Disruption of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates morphine-induced sociability deficits and firing of oxytocinergic neurons in male mice

Alessandro Piccin[1,2], Anne-Emilie Allain[1,2], Jérôme Baufreton[4,5], Sandrine S. Bertrand[1,2], Angelo Contarino[1,2,3]

[1] Université de Bordeaux, INCIA, UMR 5287, 33076 Bordeaux, France

[2] CNRS, INCIA, UMR 5287, 33076 Bordeaux, France

[3] INSERM, T3S, UMR-S 1124, Université Paris Cité, 75006 Paris, France

[4] Université de Bordeaux, IMN, UMR 5293, 33076 Bordeaux, France

[5] CNRS, IMN, UMR 5293, 33076 Bordeaux, France

Corresponding author:

Angelo Contarino

INSERM, T3S, UMR-S 1124, Université Paris Cité, 75006 Paris, France

Université de Bordeaux, 33076 Bordeaux, France

Email: angelo.contarino@u-bordeaux.fr

Abstract

Substance-induced social behavior deficits dramatically worsen the clinical outcome of substance use disorders; yet, the underlying mechanisms remain poorly understood. Herein, we investigated the role for the corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 1 (CRF_1) in the acute sociability deficits induced by morphine and the related activity of oxytocin (OXY)- and arginine-vasopressin (AVP)-expressing neurons of the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN). For this purpose, we used both the CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist compound antalarmin and the genetic mouse model of CRF_1 receptor-deficiency. Antalarmin completely abolished sociability deficits induced by morphine in male, but not in female, C57BL/6J mice. Accordingly, genetic CRF_1 receptor-deficiency eliminated morphine-induced sociability deficits in male mice. *Ex vivo* electrophysiology studies showed that antalarmin also eliminated morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons in male, but not in female, C57BL/6J mice. Likewise, genetic CRF_1 receptor-deficiency reduced morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons in a CRF_1 gene expression-dependent manner. The electrophysiology results consistently mirrored the behavioral results, indicating a link between morphine-induced PVN activity and sociability deficits. Interestingly, in male mice antalarmin abolished morphine-induced firing in neurons co-expressing OXY and AVP, but not in neurons expressing only AVP. In contrast, in female mice antalarmin did not affect morphine-induced firing of neurons co-expressing OXY and AVP or only OXY, indicating a selective sex-specific role for the CRF_1 receptor in opiate-induced PVN OXY activity. The present findings demonstrate a major, sex-linked, role for the CRF_1 receptor in sociability deficits and related brain alterations induced by morphine, suggesting new therapeutic strategy for opiate use disorders.

Introduction

Opiate substances often induce severe social behavior deficits, such as poor sociability, social isolation and elevated aggressiveness (Babor et al., 1976; Gerra et al., 2004). Notably, opiate-induced social behavior deficits dramatically contribute to addictive-like substance consumption, favoring the development and maintenance of opiate use disorders (OUD) (APA, 2013; Pomrenze et al., 2022). Thus, it has been hypothesized that treatments increasing positive peer relationships might considerably reduce substance seeking and taking and ameliorate the clinical outcome of substance-dependent patients (Heilig et al., 2016; Venniro et al., 2018). However, the development of novel, effective, therapy heavily relies on a better understanding of the brain mechanisms underlying the harmful effects of substances of abuse; yet, to date the neurobiological substrates of substance-induced social behavior deficits remain largely unknown.

The corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system is a main orchestrator of behavioral and neuroendocrine responses to stress (Dedic et al., 2018; Koob, 2008). The CRF system might also underlie the behavioral and brain effects of substances of abuse (Koob, 2008). CRF signaling is mediated by two types of receptors, named CRF_1 and CRF_2 (Hauger et al., 2003). Relatively recent studies shed some light on the role for each of the two known CRF receptor types in social behavior deficits induced by repeated administration of and withdrawal from substances of abuse. For instance, genetic inactivation of the CRF_2 receptor (CRF_2-/-) reduced sociability deficits and vulnerability to stress associated with long-term cocaine withdrawal in male mice (Morisot et al., 2018). Moreover, genetic inactivation of the CRF_1 receptor (CRF_1-/-) decreased morphine withdrawal-induced sociability deficits in female mice and hostility-driven interest for a same-sex conspecific in male mice (Piccin and Contarino, 2022). The CRF system may also interact with other brain systems implicated in social behavior. In particular, extensive literature points out to the two closely related neuropeptides oxytocin (OXY) and arginine-vasopressin (AVP) as main substrates of social interaction, parenting behavior and intermale aggressiveness (Jurek and Neumann, 2018). For instance, chemogenetic activation or inhibition of OXY-expressing neurons

within the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN) respectively increased or decreased social approach in male mice (Resendez et al., 2020). Accordingly, social stimuli increased the activity of PVN OXY-expressing neurons, as assessed by *in vivo* two-photon calcium imaging (Resendez et al., 2020). Moreover, coordinated responses of PVN parvocellular and magnocellular OXY-expressing neurons to somatosensory stimuli mediated social interaction in female rats (Tang et al., 2020). In contrast, male *Shank3b* knock-out mice, i.e., a mouse model of autistic-like behavior, showed a marked reduction in PVN OXY-expressing neurons and decreased social approach (Peça et al., 2011; Resendez et al., 2020). Furthermore, targeted chemogenetic silencing of PVN OXY neurons in male rats impaired short- and long-term social recognition memory (Thirtamara Rajamani et al., 2024). Likewise OXY and AVP, CRF is largely expressed in the PVN (Jiang et al., 2018; Sawchenko et al., 1993). Interestingly, whole-cell patch-clamp studies showed that CRF- and OXY-expressing neurons are highly intermingled within the PVN, suggesting local cell-to-cell interactions (Jamieson et al., 2017). CRF might also modulate hypothalamic OXY and AVP responses to substances of abuse. For instance, long-term cocaine-withdrawn male CRF_2-/- mice showed neither the stress-induced sociability deficits nor the related increased expression of OXY or AVP in the supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus (SON) or the PVN (Morisot et al., 2018). Thus, CRF, OXY and AVP systems may be potential targets of effective therapy for diseases characterized by dysfunctional social behavior, including substance use disorders. However, to date very little is known about their implication in social behavior deficits induced by substances of abuse.

Thus, herein we investigated the role for the CRF/CRF_1 receptor pathway in the acute social behavior deficits following opiate administration. In particular, using the three-chamber task for sociability in mice, the role for the CRF_1 receptor in sociability deficits induced by morphine was assessed by both pharmacological (i.e., the CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist antalarmin) and genetic (i.e., the CRF_1 receptor-deficient mouse model) approaches (Moy et al., 2004; Smith et al., 1998; Webster et al., 1996). Moreover, to understand CRF role in brain OXY and AVP responses to

morphine, *ex vivo* electrophysiology studies assessed the effect of antalarmin and genetic CRF_1 receptor-deficiency upon morphine-induced firing of PVN OXY- and/or AVP-immunoreactive neurons. Notably, to fully adhere to the Sex as a Biological Variable (SABV) initiative and given the well-established influence of sex upon the addictive-like properties of substances of abuse, herein male and female mice were used throughout (Becker and Koob, 2016; Clayton, 2018).

Results

Pharmacological CRF_1 receptor antagonism eliminates morphine-induced sociability deficits in male, but not in female, mice

The acute effects of morphine upon social behavior were investigated using the three-chamber test for sociability in mice, as previously reported (Piccin et al., 2022). During the habituation phase of the test, male C57BL/6J mice spent similar time in the regions of interests (ROIs, side half-chambers) of the apparatus (**Fig. 1A-B** and **Table S2**). Analysis of the sociability phase revealed a *pretreatment* X *treatment* X *repeated measures* interaction effect (**Table S2**). Unlike saline-treated mice, vehicle/morphine-treated mice spent similar time in the ROIs containing the unfamiliar conspecific or the object (P=0.823), indicating sociability deficits (**Fig. 1C**). In contrast, antalarmin/morphine-treated mice spent more time with the unfamiliar conspecific than with the object (P<0.005), indicating unaltered sociability (**Fig. 1C**). Accordingly, analysis of sociability ratio revealed a *pretreatment* effect ($F_{1,32}$=11.598, P<0.005), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,32}$=4.713, P<0.05) and a *pretreatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,32}$=8.718, P<0.01). Vehicle/morphine-treated mice showed lower sociability ratio than vehicle/saline-treated mice (P<0.005, **Fig. 1D**). In contrast, antalarmin/morphine-treated mice did not differ from saline-treated mice (P=0.661) and showed higher sociability ratio than vehicle/morphine-treated mice (P<0.005, **Fig. 1D**). During the habituation phase, morphine-treated female C57BL/6J mice spent less time in the ROIs of the apparatus than saline-treated mice (P<0.0005), independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment (**Fig. 1E** and **Table S2**). Moreover, analysis of the sociability phase revealed a *treatment* X *repeated measures* interaction effect but no *pretreatment* X *treatment* X *repeated measures* interaction effect (**Table S2**). Indeed, unlike saline-treated mice, morphine-treated mice spent similar time in the ROIs containing the unfamiliar conspecific or the object (P=0.259), independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment (**Fig. 1F**). Accordingly, analysis of sociability ratio revealed no *pretreatment* effect ($F_{1,21}$=0.035, P=0.852), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,21}$=8.698, P<0.01) but no *pretreatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,21}$=0.018, P=0.894). Morphine-

treated mice showed lower sociability ratio than saline-treated mice ($P<0.05$), independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment (**Fig. 1G**). Sociability ratio was also examined by a three-way ANOVA with sex (males *vs*. females), pretreatment (vehicle *vs.* antalarmin) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors. The latter analysis revealed an almost significant *sex* X *pretreatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,53}=3.287$, $P=0.075$), which could not allow for post-hoc individual group comparisons. Nevertheless, post-hoc tests revealed that male mice treated with antalarmin/morphine showed higher sociability ratio than female mice treated with antalarmin/morphine ($P<0.05$). During the three-chamber test, morphine-treated male, but not female, mice travelled more distance than saline-treated mice ($P<0.05$), independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment (**Table S3** and **Fig. S1A-B**). Also, overall mice travelled more distance during the habituation than during the sociability phase ($P<0.05$), indicating familiarization with the test apparatus (**Table S3** and **Fig. S1A-B**). Thus, the present results indicate a sex-linked role for the CRF_1 receptor in social behavior deficits induced by morphine. Moreover, morphine effects upon sociability seemed unrelated to locomotor activity.

Pharmacological CRF_1 receptor antagonism eliminates morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons in male, but not in female, mice

To investigate the neural substrates of CRF_1 receptor-mediated sociability deficits induced by morphine, electrophysiology studies examined firing frequency of PVN neurons (**Fig. 2A**). In male C57BL/6J mice, analysis of firing frequency of all of the recorded cells (n=110) revealed a *pretreatment* effect ($F_{1,106}=7.894$, $P<0.01$), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,106}=13.350$, $P<0.0005$) and a *pretreatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,106}=4.208$, $P<0.05$). Vehicle/morphine-treated mice showed higher firing frequency than vehicle/saline-treated mice ($P<0.0005$, **Fig. 2B**). In contrast, antalarmin/morphine-treated mice did not differ from saline-treated mice ($P=0.552$) and showed lower firing frequency than vehicle/morphine-treated mice ($P<0.005$, **Fig. 2B**). On the other hand, analysis of firing frequency of all of the recorded cells (n=93) in female C57BL/6J mice revealed

no *pretreatment* effect ($F_{1,89}$=0.049, P=0.826), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,89}$=20.476, P<0.0001) but no *pre-treatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,89}$=1.045, P=0.310). Morphine similarly increased firing frequency in vehicle- or antalarmin-pretreated mice, as compared to saline-treated mice (P<0.0005, **Fig. 2D**). Firing frequency of all of the recorded cells was also examined by a three-way ANOVA with sex (males *vs.* females), pretreatment (vehicle *vs.* antalarmin) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors. The latter analysis revealed a *sex* X *pretreatment* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{1,195}$=4.765, P<0.05). Post-hoc individual group comparisons revealed that male mice treated with vehicle/morphine showed higher firing frequency than all other male and female groups (P<0.0005). Moreover, male mice treated with antalarmin/morphine showed lower firing frequency than male mice treated with vehicle/morphine (P<0.0005). In contrast, female mice treated with antalarmin/morphine did not differ from female mice treated with vehicle/morphine (P=0.914). These results indicate a critical role for the CRF_1 receptor in PVN neuronal activity induced by morphine in male, but not in female, mice. Notably, the sex-dependent effects of antalarmin upon neuronal firing closely mimicked the social behavior results, indicating a link between PVN activity and sociability deficits induced by morphine.

Genetic inactivation of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates morphine-induced sociability deficits

The specific role for the CRF_1 receptor in morphine-induced sociability deficits was further investigated using the genetic mouse model of CRF_1 receptor-deficiency. We first tested n=3 CRF_1+/+ and n=3 CRF_1+/- male mice using the same morphine dose (2.5 mg/kg) employed in the C57BL/6J mice. However, during the whole 10-min habituation phase of the three-chamber test, all of the six morphine-treated animals remained in the central chamber of the apparatus, suggesting that the morphine dose used was relatively high. Thus, we decided to use a substantially lower morphine dose, i.e., 0.625 mg/kg (**Fig. 3A**). During the habituation phase, morphine (0.625 mg/kg) reduced the time spent in both ROIs of the three-chamber apparatus in CRF_1+/- (P<0.05 *vs.* saline-treated CRF_1+/- mice), but not in CRF_1+/+ or CRF_1-/-, male mice (**Fig. 3B** and **Table S4**). Analysis

of the sociability phase revealed a *genotype* X *treatment* X *repeated measures* interaction effect (**Table S4**). Unlike saline-treated mice, morphine-treated CRF_1+/+ and CRF_1+/- mice spent similar time in the ROIs containing the unfamiliar conspecific or the object (P=0.873), indicating sociability deficits (**Fig. 3C**). In contrast, morphine-treated CRF_1-/- mice spent more time with the conspecific than with the object (P<0.005), indicating unaltered sociability (**Fig. 3C**). Accordingly, analysis of sociability ratio revealed no *genotype* effect ($F_{2,58}$=2.641, P=0.080), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,58}$=7.478, P<0.01) and a *genotype* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{2,58}$=4.994, P<0.01). Morphine-treated CRF_1+/+ mice showed lower sociability ratio than saline-treated CRF_1+/+ mice (P<0.05, **Fig. 3D**). In contrast, morphine-treated CRF_1-/- mice did not differ from saline-treated mice (P=0.819) and showed higher sociability ratio than morphine-treated CRF_1+/+ and CRF_1+/- mice (P<0.05, **Fig. 3D**). Interestingly, unlike CRF_1+/+ and CRF_1-/- mice, morphine-treated CRF_1+/- mice almost differed from saline-treated CRF_1+/- mice (P=0.065), suggesting a gene expression-dependent effect of CRF_1 receptor-deficiency (**Fig. 3D**). During the three-chamber test, overall morphine did not affect distance travelled (**Table S4**). Moreover, saline-treated mice and morphine-treated CRF_1+/+, but not CRF_1+/- or CRF_1-/-, mice travelled more distance during the habituation than during the sociability phase (P<0.05, **Fig. S2** and **Table S4**), further indicating dissociation between the locomotor and the sociability effects of morphine. Thus, the similar results obtained with CRF_1-/- and antalarmin-treated C57BL/6J male mice strengthened the notion of a key role for the CRF_1 receptor in sociability deficits induced by morphine.

We then assessed the effect of morphine (0.625 mg/kg) in female CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice. However, as shown in **Table S5**, during the habituation phase of the three-chamber test only 2/8 CRF_1+/+ mice treated with saline and 2/8 CRF_1+/+ mice treated with morphine visited both side chambers of the apparatus. Also, despite all saline-treated CRF_1+/- mice (n=4) visited both side chambers of the apparatus, this occurred only in 3/8 CRF_1+/- mice treated with morphine. Thus, we could not obtain a reliable amount of data using a reasonable number of female mice, at least under our experimental conditions and with the 0.625 mg/kg morphine dose.

Genetic CRF_1 receptor-deficiency eliminates morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons

Analysis of firing frequency of PVN neurons in male CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice revealed a *genotype* effect ($F_{2,119}$=8.498, P<0.0005), a *treatment* effect ($F_{1,119}$=31.816, P<0.0001) and a *genotype* X *treatment* interaction effect ($F_{2,119}$=7.224, P<0.005). Morphine (0.625 mg/kg) increased firing frequency in CRF_1+/+ (P<0.0005) and in CRF_1+/- (P<0.005), but not in CRF_1-/- (P=0.987), mice, as compared to same-genotype saline-treated mice (**Fig. 3E**). Notably, morphine-treated CRF_1+/- mice showed lower or higher firing frequency than morphine-treated CRF_1+/+ (P<0.05) or CRF_1-/- (P<0.005) mice, respectively, indicating a CRF_1 gene expression-dependent effect (**Fig. 3E**). These results further support an essential role for the CRF_1 receptor in PVN neuronal firing induced by morphine. Moreover, the lack of morphine effects upon neuronal firing and sociability in CRF_1-/- mice indicates once more a link between PVN activity and social behavior.

Pharmacological CRF_1 receptor antagonism eliminates morphine-induced firing of PVN OXY-expressing neurons in male, but not in female, mice

In male C57BL/6J mice, 40 cells expressed both OXY and AVP, 49 cells expressed AVP but not OXY, 6 cells expressed OXY but not AVP and 15 cells expressed neither OXY nor AVP (**Fig. 4B**). Vehicle/morphine-treated mice showed higher firing frequency of OXY/AVP-expressing neurons than vehicle/saline-treated mice (P<0.0005; **Fig. 4C** and **Table S6**). In contrast, antalarmin/morphine-treated mice did not differ from saline-treated mice (P=0.782) and showed lower firing frequency than vehicle/morphine-treated mice (P<0.0005, **Fig. 4C**). On the other hand, morphine increased firing frequency of neurons expressing AVP, but not OXY, independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment (P<0.05; **Fig. 4D** and **Table S6**). In female C57BL/6J mice, 31 cells expressed both OXY and AVP, 38 cells expressed OXY but not AVP, 7 cells expressed AVP but not OXY and 17 cells expressed neither OXY nor AVP (**Fig. 4E**). Morphine increased firing frequency of neurons co-expressing OXY and AVP, independently of vehicle or antalarmin

pretreatment ($P<0.005$; **Fig. 4F** and **Table S6**). Similarly, morphine increased firing frequency of neurons expressing OXY, but not AVP, independently of vehicle or antalarmin pretreatment ($P<0.005$; **Fig. 4G** and **Table S6**). These results indicate a sex-specific role for the CRF_1 receptor in morphine-induced firing of PVN OXY-expressing neurons, suggesting that CRF modulates brain OXY responses to opiate substances.

Discussion

The present study demonstrates a major, sex-linked, role for the CRF_1 receptor in social behavior alterations induced by morphine. Indeed, male, but not female, mice treated with the CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist antalarmin did not show the sociability deficits induced by morphine. Accordingly, genetic inactivation of the CRF_1 receptor eliminated morphine-induced sociability deficits in male mice. Antalarmin also abolished morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons in male, but not in female, mice. Consistently, in male mice CRF_1 receptor-deficiency decreased morphine-induced firing of PVN neurons in a CRF_1 gene expression-dependent manner. Thus, the electrophysiology results reliably mirrored the behavioral results, suggesting a link between morphine-induced neuronal activity and sociability deficits. Furthermore, in male, but not in female, mice antalarmin eliminated morphine-induced firing in PVN neurons expressing OXY, suggesting sex-specific CRF-OXY interactions.

In agreement with our previous study (Piccin et al., 2022), morphine consistently and similarly decreased sociability in male and female mice. Prior work reported sex-linked behavioral effects of opiate substances. For instance, female rats displayed greater motivation to take heroin and self-administered greater amounts of heroin or oxycodone than male rats (Cicero et al., 2003; Fulenwider et al., 2020; George et al., 2021). Moreover, female mice showed elevated heroin self-administration and increased sensitivity to the rewarding properties of morphine, as compared to male mice (Piccin et al., 2022; Towers et al., 2019). Thus, unlike other behavioral effects of opiate substances, sex might have a marginal role in opiate-induced impairment of sociability. Nevertheless, herein CRF_1 receptor antagonism by antalarmin prevented morphine-induced sociability deficits in male, but not in female, mice. To date, very few studies have examined CRF role in social behavior effects of substances of abuse. For instance, genetic inactivation of the CRF_2 receptor reduced sociability deficits associated with long-term cocaine withdrawal in male mice (Morisot et al., 2018). Moreover, genetic CRF_1 receptor-deficiency decreased opiate withdrawal-induced sociability deficits in female mice, as assessed one week after cessation of repeated

morphine administration (Piccin and Contarino, 2022). The latter findings contrast with the present lack of effect of antalarmin in female mice. However, although it might be difficult to compare pharmacological and genetic studies, the possibility exists for a differential implication of the CRF_1 receptor in social behavior deficits induced by a single opiate administration or by withdrawal from repeated opiate administration. Nonetheless, the present findings might bear importance for opiate-related diseases since a single morphine administration may induce long-lasting behavioral and brain alterations relevant to substance use disorders (Vanderschuren et al., 2001). Thus, identifying the neural substrates underlying initial opiate effects might be critical to advance our quest towards the development of effective treatments for substance use disorders.

Genetically engineered mouse models might provide a level of molecular specificity that is rarely achieved by pharmacological tools. Thus, to specifically assess the role for the CRF_1 receptor in morphine-induced sociability deficits, herein CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice were also used (Smith et al., 1998). However, following preliminary experiments showing that male CRF_1+/+ and CRF_1+/- mice treated with morphine (2.5 mg/kg) did not explore the three-chamber apparatus, a lower morphine dose was employed. Like in C57BL/6J mice, morphine (0.625 mg/kg) reliably impaired sociability in CRF_1+/+ and CRF+/- male mice, indicating that the two morphine doses used herein were suitable to compare the effect of pharmacological and genetic disruption of the CRF_1 receptor. Some differences were though observed between CRF_1 receptor-deficient and C57BL/6J mice treated with saline. In particular, though we did not perform direct statistical comparisons, percentage of time spent with the unfamiliar conspecific seemed higher in saline-treated CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- male mice, as compared to saline-treated C57BL/6J male mice. It is difficult to understand the factors underlying the latter results. However, male mice bearing a mixed (B6x129PF2/J) genetic background also showed higher sociability levels than C57BL/6J male mice (Moy et al., 2004). Thus, it is possible that the mixed (C57BL/6Jx129S4/SvJae) genetic background of the CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice used herein contributed, at least in part, to increase social approach, as compared to inbred C57BL/6J mice.

Nevertheless, despite the latter differences, CRF_1 receptor-deficiency (CRF_1-/-) completely eliminated the sociability deficits induced by morphine in male mice, further supporting the notion of an essential role for the CRF_1 receptor in opiate-induced disruption of social behavior. Unlike CRF_1+/+ mice, CRF_1-/- mice showed sex-independent hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis deficits under basal and stressful conditions, as revealed by plasma adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) and corticosterone assays (Papaleo et al., 2007; Smith et al., 1998; Timpl et al., 1998). Thus, it could be argued that the lack of morphine effects found in CRF_1-/- mice was due to HPA axis alterations. However, the present antalarmin results might, at least in part, rule out the latter hypothesis. Indeed, antalarmin is a non-peptide CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist that, upon systemic administration, readily crosses the blood-brain barrier and is behaviorally active (Zorrilla and Koob, 2010). Notably, antalarmin did affect neither basal nor stress-induced ACTH and corticosterone levels in male rats and mice (Jutkiewicz et al., 2005; Pérez-Tejada et al., 2013). Accordingly, the dose of antalarmin (20 mg/kg) used herein increased the somatic signs of morphine withdrawal without affecting plasma corticosterone (Papaleo et al., 2007). Thus, the present similar results obtained with antalarmin and CRF_1-/- mice argue in favor of a marginal role for the HPA axis in CRF_1 receptor-mediated sociability deficits induced by morphine.

Throughout the present studies, locomotor activity during the three-chamber test did not seem to account for the CRF_1 receptor-mediated sociability deficits induced by morphine. For instance, antalarmin- and vehicle-treated male C57BL/6J mice showed similar locomotor but different sociability responses to morphine (**Fig. 1D** and **Fig. S1A**). Moreover, morphine-treated CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice travelled similar distance but showed different social behavior (**Fig. 3D** and **Fig. S2**). Finally, overall mice travelled more distance during the habituation than during the sociability phase, an effect usually observed in the three-chamber test (Piccin and Contarino, 2020a, 2020b).

The PVN is a main source of brain CRF (Sawchenko et al., 1993). Moreover, CRF released within the PVN may act on intra-PVN CRF_1 receptor-expressing neurons (Jiang et al., 2019, 2018). Thus, to further explore the mechanisms of CRF_1 receptor-mediated sociability deficits, we

examined neuronal responses to morphine in the PVN. We found that morphine consistently elevated the firing frequency of PVN neurons in male and female C57BL/6J mice, and in male CRF_1+/+ and CRF_1+/- mice. Acute morphine treatment increases CRF level in the hypothalamus and HPA axis activity (Buckingham, 1982; Ignar and Kuhn, 1990). Accordingly, stimulation of presynaptic mu-opioid receptors located on PVN GABA terminals might reduce GABA release and thus elevate PVN CRF activity (Wamsteeker Cusulin et al., 2013). Thus, although herein we did not examine CRF expression, it is likely that morphine increased the activity of PVN CRF neurons. We also show that CRF_1 receptor antagonism by antalarmin completely eliminated morphine-induced PVN neuronal firing in male, but not in female, mice. Likewise, in male mice genetic inactivation of the CRF_1 receptor decreased morphine-induced PVN neuronal firing in a CRF_1 gene expression-dependent manner. Sex-linked differences in brain distribution and activity of the CRF system might underlie the present findings. For instance, female rats displayed higher CRF expression in the PVN and in the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA), as compared to male rats (Iwasaki-Sekino et al., 2009). However, using a CRF_1 reporter mouse line maintained on a C57BL/6 background, studies showed higher levels of the CRF_1 receptor in the PVN of adult (2 months) and old (20-24 months) male mice, as compared to adult and old female mice (Rosinger et al., 2019). Interestingly, adult gonadectomy (6 weeks) decreased PVN CRF_1 receptor-immunoreactive cells in male, but not in female, mice, indicating a sex-linked modulation of CRF_1 receptor expression by gonadal hormones (Rosinger et al., 2019). Moreover, female rats showed higher CRF_1 receptor-GTP-binding protein (G_s) coupling and higher CRF_1 receptor cellular internalization than male rats in cortical and locus coeruleus (LC) tissues, respectively (Bangasser et al., 2010). Notably, swim stress and transgenic CRF overexpression increased or decreased LC CRF_1 receptor cellular internalization in male or female rats and mice, respectively (Bangasser et al., 2013, 2010). Thus, it is possible that sex-linked differences in PVN CRF_1 receptor expression, CRF_1 receptor intracellular signaling or cellular compartmentalization contributed to the sex-linked behavioral and

brain effects of antalarmin reported herein. However, more studies are warranted to address the latter hypotheses.

The present immunohistochemistry studies showed that, in male and female C57BL/6J mice, approximately half of the patched PVN cells expressed both OXY and AVP. However, in male mice a relatively large portion of the stained cells expressed AVP, but not OXY. In net contrast, in female mice a large portion of the stained cells expressed OXY, but not AVP. The latter sex differences resonate with previous studies. Indeed, AVP- or OXY-positive neurons were shown to be more numerous in the PVN of male or female animals, respectively, in a variety of species, including humans (Dumais and Veenema, 2016). Interestingly, herein morphine disrupted sociability but increased the firing frequency of PVN neurons expressing OXY and/or AVP. At first glance, the present results might seem at odds with the alleged prosocial role for OXY systems. However, PVN OXY neurons extensively project to several brain areas where they may differentially modulate social behavior in a brain site-specific manner (Jurek and Neumann, 2018). For instance, genetically-driven activation or inhibition of PVN OXY neurons projecting to the ventral tegmental area (VTA) respectively increased or decreased social interaction in male mice (Hung et al., 2017). In contrast, OXY infusion into the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) dose-dependently decreased social approach in both male and female California mice (Duque-Wilckens et al., 2020). Moreover, both pharmacological antagonism of OXY receptors and genetic inhibition of OXY synthesis within the BNST attenuated social defeat stress-induced reduction of social interaction in female California mice, further indicating a negative modulation of social behavior by BNST OXY activity (Duque-Wilckens et al., 2020, 2018). CRF_1 receptor mRNA and OXY mRNA were shown to co-localize in PVN neurons in male rats (Arima and Aguilera, 2000). Also, PVN CRF_1 receptor-expressing neurons are thought to make bidirectional connections with PVN OXY-expressing neurons, suggesting intra-PVN CRF-OXY interactions relevant to stress responses and social behavior (Jiang et al., 2019). Thus, activation of PVN CRF_1 receptors by morphine-induced CRF release might modulate the activity of PVN OXY neurons projecting to the

VTA or the BNST and related social behavior. On the other hand, since CRF_1 receptors are highly expressed in the VTA, dopamine activity might also be directly modulated by intra-VTA CRF/CRF_1 receptor pathways (Chen et al., 2014). Accordingly, intra-VTA administration of CRF receptor antagonists attenuated social defeat stress-induced dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens shell (Boyson et al., 2014). However, more studies are needed to determine the role for brain site-specific CRF/CRF_1 receptor pathways in OXY and dopamine activity underlying the social behavior effects of substances of abuse.

Stressful events strongly activate brain OXY systems (Jurek and Neumann, 2018). For instance, male rats exposed to the forced swim or the tail suspension stressor showed increased OXY peptide levels in several brain areas, including the PVN and the SON (Yan et al., 2014). Notably, intracerebroventricular injection of an OXY receptor antagonist dose-dependently increased stress-induced immobility, suggesting that OXY activity served to cope with stress (Yan et al., 2014). Acute morphine administration may elicit a stress-like state, as revealed by elevated CRF mRNA in the CeA and HPA axis activity in male rats (Ignar and Kuhn, 1990; Maj et al., 2003). Within this framework, the present results of morphine-induced firing of PVN OXY-positive neurons suggest the presence of a stress-like state, which may disrupt social behavior. Thus, morphine may activate brain CRF systems which, via CRF_1 receptors, may increase the activity of PVN OXY neurons in order to counteract stress effects. In contrast, antalarmin completely eliminated morphine-induced firing of PVN OXY-expressing neurons and sociability deficits in male mice. This suggests that pharmacological disruption of the stress-responsive CRF_1 receptor confers stress resilience, which *per se* does not require PVN OXY activity to cope with a stress-like state, leaving unaltered the expression of social behavior. On the other hand, antalarmin did not affect the activity of neurons expressing AVP, but not OXY, in male mice. Accordingly, prior work indicated a minor role for AVP in stress resilience and sociability, as compared to OXY (Lukas et al., 2011; Neumann and Landgraf, 2012). However, PVN-targeted genetic or pharmacological studies are needed to determine the role for PVN CRF_1 receptors in opiate-induced sociability

deficits and related PVN OXY activity. Heroin self-administration may up-regulate CRF_1 receptor mRNA level in VTA dopamine neurons in male rats (Galaj et al., 2023). Nevertheless, to our knowledge, to date no studies have investigated the effect of acute morphine administration upon PVN CRF_1 receptor expression. Thus, together with PVN-targeted genetic or pharmacological manipulation of CRF_1 receptor activity, assessing CRF_1 receptor expression in the PVN might help to understand the brain substrates of opiate-induced disruption of social behavior. Finally, in female mice antalarmin affected neither morphine-induced sociability deficits nor firing of OXY/AVP- or OXY-expressing neurons, revealing a sex-specific role for the CRF_1 receptor in opiate-induced activity of brain OXY systems and related social behavior.

In summary, herein we provide initial evidence of a major, sex-linked, role for the CRF_1 receptor in social behavior and brain alterations induced by morphine. Indeed, disruption of CRF_1 receptor function consistently eliminated morphine-induced sociability deficits and PVN neuronal firing in male, but not in female, mice. These findings suggest that inhibition of CRF_1 receptor activity may relieve severe social behavior deficits commonly observed in OUD patients. Moreover, the present results point out to sex as a critical biological variable of studies assessing novel treatments for substance use disorders.

Materials and methods

Animals

Male and female C57BL/6J mice were bred in-house and derived from mice originally purchased from Janvier Labs (Le Genest-Saint-Isle, France). Male and female CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice previously generated on a mixed C57BL/6Jx129 background were bred in-house from mating CRF_1+/- mice and genotype identified by PCR analysis of tail DNA (Smith et al., 1998). The colony room (22±2°C, relative humidity: 50–60%) was maintained on a 12 h light/dark cycle (lights on at 08:00). Mice were housed in groups of 2-4 in transparent polycarbonate cages (29.5 x 11.5 x 13 cm, L x W x H) containing bedding and a cotton nestlet (SAFE, Augy, France) and were 12-28 weeks old at testing. Standard laboratory food (3.3 kcal/g; SAFE, Augy, France) and water were available *ad libitum*. All studies were conducted in accordance with the European Communities Council Directive 2010/63/EU, were approved by the local Animal Care and Use Committee and complied with the ARRIVE Guidelines (Kilkenny et al., 2010).

Three-chamber sociability task

The three-chamber task allowed the study of the preference for an unfamiliar same-sex conspecific *vs*. an object and was carried out as previously reported (Piccin et al., 2022). The three-chamber apparatus was a rectangular box (60 x 40 x 20 cm, L x W x H) divided in three equal chambers and made of dark grey polypropylene. Dividing transparent Plexiglas walls had small squared doors (8 x 8 cm) that could be manually opened and closed. The central chamber was empty and each side chamber contained a round wire cage (12 cm diameter, 14 cm high, with bars spaced 1 cm apart) placed in one half-portion of the chamber. The three-chamber test was conducted during the light phase of the 12 h light/dark cycle and light intensity in the apparatus was ~10 lux. The subject mice were handled 1 min/day during the three days preceding the three-chamber experiment. On the fourth day, C57BL/6J mice were treated with either vehicle or antalarmin (20 mg/kg) and returned to their home-cage. One hour later, they were treated with either saline or morphine (2.5 mg/kg) and

immediately tested in the three-chamber task (**Fig. 1A**). We did not monitor the estrous cycle in female mice. The normal estrous cycle of laboratory mice is 4-5 days in length, and it is divided into four phases (proestrus, estrus, metestrus and diestrus). The three-chamber experiments were generally carried out over a 5-day period, thus spanning across the entire estrous cycle. In particular, on each test day approximately the same number of mice was assigned to each experimental group. Thus, within each group the number of female mice tested on each phase of the estrous cycle was likely similar. Moreover, studies indicated no significant difference over different phases of the estrous cycle in social interaction, anxiety-like and anhedonia-like behavioral tests in C57BL/6J female mice (Zeng et al., 2023; Zhao et al., 2021). CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice were treated with either saline or morphine (0.625 mg/kg) and immediately tested in the three-chamber task (**Fig. 3A**). The three-chamber test consisted of three phases: pre-habituation, habituation and sociability. During the pre-habituation phase, the subject mouse was confined to the central chamber for 5 min. Then, the doors were opened and the mouse could freely explore the three chambers and the empty wire cages for 10 min (habituation phase). During the subsequent 10 min, the subject mouse could freely explore the entire apparatus with one wire cage containing an unfamiliar same-sex mouse and the other an object, i.e., a plastic bottle cap (sociability phase). The unfamiliar mice were C57BL/6J mice sex- and age-matched with the subject mice. During the three days preceding testing, the unfamiliar mice were handled 1 min/day and habituated to the wire cages for 10 min/day, with the wire cage habituation taking place in the three-chamber apparatus on the second and third day. The position (left or right side chamber) of the unfamiliar mouse was counterbalanced within each experimental group. Between each tested mouse, the apparatus was cleaned with water and the wire cages with 70% ethanol and then water. Videos were acquired and analyzed with a home-made tracking system. In particular, time (s) spent by the tested mouse in the regions of interest (ROIs, side half-chambers) containing the wire cages was taken as a measure of sociability (**Fig. 1A**). Indeed, our prior studies reliably demonstrated that the latter measure positively correlated with the number of nose-to-nose contacts with the unfamiliar mouse (Piccin

and Contarino, 2020b). Moreover, ratio of time spent in the ROI containing the unfamiliar mouse positively correlated with the ratio of time spent with the nose in the wire cage containing the unfamiliar mouse (Piccin and Contarino, 2020b). Furthermore, to control for locomotor activity, distance (m) travelled throughout the whole apparatus during the habituation and the sociability phases of the test was examined. Sociability ratio was calculated as percentage of time spent in the ROI containing the unfamiliar mouse over the total time spent in both ROIs containing the wire cages.

Brain slice preparation

C57BL/6J mice were injected with either vehicle or antalarmin (20 mg/kg) and, one hour later, with either saline or morphine (2.5 mg/kg). CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice were just injected with either saline or morphine (0.625 mg/kg). Ten minutes after saline or morphine administration, mice were anesthetized by intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of ketamine (100 mg/kg) / xylazine (10 mg/kg) until reflexes to tail- or toe-pinching were lost. Before brain removal, animals were intracardially perfused with an ice-cold bubbled (95% O_2 / 5% CO_2) sucrose-based saline solution containing (in mM): NaH_2PO_4 1.25, KCl 2.5, $CaCl_2$ 0.5, $MgSO_4$ 10, D-glucose 10, $NaHCPO_3$ 26. Brains were rapidly removed and 300 μm coronal slices containing the PVN were cut using a vibroslicer (Leica VT100S, Leica Biosystems, Germany). Slices were then allowed to recover for at least 1 h at 30°C in a holding chamber filled with oxygenated (95 % O_2 / 5 % CO_2) artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF) composed of (in mM): NaCl 126, KCl 2.5, $CaCl_2$ 2, $MgSO_4$ 2, NaH_2PO_4 1.25, $NaHCO_3$ 26, glucose 10 (pH 7.3, 290 mOsm).

Electrophysiology studies

Cell-attached patch-clamp recordings from PVN neurons were made at room temperature in voltage-clamp conditions under continuous perfusion of oxygenated aCSF composed of (in mM): NaCl 126, KCl 3, $CaCl_2$ 1.6, $MgSO_4$ 1.5, NaH_2PO_4 1.25, $NaHCO_3$ 26, glucose 10. Throughout

recordings, GABAergic and glutamatergic inputs were blocked with gabazine (1 μM) and 10μM of the NMDA and non-NMDA receptor antagonists D(-)-2-amino5-phosphonopentanoic acid (AP5) and 6,7-dinitroquinoxaline-2,3(1H,4H) dione (DNQX). Neurons were visualized with an upright Nikon Eclipse FN1 microscope (Nikon, Japan) with infrared illumination. Recording borosilicate electrodes were filled with an internal solution containing K-Gluconate 120 mM, KCl 20 mM, $MgCl_2$ 1.3 mM, EGTA 1 mM, HEPES 10 mM, $CaCl_2$ 0.1 mM, GTP 0.03 mM, cAMP 0.1 mM, leupeptine 0.01 mM, D-Mannitol 77 mM and Na 2 ATP 3 mM (pH 7.3). Moreover, biocytin 0.1% was added to the internal solution in order to post-visualize recorded neurons. Data were collected online with a Multiclamp 700B amplifier (Molecular Devices, USA) and acquired with Axograph X software (Axograph, Australia). Electrophysiology recordings were analyzed offline using the Axograph X software.

Immunohistochemistry and imaging

The phenotype of the patched and recorded cells was assessed by immunohistochemistry. After electrophysiological recording, slices were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde overnight at 4°C. Biocytin was then revealed with FITC-Streptavidin (1/300, Vector Laboratories). OXY and AVP immunohistochemical labeling was performed at the same time using as first antibodies mouse anti-OXY monoclonal antibody (1/1000, Millipore MAB5296) and T-5048 Guinea pig anti (Arg^8)-vasopressin antibody (1/1000, BMA biomedicals). Alexa fluor 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (1/500, Life technology) and Alexa fluor 647 donkey anti-guinea pig IgG (1/500, Life technology) were used as secondary antibodies. Immunostainings were acquired using a confocal Zeiss LSM900 microscope. Serial optical sections were obtained at a Z-step of 1.2 μm and imaged using an objective 10X or 20X /1.00 numerical aperture.

Drugs

Antalarmin hydrochloride (20 mg/kg; TOCRIS, Lille, France) was dissolved in acidified saline (pH ~2.5) and injected *per os* (p.o.) by gavage. Morphine hydrochloride (0.625 or 2.5 mg/kg; Francopia, Gentilly, France) was dissolved in physiological saline and injected i.p. Control mice were injected p.o. or i.p. with the appropriate vehicle (acidified or physiological saline) and volume of administration was always 10 ml/kg. The morphine dose was chosen based on our prior studies showing that morphine (2.5 mg/kg, i.p.) impaired sociability in male and female C57BL/6J mice, without affecting locomotor activity (Piccin et al., 2022). Also, the antalarmin dose and route of administration were chosen based on our prior reports of behavioral effects of antalarmin (20 mg/kg) administered p.o. (Contarino et al., 2017; Ingallinesi et al., 2012; Piccin and Contarino, 2020b). Notably, the oral route of administration for antalarmin was chosen for its translational relevance, as it could be easily employed in clinical trials assessing the therapeutic value of pharmacological CRF_1 receptor antagonists.

Statistical analysis

Each mouse was assigned a unique identification number that was used to conduct blind testing and data analysis. To prevent strong initial preferences from biasing the three-chamber sociability results, animals exploring each ROI containing the wire cage for more than 80% (or less than 20%) of the total time spent in both ROIs during the habituation phase (10 min) were excluded from data analysis. The number of animals excluded within each experimental group is reported in **Table S1A-B**. For simplification and illustration purposes, data obtained in male and female mice were reported on separate figures. Thus, within each sex, the three-way repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) with pretreatment (vehicle *vs.* antalarmin) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors and side (mouse *vs*. object) or test phase (habituation *vs.* sociability) as a within-subject factor was used to analyze time spent in the ROIs or distance travelled during the three-chamber test by C57BL/6J mice. A three-way repeated measures ANOVA with genotype

(CRF_1+/+ *vs*. CRF_1+/- *vs.* CRF_1-/-) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors and side (mouse *vs*. object) or test phase (habituation *vs.* sociability) as a within-subject factor was used to analyze time spent in the ROIs or distance travelled during the three-chamber test by CRF_1 receptor-deficient mice. The two-way ANOVA with pretreatment (vehicle *vs.* antalarmin) or genotype (CRF_1+/+ *vs.* CRF_1+/- *vs*. CRF_1-/-) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors was used to analyze sociability ratio and the firing frequency (Hz) results of the electrophysiology studies. Sociability ratio and firing frequency displayed by C57BL/6J mice were also examined by a three-way ANOVA with sex (males *vs.* females), pretreatment (vehicle *vs.* antalarmin) and treatment (saline *vs.* morphine) as between-subjects factors. The accepted value for significance was $P<0.05$. Following significant interaction effects, the Newman-Keuls post-hoc test was used for individual group comparisons. Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistica software (Version 10). Data graphs were created using GraphPad Prism and Adobe Illustrator.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Dr Philippe Ciofi (INSERM U1215) for the precious help with the oxytocin and vasopressin studies.

Funding sources

This study was supported by the *Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale* (Grant No. DPA20140629794 to AC and JB), the *Agence Nationale de la Recherche* (Grant No. ANR-21-CE37-0019-01 to AC), the University of Bordeaux and the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS), France. Funding sources had no further role in study design, in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data, in the writing of the report and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

Author contributions

AP and AC designed research. AP, AEA and JB performed research. AP, AEA, SSB and AC analyzed data. AC wrote and edited the paper with input from all authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Orcid

Alessandro Piccin: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9566-3808

Jérôme Baufreton: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2623-6375

Sandrine S. Bertrand: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3020-7980

Angelo Contarino: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7286-6941

References

APA. 2013. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Arlington, VA, American Psychiatric Association, 2013.

Arima H, Aguilera G. 2000. Vasopressin and oxytocin neurones of hypothalamic supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei co-express mRNA for Type-1 and Type-2 corticotropin-releasing hormone receptors. *J Neuroendocrinol* **12**:833–842. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2826.2000.00528.x

Babor TF, Meyer RE, Mirin SM, McNamee HB, Davies M. 1976. Behavioral and social effects of heroin self-administration and withdrawal. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **33**:363–367. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.1976.01770030067010

Bangasser DA, Curtis A, Reyes B a. S, Bethea TT, Parastatidis I, Ischiropoulos H, Van Bockstaele EJ, Valentino RJ. 2010. Sex differences in corticotropin-releasing factor receptor signaling and trafficking: potential role in female vulnerability to stress-related psychopathology. *Mol Psychiatry* **15**:877, 896–904. doi:10.1038/mp.2010.66

Bangasser DA, Reyes B a. S, Piel D, Garachh V, Zhang X-Y, Plona ZM, Van Bockstaele EJ, Beck SG, Valentino RJ. 2013. Increased vulnerability of the brain norepinephrine system of females to corticotropin-releasing factor overexpression. *Mol Psychiatry* **18**:166–173. doi:10.1038/mp.2012.24

Becker JB, Koob GF. 2016. Sex Differences in Animal Models: Focus on Addiction. *Pharmacol Rev* **68**:242–263. doi:10.1124/pr.115.011163

Boyson CO, Holly EN, Shimamoto A, Albrechet-Souza L, Weiner LA, DeBold JF, Miczek KA. 2014. Social stress and CRF-dopamine interactions in the VTA: role in long-term escalation of cocaine self-administration. *J Neurosci* **34**:6659–6667. doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3942-13.2014

Buckingham JC. 1982. Secretion of corticotrophin and its hypothalamic releasing factor in response to morphine and opioid peptides. *Neuroendocrinology* **35**:111–116. doi:10.1159/000123364

Chen NA, Jupp B, Sztainberg Y, Lebow M, Brown RM, Kim JH, Chen A, Lawrence AJ. 2014. Knockdown of CRF1 receptors in the ventral tegmental area attenuates cue- and acute food deprivation stress-induced cocaine seeking in mice. *J Neurosci* **34**:11560–11570. doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.4763-12.2014

Cicero TJ, Aylward SC, Meyer ER. 2003. Gender differences in the intravenous self-administration of mu opiate agonists. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* **74**:541–549. doi:10.1016/s0091-3057(02)01039-0

Clayton JA. 2018. Applying the new SABV (sex as a biological variable) policy to research and clinical care. *Physiol Behav* **187**:2–5. doi:10.1016/j.physbeh.2017.08.012

Contarino A, Kitchener P, Vallée M, Papaleo F, Piazza P-V. 2017. CRF1 receptor-deficiency increases cocaine reward. *Neuropharmacology* **117**:41–48. doi:10.1016/j.neuropharm.2017.01.024

Dedic N, Chen A, Deussing JM. 2018. The CRF Family of Neuropeptides and their Receptors - Mediators of the Central Stress Response. *Curr Mol Pharmacol* **11**:4–31. doi:10.2174/1874467210666170302104053

Dumais KM, Veenema AH. 2016. Vasopressin and oxytocin receptor systems in the brain: Sex differences and sex-specific regulation of social behavior. *Front Neuroendocrinol* **40**:1–23. doi:10.1016/j.yfrne.2015.04.003

Duque-Wilckens N, Steinman MQ, Busnelli M, Chini B, Yokoyama S, Pham M, Laredo SA, Hao R, Perkeybile AM, Minie VA, Tan PB, Bales KL, Trainor BC. 2018. Oxytocin Receptors in the Anteromedial Bed Nucleus of the Stria Terminalis Promote Stress-Induced Social Avoidance in Female California Mice. *Biol Psychiatry* **83**:203–213. doi:10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.08.024

Duque-Wilckens N, Torres LY, Yokoyama S, Minie VA, Tran AM, Petkova SP, Hao R, Ramos-Maciel S, Rios RA, Jackson K, Flores-Ramirez FJ, Garcia-Carachure I, Pesavento PA, Iñiguez SD, Grinevich V, Trainor BC. 2020. Extrahypothalamic oxytocin neurons drive

stress-induced social vigilance and avoidance. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **117**:26406–26413. doi:10.1073/pnas.2011890117

Fulenwider HD, Nennig SE, Hafeez H, Price ME, Baruffaldi F, Pravetoni M, Cheng K, Rice KC, Manvich DF, Schank JR. 2020. Sex differences in oral oxycodone self-administration and stress-primed reinstatement in rats. *Addict Biol* **25**:e12822. doi:10.1111/adb.12822

Galaj E, Barrera ED, Persaud K, Nisanov R, Vashisht A, Goldberg H, Patel N, Lenhard H, You Z-B, Gardner EL, Ranaldi R. 2023. The Impact of Heroin Self-Administration and Environmental Enrichment on Ventral Tegmental CRF1 Receptor Expression. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol* **26**:828–839. doi:10.1093/ijnp/pyad060

George BE, Barth SH, Kuiper LB, Holleran KM, Lacy RT, Raab-Graham KF, Jones SR. 2021. Enhanced heroin self-administration and distinct dopamine adaptations in female rats. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **46**:1724–1733. doi:10.1038/s41386-021-01035-0

Gerra G, Zaimovic A, Moi G, Bussandri M, Bubici C, Mossini M, Raggi MA, Brambilla F. 2004. Aggressive responding in abstinent heroin addicts: neuroendocrine and personality correlates. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* **28**:129–139. doi:10.1016/j.pnpbp.2003.09.029

Hauger RL, Grigoriadis DE, Dallman MF, Plotsky PM, Vale WW, Dautzenberg FM. 2003. International Union of Pharmacology. XXXVI. Current status of the nomenclature for receptors for corticotropin-releasing factor and their ligands. *Pharmacol Rev* **55**:21–26. doi:10.1124/pr.55.1.3

Heilig M, Epstein DH, Nader MA, Shaham Y. 2016. Time to connect: bringing social context into addiction neuroscience. *Nat Rev Neurosci* **17**:592–599. doi:10.1038/nrn.2016.67

Hung LW, Neuner S, Polepalli JS, Beier KT, Wright M, Walsh JJ, Lewis EM, Luo L, Deisseroth K, Dölen G, Malenka RC. 2017. Gating of social reward by oxytocin in the ventral tegmental area. *Science* **357**:1406–1411. doi:10.1126/science.aan4994

Ignar DM, Kuhn CM. 1990. Effects of specific mu and kappa opiate tolerance and abstinence on hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis secretion in the rat. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **255**:1287–1295.

Ingallinesi M, Rouibi K, Le Moine C, Papaleo F, Contarino A. 2012. CRF2 receptor-deficiency eliminates opiate withdrawal distress without impairing stress coping. *Mol Psychiatry* **17**:1283–1294. doi:10.1038/mp.2011.119

Iwasaki-Sekino A, Mano-Otagiri A, Ohata H, Yamauchi N, Shibasaki T. 2009. Gender differences in corticotropin and corticosterone secretion and corticotropin-releasing factor mRNA expression in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus and the central nucleus of the amygdala in response to footshock stress or psychological stress in rats. *Psychoneuroendocrinology* **34**:226–237. doi:10.1016/j.psyneuen.2008.09.003

Jamieson BB, Nair BB, Iremonger KJ. 2017. Regulation of hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing hormone neurone excitability by oxytocin. *J Neuroendocrinol* **29**. doi:10.1111/jne.12532

Jiang Z, Rajamanickam S, Justice NJ. 2019. CRF signaling between neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN) coordinates stress responses. *Neurobiol Stress* **11**:100192. doi:10.1016/j.ynstr.2019.100192

Jiang Z, Rajamanickam S, Justice NJ. 2018. Local Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Signaling in the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. *J Neurosci* **38**:1874–1890. doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1492-17.2017

Jurek B, Neumann ID. 2018. The Oxytocin Receptor: From Intracellular Signaling to Behavior. *Physiol Rev* **98**:1805–1908. doi:10.1152/physrev.00031.2017

Jutkiewicz EM, Wood SK, Houshyar H, Hsin L-W, Rice KC, Woods JH. 2005. The effects of CRF antagonists, antalarmin, CP154,526, LWH234, and R121919, in the forced swim test and on swim-induced increases in adrenocorticotropin in rats. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* **180**:215–223. doi:10.1007/s00213-005-2164-z

Kilkenny C, Browne W, Cuthill IC, Emerson M, Altman DG, NC3Rs Reporting Guidelines Working Group. 2010. Animal research: reporting in vivo experiments: the ARRIVE guidelines. *Br J Pharmacol* **160**:1577–1579. doi:10.1111/j.1476-5381.2010.00872.x

Koob GF. 2008. A role for brain stress systems in addiction. *Neuron* **59**:11–34. doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2008.06.012

Lukas M, Toth I, Reber SO, Slattery DA, Veenema AH, Neumann ID. 2011. The neuropeptide oxytocin facilitates pro-social behavior and prevents social avoidance in rats and mice. *Neuropsychopharmacology* **36**:2159–2168. doi:10.1038/npp.2011.95

Maj M, Turchan J, Smiałowska M, Przewłocka B. 2003. Morphine and cocaine influence on CRF biosynthesis in the rat central nucleus of amygdala. *Neuropeptides* **37**:105–110. doi:10.1016/s0143-4179(03)00021-0

Morisot N, Monier R, Le Moine C, Millan MJ, Contarino A. 2018. Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2-deficiency eliminates social behaviour deficits and vulnerability induced by cocaine. *Br J Pharmacol* **175**:1504–1518. doi:10.1111/bph.14159

Moy SS, Nadler JJ, Perez A, Barbaro RP, Johns JM, Magnuson TR, Piven J, Crawley JN. 2004. Sociability and preference for social novelty in five inbred strains: an approach to assess autistic-like behavior in mice. *Genes Brain Behav* **3**:287–302. doi:10.1111/j.1601-1848.2004.00076.x

Neumann ID, Landgraf R. 2012. Balance of brain oxytocin and vasopressin: implications for anxiety, depression, and social behaviors. *Trends Neurosci* **35**:649–659. doi:10.1016/j.tins.2012.08.004

Papaleo F, Kitchener P, Contarino A. 2007. Disruption of the CRF/CRF1 receptor stress system exacerbates the somatic signs of opiate withdrawal. *Neuron* **53**:577–589. doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2007.01.022

Peça J, Feliciano C, Ting JT, Wang W, Wells MF, Venkatraman TN, Lascola CD, Fu Z, Feng G. 2011. Shank3 mutant mice display autistic-like behaviours and striatal dysfunction. *Nature* **472**:437–442. doi:10.1038/nature09965

Pérez-Tejada J, Arregi A, Gómez-Lázaro E, Vegas O, Azpiroz A, Garmendia L. 2013. Coping with chronic social stress in mice: hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal/ sympathetic-adrenal-medullary axis activity, behavioral changes and effects of antalarmin treatment: implications for the study of stress-related psychopathologies. *Neuroendocrinology* **98**:73–88. doi:10.1159/000353620

Piccin A, Contarino A. 2022. The CRF1 receptor mediates social behavior deficits induced by opiate withdrawal. *J Neurosci Res* **100**:309–321. doi:10.1002/jnr.24697

Piccin A, Contarino A. 2020a. Long-lasting pseudo-social aggressive behavior in opiate-withdrawn mice. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* **97**:109780. doi:10.1016/j.pnpbp.2019.109780

Piccin A, Contarino A. 2020b. Sex-linked roles of the CRF1 and the CRF2 receptor in social behavior. *J Neurosci Res* **98**:1561–1574. doi:10.1002/jnr.24629

Piccin A, Courtand G, Contarino A. 2022. Morphine reduces the interest for natural rewards. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* **239**:2407–2419. doi:10.1007/s00213-022-06131-7

Pomrenze MB, Paliarin F, Maiya R. 2022. Friend of the Devil: Negative Social Influences Driving Substance Use Disorders. *Front Behav Neurosci* **16**:836996. doi:10.3389/fnbeh.2022.836996

Resendez SL, Namboodiri VMK, Otis JM, Eckman LEH, Rodriguez-Romaguera J, Ung RL, Basiri ML, Kosyk O, Rossi MA, Dichter GS, Stuber GD. 2020. Social Stimuli Induce Activation of Oxytocin Neurons Within the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus to Promote Social Behavior in Male Mice. *J Neurosci* **40**:2282–2295. doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1515-18.2020

Rosinger ZJ, Jacobskind JS, De Guzman RM, Justice NJ, Zuloaga DG. 2019. A sexually dimorphic distribution of corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 1 in the paraventricular hypothalamus. *Neuroscience* **409**:195–203. doi:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2019.04.045

Sawchenko PE, Imaki T, Potter E, Kovács K, Imaki J, Vale W. 1993. The functional neuroanatomy of corticotropin-releasing factor. *Ciba Found Symp* **172**:5–21; discussion 21-29. doi:10.1002/9780470514368.ch2

Smith GW, Aubry JM, Dellu F, Contarino A, Bilezikjian LM, Gold LH, Chen R, Marchuk Y, Hauser C, Bentley CA, Sawchenko PE, Koob GF, Vale W, Lee KF. 1998. Corticotropin releasing factor receptor 1-deficient mice display decreased anxiety, impaired stress response, and aberrant neuroendocrine development. *Neuron* **20**:1093–1102. doi:10.1016/s0896-6273(00)80491-2

Tang Y, Benusiglio D, Lefevre A, Hilfiger L, Althammer F, Bludau A, Hagiwara D, Baudon A, Darbon P, Schimmer J, Kirchner MK, Roy RK, Wang S, Eliava M, Wagner S, Oberhuber M, Conzelmann KK, Schwarz M, Stern JE, Leng G, Neumann ID, Charlet A, Grinevich V. 2020. Social touch promotes interfemale communication via activation of parvocellular oxytocin neurons. *Nat Neurosci* **23**:1125–1137. doi:10.1038/s41593-020-0674-y

Thirtamara Rajamani K, Barbier M, Lefevre A, Niblo K, Cordero N, Netser S, Grinevich V, Wagner S, Harony-Nicolas H. 2024. Oxytocin activity in the paraventricular and supramammillary nuclei of the hypothalamus is essential for social recognition memory in rats. *Mol Psychiatry* **29**:412–424. doi:10.1038/s41380-023-02336-0

Timpl P, Spanagel R, Sillaber I, Kresse A, Reul JM, Stalla GK, Blanquet V, Steckler T, Holsboer F, Wurst W. 1998. Impaired stress response and reduced anxiety in mice lacking a functional corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 1. *Nat Genet* **19**:162–166. doi:10.1038/520

Towers EB, Tunstall BJ, McCracken ML, Vendruscolo LF, Koob GF. 2019. Male and female mice develop escalation of heroin intake and dependence following extended access. *Neuropharmacology* **151**:189–194. doi:10.1016/j.neuropharm.2019.03.019

Vanderschuren LJ, De Vries TJ, Wardeh G, Hogenboom FA, Schoffelmeer AN. 2001. A single exposure to morphine induces long-lasting behavioural and neurochemical sensitization in rats. *Eur J Neurosci* **14**:1533–1538. doi:10.1046/j.0953-816x.2001.01775.x

Venniro M, Zhang M, Caprioli D, Hoots JK, Golden SA, Heins C, Morales M, Epstein DH, Shaham Y. 2018. Volitional social interaction prevents drug addiction in rat models. *Nat Neurosci* **21**:1520–1529. doi:10.1038/s41593-018-0246-6

Wamsteeker Cusulin JI, Füzesi T, Inoue W, Bains JS. 2013. Glucocorticoid feedback uncovers retrograde opioid signaling at hypothalamic synapses. *Nat Neurosci* **16**:596–604. doi:10.1038/nn.3374

Webster EL, Lewis DB, Torpy DJ, Zachman EK, Rice KC, Chrousos GP. 1996. In vivo and in vitro characterization of antalarmin, a nonpeptide corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) receptor antagonist: suppression of pituitary ACTH release and peripheral inflammation. *Endocrinology* **137**:5747–5750. doi:10.1210/endo.137.12.8940412

Yan Y, Wang Y-L, Su Z, Zhang Y, Guo S-X, Liu A-J, Wang C-H, Sun F-J, Yang J. 2014. Effect of oxytocin on the behavioral activity in the behavioral despair depression rat model. *Neuropeptides* **48**:83–89. doi:10.1016/j.npep.2014.01.001

Zeng P-Y, Tsai Y-H, Lee C-L, Ma Y-K, Kuo T-H. 2023. Minimal influence of estrous cycle on studies of female mouse behaviors. *Front Mol Neurosci* **16**:1146109. doi:10.3389/fnmol.2023.1146109

Zhao W, Li Q, Ma Y, Wang Z, Fan B, Zhai X, Hu M, Wang Q, Zhang M, Zhang C, Qin Y, Sha S, Gan Z, Ye F, Xia Y, Zhang G, Yang L, Zou S, Xu Z, Xia S, Yu Y, Abdul M, Yang J-X, Cao J-L, Zhou F, Zhang H. 2021. Behaviors Related to Psychiatric Disorders and Pain Perception in C57BL/6J Mice During Different Phases of Estrous Cycle. *Front Neurosci* **15**:650793. doi:10.3389/fnins.2021.650793

Zorrilla EP, Koob GF. 2010. Progress in corticotropin-releasing factor-1 antagonist development. *Drug Discov Today* **15**:371–383. doi:10.1016/j.drudis.2010.02.011

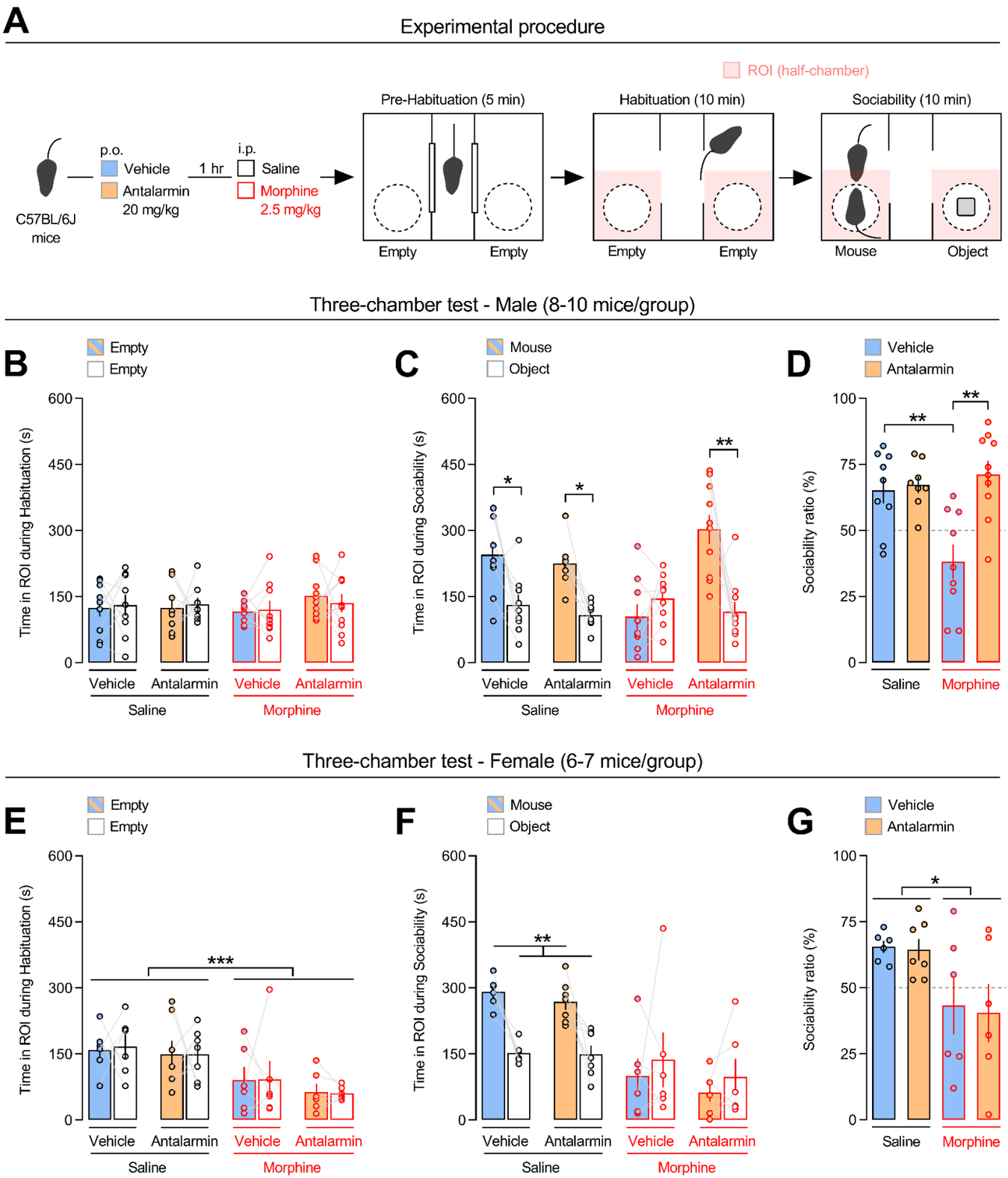

Fig. 1. Pharmacological antagonism of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates morphine-induced sociability deficits in male, but not in female, mice. (**A**) Experimental procedure. Male and female C57BL/6J mice were injected *per os* (p.o.) with either vehicle or the CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist antalarmin (20 mg/kg). One hour later, they were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with either saline or morphine (2.5 mg/kg) and tested in the three-chamber task for sociability. Time (s) spent in the regions of interest (ROIs, side half-chambers) of the three-chamber apparatus by male (**B** and **C**) and female (**E** and **F**) mice during the (**B** and **E**) habituation or the (**C** and **F**) sociability phase of the test. During the habituation phase, the ROIs contained empty wire cages; during the sociability phase, the wire cages contained an unfamiliar same-sex mouse or an object (**A**). Sociability ratio (%) displayed by (**D**) male and (**G**) female mice. The number of animals within each experimental group is reported in **Table S1A**. Values represent mean±SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.005, ***P<0.0005.

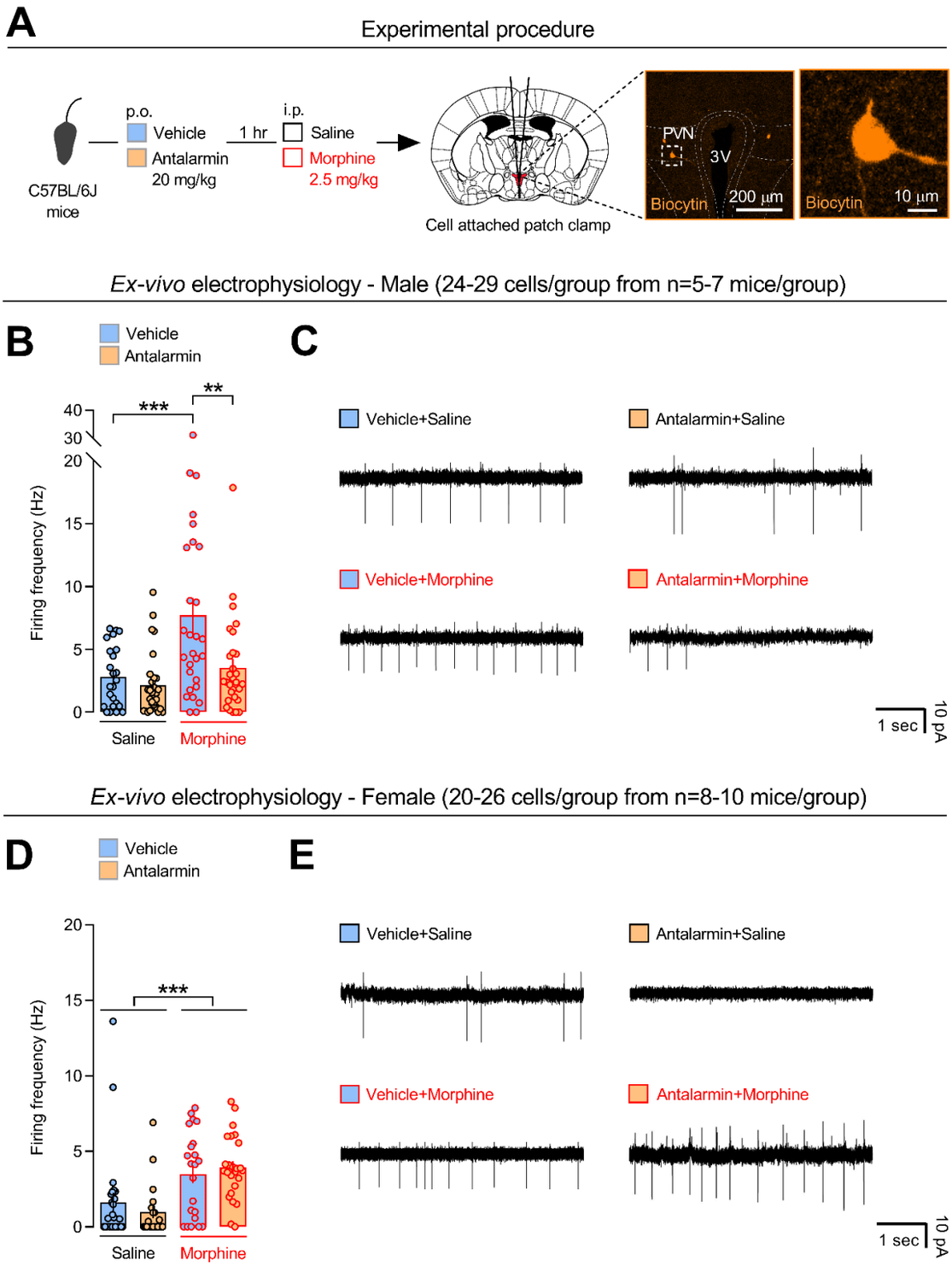

Fig. 2. Pharmacological antagonism of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates neuronal firing induced by morphine in male, but not in female, mice. (**A**) Experimental procedure. Male and female C57BL/6J mice were injected *per os* (p.o.) with either vehicle or the CRF_1 receptor-preferring antagonist antalarmin (20 mg/kg). One hour later, they were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with either saline or morphine (2.5 mg/kg). Ten minutes after, brains were removed and cell-attached patch-clamp recordings of paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN) neurons performed from brain slices. Scale bars: 200 and 10 µm. Firing frequency (Hz) of PVN neurons displayed by (**B**) male and (**D**) female mice treated with either vehicle or antalarmin followed by either saline or morphine. Images showing electrophysiological recordings from PVN neurons of the four (**C**) male and the four (**E**) female experimental groups. The number of *total* patched and recorded cells within each experimental group is reported in **Table S1C**. Values represent mean±SEM. **P<0.005, ***P<0.0005.

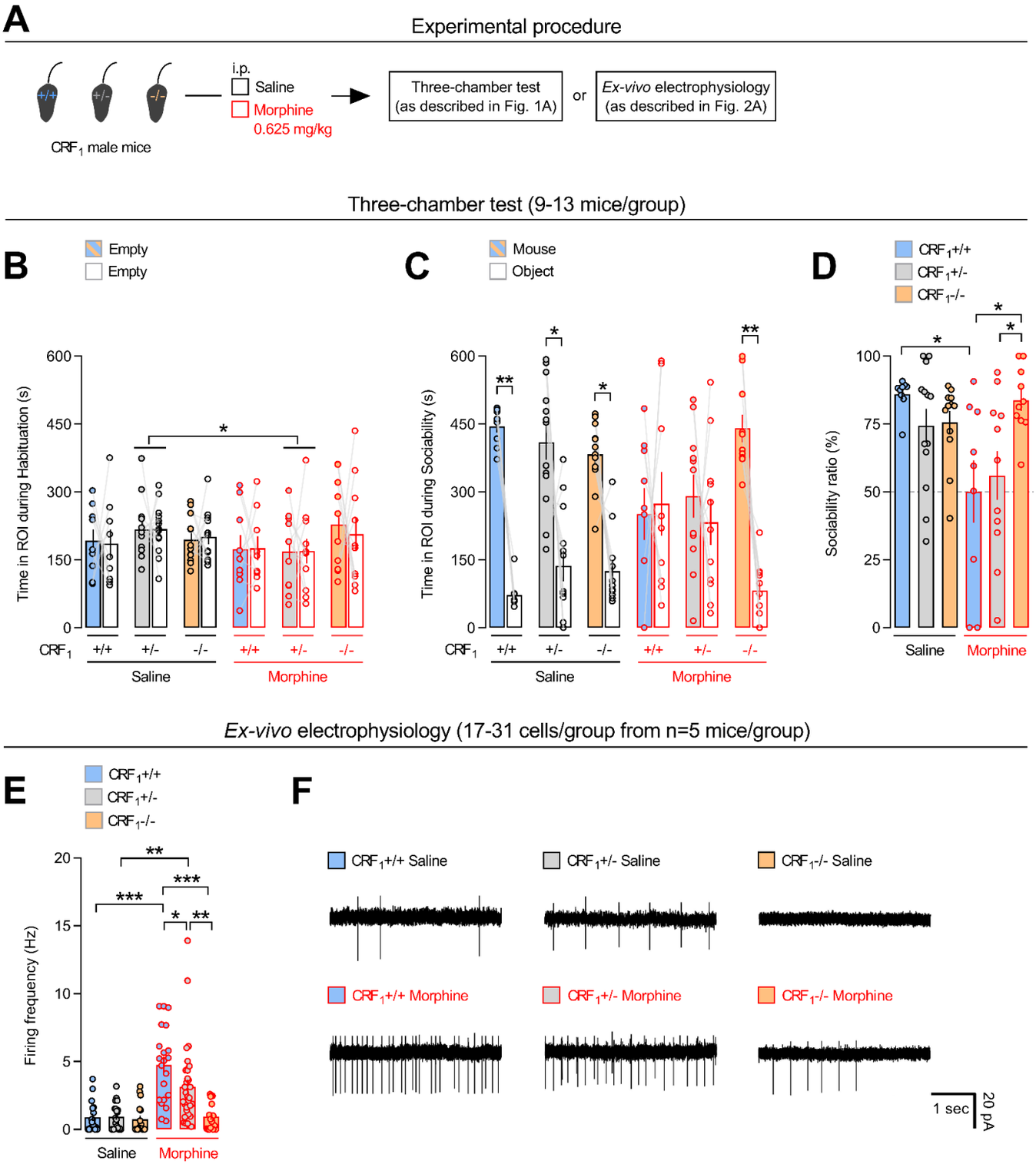

Fig. 3. Genetic inactivation of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates morphine-induced sociability deficits and neuronal firing. (**A**) Experimental procedure. Male CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with either saline or morphine (0.625 mg/kg) and tested in the three-chamber task for sociability. Additional groups of male CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice were injected with either saline or morphine (0.625 mg/kg) and cell-attached patch-clamp recordings of paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN) neurons performed from brain slices. Time (s) spent in the regions of interest (ROIs, side half-chambers) of the three-chamber apparatus (see **Fig. 1A**) during the (**B**) habituation and the (**C**) sociability phase of the test, (**D**) sociability ratio (%) and (**E**) firing frequency (Hz) of PVN neurons by saline- or morphine-treated CRF_1+/+, CRF_1+/- and CRF_1-/- mice. (**F**) Images showing electrophysiological recordings from PVN neurons of the six experimental groups. The number of animals and the number of patched and recorded cells within each experimental group is reported in **Table S1B**. Values represent mean±SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.005, ***P<0.0005.

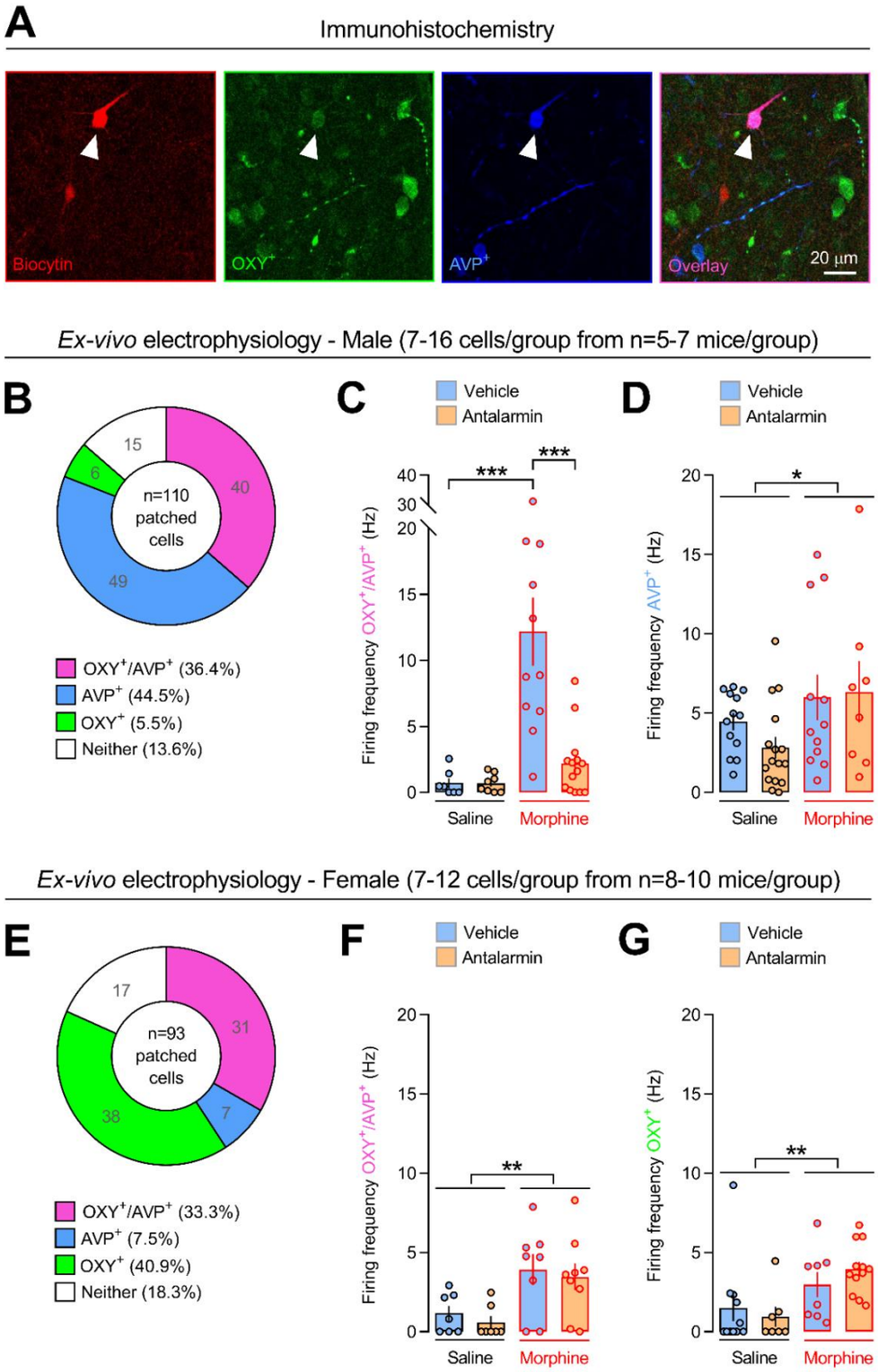

Fig. 4. Pharmacological antagonism of the CRF_1 receptor eliminates morphine-induced firing of oxytocin-expressing neurons in male, but not in female, mice. (**A**) Immunohistochemical images of a paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN) neuron co-expressing oxytocin (OXY^+) and arginine-vasopressin (AVP^+). Scale bar: 20 µm. Number of patched and recorded PVN neurons expressing OXY and/or AVP or neither of the two neuropeptides in (**B**) male and (**E**) female C57BL/6J mice. Firing frequency (Hz) of PVN neurons expressing OXY and/or AVP in (**C** and **D**) male and (**F** and **G)** female C57BL/6J mice treated with either vehicle or antalarmin (20 mg/kg) followed by either saline or morphine (2.5 mg/kg), as shown in **Fig. 2A**. The number of patched and recorded cells within each experimental group is reported in **Table S1C**. Values represent mean±SEM. *P<0.05, **P<0.005, ***P<0.0005.