Intranasal oxytocin treatment for social deficits and biomarkers of response in children with autism

Karen J. Parker a,1, Ozge Oztan b, Robin A. Libove b, Raena D. Sumiyoshi b, Lisa P. Jackson b, Debra S. Karlson a, Jacqueline E. Summers a, Kyle E. Hinman a, Kara S. Motonaga b, Jennifer M. Phillips b, Dean S. Carson a, Joseph P. Garner a,c, and Antonio Y. Hardan a

aDepartment of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; bDepartment of Pediatrics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; and cDepartment of Comparative Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Edited by Michael L. Platt, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, and accepted by Editorial Board Member Michael S. Gazzaniga June 6, 2017 (received for review April 17, 2017)

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by core social deficits. Prognosis is poor, in part, because existing medications target only associated ASD features. Emerging evidence suggests that the neuropeptide oxytocin (OXT) may be a blood-based biomarker of social functioning and a possible treatment for ASD. However, prior OXT treatment trials have produced equivocal results, perhaps because of variability in patients’ underlying neuropeptide biology, but this hypothesis has not been tested. Using a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel design, we tested the efficacy and tolerability of 4 wk intranasal OXT treatment (24 International Units, twice daily) in 32 children with ASD, aged 6–12 y. When pretreatment neuropeptide measures were included in the statistical model, OXT compared with placebo treatment significantly enhanced social abilities in children with ASD [as measured by the trial’s primary outcome measure, the Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS)]. Importantly, pretreatment blood OXT concentrations also predicted treatment response, such that individuals with the lowest pretreatment OXT concentrations showed the greatest social improvement. OXT was well tolerated, and its effects were specific to social functioning, with no observed decrease in repetitive behaviors or anxiety. Finally, as with many trials, some placebo-treated patients showed improvement on the SRS. This enhanced social functioning was mirrored by a posttreatment increase in their blood OXT concentrations, suggesting that increased endogenous OXT secretion may underlie this improvement. These findings indicate that OXT treatment enhances social abilities in children with ASD and that individuals with pretreatment OXT signaling deficits may stand to benefit the most from OXT treatment.

Significance

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by social deficits. Emerging evidence suggests that the neuropeptide oxytocin, which regulates mammalian social functioning, may be a promising therapeutic target for improving social abilities in patients with ASD, particularly in those with OXT signaling deficits. Multiple studies have shown that single doses of OXT administered to individuals with ASD improve processing of social information (16), emotion recognition (17), and social learning (18). However, evidence from OXT treatment trials in ASD patients is more equivocal: Several studies have reported that OXT administration improves social abilities in individuals with ASD (19, 20), but others have found no improvement in the trial’s primary outcome measure (21–24). Interestingly, many OXT administration studies have documented significant OXT signaling through pharmacologic or genetic manipulation produces social deficits in rodents (11).

Studies of rodent models of human syndromes with high ASD penetrance (e.g., fragile-X syndrome, Prader–Willi syndrome, cortical dysplasia, and focal epilepsy syndrome modeled using CNTNAP2-knockout mice) have reported social impairments and diminished numbers of hypothalamic OXT-producing cells (12–14). This reduction in brain OXT has been associated with lower blood OXT concentrations in transgenic vs. wild-type animals, with social impairments ameliorated in transgenic animals following OXT treatment (13, 15). These preclinical findings suggest that the OXT signaling pathway may be a promising therapeutic target for improving social abilities in patients with ASD, particularly in those with OXT signaling deficits.

This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1705521114/-/DCSupplemental.


The authors declare no conflict of interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission. M.L.P. is a guest editor invited by the Editorial Board.

Freeely available online through the PNAS open access option.

1To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: kjparkar@stanford.edu.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1705521114

PNAS Early Edition | 1 of 6
variability in responses to OXT (18, 19, 21), highlighting the need to identify specific factors that contribute to OXT efficacy. Because ASD is an extremely heterogeneous disorder, one possible explanation for these ambiguous outcomes in OXT treatment trials is that individual differences in endogenous neuropeptide biology may influence the response to OXT treatment. Specifically, individuals with ASD who have pronounced OXT signaling deficits may benefit the most from OXT treatment. Studies have shown that some (18, 25, 26) but not all (27–29) individuals with ASD have lower plasma OXT concentrations than controls. Plasma OXT concentrations also positively predict social functioning in children with ASD, such that children with the lowest plasma OXT concentrations show the greatest social deficits (27). However, no prior trial has tested whether individual differences in pretreatment neuropeptide biology contribute to how and to what extent individuals with ASD respond to OXT treatment, nor has any prior trial directly tested whether a statistical model’s explanatory power is improved by the inclusion of such biomarkers. The present study was designed to address these critical gaps in knowledge. Using a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel design, we investigated whether 4-wk intranasal OXT treatment improves social abilities in children with ASD [as measured by the trial’s primary outcome measure, the Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS) Total Raw Score] and whether pretreatment blood measures of neuropeptide biology (i.e., OXT concentrations and OXTR and V1AR gene expression) predict the response to OXT treatment. As secondary outcome measures, we also tested whether OXT ameliorates other core (i.e., repetitive behaviors) or associated (i.e., anxiety) symptoms of ASD and whether OXT is well tolerated in children with ASD, because limited safety and tolerability data are available in pediatric populations.

**Results**

**Participants.** Thirty-two children with ASD (27 male, 5 female), aged 6–12 y, completed this clinical trial (see the CONSORT diagram, Fig. 1). Participant demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1. Participants’ stable concomitant medications, which did not differ by treatment condition, are presented in Table S1.

**Evaluation of Biomarker Inclusion in the Statistical Model.** To test our a priori hypothesis that endogenous pretreatment neuropeptide measures would enhance our ability to detect OXT treatment effects, we first directly compared the $R^2$ of two statistical models for our primary outcome measure (i.e., the SRS Total Raw Score). Failure to include the biomarker measures in our model resulted in an $R^2$ of only 51%, with OXT-treated individuals showing only marginal (and nonsignificant) improvement in social abilities compared with placebo-treated individuals ($F_{1,27} = 3.716; P = 0.0645$). However, when the biomarker measures were included in the model (see Results below), the $R^2$ increased significantly, from 51 to 73% ($F_{6,21} = 3.131; P = 0.0237$), corresponding to an improvement of 33.89 points in the small-sample-size–corrected version of the Akaike information criterion (AICc). Thus, the inclusion of patients’ endogenous pretreatment neuropeptide measures increased the explained variation in SRS improvement significantly, by 43%. Consequently, the biomarker measures were included in all subsequent analyses detailed below.

**Effects of OXT Treatment on Social Abilities.** OXT-treated individuals showed greater improvement in social abilities (as measured by the SRS Total Raw Score) than placebo-treated individuals following completion of the 4-wk trial ($F_{1,21} = 5.6083; P = 0.0275$) (Fig. 2A). As illustrated in Fig. 2B, no OXT-treated

---

**Fig. 1.** The CONSORT flow diagram details the progress of participants through the double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled 4-wk oxytocin treatment trial.
individual's social abilities worsened, but 6/16 (37.5%) of placebo-treated individuals did so. Pretreatment OXT concentration also negatively predicted the magnitude of the improvement in the SRS Total Raw Score ($F_{1,11} = 11.4577; P = 0.0028$) (Fig. 2B), such that individuals with the lowest pretreatment OXT concentrations improved the most following 4-wk treatment (Fig. 2B). No effect of pretreatment neuropeptide receptor gene expression on improvement in social abilities (or any other measures) was discerned, but inclusion of this measure in the model did increase explanatory power to the analyses.

Unexpectedly, pretreatment blood OXT concentration did not differ in the prediction of treatment outcomes between OXT- and placebo-treated individuals ($F_{1,18} = 0.5980; P = 0.4488$). In other words, the pretreatment blood OXT concentration predicted treatment efficacy in both groups. To ensure that this finding was not an artifact of insufficient power to detect an interaction, we performed a follow-up analysis. We hypothesized that the observed social improvement in some placebo-treated participants might coincide with increased endogenous OXT secretion. If so, the change in pretreatment to posttreatment endogenous plasma OXT concentration should predict the magnitude of the placebo response, but no such relationship should exist in OXT-treated participants (whose measured OXT concentrations would comprise both endogenous and also variable quantities of exogenous OXT). Accordingly, we tested whether the posttreatment increase in plasma OXT concentration predicted greater improvement in the SRS Total Raw Score. As predicted, we observed a treatment condition × OXT concentration interaction ($F_{1,18} = 6.0333; P = 0.0244$) (Fig. 2C), whereby larger increases in posttreatment plasma OXT concentrations predicted larger SRS improvement in placebo-treated ($F_{1,18} = 16.5280; P = 0.0007$) but not in OXT-treated ($F_{1,18} = 0.3067; P = 0.5865$), individuals.

**Effects of OXT Treatment on Other Core and Associated Symptom Measures.** OXT's effects were specific to social functioning, because OXT compared with placebo treatment did not significantly reduce repetitive behaviors (as measured by the Repetitive Behaviors Scale-Revised (RBS-R) Total Score ($F_{1,20} = 0.0010; P = 0.9757$) (Fig. S1A) or any of the RBS-R subscales), nor did pretreatment plasma OXT concentrations predict posttreatment RBS-R Total Score either as an interaction with treatment condition ($F_{1,20} = 0.0168; P = 0.8983$) or as a main effect ($F_{1,20} = 0.0359; P = 0.8517$). Additionally, no relationships were discerned between pretreatment plasma OXT concentrations and any RBS-R subscales. Similarly, OXT compared with placebo treatment did not reduce anxiety symptoms (as measured by the Spence Children’s Anxiety Scale Total Score, hereafter “Spence”) ($F_{1,18} = 0.9626; P = 0.3395$) (Fig. S1B), nor did pretreatment plasma OXT concentrations predict posttreatment Spence Total Score either as an interaction with treatment condition ($F_{1,18} = 1.5400; P = 0.2325$), or as a main effect ($F_{1,18} = 0.4176; P = 0.5263$).

---

**Table 1. Participant characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Age, y</th>
<th>Full-scale IQ</th>
<th>Pretreatment SRS Total Raw Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxytocin</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.35 ± 2.34</td>
<td>65.21 ± 28.91</td>
<td>106.61 ± 30.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.13 ± 1.87</td>
<td>67.39 ± 26.43</td>
<td>106.33 ± 25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\chi^2$ was used to test whether the distribution of individuals randomized to the treatment conditions differed by sex and by ethnicity; no significant effects were found. For age, IQ, and pretreatment SRS Total Raw Score, differences between groups were tested with a simple one-way general linear model; no significant effects were discerned. The values are reported as mean ± SD.

---

**Fig. 2.** OXT treatment efficacy and biomarkers of social improvement. (A) OXT compared with placebo treatment enhances social abilities in children with ASD as measured by improvement in the trial’s primary outcome measure, the SRS. Data are presented as least squares means ± SE. (B) The pretreatment OXT concentration robustly predicts treatment response, such that individuals with the lowest pretreatment OXT concentrations show the greatest SRS Total Raw Score improvement. (C) Study placebo responders are identifiable by a robust posttreatment increase in blood OXT concentrations that accompany their SRS Total Raw Score improvement. Data are corrected for the blocking factors in the analysis. Placebo-treated children are depicted in blue; OXT-treated children are depicted in orange.
Effects of OXT Treatment on Safety and Tolerability Measures. OXT treatment in children with ASD was well tolerated with minimal side effects. There were no significant differences in the adverse event rates reported in the OXT-treated and the placebo-treated groups as assessed by parent ratings on the Dosage Record Treatment Emergent Symptom Scale (DOTES) (Table S2). Two individuals randomized to OXT treatment did not complete 4-wk assessments. One participant refused to take the nasal spray at the time of the first dose, and one participant was provided with a supply of OXT but did not return to the clinic following 4-wk treatment. (Attempts to bring the latter participant back to the clinic were unsuccessful.)

No significant changes from baseline in height or weight or in the majority of vital signs measurements were observed after 4-wk treatment (Table S3). Systolic standing blood pressure did show an increase in OXT-treated but not in placebo-treated participants (P = 0.0218). However, this effect was not significant once multiple comparisons were considered (i.e., six blood pressure measurements were performed, so the adjusted significance level was set at P < 0.0083). Change in systolic blood pressure (standing–sitting) did show a significant treatment condition × time point interaction (P = 0.0004) that remained significant once multiple comparisons were considered. This finding was unrelated to events. Placebo responses were plotted for a variety of reasons showed a decrease in this measurement over the 4-wk treatment period. Thus the treatment-condition groups differed at baseline but not following treatment.

Discussion

Here we studied whether intranasal OXT treatment improved social abilities in children with ASD when accounting for pretreatment variation in neuropeptide biology and tested whether pretreatment blood OXT concentrations predicted OXT treatment response. Despite preclinical evidence indicating that OXT may be a promising therapeutic for human social impairments, prior pretreatment findings for ASD have been equivocal; some trials have reported that OXT improves social abilities (19, 20), but other trials have not (21, 22). However, the preponderance of preclinical evidence demonstrating OXT rescue of social phenotypes has been gleaned from animals with known OXT signaling impairments (13, 15). Because idiopathic ASD is characterized by enormous heterogeneity, including substantial variability in blood OXT concentrations (27), we hypothesized that the prior ambiguous OXT clinical trial findings might be attributable, at least in part, to variability in participants’ pretreatment OXT biology.

Using a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel design, we found that 4-wk OXT compared with placebo treatment significantly enhanced social abilities in children with ASD. We also found that pretreatment blood OXT concentrations predicted treatment response, such that individuals with the lowest pretreatment OXT concentrations showed the greatest social improvement. Importantly, we also confirmed that failure to include participants’ endogenous pretreatment neuropeptide measures in our statistical model would have resulted in a negative trial, whereas inclusion of these biomarker measures improved the explanatory power of our model by 43%. Results from the present study indicate that OXT administration enhances social abilities in children with ASD and that a priori stratification of ASD patients into treatment conditions based on known pretreatment blood OXT concentrations will be essential to test the full range of OXT’s therapeutic potential.

Placebo responses are frequently reported in psychiatric clinical trials (30), including trials in ASD (19, 22, 31). Placebo responses can compromise trial outcomes, rendering medications that otherwise might have been deemed efficacious as “failed” interventions. Placebo responses occur for a variety of reasons; for example, in one recent negative OXT treatment trial (22), improvement in child ASD symptoms was most strongly associated with caregiver belief that the participant was on the active drug (whether or not this was the case). In other instances, the reason for improvement following placebo treatment is less clear. The present study provided the opportunity to begin exploring the biological basis of social improvement in placebo-treated participants, because we unexpectedly found that pretreatment blood OXT concentrations predicted treatment outcomes in both OXT- and placebo-treated children. In a follow-up analysis, we found that a greater increase in plasma OXT concentration posttreatment predicted the magnitude of SRS improvement in placebo-treated (but not in OXT-treated) individuals. This finding is consistent with the notion that increased endogenous OXT secretion (perhaps caused by enhanced social interactions during the trial) may underlie the social improvement in placebo-treated participants. Although of a correlational and preliminary nature, this finding raises several intriguing ideas that merit further research. For example, increased endogenous OXT release could contribute to observed placebo responses in clinical trials with social behavior endpoints or could serve as a biological mediator of effective behavioral interventions with significant social learning components (e.g., Pivotal Response Treatment).

There has been recent discussion about the prudence of pediatric OXT use when its long-term consequences are unknown (32). Although longitudinal studies to address this concern are needed, chronic OXT administration is generally well tolerated in children with ASD (19, 22, 33). Tolerability and safety data from the present trial support this assertion, because the adverse event rate did not differ between treatment conditions, and there were no significant changes from baseline in height or weight or in vital sign measurements attributable to OXT treatment. Additionally, although OXT treatment did not ameliorate nonsocial core or associated ASD symptoms, it did not worsen them.

The present study has several limitations. First, although we made a concerted effort to recruit female participants, our final sample was 84% male and was not powered to detect sex differences in treatment response. Second, participants were permitted to take other medications during the intervention. These medications are not known to interact with intranasal OXT, were stable before study entry, and did not differ between groups. Thus the observed social improvement in OXT-treated participants was unlikely to have been caused by other medications or by their interactions with intranasal OXT. Finally, many of our outcome measures relied on parent reporting to ascertain OXT-related changes. Although we used gold-standard instruments, these measures are nevertheless subjective in nature. Development of well-validated objective measures, including biologically validated methods such as posttreatment EEG recordings, would allow better assessment of participants’ behavioral change during interventions is urgently needed.

In summary, there are currently no pharmacotherapies that effectively ameliorate core ASD symptoms. Hearteningly, the present clinical trial showed that OXT treatment enhances social abilities in children with ASD and that individuals with pretreatment OXT signaling deficits may stand to benefit most from OXT administration. Although confirmatory evidence from larger-scale, biomarker-stratified OXT treatment trials is needed, our findings suggest that OXT treatment has the potential to reduce suffering in ASD patients by enhancing quality of life through improved social abilities.

Materials and Methods

Study Regulatory Approval. This study was conducted in the Autism and Developmental Disabilities Clinic (ADDC) in the Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Stanford University. Recruitment began in June 2012 and ended in April 2016. Before initiating this trial, an Investigational New Drug application (no. 114664) was filed with the Federal Drug Administration, and this study was approved by the Internal Review Board of the Stanford University School of Medicine. This trial was also registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01624194). Parents and/or legal guardians of the study’s participants provided informed written consent before the initiation of any experimental procedures. If the child was deemed intellectually capable of understanding the study, written assent was also obtained from the child. Finally, this study was overseen by an independent Data Safety Monitoring Board at the Stanford University School of Medicine.

Participant Recruitment and Eligibility Criteria. Children with a diagnostic history of ASD were recruited to participate in this study. Participants were...
recruited through (i) the Autism and Developmental Disorders Research Registry at Stanford University, (ii) flyers posted in the ADDC or in the surrounding community (e.g., pediatrician offices), (iii) patient referrals posted online (e.g., parent listservs), or (iv) special events (e.g., the Bay Area Autism Speaks Walk). Participants were telephone-screened for initial study eligibility and then underwent a medical assessment (including ECG, heart rate, and blood pressure measurement) as well as a comprehensive psychiatric evaluation. The psychiatric evaluation included determination of the accuracy of the child’s previous ASD diagnosis based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR) (34) or DSM-5 (1) criteria, which was confirmed with research diagnostic methods [i.e., the Autism Diagnostic Instrument-Revised (35) and the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule using the revised algorithms (36)] conducted by research staff trained by a research-reliable clinician.

In addition to meeting diagnostic criteria for ASD, other study inclusion criteria included (i) medically healthy outpatient between 6 and 12.92 y of age with (ii) an IQ >40 [as determined by the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales, fifth edition (37)], (iii) a Clinical Global Impression severity rating of ≥4 (38), (iv) a care provider who could reliably bring the participant to clinic visits, provide trustworthy ratings, and interact with the participant on a regular basis, (v) stable medications for at least 4 wk, (vi) no planned changes in psychosocial interventions during the trial, and (vii) willingness to provide a blood sample.

Study exclusion criteria included (i) prior or current use of OXT; (ii) DSM-IV-TR or DSM-5 diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or psychotic disorder; (iii) regular nasal obstruction or nosebleeds; (iv) active medical problems: unstable seizures or significant physical illness (e.g., serious liver, renal, or cardiac pathology); (v) sensitivity to preservatives (e.g., chlorobutanol hemihydrate); (vi) evidence of a genetic mutation known to cause autistic traits; (vii) recent psychosurgical procedure; (viii) evidence of hearing or vision impairments; (ix) habitual consumption of large volumes of water; (x) pregnancy, breastfeeding, or child birth within the last 6 mo; or (x) sexually active females not using a reliable method of contraception.

Pharmaceutical Intervention. Synthecin nasal spray (Novartis) was purchased from a Swiss pharmacy (Dr. Noyer Apotheke). The placebo solution was prepared at Koshland Pharm and contained all the ingredients used in the active solution except the OXT compound. A pharmacist next transferred 35 mL of Synthecin [40 International Units (IU)/mL] or placebo into a disposable nasal applicator to ensure that the drug and placebo applicators were visually indistinguishable to the research team. These applicators were coded and given to the Stanford Health Care’s Investigational Drug Service (IDS) for refrigerated storage (2–8 °C) and subsequent dispensing.

After the screening phase, pretreatment baseline measures were obtained from participating parents to meet inclusion and exclusion criteria. These measures included assessments to determine participants’ symptom severity and phenotype, evaluations for safety/tolerability monitoring, and blood sample collection for later biomarker quantification. One to four weeks later, participants were randomly assigned (1:1) to a treatment condition (i.e., OXT or placebo), stratified by gender. Randomization was performed by an IDS pharmacist using www.randomization.com, which allocates each participant to an active treatment condition (i.e., OXT or placebo), stratified by gender. Randomization was performed by an IDS pharmacist using www.randomization.com, which allocates each participant to a treatment condition (i.e., OXT or placebo) as a main effect to test our primary outcome (39); V1AR forward 5′-GGACAGGACTGAACGTCTTGC-3′ and reverse 5′-TGATGGTAGGGTTTTCCGATTC-3′; V1AR reverse 5′-GGACAGGACTGAACGTCTTGC-3′ and forward 5′-CTGAACATCCCGAGGAACTG-3′; V1AR forward 5′-GGACAGGACTGAACGTCTTGC-3′ and reverse 5′-GCTGCTCATAAGAC-TCCGGCC-3′ and reverse 5′-CTACCCAAGAATGCTGCC-3′ (40)). We also included a block design factor to counterbalance treatment condition (i.e., OXT or placebo) as a main effect to test our primary outcome (41).

Outcome Measures. The trial’s primary outcome measure was improvement in social abilities as measured by the SRS. The SRS is a norm-referenced measure of nonsocial symptom domains and OXT safety/tolerability. Treatment effect generalizability was evaluated using (i) the RBIS-R (44), which measures a comprehensive list of repetitive and stereotyped behaviors, and (ii) The Spence Children’s Anxiety Scale (45), which assesses the severity of trait anxiety symptoms broadly in line with DSM dimensions of anxiety disorder. Anxiety was selected as an outcome measure because of its significant comorbidity with ASD (46), its negative relationship with endogenous OXT concentrations in humans (47), and OXT’s anxiolytic effects in mice (48). Drug safety and tolerability were evaluated using (i) the DOTES, a rating scale that assesses the presence, frequency, and severity of side effects (38), and (ii) the physical examination and self-report questionnaires (i.e., blood pressure, heart rate, temperature, and weight) and in height and weight.

Statistical Analyses. Data were managed using REDCap (49) and analyzed using Least-Squares General Linear Models (LS-GLM) in JMP Pro-13 (SAS Institute Inc.). To identify a robust model for our primary outcome measure, initial analyses included IQ, age, and ethnicity as blocking factors. Gender was also included as a blocking factor to enable the use of the SRS Total Raw Score rather than the gender-normed T-Score, which has lower resolution. The pretreatment SRS Total Raw Score was included as a blocking factor to account for the range of possible social ability improvement and thus to reduce possible floor or ceiling effects. Finally, we included treatment condition (i.e., OXT or placebo) as a main effect to test our primary outcome measure and pretreatment OXT concentration and neuropeptide receptor gene expression level (expressed as a VIAR:OXTR ratio to account for within-individual differences in baseline expression) as biomarkers hypothesized to affect treatment efficacy. We also tested for treatment condition X biomarker interactions, because a predictive biomarker generally should predict treatment outcome only in drug-treated individuals.

Initial analyses showed that age and ethnicity introduced collinearity and did not improve the R² of the model; therefore these factors were removed from the final model. This final model implemented a stepwise selection procedure that recognizes OXT but not related peptides (i.e., cross-reactivity with vasopressin is 0.6%). A technician blinded to treatment condition performed sample preparation and OXT quantification following established procedures (27). Briefly, plasma samples (1,000 μL per participant) were extracted using Strata-X columns (Phenomenex Inc.) and evaporated under reduced nitrogen. Each evaporated sample was reconstituted in 250 μL of assay buffer before OXT quantification to provide a sufficient sample volume to run each participant’s sample in duplicate wells (100 μL per well). This practice ensured that the plated samples contained sufficiently high OXT quantities to be read above the limit of detection (11.7 pg/mL). Samples were assayed with a tunable microplate reader (Molecular Devices) for the 96-well format per the manufacturer’s instructions.

Quantification of OXTR and V1AR Gene Expression Levels. Total RNA was isolated and purified using a PAXgene blood RNA kit from blood stabilized in PAXgene RNA tubes (Qiagen). The first-strand cDNA synthesis reaction was carried out with the QuantiTect reverse transcription kit (Qiagen) with a starting RNA quantity of 1 μg in a 20-μL final volume. The primer sequence information for OXTR and V1AR genes was obtained from published studies and was designed as follows: OXTR forward 5′-GTGAACACCTCCCGAGGAACTG-3′ and reverse 5′-GCTGCTCATAAGAC-TCCGGCC-3′ (38); V1AR forward 5′-ATCGTGACGGCTTA-3′ and reverse 5′-TGATGGTAGGGTTTTCCGATTC-3′ (40). Two housekeeping genes, hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1 [HPRT]; forward 5′-GGACAGGACTGAACGTCTTGC-3′ and reverse 5′-ATAGCCCCCTTG-GAGCACAC-3′ (40); and ubiquitin C [UBC]; forward 5′-GCTGCTCATAAGAC-TCCGGCC-3′ and reverse 5′-GTCACCCAAGAATGCTGCC-3′ (40) were selected for normalization using geNorm. qPCR was performed on the StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Life Technologies) with SYBR Green (Thermo Fisher Scientific). CDNA was PCR amplified in triplicate, and cycle threshold (Ct) values from each sample were obtained using StepOnePlus software. Analyses were conducted using the comparative Ct method (2−ΔΔCt) (41).
variables and treatment condition, pretreatment blood OXZ concentration, and V1AR:OXTR ratio as hypothesis-driven main effects (Table S5). To assess the impact of the biomarkers, we also ran the same model on the total score for the SRS, RBS-R, and Spence. However, because psychometric validity for the RBS-R Total Score is not well established, we also performed the same analyses on each RBS-R subscale but corrected our critical P value to 0.0083 to protect against multiple comparisons and to achieve the same family-level significance as the total score. Similarly, to minimize the risk of false discovery, blocking factors were not tested for significance (50). The assumptions of LS-GLM (linearity, homogeneity of variance, and normality of error) were confirmed post hoc, and suitable transformations were applied as needed. Post hoc tests were performed as planned contrasts and were Bonferroni corrected for multiple comparisons. Least squares means ± SE are reported. Least squares means are model-derived means controlling for other factors in the analysis and correspond to the model coefficients represented by the F-ratio.

Adverse event data were analyzed with a repeated-measures restricted maximum likelihood mixed model using the treatment condition × time point interaction to test whether treatment affected the means, controlling for any pretreatment baseline differences. Suitable transformations were applied as needed. Significant results were examined and Tukey-rejected for multiple comparisons.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We thank members of the K.J.P. and A.Y.H. laboratories; the pharmacists at the Stanford Health Care Investigational Drug Services and Koshland Pharm; Dr. Carl Feinstein and Elliott Shen for support; and helpful feedback on this manuscript; and the study participants and their families for their participation. This research was supported by The Mosbacher Family Fund for Autism Research (K.J.P.), The Child Health Research Institute (K.J.P., A.Y.H., and G.O.), The Yan Calimdis Memorial Fund for Autism Research (K.J.P.), Autism Speaks Meiner Postdoctoral Fellowship in Translational Research 7895 (to D.S.C.), a Stanford University School of Medicine Dean’s Postdoctoral Fellowship (to D.S.C.), National Institute of Mental Health Grant T32MH19908 (to D.S.C.), and Stanford’s Department of Psychiatry (A.Y.H.).