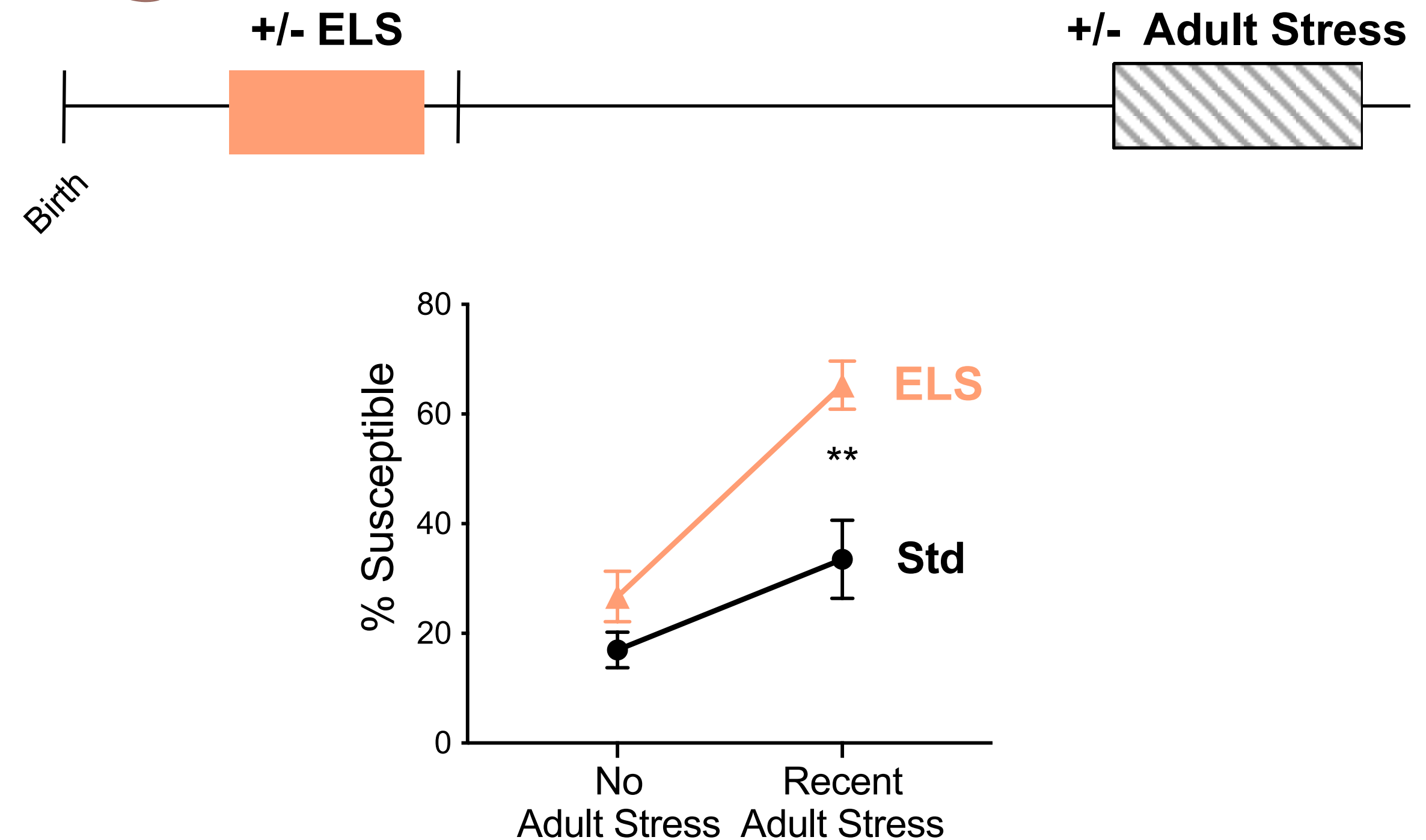
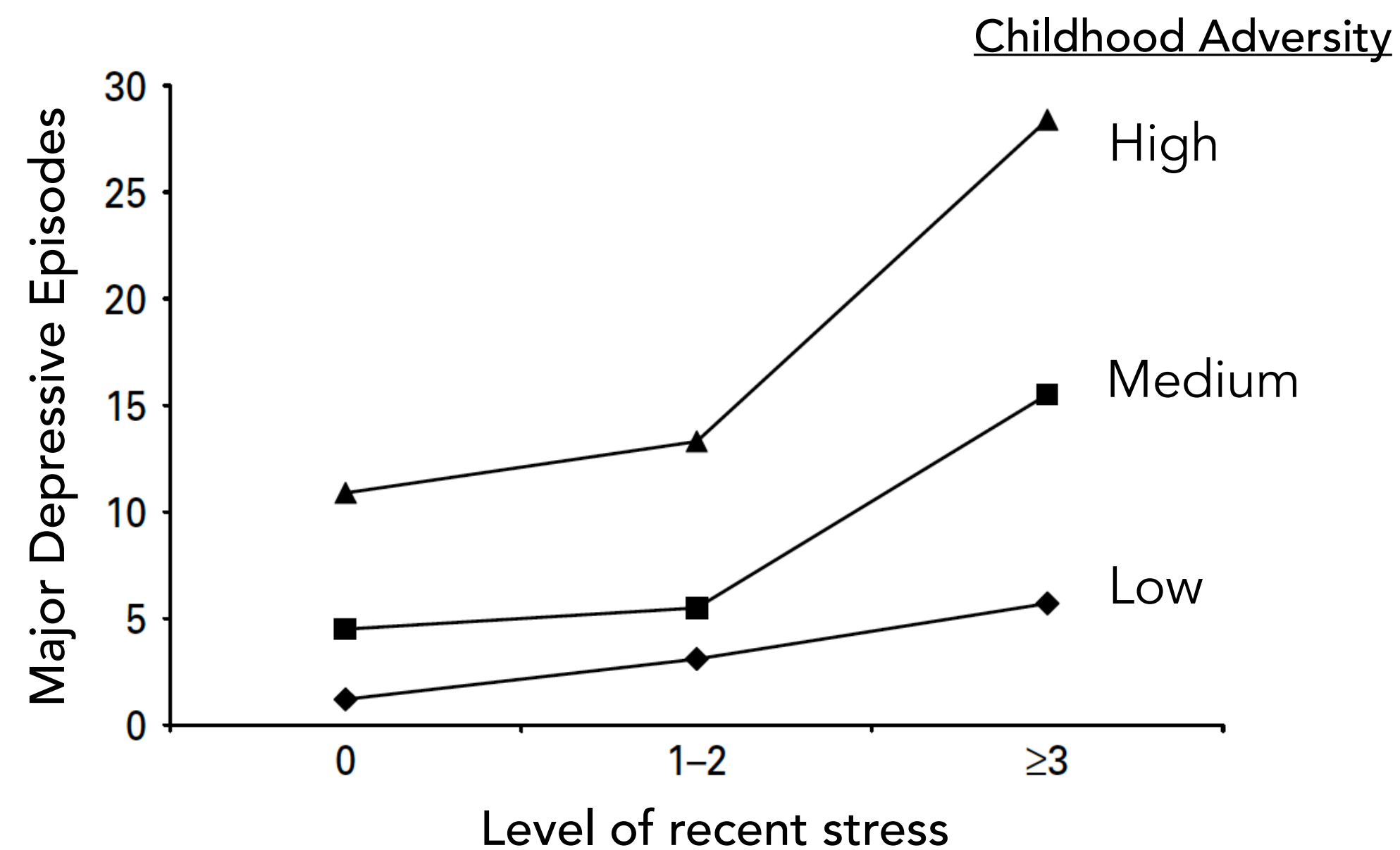


Developmental sensitive periods and neurobiological mechanisms of stress resilience

Catherine J. Peña, PhD



Early Life Stress (ELS) sensitizes response to future stress



- Adapted from McLaughlin et al., 2010
- Sidamon-Eristoff, Cohodes, Gee, **Peña**. *Dev Psychobio* (2021)

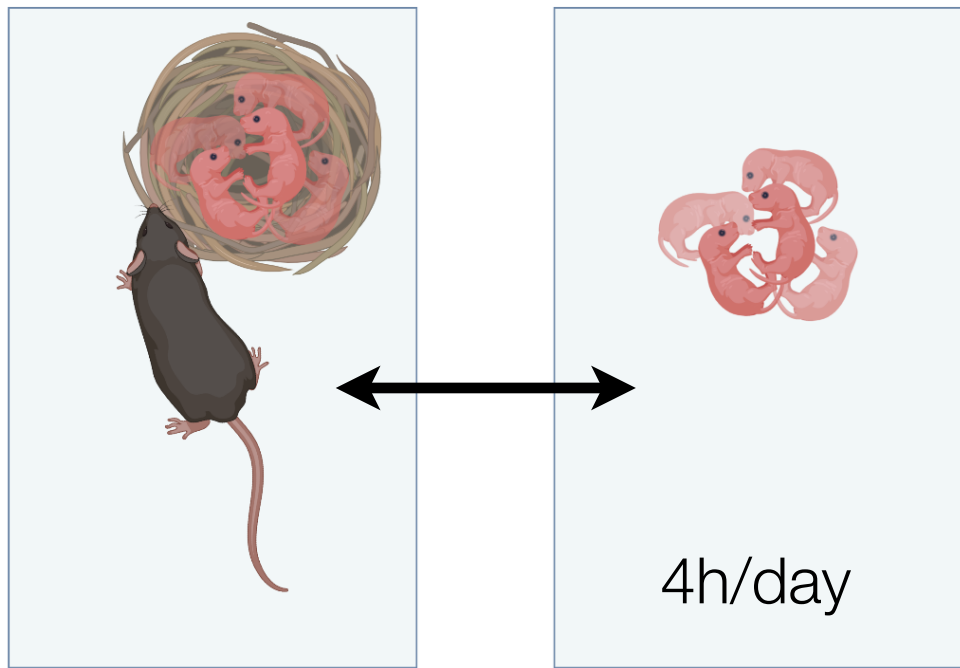
- Peña et al., *Science* (2017)
- Peña et al., *Frontiers Behavioral Neuroscience* (2019)
- Peña et al., *Nature Communications* (2019)
- Peña, *Neurobiology of Stress* (2025)

Rodent models of early-life stress and resilience

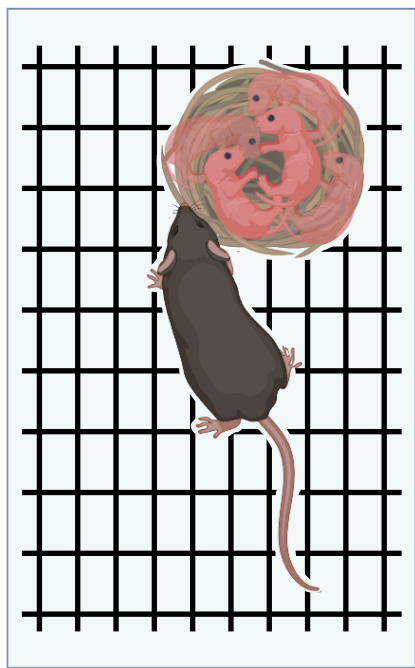
Standard Rearing



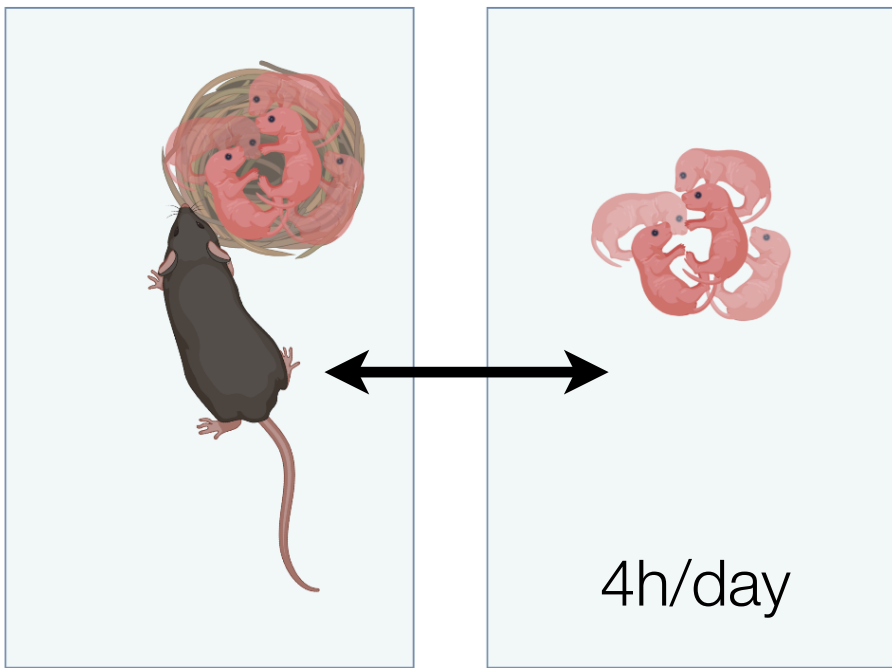
Maternal Separation



Limited Bedding & Nesting



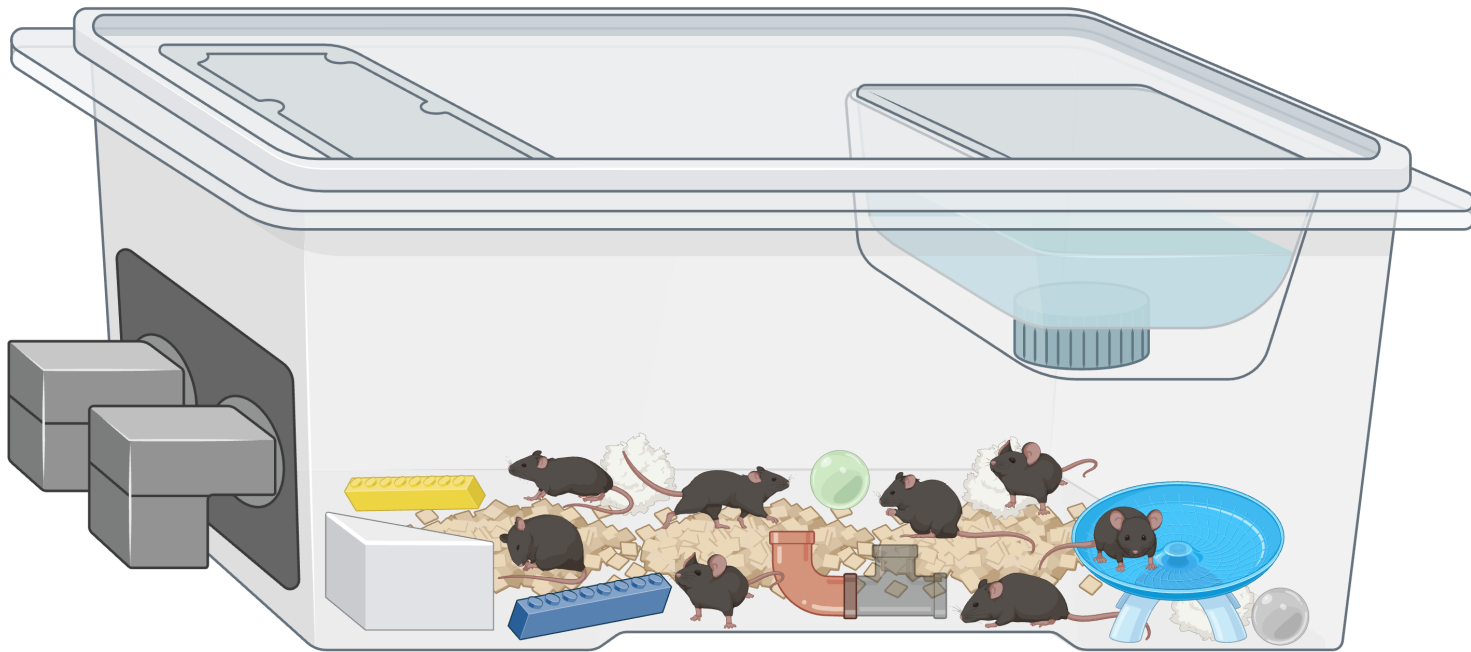
“Multiple ACES”



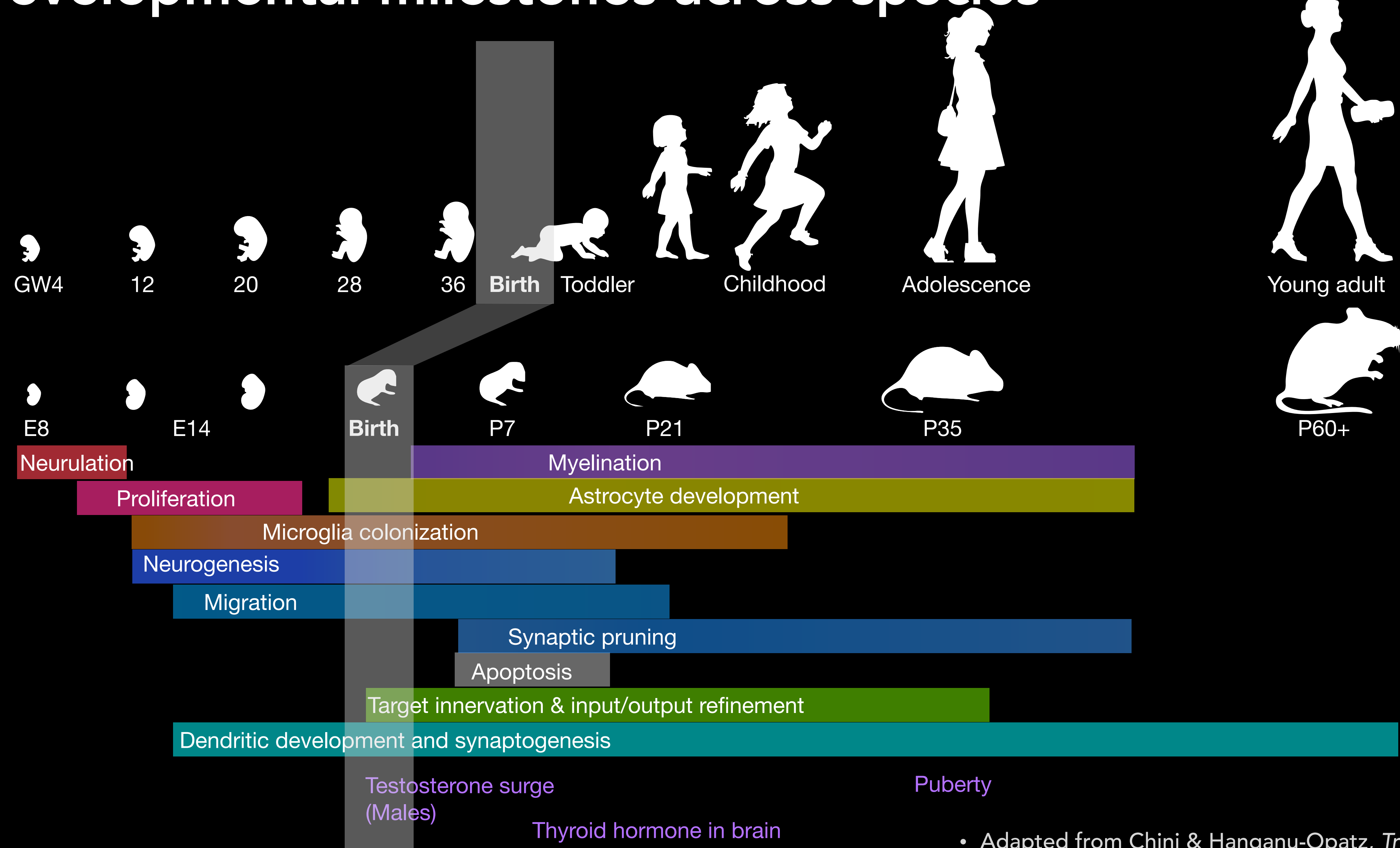
Stress Inoculation



Enrichment



Developmental milestones across species

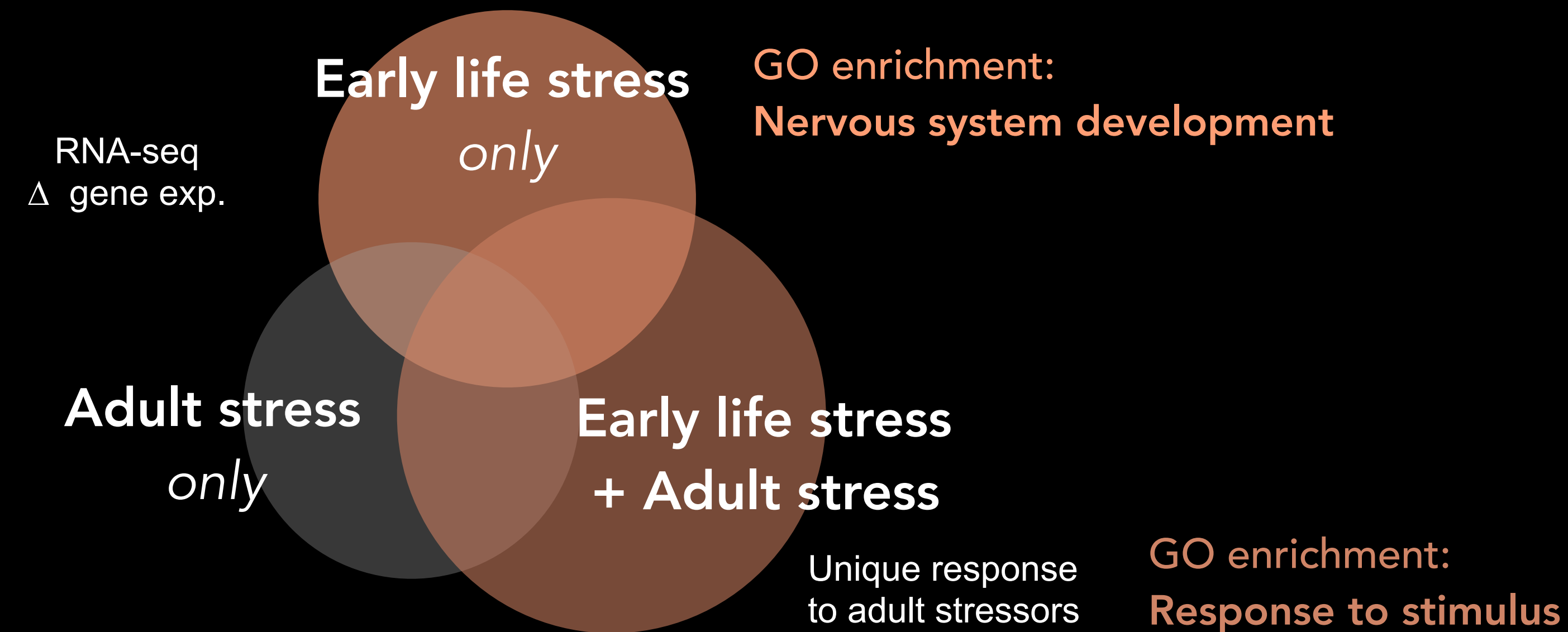


• Adapted from Chini & Hanganu-Opatz, *Trends in Neuro* (2021)
• Peña, *Neurobiology of Stress* (2025)

How does early-life experience prime later stress response?

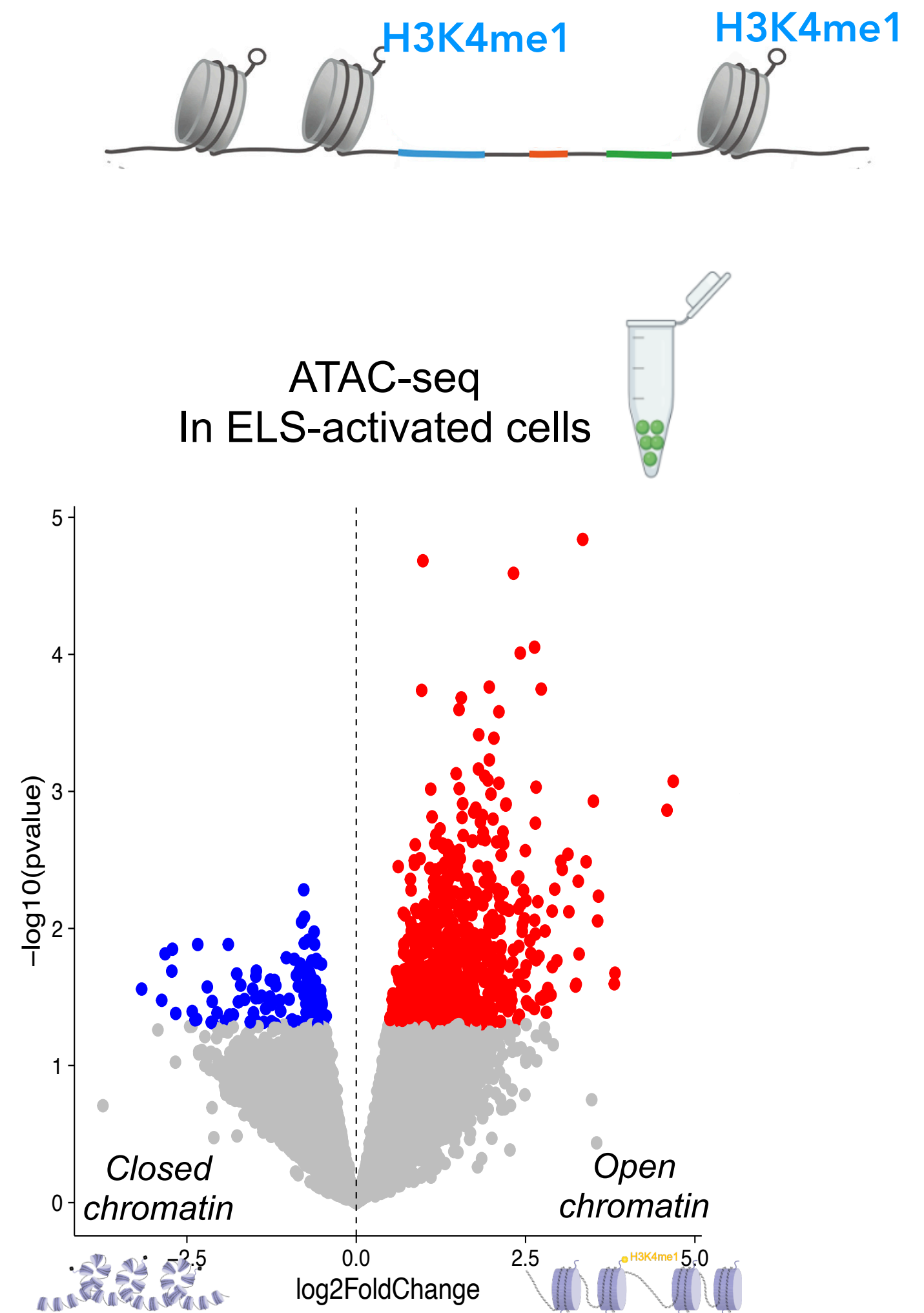
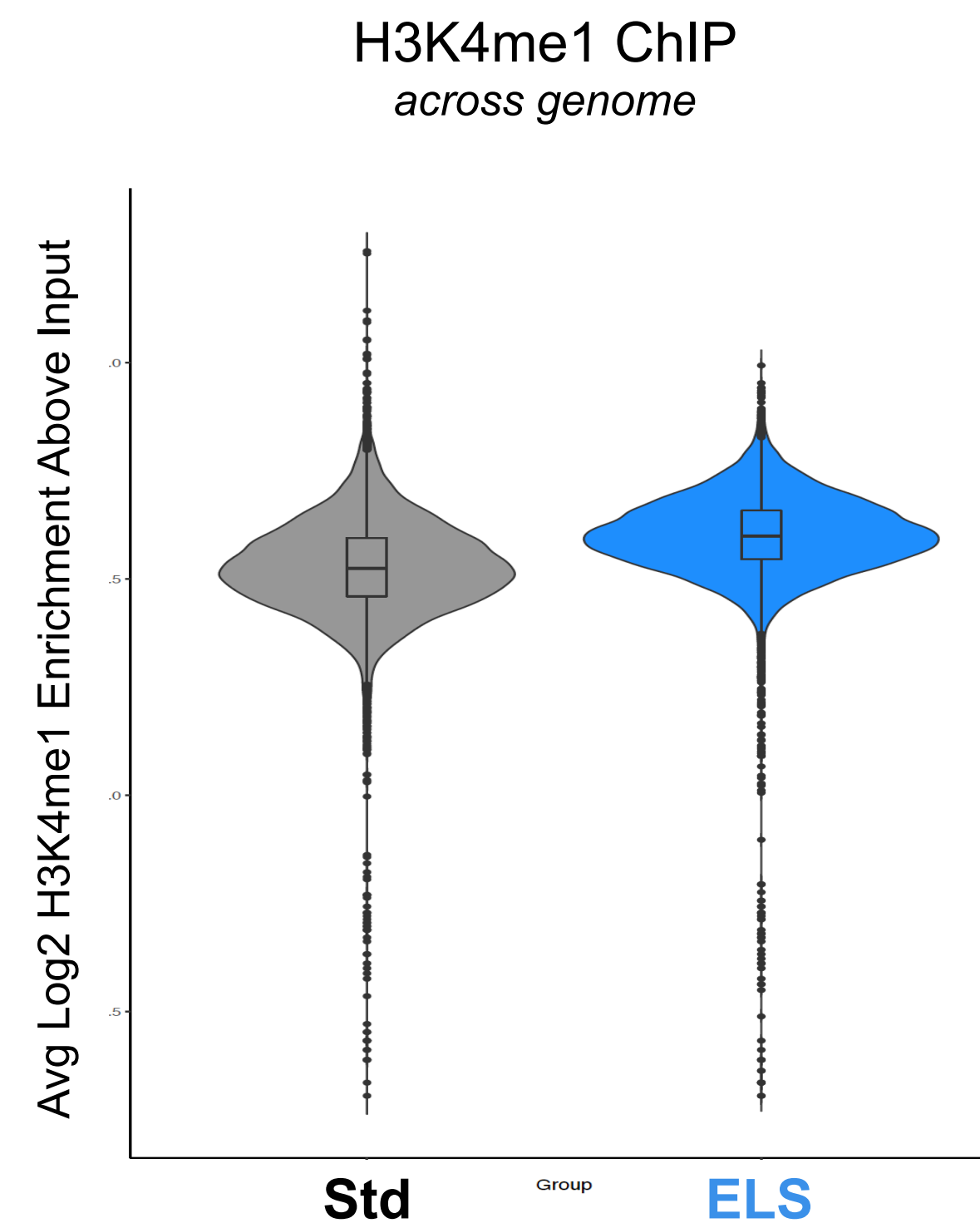
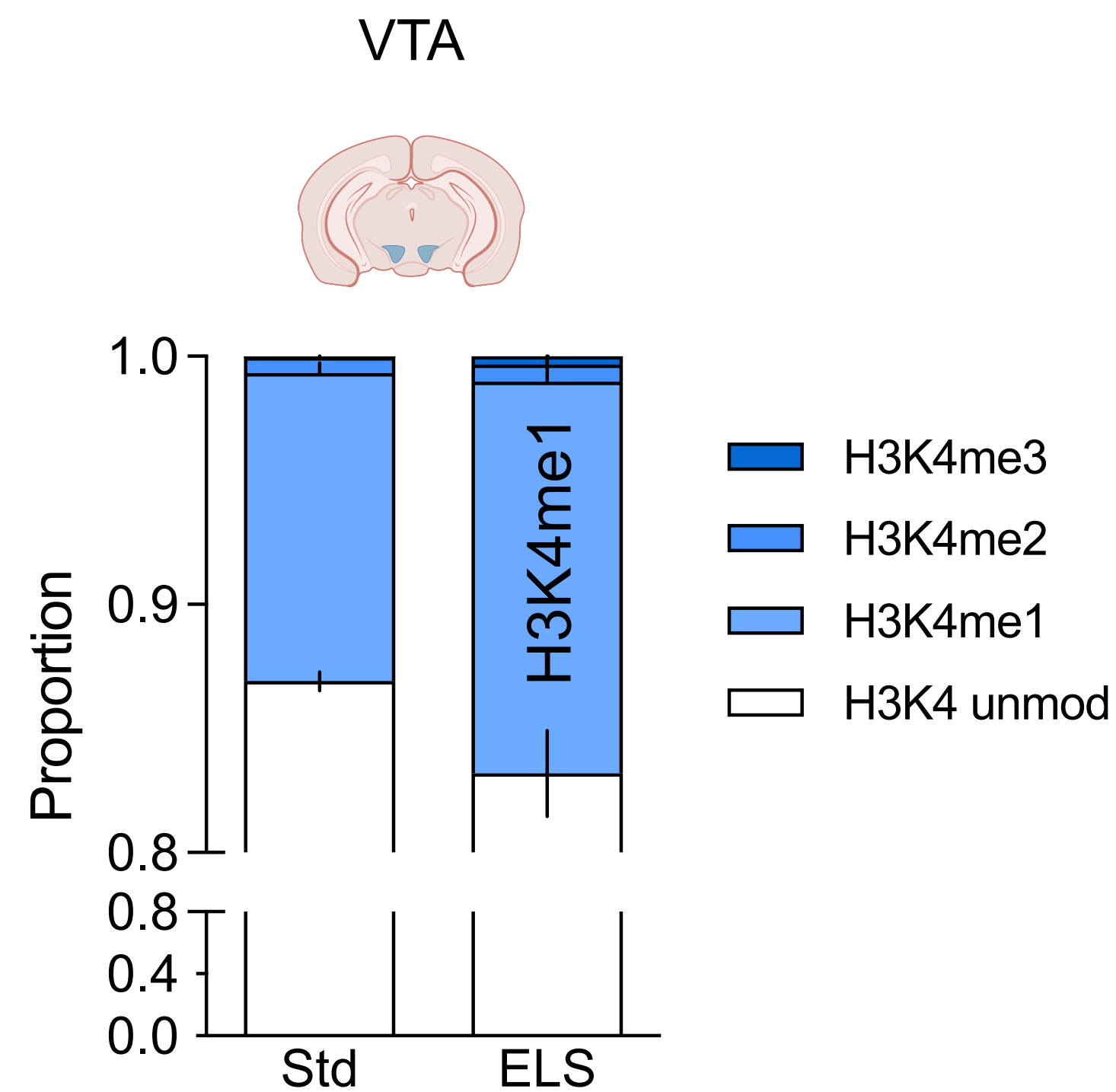
- Cellular level
- Molecular level

Long-lasting molecular changes across brain regions



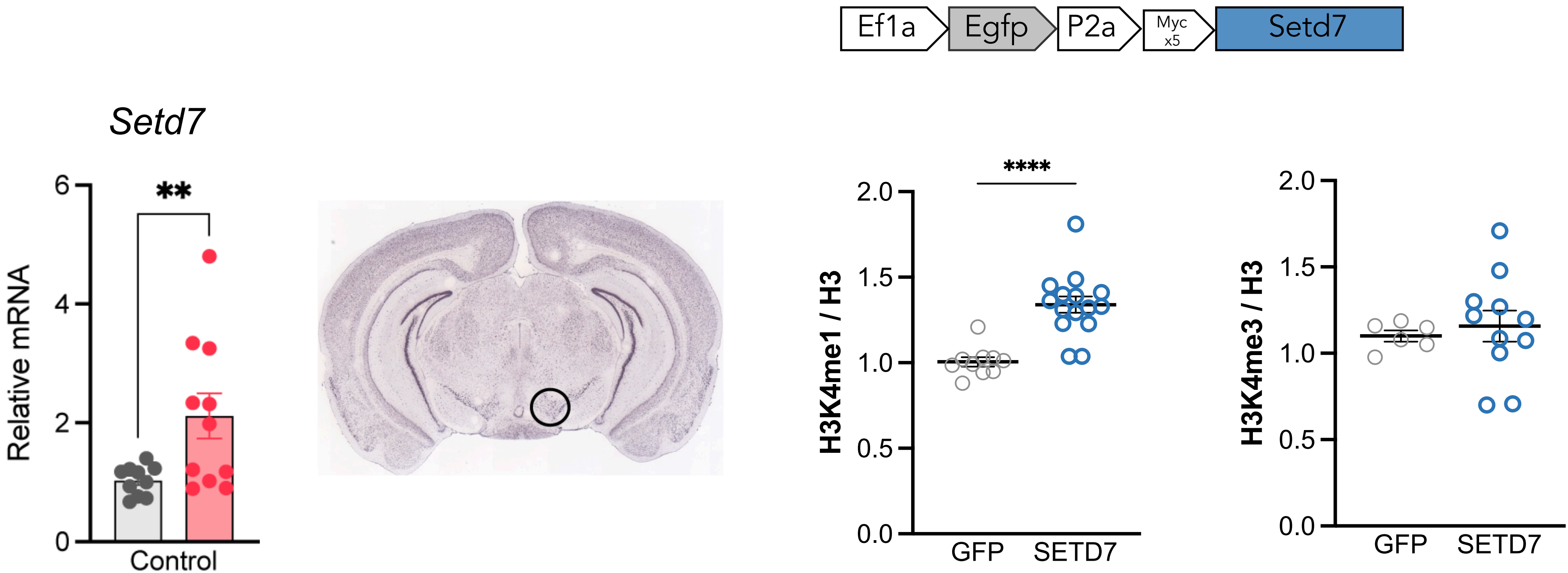
- Peña et al., *Science* (2017)
- Peña et al., *Nature Communications* (2019)

Early-life stress primes the epigenome



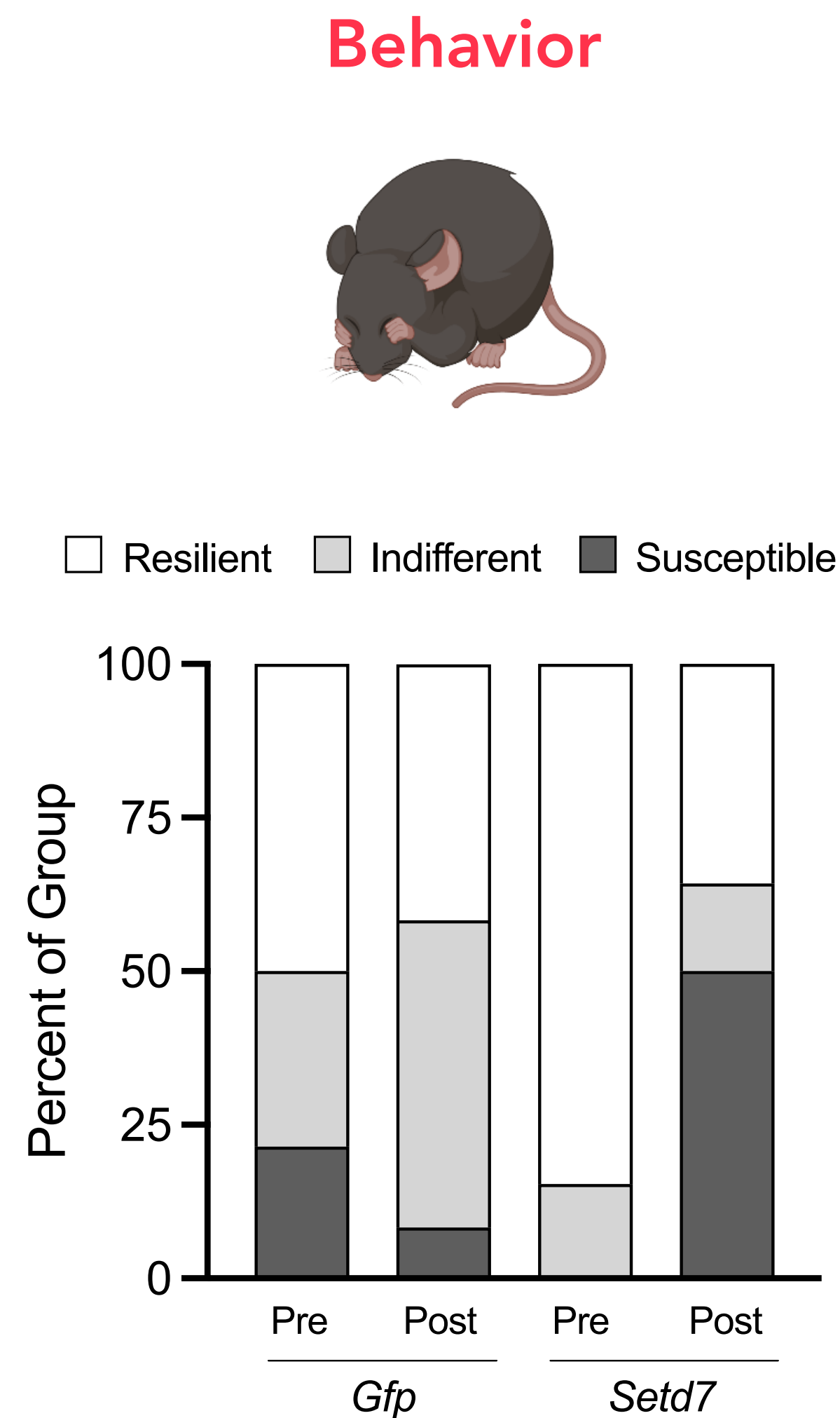
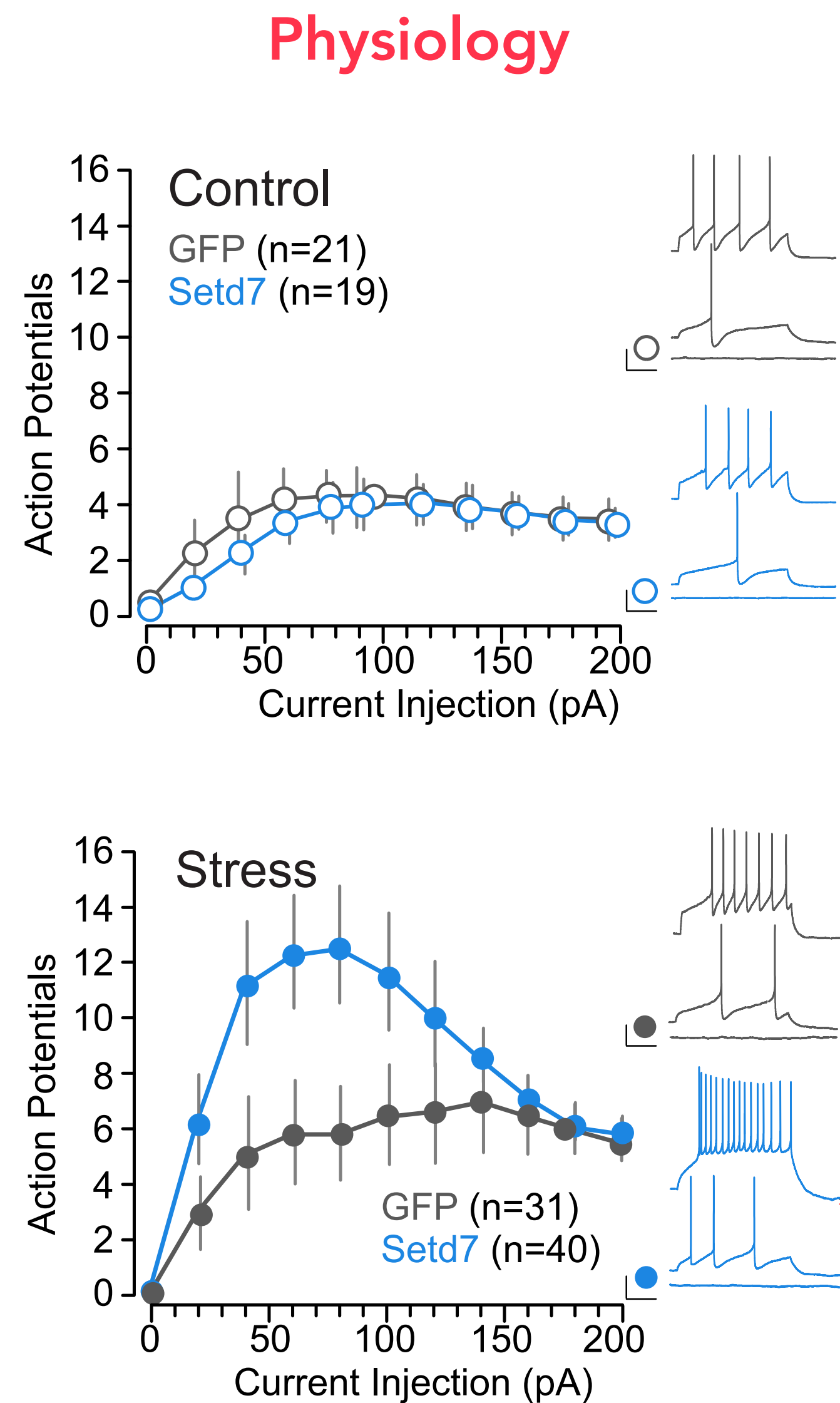
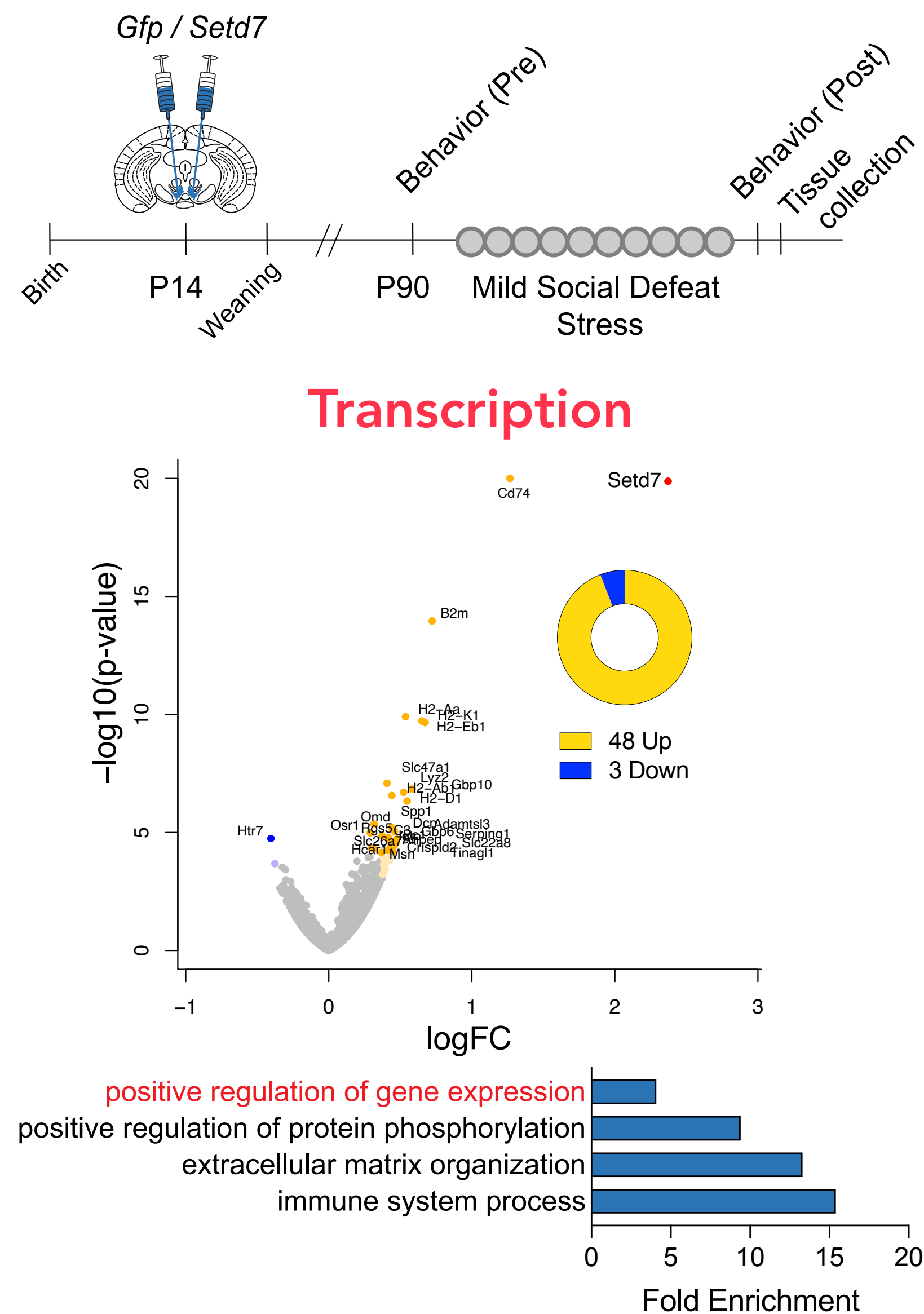
- Geiger, Balouek et al. *BioRxiv* 2024
- Rashford et al. *BioRxiv* 2024

Epigenome priming increases stress sensitivity



ELS elevates the enzyme that catalyzes H3K4 monomethylation

Epigenome priming increases stress sensitivity



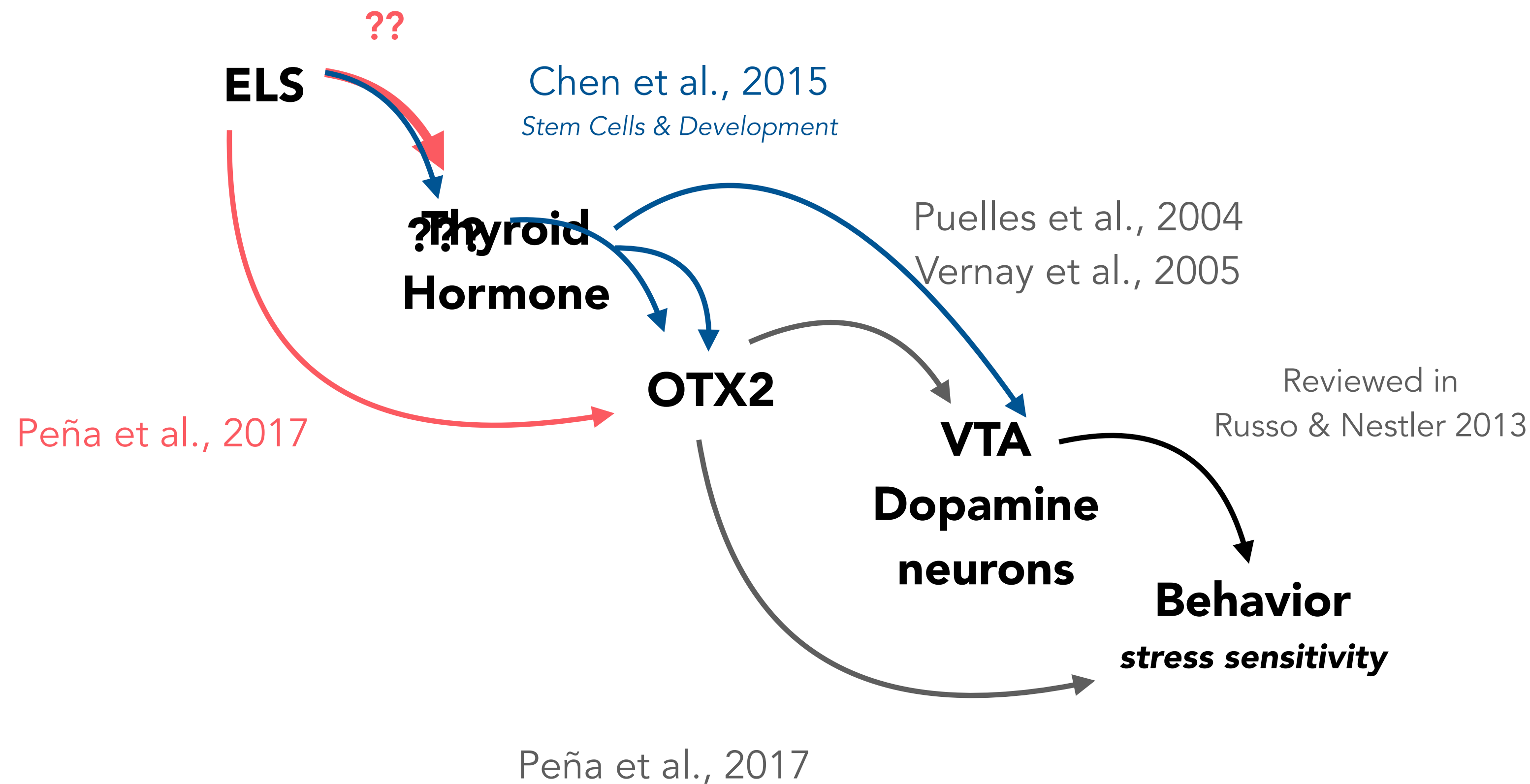
• Geiger, Balouek et al. *BioRxiv* 2024

Epigenome priming: an opportunity for resilience?

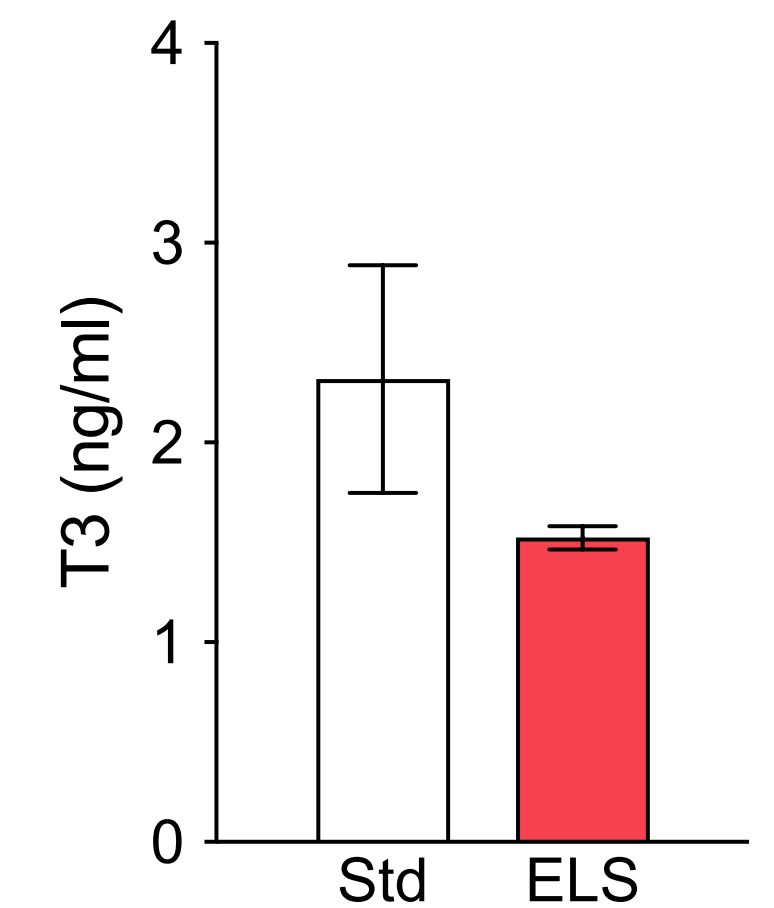
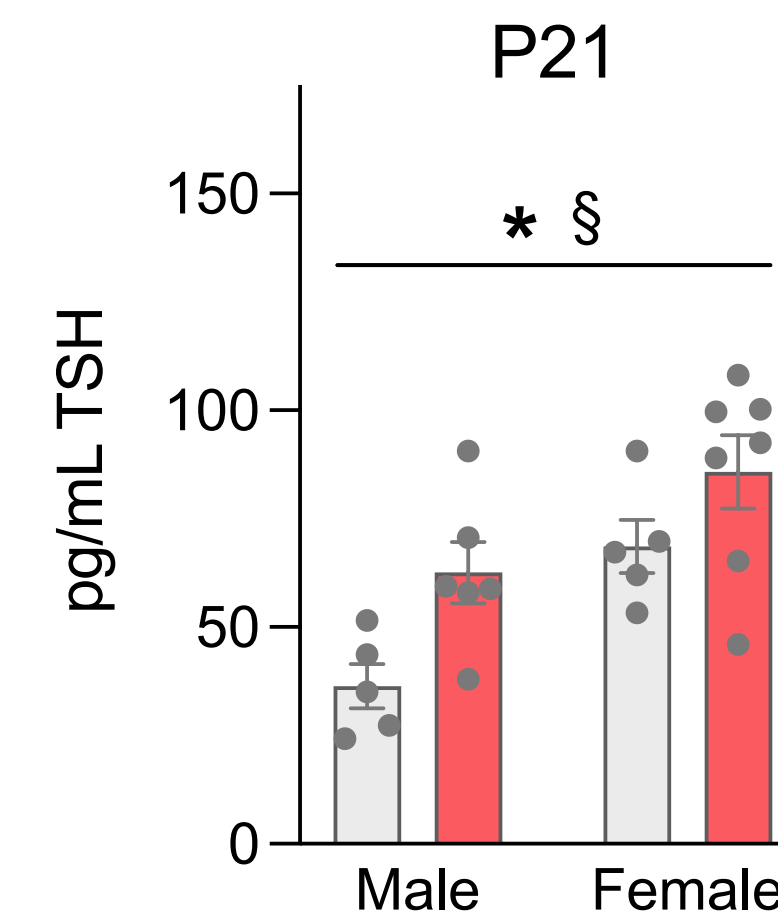
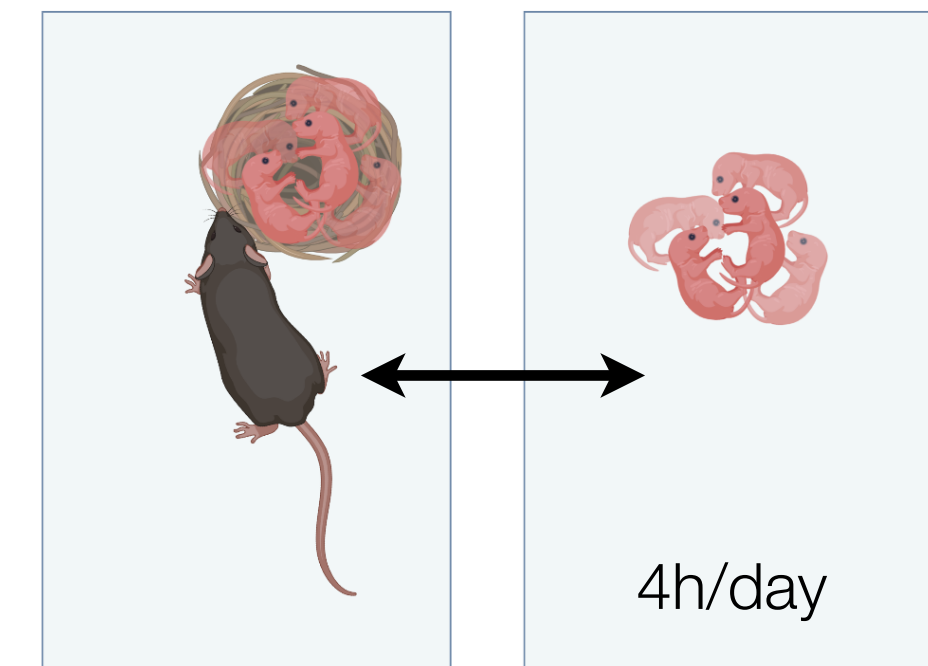
- Can epigenome priming (by stress?) also prime response to enrichment and positive experiences?



Upstream regulation by thyroid hormones



ELS P10-17



Early life trauma is associated with decreased peripheral levels of thyroid-hormone T3 in adolescents

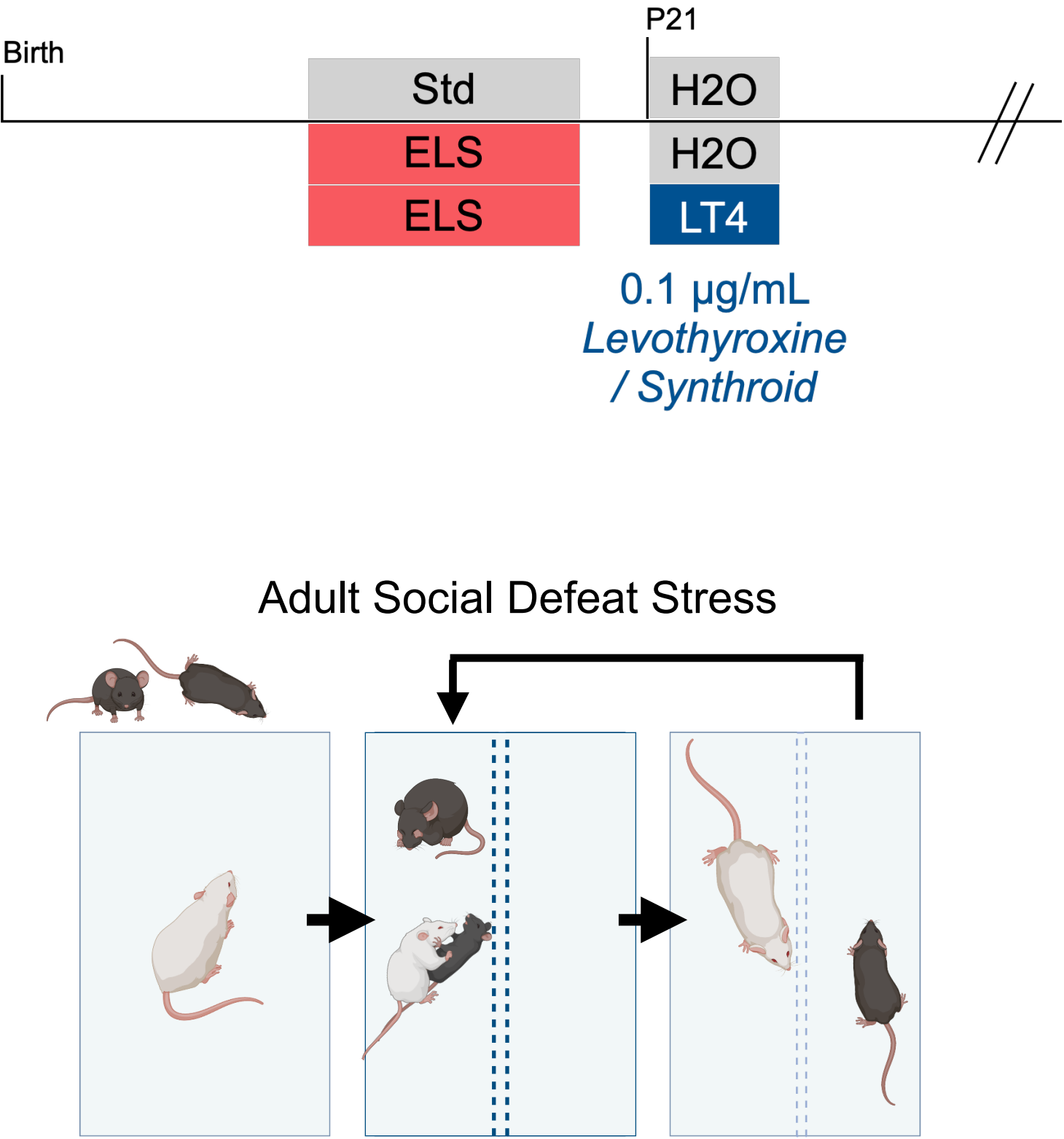
T.D. Machado^{a,*}, G.A. Salum^b, V.L. Bosa^a, M.Z. Goldani^a, M.J. Meaney^{c,d}, M. Agranonik^e, G.G. Manfro^b, P.P. Silveira^a

Table 1

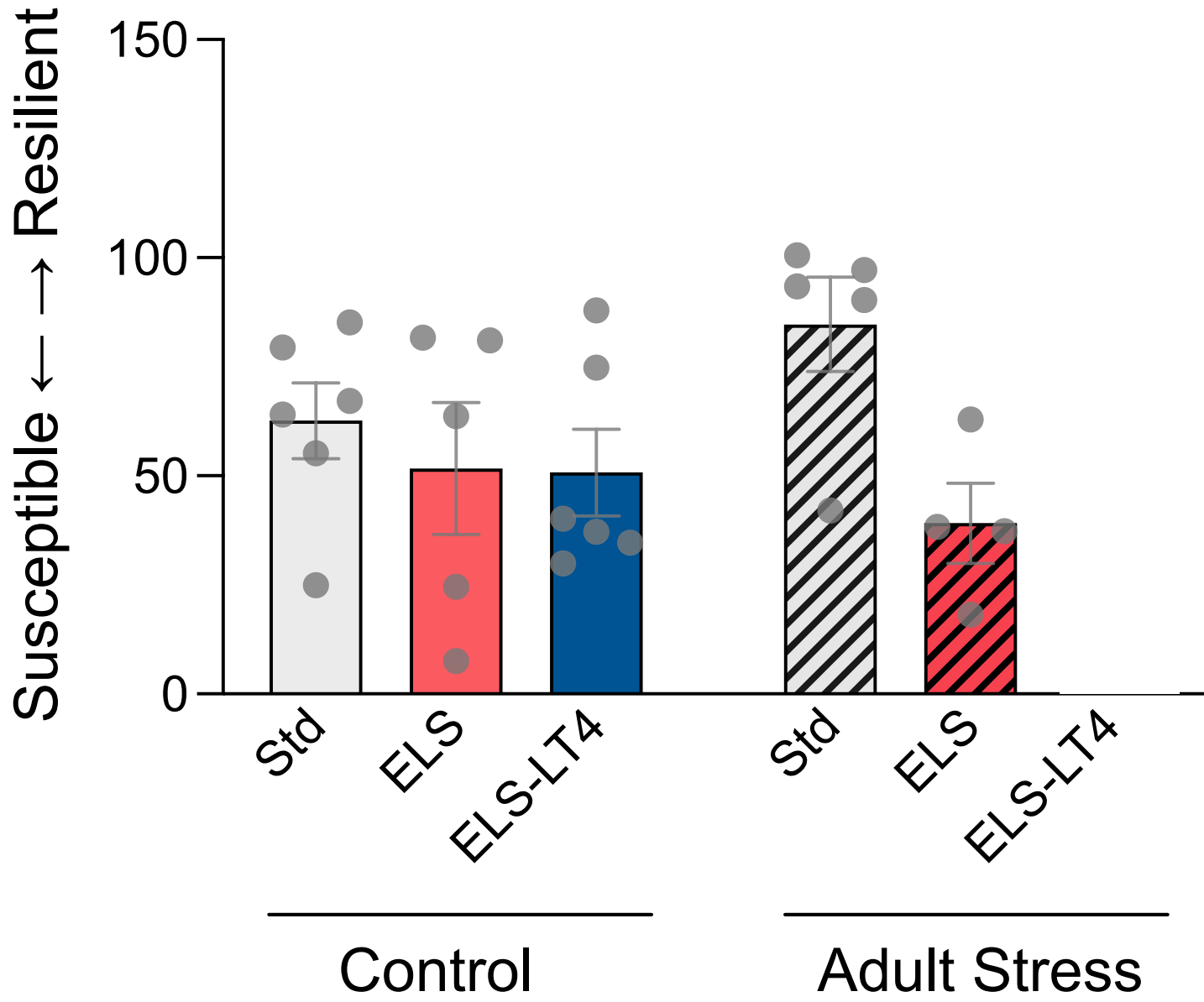
Characteristics distribution of the subjects for T3 and T4.

	T3			
	N	Mean	SD	p-Value
CTQ-physical abuse score				0.004**
Low	44	152.3 ^a	30.38	
Intermediate	10	158.7 ^a	27.95	
High	26	130.4 ^b	24.75	
Pubertal status				0.002**
Pre-puberty	14	159.7 ^a	28.31	
Puberty	31	154.2 ^a	28.67	
Post-puberty	35	133.2 ^b	27.77	
Gender				0.292*
Male	29	150.7	27.71	
Female	51	143.3	31.36	
Socioeconomic status				0.036*
Low	24	135.2	28.53	
High	56	150.6	29.85	
BMI	80	$r = 0.246$		0.028 [#]

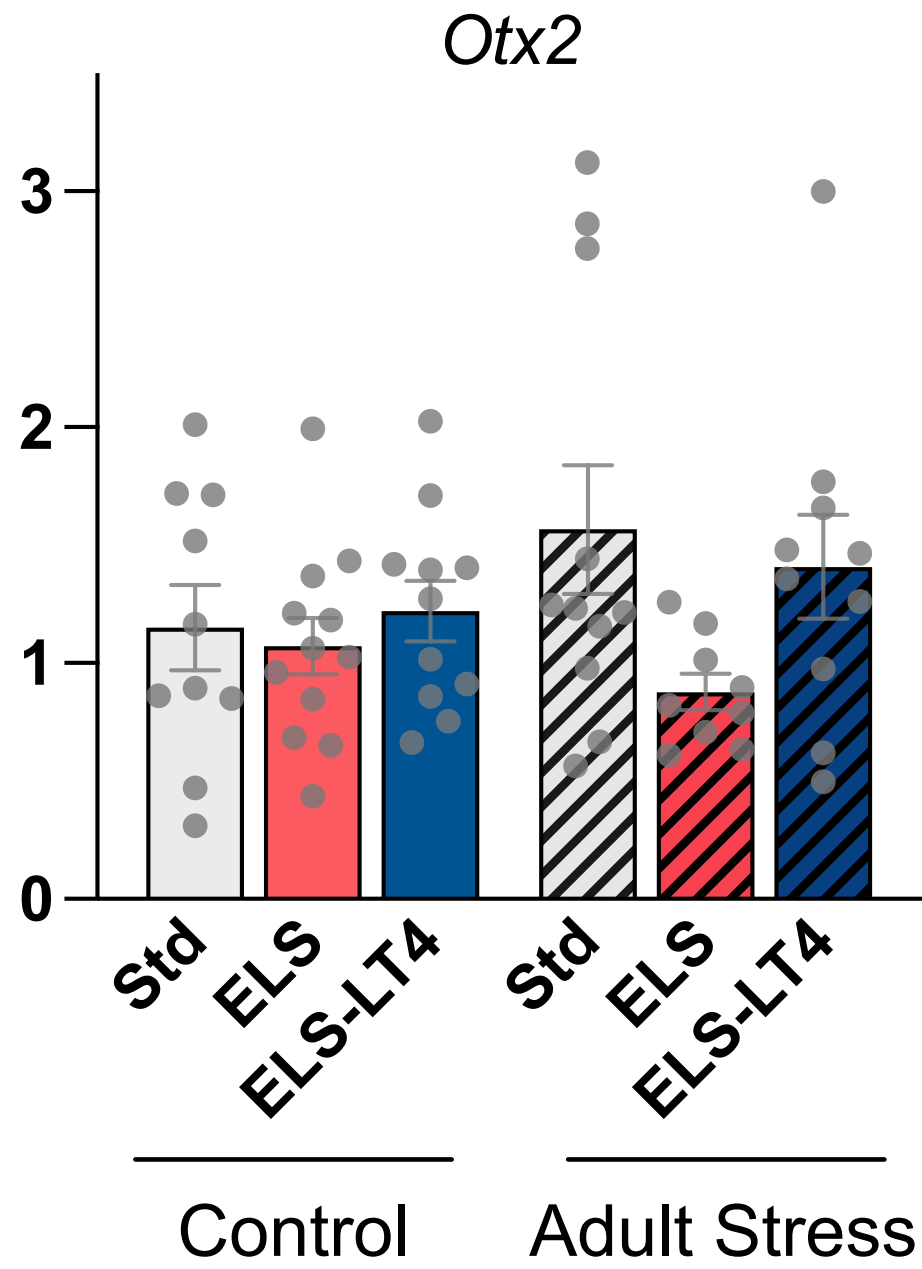
Promoting resilience after stress by restoring thyroid hormones



Behavior

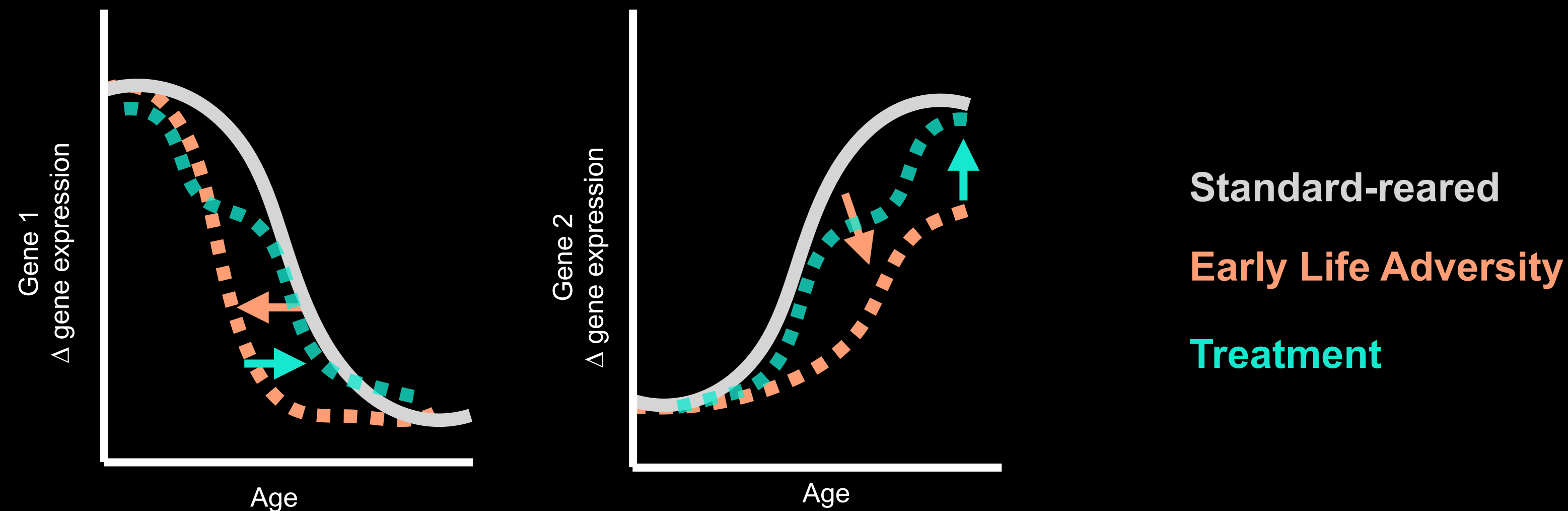


Transcription



- Bennett, Chang et al., *Hormones and Behavior* (2024)
- And unpublished

Gaps: targeting brain development itself to restore resilience



- Can targeting upstream regulators of brain development (e.g., thyroid hormones) *re-align* these trajectories and prevent a plethora of risks?