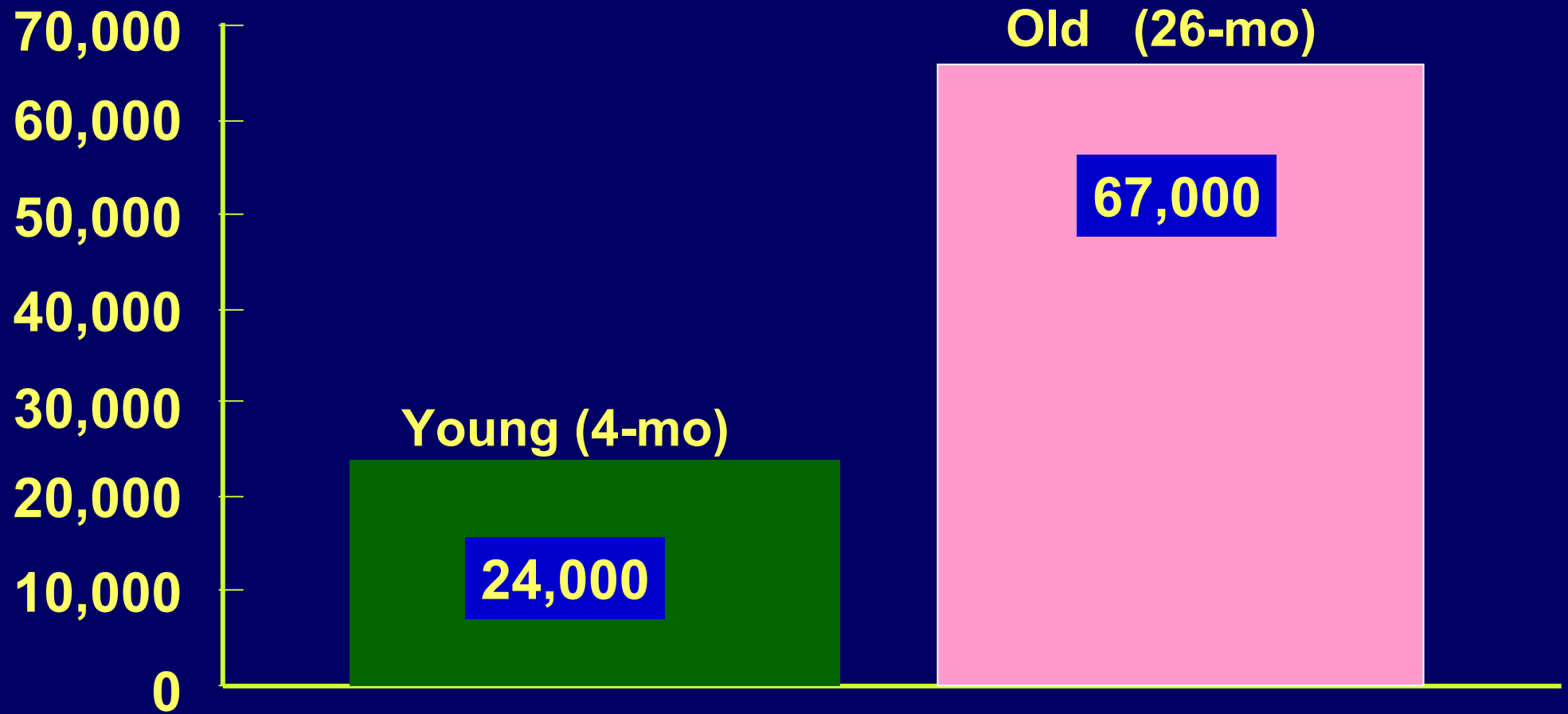


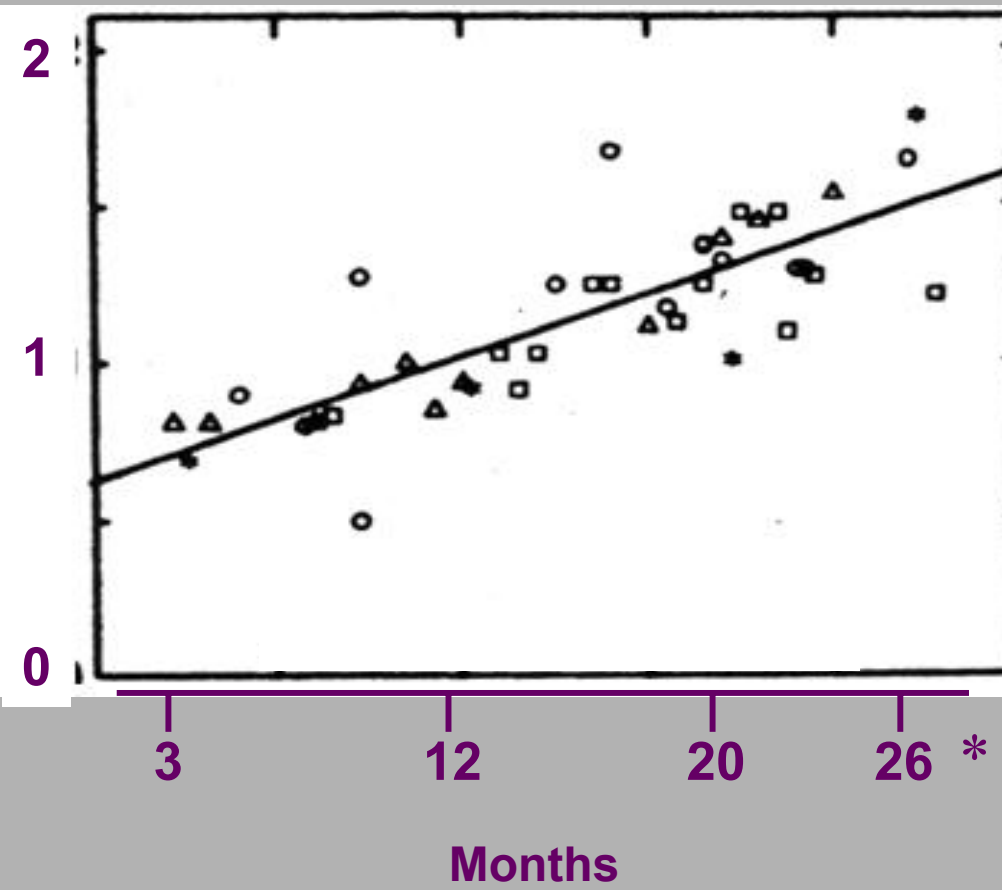
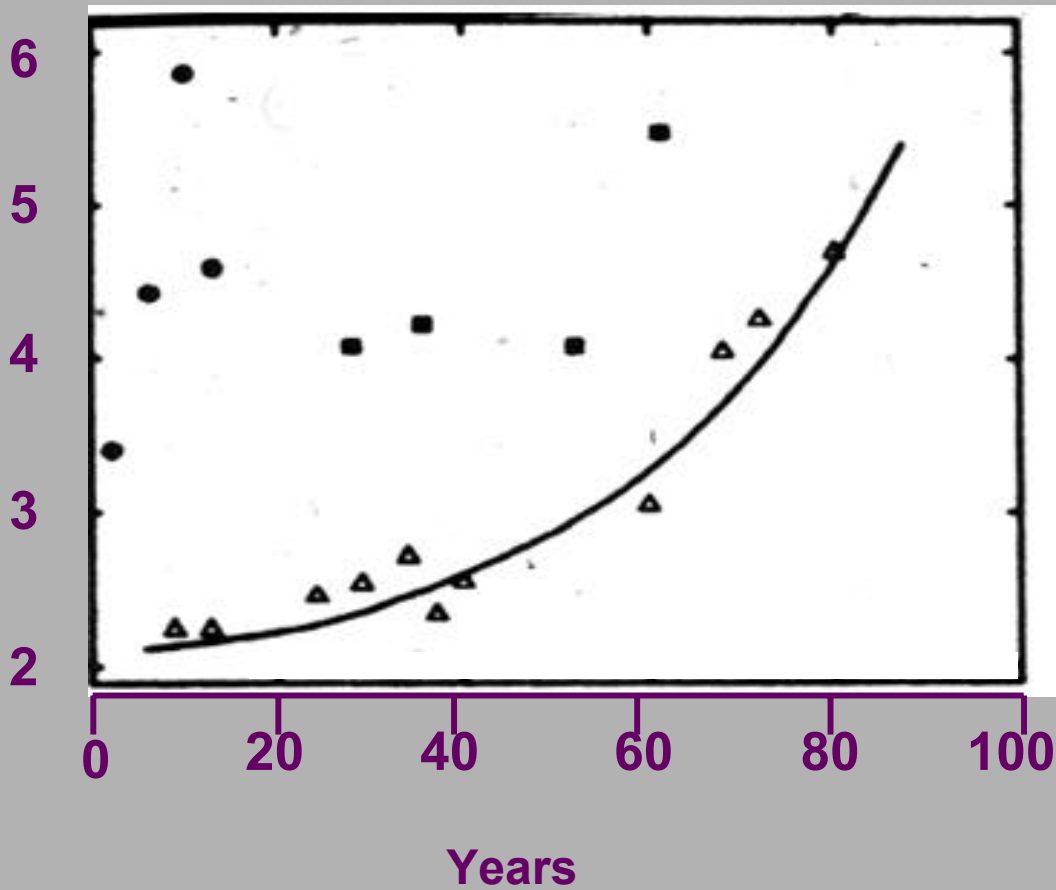


Estimated oxidative DNA adducts per rat liver cell

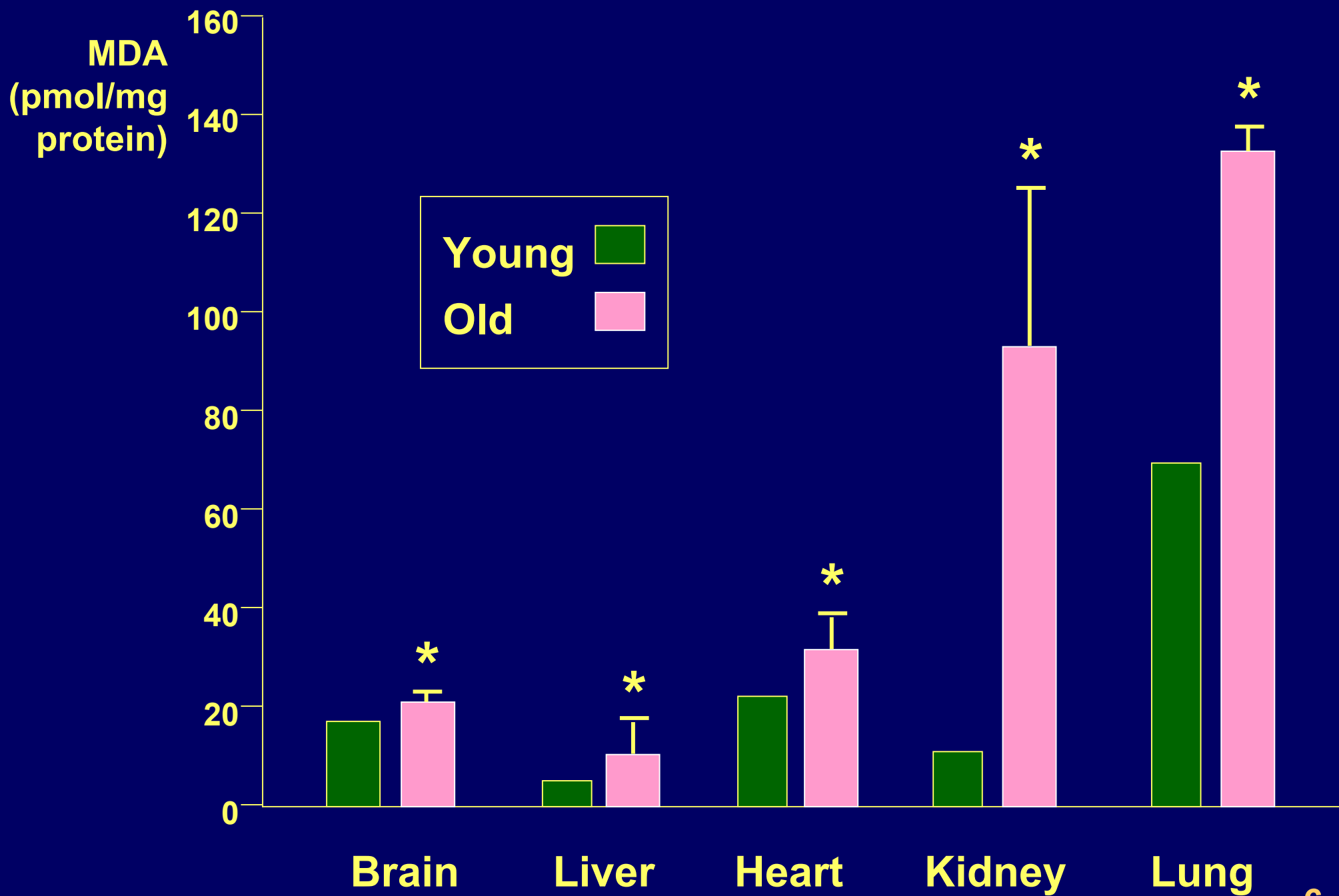


carbonyl content
(nmol/mg protein)

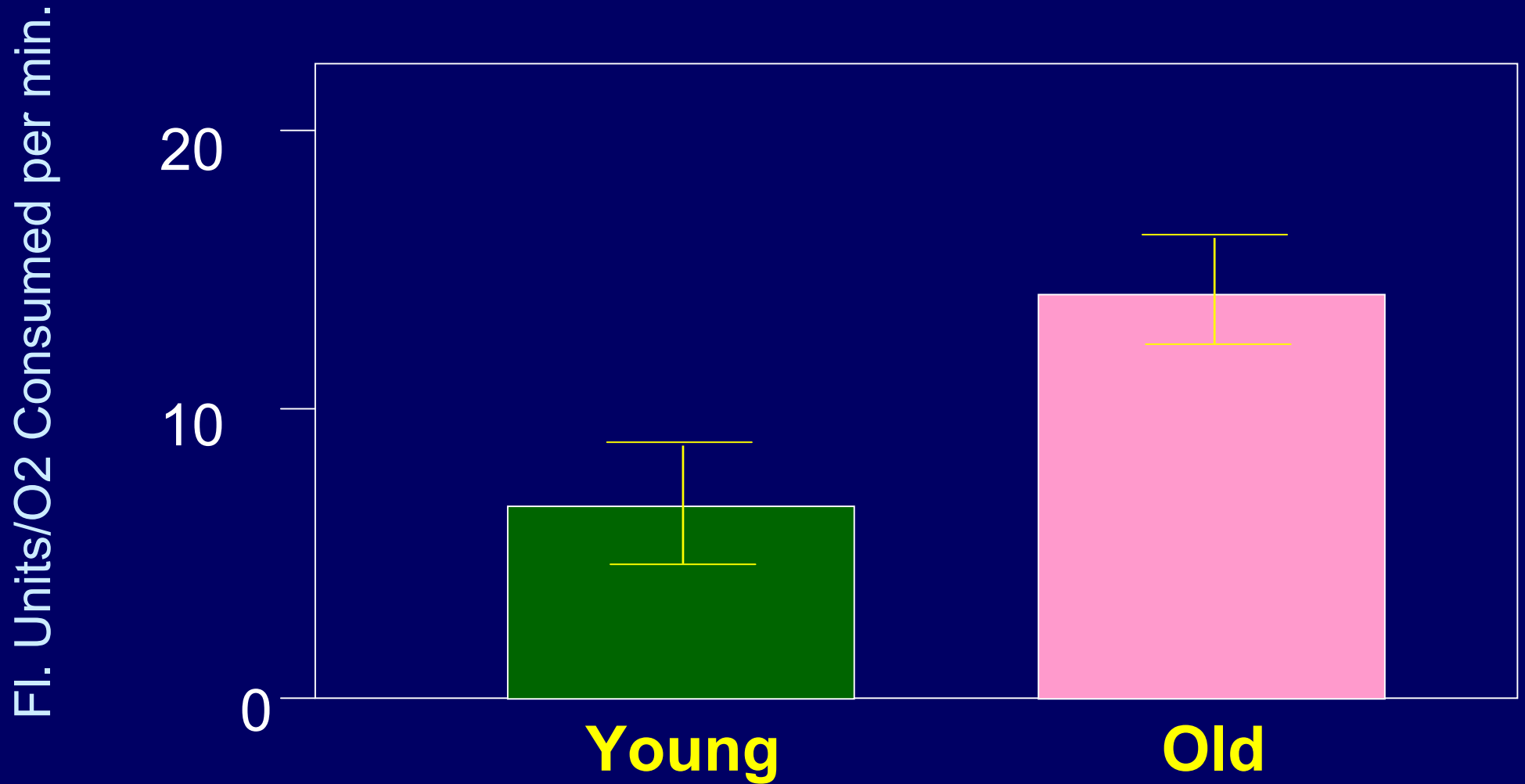
carbonyl content
(nmol/mg protein)



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



Oxidants in Hepatocytes from Young and Old Rats



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

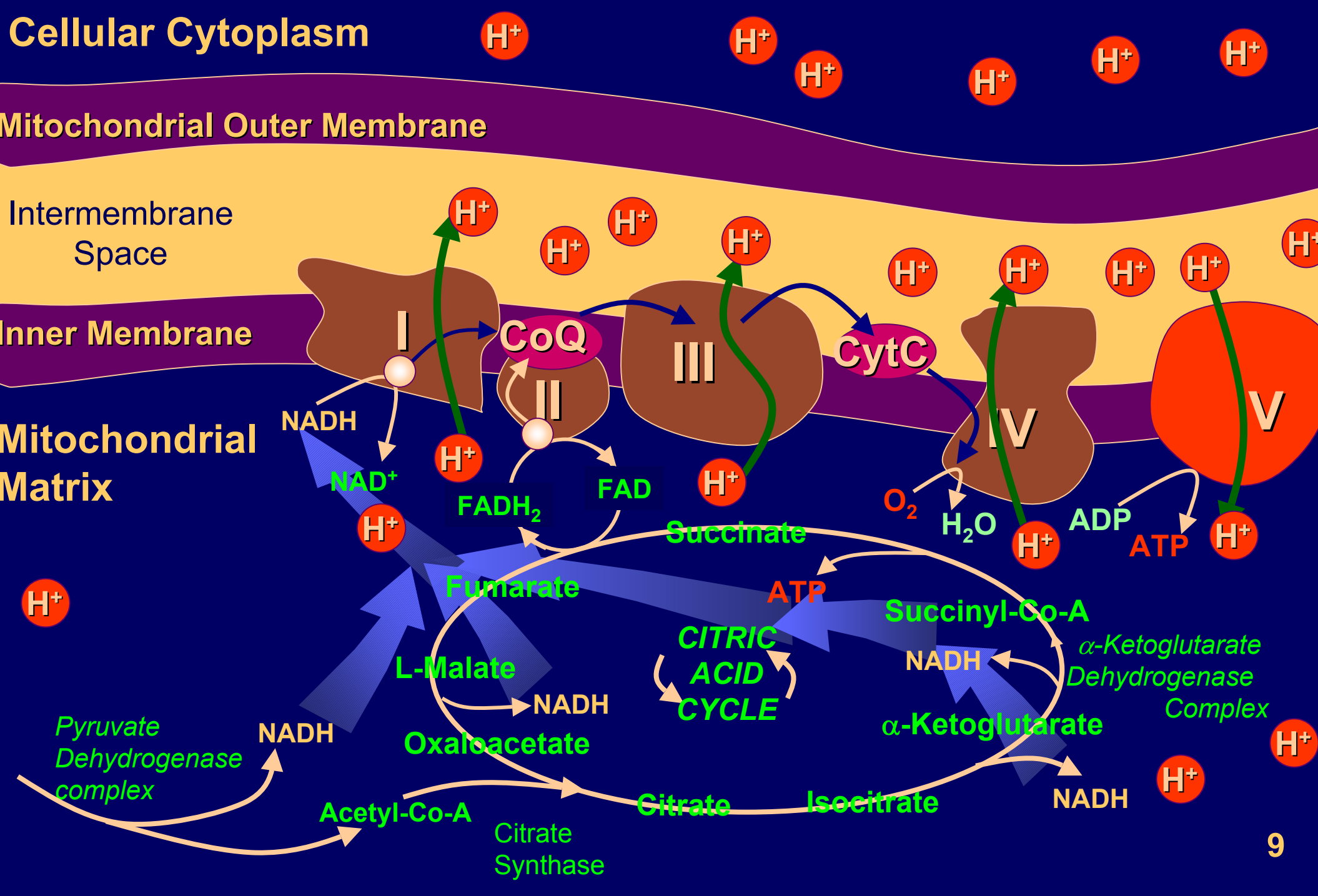
Cellular Cytoplasm

Mitochondrial Outer Membrane

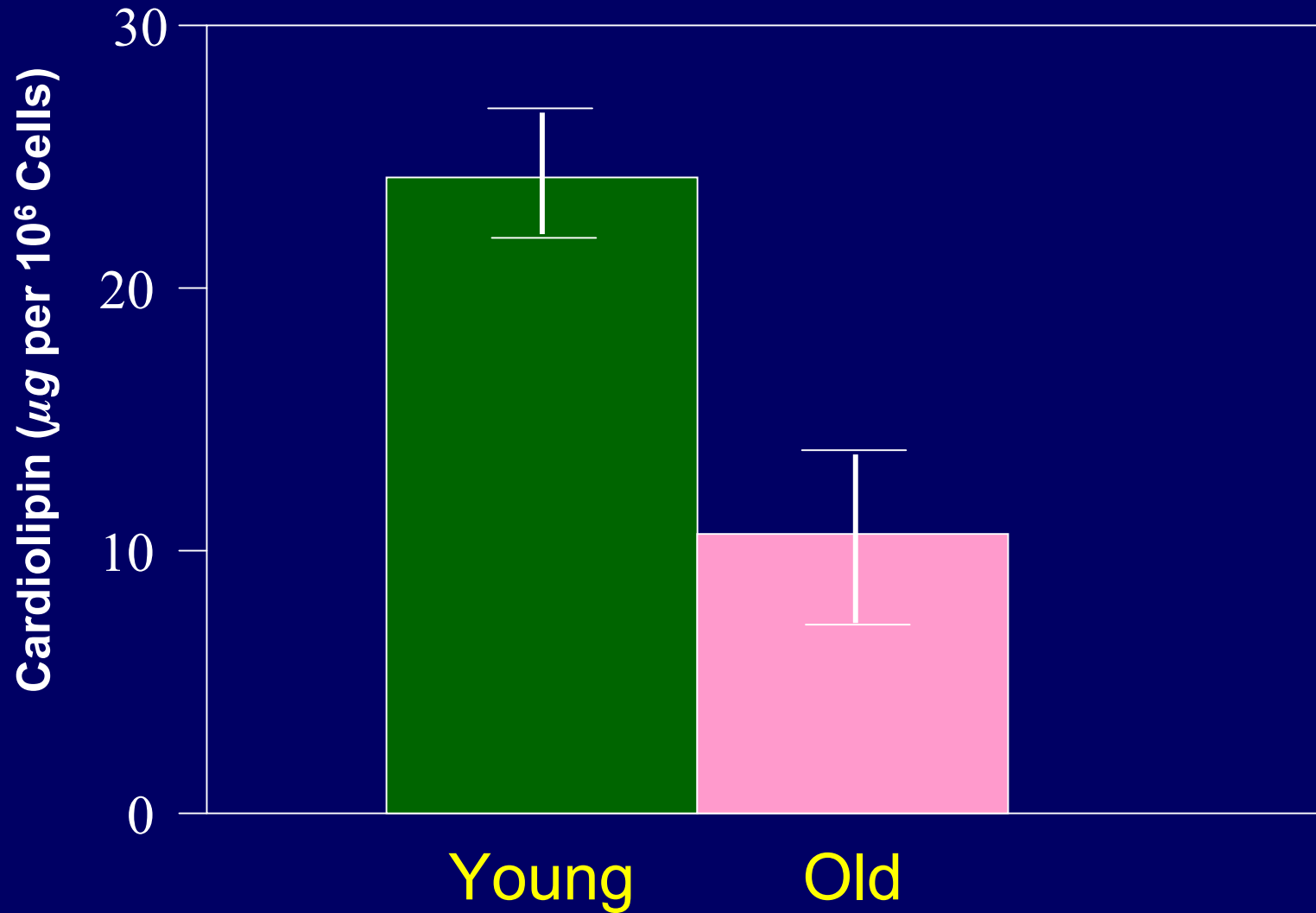
Intermembrane Space

Inner Membrane

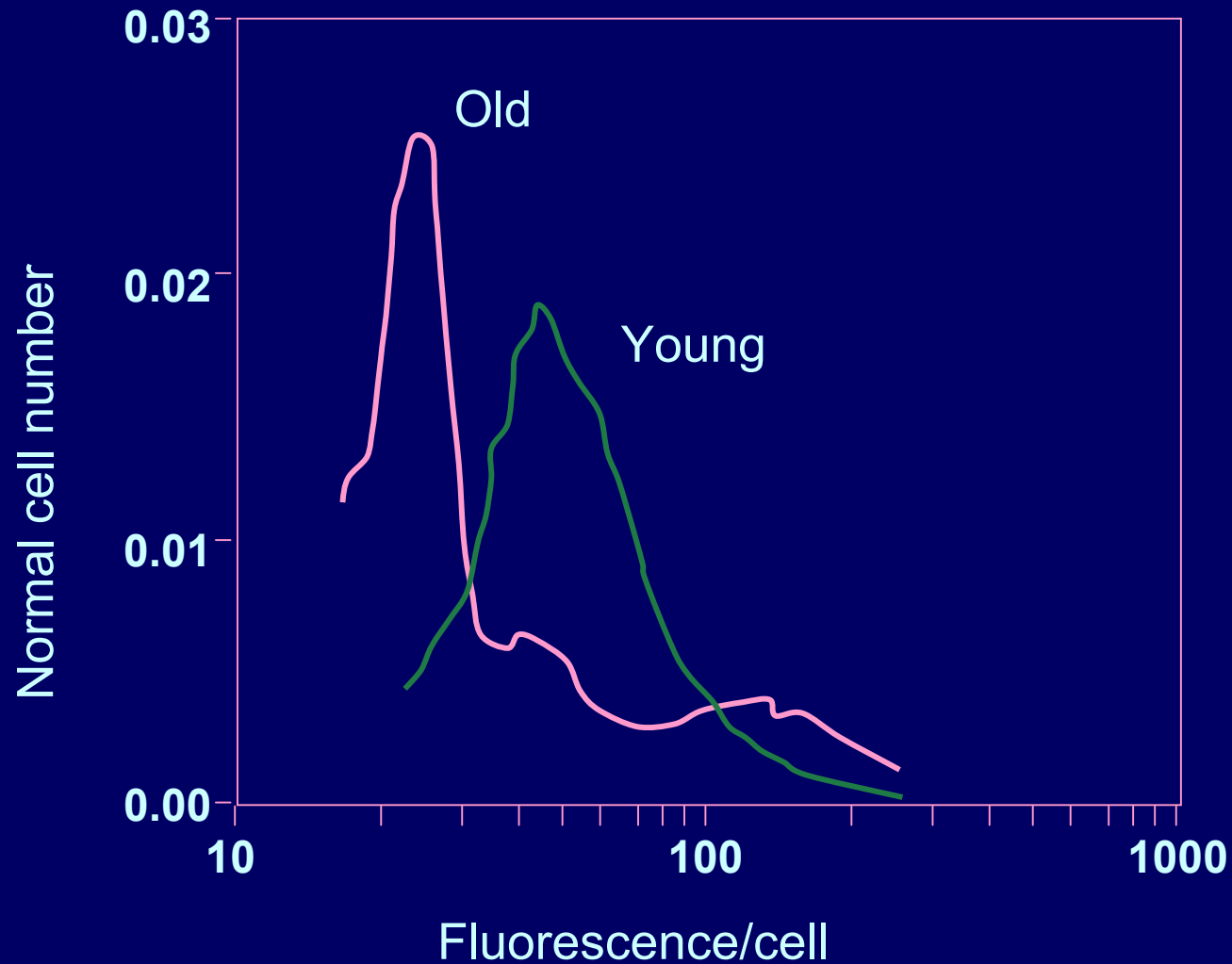
Mitochondrial Matrix



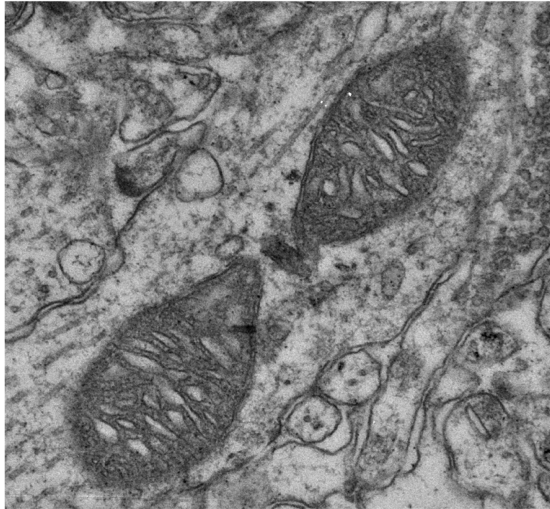
Cardiolipin Levels in 3 and 24 Month Old Rat Hepatocytes



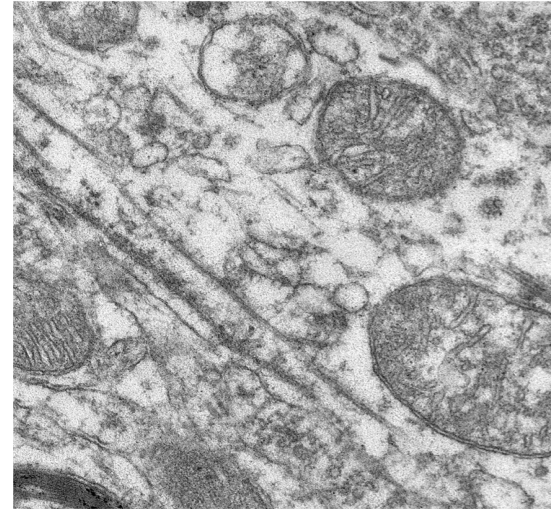
R123 Fluorescence in old and young rat hepatocytes



Mitochondria decay with age

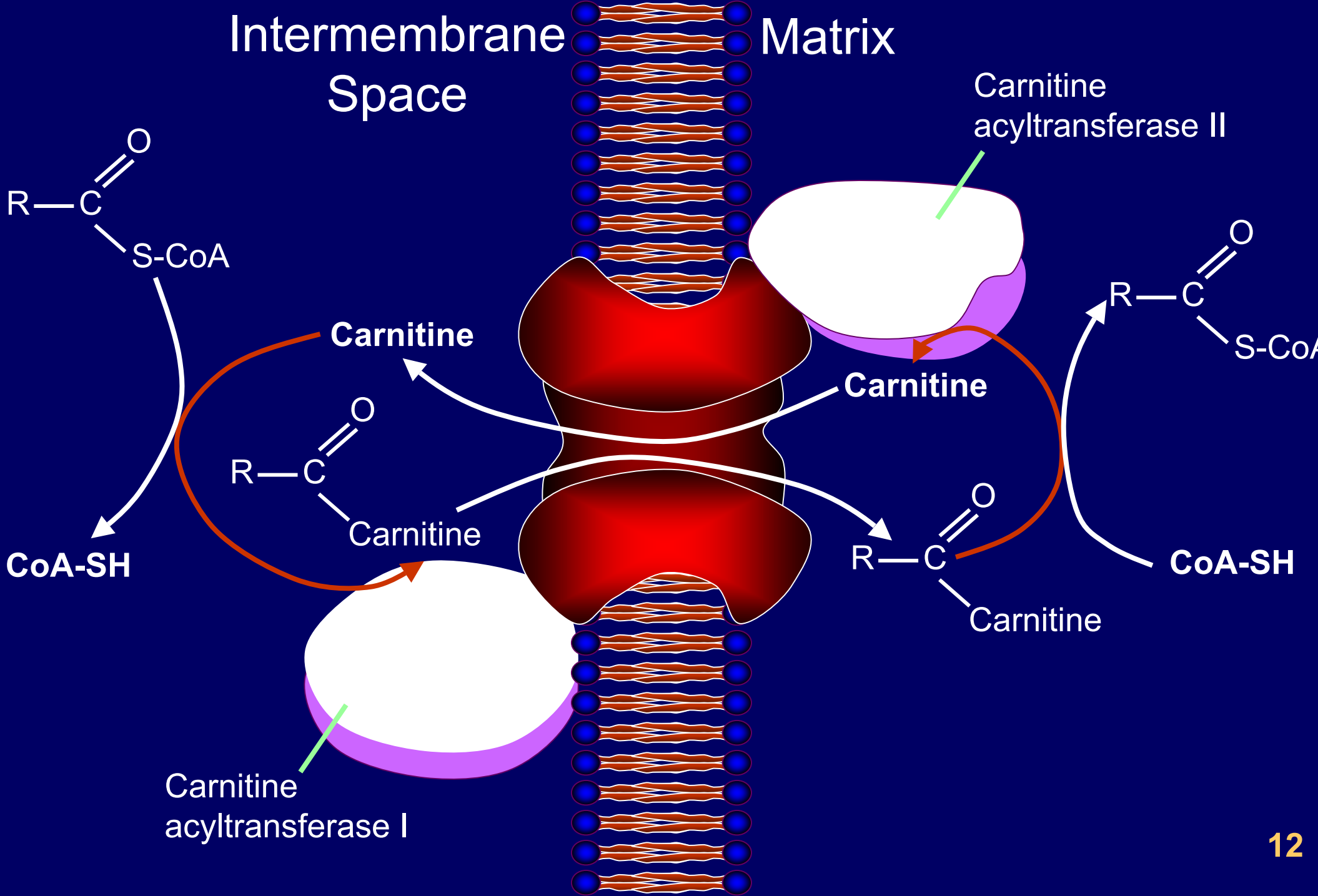


Young



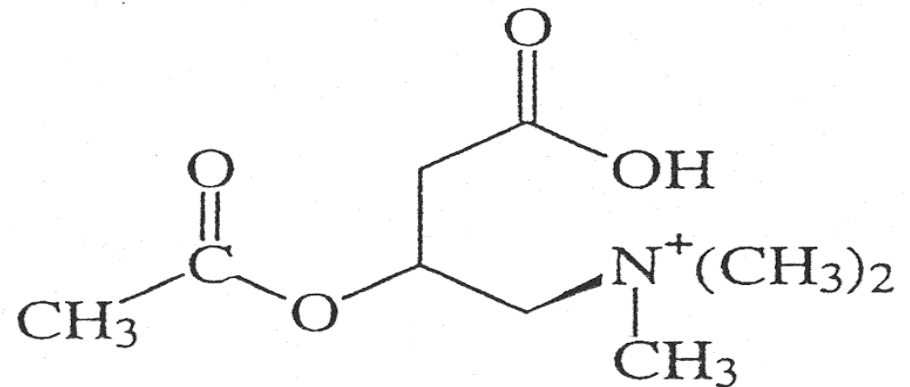
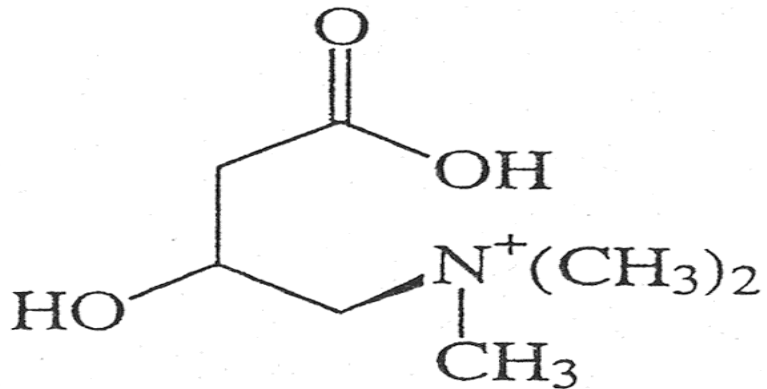
Old

1. Decreased cardiolipin levels and structural deficit;
2. Decreased membrane potential (the driving force for ATP synthesis) and cellular oxygen consumption;
3. Increased oxidation and heterogeneity;
4. Prone to oxidative damage, leading to a vicious cycle.



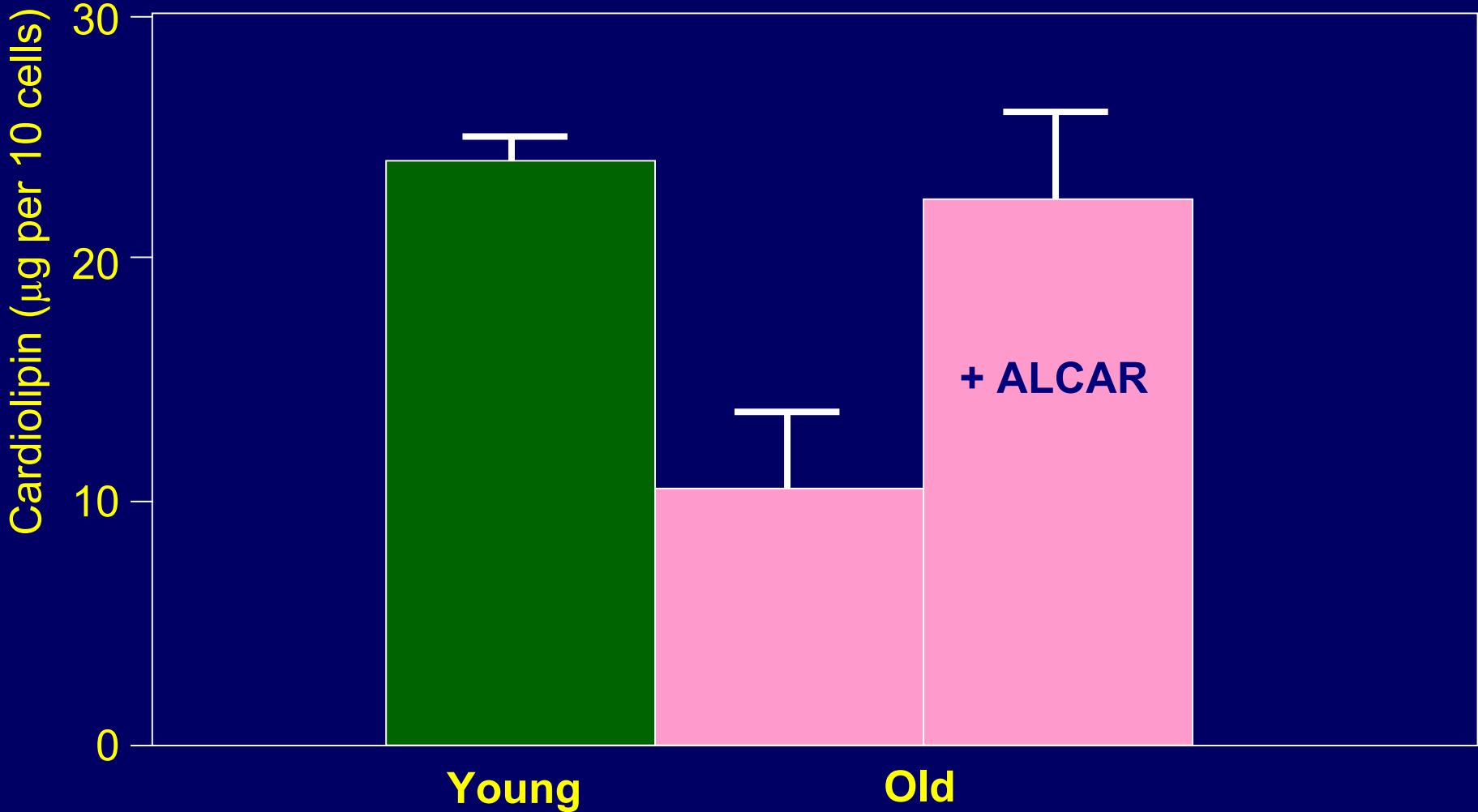
L-Carnitine/Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)

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



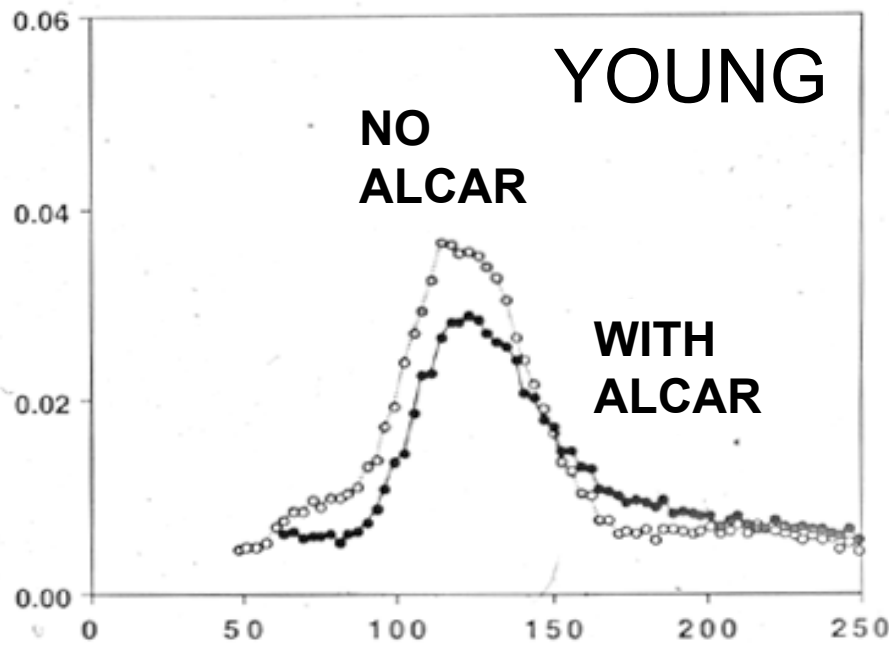
- Mediates the ratio of acetyl-CoA/CoA
- Decreases with age in plasma and in brain
- Improves cognitive function in rats

Effect of ALCAR Supplementation on Cardiolipin Levels

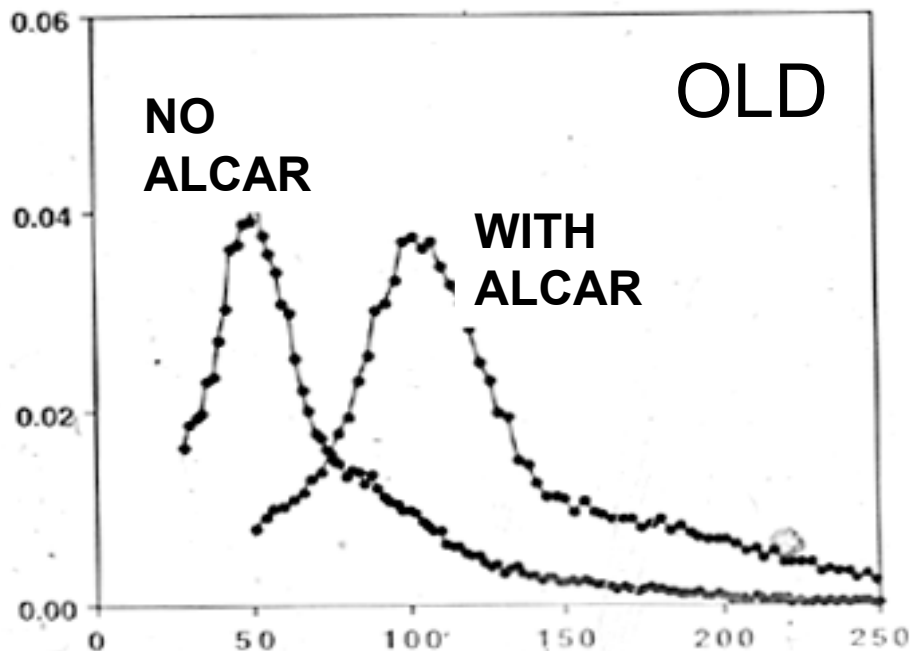


R123 Fluorescence in Young and Old Rat Hepatocytes

Normalized Cell Number

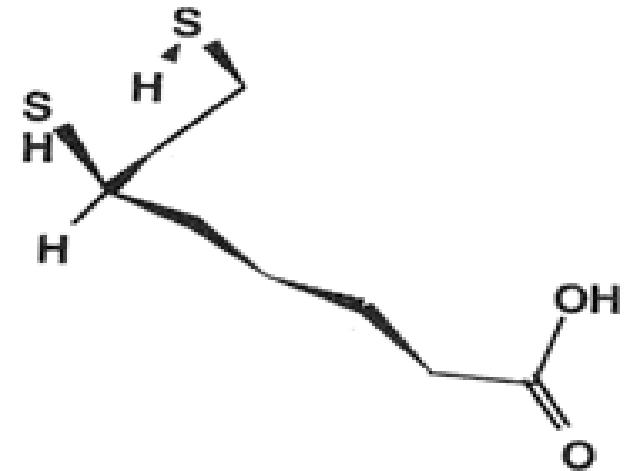
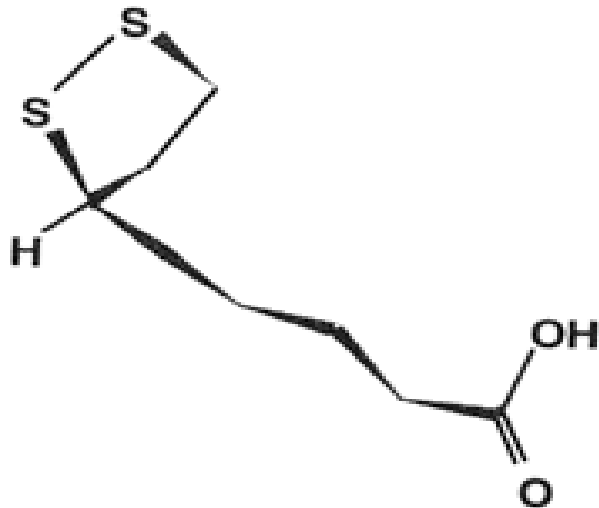


Normalized Cell Number

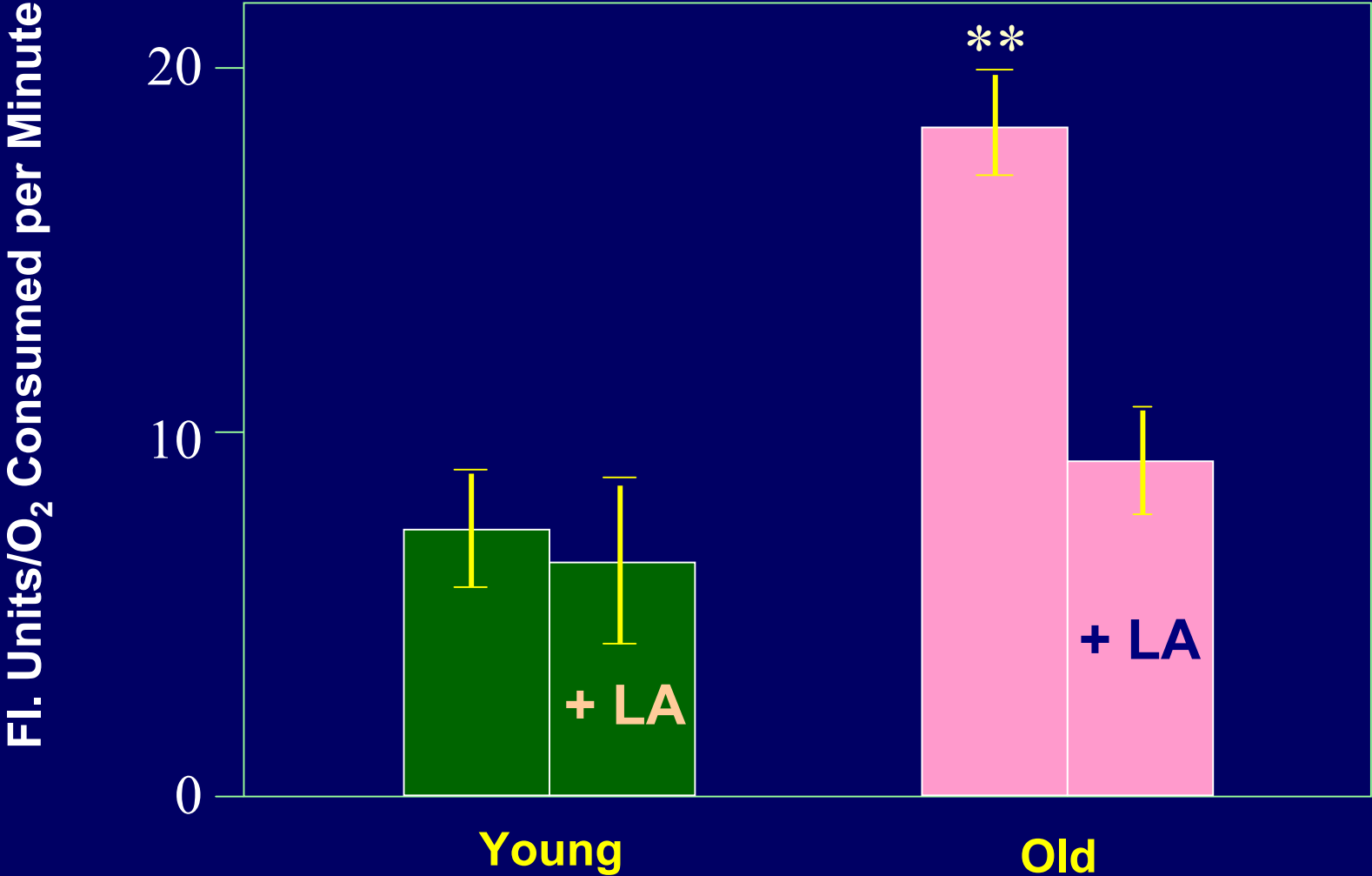


R- α -Lipoic Acid (LA) in mitochondria

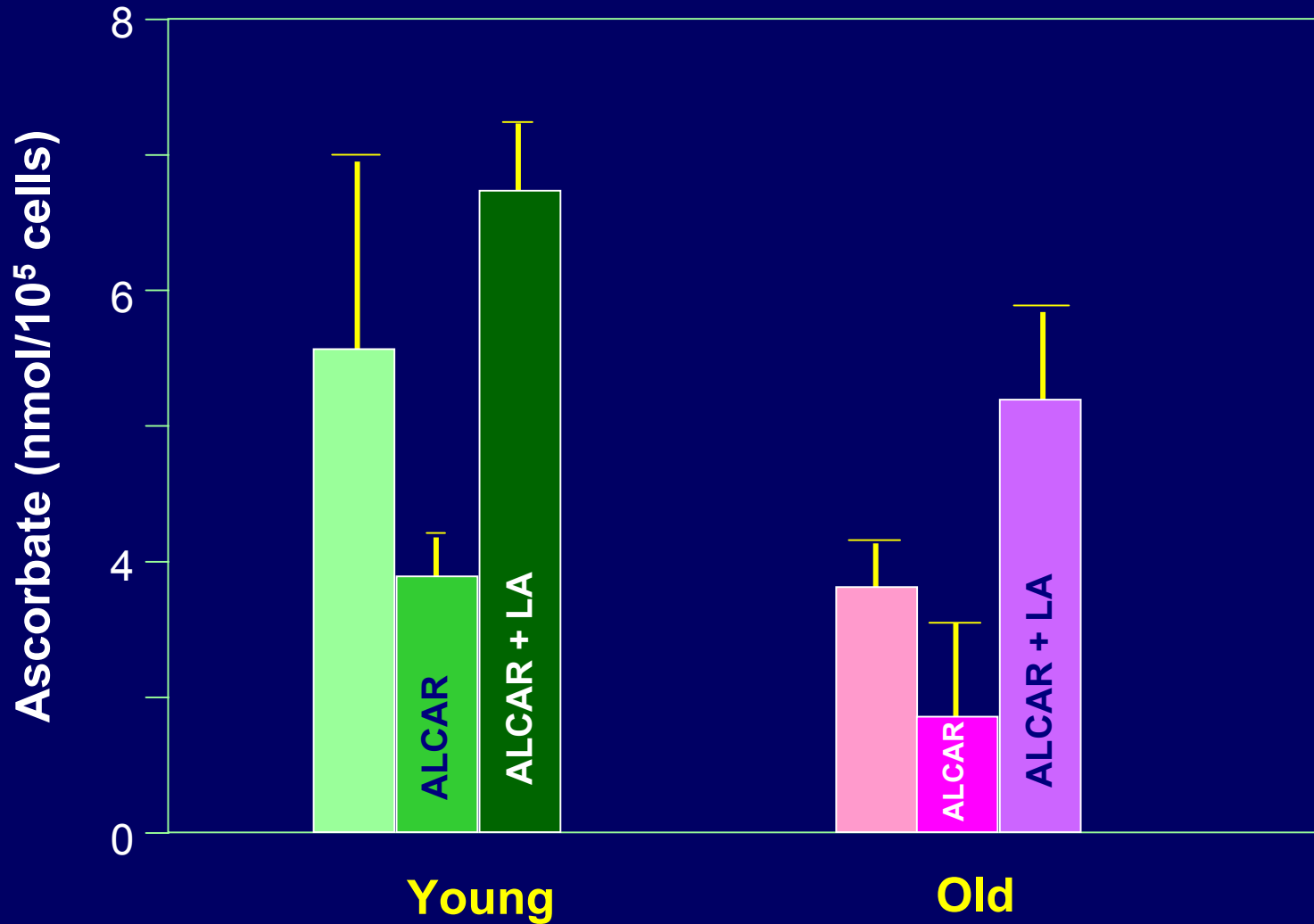
- LA reduced to dihydrolipoic acid, a potent antioxidant, & chelator of Fe & Cu
- Coenzyme of pyruvate and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenases
- Involved with carbohydrate utilization for ATP production
- Improves cognitive function in aged mice



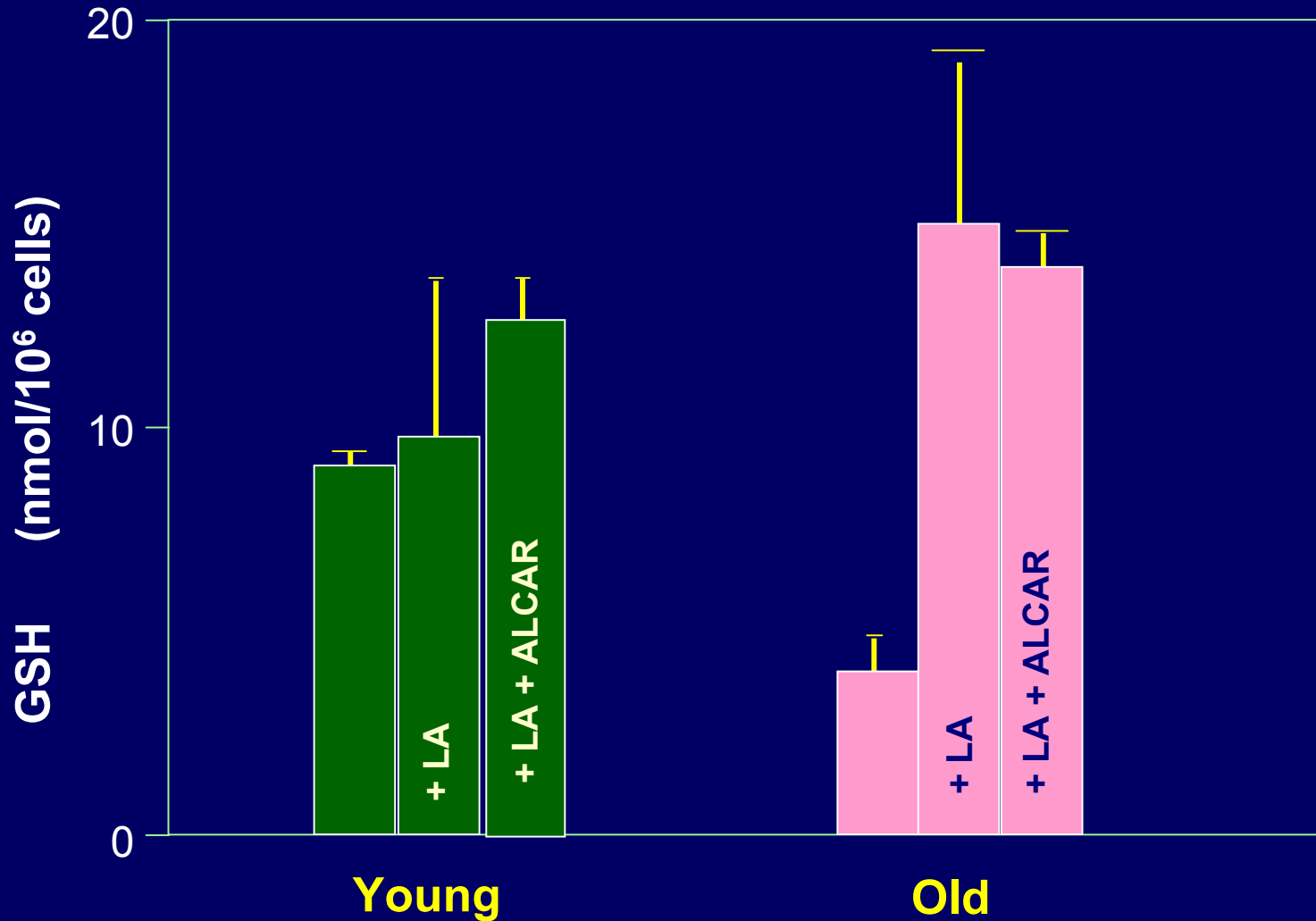
Lipoic Acid Lowers Mitochondrial Oxidants in Old Rats



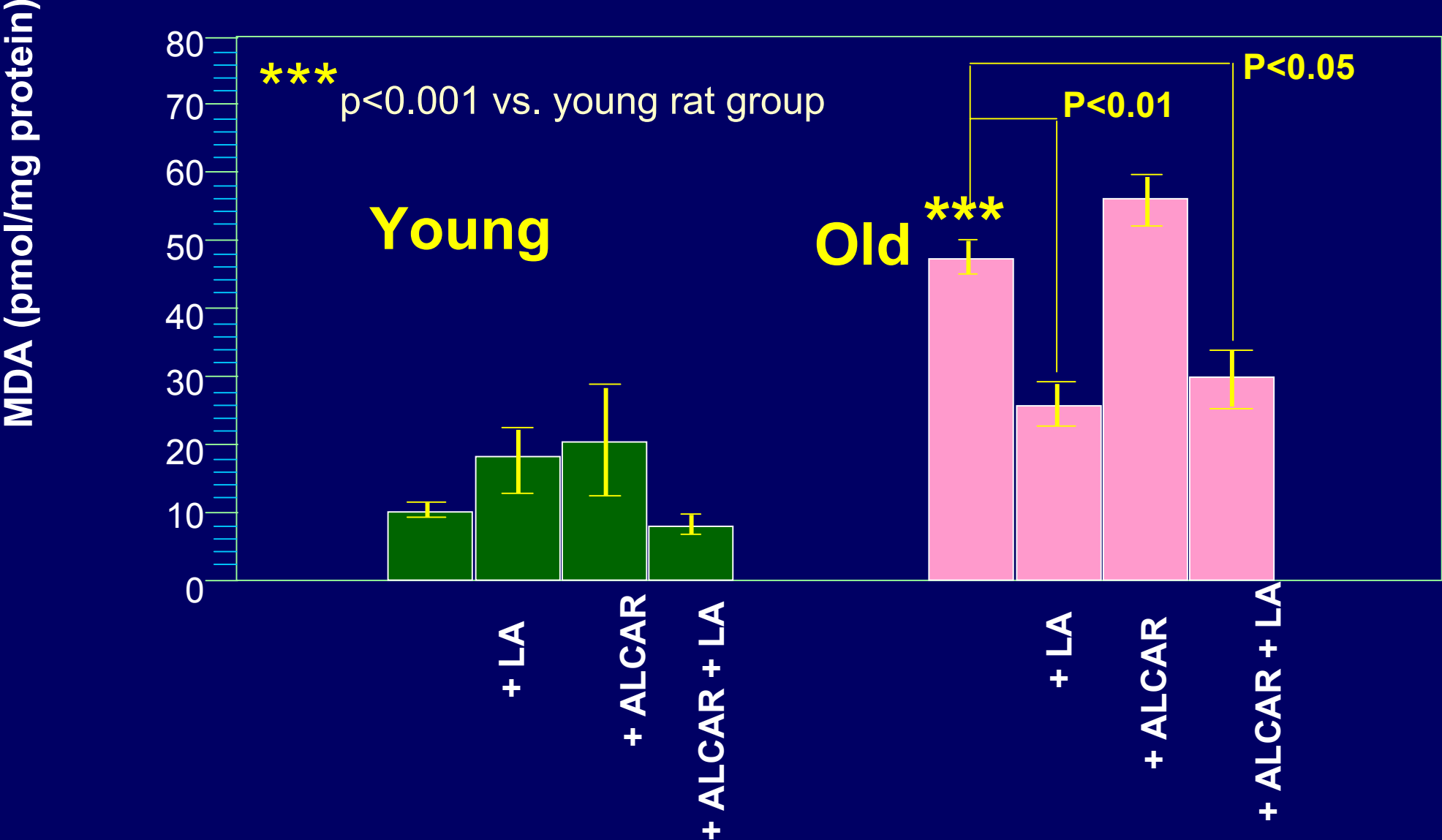
R-Lipoic Acid Restores Cellular Ascorbate



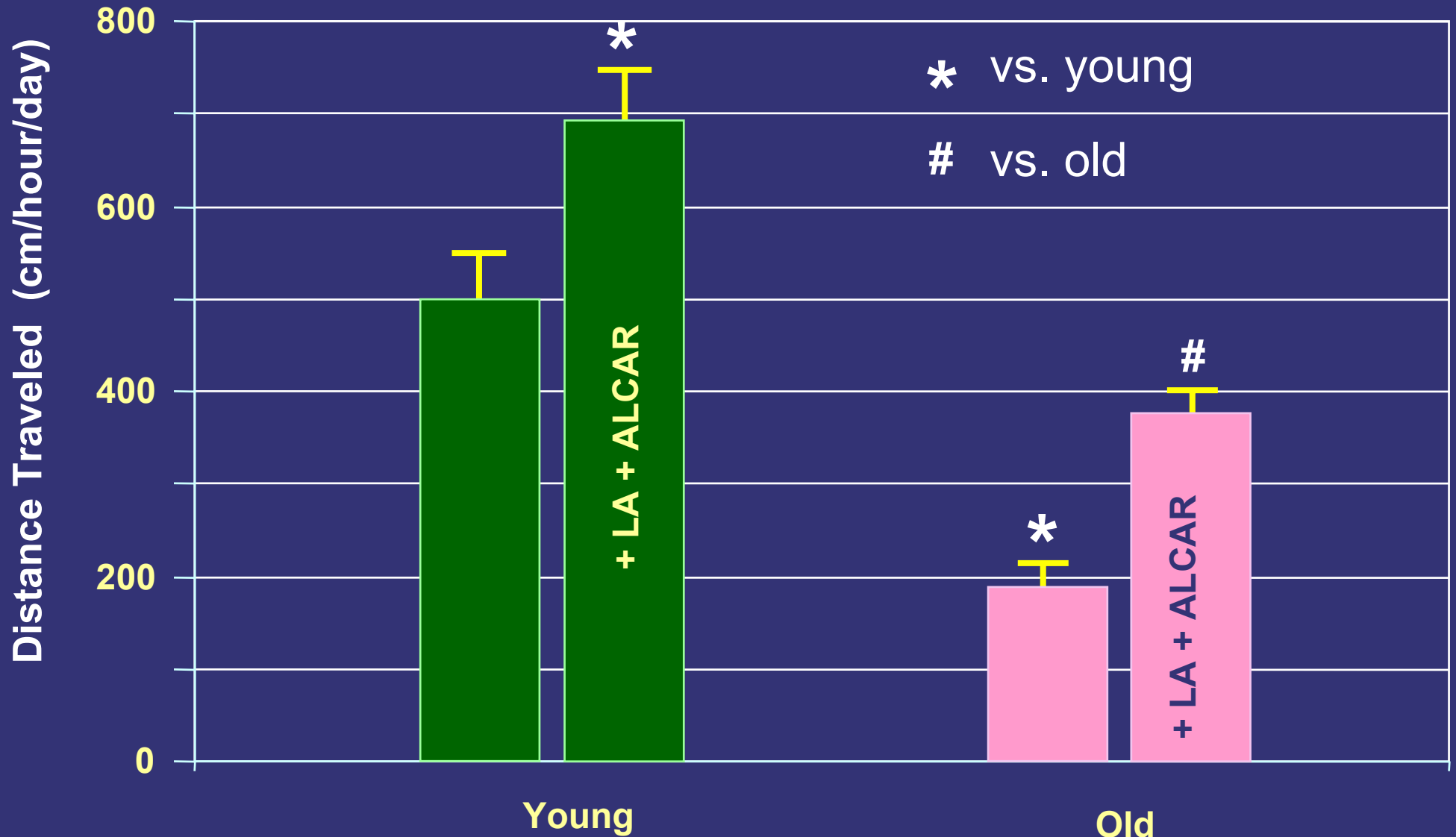
Effect of R-Lipoic Acid [LA] Supplementation on GSH Levels \pm ALCAR



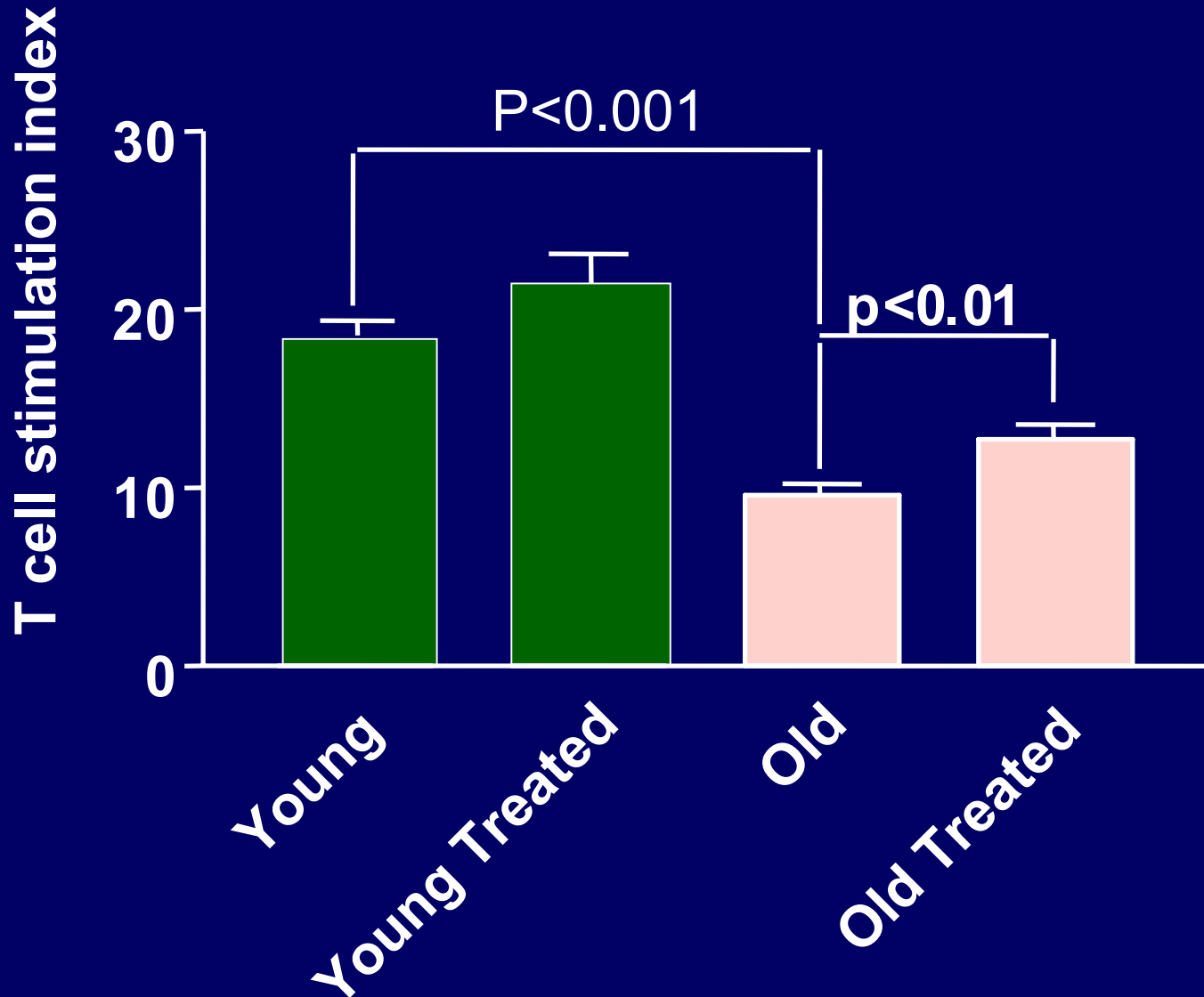
MDA levels in young and old rats with LA, ALCAR, or both



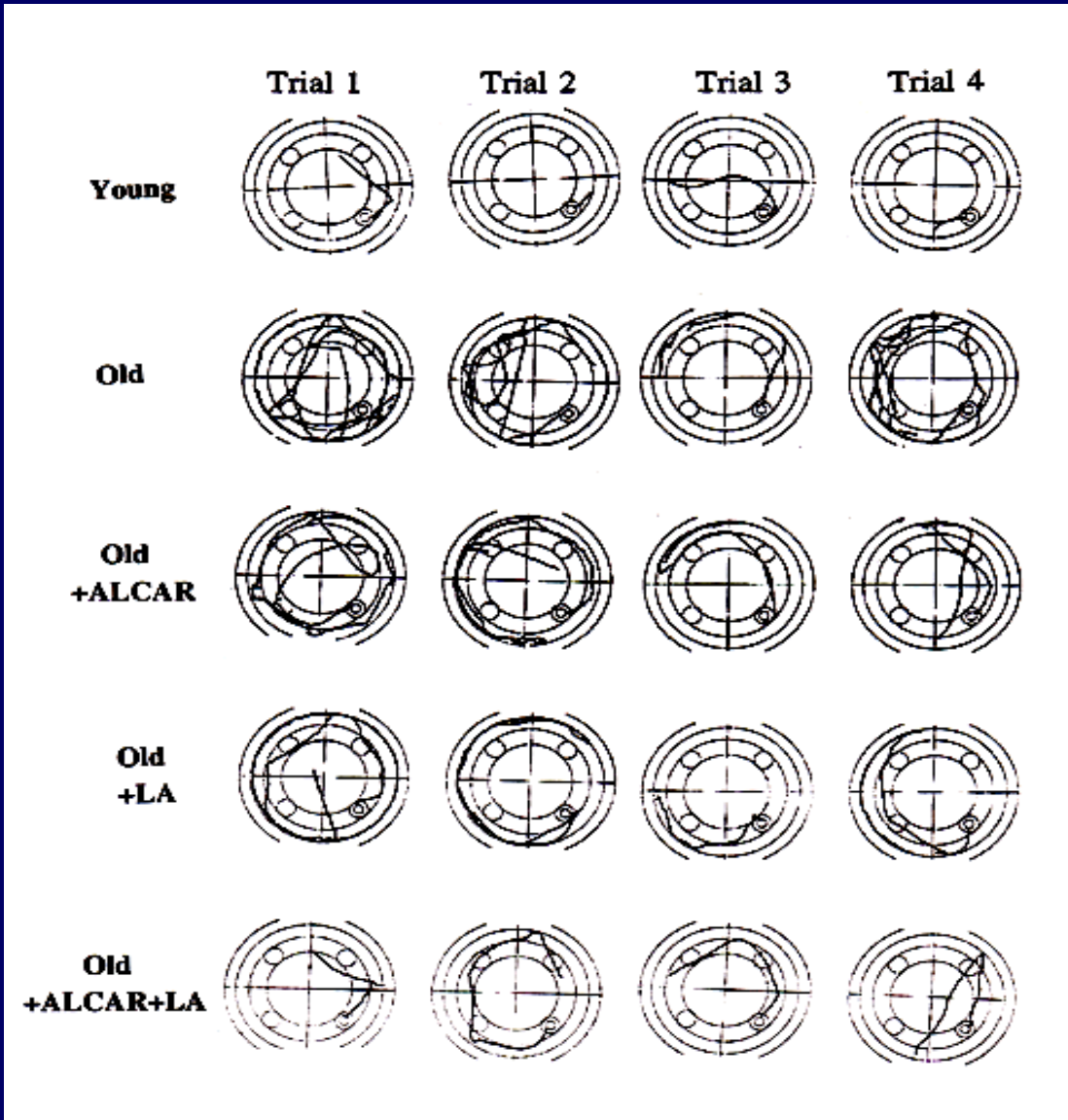
Ambulatory Activity before and After Supplementation with Lipoic Acid (LA) + Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)



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.



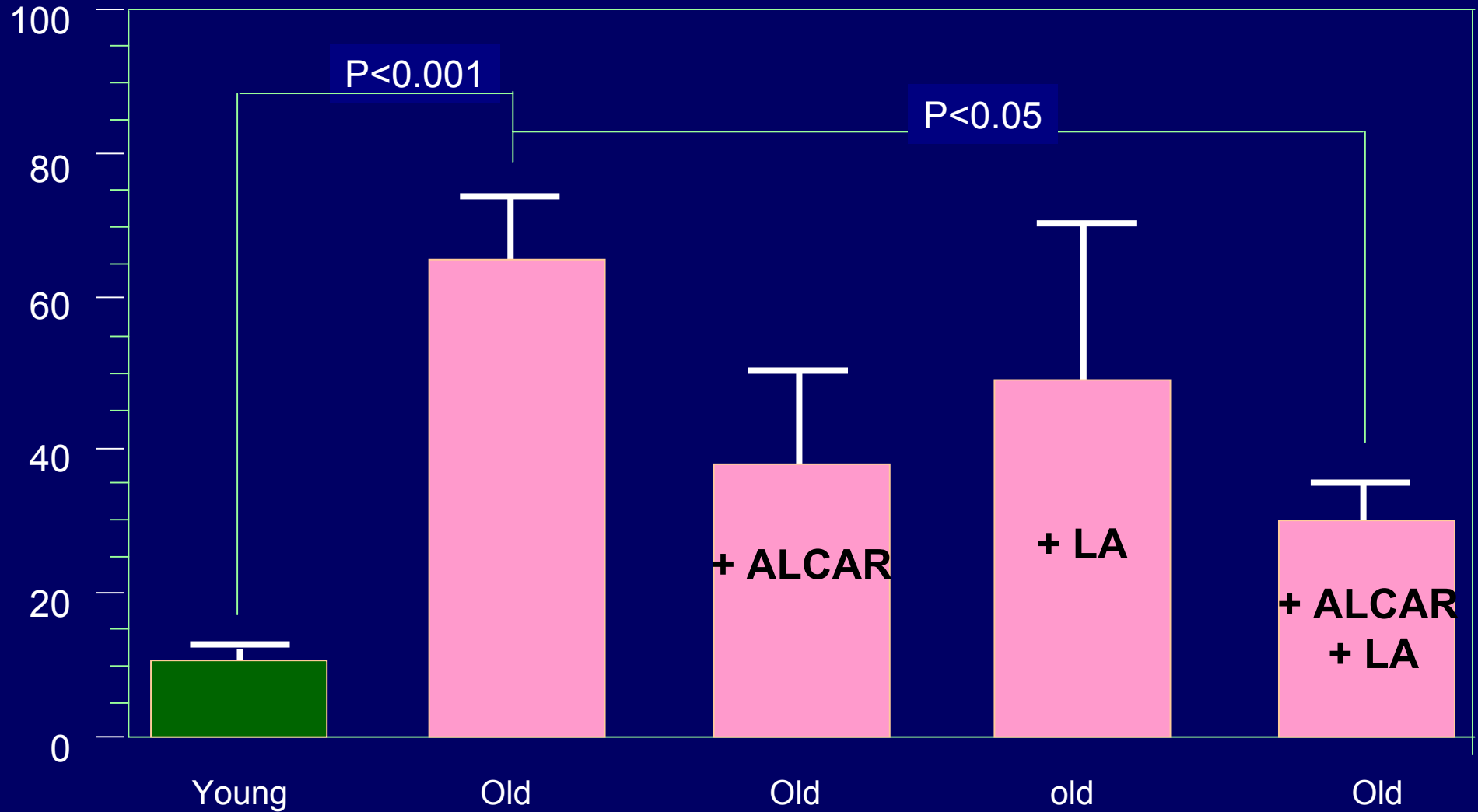
Morris Water Maze for Testing Spatial Memory



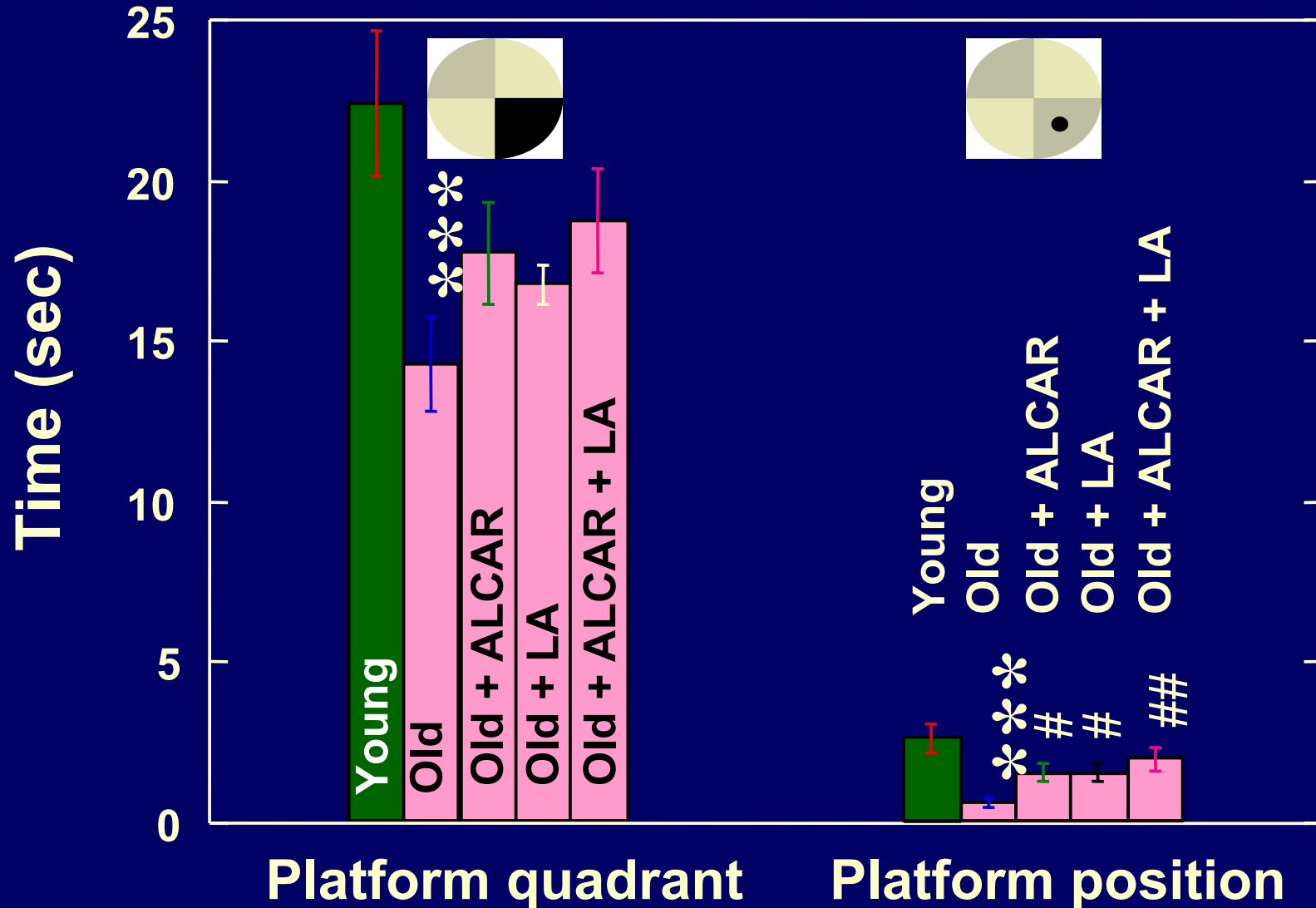
Spatial Memory relies on intact hippocampal function.

Treatments improved poor memory in old rats

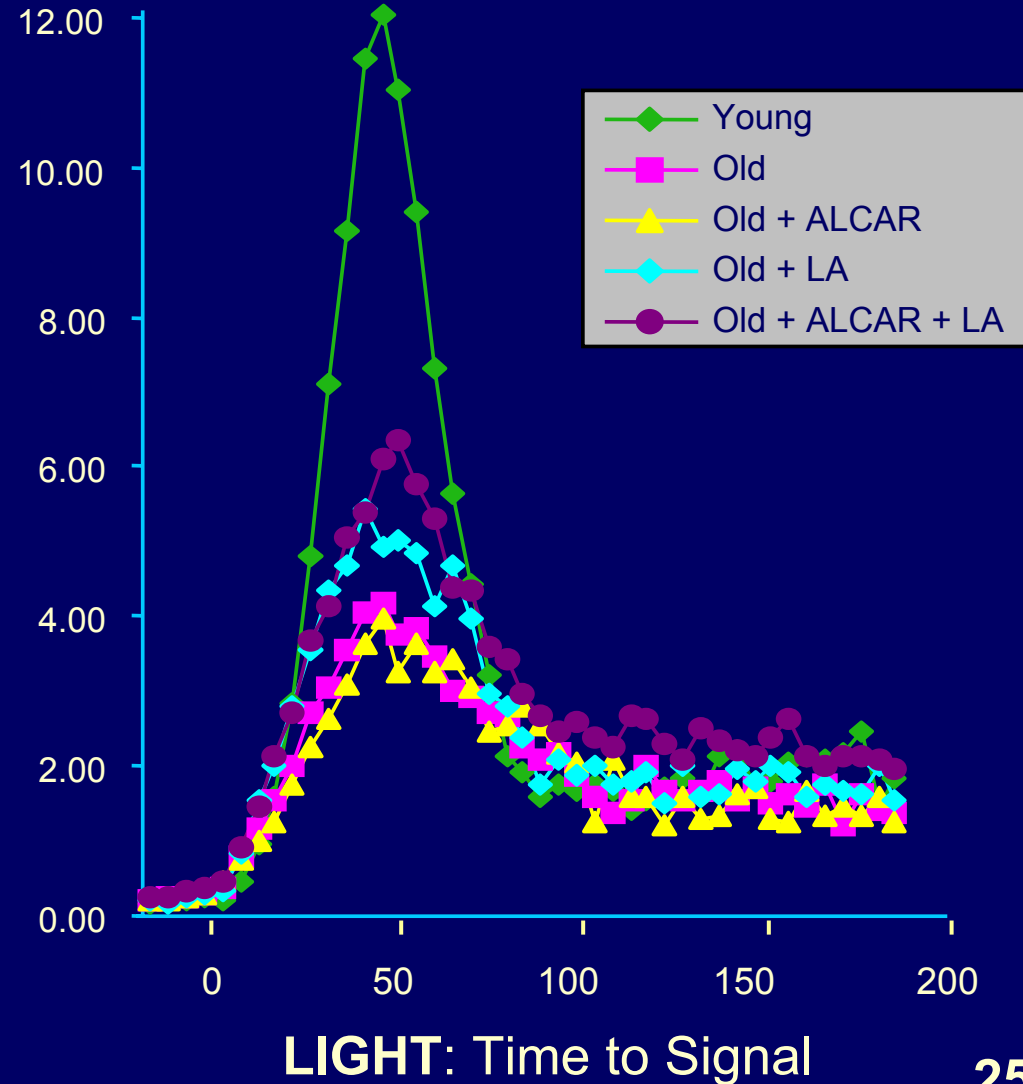
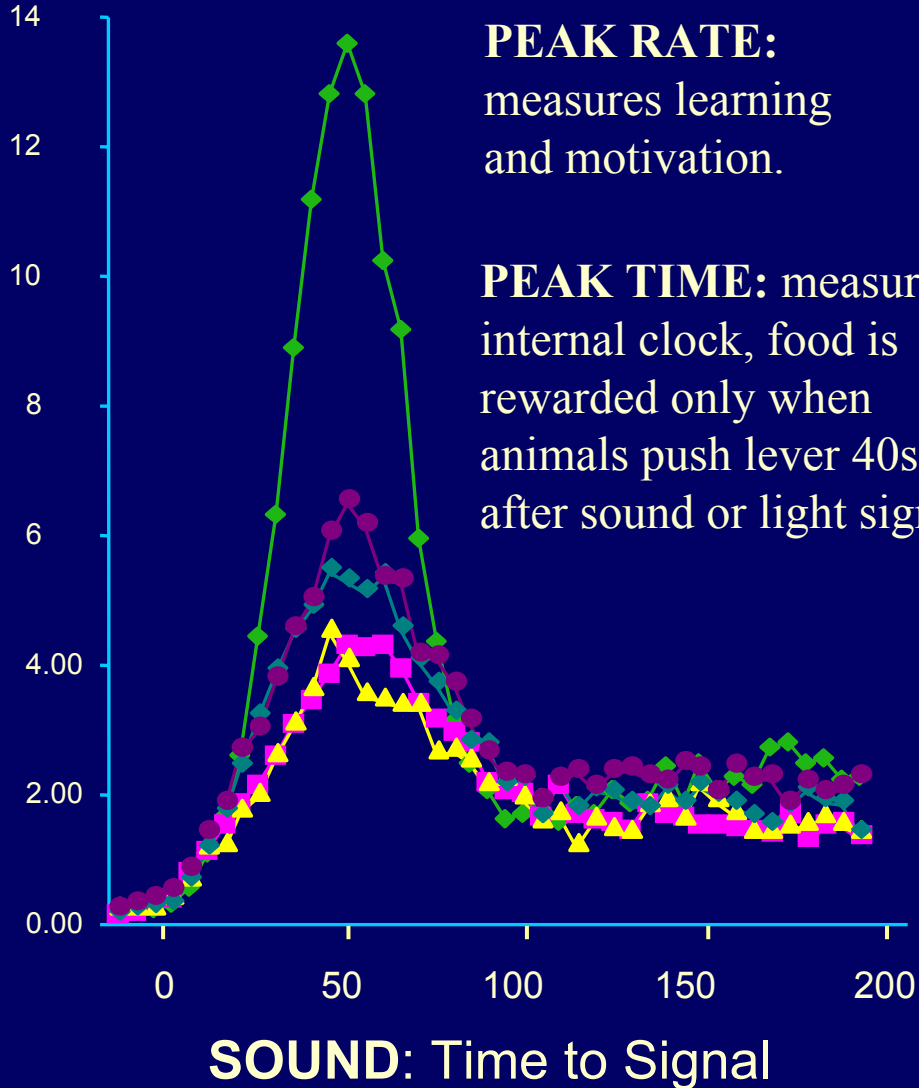
Spatial Memory Tested With Morris Water Maze



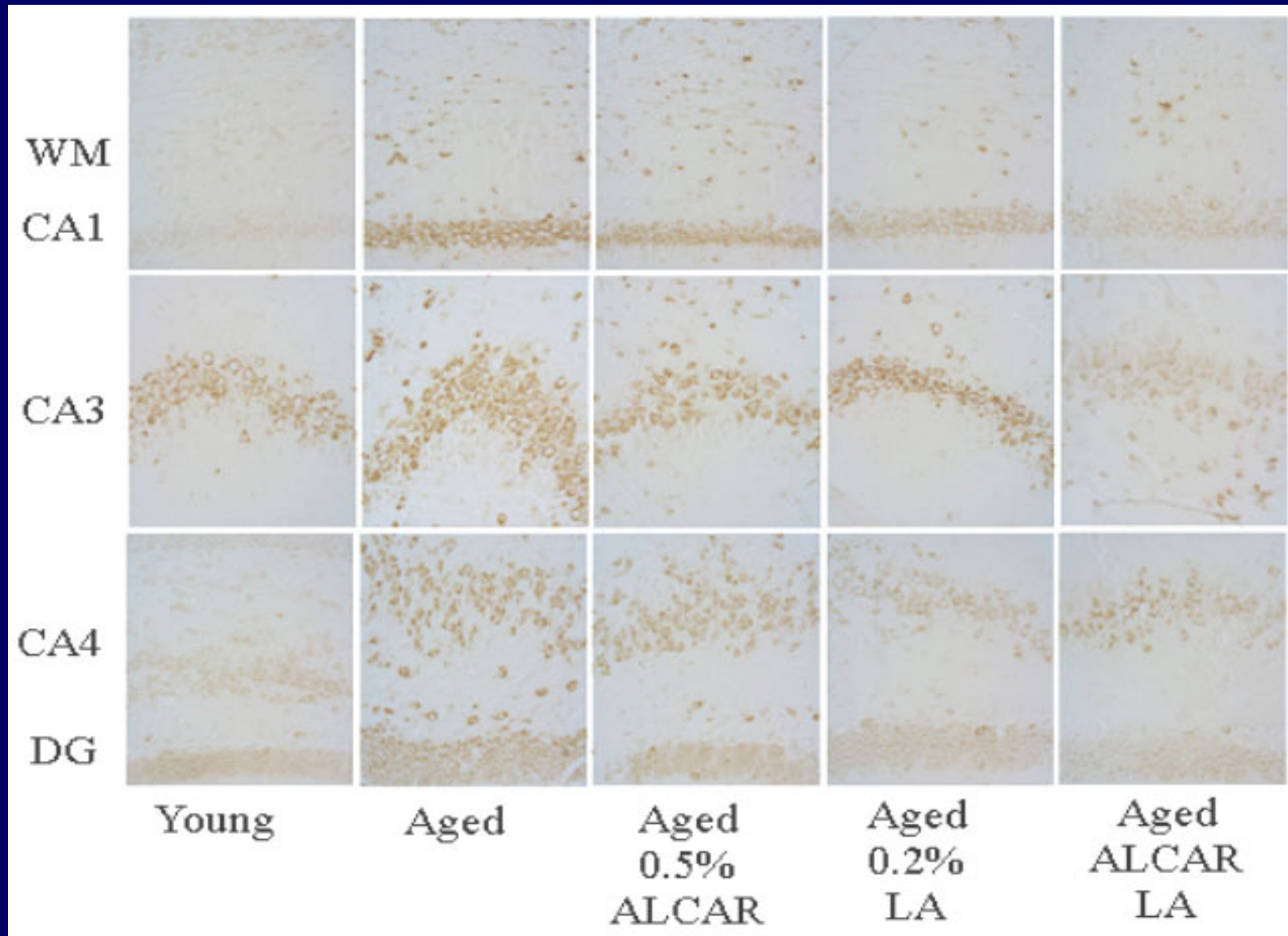
Improvements in Spatial Memory of Old Rats Treated with ALCAR, LA, or Both



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



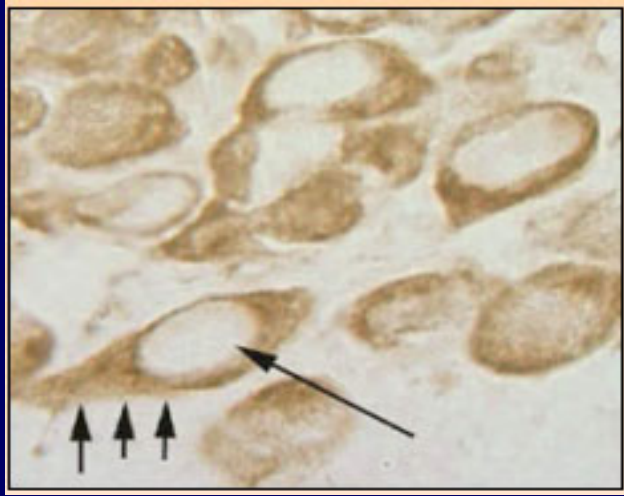
Oxidative Damage to Nucleic Acid in Old Rats by mAb to oxo8G/oxo8dG: Immunohistochemical stain of neurons



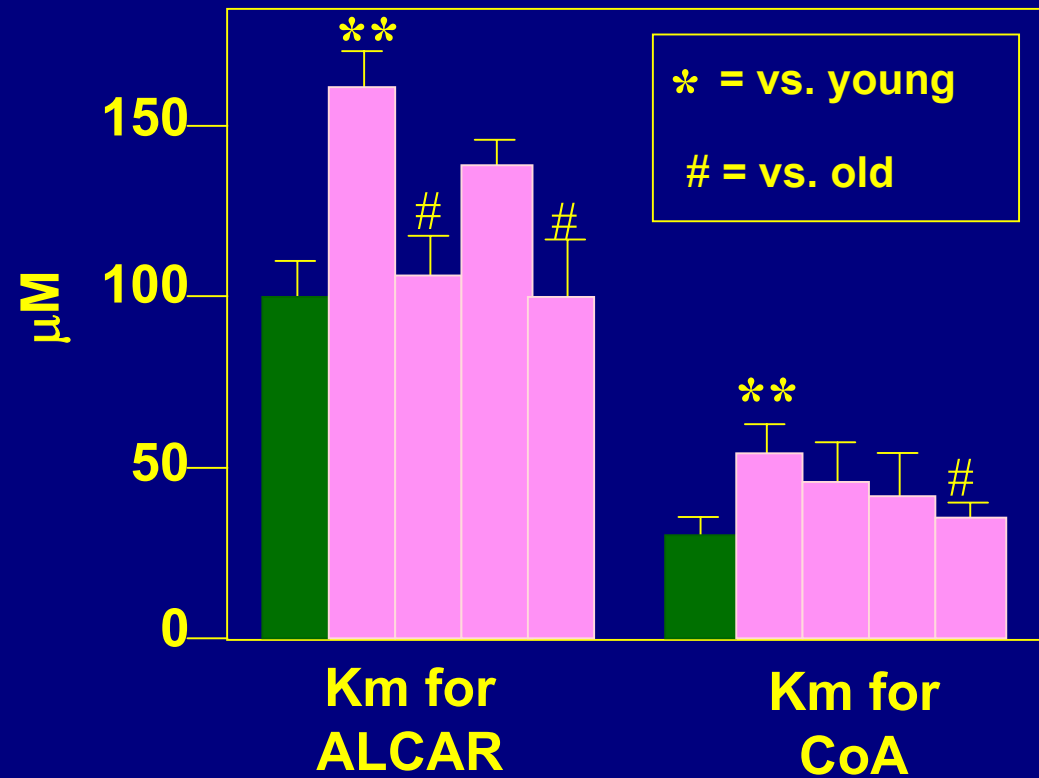
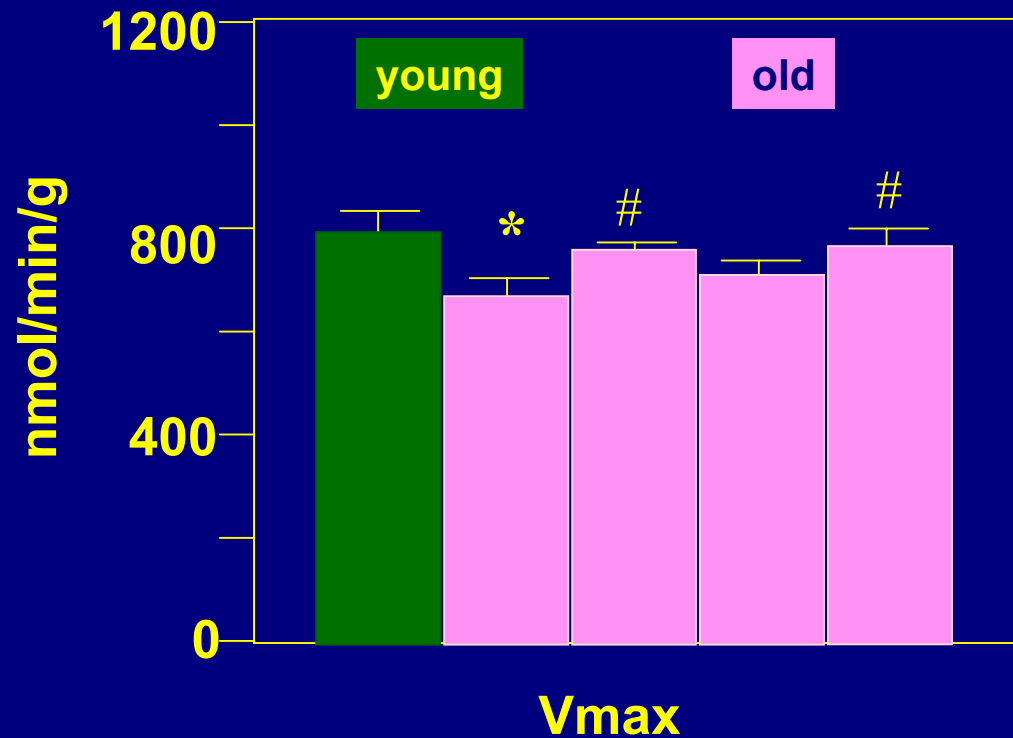
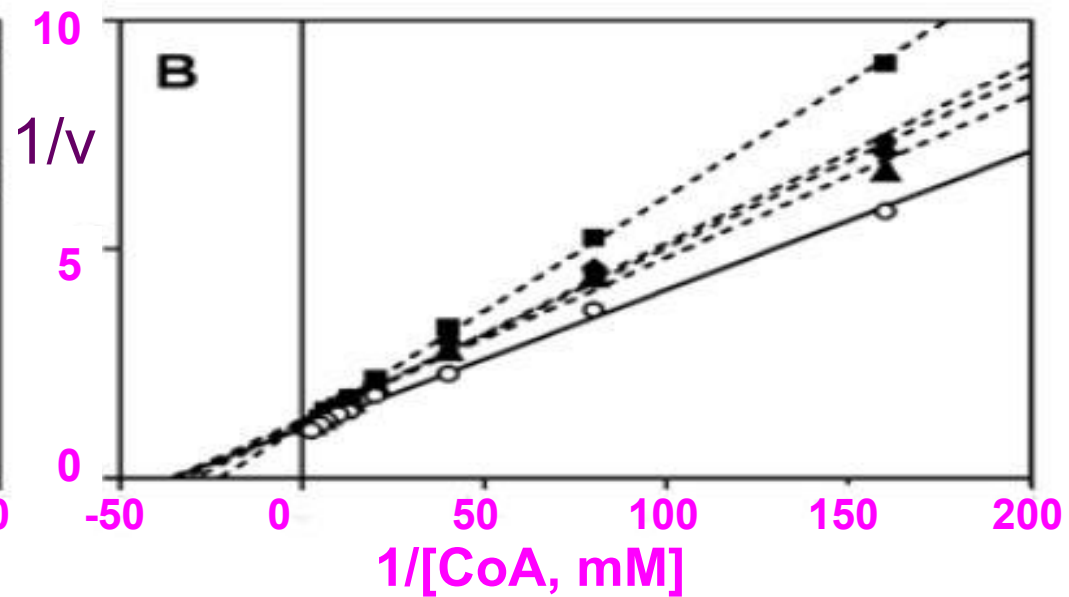
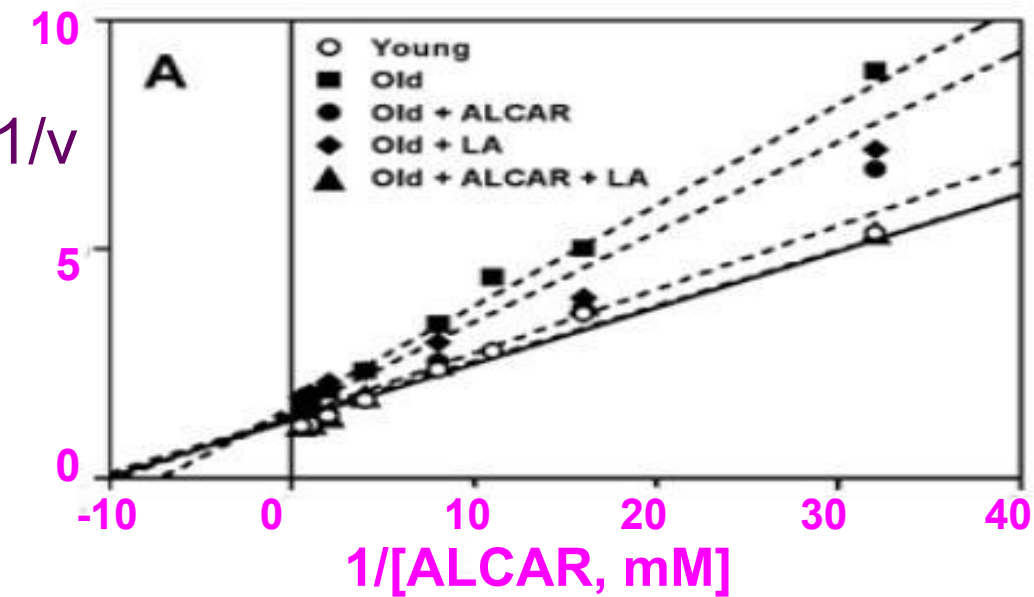
Staining of oxidized nucleic acid in neurons (mAb to oxo8dG in DNA/oxo8G in RNA)

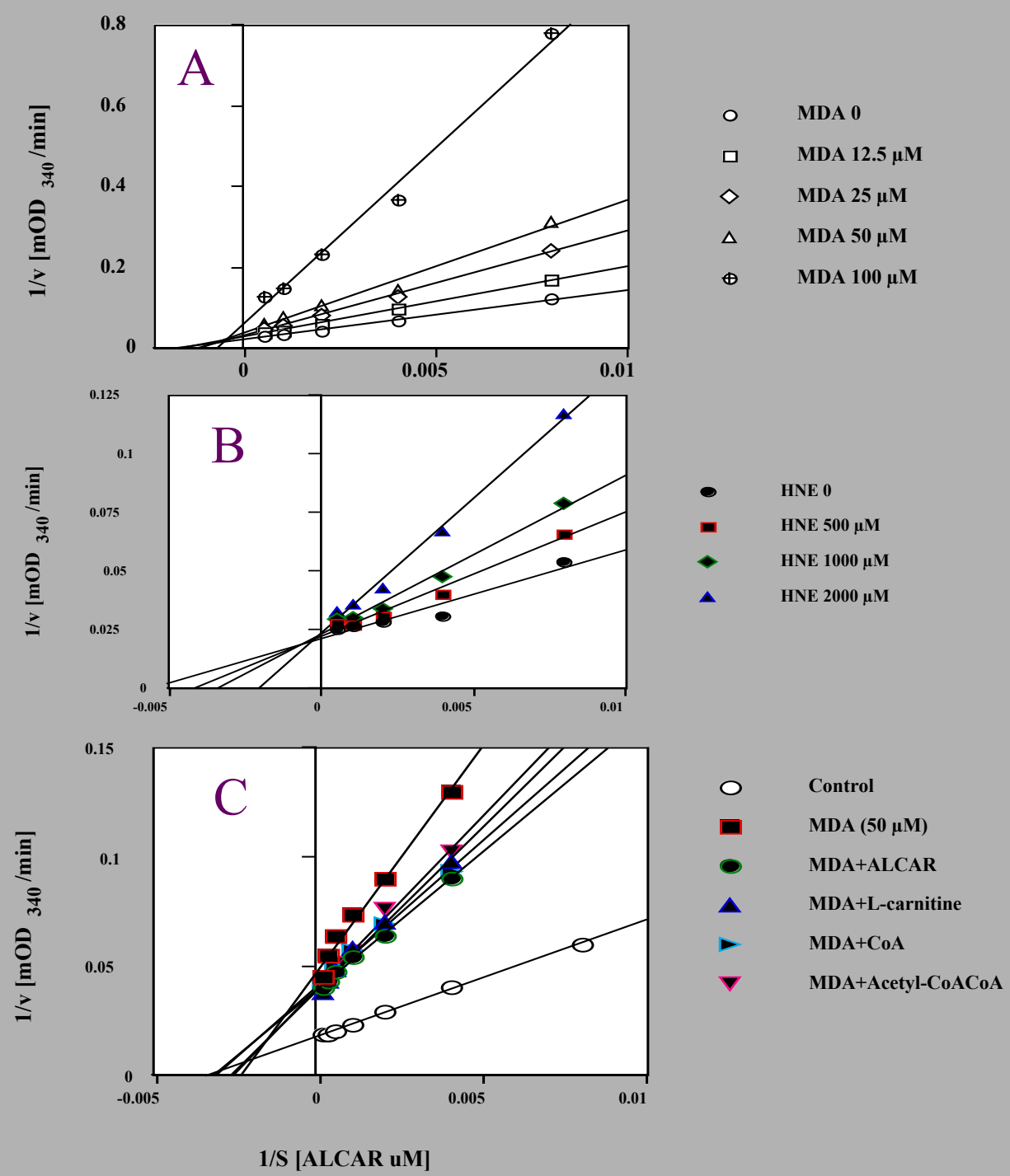
RNA is Oxidized

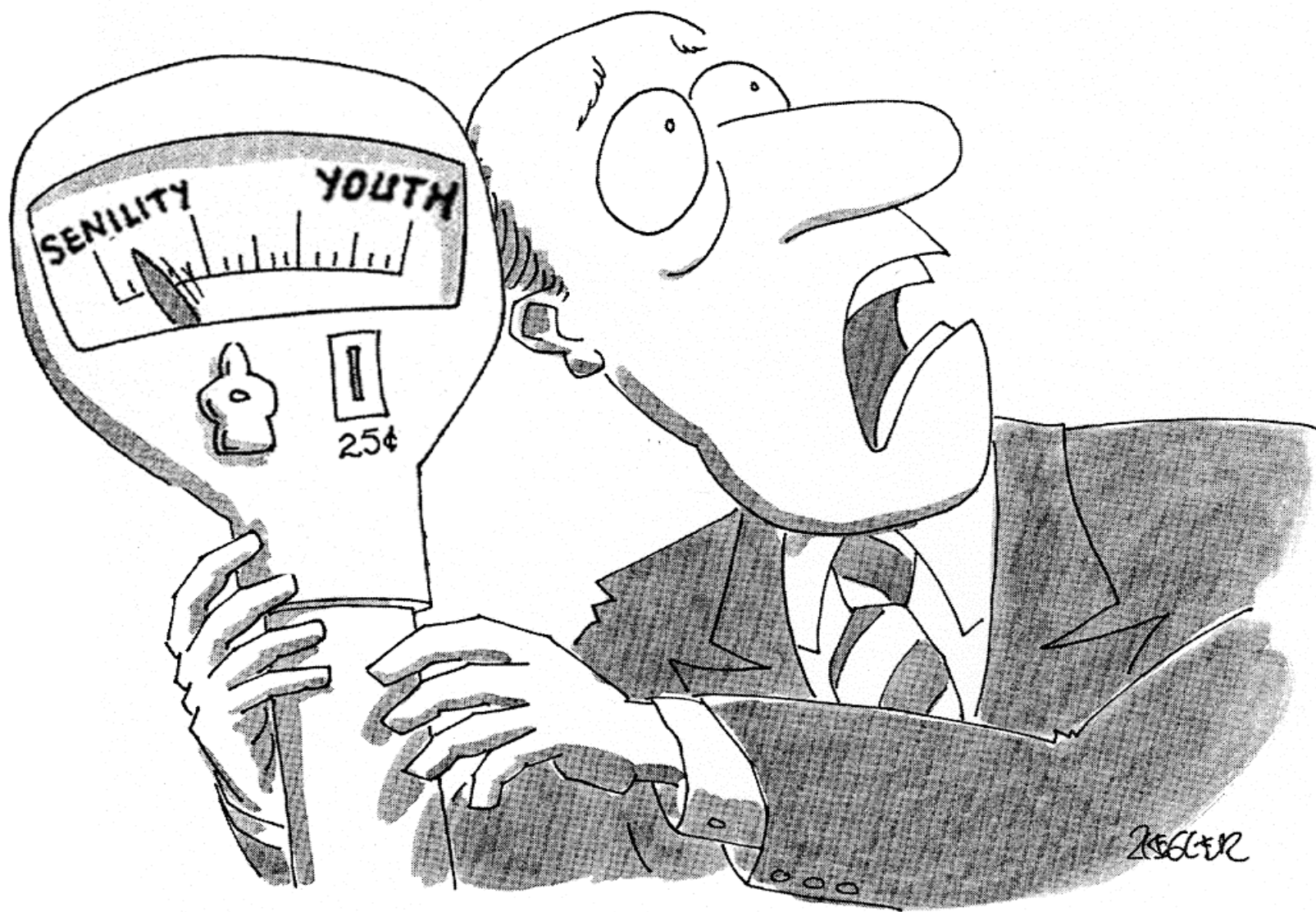
(92% is removed by RNase)



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

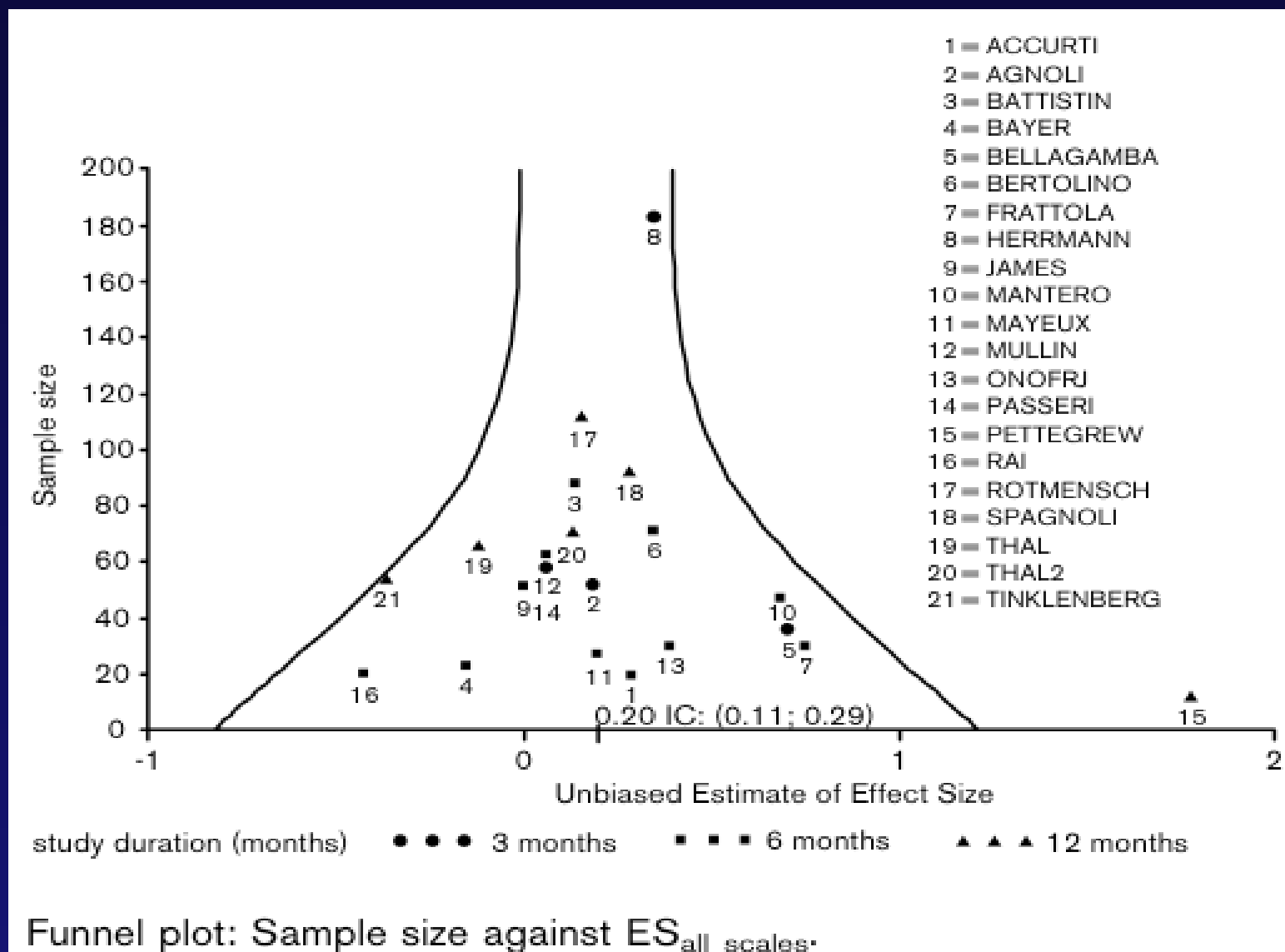






"More quarters! For God's sake, more quarters!"

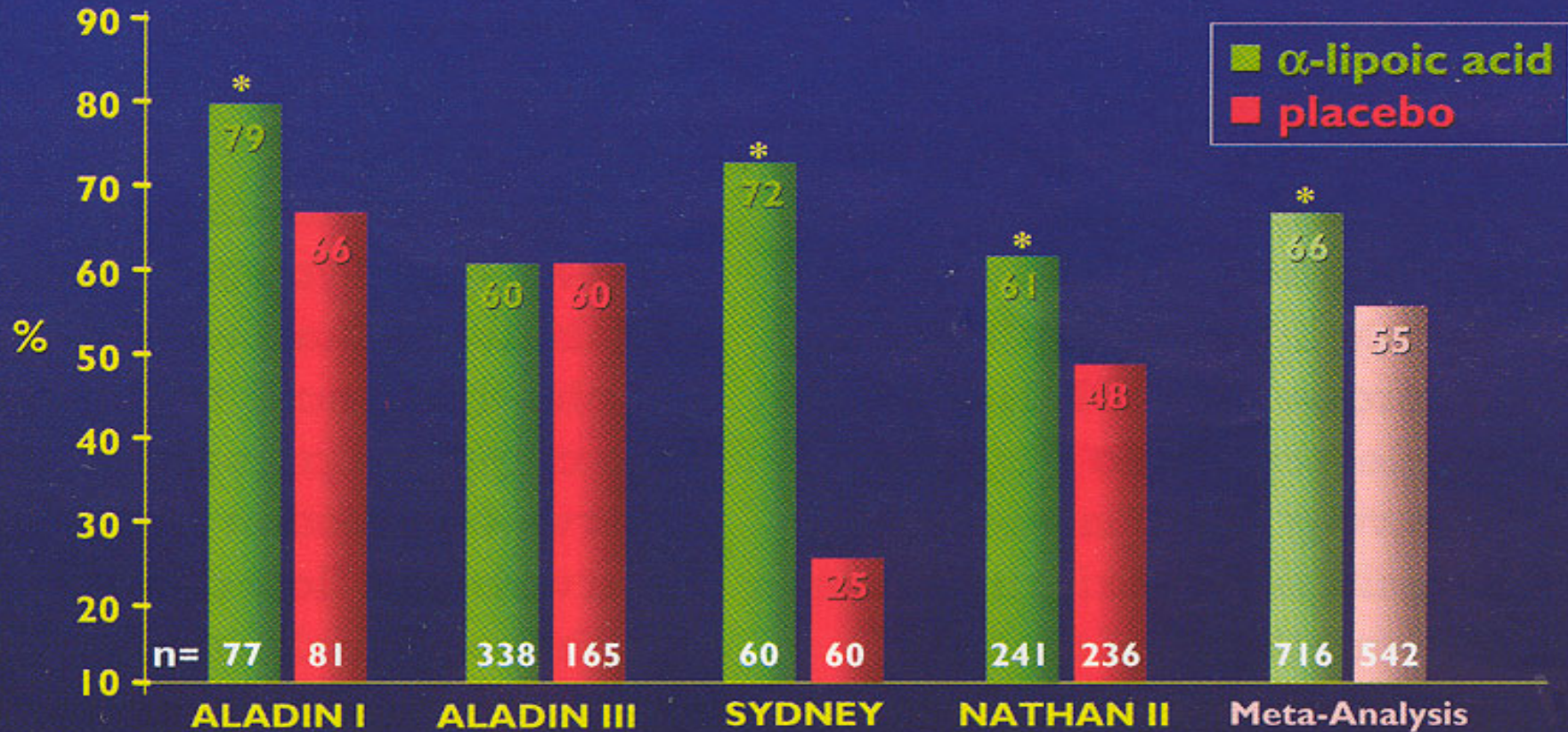
Meta-analysis of acetyl-L-carnitine versus placebo for mild cognitive impairment and mild Alzheimer's disease



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

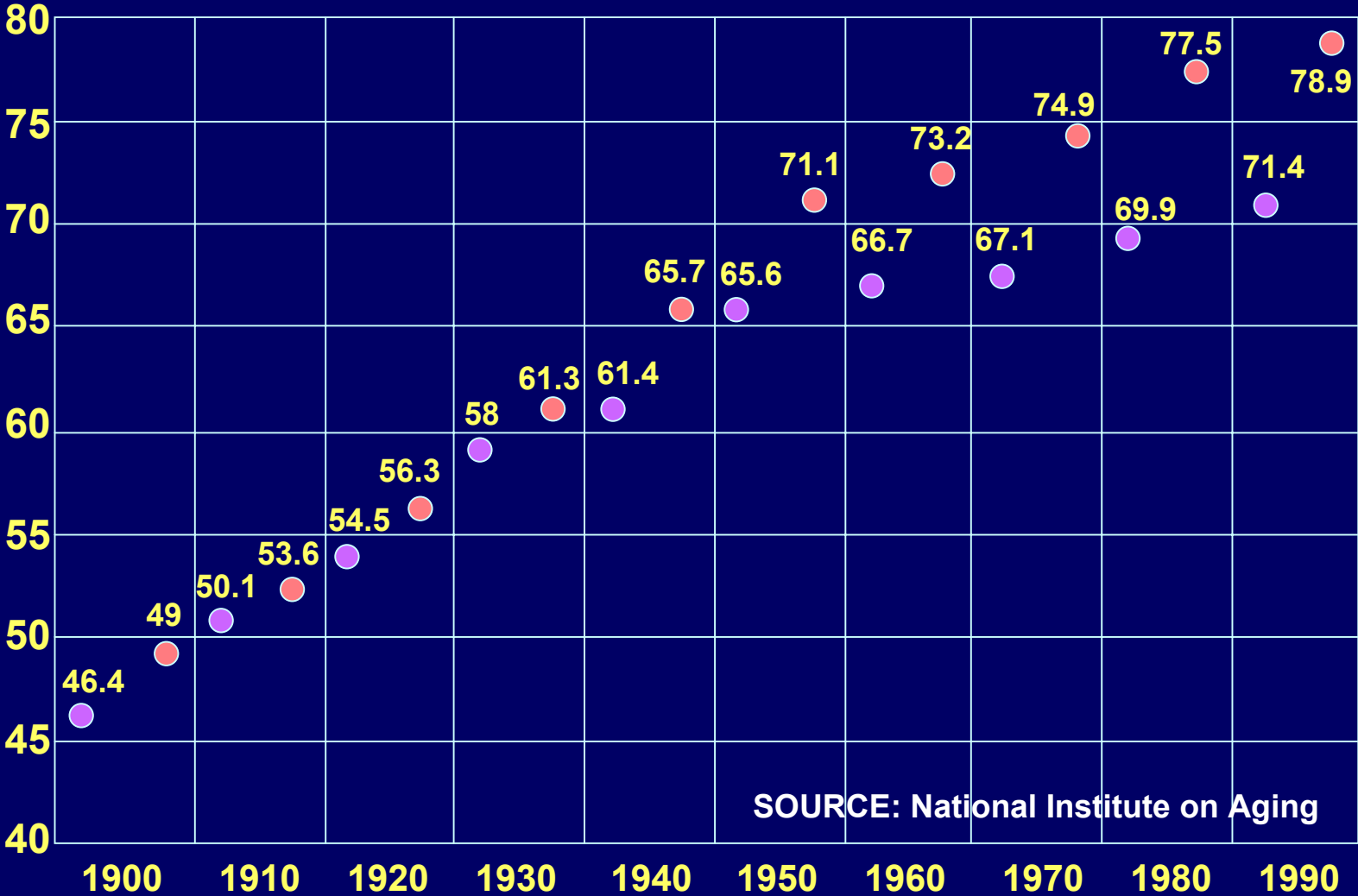
Treatment with alpha-lipoic acid significantly improves both neuropathic symptoms and deficits in diabetic patients with symptomatic diabetic neuropathy

ITT analysis of 4 phase II-III RCTs plus meta-analysis: 600 mg i.v. per day for 3 weeks
Total Symptom Score (TSS): **relative improvement at 3 weeks vs baseline**



* $p < 0.05$ vs Placebo

Life Expectancy of Men and Women at Birth



SOURCE: National Institute on Aging

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

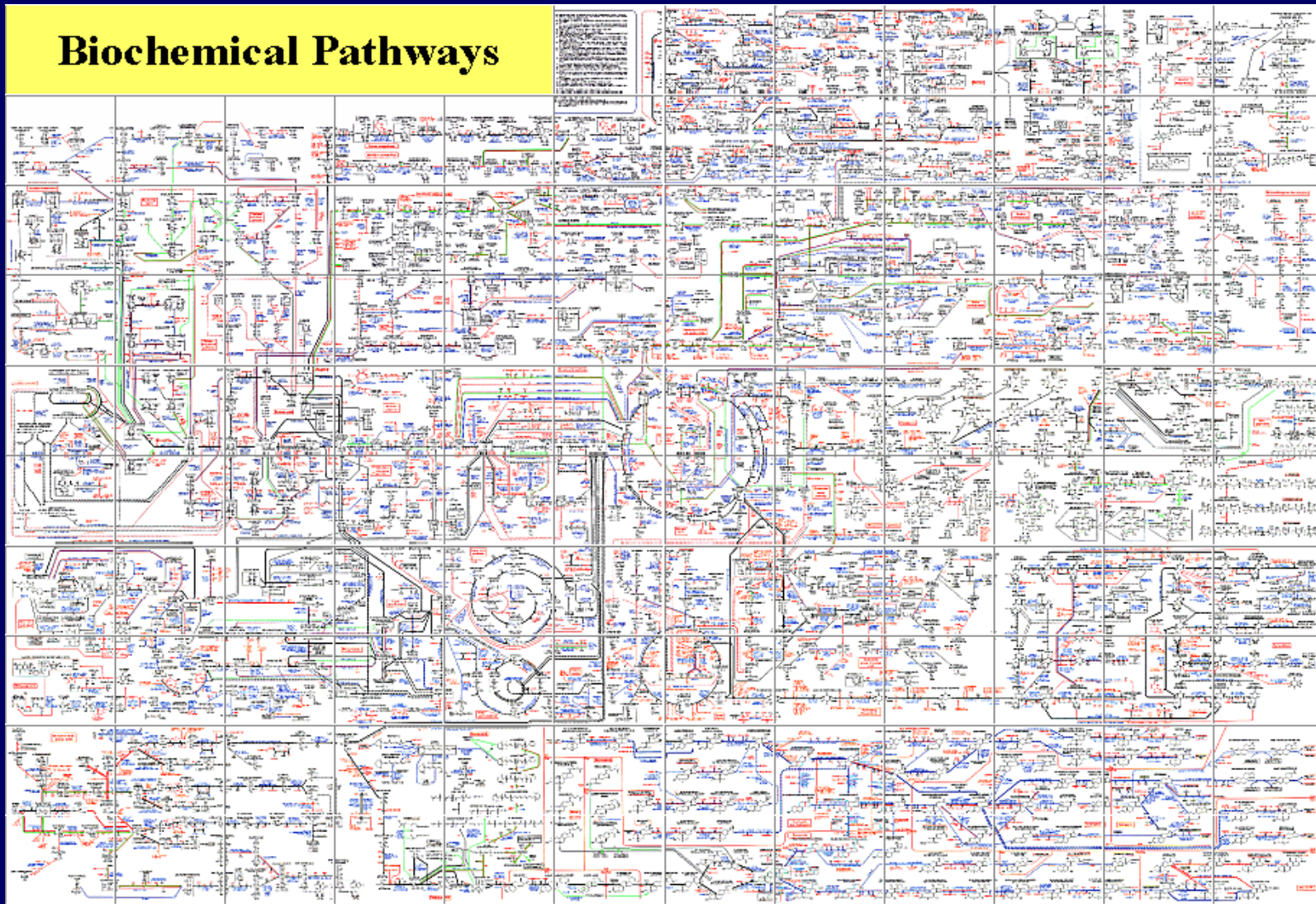


Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Irvine
Linus Pauling Institute, Oregon State University

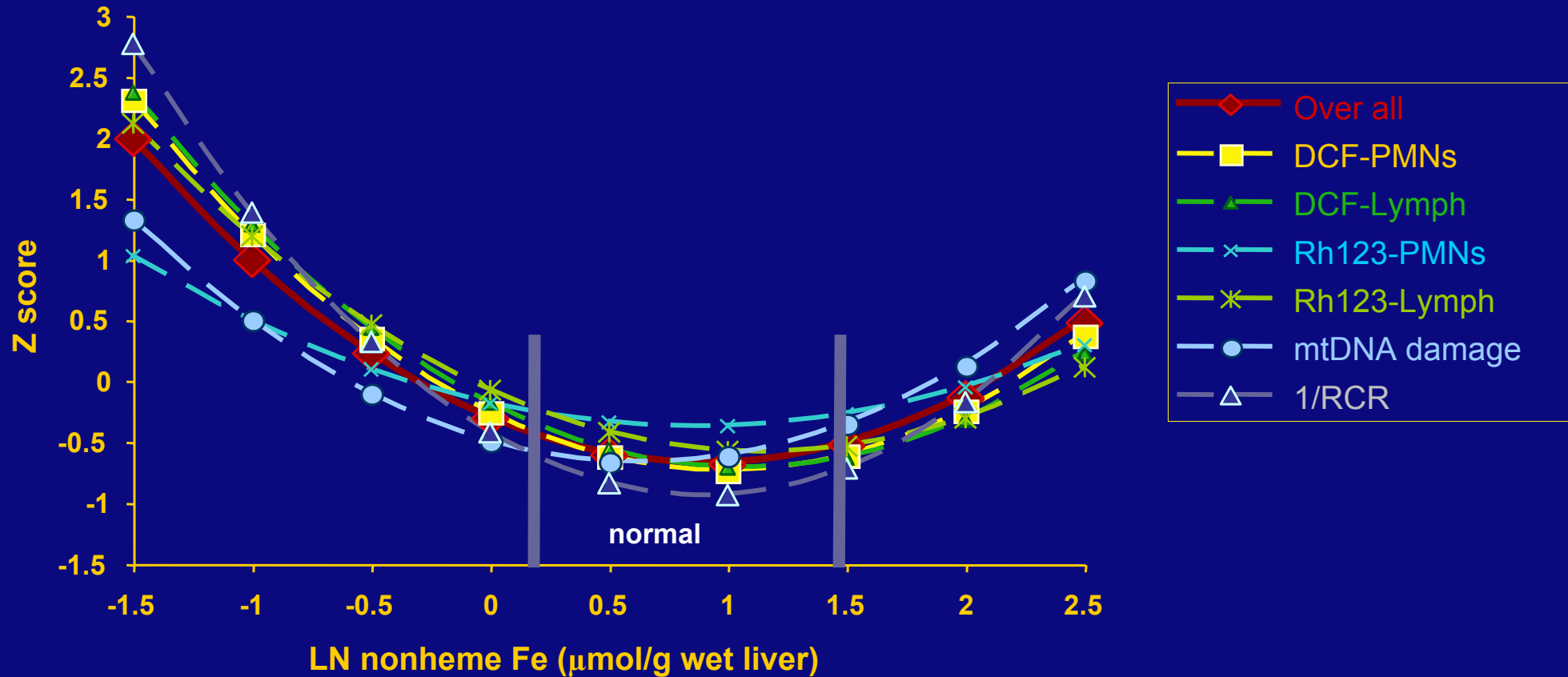
Dr. Jiankang Liu
Dr. Tory Hagen
Dr. Afshin Gharib
Dr. David Killilea
Dr. Patrick Walter
Dr. Hani Atamna
Dr. Emily Ho

Dr. Elizabeth Head
Dr. Carl W. Cotman

Biochemical Pathways



Analysis of nonlinear regression models: comparison of an overall model and individual models of Z-transformed values vs. ln- 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 ln-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.

Synthesis of Heme

Cytosol



Other intermediates

PBG

2ALA

PPIX

PPGIX

FeII

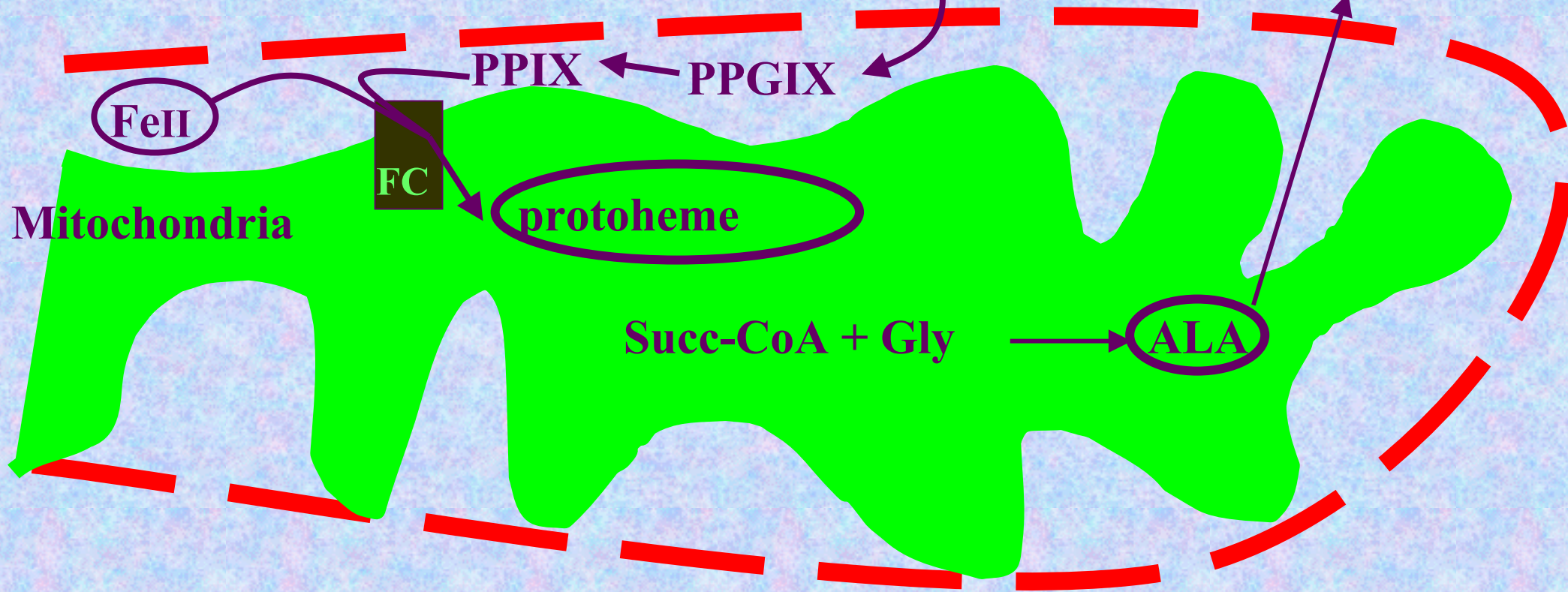
FC

protoheme

Succ-CoA + Gly

ALA

Mitochondria



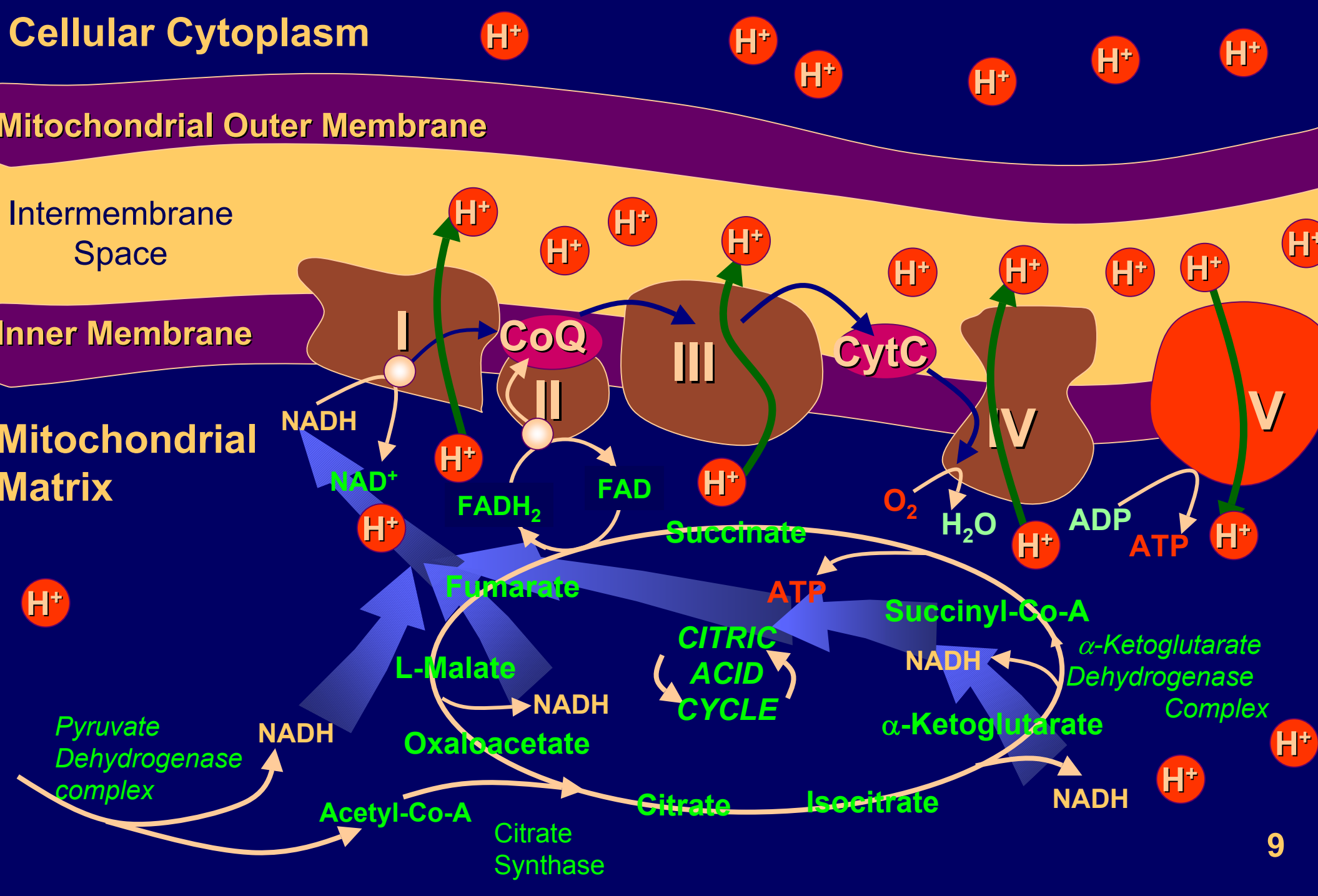
Cellular Cytoplasm

Mitochondrial Outer Membrane

Intermembrane Space

Inner Membrane

Mitochondrial Matrix



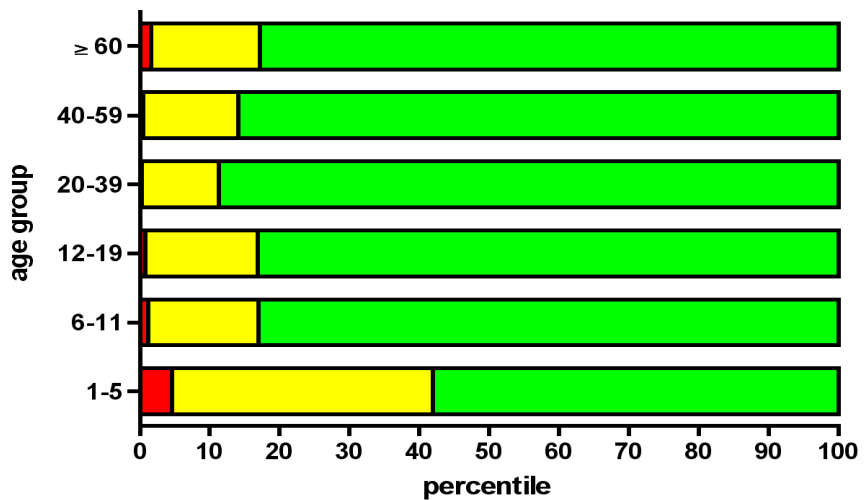
Similarity Between the Consequences of Heme Deficiency and Normal Aging/neurodegeneration

Factor in Study	Heme Deficiency	Aging/Neurodegeneration
Complex IV	Loss of complex IV 9	Loss of complex IV
Iron	Accumulation 11	Accumulation
Oxidative Stress	Increased 9	Increased
APP	Decreased and aggregate appear 11	dimmer or aggregate
NOS	Increased 11	Increased
Cell-cycle and differentiation	Disabled differentiation or proliferation 11	Loss of Axons; neuronal death
Metabolism	Mitochondrial decline 9,10	Hypometabolism
Calcium	Corrupted 9	Corrupted
Ferrochelatase	Increased 9	Increased in senescent cells 9*
Heme synthesis	Decreased 10	Decreased with age**

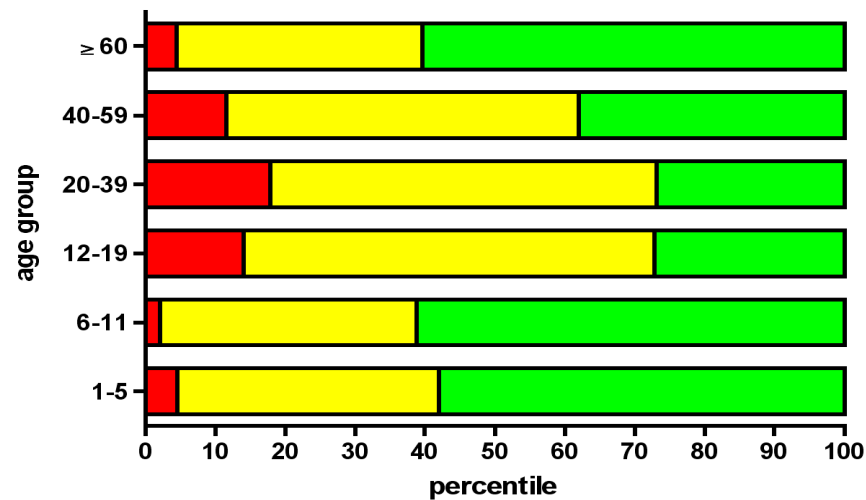
***Not Determined in vivo. **Not determined in the aging brain**
9) Atamna et al (2001) JBC. 10) Atamna et al (2002) ABB.
11) Atamna et al (2002) PNAS.

Iron Deficiency by Gender and Race

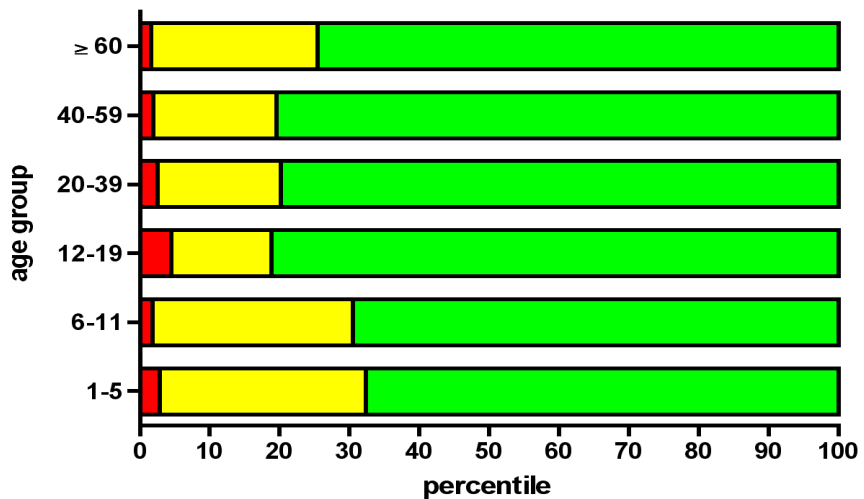
White Males



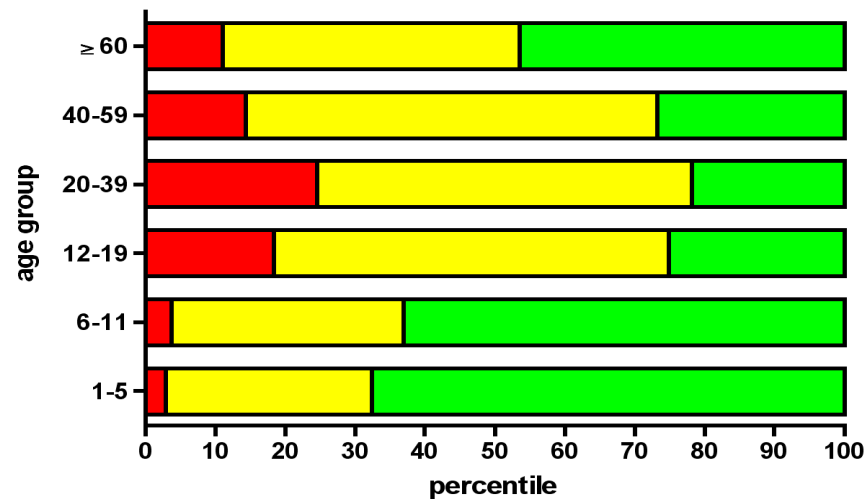
White Females



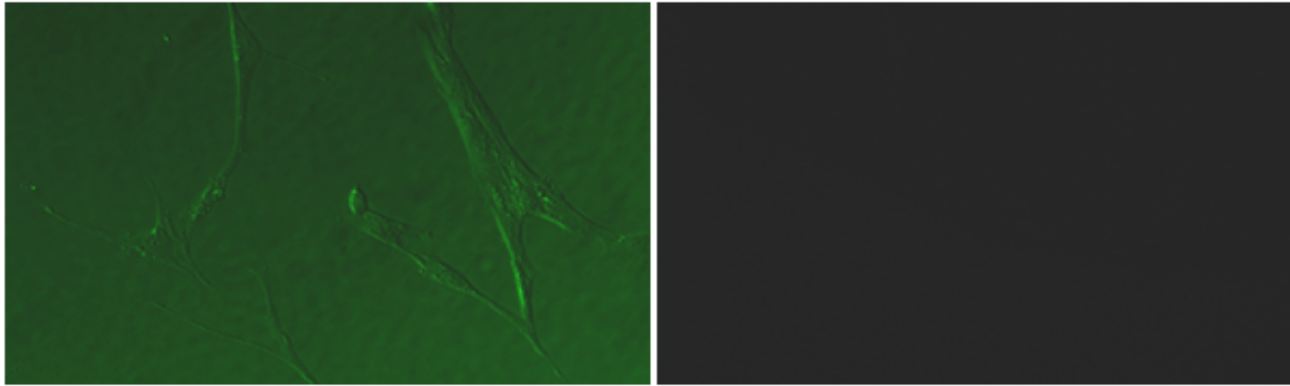
Black Males



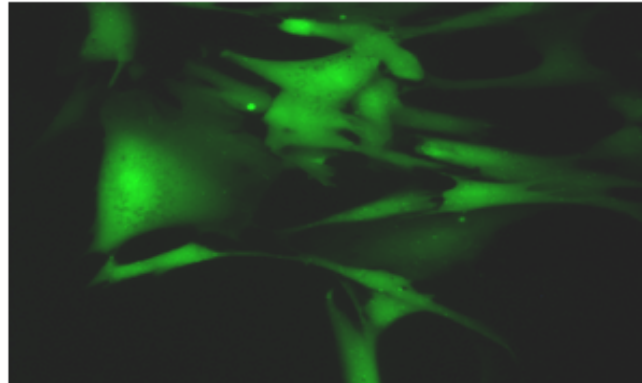
Black Females



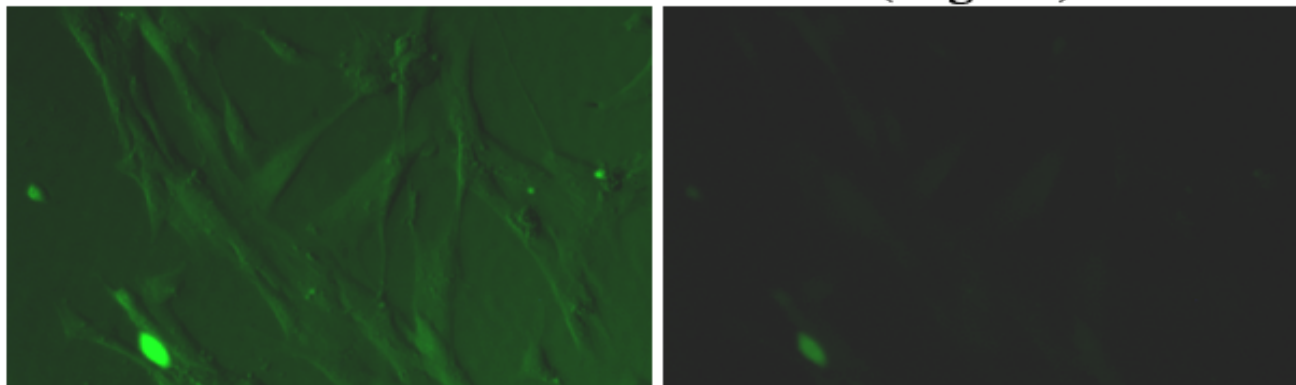
Biotin Sufficient



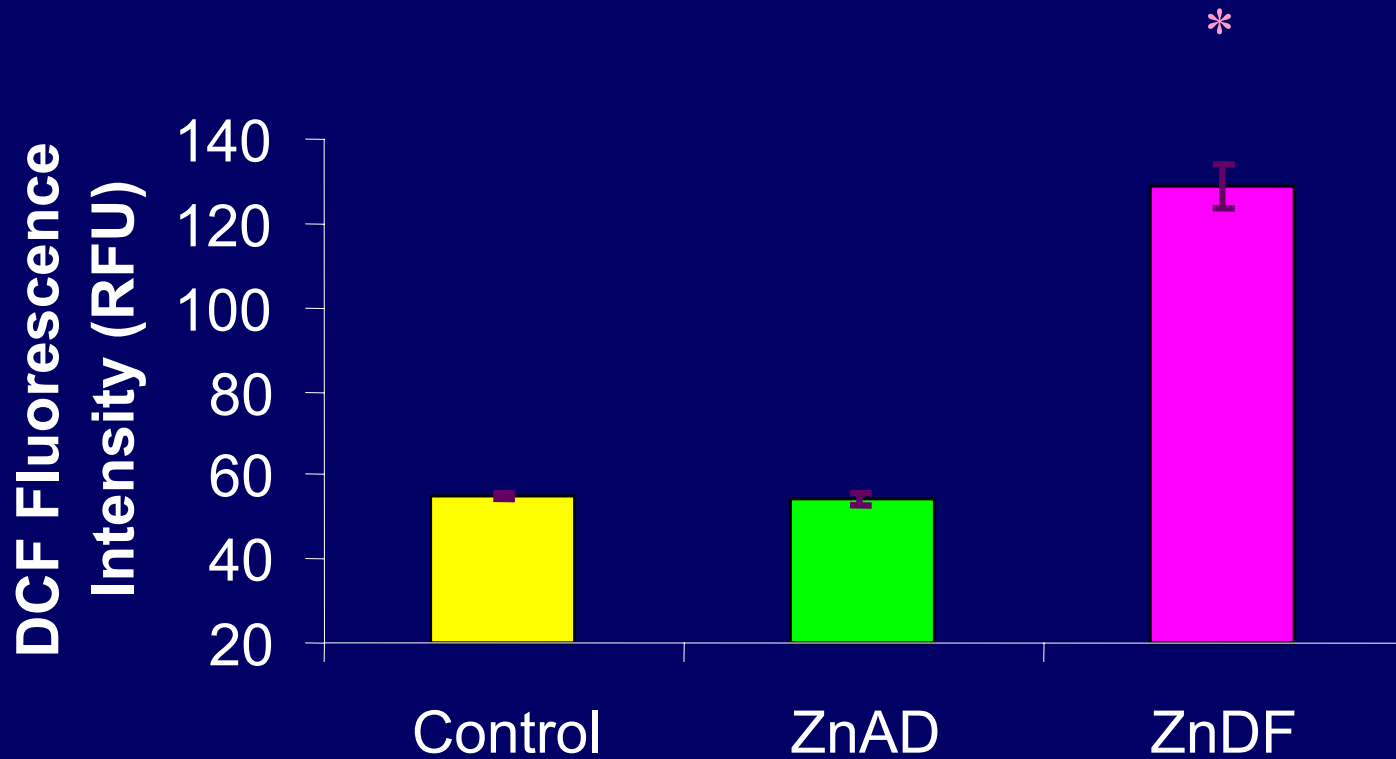
Biotin Deficient



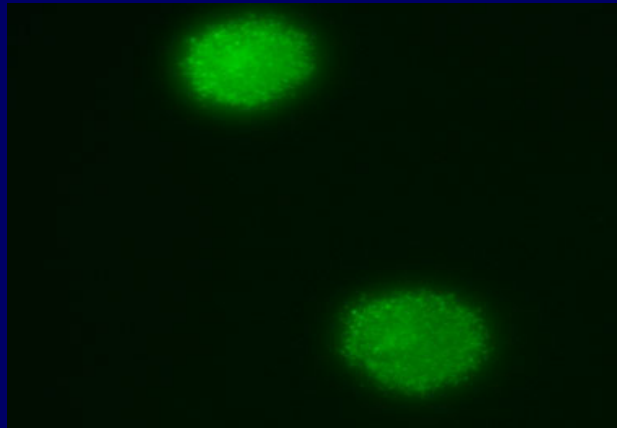
Biotin deficient + Biotin (5ng/ ml)



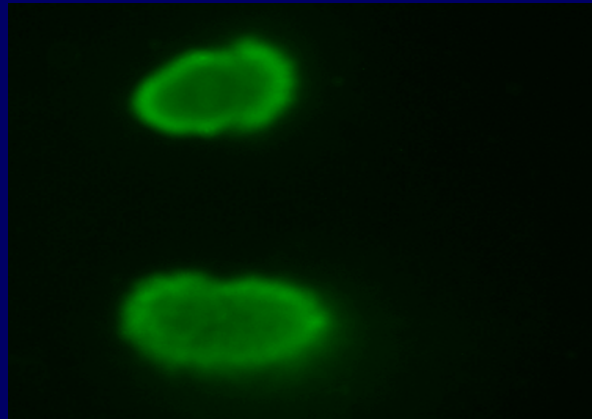
Zinc Deficiency Induces Increased Oxidative Stress in C6 Glioma Cells



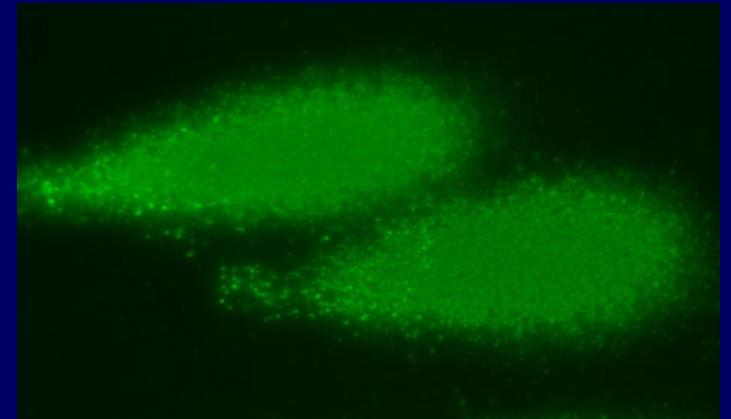
Zinc Deficiency Induces Fapy Glycosylase (Fpg)-sensitive Single Strand Breaks in Human Lung Fibroblasts



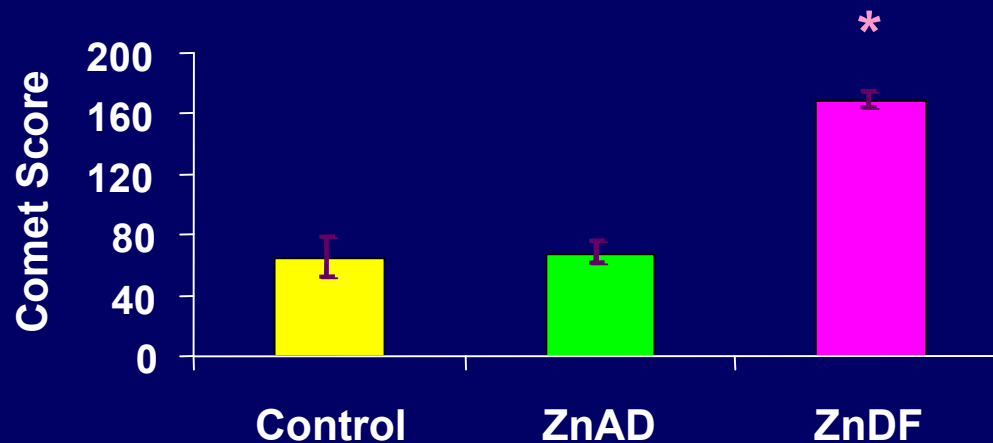
Control (+Fpg)



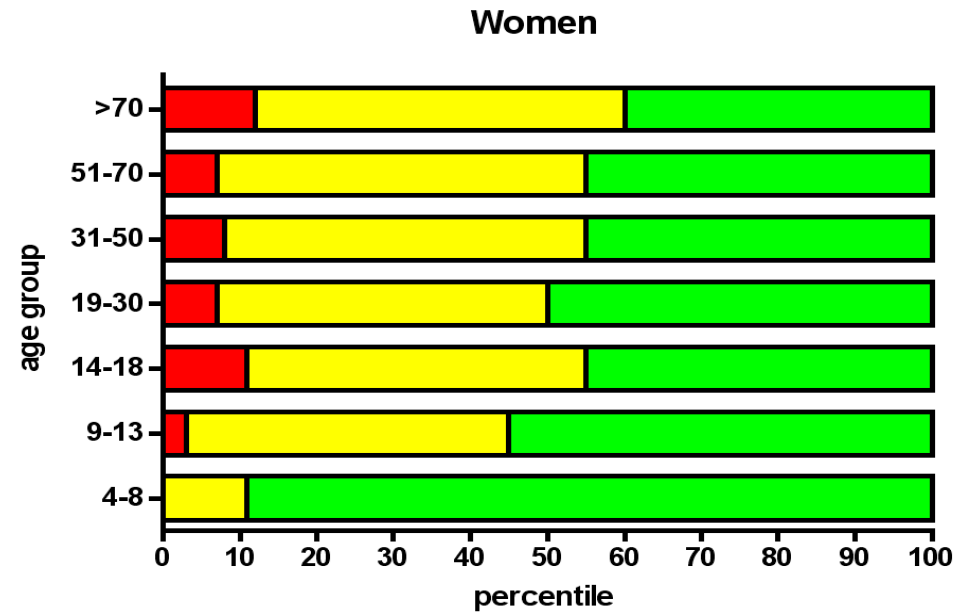
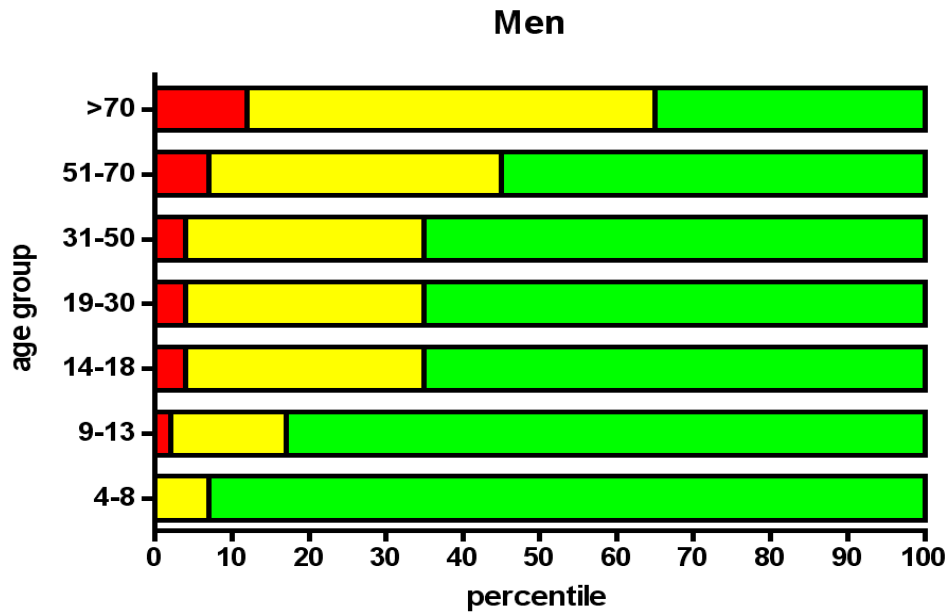
ZnAD (+Fpg)



ZnDF (+Fpg)



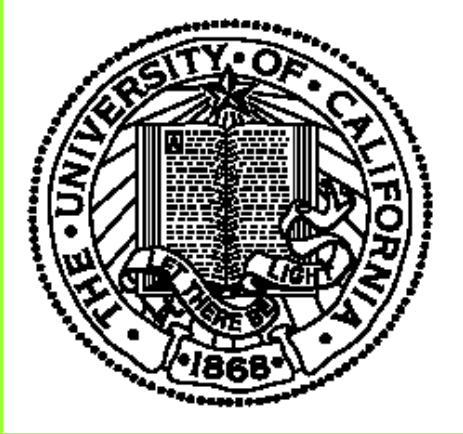
Zinc Deficiency



Mean intake by ethnic group (mg)			
	20 yrs	40 yrs	60 yrs
<i>RDA</i>	11	11	11
White	15	14	13
Black	16	13	10
Hispanic	15	15	11

Mean intake by ethnic group (mg)			
	20 yrs	40 yrs	60 yrs
<i>RDA</i>	8	8	8
White	9	10	10
Black	10	8	8
Hispanic	11	9	8

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute
University of California at Berkeley

Dr. Hani Atamna

Dr. Ronit Erlitski, Dr. David Killilea

Ms. Susan Mashiyama, Dr. Lynn Wallock,

Dr. Patrick Walter

Dr. Arnold Huang, Dr. Mitch Knutson

Dr. Chantal Courtemanche

Dr. Emily Ho, Prof. Fernando Viteri