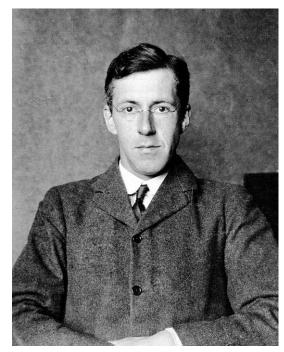
**Lennart Oettl** 

2.11.2018

• Discovered by Sir Henry H. Dale in 1906



Sir Henry Dale, 1904



Wellcome Physiological Laboratories

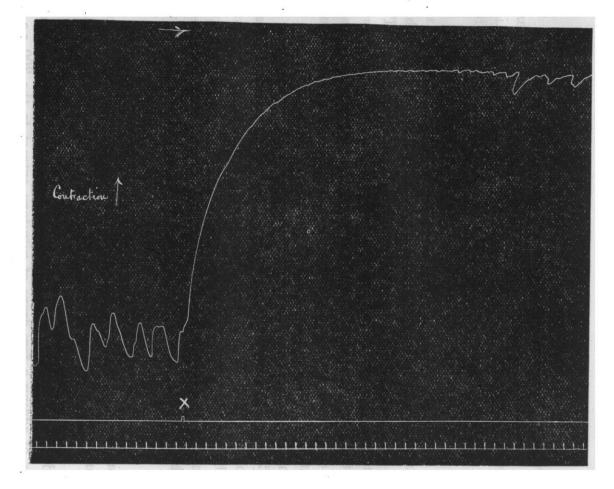
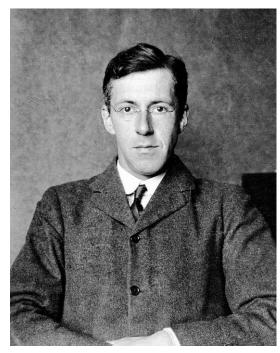


Figure 3.—Contractions of isolated horn of cat's uterus (not pregnant). At  $\times$  3 drops of pituitary extract were added to the 200 c.c. of Ringer's solution in the bath. Time = 10 seconds. Scale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.

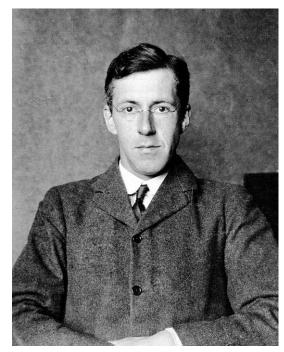


Sir Henry Dale, 1904



Wellcome Physiological Laboratories

- Discovered by Sir Henry H. Dale in 1906
- nine-amino-acid neuropeptide, (sequence elucidated in 1953)
- Greek meaning: "quick birth"
- Mainly known for its physiological roles: uterine contractions during parturition and milk ejection.



Sir Henry Dale, 1904

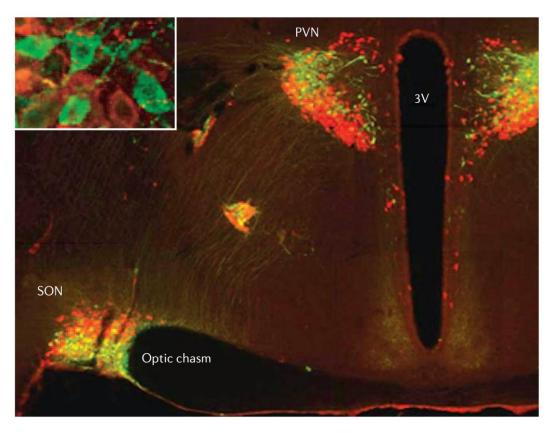


Wellcome Physiological Laboratories

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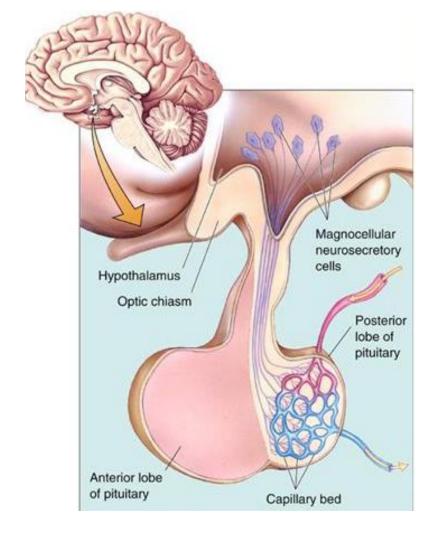


Sir Henry Dale and Otto Loewi



Ludwig & Leng, 2006

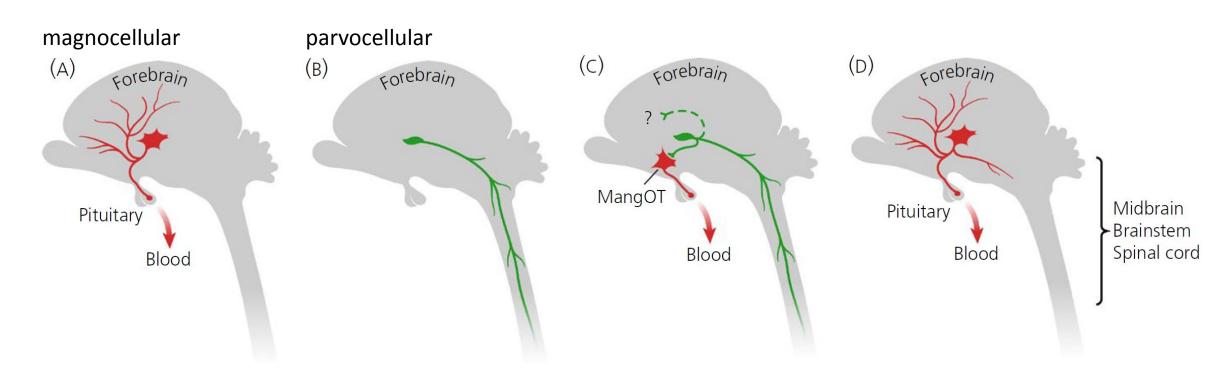
- synthesized in the paraventricular (PVN) and supraoptic (SON) nuclei of the hypothalamus
- two types of OT neurons (magnocellular and parvocellular neurons) have been identified (Swanson and Kuypers, 1980)



#### • classical view:

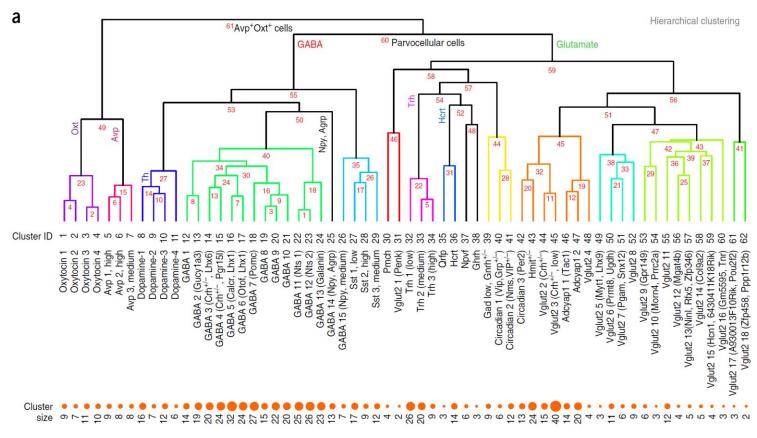
- magnocellular OT neurons -> posterior pituitary (release OT into the blood circulation)
- parvocellular OT neurons -> exclusively to hindbrain areas, where local release of OT modulates vital body functions.

#### magnocellular parvocellular (A) (B) Forebrain Forebrain Pituitary Blood

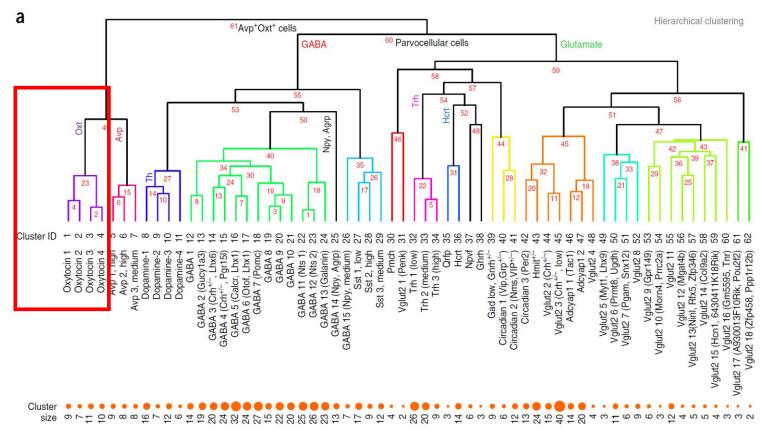


Althammer & Grinevich 2017

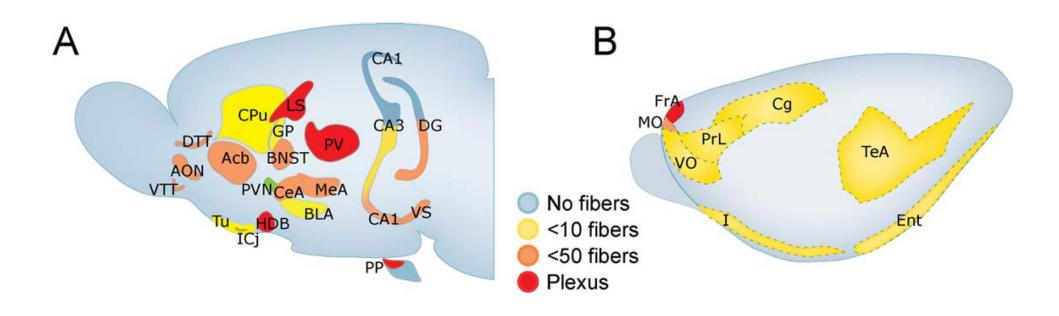
#### More than 2 types of Oxytocin neurons?



#### More than 2 types of Oxytocin neurons?

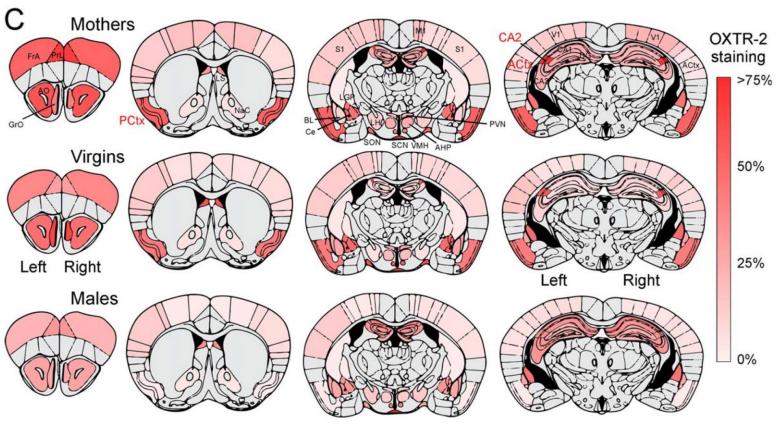


# Distribution of oxytocin fibers in the brain



Knobloch et al 2012

#### Distribution of oxytocin receptors in the brain



Mitre et al 2016

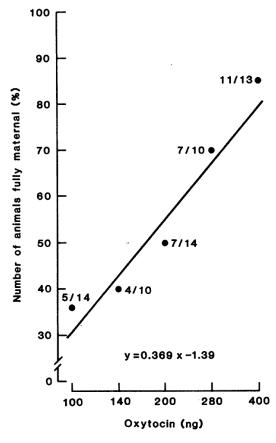
#### How does OT reach its targets in the brain?

• volume transmission (release from hypothalamic dendrites followed by diffusion in the extracellular space to other brain areas)

local axonal release

Substance	N	Percentage of animals fully maternal		
		0 to 60 minutes	60 to 120 minutes	240 to 300 minutes
Oxytocin	107	72*	72*	72*(N = 58)
Tocinoic acid	24	<b>50</b> ‡	50‡	54‡
β-Endorphin	11	27	27	
Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone	23	26	26	
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone	12	25	25	
Pro-Leu-Gly-NH <sub>2</sub>	12	25	25	
Prolactin	12	25	25	
17β-Estradiol	12	25	25	
Progesterone	12	25	25	
Prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub>	14	21	21	36
Lysine vasopressin	29	21	24	24
Pressinoic acid	15	20	20	20
Bradykinin	10	20	20	
Arginine vasotocin	11	18	27	
Saline	51	18	18	$19 (N = 26)^{\dagger}$
Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$	19	16	16	21
Arginine vasopressin	31	16	<b>42</b> §	55‡
No ICV injection	20	15	15	15
Substance P	17	12	12	
Neurotensin	11	9	9	

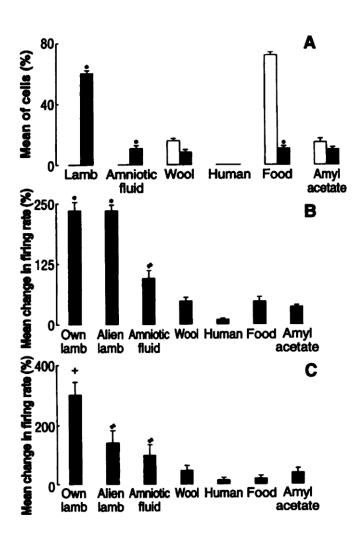
<sup>\*</sup>P < .001. †N shows the number of animals observed during the third observation period added part way through the experiment. ‡P < .01. §P < .05 compared to the group treated with saline (Fisher's exact probability test).



Pedersen et al 1982

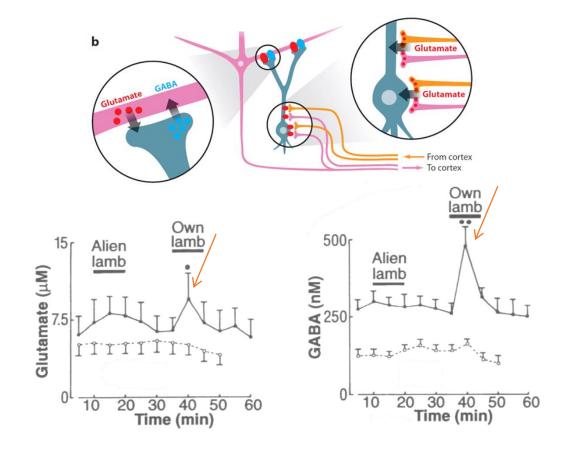


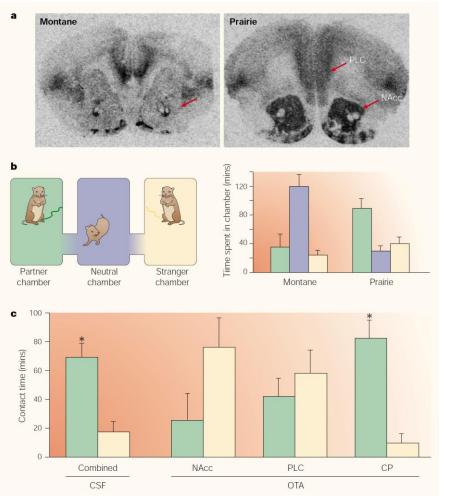
Kendrick et al., Science, 1992





Kendrick et al., Science, 1992





Prairie vole: monogamous Montane vole: polygamous

(Prairie vole)

Insel & Young 2001

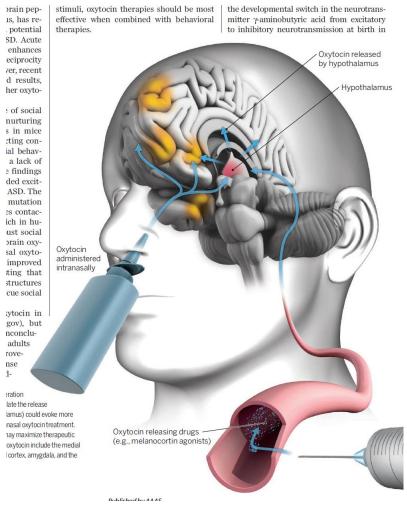
stimuli, oxytocin therapies should be most the developmental switch in the neurotranseffective when combined with behavioral mitter y-aminobutyric acid from excitatory potential to inhibitory neurotransmission at birth in SD. Acute enhances Oxytocin released eciprocity by hypothalamus ver, recent d results. Hypothalamus her oxytoof social nurturing s in mice cting conial behava lack of e findings ded excit-ASD. The mutation es contacich in huust social orain oxy-Oxytocin sal oxytoadministered improved intranasally ting that structures cue social vtocin in gov), but nconcluadults rovense eration late the release lamus) could evoke more nasal oxytocin treatment. Oxytocin releasing drugs nay maximize therapeutic (e.g., melanocortin agonists) oxytocin include the media cortex, amygdala, and the

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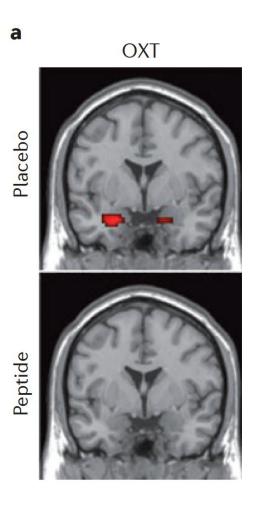
#### **Oxytocin increases trust in humans**

Michael Kosfeld<sup>1</sup>\*, Markus Heinrichs<sup>2</sup>\*, Paul J. Zak<sup>3</sup>, Urs Fischbacher<sup>1</sup> & Ernst Fehr<sup>1,4</sup>

Young & Barrett 2014



Young & Barrett 2014



Kirsch et al 2005

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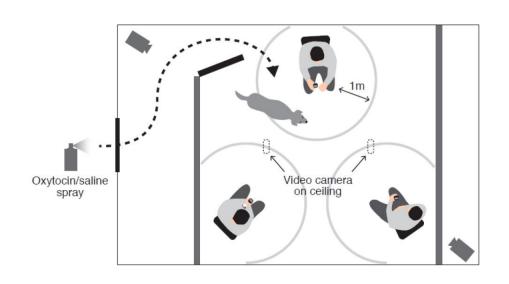
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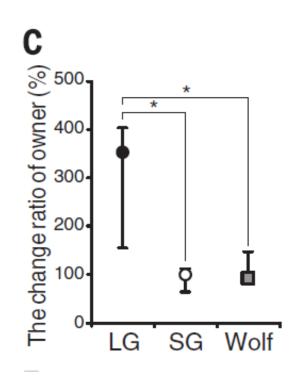
#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

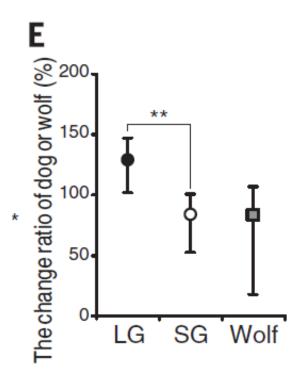
Oxytocin by intranasal and intravenous routes reaches the cerebrospinal fluid in rhesus macaques: determination using a novel oxytocin assay

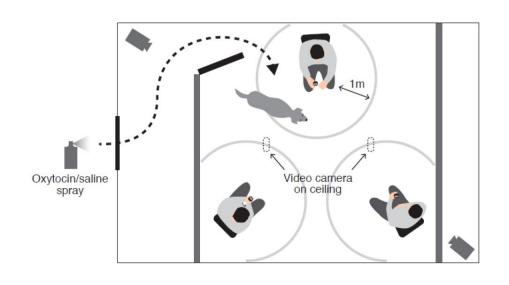
MR Lee<sup>1</sup>, KB Scheidweiler<sup>2</sup>, XX Diao<sup>2</sup>, F Akhlaghi<sup>3</sup>, A Cummins<sup>4</sup>, MA Huestis<sup>2</sup>, L Leggio<sup>1,5,6</sup> and BB Averbeck<sup>4,6</sup>

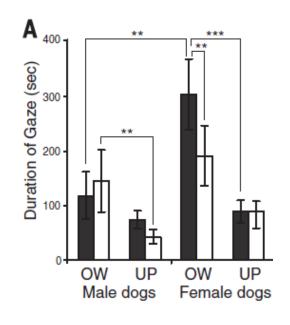
Young & Barrett 2014

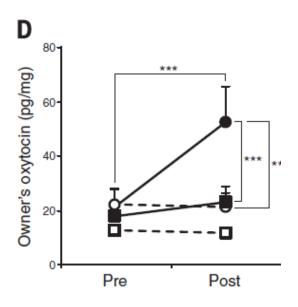










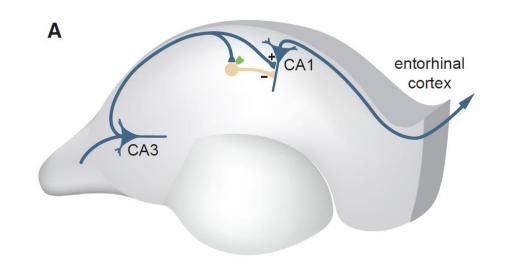


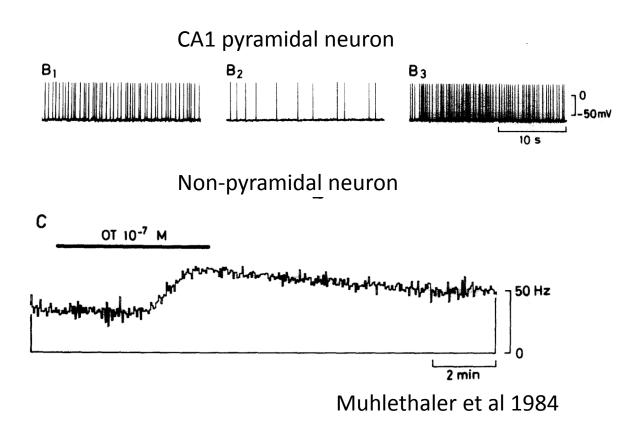
Experiment 2
Oxytocin or Saline administration and owner-dog interactions.

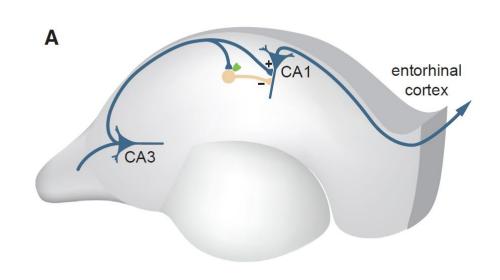
(Left side: Oxytocin administration) (Right side: Saline administration)

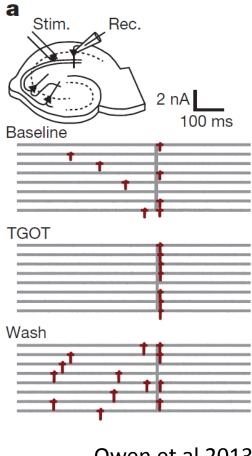
OW: owner

UF: unfamiliar person

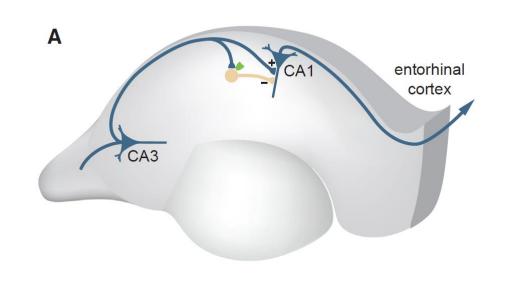


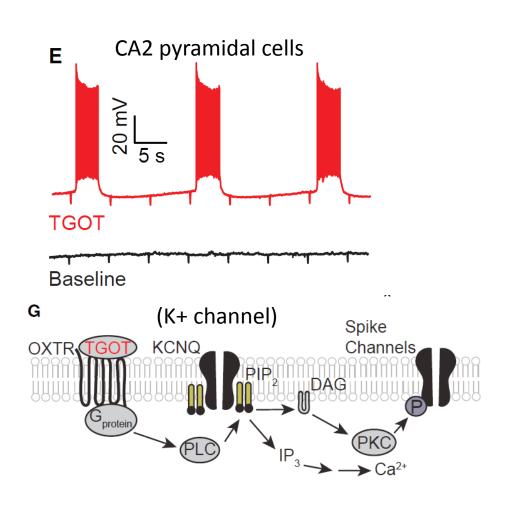


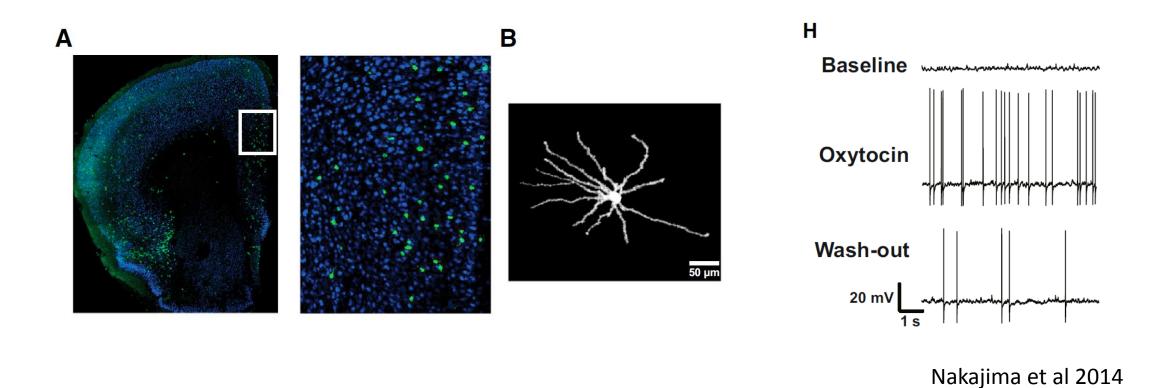


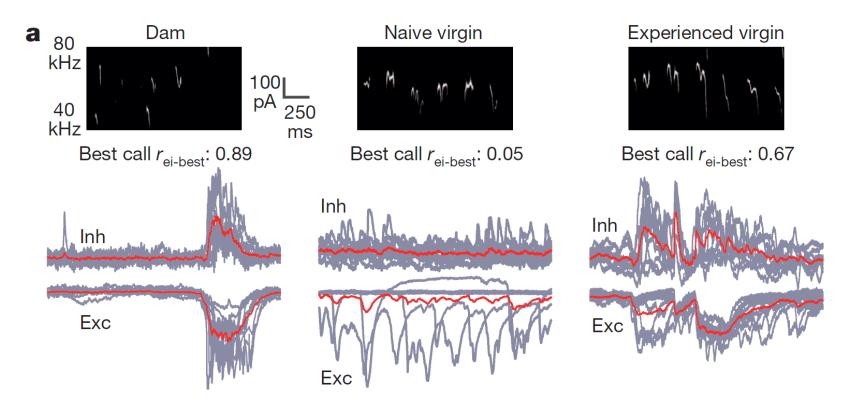


Owen et al 2013

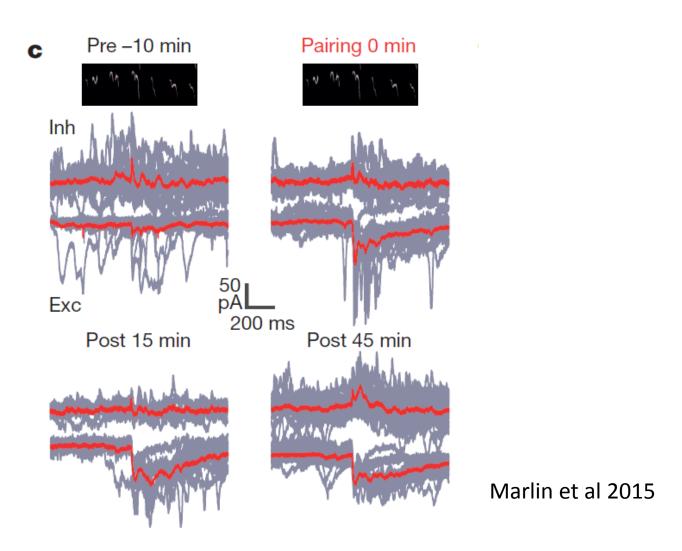


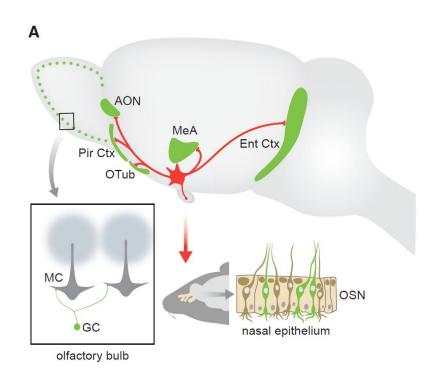






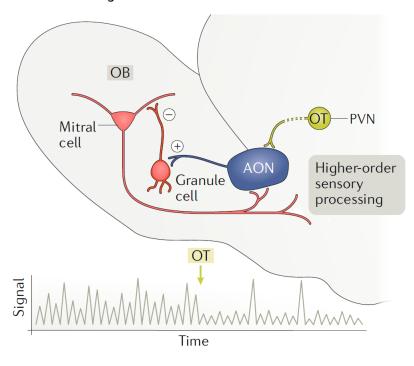
Marlin et al 2015



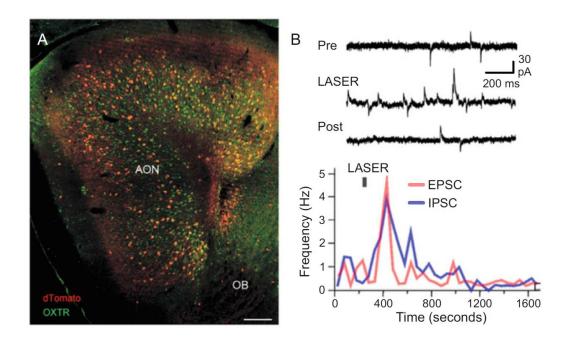


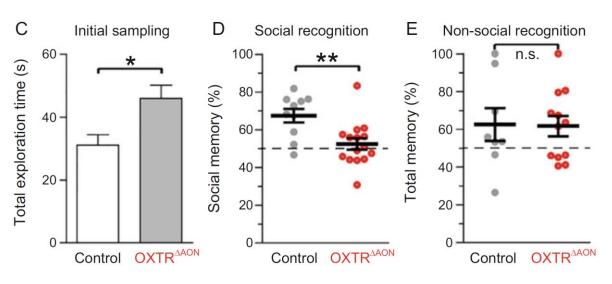
Grinevich & Stoop 2018

#### a Enhanced signal-to-noise ratio

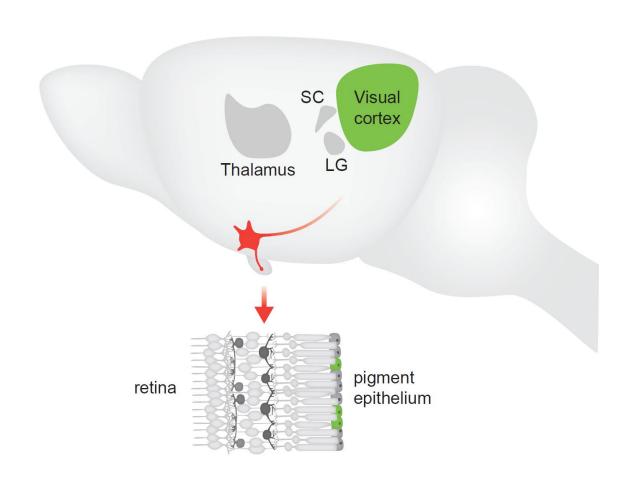


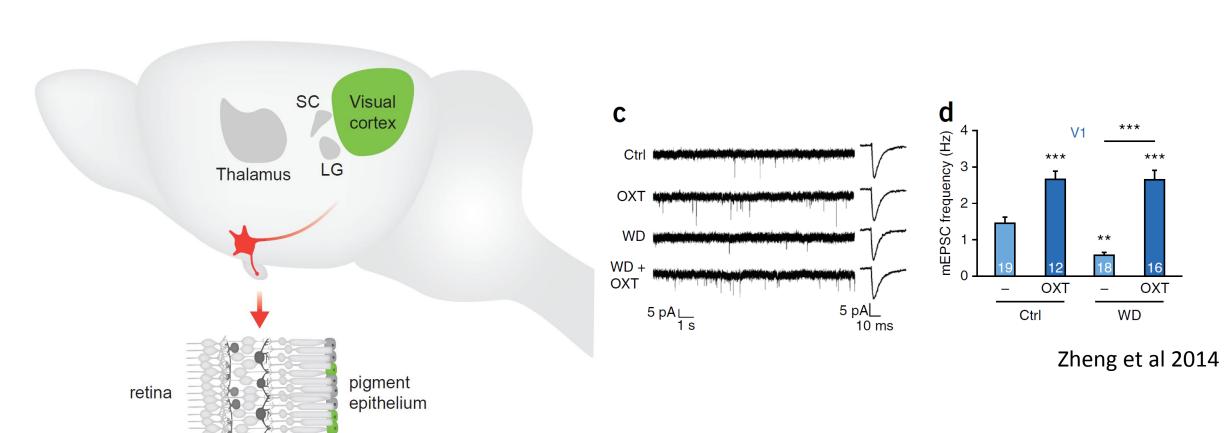
Walum & Young 2018
Oettl et al 2016





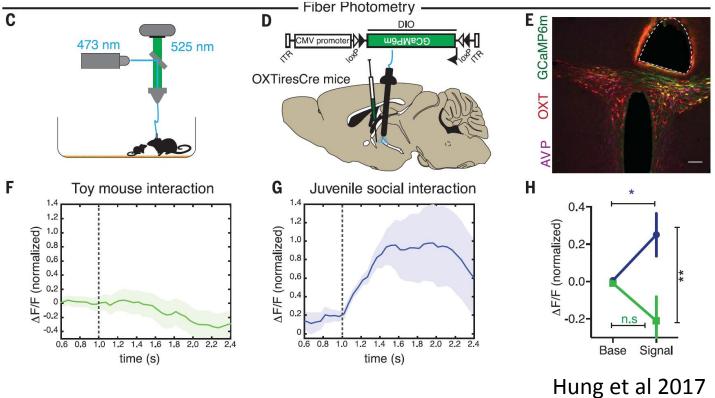
Oettl et al 2016



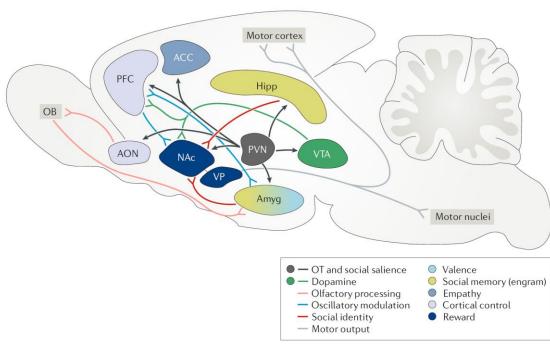


#### Outstanding questions

 Not much is known about the natural release of oxytocin in response to natural stimuli



#### Conclusion



Walum & Young 2018

- Oxytocin might play a general role in facilitating the flow of social information across multiple brain regions
- (E-I balance, SNR)