
Frightening Music Triggers Rapid Changes in Brain Monoamine Receptors: A Pilot PET Study

Ying Zhang^{*1-4}, Qiaozhen Chen^{*1,5}, Fenglei Du¹, Yanni Hu¹⁻⁴, Fangfang Chao¹⁻⁴, Mei Tian¹⁻⁴, and Hong Zhang¹⁻⁴

¹Department of Nuclear Medicine, Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China; ²Zhejiang University Medical PET Center, Hangzhou, China; ³Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China; ⁴Key Laboratory of Medical Molecular Imaging of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, China; and ⁵Department of Psychiatry, Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

Frightening music can rapidly arouse emotions in listeners that mimic those from actual life-threatening experiences. However, studies of the underlying mechanism for perceiving danger created by music are limited. **Methods:** We investigated monoamine receptor changes induced by frightening music using ¹¹C-*N*-methyl-spiperone (¹¹C-NMSP) PET. Ten healthy male volunteers were included, and their psychophysiologic changes were evaluated. **Results:** Compared with the baseline condition, listening to frightening music caused a significant decrease in ¹¹C-NMSP in the right and left caudate nuclei, right limbic region, and right paralimbic region; a particularly significant decrease in the right anterior cingulate cortex; but an increase in the right frontal occipital and left temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. **Conclusion:** Transient fright triggers rapid changes in monoamine receptors, which decrease in the limbic and paralimbic regions but increase in the cerebral cortex.

Key Words: position emission tomography (PET); monoamine; receptor; music; fear

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Music, as a tool to convey emotion and modulate mood, can evoke powerful responses. Unlike many other stimuli, music can often evoke emotion spontaneously, in the absence of external associations (1). While listening to music, individuals experience both physiologic reactions and psychologic spontaneous responses extremely rapidly and automatically (2).

Frightening music is effective at inducing fear, which can rapidly arouse emotions that mimic those from actual life-threatening experiences. Those violent feelings of fear can

arouse deeply memorable impressions and even create psychological trauma, which may contribute to anxiety disorders. Previous functional imaging studies based on cerebral blood flow changes indicated that the emotional response to music occurs in a network of limbic and paralimbic structures (1,3), and both dopamine (4,5) and serotonin neural pathways (6) are involved in the modulation of fear and anxiety.

Few data are available concerning synaptic changes during music listening. A recent study by Salimpoor et al. (7) using ¹¹C-raclopride PET combined with functional MRI found that endogenous dopamine is released in the striatum at peak emotional responses to pleasant music. Because the binding of ¹¹C-raclopride to the dopamine receptor 2 (D₂) in the striatum is reversible in the time frame of a PET scan and competitive with that of endogenous dopamine, such binding cannot reflect actual changes in postsynaptic receptor level. In contrast, ¹¹C-*N*-methyl-spiperone (¹¹C-NMSP), as a D₂ and 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2A (5-HT_{2A}) antagonist, binds the receptors substantially irreversibly in the time frame of a PET scan and was originally used to detect dopamine receptor densities in the basal ganglia (8). Since ¹¹C-NMSP is not competitive with endogenous dopamine (9,10) and serotonin (11), binding of ¹¹C-NMSP can directly reflect a postsynaptic monoamine receptor level more accurately than can binding of ¹¹C-raclopride. Moreover, because ¹¹C-NMSP binds predominantly to D₂ in the striatum and to 5-HT_{2A} in the cortex, ¹¹C-NMSP could also be used to map both of these receptors simultaneously in the same individual (12,13).

Until now, studies on the underlying mechanism for music-evoked perception of danger have been limited. We hypothesized that the emotional processing of fear is mediated by D₂ and 5-HT_{2A}; thus, substantial differences in ¹¹C-NMSP binding would be found between baseline (or resting) and music-listening conditions. To our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of acute changes of monoamine receptors in response to frightening music. In this study, ¹¹C-NMSP binding both at baseline and during frightening music was evaluated in the same subjects. Real-time physical and emotional conditions were evaluated during frightening music to ensure that the music evoked a response by the listeners.

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For correspondence or reprints contact either of the following: Hong Zhang, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, 88 Jiefang Rd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310009, China.

E-mail: hzhang21@gmail.com

Mei Tian, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, 88 Jiefang Rd., Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310009, China.

E-mail: meitian@gmail.com

*Contributed equally to this work.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

Ten healthy male volunteers, with a mean age of 21.8 y (age range, 20–25 y), were recruited from students at Zhejiang University. Volunteers were selected after a complete medical screening to exclude current or past neurologic, psychiatric, or auditory disease. All subjects had no history of allergies, chronic illness, or substance addiction. All were right-handed and had no formal training in music. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant. The study was approved by the Ethic Committee of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine.

Study Protocol

A prospective, randomized, crossover pilot study was performed to compare the baseline and music-listening conditions. All volunteers successively underwent two ^{11}C -NMSP PET scans on separate days (with a 3- to 10-d interval between the scans) under either the baseline condition (resting without auditory stimuli) or the music-listening condition. The procedures were explained to each subject before the initiation of the PET study in order to avoid subject anxiety during the PET scan.

During the baseline condition, the subjects were instructed to rest on the bed quietly and not move during the scan. During the music-listening condition, the subjects were instructed to lie on the bed and listen to the music attentively. A musical stimulus was selected from the Japanese horror film *Ju-On*, which is widely accepted as one of the scariest and most influential movies ever made (14). Musical stimuli were presented at a stable volume by a loudspeaker. The music began 30 min before the ^{11}C -NMSP injection and continued throughout the PET scan.

The real-time vital signs of each subject were recorded during both baseline and music-listening conditions using a bedside patient monitor (M3046A; Philips). After the PET scan under the music-listening condition, each subject was asked to self-rate his emotional valence score using a ranking from –10 (most unpleasant) to 10 (most pleasant) and his fright intensity score using a ranking from 0 (no fright) to 10 (greatest fright) (3).

Data Acquisition and Analysis

^{11}C -NMSP was synthesized by an automated system (C-11-B II ^{11}C -methyl iodide; Sumitomo Heavy Industries). The PET scans were obtained using a SHR-22000 camera (Hamamatsu Photonics). Dynamic PET scans were acquired at 0–60 min after intravenous injection of ^{11}C -NMSP (740 MBq). The sequences consisted of 24 frames: 6×10 s, 4×30 s, 7×1 min, 4×5 min, and 3×10 min. The PET images between 31 and 40 min, which demonstrated higher radioactive accumulation in the brain, were selected for the image analysis.

Statistical parametric mapping analysis was performed using SPM2 (Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology). The threshold was set at a P value of less than 0.01, with a minimum cluster size of 100 contiguous voxels. The brain areas with increased or decreased ^{11}C -NMSP binding were detected using 2 different contrasts ($1 - 1$; $-1 1$).

RESULTS

When the music-listening condition was compared with the baseline condition, statistical parametric mapping analysis revealed significant decreases in ^{11}C -NMSP bind-

ing in 4 clusters (Fig. 1; Table 1). In the most significantly decreased cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.014$; $P_{\text{uncorrected}} < 0.001$; expected number of voxels per cluster [K_E] = 420), 3 brain regions—the right caudate head, right frontal subgyral region, and right anterior cingulate region—were involved (t value = 6.04, 4.09, and 3.76, respectively) (Table 1; Fig. 1). In the second cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.091$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.001$, $K_E = 294$), 2 brain regions were involved—the left lateral globus pallidus and left caudate body (t value = 6.60 and 3.76). One region, the right anterior cingulate region (t value = 5.18 and 4.82, respectively), comprised the third cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.762$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.011$, $K_E = 145$). In the fourth cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.776$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.012$, $K_E = 143$, respectively), 3 brain regions were involved—the right superior temporal gyrus, right claustrum, and right amygdala (t value = 4.36, 3.81, and 3.61, respectively).

The ^{11}C -NMSP accumulation significantly increased in 4 clusters ($P_{\text{corrected}} > 0.05$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} < 0.01$) (Table 2; Fig. 2). The right frontal lobe and middle frontal gyrus comprised the first cluster (t value = 4.05, $P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.292$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.003$, $K_E = 219$). In the second cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.517$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.006$, $K_E = 179$), 2 brain regions were involved—the right fusiform gyrus and right middle occipital gyrus (t value = 6.19 and 3.76, respectively). In the third cluster ($P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.719$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.01$, $K_E = 151$), 3 brain regions were involved—the right superior occipital gyrus, right middle occipital gyrus, and superior occipital gyrus (t value = 4.46, 4.37, and 4.02, respectively). The left middle temporal gyrus comprised the fourth cluster (t value = 6 and 3.76, $P_{\text{corrected}} = 0.842$, $P_{\text{uncorrected}} = 0.014$, $K_E = 133$).

The change in heart rate or respiratory frequency was calculated as follows: (frightening music – baseline)/baseline $\times 100\%$. Under the music-listening condition, heart rate and respiratory frequency increased 16.06% and 42.91%, respectively. All subjects had unpleasant feelings when listening to the frightening music, with an average emotional valence score of –3.25 and a frightening intensity rate of 5.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, the physiologic (heart rate and respiratory frequency) changes and self-rated emotional scores confirmed that the frightening music can evoke fear consistently. When music-listening and baseline conditions were compared, ^{11}C -NMSP PET revealed that fear triggered rapid monoamine receptor changes. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first ^{11}C -NMSP PET study of postsynaptic monoamine receptor changes in healthy volunteers during the music-listening condition.

Previous studies found that responses to music are related to several parts of the nervous system, because auditory information passes through the limbic and paralimbic systems (1,3)—including the thalamus, hypothalamus, and amygdala—to the neocortex and influences the pituitary gland, thus inducing various physiologic effects (15). The caudate nucleus, located in the dorsal striatum,

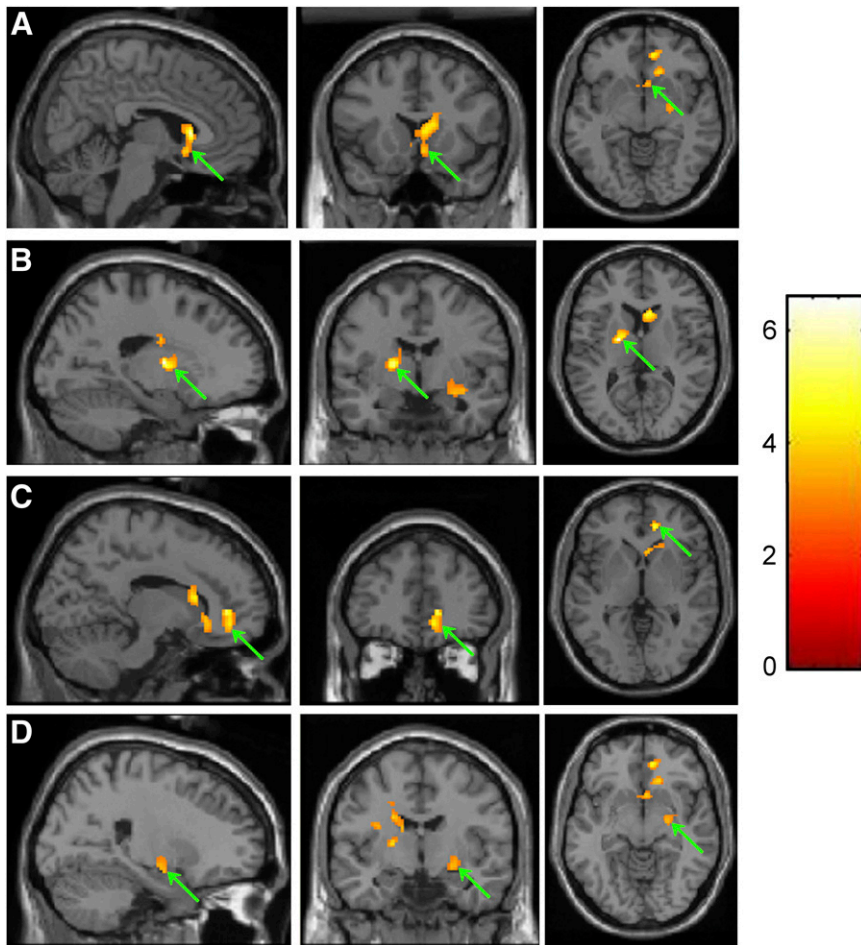


FIGURE 1. PET images showing decrease in ^{11}C -NMSP binding clusters (arrows) in subject listening to frightening music: right caudate head, right frontal subgyrus, and right anterior cingulate (A); left lateral globus pallidus and left caudate body (B); right anterior cingulate (C); and right superior temporal gyrus, right claustrum, and right amygdala (D).

is highly involved in learning and memory (16) and has been implicated in responses to visual beauty (17). A recent study found that the caudate was more involved during the anticipatory phase and that the nucleus accumbens was more involved during the peak emotional response to pleasant music (7). In this study, we observed that ^{11}C -NMSP

binding significantly decreased bilaterally in the caudate nucleus in response to frightening music, indicating that the music triggers downregulation of postsynaptic D_2 . This result, together with results from previous studies, suggested that the caudate nucleus is involved in a wide range of emotional processes evoked by music (7,18).

TABLE 1
Decreased ^{11}C -NMSP Binding During Music-Listening Condition, Compared with Baseline Condition

Region	BA	Coordinate (mm)			t value	z score	Cluster level		
		x	y	z			$P_{\text{corrected}}$	K_E	$P_{\text{uncorrected}}$
Right caudate head		6	18	5	6.04	3.73	0.014	420	<0.001
Right frontal lobe, subgyrus	47	18	27	-10	4.09	3.00	0.014	420	<0.001
Right limbic lobe, anterior cingulate	25	6	15	-7	3.76	2.84	0.014	420	<0.001
Left lentiform nucleus, lateral globus pallidus		-18	-5	9	6.60	3.89	0.091	294	0.001
Left caudate body		-14	1	17	3.76	2.84	0.091	294	0.001
Right limbic lobe, anterior cingulate	32	14	41	0	5.18	3.44	0.762	145	0.011
Right limbic lobe, anterior cingulate	32	12	42	-9	4.82	3.31	0.762	145	0.011
Right temporal lobe, superior temporal gyrus	38	38	3	-14	4.36	3.12	0.776	143	0.012
Right claustrum		34	-2	-10	3.81	2.87	0.776	143	0.012
Right amygdala		24	-8	-8	3.61	2.77	0.776	143	0.012

BA = Brodmann area.

TABLE 2
Increased ^{11}C -NMSP Binding During Music-Listening Condition, Compared with Baseline Condition

Region	BA	Coordinates (mm)			t value	z score	Cluster level		
		x	y	z			$P_{\text{corrected}}$	K_E	$P_{\text{uncorrected}}$
Right frontal lobe, middle frontal gyrus	9	36	31	30	4.05	2.98	0.292	219	0.003
Right occipital lobe, fusiform gyrus	19	40	-68	-7	6.19	3.77	0.517	179	0.006
Right occipital lobe, middle occipital gyrus	37	42	-68	3	3.76	2.84	0.517	179	0.006
Right occipital lobe, superior occipital gyrus	19	38	-82	28	4.46	3.16	0.719	151	0.010
Right occipital lobe, middle occipital gyrus	19	36	-75	15	4.37	3.12	0.719	151	0.010
Right occipital lobe, superior occipital gyrus	19	40	-75	24	4.02	2.97	0.719	151	0.010
Left temporal lobe, middle temporal gyrus	39	-40	-67	22	6.00	3.72	0.842	133	0.014
Left temporal lobe, middle temporal gyrus	37	-42	-64	9	3.76	2.84	0.842	133	0.014

BA = Brodmann area.

Another noteworthy finding is that ^{11}C -NMSP binding in the right amygdala increased significantly during frightening music. The limbic and paralimbic systems have long been considered implicated in the processing of emotions evoked by music. Particularly, the amygdala, which receives the information, determines the significance of the stimulus, and triggers emotional responses, is considered the most important structure (19). The metaanalysis of emotional processing revealed that the amygdala not only

is activated during fear in healthy subjects but also is related to emotional neurocircuits in anxiety disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder, social anxiety disorder, and phobias (19). Interestingly, patients whose amygdala had been resected had an impaired ability to identify frightening music (20). Our data provided further evidence at the receptor level and indicated that frightening music triggers functional regulation of monoamine receptors in the amygdala.

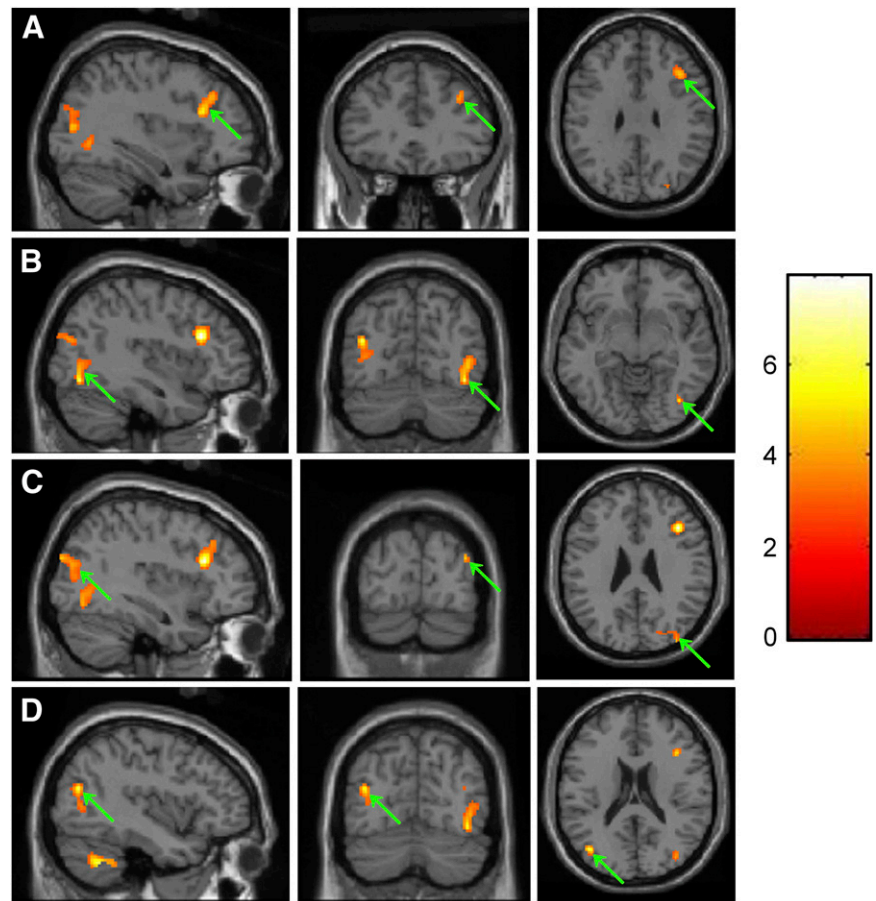


FIGURE 2. PET images showing increase in ^{11}C -NMSP binding clusters (arrows) in subject listening to frightening music: right frontal lobe, and middle frontal gyrus (A); right fusiform gyrus and right middle occipital gyrus (B); right superior occipital gyrus and right middle occipital gyrus (C); and left middle temporal gyrus (D).

In addition to the decreased accumulation of ^{11}C -NMSP in the amygdala, we also found significant increases in ^{11}C -NMSP binding in the frontal, temporal, and occipital cortices when comparing the baseline condition with the music-listening condition. This finding is consistent with the classic pathway and indicated that the amygdala receives frightening-music stimuli from the limbic and paralimbic system and then sends its afferents to the cortex. In the cortex, the stimuli are analyzed using information from many parts of the brain, and a message is sent back down to the amygdala. In return, the amygdala reacts to stimuli and triggers physiologic responses. Because 5-HT_{2A} density is significantly higher than the density of D₂ in the cerebral cortex (12,13), we assume that changes in ^{11}C -NMSP binding mainly reflect 5-HT_{2A} levels in the cortex. Interestingly, in the present study, greater changes in ^{11}C -NMSP binding were found on the right side of the frontal, temporal, and occipital cortices and of the amygdala. A previous study using electroencephalography and functional MRI reported that listening to frightening or sad music increases the activity of the right frontal cortex whereas listening to pleasurable music increases the activity of the left frontal cortex (21). These increases are due to the different functional divisions in the 2 sides of the cerebral cortex. The asymmetry pattern may be considered to indicate the superiority of the right hemisphere for the processing of auditory stimuli and the defense reaction to fear. These findings will help us learn the mechanism by which the brain responds to fear and gain a better understanding of anxiety disorders.

Our study suggests that the receptor modification response to fear covers multiple brain regions related to the cortical–limbic loop. However, the mechanisms underlying rapid changes in the apparent densities of the postsynaptic receptors need to be investigated in future studies. It is known that D₂ and 5-HT_{2A} are the most important molecules in this process, and both are stimulatory G-protein-coupled receptors. Because the synthesis of membrane receptor proteins requires time, the mechanism for instant receptor down- or upregulation may be achieved by a phosphorylation or dephosphorylation event involving receptor protein, which activates a sequence of biochemical cascades in most cases (22). Some of these rapid changes may occur through neural interaction, such as glutamatergic–dopaminergic or cholinergic–serotonergic interaction, because the brain manifests various functions by means of complex interactions among multiple neurotransmitters (22–24). Additionally, rapid receptor internalization or membrane fluidity might contribute to the temporarily restored intracellular receptor protein expressed on the cell membrane (25).

Although the current study has the advantage of determining the changes in 2 monoamine receptors directly and simultaneously, some limitations should be addressed in future studies. For example, ^{11}C -NMSP PET was performed during a short period in this present study, and only

a transient change in monoamine receptor could be revealed. To get more information on the effect of frightening music, a long-term, repetitive PET study should be conducted. In addition, music of different types and intensities should be tested in the future studies. Furthermore, because PET does not afford the temporal resolution required to identify overlapping region in the clusters, a combined imaging technology such as PET/MRI may be useful.

CONCLUSION

Transient fright was found to trigger rapid changes in monoamine receptors, which decreased in the limbic and paralimbic regions but increased in the cerebral cortex. This ^{11}C -NMSP PET study found the right hemisphere to have superiority in the processing of auditory stimuli and the defense reaction.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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