

# How blood(products) influence ageing



@Age



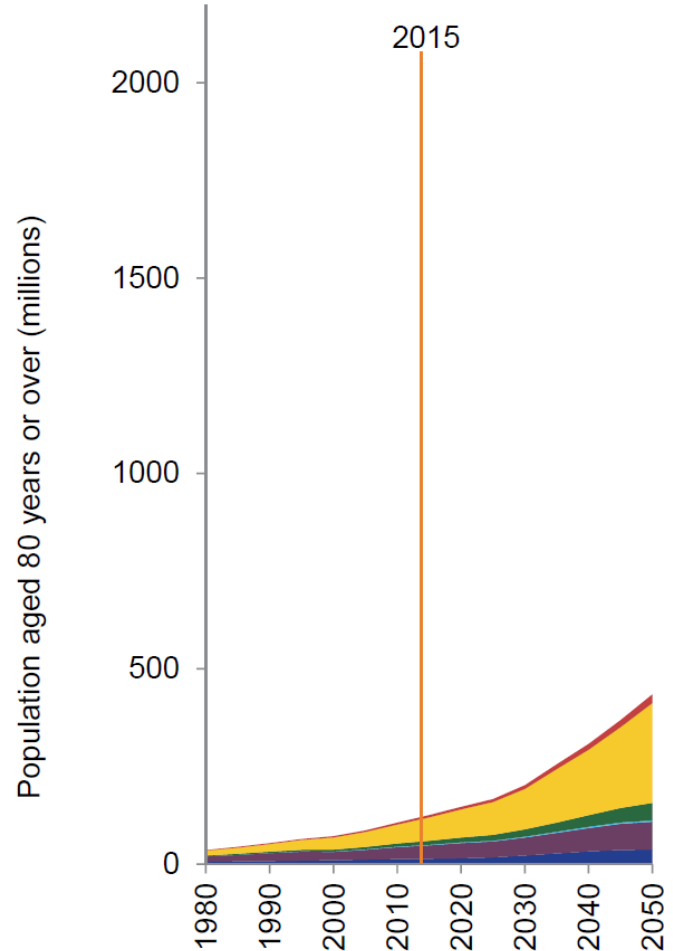
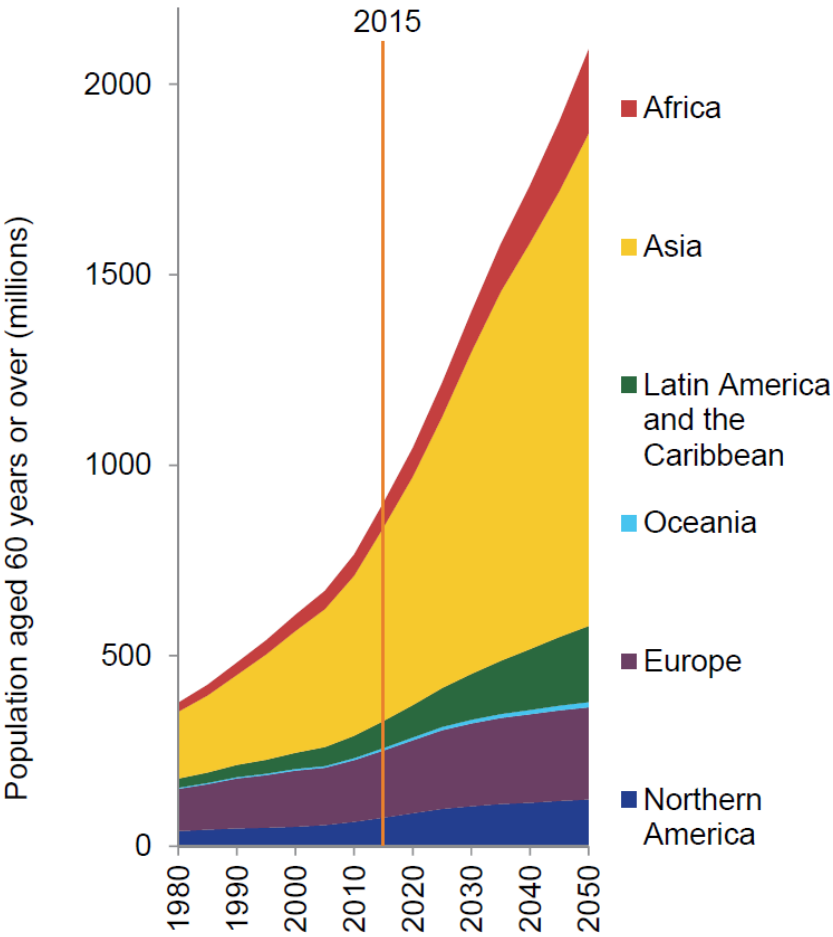
THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE

Prof. Andrea Maier



Yong Loo Lin  
School of Medicine

# Population changes

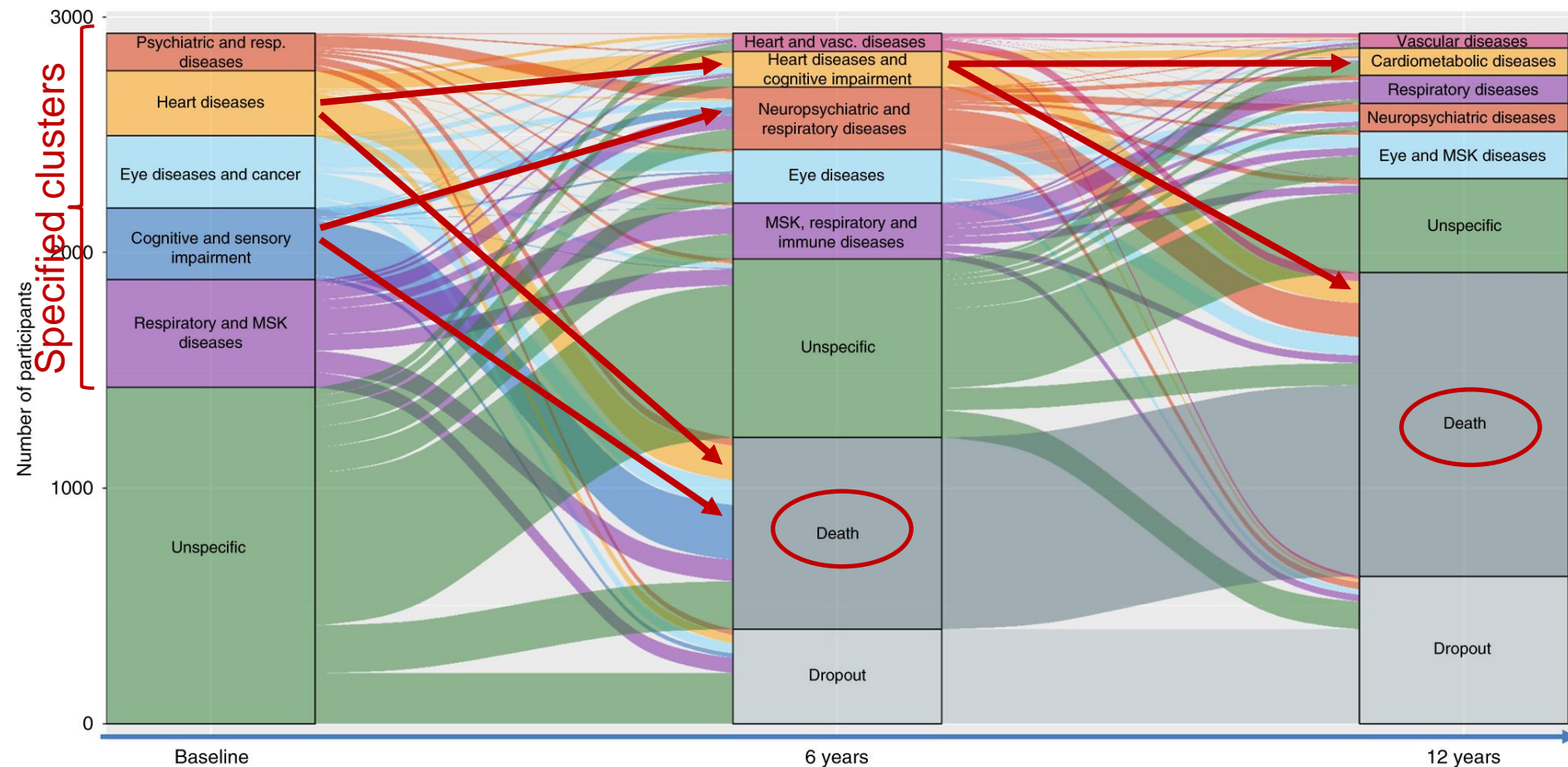


Data source: United Nations (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*.



# Multimorbidity trajectories

70 years: 70% multimorbidity

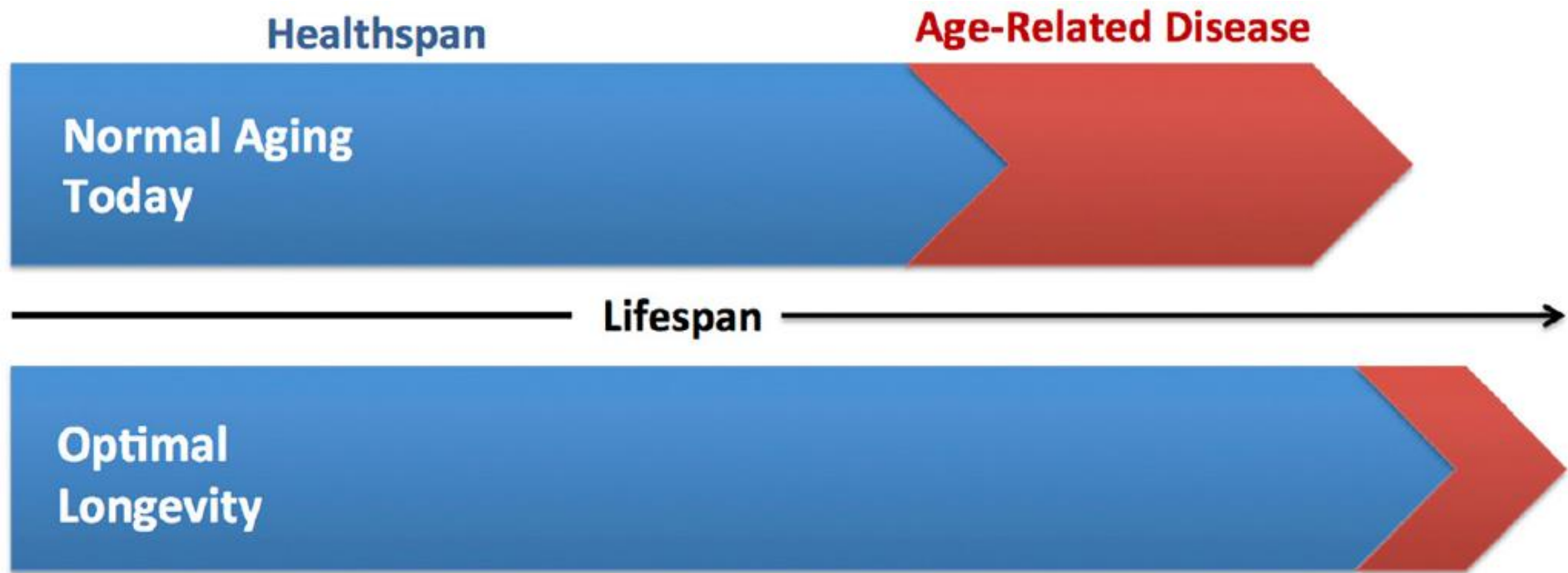


Vetrano et al., Nature Communications 2020

Swedish National Study on Aging and Care in Kungsholmen  
 76.1 ± 11.0 years  
 Excluded N = 432 <2 chronic disease



# Aim of Geroscience





Feature » Health and Ageing

## Geroscience's coming of age

BMJ 2020 ; 370 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m1323> (Published 28 August 2020)

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Bob Roehr, freelance journalist

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The search for a fountain of youth endures across cultures. But the time is coming when we treat ageing as a disease, not an inevitability, reports **Bob Roehr**

The lifespan of worms can be increased 10-fold through a single mutation to the insulin signaling pathway. The lifespan of a mouse can be upped by 50%. As for humans, however, "There is still this notion among physicians and the public in general that ageing is an inevitable universal process, that there's not much you can do about it," says Joao Pedro de Magalhães, a professor at the Institute of Ageing and Chronic Disease at the University of Liverpool, UK. "And that's not true."

Enter geroscience: a discipline that first emerged in the 1990s as "a fundamentally different approach" to thinking about ageing, says Linda Partridge, a leader in the field with appointments to the Max Planck Institute in Cologne, Germany, and University College London, UK. In geroscience, she tells *The BMJ*, the appearance of one chronic condition associated with ageing predicts the emergence of another, and another, and so on. Many of these diseases share common signaling pathways and biological mechanisms such as inflammation.<sup>1</sup>

De Magalhães tells *The BMJ*, "We can retard ageing as a whole [by treating] multiple ageing diseases as one. Given that we can do it in so many different species, there is no reason to think that we cannot do it in humans."

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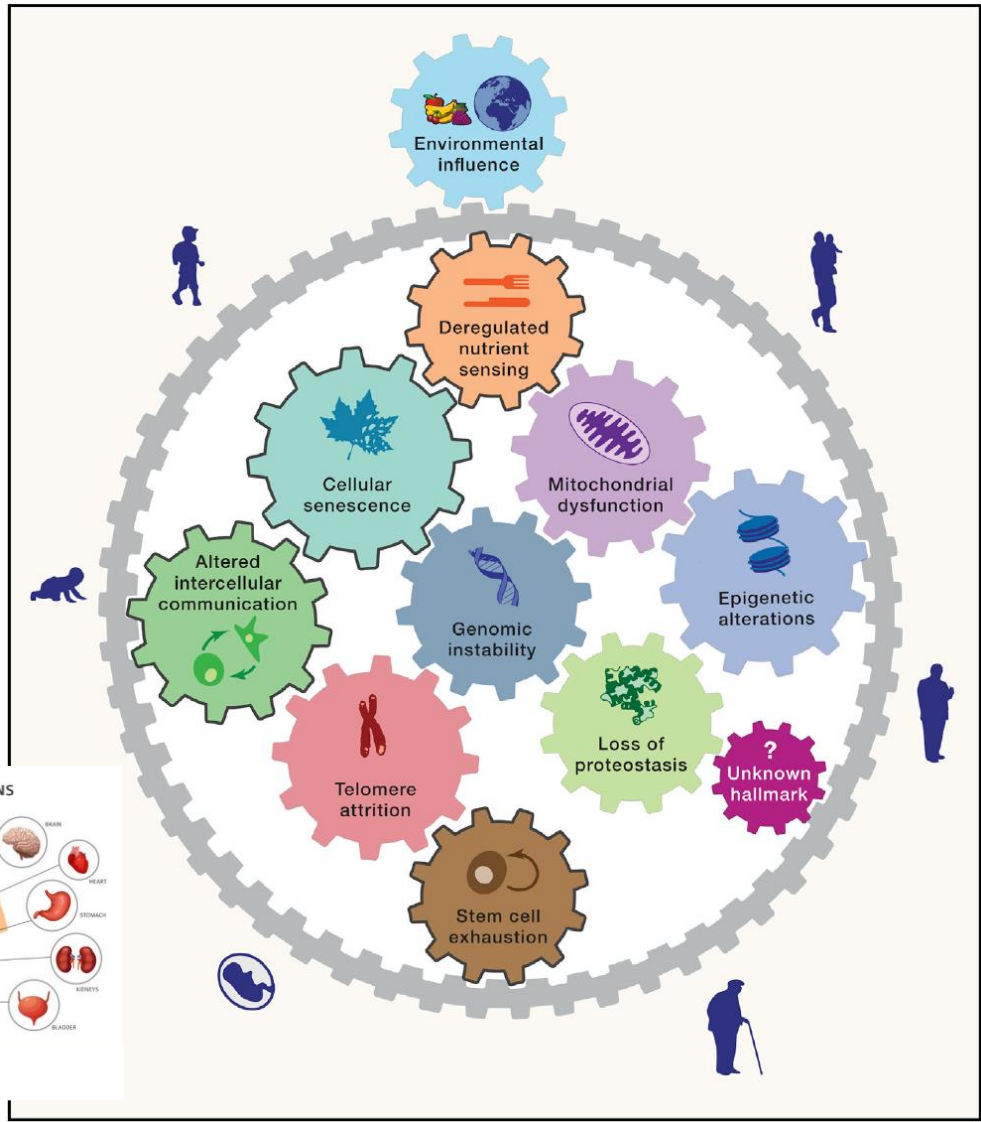


Lack of knowledge!

Opportunity!

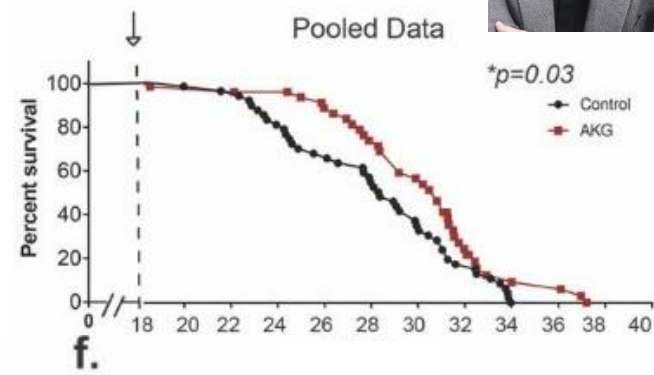
# Mechanisms of ageing

## Identification

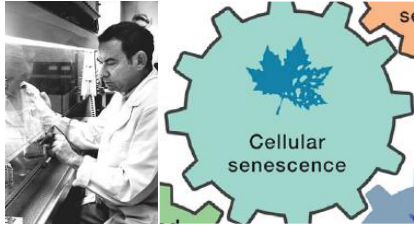
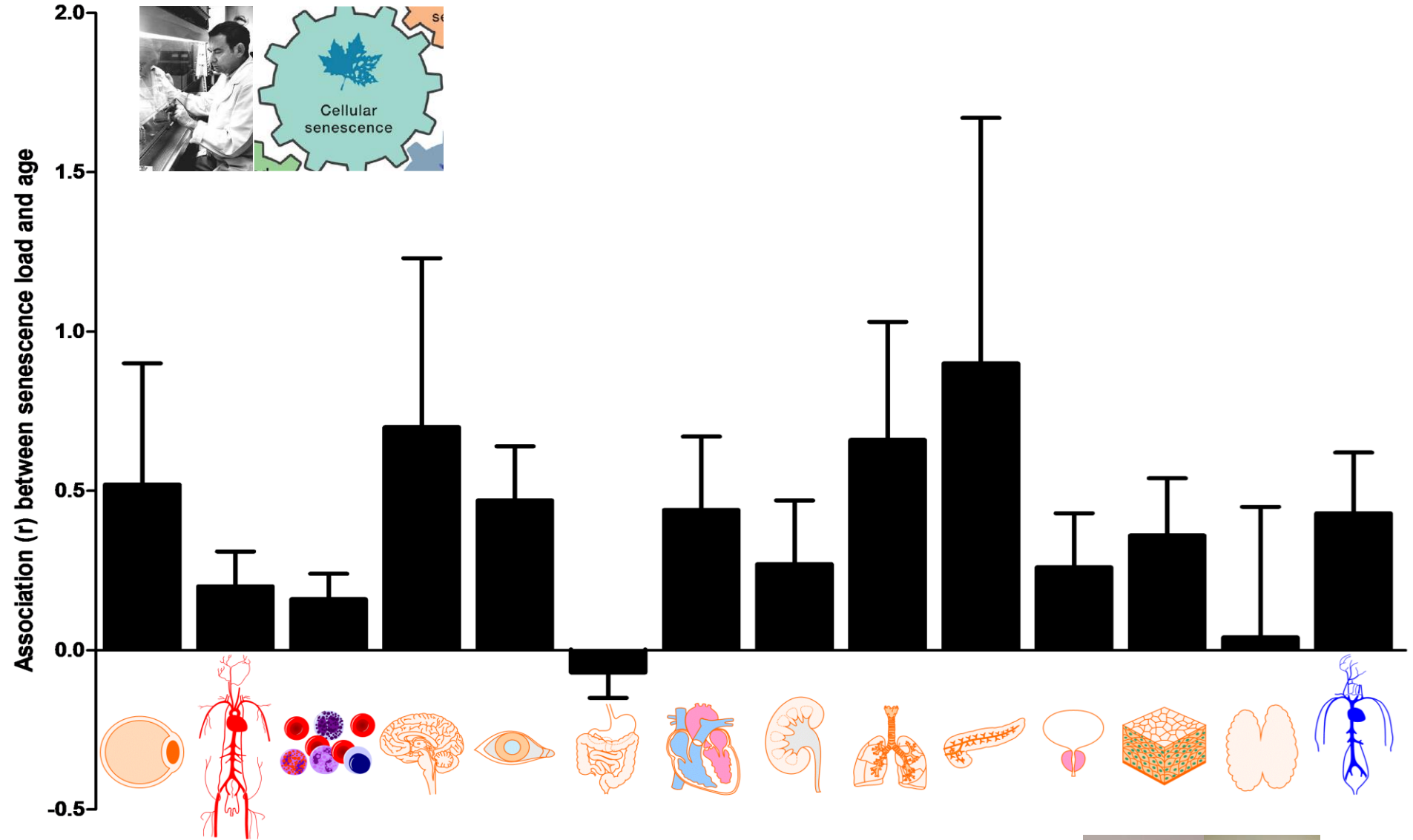


## Intervention

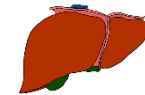
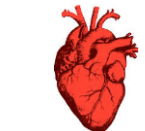
Alpha-ketoglutarate  
Female



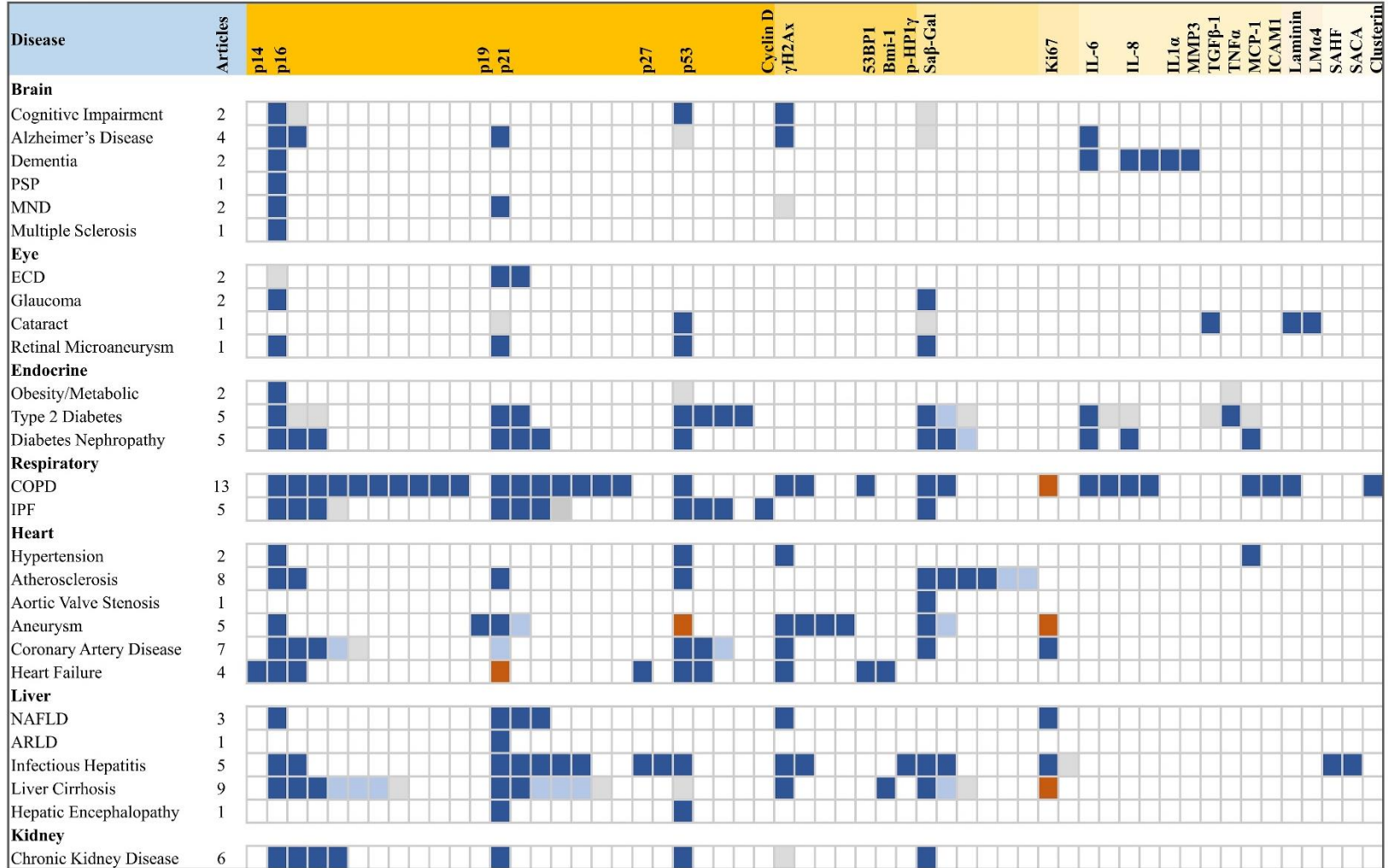
# Senescence and chronological age



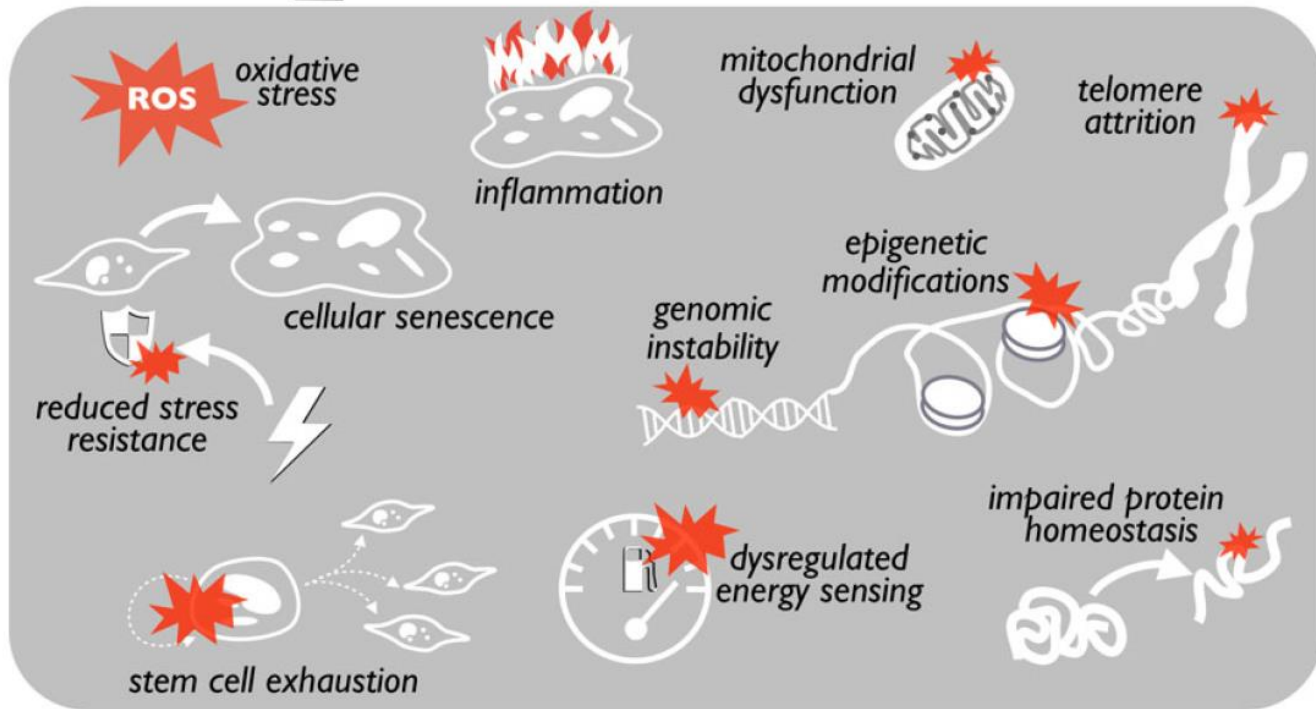
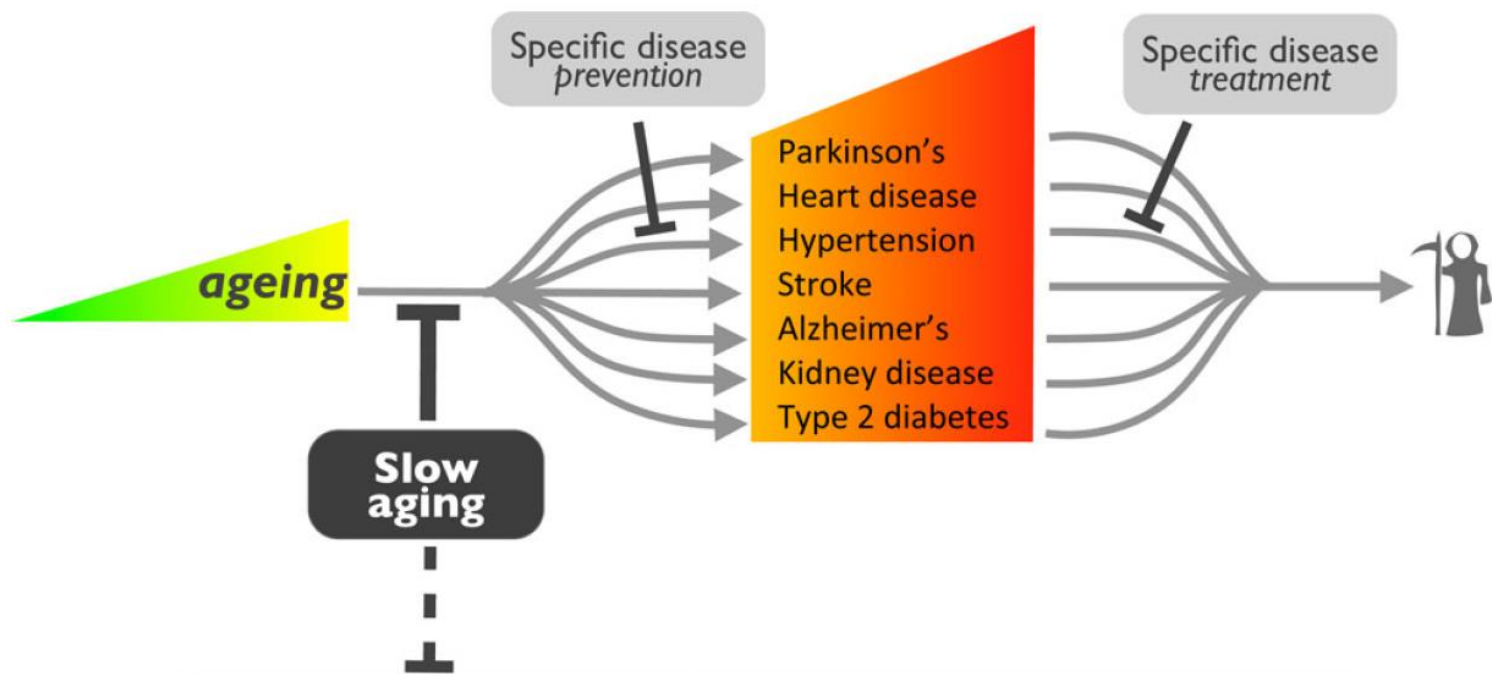
# Senescence and age-related diseases



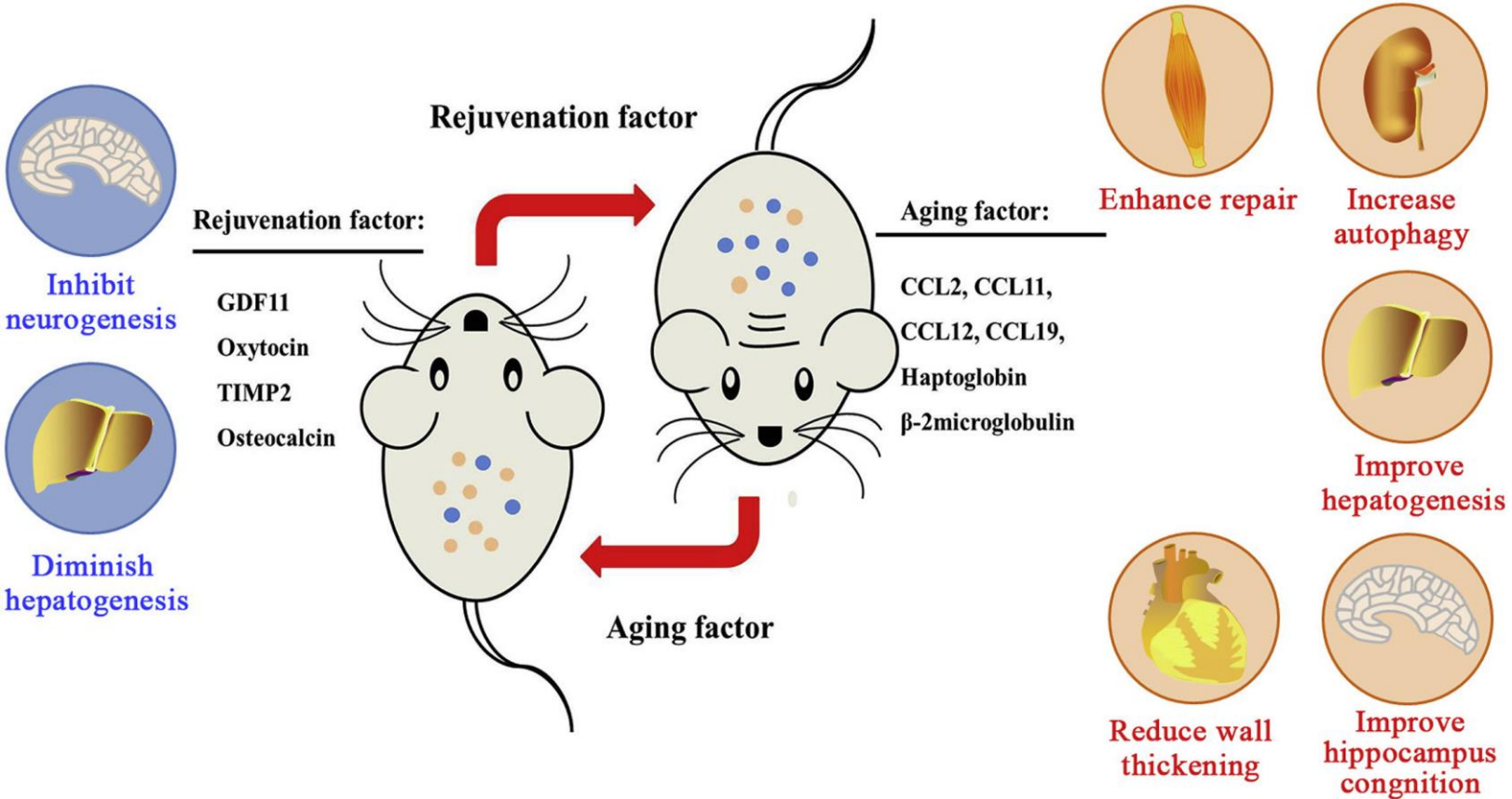
## Marker





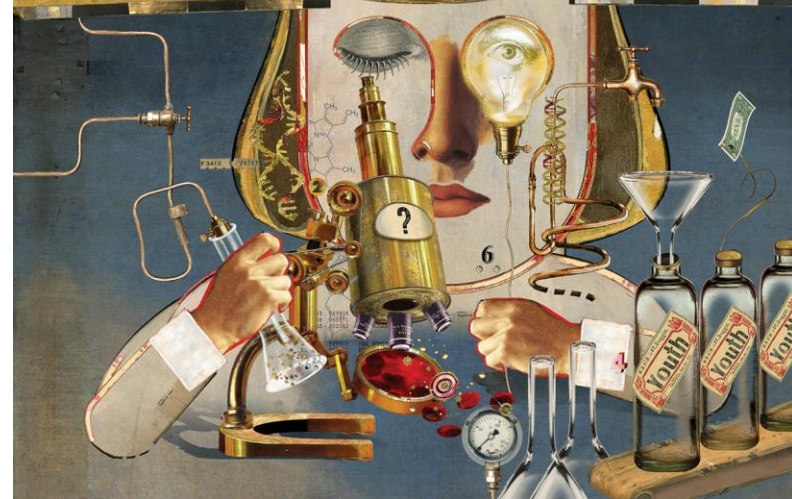


# 'Blood' factors influencing health



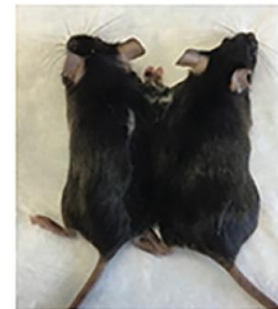
Scientist Robert Boyle \*1627:  
*'replacing the blood of the elderly with that  
of the young would be beneficial'*

Doctor Alexander Bogdanov 1920:  
underwent young blood transfusions  
*'more energetic and better looking'*



Bruno Mallart

**Parabiosis:**  
two living organisms are surgically joined,  
→ develop single, shared circulatory  
systems



Dorsal

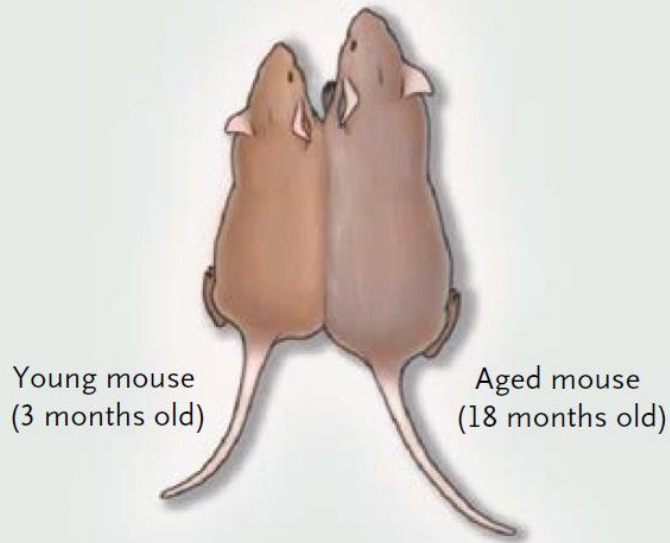


Ventral





### Parabiosis



### Transfusion of young blood plasma



### Direct administration of GDF11



### Morphologic changes

- ↑ Neurogenesis
- ↑ Synaptic plasticity
- ↑ Mitochondrial patterning in muscle satellite cells
- ↑ Macroautophagy
- ↓ Cardiac hypertrophy

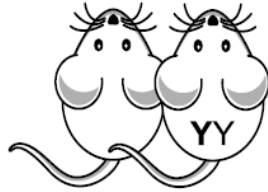
### Functional changes

- ↑ Olfaction
- ↑ Cognitive function
- ↑ Exercise endurance
- ↑ Grip strength



# Parabiosis and cellular senescence

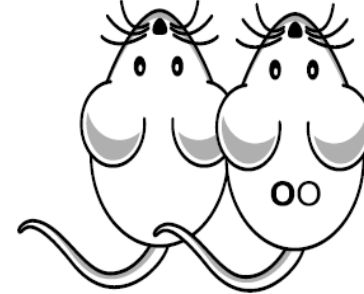
Young-Young  
(Isochronic)



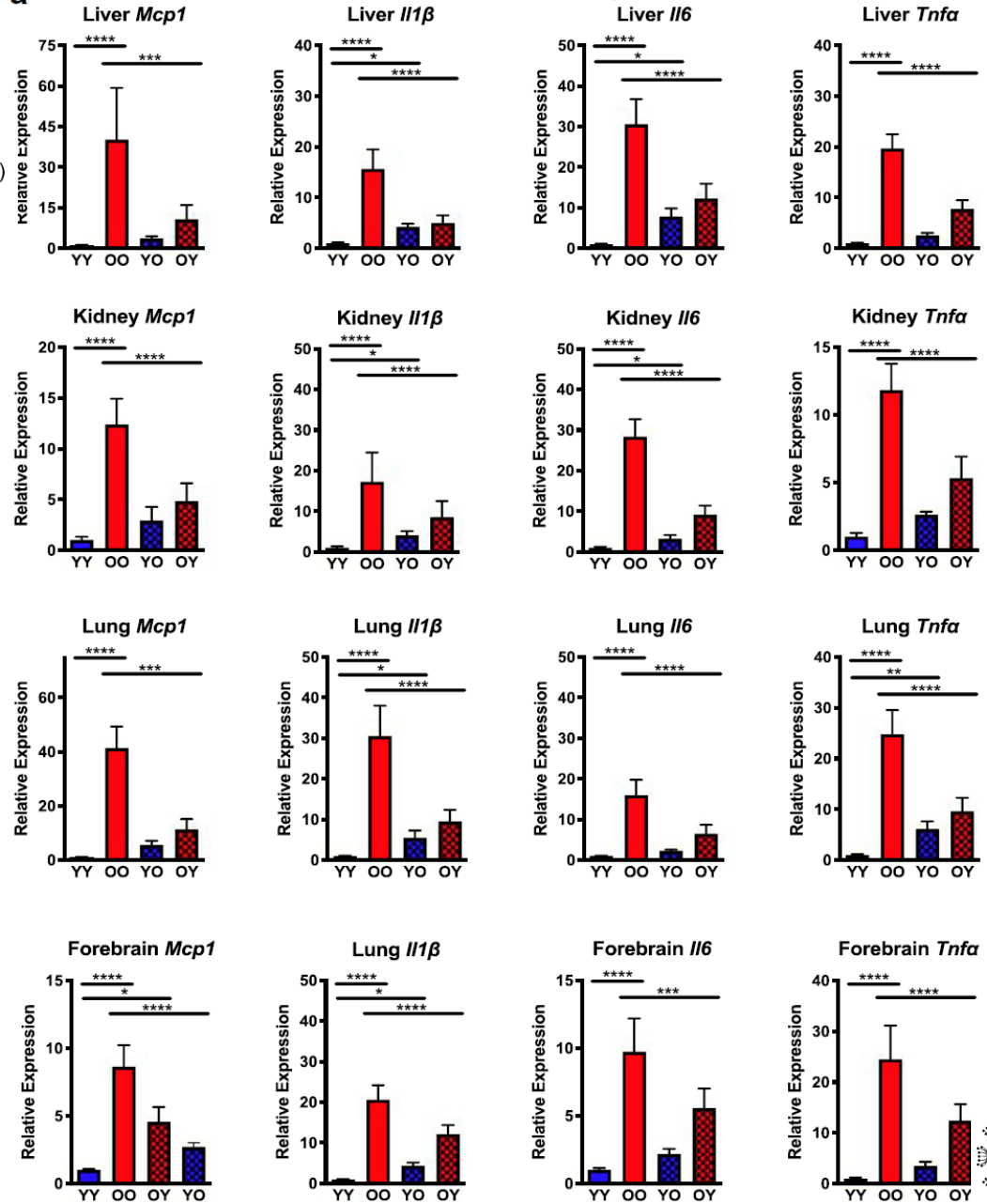
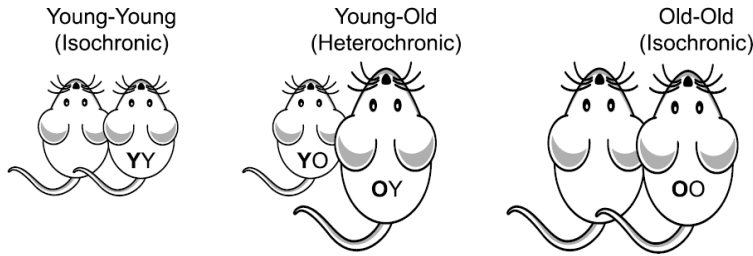
Young-Old  
(Heterochronic)



Old-Old  
(Isochronic)

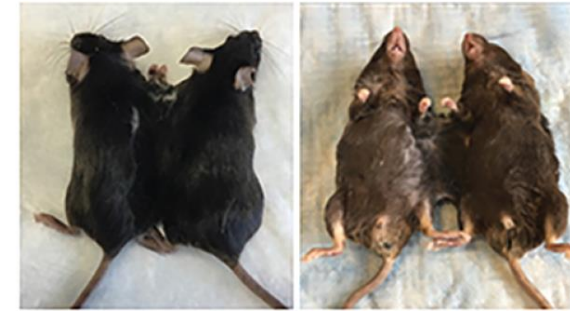
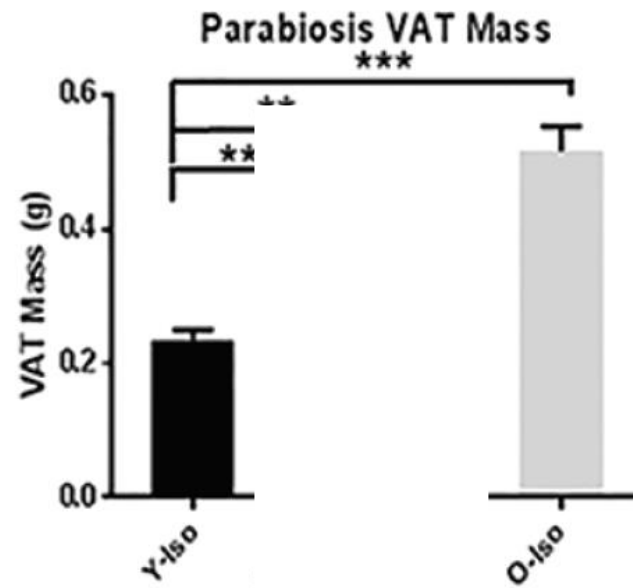
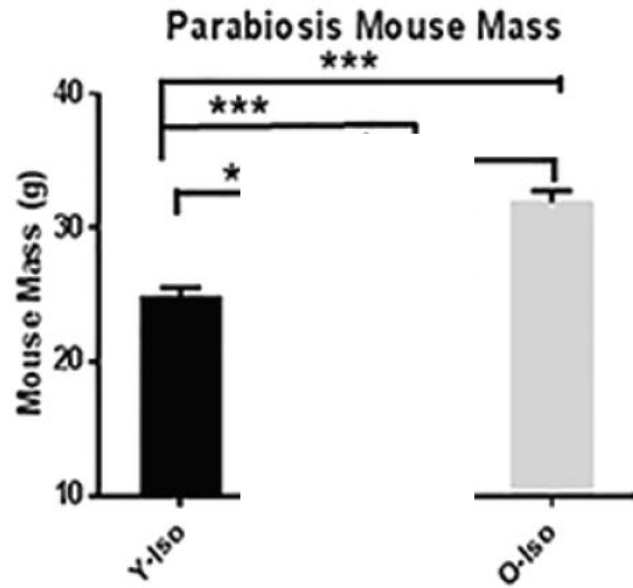


# Parabiosis and inflammation / SASP



# Parabiosis, visceral tissue, inflammation

Visceral adipose tissue



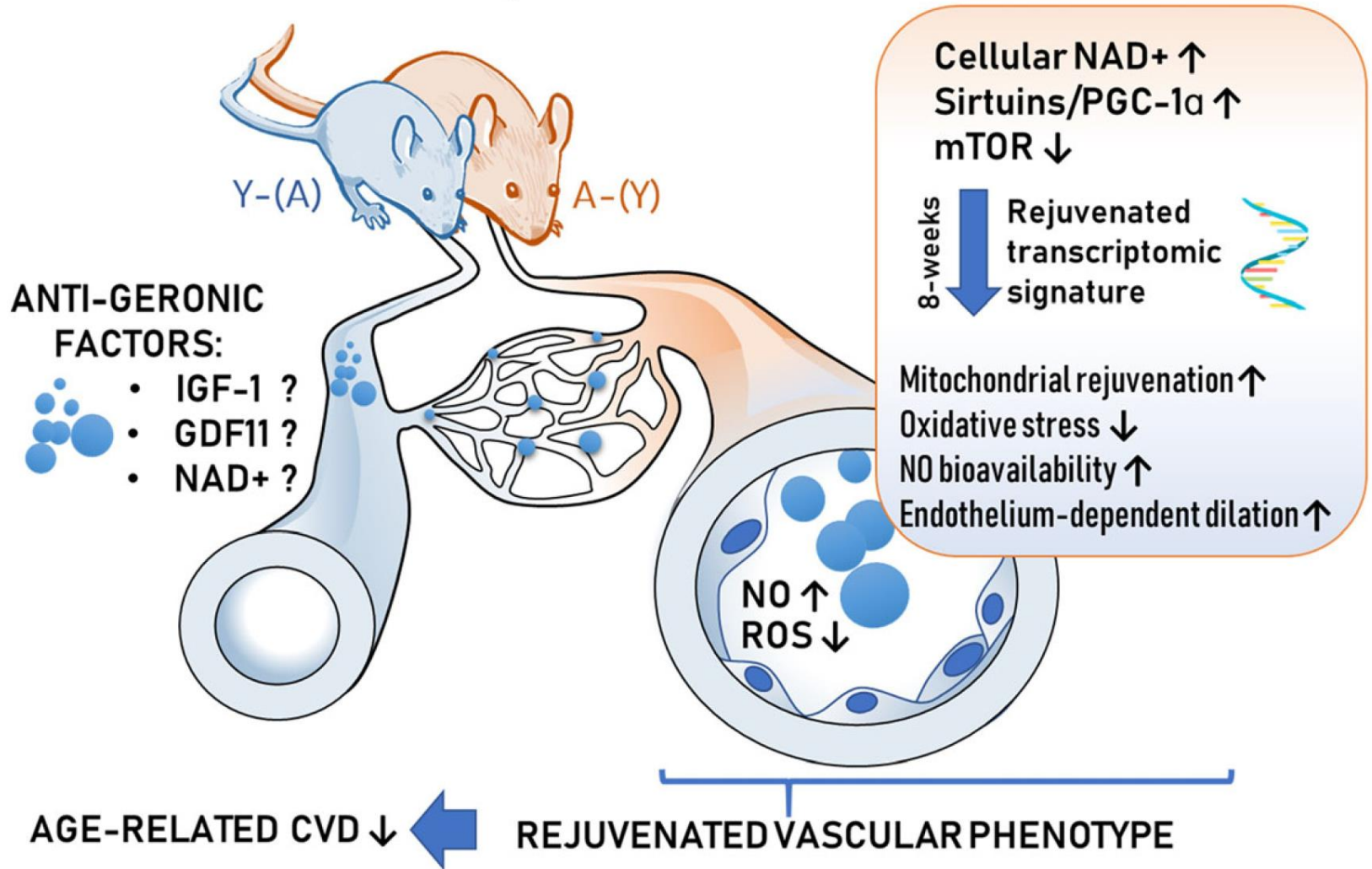
Dorsal

Ventral



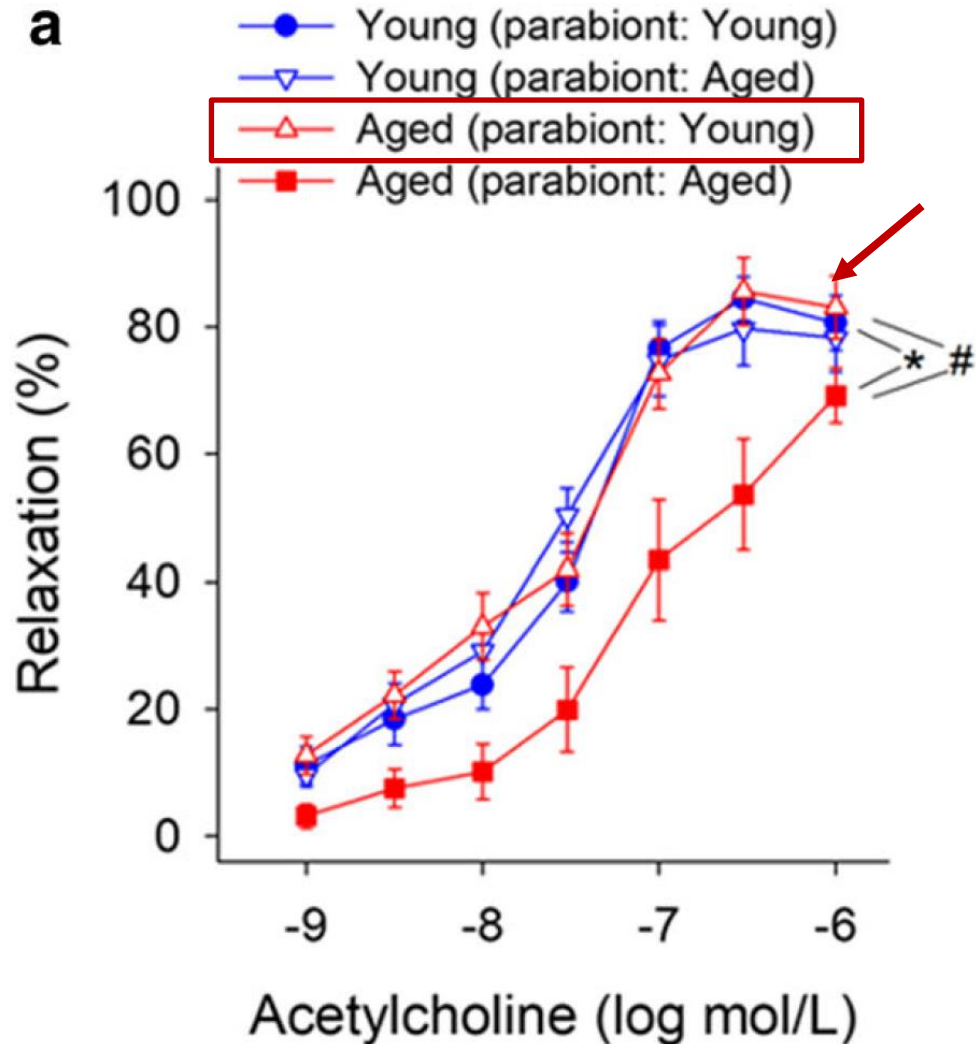
# Parabiosis and CVD

## Heterochronic parabiosis





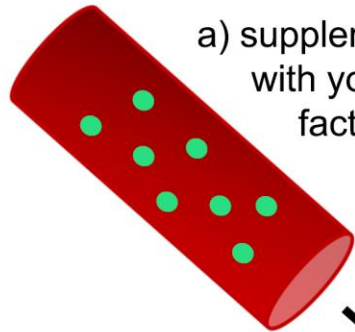
# Parabiosis and vasorelaxation



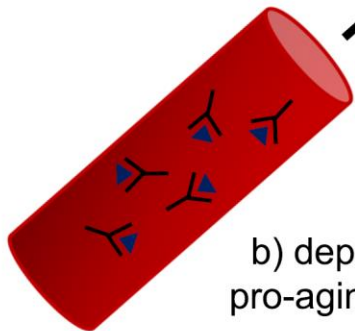
# Rejuvenation blood and bone marrow

## 'supplementation'

a) supplementation with youthful factors



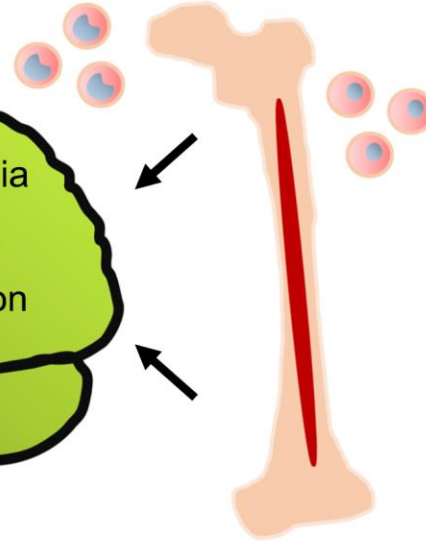
b) depletion of pro-aging factors



## 'dialysis'

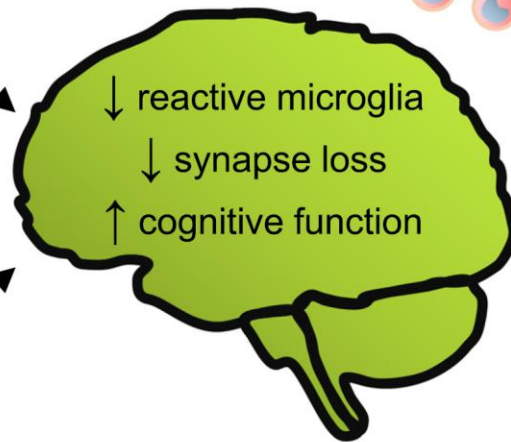
## 'transfusion'

c, d) delivery of young or rejuvenated HSCs or differentiated blood cells



e) rejuvenation of the hematopoietic niche

## 'transplantation'



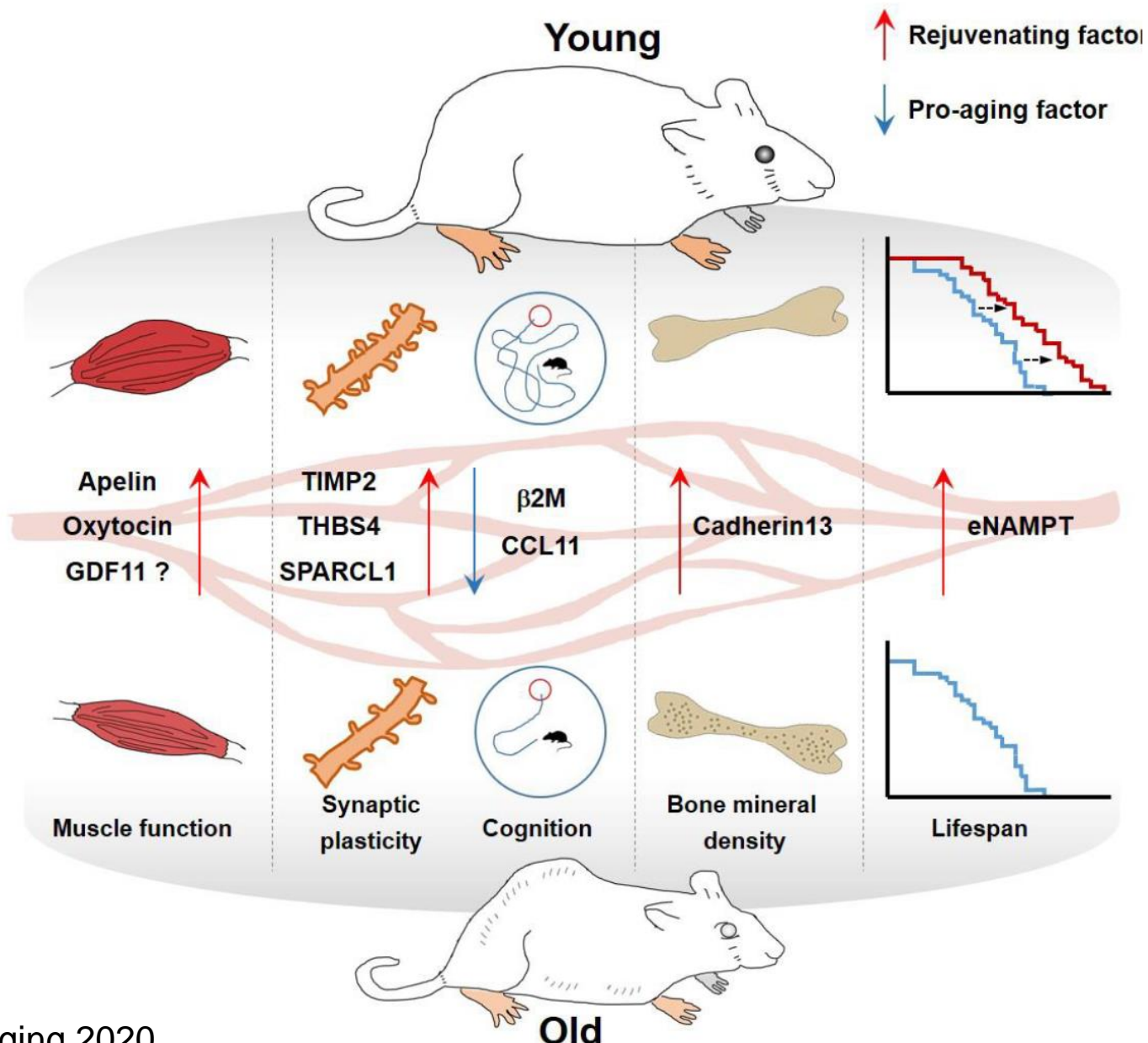
*Clinical trials in humans:*  
young plasma (4 weekly 250ml) infusion

AD  
PD  
stroke  
postoperative recovery  
joint replacement

Cord blood  
iPSC



# Circulating plasma factors









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@Age

Australian Government



Medical Research  
Future Fund

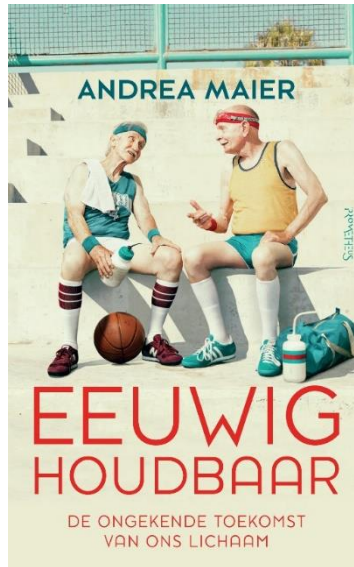


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