

How procrastinators and doers differ genetically

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The Bochum-based research team: Professor Onur Güntürkün, Caroline Schlüter, associate professor Dr. Sebastian Ocklenburg, Dr. Marlies Pinnow and Dr. Erhan Genç (from left). Credit: RUB, Kramer

Some people tend to postpone actions. In women, this trait is associated

with a genetic predisposition toward a higher level of dopamine in the brain. This is what researchers from Ruhr-Universität Bochum and the Technical University of Dresden discovered using genetic analyses and questionnaires. They were unable to identify this correlation in men.

"The [neurotransmitter dopamine](#) has repeatedly been associated with increased cognitive flexibility in the past," says Dr. Erhan Genç from the Bochum Department of Biopsychology. "This is not fundamentally bad but is often accompanied by increased distractibility."

Erhan Genç reports on the results together with Caroline Schlüter, Dr. Marlies Pinnow, Professor Onur Güntürkün, Professor Christian Beste and associate professor (PD) Dr. Sebastian Ocklenburg in the journal *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience* on 3 July 2019.

Only for women

The research group investigated the genotype of 278 men and [women](#). They were particularly interested in what is known as the tyrosine hydroxylase gene (TH gene). Depending on the expression of the gene, people's brains contain differing amounts of neurotransmitters from the catecholamine family, to which the [neurotransmitter dopamine](#) belongs. The team also used a questionnaire to record how well the participants were able to control their actions. Women with poorer action control had a [genetic predisposition](#) toward higher dopamine levels.

Whether someone tends to postpone tasks or tackle them directly depends on the individual's ability to maintain a specific intention to act without being distracted by interfering factors. Dopamine could be crucial, here. In previous studies, the neurotransmitter has not only been associated with increased cognitive flexibility but also seems to make it easier for information to enter the working memory.

"We assume that this makes it more difficult to maintain a distinct intention to act," says doctoral candidate Caroline Schlüter. "Women with a higher dopamine level as a result of their genotype may tend to postpone actions because they are more distracted by environmental and other factors."

More susceptible to genetic differences?

Previous studies have revealed gender-specific differences between the expression of the TH gene and behavior. "The relationship is not yet understood fully, but the female sex hormone estrogen seems to play a role," explains Erhan Genç. Oestrogen indirectly influences dopamine production in the brain and increases the number of certain neurons that respond to signals from the dopamine system. "Women may therefore be more susceptible to [genetic differences](#) in dopamine levels due to estrogen, which, in turn, is reflected in behavior," says the biopsychologist.

Outlook

In [future studies](#), the research team intends to investigate to what extent estrogen levels actually influence the relationship between the TH gene and action control. "This would require taking a closer look at the [menstrual cycle](#) and the associated fluctuations in the participants' estrogen levels," explains Caroline Schlüter.

In addition to dopamine, the TH gene also influences norepinephrine, another important neurotransmitter from the catecholamine family. The researchers aim to examine the role that these two neurotransmitters play in action control in further studies.

More information: Caroline Schlüter et al. Genetic Variation in

Dopamine Availability Modulates the Self-reported Level of Action Control in a Sex-dependent Manner, *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience* (2019). [DOI: 10.1093/scan/nsz049](https://doi.org/10.1093/scan/nsz049)

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