Table 2
Summary of main findings.

Author	Main findings
Tyrka	Disruption or lack of adequate parental nurturing, was associated with increased gene methylation, which was in turn linked to attenuated cortisol responses
Haas	Lower OXT DNA methylation (presumably linked to higher OXT expression) results in more secure attachment styles and improved ability to recognize emotional facial expressions. These findings provide a link between epigenetic modification and sociability in humans.
Jones-Mason	Within the unresolved category of attachment, low-SES (Socio Economic Status) unresolved participants had higher levels of methylation than mid/upper-SES participants did. SES was unrelated to methylation within the secure and organized categories. This suggests that the quality of attachment relationships may impact epigenetic processes.
Lawn	A cumulative score of several psychosocial adversity measures such as sexual abuse, were associated with DNA methylation age acceleration in adulthood suggesting a potential for adverse outcomes.
Ebner	The study assessed associations between *OXTR* methylation, plasma oxytocin (OT), and attachment in young and older adults and found lower methylation and higher OT to be associated with less attachment anxiety in young but not older adults.
Unternaehrer	Low maternal caregiving in childhood was associated with greater DNA methylation in an OXTR and a BDNF target sequence in adulthood indicating components of the epiphenotype from early life stress.
Ein-Dor	This study examined relations between intra-individual differences in attachment and epigenetic modification of the oxytocin receptor (OXTR) and glucocorticoid receptor (NR3C1) gene promoter. Attachment avoidance was significantly and specifically associated with increased OXTR and NR3C1 promoter methylation
Mulder	A study of stress reactivity, and specifically of associations between attachment, extreme maternal insensitivity and gene methylation, with cortisol reactivity to the Strange Situation Procedure. It was found that FKBP5 methylation seems to moderate the associations of FKBP5 genotype and resistant attachment with cortisol reactivity.
Schechter	Maternal severity of interpersonal violence exposure was associated with diagnosis of maternal post-traumatic stress disorder. • This was in turn associated with disturbed child attachment.
Bosman	This study found that more stressed children who experience less maternal support reported increased anxious attachment when their *NR3C1* gene was highly methylated. This effect could not be explained by the children's level of psychopathology. These findings indicate that epigenetic processes are involved in attachment development.
Van Ijzendoorn	The study found associations between 5HTTLPR polymorphisms and psychological problems to be significantly influenced by environmentally induced methylation patterns. This indicates methylation to be a mediating factor between adverse environment and developmental trajectories.