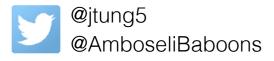
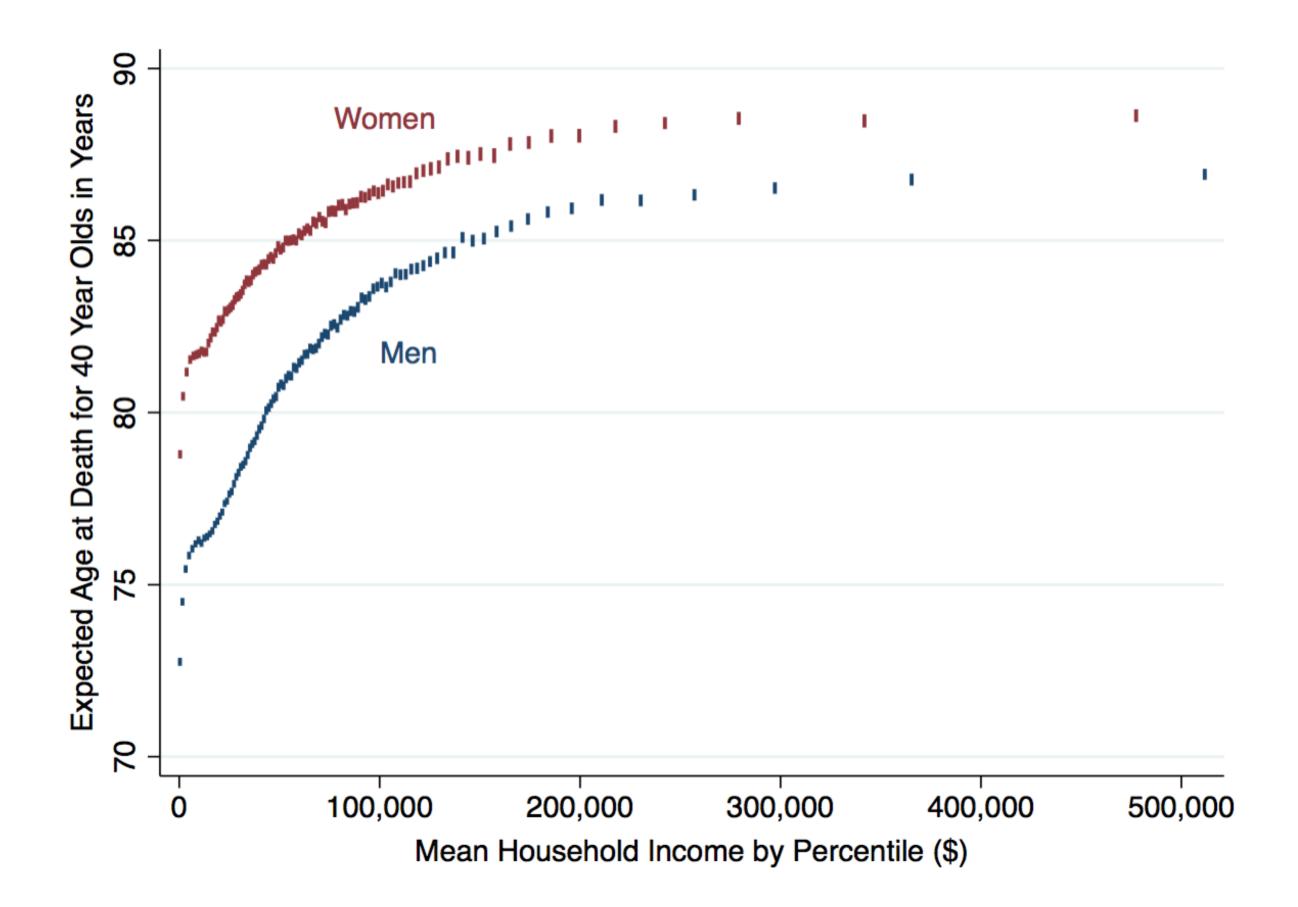
Social gradients, aging, and immunity in social mammals

Jenny Tung

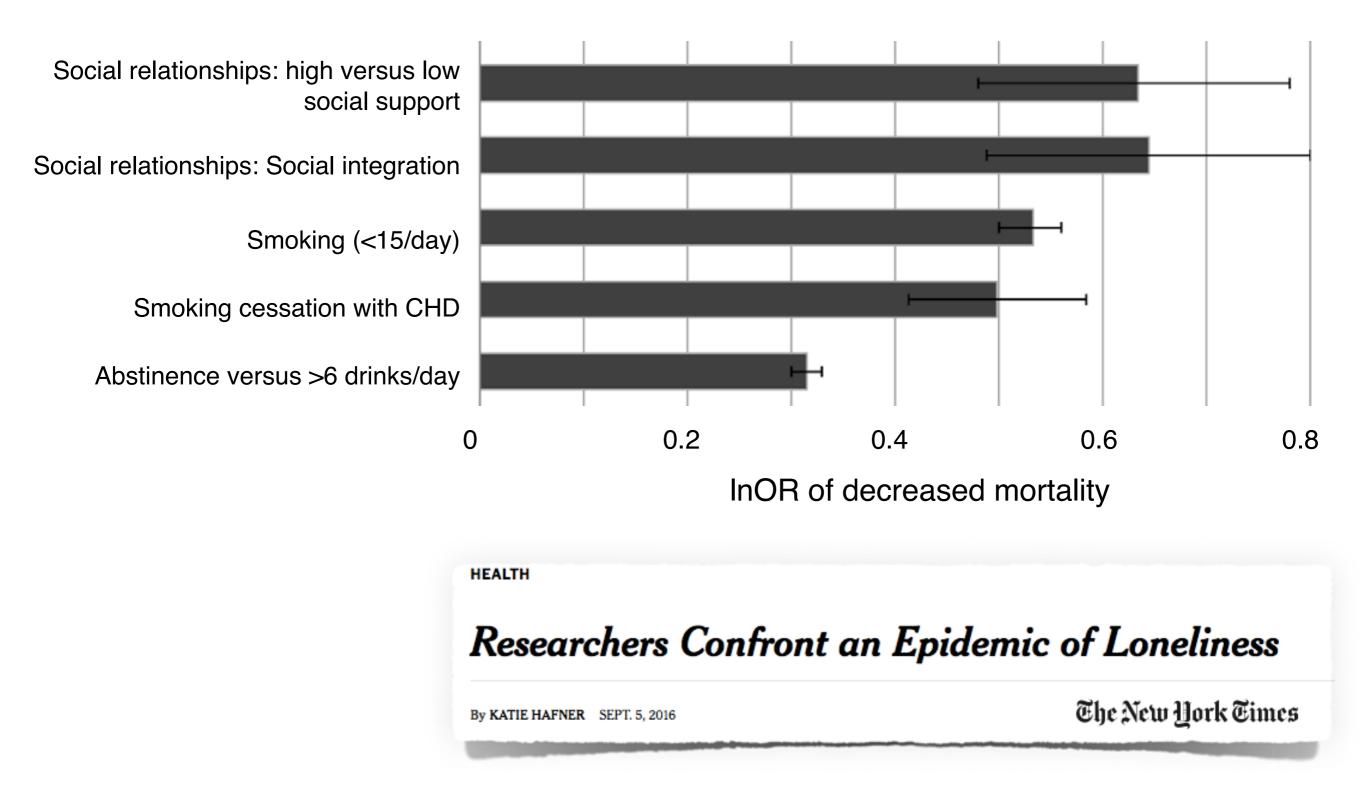
Aging and Adaptation in Infectious Diseases: Santa Fe Institute July 27, 2018







from Chetty et al 2016, JAMA



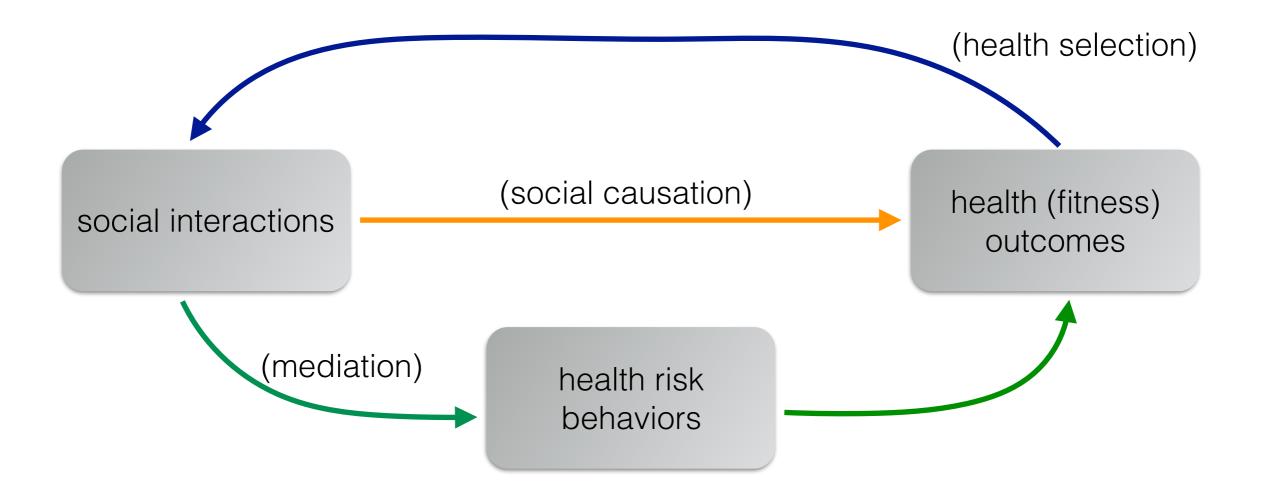
from Holt-Lunstad et al 2010, PLoS Medicine

"we have been accustomed to think...in terms [of] nutritional status, fatigue, overwork or the like. I would suggest...that there is another category of environmental factors capable of producing profound effects on host susceptibility...to disease...and that is the presence of other members of the same species, or more generally, certain aspects of the social environment"

-Cassel (1976)

"...social factors such as socioeconomic status and social support are likely 'fundamental causes' of disease that...affect multiple disease outcomes through multiple mechanisms"

-Link and Phelan (1995); Phelan, Link, and Tehranifar (2010)



Beth Archie

Life course studies in natural populations

Jenny Tung

Experimental studies in captive model systems

Jenny Tung

Social environment is associated with gene regulatory variation in the rhesus macaque immune system



Jenny Tung^{a,1,2}, Luis B. Barreiro^{a,3}, Zachary P. Johnson^b, Kasper D. Hansen^c, Vasiliki Michopoulos^b, Donna Toufexis^{b,d}, Katelyn Michelini^a, Mark E. Wilson^b, and Yoav Gilad^{a,1}

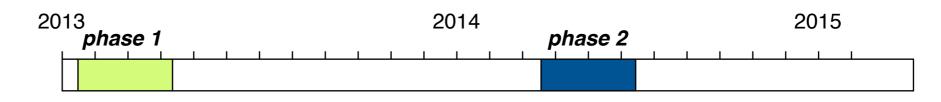
^aDepartment of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637; ^bYerkes National Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; ^bDepartment of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD 21202; and ^dDepartment of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405

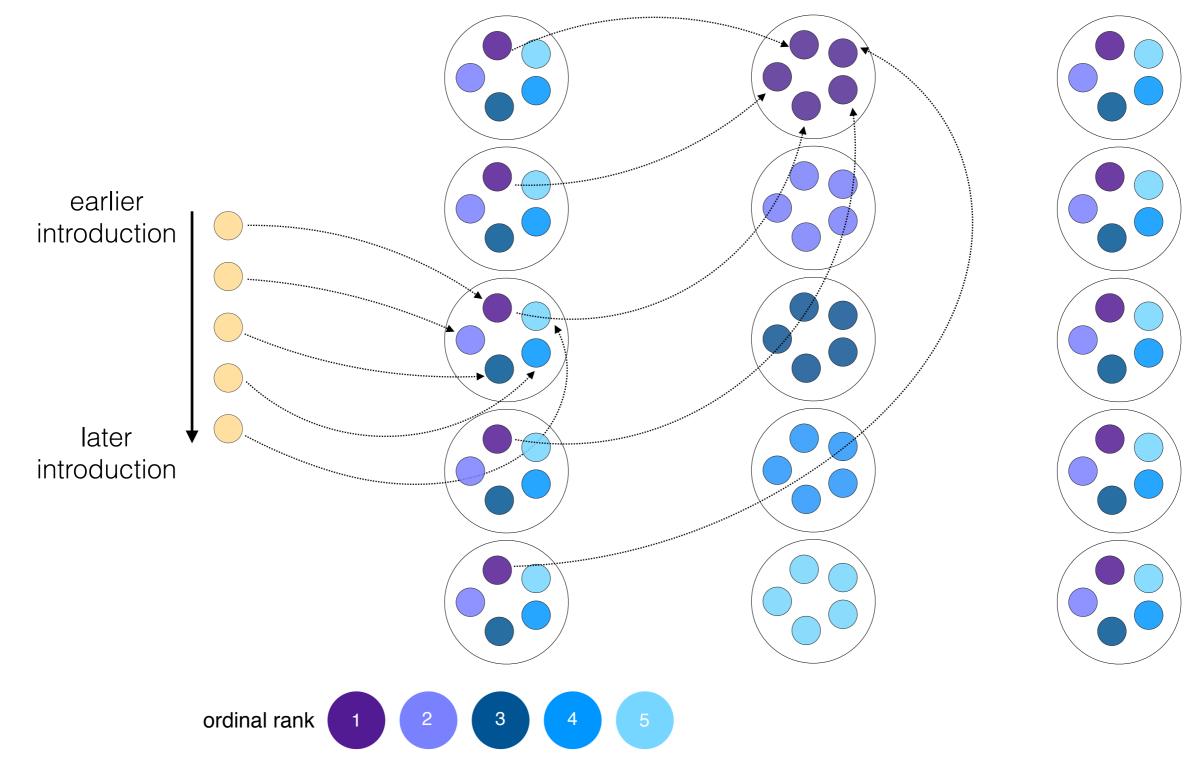
Edited by Gene E. Robinson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, and approved March 6, 2012 (received for review February 15, 2012)



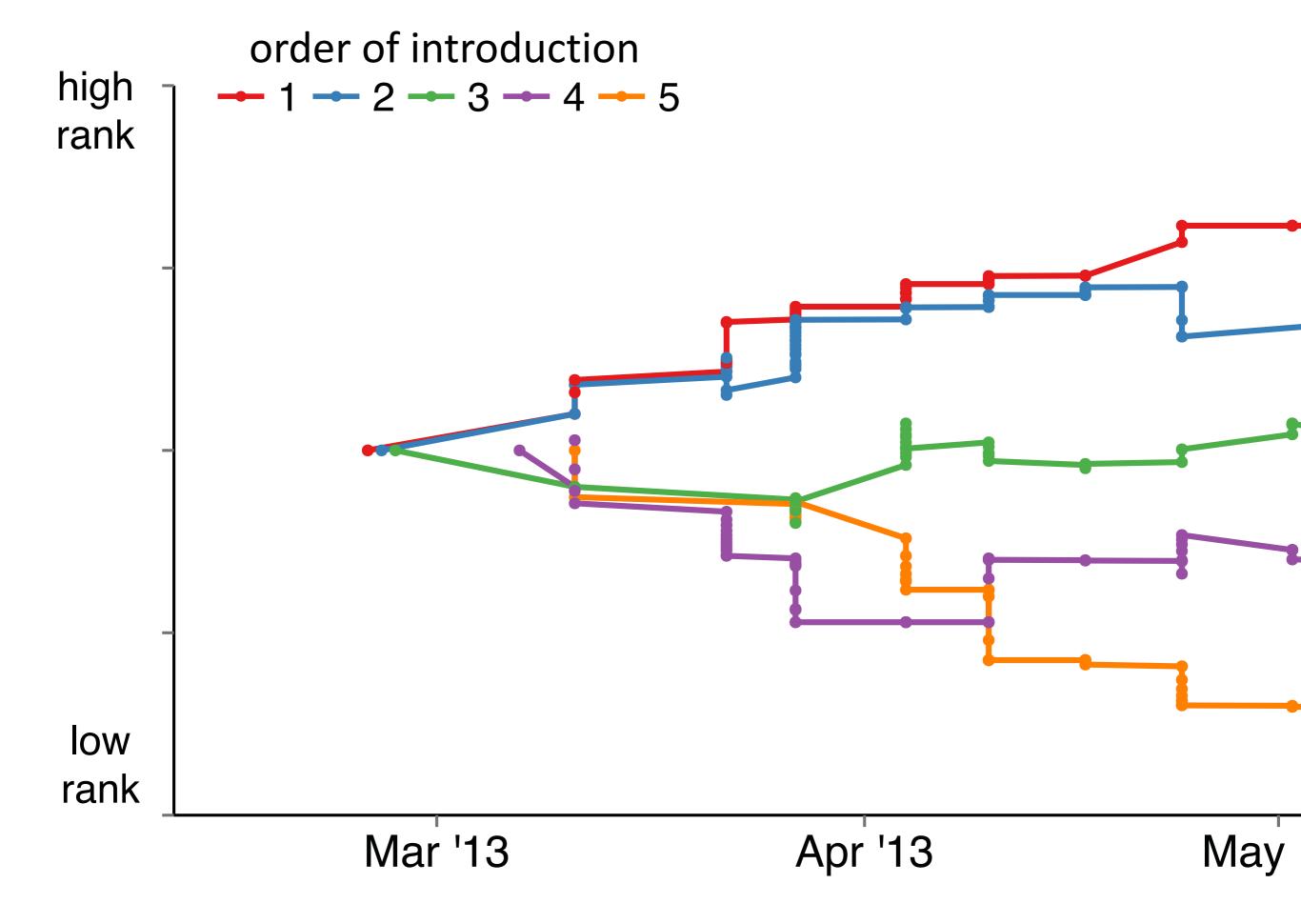


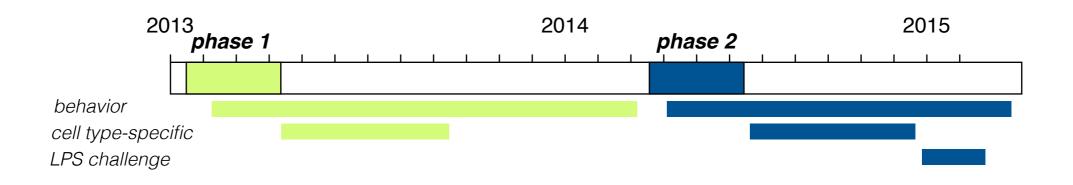




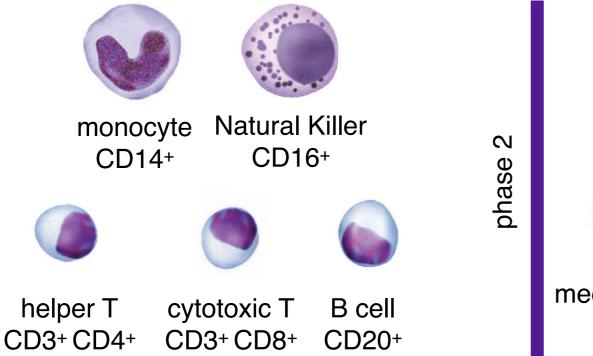


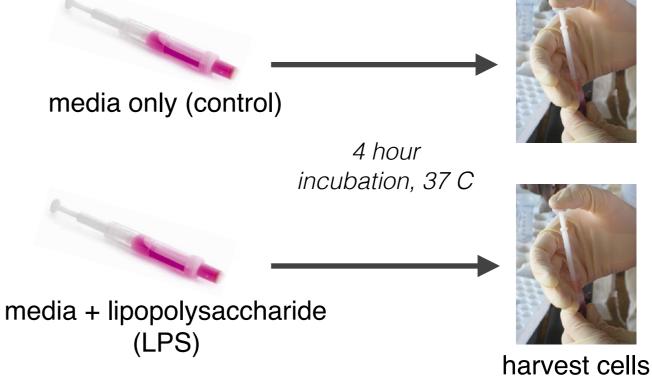
Snyder-Mackler, Sanz, et al 2016, Science

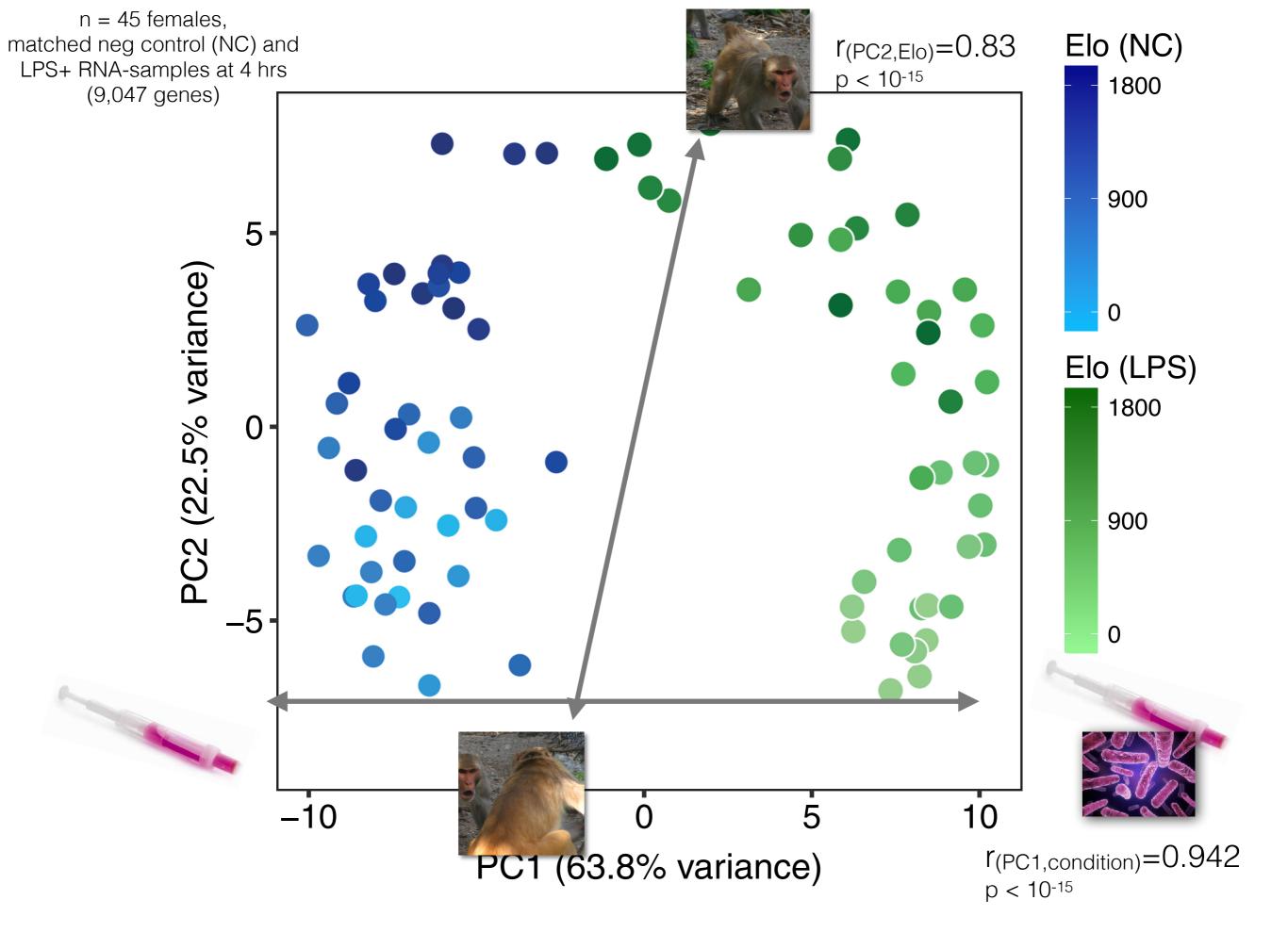


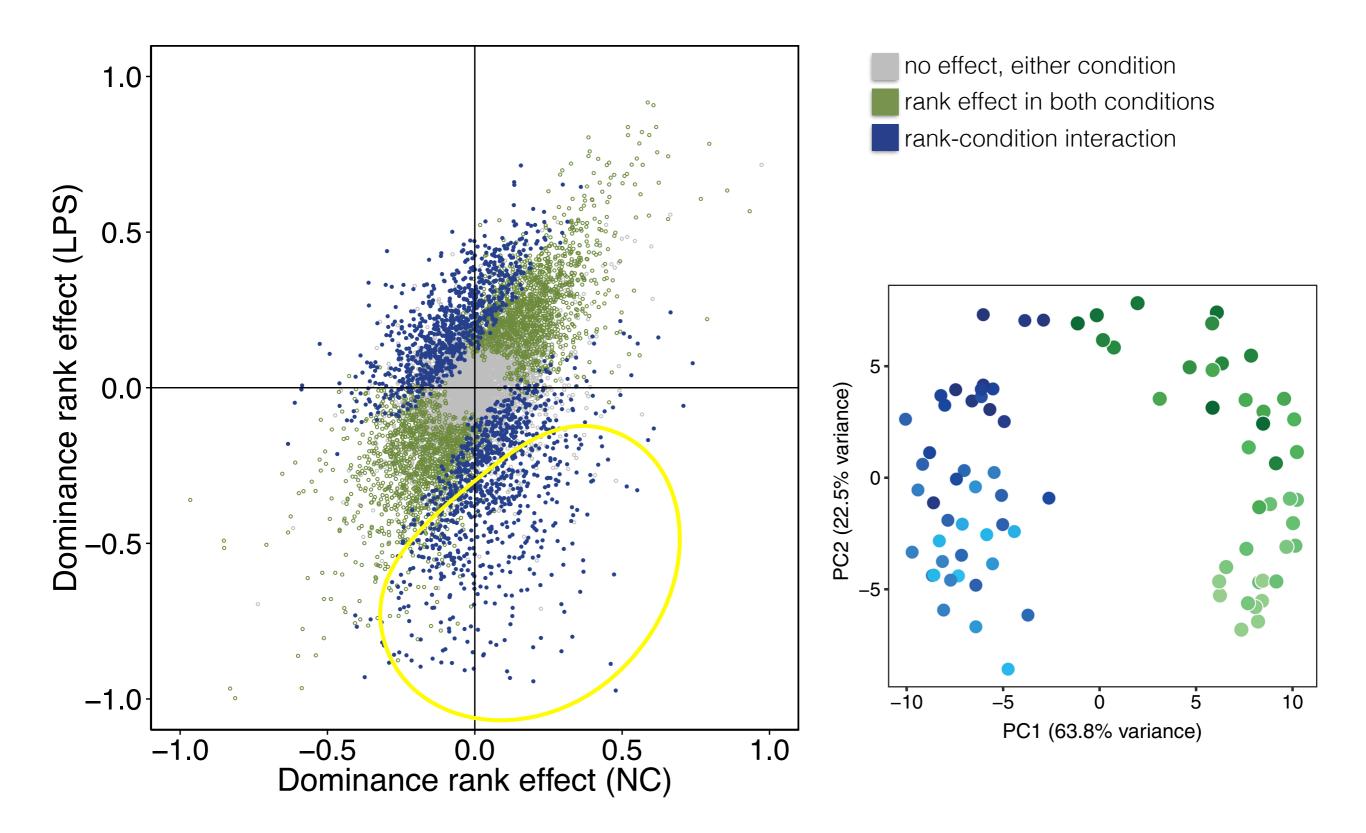


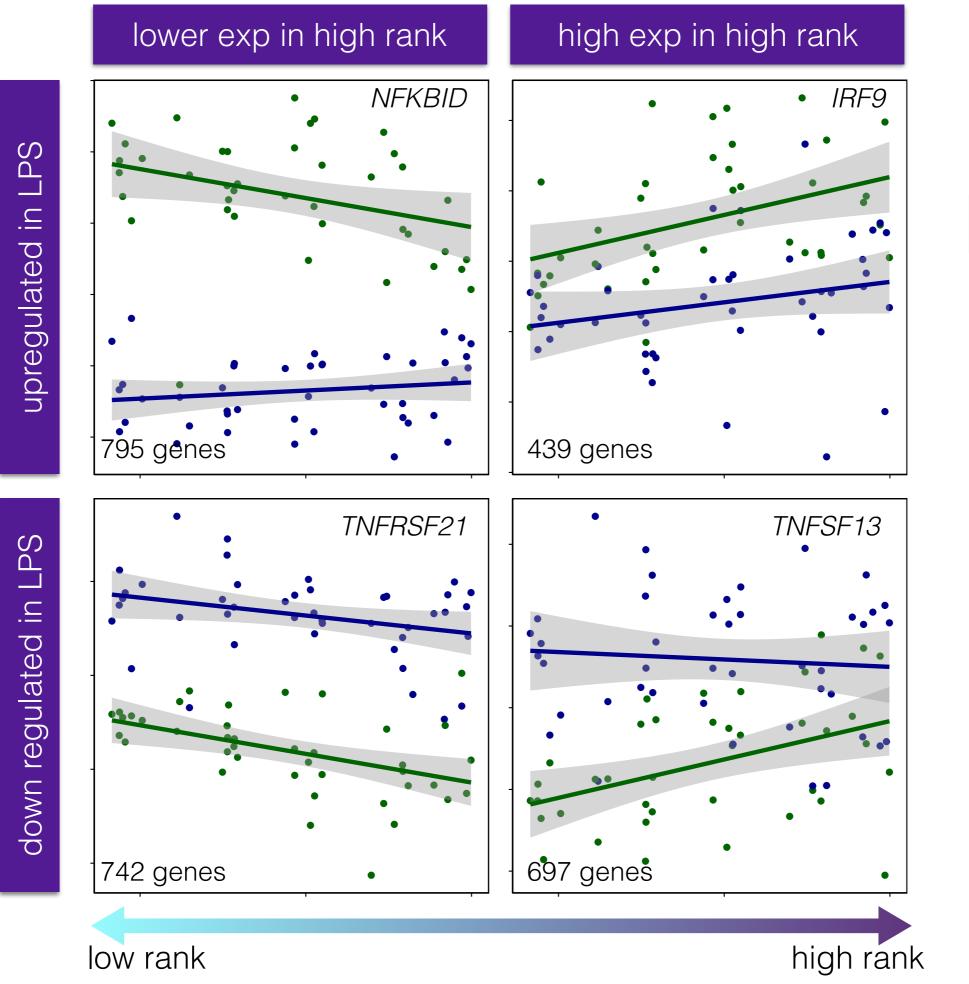




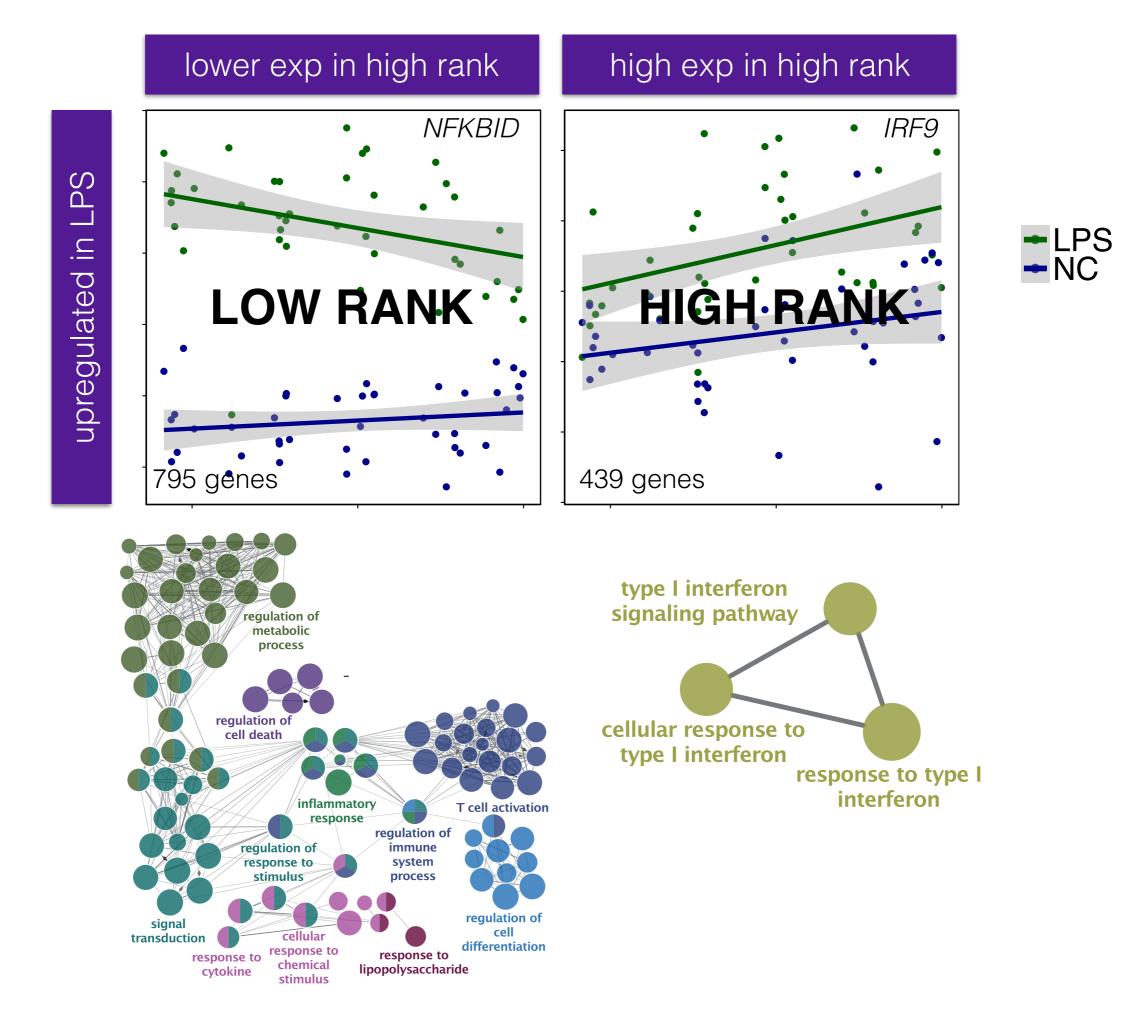


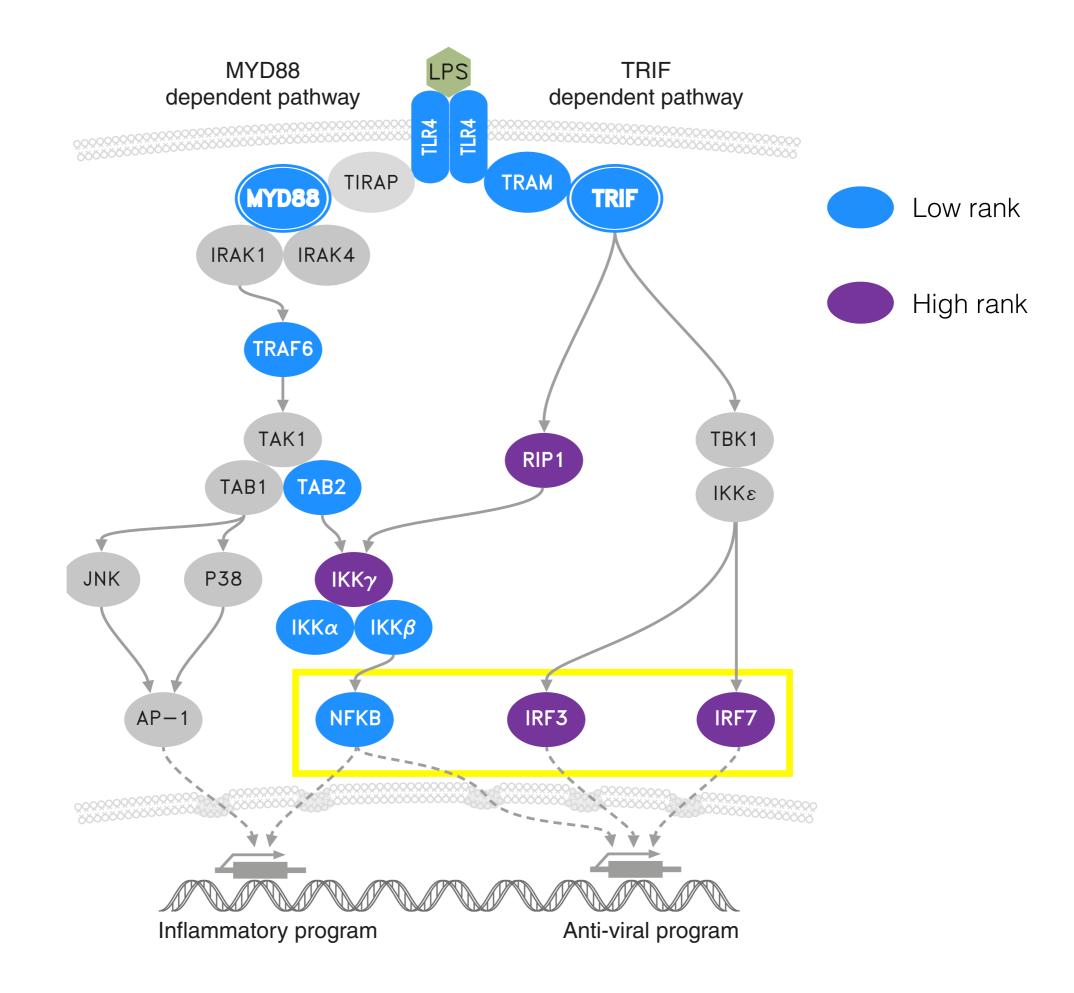


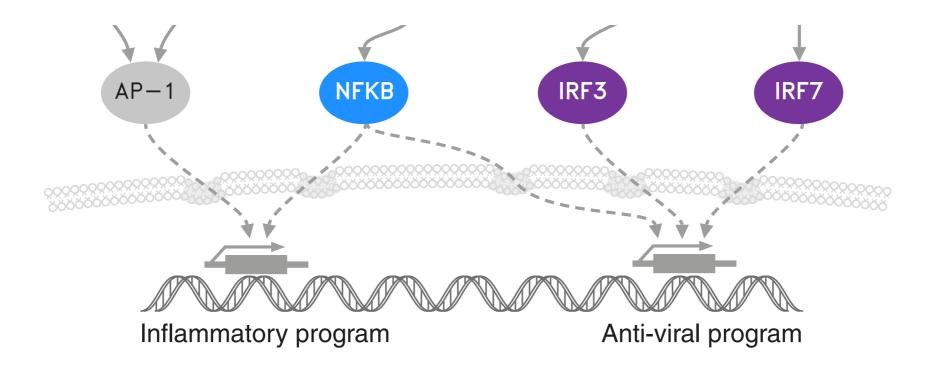


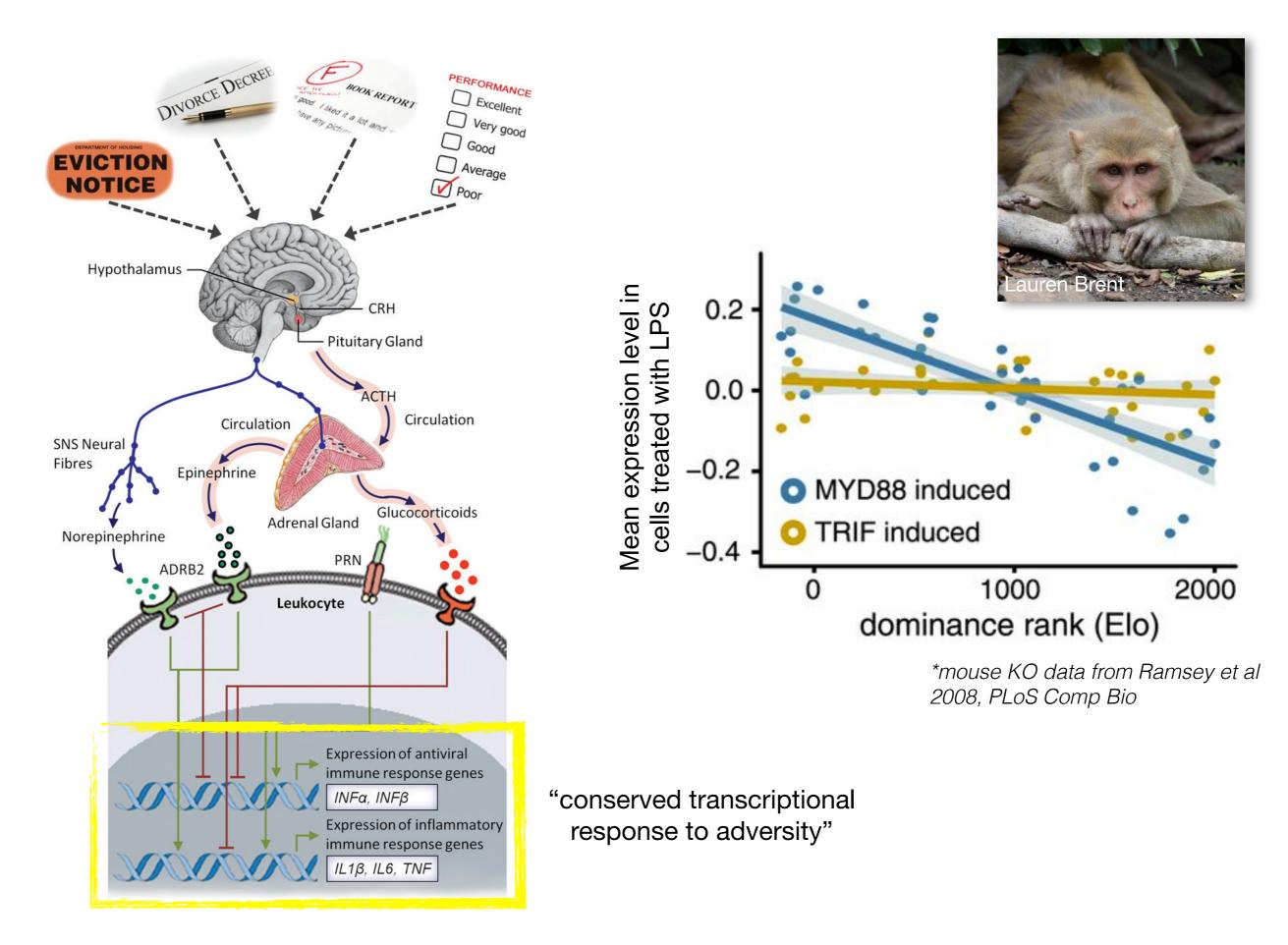


← LPS ← NC









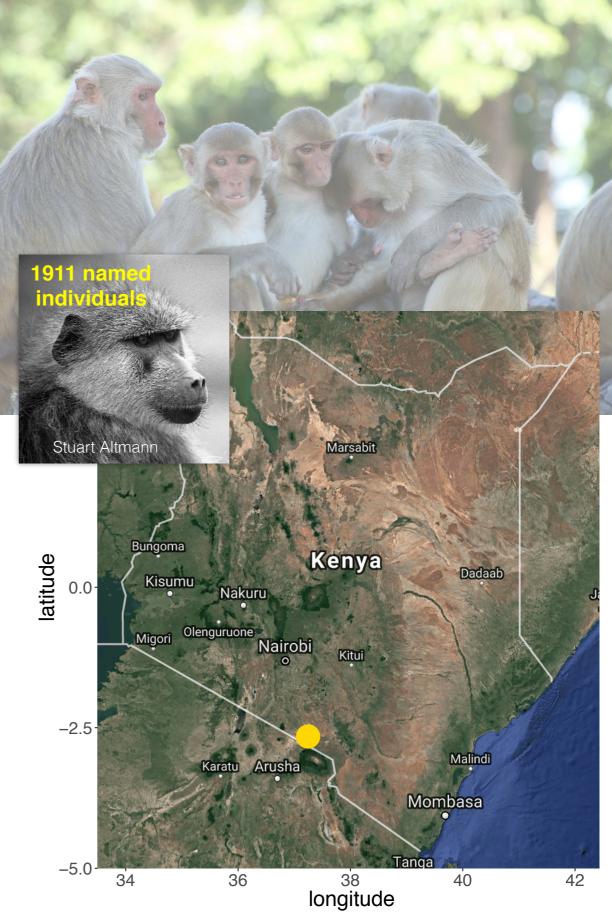
from Slavich and Cole 2013, Clin Psych Sci

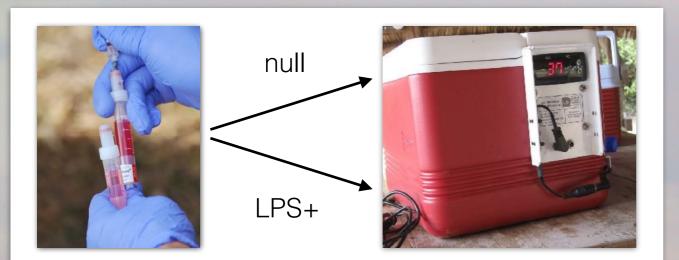




Beth Archie

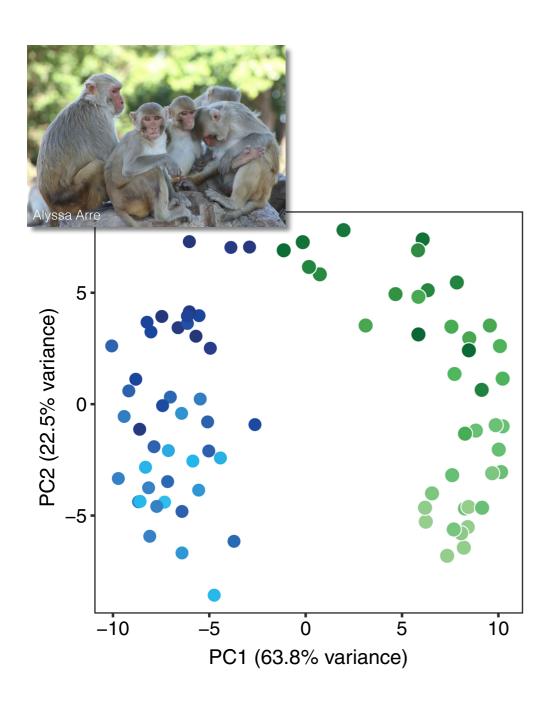
Jeanne Altmann

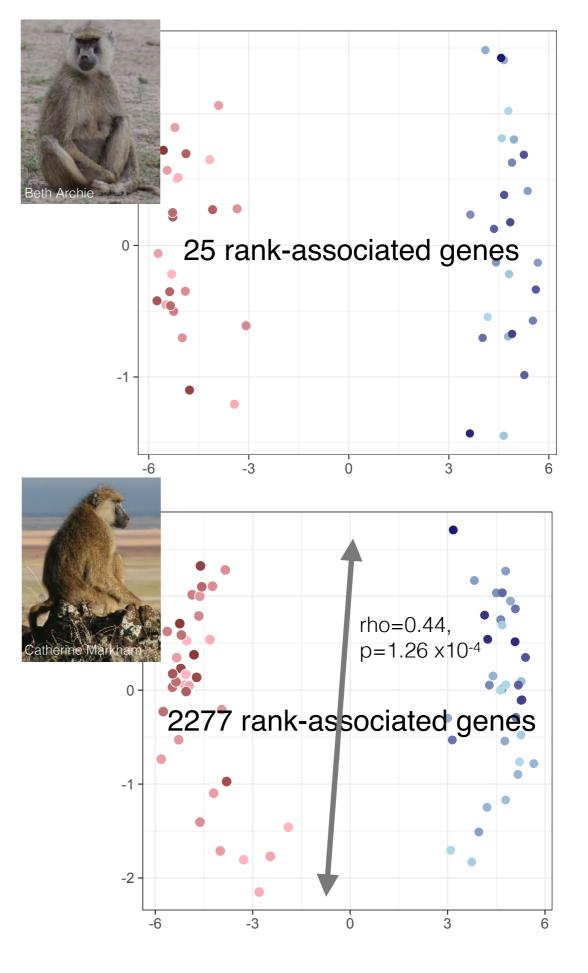




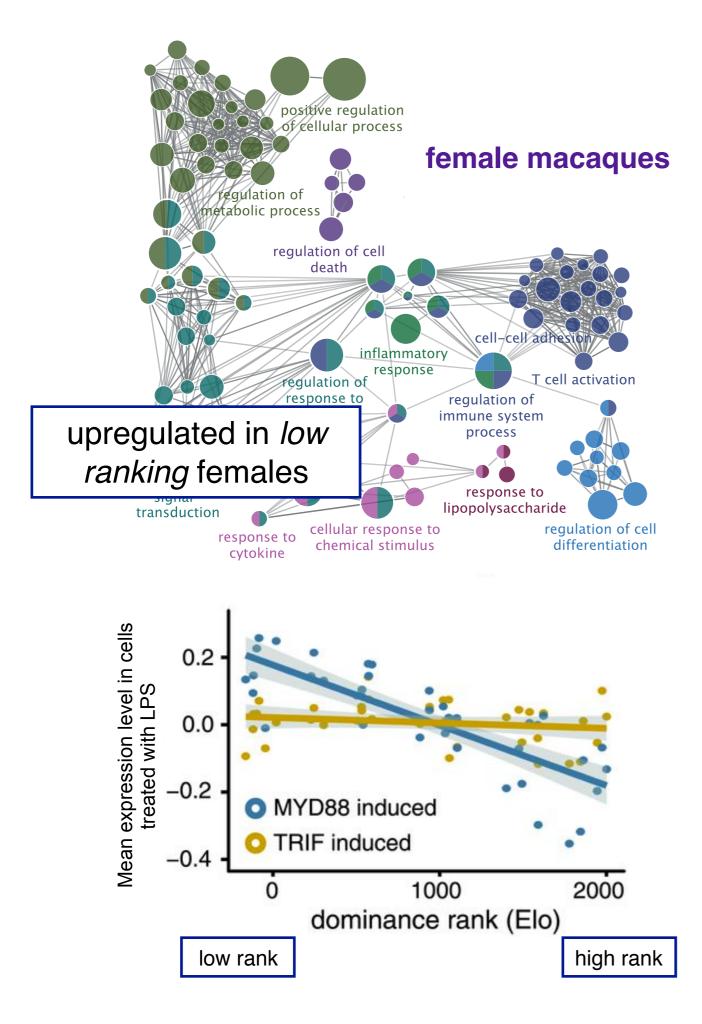
Amanda Lea

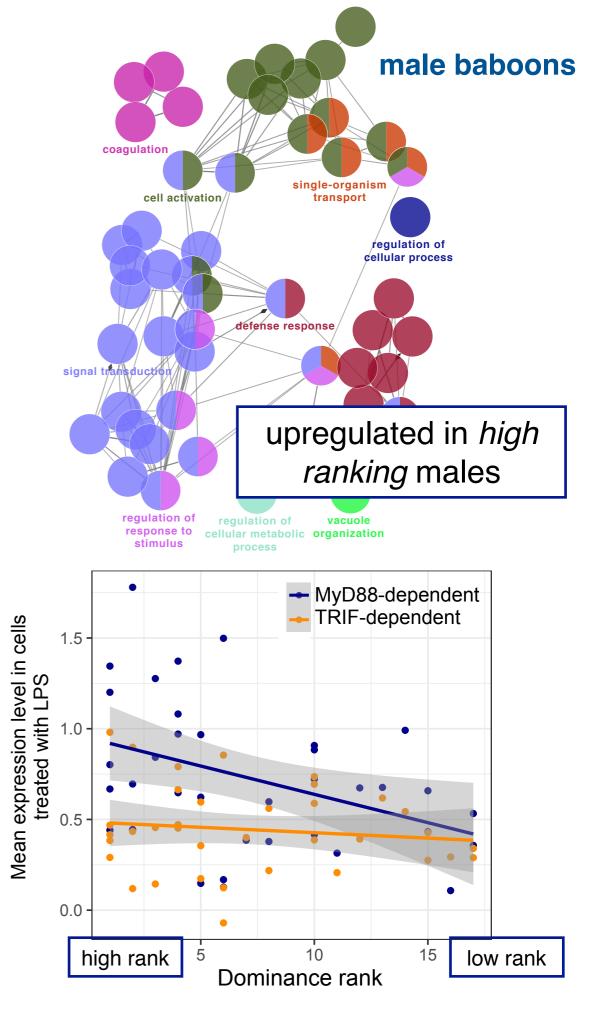
26 adult females, 35 adult males (n=121 post-QC samples)

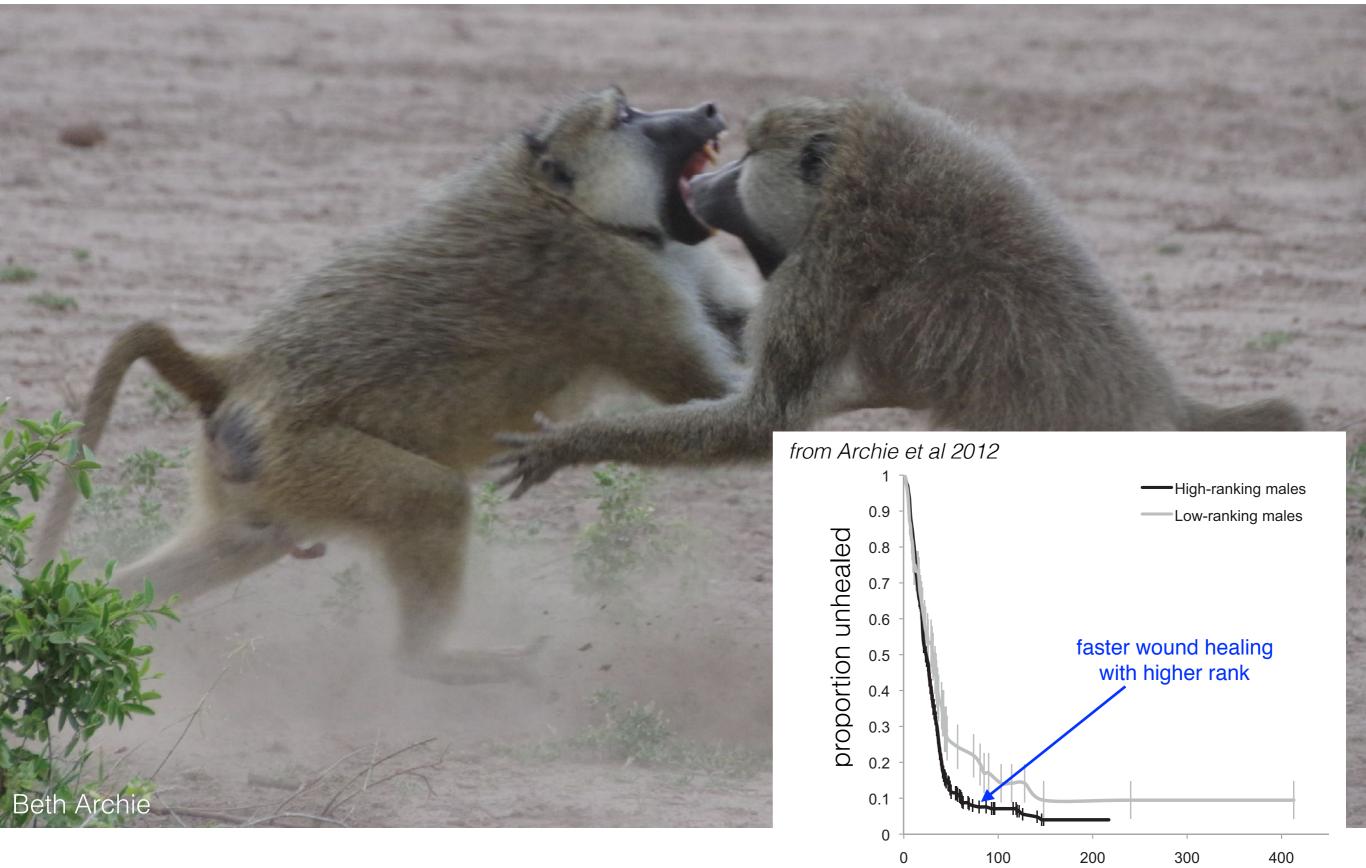




Lea et al 2018, bioRxiv







time (days)

- How does the social environment-immune relationship vary depending on the *nature of hierarchies*, *the local environment, or individual characteristics?*
- How stable are the effects of social interactions over time? How does stability depend on the outcome measure?
- What is the adaptive value (if any) of these responses?
- How does social history interact with exposure history (and age)?
- To what degree do these interactions explain increased variance by chronological age?

Thanks!

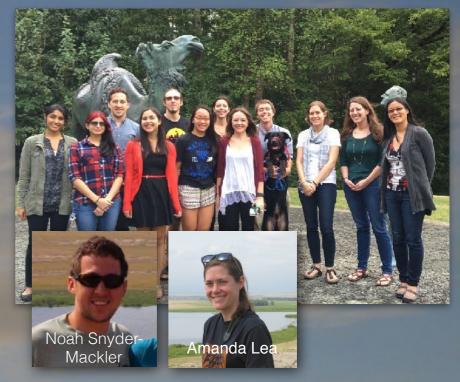
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Raphael Mututua Serah Sayialel Kinyua Warutere Tim Wango Vivian Oudu Mercy Akinyi Ruth Nyakundi Institute of Primate Research Kenya Wildlife Service

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