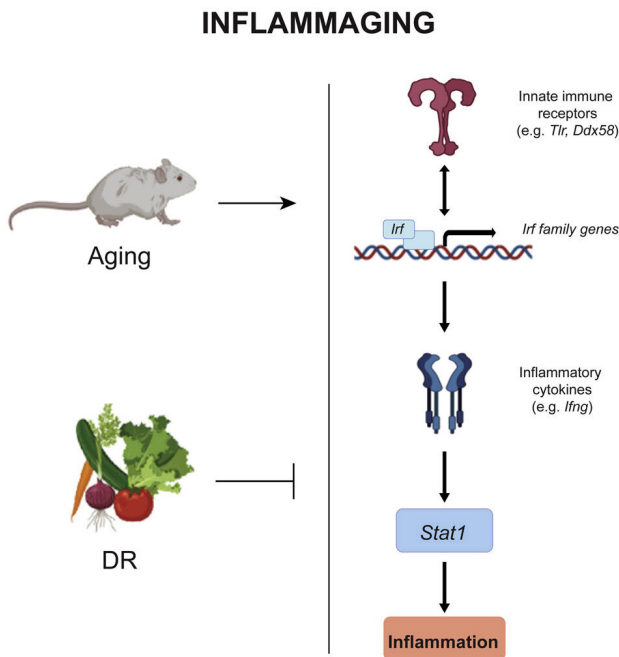


How are inflammation, aging and diet related? The systemic regulatory network described for the first time

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Dietary Restriction (DR) can interrupt the feedback loop that keeps the aging-associated state of inflammation (inflammaging) going. Credit: FLI / F. Neri & M. Rasa

Mild, persistent inflammation in tissue is considered one of the biological hallmarks of the aging process in humans—and at the same time is a risk factor for diseases such as Alzheimer's or cancer. Prof. Francesco Neri and Dr. Mahdi Rasa of the Leibniz Institute on Aging—Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI) in Jena have succeeded for the first time in describing at the molecular level the regulatory network that drives the general, multiple-organ inflammatory response. Moreover, they were able to show that dietary restriction can influence this regulatory circuit, thereby inhibiting inflammation.

Inflammation is an immune response of the body

that is, in itself, useful: our [immune system](#) uses it to fight pathogens or to remove damaged cells from tissue. Once the immune cells have done their work, the inflammation subsides: the infection is over, the wound is healed. Unlike such acute inflammations, age-related [chronic inflammation](#) is not local. The [innate immune system](#) ramps up its activity overall, resulting in chronic low-grade inflammation. This aging-related inflammation is also known as inflammaging.

Inflammaging impairs health

This underlying inflammation has consequences for health. "If you have a constant activation of [immune cells](#), this can lead to their exhaustion, which in turn leads to problems when you have an infection. Immune cells may no longer respond properly. Inflammaging is also related to cancer development—because in inflamed tissue we see increased cell proliferation," explains Prof. Francesco Neri, who headed the research group "Epigenetics of Aging" at the Leibniz Institute on Aging—Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI) in Jena until the end of 2021. The biologist is now teaching and conducting research at the University of Turin, Italy.

How do aging, inflammation, and diet interact?

Together with Dr. Mahdi Rasa and other colleagues at the FLI, Prof. Neri conducted a study in mice to investigate how the chronic inflammation that accompanies aging is regulated and maintained by genes—and whether dietary restriction can influence this regulatory network and inhibit inflammation. Indeed, studies over the past two decades have shown that various animals—from flies to worms to rodents to monkeys—live longer when fed a diet that reduces [caloric intake](#).

For example, when mice were fed 30% less food,

they were fitter, more active, and lived three to four months longer—the equivalent of a 10% to 15% increase in life span. Improved health has also been observed in humans on calorie-restricted diets. It is also known that inflammatory responses can be reduced by this dietary approach. However, the ways in which inflammation, aging, and [dietary restriction](#) are regulated in detail at the [molecular level](#), as well as how they relate to each other, are not yet understood.

Feedback loop of inflammation

For their current study, which was recently published in the journal *Cell Reports*, the FLI researchers first compared four-month-old mice with older mice (22 months). In contrast to previous studies, the activity of the genes was measured not only in one organ, but in multiple tissues in parallel: blood, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, and skin.

"The priority was to study the pathways that were affected in all tissues in order to understand inflammaging on a systemic level," explains Neri. "What we found is that the inflammatory stage in older mice was characterized by the upregulation of a specific set of genes that encodes receptors of the innate immune system. This upregulation leads to the activation of a set of interferon-regulating genes. And these genes then activate other genes that produce inflammatory cytokines, as well as activating Stat1, which is a master transcription factor for the regulation of [genes](#) associated with inflammation. This entire process is like a positive feedback loop that keeps the inflammatory state going." The Jena researchers are thus the first to describe the cross-organ and thus systemic regulatory network. But can this cycle be interrupted by a reduced calorie intake?

In order to answer this question, Neri and Rasa studied the gene activity in the organs of two additional groups of rodents: mice that were given 30% less food for almost their entire lives (4 to 22 months) and mice that were kept under these conditions for only two months at the end of their lives. Whether the caloric restrictions were short- or long-term, overall the diet had a positive effect on all organs studied, with the exception of the heart.

Systemic regulatory network is starting point for interventions

With their work, the two researchers also provide starting points for future drug therapies for aging-related chronic [inflammation](#). "Within this [regulatory network](#) we describe, one well-studied and important component is, for example, TLR4, a gene that encodes a receptor of the innate immune system," explains Dr. Rasa, who performed the gene analyses as part of his Ph.D. thesis. "The receptor acts like an SOS signal that we don't need when there are no pathogens to fight. If we could downregulate TLR4, we would be able to reduce the chronic inflammatory response in aging."

Another much-discussed possibility for intervention is the administration of dietary supplements such as vitamins or probiotics with the aim of influencing the composition of microorganisms in the digestive tract. "Dietary restriction appears to change the microbiome, which leads to reduced inflammaging. If it is possible to change the intestinal flora of the microbiome through dietary supplements, the same beneficial effects could be achieved without the need for a restricted diet." This is still only speculation, Prof. Neri admits. "We first need a better understanding of the processes involved."

More information: Seyed Mohammad Mahdi Rasa et al, Inflammaging is driven by upregulation of innate immune receptors and systemic interferon signaling and is ameliorated by dietary restriction, *Cell Reports* (2022). DOI: [10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2022.111017)

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