Brain Networks involved in Seasonal Affective Disorder: A Neuroimaging PET Study of 5-HTT Expression
Nørgaard, Martin A; Svarer, Claus; Ganz-Benjaminsen, Melanie; McMahon, Brenda; Fisher, Patrick M; Churchill, Nathan William; Beliveau, Vincent; Grady, Cheryl Lynn; Strother, Stephen C.; Knudsen, Gitte Moos

Publication date:
2017

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (APA):
Brain Networks involved in Seasonal Affective Disorder: A Neuroimaging PET Study of 5-HTT Expression

Presented During: Poster Session
Monday, June 26, 2017: 12:45 PM - 02:45 PM

Stand-By Time
Monday, June 26, 2017: 12:45 PM - 2:45 PM

Submission No:
1234

Submission Type:
Abstract Submission

On Display:
Monday, June 26 & Tuesday, June 27

Authors:

Martin Nørgaard1,2, Claus Svarer1, Melanie Ganz1, Brenda Mc Mahon1, Patrick Fisher1, Nathan Churchill3, Vincent Beliveau1,2, Cheryl Grady4, Stephen Strother5, Gitte Knudsen1,2

Institutions:

1Neurobiology Research Unit, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health Sciences, Copenhagen, Denmark, 3St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada, 4Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest, Toronto, Ontario, 5University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

First Author:

Martin Nørgaard - Lecture Information | Contact Me
Neurobiology Research Unit, Rigshospitalet|University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health Sciences
Copenhagen, Denmark|Copenhagen, Denmark

Introduction:

Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) is a subtype of Major Depressive Disorder characterized by seasonally occurring depressions that often are associated with excessive sleepiness and carbohydrate craving (Rosenthal et al., 1984). It has recently been shown that unlike healthy people, patients with SAD fail to globally downregulate their cerebral serotonin transporter (5-HTT), and that seemed to be particularly pronounced in female S-carriers of the 5-HTTLPR genotype (Mc Mahon et al., 2016). The purpose of this study was to identify a reproducible and unique 5-HTT brain network that accounts for the adaption to the environmental stressor of winter in females with the short 5-HTTLPR genotype, a specific subgroup previously reported to be at increased risk for developing SAD.

Methods:

Nineteen females, either S’ carriers (LG- and S-carriers) resilient to SAD (N=13, mean age 23.6±3.2 y, range 19-28) or S’ carriers with SAD (N=6, mean age 23.7±2.4, range 21-26) were PET-scanned with [11C]-DASB during both summer and winter seasons (asymptomatic and symptomatic phase, 38 scans in total) in randomized order, defined as a 12-week interval centered on summer or winter solstice (Mc Mahon et al., 2016; King et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2006). We used a data-driven Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach with NPAIRS split-half cross-validation on an optimized PC-subspace and with a 1,000 splits, to identify a stable and generalizable whole-brain network of 5-HTT expression that distinguishes the brains of resilient females from females suffering from SAD (Grady et al., 2013; Churchill et al., 2013; McIntosh et al., 1996; Strother et al., 2002). By running the PLS analysis in the NPAIRS split-half cross-validation framework, the validity of the reported results can directly be compared to a test-retest validation study, a criterion that is necessary for strong scientific inference.

Results:

We identified a robust pattern of 5-HTT expression, distinguishing resilient females from those with SAD; it included the right superior frontal gyrus, brainstem, globus pallidus and the hippocampus. Across seasons, resilient female S’ carriers showed nominally higher 5-HTT levels in these regions compared to female S’ carriers with SAD, but the group difference was only significantly different in the winter (Figure 1).
By contrast, female S' carriers with SAD displayed lower 5-HTT levels in these regions compared to resilient female S' carriers, but in turn showed robustly increased 5-HTT levels in the ventral striatum, orbitofrontal cortex, middle frontal gyrus, extending to the supramarginal gyrus, precentral gyrus and postcentral gyrus during winter compared to resilient female S' carriers (Figure 2).

![Brain network predicted by the PLS analysis. The image is thresholded at |Z-score_{emp}| > 2.8 (P ≤ 0.005) and with cluster extent threshold > 640 mm³. Red colors represent areas with higher 5-HTT binding in resilient female S' carriers compared to female S' carriers with SAD. Blue colors represent higher 5-HTT binding in female S' carriers with SAD compared to resilient female S' carriers. Scale reflects Z-score_{emp} units. Slices are in MNI coordinates. (B) Mean brain scores for seasonal conditions by either resilient female S' carriers or female S' carriers with SAD. Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval for the brain scores. Non-overlapping confidence intervals correspond to significant differences between groups or conditions.](image-url)

**Figure 1:** (A) Brain network predicted by the PLS analysis. The image is thresholded at |Z-score_{emp}| > 2.8 (P ≤ 0.005) and with cluster extent threshold > 640 mm³. Red colors represent areas with higher 5-HTT binding in resilient female S' carriers compared to female S' carriers with SAD. Blue colors represent higher 5-HTT binding in female S' carriers with SAD compared to resilient female S' carriers. Scale reflects Z-score_{emp} units. Slices are in MNI coordinates. (B) Mean brain scores for seasonal conditions by either resilient female S' carriers or female S' carriers with SAD. Error bars indicate 95% confidence interval for the brain scores. Non-overlapping confidence intervals correspond to significant differences between groups or conditions.
Conclusions:

These findings provide novel evidence for a wintertime state-dependent difference in 5-HTT expression that may leave SAD females with the short 5-HTTLPR genotype more vulnerable to persistent stressors like winter. The affected brain regions comprise a distributed set of areas responsive to emotion, voluntary and planning of movement, executive function and memory. The findings provide additional insight into the neurobiological components through which the anatomical distribution of serotonergic discrepancies between individuals genetically predisposed to SAD, but with different phenotypic presentations during the environmental stressor of winter, may affect the related risk for developing SAD.

Disorders of the Nervous System:

Depressive Disorders

Emotion and Motivation:

Emotion and Motivation Other

Imaging Methods:

Multi-Modal Imaging
PET

Modeling and Analysis Methods:

Multivariate modeling

Poster Session:

Poster Session - Monday

Keywords:

Other - 5-HTTLPR; Seasonal Affective Disorder; Partial Least Squares; Serotonin; PET; [11-C]-DASB; Neuroplasticity; Kinetic Modeling; Reproducibility; Prediction

Figure 2: (A) Cortical rendering of the 5-HTT brain network predicted by the PLS analysis. The image is thresholded at $|Z$-score$| > 2.8 (P \leq 0.005)$ and with cluster extent threshold $> 640 \text{ mm}^3$. Blue areas represent a higher 5-HTT binding in female S\' carriers with SAD compared to resilient female S\' carriers. The plot shows the average 5-HTT BP_{ND} for group and season within a cluster located in the right middle frontal gyrus. S is summer, W is winter.
Indicates the priority used for review

Would you accept an oral presentation if your abstract is selected for an oral session?
Yes

I would be willing to discuss my abstract with members of the press should my abstract be marked newsworthy:
No

Please indicate below if your study was a "resting state" or "task-activation" study.
Other

By submitting your proposal, you grant permission for the Organization for Human Brain Mapping (OHBM) to distribute the presentation in any format, including video, audio print and electronic text through OHBM OnDemand, social media channels or other electronic media and on the OHBM website.

I accept

Healthy subjects only or patients (note that patient studies may also involve healthy subjects):
Patients

Internal Review Board (IRB) or Animal Use and Care Committee (AUCC) Approval. Please indicate approval below. Please note: Failure to have IRB or AUCC approval, if applicable will lead to automatic rejection of abstract.
Not applicable

Please indicate which methods were used in your research:

PET
Structural MRI
Neuropsychological testing
Computational modeling

For human MRI, what field strength scanner do you use?
3.0T

Which processing packages did you use for your study?

SPM
Free Surfer

Provide references in author date format


