

Basel Life Sciences Week: Aging & Drug Discovery
Basel, September 24, 2015

Aging Research: 1985-2015

George M. Martin, MD
Professor of Pathology Emeritus
University of Washington

Outline

- **Replicative senescence**: from Alexis Carrel to Leonard Hayflick to Liz Blackburn and the First Nobel Prize for basic research on the biology of aging
- What we have learned about the role of **nuclear genomic instability** since 1985
- What we have learned about the role of **mitochondria** in biological aging since 1985
- Learning how to “wake up” **stem cells**
- Genomes, Epigenomes, Transcriptomes, Metabolomes and Exposomes may lead to a new era of Precision Geroscience, but wait – we will still have to deal with **stochastic events** in aging!

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The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2009



Elizabeth Blackburn



Carol Greider



Jack Szosak

"for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase"

Early telomerase inactivation accelerates aging independently of telomere length



Z Xie et al., Cell. 2015
Liz Blackburn Lab

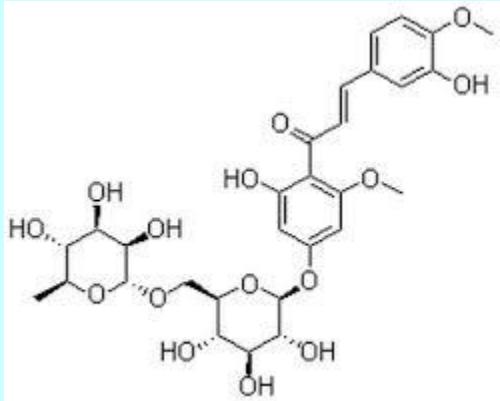
Early after telomerase inactivation (ETI) mother cell aging is accelerated in yeast

Accelerated aging occurs before critical telomere shortness induced senescence

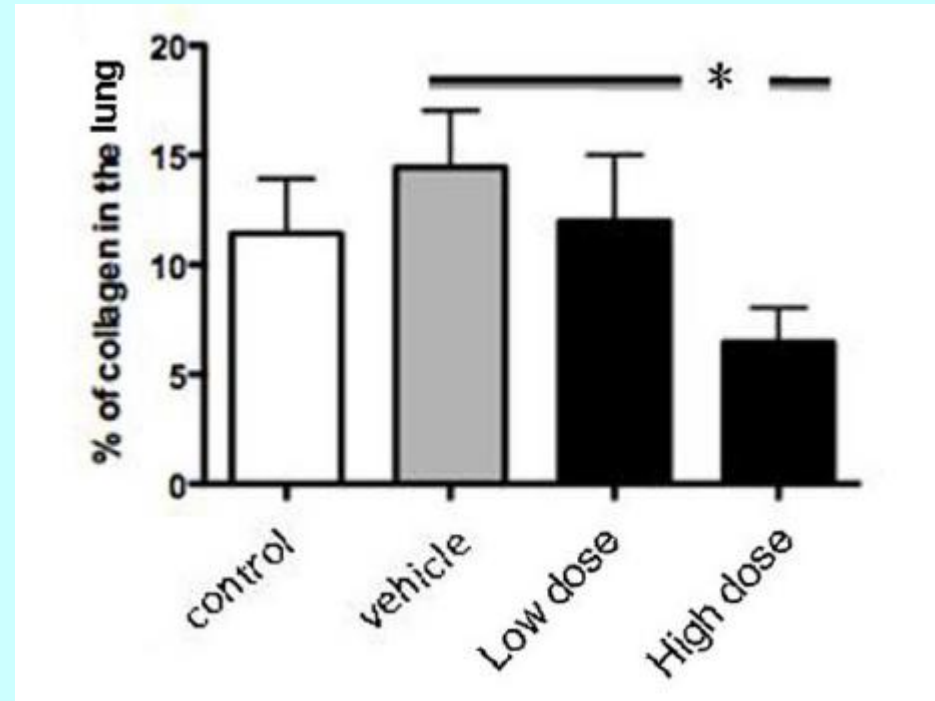
ETI mother cells show heterogeneous cell cycles that track with lifespan reduction

ETI acceleration of mother cell aging results from transient DNA damage response

Cycloastragenol (TA65;GRN665;TAT2), an Activator of Telomerase, Suppresses Lung Damage in a Murine Model of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis

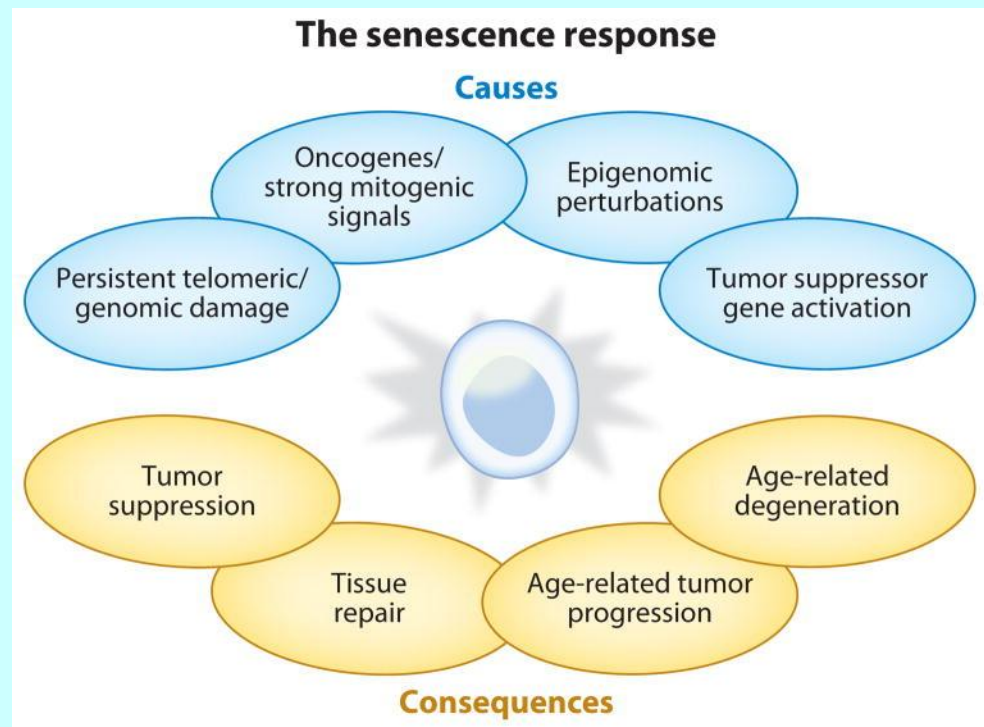


Herbal Extracts



SASP

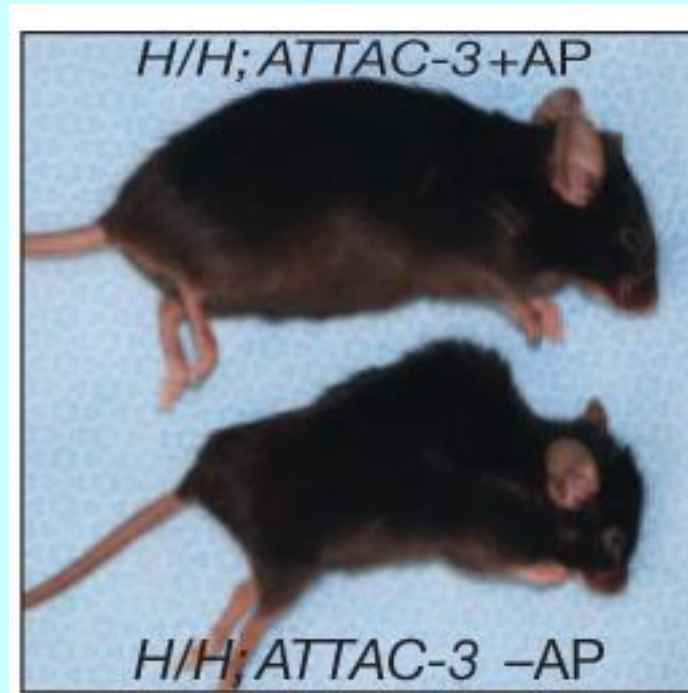
Senescence-Associated Secretory Phenotype



Clearance of p16Ink4a-positive senescent cells delays ageing-associated disorders



Jan van Duersen



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ESTIMATED ENDOGENOUS DNA DAMAGE IN MAMMALIAN CELLS

<i>Damage</i>	<i>Events per cell/day</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Single-strand break	55,200	<i>Tice and Setlow, 1985</i>
Depurinations	12,000	<i>Lindahl, 1977</i>
	13,920	<i>Tice and Setlow, 1985</i>
Depyrimidinations	600	<i>Lindahl, 1977</i>
	696	<i>Tice and Setlow, 1985</i>
O6-methylguanine	3,120	<i>Tice and Setlow, 1985</i>
Cytosine deamination	192	<i>Tice and Setlow, 1985</i>
Glucose-6-phosphate adduct	2.7	<i>Bucala, et al., 1985</i>
Thymine glycol	270	<i>Saul et al., 1987</i>
Thymidine glycol	70	<i>Saul et al., 1987</i>
Hydroxymethyluracil	620	<i>Saul et al., 1987</i>
8-oxo-G	178	<i>Richter et al., 1988</i>
		<i>Shigenaga et al., 1989</i>
Unidentified methyl adduct	unknown	<i>Park and Ames, 1988a, b</i>
Interstrand cross-link	8,0	<i>Bernstein and Bernstein, 1991</i>
Double-strand break	8,8	<i>Bernstein and Bernstein, 1991</i>
DNA-protein cross-link	unknown	<i>Bernstein and Bernstein, 1991</i>

Thanks to Wil Bohr for this slide

Segmental Progeroid Syndromes Document Genomic Instability as a Mechanism of Aging

Werner Syndrome, Age 39
Control: GM Martin, Age 64

Chief Complaint: Ankle ulcers
Recent myocardial infarct
Thyroid nodule
Osteoporosis
Premature graying of hair
Ocular cataracts
Tightness of skin
Loss of peripheral sub-cut. tissue
Weak, high-pitched voice
Short stature

**Compound heterozygote for *WRN*
helicase null mutations**



Evidence of Genomic Instability in Werner Syndrome

- Variegated translocation mosaicism
- Elevation mutation rates at *HPRT* in skin fibroblasts and lymphocytes
- Mutator phenotype in host cell ligation assay
- Mutator phenotype at the *GYPA* locus in RBC
- Accelerated loss of telomeric DNA
- Enhanced oncogenesis in vivo
- Instability of heterochromatin

International Registry of Werner Syndrome

Shon Soosman¹, Fuki M. Hisama², Lin Lee¹, George M. Martin¹, Junko Oshima¹
Departments of ¹Pathology and ²Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

ABSTRACT

The International Registry of Werner Syndrome was (www.wernersyndrome.org) was established in 1988 with the original purpose of collecting Werner syndrome (WS) cases samples for positional cloning of *WRN* gene. The Registry also serves as a valuable resource for biological materials derived from patients or developed within our Registry. Approximately 20% of clinically diagnosed WS cases do not carry *WRN* mutations; these are operationally categorized as “Atypical Werner Syndrome (AWS)”. Our Registry has expanded its scope from WS to the search for causative mutations and mechanisms responsible for the broader range of progeroid syndromes from all over the world. Newly found loci highlight major roles in DNA repair and replication. Those findings continue to support the concept of genomic instability as a major mechanism of biological aging.

REFERENCE

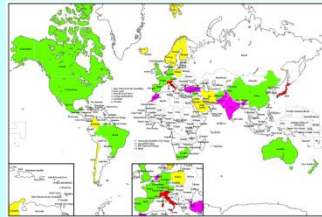
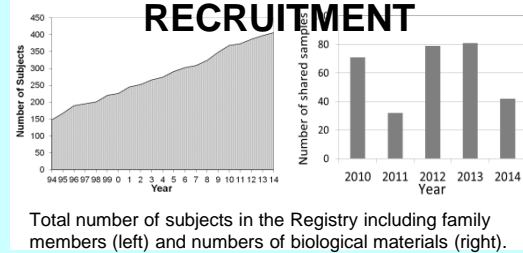
Oshima J, Hisama FM. Search and Insights into Novel Genetic Alterations Leading to Classical and Atypical Werner Syndrome Gerontology. 2014;60(3):239-46. PMID: 24401204

Lessel D et al. Atypical Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome: Is the *WRN* locus a modifier? Am J Med Genet A. 2014 Oct;164A(10):2510-3. PMID: 24989684

Lessel D et al. Mutations in *SPRTN* cause early onset hepatocellular carcinoma, genomic instability and progeroid features. Nature Genetics. 2014b;46(11):1239-44. PMID: 25261934.

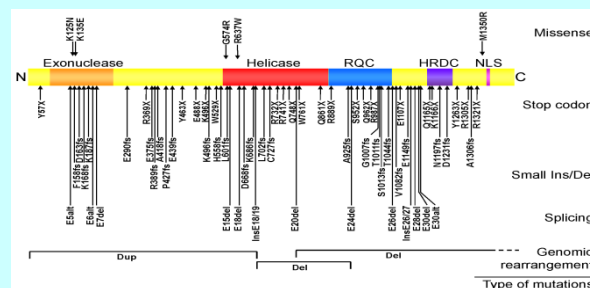
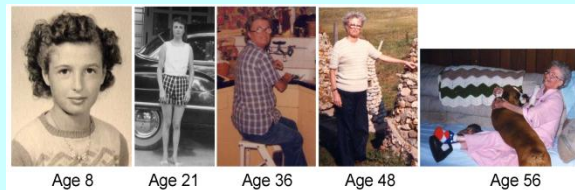
PATIENT

RECRUITMENT

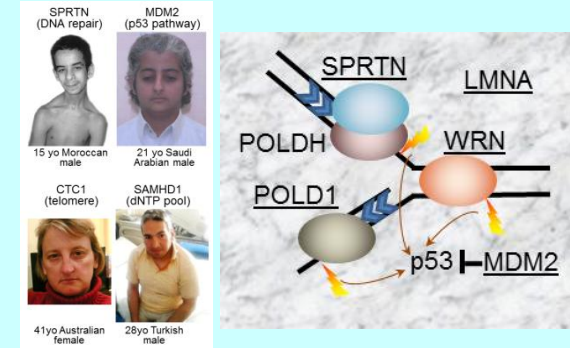


Countries with *WRN* mutants, founder mutations, ethnic-specific mutations, and AWS

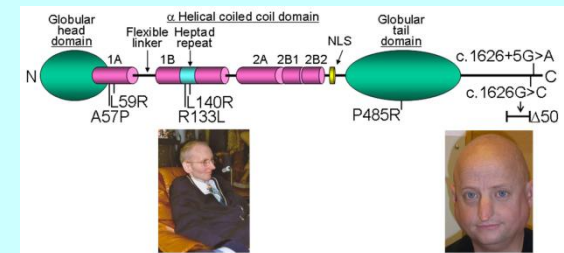
WRN



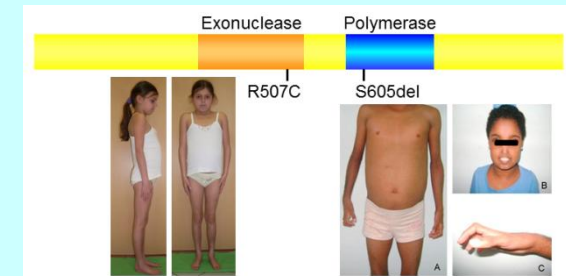
NOVEL AWS MUTATIONS



LMNA MUTATIONS

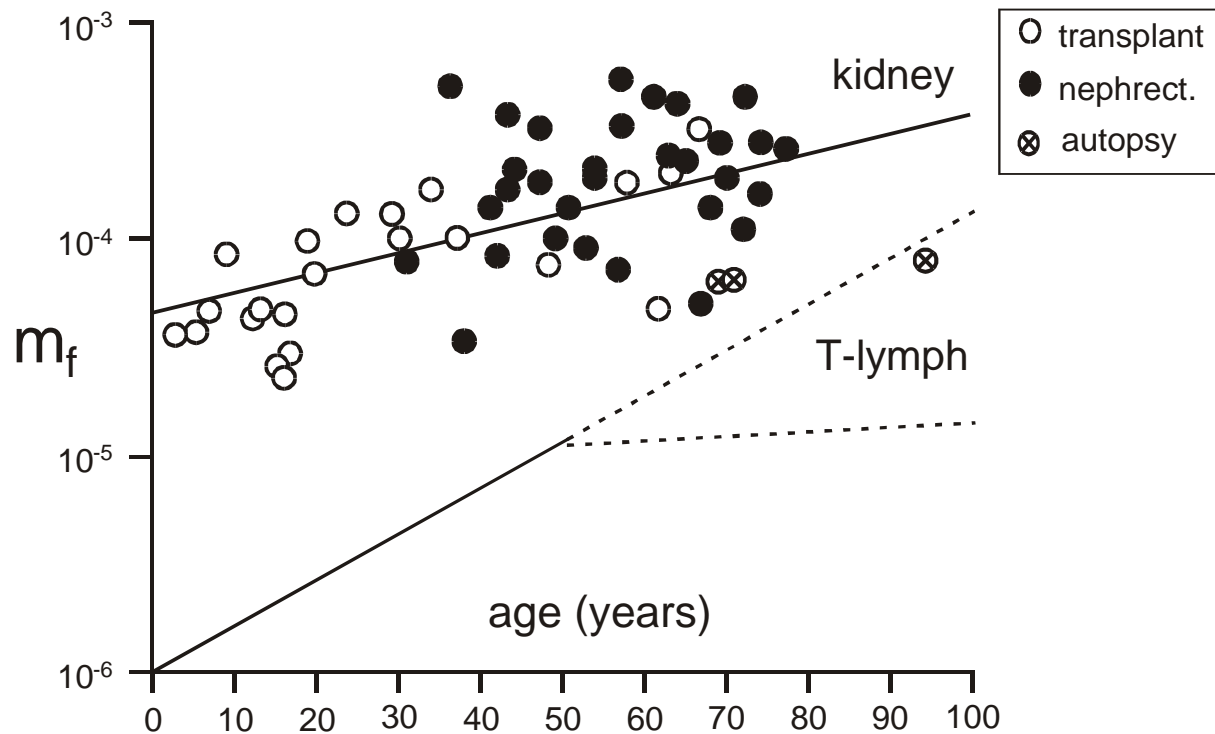


POLD1 MUTATIONS

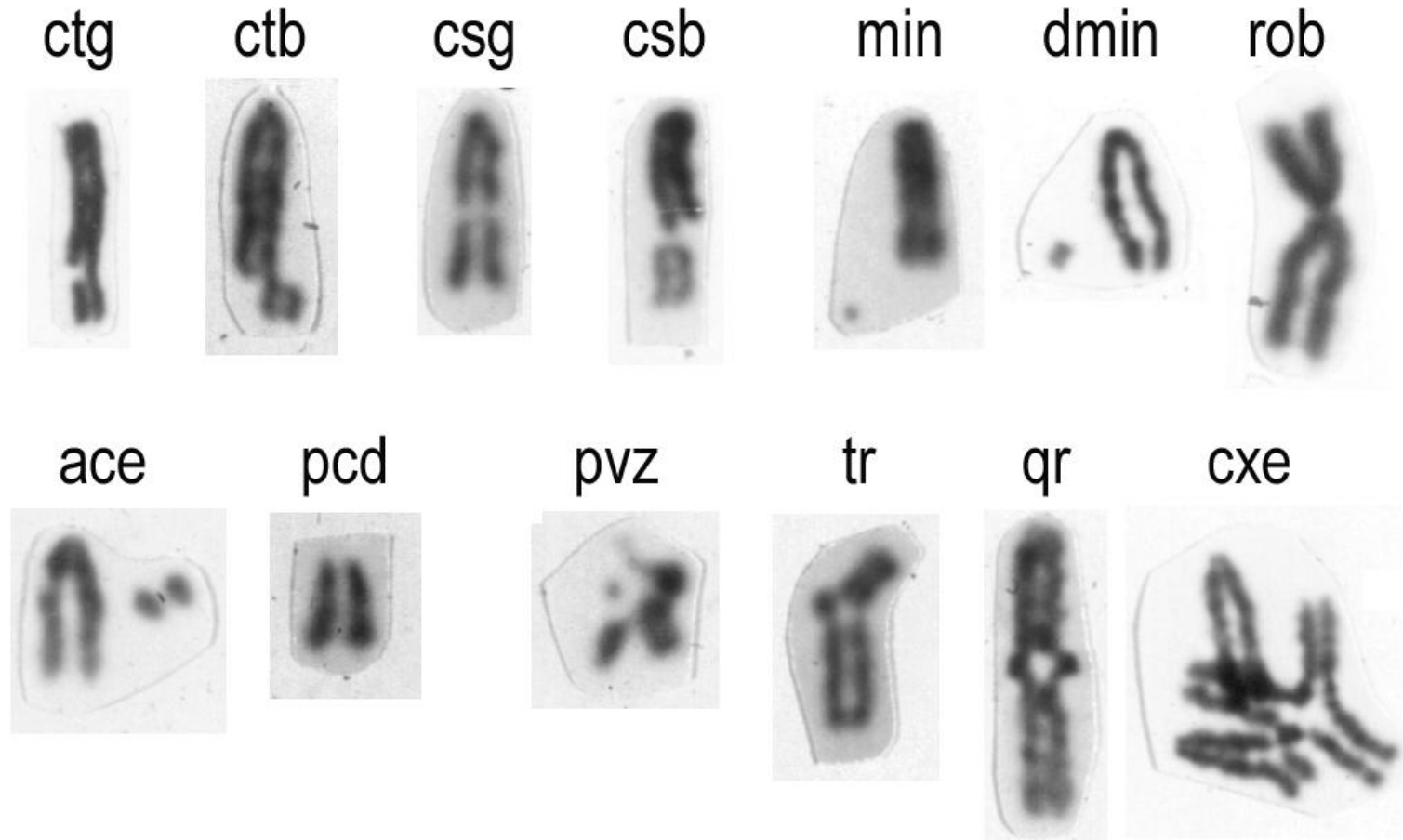


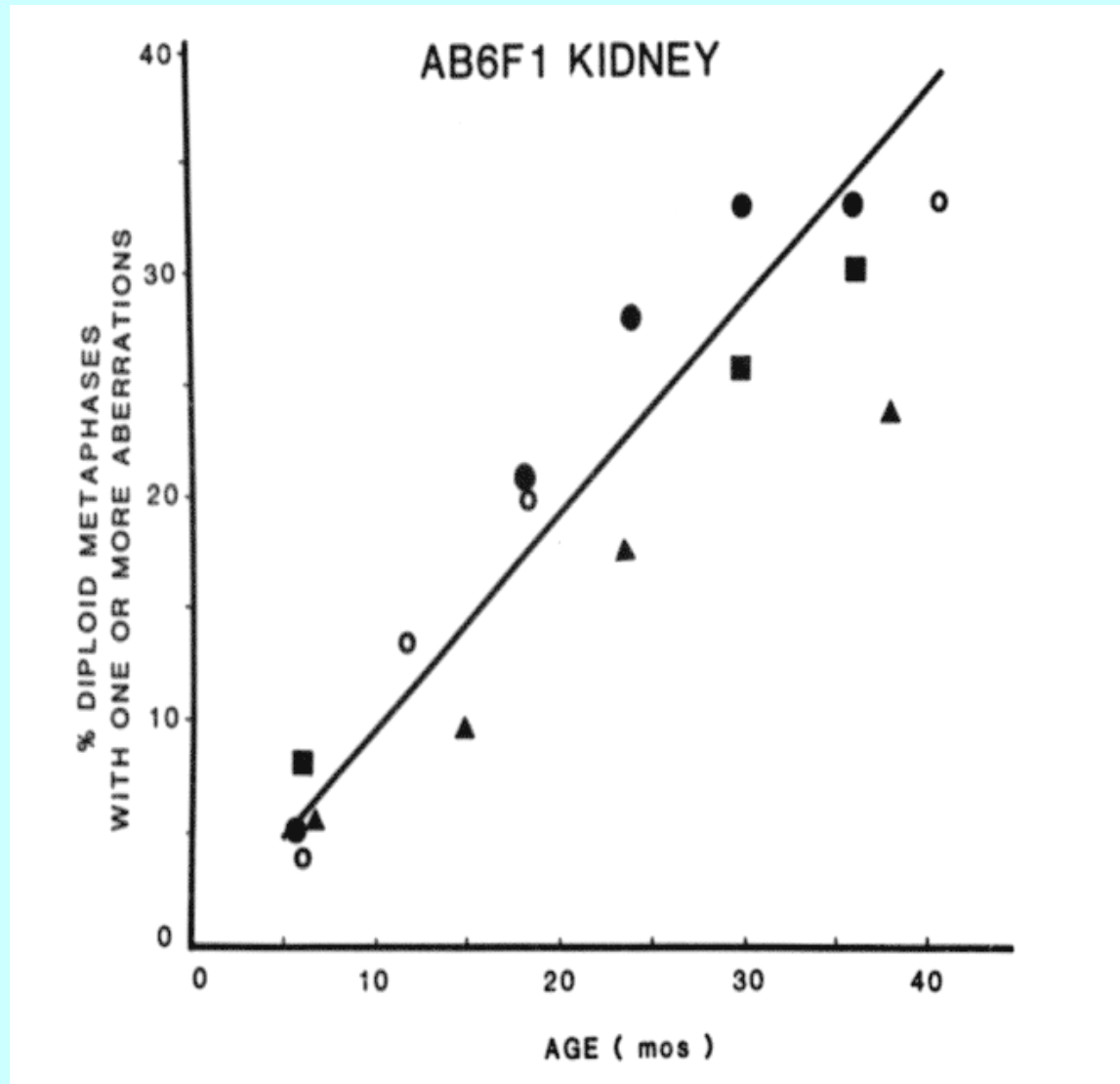
The Frequencies of **Non-Leaky** *HPRT* Mutations in Renal Epithelial Cells Increase Exponentially With Age and Are Higher Than Reported for T cells

in vivo *HPRT* mutant frequencies



Chromosomal Aberrations in First Metaphases of Renal Epithelial Cells Cultured from Ageing Mice



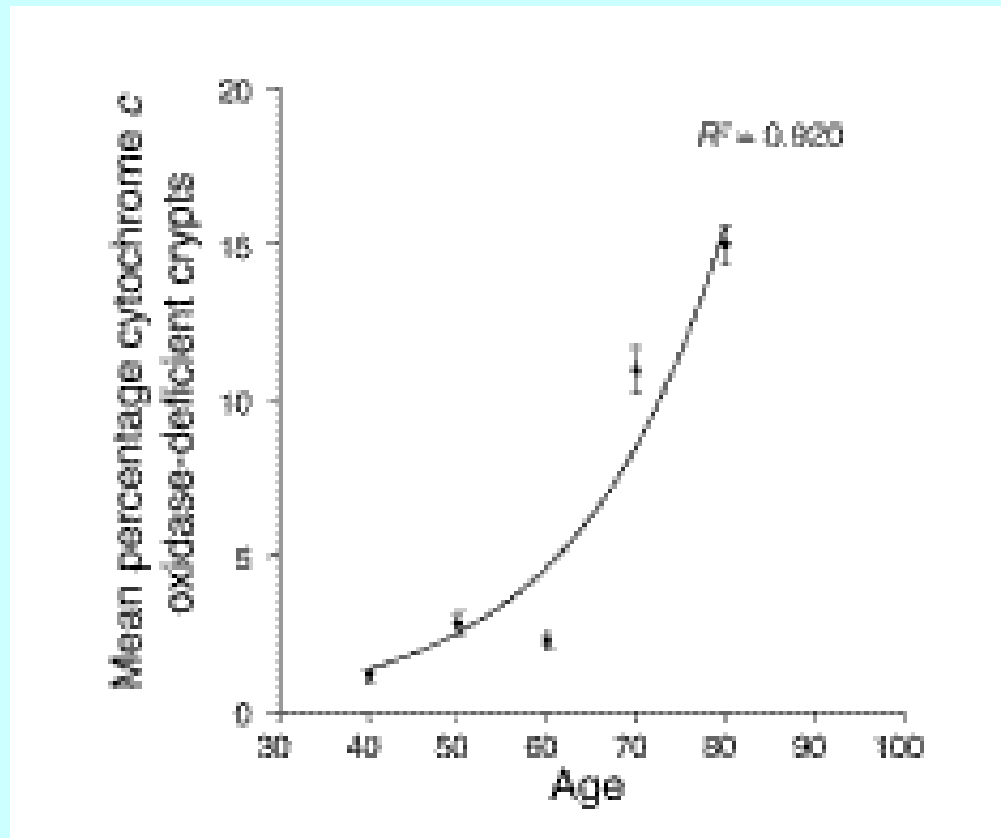


GM Martin et al., Israeli J Med Sci 21:296, 1985 & unpublished

Outline

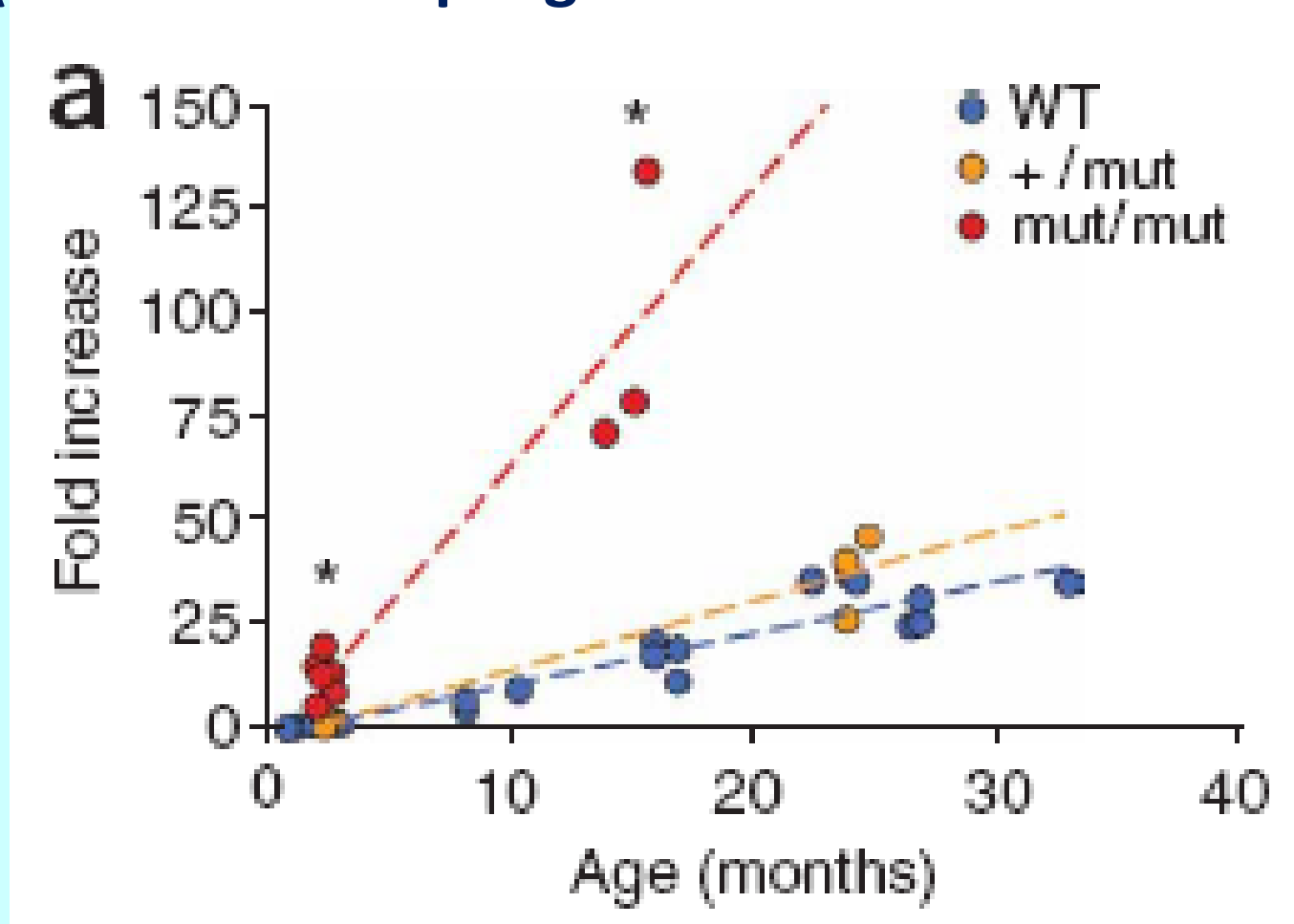
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Exponential Increases in Cytochrome C Oxidase Deficient Colonic Crypts



RW Taylor et al., J Clin Invest 2003

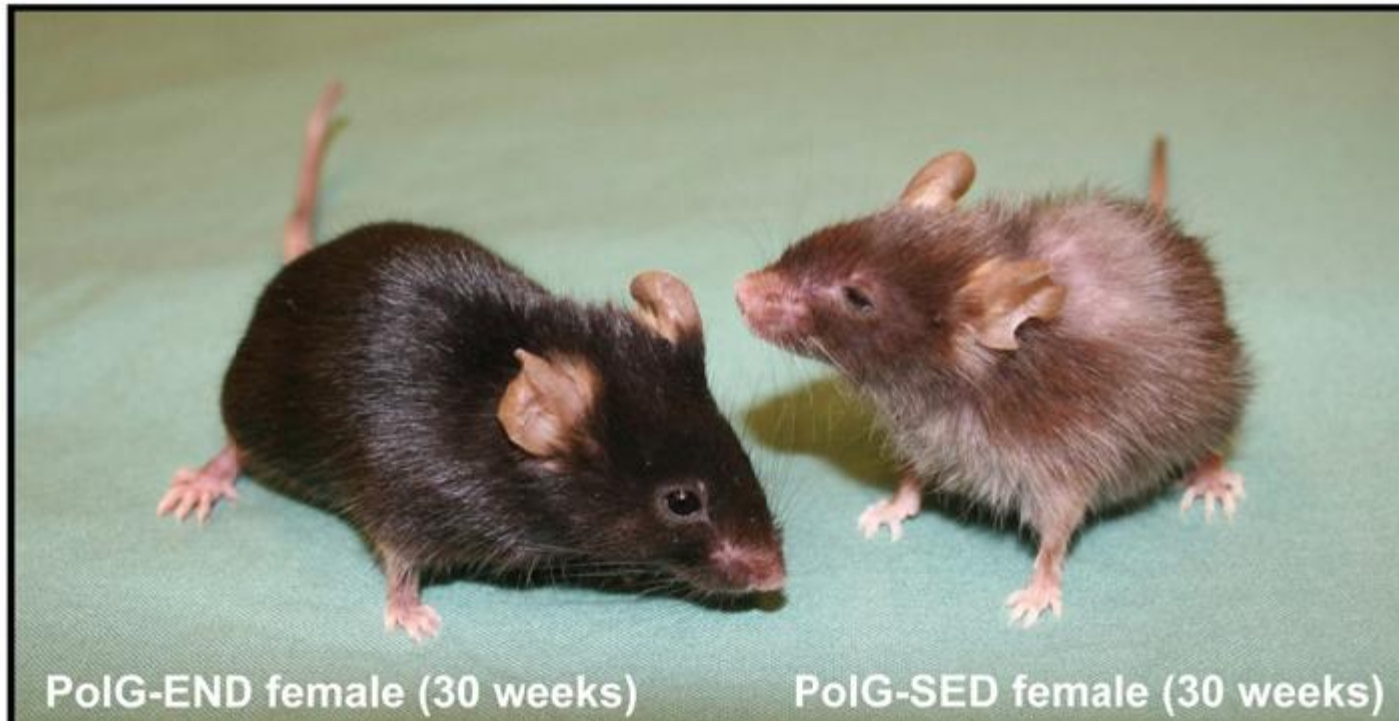
Mitochondrial Deletions May Play Key Roles In the Genesis of Senescent Phenotypes (brains of DNA pol gamma mutant vs. wt mice)



M Vermulst et al., Nature Genet 40:392, 2008

The Miracle of Exercise!

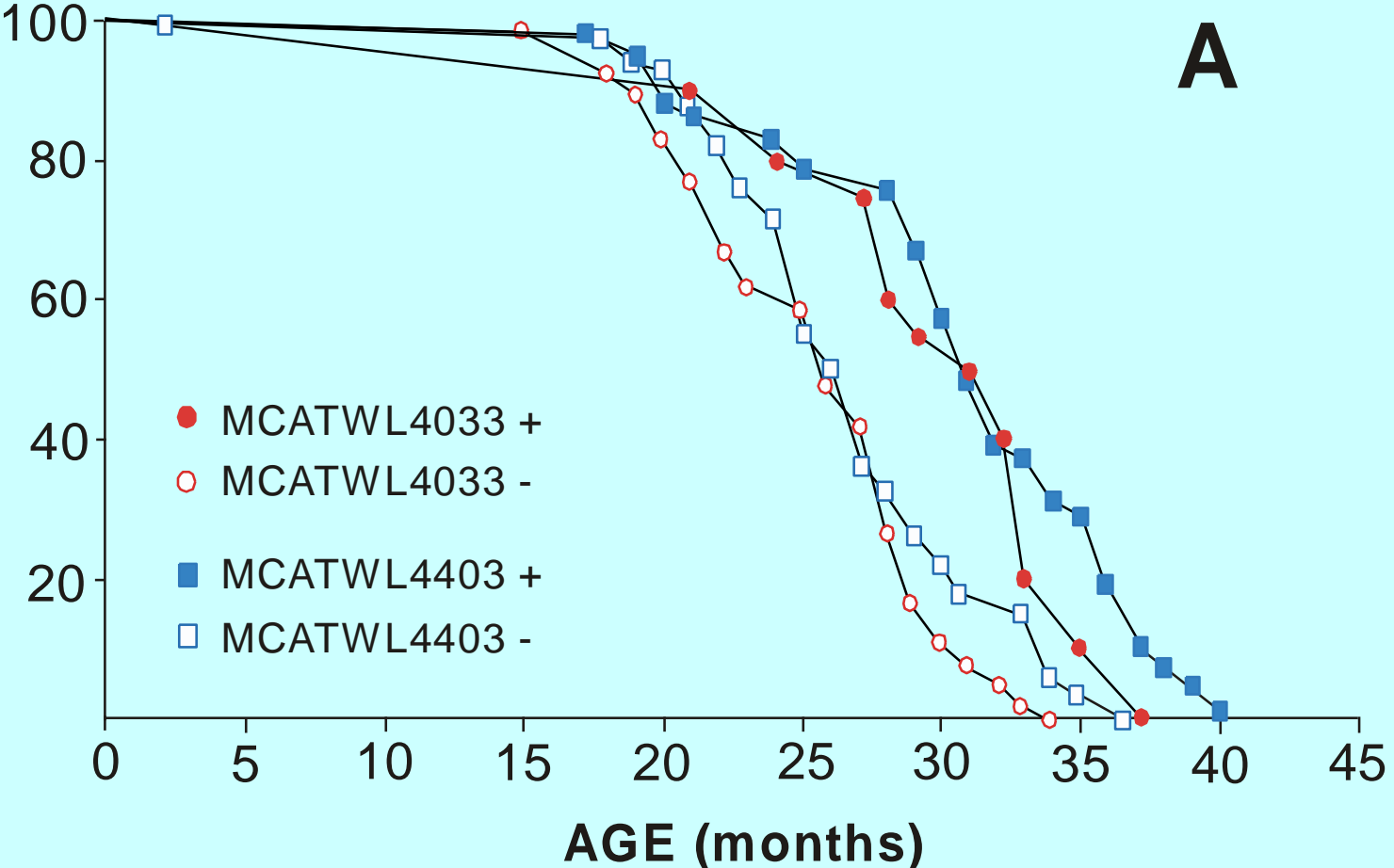
Five Months of Endurance Exercise 3X per Week In Mitochondrial Mutant Mice



Survival Curves of Two Independent Lines of Transgenic Mice Expressing Human Catalase in Mitochondria

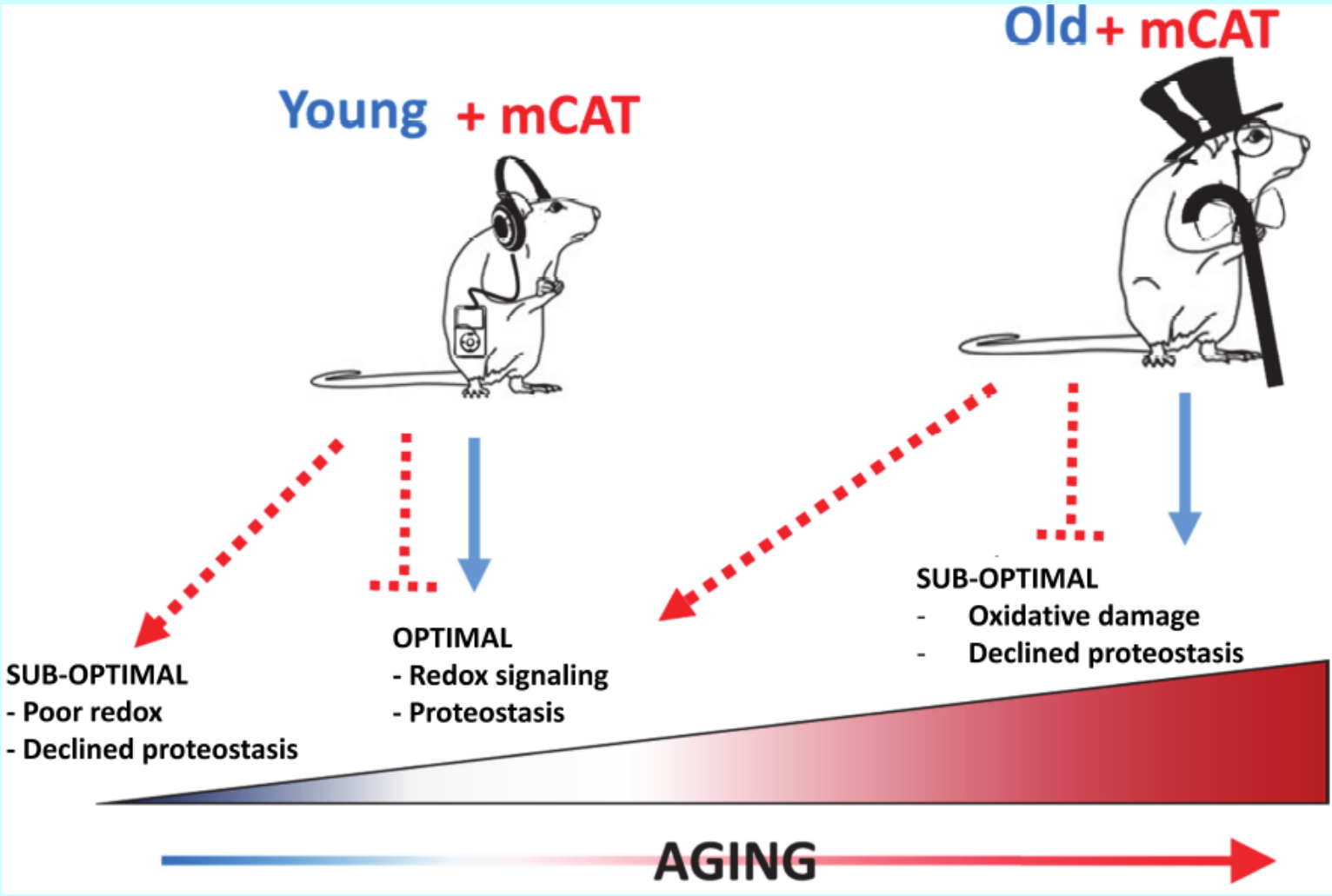
(Even good alleles can escape the force of natural selection)

% Surviving



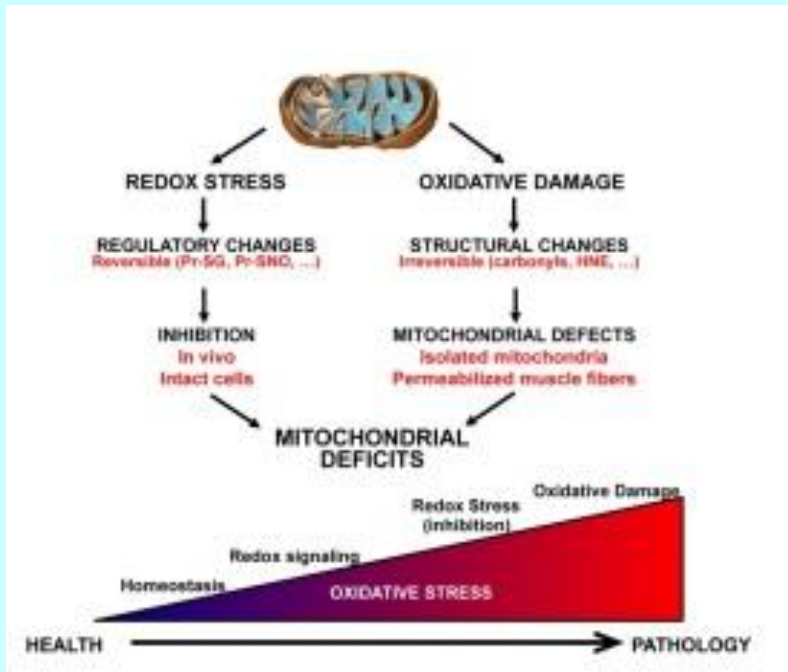
S Schriener et al. Science 2005

Expression of Human Catalase in Mitochondria of Old Mice Enhances Lifespan & Healthspan, but the Opposite Result is Seen in Young Mice: “Reverse Antagonistic Pleiotropy”

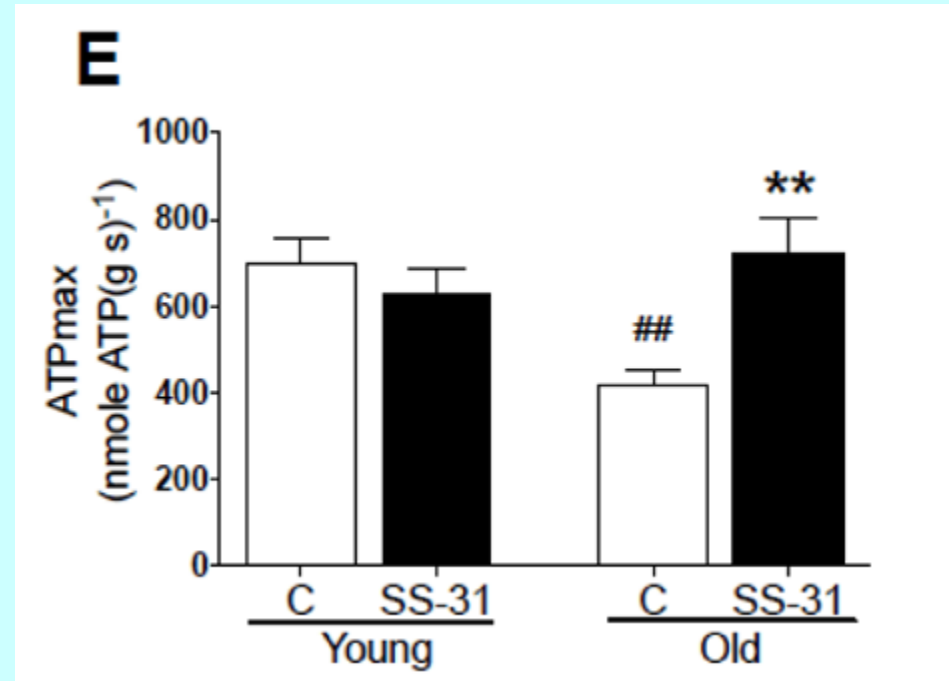


N Basisty et al., submitted, 2015 (Rabinovitch lab)

SS-31, a Tetrapeptide that Binds to the Cardiolipins of the Mitochondrial Inner Cell Membrane, Improves Mitochondrial Functions After 1 Hour



DJ Marcinek & MP Siegel Aging, 2014



MP Siegel et al., Aging Cell, 2013

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Rejuvenation of aged progenitor cells by exposure to a young systemic environment



Tom Rando



Irena Conboy



Heterochronic parabiosis

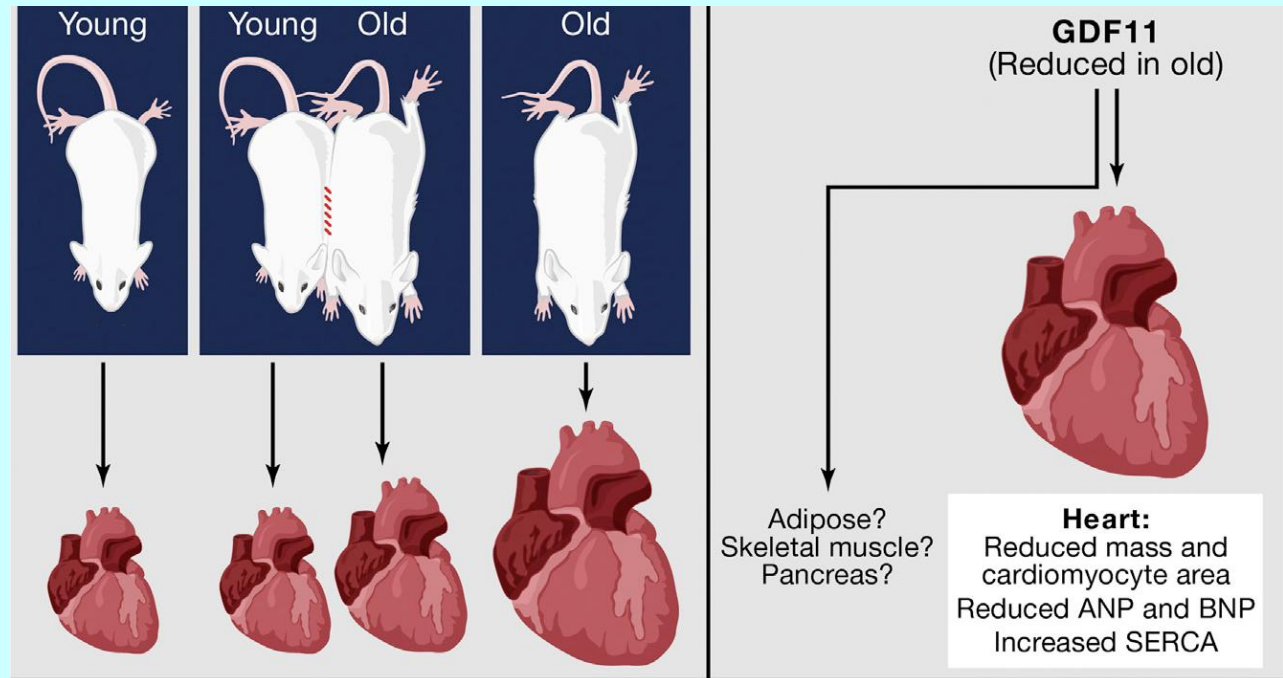
The young mouse should look green (GFP)

IM Conboy et al, Nature 433, 760-764 (17 February 2005)

Growth Differentiation Factor 11 is a Circulating Factor that Reverses Age-Related Cardiac Hypertrophy



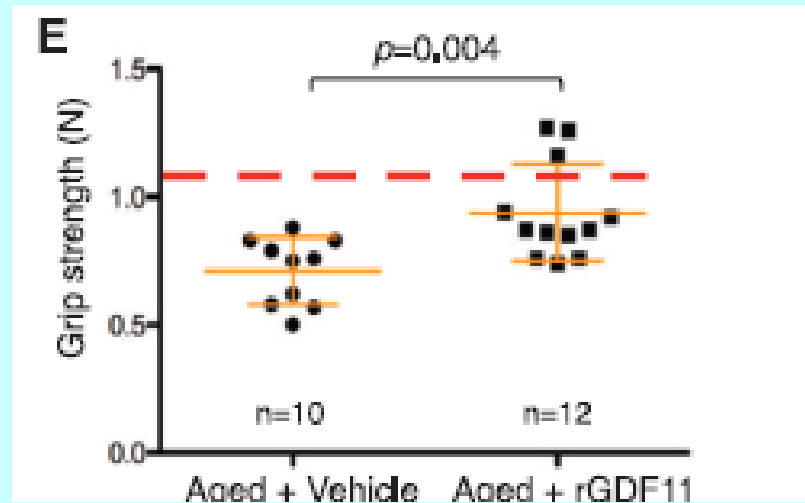
Amy Wagers



LA. Leinwand¹, BC. Harrison, Cell 2013, Commentary

Restoring Systemic GDF11 Levels Reverses Age-Related Dysfunction in Mouse Skeletal Muscle

“...restoration of aged satellite cell function by this factor is coincident with reversal of accumulated DNA damage”



Adult hippocampal neural stem and progenitor cells regulate the neurogenic niche by secreting VEGF



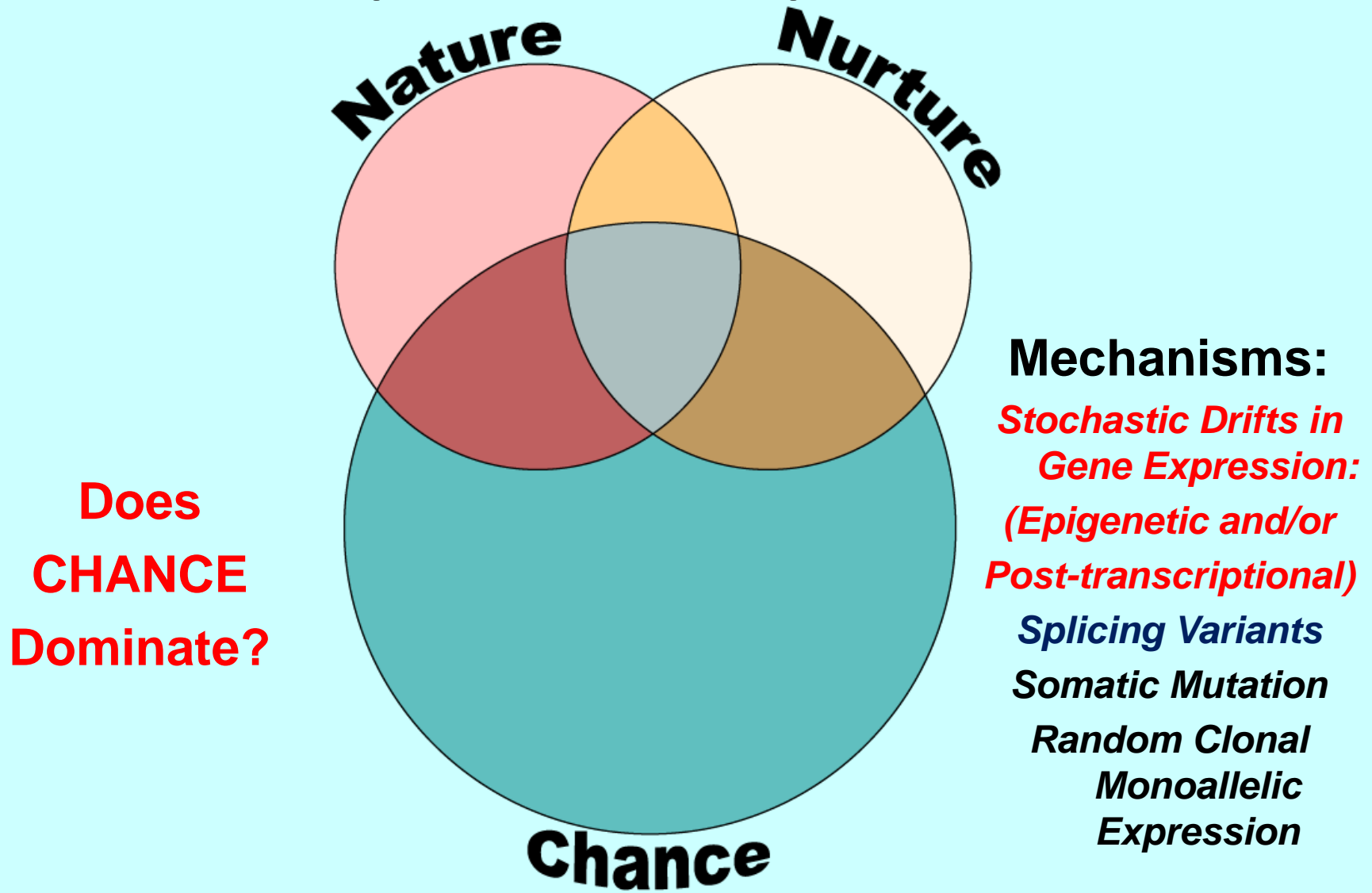
Tony Wyss-Coray

“We show here a previously unidentified functional role of undifferentiated neural stem and progenitor cells in the adult hippocampus as secretory cells that help maintain their own neurogenic niche by secreting large, biologically relevant quantities of the essential growth factor, VEGF. These findings suggest that the function of adult neurogenesis may include the secretome of undifferentiated stem and progenitor cells.”

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INTRA-Specific Variations in Healthspan & Lifespan: *Chance*



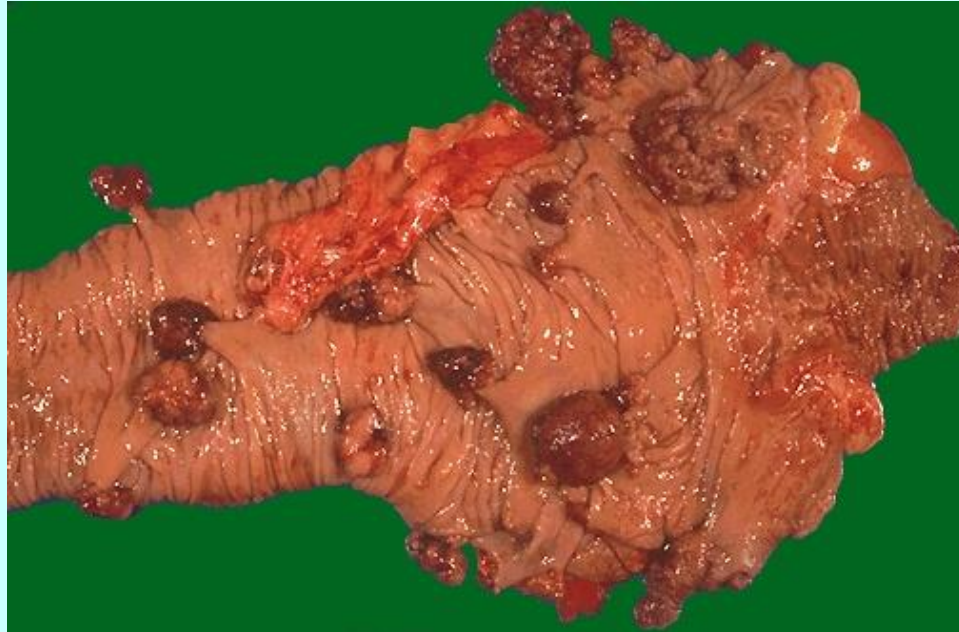


POST DEVELOPMENTAL BUMPS IN THE WADDINGTON LANDSCAPE

ALZHEIMER BRAIN

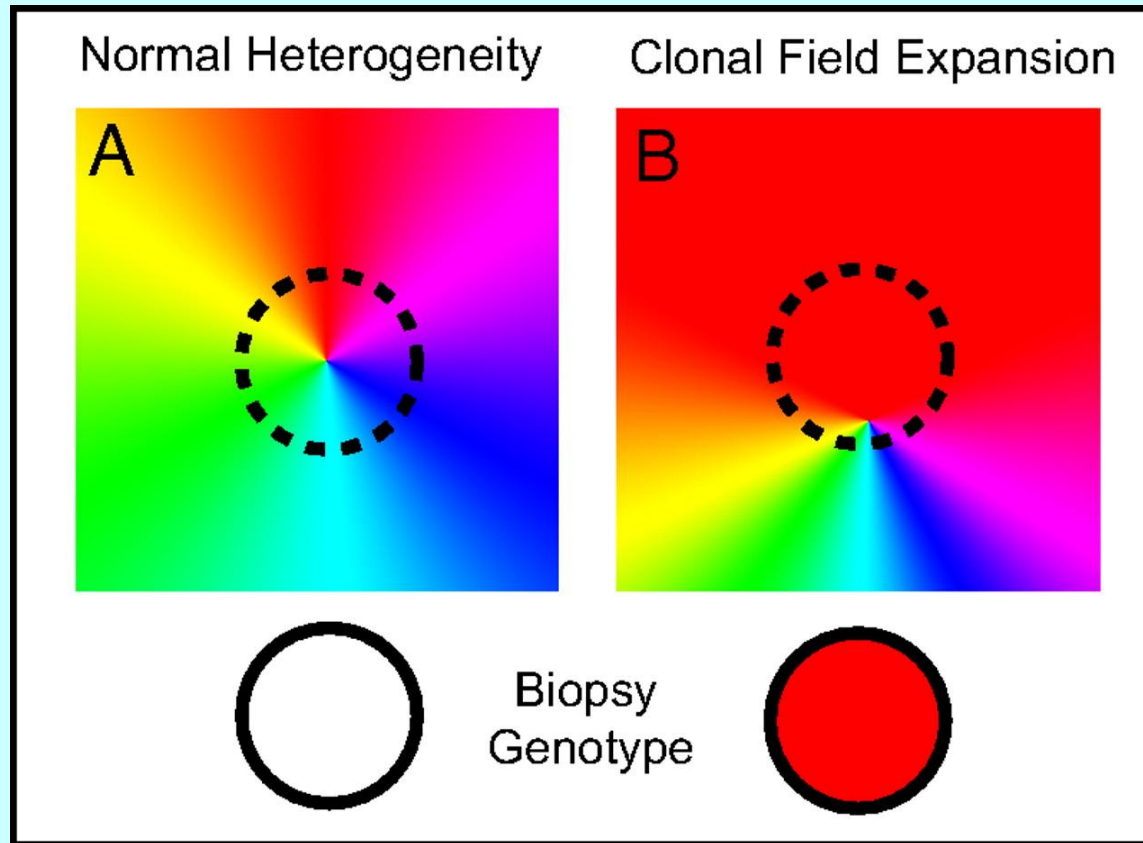
		SYNTHESIS OF AMYLOID BETA				DEGRADATION OF AMYLOID BETA		
		α	β	γ	GSAP	IDE	Neprilsin	ACAT1
Young	MICROREGION 1	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓
	MICROREGION 2	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑
	MICROREGION 3	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Middle Aged	MICROREGION 1	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓
	MICROREGION 2	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
	MICROREGION 3	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓
Old	MICROREGION 1	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑
	MICROREGION 2	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
	MICROREGION 3	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑

Quasi-Stochastic Distributions of Adenomatous Polyps of Colon



Multiple adenomatous polyps of cecum from patient with Familial Polyposis.
At least one lesion is likely to have evolved into an adenocarcinoma

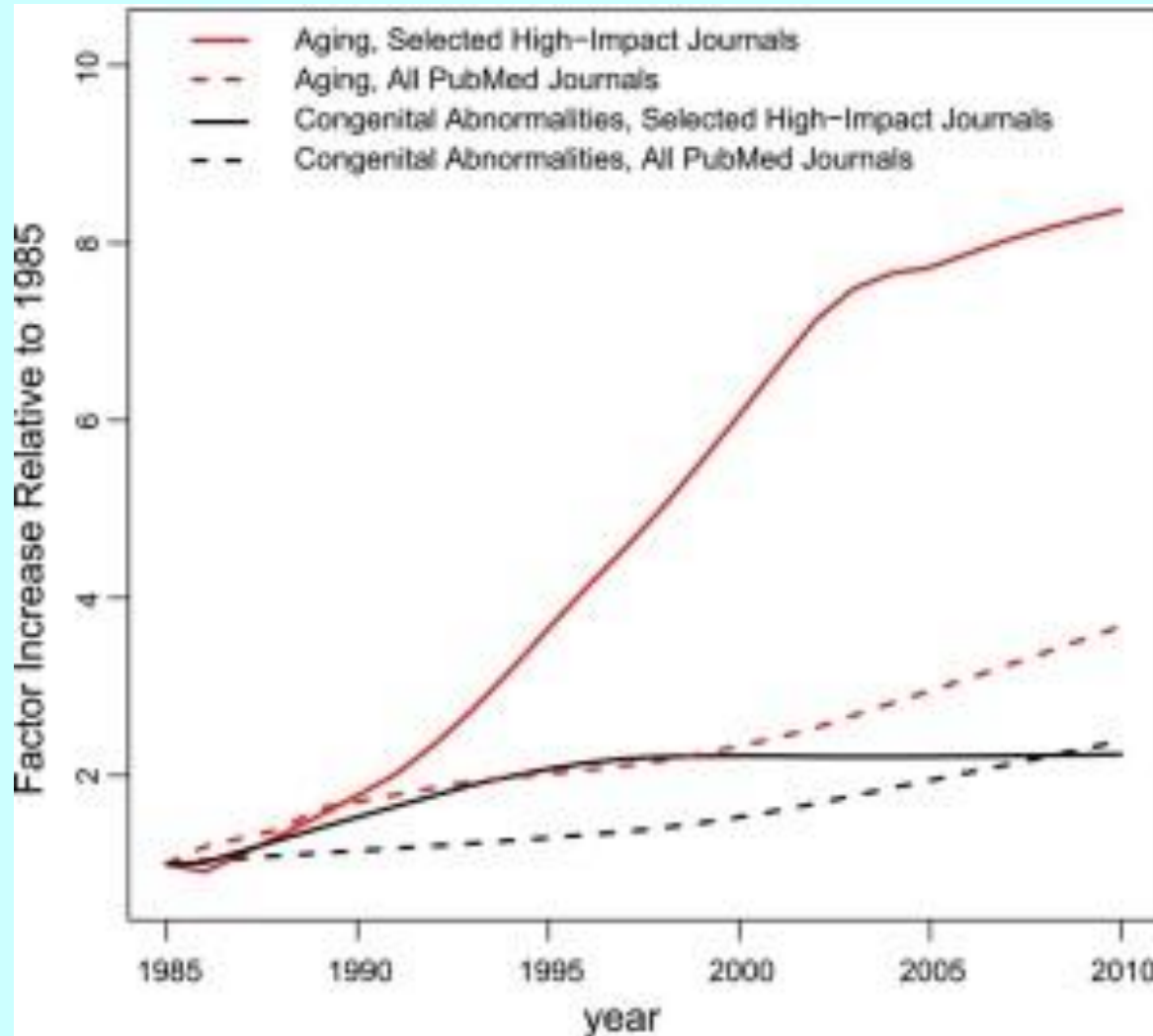
Normal Mucosa Surrounding Colonic Adenocarcinomas in Ulcerative Colitis Patients Display Clonal Expansions of Neutral Mutations



Salk J J et al. PNAS 2009;106:20871-20876

PNAS

The Remarkable Rate of Increase in Publications of Papers on the Biology of Aging in Cell, Nature, Science & PNAS (but it may have begun to taper off)



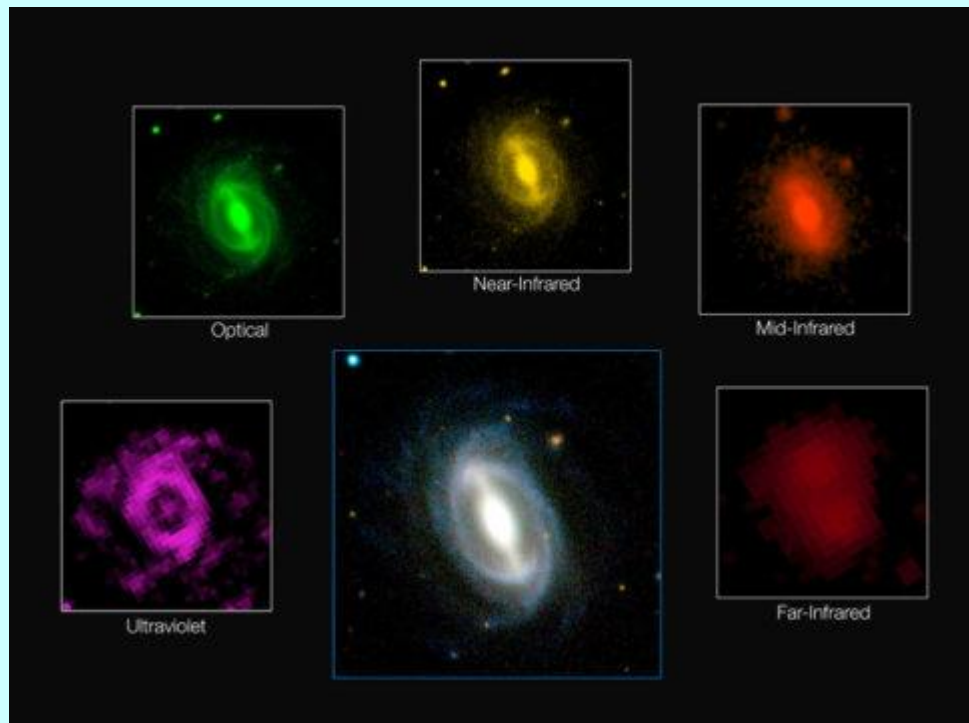
Thanks for your attention!



University of Washington

The energy produced in a section of the Universe today is only about half what it was two billion years ago. This fading is occurring across all wavelengths, from the ultraviolet to the far infrared.

The Universe is slowly dying



1963

Return to Research on the Werner Syndrome at the University of Washington



Arno Motulsky



Charles Epstein
At Unibomber Hearing



Werner Syndrome,
Ages 15 and 48

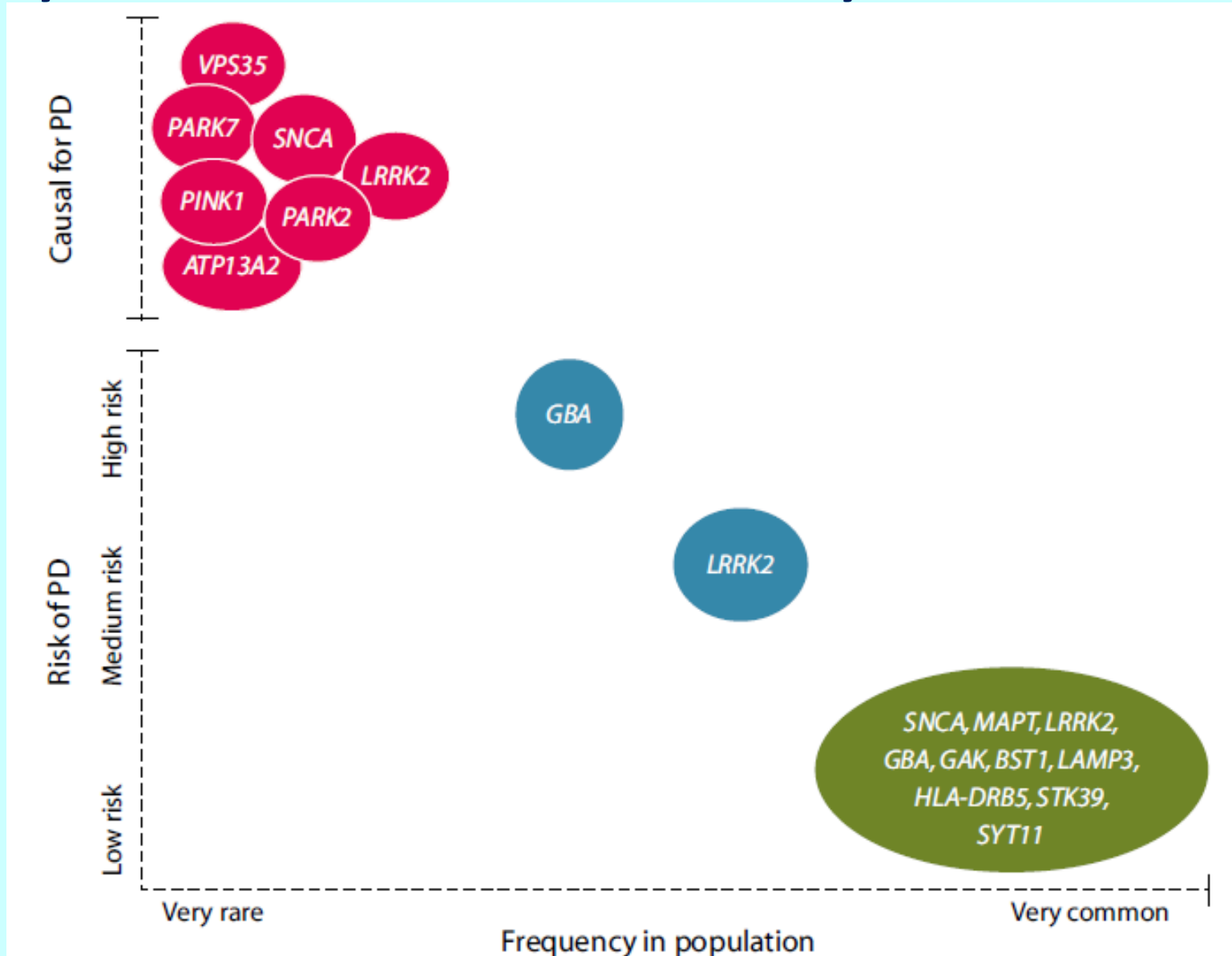
Leonard Hayflick



- Replicative senescence of normal diploid human cells

Hayflick & Moorhead, 1961

Very Rare Mutations Are More Likely to be Causal in PD



NY Times Obituary, Nov. 28, 2014

Denham Harman, 98

Correction: December 5, 2014



An obituary on Saturday about the research biochemist Denham Harman, author of the influential paper “Free Radical Theory of Aging,” referred incorrectly to the form in which glucose becomes a free radical in the breathing process. It is a molecule, not a cell.