

PubMed

Abstract ▾

Full text links

Nutr Rev. 2006 Feb;64(2 Pt 1):89-92.



Calorie restriction increases life span: a molecular mechanism.

Wolf G¹.

+ Author information

Abstract

Calorie restriction increases the life span of many organisms, from yeast to mammals. In yeast, the life span gene affected by calorie restriction is Sir2 (silent information regulator 2). In mammals, Sirt1, an ortholog of Sir2, controls the metabolism of white adipose tissue. Calorie restriction activates Sirt1, and the expressed Sirt1 protein inhibits the action of peroxysome proliferator-activator receptor gamma (PPARgamma), the nuclear receptor that promotes adipogenesis. The effect is lipolysis and loss of fat. Lowering of adiposity appears to be one mechanism whereby calorie restriction affects life span.

PMID: 16536186 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances



LinkOut - more resources



PubMed Commons

[PubMed Commons home](#)

0 comments

[How to join PubMed Commons](#)