

# The Possible Cellular Mechanism for Extending Lifespan of Mice with Rapamycin

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Cell death and survival are based on the net result of hundreds of signals and their cognate pathways. Animal survival is based on the net survival and health of cells in each tissue and organ. Although in certain circumstances some cells are programmed to die during the lifetime to maintain a healthy body, these two units of life are normally greatly synchronized, or, at the least, survival signals in both units are normally in agreement with each other. The mechanism that connects these two life units has never been explored; however, three articles recently published in *Nature* may establish such a connection. A group led by Richard A Miller discovered that rapamycin, a specific inhibitor of the mTOR signaling pathway, extends the lifespan in genetically heterogeneous mice in three different experimental locations (1). Amazingly, the treatment was not initiated at an early age but in the late phase when mice were 600 days old, which relates to approximately 50 years old in humans. This phenomenal observation is not associated with a clear mechanistic revelation.

In the same volume, a group led by Rafi Ahmed discovered that inhibition of mTOR by rapamycin independently boosted the quantity and quality of memory CD8 T cells (2). This discovery was confirmed by an RNA interference technique which knocked down the mTOR pathway. Another group led by Young Choi found that rapamycin extends memory T cell generation and survival by regulating mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation and induces AMP-activated kinase activity (3). These increased memory T cell responses may account for the increased lifespan of the mice receiving rapamycin. This hypothesis needs to be tested.

## References

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