

Social status modulates the neural response to unfairness

H¹, B¹, H¹, G², C², 1,3,4,5, 100871, 201804, C³, H³, B³, 100871, C⁵, DG/ G⁵, 104@

Abstract

G (G). B (A) A G

Key words: ; ; CC; ;

Introduction

F G (G), (G, 1982). G () () G

G A (et al., 1989) (et al., 2011), (et al., 2012), (et al., 2011). A (A. et al., 2013; H et al., 2014). A. et al. (2013) ()

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© A (2015). F @

(B et al., 2001). C (H et al., 2014), A. (et al., 2011), G (H , 2007), (A. et al., 2013, H et al., 2014), (), G, (A), (ACC/ CC), (D FC) (B et al., 2010; et al., 2014). A ACC/ CC (et al., 2003; G et al., 2010) (-C et al., 2008; et al., 2013). D FC G (et al., 2006, 2008; G et al., 2010). (H F , 2010; G et al., 2011). A (et al., 2012) (et al., 2008; et al., 2014). F et al. (2012) / (). G A (H et al., 2014). A A , ACC/ CC, D FC, / ,

G, 23 19 25 (=21.22, =1.73; 13). D H E C D

Design and procedure

2×2 (vs) (et al., 2008), (), G, ≤3 10 ≥4 10 10 >5 3 4 G, G. D G, (G)

Materials and methods

Participants

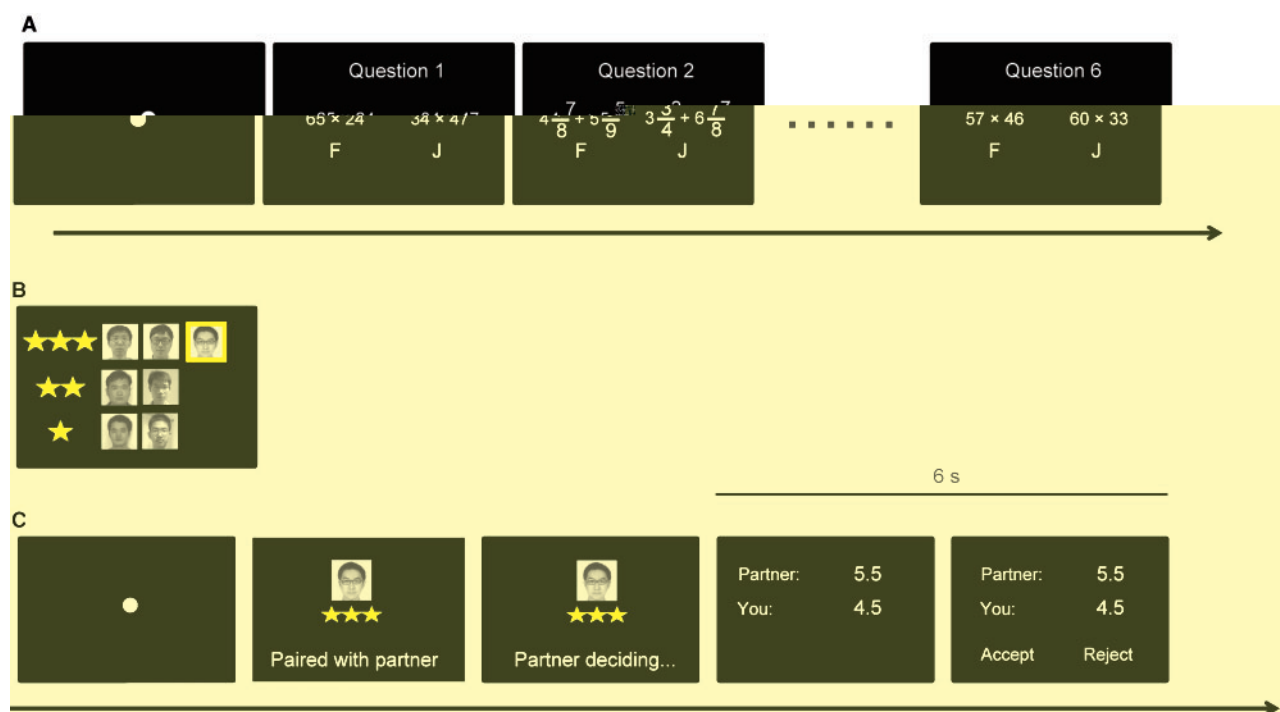


Fig. 1. Experimental design. (A) Sequence of questions. (B) Face pairing. (C) Partner decision.

(A) Sequence of questions. The sequence starts with a fixation cross, followed by a series of questions. Each question box displays a fraction and two options, F and J. The sequence is: Question 1 (5/8, F, J), Question 2 (7/9, F, J), ..., Question 6 (57/46, F, J). A long arrow indicates the progression of the sequence.

(B) Face pairing. A 3x3 grid of faces is shown. The top row has three faces, the middle row has two faces, and the bottom row has one face. To the left of the grid are three stars. A long arrow points to the right below the grid, with '6 s' written above it.

(C) Partner decision. The sequence starts with a fixation cross, followed by a series of boxes. The first box shows a face with three stars and the text 'Paired with partner'. The second box shows a face with three stars and the text 'Partner deciding...'. The third box is split into two columns: 'Partner: 5.5' and 'You: 4.5' on the left, and 'Partner: 5.5' and 'You: 4.5' on the right. The bottom right of the third box has two buttons: 'Accept' and 'Reject'. A long arrow points to the right below the sequence.

MRI data acquisition

GE- 750 3.0. (B) D) 40 3.1 2000 30

$$3.1 \times 3.1 \times 90^\circ \times 3.1 \times 200 \times 200$$

fMRI preprocessing

D C
A AB (), F
3×3×3
()
8 F H G D
1/128H

General linear model analyses

(B D) (G)

B D G (

).F

A

(H F). F

(

)

(>F', F >

[illegible]

(Lorenzen et al., 1967; Lorenzen and Hildebrand, 2005; Gorman et al., 2007),

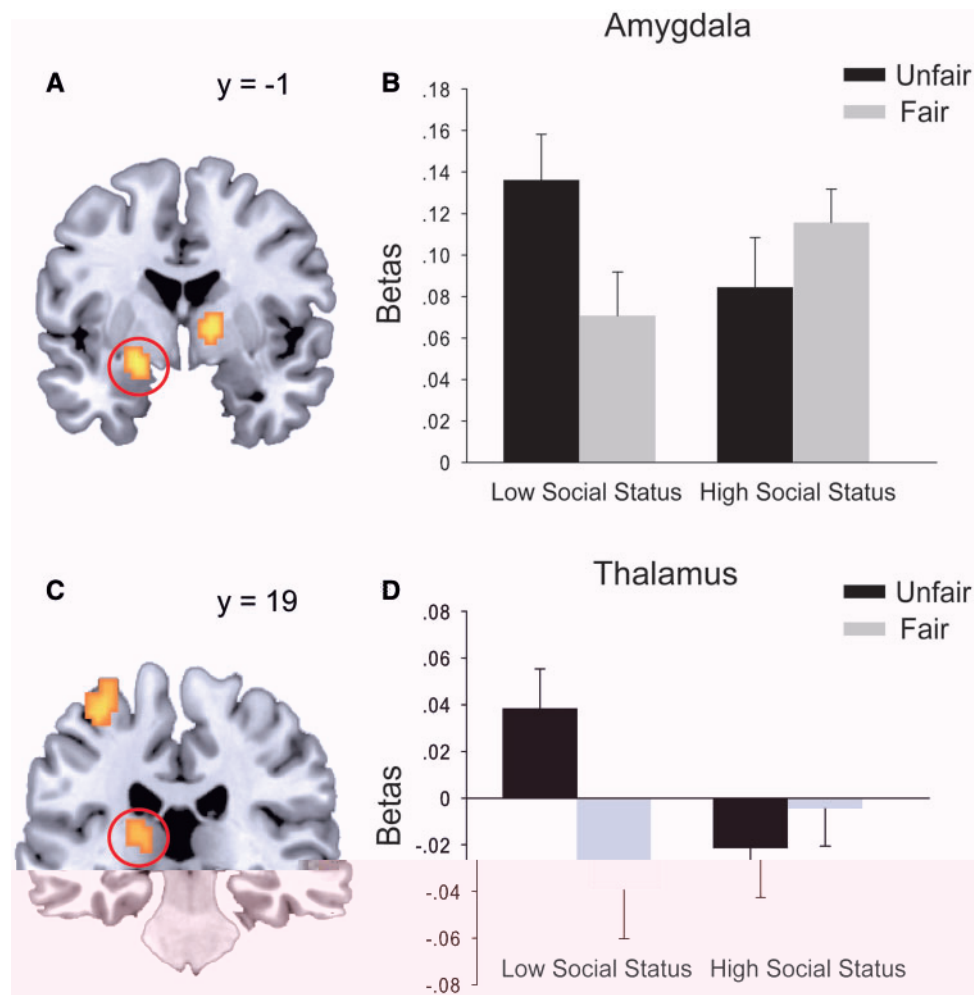


Fig. 4. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

H. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

G. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

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F. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

A. ACC/CC. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

ACC/CC. (A) Coronal brain slice at $y = -1$ showing the Amygdala (red circle). (B) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Amygdala. (C) Coronal brain slice at $y = 19$ showing the Thalamus (red circle). (D) Bar chart of Beta weights for the Thalamus. Legend: Unfair (black), Fair (grey). Error bars represent standard error. $P < 0.05$ (A), $P < 0.001$ (B), $P < 0.05$ (C), $P < 0.001$ (D). Sample sizes: 3 (Low Social Status), 23 (High Social Status).

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2014). (et al., 2003; et al., 2007; et al., 2014).

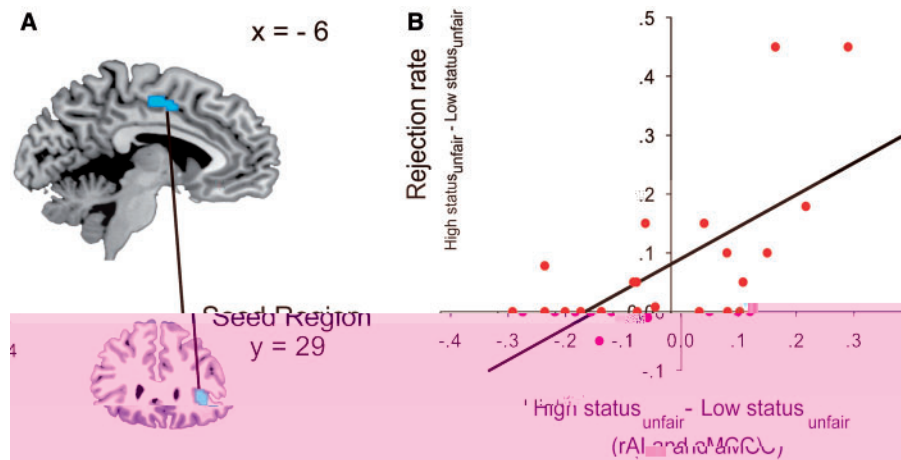


Fig. 6.

A ACC/ CC (A).
 P < 0.05 (P < 0.001)
 (A)

(C. , 2010; , 2014; et al., 2014). F.
 (et al., 2014).

, A et al. (2011)

G
 G

A
 A

A CC

A CC

CC

CC,

(et al., 2006; et al., 2008; C , 2009;

A ACC/ CC (B).
 2
 A

et al., 2009). et al. (2012)

A
 (ACC)

A - ACC
 CC
 A (et al., 2003; C et al., 2012; C -D 'A
 et al., 2013; C , 2009; , F et al., 2015).

A CC

Conclusion

B G,

A CC,

F

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C.

(91232708, 31170972).

Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at [SCAN](http://scan.oxfordjournals.org/).

Conflict of interest. None declared.

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