

Research article

## Assessing the heritability of attentional networks

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Published: 14 September 2001

Received: 9 July 2001

BMC Neuroscience 2001, 2:14

Accepted: 14 September 2001

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2202/2/14>

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### Abstract

**Background:** Current efforts to study the genetics of higher functions have been lacking appropriate phenotypes to describe cognition. One of the problems is that many cognitive concepts for which there is a single word (e.g. attention) have been shown to be related to several anatomical networks. Recently we have developed an Attention Network Test (ANT) that provides a separate measure for each of three anatomically defined attention networks. In this small scale study, we ran 26 pairs of MZ and DZ twins in an effort to determine if any of these networks show sufficient evidence of heritability to warrant further exploration of their genetic basis.

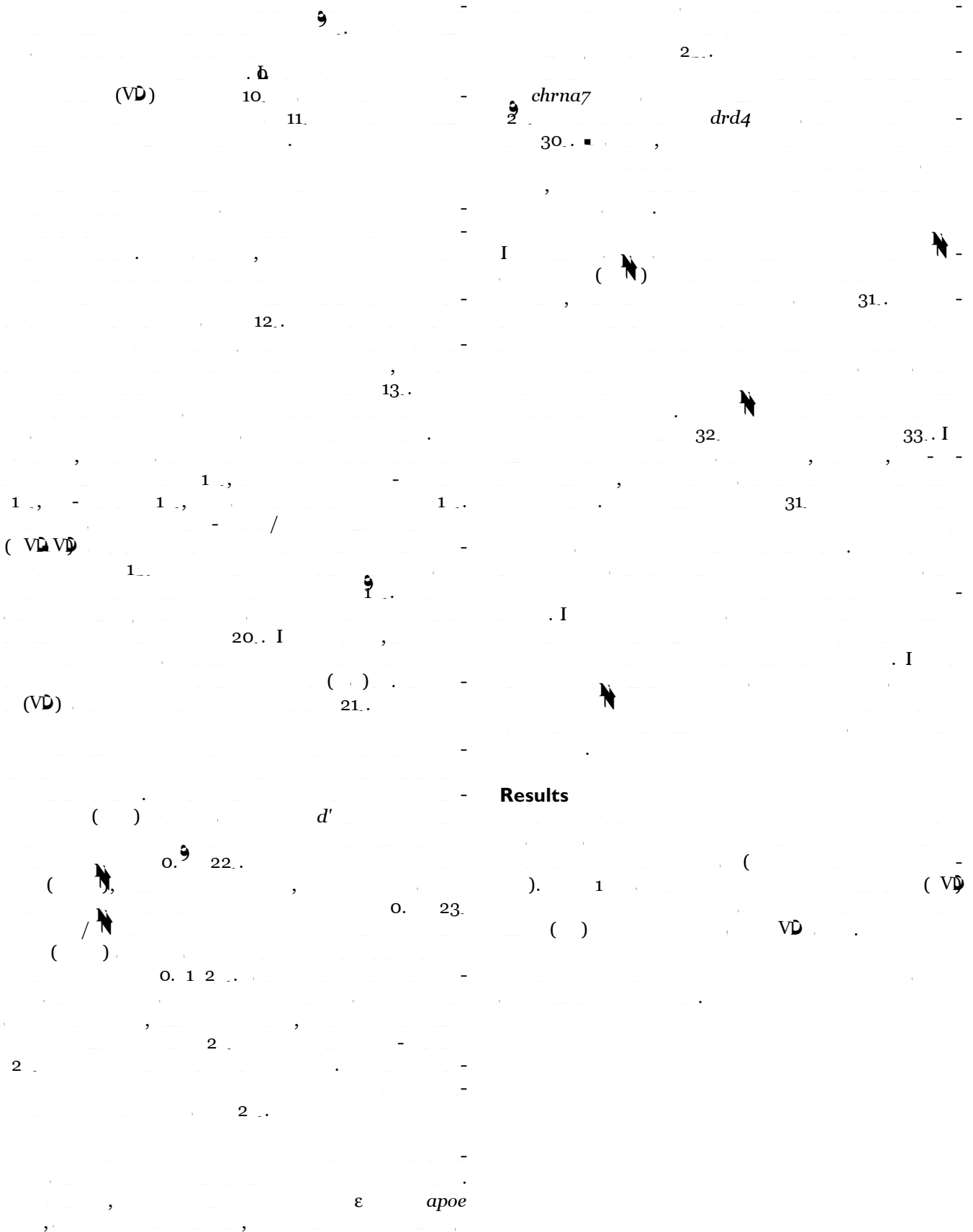
**Results:** The efficiency of the executive attention network, that mediates stimulus and response conflict, shows sufficient heritability to warrant further study. Alerting and overall reaction time show some evidence for heritability and in our study the orienting network shows no evidence of heritability.

**Conclusions:** These results suggest that genetic variation contributes to normal individual differences in higher order executive attention involving dopamine rich frontal areas including the anterior cingulate. At least the executive portion of the ANT may serve as a valid endophenotype for larger twin studies and subsequent molecular genetic analysis in normal subject populations.

### Background

Attention is a complex cognitive function that involves multiple networks. The Attention Network Test (ANT) is a computerized task that measures three distinct attentional networks: the executive attention network, the alerting network, and the orienting network. The executive attention network is responsible for resolving conflicts between competing responses, the alerting network is responsible for orienting attention to a specific location, and the orienting network is responsible for orienting attention to a specific stimulus. The ANT provides a separate measure for each of these three networks. In this study, we used the ANT to assess the heritability of attentional networks in 26 pairs of monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twins. We found that the executive attention network shows sufficient evidence of heritability to warrant further exploration of its genetic basis. The alerting and orienting networks show some evidence for heritability, but the orienting network shows no evidence of heritability. These results suggest that genetic variation contributes to normal individual differences in higher order executive attention involving dopamine rich frontal areas including the anterior cingulate. At least the executive portion of the ANT may serve as a valid endophenotype for larger twin studies and subsequent molecular genetic analysis in normal subject populations.

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### Conclusions

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### Materials and Methods

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#### Procedure

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