated whether methylation of a
particular CpG site (−934) might be related to activation differ-
ences in brain regions involved in biological motion perception.
Functional MRI data were collected while participants (n = 42)
passively viewed a scene in which geometrical shapes interact in
ways suggestive of animacy.

Whole-brain analysis showed that individuals with higher lev-
els of OXTR methylation derived from PBMCs demonstrated
significantly greater activation in two clusters. The first extended
from the superior temporal gyrus into supramarginal gyrus at the
temporal parietal junction, and the second was in the dorsal
anterior cingulate cortex (dACC). The temporal parietal junction
in particular has been linked to the attributions of intentions,
perception of biological motion cues, and mentalizing behaviors
(Blakemore et al., 2003). These results suggest that OXTR methy-
lation influences relatively low-level processes involved in social
perception and may contribute more generally to interindivid-
ual differences in social cognition and behavior. Future studies
should extend methylation analyses beyond the one site studied
here, and go beyond investigations of neural endophenotypes in
order to study the effects of methylation on social perception in
naturalistic settings.

CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS

Mostly on theoretical grounds, researchers have argued for a role
of oxytocin in psychopathy (Moul et al., 2012) and CU traits,
considered a developmental precursor to psychopathy (Frick and
White, 2008). Psychological processes that are disturbed in psy-
chopathy, i.e., emotion recognition, empathy, and social affilia-
tion, are all influenced by oxytocin signaling. However, apart from
a few candidate gene studies associating OXTR SNPs with con-
duct problems or CU traits (Beitchman et al., 2012; Sakai et al.,
2012), empirical evidence is scarce. Dadds et al. (in press) pro-
vide first evidence that OXTR promoter methylation is associated
with CU traits in males. A subsample of 69 boys (3–16 years old)
who met formal criteria for DSM-IV diagnosis of conduct prob-
lems (Oppositional Defiant Disorder or Conduct Disorder) were
investigated. DNA was extracted from blood cells, and methyla-
tion levels across five CpG sites (−989, −959, −934, −924, −826)
locused in the MT2 area were assessed and combined into a mean
methylation score. Overall, there was no significant association between methylation and CU traits. However, when taking into account age, a different pattern emerged. Whereas there was no relation between methylation and CU traits in the younger sample (3–8 years), higher methylation of OXTR was associated with elevated CU traits in the older sample (9–16 years).

This study did not investigate these boys longitudinally, so it is unclear whether the increased methylation levels in older boys with high CU traits reflect cumulative environmental exposure and is causally related to disturbances of social behavior, or whether OXTR methylation is a consequence or epiphenomenon of high CU traits caused by other factors, e.g., genetic vulnerability. This highlights the importance of longitudinal designs in epigenetic epidemiology (Wong et al., 2010).

**PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS**

In addition to its role in social behavior and social cognition, oxytocin influences the mammalian physiological stress response. It interacts both with the neuroendocrine stress response (Neumann, 2002) and with sympathetic nervous system stress reactivity (Ditzen et al., 2013). In combination with social support, intranasal administration of oxytocin has been shown to dampen neuroendocrine stress reactivity (Heinrichs et al., 2003) and to decrease amygdala activation in response to threatening stimuli (Kirsch et al., 2005; Domes et al., 2007a). Neurogenetic studies provide further evidence for the involvement of oxytocin signaling in stress reactivity (Chen et al., 2011; Tost et al., 2010).

Unternaehrer et al. (2012) investigated whether dynamic changes in OXTR DNA methylation would be observed after acute stress exposure. A sample of 76 participants was subjected to the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST), a standardized laboratory protocol consisting of extemporaneous public speaking and mental arithmetic tasks. Methylation levels of 35 CpG sites, located mainly in the protein coding part of exon 3 (see Figure 1B), were assessed immediately before, 1 min after, and 90 min after stress exposure. Mean methylation status increased immediately after stress, and then decreased to below baseline levels 90 min post-stress. Individual CpGs that showed significant changes across the time points are depicted by filled circles in Figure 1B.

While this investigation provides first evidence that DNA methylation status of a gene involved in stress regulation might be sensitive to acute stress exposure, these results should nevertheless be interpreted with caution. First, methylation was assessed in whole blood. As the composition of the circulating leukocyte pool can rapidly change in response to stress (Richlin et al., 2004), changes in blood cell composition might partially account for the observed differences in methylation levels. Second, the observed differences were rather small. The mean change from pre- to post-stress was 0.38, and 1.04% from post-stress to follow-up, although individual CpGs showed larger differences.

The notion of rapid changes in methylation following stress exposure is intriguing. However, in order to further investigate potential underlying mechanisms, replication studies should also include measures that might help to specify which components of the stress signaling cascades might be involved, i.e., glucocorticoid or catecholaminergic signaling, or both.

**DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

There is growing evidence that epigenetic states of genes can be modified by experiences, especially those occurring in sensitive periods early in development. In their seminal studies on rodents, Michael Meaney and his colleagues demonstrated a functional link between naturally occurring variations in maternal behavior and specific epigenetic modifications leading to changes in gene expression and life-long phenotypic differences in physiology and behavior, including neuroendocrine stress reactivity, fear-related behavior and attentional processes, synaptogenesis and cognitive development, female reproductive behavior and maternal care itself (for review see Zhang and Meaney, 2010). First studies are appearing that translate these findings to humans (Mcgowan et al., 2009; Labonte et al., 2012a,b).

To our knowledge, there is no published research in humans on the effects of early environmental influences on differential OXTR methylation. However, there is evidence that the developing central nervous oxytocin system is affected by early adversity. In a sample of adult women with a history of early abuse, decreased oxytocin concentrations in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were found in women reporting exposure to childhood abuse as compared to women without such experience (Heim et al., 2009).

Prolonged institutional deprivation in early childhood also seems to interfere with the developing oxytocin system. Changes in oxytocin levels after social interaction were investigated in post-institutionalized children reared in severely depriving conditions (Wismer Fries et al., 2005). Compared to children reared in a typical home environment, the adopted children showed lower peripheral oxytocin levels after physical interactions with their adoptive mothers.

It has been hypothesized that the observed long-term effects of adverse childhood experiences on deficits in social behavior and cognition (Repetti et al., 2002; Kumsta et al., 2010) might be mediated through oxytocin functioning. The observation that the effects of adverse childhood experiences last well beyond childhood and increase risk for the development of a wide variety of diseases in adulthood (Gilbert et al., 2009), points toward enduring biological effects underlying these associations and also raises the question of how these effects retain their stability. Epigenetic mechanisms potentially constitute such a mechanism, serving as a molecular link between “nurture” and “nature.” Future studies are warranted to investigate the role of epigenetic regulation of genes involved in oxytocin signaling in mediating the long-term influence of early adverse experiences on socio-behavioral outcomes.

Given the excitement surrounding epigenetics research, words of caution have been raised. For instance, all studies included here measured DNA methylation from whole blood. Since blood is a heterogeneous tissue, it is unclear to what extent DNA methylation difference between groups could be confounded by differences in the cellular composition of the samples. Another important question concerns the extent to which peripheral tissues can be used to address questions about variation in inaccessible tissues of interest, such as the brain. It is currently unknown whether differences in OXTR methylation obtained from peripheral tissues reflect variation in central nervous nuclei expressing OXTR. A detailed
account of the necessary precautions and considerations surrounding the application of epigenetics to behavioral sciences is outside the scope of this mini-review, and the reader is referred to the paper by Heijmans and Mill (2012).

CONCLUSION

The study of epigenetics has raised much excitement in the field of behavioral neuroscience, as it provides a compelling mechanism underlying the interplay between psychosocial experience and molecular processes influencing gene expression.

Differential methylation of a CpG island in the OXTR promoter seems to be functionally important for OXTR expression, and differences in the degree of methylation have been observed in childhood disorders characterized by impairments in social cognition. Furthermore, differential methylation of OXTR might be important in explaining individual differences in social behavior and cognition more broadly, and might provide a mechanism for biological embedding of early experience. Potentially, improved epigenetic understanding of “social disorders” might aid translational efforts to develop individualized clinical treatment approaches.

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