Nucleus accumbens shell moderates preference bias during voluntary choice behavior

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Abstract

The nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell lies anatomically at a critical intersection within the brain’s reward system circuitry, however, its role in voluntary choice behavior remains unclear. Rats with electrolytic lesions in the NAc shell were tested in a novel foraging paradigm. Over a continuous two-week period they freely chose among four nutritionally identical but differently flavored food pellets by pressing corresponding levers. We examined the lesion’s effects on three behavioral dynamics components: motivation (when to eat), preference bias (what to choose) and persistence (how long to repeat the same choice). The lesion led to a marked increase in the preference bias: i.e., increased selection of the most-preferred choice option, and decreased selection of the others. We found no effects on any other behavioral measures, suggesting no effect on motivation or choice persistence. The results implicate the NAc shell in moderating the instrumental valuation process by inhibiting excessive bias toward preferred choice options.

Key words: mesolimbic reward pathway; foraging decision-making behavior; motivation; neurobiology of reward valuation; inhibitory control

Introduction

Reward is a critical driving force of behavior, and many psychological and neural disorders stem from dysfunction in reward circuitry. A pivotal pathway implicated in reward processes is the mesolimbic reward pathway, which includes a major dopaminergic neuronal projection from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) of the midbrain to the nucleus accumbens (NAc) in the ventral striatum of the basal ganglia. The NAc consists of a core and surrounding shell region, each with different afferent and efferent connections as well as distinct functions (Groenewegen et al., 2004 Dalley et al., 2011). The NAc shell in particular appears to be ideally situated anatomically to play a key role in reward-related processes, with principal afferents from VTA, thalamus, amygdala, hippocampus and prefrontal (i.e., infralimbic) cortex, and principal efferents to VTA, lateral hypothalamus and ventral pallidum (that in turn projects back to prefrontal cortex via thalamus) (Groenewegen et al., 1999; Kelley, 2004; Dalley et al., 2011).

Functionally, the NAc shell has been implicated in Pavlovian and instrumental behavior (Berridge et al., 2010; Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013). For the Pavlovian system, multiple studies have shown that the NAc shell mediates reward prediction, incentive...
salience of cues associated with reward (leading to increased beha-
vioral output in the presence of these cues), and hedonic impact
of rewards (Johnson et al., 1996; Zhang et al., 1998; Basso and Kelley,
1999; Zhang and Kelley, 2002; Zhang et al., 2003; Pecina and
Berridge, 2005; Woolley et al., 2006; Wassum et al., 2009; Berridge
et al., 2010; Smith et al., 2011; Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013). For
hedonic impact, studies have shown that the NAc shell mediates
likability, including a specific effect on taste (Basso and Kelley,
1999; Zhang and Kelley, 2002; Zhang et al., 2003; Woolley et al., 2006).

Less is known about the relationship of the NAc shell to in-
strumental behavior. There is evidence for NAc shell influence
on instrumental behavior mediated through Pavlovian incentive
salience, termed Pavlovian-Instrumental Transfer (PIT) (Wyvell and
Berridge, 2000; Corbit et al., 2001; Corbit and Balleine, 2011; Pecina and
Berridge, 2013). Moreover, as opposed to a general PIT effect in the NAc core region—in which previous
stimulus-reward pairings with any reward type can enable a
stimulus to enhance instrumental responding for a given re-
ward—the PIT effect in the NAc shell appears to be specific—
requiring the previous stimulus-reward pairing to include the
same reward type as the current one (Corbit and Balleine, 2011).
Thus, the NAc shell appears to track specific stimulus-reward
pairings, which can in turn influence instrumental behavior.

There is some evidence for involvement in the valuation pro-
cess that drives instrumental behavior, such as for magnitude pro-
cessing (Stopper and Floresco, 2011). However, the NAc shell
appears to be more involved in such processing in risk-based scen-
arios in which the outcome varies across trials between receiving a
large reward or nothing at all. In these cases, the NAc shell pro-
motes a ‘risky’ preference for the variable option with a larger re-
ward over a certain option with a smaller reward when the former
tails the larger overall value (Stopper and Floresco, 2011; Sugaram
et al., 2014). Closely analysis suggests that this risk preference may
derive from NAc shell promotion of a win-stay, lose-shift behav-
ioral strategy (propelled by the impact of the larger payoff on the
win-stay component) (Stopper and Floresco, 2011).

This evidence for NAc shell involvement in instrumental
valuation and behavior leaves multiple questions unanswered.
For example, to what extent does the NAc shell promote stay-
versus-switch behavioral strategies (i.e., beyond risk-based
scenarios)? To what extent is the NAc shell involved in the valu-
ation of basic reward parameters that drive instrumental be-
behavior? Moreover, if involved, how exactly would the valuation
influence instrumental behavior?

The NAc shell’s causal role in instrumental valuation and
behavior also remains unclear: i.e., whether being directly
involved in the valuation process or having secondary control
over it, and if the latter, whether as a promoter or inhibitor.
Although most findings for Pavlovian effects appear to suggest
enhancement of reward efficacy (Berridge et al., 2010; Berridge
and Kringelbach, 2013), actual NAc shell neuronal activity is
often unknown; and some evidence has shown an inhibitory rela-
tionship with, for example, lower-level feeding circuits
(Stratford and Kelley, 1997; Taha and Fields, 2006).

To address these questions regarding the potential relation-
ship of the NAc shell to the instrumental behavioral system, we
targeted a shell ‘hotspot’ for reward processing in mammals
(Smith et al., 2011; Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013). We induced
electrolytic lesions in the NAc shell of rats to test for causality
and to produce a clear direction of effect—a loss of NAc shell neu-nal activity. We tested the rats in a novel naturalistic foraging
task, in which they were housed in an operant chamber for a con-
tinuous 2-week period, i.e., a ‘closed economy’ (Atalayer and
Rowland, 2009), and allowed to make choices freely among four
nutritionally identical but differently flavored food pellets by
pressing a corresponding lever for each flavor. We then examined
the temporal and sequential dynamics of the foraging behavior
that reflect two key behavioral components: when and what to
eat (Jung et al., 2014). We found that the NAc shell lesion selec-
tively changed the bias across the distribution of choices, with the
favorite item being selected more and the others less, while all
other behavioral components measured remained unchanged.
To better characterize the biasing effect, we developed two novel
indices that disentangled choice option preferences and sequen-
tial choice dependencies, which provided further evidence that
the NAc shell lesion affected actual choice preferences.

Materials and methods

Subjects

Fifteen 7-week-old male Sprague-Dawley rats (Koatec, Pyeongtaek,
South Korea) were used for the study. All animal care and experi-
nmental procedures were performed according to the KAIST guide-
lines for the care and use of laboratory animals and approved by
the KAIST Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

Surgery

Because the NAc shell is closely located to other subcortical struc-
tures, especially the NAC core, we used the electrolytic lesion,
which enabled a precise focal lesion, with the caveat that any
structure within this lesion would be damaged, including potent-
ial passing fibers. Histological analysis showed that focal lesions
within the NAc shell were indeed made (described below). Rats
were pseudo-randomly grouped into the electrolytic lesion (n = 8)
and sham-operated groups (n = 7). The electrodes consisted of
twisted stainless steel wires and were implanted bilaterally into
the shell of the NAc (AP: +1.4 and AP: +2.0, for each electrode in a
hemisphere; ML: ±0.8; DV: −6.5, measured from the brain sur-
face), for a total of four. For the lesion group, the implanted elec-
trode was connected to a stimulus isolator (World Precision
Instrument), and a 250 µA current was applied for 10 s to damage
neurons in the shell of the NAC. The electrodes were removed a
few minutes later. For the sharm group, the same surgical proced-
ure (see Supplementary Information) was performed as the lesion
group, except no current was applied.

Behavioral apparatus, procedure and task

After one week of recovery from the surgery, the rats were indi-
vividually housed in an experimental operant chamber and main-
tained on a 12-h light/dark cycle with ad libitum access to water
for 2 weeks (see Supplementary Information) (Figure 1A). The
rats freely chose and ate among four nutritionally identical but
differently flavored 45 mg pellets: chocolate, banana, coffee,
and cinnamon (Bio-Serv, Frenchtown, NJ, USA). No other food
was available in the chamber, requiring the subjects to obtain
all food via the closed economy, i.e., from their efforts. A trial
began by breaking the photo-beam with a nose-poke and four
levers were extended into the chamber on the opposite wall.
Once the rats pressed a lever, a flavored pellet assigned to the
chosen lever was delivered and then all levers were retracted.
The levers corresponding to specific flavors were pseudo-
randomly determined across rats. Thus, the task is considered
as an unforced task, in that the rats learned to obtain food sponta-
neously, and all rats used in the experiment learned to obtain
pellets within 3.5 days on average. This paradigm produced
minimal intervention by the experimenter, it allowed us to
observe naturally emerging choice patterns, and importantly, it mimicked everyday, uninterrupted foraging behavior. After the experiment was completed, histology was conducted as described in the Supplementary Information.

Data analysis

Pressing a lever within 5 s after a nose poke was considered a successful trial. We used the 5 s response time requirement to differentiate intentional choices from unintentional lever presses. Rats were considered to have learned the task once the successful trial rate in the last 20 trials exceeded 90%. All animals met the task-learning criterion in the first 6 days. We analyzed the choice behavior data of the last 8 days of the 2-week task period, which is the period where all animals met the learning criterion. We first examined whether the lesion impaired general learning and task performance by comparing multiple factors such as daily consumption between sham and lesion groups using the Mann-Whitney Test.

For the sequential dynamics, we focused on two key features: (1) the choice distribution, measured as the preference bias, i.e., the degree of preference toward the most preferred option; and (2) the tendency to repeat a previous selection, measured with choice persistence. For preference bias, we examined rank, flavor and location.
using two-way ANOVAs with group (lesion or sham) as one factor with subsequent post-hoc tests. We defined rank as the order of the choice options to capture the rats’ individual preferences for different flavors from most to least (i.e., rank 1 was the most consumed flavor, rank 2 the next most, etc.). For the second sequential component, choice persistence, to capture the nature of ‘stay’ and ‘switch’ behavior quantitatively, we first defined a run as a series of consecutive identical choices. We then assessed the sequential dependency by comparing the empirical run distributions with (a) randomly shuffled and (b) entirely sorted ones (e.g., comparing ACACABADBB to AAAABBBCCD) using Monte Carlo hypothesis testing (see Supplementary Information). We then examined each rank separately comparing the groups using the Mann-Whitney test.

For the temporal dynamics, we examined three features: (1) variation in the eating pattern during a day, by comparing the groups with t-tests and a two-way repeated measures ANOVA (across the day), (2) period of the eating pattern, by comparing the periods of the autocorrelograms of both groups using a t-test, and (3) burstiness of eating actions. For burstiness, we first calculated the inter-choice intervals (ICIs, i.e., the time latency between consecutive choices) for the lesion and sham groups, and then compared the slopes of the cumulative ICI distributions in a log-log scale using a t-test.

Finally, because a given choice distribution could reflect actual choice option preferences or sequential choice dependencies we developed two novel indices to isolate the effects: the B-index and P-index, respectively (see Supplementary Information). To further assess the ability of the B- and P-indices to discriminate the lesion and sham groups, we applied receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis.

**Results**

**The NAc shell lesion led to an increase in the preference bias**

After the animals recovered from surgery, they were individually housed in a custom-designed operant chamber and their foraging behavior was monitored for 2 weeks (Figure 1A). To obtain food pellets, the rats needed to learn to nose-poke in the nose-poke well when lit and then press one of the four levers on the corresponding wall within 5 s. All rats spontaneously learned the task, meeting the task-learning criterion within 6 days. Upon completion of the experiment we confirmed bilateral focal lesions in the NAc shell with microscopic histological examination (lesion size = 0.213 ± 0.019 mm² for 8 rats, Figure 1B). We then tested whether the lesion impaired learning and task performance by comparing the number of trials to reach the learning criterion, response time (i.e., time interval between nose poke and lever press), and daily consumption between the lesion and sham groups (Figure 1C–E). We found no significant differences between the lesion and sham groups (Mann-Whitney Test, learning rate, P = 0.563; daily consumption, P = 0.165; response time, P = 0.298), indicating that the NAc shell lesion did not significantly impair operant learning, performance and daily food consumption.

To assess the sequential dynamics, we first examined how strongly choices were biased with respect to rank, flavor and location (Figure 1F–H). There was a significant main effect of rank ($F_{3,52} = 141.648, P < 0.001$, Figure 1F) and a significant interaction between group and rank ($F_{3,52} = 8.218, P < 0.001$, Figure 1F inset). For both groups, the choice percentage of rank 1 was significantly different from the choice percentage of the other ranks (Post-hoc tests, $P < 0.001$), indicating a strong bias towards the favorite flavor. However, the lesion group exhibited a significantly higher bias toward the favorite flavor compared with the sham group, with a higher choice percentage of rank 1 ($F_{1,52} = 16.288, P < 0.001$) and lower choice percentage of all other ranks (rank 2: $F_{1,52} = 7.203, P < 0.01$; rank 3: $F_{1,52} = 1.060, P = 0.31$; rank 4: $F_{1,52} = 0.104, P = 0.75$, Figure 1F).

For the specific flavors (regardless of rank), we found no main effect on the choice percentage ($F_{3,52} = 1.910, P = 0.139$) and no interaction between group and flavor (two-way ANOVA, $F_{3,52} = 1.584, P = 0.204$, Figure 1G). For location, there was no interaction between group and location ($F_{3,52} = 0.744, P = 0.531$), but there was a main effect of the four locations of left (LL), middle left (ML), middle right (MR) and right (RR) on choice percentage (two-way ANOVA, $F_{3,52} = 4.070, P < 0.05$), and post-hoc pairwise comparisons revealed a significant difference in the choice percentage between center locations and side locations (LL-MR, MR-RR, ML-RR, $P < 0.05$) only in the lesion group ($F_{3,52} = 4.363, P < 0.01$). However, there was no difference in the choice percentage for each location between the lesion and sham groups (t-test, $P = 0.4171$ for LL, $P = 0.7941$ for ML, $P = 0.4138$ for MR, and $P = 0.071$ for RR, Figure 1H). To address whether the location effect might have generated the rank order effect, we compared the choice percentages of the highest rank and the most frequently chosen location. We found significantly different intakes for rank 1 and the MR location (t-test, $P < 0.05$). This result suggests that the preference bias toward an individual’s favorite flavor did not appear to be due to a preference for the center locations.

We next examined the second main sequential dynamics component: choice persistence. Animals with the lesion appeared to exhibit longer runs than the sham animals (Figure 2A). However, longer runs could be due to greater choice persistence or simply the higher preference bias found in the lesion group. To distinguish these possibilities, we calculated the cumulative distribution of runs, defined as the probability of runs longer than a given run length (i.e., the survival function). Both the lesion and the sham groups exhibited heavy-tail distributions in a log-log scale, indicating that the choice pattern consisted of a large number of short runs and a few very long runs (Figure 2B and C). We next compared the empirical choice sequences to randomly shuffled ones (and thus sequential dependencies removed) and found that the cumulative run distribution of the empirical data significantly deviated from the randomly shuffled ones for all subjects in both the lesion and sham groups (Monte Carlo hypothesis testing, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2B and C). Thus, the choice behavior of the rats was highly dependent on the previous choice histories regardless of the NAc shell lesion (Lau and Glimcher, 2005).

To assess the degree of choice persistence, we next compared the empirical sequences to fully sorted sequences (e.g., ACACABADBB to AAAABBBCCD). The cumulative run distributions of the empirical data were significantly different from that of the sorted choice sequences for all subjects in both the lesion and sham groups (Monte Carlo hypothesis testing, $P < 0.001$) (Figure 2B and C). Thus, both the lesion and sham groups showed a moderate degree of persistence in a range between completely random and completely perseverant.

Next, to assess each rank separately, we compared the cumulative run distributions for each rank with those of a randomly shuffled choice sequence (Figure 2D and E). In the lesion group, for all ranks except the lowest rank (rank 4), the cumulative run distribution deviated from the randomly shuffled one. The deviation for the lowest rank was not clear in the lesion group due to the low choice frequency for rank 4 (average 29.75
choices during experiment, less than 1% of total number of choices), i.e., a possible floor effect. In the sham group, for all ranks, the cumulative run distributions deviated from the randomly shuffled one. This deviation from the randomly shuffled sequences indicates that the animals in both groups were likely to repeat their previous action regardless of rank (except rank 4 in the lesion group), leading to the generation of long runs.

Although the cumulative run distributions for all ranks (except rank 4 in the lesion group) also showed a heavy tail and deviated from randomly shuffled ones in both groups, the thickness of the tails for each rank appeared to decrease in accordance with rank order. Indeed, the mean length of runs decreased across rank (Figure 2F). Moreover, the lesion group showed significantly longer runs for rank 1 than the sham group (Mann–Whitney test, \( P < 0.05 \)). However, the relationship between rank order and run lengths suggests that preference bias in choice behavior may significantly contribute to run length, which we examine further below.

The NAc shell lesion did not affect the temporal dynamics

We assessed the temporal dynamics via three key features: (1) daily eating pattern variation, (2) period of the eating pattern, and (3) burstiness of eating actions. For the first, we found no significant differences in food consumption between the groups during the light and dark cycles (t-test, \( P = 0.19 \) for both comparisons, Figure 3A). Both groups showed a significantly greater intake during the dark cycle (12 p.m. to 12 a.m.) than during the light cycle (12 a.m. to 12 p.m.) (paired t-test, \( P < 0.01 \) lesion group, \( P < 0.001 \) sham group). Food consumption across the entire day did not differ between the two groups (Figure 3B, two-way repeated measures ANOVA, \( F_{\text{group}} = 0, P = 1 \)). For the eating pattern period, we extracted the pitch of the average autocorrelogram (Figure 3C). Both the lesion and sham groups exhibited a time interval between peaks approximately equal to 24 hours, consistent with their circadian rhythm (t-test, \( F = 0.241 \), Figure 3D). Thus, the lesion did not appear to impair the general circadian rhythmic foraging patterns of the animals. For burstiness, we compared the inter-choice interval (ICI, i.e., the time latency between consecutive choices) distributions between the lesion and sham groups. The time interval between actions has been suggested as an indicator of motivational state and of a Pavlovian salience effect on behavior (Robbins and Everitt, 1996; Salamone et al., 2003; Niv et al., 2006; Zanotto and Staddon, 2007; Jung et al., 2014). In both groups, the majority of ICIs were short, but extremely long ICIs also sporadically occurred, indicating that there were bursts of activity separated by relatively long inactive periods (Figure 3E). The cumulative ICI distributions of both groups were highly right-skewed, exhibiting similar degrees of heavy tails in a log-log scale (slope: \(-1.97 \pm 0.04\) for the lesion group, \(-1.91 \pm 0.03\) for the lesion group; t-test, \( P = 0.27 \); Figure 3F). The close agreements between the lesion and sham groups in both the periodicity of foraging behavior and the heavy-tailed ICI distributions indicate that the lesion did not significantly alter the temporal dynamics of the foraging behavior.

Preference bias and choice persistence indices show that the NAc shell lesion affected the preference bias only

The lesion group showed a stronger preference bias and longer runs for the preferred option (rank 1), however, we cannot as
yet rule out the possibility that the longer runs in the lesion group resulted from the more biased choice behavior. To clarify the lesion effects on the preference bias versus the choice persistence, we developed the B- and P-indices (Figure 4A).

Corroborating our previous findings, we found a significant difference in the B-index between the lesion and sham groups (Mann–Whitney U test, \(Z = -2.662, P < 0.01\)). Thus, rats with NAc lesions were indeed more likely to choose their favorite option. For the P-index, however, there was no significant difference between the lesion and sham groups (Mann–Whitney U test, \(Z = -0.926, P = 0.397\)). Thus, the lesion did not appear to significantly influence choice persistence.

To further assess the ability of the B- and P-indices to distinguish the lesion and sham groups, we applied receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis. Discriminability was determined by computing the area under the ROC curve, with 1.0 being perfect separation of the lesion and sham groups, and 0.5 being no separation of the groups. The area for the B-index was 0.911 and for the P-index 0.643, indicating that the B-index discriminated the lesion and sham groups to a high degree, whereas the P-index performance was poor (Figure 4B). Finally, to provide a further diagnostic measure, we obtained the optimal threshold value of the B-index for discriminating between the groups from the ROC analysis, which was equal to 0.35839. This optimal value remained highly effective at classifying 12 normal rats used in our previous study under the same experimental paradigm (green dots in Figure 4A) (Jung et al., 2014).
Discussion

The mesolimbic pathway, including one of its key structures, the NAc shell, is critical for the processing of multiple reward features and the control of behavior (Smith et al., 2003; Johnson et al., 1996; Zhang et al., 1998; Basso and Kelley, 1999; Zhang and Kelley, 2002; Pecina and Berridge, 2005; Woolley et al., 2006; Wassum et al., 2009; Berridge et al., 2010; Smith et al., 2011; Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013). However, the role of the NAc shell in instrumental valuation and behavior is less clear. Here we investigated whether a NAc shell lesion influences choice behavior in a novel ‘closed economy’ foraging paradigm that mimicked natural foraging by providing the freedom to choose when, what and how long to obtain food. We first discuss possible effects of lesion on learning and execution, then on the sequential and temporal dynamics.

The lesion and sham groups both spontaneously learned the operant task reaching the learning criterion at similar times. Thus, task learning was not significantly affected by the lesion, which is consistent with previous studies that the NAc core, but not the shell, is required for instrumental learning (Corbit et al., 2001; de Borchgrave et al., 2002; Balleine and O’Doherty, 2010). Regarding performance, similar response times between the two groups indicates that general motor execution remained sufficiently intact with the lesion. In addition, the lesion did not significantly affect food intake: either pellets consumed over the entire experiment or consumed per day. This suggests that the general motivation for food was not affected by the NAc shell lesion, discussed below.

For the sequential dynamics, i.e., what to select and whether to continue selecting it, the lesion group exhibited a heightened preference bias compared to the shams. And although both groups showed strong repetitive choice behavior, reflected in heavier tails in the cumulative run distributions, the lesion group exhibited longer runs with the most preferred flavor than the sham group. However, the repeated choices could result from either a biased preference or perseverative behavior. Using the B and P indices developed to tease apart these factors, we found that the NAc shell lesion enhanced preference bias and not choice persistence; and thus, the longer run lengths in the lesion group resulted from choosing a favorite option with high frequency rather than perseveration. Thus, we did not find evidence for involvement of this NAc shell region in a switch-or-stay behavioral strategy. Future research will need to determine why the NAc shell appeared to affect the win-stay strategy in the Stopper and Floresco (2011) study but did not appear to do so here. Differences between the studies include the specific NAc shell site targeted and the testing paradigms used (e.g., risk-based versus certain reward outcomes).

For the temporal dynamics, in addition to food intake, the time interval between actions is an indicator of motivational state (Robbins and Everitt, 1996; Salamone et al., 2003; Niv et al., 2006; Zanotto and Staddon, 2007; Jung et al., 2014). However, the lesion and sham groups in our study exhibited similar circadian rhythm eating patterns and heavy-tailed distributions in the temporal choice patterns (i.e., inter-choice intervals). Thus, the NAc shell lesion did not significantly alter processes underlying foraging timing events, further suggesting that the lesion had no apparent effect on general motivation.

Thus, overall, the NAc shell lesion led to a singular effect: an increase in the preference bias. Our results are particularly similar to another study that, although targeting a different region in the NAc (more dorsal to ours), provided a choice to rats between two foods that were nutritionally identical but differing in flavor: chocolate vs banana pellets (Woolley et al., 2006). When a mu-opioid agonist was infused in their targeted NAc region, they also obtained an increase in consumption of the most-preferred flavor (although with no effect on the other flavor). The authors suggested that the opioid infusion heightened the preferred flavor’s palatability. In our study, although we also found heightened selection of the most-preferred flavor, we did not observe an increase in overall consumption, with instead consumption of the other options decreasing, resulting in a change in the preference bias. Such a change is consistent with an underlying change in the relative palatability, i.e., relative value. Nonetheless, why there was no evident change in motivation as typically seen in other studies remains unclear. One possibility derives from the novel closed-economy paradigm that we developed, which had no temporal constraints such as on session length. This freedom may promote more stable and consistent temporal dynamics. A second possibility is the lack of obvious external Pavlovian cues to provoke increased wanting and behavior. Another possibility may be due to other instrumental behavioral components of the paradigm. For example, the heightened effort of the response may promote an overall constant behavioral output, as is highlighted in Herrnstein’s law of effect (Herrnstein, 1961; 1.970). Finally, we cannot rule out the possibility that the electrolytic lesion may...
have led to a broader effect that balanced out differential effects seen via other means, such as pharmacological manipulations, leading to no overall change in consumption. Thus, further studies are needed to continue to delineate the specific mechanisms underlying the behavioral dynamics. In any case, the lesion produced a clear effect on the underlying preference structure and the resulting behavioral preference bias.

The specific causal role played by the NAc shell has also remained unclear. Multiple studies may suggest involvement in the enhancement of reward or associated cue efficacy (Johnson et al., 1996; Zhang et al., 1998; Basso and Kelley, 1999; Zhang and Kelley, 2002; Zhang et al., 2003; Pecina and Berridge, 2005; Woolley et al., 2006; Wassum et al., 2009; Berridge et al., 2010; Smith et al., 2011; Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013); yet the actual effect on NAc shell neural activity is often unknown. At the same time, GABA agonist Berridge and Kringelbach, 2013); yet the actual effect on NAc shell involvement has yet to be systematically varying approach and unit costs for food in a closed economy. Physiology & Behavior, 98, 85–93.


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Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at SCAN online.

Conflict of interest. None declared.

References


