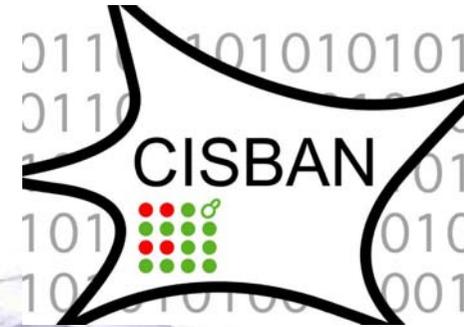
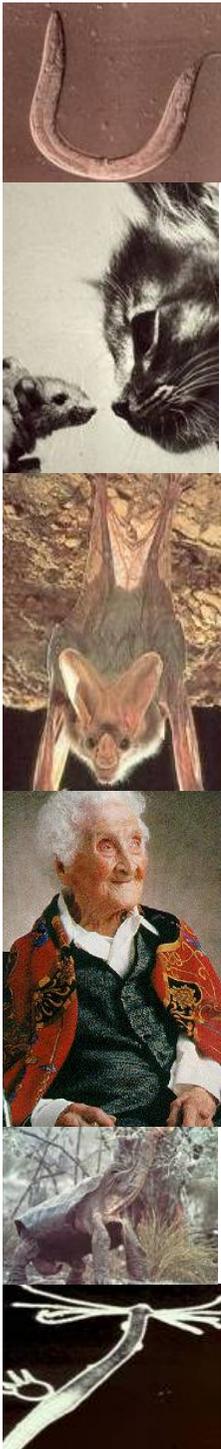


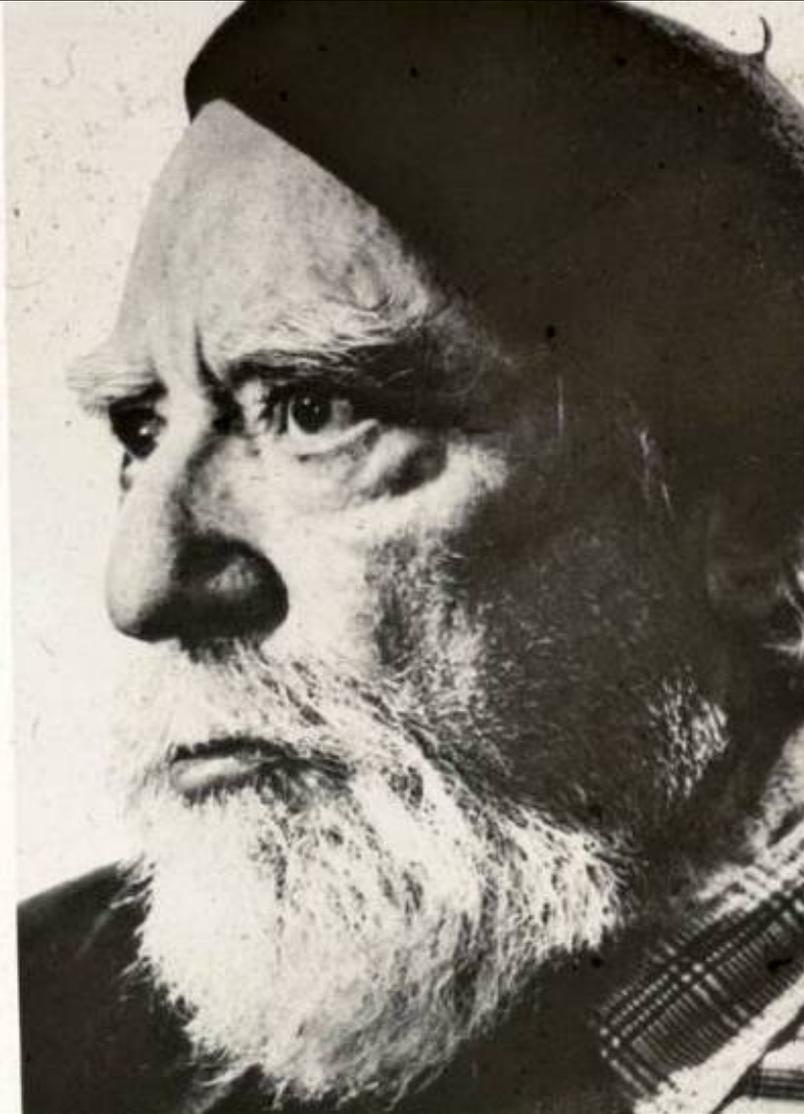
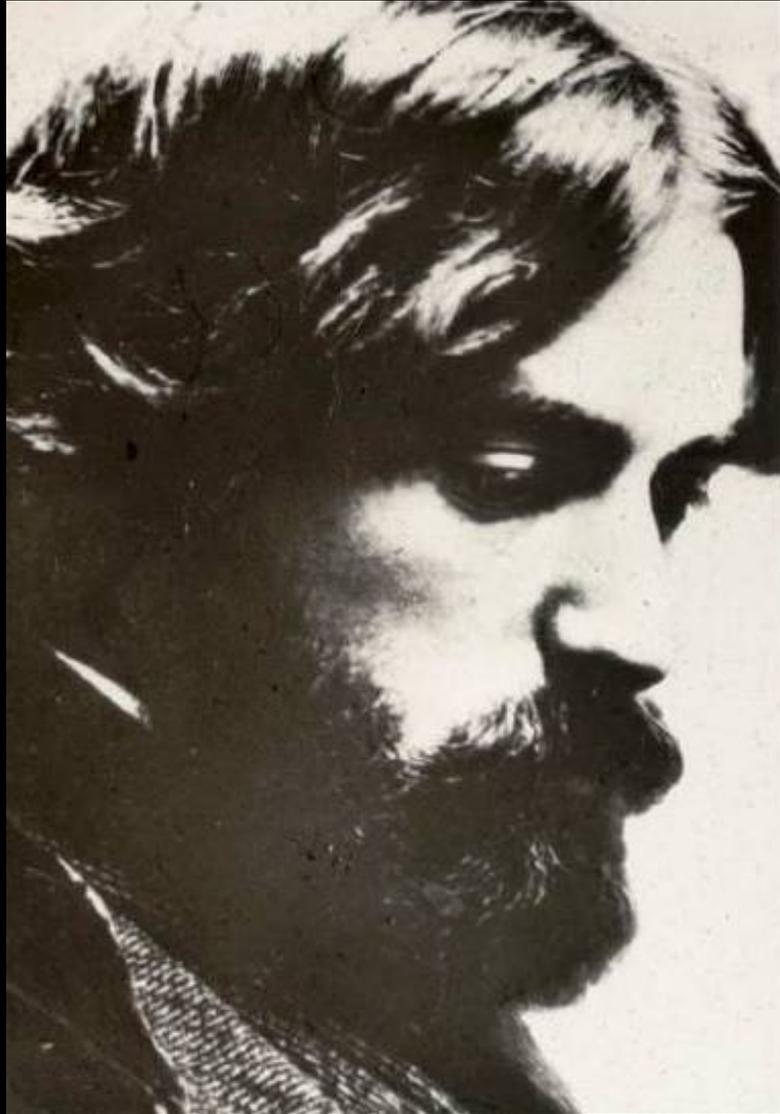
# Systems Biology At Last: Ageing

## Tom Kirkwood



Centre for Integrated Systems Biology of Ageing and Nutrition  
University of Newcastle upon Tyne



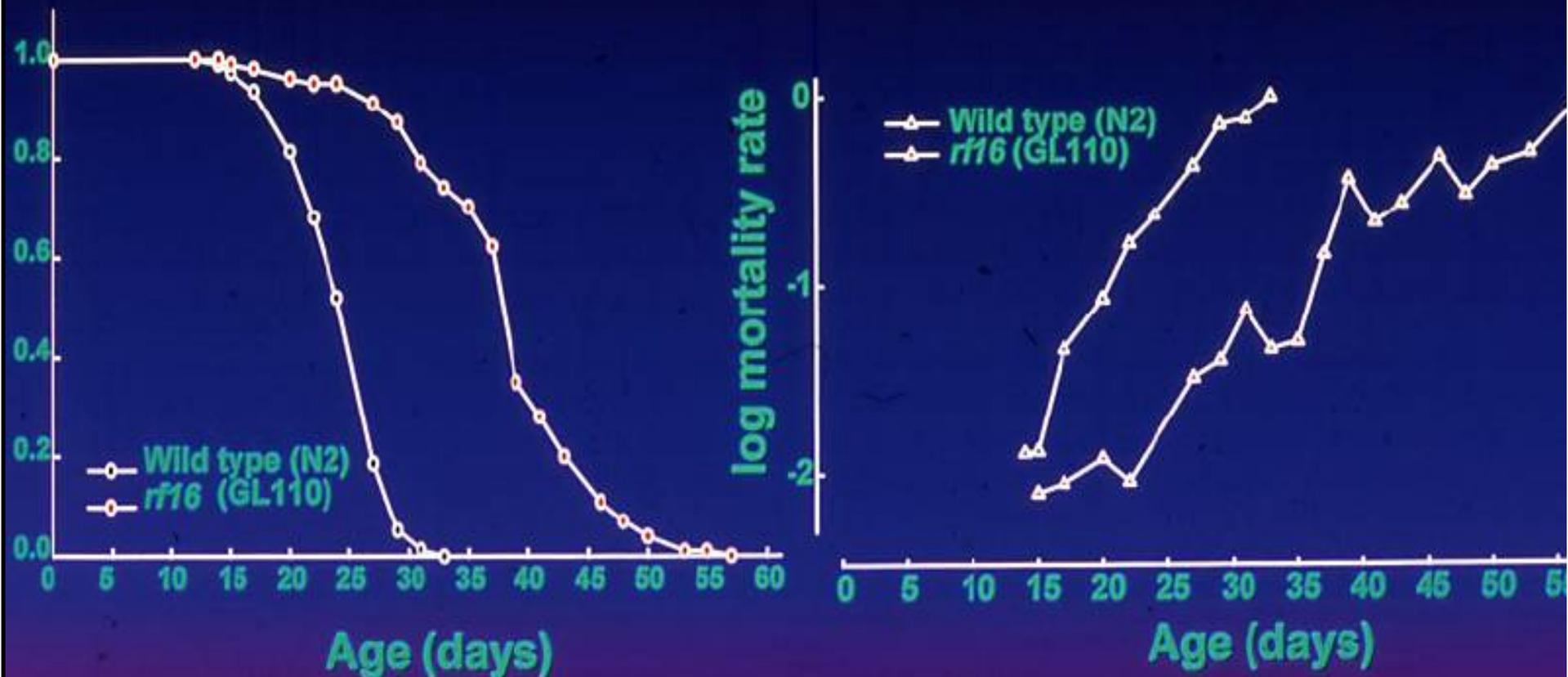


**2<sup>nd</sup> FEBS Advanced Lecture Course**  
**Systems Biology From Molecules to Life and Death!!**



# Novel *Itt* mutants decrease ageing rates

## Single Gene Mutations Affect Nematode Life Span



• Synchronous populations of 100 hermaphrodites 20°C

## Genetic Regulation of *C. elegans* Lifespan

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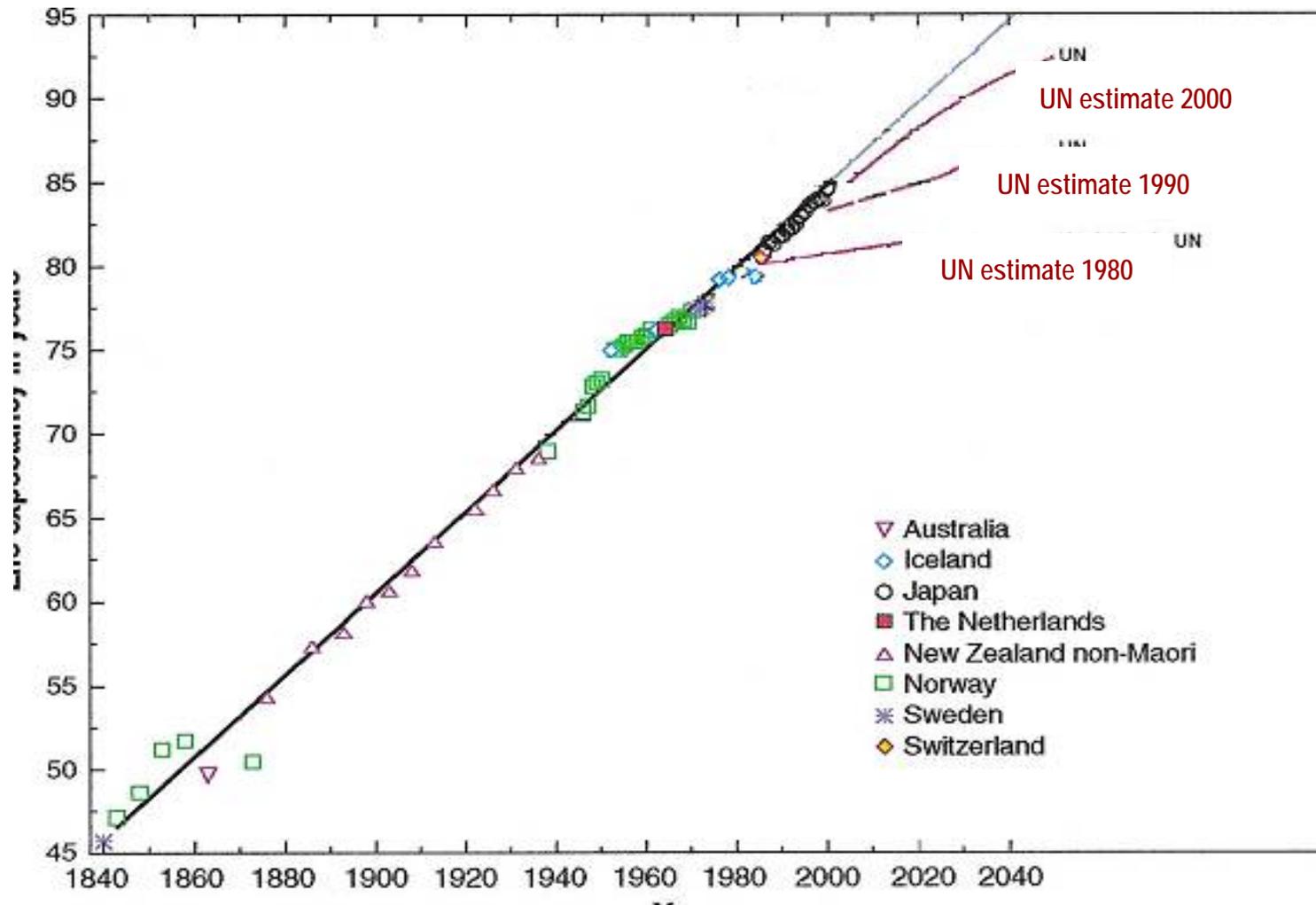
*daf-2* ( IGF-1 homolog) mutations produce up to two-fold increases in lifespan

- These act via the influence of *daf-2* on *daf-16*
- Mutations in *daf-16* reduce lifespan of *daf-2* mutants back to wt

### Murphy et al *Nature* 2003

- Microarray expression screens of RNAi-induced phenocopies of DAF-16 mutations used to identify downstream genes
  - 189 activated by DAF-16; 122 repressed
- Genes modulated by DAF-16 regulate:
  - Stress resistance
  - Antimicrobial resistance
  - Ubiquitin-mediated protein turnover

# The Continuing Increase in Life Expectancy



**Life expectancy is increasing by 5 hours a day**

# Systems Biology of Ageing

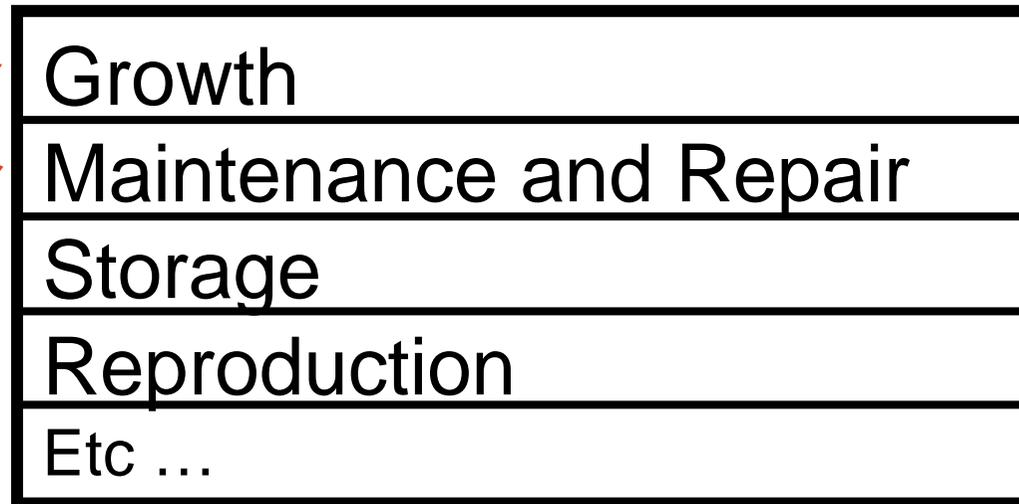
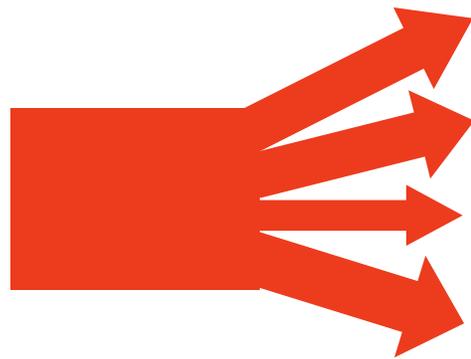
- Why do our bodies age?
- How do cells last so long?
- Failure of robustness?
- Where are the weak links?
- Can we slow the process down?



# RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND FITNESS

## ORGANISM

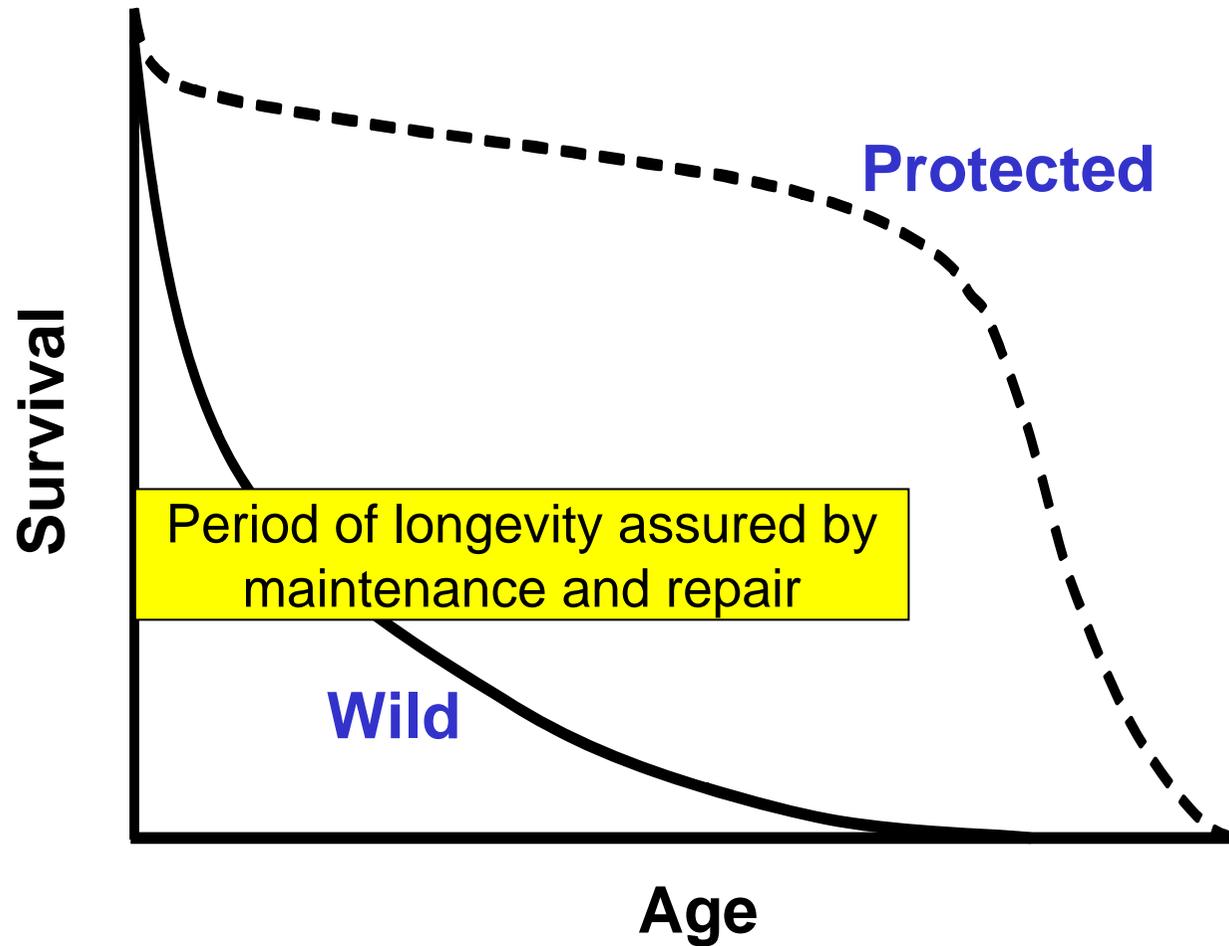
Resources



Progeny

Kirkwood (1981) in *Physiological Ecology: An Evolutionary Approach to Resource Use* (eds Townsend & Calow)

# DISPOSABLE SOMA THEORY



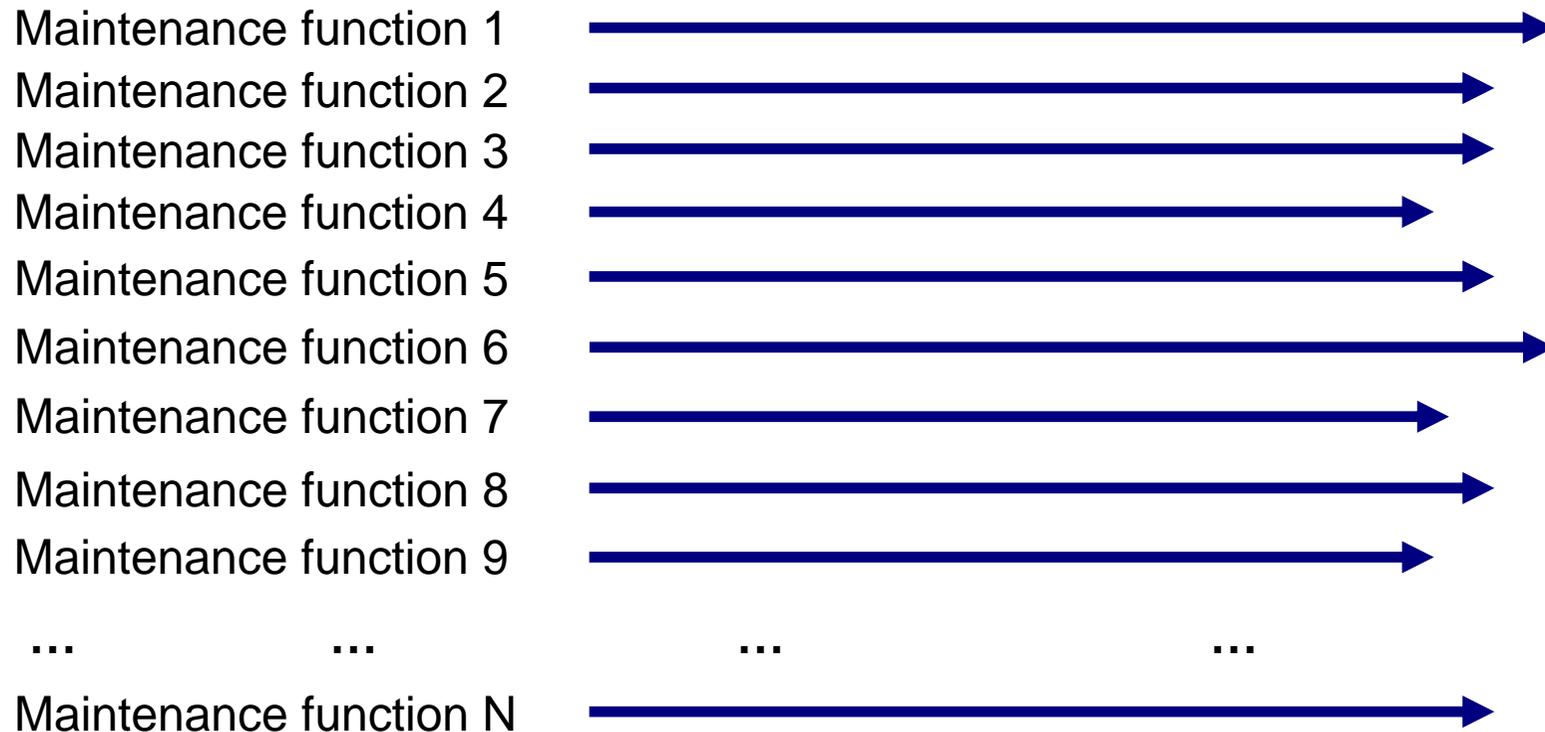
Kirkwood *Nature* 1977

## **Implications of the Disposable Soma Theory**

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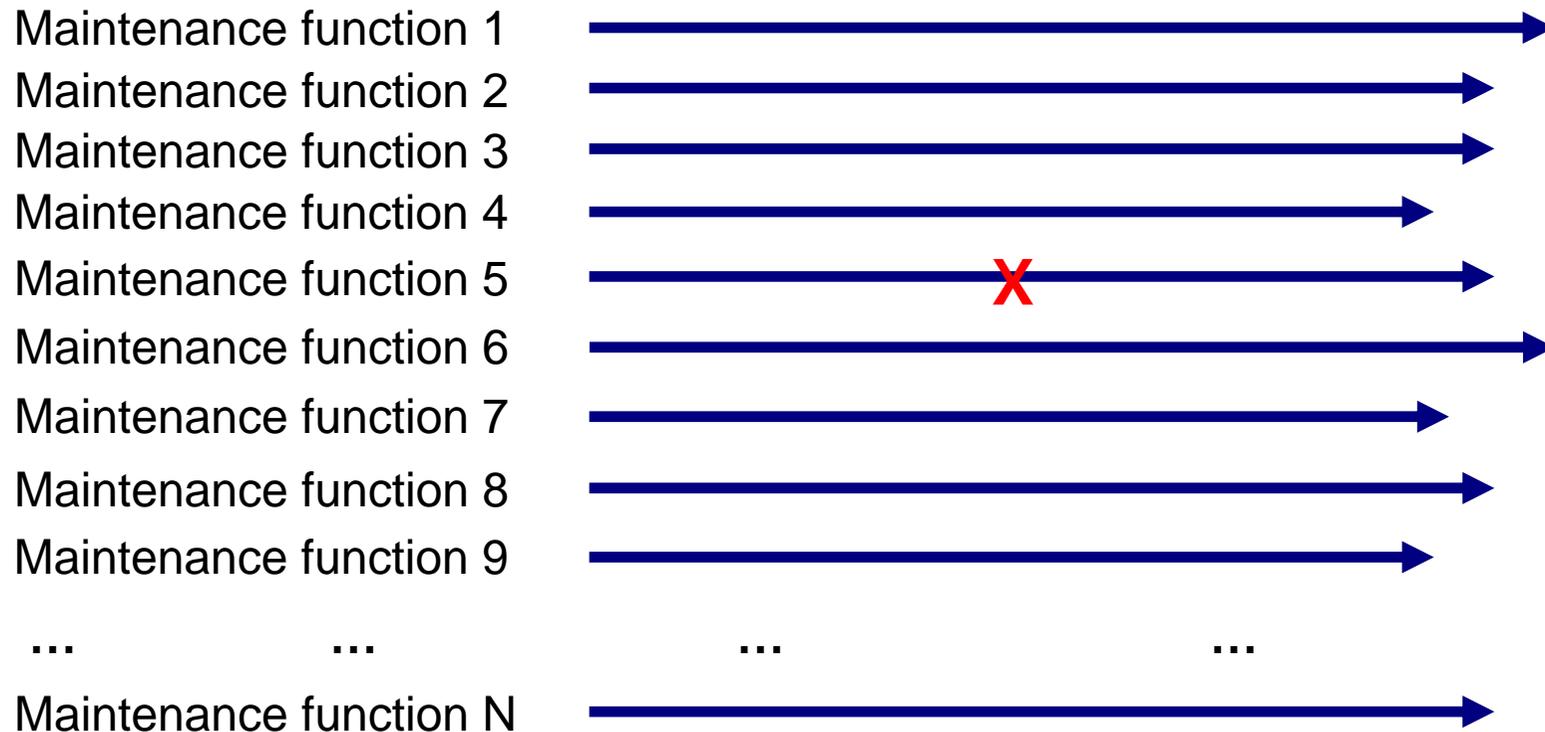
- Ageing caused primarily by damage
- Longevity regulated by resistance/repair
- Enhanced resistance/repair in germ-line
  
- Multiple mechanisms; Complexity
- Inherently stochastic
  
- Optimality; Plasticity; Trade-offs

# GENETIC CONTROL OF LONGEVITY



**N = ??**

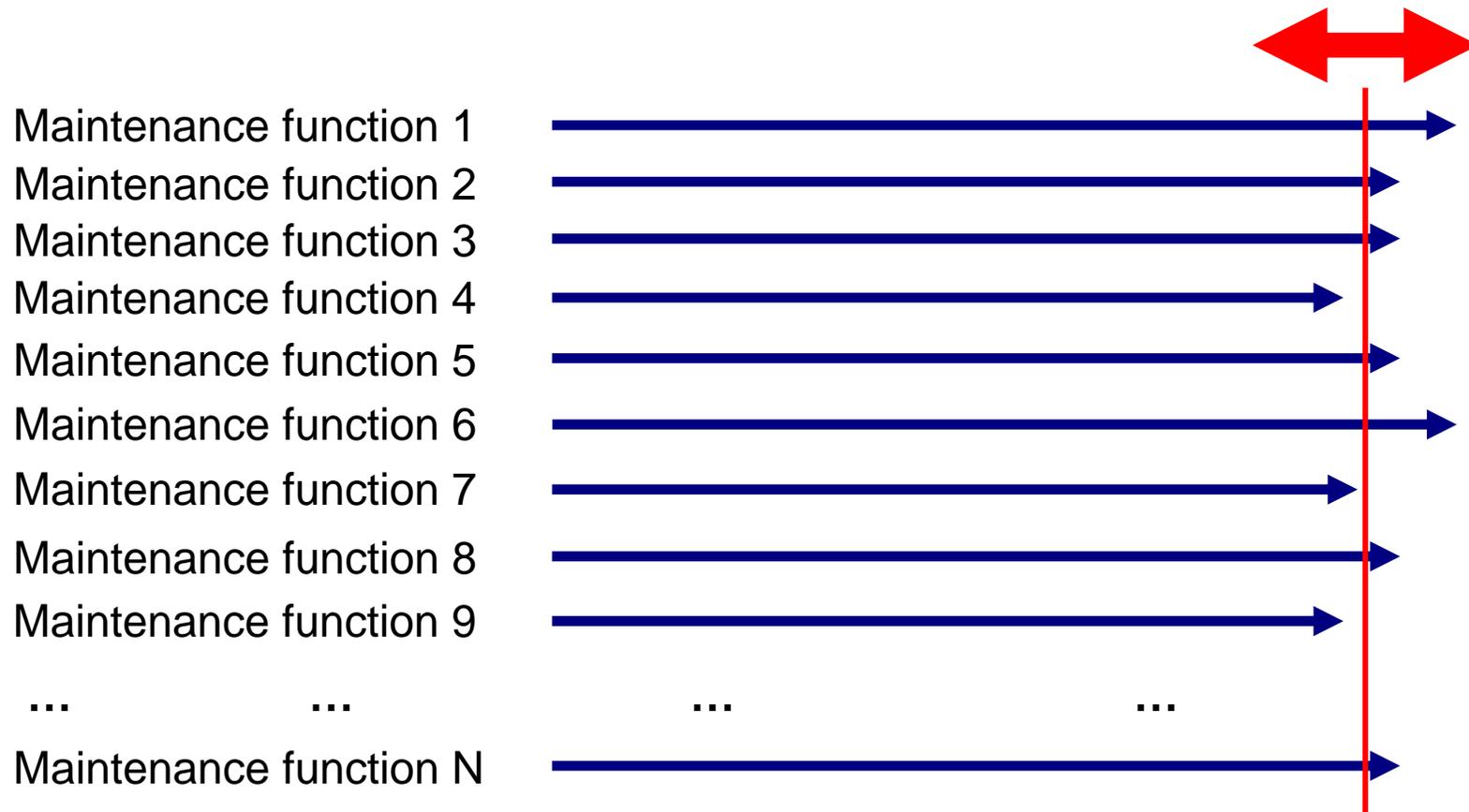
## GENETIC MODELS OF ACCELERATED AGEING



**Are the accumulated lesions similar in nature to those occurring during normal ageing?**

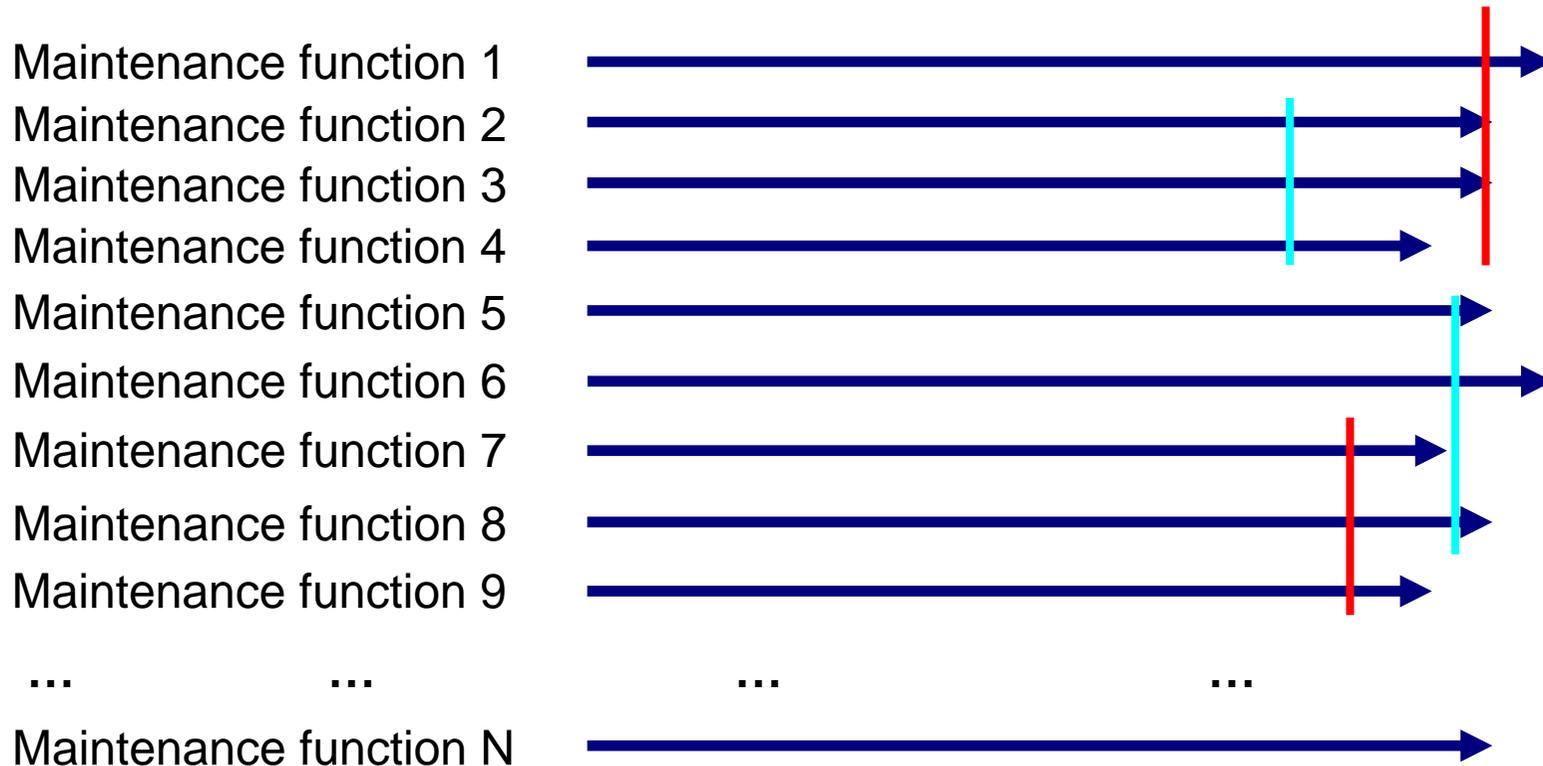
**Might the model miss essential interactions which would otherwise occur with other lesions contributing to normal**

# GENE REGULATORY ARCHITECTURE



- **Regulatory genes may respond to nutrient levels, temperature, population density, etc.**
- **Species requirement to evolve regulation will depend on ecology**

# TISSUE-SPECIFIC GENE REGULATION

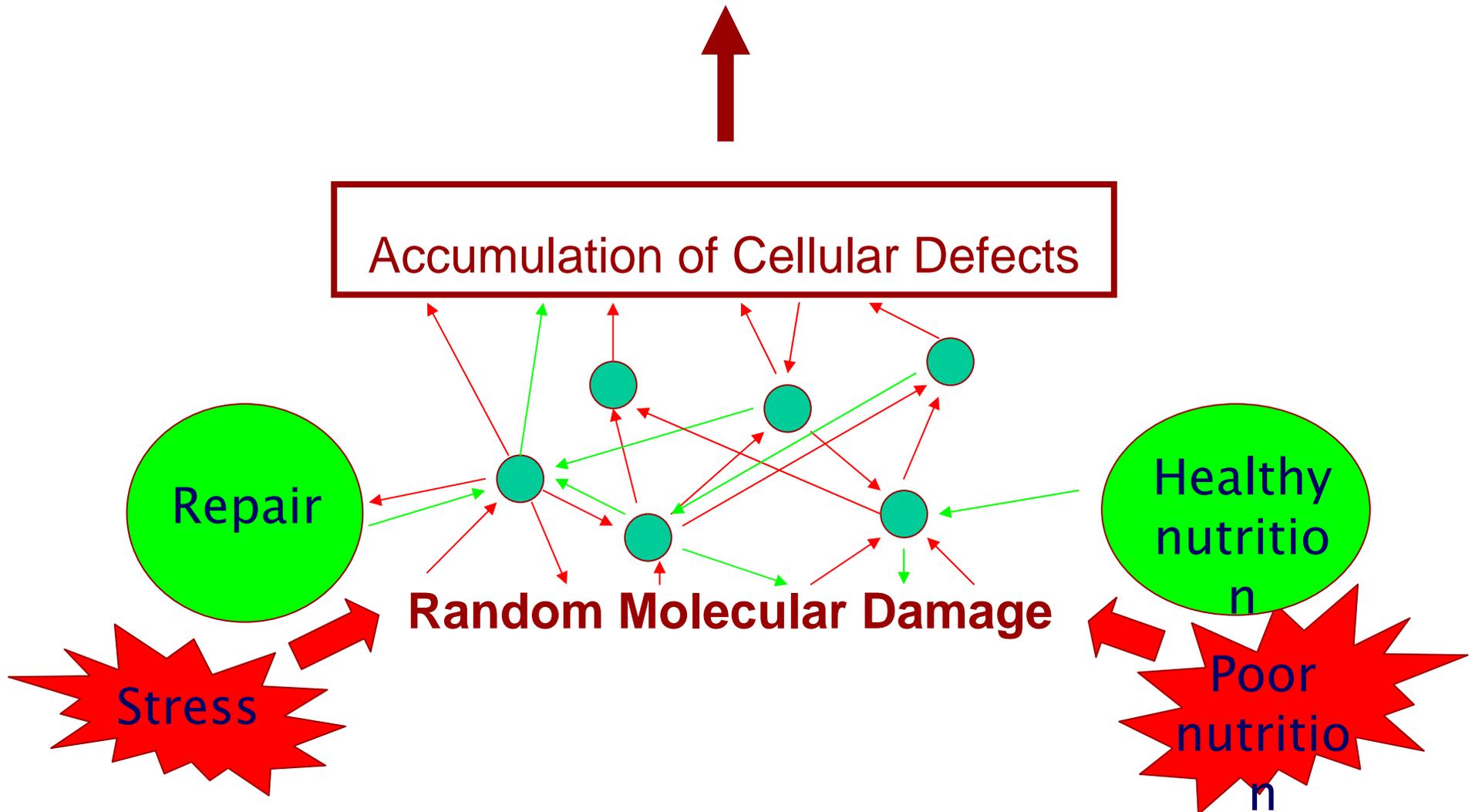


Different cell types have different  
vulnerability to particular kinds of damage

# The Ageing Process

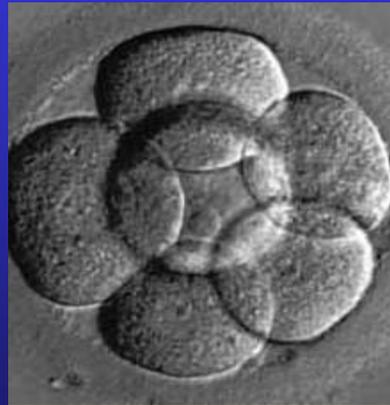
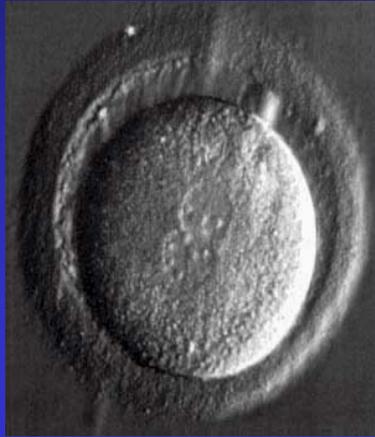
Age-related Frailty, Disability, and Disease

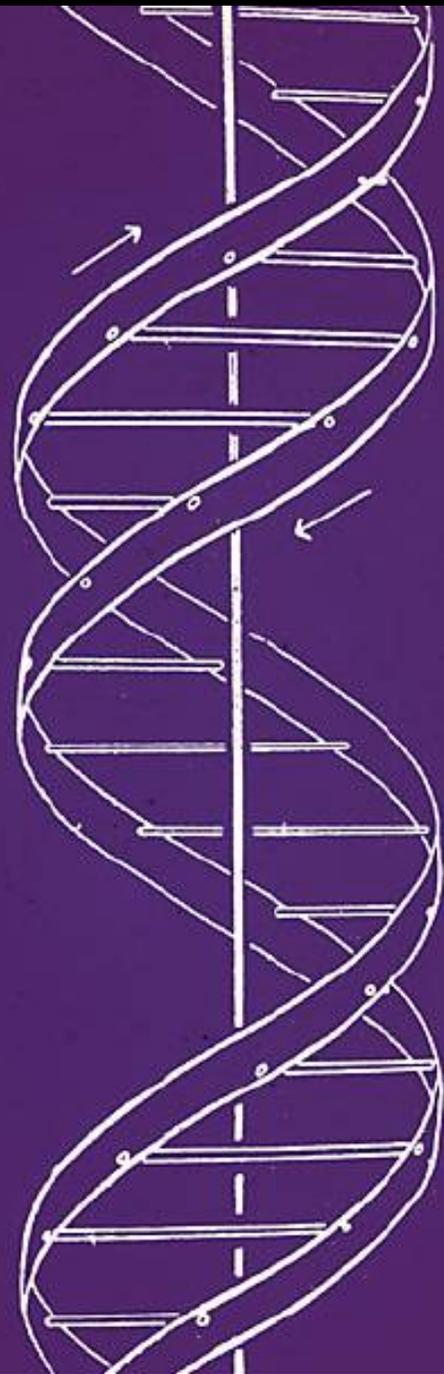
Accumulation of Cellular Defects

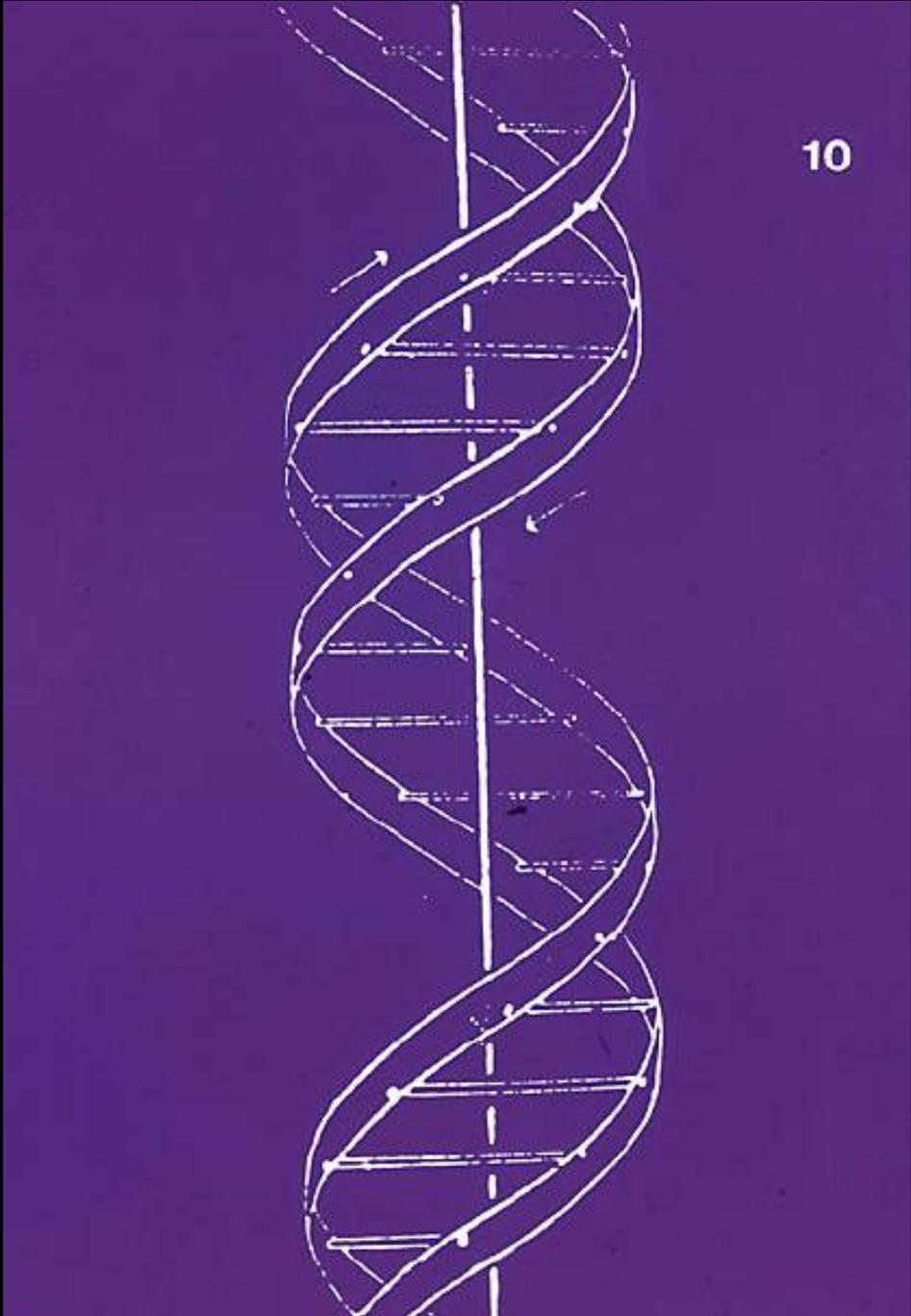




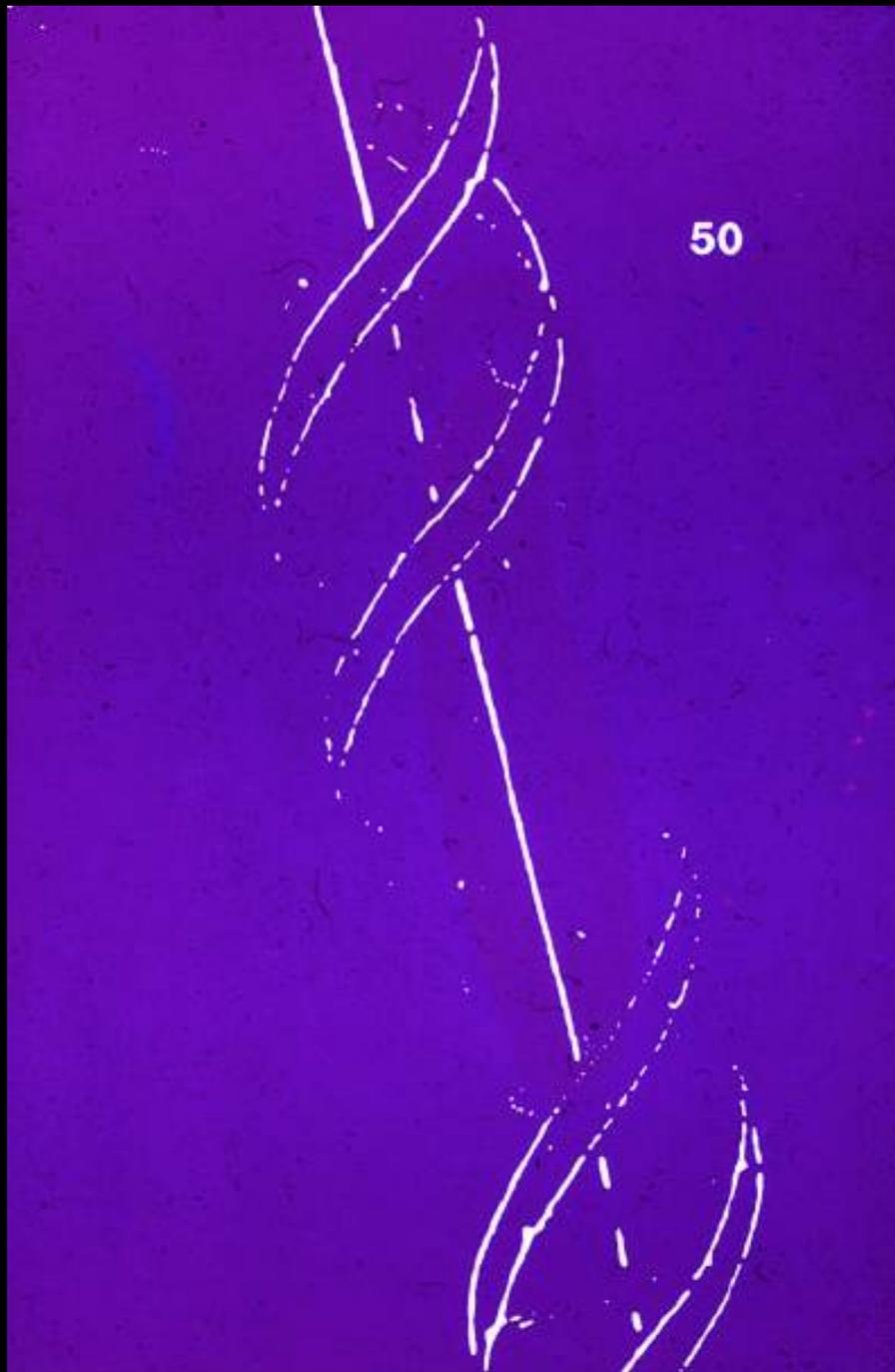
# From One Cell to 100 Million Million



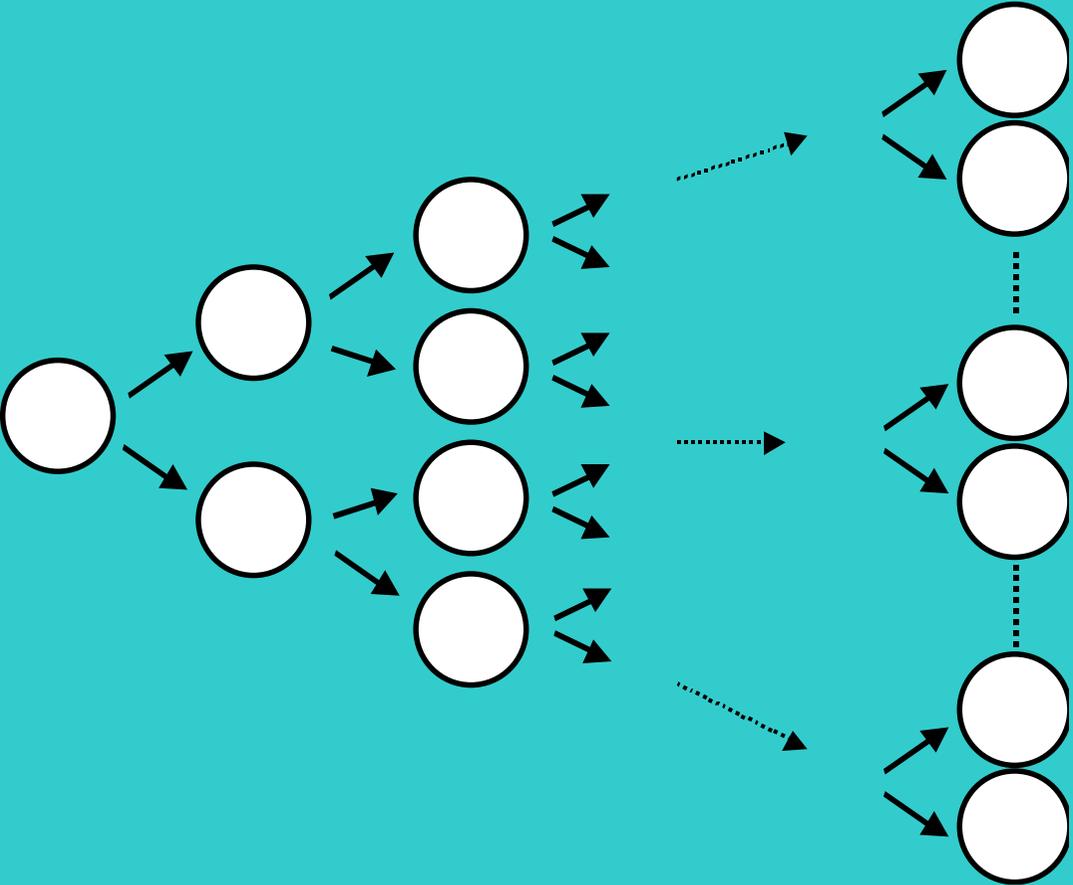




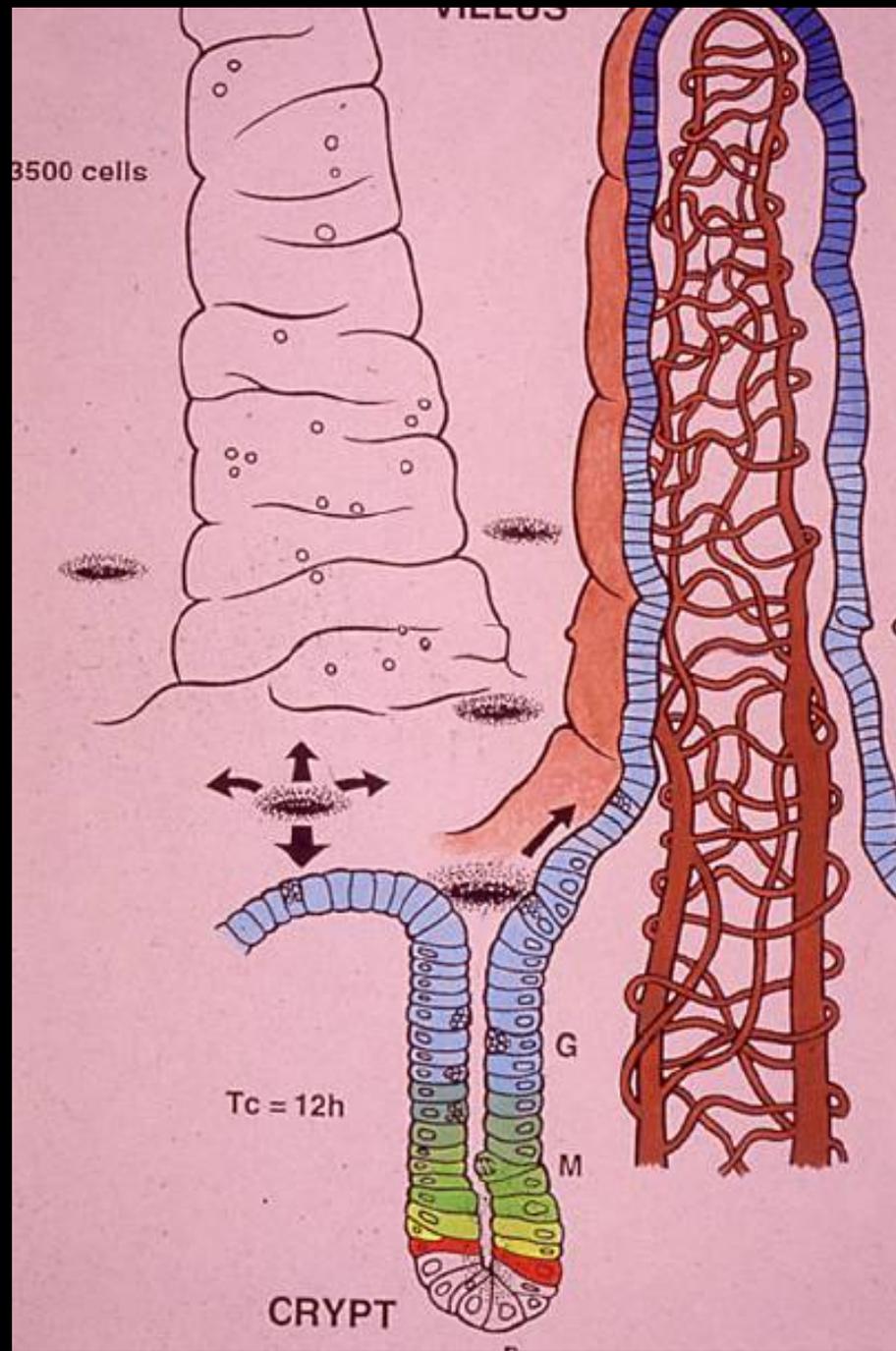




# Cell Multiplication and Somatic Mutation



|                            |          |          |           |            |            |                             |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Number of cells:</b>    | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>...</b> | <b>...</b> | <b><math>10^{14}</math></b> |
| <b>Cell generation:</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>...</b> | <b>...</b> | <b>46</b>                   |
| <b>Mutations per cell:</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>...</b> | <b>...</b> | <b>276</b>                  |





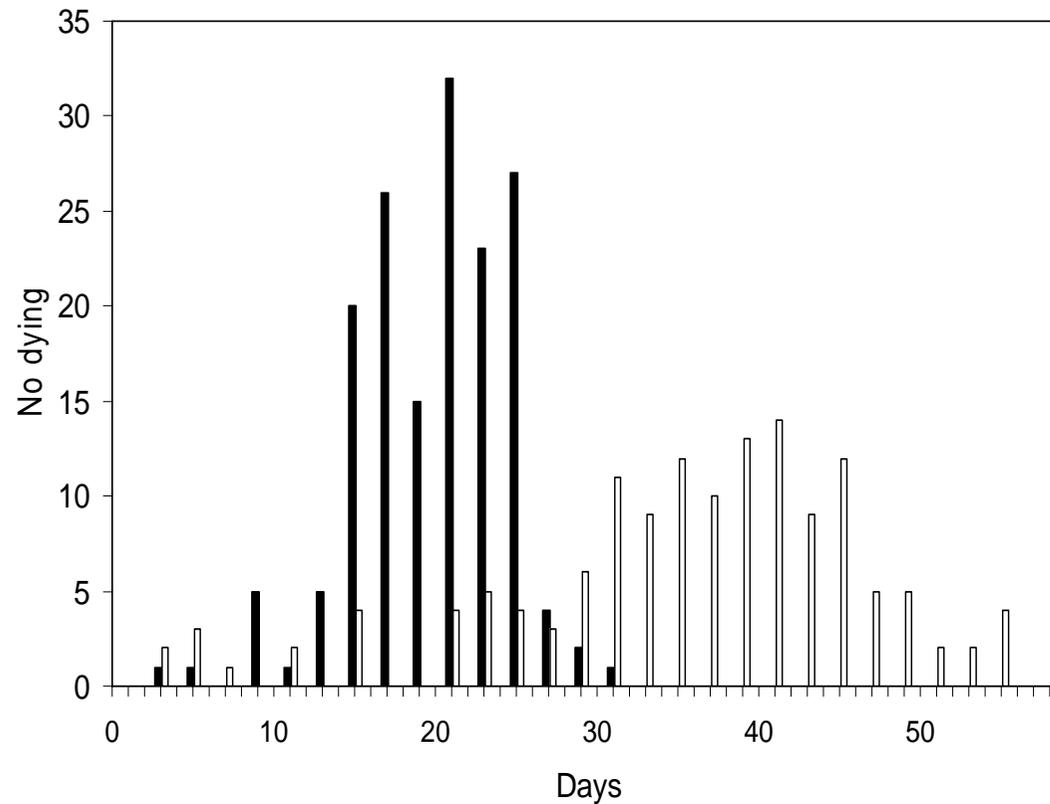
## Implications of the Disposable Soma Theory

---

- Ageing caused primarily by damage
- Longevity regulated by resistance/repair
- Enhanced resistance/repair in germ-line
  
- Multiple mechanisms; Complexity
- Inherently stochastic
  
- Optimality; Plasticity; Trade-offs

# Ages at Death of Wild-type and *age-1* Worms

Kirkwood & Finch *Nature* 2002 (redrawn from Johnson 1990)



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# Stochastic and genetic factors influence tissue-specific decline in ageing *C. elegans*

Paul A. Herndon<sup>+</sup>, Peter J. Schmeissner<sup>+</sup>, Justyna M. Dudaronek<sup>+</sup>, Paula A. Brown<sup>+</sup>, Kristin M. Listner<sup>+</sup>, Yuko Sakano<sup>+</sup>, Marie C. Pauplis<sup>+</sup>, David H. Hall<sup>†</sup> & Monica Driscoll<sup>+</sup>

<sup>+</sup>Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, A232 Nelson Biological Laboratories, 604 Allison Road, Piscataway 08854, USA

<sup>†</sup>Department of Neuroscience, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1410 Pelham Parkway, Bronx, New York 10461, USA

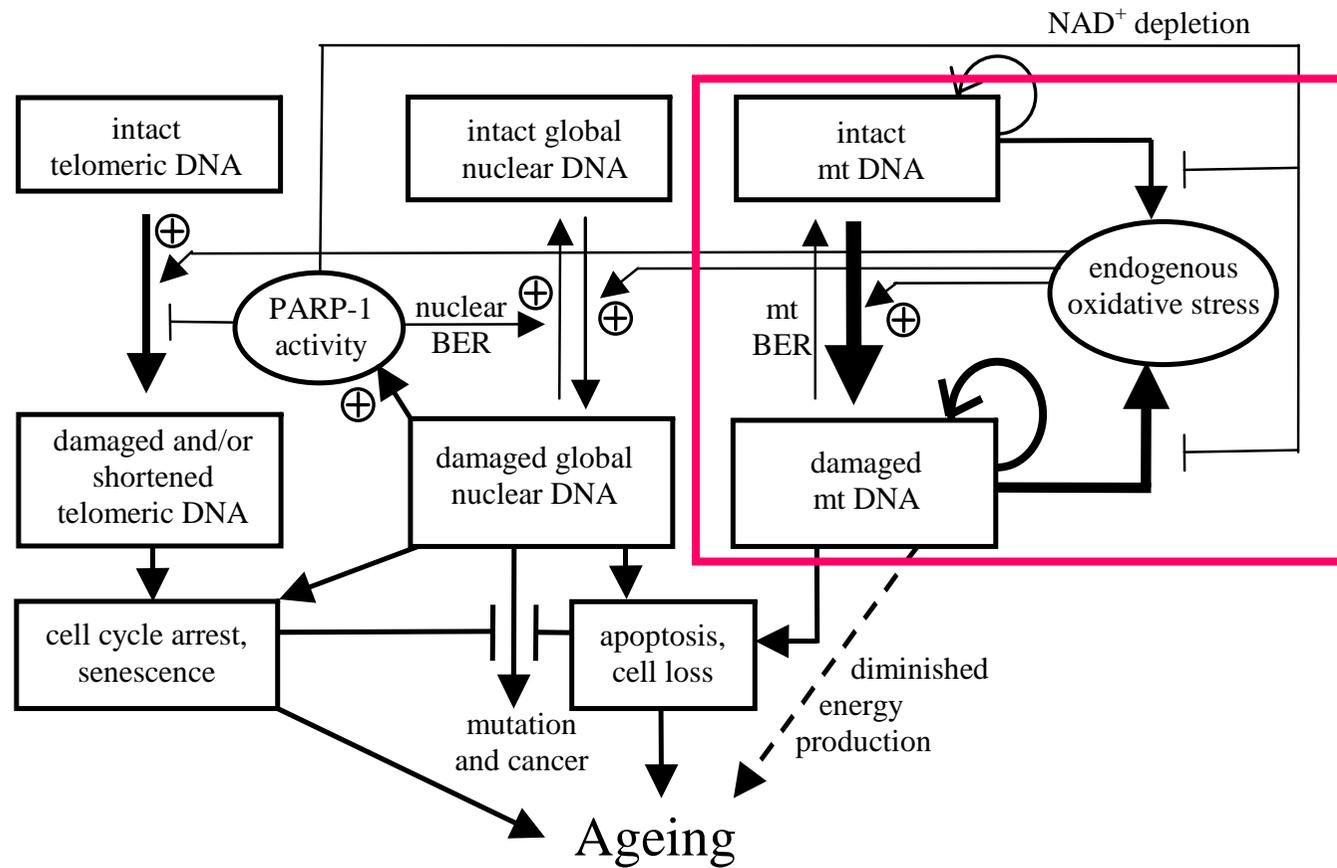
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The nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* is an important model for studying the genetics of ageing, with over 50 life-extension mutations known so far. However, little is known about the pathobiology of ageing in this species, limiting attempts to correlate genotype with senescent phenotype. Using ultrastructural analysis and visualization of specific cell types with green fluorescent protein, we examined cell integrity in different tissues as the animal ages. We report remarkable preservation of the nervous system, even in advanced old age, in contrast to a gradual, progressive deterioration of muscle, resembling human sarcopenia. The *hmx-1(hx546)* mutation, which extends lifespan by 60–100%, delayed some, but not all, cellular biomarkers of ageing. Strikingly, we found strong evidence that stochastic as well as genetic factors are significant in *C. elegans* ageing, with extensive varia-

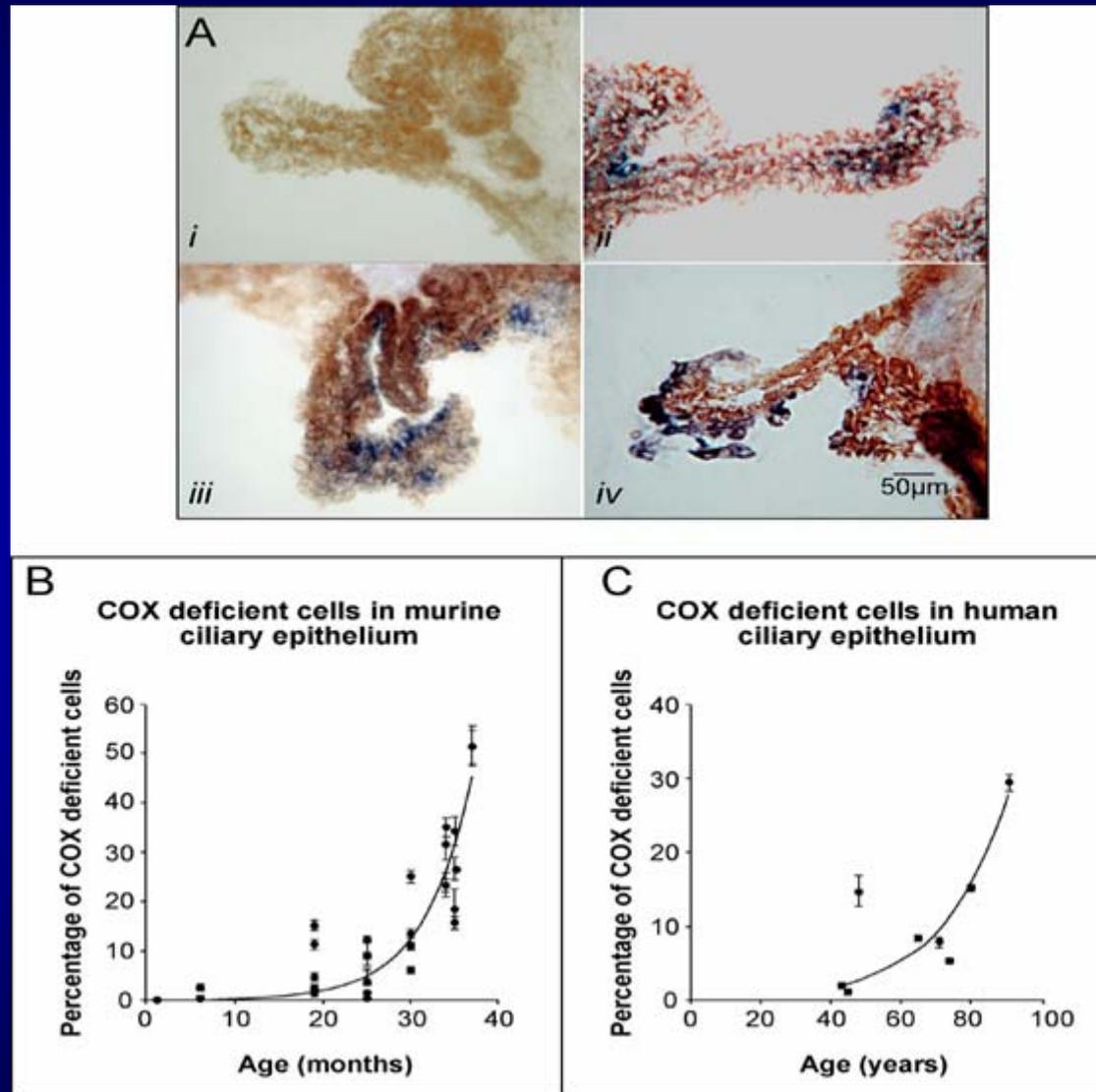
Herndon et al *Nature* 2002



# OXIDATIVE STRESS AND DNA DAMAGE

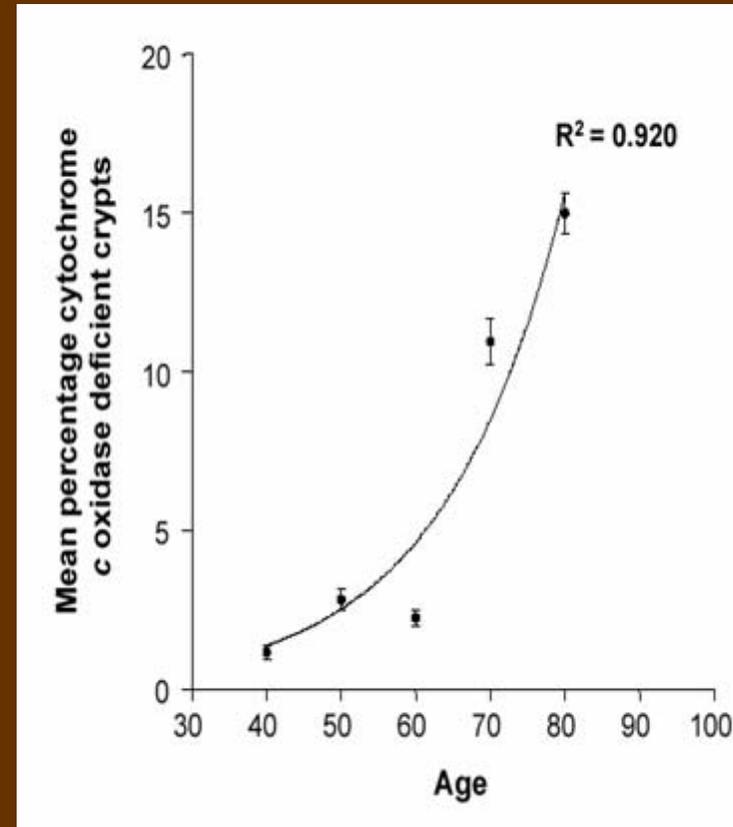
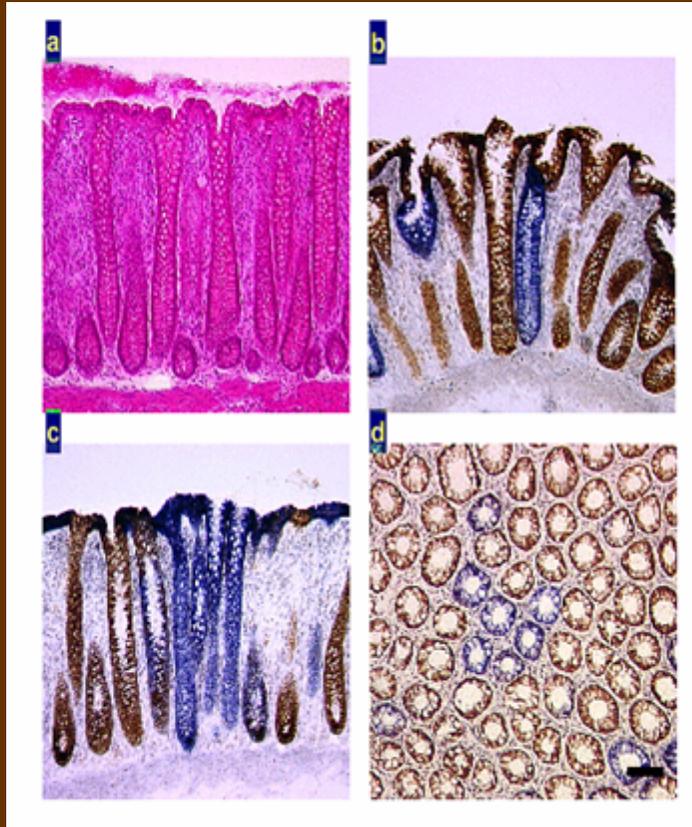


# Mitochondrial Mutations in the Eye (Ciliary Epithelium)



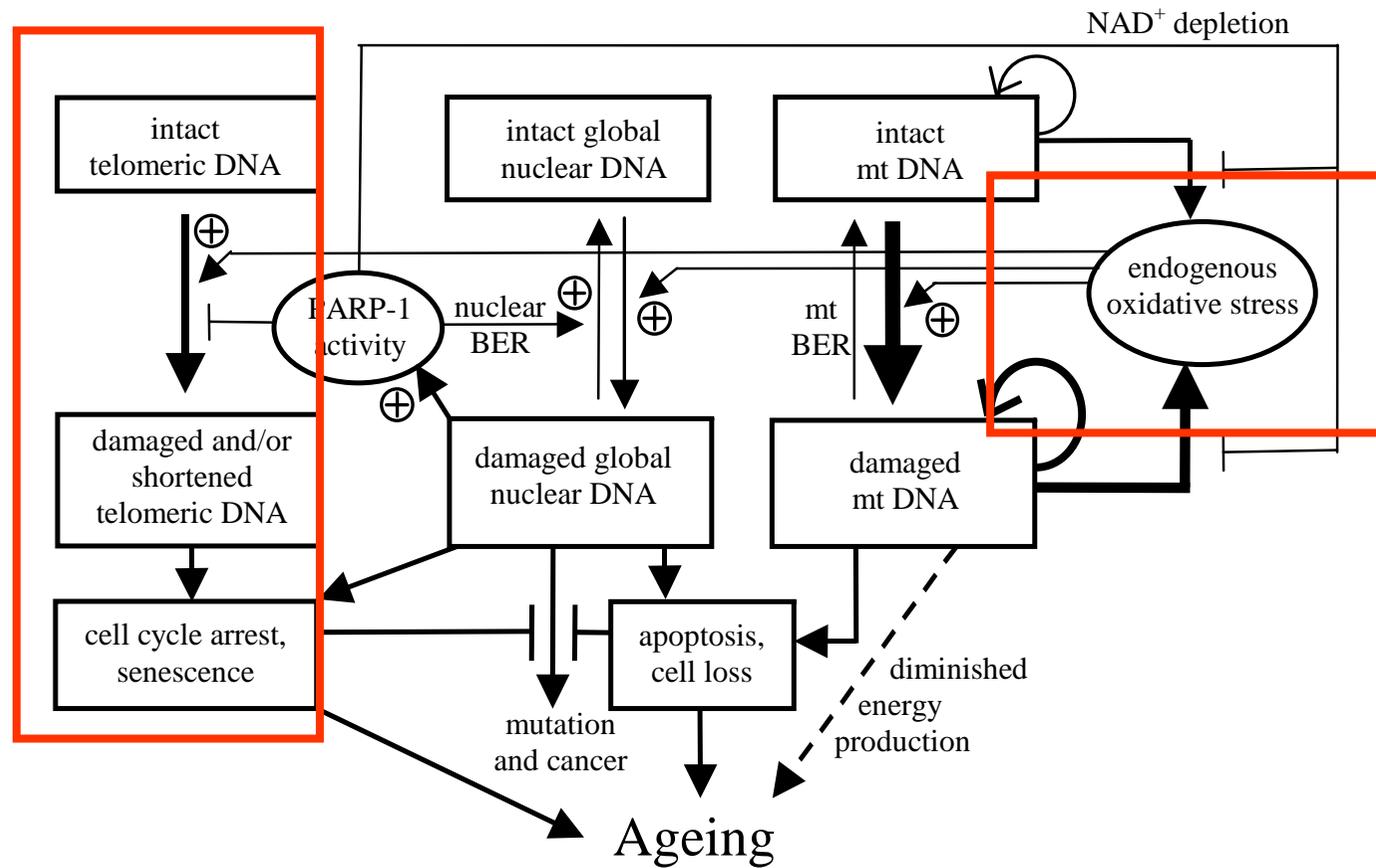
Barron, Kirkwood, Clarke, Turnbull, *unpublished*

# Mitochondrial Mutations in Ageing Tissue

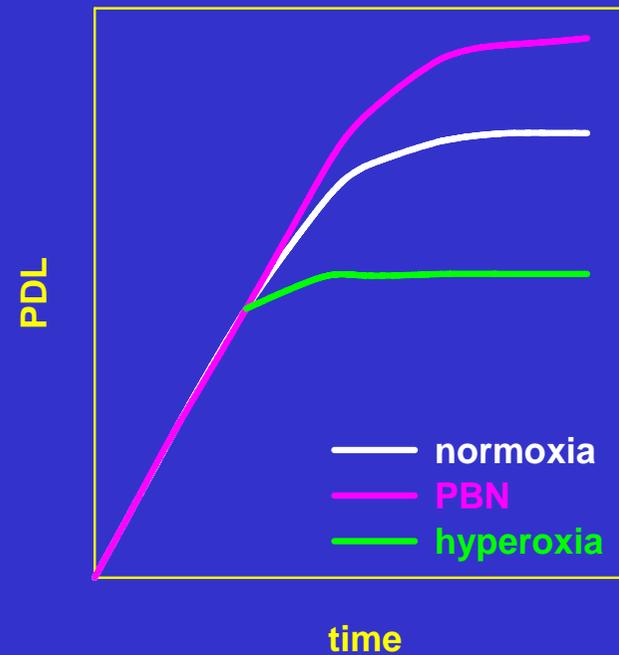
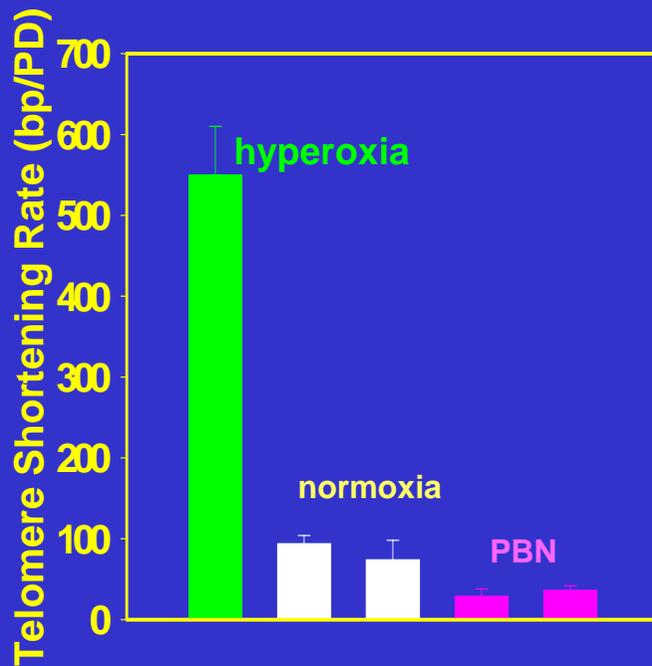
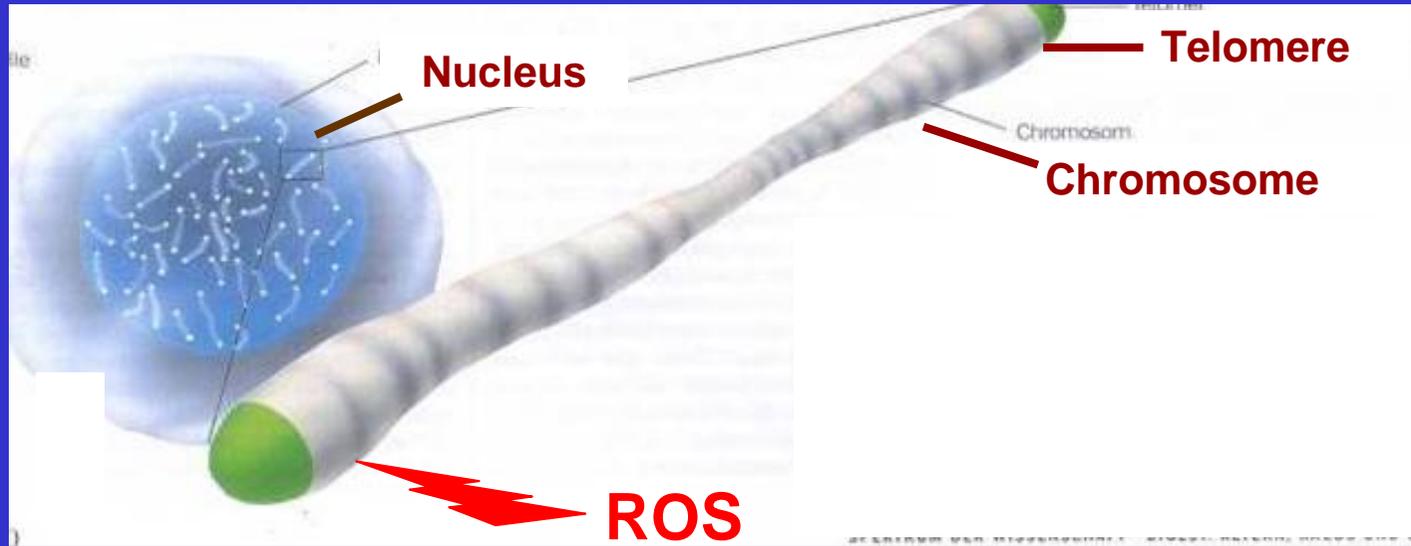


Taylor et al *J Clin Invest*  
2003

# OXIDATIVE STRESS AND DNA DAMAGE



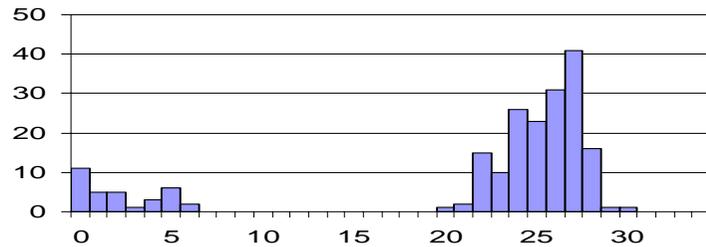
# Stress Influences Telomere Shortening and Cell Senescence



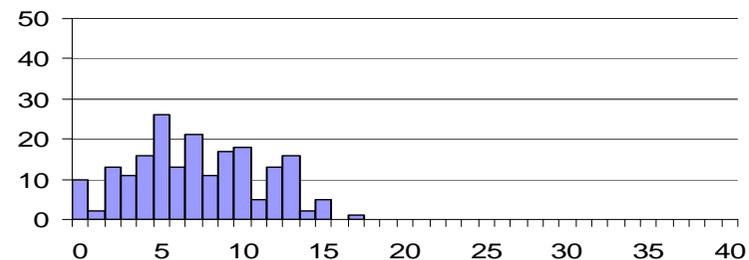
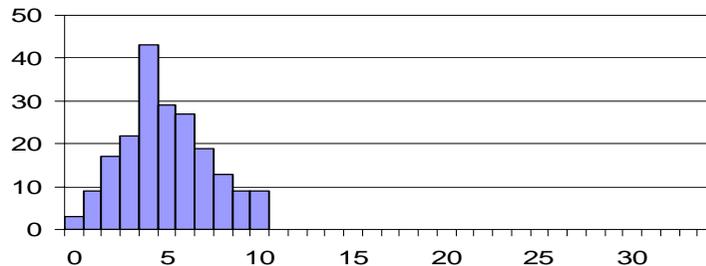
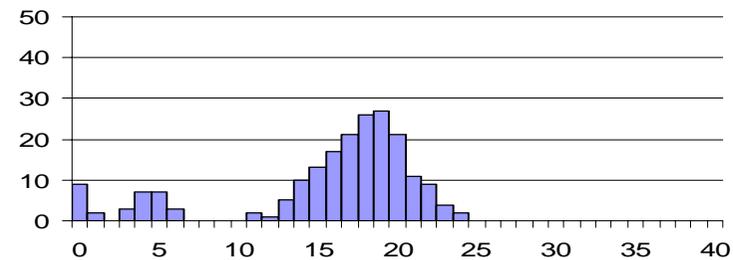
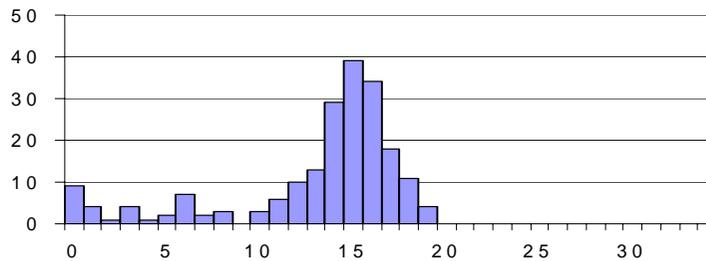
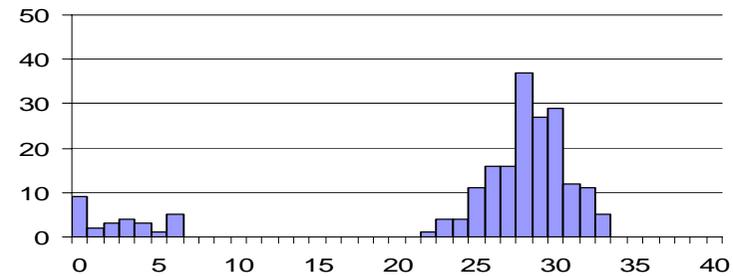


# Variation in Cell Doubling Potential

Observed (Smith & Whitney)

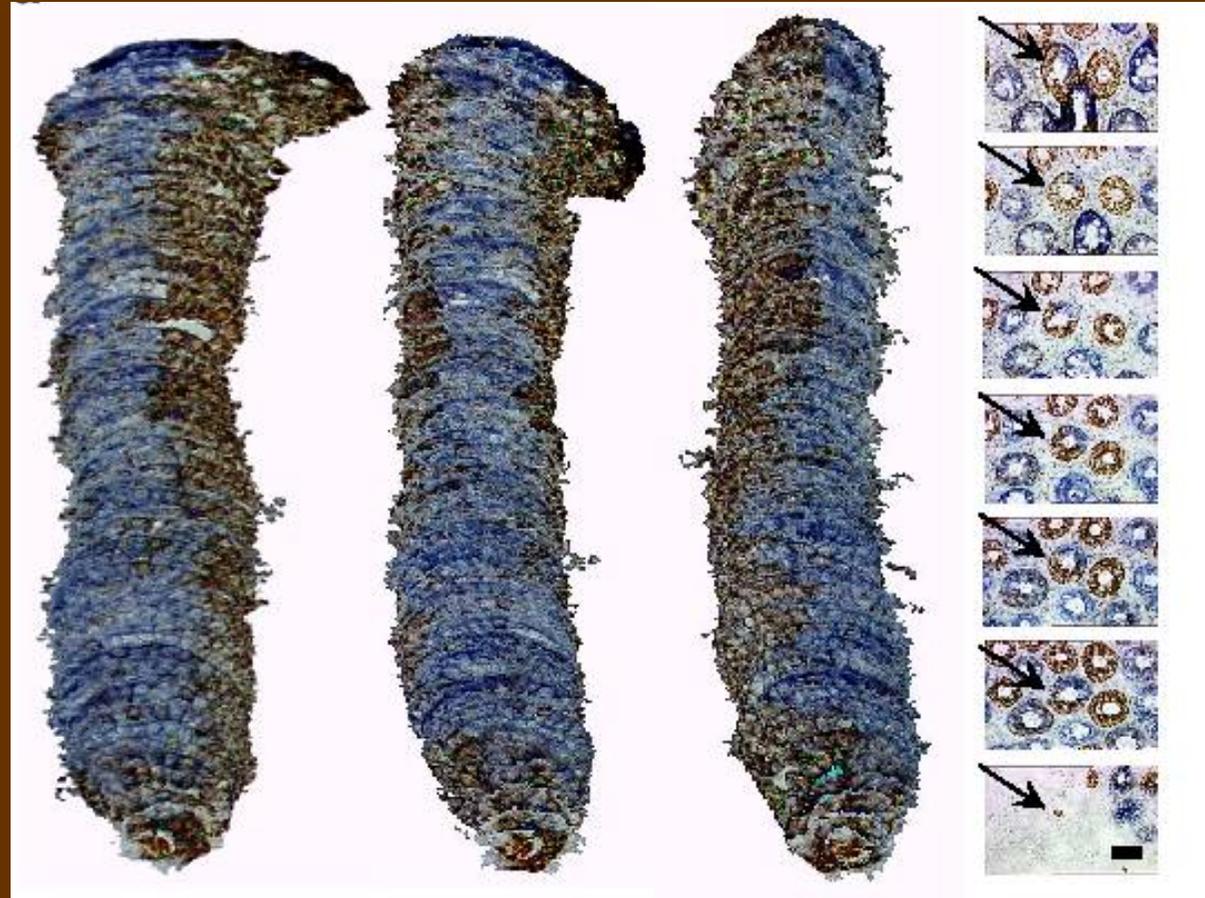


Predicted (Sozou & Kirkwood)\*



\*Model incorporates oxidative stress, mitochondrial mutation, nuclear mutation, telomere erosion, and their interactions

# Complex Questions About MtDNA Mutations



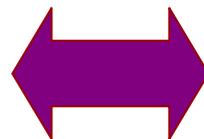
Taylor et al *J Clin Invest* 2003

# Mitochondrial Mutations and Ageing?

---

- What causes mutations (stress, replication?)
- Spectrum of mutations (point vs deletion) and tissue specificity. Why?
- Clonal expansion of mutant mtDNA within cells. Driven or random?
- Functional consequences of mtDNA mutations within different tissues.
  - How do gut stem cells tolerate apparent high levels of mtDNA mutation?
  - Do mtDNA mutations drive tissue bioenergetic decline?
  - Are cells with mtDNA mutations more susceptible to apoptosis?
- Relationship between mtDNA mutation accumulation in age-related diseases (e.g. Parkinson's disease) and normal ageing?

**Modelling**



**Experiment**

## **Implications of the Disposable Soma Theory**

---

- Ageing caused primarily by damage
- Longevity regulated by resistance/repair
- Enhanced resistance/repair in germ-line
  
- Multiple mechanisms; Complexity
- Inherently stochastic
  
- **Optimality; Plasticity; Trade-offs**

# Optimising Cell Death

---

- Balance between cell survival and cell death
  - Deleting damaged cells protects against cancer
  - Excess cell death leads to loss of cellularity and accelerated ageing
  
- Tyner et al *Nature* 2002: p53 mutant mice that display:
  - Enhanced p53 activity
  - Reduced cancer incidence
  - Early ageing-associated pathology associated with reduced cellularity

# CISBAN Experimental Programmes

---

- Network of mechanisms contributing to cellular ageing *in vitro*.
  - Telomere erosion.
  - Mitochondrial dysfunction.
  - Oxidative stress.
  - Protein homeostasis.
  
- How cell defects contribute to ageing *in vivo* (mouse model).
  - Nutritional interventions.
  - Biomarkers.
  - Lifespan.
  - Pathology.
  - Heterogeneity.
  
- Yeast as a model for high throughput screening of genes involved in damage responses, and their susceptibility to nutrition.

# **CISBAN *in silico* Components**

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- Data management and integration
  - Bioinformatics Support Unit and Regional e-Science Centre
  - Semantic data integration tools (based on Comparagrid)
  - Workflow tools (based on myGrid and others)
  
- Modelling tools and environment
  - BASIS (Biology of Ageing e-Science Integration and Simulation system)
  - SBML web-services
  - Discrete stochastic simulator for SBML
  - SBML short-hand (human-readable SBML)
  - Stochastic Petri-Net simulation tool
  
- Statistical methods development
  - R packages and web-services for calibration of biological models against experimental data (CaliBayes)
  - Design principles for high-throughput experiments
  - Methods for analysis and presentation of stochastic models and data-sets
  - GA-based parameter estimation tool

# Thanks to the CISBAN Team

