Delaying the Degenerative Diseases of Aging



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Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute Professor, University of California, Berkeley 5 August '07 DDP Oakland

Estimated oxidative DNA adducts per rat liver cell



carbonyl content (nmol/mg protein)

carbonyl content (nmol/mg protein)



Source: E. Stadtman, *Science* 257, 1220-1224 (1992)



Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA Vol. 91, pp. 10771-10778, November 1994

Review

Oxidative damage and mitochondrial decay in aging

(bioenergetics / mitochondrial DNA / cardiolipin / acetyl-L-carnitine / neurodegeneration)

Mark K. Shigenaga, Tory M. Hagen, and Bruce N. Ames* Division of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 401 Barker Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720

Contributed by Bruce N. Ames, July 27, 1994



Mitochondria from old rats compared to those from young rats:

1) Lower Cardiolipin

2) Lower Membrane Potential

3) Lower Oxygen Utilization

4) Increased Oxidant Leakage

Cardiolipin Levels in 3 and 24 Month Old Rat Hepatocytes



R123 Fluorescence in old and young rat hepatocytes



L-Carnitine/Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)

- Transports long-chain fatty acids into mitochondria
- Removes short- and medium-chain fatty acids that accumulate



- Mediates the ratio of acetyl-CoA/CoA
- Decreases with age in plasma and in brain
- Improves cognitive function in rats

Effect of ALCAR Supplementation on Cardiolipin Levels





R123 Fluorescence in Young and Old Rat Hepatocytes

R-α-Lipoic Acid (LA) in mitochondria

- LA reduced to dihydrolipoic acid, a potent antioxidant, & chelator of Fe & Cu
- Coenzyme of pyruvate and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenases
- Involved with carbohydrate utilization for ATP production



Lipoic Acid Lowers Mitochondrial Oxidants in Old Rats



MDA levels in young and old rats with LA, ALCAR, or both





Ambulatory Activity before and After Supplementation with Lipoic Acid (LA) + Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)



Age-associated decrease in immune function and the effect of ALCAR (0.2%) + LA (0.1%) treatment for 2 months. Values are mean + SEM of 10-11 animals.



Morris Water Maze for Testing Spatial Memory



Spatial Memory relies on intact hippocampal function.

Treatments improved poor memory in old rats

Spatial Memory Tested With Morris Water Maze



Peak procedure: for measuring temporal memory. Associated with striatum, cerebellum, & hippocampus



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Oxidative Damage to Nucleic Acid in Old Rats by mAb to oxo8G/oxo8dG: Immunohistochemical stain of neurons



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Staining of oxidized nucleic acid in neurons (mAb to oxo8dG in DNA/oxo8G in R NA)

RNA is Oxidized

(92% is removed by RNase)





*oxo8G: 8-hydroxyguanosine; oxo8dG: 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine



The Journal of Biological Chemistry Vol. 278, pp. 8135-8145, March 7, 2003

Modulation of Gene Expression by Cancer Chemopreventive Dithiolethiones through the Keap1-Nrf2 Pathway

IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL GENE CLUSTERS FOR CELL SURVIVAL

Mi-Kyoung Kwak, Nobunao Wakabayashi, Ken Itoh, Hozumi Motohashi, Masayuki Yamamoto, and Thomas W. Kensler

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA Vol. 101, pp. 3381-3386, March 9, 2004

Decline in transcriptional activity of Nrf2 causes age-related loss of glutathione synthesis, which is reversible with lipoic acid

Jung H. Suh, Swapna V. Shenvi, Brian M. Dixon, Honglei Liu, Anil K. Jaiswal, Rui-Ming Liu, and Tory M. Hagen



Modulation of Nrf-2-dependent gene expression by D3T in mouse liver. Kwak, et al. J bio Chem, 2003





"More quarters! For God's sake, more quarters!"



New Yorker, June 6, 2005

Meta-analysis of acetyl-L-carnitine versus placebo for mild cognitive impairment and mild Alzheimer's disease



Montgomery, S.A., Thal, L.J., and Amrein, R., Int. Clin. Psychopharmacol 18:61-71 (2003)

Treatment with alpha-lipoic acid significantly improves both neuropathic symptoms and deficits in diabetic patients with symptomatic diabetic neuropathy



Life Expectancy of Men and Women at Birth



SOURCE: National Institute on Aging

Accelerating the Degenerative Diseases of Aging

Biochemical Pathways			
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Micronutrient Undernutrition in Americans

Nutrient	Population Group	% Ingesting < EAR * From Food
Minerals		
Iron	Women 14 - 50 years	16 %
Magnesium	All	56 %
Zinc	All	12 %
Vitamins		

B6	Women > 70 years	49 %
Folate	Adult Women	16 %
Е	All	93 %
С	All	31 %

* USDA What we Eat in America (NHANES 2001-2002) Sept. 2005





Micronuclei in: RNA positive erythrocytes RNA negative erythrocytes





PLASMA FOLATE (NG/ML)

Folate, Vitamin B12, Homocysteine Status and Chromosome Damage Rate in Lymphocytes of Older Men

Michael Fenech, Ivor Dreostl, and Josephine Rinaldi, *Carcinogenesis* **13**:1329-1336, **1997**

Folate, Vitamin B12, Homocysteine Status and DNA Damage in Young Australian Adults

Michael Fenech, Claire Aitken, and Josephine Rinaldi, Carcinogenesis 19:1163 - 1173, 1998

Micronucleus Frequency in Human Lymphocytes is Related to Plasma Vitamin B12 and Homocysteine

Michael Fenech, Mutation Research 42: 299 - 304, 1999

In a series of studies, we have been able to confirm that the micronucleus index in cytokinesis-blocked lymphocytes is significantly negatively correlated with plasma vitamin B12 (B12) concentration and significantly positively correlated with plasma homocysteine (HC). Furthermore we have shown in a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled dietary intervention study that intake of 3.5 times the RDI of folic acid and B12 significantly reduces the micronucleus index only in those with above average levels of micronucleus frequency. Micronucleus frequency is minimized when plasma HC is below 7.5 µmol/l and plasma B12 is above 300 pmol/l. Therefore, it is important to take account of the effect of B12 and HC when using the micronucleus assay for human biomonitoring studies.

Analysis of nonlinear regression models: comparison of an overall model and individual models of Z-transformed values vs. In- nonheme liver iron



. Each of the six dependent variables (that were analyzed by nonlinear regression in former figures) were transformed to Z scores and modeled as a quadratic function of the In-liver nonheme iron as the independent variable. The equation for the RCR ratio's Z score was obtained from inverted RCR values (1/RCR) so that normal rats had the lower instead of the higher values. For presentation purposes each model line was obtained from 9 values of liver iron. All statistics were performed as in materials and methods.

ADJUSTED ODDS RATIOS FOR INADEQUATE PREGNANCY OUTCOME AMONG ANEMIC PREGNANT WOMEN. (Source: Scholl et al., AJCN 1992)



An overview of evidence for a causal relationship between iron deficiency during development and cognitive or behavioral function in children

Joyce C McCann and Bruce N Ames (2007) AJCN in press Is docosahexaenoic acid, an n3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid, required for development of normal brain function? An overview of evidence from cognitive and behavioral tests in humans and animals

Joyce C McCann and Bruce N Ames American Journal of Clinical Nutrition (2005) 82:281-95 An overview of evidence for a causal relationship between dietary availability of choline during development and cognitive function in offspring

Joyce C McCann, Mark Hudes, and Bruce N Ames Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, (2006) 30:696-712.

Zinc Deficiency Induces Increased Oxidative Stress in C6 Glioma Cells



Zinc Deficiency Induces Fapy Glycosylase (Fpg)-sensitive Single Strand Breaks in Human Lung Fibroblasts



Control (+Fpg)

ZnAD (+Fpg)

ZnDF (+Fpg)



Synthesis of Heme







Biotin Deficient



Biotin deficient + Biotin (5ng/ ml)





Biotin deficiency accelerates cell senescence



Micronutrient deficiency and heme synthesis in human cell culture

Micronutrient Deficiency	Heme Deficit	Complex IV Deficit	Oxidative Stress	DNA Damage	Early Senescence
Pyridoxine	[+]			++	++
Zinc		+	#	#	
Riboflavin					
Iron	+	+	[+]	[+]	
Copper	[+]	[+]	[+]		
Biotin	+	+	+	+	+
Lipoic Acid			[+]		
Pantothenate	[+]	[+]			

+ = Atamna/Ames, ++Askree /Ames, #Ho/Ames [+] Literature

Magnesium Deficiency Shortens Fibroblast Lifespan



Magnesium Deficiency Induces DNA-Protein Crosslinks



Calcium Deficiency

Fenech: chromosome breaks breaks

Lipkin: colon cancer mice

Folate Deficiency

MacGregor/Ames/Fenech: chromosome breaks mice/humans humans Willett: epi colon cancer humans Vitamin D Deficiency Garland: epi colorectal cancer humans

Magnesium Deficiency

Bell: chromosome breaks humans damage

Larsson: epi colorectal cancer humans

Zinc Deficiency

Fong: esophageal cancer humans/rodents humans

Vitamin B12 Fenech: Chromosome

Selenium

Rao: DNA damage Combs/Trumbo: Cancer

Omega-3 FA

Denkins: Cancer Niacin Kirkland/Depeint: DNA

Choline

da Costa: DNA damage in

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA Vol. 103, pp. 17589-17594, November 2006

Low micronutrient intake may accelerate the degenerative diseases of aging through allocation of scarce micronutrients by triage

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Inadequate dietary intakes of vitamins and minerals are widespread, most likely due to excessive consumption of energy-rich, micronutrient-poor, refined food. Inadequate intakes may result in chronic metabolic disruption, including mitochondrial decay. Deficiencies in many micronutrients cause DNA damage, such as chromosome breaks, in cultured human cells or *in vivo*. Some of these deficiencies also cause mitochondrial decay with oxidant leakage and cellular aging, and are associated with late onset diseases such as cancer. I propose DNA damage and late onset disease are consequences of a triage allocation response to micronutrient scarcity. Episodic shortages of micronutrients were common during evolution. Natural selection favors short-term survival at the expense of long-term health. I hypothesize that short-term survival was achieved by allocating scarce micronutrients by triage, in part through an adjustment of the binding affinity of each protein for its required micronutrient. If this hypothesis is correct, micronutrient deficiencies that trigger the triage response would accelerate cancer, aging, and neural decay but would leave critical metabolic functions, such as cancer, is discussed. A multivitamin-mineral supplement is one low-cost way to ensure intake of the

Recommended Dietary Allowance of micronutrients throughout life.



The Economist, December 13, 2003

Energy Sources - 1999-2000

	Food	Cumulative Percentage
1.	Regular soft drinks	7.1
2.	Cake, sweet rolls, doughnuts, pastries	10.6
3.	Hamburgers, cheeseburgers, meatloaf	13.8
4.	Pizza	16.8
5.	Potato chips, corn chips, popcorn	19.7
6.	Rice	22.4
7.	Rolls, buns, English muffins, bagels	25.0
8.	Cheese or cheese spread	27.6
9.	Beer	30.2
10.	French fries, fried potatoes	32.4

Gladys Block from National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2000.



Dr. Allen Spiegel, NIDDK/NIH

CAUTION: HAZARDOUS WAIST



Visceral fat increases your risk of heart disease, cancer, diabetes, etc. Start a waist disposal program today. "The main distinguishing characteristic between man and the lower animals is the desire to take pills"

Mark Twain



Life Expectancy of Men and Women at Birth



SOURCE: National Institute on Aging

END