

Hypoactivation of CRF Receptors, Predominantly Type 2, in the Medial-Posterior BNST Is Vital for Adequate Maternal Behavior in Lactating Rats

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Maternal behavior ensures the proper development of the offspring. In lactating mammals, maternal behavior is impaired by stress, the physiological consequence of central corticotropin-releasing factor receptor (CRF-R) activation. However, which CRF-R subtype in which specific brain area(s) mediates this effect is unknown. Here we confirmed that an intracerebroventricularly injected nonselective CRF-R antagonist enhances, whereas an agonist impairs, maternal care. The agonist also prolonged the stress-induced decrease in nursing, reduced maternal aggression and increased anxiety-related behavior. Focusing on the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST), CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 mRNA expression did not differ in virgin versus lactating rats. However, CRF-R2 mRNA was more abundant in the posterior than in the medial BNST. Pharmacological manipulations within the medial-posterior BNST showed that both CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 agonists reduced arched back nursing (ABN) rapidly and after a delay, respectively. After stress, both antagonists prevented the stress-induced decrease in nursing, with the CRF-R2 antagonist actually increasing ABN. During the maternal defense test, maternal aggression was abolished by the CRF-R2, but not the CRF-R1, agonist. Anxiety-related behavior was increased by the CRF-R1 agonist and reduced by both antagonists. Both antagonists were also effective in virgin females but not in males, revealing a sexual dimorphism in the regulation of anxiety within the medial-posterior BNST. In conclusion, the detrimental effects of increased CRF-R activation on maternal behavior are mediated via CRF-R2 and, to a lesser extent, via CRF-R1 in the medial-posterior BNST in lactating rats. Moreover, both CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 regulate anxiety in females independently of their reproductive status.

Introduction

The maternal brain is a complex and perfectly organized system that undergoes vital adaptations peripartum to ensure the onset and maintenance of maternal behavior (Bosch, 2011). Therefore, maladaptive alterations can cause severe problems such as increased vulnerability to mood disorders, which affect 20–30% of mothers (Brummelte and Galea, 2010). One factor that evidently contributes to such maladaptations is corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF; Magiakou et al., 1996; O'Keane et al., 2011).

CRF is a 41 amino acid neuropeptide that binds to the CRF type-1 receptor (CRF-R1) and has 40-fold lower affinity to CRF-R2 (Hauger et al., 2003), which is primarily activated by

urocortin 2 (Ucn 2) and Ucn 3 (Hsu and Hsueh, 2001; Lewis et al., 2001; Reyes et al., 2001). CRF is the primary initiator of the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis (Vale et al., 1981). Furthermore, CRF exerts angiogenic actions via CRF-R1 when centrally injected (Koob and Thatcher-Britton, 1985; Bruchas et al., 2009) or locally injected, for example, into the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) of male rats (Lee and Davis, 1997; Liang et al., 2001; Sahuque et al., 2006). The CRF system also modulates male social behaviors including aggression (Mele et al., 1987; Tazi et al., 1987) and social recognition (Heinrichs, 2003). In females, activated CRF-Rs impair maternal behavior, as reported in a few studies in rodents (Pedersen et al., 1991; Gammie et al., 2004; D'Anna et al., 2005; D'Anna and Gammie, 2009; Klampfl et al., 2013) and primates (Saltzman et al., 2011). In lactating mice, intracerebroventricular administration of CRF or Ucn 3 decreases maternal aggression (Gammie et al., 2004; D'Anna et al., 2005), which has been linked to CRF-R2 activation in the lateral septum (D'Anna and Gammie, 2009). In ovariectomized, steroid-primed virgin rats, intracerebroventricular CRF decreases maternal-like behavior and induces pup killing (Pedersen et al., 1991), which is not observed in lactating rats (Klampfl et al., 2013). In the latter, intracerebroventricular CRF-R1/2 activation decreases maternal care and aggression and increases anxiety-related behavior, whereas CRF-R1/2 inhibition restores maternal care after stress and is anxiolytic (Klampfl et al., 2013). However, the potential brain sites of action and the specific role of the

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different CRF-R subtypes in maternal behavior and anxiety-related behavior in lactating rats are not known.

Here, we first aimed to confirm our finding of impaired maternal behavior after central manipulation of CRF-R1/2 (Klampfl et al., 2013) using a different, more nonspecific receptor agonist. Thereafter, we focused on the BNST, a key brain region for maternal behavior (Terkel et al., 1979; Numan et al., 1985) and anxiety behavior (Lee and Davis, 1997), which expresses most members of the CRF family (Potter et al., 1992; Potter et al., 1994; Li et al., 2002). We assessed CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 mRNA expression in the medial (mBNST) and posterior (pBNST) BNST of virgin and lactating rats. Based on these results, we studied maternal care, motivation, aggression, and emotionality in lactating rats after local pharmacological manipulation with CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 specific agonists/antagonists in the medial-posterior BNST (mpBNST). In addition, we investigated a potential sexual dimorphism in the regulation of anxiety-related behavior within the mpBNST in rats.

Materials and Methods

Animals

Virgin female or male Wistar rats (220–250 g; Charles River Laboratories) were kept under standard laboratory conditions (change of bedding once per week, 12/12 h light/dark cycle, lights on at 6:00 A.M., room temperature $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, 55% relative humidity) with access to water and standard rat chow *ad libitum*. For Experiments 1–3, females were mated and housed until delivery as described previously (Klampfl et al., 2013). Litters were culled to eight pups of mixed sexes. For comparison of virgin females versus lactating rats in Experiment 2, both groups were treated identically; that is, virgins were single housed 7 d before brain removal, consistent with the single-housing period of the lactating rats. For Experiments 4 and 5, virgin female and male rats were kept in groups of 3–4 until surgery, whereafter they were single housed as described previously (Klampfl et al., 2013). During the single-housing period, all rats were handled twice a day to reduce nonspecific stress responses during the experiments (Neumann et al., 1998).

For the maternal defense test, naive virgin female rats (200–220 g; Charles River Laboratories) were used as intruders at random stages of their estrus cycle. Intruder rats were kept in a separate room to avoid olfactory recognition.

The experiments were approved by the Committee on Animal Health and Care of the local government and conformed to international guidelines on the ethical use of animals. All efforts were made to minimize the number of rats used and their suffering.

Behavioral tests

Maternal care. Maternal care was monitored on lactation day 1 (LD1) before and after substance infusion under nonstress conditions and on LD5 before and after substance infusion, which was combined with a psychosocial stressor (stress conditions; i.e., maternal defense test; Neumann et al., 2005). We acknowledge that there is a limited amount of stress associated with the infusion procedure, though the nonstress term is used to distinguish between the observations made on LD1, which did not involve the maternal defense test, from those conducted on LD5, which did. Observations were conducted for 10 s every second min in 30 min blocks according to an established protocol (Bosch and Neumann, 2008). On LD1, dams were observed from 8:00–9:00 A.M., infused at 9:00 A.M., and observation continued from 9:30–11:00 A.M. In addition, dams were observed from 2:00–3:00 P.M. to assess potential long-lasting effects of drug treatment. On LD5, dams were observed from 8:00–9:00 A.M., transported to another room, and infused at 10:00 A.M. Dams were tested 30 min after infusion in the maternal defense test, transported back to the observation room immediately afterward, and maternal care was observed for another 60 min to assess potential effects of the stressor on maternal care. The main parameter for the quality of maternal care was the occurrence of arched back nursing (ABN; Bosch, 2011; Bosch and Neumann, 2012), the only active nursing posture in which the dam is engaged in a quiescent kyphosis (Stern and Johnson,

1990). Other nursing parameters scored were hovering over the pups and blanket nursing posture, which together with ABN were counted as the sum of nursing, indicating the quantity of maternal care because both active and passive nursing postures were included. Pup retrieval/mouthing and licking/grooming were assessed as “other maternal behaviors.” In addition, the following nonmaternal behaviors were scored: locomotion (including digging/burrowing and cage exploration), self-grooming, and sleeping/resting, which were summed up and are presented as “off-nest” behavior. Data are shown in 30 min blocks before and after treatment infusion with a maximal count of 15 observations per block.

Maternal motivation. The dams’ maternal motivation was tested in the pup retrieval test (PRT) on LD2 (van Leengoed et al., 1987; Neumann et al., 2005). The dams were separated from their litter 60 min before the test and moved to a separate room. Thirty minutes before the test, dams received their respective treatment. All eight pups of the litter were then distributed in a plastic box ($54 \times 34 \times 31$ cm) covered with bedding from their home cage, the mother was placed in the box, and the number of retrieved pups within the 15 min testing period was counted.

Maternal aggression. To assess maternal aggression, the maternal defense test was performed on LD5 in a separate room, to which the dams were transported 60 min before the test (see Maternal care, above). Thirty minutes after treatment infusion, the lactating residents were confronted with an unknown virgin female intruder in their home cage in the presence of the litter for 10 min, as described previously (Neumann et al., 2001; Bosch et al., 2005). The dam’s behavior was videotaped for subsequent analysis by an experienced observer blinded to the treatment. The following behavioral parameters were scored: total number of attacks, latency to first attack, keep down, lateral threat, and offensive upright, and nonaggressive behaviors (for detailed description, see Bosch, 2013).

Anxiety-related behavior. Anxiety-related behavior was tested on the elevated plus maze (EPM) on LD3 in lactating rats and additionally in virgin female and male rats as described previously (Pellow et al., 1985; Neumann et al., 2000). Male rats were also tested in the light dark box (LDB; adapted from Waldherr and Neumann, 2007; Slattery and Neumann, 2010).

The EPM consists of two open arms (50×10 cm, 80 lux) and two closed arms ($50 \times 10 \times 30$ cm, 10 lux) connected by a square-shaped neutral zone (10×10 cm, 65 lux) and is elevated 82 cm from the floor. The rats were placed in the neutral zone of the maze and were allowed to freely explore the maze for 5 min. The percentage of time spent on the open arms (ratio of time spent on open arms to total time spent on all arms) and the percentage of open arm entries (ratio of entries into open arms to total number of entries into all arms) were taken as an indicator of anxiety-related behavior. An entry was recorded when both front legs and shoulders of the rat crossed into an arm or the neutral zone. Because the rat always had to cross the neutral zone, every open/closed arm entry was considered as a new entry. The number of closed arm entries was used to measure locomotion (Neumann et al., 2000).

The LDB consists of a light (40×50 cm, 400 lux) and a dark compartment (40×30 cm, 50 lux). A small opening (7.5×7.5 cm) connecting both compartments enables transition between the light and dark box. The floor in each compartment is divided into squares (10×10 cm) to assess locomotor activity via line crosses. The rats were placed in the light box and the time spent in each box, latency to enter the dark box and to reenter the light box, line crosses, and rearings were assessed during the 5 min test.

Experimental design

Experiment 1: Nonspecific intracerebroventricular manipulation of CRF-R1/2 in lactating rats. On pregnancy day 18 (PD18), females were implanted with a 21 G guide cannula targeting the right lateral ventricle (1.0 mm caudal, 1.6 mm lateral, 1.8 mm ventral to bregma; Paxinos and Watson, 1998) under inhalation anesthesia (isoflurane; Baxter Germany) and semisterile conditions as described previously (Bosch et al., 2010). On the experimental days, a 23 G infusion cannula, prepared as described previously (Neumann et al., 2000), was used to infuse the following: vehicle (VEH; 5 μl of sterile Ringer’s solution + 4% DMSO; pH 7.4; Braun), the nonspecific CRF-R1/2 agonist Ucn 1 (1 $\mu\text{g}/5 \mu\text{l}$; Bachem), or the nonspecific CRF-R1/2 antagonist D-Phe (D-Phe¹², Nle^{21,38}, α -Me-Leu³⁷)-CRF (12–41, human/rat; 10 $\mu\text{g}/5 \mu\text{l}$; Bachem). Doses were chosen based on previous studies (Jones et al., 1998; Gammie et al., 2004).

On LD1, LD2, LD3, and LD5, lactating dams received a single acute intracerebroventricular infusion 30 min before the tests. Each animal received the same treatment on every testing day as assigned on the first testing day. In each case, dams were immediately returned to their home cage after infusion. Maternal care was observed under nonstress conditions (LD1) and stress conditions (LD5) in the home cage, as described in Maternal care, above. In addition, maternal motivation (LD2), anxiety-related behavior (LD3), and maternal aggression (LD5) were tested as described in Behavioral tests, above. All tests were performed between 8:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. in the light phase of the cycle.

Experiment 2: Expression of CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 mRNA within the BNST of virgin versus lactating rats. To compare mRNA expression of CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 between virgin and lactating rats, two separate groups of untreated rats were killed by conscious decapitation under basal conditions on LD4 or equivalent in virgin rats. The brains were rapidly removed, flash frozen on dry ice, and stored at -20°C until subsequent processing by *in situ* hybridization, as described in *In situ* hybridization, below.

Experiment 3: Intra-mpBNST manipulation of CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 in lactating rats. On PD18, females were implanted bilaterally with 23 G guide cannula targeting the pBNST (0.7 mm caudal, 1.5 mm lateral, 4.5 mm ventral to bregma; Paxinos and Watson, 1998). Substances were infused using a 27 G infusion cannula (Neumann et al., 2000). Lactating rats received the following: VEH (0.5 μl of sterile Ringer's solution + 4% DMSO; pH 7.4; Braun), CRF-R1 agonist human/rat CRF (1 $\mu\text{g}/0.5 \mu\text{l}$; Tocris Bioscience), CRF-R1 specific antagonist CP-154,526 (12 $\mu\text{g}/0.5 \mu\text{l}$; Tocris Bioscience), CRF-R2 specific agonist hUcn 3 (stresscopin; 3 $\mu\text{g}/0.5 \mu\text{l}$; Phoenix Pharmaceuticals), or CRF-R2 specific antagonist Astressin-2B (4 $\mu\text{g}/0.5 \mu\text{l}$; Sigma-Aldrich). Doses were chosen based on previous studies (Gammie et al., 2004; D'Anna et al., 2005; Sahuque et al., 2006; D'Anna and Gammie, 2009). To assess how far the drug diffused from the injection site, ink was infused (Pelikan ink 4001 diluted 1:20 in Ringer's solution) into the pBNST of three rats and the brains were collected for histological analysis. Because ink injected into the pBNST was also detected in the mBNST, we defined the treatment-affected region as the mpBNST. All rats were infused 30 min prior to testing. Assessment of behaviors on LD1, LD3, and LD5 were conducted as described in Behavioral tests, above. Importantly, the repeated acute infusion of the CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 agonist/antagonist separated by 48 h intervals and at the doses used here is not expected to result in receptor (de)sensitization (Prof. J. Radulovic, Northwestern University, personal communication; see also Spiess et al., 1998; Hauger et al., 2009). Moreover, *in vitro* studies have demonstrated rapid (within 1–2 h) resensitization of the CRF-R after CRF-induced receptor internalization (Hauger et al., 2009). A different set of lactating dams was used for the PRT on LD2. All tests were performed between 8:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.

Experiment 4: Intra-mpBNST manipulation of CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 in virgin rats. Virgin rats underwent the same surgery as females in Experiment 3 ~2 weeks after arrival. Starting 3 d after surgery, vaginal smears were taken to assess estrus cycle stage. Females in metestrus were tested the following day (i.e., presumed to be diestrus) on the EPM between 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 P.M. The females were placed on the EPM 10 min after intra-mpBNST manipulation with VEH, CP-154,526, or Astressin-2B (for details, see Experiment 3, above) to determine whether the effects of CRF-R manipulation on anxiety in lactating rats are sex or lactation specific, because anxiety-related behavior of male rats is seemingly modulated only by CRF-R1 manipulation (Sahuque et al., 2006). After the test, estrus cycle stage was verified via a vaginal smear and virgin rats not in diestrus were omitted from the data analysis.

Experiment 5: Intra-mpBNST manipulation of CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 in male rats. Recently, the effects of CRF-R manipulation in the BNST on male anxiety were reported (Sahuque et al., 2006). Because numerous subdivisions of the BNST were manipulated at the same time in that study, here, we focused exclusively on the mpBNST to assess clearly a potential sexual dimorphic effect of CRF in regulating anxiety in this subdivision of the BNST. Therefore, male rats were implanted bilaterally with cannula targeting the pBNST ~2 weeks after arrival at our animal facility (for details, see Experiment 3). Six days after surgery, the males were administered VEH, CRF, or stresscopin into the mpBNST (for details, see Experiment 3) and were placed 10 min (VEH, CRF) or 25 min

(stresscopin) after infusion on the EPM. Two days later, the males were placed in the LDB after infusion with the same treatments as assigned for the EPM. In a different set of animals, we tested whether the application of CRF-R antagonists per se has anxiolytic effects, as was shown for females (see Experiment 3 and 4). Therefore, males were placed on the EPM 10 min after intra-mpBNST manipulation with VEH, CP-154,526, or Astressin-2B (for details, see Experiment 3) using the same doses as for virgin and lactating females.

Histology

At the end of the behavioral experiments, rats were decapitated. For intracerebroventricular cannula verification, brains were infused with blue ink, removed, and cut with a razor blade at the infusion site. Blue-colored ventricles indicated correct placement of the intracerebroventricular cannula (Experiment 1). To verify the correct placements of local cannula within the mpBNST, brains were removed, flash frozen, cut into 40 μm coronal sections, slide mounted, and stained via quick Nissl staining (Experiments 3–5).

In situ hybridization for CRF-R mRNA expression

Brains were sectioned at 16 μm using a cryostat (CM3050S; Leica), slide mounted, and stored at -20°C until further processing.

CRF-R1/2 mRNA *in situ* hybridization was conducted following an established protocol and using previously described riboprobes for CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 (Brunton et al., 2009; Brunton et al., 2011) kindly provided by Dr. Nicholas Justice (Salk Institute, La Jolla, CA). Some extra slides were also hybridized with ^{35}S -UTP-labeled cRNA sense probes to serve as negative controls. Autoradiograms of the mBNST (bregma -0.2 mm to -0.4 mm) and the pBNST (bregma -0.4 mm to -0.9 mm; Paxinos and Watson, 1998) were examined with ImageJ version 1.46 by an experienced observer blinded to the groups, as described previously (Brunton et al., 2011). In addition, all pictures were converted to 8 bit and their contrast was enhanced to the same extent. Measurements were made bilaterally over 6 sections per rat. Brain sections hybridized with ^{35}S -UTP-labeled cRNA sense probes showed no signal above background.

Statistical analysis

In situ hybridization data were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA (factors: reproductive status \times brain site). For the behavioral studies, only animals that had been fitted correctly with the local cannula were included in the analysis. Behavioral data were analyzed using either one-way ANOVA (factor: treatment) or ANOVA for repeated measures (factors: time \times treatment). One-way ANOVA was followed by SIDAK and ANOVA for repeated measures by Fisher's LSD *post hoc* test. For all tests, the software package SPSS 19.0 was used. Data are presented as means \pm SEM and significance was accepted at $p \leq 0.05$.

Results

Experiment 1: Behavioral effects of nonspecific intracerebroventricular manipulation of CRF-R1/2 in lactating rats

Maternal care under nonstress conditions on LD1

ABN. Neither significant differences depending on time and/or treatment nor an interaction were revealed by two-way ANOVA for repeated measures (Fig. 1A, top).

Nursing. Differences in nursing, which comprises all nursing positions, were found depending on treatment (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(2,16)} = 4.17$, $p = 0.03$), but not on time. However, there was a significant time \times treatment interaction ($F_{(8,64)} = 2.20$, $p = 0.03$; Fig. 1A, bottom). No group differences were detected before treatment infusion. The infusion procedure decreased the occurrence of nursing in VEH-treated dams significantly ($p = 0.01$) and there was a tendency for a reduction in the CRF-R1/2-agonist-treated dams ($p = 0.07$) at $+30$ min. The CRF-R1/2 antagonist prevented this infusion-induced decrease at $t + 30$ min ($p = 0.01$) while the agonist even prolonged the impairing effect on nursing at $t + 90$ min ($p = 0.01$) compared with VEH. In the afternoon, the occurrence of nursing did not differ between the groups (data not shown).

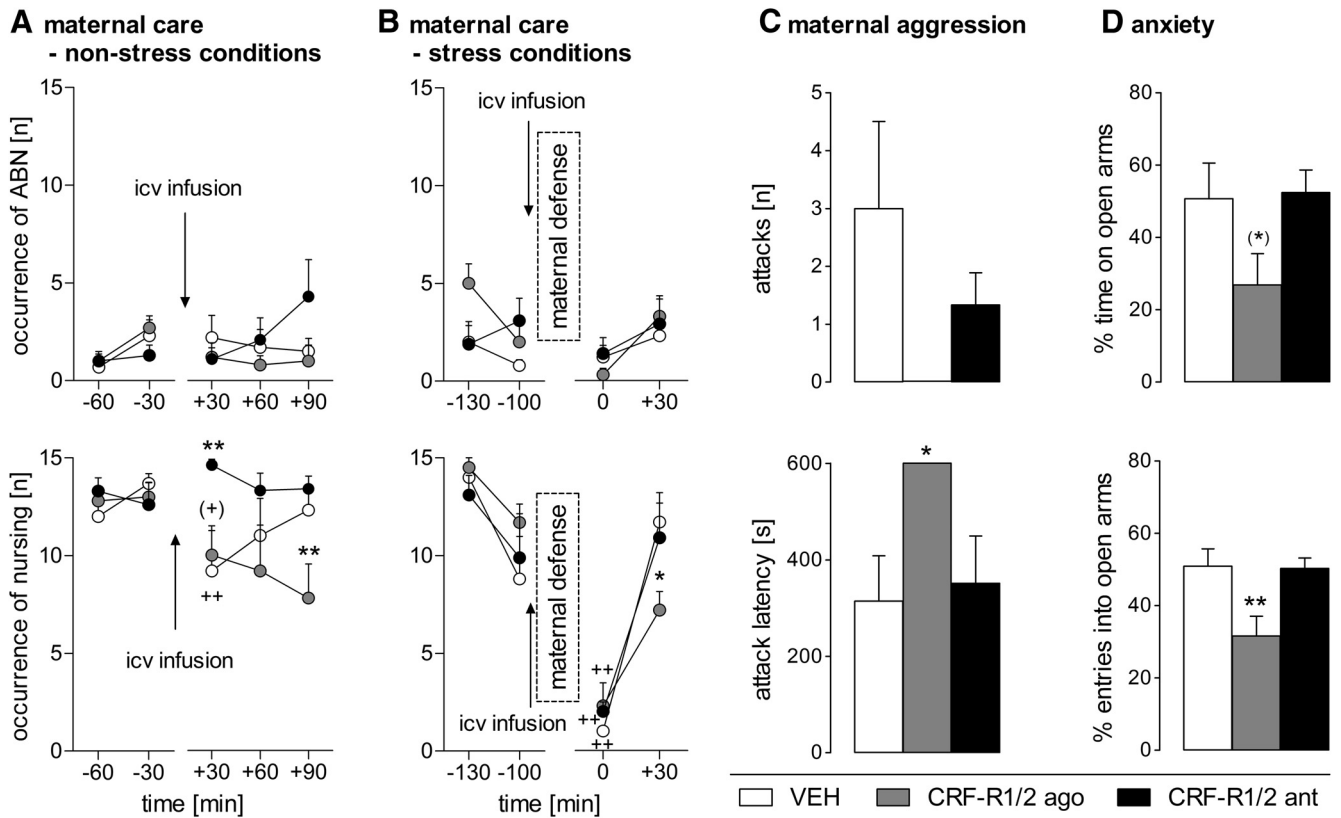


Figure 1. Effect of nonspecific intracerebroventricular CRF-R1/2 manipulation on maternal care under nonstress conditions on LD1 (A) and stress conditions on LD5 (B), on maternal aggression during the maternal defense test on LD5 (C), and on anxiety-related behavior of lactating rats on LD3 (D). ABN (A, B, top) and sum of nursing (A, B, bottom) were scored for 60 min before and for 90 min after infusion (A) or 60 min after maternal defense (B). Maternal aggression was scored as number of attacks (C, top) and attack latency (C, bottom) by the resident. Anxiety-related behavior was measured as the percentage of time spent on the open arms (D, top) and the percentage of entries into the open arms (D, bottom) on the EPM. Dams received an acute intracerebroventricular infusion of VEH (5 μ l of sterile Ringer’s solution, pH 7.4), CRF-R1/2 agonist Ucn 1 (CRF-R1/2 ago; 1 μ g/5 μ l), or CRF-R1/2 antagonist D-Phe (CRF-R1/2 ant; 10 μ g/5 μ l). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. $n = 6–7$ per group. $***p \leq 0.01$, $*p \leq 0.05$, $(*)p = 0.06$ versus VEH; $++p \leq 0.01$, $(+)p = 0.07$ versus previous time point (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factors: time \times treatment).

Table 1. Effects of nonspecific icv CRF-R manipulation on nonmaternal behaviors under nonstress conditions on LD 1

Behavior	Group	Occurrence (n)				
		–60 min	–30 min	+30 min	+60 min	+90 min
Off-nest	VEH	0.5 \pm 0.5	0.0 \pm 0.0	4.0 \pm 2.4 ⁺	2.5 \pm 1.8	2.8 \pm 1.2
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.2 \pm 0.2	0.8 \pm 0.3	1.5 \pm 0.8	1.2 \pm 1.0	3.5 \pm 1.5
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.4 \pm 0.2	0.9 \pm 0.6	0.0 \pm 0.0*	1.1 \pm 0.6	0.4 \pm 0.4
Locomotion	VEH	0.5 \pm 0.5	0.0 \pm 0.0	1.5 \pm 0.9	0.3 \pm 0.2	0.0 \pm 0.0
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.5 \pm 0.2	0.5 \pm 0.3	0.7 \pm 0.5	1.3 \pm 0.6
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.3 \pm 0.2	0.3 \pm 0.2	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.3 \pm 0.2	0.1 \pm 0.1
Self-grooming	VEH	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.2 \pm 0.2	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.2 \pm 0.2
	CRF-R1/2 ago ^{##}	0.2 \pm 0.2	0.3 \pm 0.2	1.0 \pm 0.5	0.3 \pm 0.3	0.8 \pm 0.4
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.1 \pm 0.1	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.3 \pm 0.2	0.0 \pm 0.0
Sleeping/resting	VEH	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	2.3 \pm 2.3	1.8 \pm 1.8	0.8 \pm 0.8
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0	0.0 \pm 0.0

ago, Agonist; ant, antagonist.

The occurrence of all off-nest behaviors was scored for 60 min before and for 90 min after infusion (indicated by the dotted line). Off-nest behavior is further divided into locomotion (including digging/burrowing and any explorative behavior in the home cage), self-grooming, and sleeping/resting. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 1. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. $n = 6–7$ per group. $*p \leq 0.05$ versus VEH; $^+p \leq 0.05$ versus previous time point (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factors: time \times treatment); $^{##}p \leq 0.01$ versus VEH (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factor: treatment).

Other maternal behaviors. No significant differences or interactions depending on time and/or treatment were found in licking/grooming and pup retrieval/mouthing (data not shown). We did not observe any pup killing following any of the treatments.

Nonmaternal behaviors. A significant interaction was found in the occurrence of off-nest behavior (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(8,68)} = 2.20$, $p = 0.03$; Table 1). No differences were found depending on time or treatment. VEH-treated dams

showed off-nest behavior more frequently at $t + 30$ min compared with before infusion ($p = 0.01$) and with CRF-R1/2-antagonist-treated dams ($p = 0.04$). CRF-R1/2-agonist-treated dams showed differences in self-grooming depending on treatment ($F_{(2,17)} = 10.27$, $p < 0.01$), but not on time. No interaction was detected between the two factors. These dams showed significantly more self-grooming than VEH-treated dams ($p < 0.01$). No differences were detected for locomotion and sleeping/resting.

Table 2. Effects of nonspecific icv CRF-R manipulation on nonmaternal behaviors under stress conditions on LD 5

Behavior	Group	Occurrence (n)			
		–130 min	–100 min	0 min	+30 min
Off-nest	VEH	0.0 ± 0.0	1.7 ± 1.3	8.5 ± 1.7	2.2 ± 1.3
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.3 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.6	10.0 ± 1.5	5.2 ± 1.8
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.9 ± 0.4	2.8 ± 1.2	8.5 ± 1.3	4.6 ± 2.0
Locomotion	VEH	0.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.7	5.5 ± 1.3	0.2 ± 0.2
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.0 ± 0.0	0.3 ± 0.2	4.3 ± 1.0	0.7 ± 0.2
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.4 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 0.6	0.8 ± 0.4
Self-grooming	VEH	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.8 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.3
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.2 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.2	2.8 ± 0.7***++	0.5 ± 0.3
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.4 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.3
Sleeping/resting	VEH	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.6
	CRF-R1/2 ago	0.2 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.3	0.5 ± 0.3	2.7 ± 1.7
	CRF-R1/2 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	0.3 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.9	2.6 ± 1.7

ago, Agonist; ant, antagonist.

The occurrence of all off-nest behaviors was scored for 60 min before and for 60 min after the combined infusion with the maternal defense test (indicated by the dotted line). Off-nest behavior is further divided into locomotion (including digging/burrowing and any explorative behavior in the home cage), self-grooming, and sleeping/resting. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 1. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. $n = 6–7$ per group. ** $p \leq 0.01$ versus VEH; ++ $p \leq 0.01$ versus previous time point (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factors: time × treatment).

Maternal care under stress conditions on LD5

ABN. Differences in ABN were found depending on time (ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(3,48)} = 6.32, p < 0.01$; Fig. 1B, top), but not on treatment. No interaction was found between the two factors.

Nursing. Differences in nursing were found depending on time (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(3,48)} = 46.09, p < 0.01$; Fig. 1B, bottom), but not on treatment. No interaction effect was found between the two factors. However, analysis of the within-subject contrasts revealed a significant linear interaction between the treatment groups at various time points (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures, $F_{(2,16)} = 4.09, p = 0.03$). In all three groups, nursing was decreased at $t 0$ min compared with all other intervals (VEH: $p < 0.01$, in each case; CRF-R1/2 agonist: $t -130$ min/ $t -100$ min: $p < 0.01$, $t +30$ min: $p = 0.04$; CRF-R1/2 antagonist: $p < 0.01$, in each case). Furthermore, CRF-R1/2 agonist-treated dams showed less nursing at $t +30$ min compared with VEH-treated mothers ($p = 0.05$).

Other maternal behaviors. No significant differences or interactions depending on time and/or treatment were found in pup retrieval/mouthing and licking/grooming (data not shown). We did not observe any pup killing after any of the treatments.

Nonmaternal behaviors. All dams showed differences in the occurrence of off-nest behavior (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(3,51)} = 30.92, p < 0.01$), in locomotion ($F_{(3,51)} = 50.14, p < 0.01$), and in sleeping/resting ($F_{(3,51)} = 4.54, p < 0.01$) depending on time but not on treatment (Table 2). No interactions between the two factors were detected. Significant interactions were found in self-grooming ($F_{(6,51)} = 4.48, p < 0.01$), which also differed depending on time ($F_{(3,51)} = 9.91, p < 0.01$) and treatment ($F_{(2,17)} = 3.64, p = 0.04$). CRF-R1/2-agonist-treated dams showed more self-grooming at $t 0$ min compared with the previous time point and compared with VEH-treated dams ($p < 0.01$ in each case).

Maternal motivation on LD2

In the PRT, a strong trend toward reduced pup retrieval in CRF-R1/2-agonist-treated dams was observed (VEH: 3.3 ± 1.5 ; Ucn: 0.4 ± 0.3 ; D-Phe: 3.5 ± 0.8 number of pups collected in 15 min; one-way ANOVA; $F_{(2,18)} = 3.23, p = 0.06$). No differences were observed in CRF-R1/2-antagonist-treated dams.

Maternal aggression on LD5

The number of attacks did not differ between the groups even though CRF-R1/2 agonist injection completely abolished mater-

nal aggression (Fig. 1C, top). However, the latency to the first attack was significantly affected by the treatment (one-way ANOVA; $F_{(2,15)} = 3.93, p = 0.04$; Fig. 1C, bottom). The CRF-R1/2 agonist significantly increased the attack latency compared with VEH ($p = 0.05$). No other behavioral parameter (e.g., keep down, lateral threat, offensive upright) measured during the maternal defense test differed between the groups.

Anxiety-related behavior on LD3

The treatment tended to alter the percentage of time spent on the open arms of the EPM (one-way ANOVA; $F_{(2,16)} = 3.23, p = 0.06$; Fig. 1D, top), whereas the percentage of open arm entries was significantly altered by the treatment ($F_{(2,16)} = 6.43, p < 0.01$; Fig. 1D, bottom). CRF-R1/2-agonist-infused dams made significantly fewer entries into the open arms compared with VEH ($p = 0.02$; Fig. 1D, bottom). Importantly, entries into closed arms did not differ between the groups, indicating that the intracerebroventricular infusion did not affect locomotor activity (data not shown).

Experiment 2: Expression of CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 mRNA in the BNST of virgin versus lactating rats

CRF-R1 mRNA expression did not differ between virgin and lactating rats in either the mBNST or the pBNST (Fig. 2). CRF-R2 mRNA expression was higher in the pBNST compared with the mBNST (two-way ANOVA; factor: brain site; $F_{(1,19)} = 12.05, p < 0.01$; Fig. 2), but was not altered by the reproductive status nor was an interaction found between the two factors. There was no significant difference in the ratio of CRF-R1:R2 mRNA expression in either the mBNST (virgin = 9.5 ± 3.1 ; lactating = 8.9 ± 1.5) or the pBNST (virgin = 2.7 ± 0.5 ; lactating = 2.8 ± 0.1) between virgin and lactating rats.

Experiment 3: Behavioral effects of intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 manipulation in lactating rats

The precise cannula placement sites within the mpBNST are illustrated in Figure 3A. The slow infusion of $0.5 \mu\text{l}$ spreads out over an area of 1 mm^3 , thus mainly affecting the pBNST, but also the mBNST (Fig. 3B), which is consistent with previous findings (Engelmann et al., 1999).

Maternal care under nonstress conditions on LD1

ABN. Differences in ABN were found depending on treatment (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(4,48)} = 3.33, p =$

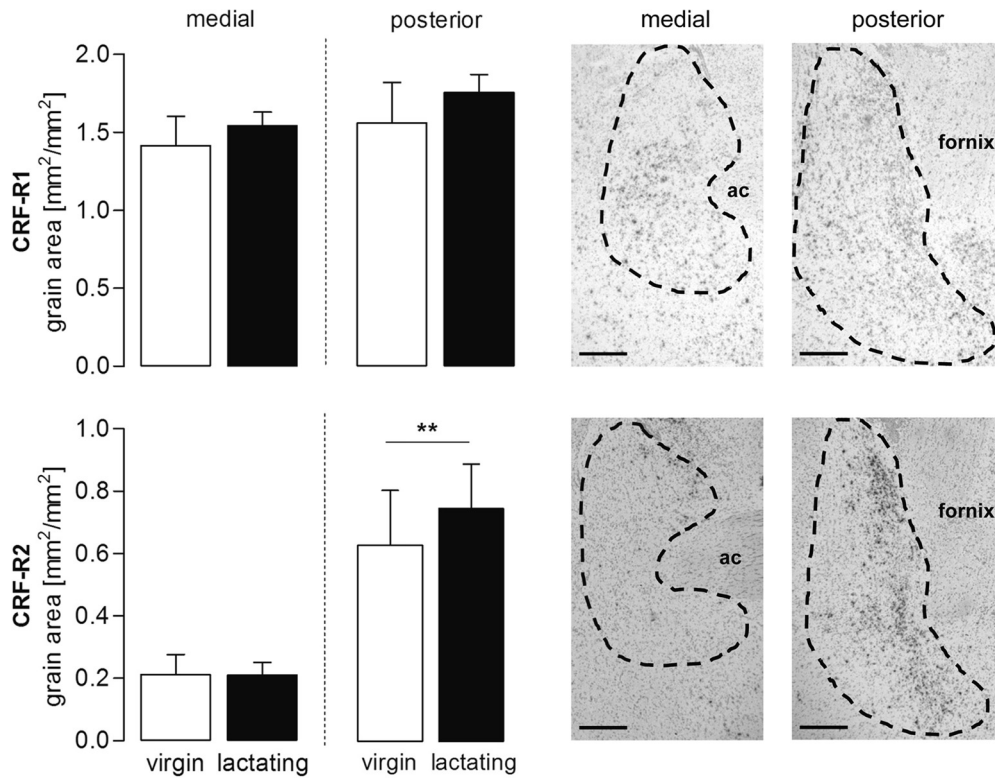


Figure 2. CRF-R1 (top) and CRF-R2 (bottom) mRNA expression in the medial and posterior part of the BNST comparing virgin and lactating rats. Data are presented as mean grain area + SEM. $n = 4–7$ per group. ** $p \leq 0.01$ versus medial part (two-way ANOVA; factors: reproductive status \times brain site). Representative photomicrographs from a lactating rat are shown on the right side (4 \times objective) Scale bar, 500 μm . Hybridization is evident as localized clumps of silver grains. ac, Anterior commissure.

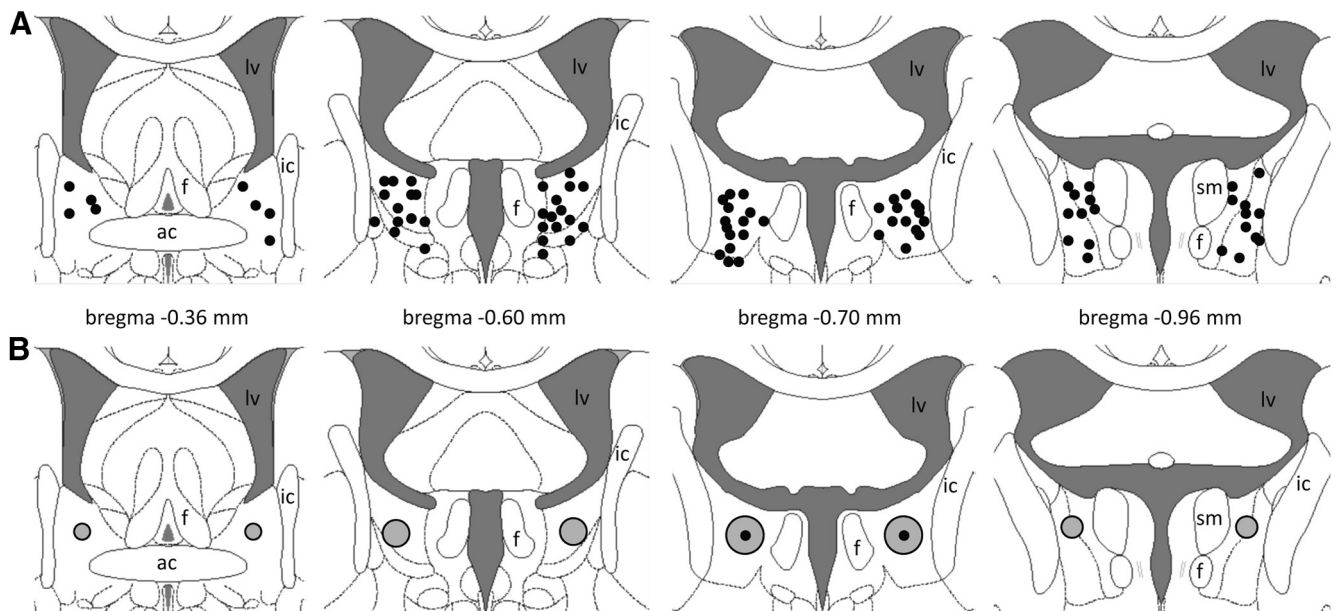


Figure 3. Histological localization of infusion cannula within the mpBNST. **A**, Cannula placement sites for subsequent drug infusion are shown as black dots within the mpBNST on schematic plates from the Paxinos and Watson (1998) stereotaxic atlas. **B**, Extent of substance spreading after ink infusion (black dot) in three rats is shown schematically as gray circles within the mpBNST. ac, Anterior commissure; f, fornix; ic, internal capsule; lv, lateral ventricle; sm, stria medullaris of the thalamus.

0.01), but not on time. However, there was a significant time \times treatment interaction ($F_{(24,288)} = 1.57, p = 0.04$; Fig. 4A, top). Before the infusion, no differences were detected between the groups. Shortly afterward, dams treated with the CRF-R1 agonist showed less ABN at $t + 30$ min and $t + 60$ min ($p = 0.03$ in each case) compared with VEH-treated dams. During the observation in

the afternoon, less ABN was observed in CRF-R1-antagonist-treated dams at $t + 300$ min and in CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams at $t + 300$ min and $t + 330$ min compared with VEH ($p < 0.01$ in each case).

Nursing. Differences in nursing were found depending on time (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(6,24)} = 2.85, p = 0.01$) and on treatment ($F_{(4,48)} = 4.24, p < 0.01$). Moreover, a

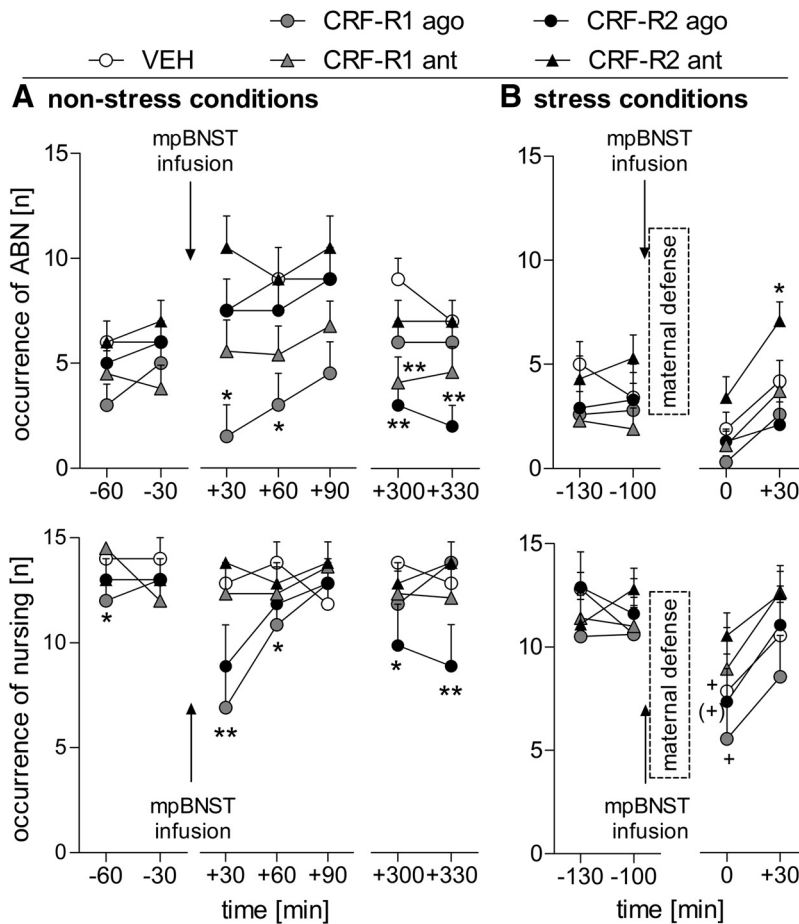


Figure 4. Effect of intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 specific agonist (ago) or antagonist (ant) treatment on maternal care of lactating dams under nonstress conditions on LD1 (**A**) and stress conditions on LD5 (**B**). ABN (top) and sum of nursing (bottom) were scored for 60 min before and for 90 min after infusion (**A**) or 60 min after maternal defense (**B**). Under nonstress conditions, ABN and nursing were also observed for additional 60 min in the afternoon (**A**). Dams received an acute bilateral infusion of VEH (5 μ l of sterile Ringer’s solution; pH 7.4), CRF-R1 agonist human/rat CRF (CRF-R1 ago; 1 μ g/0.5 μ l), CRF-R1 antagonist CP-154,526 (CRF-R1 ant; 12 μ g/0.5 μ l), CRF-R2 agonist stresscopin (CRF-R2 ago; 3 μ g/0.5 μ l), or CRF-R2 antagonist Astressin-2B (CRF-R2 ant; 4 μ g/0.5 μ l) into the mpBNST. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. $n = 8–14$ per group. ****** $p \leq 0.01$, ***** $p \leq 0.05$ versus VEH (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factors: time \times treatment); **+** $p \leq 0.05$, **(+)** $p = 0.08$ versus $t - 100$ min (one-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factor: time).

significant time \times treatment interaction was revealed ($F_{(24,288)} = 1.69$, $p = 0.02$; Fig. 4A, bottom). Before the infusion, no differences were found. Shortly afterward, the CRF-R1-agonist-treated dams showed less nursing at $t + 30$ min ($p < 0.01$) and $t + 60$ min ($p = 0.05$) compared with VEH. During the observation in the afternoon, the CRF-R2 agonist resulted in significantly less nursing at $t + 300$ min ($p = 0.03$) and $t + 330$ min ($p < 0.01$) compared with VEH.

Other maternal behaviors. No significant differences or interactions depending on time and/or treatment were found in pup retrieval/mouthing and licking/grooming (data not shown). We did not observe any pup killing after any of the treatments.

Nonmaternal behaviors. Significant interactions were found in the occurrence of off-nest behavior (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(24,288)} = 1.62$, $p = 0.03$; Table 3), which also differed depending on time ($F_{(6,288)} = 3.14$, $p < 0.01$) and treatment ($F_{(4,48)} = 3.20$, $p = 0.02$). CRF-R1- and CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams showed off-nest behavior more frequently compared with the respective previous time point ($p < 0.01$ in each case) and compared with VEH at $t + 30$ min (CRF-R1 agonist: $p < 0.01$, CRF-R2 agonist: $p = 0.01$). In addition, CRF-R2-

agonist-treated dams displayed more off-nest behaviors at $t + 330$ min ($p = 0.01$). Differences in locomotion were found depending on time ($F_{(6,288)} = 8.05$, $p < 0.01$), but not on treatment. However, a significant interaction was detected ($F_{(24,288)} = 2.78$, $p < 0.01$). CRF-R1-agonist-treated dams showed more locomotion compared with the previous time point and compared with VEH at $t + 30$ min ($p < 0.01$ in each case). CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams showed more locomotion at $t + 330$ min compared with VEH ($p = 0.05$). Differences in self-grooming were found depending on time ($F_{(6,288)} = 8.56$, $p < 0.01$), but not on treatment. However, a significant interaction was detected ($F_{(24,288)} = 3.15$, $p < 0.01$). CRF-R1 ($p < 0.01$) and CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams ($p = 0.02$) showed more self-grooming at $t + 30$ min compared with the respective previous time point. In addition, CRF-R1-agonist-treated dams showed more self-grooming at $t + 30$ min ($p < 0.01$), as did CRF-R1-antagonist-treated dams at $t + 330$ min compared with VEH. CRF-R2-antagonist-treated dams showed less self-grooming at $t + 90$ min ($p = 0.05$). Differences in sleeping/resting were found depending on time ($F_{(6,288)} = 4.72$, $p < 0.01$) and treatment ($F_{(4,48)} = 3.89$, $p < 0.01$). However, no significant interaction was detected. CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams showed more sleeping/resting at $t + 30$ min compared with the previous time point ($p < 0.01$) and at $t + 300$ min ($p = 0.01$) and $t + 330$ min ($p < 0.01$) compared with VEH.

Maternal care under stress conditions on LD5

ABN. Differences in ABN depending on time (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factor: time; $F_{(3,120)} = 4.64$, $p < 0.01$) and treatment (factor: treatment; $F_{(4,40)} = 4.17$, $p < 0.01$) were detected (Fig. 4B, top); however, no interaction effect was found. Although no differences in ABN were found before any manipulation, the infusion paired with the maternal defense test led to a significant reduction in the occurrence of ABN in the VEH group ($t - 100$ min versus $t 0$ min; $p = 0.01$). Only the CRF-R2-antagonist-treated dams showed more ABN at $t + 30$ min ($p = 0.04$) compared with the VEH-treated dams.

Nursing. Differences in nursing were found depending on time (ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(3,120)} = 9.57$, $p < 0.01$; Fig. 4B, bottom), but not on treatment, nor was an interaction effect detected. However, single analysis of the time courses within the different treatment groups revealed main effects in VEH-treated dams (one-way ANOVA for repeated measures; $F_{(3,33)} = 4.29$, $p = 0.01$) and CRF-R1-agonist-treated dams ($F_{(3,21)} = 3.6$, $p = 0.03$), as well as a trend in CRF-R2 agonist-treated dams ($F_{(3,18)} = 2.53$, $p = 0.08$). The occurrence of nursing was decreased at $t + 30$ min compared with prestress levels (VEH:

Table 3. Effects of specific intra-mpBNST CRF-R manipulation on nonmaternal behaviors under nonstress conditions on LD 1

Behavior	Group	Occurrence (n)						
		−60 min	−30 min	+30 min	+60 min	+90 min	+300 min	+330 min
Off-nest	VEH	0.4 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.6	1.3 ± 1.0	0.9 ± 0.7	2.3 ± 1.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.4
	CRF-R1 ago	1.1 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 0.6	6.6 ± 1.4***++	1.4 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.3	1.9 ± 1.7	0.6 ± 0.6
	CRF-R1 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	1.7 ± 1.0	2.0 ± 1.3	1.7 ± 1.3	0.5 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 1.4
	CRF-R2 ago	1.4 ± 0.6	1.2 ± 0.6	5.3 ± 1.8***++	2.8 ± 1.6	1.9 ± 0.9	3.3 ± 1.7	4.8 ± 2.2*
	CRF-R2 ant	1.3 ± 0.7	0.7 ± 0.4	0.5 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.7	1.2 ± 0.9	1.4 ± 1.1	0.2 ± 0.2
Locomotion	VEH	0.3 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.4 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R1 ago	0.5 ± 0.4	0.1 ± 0.1	3.9 ± 1.0***++	1.0 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R1 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	1.1 ± 0.7	1.6 ± 1.2	1.0 ± 0.7	0.2 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1
	CRF-R2 ago	0.4 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.6	0.8 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1*
	CRF-R2 ant	0.4 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.5	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
Self-grooming	VEH	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.3	0.3 ± 0.3	0.3 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R1 ago	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.5***++	0.4 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R1 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	0.2 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.1*
	CRF-R2 ago	0.2 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.9 ± 0.4 ⁺	0.3 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
	CRF-R2 ant	0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0*	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0
Sleeping/resting	VEH	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.6 ± 0.6	0.0 ± 0.0	1.3 ± 1.3	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R1 ago	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	1.6 ± 1.6	0.6 ± 0.6
	CRF-R1 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	1.4 ± 1.1	1.9 ± 1.4
	CRF-R2 ago	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	2.1 ± 1.4 ⁺⁺	1.4 ± 1.4	1.0 ± 0.7	4.7 ± 2.1**	4.4 ± 2.2**
	CRF-R2 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	1.2 ± 1.1	0.2 ± 0.2

ago, Agonist; ant, antagonist.

The occurrence of all off-nest behaviors was scored for 60 min before and 90 min after infusion (indicated by the dotted line), as well as for 60 min in the afternoon (last 2 columns). Off-nest behavior is further divided into locomotion (including digging/burrowing and any explorative behavior in the home cage), self-grooming, and sleeping/resting. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 4. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. $n = 8–14$ per group. ** $p \leq 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$ versus VEH; + $p \leq 0.01$, ++ $p \leq 0.05$ versus previous time point (two-way ANOVA for repeated measures; factors: time × treatment).

Table 4. Effects of specific intra-mpBNST CRF-R manipulation on nonmaternal behaviors under stress conditions on LD 5

Behavior	Group	Occurrence (n)			
		−130 min	−100 min	0 min	+30 min
Off-nest	VEH	2.4 ± 1.1	4.1 ± 1.5	6.3 ± 1.7	4.0 ± 1.6
	CRF-R1 ago	3.9 ± 2.2	3.5 ± 1.8	8.3 ± 2.0	4.9 ± 2.0
	CRF-R1 ant	1.1 ± 0.6	3.1 ± 0.8	5.4 ± 2.0	1.7 ± 0.9
	CRF-R2 ago	1.6 ± 1.3	3.3 ± 1.5	5.4 ± 1.5	2.7 ± 1.6
	CRF-R2 ant	3.0 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 0.7	3.8 ± 1.2	2.2 ± 1.3
Locomotion	VEH	0.2 ± 0.1	0.5 ± 0.3	2.5 ± 0.8	0.7 ± 0.3
	CRF-R1 ago	1.5 ± 1.1	0.8 ± 0.5	4.6 ± 1.4	0.9 ± 0.5
	CRF-R1 ant	0.3 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.7	3.0 ± 1.2	1.1 ± 0.6
	CRF-R2 ago	0.2 ± 0.1	1.7 ± 0.9	1.7 ± 0.4	0.6 ± 0.3
	CRF-R2 ant	1.3 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.3	1.7 ± 0.6	0.5 ± 0.2
Self-grooming	VEH	0.6 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.6	1.7 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.2
	CRF-R1 ago	0.1 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.5	1.0 ± 0.4
	CRF-R1 ant	0.1 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.4	2.0 ± 1.6	0.6 ± 0.4
	CRF-R2 ago	0.1 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.3	1.1 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R2 ant	0.4 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.5	0.7 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.0
Sleeping/resting	VEH	0.3 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 1.6
	CRF-R1 ago	0.0 ± 0.0	1.6 ± 1.6	1.3 ± 1.1	2.8 ± 2.0
	CRF-R1 ant	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
	CRF-R2 ago	1.0 ± 1.0	0.4 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 1.1	1.6 ± 1.3
	CRF-R2 ant	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.9 ± 0.7	1.2 ± 1.2

ago, Agonist; ant, antagonist.

The occurrence of all off-nest behaviors was scored for 60 min before and 60 min after the combined infusion with the maternal defense test (indicated by the dotted line). Off-nest behavior is further divided into locomotion (including digging/burrowing and any explorative behavior in the home cage), self-grooming, and sleeping/resting. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 4. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. $n = 8–14$ per group.

t 0 min vs t −130 min: $p = 0.01$, t 0 min vs t −100 min: $p = 0.06$; CRF: t 0 min vs t −130 min: $p = 0.03$, t 0 min vs t −100 min: $p = 0.05$). Treatment with either the CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 antagonist prevented this stress-induced reduction in nursing.

Other maternal behaviors. No significant differences or interactions depending on time and/or treatment were found in pup retrieval/mouthing and licking/grooming (data not shown). We did not observe any pup killing after any of the treatments.

Nonmaternal behaviors. Dams differed in the occurrence of off-nest behavior ($F_{(3,126)} = 8.59$, $p < 0.01$; Table 4), self-grooming ($F_{(3,126)} = 7.33$, $p < 0.01$), and locomotion ($F_{(3,126)} = 16.52$, $p < 0.01$) depending on time. However, no treatment or

interaction effects were observed. For locomotion, a strong trend for an interaction was detected ($F_{(12,126)} = 1.76$, $p = 0.06$). No differences were found in sleeping/resting.

Maternal motivation on LD2

None of the treatments affected pup retrieval behavior (pups retrieved within 15 min: VEH: 7.3 ± 0.5 ; CRF-R1 agonist: 7.0 ± 1.0 ; CRF-R1 antagonist: 8.0 ± 0.0 ; CRF-R2 agonist: 5.3 ± 2.7 ; CRF-R2 antagonist: 2.8 ± 1.5).

Maternal aggression on LD5

The number of attacks (one-way ANOVA; $F_{(4,39)} = 5.53$, $p = 0.01$; Fig. 5, left) and the attack latency ($F_{(4,39)} = 10.16$, $p < 0.01$;

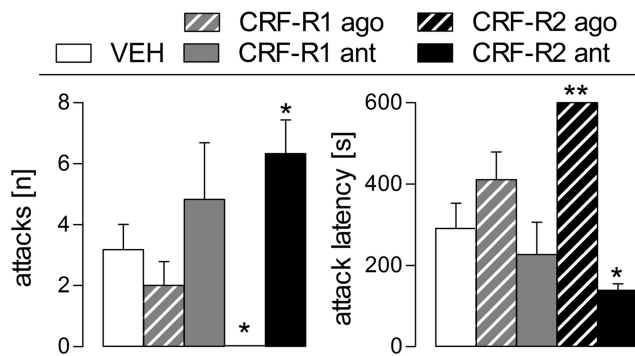


Figure 5. Effect of intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 specific agonist (ago) or antagonist (ant) treatment on maternal aggression of lactating rats measured in the maternal defense test. Maternal aggression against a virgin female intruder was scored during the 10 min trial. Number of attacks (left) and attack latency (right) by the resident is shown. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 4. Data are presented as mean + SEM. $n = 7–11$ per group. $^{**}p \leq 0.01$, $^{*}p \leq 0.05$ versus VEH (one-way ANOVA; factor: treatment).

Fig. 5, right) differed between the groups. The CRF-R2 agonist completely blocked attacks ($p = 0.02$) and thus increased the attack latency ($p < 0.01$) compared with the VEH-treated dams. Accordingly, the CRF-R2 antagonist increased the number of attacks ($p = 0.02$) and decreased the attack latency ($p = 0.03$). Neither the CRF-R1 agonist nor antagonist had any significant effect on maternal aggression. No other behavioral parameters (e.g., keep down, lateral threat, offensive upright) measured during maternal defense differed between the groups.

Anxiety-related behavior on LD3

Treatment significantly altered the percentage of time spent on the open arms of the EPM in the lactating dams (one-way ANOVA; $F_{(4,43)} = 16.21$, $p < 0.01$; Fig. 6, left). Mothers treated with the CRF-R1 agonist spent significantly less time in the open arms ($p = 0.04$), whereas dams injected with the antagonist for CRF-R1 ($p < 0.01$) or CRF-R2 ($p < 0.01$) spent significantly more time on the open arms compared with the VEH-treated dams. CRF-R2-agonist-infused mothers did not significantly differ from VEH-treated mothers. Regarding locomotor activity, no group differences were detected in number of entries into the closed arms (data not shown).

Experiments 4 and 5: Behavioral effects of intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 blockade on anxiety in virgin and male rats

Virgin rats

The percentage of time spent on the open arms of the EPM significantly differed depending on the treatment (one-way ANOVA; $F_{(2,11)} = 7.03$, $p = 0.01$; Fig. 6A). Females treated with the CRF-R1 antagonist ($p = 0.03$) or the CRF-R2 antagonist ($p < 0.01$) spent significantly more time on the open arms compared with the VEH-treated females. No difference was found in the number of closed arm entries between any of the groups (data not shown).

Male rats

No statistically significant differences were found in any of the parameters tested in male rats either on the EPM or in the LDB when infused with subtype-specific CRF-R agonists or antagonists (Fig. 6B).

Discussion

This is the first study to provide evidence that CRF-R2 and, to a lesser extent, CRF-R1 in the mpBNST are important in regulating

maternal behavior in lactating rats. CRF-R2, but not CRF-R1, mRNA expression was higher in the pBNST versus mBNST independently of reproductive status (Fig. 2). The behavioral experiments revealed that ABN and total nursing were rapidly impaired by intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 agonist and after a delay by the CRF-R2 agonist. However, under stress conditions, ABN was increased only by the CRF-R2 antagonist, whereas both antagonists prevented the typical decrease in nursing after stress (Fig. 4). During the maternal defense test, the CRF-R2 agonist abolished maternal aggression, whereas the CRF-R2 antagonist increased aggression; however, CRF-R1 manipulation had no significant effect (Fig. 5). Furthermore, the CRF-R1 agonist increased, whereas both antagonists decreased, anxiety-related behavior in virgin and lactating rats, but not in male rats (Fig. 6).

Several studies suggest a crucial contribution of CRF in regulating cellular (Lightman et al., 2001; Walker et al., 2001; da Costa et al., 2001; Deschamps et al., 2003) and behavioral adaptations (Pedersen et al., 1991; Gammie et al., 2004; Klampfl et al., 2013) in lactating females. We demonstrated recently that activation of central CRF-R1/2 reduces, and their blockade increases, maternal behavior, whereas anxiety was altered conversely (Klampfl et al., 2013). Because the previously infused agonist CRF binds with 40-fold higher affinity to CRF-R1 (Hauger et al., 2003), it is often used as a CRF-R1-specific agonist (e.g., Magalhaes et al., 2010). Therefore, we aimed to confirm our earlier results using the non-specific CRF-R1/2 agonist Ucn 1 (Fig. 1). Importantly, the behavioral effects were similar to our recent data (Klampfl et al., 2013) and also support previous studies demonstrating a detrimental effect of CRF-R activation on maternal behavior (Pedersen et al., 1991; Gammie et al., 2004; Klampfl et al., 2013). Consistent with our findings in rats, intracerebroventricular Ucn 1 impairs maternal aggressive behavior in lactating mice (D'Anna et al., 2005). Furthermore, Ucn 1 is known to be anxiogenic in male rodents (Moreau et al., 1997; Spina et al., 2002), which we now extend to lactating rats (Fig. 1). These results confirm the impairing effects of central CRF-R activation on maternal behavior and postpartum anxiety.

We further focused on the BNST due to its importance in mediating maternal care (Numan and Insel, 2003), maternal aggression (Bosch et al., 2010; Bosch, 2011; Caughey et al., 2011), and anxiety (Sahuque et al., 2006; Walker et al., 2009). Importantly, the BNST contains most members of the CRF family, including CRF (Potter et al., 1994), Ucn 2 (Reyes et al., 2001), and Ucn 3 (Lewis et al., 2001), as well as CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 (Potter et al., 1994; Chalmers et al., 1995). We found no differences in either CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 mRNA within the mBNST or the pBNST between virgin and lactating rats (Fig. 2). However, CRF-R2 mRNA expression was higher in the pBNST compared with the mBNST. Therefore, we hypothesize that CRF-R2 might play a special role in the pBNST, but that CRF-R1 could contribute equally to possible behavioral changes.

Intra-mpBNST application of either the CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 antagonist had no effect on nursing behavior under nonstress conditions. This indicates a minimal activation of the CRF-R under basal conditions during lactation and thus strengthens the hypothesis that downregulation of the CRF system in the maternal brain is vital. However, infusion of either agonist reduced nursing behavior in a time-dependent manner: the effects of the CRF-R1 agonist were rapid, whereas those of the CRF-R2 agonist were delayed. At the same time, the dams displayed more off-nest behaviors; CRF-R1-agonist-treated dams showed more locomotion and self-grooming, whereas CRF-R2-agonist-treated dams showed more sleeping/resting (Table 3). The time-delayed effect

of the CRF-R2 agonist might be due to a longer latency until the agonist exerts its actions under basal conditions (Pelley-mounter et al., 2004; D'Anna et al., 2005; D'Anna and Gammie, 2009). Therefore, the relative quiescence of both receptor subtypes in the mpBNST is necessary for the expression of appropriate maternal care under basal conditions. Because CRF-R mRNA expression was not different (Fig. 2) and CRF mRNA levels are elevated in the pBNST compared with virgin females (Walker et al., 2001), the proposed quiescence could result from either reduced CRF-R protein expression or reduced CRF/Ucn release. This might result from reduced noradrenergic input to the BNST (Forray and Gysling, 2004) or reduced noradrenergic activity within the BNST (Smith et al., 2012) postpartum. In addition, increased oxytocin receptor binding within the BNST postpartum (Bosch et al., 2010) might attenuate the activity of CRF neurons, as has been shown for the paraventricular nucleus (Windle et al., 2004) and, moreover, has been proposed recently for the BNST (Dabrowska et al., 2013). Furthermore, CRF neurons projecting to the BNST from the central amygdala express reduced levels of CRF mRNA during lactation (Walker et al., 2001), thus supporting reduced CRF-R activation also within the mpBNST.

However, after stressor exposure, distinct roles for CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 emerged during subsequent maternal care observation. ABN reflecting the quality of maternal care returned rapidly to prestress levels only in the CRF-R2-antagonist-treated group. The occurrence of nursing reflecting the quantity of maternal care was affected by both receptor antagonists, because a small but significant decrease in nursing after the maternal defense test was prevented by intra-mpBNST administration of both the CRF-R1 and CRF-R2 antagonist.

In contrast to maternal care, we did not find any changes in maternal motivation after subtype-specific CRF-R manipulations within the mpBNST. This seems to be contrary to our own results, because we showed a trend for reduced maternal motivation in the CRF-R1/2-agonist-treated rats (Experiment 1). However, one has to distinguish between central—and thus very broad—receptor manipulation versus local agonism/antagonism of CRF-R within the mpBNST (Bosch, 2011). Because the BNST has not been reported to mediate maternal motivation, the lack of an effect after intra-mpBNST manipulation was anticipated.

With respect to maternal aggression, activation and blockade of CRF-R2 (but not CRF-R1) abolished and increased maternal aggression, respectively (Fig. 5). Interestingly, the CRF-R2 agonist elicited an immediate behavioral effect in a stressful situation, in contrast to basal conditions. These findings support our hypothesis that CRF-R activation in the mpBNST needs to be low during lactation for appropriate maternal behavior to occur. In addition, this further highlights the importance of the CRF-R2 subtype in the regulation of maternal behavior. Consistent with this, CRF-R2, but not CRF-R1, within the lateral septum mediate maternal aggression in lactating mice (Gammie et al., 2005; D'Anna and Gammie, 2009). Therefore, signal transmission via

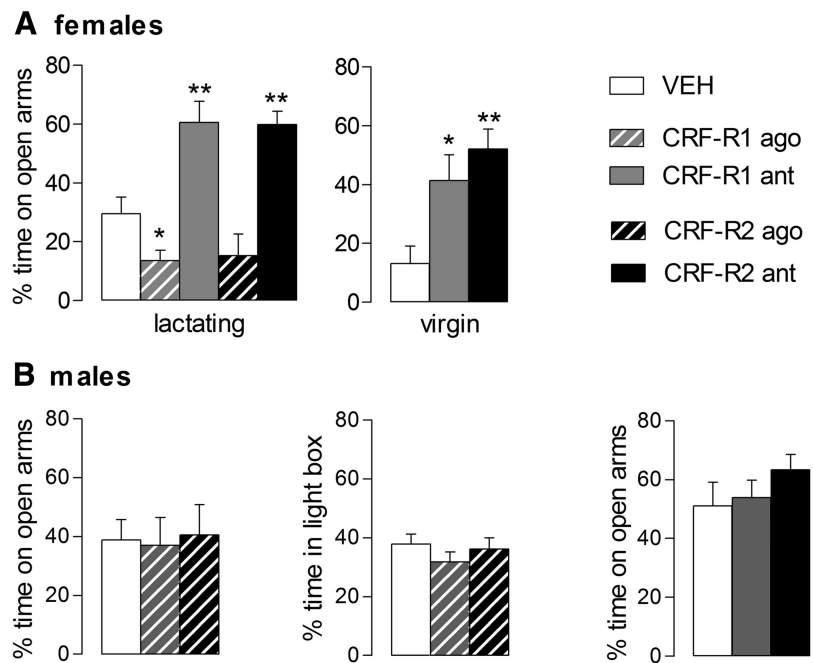


Figure 6. Effect of intra-mpBNST CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 specific agonist (ago) or antagonist (ant) treatment on anxiety-related behavior of lactating and virgin female (**A**) and male rats (**B**) on the EPM or the LDB (males only). Virgin females were treated with antagonists only. The percentage of time spent on the open arms or the percentage of time spent in the light box during the 5 min tests is shown. For details on treatments, see legend to Figure 4. Data are presented as mean + SEM. $n = 7–12$ per group. ** $p < 0.01$, * $p \leq 0.05$ versus VEH (one-way ANOVA; factor: treatment).

CRF-R2 modulates maternal aggressive behavior, at least within the mpBNST and the lateral septum.

In addition to maternal behavior, manipulation of CRF-R activity within the mpBNST also affected anxiety-related behavior (Fig. 6). Activation of CRF-R1 was anxiogenic, whereas blockade of CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 was anxiolytic in dams. Interestingly, CRF-R1 activation in lactating rats was anxiogenic at a dose that was not effective in male rats. However, a 2.5-fold higher dose elicits an anxiogenic effect in males (S.M.K. and O.J.B., unpublished data), thereby confirming a previous study showing a similar dose-dependent effect on anxiety (Sahuque et al., 2006). This suggests a higher activation threshold in males. Furthermore, the CRF-R1 or CRF-R2 antagonists reduced anxiety-related behavior in the lactating females, but not in males, which indicates that these antagonists have anxiolytic actions only in combination with previous activation of the receptor in males (Sahuque et al., 2006). Interestingly, the anxiolytic effects of both antagonists were also found in virgin rats, suggesting a higher basal activity of intra-mpBNST CRF-R in females. Therefore, the higher basal activity and the lower activation threshold in females renders the system more sensitive and potentially vulnerable, as shown for the locus ceruleus (Valentino et al., 2013). Interestingly, a recent study demonstrated that CRF infusions into the dorsal raphe nucleus of female mice had no effect, whereas the same treatment affected anxiety in males (Howerton et al., 2014). However, our study is the first to provide evidence that the regulation of emotionality within the BNST by the CRF system is sexually dimorphic and independent of reproductive status.

Regarding the lack of effect on anxiety-related behavior after CRF-R2 activation with stresscopin in lactating rats, it is possible that the dose used was subthreshold or that the agonist requires more time to elicit an anxiogenic-like response. Indeed, the CRF-R2 ligand Ucn 2, which shares high homology with stress-

copin and binds with similar high affinity to CRF-R2 (Reyes et al., 2001), exerts its anxiogenic effect only 4 h after central infusion in male rats (Pellemounter et al., 2002; Valdez et al., 2002; Pellemounter et al., 2004). The role of CRF-R2 in anxiety-related behavior appears to be complex, especially with respect to CRF-R2-knock-out mice (Reul and Holsboer, 2002). The region- and neuron-specific location of receptors, and thus the differential modulation of neurotransmitter systems, is likely responsible for an anxiogenic or anxiolytic behavioral outcome after CRF-R2 activation.

In conclusion, low CRF-R activation within the mpBNST postpartum is an indispensable prerequisite for the adequate rearing and defense of the offspring. Because dysregulation of the mother's CRF system is evident in postpartum mood disorders, our findings serve to better understand the fine-tuned regulation of the maternal brain, especially under stressful conditions.

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