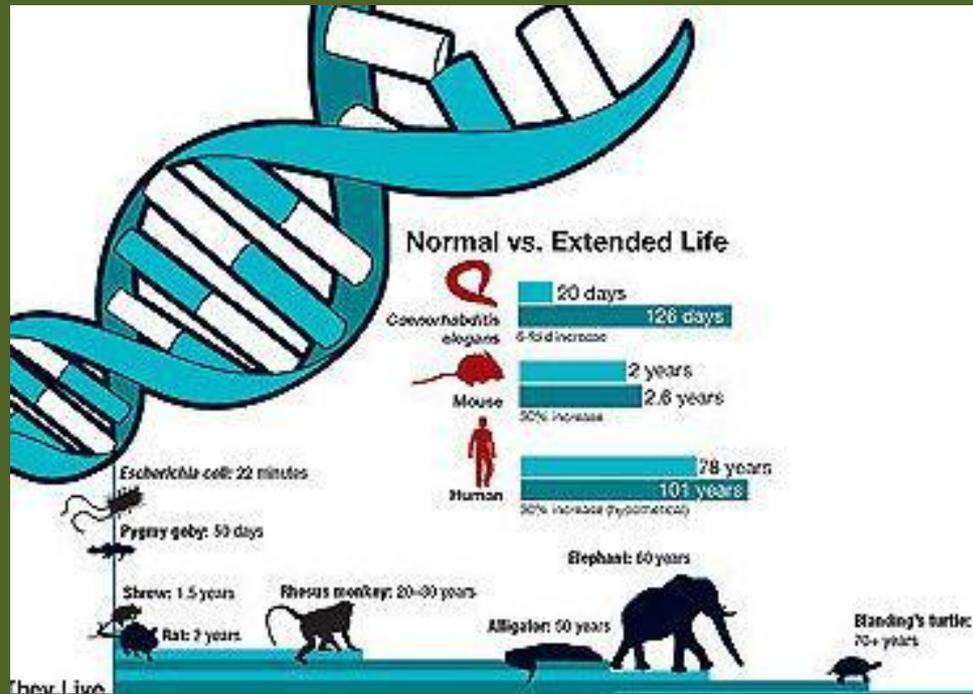




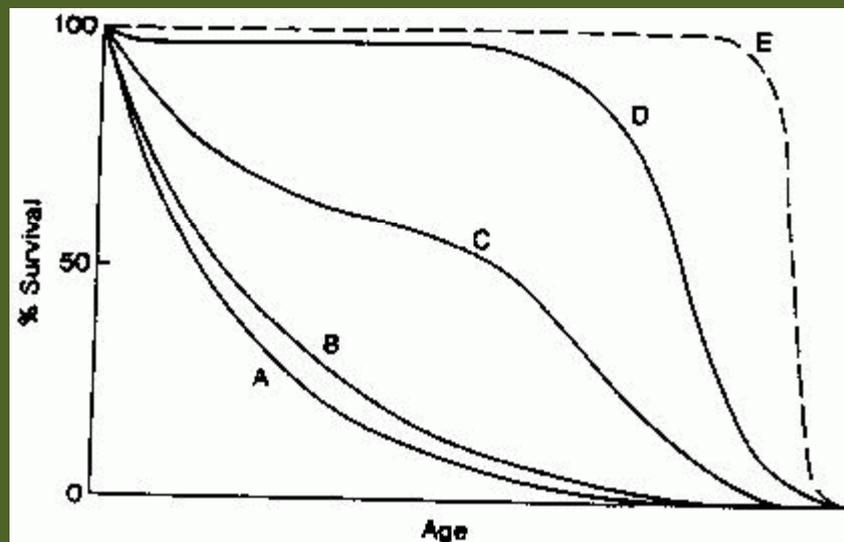
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Longévités Comparées



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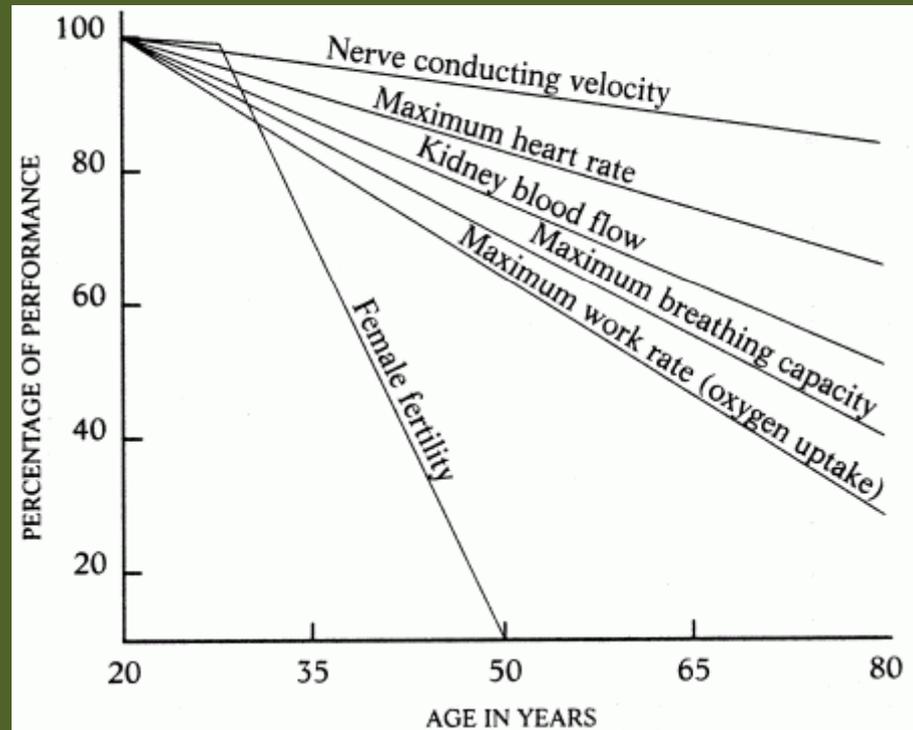
Relation Espérance de vie/Longévité





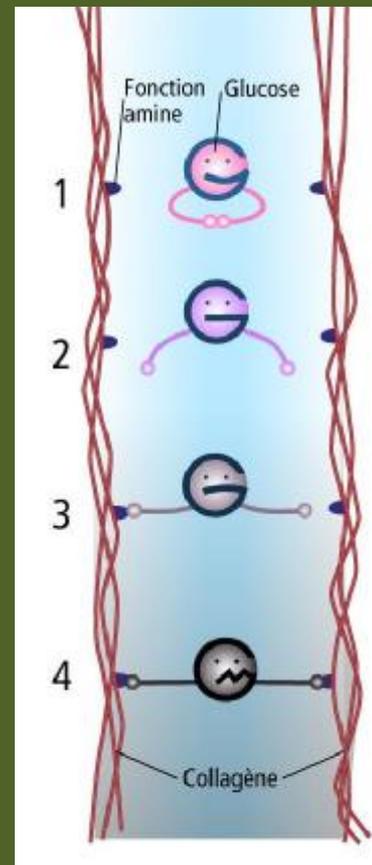
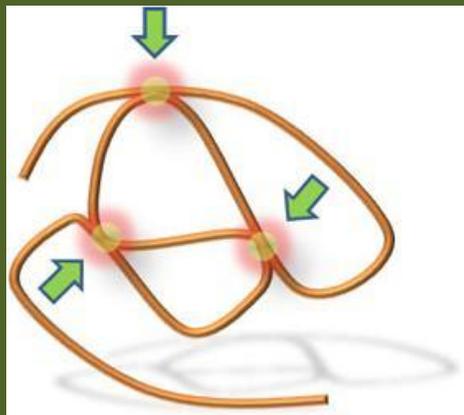
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Variables Physiologiques & Vieillesse



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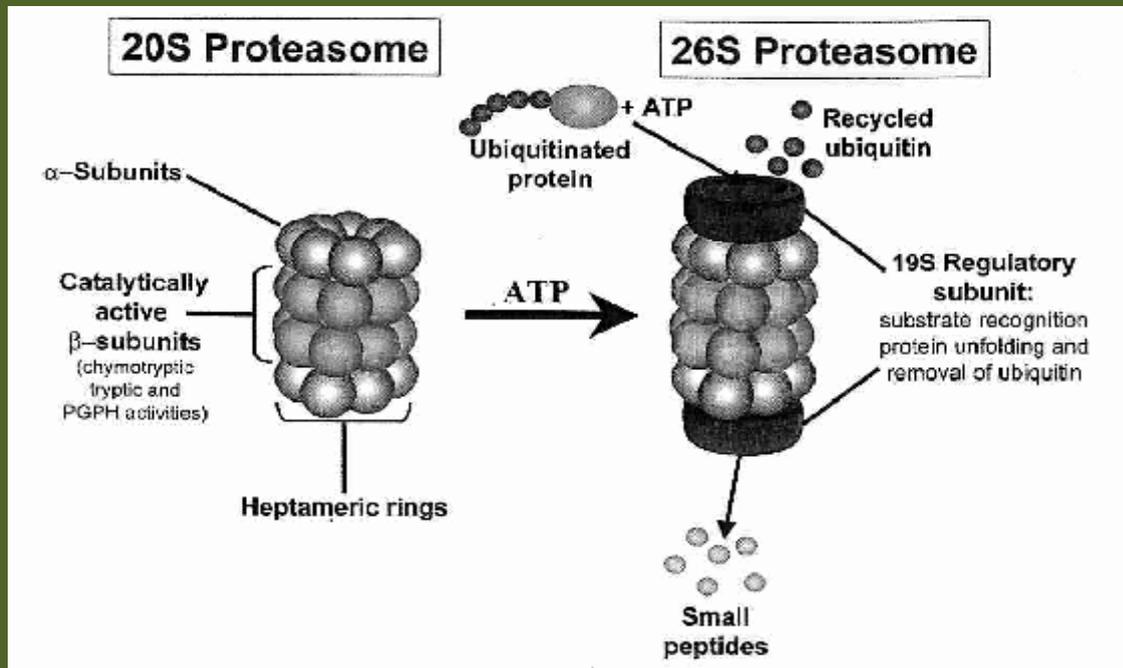
Phénomènes de Glycation





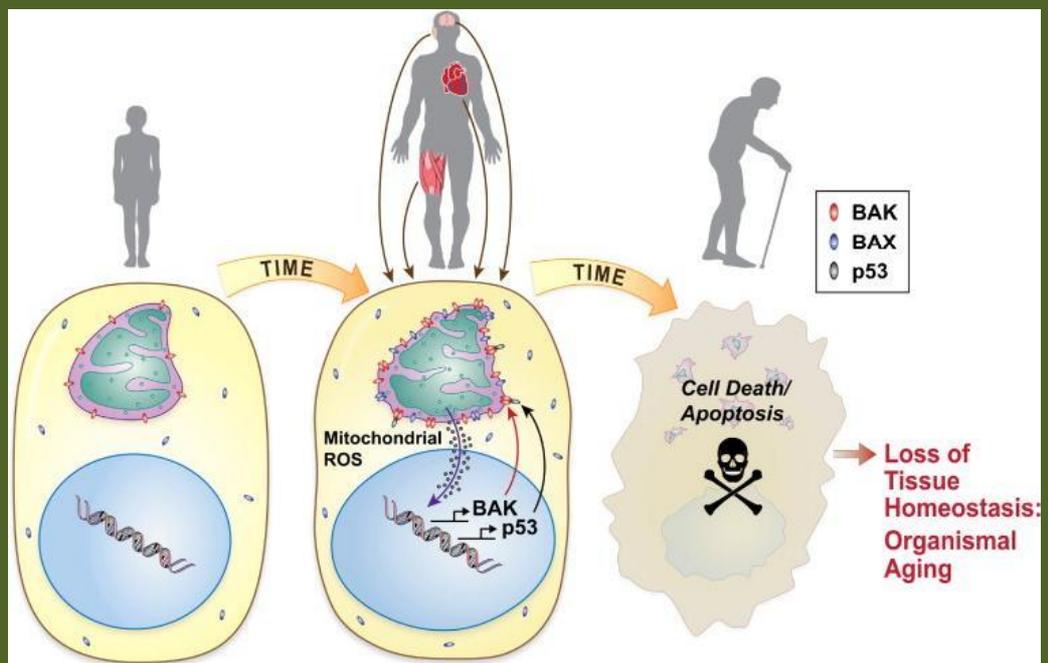
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Destruction des protéines altérées



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Viellissement & Apoptose





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Réparation du DNA

TGGCTAACCATCG
ACCG TTGGTAGC

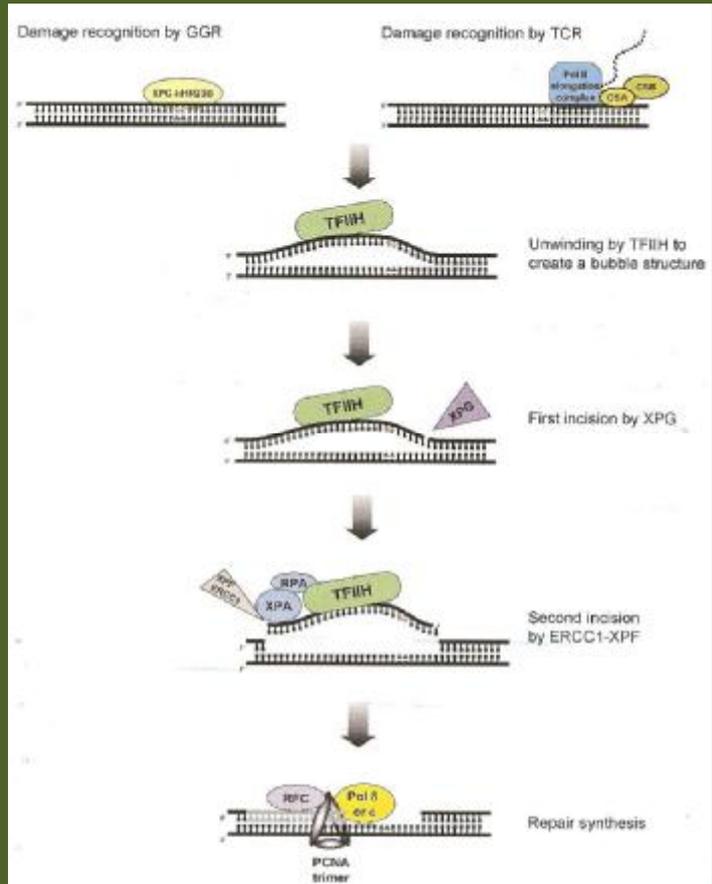
DEPURINATION

ATGGCTAACCATCG
TACC G TAGC

SINGLE-STRAND BREAK

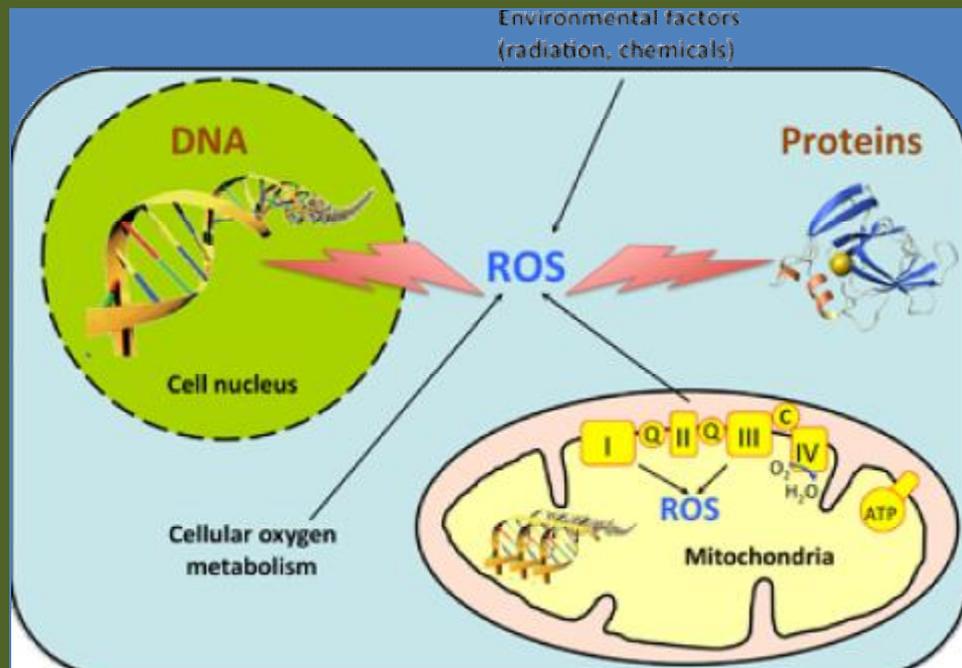
ATGGCTAACCATCG
TACCGTTGGTAGC

CROSS-LINK



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Voie des Radicaux Libres

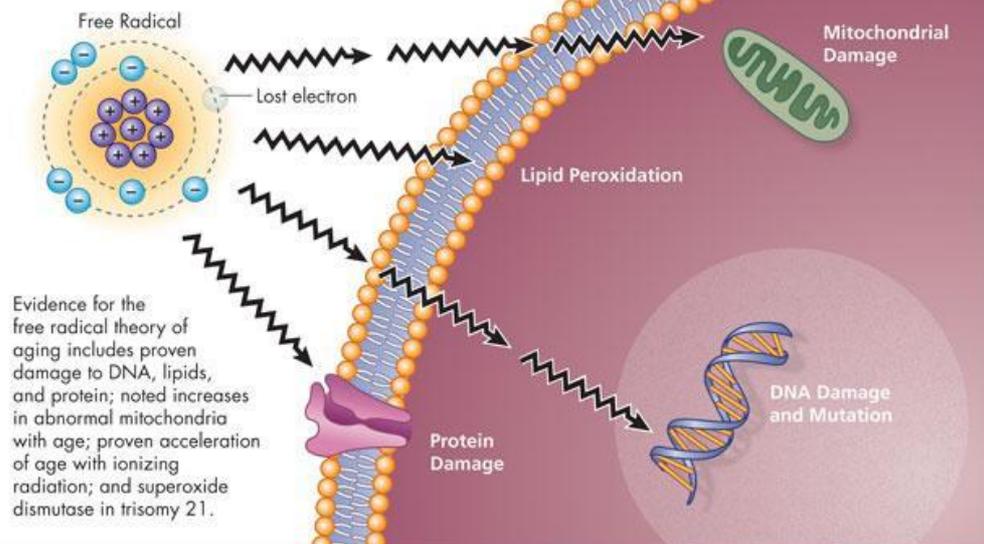




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Radicaux Libres & Vieillesse

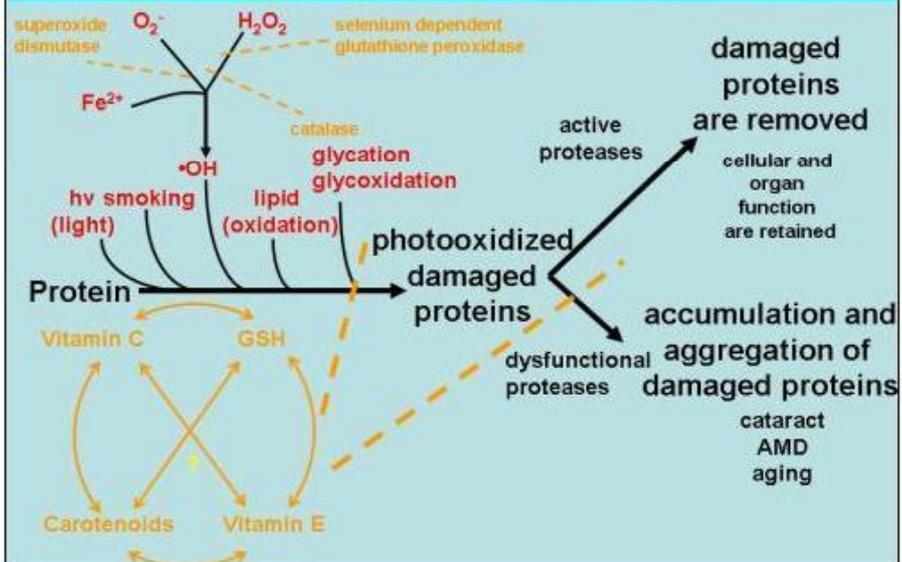
Figure 1:
The Free Radical Theory of Human Aging



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Radicaux Libres & Vieillesse

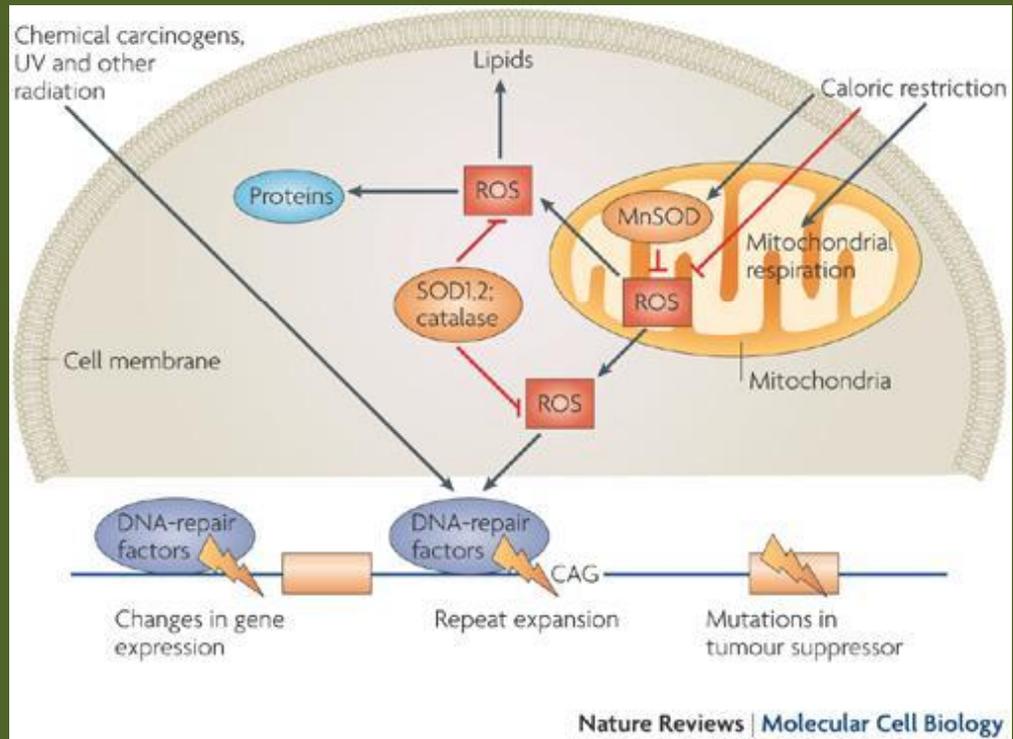
AGING DUE TO DAMAGED PROTEINS AND PROTEASES CAN BE DELAYED BY ANTIOXIDANTS/LOW SUGAR





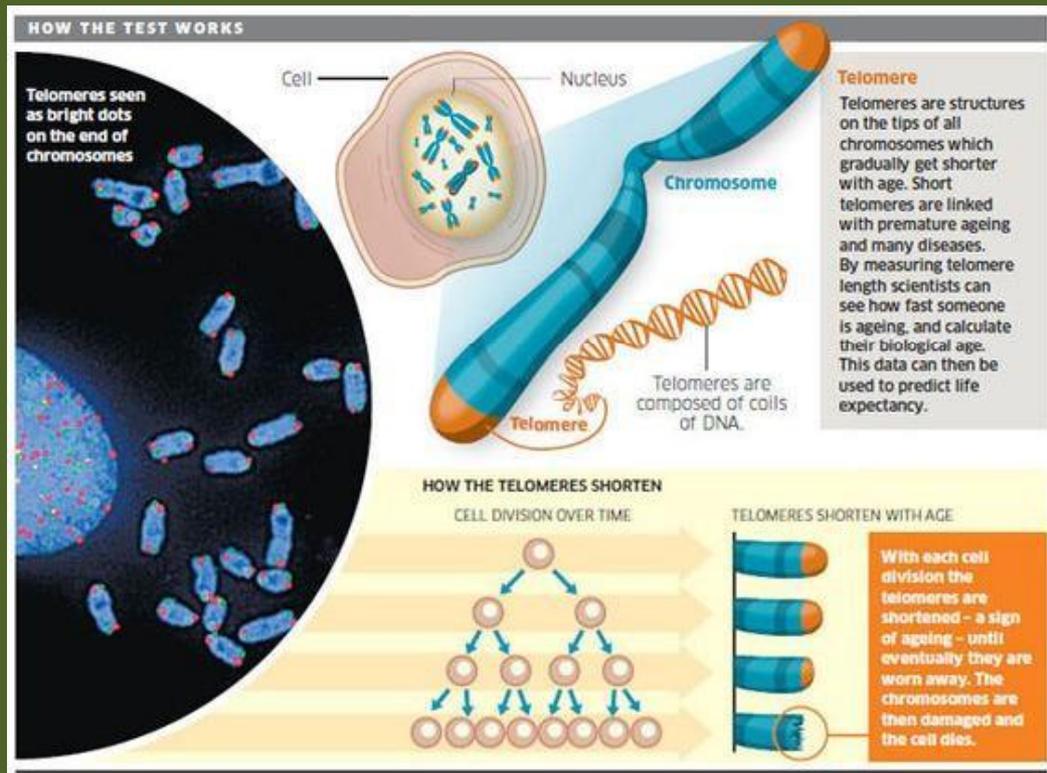
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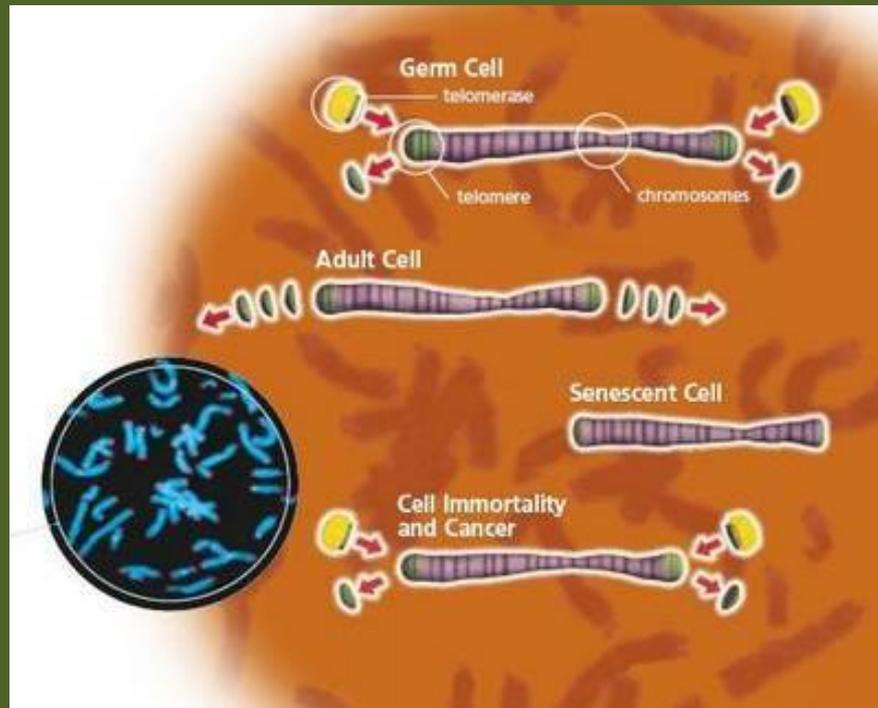
Téломères & Longévité





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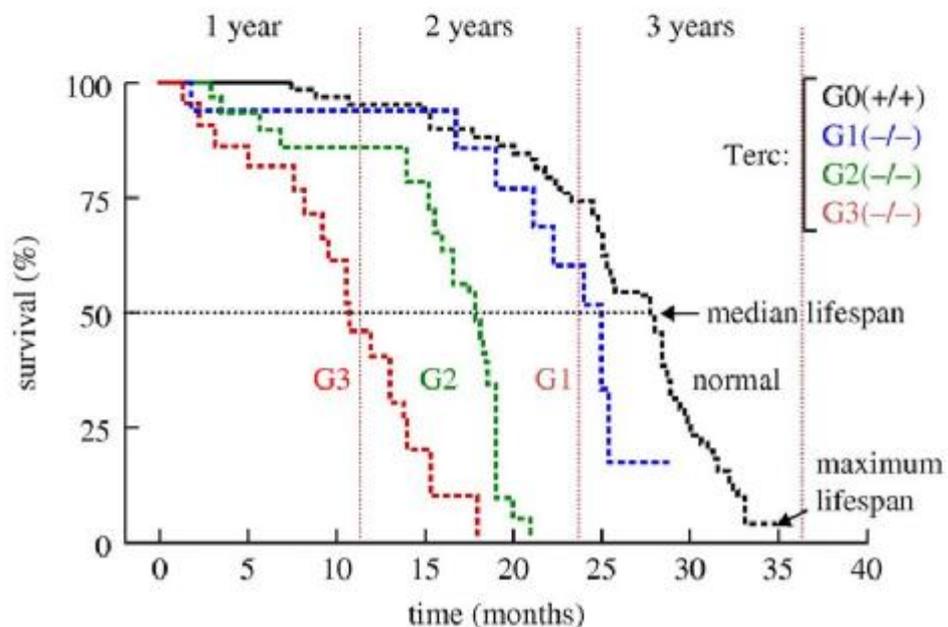
Téломères & Longévité



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Téломères & Longévité

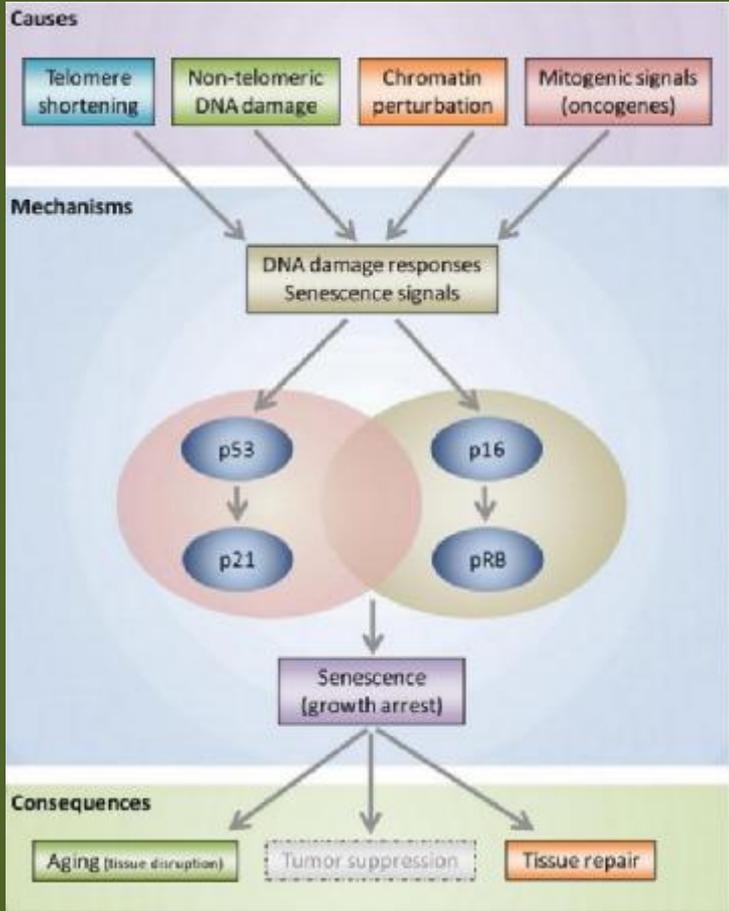
Progressive decrease in median and maximum lifespans along successive generations of telomerase-null mice.





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Téломères & Longévité



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p53 at a Glance

Colleen A. Brady and Laura D. Attardi

p53 is a crucial tumor suppressor

Human tumor cells: ~90% have p53 loss or mutation
Heritable p53 mutant alleles: Li-Fraumeni syndrome cancer predisposition
p53 null mice: 100% cancer incidence

p53 protein domain structure

Protein domains: N-terminal (1-120), DNA-binding (245-313), Tetramerization (313-358), C-terminal (358-393). Key mutations: 245, 273, 275, 288, 290, 309, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 320, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393.

p53 has cytoplasmic functions

Mitochondrion: p53 binds to BAX, BCL-2, and BCL-XL to regulate apoptosis. p53 also binds to PUMA and NOXA.

Autophagy: p53 induces autophagy via Beclin-1, ULK1, and AMPK. p53 also induces autophagy via Atg13 and FIP3.

p53 in physiology and pathology

Physiology	Pathology
Apoptosis: p53 induces apoptosis via BAX, BCL-2, and BCL-XL.	Apoptosis: p53 induces apoptosis via BAX, BCL-2, and BCL-XL.
Autophagy: p53 induces autophagy via Beclin-1, ULK1, and AMPK.	Autophagy: p53 induces autophagy via Beclin-1, ULK1, and AMPK.
Cell cycle arrest: p53 induces cell cycle arrest via p21, p27, and p16.	Cell cycle arrest: p53 induces cell cycle arrest via p21, p27, and p16.
DNA repair: p53 induces DNA repair via BRCA1, BRCA2, and FANCD1.	DNA repair: p53 induces DNA repair via BRCA1, BRCA2, and FANCD1.
Senescence: p53 induces senescence via p21, p27, and p16.	Senescence: p53 induces senescence via p21, p27, and p16.

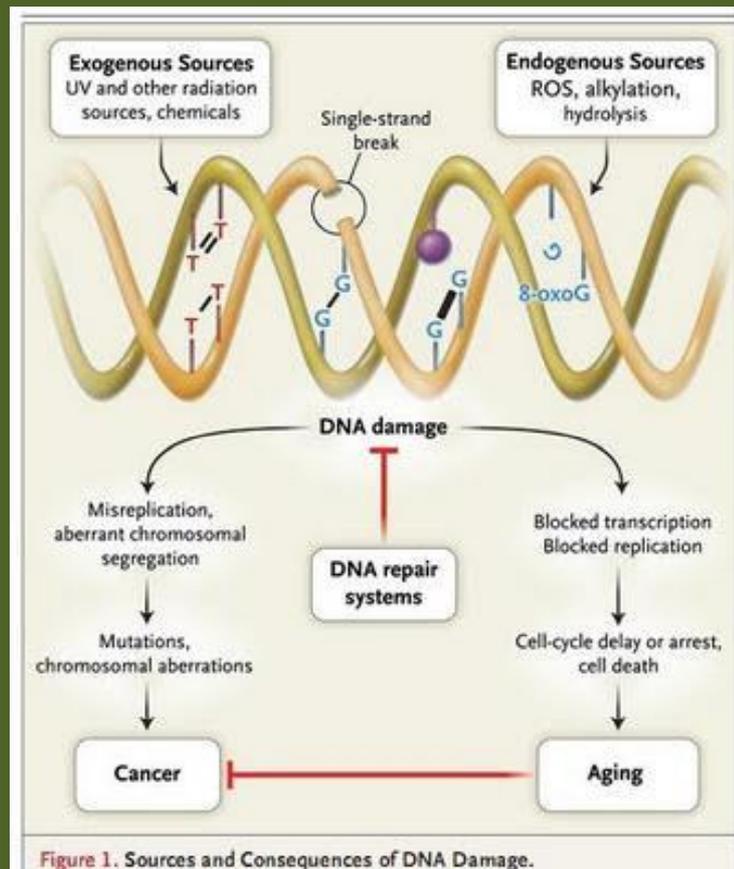
Key: p53 (red), BAX (green), BCL-2 (blue), BCL-XL (orange), PUMA (purple), NOXA (pink).





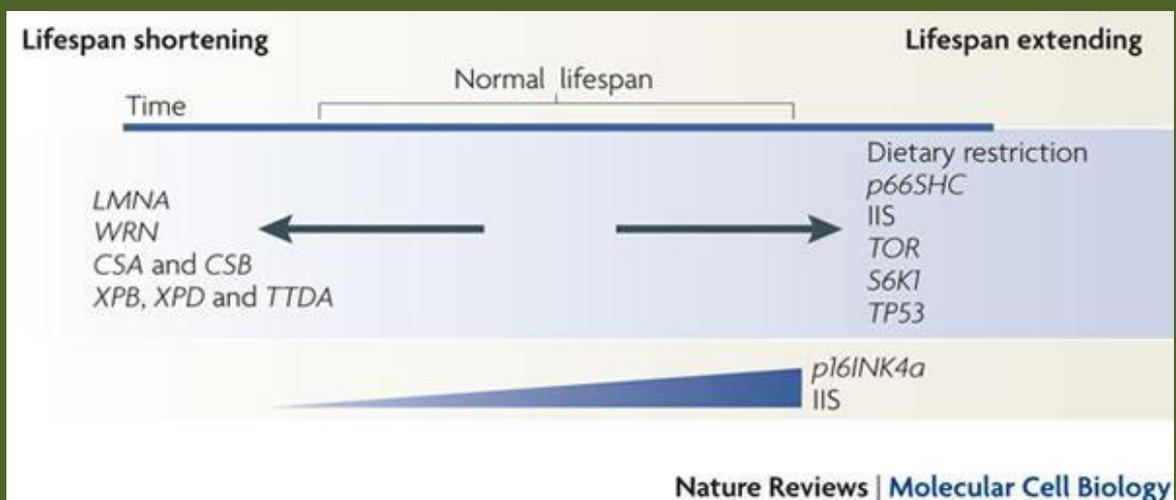
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DNA & Vieillesse



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Les Gènes de la Longévité

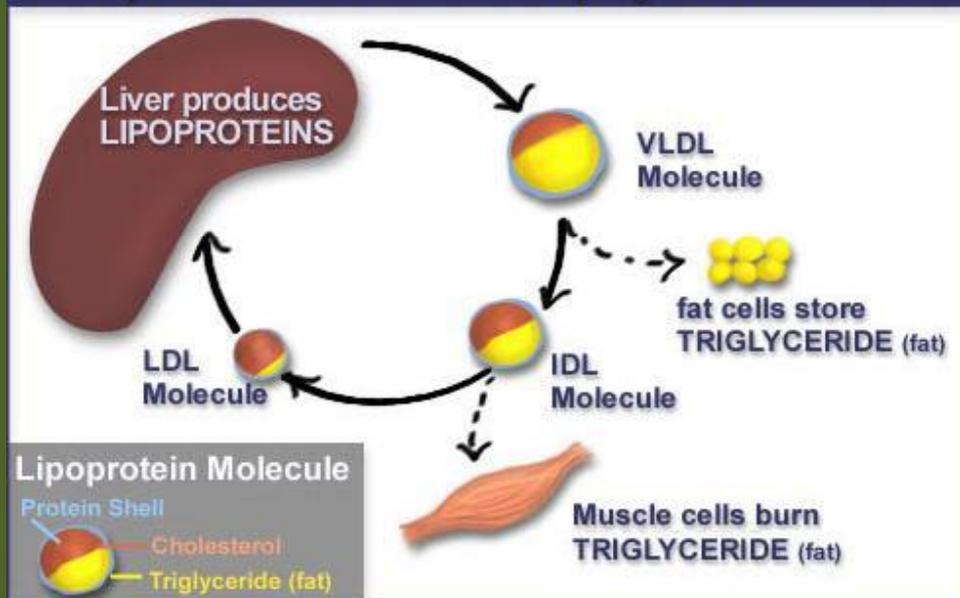




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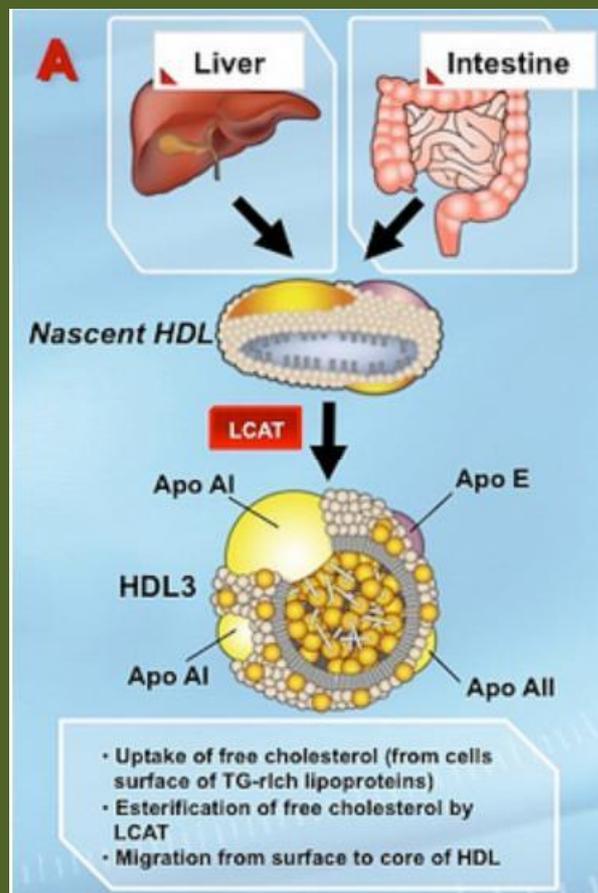
Transport du Cholestérol

Life Cycle of Cholesterol-Carrying LIPOPROTEINS



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Composition des Lipoprotéines





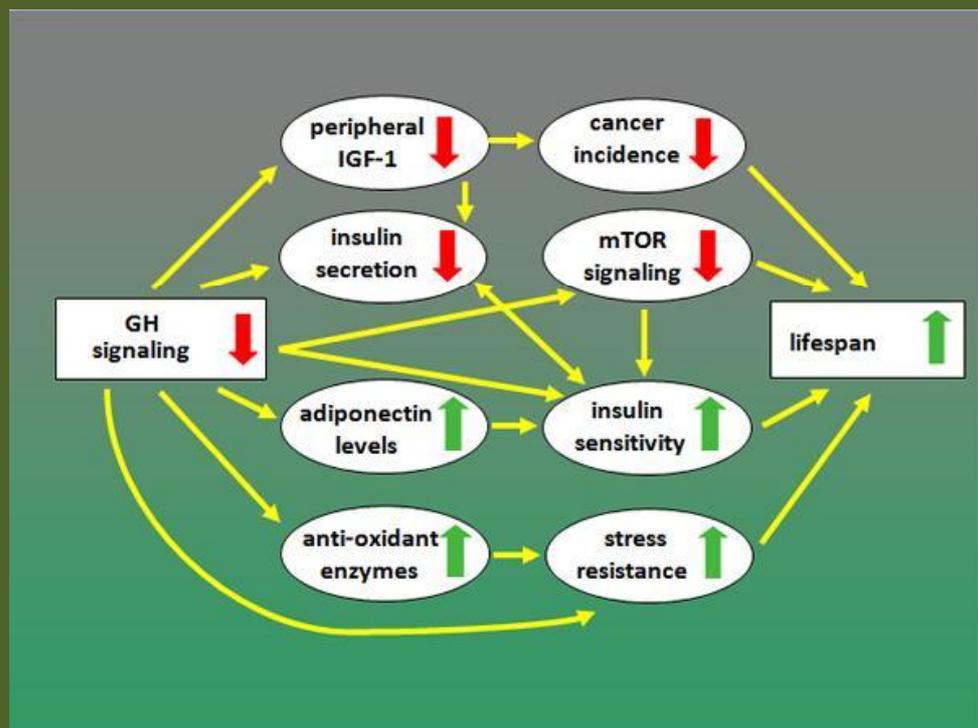
Apoprotéines & Espérance de Vie

Tableau 6.2. Exemples de variations alléliques associées à un accroissement de la durée moyenne de la vie

Gène	Propriété modifiée	Effet
APOE	Structure de la protéine APOE	Athérosclérose ∨
APOA1	Capacité de transport des HDL ↗	Athérosclérose ∨
APOC3	Abondance de la protéine APOC3 ∨	Hypertension ∨
CETP	Taille des lipoprotéines ↗	Athérosclérose ∨
MTP	Assemblage des lipoprotéines ∨	Athérosclérose ∨



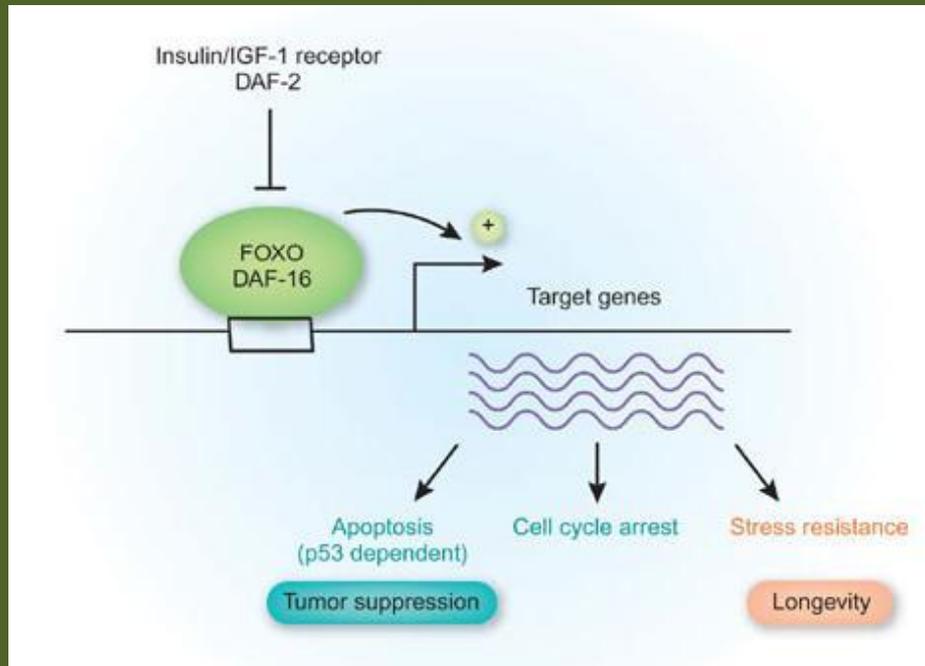
Insuline & Longévité





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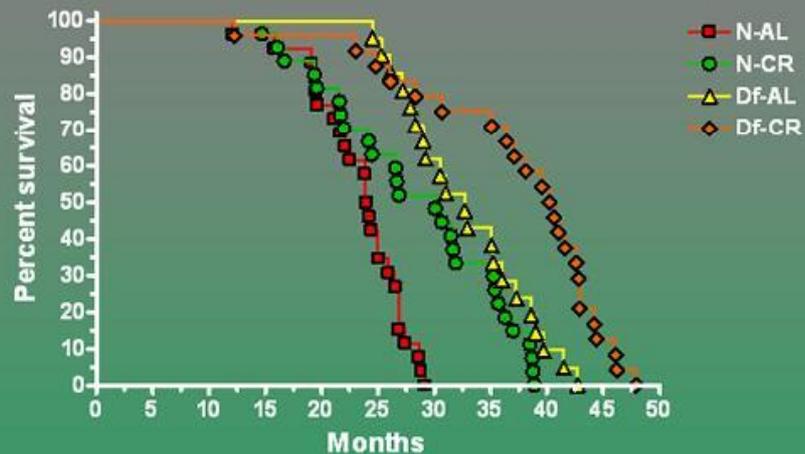
Insuline, Gène FOXO & Longévité



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Restriction Calorique & Longévité

Effects of calorie restriction in Ames dwarf mice



Bartke A., et al, Nature 2001 Nov 22; 414(6862):412





Sirtuines & Longévité

Tabl. XXV. Propriétés des sirtuines des mammifères

Variété	Localisation cellulaire	Activité enzymatique	Cibles	Mécanisme(s) activé(s) ou inhibé(s)
Sirt1 ⁽¹⁾	Noyau	Désacétylase	FoxO3 ↗	Désintoxication ↗
			PPAR γ ↘	Adipogenèse ↘
			PGC1 α ↗	Biogenèse des mitochondries ↗ Gluconéogenèse ↗
				Glycolyse ↘
			UCP2 ↘	Sécrétion d'insuline ↗
			LXR ↗	Athérosclérose ↘
			P53 ↘	Apoptose ↘
Ku70 ↗	Apoptose ↘			
Sirt2	Cytosol	Désacétylase	Histones	Mitoses ↘
Sirt3 ⁽¹⁾	Mitochondries	Désacétylase	ACECS2 ↗	Métabolisme énergétique ↗
Sirt4 ⁽²⁾	Mitochondries	ADP-ribosyltransférase	GDH ↘	Sécrétion d'insuline ↘
Sirt5	Mitochondries	Désacétylase	?	?
Sirt6	Noyau	ADP-ribosyltransférase	?	Réparation de l'ADN ↗
Sirt7	Nucléole	?	ARN pol I ↗	Synthèse de l'ARN ribosomique ↗



Syndrome de Werner



WS patient age 15 yrs

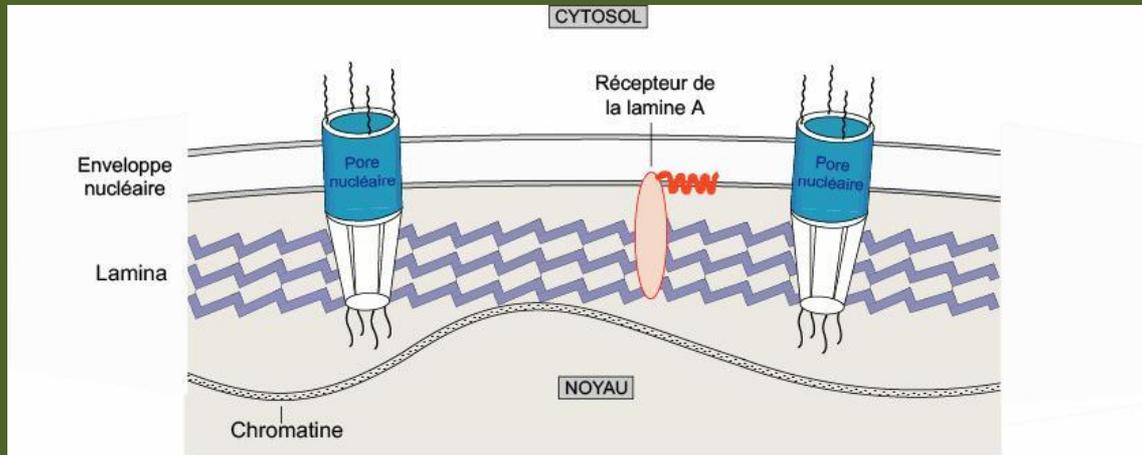


WS patient age 48 yrs



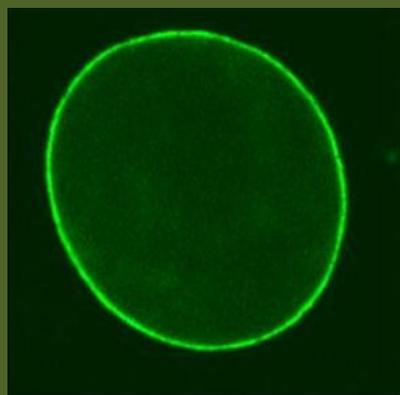
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La Lamine Nucléaire

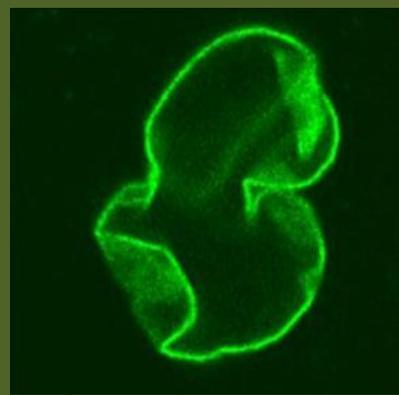


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Lamine nucléaire



Noyau à
Lamine normale



Lamine anormale
(progérine)





Les clefs de la Longévité (?)

