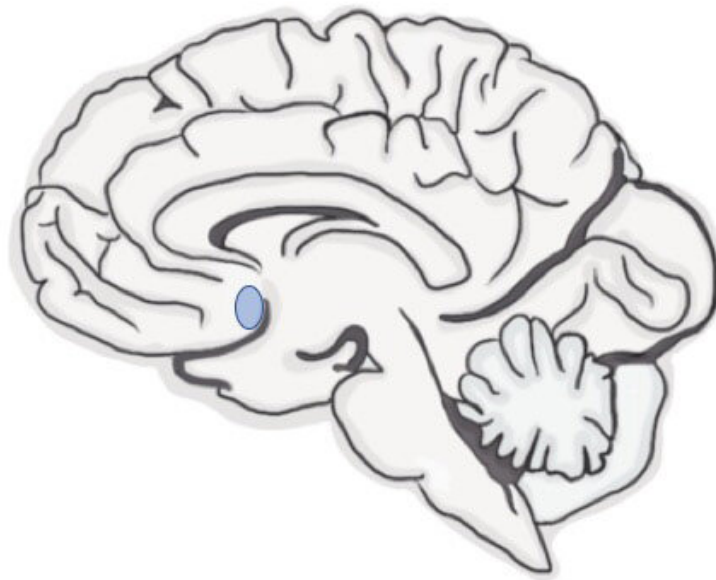


# Scientists pinpoint reason why women may not respond to depression treatments the same as men

July 13 2022, by Karen Michele Nikos-Rose

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The nucleus accumbens (represented in blue) is a part of the brain that controls motivation. Researchers from UC Davis compared samples of the nucleus accumbens in mice and humans to find clues to how this part of the brain is affected by stress and depression in males and females. Credit: UC Davis

Although treatments for depression exist, sometimes these treatments

don't work for many who use them. Furthermore, women experience higher rates of depression than men, yet the cause for this difference is unknown, making their illnesses—at times—more complicated to treat.

University of California, Davis researchers teamed up with scientists from Mt. Sinai Hospital, Princeton University, and Laval University, Quebec, to try to understand how a specific part of the brain, the [nucleus accumbens](#), is affected during depression. The nucleus accumbens is important for motivation, response to rewarding experiences and social interactions—all of which are affected by depression.

Previous analyses within the nucleus accumbens showed that different genes were turned on or off in [women](#), but not in men diagnosed with depression. These changes could have caused symptoms of depression, or alternatively, the experience of being depressed could have changed the brain. To differentiate between these possibilities, the researchers studied mice that had experienced negative social interactions, which induce stronger depression-related behavior in females than males.

"These high-throughput analyses are very informative for understanding long-lasting effects of stress on the brain. In our rodent model, negative social interactions changed [gene expression patterns](#) in female mice that mirrored patterns observed in women with depression," said Alexia Williams, a doctoral researcher and recent UC Davis graduate who designed and led these studies. "This is exciting because women are understudied in this field, and this finding allowed me to focus my attention on the relevance of these data for women's health."

After identifying similar molecular changes in the brains of mice and humans, researchers chose one gene, regulator of G protein signaling-2, or Rgs2, to manipulate. This gene controls the expression of a protein that regulates neurotransmitter receptors that are targeted by antidepressant medications such as Prozac and Zoloft. "In humans, less

stable versions of the Rgs2 protein are associated with increased risk of depression, so we were curious to see whether increasing Rgs2 in the nucleus accumbens could reduce depression-related behaviors," said Brian Trainor, UC Davis professor of psychology and senior author on the study. He is also an affiliated faculty member with the Center for Neuroscience and directs the Behavioral Neuroendocrinology Lab at UC Davis.

When the researchers experimentally increased Rgs2 protein in the nucleus accumbens of the mice, they effectively reversed the effects of stress on these female mice, noting that social approach and preferences for preferred foods increased to levels observed in females that did not experience any stress.

"These results highlight a [molecular mechanism](#) contributing to the lack of motivation often observed in depressed patients. Reduced function of proteins like Rgs2 may contribute to symptoms that are difficult to treat in those struggling with mental illnesses," Williams said.

Findings from basic science studies such as this one may guide the development of pharmacotherapies to effectively treat individuals suffering from [depression](#), the researchers said.

"Our hope is that by doing studies such as these, which focus on elucidating mechanisms of specific symptoms of complex [mental illnesses](#), we will bring science one step closer to developing new treatments for those in need," said Williams.

The study was published in *Biological Psychiatry*.

**More information:** Alexia V. Williams et al, Comparative transcriptional analyses in the nucleus accumbens identifies RGS2 as a key mediator of depression-related behavior, *Biological Psychiatry*

(2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2022.06.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2022.06.030)

Provided by UC Davis

Citation: Scientists pinpoint reason why women may not respond to depression treatments the same as men (2022, July 13) retrieved 29 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-07-scientists-women-depression-treatments-men.html>

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