



Correction to: Neuropeptides as facilitators of domestication

Yury E. Herbeck¹  · Rimma G. Gulevich¹

Published online: 26 November 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

Correction to: Cell and Tissue Research

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00441-018-2939-2>

The publisher regret that they failed to include the Table 1 before the publication of the original version of this article. The table is shown as follows:

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00441-018-2939-2>

✉ Yury E. Herbeck
herbek@bionet.nsc.ru

¹ Federal Research Center Institute of Cytology and Genetics SB RAS, pr-t Lavrentyeva 10, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

Table 1 The effects of neuropeptides on aggressive and affiliative behavior in domesticated animals, according to the literature

Positive interaction with human	Negative interaction with human	Exogenous OT	Endogenous OT	Endogenous AVP
Positive interaction with human enhances plasma OT level in dogs [1-6] and pigs [11] *	Negative interaction with unfamiliar experience does not affect plasma OT level in pigs [11]	Intranasal OT enhances affiliative behavior during interaction with owner in dogs and pigs [6, 10-11] or with unfamiliar experimenter [10] and conspecifics in dogs [9] *	Individual plasma OT level does not affect affiliative behavior in dogs [9] ^	Dogs with chronic leash aggression towards conspecifics have higher total plasma AVP concentrations than did control dogs [14] *
Plasma cortisol is variously affected in the dogs after positive interaction: unaffected [1-2], decreased [3], or even increased [4-5]	Intranasal OT may make a dog less friendly in response to the owner's threatening behavior [12] ^%	Intranasal OT decreases affiliative behavior during interaction with unfamiliar experimenter in dogs and with owner in dogs with GG genotype of the OXTR SNP 19131AG [8] ^	Heifers with high plasma OT were observed to have increased numbers of both affiliative and aggressive interactions between them [13]	Aggressive piglets found to have more cells expressing AVP mRNA in the medial amygdala, lateral septum and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis compared to non-aggressive animals [15] *
		Intranasal OT may make a dog less friendly in response to the owner's threatening behavior [12] ^%		
		Neonatal OT treatment increases frequency of aggressive conspecific interaction at a prepubescent age in pigs [6] ^%		
		Intranasal administration of OT to neonatal pigs led to increased ACTH at a prepubescent age [7] ^		

Abbreviations: ACTH adrenocorticotropic hormone, AVP vasopressin, OT oxytocin, OXTR oxytocin receptor

* Data supports the hypothesis that neuropeptides was altered under domestication

^ Data does not support the hypothesis that neuropeptides was altered under domestication

% Stress condition

References: [1] Odendaal, Meintjes, 2003; [2] Mitsui et al., 2011; [3] Rehn et al., 2014; [4] Handlin et al., 2011; [5] Petterson et al., 2017; [6] Nagasawa et al., 2015; [7] Rault et al., 2013; [8] Person et al., 2017; [9] Romero et al., 2014; [10] Kovács et al., 2016b; [11] Rault, 2016; [12] Hernádi et al., 2015; [13] Yayou et al., 2015; [14] MacLean et al., 2017; [15] D'earth et al., 2005