

Innovative Theme Title: TIME TRAVELING THROUGH GENETIC MEMORIES A STUDY ON EPIGENETIC CHANGES AND THEIR IMPACT ON HUMAN EVOLUTION Vijava Durga .P, Kamineni Hospital.





INTRODUCTION

KEY RESEARCH STUDIES

UNLOCKING THE PAST THROUGH EPIGENETICS

Epigenetics is the study of changes in gene expression that do not involve alterations to the DNA sequence itself. These modifications, influenced by environmental factors such as diet, stress, and toxins, can be inherited, acting like genetic time capsules. This intriguing concept reveals how our ancestors' experiences have shaped their descendants' biology, providing profound insights into human evolution and resilience.

EVIDENCE OF INHERITED EPIGENETIC CHANGES

Research on descendants of Holocaust survivors has shown that the extreme trauma experienced by their ancestors led to lower levels of cortisol, a hormone crucial for managing stress. These epigenetic modifications make the descendants more susceptible to stress and anxiety. Similarly, a study on mice demonstrated that fear responses associated with the scent of acetophenone were passed down through generations. Mice exposed to this scent while receiving mild electric shocks developed a learned fear that was inherited by their offspring and grandchildren, despite these subsequent generations never encountering the original stimulus. This illustrates how experiences can be transmitted across generations through epigenetic mechanisms.

HARNESSING EPIGENETICS INSIGHTS FOR FUTURE HEALTH

Understanding inherited epigenetic changes opens new avenues for enhancing health outcomes. By decoding these genetic memories, we can gain valuable insights into how past experiences influence present and future generations. This knowledge has the potential to revolutionize medical approaches, enabling us to anticipate and mitigate health issues rooted in ancestral experiences. The study of epigenetics bridges the gap between our past and future, offering a powerful tool for advancing human health and resilience.

