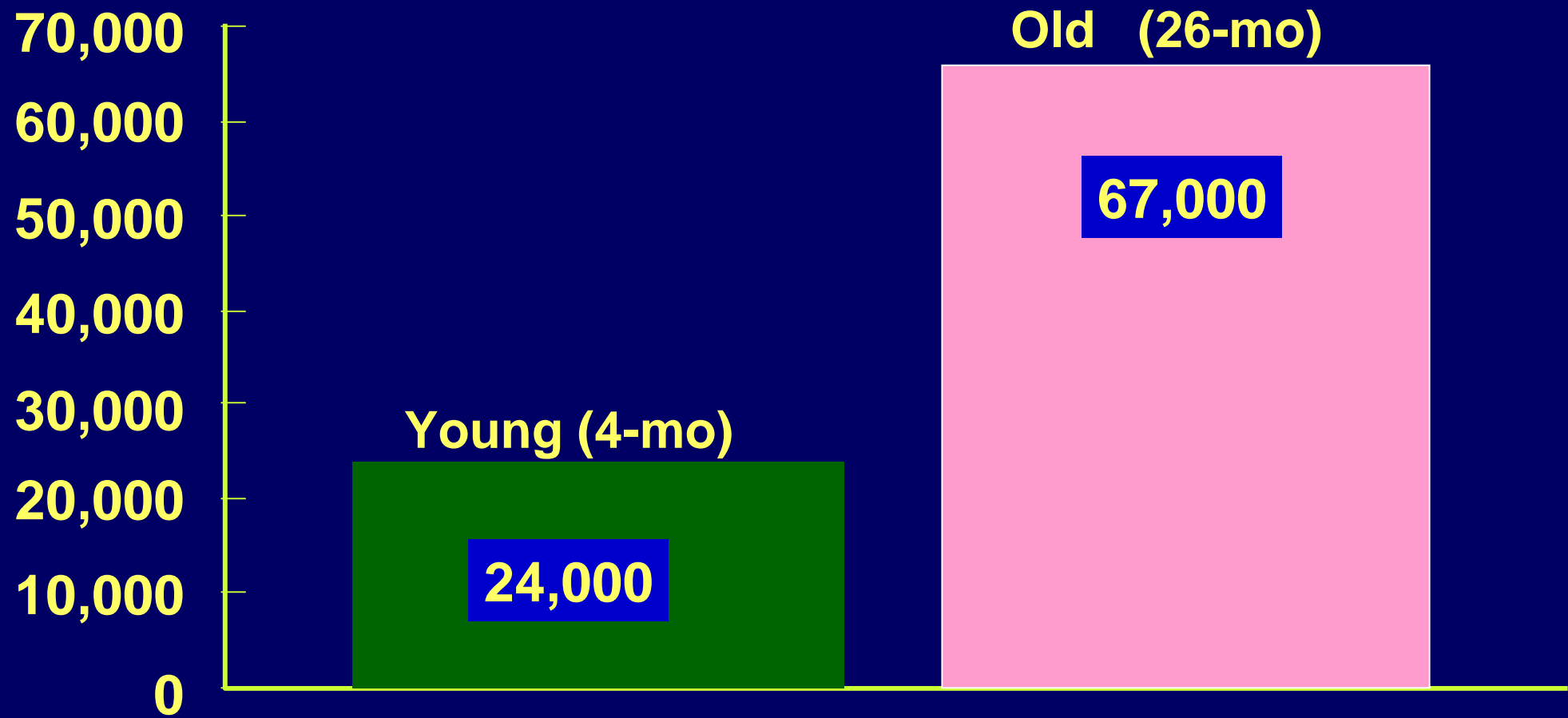


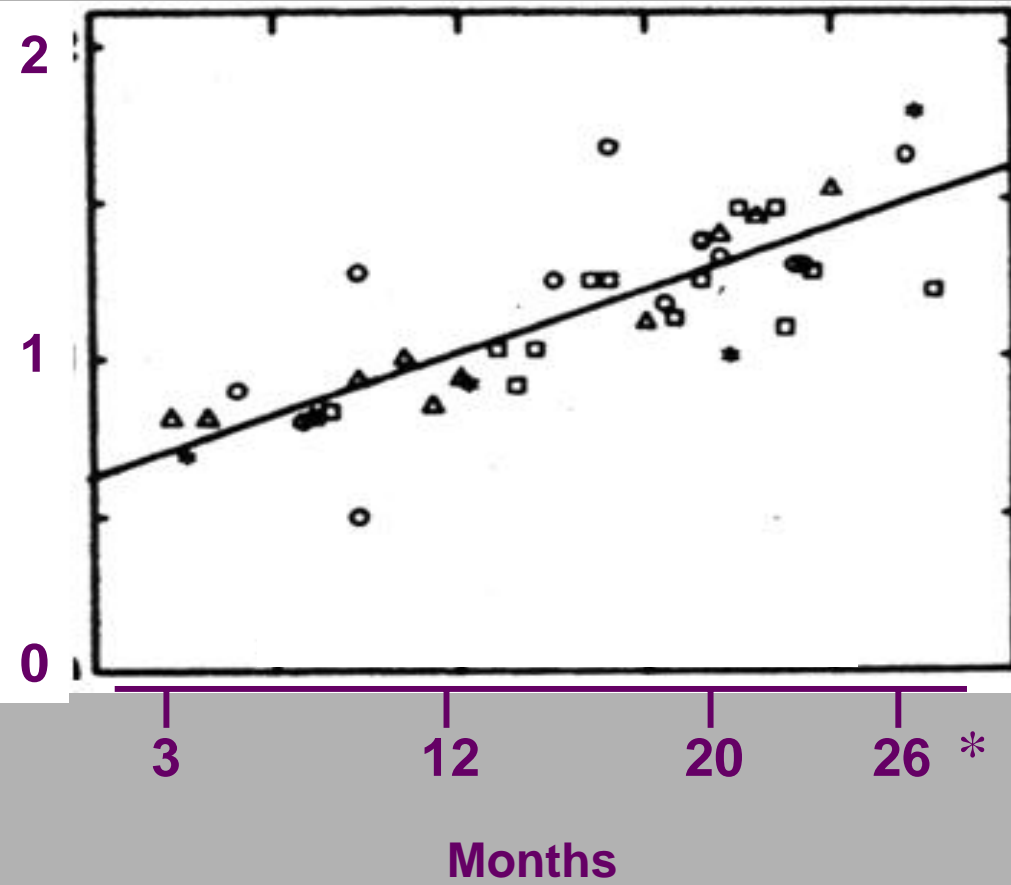
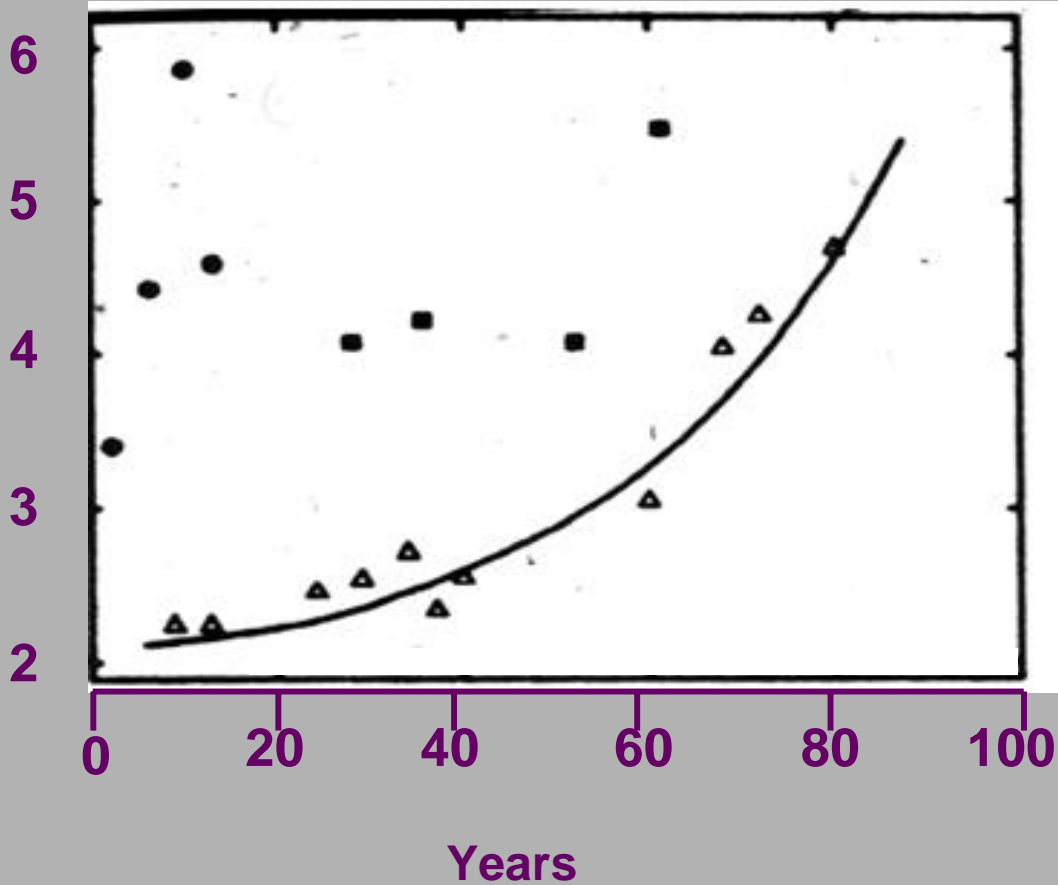


Estimated oxidative DNA adducts per rat liver cell

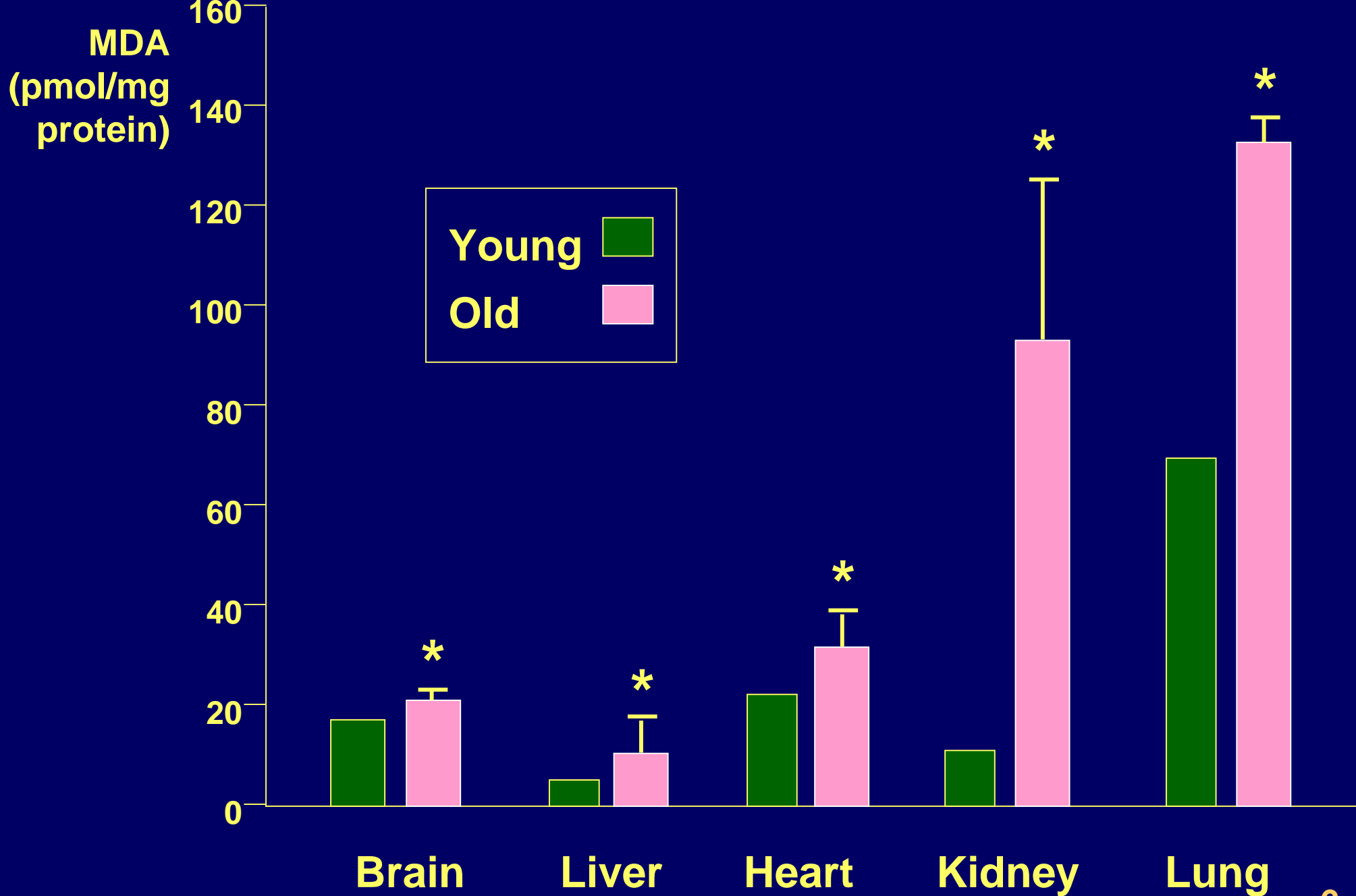


carbonyl content
(nmol/mg protein)

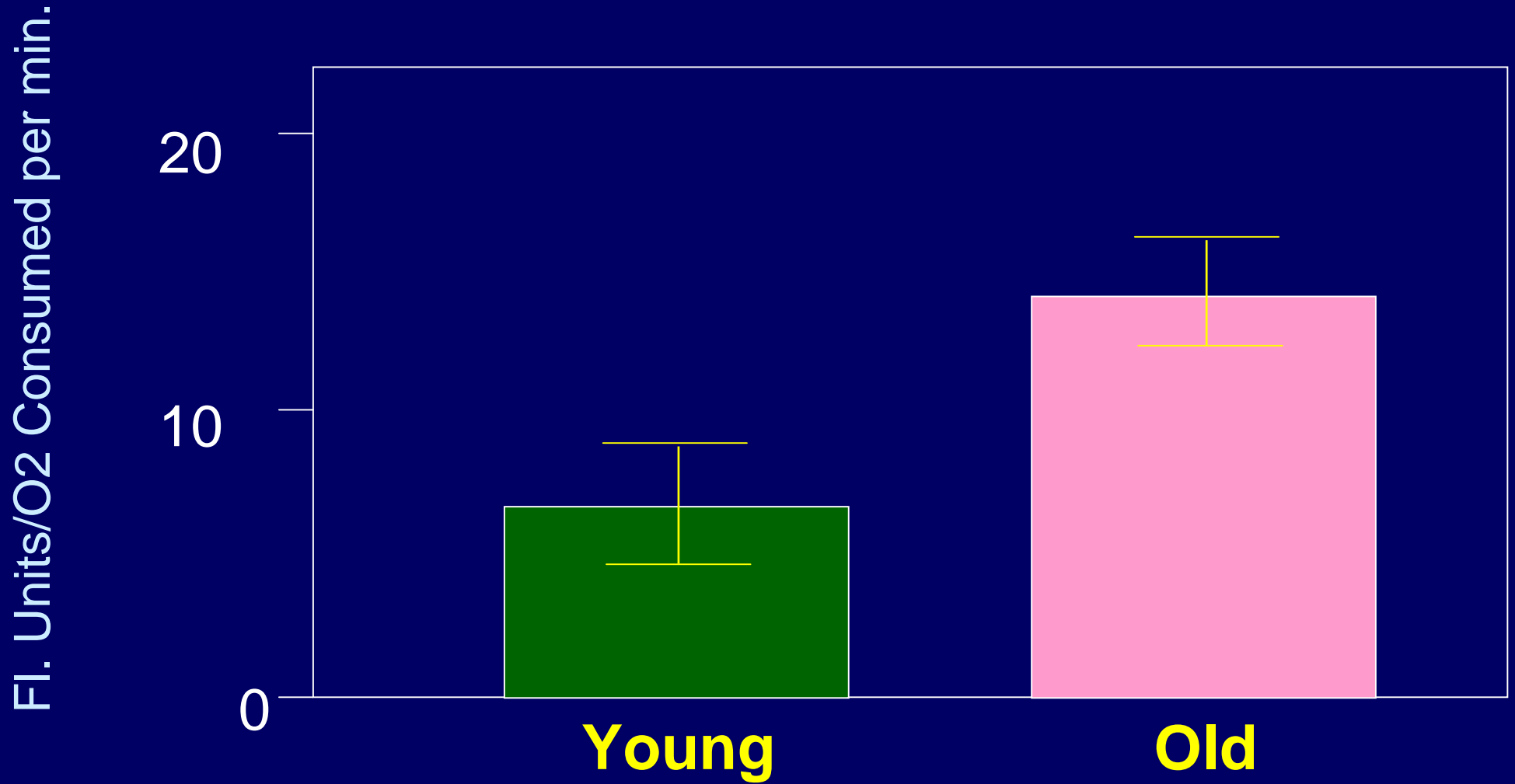
carbonyl content
(nmol/mg protein)



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

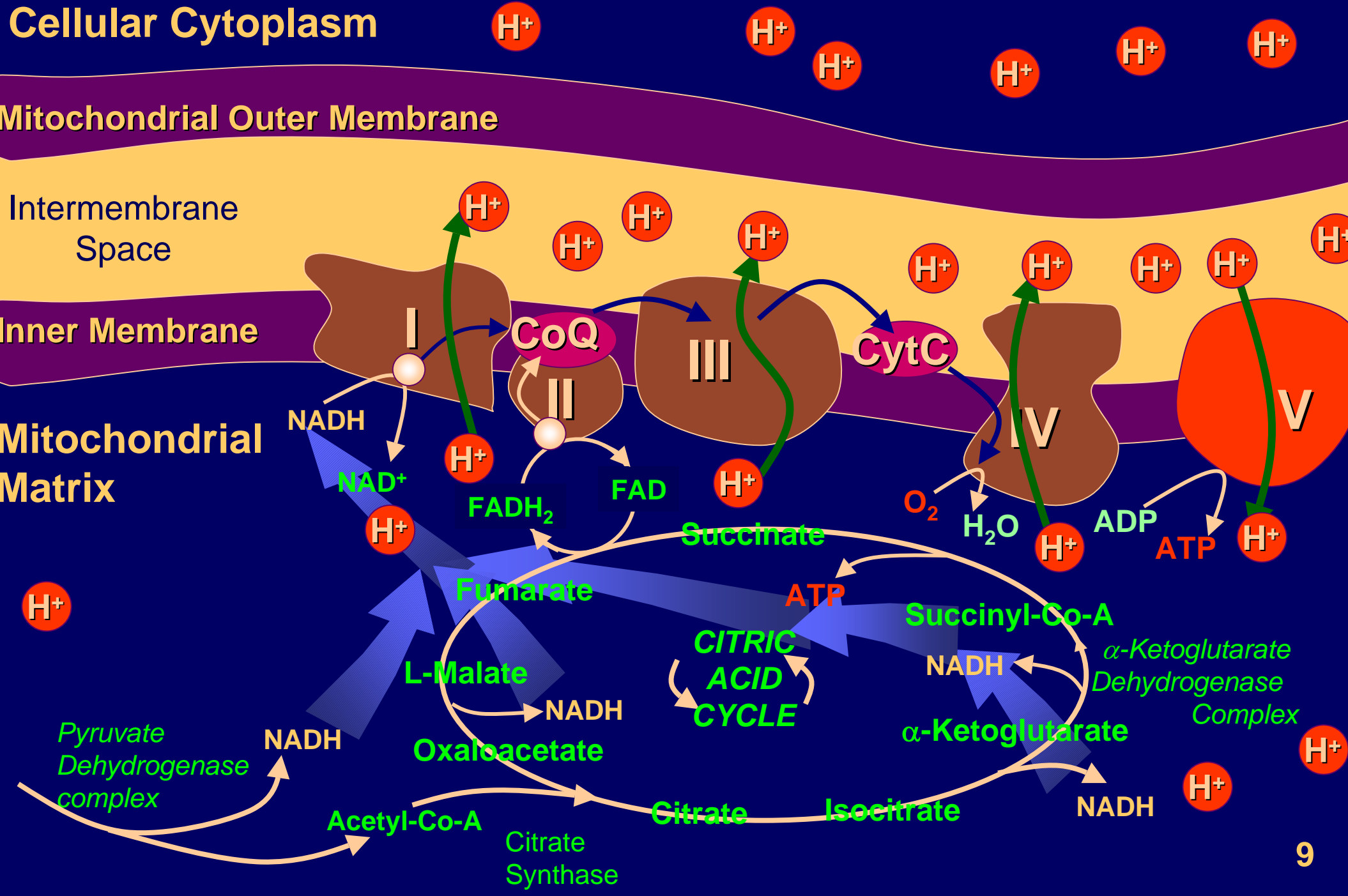
Cellular Cytoplasm

Mitochondrial Outer Membrane

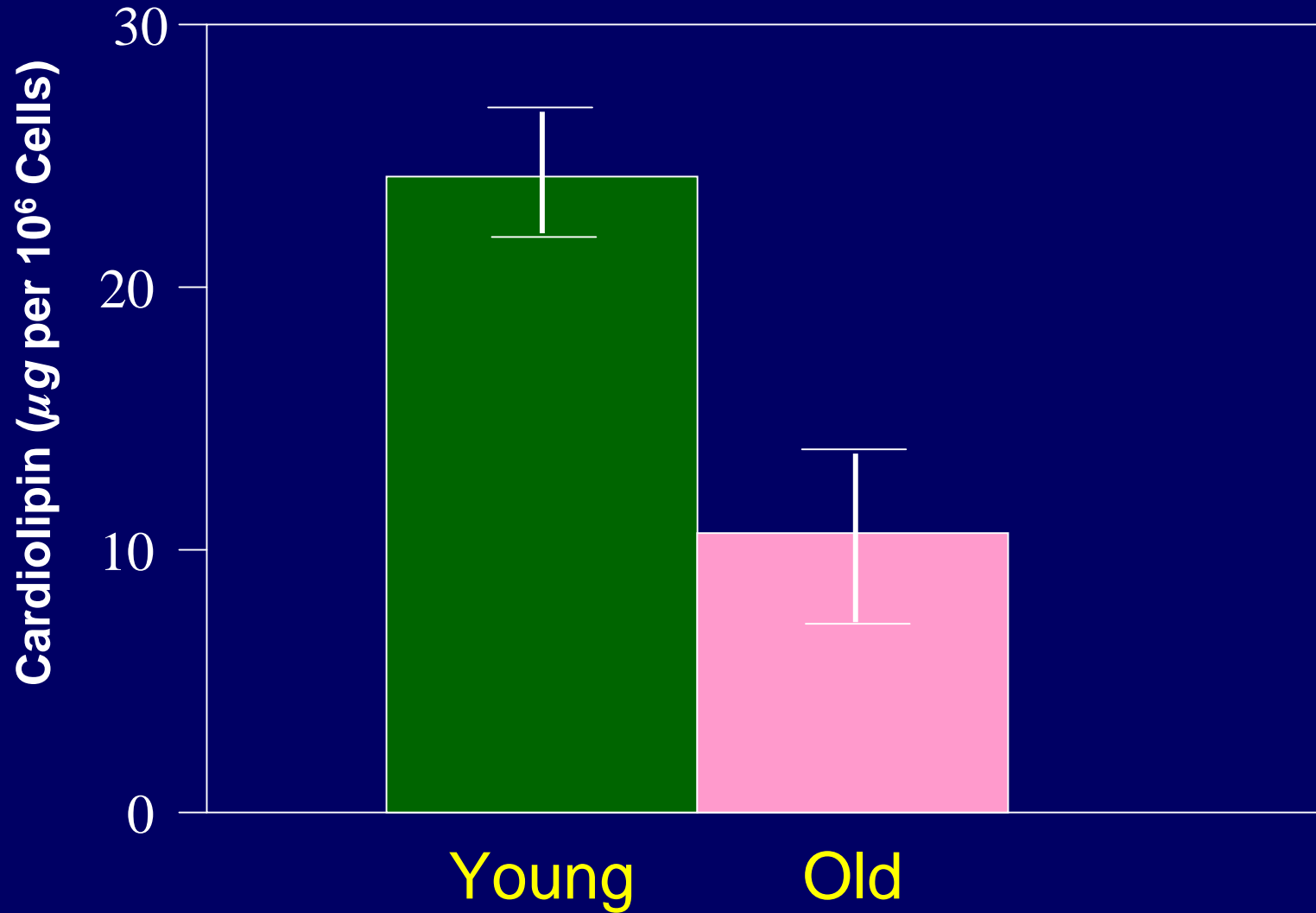
Intermembrane Space

Inner Membrane

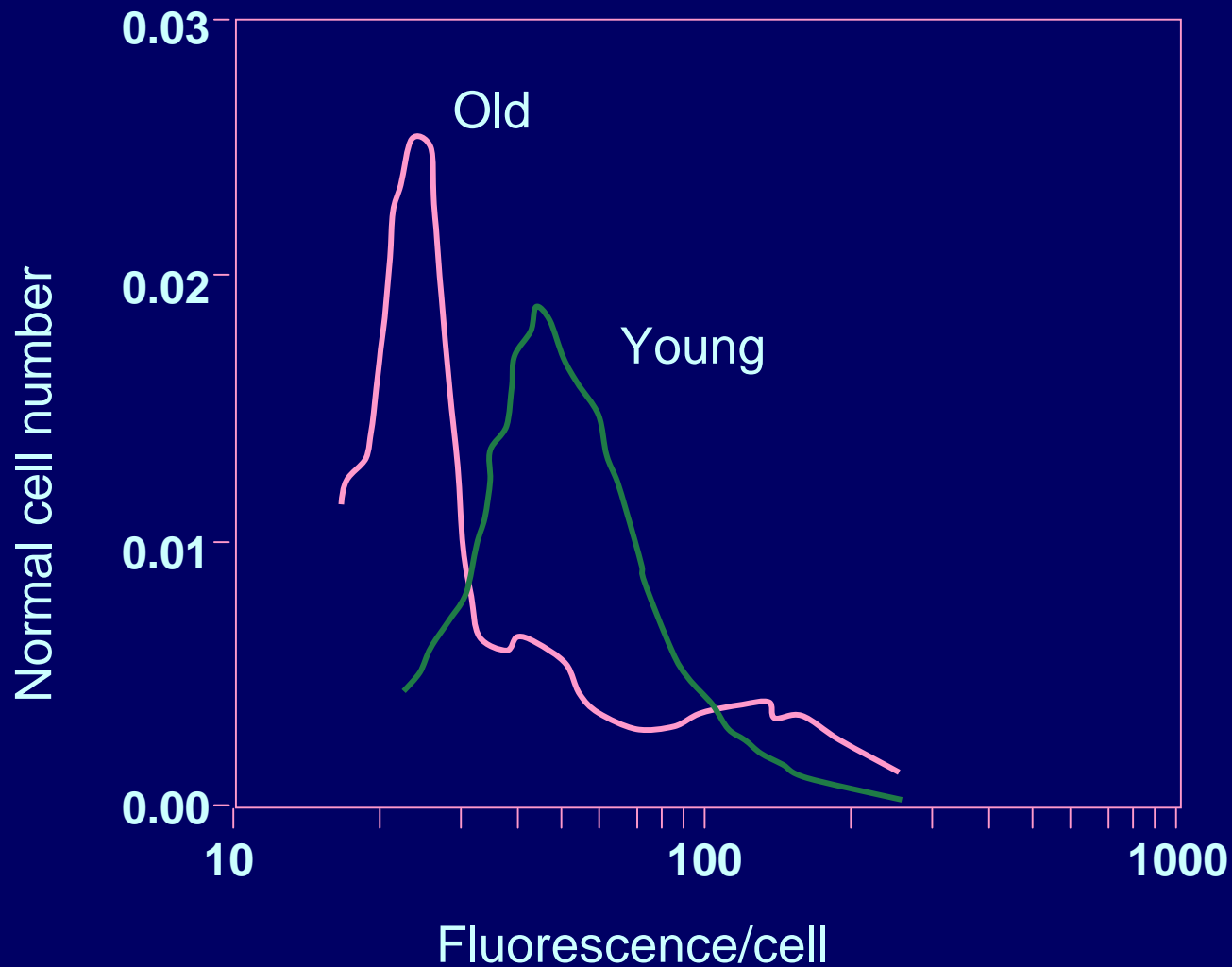
Mitochondrial Matrix



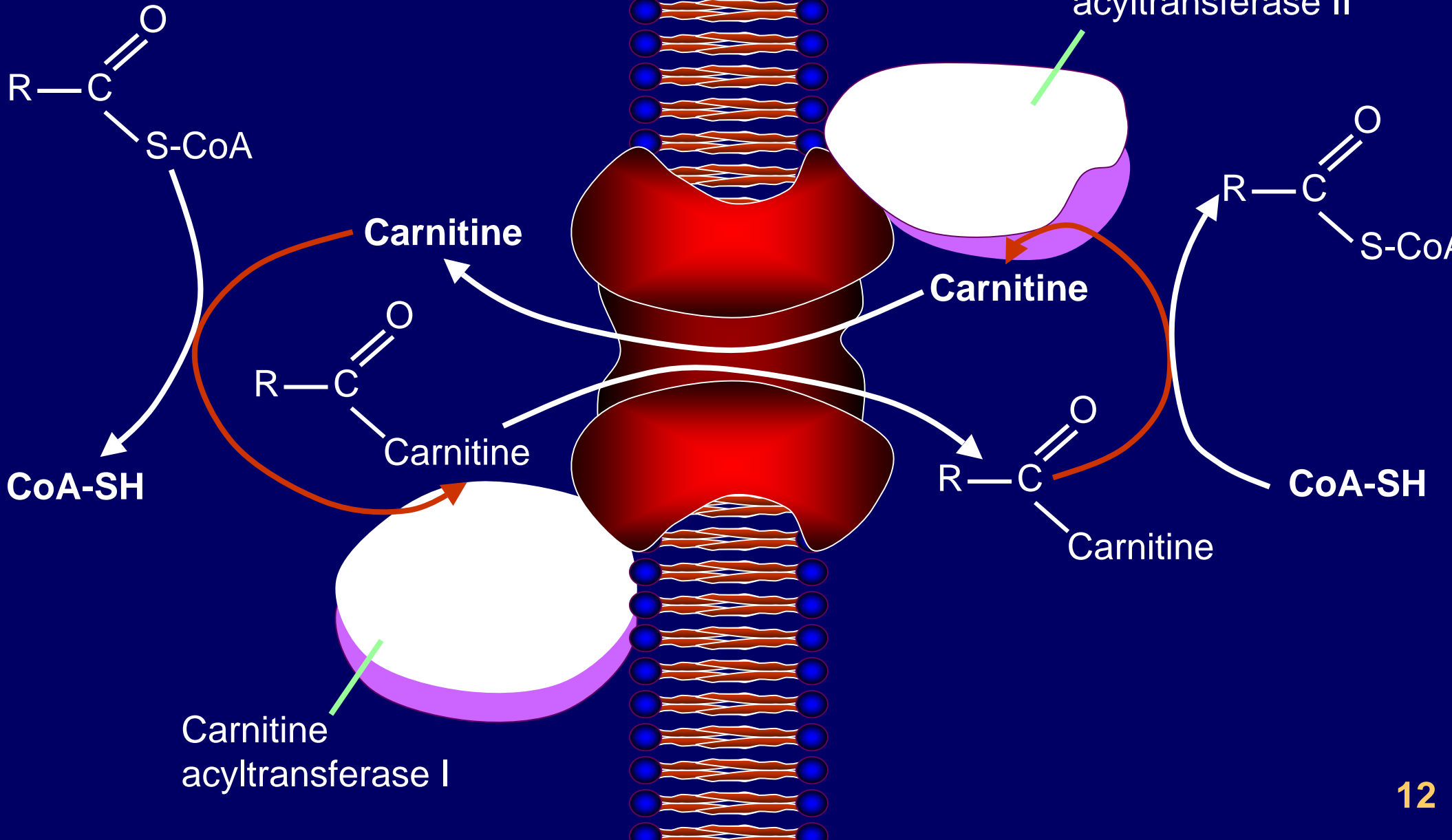
Cardiolipin Levels in 3 and 24 Month Old Rat Hepatocytes



R123 Fluorescence in old and young rat hepatocytes

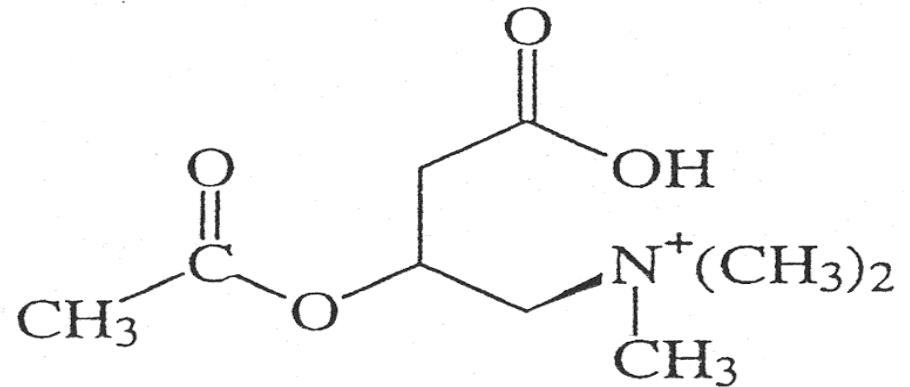
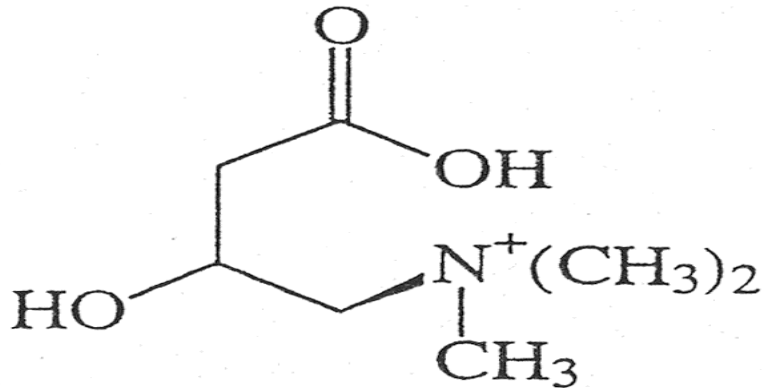


Intermembrane Space Matrix



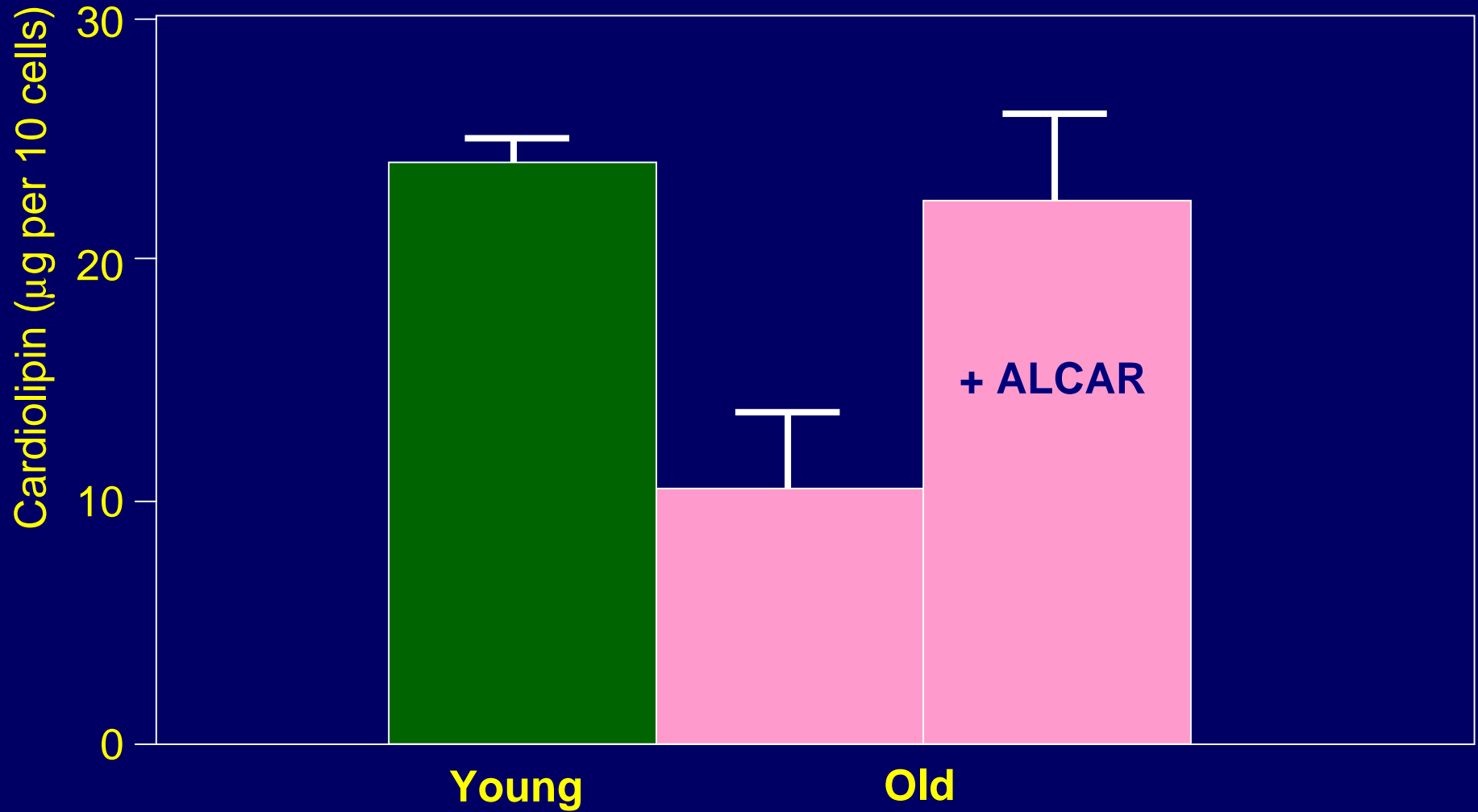
L-Carnitine/Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)

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



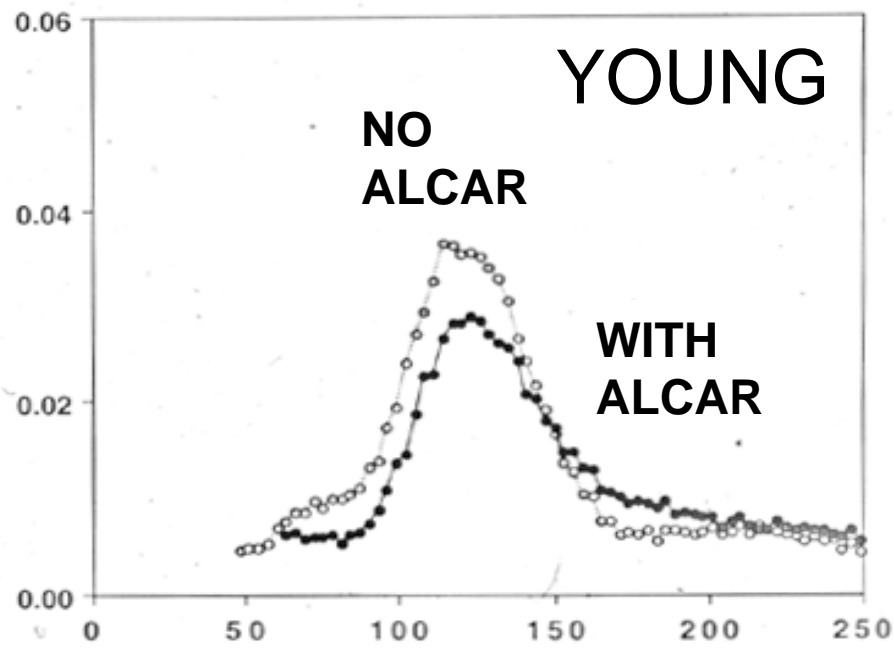
- Mediates the ratio of acetyl-CoA/CoA
- Decreases with age in plasma and in brain
- Improves cognitive function in rats

Effect of ALCAR Supplementation on Cardiolipin Levels

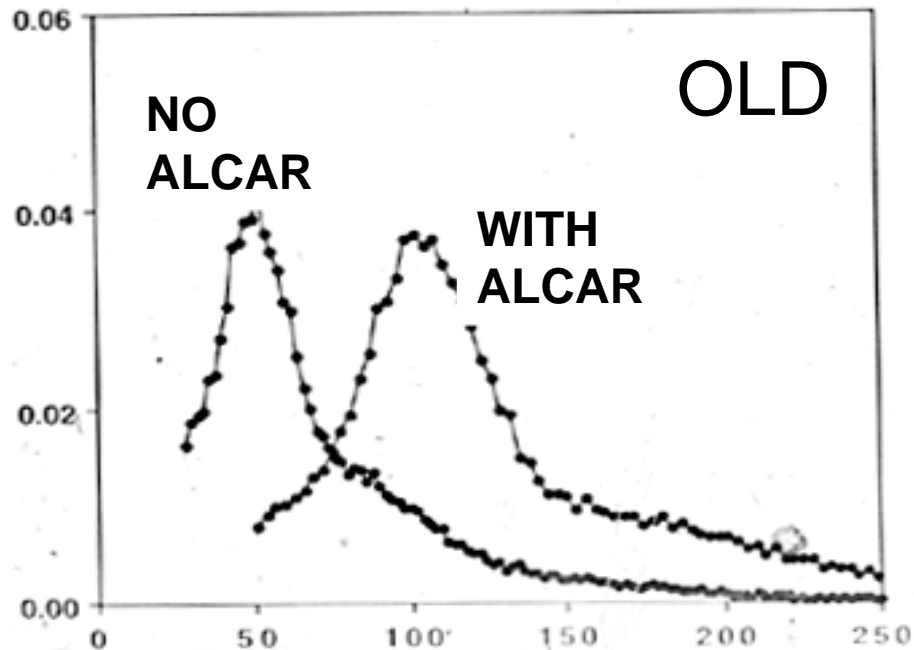


R123 Fluorescence in Young and Old Rat Hepatocytes

Normalized Cell Number

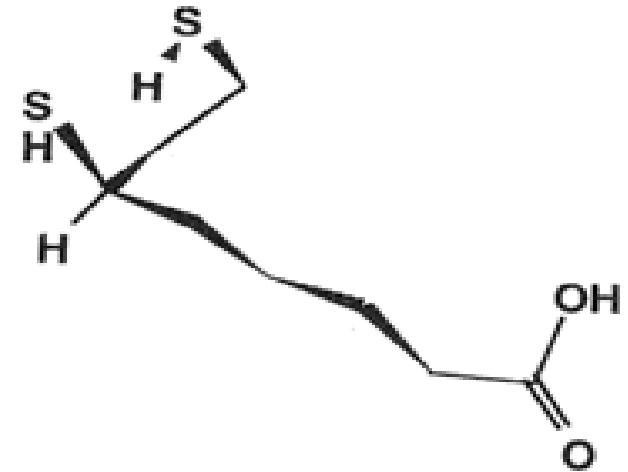
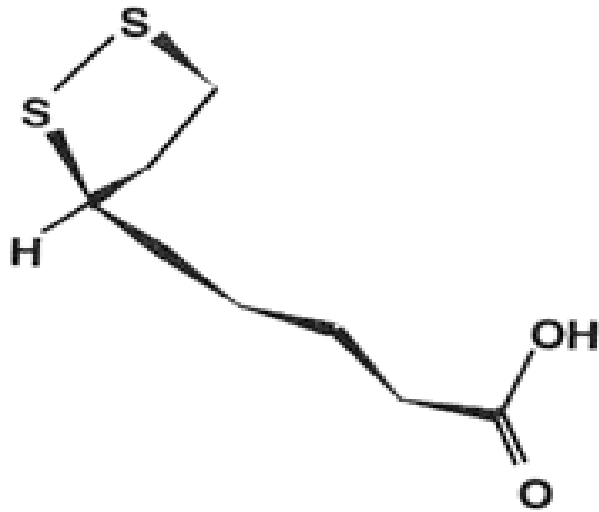


Normalized Cell Number

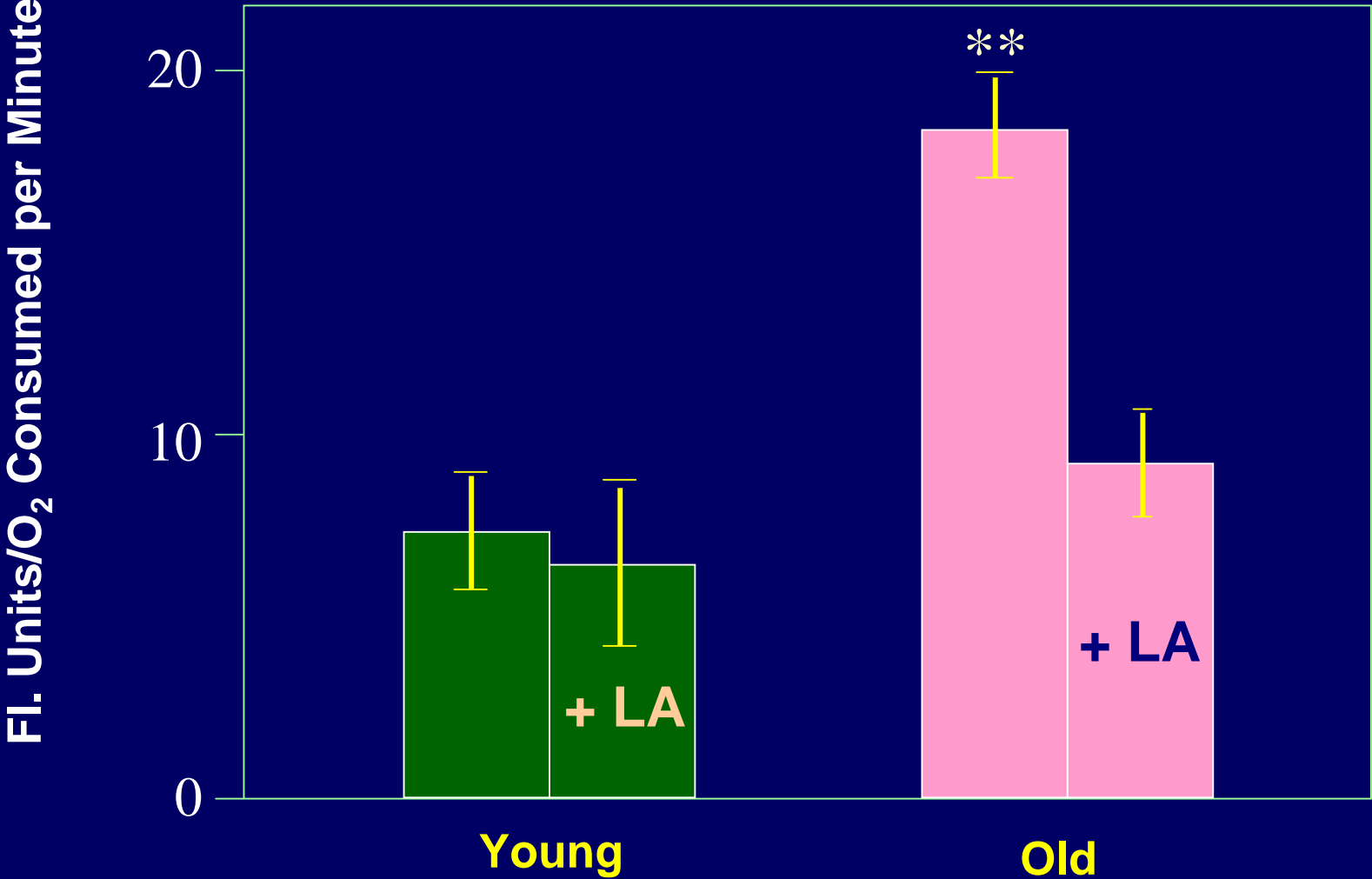


R- α -Lipoic Acid (LA) in mitochondria

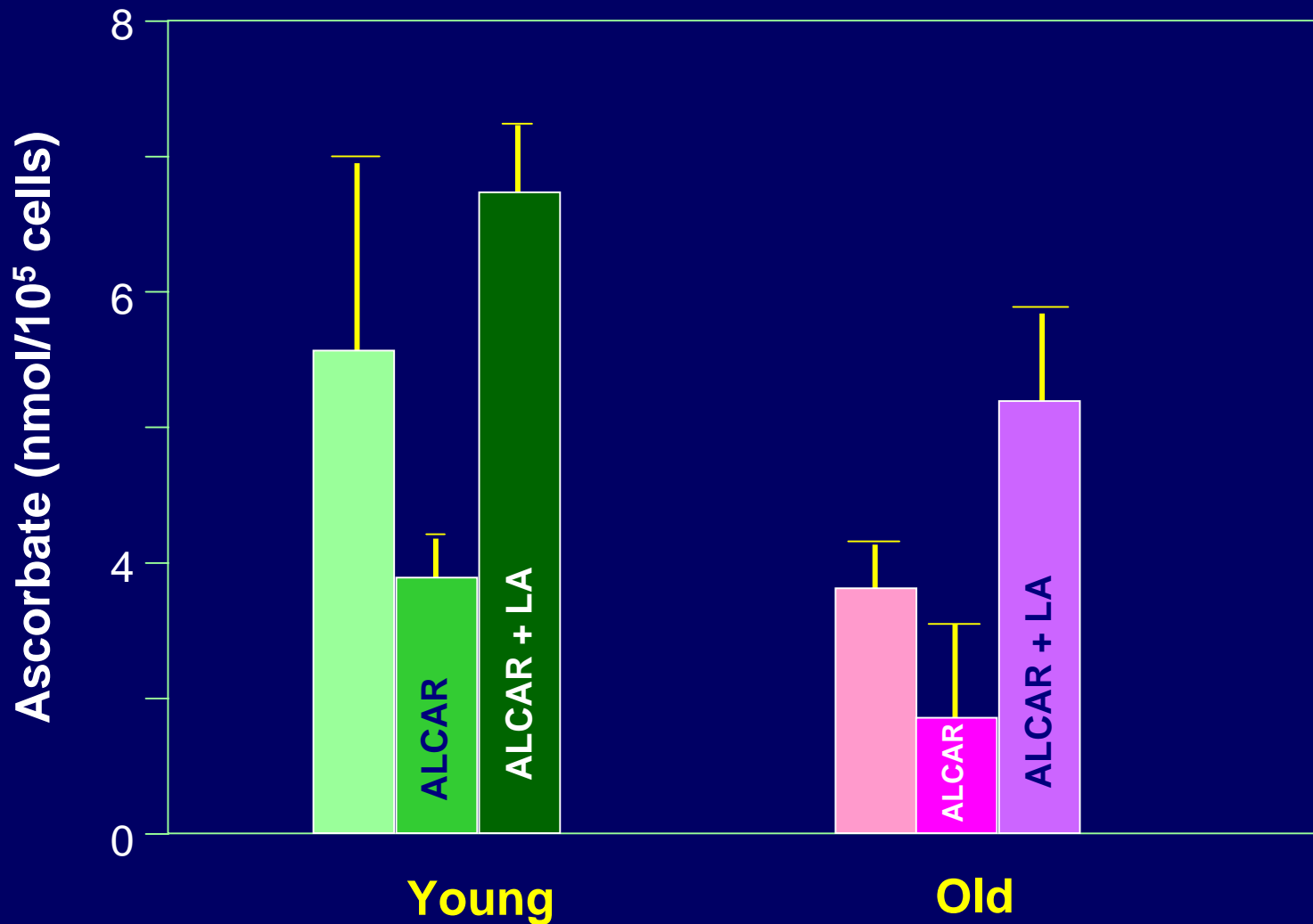
- LA reduced to dihydrolipoic acid, a potent antioxidant, & chelator of Fe & Cu
- Coenzyme of pyruvate and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenases
- Involved with carbohydrate utilization for ATP production
- Improves cognitive function in aged mice



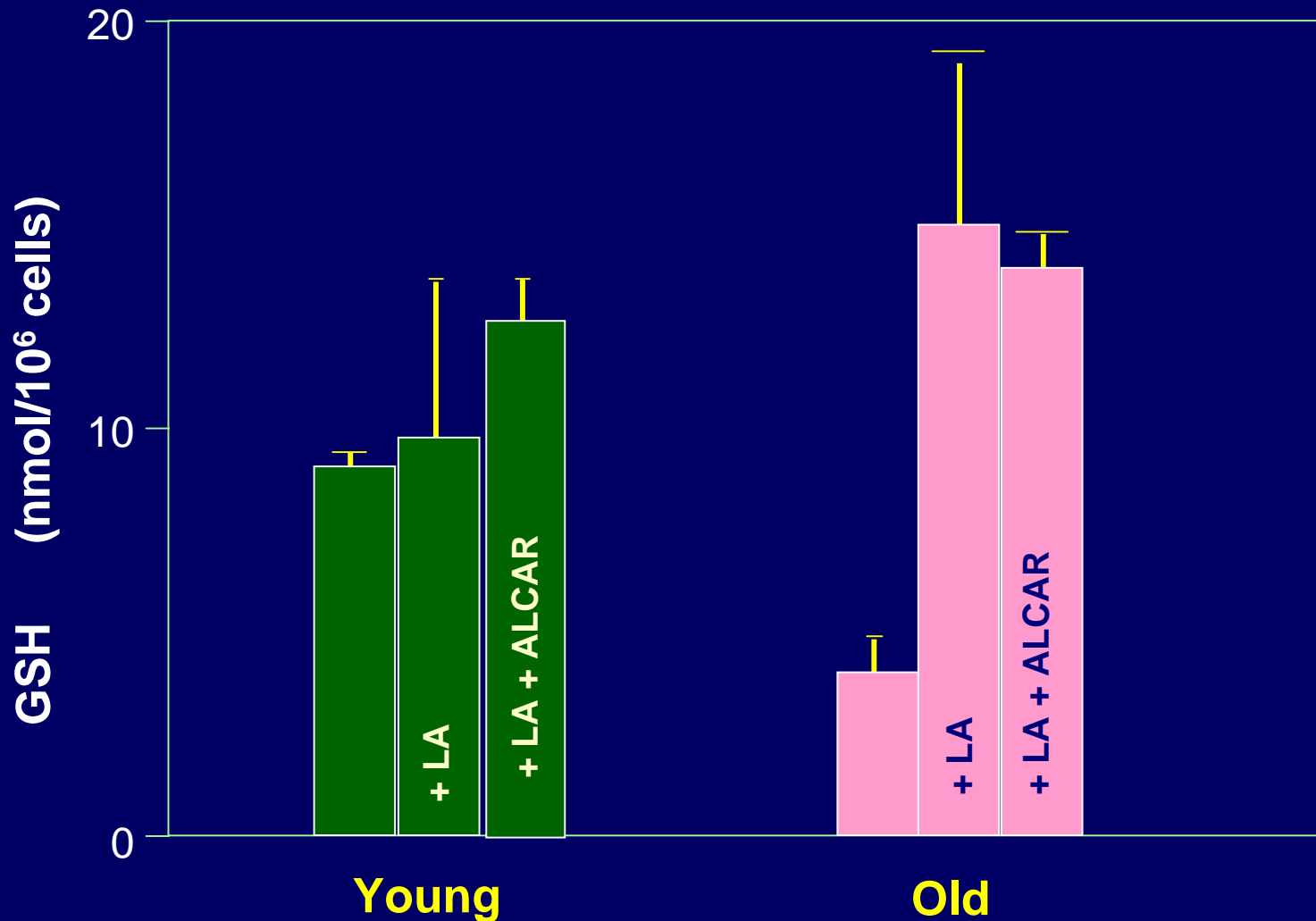
Lipoic Acid Lowers Mitochondrial Oxidants in Old Rats



R-Lipoic Acid Restores Cellular Ascorbate

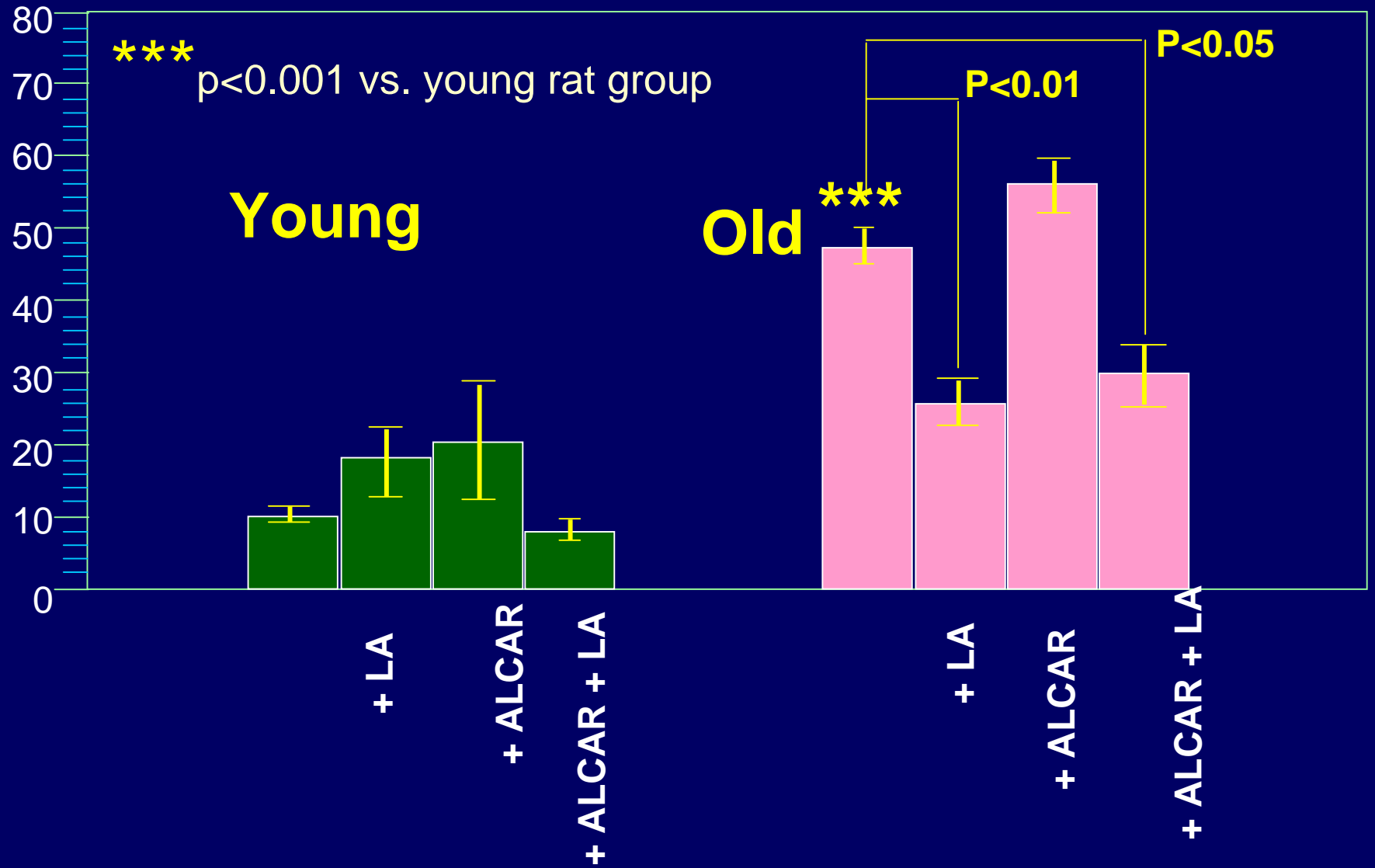


Effect of R-Lipoic Acid [LA] Supplementation on GSH Levels \pm ALCAR

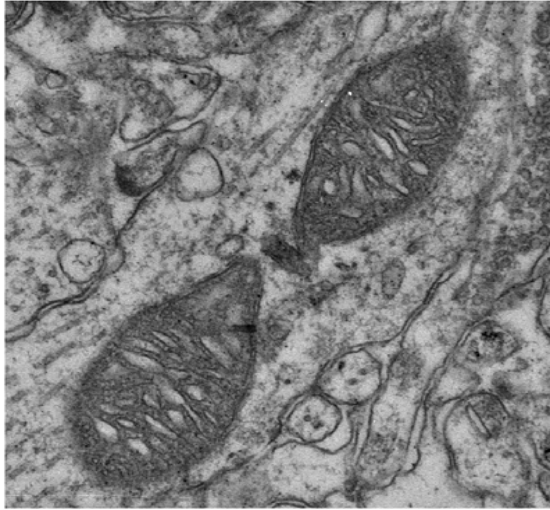


MDA levels in young and old rats with LA, ALCAR, or both

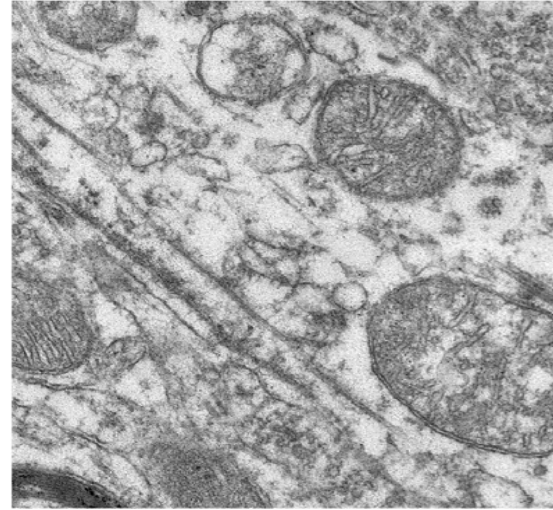
MDA (pmol/mg protein)



Mitochondria decay with age



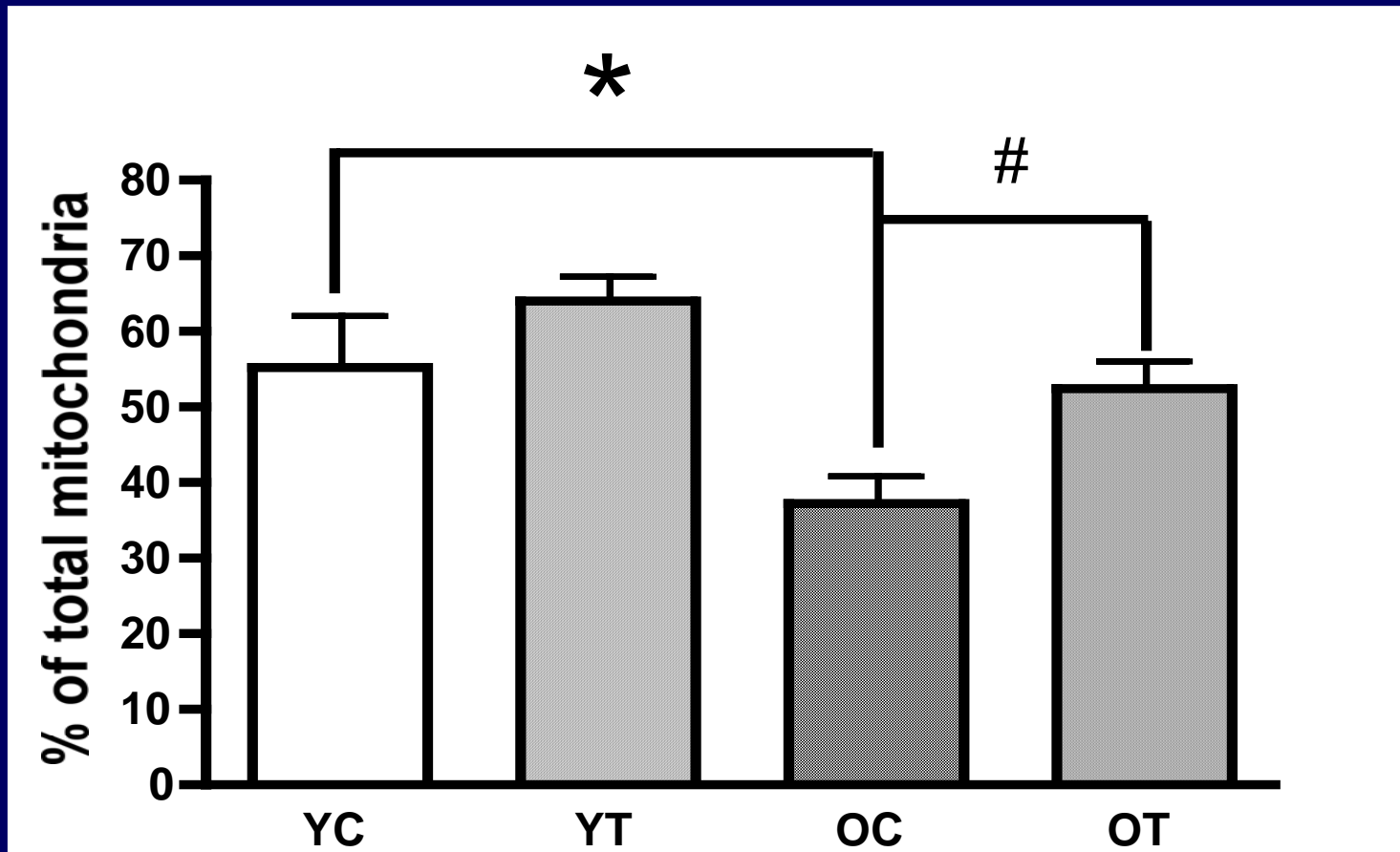
Young



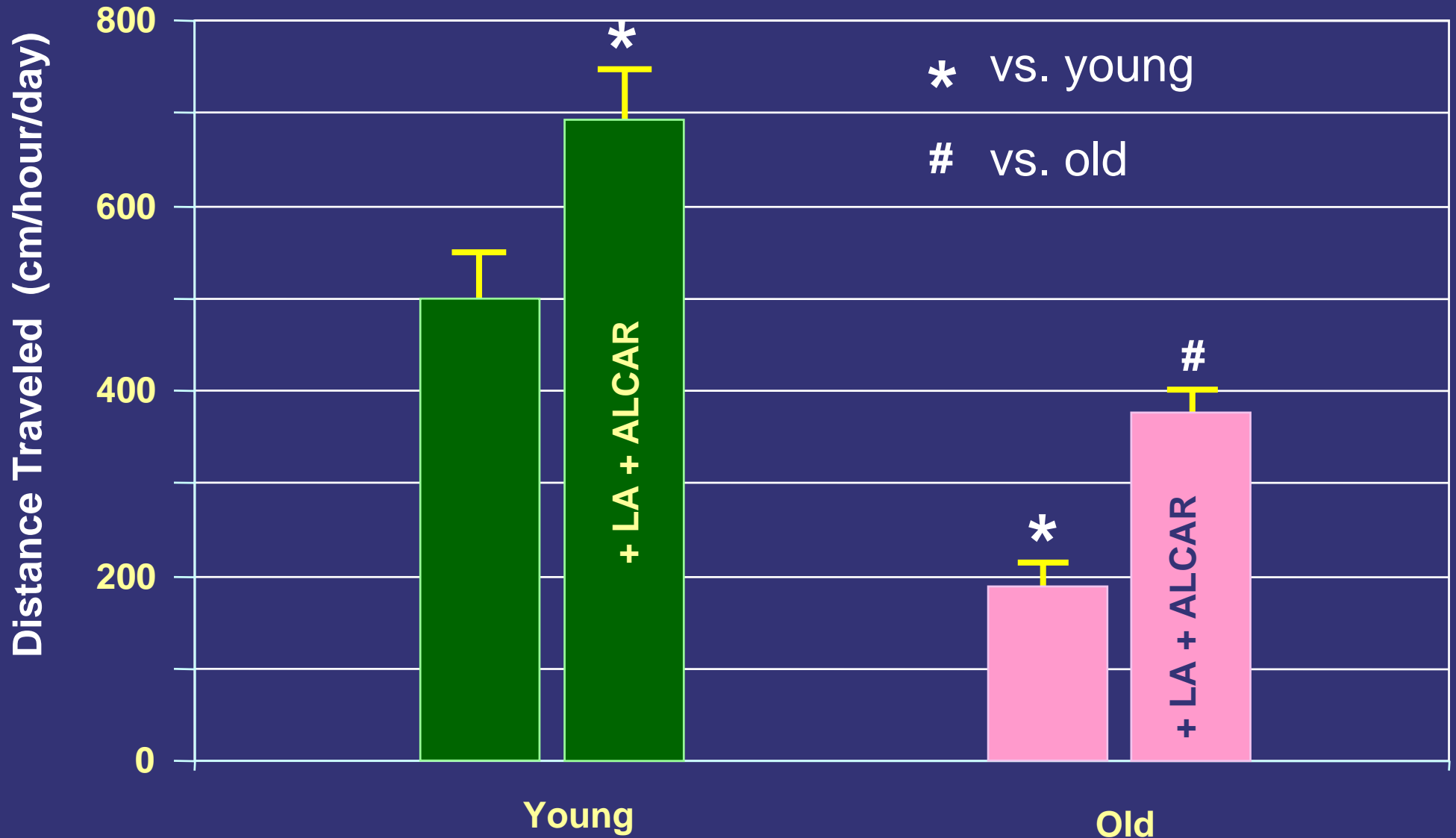
Old

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.

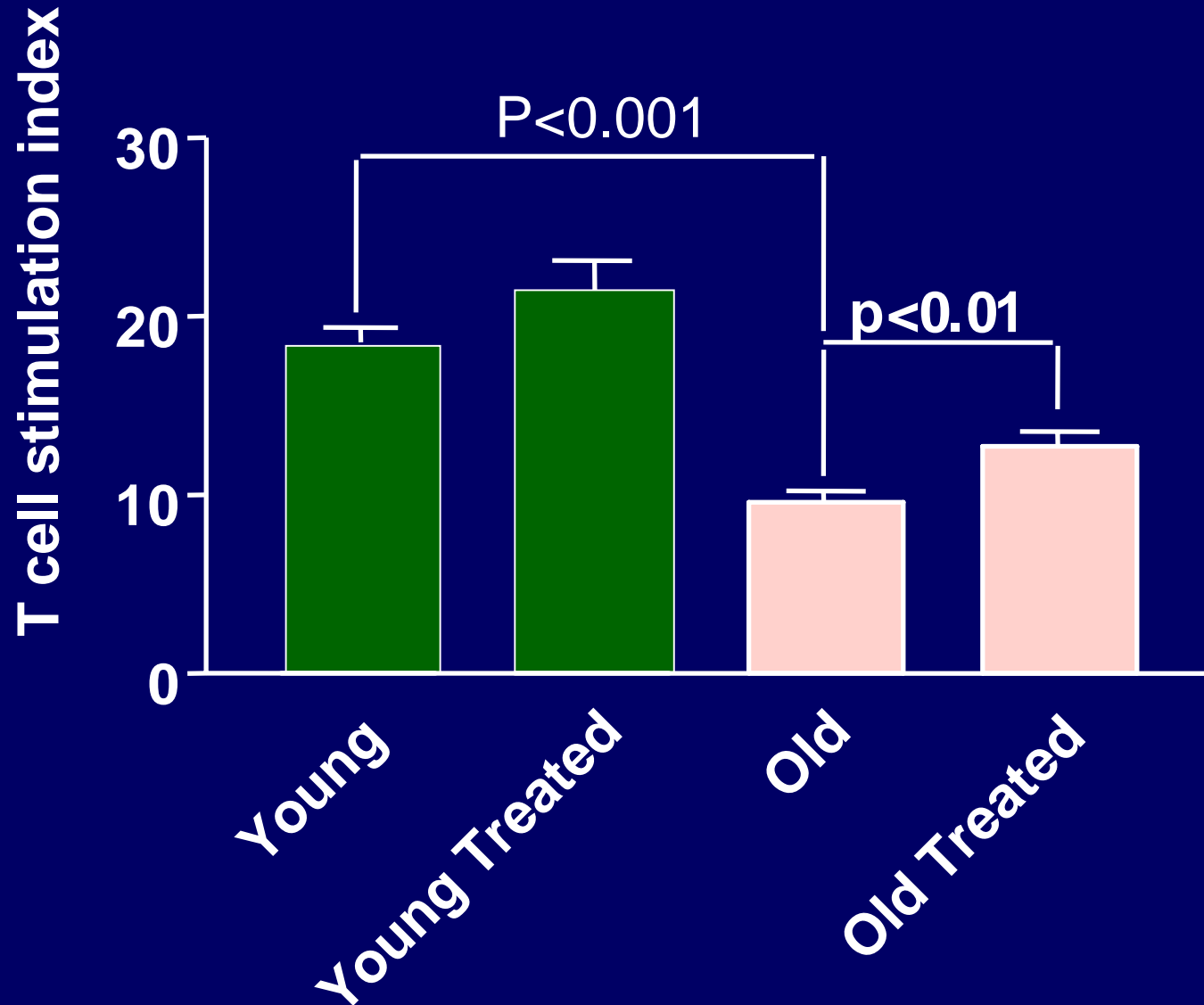
Intact mitochondria in hippocampal neurons by electron microscopy



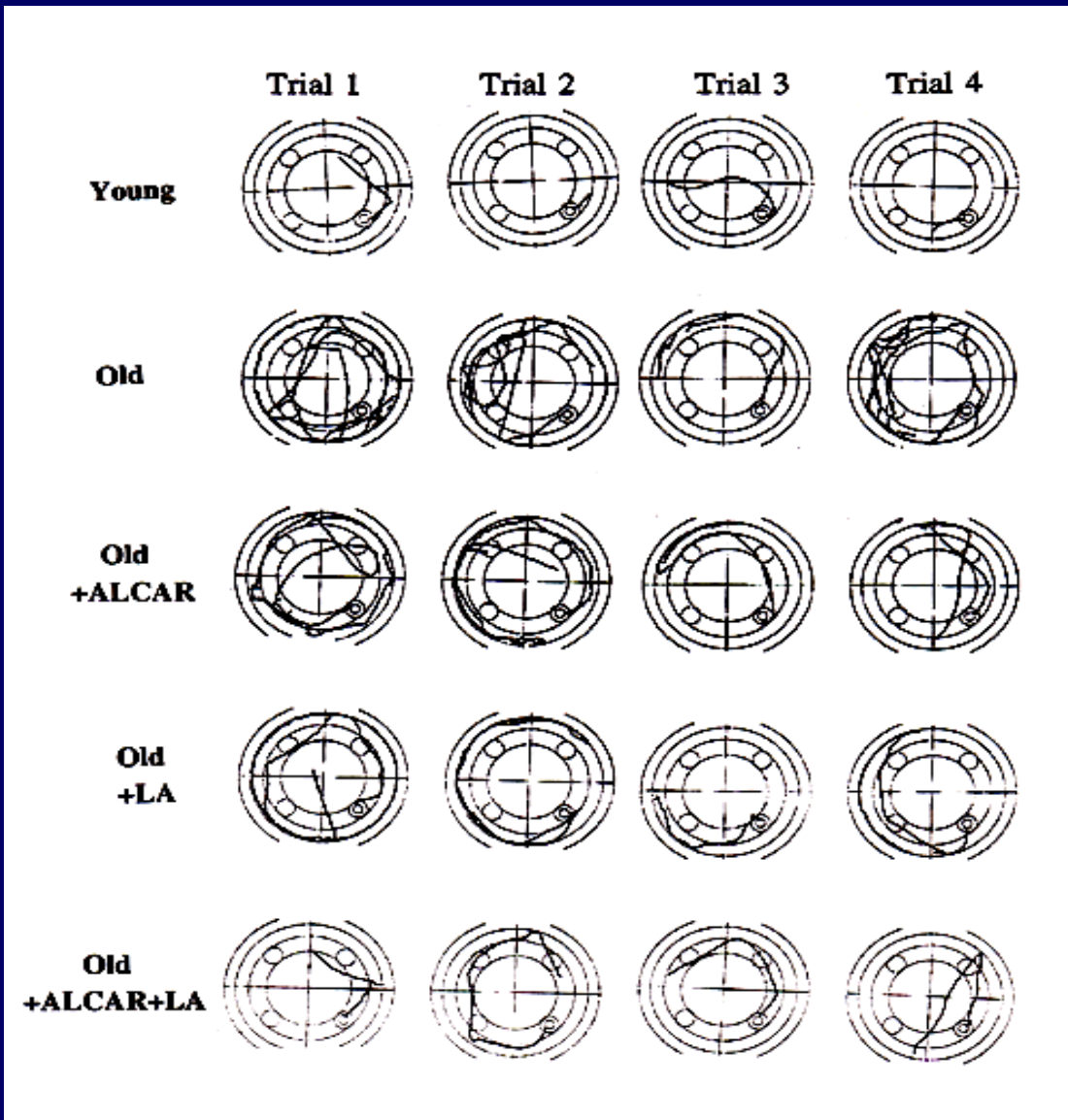
Ambulatory Activity before and After Supplementation with Lipoic Acid (LA) + Acetyl-L-Carnitine (ALCAR)



Age-associated decrease in immune function and the effect of ALCAR (0.2%) + LA (0.1%) treatment for 2 months. Values are mean \pm SEM of 10-11 animals.



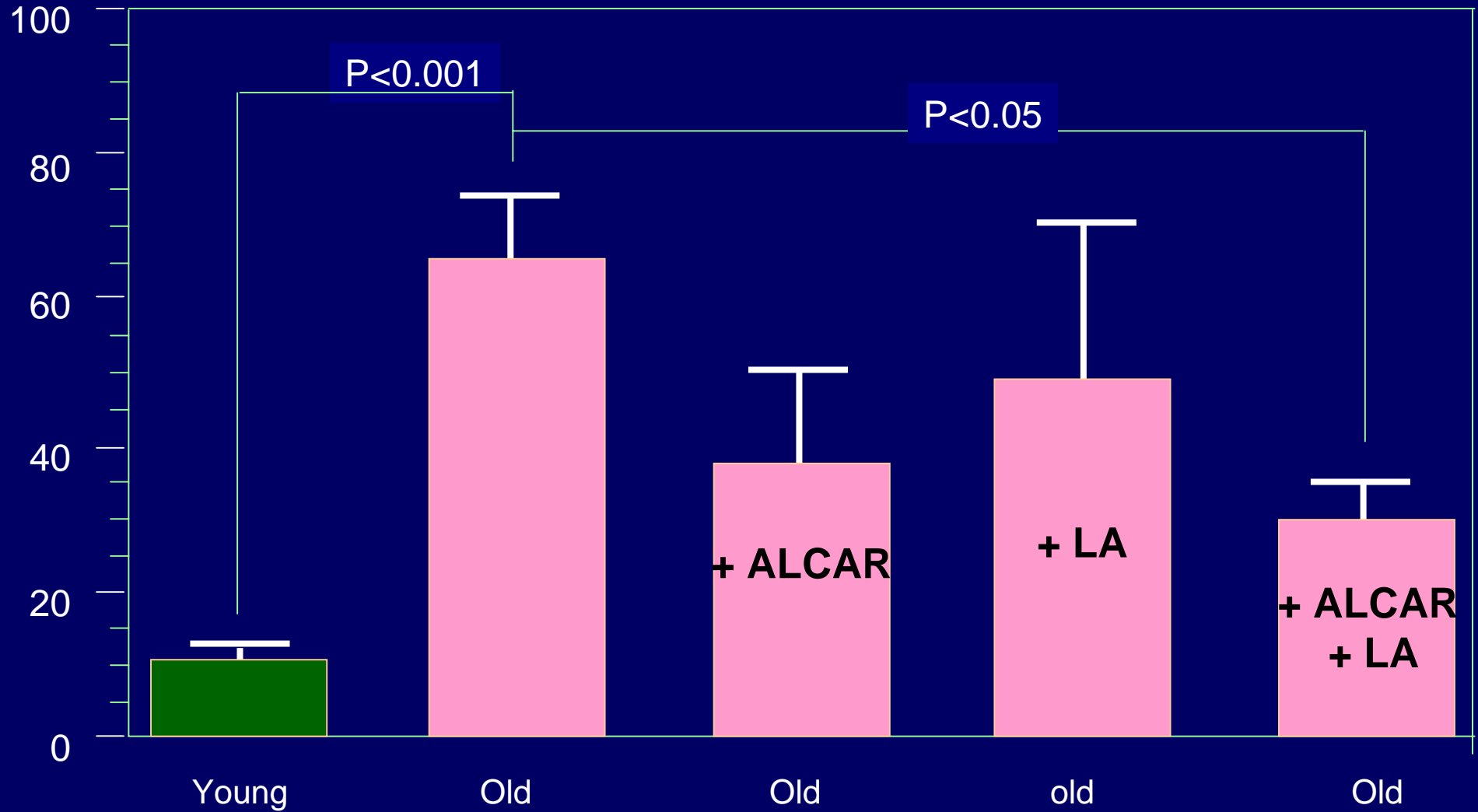
Morris Water Maze for Testing Spatial Memory



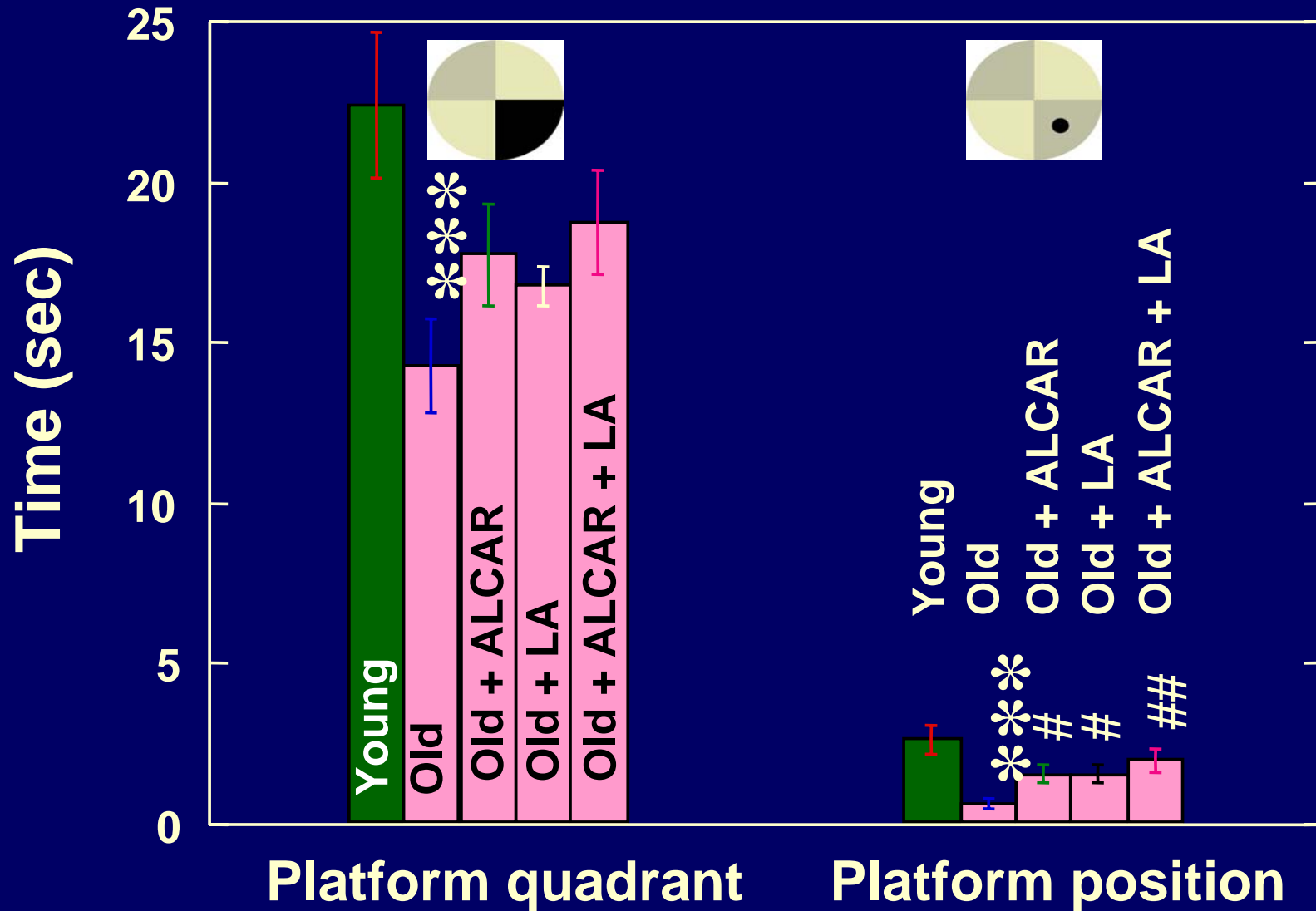
Spatial Memory relies on intact hippocampal function.

Treatments improved poor memory in old rats

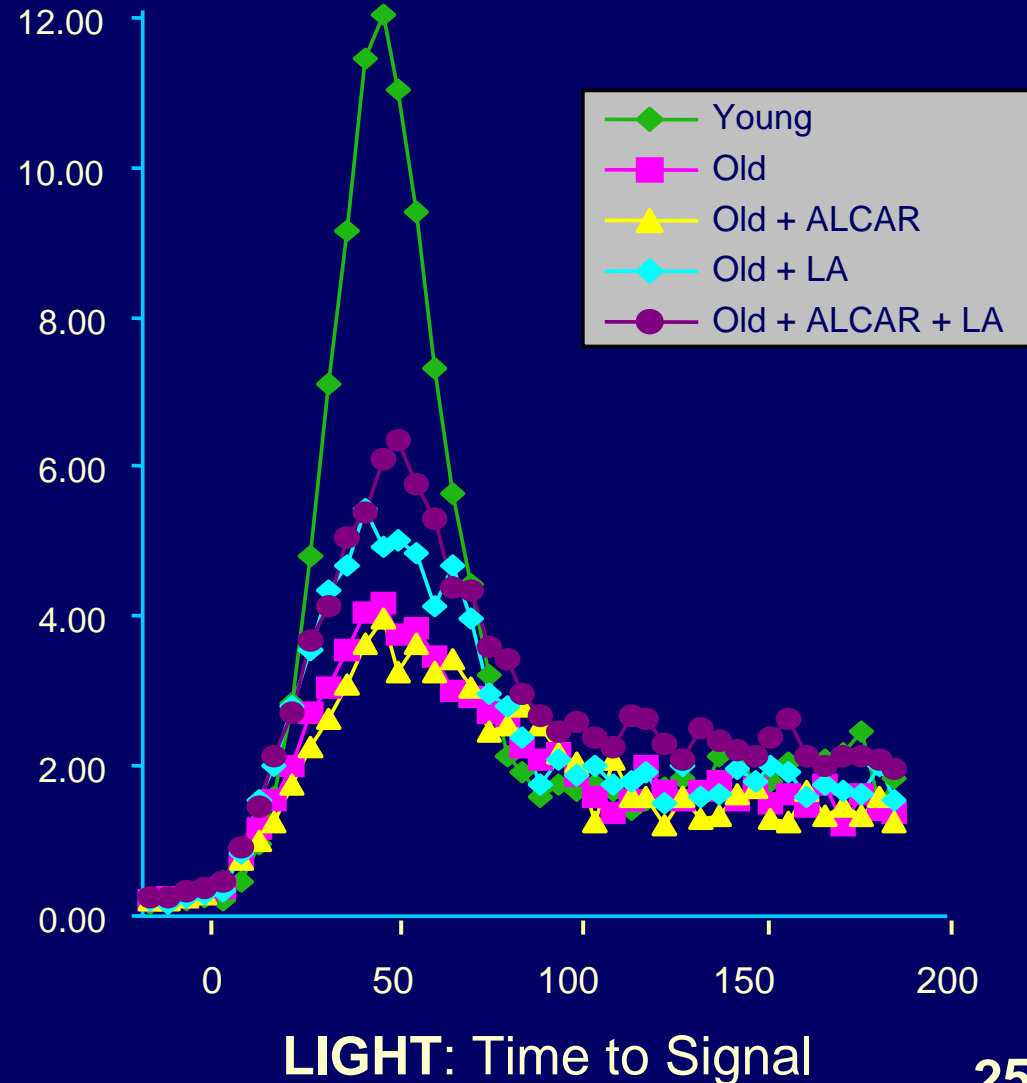
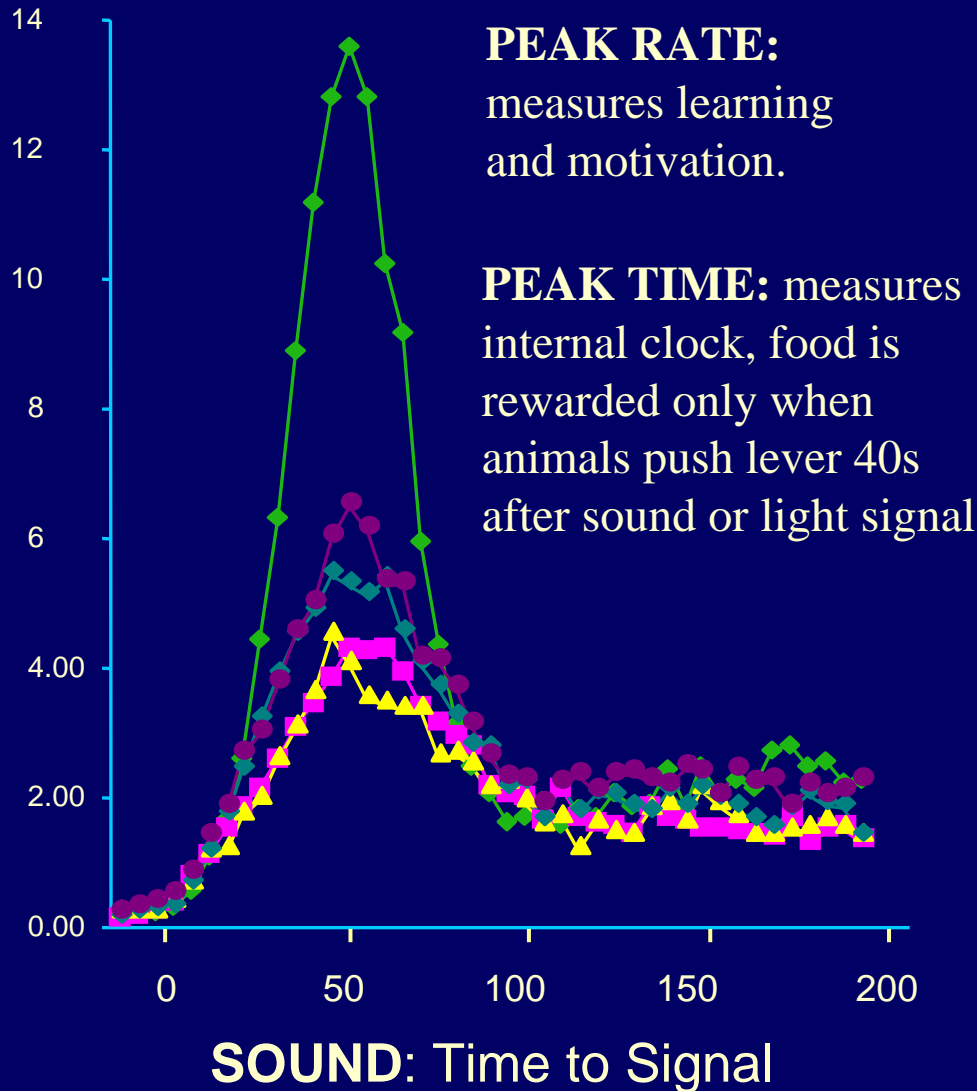
Spatial Memory Tested With Morris Water Maze



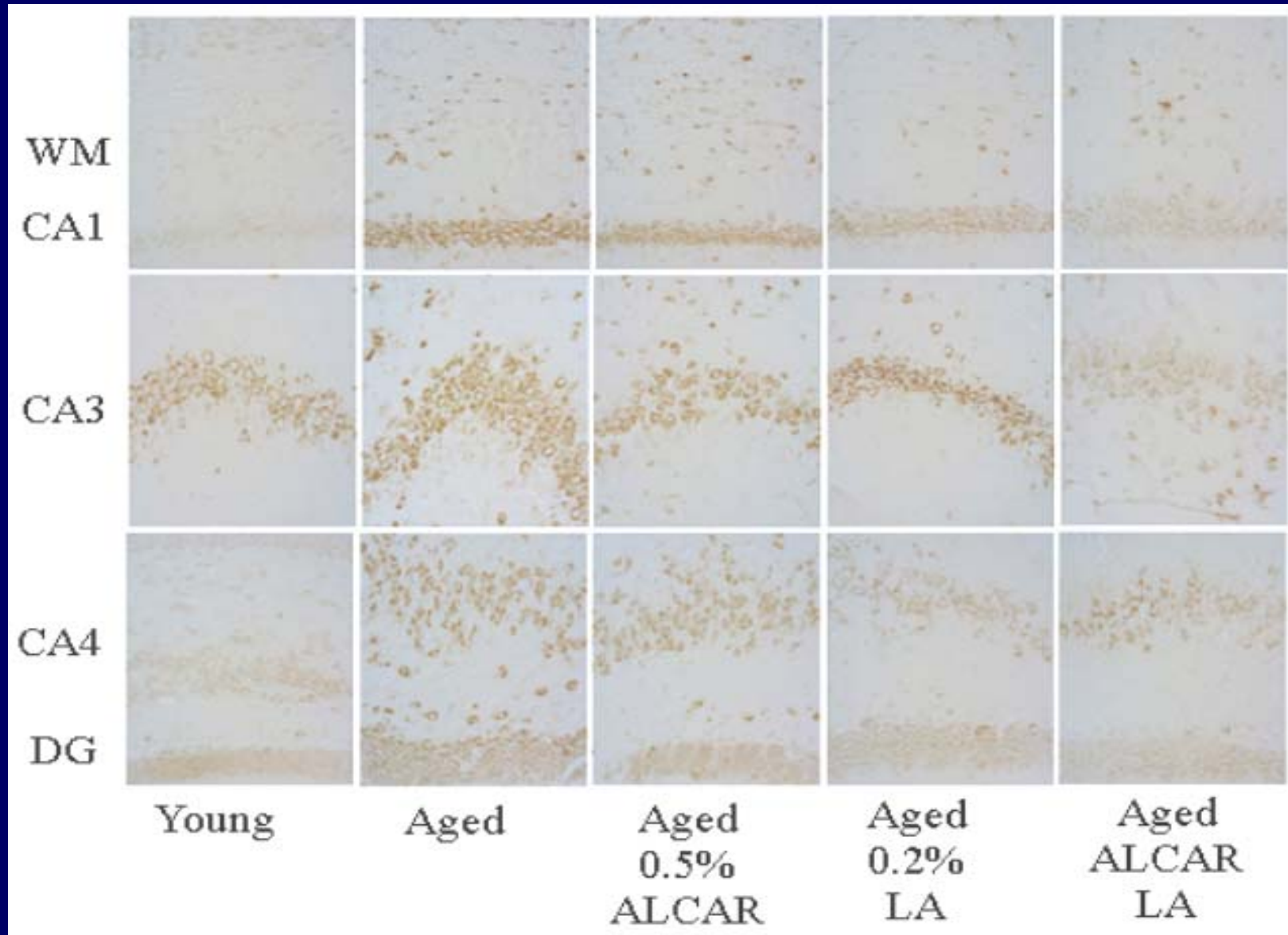
Improvements in Spatial Memory of Old Rats Treated with ALCAR, LA, or Both



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



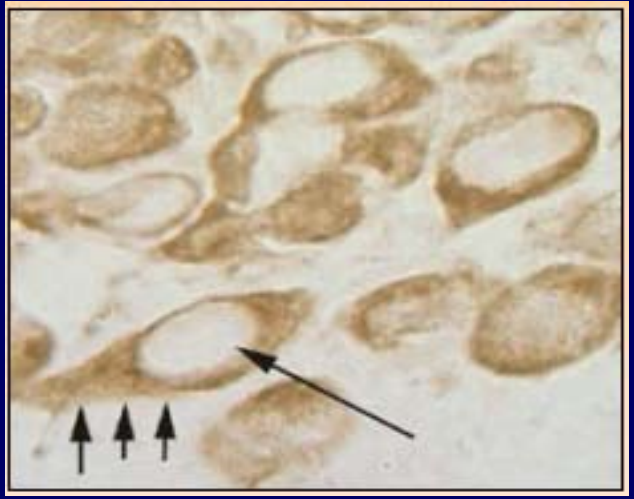
Oxidative Damage to Nucleic Acid in Old Rats by mAb to oxo8G/oxo8dG: Immunohistochemical stain of neurons



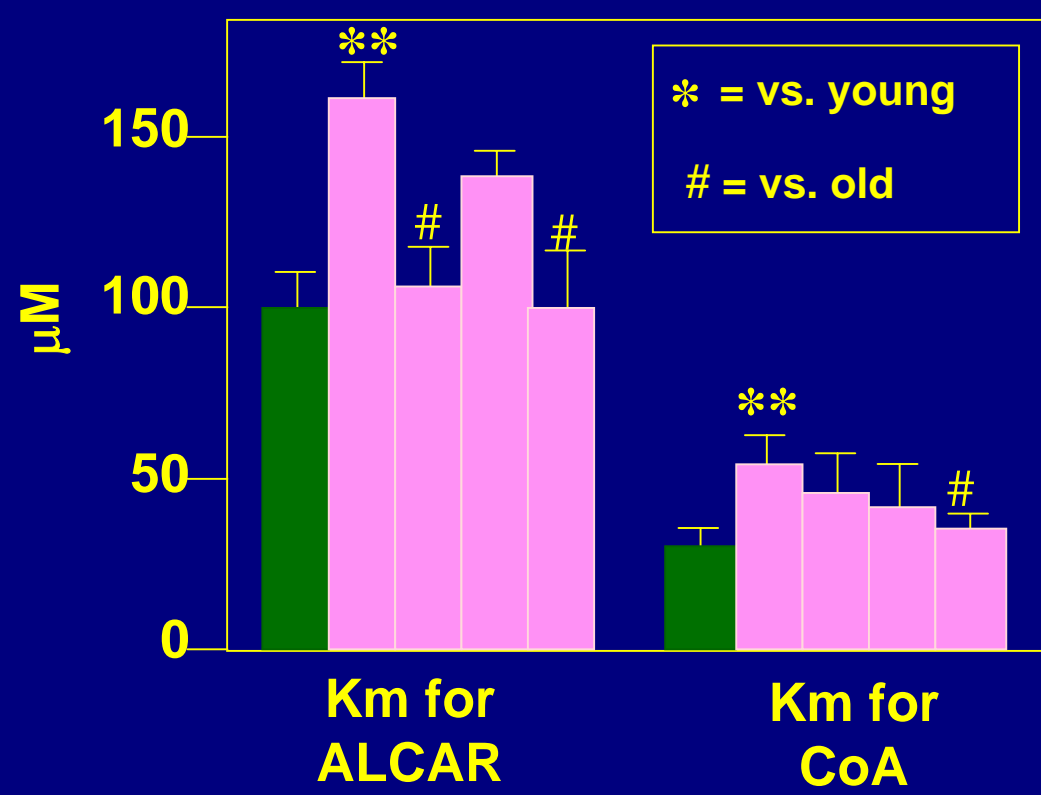
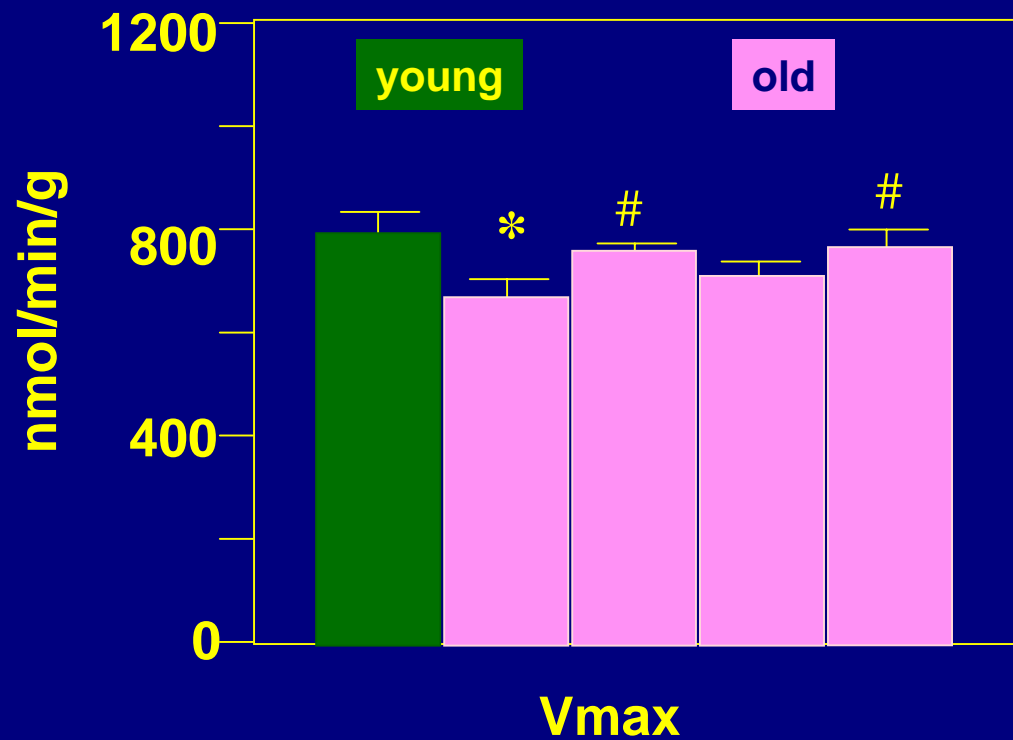
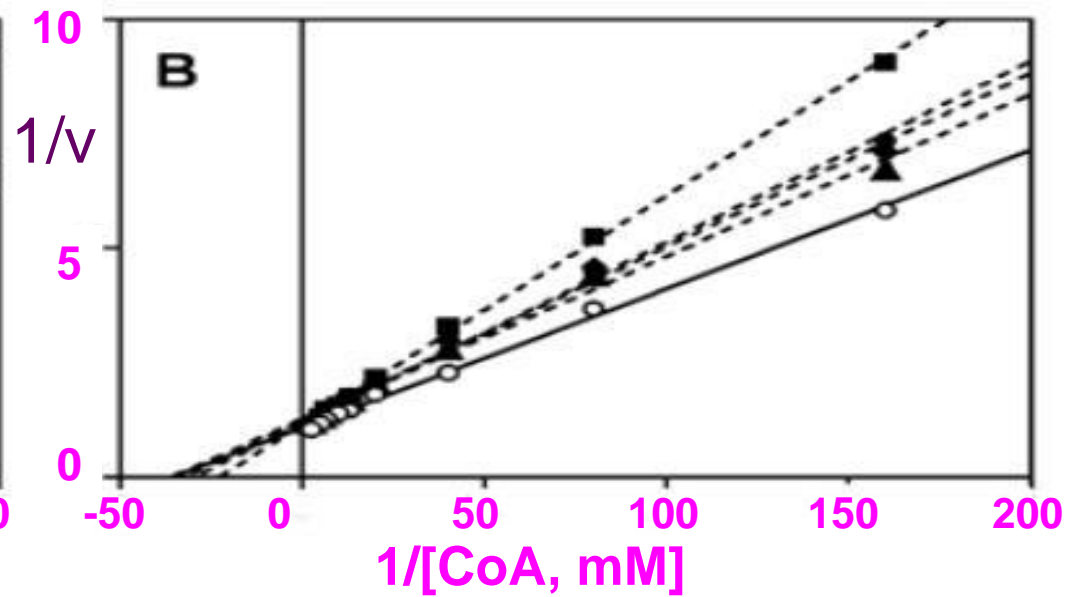
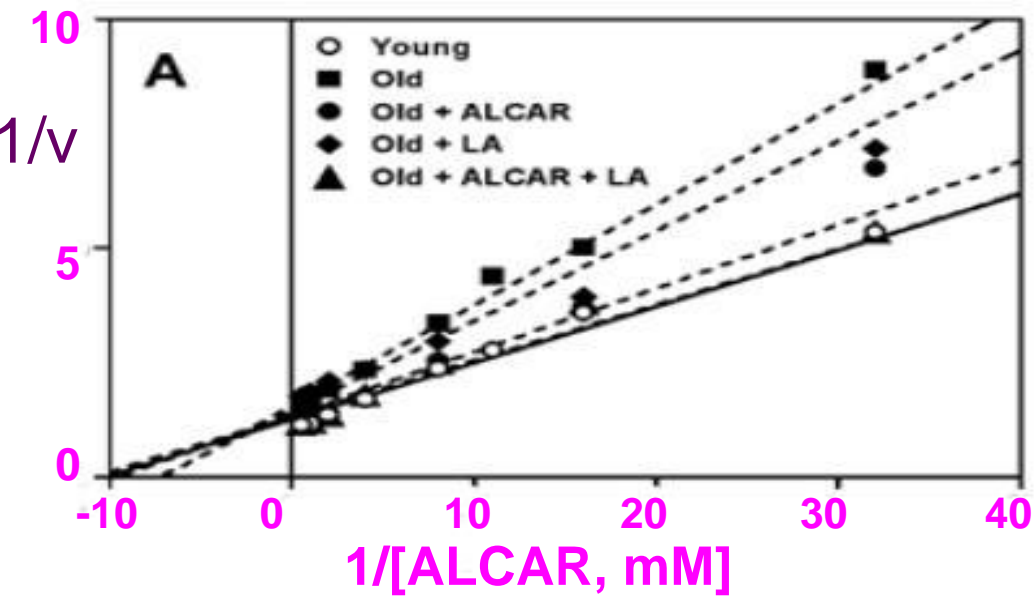
Staining of oxidized nucleic acid in neurons (mAb to oxo8dG in DNA/oxo8G in RNA)

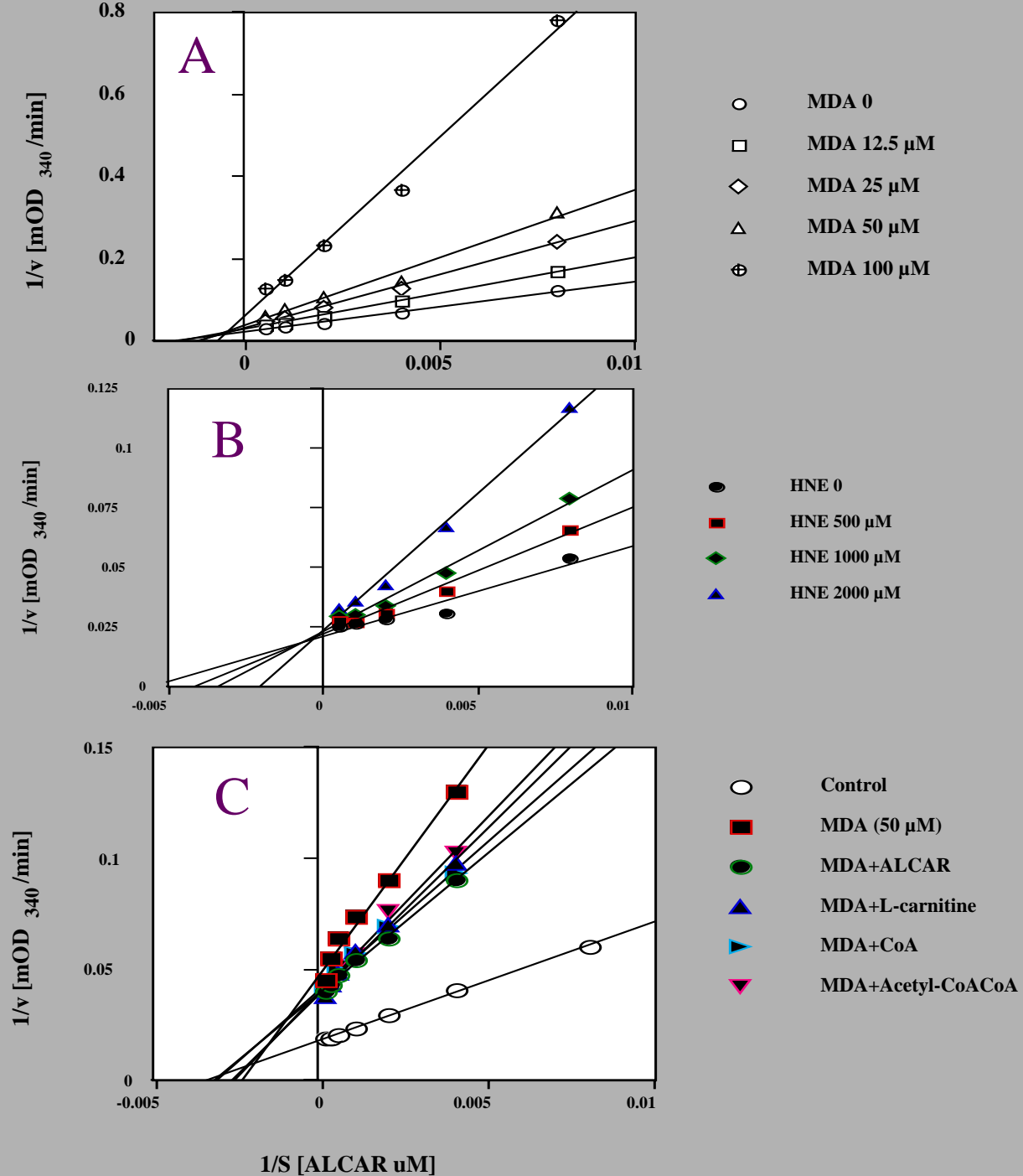
RNA is Oxidized

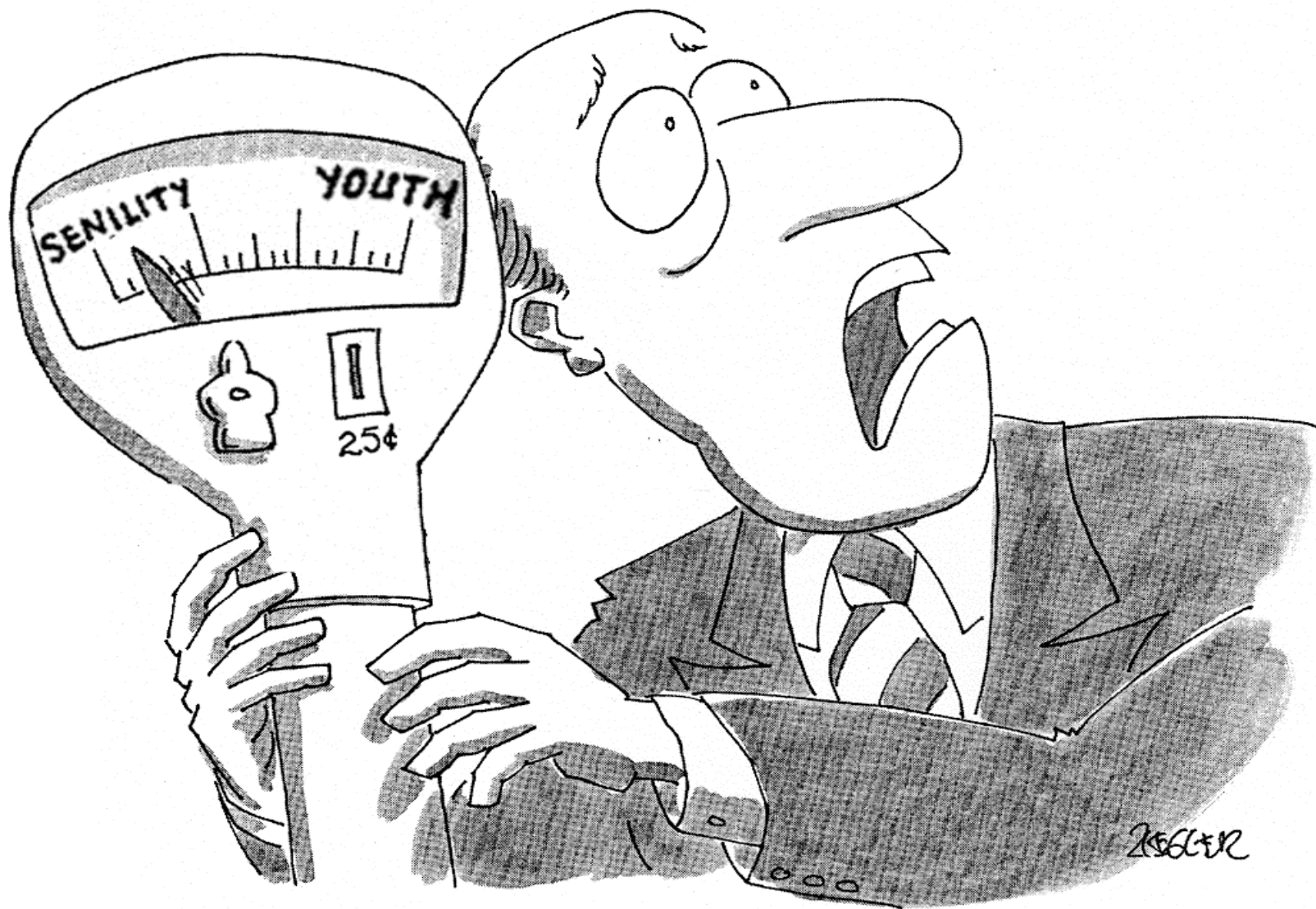
(92% is removed by RNase)



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

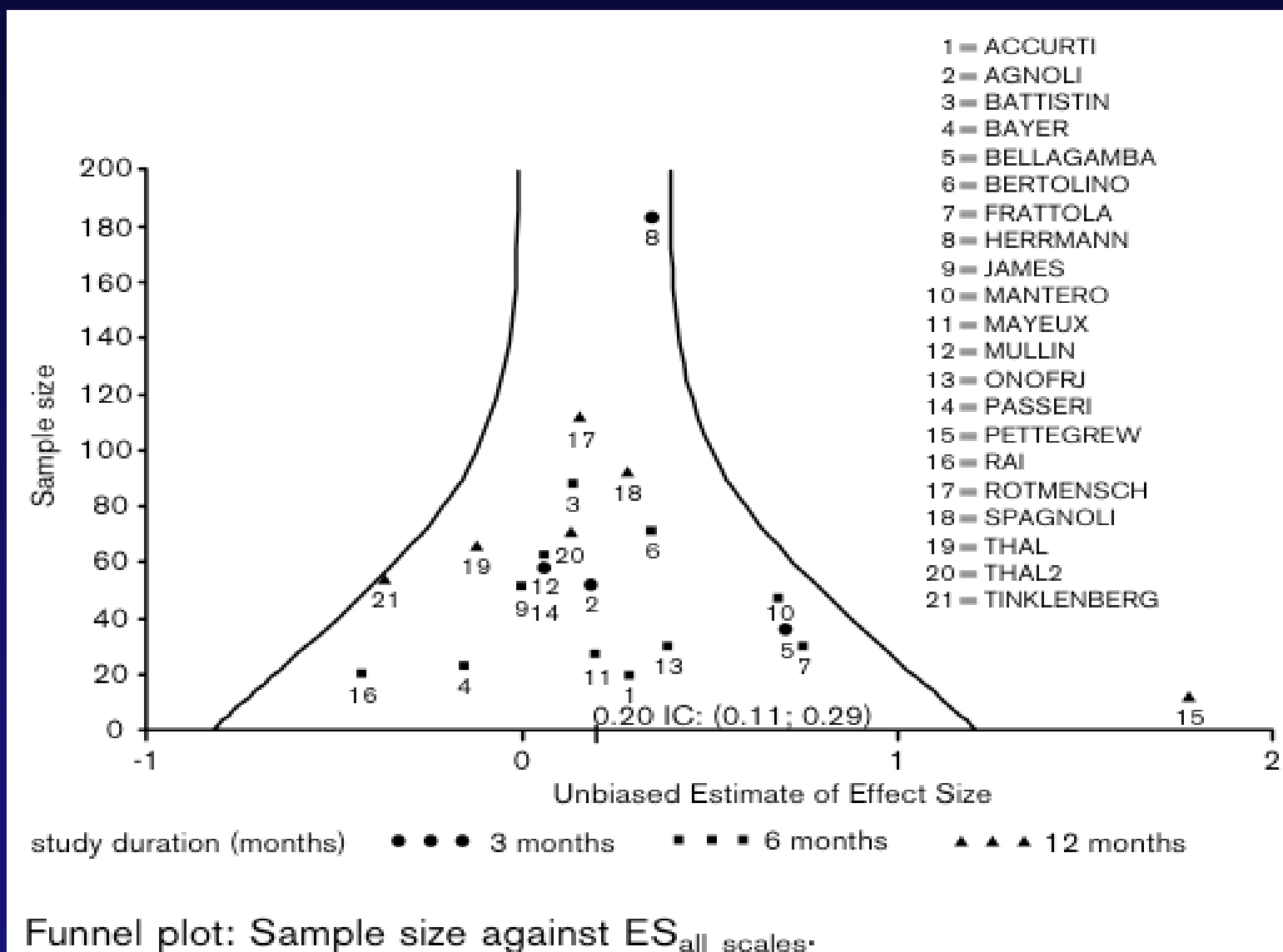






"More quarters! For God's sake, more quarters!"

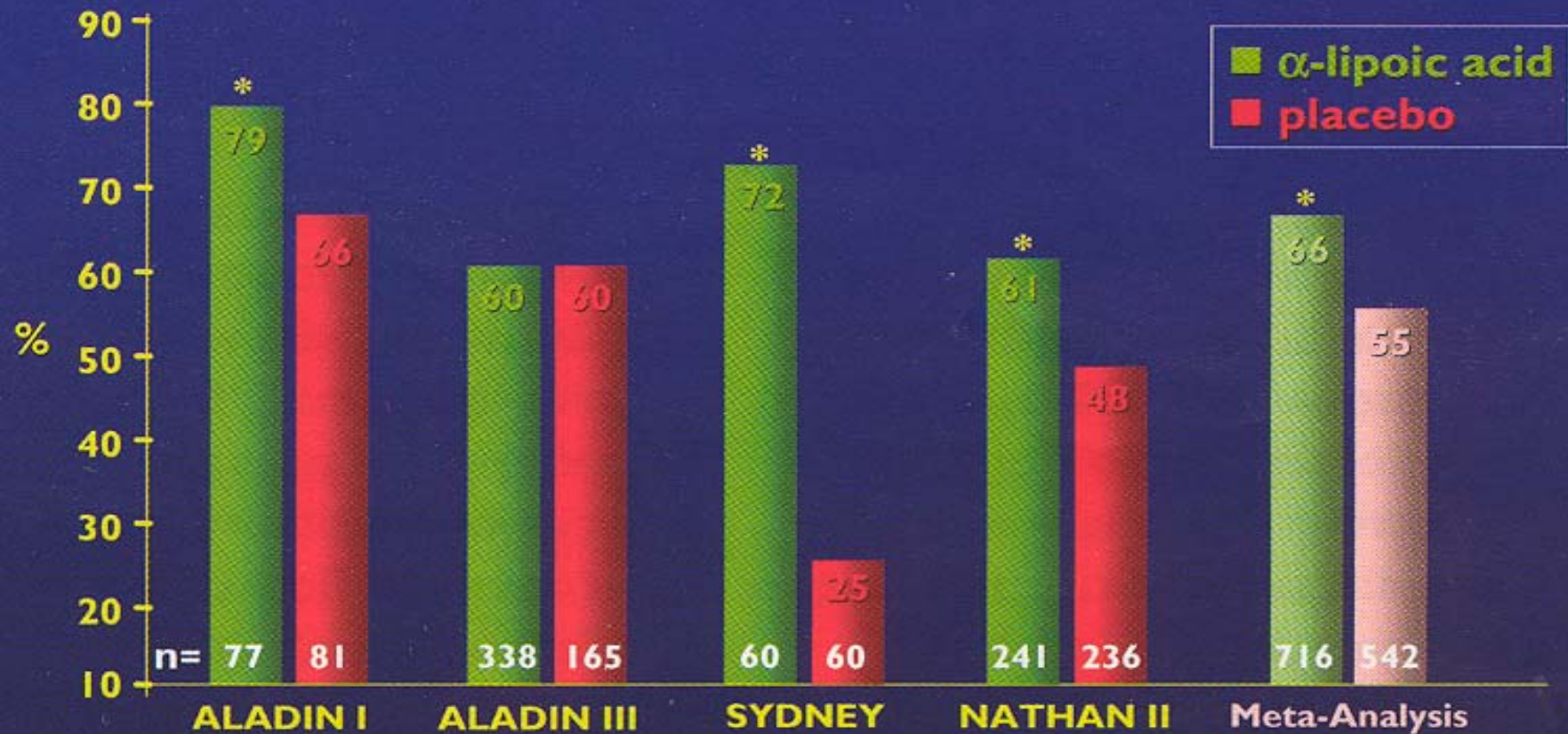
Meta-analysis of acetyl-L-carnitine versus placebo for mild cognitive impairment and mild Alzheimer's disease



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

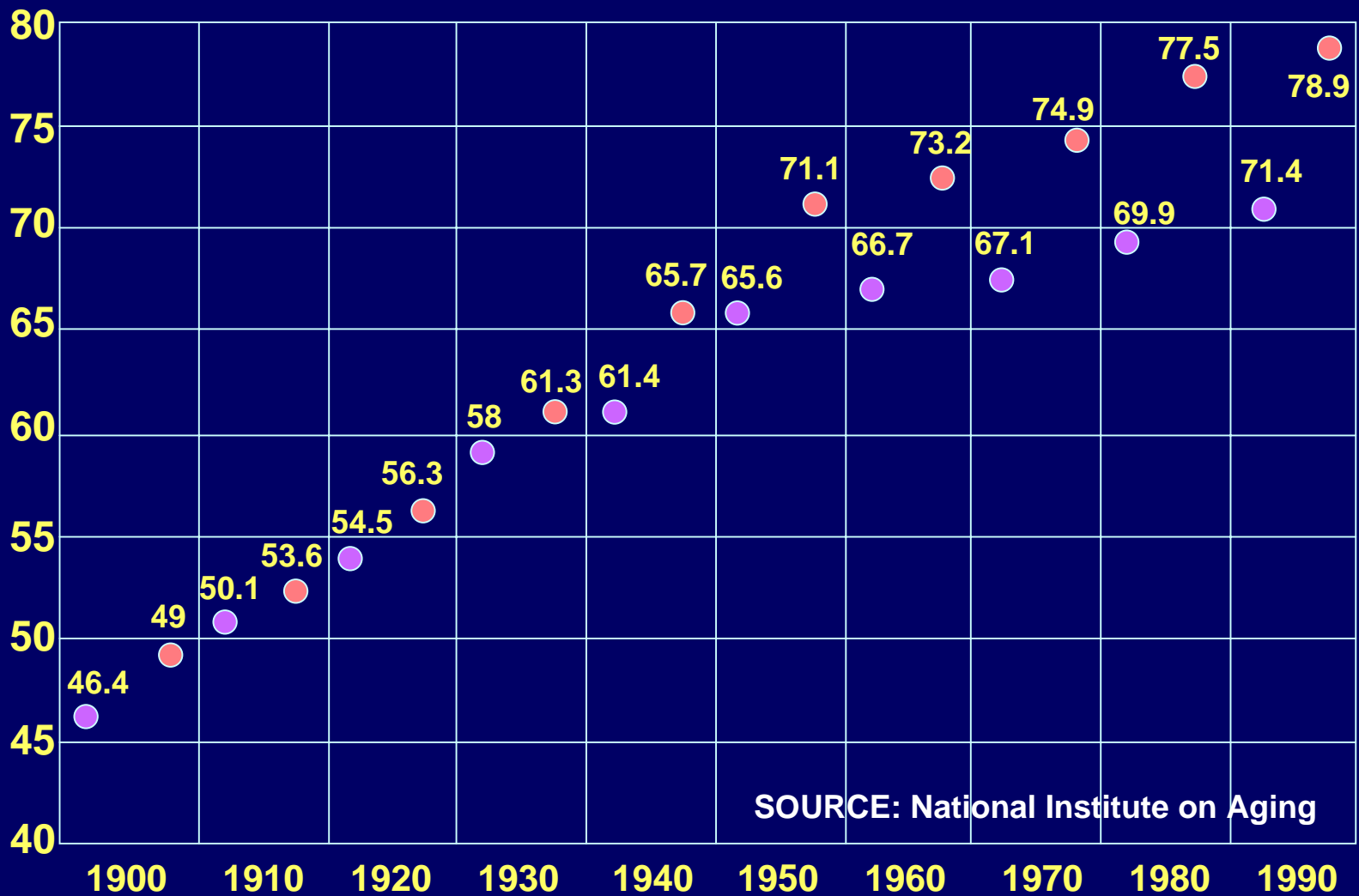
Treatment with alpha-lipoic acid significantly improves both neuropathic symptoms and deficits in diabetic patients with symptomatic diabetic neuropathy

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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