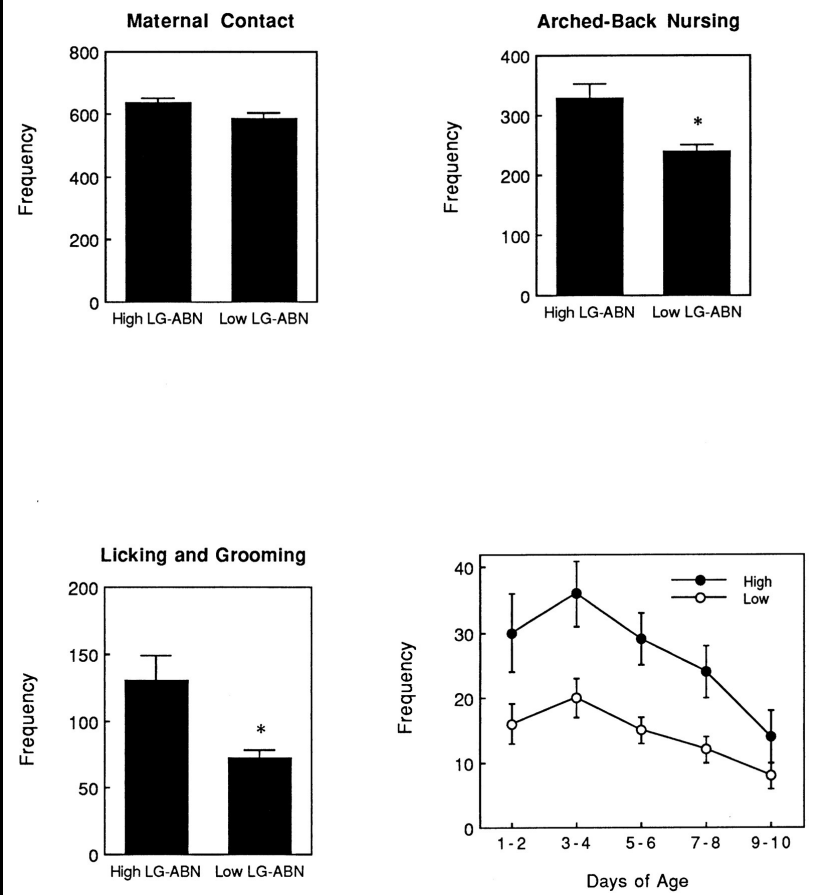
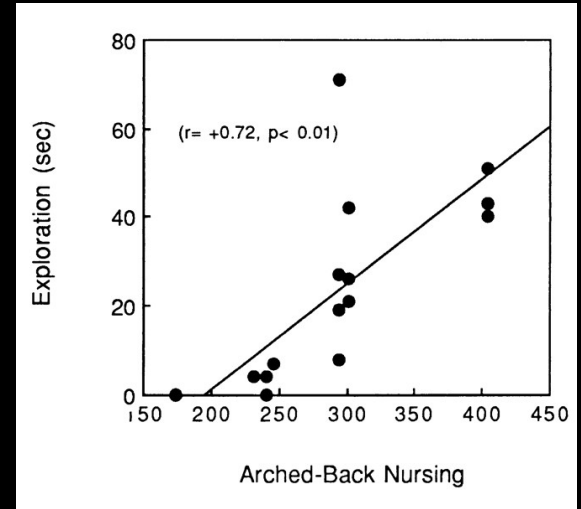
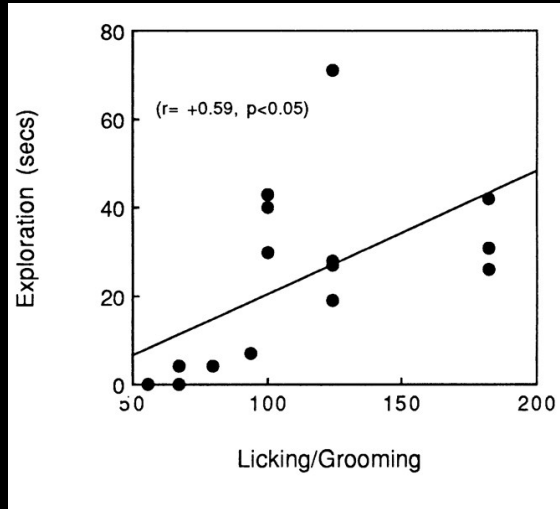
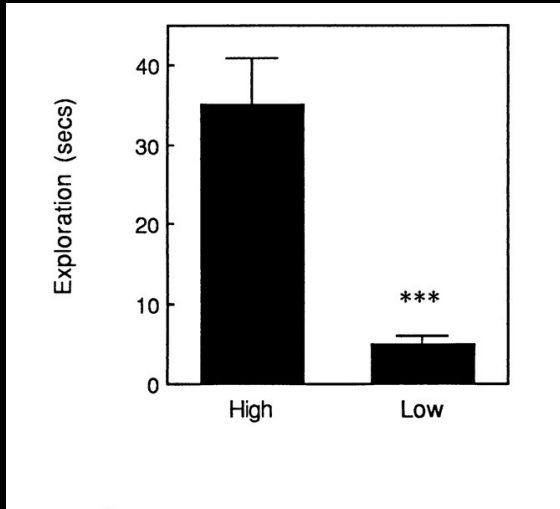


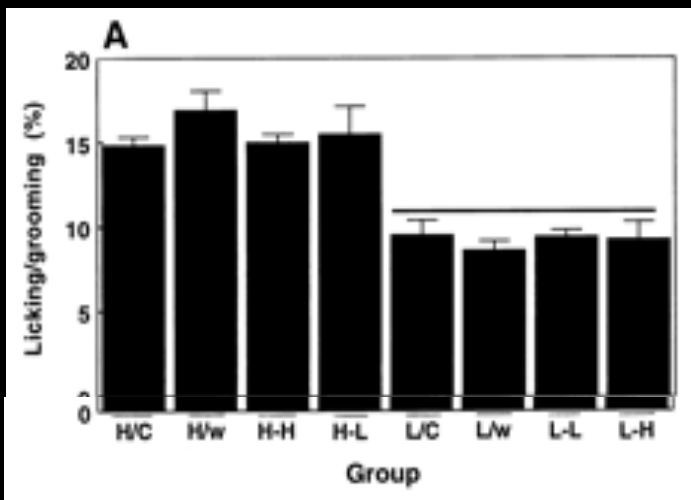
Scan Sampling 120 X day



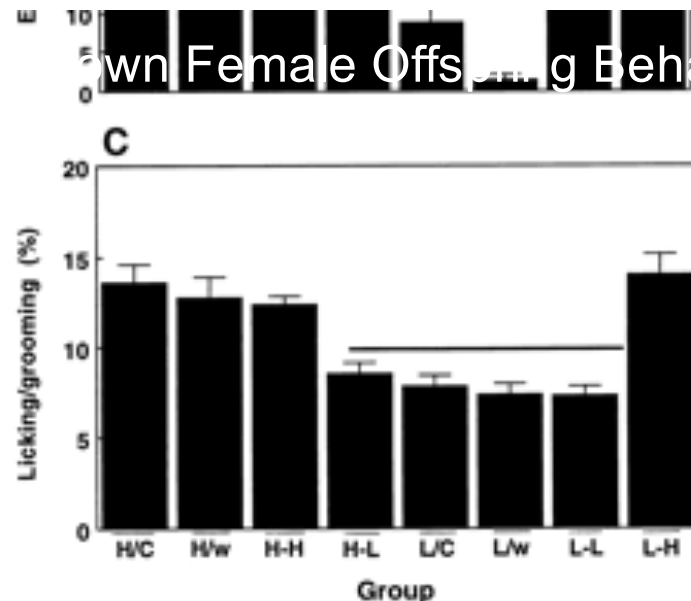
Different females show different types/levels of maternal care



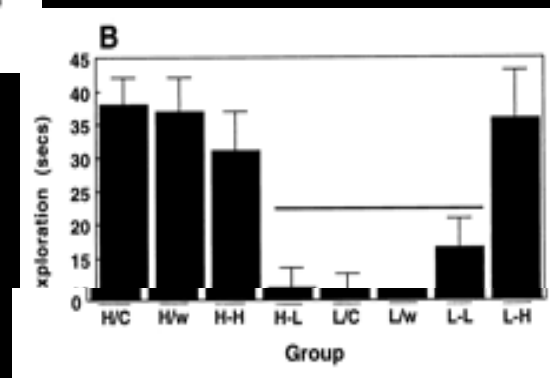
Maternal Behavior



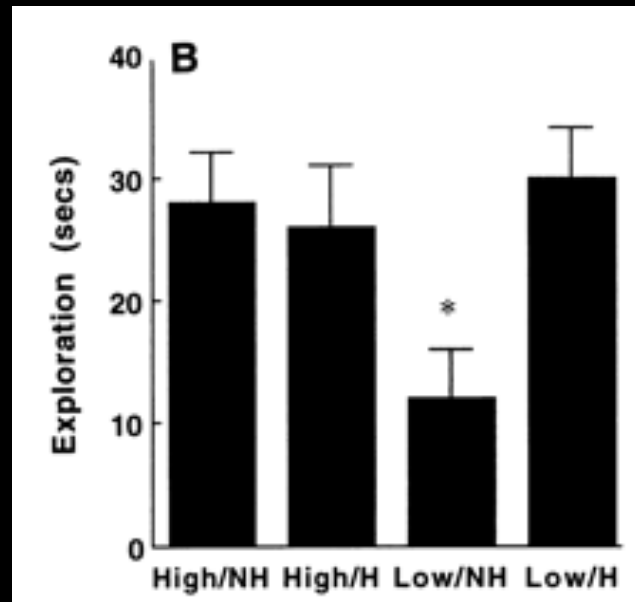
Own Female Offspring Licking Behavior



Offspring exploration

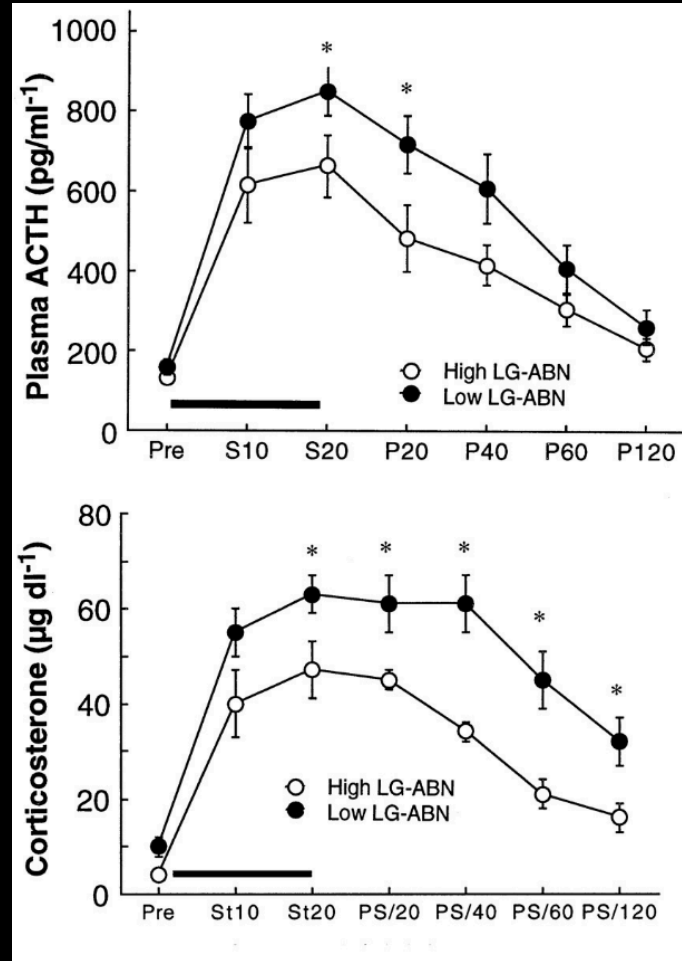
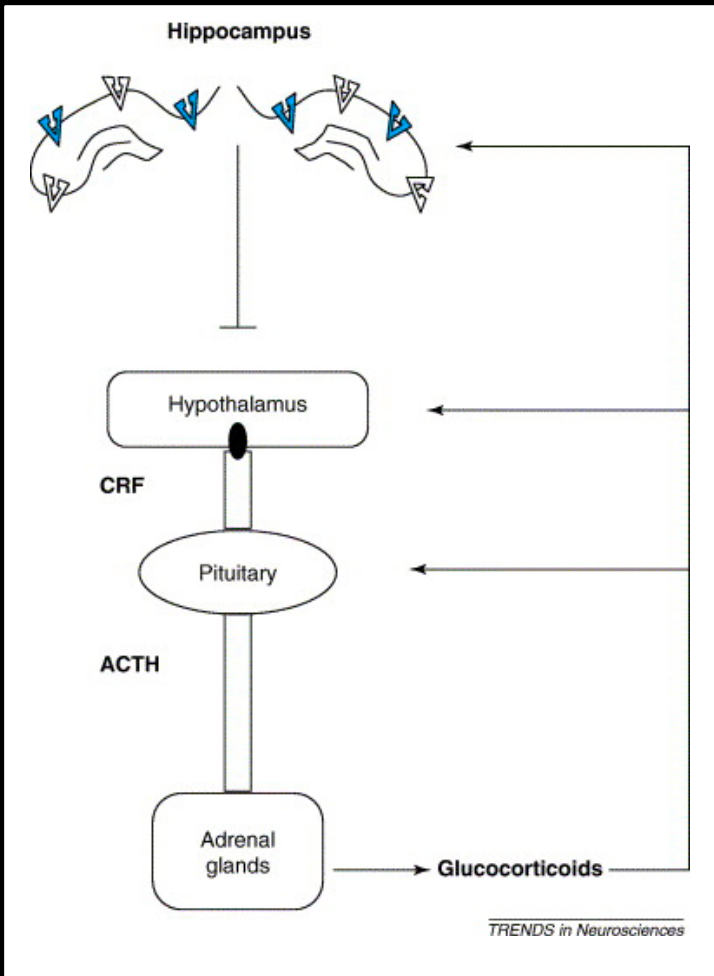


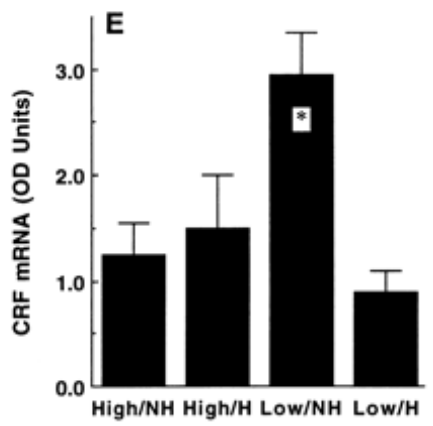
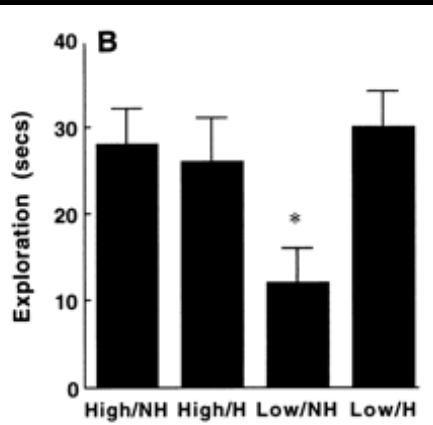
left undisturbed with their mothers, high/control (H/C) and low/control (L/C); cross-fostered back onto their own mothers, high/w (H/w) and low/w (L/w); cross-fostered to mothers of the same group, high-high (H-H) and low-low (L-L); cross-fostered across groups, high-low (H-L) and low-high (L-H).



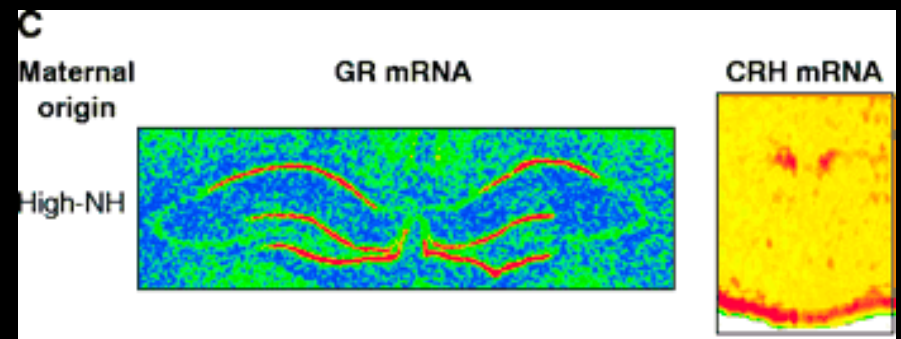
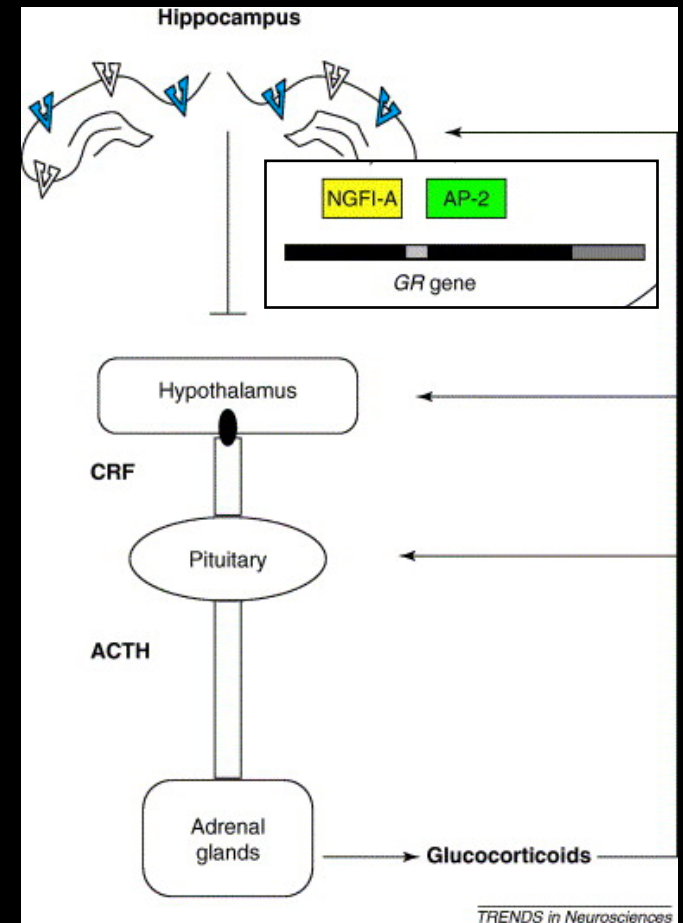
by handling the pups the maternal influence could be reversed

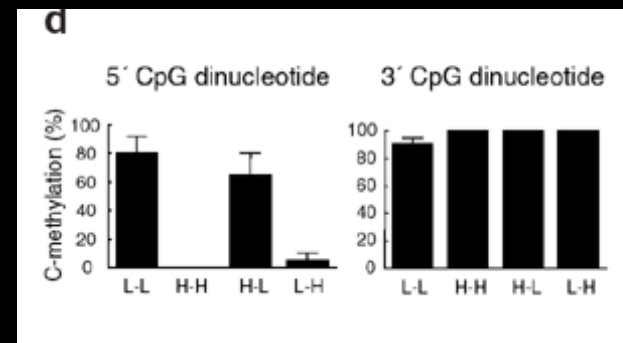
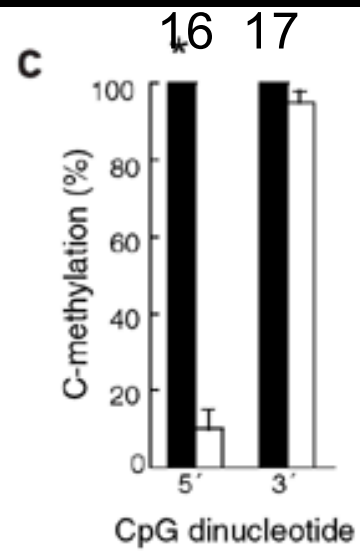
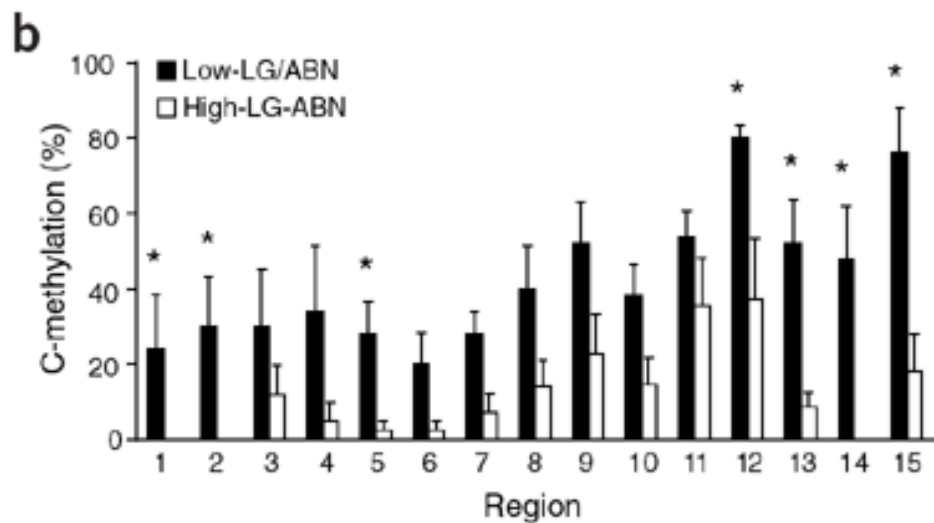
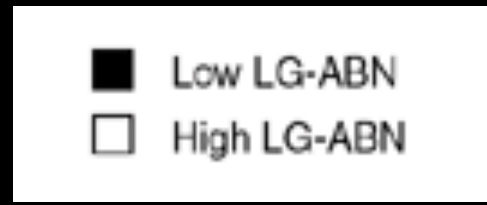
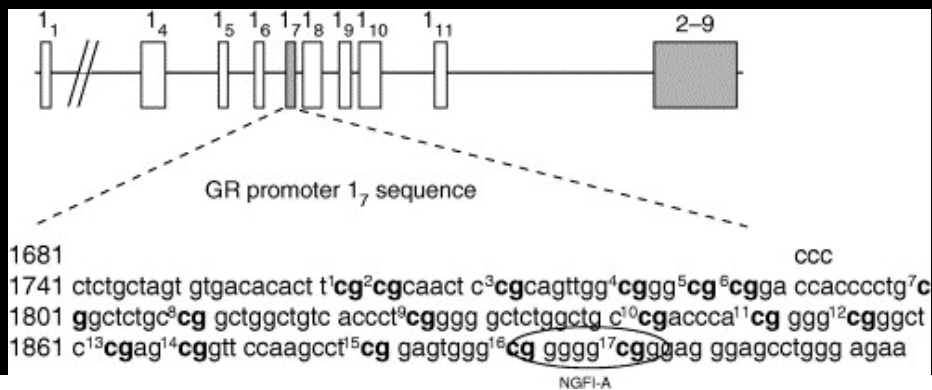
Restraint stress

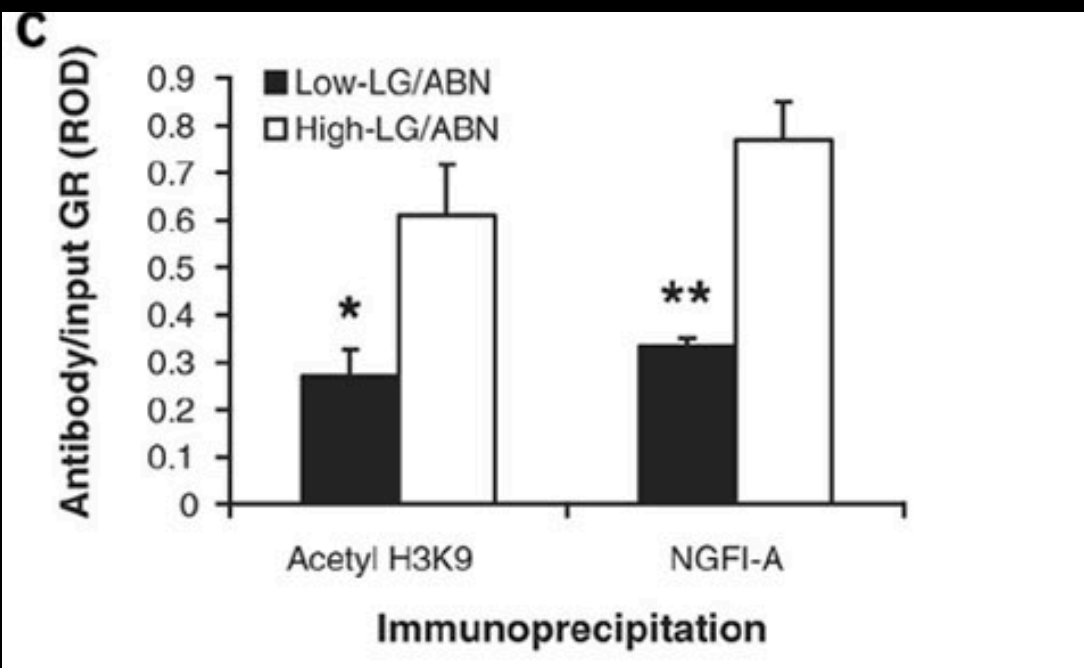
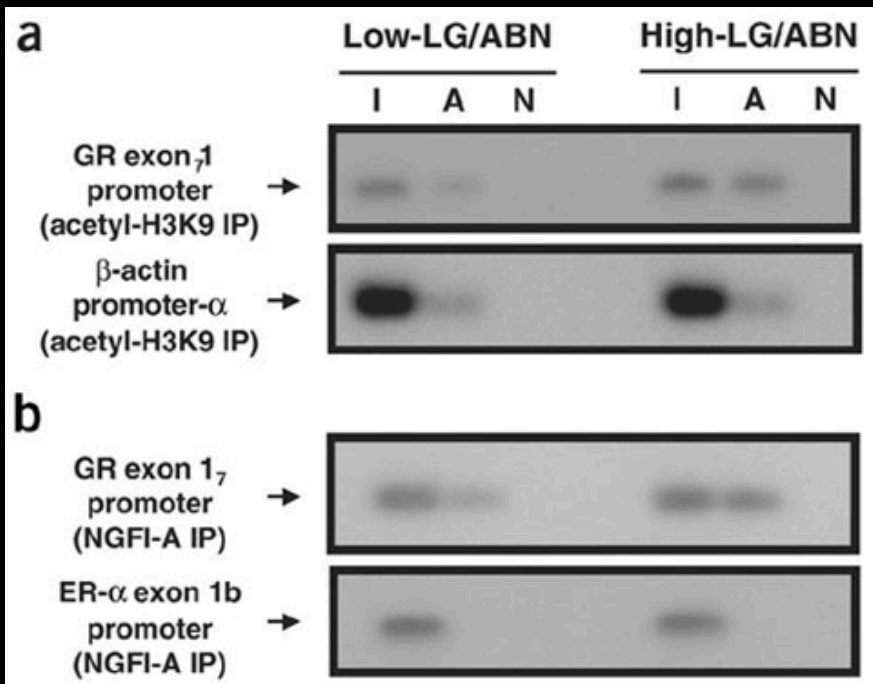


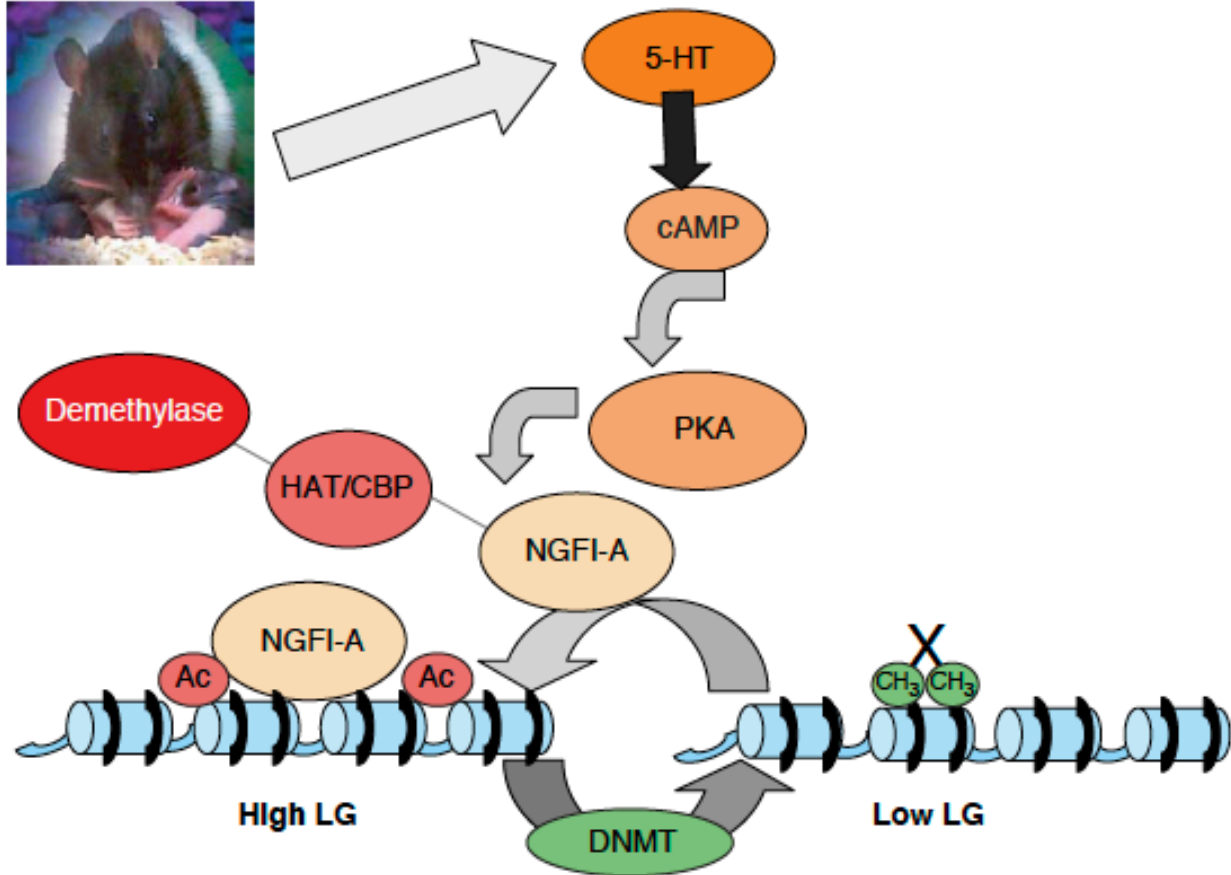


expression of CRF in the hypothalamus is negatively associated with exploration behavior in the different maternal and handling conditions.

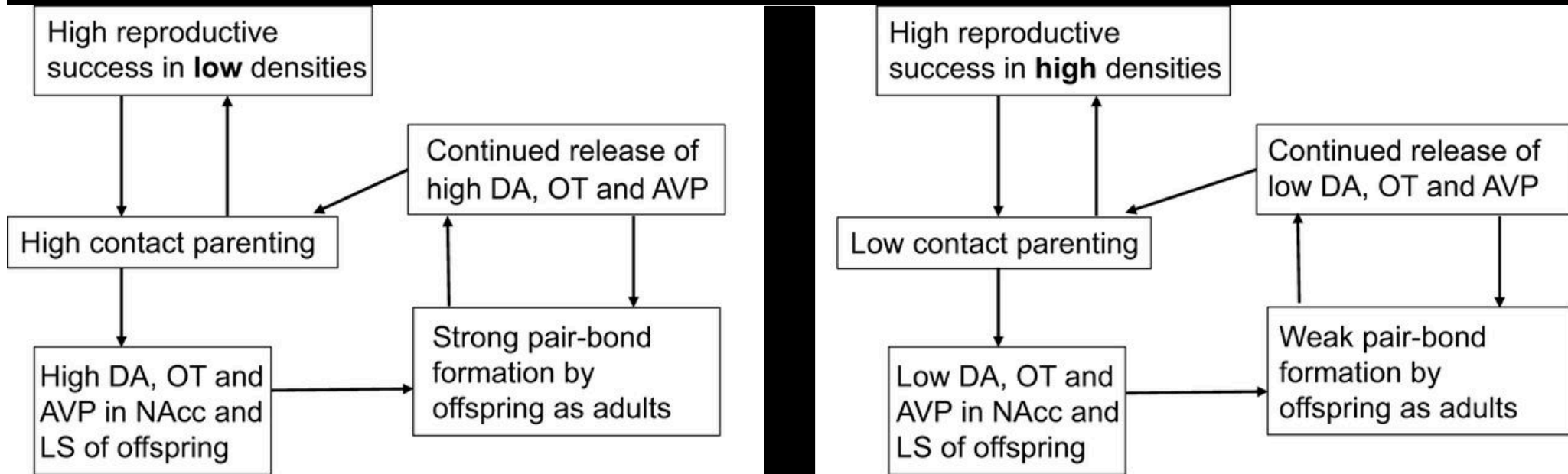






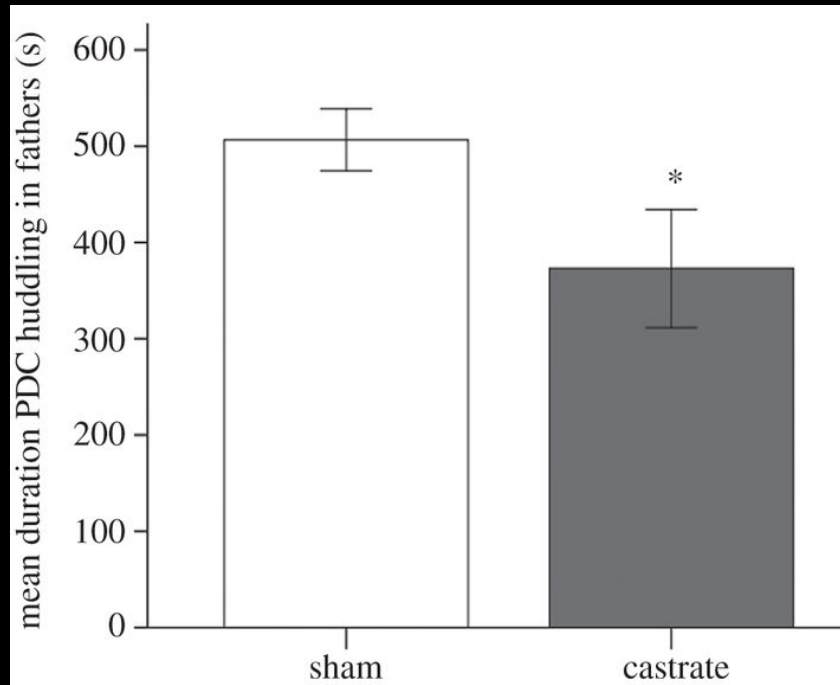


TRENDS in Neurosciences



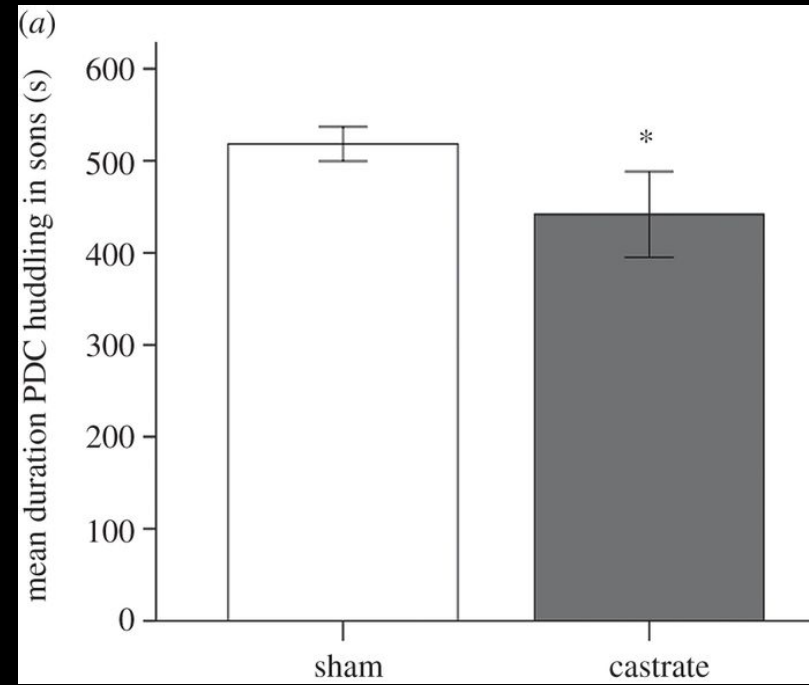
Potential pathways for intergenerational transmission of social bonds.

Paternal Behavior

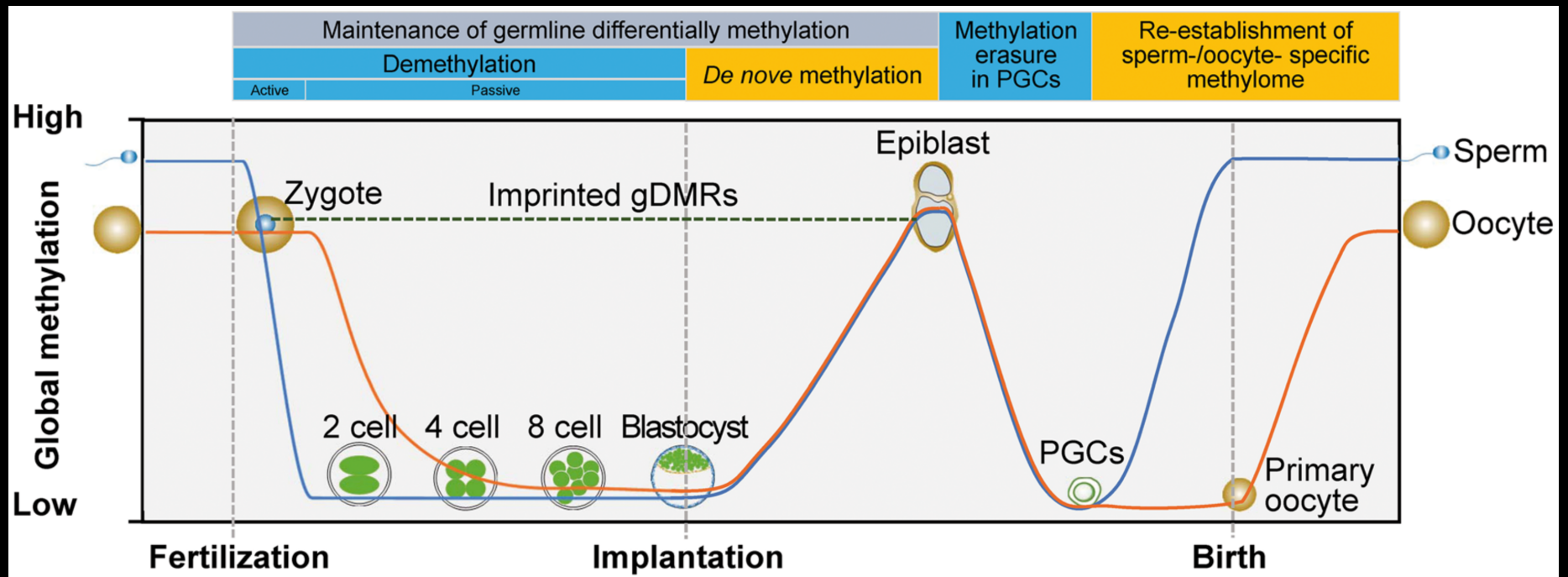


castration decreases paternal huddling

Adult Offspring paternal behavior



offspring from nests with castrated males show less huddling when they sire pups



From: DNA methylation dynamics: identification and functional annotation
 Brief Funct Genomics. 2016;15(6):470-484.