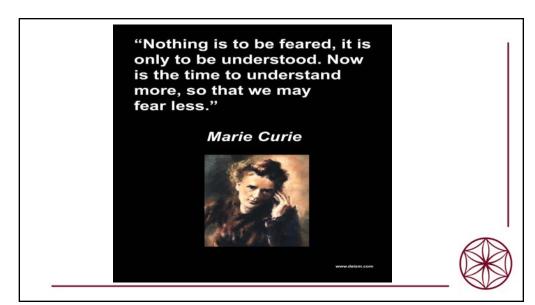
LOVE AND OXYTOCIN

Sue Carter, PhD





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PURPOSE: TO EXPLORE THE EVOLUTION AND BIOLOGY OF LOVE, FEAR AND OXYTOCIN - A COMPARATIVELY MODERN HORMONE THAT WHAT MAKES US "HUMAN"

Human existence required THE EVOLUTION OF A SOCIAL SOLUTION for dealing with Stress and Trauma in a complex world. The evolution of -

- 1. OXYTOCIN
- 2. SOCIALITY, and especially
- 3. SELECTIVE SOCIAL BONDS and ATTACHMENTS
- 4. SOCIOSTASIS

HIGH LEVELS OF SOCIALITY and DEPENDENCE ON OTHERS is central to being HUMAN. The biology that we experience today as FEAR and LOVE originated over 500 million years ago as a way of dealing with the stress of life on Earth.

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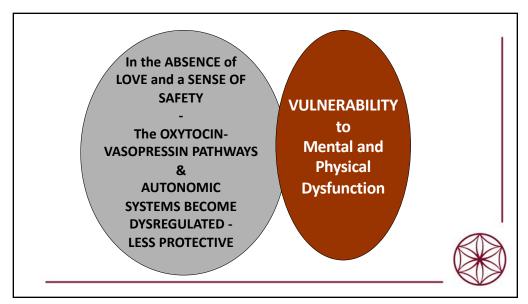
SOCIOSTASIS

The Mammalian Nervous System is adapted to use "OTHERS" to regulate all aspects of biology including emotions and behavior.

This is especially true in humans in early life.

CONNECTIONS and ATTACHMENTS are necessary for physiological and behavioral homeostasis.





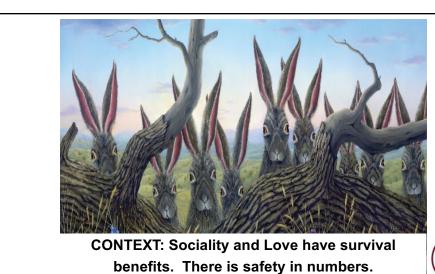
CONTEXT FOR UNDERSTANDING LOVE AND OXYTOCIN-THE WORLD HAS ALWAYS HELD DANGER AND TRAUMA. The Wave Off Kanagawa. By Hokusai 1829-1833



CONTEXT: Survival is the first law of nature. It is biologically important that we are not alone.



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FEAR, ANXIETY AND PAIN ARE PRIMITIVE AND ADAPTIVE. BUT OVER REACTION TO CHRONIC TREAT IS MALADAPTIVE. FEAR CAN CAUSE DISEASE.

LOVE CAN HEAL.







What is love?

LOVE is usually defined by ATTACHMENTS AND SOCIAL BONDS AND A NEED TO PROTECT THOSE THAT WE LOVE.

Here I define LOVE as a complex of neurobiological processes that facilitates health, wellness, reproductive fitness & biological optimality.













What does SCIENCE teach us?
The BIOLOGICAL AND EVOLUTIONARY prototype for LOVE is the PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION.



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Social bonds and a sense of SAFETY first appear In association with birth and breast-feeding (lactation)







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The EVOLUTIONARY & BIOCHEMICAL prototype for LOVE and social bonds in mammals is the mother-child interaction including BIRTH & LACTATION





The protective effects of positive early life experiences and attachment depend in part on hormones including OXYTOCIN.



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THE REWARD FOR PREGNANCY AND THE PAIN OF CHILD BIRTH.

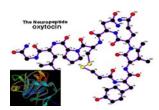
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OBJECT IN THE WORLD.

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WHAT IS OXYTOCIN?

Oxytocin is a NEUROPEPTIDE MOLECULE with functions throughout the BRAIN and BODY.

OXYTOCIN is central to the biology of SAFETY & LOVE.





WHAT IS OXYTOCIN?

Cys-Tyr-lle-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Leu-Gly-NH₂

9 amino acids configured as a ring and a tail.

The ring in oxytocin is held together by sulfur bonds. These bonds allow oxytocin to have a high degree of biological activity and facilitating positive social behaviors, stress buffering and good health. OXYTOCIN also supports SOCIAL BONDS and LOVE.



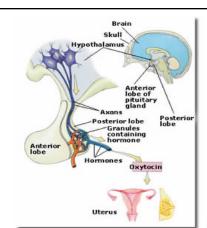
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What is oxytocin

Oxytocin was classically viewed as a "FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE HORMONE," acting primarily on the UTERUS and MAMMARY GLAND.

Of course, we now know that this is only part of the story!

OXYTOCIN HAS EFFECTS IN BOTH MALES & FEMALES THROUGHOUT THE BODY & BRAIN





Oxytocin supports or permits:

PREGNANCY
INFANT NUTRITION
MATERNAL BEHAVIOR
PATERNAL BEHAVIOR
ALLOPARENTAL BEHAVIOR
and
EXTENDED NURTURE
of the
immature
human offspring
And

ATTACHMENT and LOVE





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Overview: OXYTOCIN PATHWAYS, CRITICAL TO A SENSE OF SAFETY, UNDERLIE CENTRAL FEATURES OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATED WITH MAMMALIAN REPRODUCTION AND SURVIVAL

REPRODUCTION & SEXUALITY

SOCIAL BONDS & LOVE

OXYTOCIN

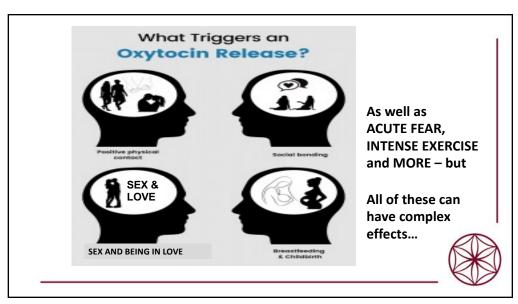
RESILIENCE & SURVIVAL

MATERNITY, PATERNITY & GENETIC SURVIVAL



Many functional parallels exist between LOVE and OXYTOCIN (detailed in Carter, 2022, cPNEC) OXYTOCIN **FUNCTIONS (among many)** LOVE MODERN (evolutionarily recent) Associated with SELECTIVE sociality + & bonds Supporting parental investment Metaphor for SAFETY Selectively rewarding Anti-inflammatory/Anti-oxidant Anxiolytic/Analgesic Allows immobilization without fear + Sexually dimorphic Epigenetically tuned and Context dependent

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Oxytocin does NOT act alone.

OXYTOCIN (OT) has a sibling hormone –

Arginine VASOPRESSIN (AVP) –

from which it differs by 2 (of 9) amino acids

OXYTOCIN (OT)

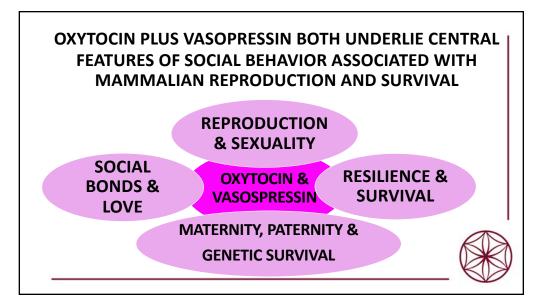
Cys-Tyr-lle-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Leu-Gly-NH₂

Arginine VASOPRESSIN (AVP)

Cys-Tyr-Phe-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-Arg-Gly-NH₂



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SMALL STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES IN OXYTOCIN AND VASOPRESSIN ALLOW THEM TO INTERACT WITH EACH OTHERS' RECEPTORS.

STIMULATING OXYTOCIN RECEPTORS IS ASSOCIATED WITH PROSOCIALITY.

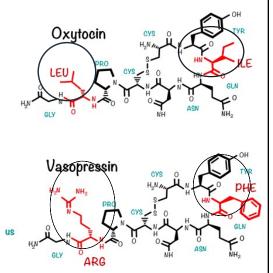
STIMULATING VASOPRESSIN RECEPTORS IS ASSOCIATED WITH DEFENSE.. But

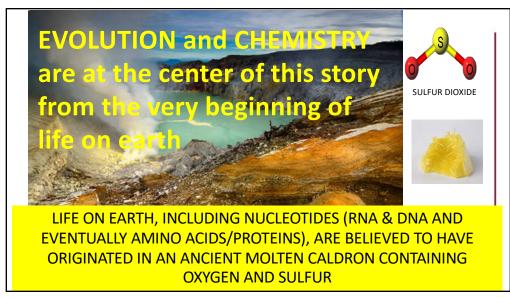
THESE MOLECULES MAY STIMULATE EACH OTHERS' RECEPTORS.

THEY MAY INHIBIT THE ACTIONS OF EACH OTHER.

THEY CAN HAVE DIFFERENT EFFECTS IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS AND DIFFERENT BRAIN REGIONS, DEPENDING ON THE HISTORY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

THIS ALLOWS MANY VARIATIONS OF ACTION FROM JUST TWO MOLECULES, AND SUPPORTS THE COMPLEXITY OF MAMMALIAN SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION.







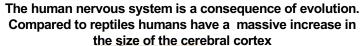
EARLY EARTH WAS A HARSH ENVIRONMENT. MANY CHALLENGES HAD TO BE OVERCOME TO ALLOW LIFE TO EVOLVE.

SIMPLE ELEMENTS AND LATER COMPLEX BIOLOGICAL MOLECULES ALSO CONTAINING CHEMICAL BONDS ARE AT THE HEART OF THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE, SOCIOSTASIS EVENTUALLY LOVE.

This took at least 500 million years.



| Time | EVOLUTION of : | CHEMICALS: |
|---------------------|---|--|
| PRESENT | | |
| 7 mya to 300,000 | Human Ancestors | |
| 150 - 100 mya | Mammals | Oxytocin (anti-inflammatory) |
| 250 - 200 mya | Modern Vertebrates | Vasopressin (pro-inflammatory) |
| <542 - 485 mya | Many new species | CRF (pro-inflammatory) |
| Approx. 541 mya The | Cambrian explosion begins - | Oxygen levels increase supporting terrestric |
| >4 bya – 541 mya | Metazoan (Multicell.) (rudimentary HPA axis) | CRF-like, VT-like, steroid molecules managing water, minerals, energy, inflammat |
| Pre-Cambrian | Unicellular Eukaryota Prokaryota | Amino acids, Nucleotides (RNA-DNA,) Vasotocin (VT), Steroids, Neuropeptide Neurotransmitters, Cytokines, Receptors (GCPR, Ion Channels) |
| | | |
| >4.5 bya | Formation of Earth | Basic elements (incl. H, C, N, O, S, miner |



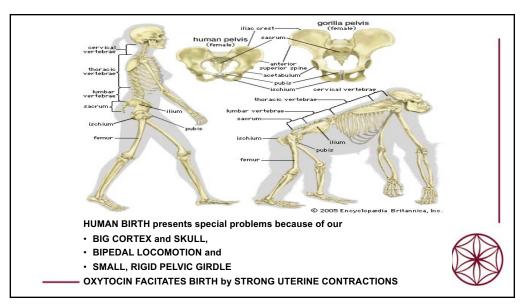


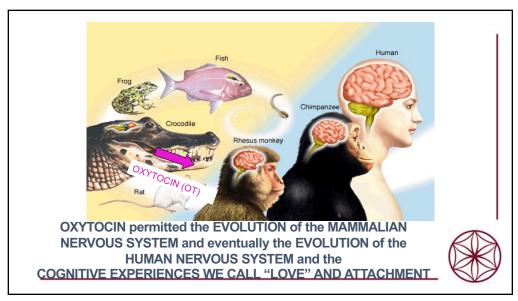
OXYTOCIN (OT) allowed the transition from reptile to mammal.

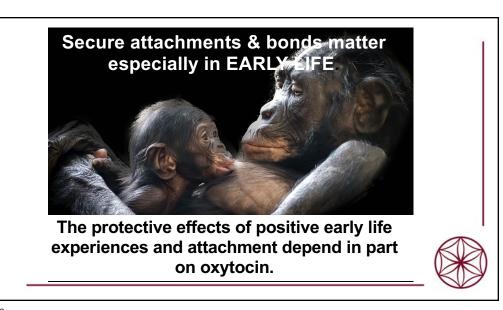
OT permits birth (helps expel the large-brained baby from the uterus)
OT facilitates post-birth nutrition & supports the baby (lactation/maternal behavior/alloparenting)

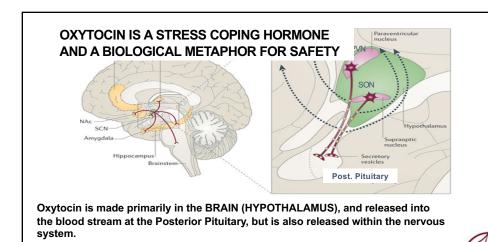
OT facilitates oxygenation of the brain (myelinated vagus).
OT PERMITS HUMAN COGNITION AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

WE ARE HERE TODAY BECAUSE OF OXYTOCIN!





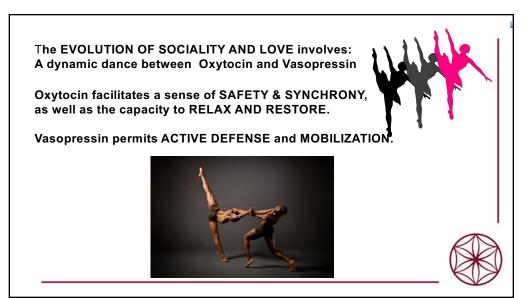


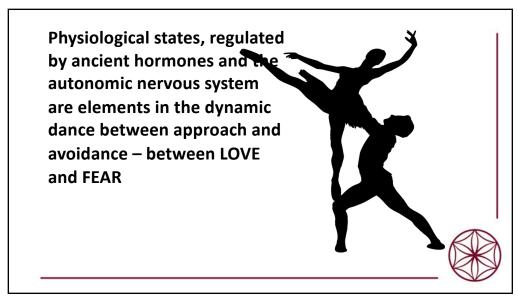


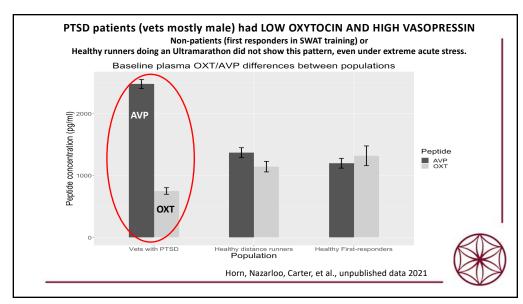
Oxytocin can affect social behavior, the autonomic nervous system, and the immune system, allowing the body to ADAPT, PROTECT and HEAL especially in

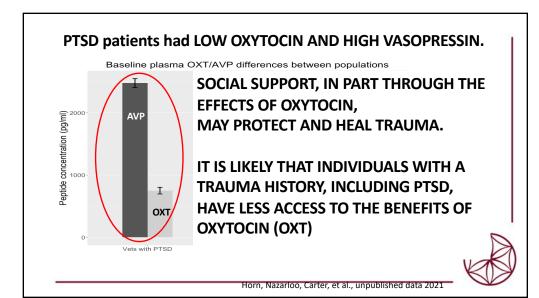
the face of challenge, STRESS and INFLAMMATION.

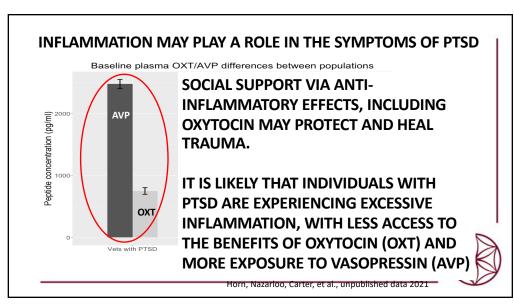
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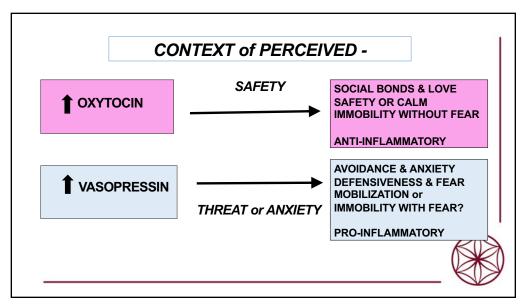


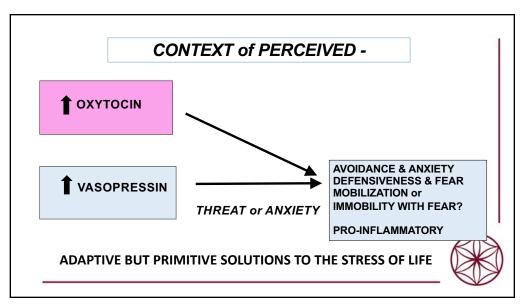


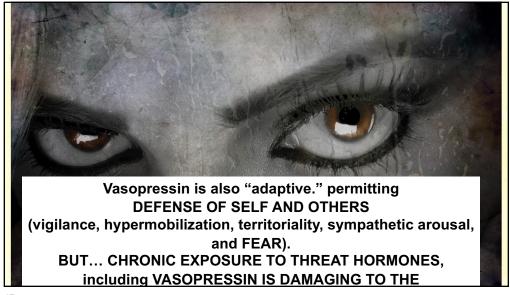


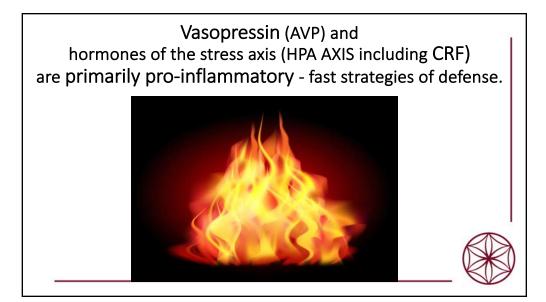




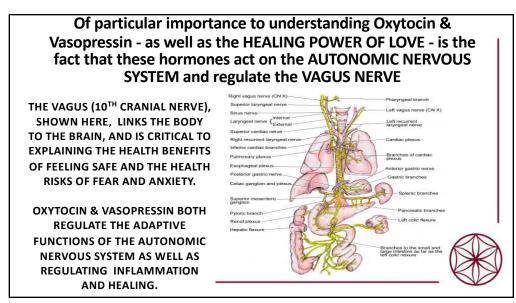


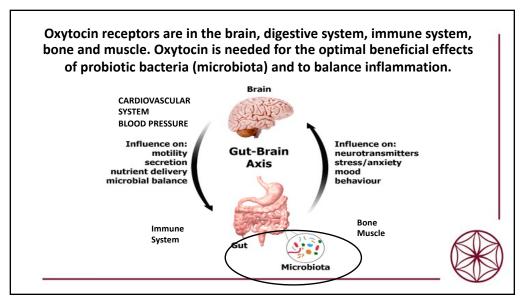


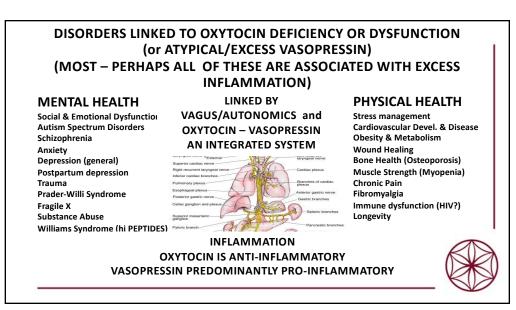












SOCIOSTASIS

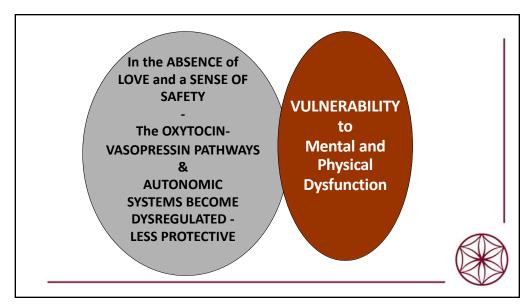
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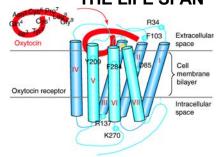


The protective effects of positive early life experiences and attachment depend in part on oxytocin.



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THE OXYTOCIN SYSTEM CAN BE TUNED BY EARLY NURTURE, INCREASING RESILIENCE ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN



The OXYTOCIN RECEPTOR is "EPIGENETICALLY TUNED" Especially by EARLY LIFE EXPERIENCES, and is generally UPREGULATED by POSITIVE EXPERIENCES.



From: Zingg and Laporte . TRENDS in Endocrinology and Metabolism (2003) 14(5): 222-227

