

## The Resilient Brain: Epigenetics, Stress and the Lifecourse

And how the social and physical environments gets "under the skin"

"Resilience is the ability to achieve a successful outcome in the face of adversity" National Scientific Council on the Developing Child

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I declare that I have no potential conflicts of interest

## We All Experience "Stress"

But we don't fully understand what it is . . . and how our bodies defend us.

How does all of this stress "get under our skin"?

What does it do to our brain and body? And what can we do about it?



## Hippocampus: Target for Stress!

Gateway to discovering hormone actions on the cognitive and emotional brain (1968)

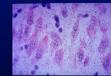
### Receptors for glucocorticoids



Adrenal steroid receptors in hippocampus  
 Steroid autoradiography



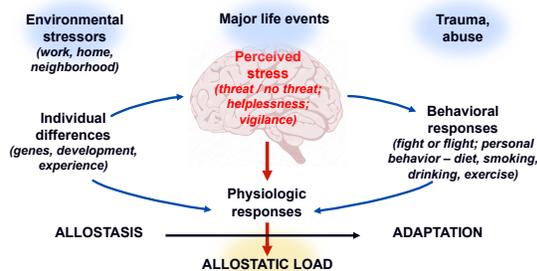
Receptors in cell nuclei regulate gene expression  
**MR and GR**



Cortisol has biphasic effects on memory and neuron excitability  
 Important role in mood regulation  
 Wear and tear over the lifetime: aging, dementia

## The Brain as a Primary Organ of Stress

### Perception and Response



Allostasis and allostatic load: What keeps us alive can also kill us!

McEwen, *New England Journal of Medicine* 1998

## Types of Stress

### Positive Stress

- Exhilaration from a challenge that has a satisfying outcome
- Sense of mastery and control
- Good self-esteem

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### Toxic Stress – lack of sense of control

- Poor social and emotional support
- Compromised brain architecture due to early life adversity
- Context-sensitive genotype makes it worse

## Adaptation to Experiences

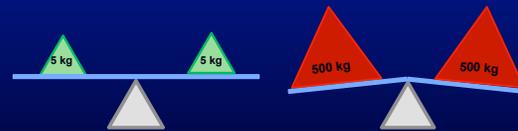
### “allostasis”

Allostasis, the active process that promotes adaptation, emphasizes anticipation, prediction

Sterling, P., Eyer, J., 1988. Allostasis: A New Paradigm to Explain Arousal Pathology, in: Fisher, S., Reason, J. (Eds.), Handbook of Life Stress, Cognition and Health. John Wiley & Sons, New York, pp. 629-649.

Sterling, P., 2014. Homeostasis vs allostasis: Implications for brain function and mental disorders. JAMA Psychiatry 71, 1192-1193.

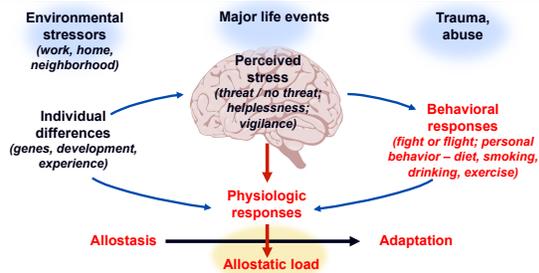
## The Same Mediators that Allow Us to Adapt Also Cause Damage When Overused and Out of Balance



### Allostatic Load

## The Brain as a Primary Organ of Stress

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## Conditions/Experiences that “Get Under the Skin” and Dysregulate Physiology

### HEALTH DAMAGING BEHAVIORS from being “stressed out”!

- Diet: quality and quantity of food
- Lack of physical activity
- Alcohol
- Smoking



### Loneliness

Circadian disruption: jet lag, shift work, sleep deprivation

Ugly, noisy, polluted neighborhood; lack of green space

ALL HAVE EFFECTS, WHETHER OR NOT CALLED “STRESS”

### We Need Cortisol to Stay Alive!

**STRESS**

**Many targets for cortisol**

**Cortisol**

**Acute** - enhances immunity, memory, energy replenishment, cardiovascular function

**Chronic** - suppresses immunity, memory; promotes bone mineral loss, muscle wasting, metabolic syndrome

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### More than Cortisol

Mediators of Allostasis and System-wide Effects

**CNS: cognitive and 'mental' disorders**

**Metabolic disorders**

**Cardiovascular disorders**

**Immunological disorders**

**Stress-related metabolic changes contribute to multiple disorders.**

### Mitochondrial allostatic load

Martin Picard, Robert-Paul Juster and Bruce S. McEwen

**Chronic stress**

**Primary mediators:** Neuroendocrine and metabolic stress, ↑ Cortisol and catecholamine levels, Insulin resistance, ↑ Blood glucose levels, Inactivity and overeating

**Primary effects:** Mitochondrial allostatic load, Mitochondrial fragmentation, ↓ Mitochondrial quality control, ↑ ROS production, Accumulation of mtDNA damage, ↓ Energy producing capacity, Susceptibility to cell death

**Primary outcomes:** Oxidative stress, Inflammation, Cellular dysfunction, Telomere shortening, Epigenetic dysregulation, Altered gene expression, Senescence

**Secondary and tertiary outcomes:** Organ and systems failure, Elevated blood pressure, Cardiovascular disease, Diabetes mellitus, Neurodegeneration, Physical and cognitive decline

The stress-disease cascade and mitochondrial allostatic load. Allostatic load is a pathophysiological process in which multisystem biological dysregulation caused by chronic stress synergizes with unhealthy behaviours.

### Multi-morbidity

	No other disease	One other disease	Two other diseases	3+ other diseases
Renal disease	71	111	122	217
Hypertension	404	629	644	914
Mental health problems	493	797	739	1099
Psoriasis	219	342	296	513
Cardiovascular diseases	100	291	263	392
Asthma	323	488	397	763
Obesity	893	1350	1149	1509

Multimorbidity in the Norwegian HUNT3 population (48,000)  
Tomasdotir, Getz ... McEwen, et al., 2014

### «SILO MEDICINE»

**Depression**

**Osteoporosis**

**COPD**

**CVD**

**Diabetes**

**Hypertension**

Expertgroups & 'task forces'

Patient-organizations

Industry-sponsors

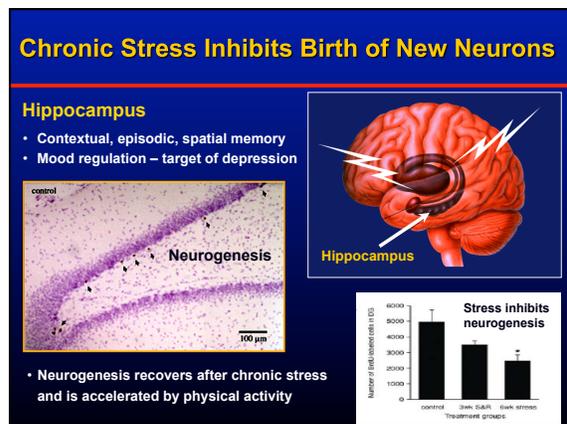
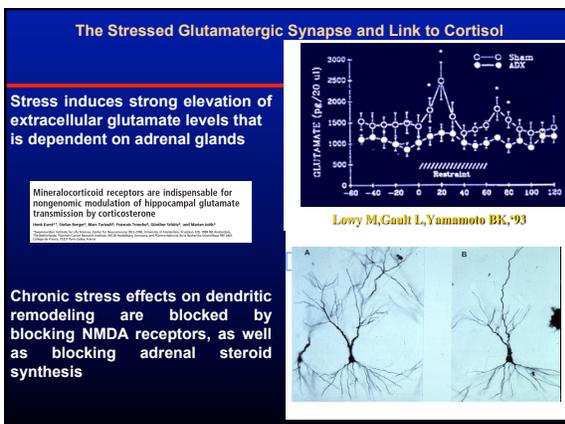
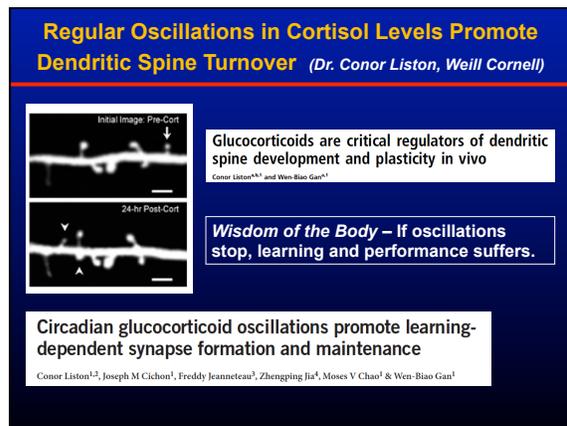
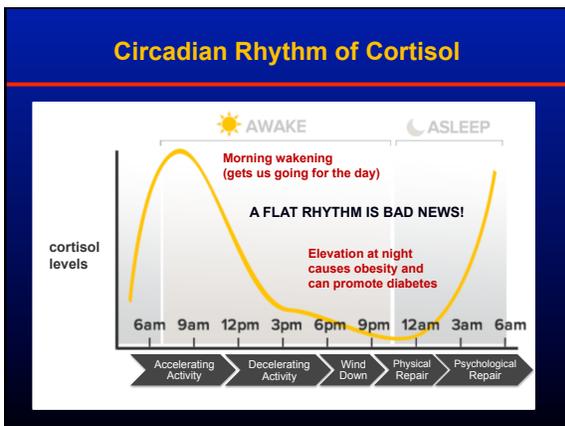
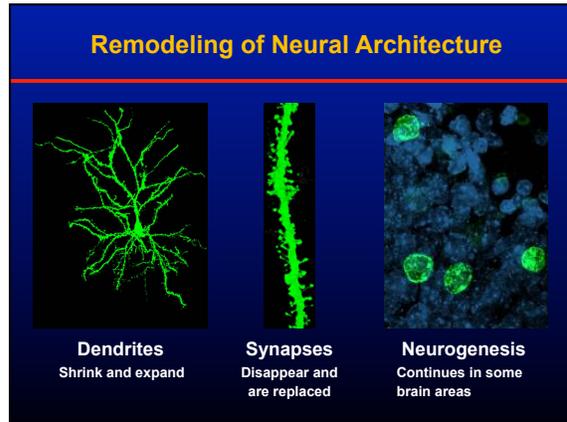
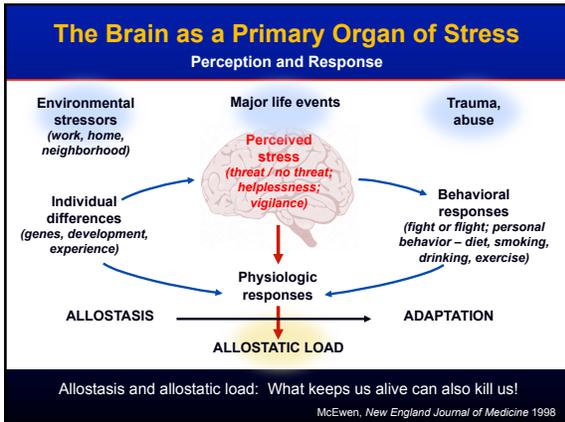
Clinical guidelines

**Fragmenting approach**

**Guideline overflow**

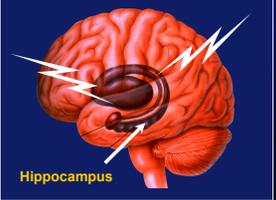
**«One size fits all...?»**

**Uncoordinated polypharmacy**



## The Human Hippocampus Under Stress

- Contextual, episodic, spatial memory
- Mood regulation – target of depression



**Hippocampus**

**Causes of hippocampus ATROPHY :**

- Major depression
- Type 2 diabetes
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Cushing's disease

**ALSO as a result of:**

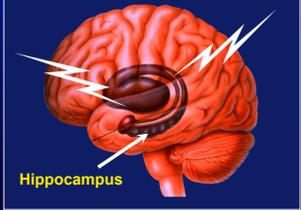
- Chronic stress
- Chronic jet lag
- Lack of exercise
- Chronic inflammation

## The Human Hippocampus Under Stress

### The Positive Side of the Story

**Hippocampus size INCREASES with:**

- Regular exercise
- Intense learning
- Anti-depressant treatment



**Hippocampus**

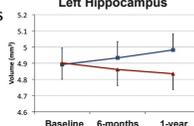
## Regular Moderate Exercise Enlarges the Hippocampus

*You are never too young or too old to benefit!!!*

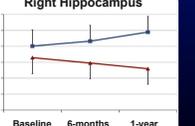
**Exercise training increases size of hippocampus and improves memory**

Kirk I. Erickson<sup>a</sup>, Michelle W. Voss<sup>b,c</sup>, Ruchika Shourya Prakash<sup>d</sup>, Chandramallika Basak<sup>e</sup>, Amanda Szabo<sup>f</sup>, Laura Chaddock<sup>b,c</sup>, Jennifer S. Kim<sup>g</sup>, Susie Heo<sup>b,h</sup>, Heloisa Alves<sup>b,i</sup>, Siobhan M. White<sup>j</sup>, Thomas R. Wojcik<sup>k</sup>, Emily Malley<sup>l</sup>, Victoria J. Vieira<sup>l</sup>, Stephen A. Martin<sup>l</sup>, Brandt D. Pence<sup>l</sup>, Jeffrey A. Woods<sup>l</sup>, Edward McAuley<sup>h,l</sup>, and Arthur F. Kramer<sup>b,c,l</sup>

**Left Hippocampus**



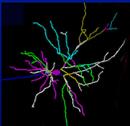
**Right Hippocampus**



**Regular physical activity is the most important behavior that we can do to maintain brain and body health.**

## Stress Causes Neurons to Shrink or Grow

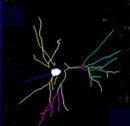
**Control**



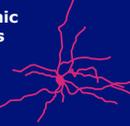
**Control**



**Chronic stress**



**Chronic stress**



**Prefrontal Cortex & Hippocampus**  
Impaired memory, mood, self-regulation

**Amygdala**  
Increased anxiety and vigilance

## Stress, Glucocorticoids and the Basolateral Amygdala

**Chronic stress - expansion of dendrites; increased spine density; increased anxiety**

**Acute traumatic stressor**

- delayed increase in spine density
- delayed increase in anxiety
- can be prevented by CORT elevation during or right after trauma



Shona Chattarji

**In humans**

CORT elevation during or after trauma reduces PTSD symptoms

## Prefrontal cortex - stress and aging

Medial PFC neurons - dendrite shrink with chronic stress

Orbitofrontal cortex neurons – dendrite expand with chronic stress

Recovery of dendrites impaired with aging

Jason Radley, Conor Liston, Erik Bloss



John Morrison

In a study on medical students, high perceived stress - associated with reduced cognitive flexibility - reduced functional connectivity involving PFC.

These alterations recover - after a vacation.

Conor Liston, B.J. Casey

## Sex Hormone Action and Sex Differences in the Brain

The entire brain has receptors for sex hormones in both male and female

Many of these receptors mediate non-genomic effects on cytoskeleton, neurotransmitter release, mitochondrial function.

Sex differences involve not only hormonal programming but also X and Y chromosomes and mitochondrial DNA inherited from the mother



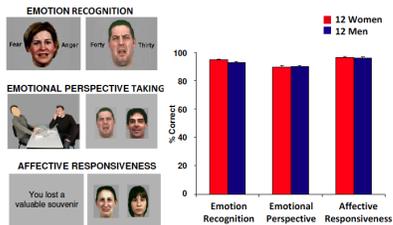
Synapse turnover in estrous cycle



Non-genomic estrogen receptors in synapses

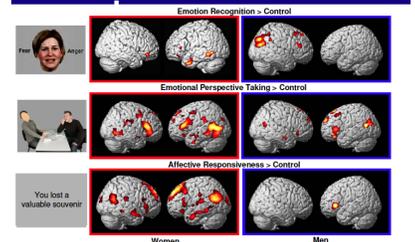
Men and women do equally well on this test....

### Measurement of Empathy



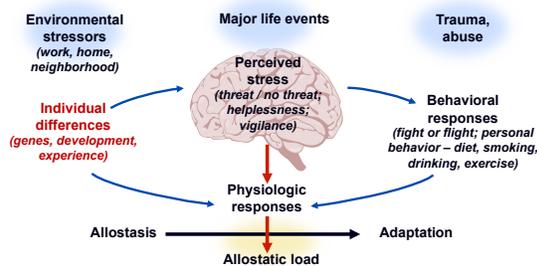
Derrtl, Finkelmeyer, Eickhoff, Kellermann, Falkenberg, Schneider & Habel, PNEC, 2010

### Measurement of Empathy



Derrtl, Finkelmeyer, Eickhoff, Kellermann, Falkenberg, Schneider & Habel, PNEC, 2010

## Social Environment and Health



Role of Early Life Stress

## Developmental Issues for Children

### Chaos in Home

- Greater helplessness and distress, poor self-regulatory behavior
- **Brain development: prefrontal cortex development is altered**
- Obesity, elevated blood pressure, and cardiovascular reactivity

### Adverse Childhood Experience – Abuse, Neglect, Poverty

- Increases depression, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, cardiovascular disease, obesity
- **Brain structure is altered for greater vigilance and anxiety**

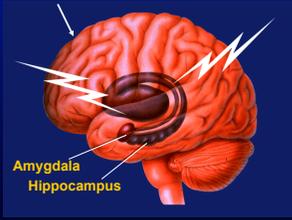
## The Human Brain Under Stress

### Developmental effects on hippocampus

**Hippocampus**  
Contextual, episodic, spatial memory

Is smaller in

- Poverty
- Low self esteem
- Risk for PTSD



Amygdala  
Hippocampus

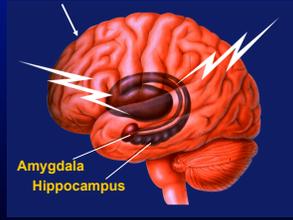
## The Human Brain Under Stress

### Developmental effects on amygdala

**Amygdala**  
Emotion, fear, anxiety, Aggression

Larger and more active in depression, anxiety disorders

Larger in children living with a depressed mother

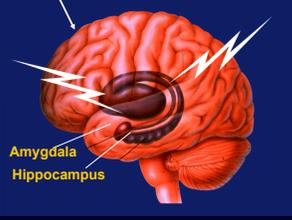


Amygdala  
Hippocampus

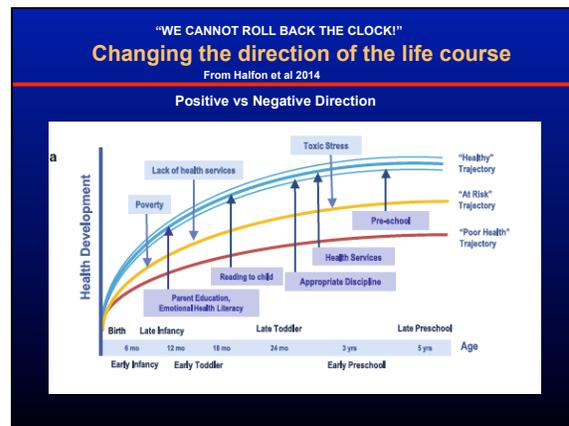
## The Human Brain Under Stress

### Developmental effects on prefrontal cortex

**Prefrontal cortex**  
Decision making, working memory, Self regulatory behaviors: mood, impulses  
Underdeveloped with chaos of poverty, early life abuse



Amygdala  
Hippocampus



## INTERVENTIONS TO PROMOTE RESILIENCE

that “OPEN WINDOWS OF PLASTICITY” and change brain structure and function

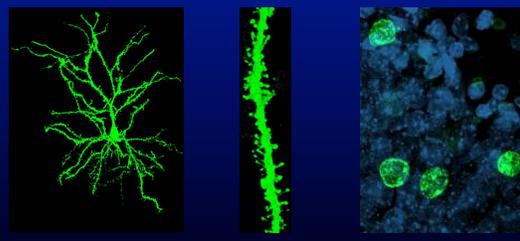
**Regular physical activity**  
Increased hippocampal volume and PFC blood flow and improved executive function and memory  
Erickson, Kramer and colleagues Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2011 108:3017-22

**Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction**  
Reducing anxiety decreases amygdala volume  
Holzel ...Lazar. Soc Cogn Affect Neurosci. 2010 5:11-17 .

**Social support and integration**  
Experience Corps for elderly volunteers  
Improved executive function, PFC blood flow and overall health  
Carlson, Erickson, Kramer, Seeman, Fried. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2009 64:1275-82.  
Meaning and purpose (eudaimonia)

## Looking to the Future

The adult brain shows plasticity and we are only beginning to recognize its potential!



**Dendrites**  
Shrink and expand

**Synapses**  
Disappear and are replaced

**Neurogenesis**  
Continues in some brain areas

## Stress Colleagues and Collaborators

<u>Leiden University</u>	<u>The stress group</u>	<u>Weill/Cornell</u>	<u>Stanford University</u>
Nicole Datson Ron de Kloet	Bonedita Bigio Nicole Bowles	Kevin Bath	Natalie Rasgon
<u>Medical College of Wisconsin</u>	Lisa Elland	B.J. Casey	<u>Columbia University</u>
Cecilia Hillard	Jason Gray	Francis Lee	Martin Picard Robert Paul Juster
Paolo de Angelis Josh Kogan Hilary Lambert Gordon Petty Todd Rubin Dani Zelli	Matt Hill Richard Hunter Ilia Karatsoreos	Conor Liston Teri Milner	<u>Mt. Sinai SchI Med</u> Erik Bloss Deena Goldwater
Adelaide Acquaviva Maryse Aubourg Halina Korsun	Yoav Litvin Jordan Marrocco Melinda Miller Carla Nasca Constantine Pavlides	<u>NYU</u> Joe Ledoux	Patrick Hof John Morrison Jason Radley Rebecca Shansky
<u>Neuroimmune and Inflammation Program</u>	Ana Pereira	<u>National Centre for Biological Sciences (Bangalore)</u> Sumantra Chattarji Rajnish Rao	
Dr. Karen Bulloch		MacArthur Research Network for Socioeconomic Status and Health;	
		National Scientific Council for the Developing Child	