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Citation: Dima, D., Friston, K. J., Stephan, K. E. & Frangou, S. (2015). Neuroticism and conscientiousness respectively constrain and facilitate short-term plasticity within the working memory neural network. *Human Brain Mapping*, 36(10), pp. 4158-4163. doi: 10.1002/hbm.22906

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Neuroticism and Conscientiousness Respectively Constrain and Facilitate Short-term Plasticity Within the Working Memory Neural Network

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Abstract: Individual differences in cognitive efficiency, particularly in relation to working memory (WM), have been associated both with personality dimensions that reflect enduring regularities in brain configuration, and with short-term neural plasticity, that reflects task-related changes in brain connectivity. To elucidate the relationship of these two divergent mechanisms, we tested the hypothesis that personality dimensions, which reflect enduring aspects of brain configuration, inform about the neurobiological framework within which short-term, task-related plasticity, as measured by effective connectivity, can be facilitated or constrained. As WM consistently engages the dorsolateral prefrontal (DLPFC), parietal (PAR), and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), we specified a WM network model with bidirectional, ipsilateral, and contralateral connections between these regions from a functional magnetic resonance imaging dataset obtained from 40 healthy adults while performing the 3-back WM task. Task-related effective connectivity changes within this network were estimated using Dynamic Causal Modelling. Personality was evaluated along the major dimensions of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. Only two dimensions were relevant to task-dependent effective connectivity. Neuroticism and Conscientiousness respectively constrained and facilitated neuroplastic responses within the WM network. These results suggest individual differences in cognitive efficiency arise from the interplay between enduring and short-term plasticity in brain configuration. *Hum Brain Mapp* 36:4158–4163, 2015. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Key words: dynamic causal modelling; effective connectivity; personality; working memory

INTRODUCTION

Working memory (WM) is a fundamental cognitive function that involves the maintenance of representations of task-related rules and information over delay periods in the absence of external cues [Barch and Smith, 2008]. Numerous functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies have confirmed that WM tasks are associated with increased blood-oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD) signal in the dorsolateral prefrontal (DLPFC) and parietal cortices (PAR) and the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (ACC)

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article.

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Received for publication 25 February 2015; Revised 30 June 2015; Accepted 6 July 2015.

DOI: 10.1002/hbm.22906

Published online 20 July 2015 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com).

[Rottschy et al., 2012; Wager and Smith, 2003]. Accumulating evidence provides robust support linking personality traits of neuroticism (propensity for negative emotionality) and conscientiousness (goal-directed self-regulation) to individual differences in WM task-performance and to the macro-configuration of the WM neural circuitry. Individuals with high levels of neuroticism perform worse on WM tasks [Smith et al., 2011], have lower DLPFC and ACC volumes [DeYoung et al., 2010; Kapogiannis et al., 2013; Wright et al., 2006, 2007], show reduced fronto-parietal anatomical connectivity [Bjørnebekk et al., 2013], and attenuated DLPFC activation [Kumari et al., 2004]. Conversely, higher levels of conscientiousness have been linked to better WM task performance [Smith et al., 2011] and greater DLPFC volume [DeYoung et al., 2010; Kapogiannis et al., 2013; Wright et al., 2006, 2007].

At the same time, it is well established that WM is critically dependent on neuronal computations at the micro-scale level of synaptic- and neural network-level plasticity. Successful maintenance of task-related representations is causally linked to persistent firing of prefrontal neurons [Fuster, 2001; Goldman-Rakic, 1995; Goto et al., 2010] that are organized into dynamic assemblies based on Hebbian principles [Fujisawa et al., 2008]. These neural assemblies become sequentially active throughout the WM task with each receding assembly passing its representational “content” to further assemblies. The integrated effect generates local field potentials [Okun et al., 2010] which are tightly linked to the fMRI-BOLD signal [Logothetis, 2008].

At present there are no mechanistic insights as to how aspects of personality, that are associated with the macro-organization of the brain, might relate to neuronal computations at the micro-scale level. Dynamic Causal Modelling [DCM; Friston et al., 2003] is a powerful tool for the investigation of this relationship in living humans. DCM models the directed influence of one neuronal group over another (effective connectivity), which provides an indirect measure of network-level neuroplasticity [Stephan et al., 2007]. We have already demonstrated that high WM load increases inter-regional effective connectivity within the WM network [Dima et al., 2014]. Here, we focus on exploring the relationship between DCM-inferred network-level plasticity during WM and personality dimensions. We use our previous data [Dima et al., 2014] to examine the relationship between parameter estimates of WM modulation and personality measures derived from the five factor model [Costa and McCrae, 1992]. Based on the available literature, we expected neuroticism and conscientiousness to have opposite effects, respectively negative and positive, on inter-regional connectivity within the WM circuitry.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Participants

Forty healthy participants were included in the study if they (i) had no personal lifetime history of mental disorder

TABLE I. Characteristics of study sample (n = 40)

Demographic data	
Sex (male:female)	20:20
Age (years)	31.5 (10.4)
WAIS-R IQ	115.5 (15.9)
NEO-PI-R scores	
Agreeableness	113 (21.8)
Conscientiousness	119.8 (32)
Extraversion	110.8 (22.3)
Neuroticism	84.8 (34)
Openness/Intellect	112.3 (13.7)
Behavioural Performance on the <i>n</i> -back task	
Response time to 3-back (ms)	748 (224)
Accuracy for 3-back (% correct)	72.8 (16.1)

Continuous variables are presented as mean and standard deviation; WAIS-R = Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised; IQ = Intelligence Quotient; ms = milliseconds.

or substance use as assessed following personal interview using the Structured Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders, non-patient edition [First et al., 2002], (ii) had no history of medical disorders or head injury, and (iii) did not take any prescribed medication. All participants were right-handed, based on self-report. Their intellectual quotient (IQ) was assessed using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale—Revised [WAIS-R; Wechsler, 1981]. Personality was assessed using the Neuroticism-Extraversion-Openness Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO-PI-R) [Costa and McCrae, 1992].

Details of the study sample are shown in Table I. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institute of Psychiatry and the South London and Maudsley National Health Service Trust. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

Working Memory Functional Imaging Task

The *n*-back task was employed in a block design incorporating alternating experimental and sensorimotor control conditions. A series of letters in yellow font were displayed on a blue screen for 2 s each. Participants were instructed to indicate by a button press whether the letter currently displayed matched the letter from the preceding *n* trials. In the sensorimotor control (0-back), the letter “X” was the designated target. In the experimental conditions (1, 2, 3-back), the target letter was defined as any letter that was identical to the one presented in the preceding one, two, or three trials. There were 18 epochs in all, each lasting 30 s, comprising 14 letters with a ratio of target to non-target letters ranging from 2:12 to 4:10 per epoch. The entire experiment lasted 9 min and included a total of 49 target and 203 non-target stimuli. To avoid any systematic order effects the conditions were pseudo-randomised. Performance was evaluated in terms of reaction time to target letters and accuracy (% correct responses). The task was

explained to participants prior to scanning but there was no training.

Image Acquisition

Gradient echo planar magnetic resonance (MR) images were acquired using a 1.5-Tesla GE Neuro-optimised Signa MR system (General Electric, Milwaukee, WI) fitted with 40 mT/m highspeed gradients, at the Maudsley Hospital, London. Foam padding and a forehead strap were used to limit head motion. A quadrature birdcage head coil was used for radio frequency (RF) transmission and reception. A total of 180 T2*-weighted MR brain volumes depicting blood-oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) contrast were acquired at each of 36 near-axial planes parallel to the inter-commissural (AC-PC) plane; repetition time (TR) = 3,000 ms, echo time (TE) = 40 ms, slice thickness = 3 mm, voxel dimensions = $3.75 \times 3.75 \times 3.30$ mm, interslice gap = 0.3 mm, matrix size = 64×64 , flip angle = 90° . Prior to each acquisition sequence, four dummy data acquisition scans were performed to allow the scanner to reach a steady state in T1 contrast. During the same session, a high-resolution T1-weighted structural image was acquired in the axial plane (inversion recovery prepared, spoiled gradient-echo sequence; TR = 18 ms, TE = 5.1 ms, TI = 450 ms, slice thickness = 1.5 mm, voxel dimensions = $0.9375 \times 0.9375 \times 1.5$ mm, matrix size 256×192 , field of view = 240×180 mm, flip angle = 20° , number of excitations = 1) for subsequent co-registration.

Functional Image Processing

Conventional and DCM analyses were implemented using Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM8) (www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/software/spm8/) and the corresponding DCM analysis software (DCM8). fMRI images were realigned, normalized, and smoothed using an 8 mm full-width-half-maximum Gaussian kernel. The smoothed single-participant images were analyzed via multiple regressions using the linear convolution model, with vectors of onset representing the experimental conditions (1, 2, and 3 back) and the 0-back condition as sensorimotor control. Six movement parameters were also entered as nuisance covariates. Serial correlations were removed using an AR(1) model. A high pass filter (128 s) was applied to remove low-frequency noise. Contrast images of each memory load condition versus baseline were produced for each participant.

Conventional fMRI Analysis

Group-level analyses were based on random-effects analyses of the single-participant contrast images using the summary statistic approach. Regions showing significant task effect across all participants were identified using one-sample *t* tests against zero. The statistical threshold

was set to $P < 0.05$ with familywise error (FWE) correction on a voxelwise basis and minimum cluster size 20 voxels. For all analyses, results are reported in Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space. Using the above parameters, we identified the functional network engaged by the *n*-back task (Supporting Information Table S1).

Dynamic Causal Modeling

Selection of volumes of interest

Volumes of interest (VOIs) were defined bilaterally in the PAR, ACC, and DLPFC based on our results and supported by previous studies demonstrating robust and consistent involvement of these regions in WM [Rottschy et al., 2012; Wager and Smith, 2003]. The coordinates for the VOIs were based on the group maxima from the contrast of 1-, 2-, and 3-back minus 0-back condition after conjunction analysis. The co-ordinates of the group maxima within the DLPFC [Left: $x = -48$, $y = 36$, $z = 30$; Right: $x = 48$, $y = 38$, $z = 30$], PAR [Left: $x = -38$, $y = -56$, $z = 42$; Right: $x = 36$, $y = -52$, $z = 44$], and ACC [Left: $x = -10$, $y = 26$, $z = 28$; Right: $x = 12$, $y = 24$, $z = 28$]. For each participant, VOIs of 5 mm radius were defined centered on participant-specific maxima in these regions that were (i) within 4 mm from the group maxima, (ii) within the same anatomical area, as defined by the PickAtlas toolbox (http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/ext/#WFU_PickAtlas), and (iii) adjusted using the effect of interest F-contrast. Regional time series were summarized with the first eigenvariate of all activated (at $P < 0.01$) voxels within the participant-specific VOIs.

Model specification

As we have previously described [Dima et al., 2014], we used the VOIs defined above in the left and right PAR, left and right ACC, and left and right DLPFC to specify a six-area DCM in all participants for each experimental condition (1, 2, and 3 back). Within each hemisphere, we defined bidirectional connections between these regions. Bidirectional connections were also specified between homologous regions in each hemisphere. For each experimental condition, 18 endogenous connections were specified in total with the main effect of memory as the driving input entering the PAR bilaterally. For each experimental condition, this base model was elaborated systematically to produce alternative variants to test how WM load could modulate the 18 connections.

From this point on, all analyses were restricted to the high memory load condition (3-back) versus sensorimotor control (0-back) contrast because differences in cognitive and neural efficiency are more apparent at high WM load [Gevins and Smith, 2000]. (Analyses relevant to the 2-back versus 0-back contrast may be found in the Supporting Information Material).

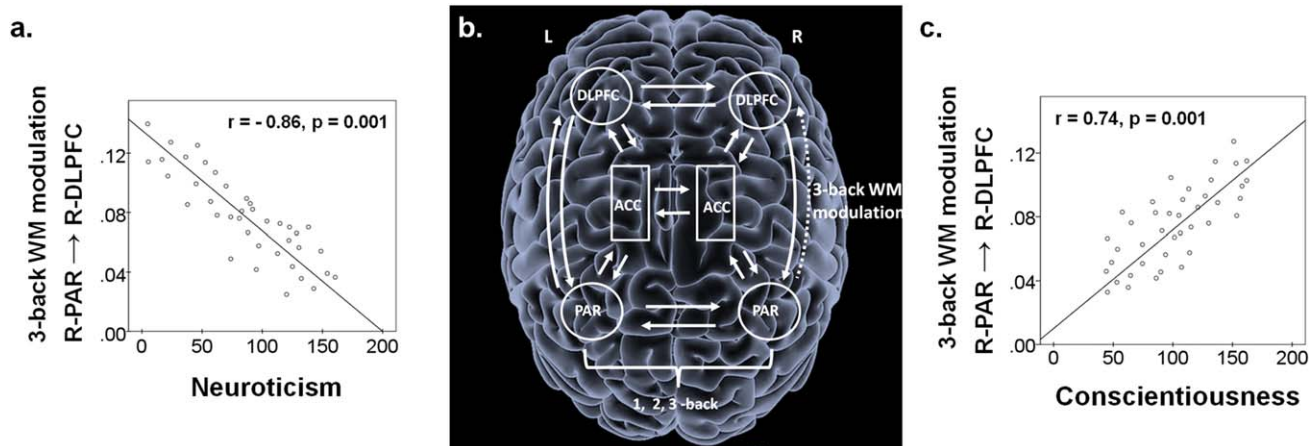


Figure 1.

(a) Neuroticism was negatively correlated with the WM modulation of the forward connection from the R-PAR to the R-DLPFC; (b) Random-effects Bayesian Model Selection identified one model with an exceedance probability of 96%. Post hoc *t*-tests on Bayesian Model Averages of connectivity confirmed that WM load significantly modulated the forward connection

from the R-PAR to the R-DLPFC in all participants; (c) Conscientiousness was positively correlated with WM modulation of the forward connection from the R-PAR to the R-DLPFC. Abbreviations: L = left; R = right; ACC = anterior cingulate cortex; DLPFC = dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; PAR = parietal cortex; WM = working memory.

Model comparison

As we have previously described [Dima et al., 2014], we used random-effects Bayesian Model Selection (BMS) [Stephan et al., 2009] in DCM8 in order to compare all plausible models of effective connectivity. For the 3-back vs. 0-back condition, 18 models were compared in terms of their exceedance and posterior probabilities in order to identify the optimal model.

Connectivity parameter estimation

We then used random effects Bayesian Model Averaging (BMA) to obtain average connectivity estimates across all models for each participant [Penny et al., 2010] as BMA accommodates uncertainty about models when estimating the consistency and strength of connections.

Relationship Between Connectivity Estimates and NEO-PI-R Domains Scores

BMA connectivity estimates of the connections modulated by WM within the optimal DCM model were examined in terms of their relationship with all NEO-PI-R domain scores using a forced regression model into which age [Stanley et al., in press], sex [Hill et al., 2014], and IQ [Nisbett et al., 2012] were also considered as these factors are known to influence WM.

RESULTS

NEO-PI-R Domains

As shown in Table I, the means of the NEO-PI-R scores of the study sample were within their respective normative

range. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the five personality dimensions in our sample were high (Neuroticism = 0.90, Extraversion = 0.92, Agreeableness = 0.88, Openness/Intellect = 0.87, and Conscientiousness = 0.91).

Identification of Optimal DCM

DCM analysis identified a right sided, forward WM model with an exceedance probability of 96%. In this optimal model, the WM load at 3-back significantly increased effective connectivity in the forward connection from the right PAR to the right DLPFC ($P < 0.002$). The strength of the WM modulation of the effective connectivity from the right PAR to the right DLPFC was associated with improved response time ($r = -0.33$, $P = 0.04$), without change in performance accuracy.

Regression Analysis

The BMA connectivity estimate of the forward connection from the right PAR to the right DLPFC was entered as a dependent variable in a forced regression model with age, sex, IQ, and NEO-PI-R scores of all five personality domains as factors. We found that higher neuroticism scores were associated with reduced WM modulation of the connection from the right PAR to the right DLPFC ($\beta = -0.86$, $P = 0.001$), while the opposite was the case for conscientiousness ($\beta = 0.74$, $P = 0.001$). Agreeableness ($\beta = -0.11$, $P > 0.2$), Extraversion ($\beta = 0.21$, $P > 0.2$), Openness to Experience ($B = 0.13$, $P > 0.2$), age ($\beta = -0.07$, $P > 0.2$), sex ($\beta = -0.02$, $P > 0.2$), and IQ ($\beta = 0.17$, $P > 0.2$),

were not significant. The overall model fit was $R^2 = 0.46$ (Fig. 1).

DISCUSSION

In healthy individuals, neuroticism, characterized by negative affect, has been associated with disadvantageous changes in cognition, brain structure, anatomical connectivity [Bjørnebekk et al., 2013; DeYoung et al., 2010; Kapogiannis et al., 2013; Kumari et al., 2004; Wright et al., 2006, 2007], and resting state connectivity [Kruschwitz et al., 2015]. Conversely, conscientiousness, characterized by adherence to rules and goals, seems to have a protective role [DeYoung et al., 2010; Forbes et al., 2014; Kapogiannis et al., 2013; Wright et al., 2006, 2007].

The novel finding in this study is the identification of a mechanistic link between personality dimensions and cognitive efficiency during a WM task through changes in right frontoparietal effective connectivity. Effective connectivity is considered an index of short-term neural-network level plasticity [Friston, 1994; Friston et al., 2003; Stephan et al., 2010]. This short-term plasticity represents a fundamental mechanism by which the brain alters or contextualizes its connectivity and function in response to external or internal cues [Salinas and Sejnowski, 2001]. Two independent lines of evidence support the crucial role of forward connections from the parietal to the frontal cortex and their relationship to WM. Electrophysiological studies have found that tasks with high WM load place greater demands on parietal regions, expressed as persistently high EEG alpha rhythm [Gevins and Smith, 2000] and increased parietal involvement improves response time without affecting accuracy. Similarly, repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation has been shown to increase parieto-frontal functional connectivity and improve response time in WM tasks [Esslinger et al., 2014]. The parieto-frontal changes in connectivity were context sensitive (task-related) and not present in resting state data [Esslinger et al., 2014]. Together, this evidence suggests that during WM, high-load conditions transiently increase parieto-frontal coupling. We have shown here that WM modulation of the right parieto-frontal effective connectivity seems to be influenced by personality traits of neuroticism and conscientiousness. Higher neuroticism scores were associated with reduced WM modulation while higher conscientiousness scores were associated with increased WM modulation.

This study presents a powerful approach for identifying mechanistic links between cognitive neuroscience constructs and domains of psychopathology. Deficits in WM of medium to large effect size are present in most if not all neuropsychiatric disorders [recently reviewed by Snyder et al., 2015] although their diagnostic and prognostic significance has been studied most extensively in psychotic disorders, namely schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [Frangou, 2014; Schmidt et al., 2015]. It is also the case that

abnormalities in fronto-parietal connectivity in psychotic disorders have also been robustly associated both with WM dysfunction and the clinical symptom expression [Frangou, 2014; Schmidt et al., 2015].

There are several methodological considerations in interpreting our results. The NEO-PI-R is a self-report instrument. Although there is much evidence in support of its validity and reliability, particularly in healthy individuals [Young and Schinka, 2001], self-report measures inevitably reflect subjective judgement. Furthermore, our sample is relatively small for the study of individual differences. Although the association between personality dimensions and effective connectivity is robust, confirmation of our findings in a larger, independent sample would be desirable. Last, DCM is not a direct measure of short-term neuroplasticity. In fMRI studies, neuroplastic responses can only be inferred from task-related changes in BOLD signal. The advantage of DCM is that it does not rely simply on changes in the hemodynamic response [Friston et al., 2003]. It informs about changes in neuronal states and therefore provides a better model for the underlying neuroplastic changes [Friston et al., 2003].

Our results demonstrate that neural network plasticity, as measured by changes in effective connectivity, links individual differences in behaviour and cognitive efficiency.

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