


Using primate models
to determine the
influence of hierarchy
on health and aging

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Social status structures the experienced environment

Social Determinants of Health



Position within hierarchy influences

- Access to resources
- Social control:
 - Exposure to aggression & risk
 - Positive social contact

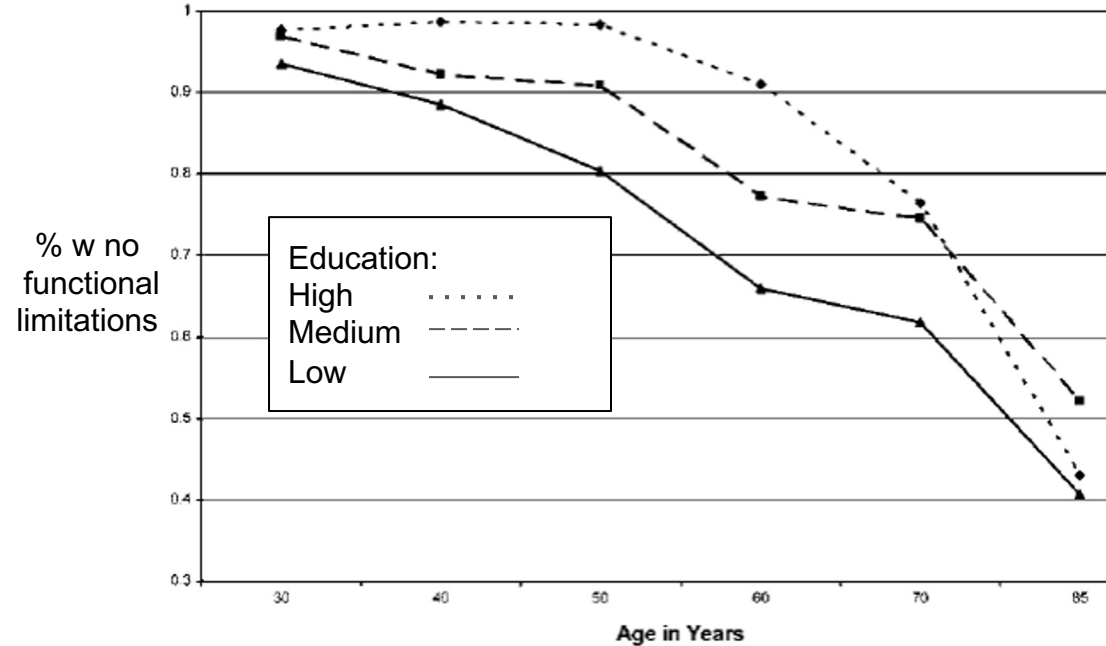
Hierarchies are built relationally...



Not static or chance.

Develop between individuals &
groups.

and have salient impacts on health.

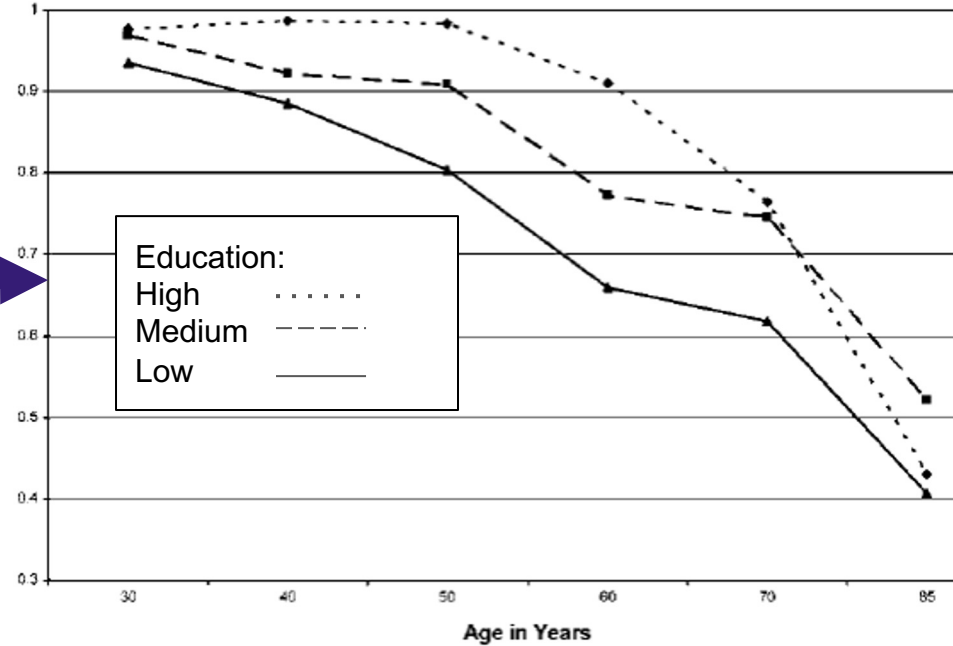


House et al. 2005, *Journals of Gerontology Series B*
Americans' Changing Lives Survey 1986-1989

Hierarchies are built relationally...

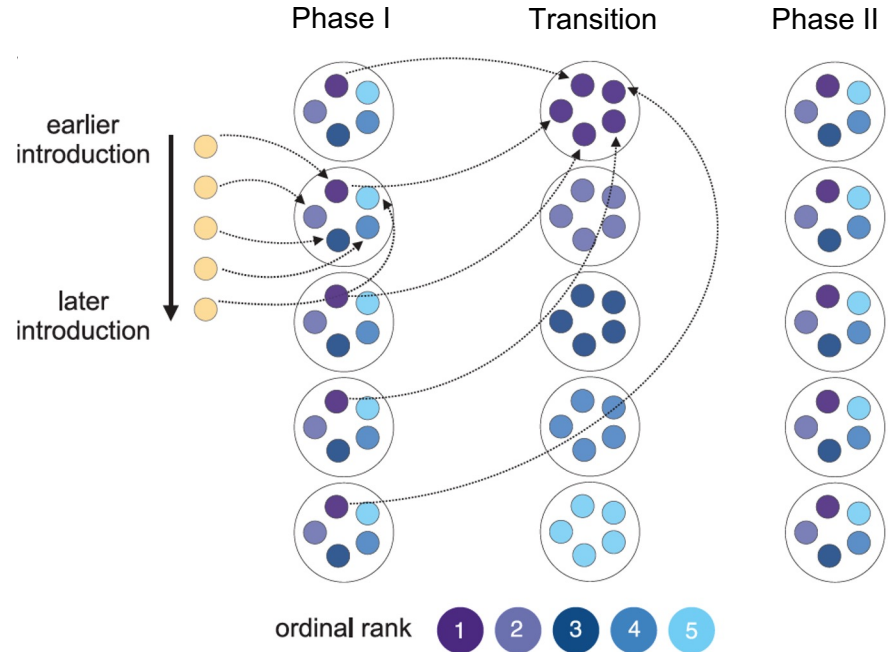
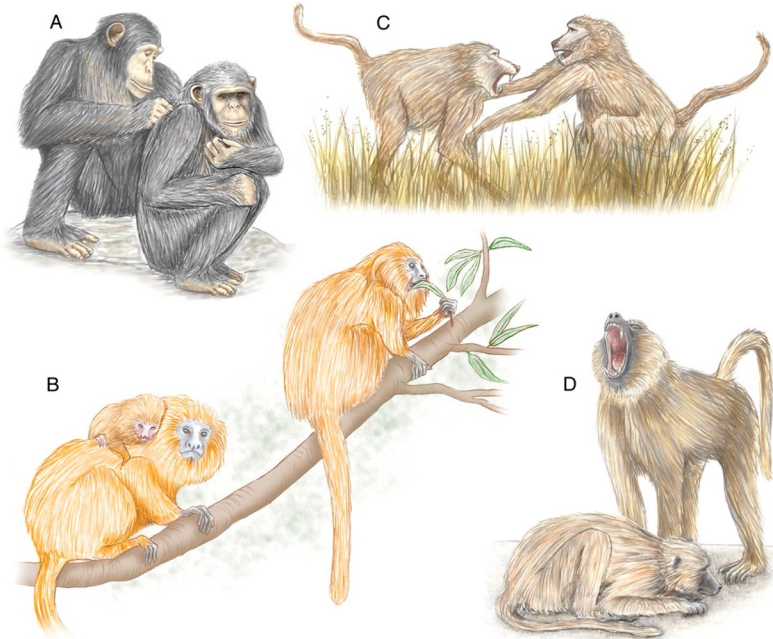


and have salient impacts on health.



physiologically,
how?

NHP provide observational and experimental models of status effects...

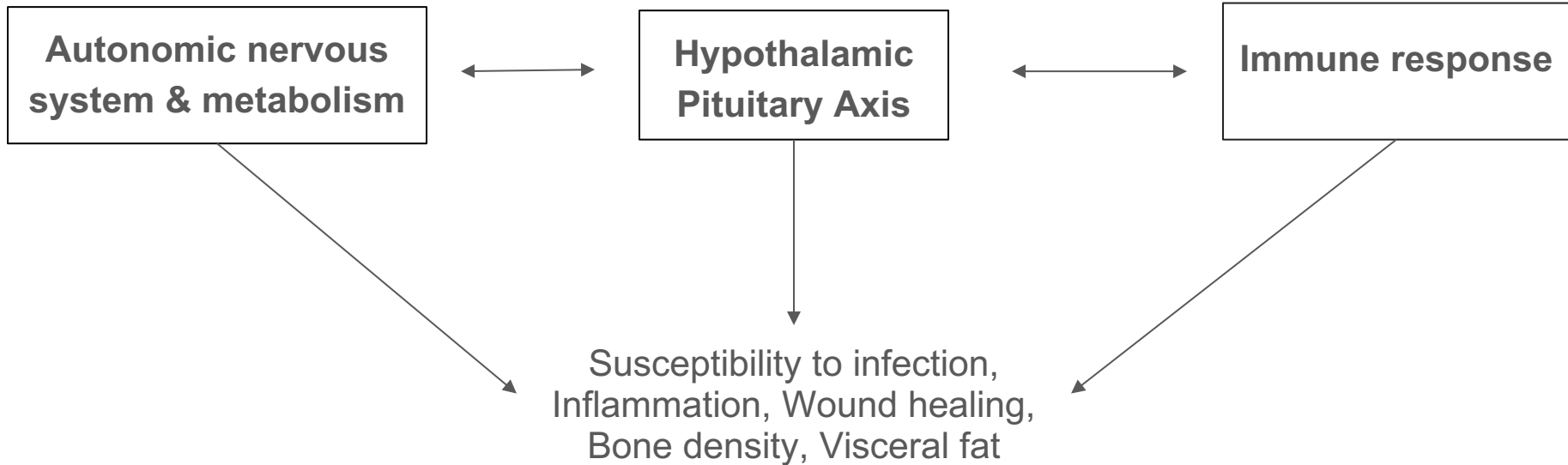


Sapolsky, 2005

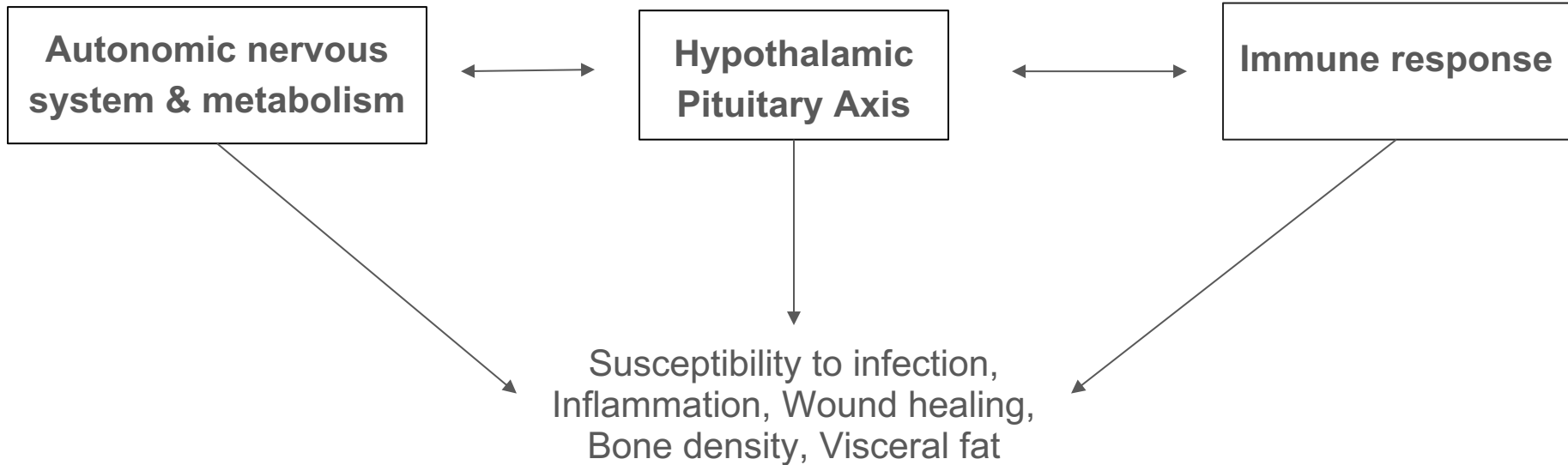
on key physiological pathways.

Snyder-Mackler...Tung, 2016

**Physiological pathways responsive* to social status
that underlie aging & health disparities**

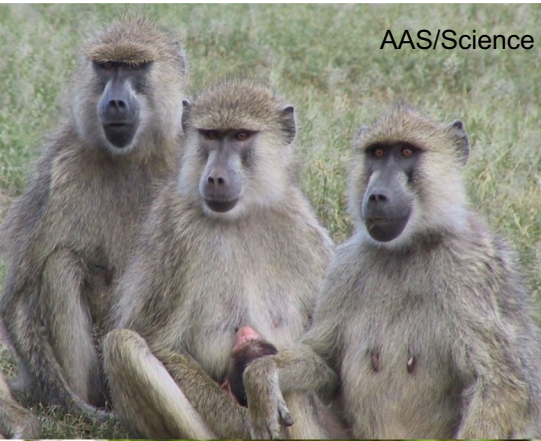


**Physiological pathways responsive* to social status
that underlie aging & health disparities**



***Responsive in some, but not all species...**

Status influence on HPA axis



Levy... Alberts, 2020 *Horm & Behav*
Amboseli Baboon Research Project
Muller & Wrangham 2004, *BES*
Kibale Chimpanzee Project
Observational

40+ yrs data on wild primates

Nature of hierarchy critical:

- Nepotistic
 - Lower rank → higher cortisol
 - Inherited privilege
- Competitive
 - Higher rank → higher cortisol
 - “Executive stress”

Sustained high cortisol → disrupt negative feedback,
change gene expression

Status influences immune gene expression



Tung... Gilad, 2012 *PNAS*
Synder-Mackler...Tung, 2016 *Science*
Yerkes National Primate Research Center
Experimental

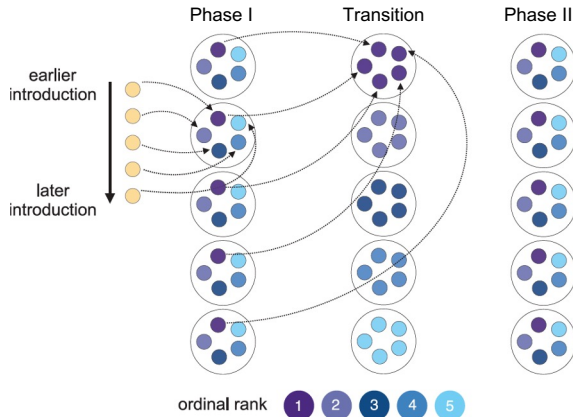
Immunity strongly differentially expressed by rank

Phenotype: Higher rank \uparrow cytotoxic and memory T cell subtypes & NK cells, \downarrow granulocytes

Gene expression: Lower rank \uparrow innate & proinflammatory response to bacterial challenge (NFkB, STAT3)

Low status \uparrow innate, high \uparrow adaptive immunity.

Expression widely mediated by cortisol, grooming, & aggression.



Status influences immune gene expression

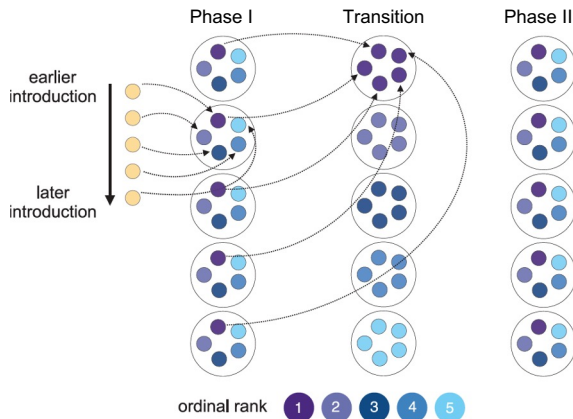
Sanz...Barreiro, 2019 PNAS
Yerkes National Primate Research Center
Experimental



Immune response highly plastic to changes in status, but...

Lasting effects:

- **Past** rank determined baseline immune profile
- Past *low* rank moderated current response more strongly than past *high* rank

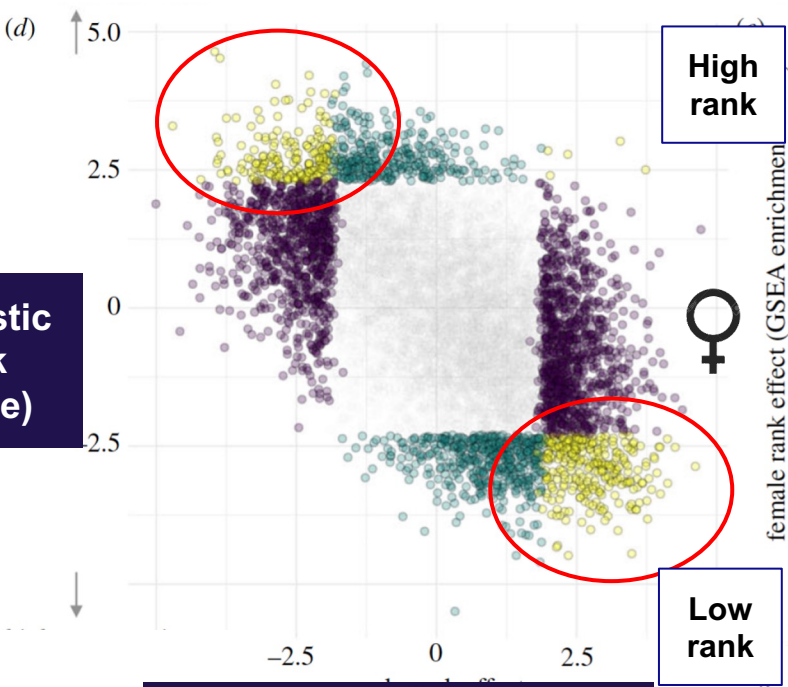


Even adult experiences of subordination influence long-term biology.

Competitive vs. nepotistic hierarchies yield opposite patterns of gene expression

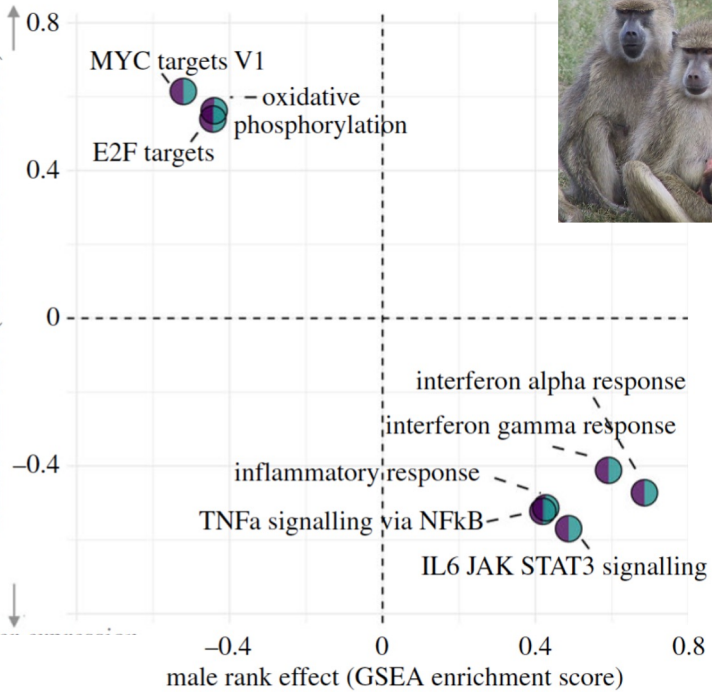
Anderson... Tung, 2022 *Phil Trans*
Amboseli Baboon Research Project
 Observational

Nepotistic Rank (female)



Competitive Rank (male)

n.s.
 M rank
 F rank
 M + F rank

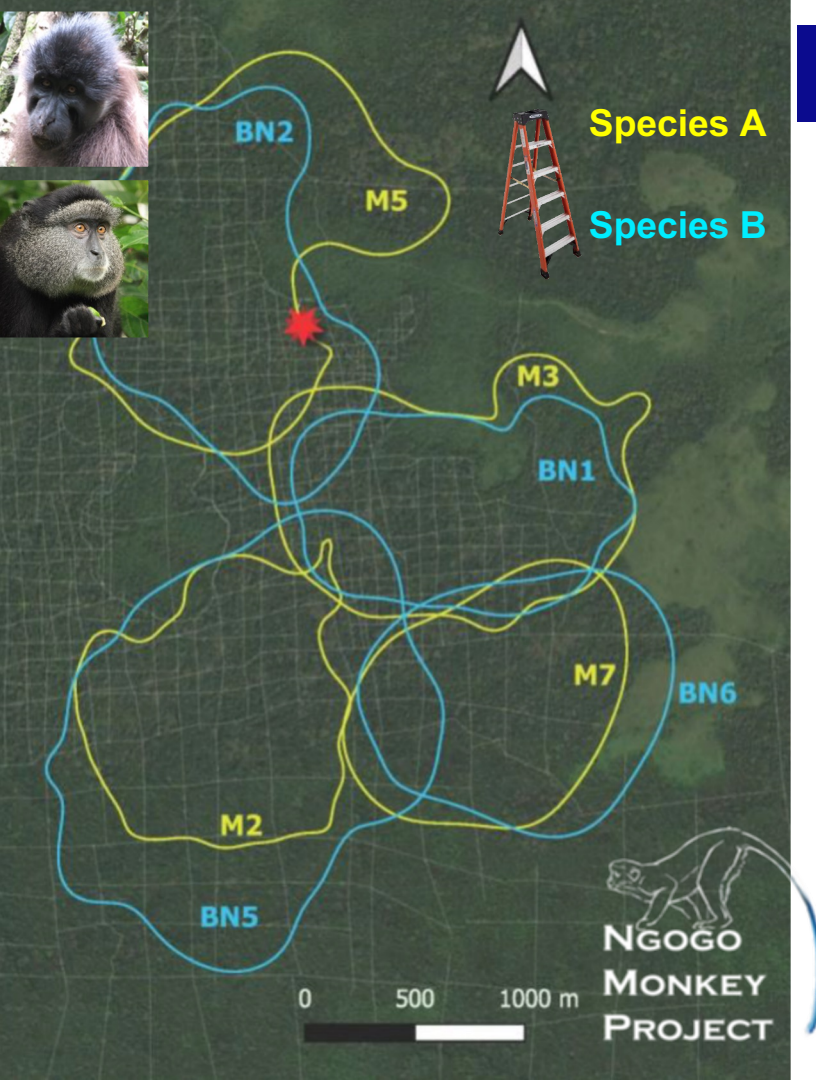


Low rank

 High rank

M rank
 F rank





Primate hierarchies on a larger scale

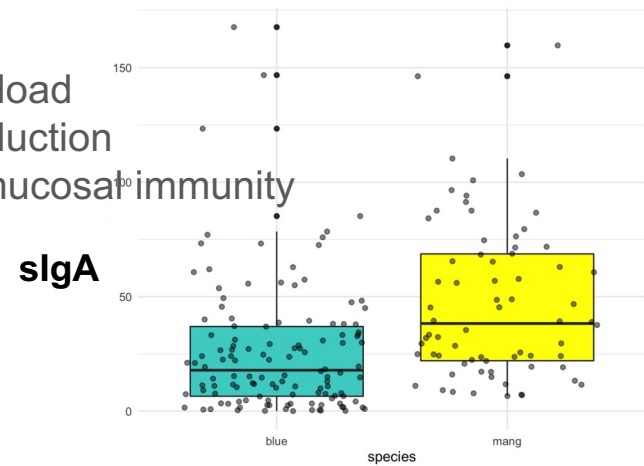
Thompson González & Brown *Ngogo Monkey Project*

Dominance between naturally co-occurring species common.

Extreme competition → health disparities

Upcoming study:

- Species **A** dominant to **B** with high dietary and geographic overlap
- **Species B**:
 - High parasite load
 - Limited reproduction
 - Suppressed mucosal immunity



Primate hierarchies on a larger scale

Thompson González & Brown *Ngogo Monkey Project*

Study plans:

Subordinate species B at sites 1 vs. 2
with vs. without dominant species A.

Questions:

- Subordination → ↓ adaptive + ↑ innate inflammatory response?
- Cortisol & positive contact mediating?
- Implications for disease susceptibility?



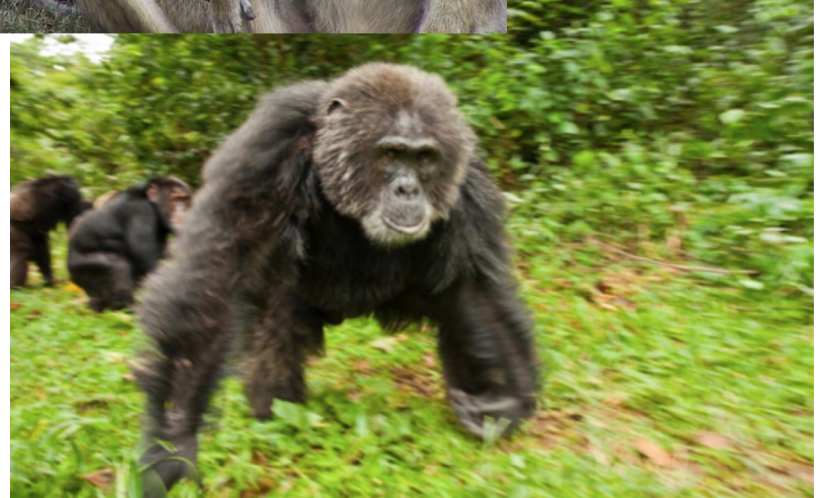
Takeaways

Primates reveal SDOH in tractable models

Low rank in stable, nepotistic hierarchies → higher cortisol, inflammation, & lower adaptive immunity

Past status lingers, especially if low

Links status to healthspan



Takeaways

Primates reveal SDOH in tractable models

Low rank in stable, nepotistic hierarchies → higher cortisol, inflammation, & lower adaptive immunity

Links status to healthspan

Remaining Q's

Mechanism

- Tissue specificity?
- Positive contact & aggression influence different physio pathways?

Environment

- Does subordination at the group level produce disparities?



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