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Scientific News

11th of October 2025

Sven Bulterijs

Business/Conferences/ General news

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Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2025

Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

Mary E. Brunkow

Prize share: 1/3

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Frederick J. Ramsdell

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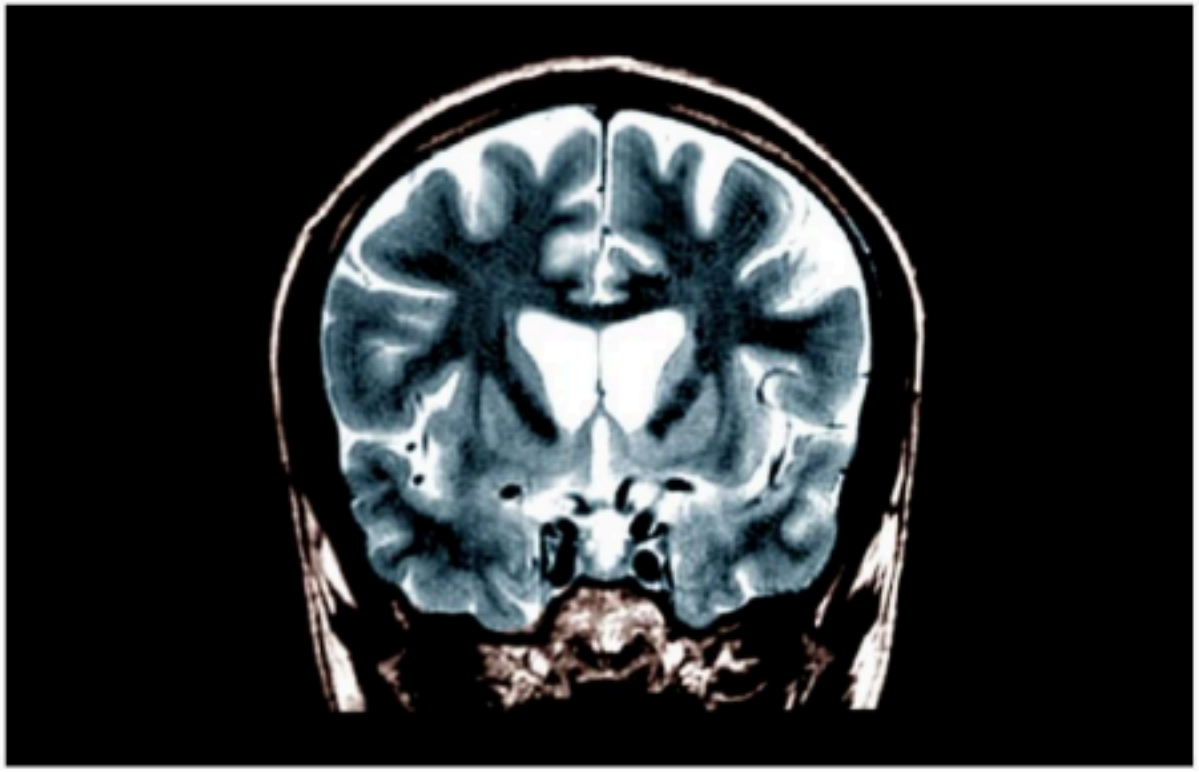
Shimon Sakaguchi

Prize share: 1/3

Huntington's disease treated for first time using gene therapy

Preliminary results from a small trial offer the clearest evidence yet that the brain disease's progression can be slowed.

By Elie Dolgin



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Aging research articles[5]

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Senescence-resistant human mesenchymal progenitor cells counter aging in primates

Jinghui Lei [1 23], Zijuan Xin [1 2 3 23], Ning Liu [4 8 23], Taixin Ning [1 23], Ying Jing [1 23], Yicheng Qiao [4 8 23], Zan He [1], Mengmeng Jiang [2 3], Yuanhan Yang [2 9], Zhiyi Zhang [4], Liyun Zhao [1], Jingyi Li [2 3 9 22], Dongliang Lv [2 9], Yupeng Yan [2 3], Hui Zhang [5], Lingling Xiao [1], Baohu Zhang [2 9], Haoyan Huang [1], Shuhui Sun [5], Fangshuo Zheng [11]...Guang-Hui Liu [1 2 3 9 22 25]

Aging is characterized by a deterioration of stem cell function, but the feasibility of replenishing these cells to counteract aging remains poorly defined. Our study addresses this gap by developing senescence (seno)-resistant human mesenchymal progenitor cells (SRCs), genetically fortified to enhance cellular resilience. In a 44-week trial, we intravenously delivered SRCs to aged macaques, noting a systemic reduction in aging indicators, such as cellular senescence, chronic inflammation, and tissue degeneration, without any detected adverse effects. Notably, SRC treatment enhanced brain architecture and cognitive function and alleviated the reproductive system decline. The restorative effects of SRCs are partly attributed to their exosomes, which combat cellular senescence. This study provides initial evidence that genetically modified human mesenchymal progenitors can slow primate aging, highlighting the therapeutic potential of regenerative approaches in combating age-related health decline.

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Extension of lifespan by epicatechin, halofuginone and mitoglitazone in male but not female genetically heterogeneous mice

Mice bred in 2021 were tested by the Interventions Testing Program (ITP) for possible lifespan benefits of 2BAct (2BA), dichloroacetate (DCA), Epicatechin (EPI), Forskolin (FSK), Halofuginone (HAL) and Mitoglitazone (MIT). All agents were administered in the diet ad libitum beginning at 7 months of age. In male mice, EPI increased median lifespan by ~ 5%, and HAL and MIT each increased median lifespan by ~ 9%. EPI and HAL, but not MIT, increased 90% survival. In addition to adding 3 new agents to the list of interventions identified by the ITP that extend lifespan, this report continues the strong male bias in the efficacy of life-extending drugs identified so far.

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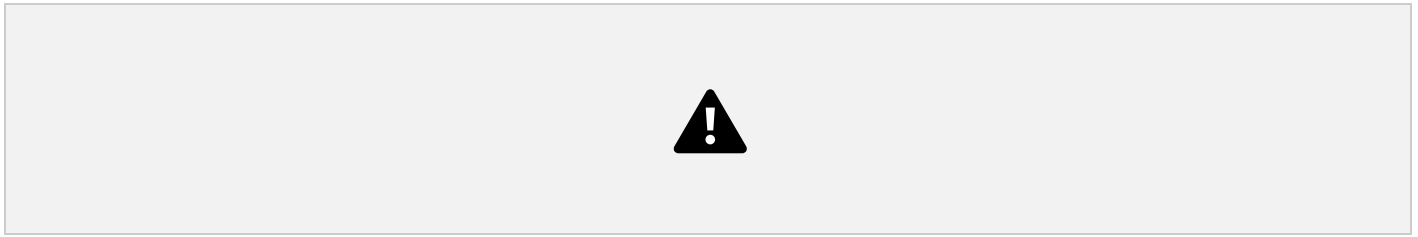

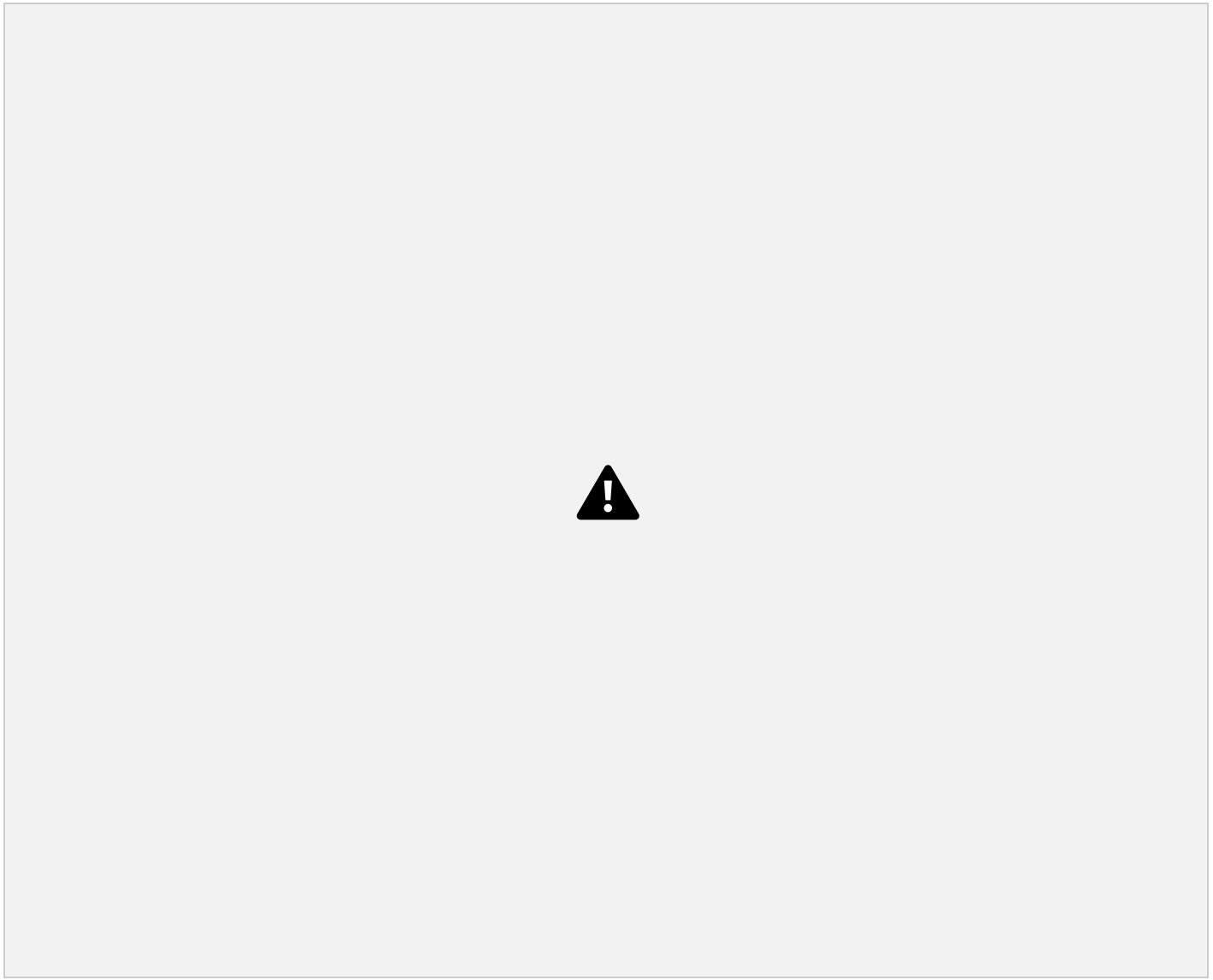

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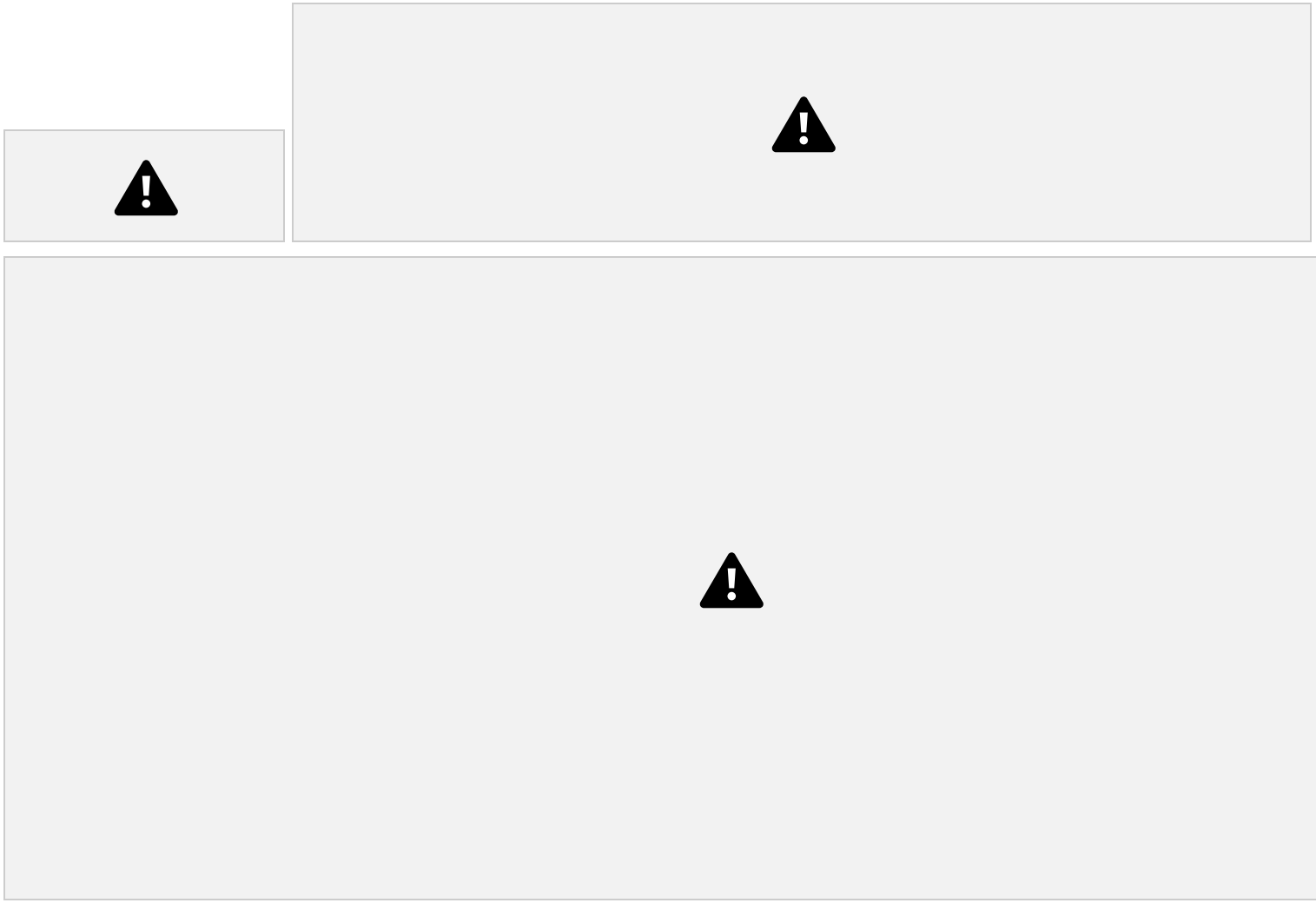

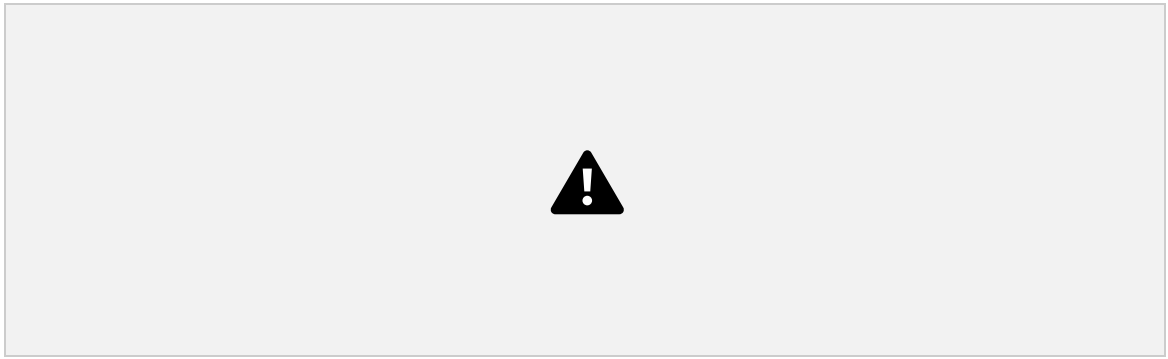

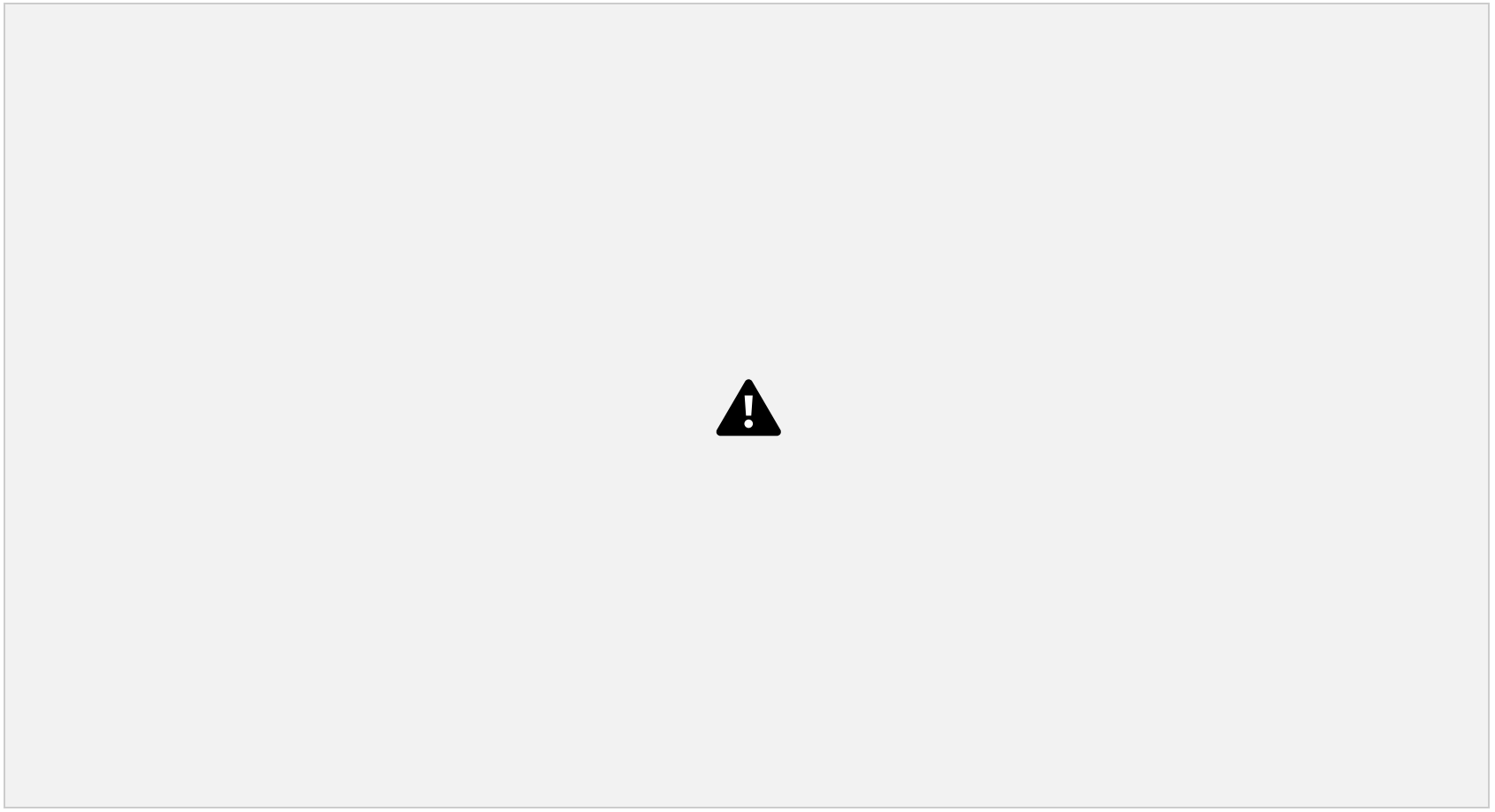

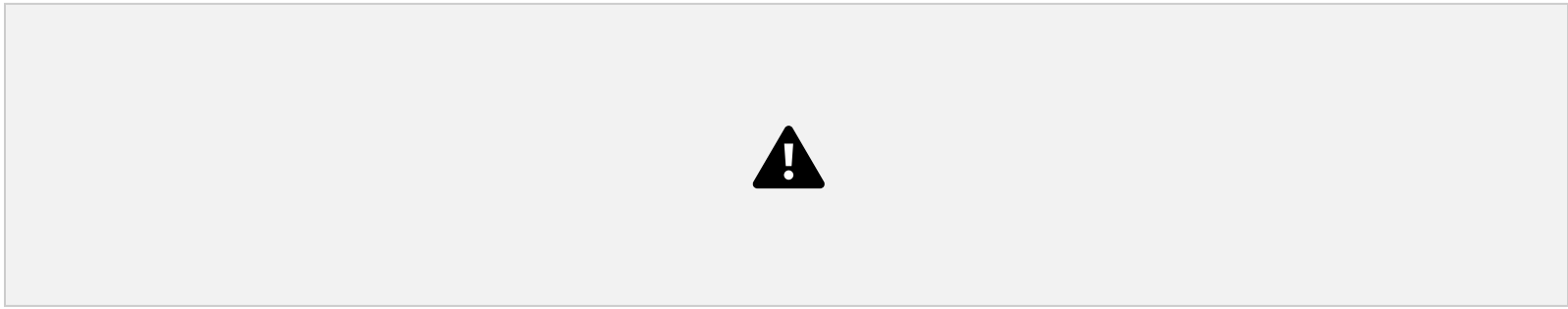

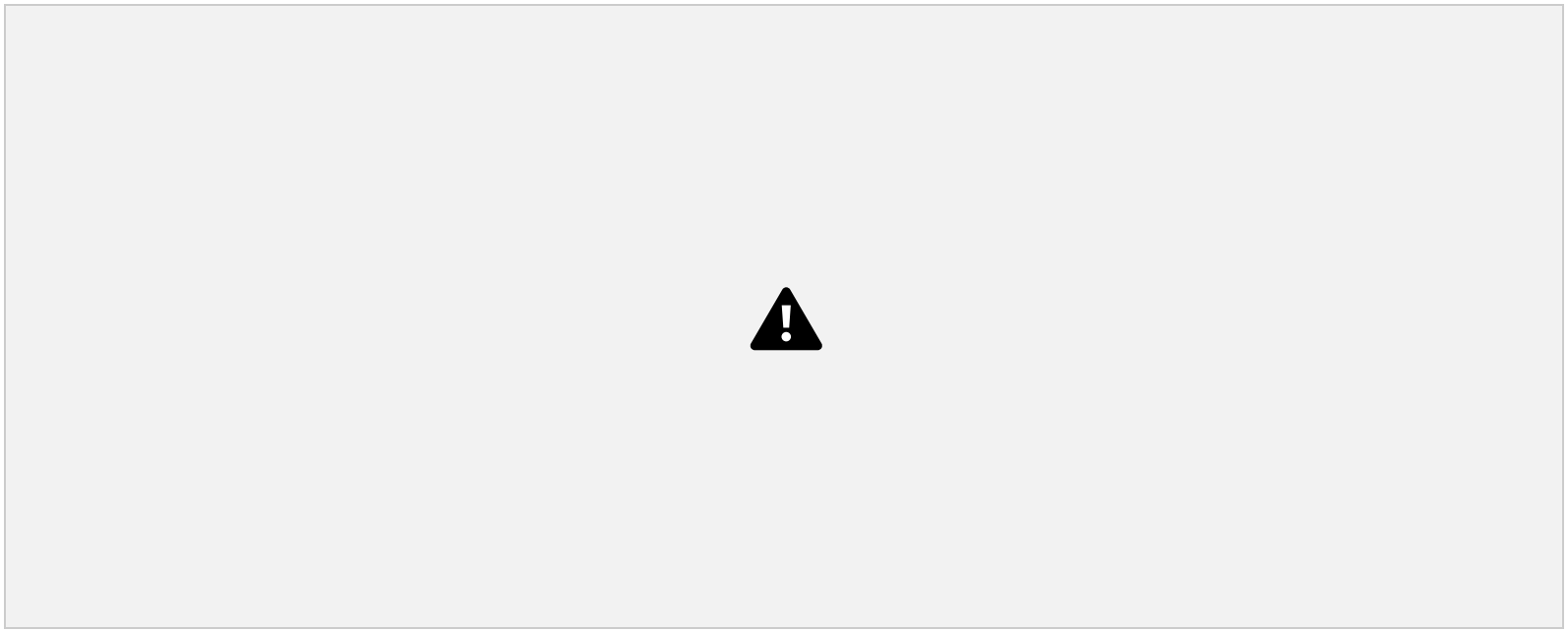

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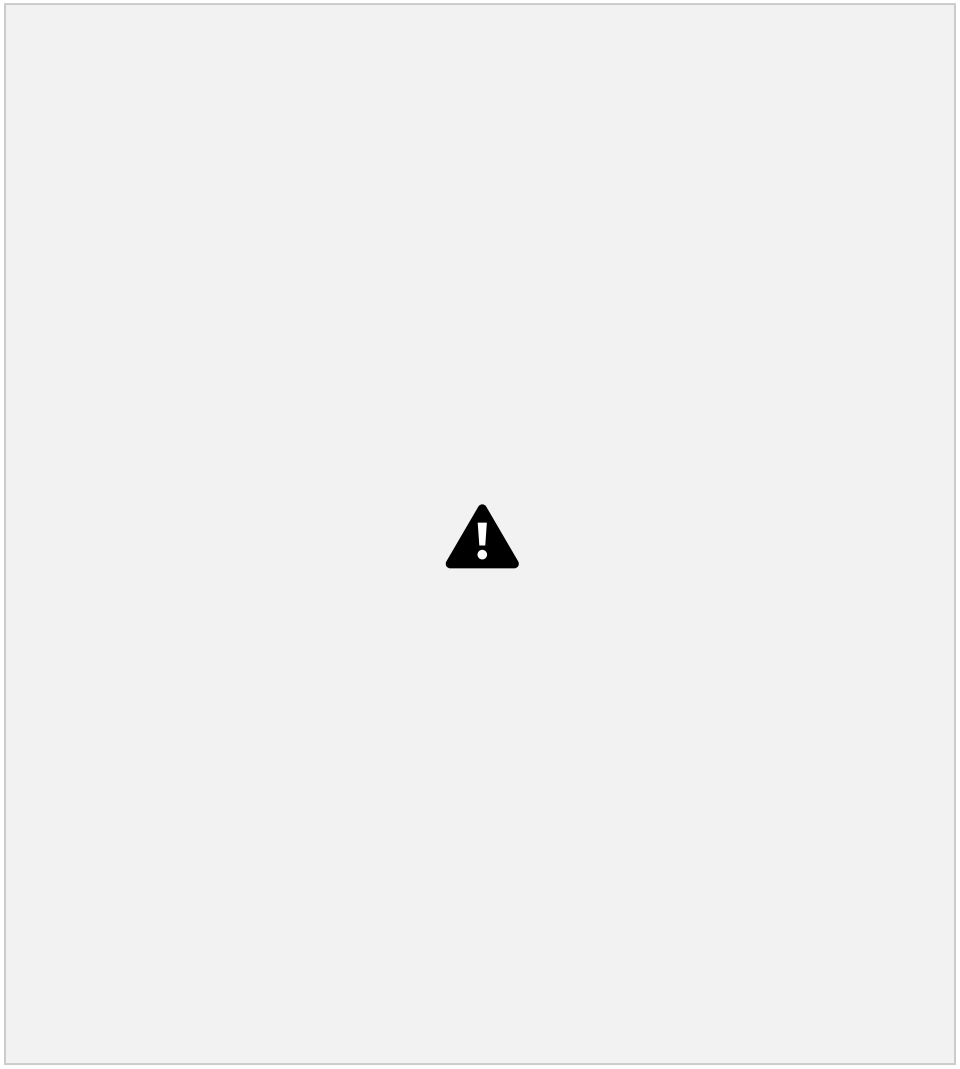
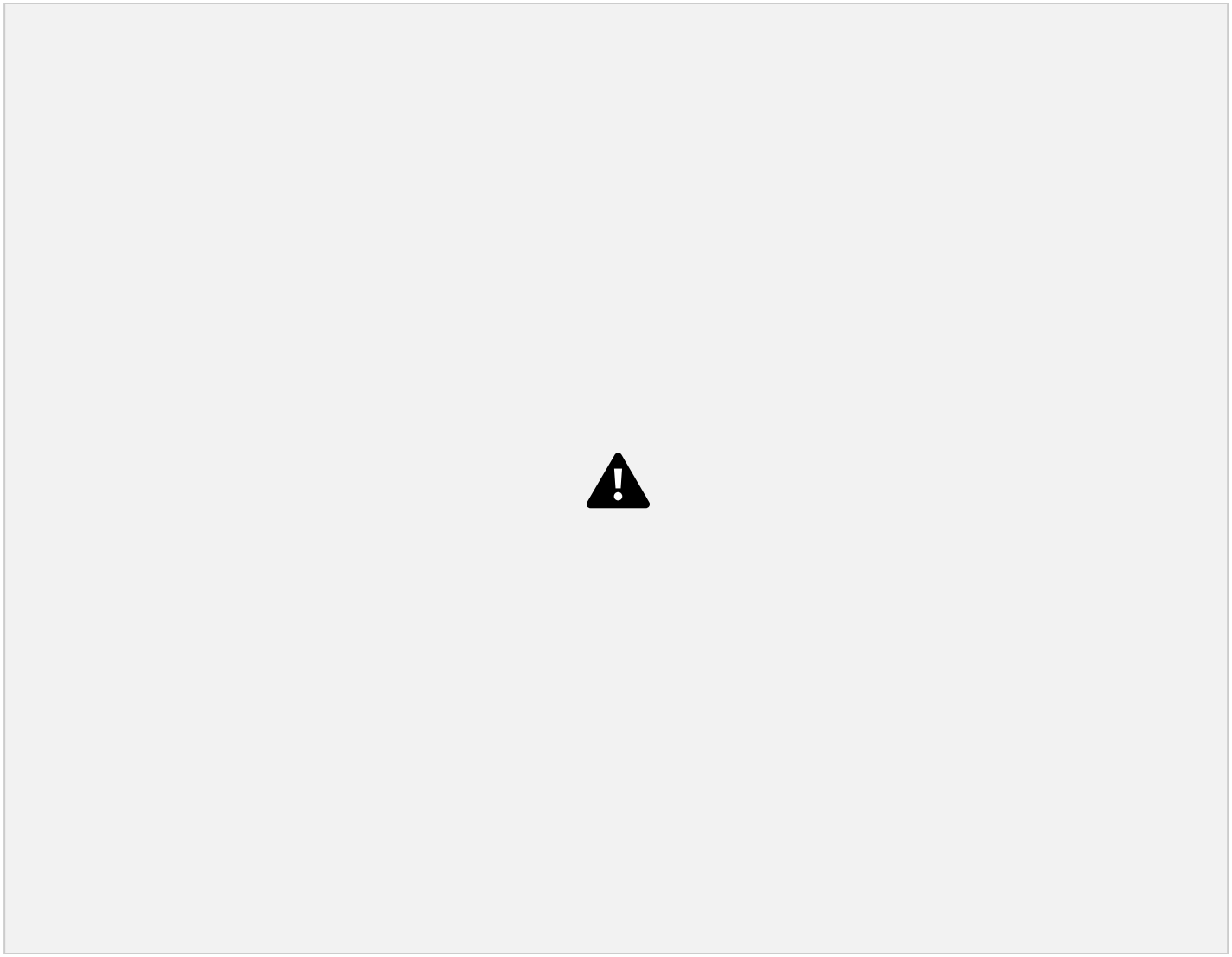
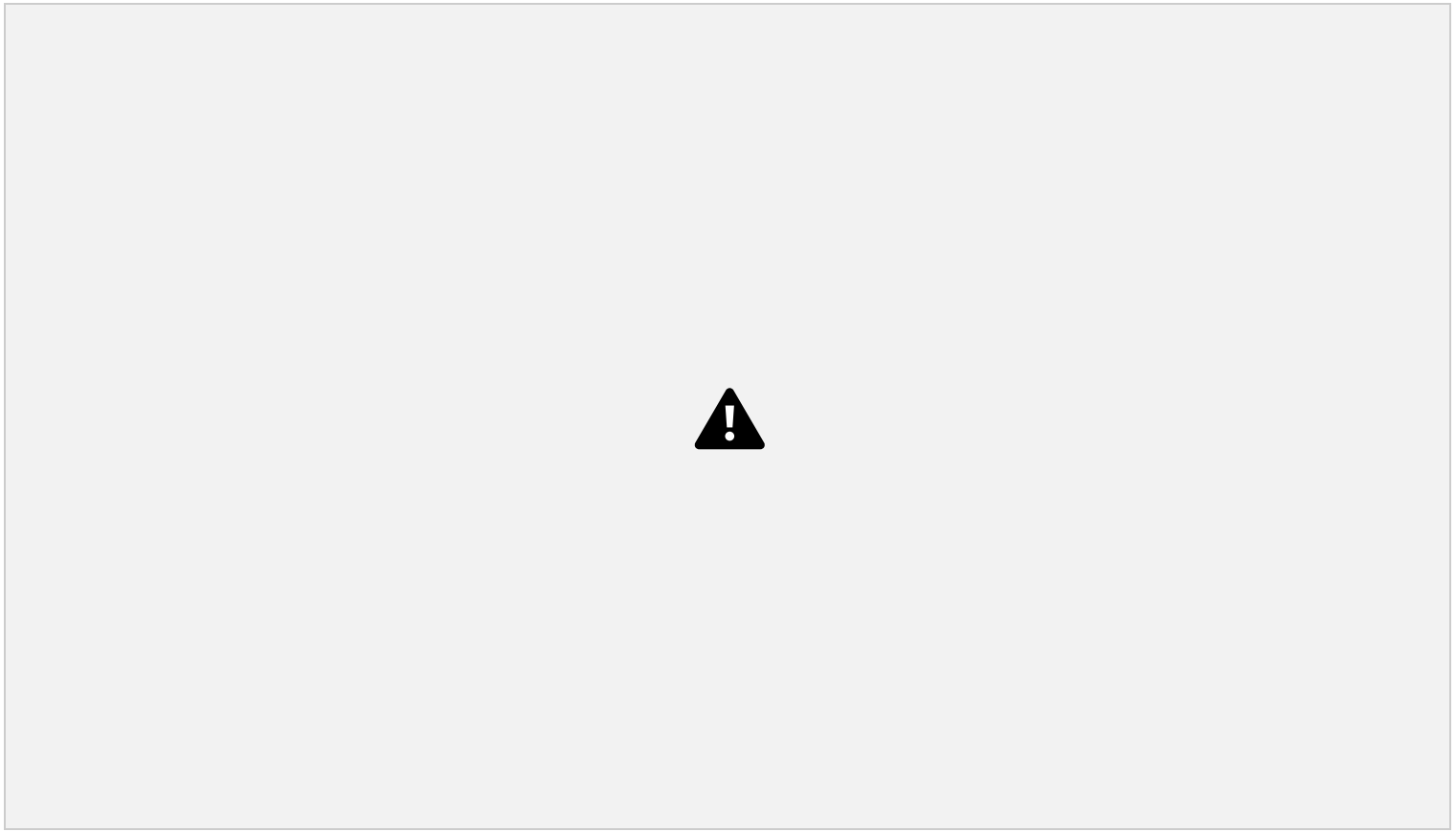
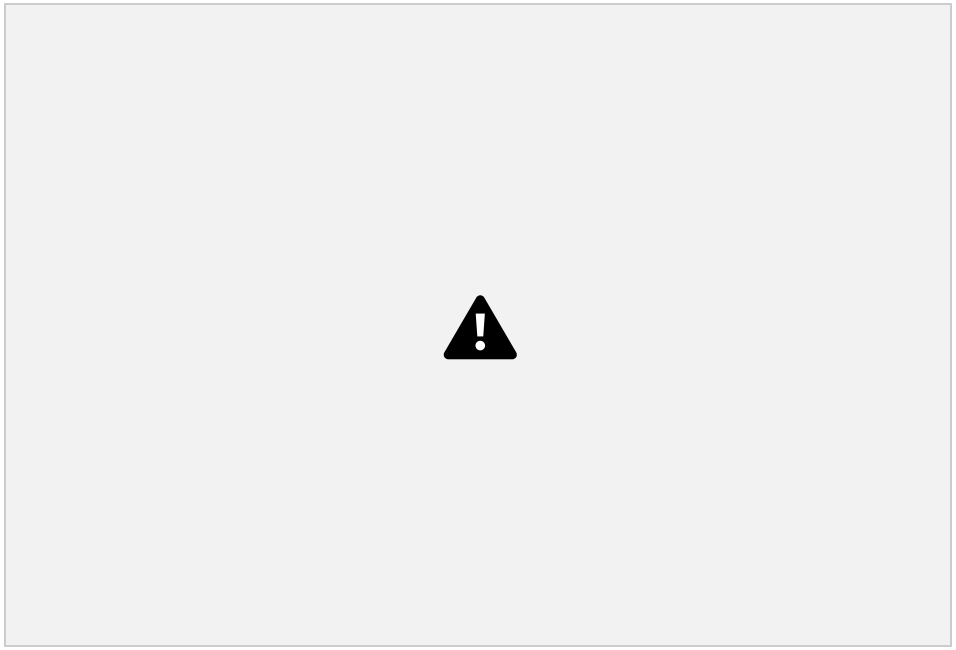
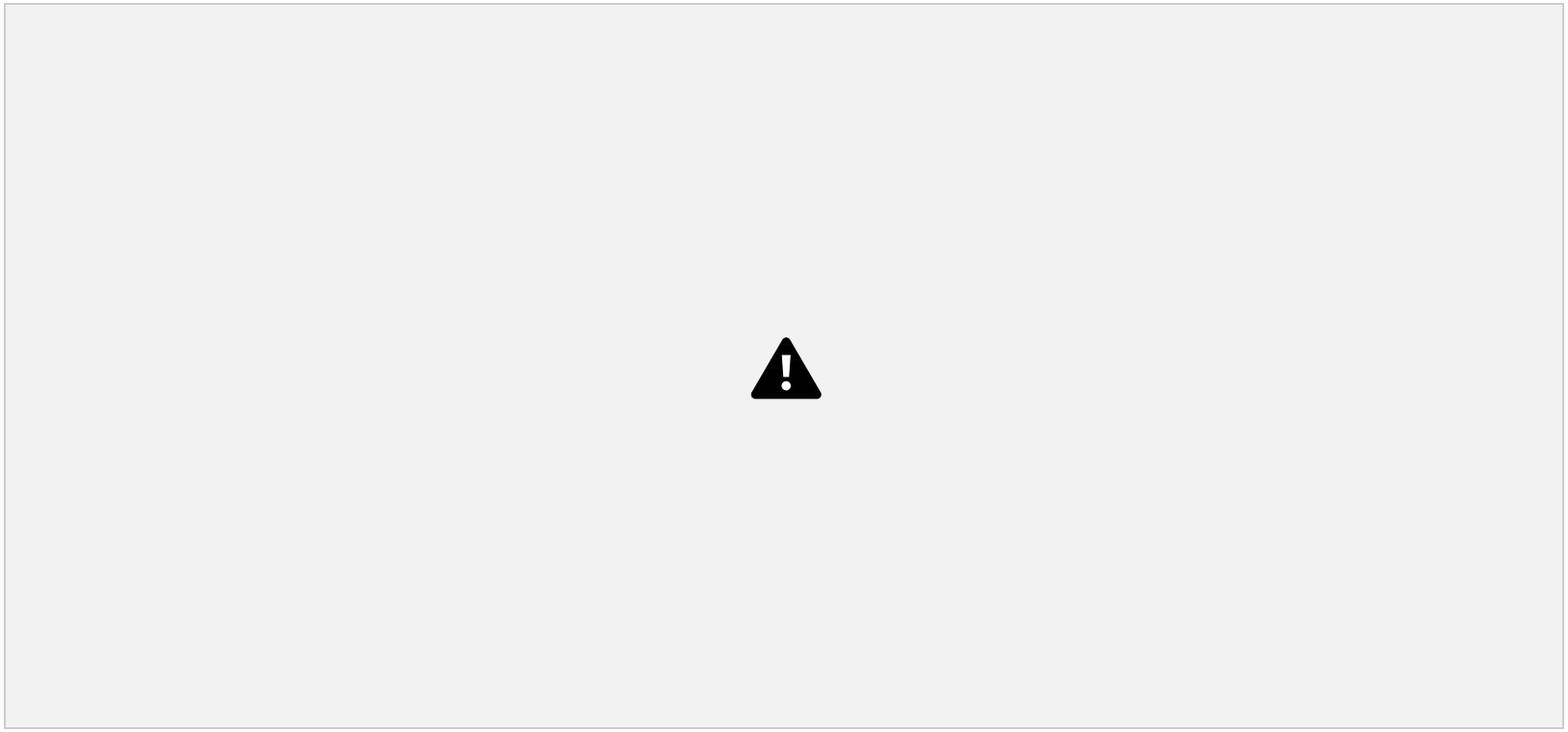


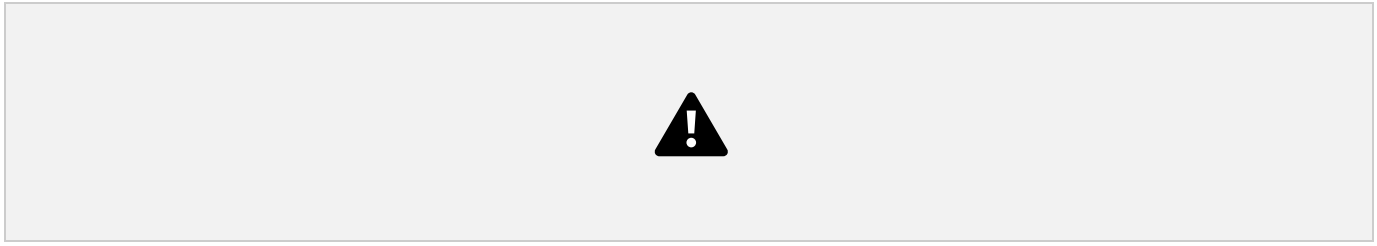


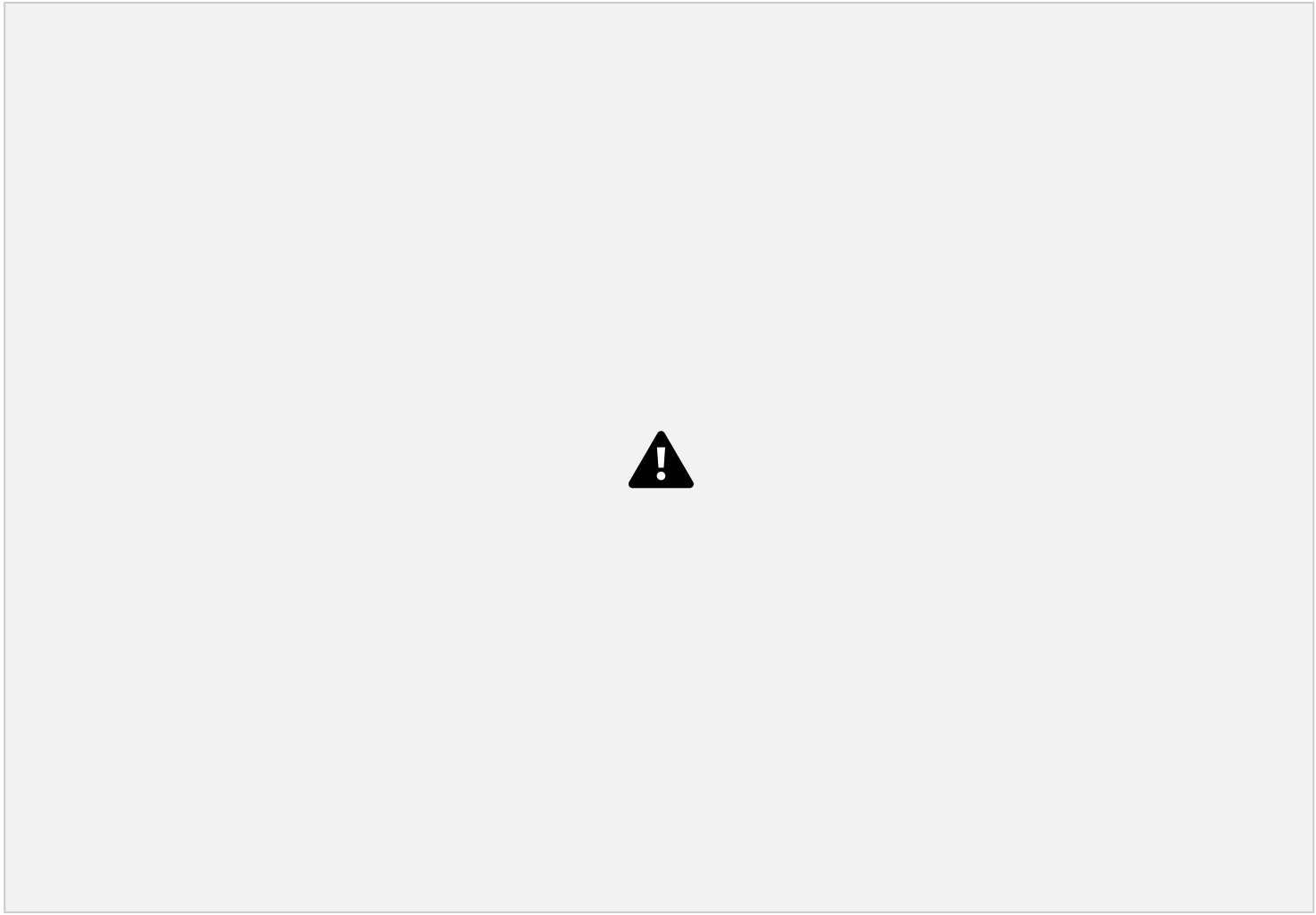


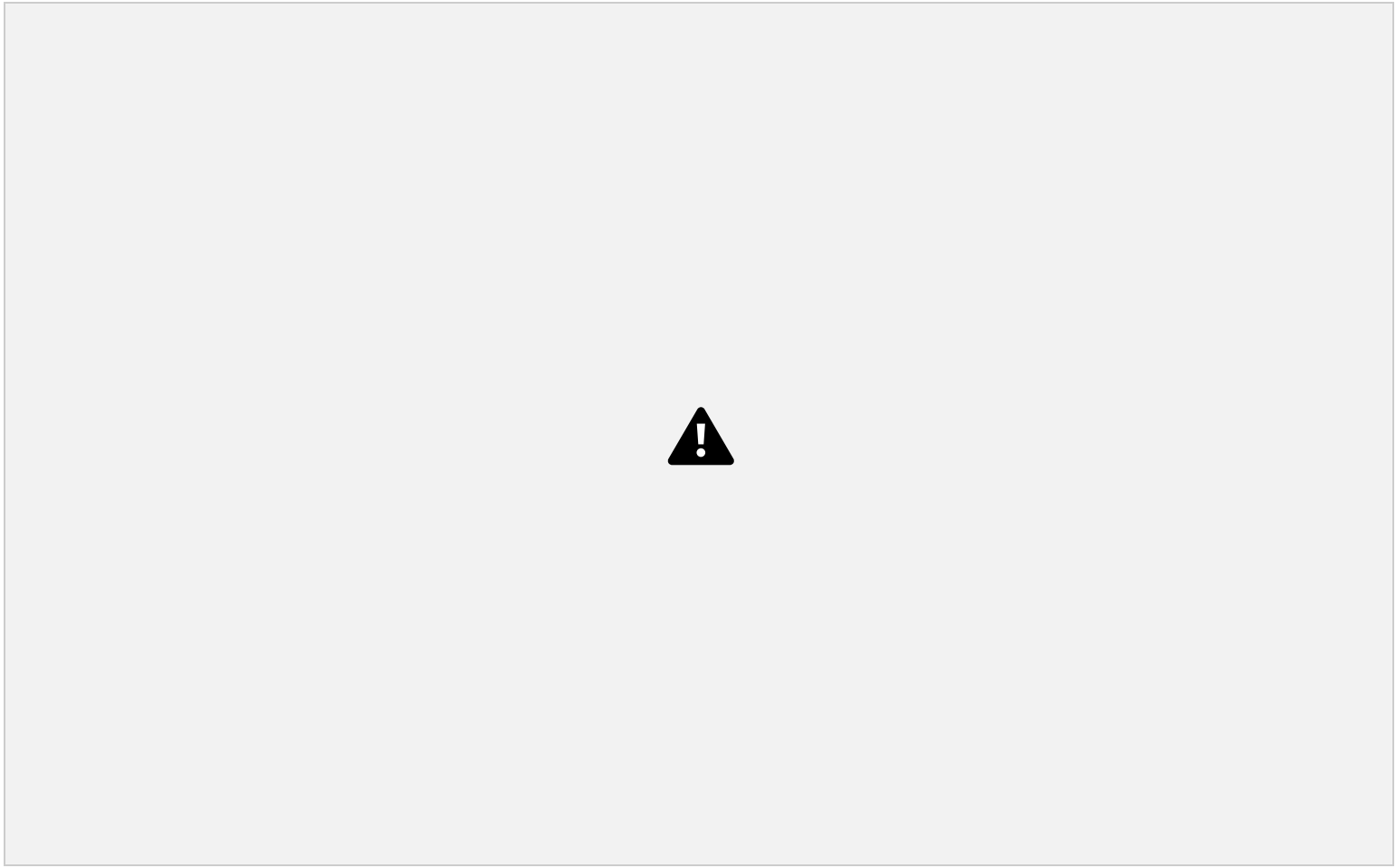


Conference abstract









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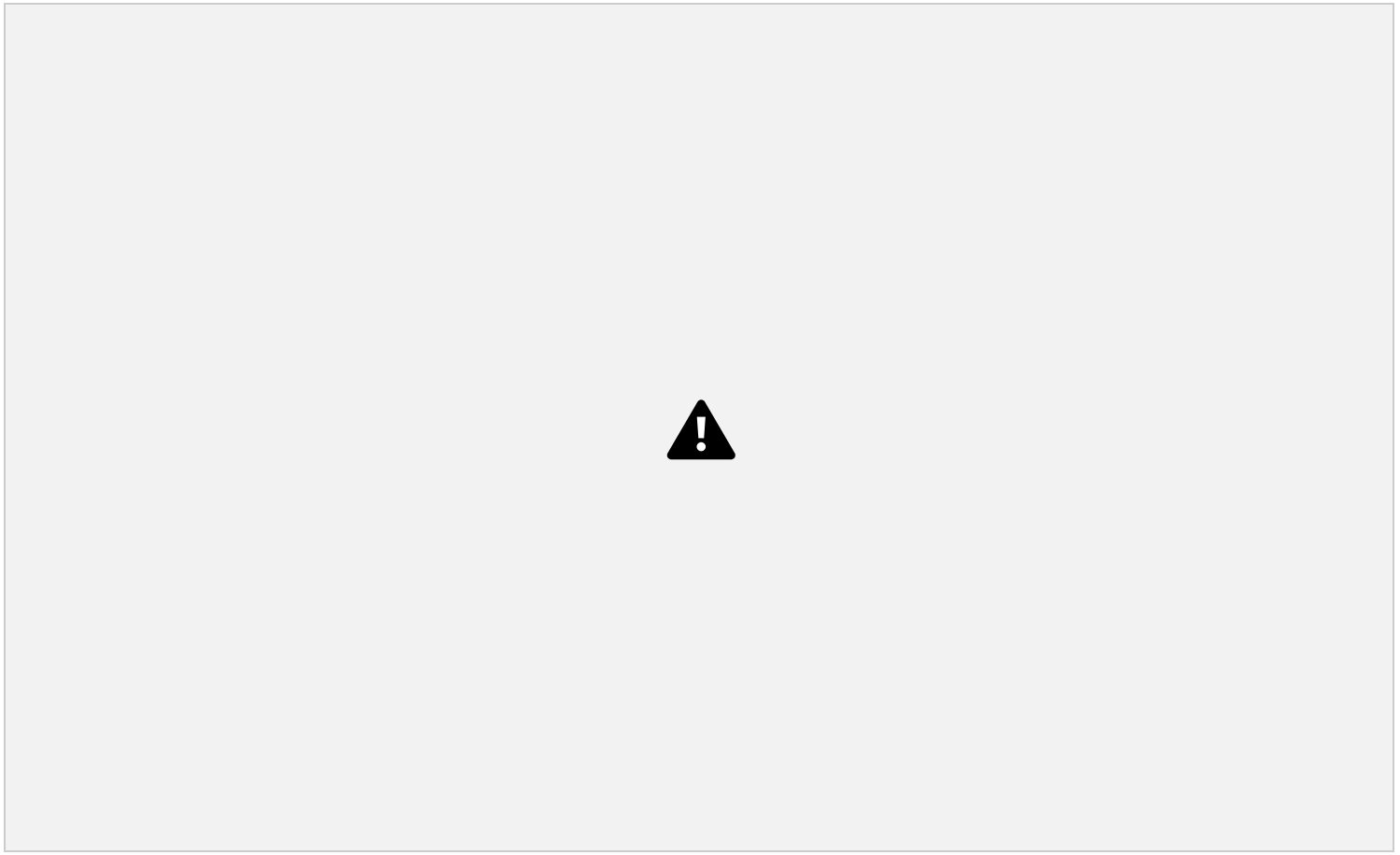

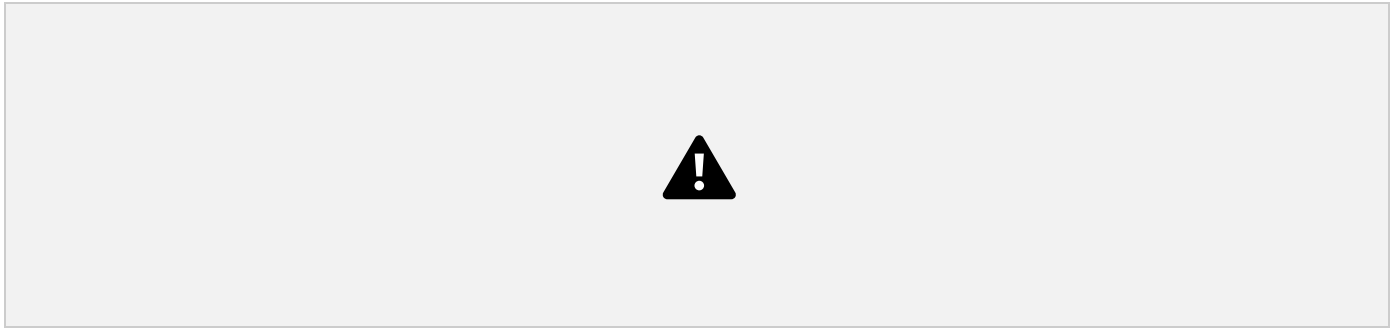

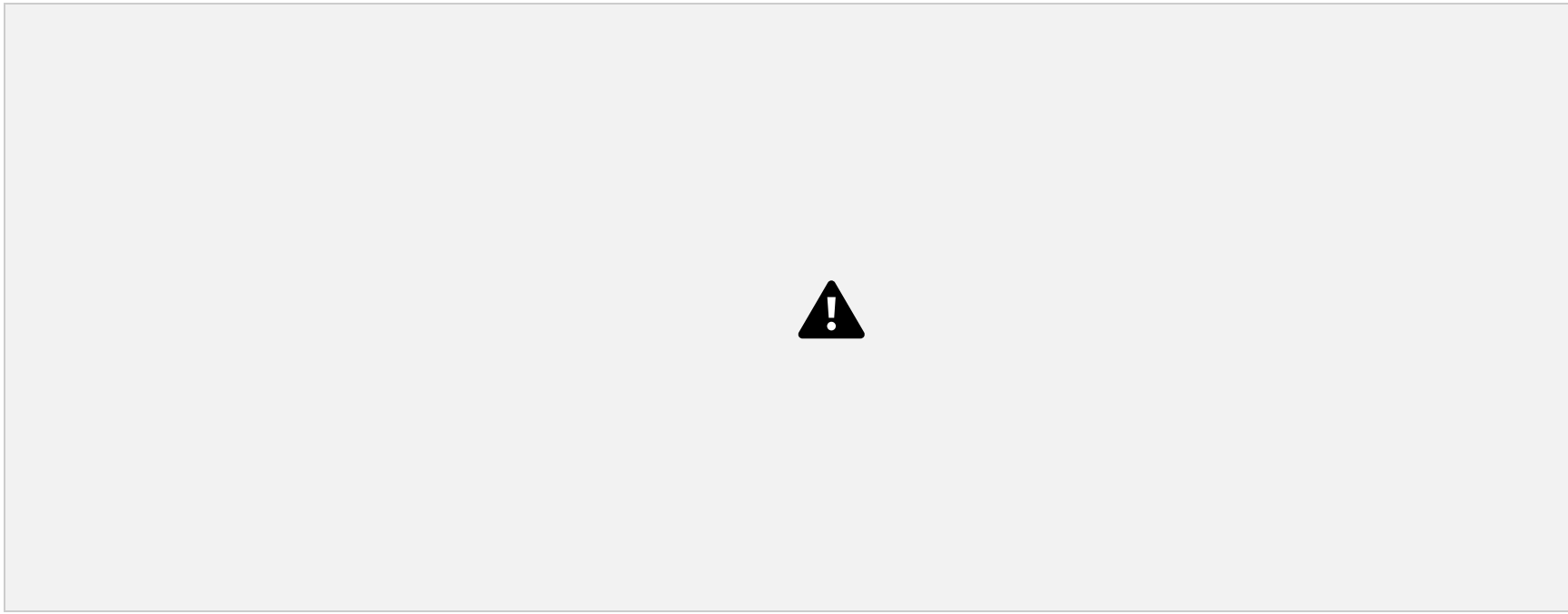

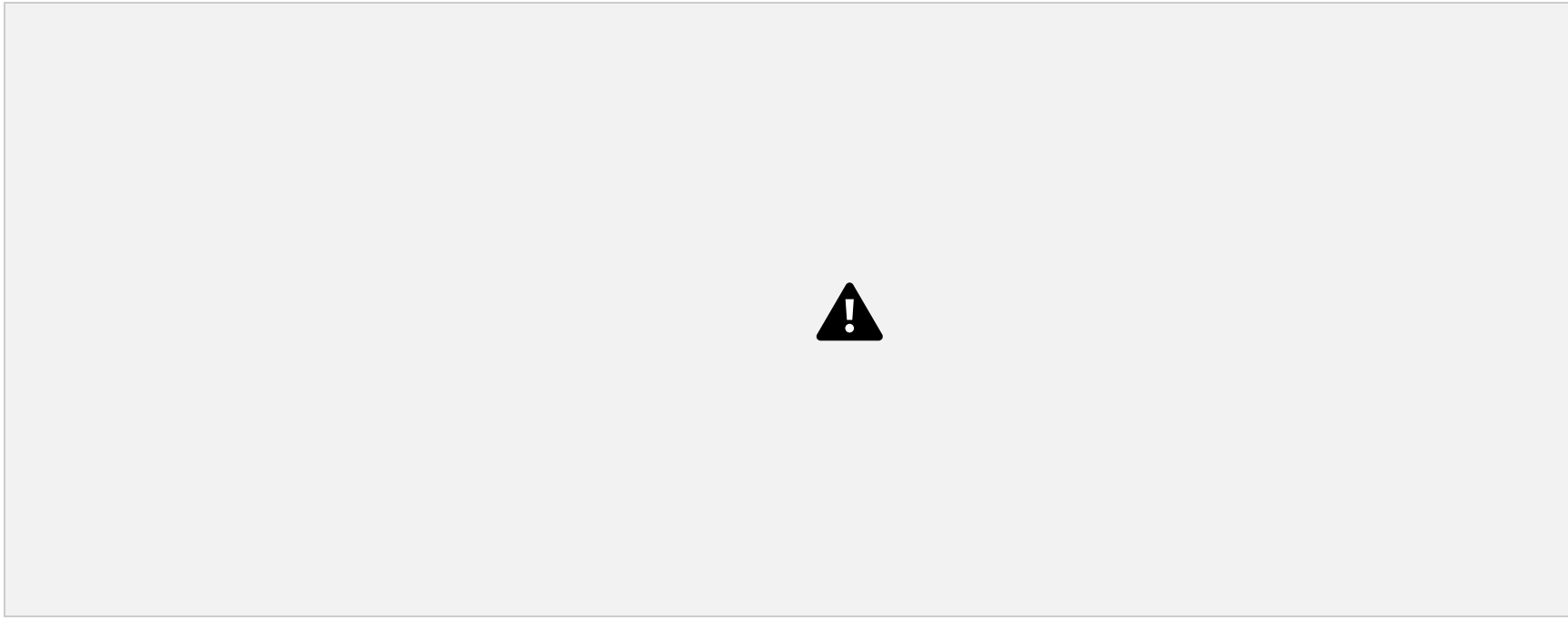

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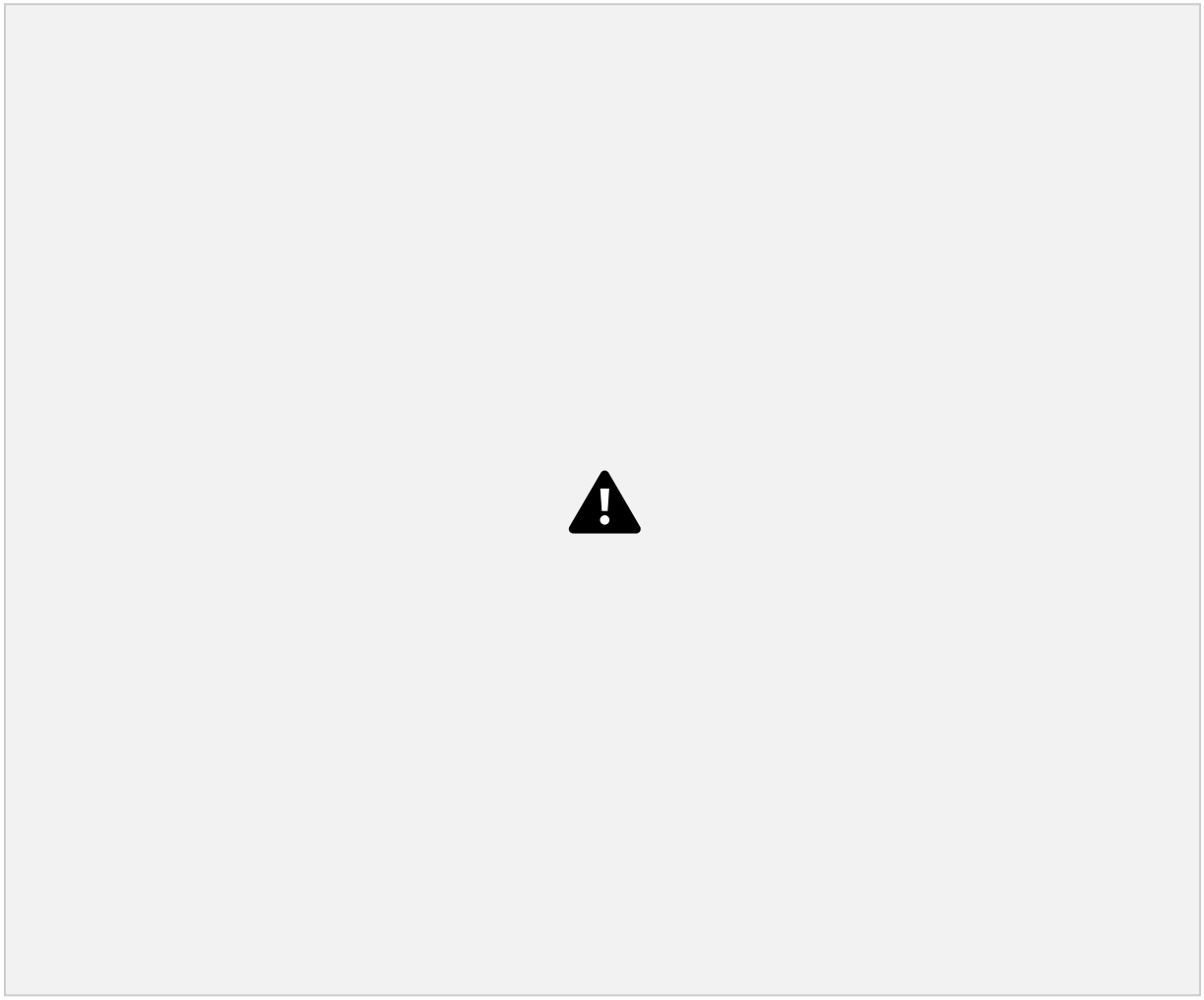

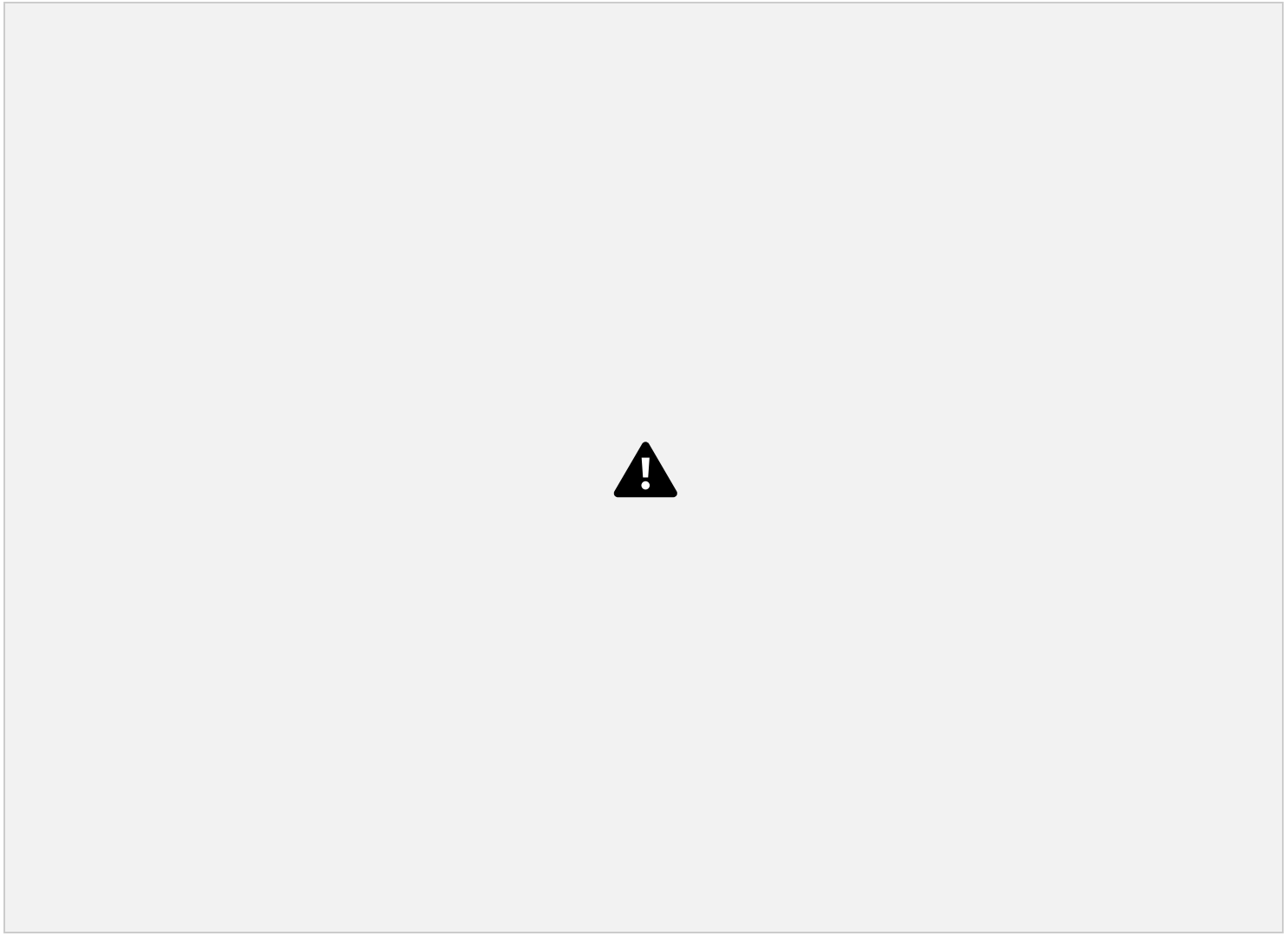

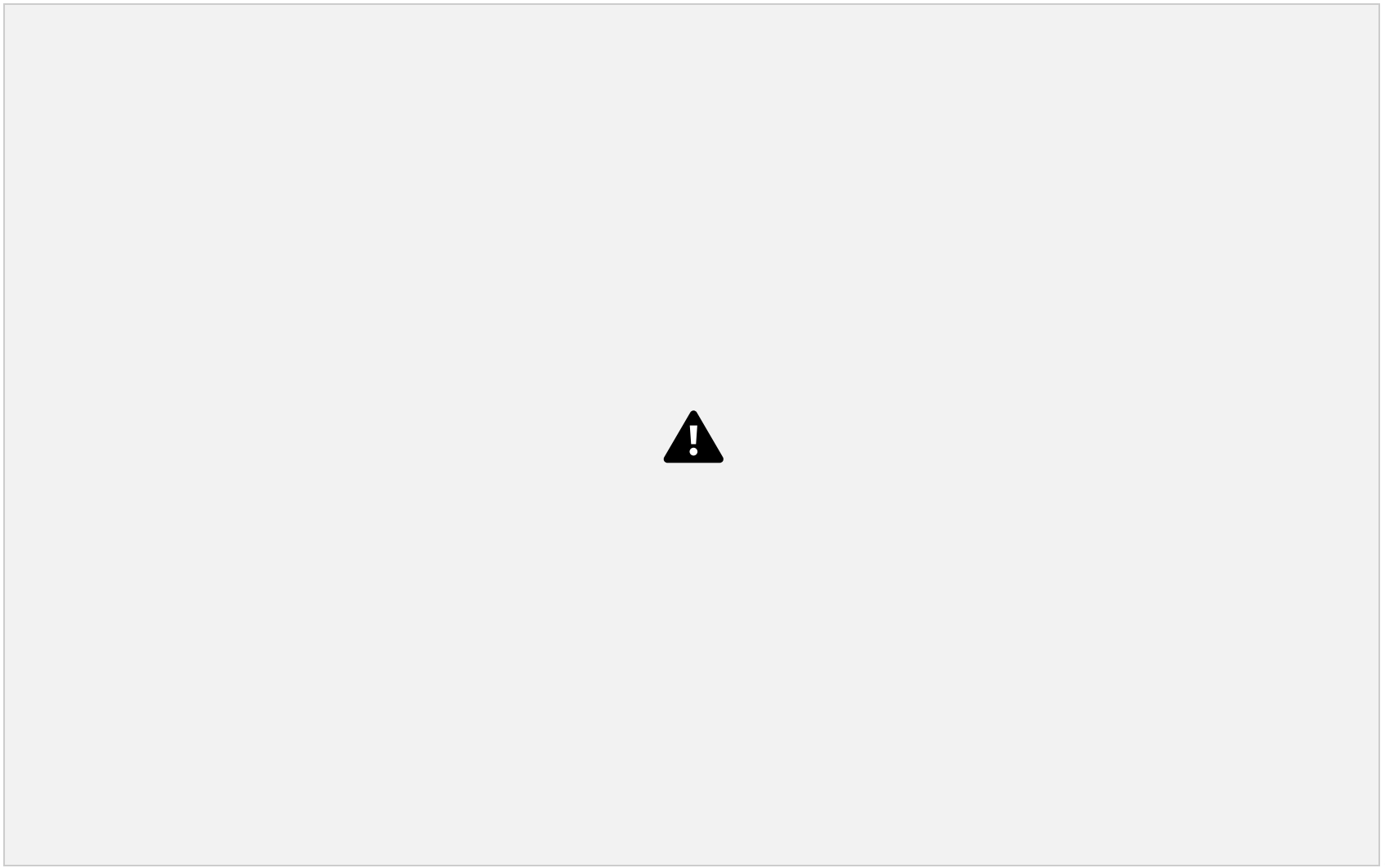

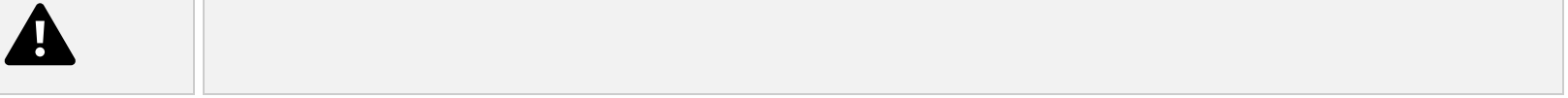

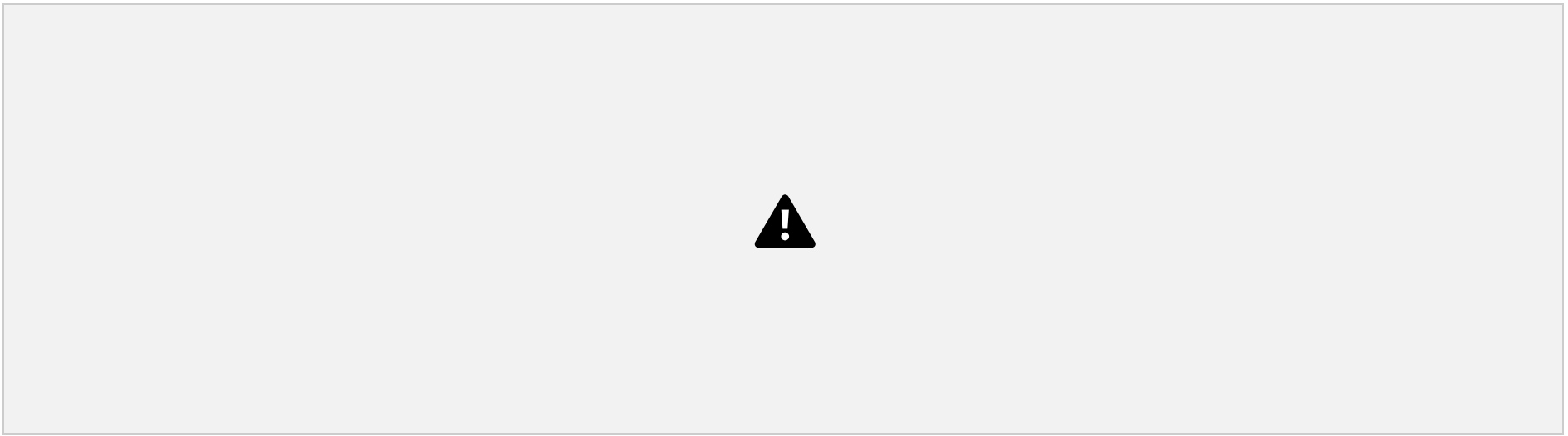

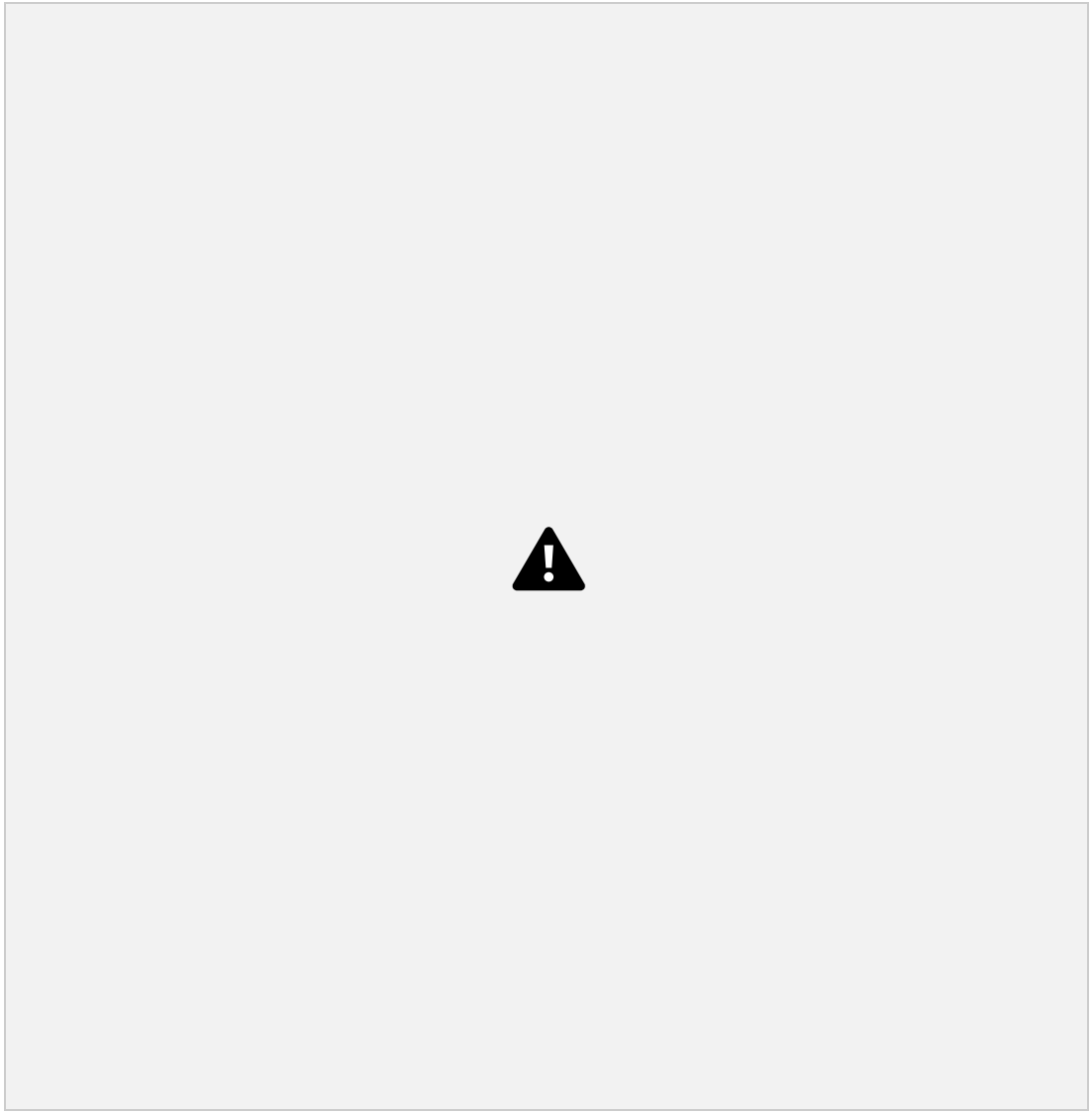

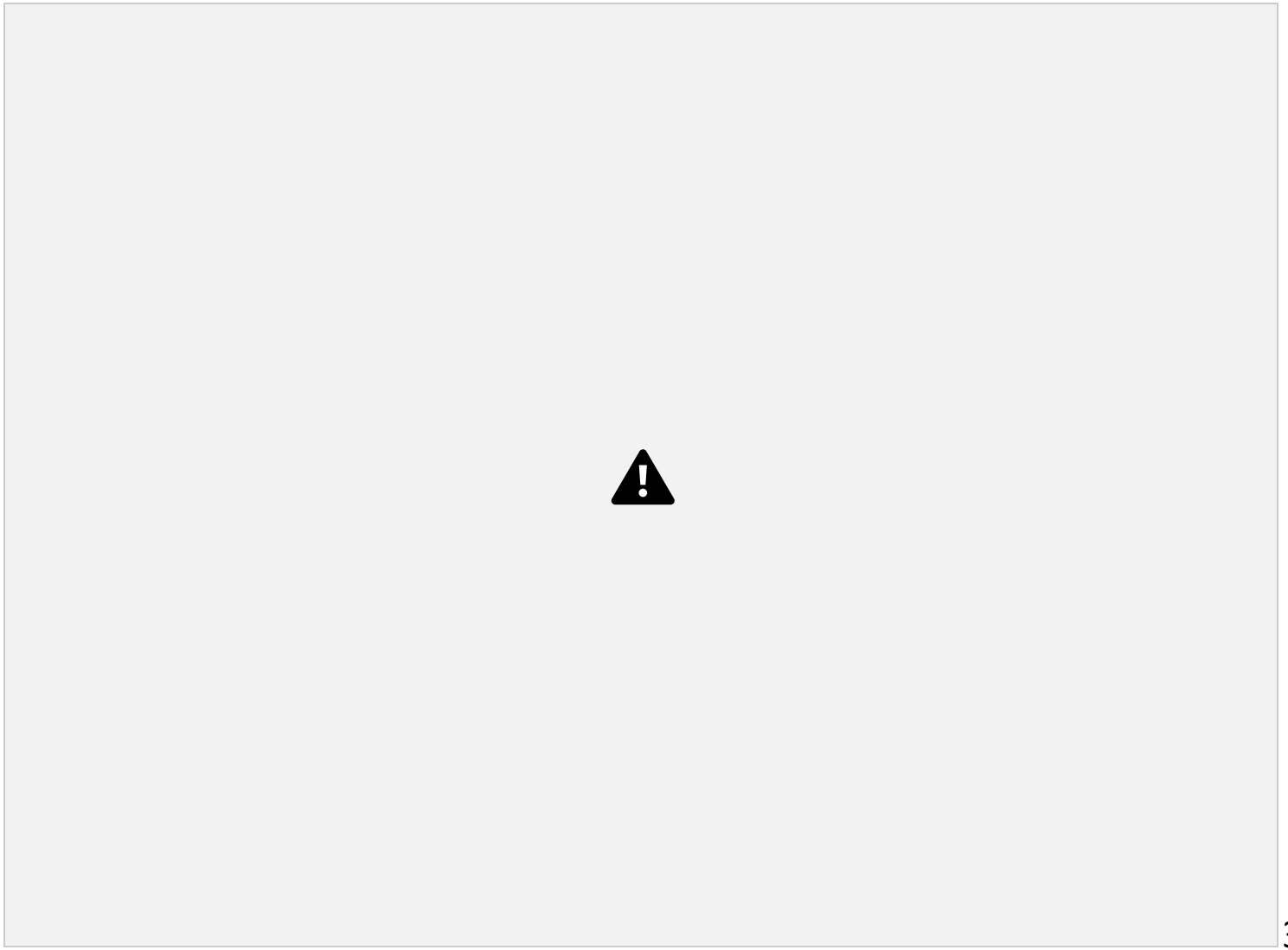

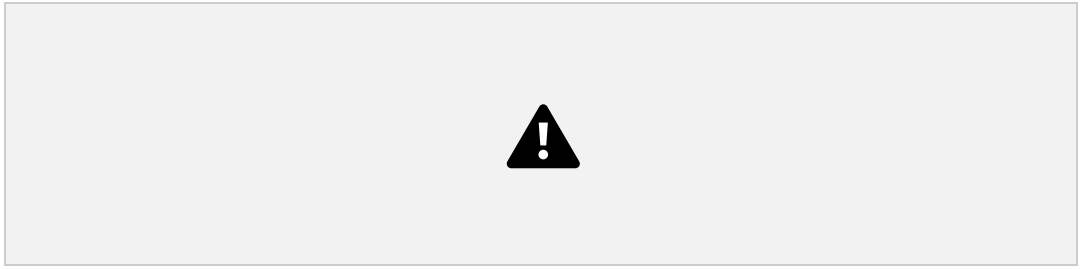

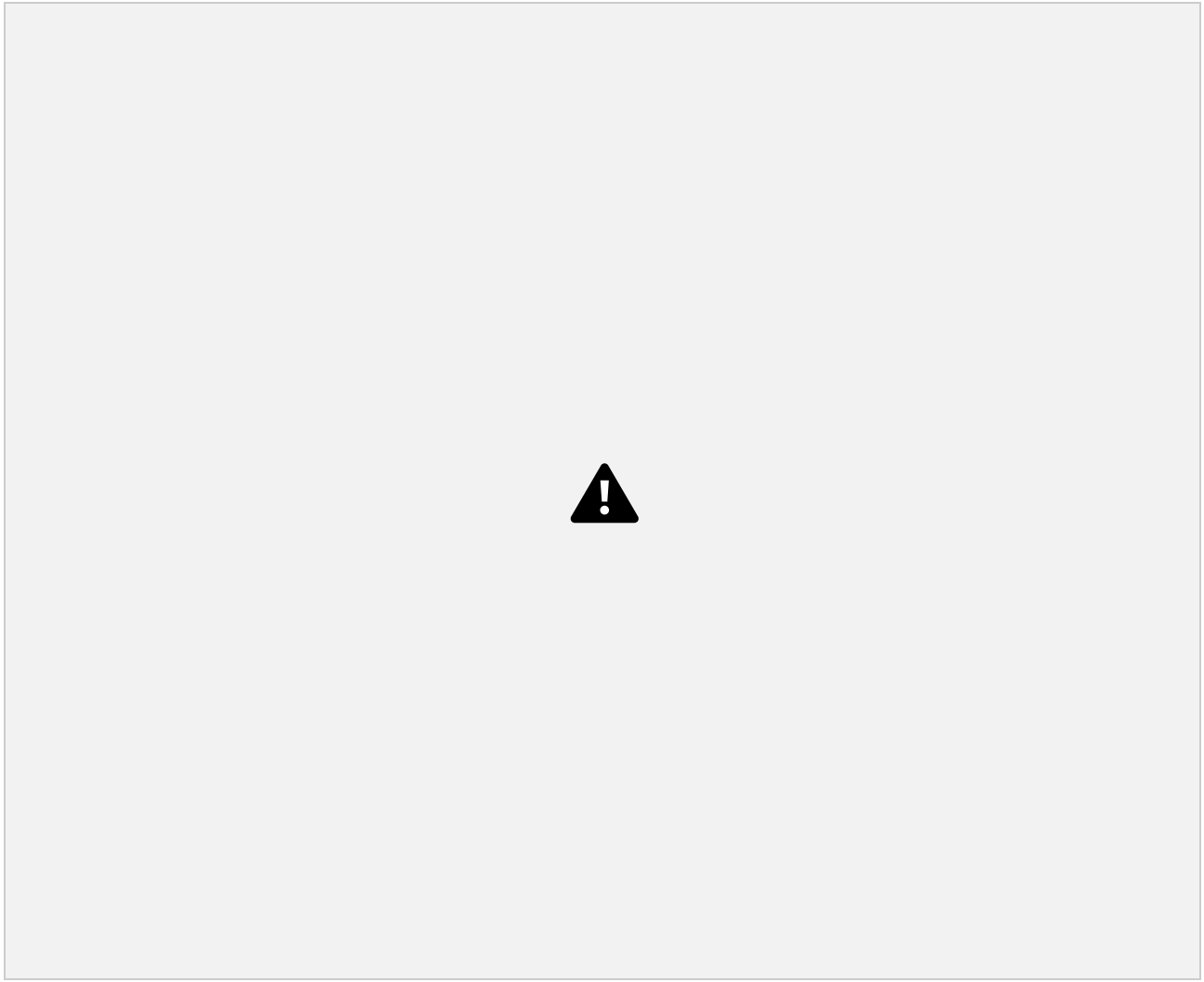

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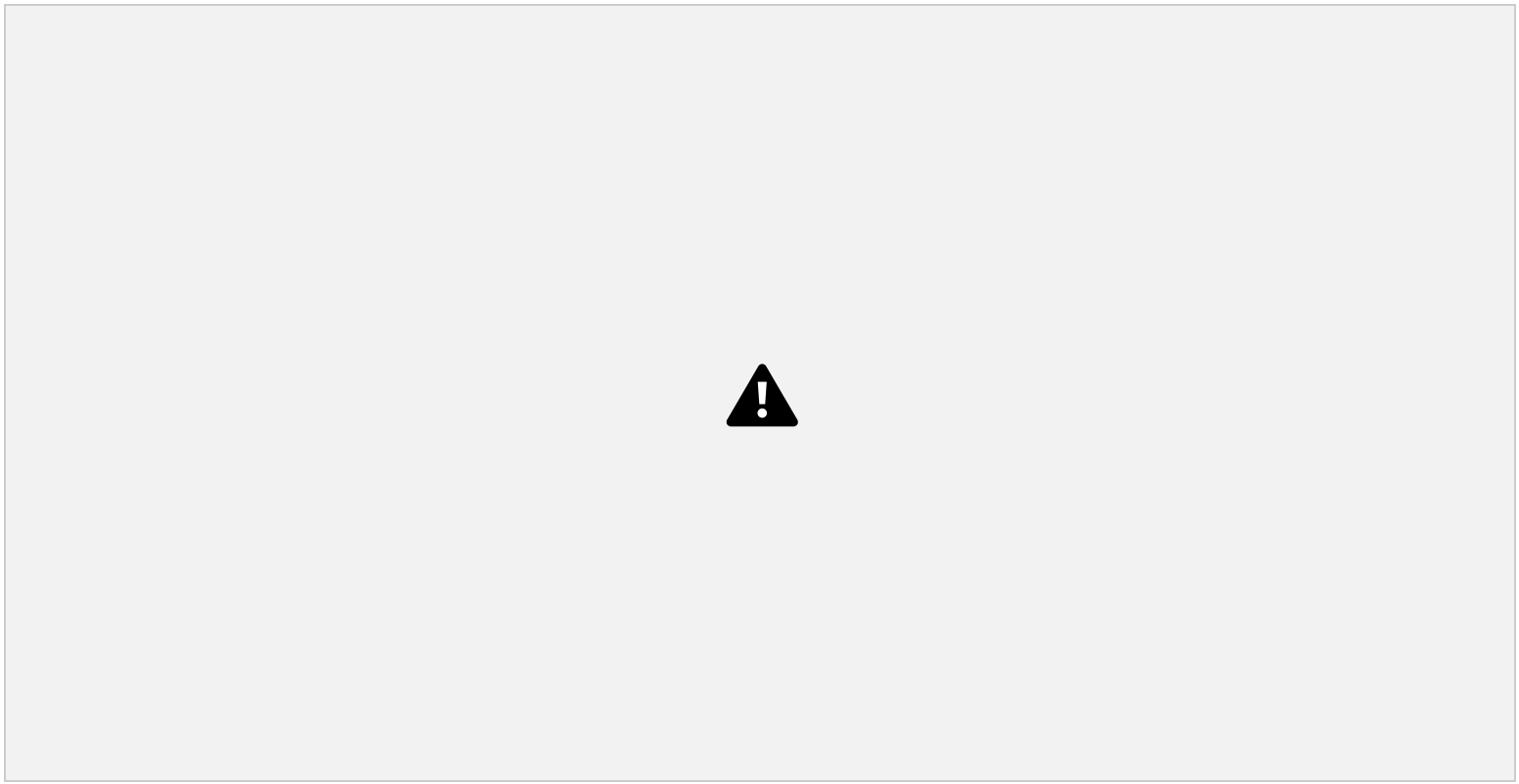

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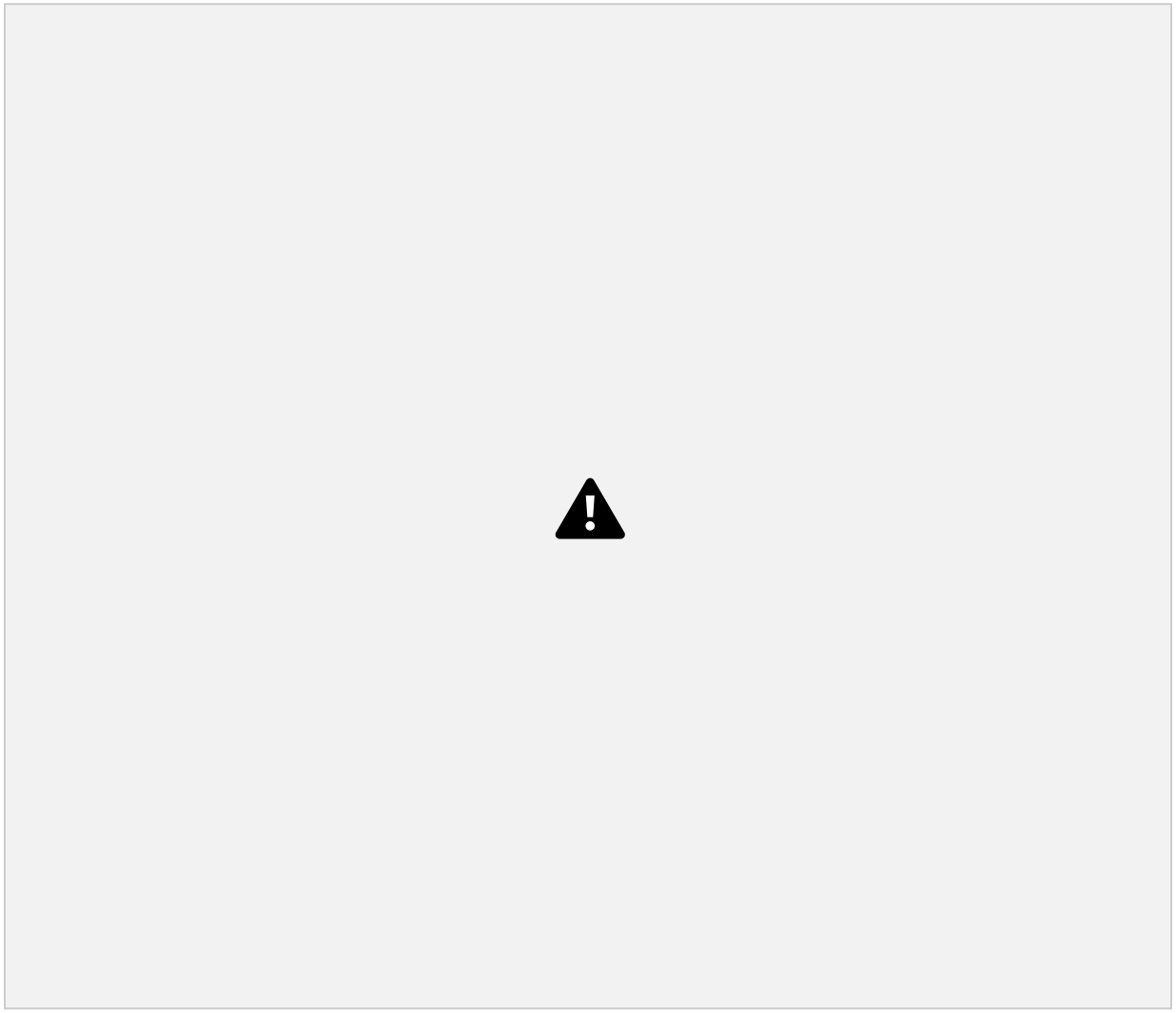
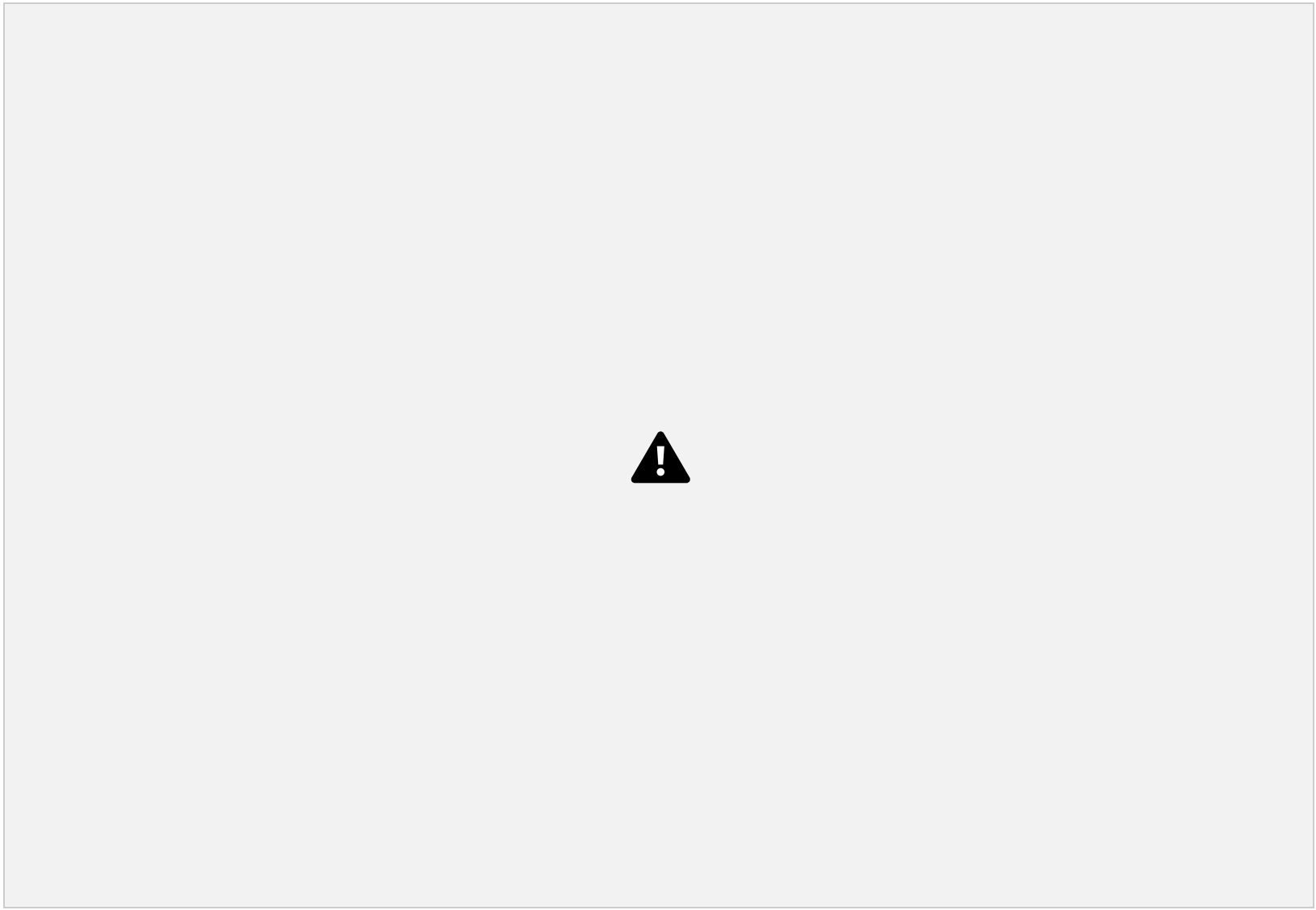
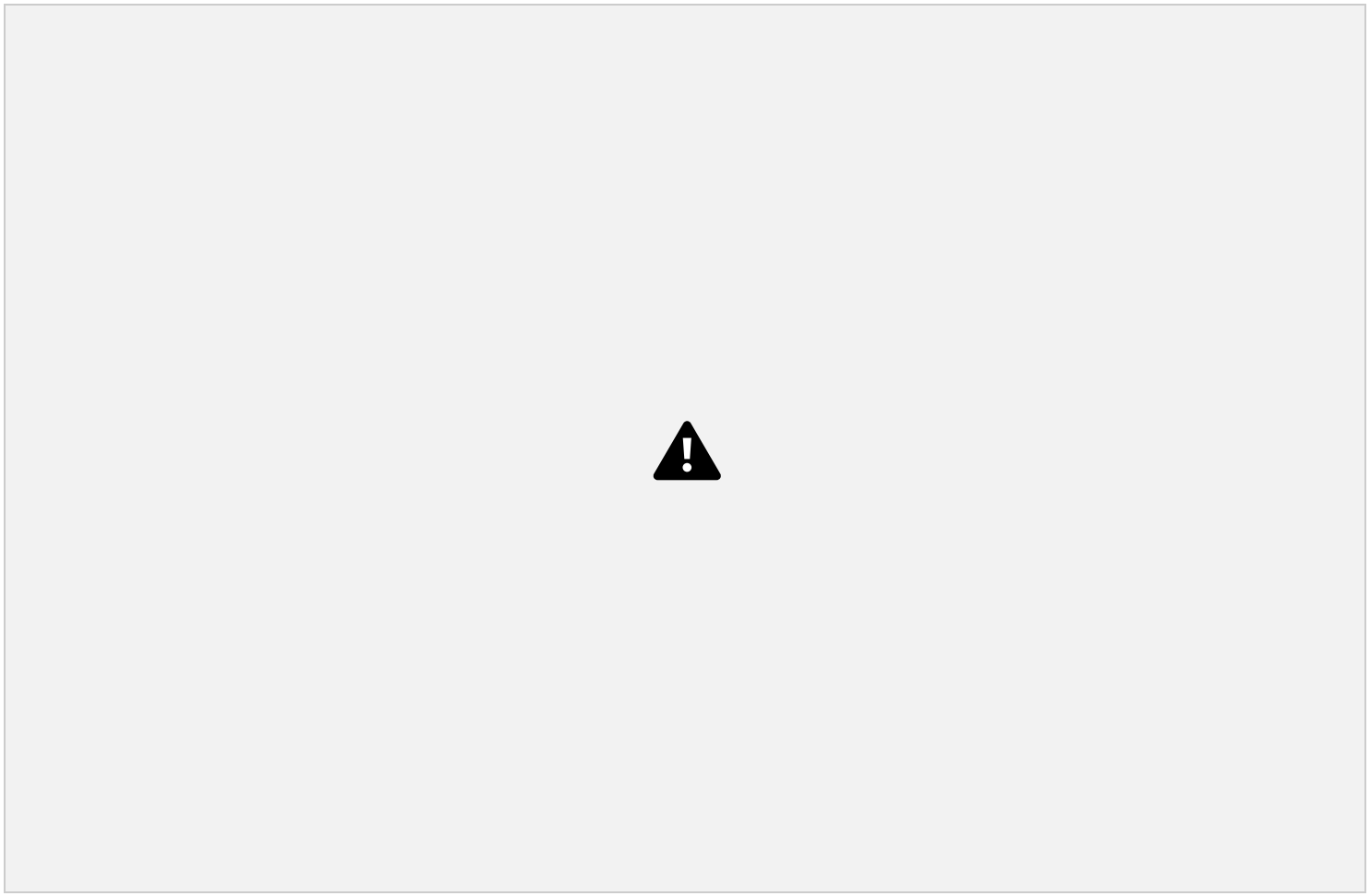
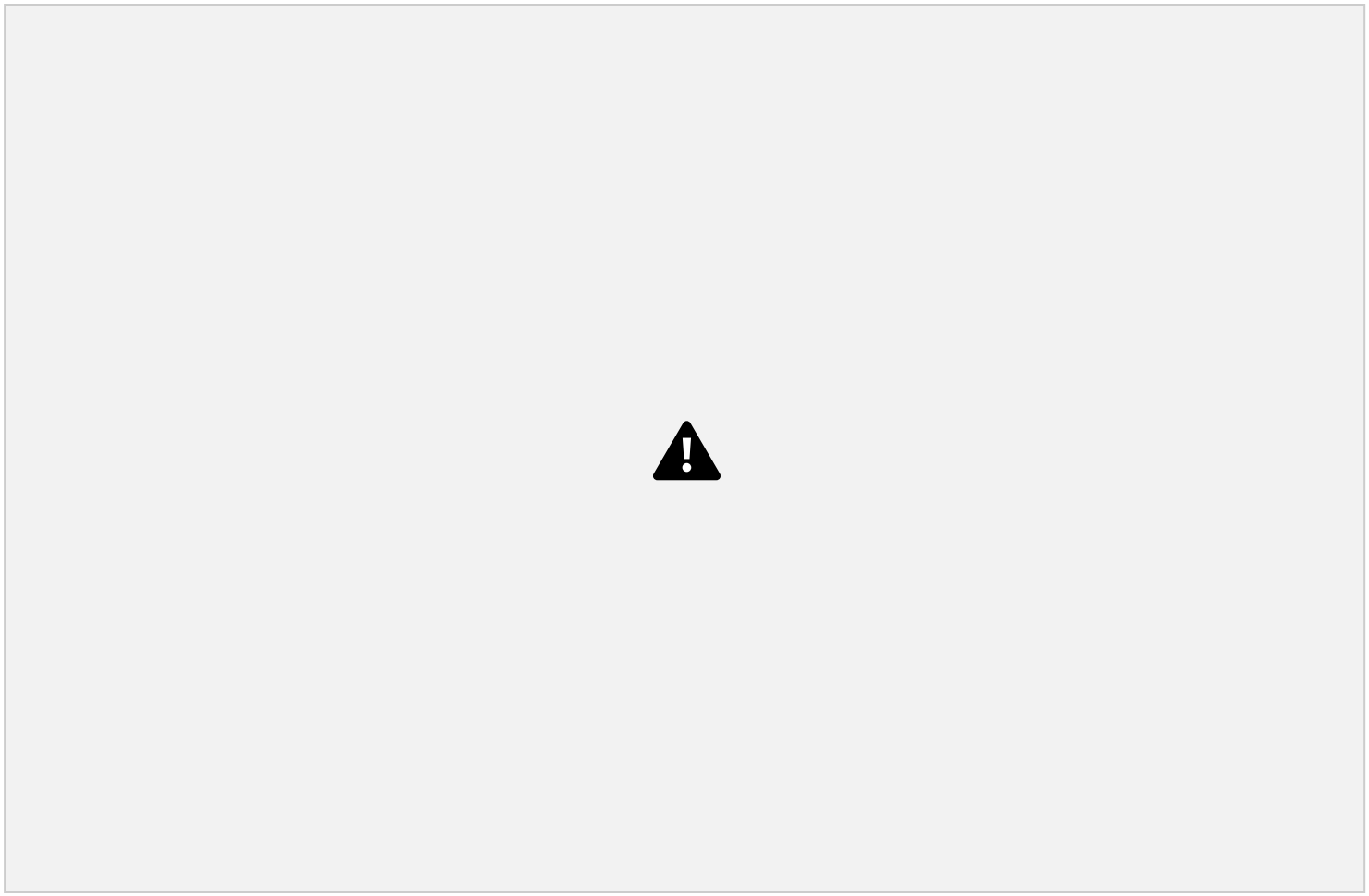
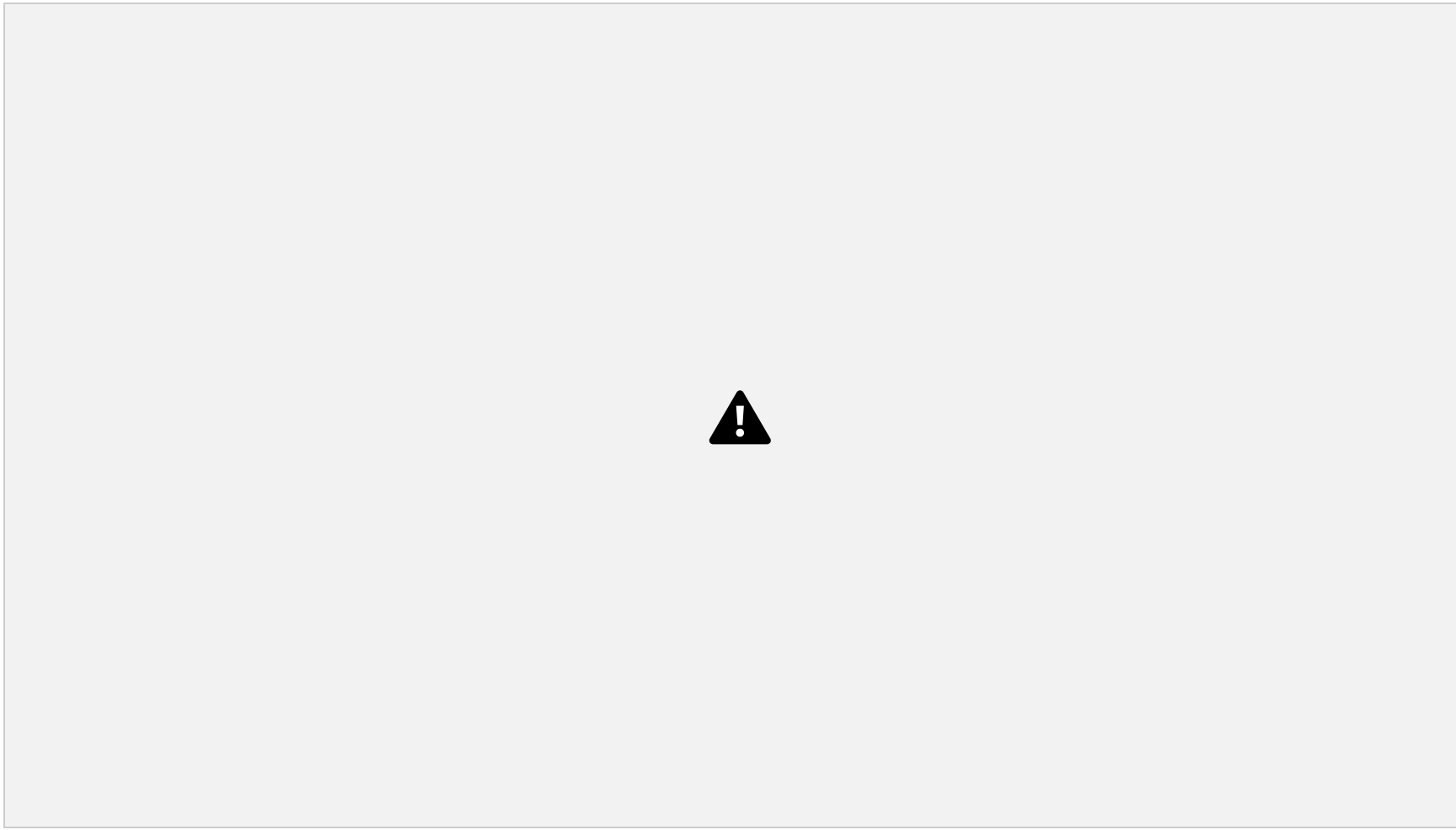


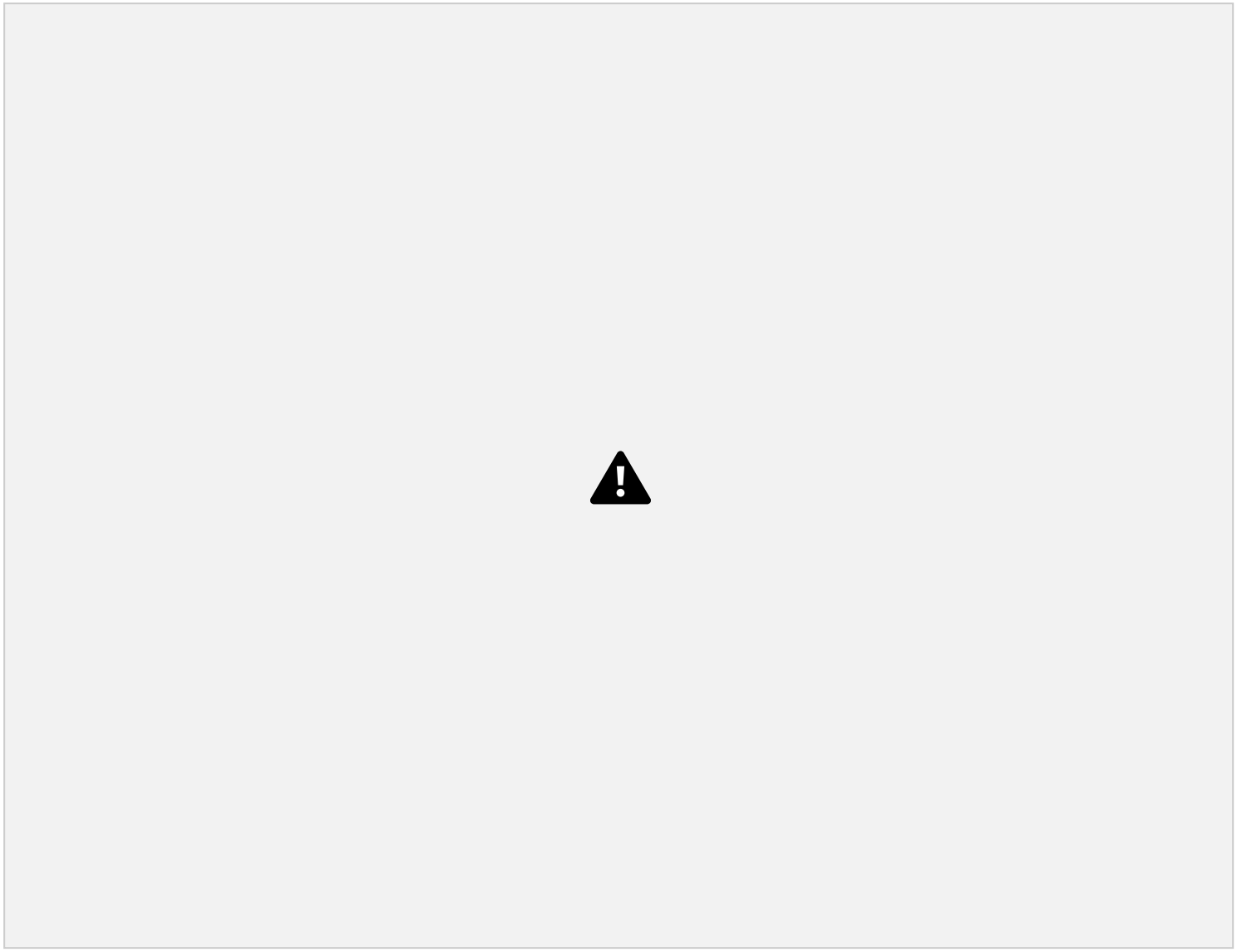


C. elegans aging research

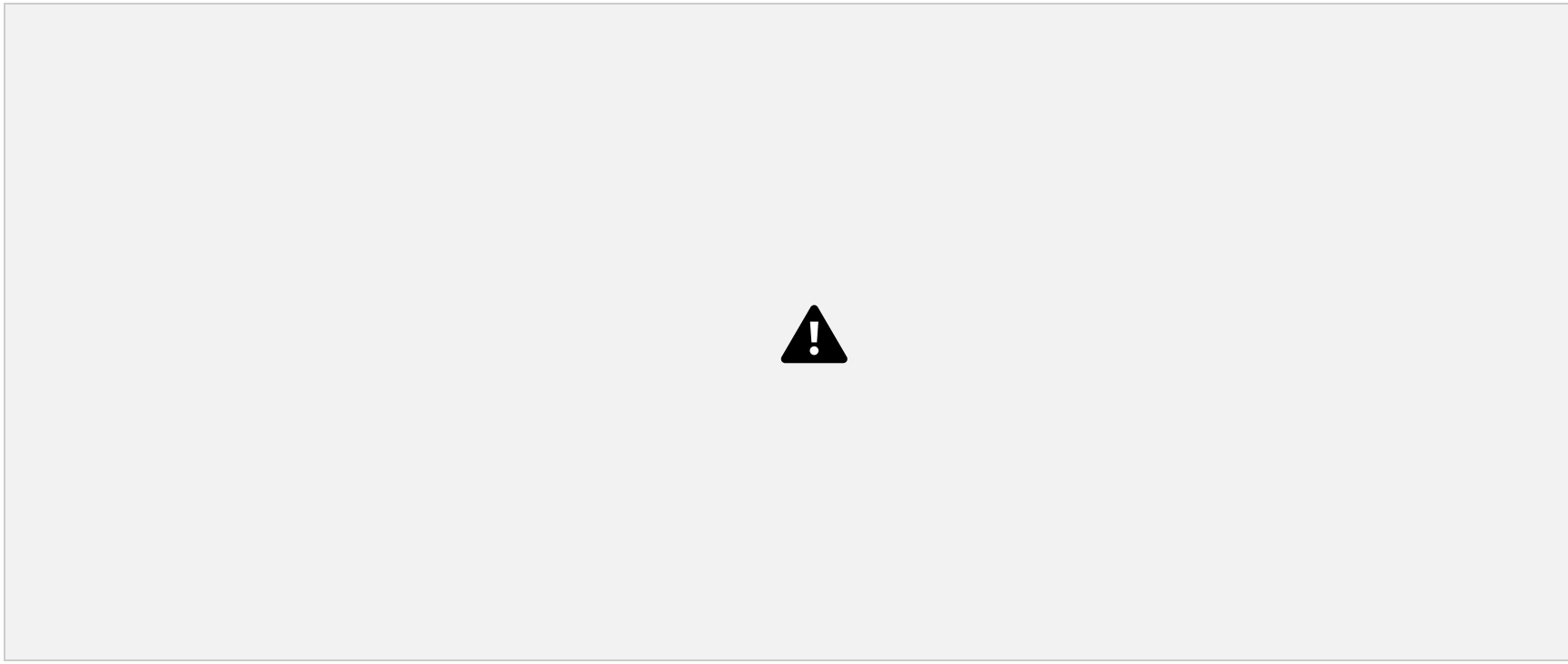


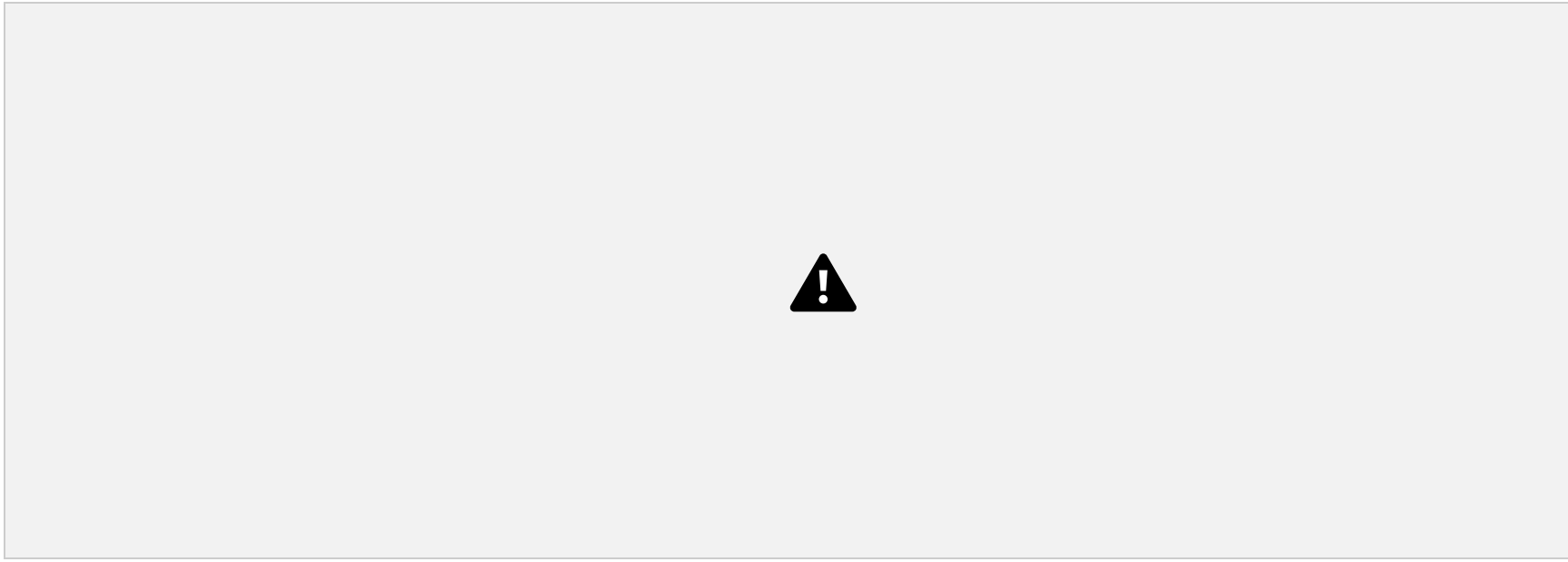


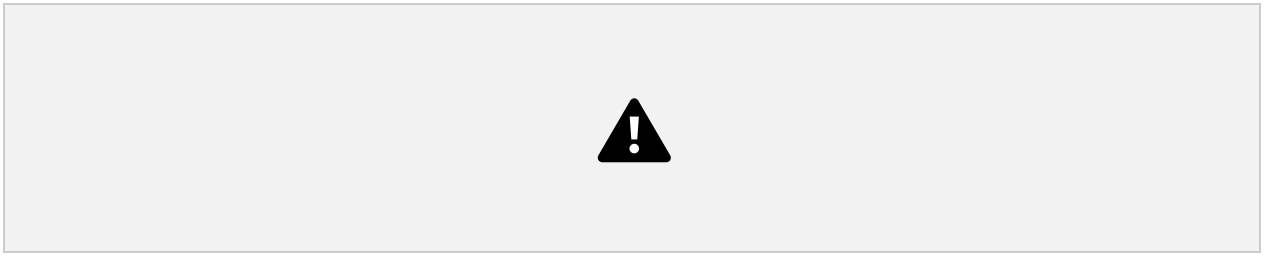


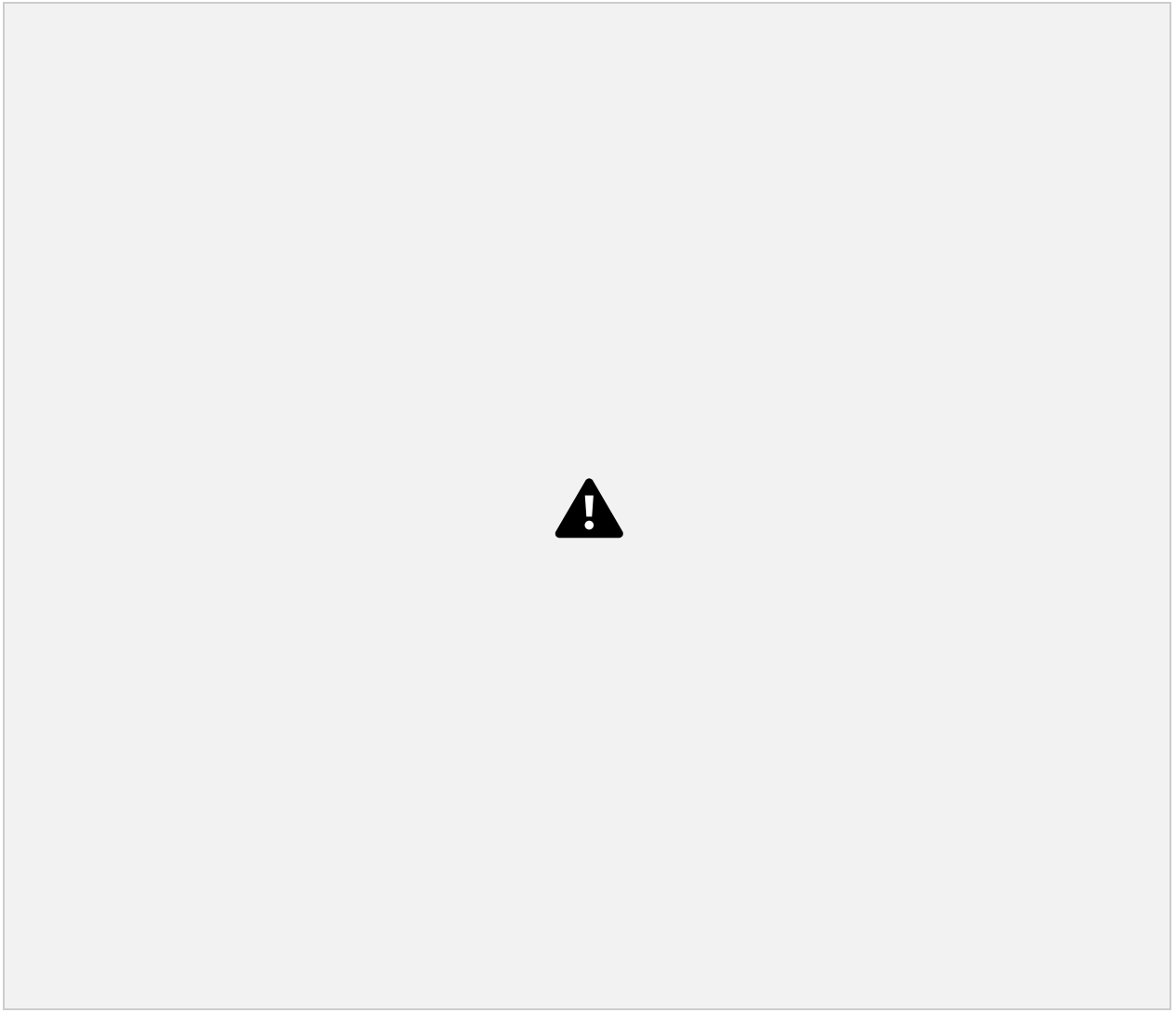


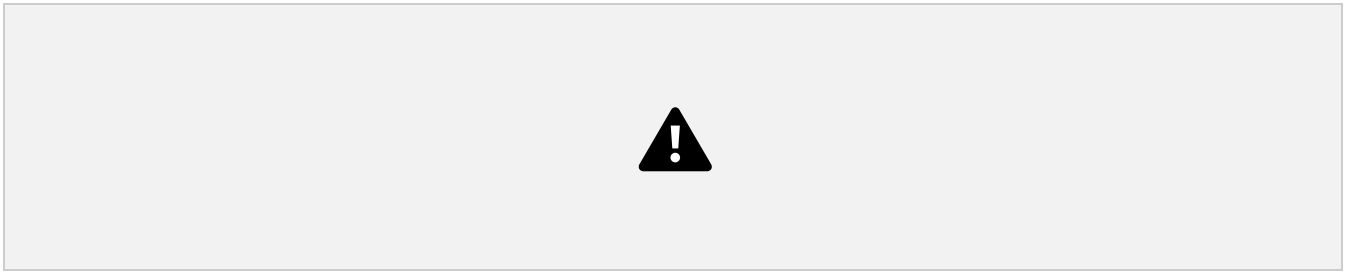
REVIEWS/COMMENTS/ METHODS/EDITORIALS

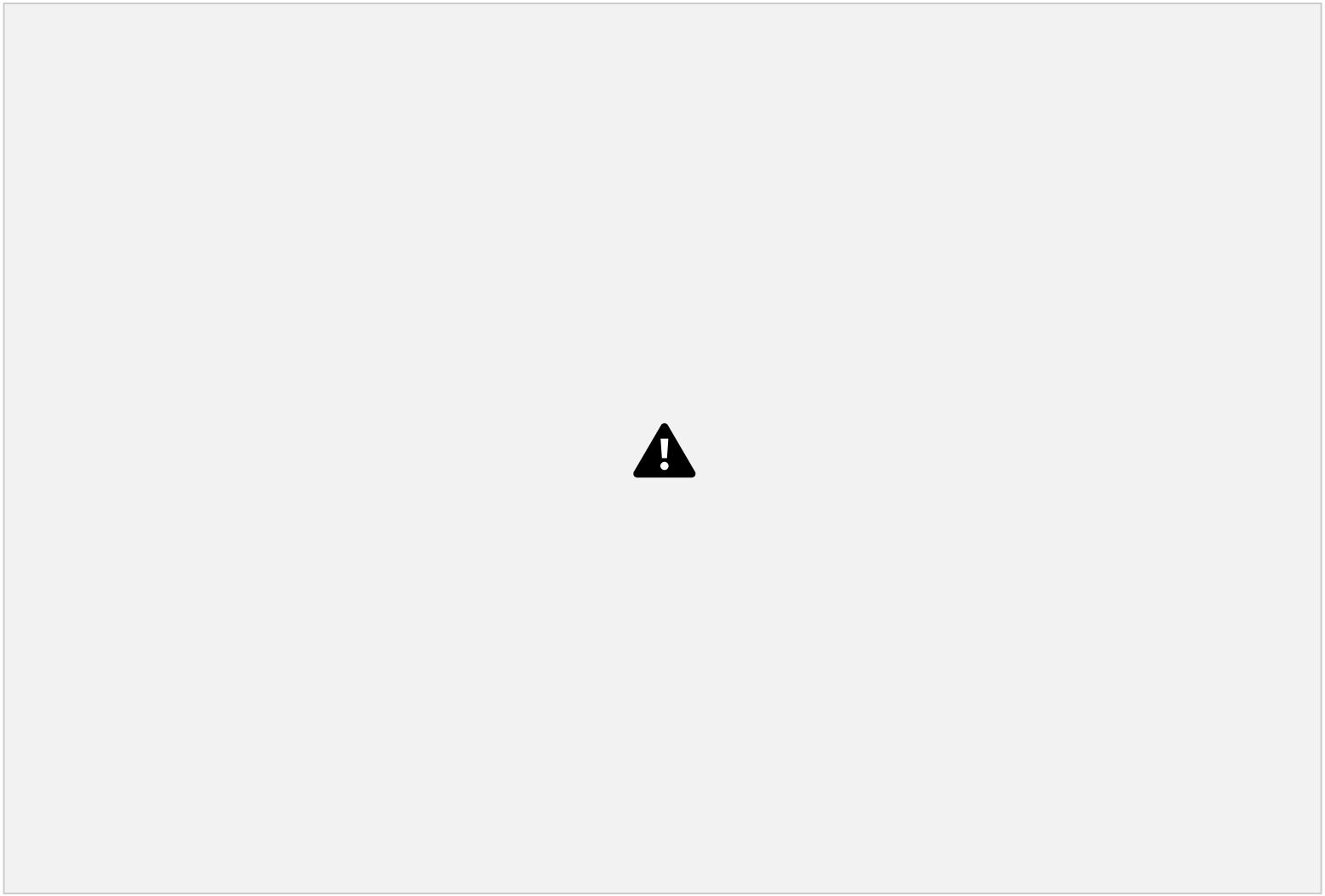


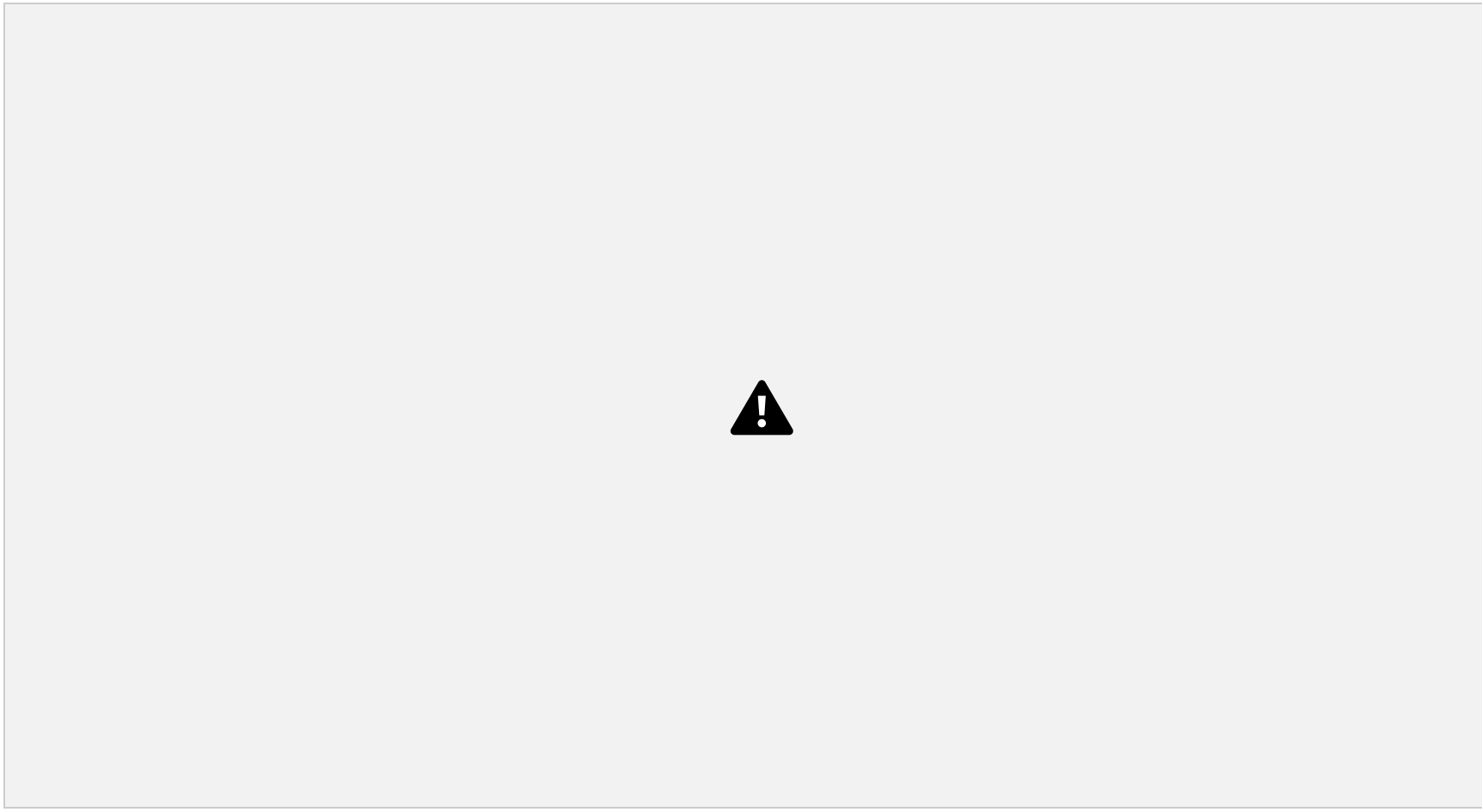


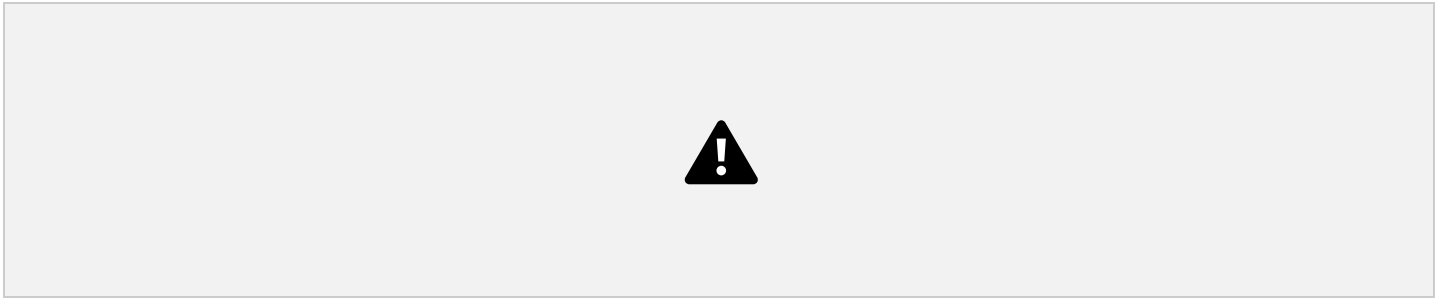


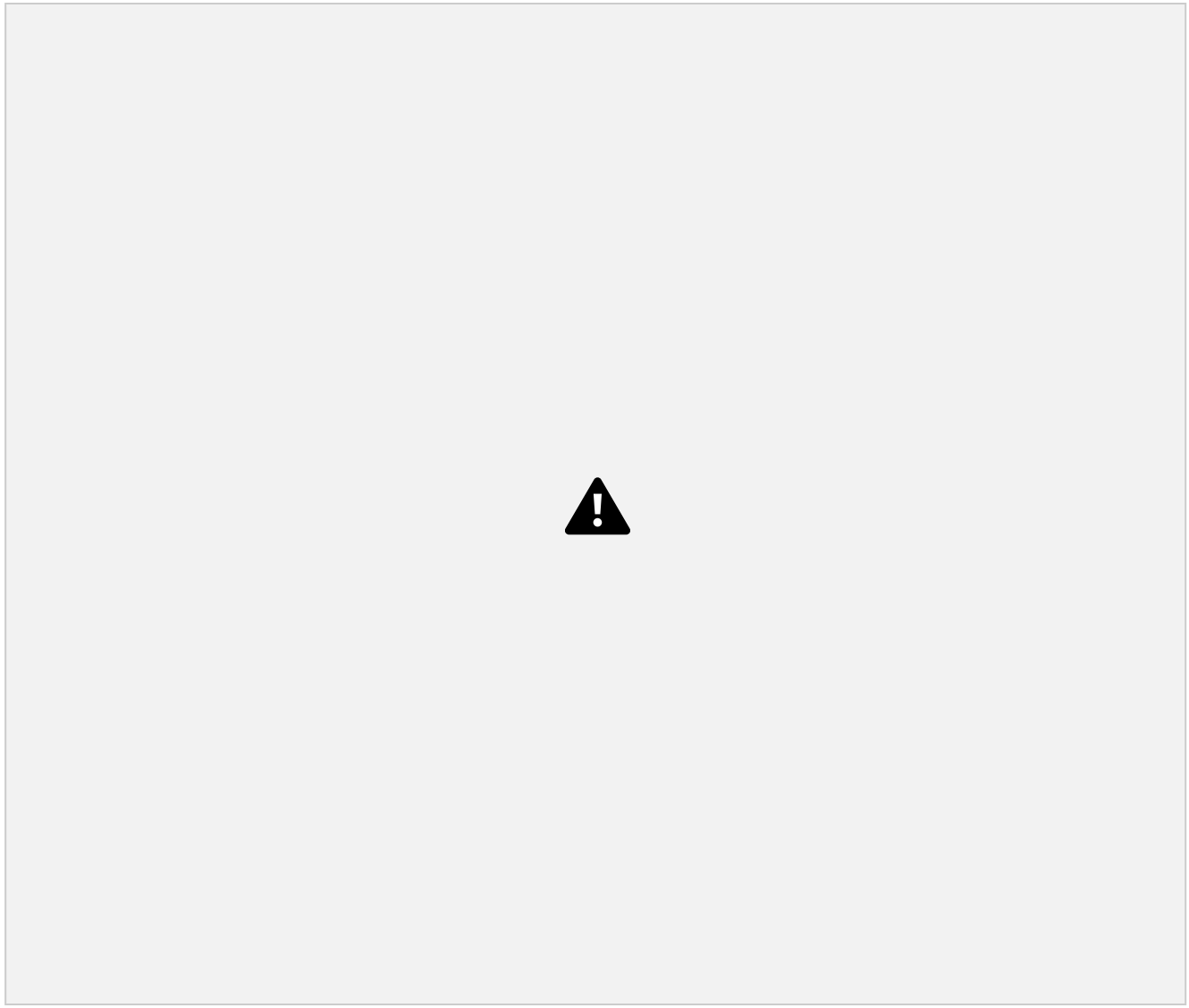


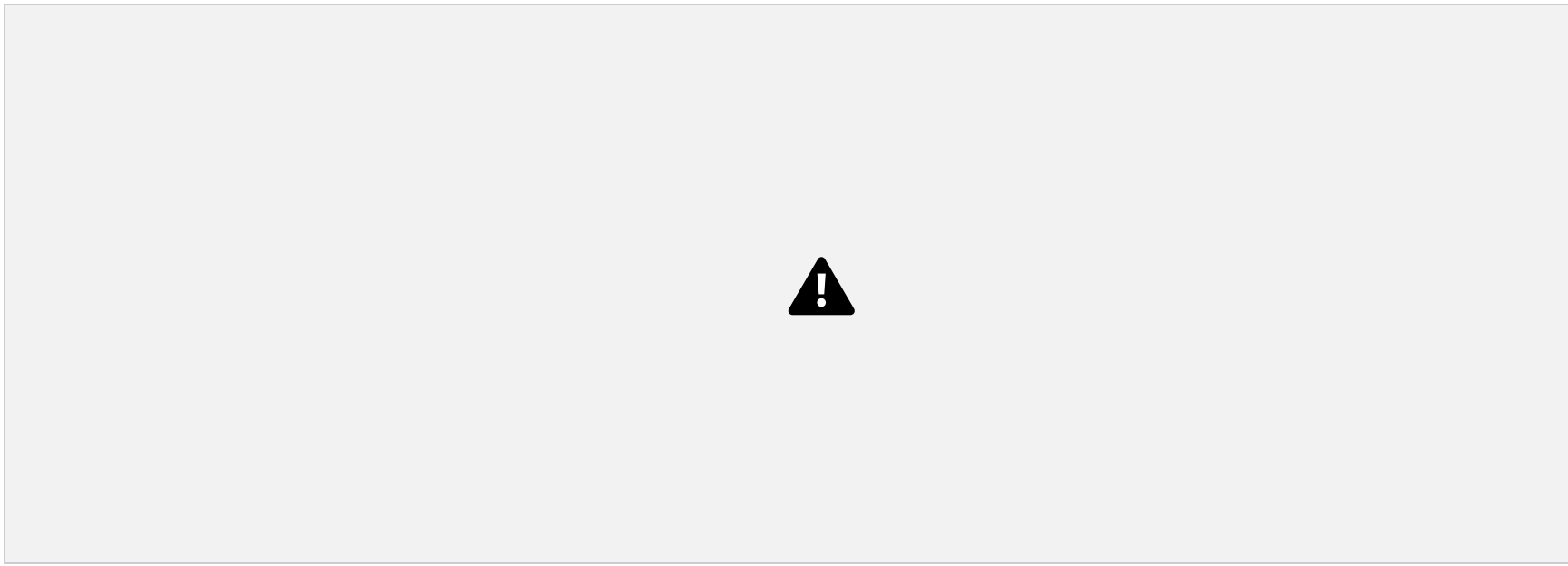


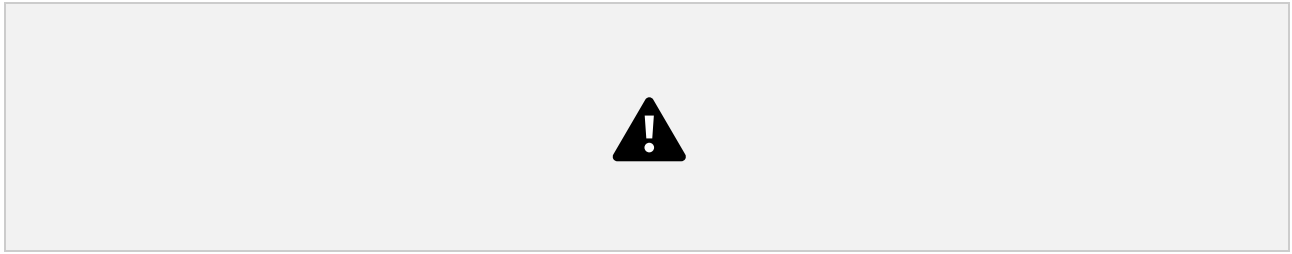


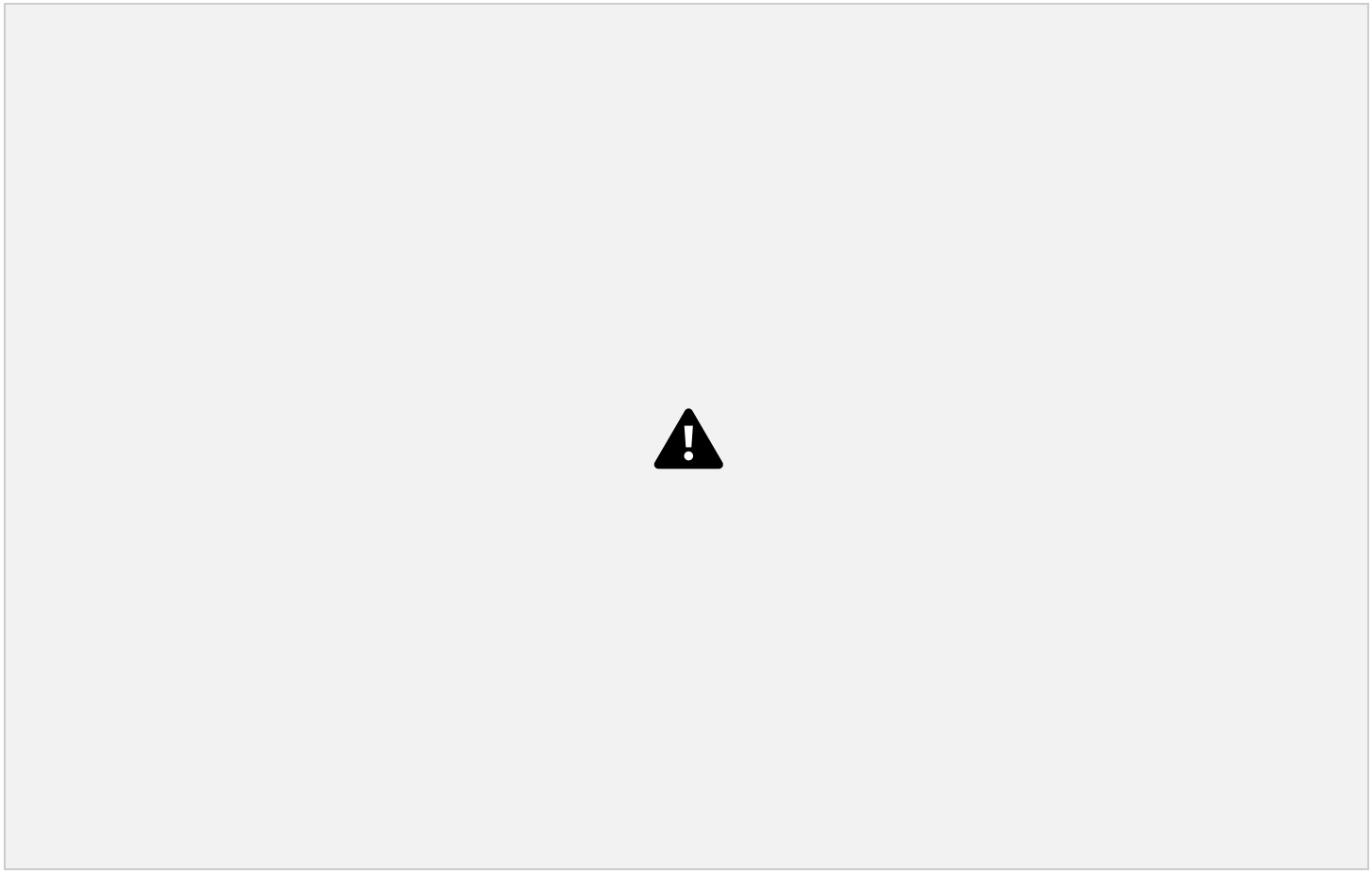


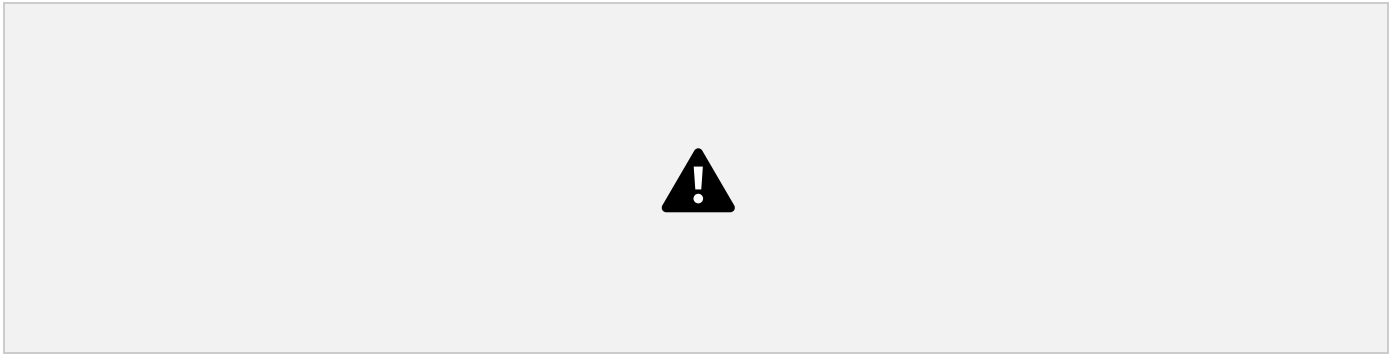


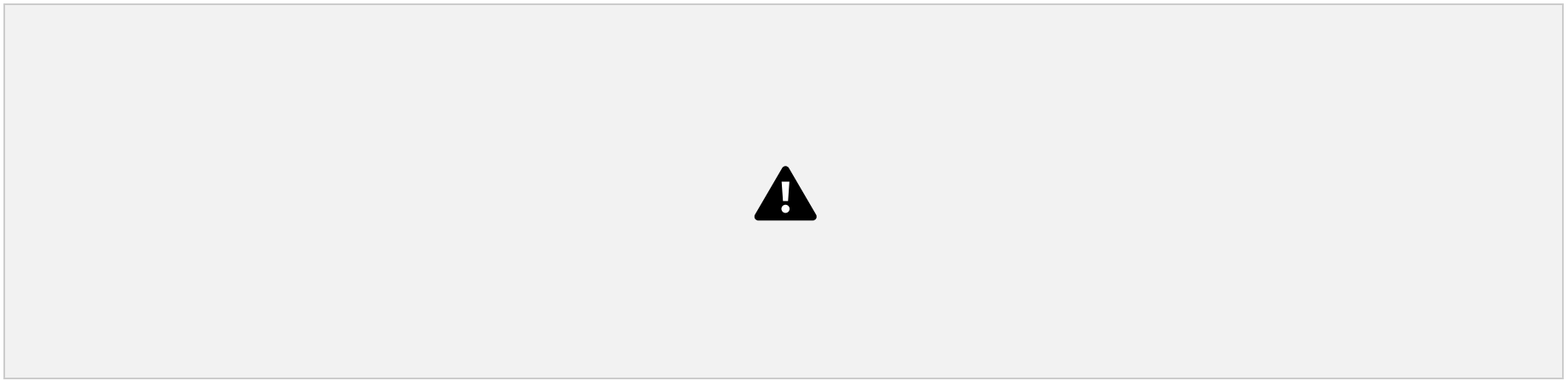


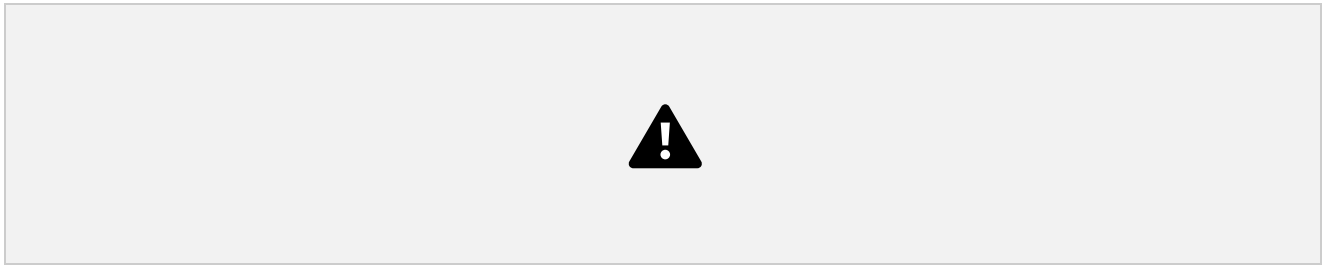


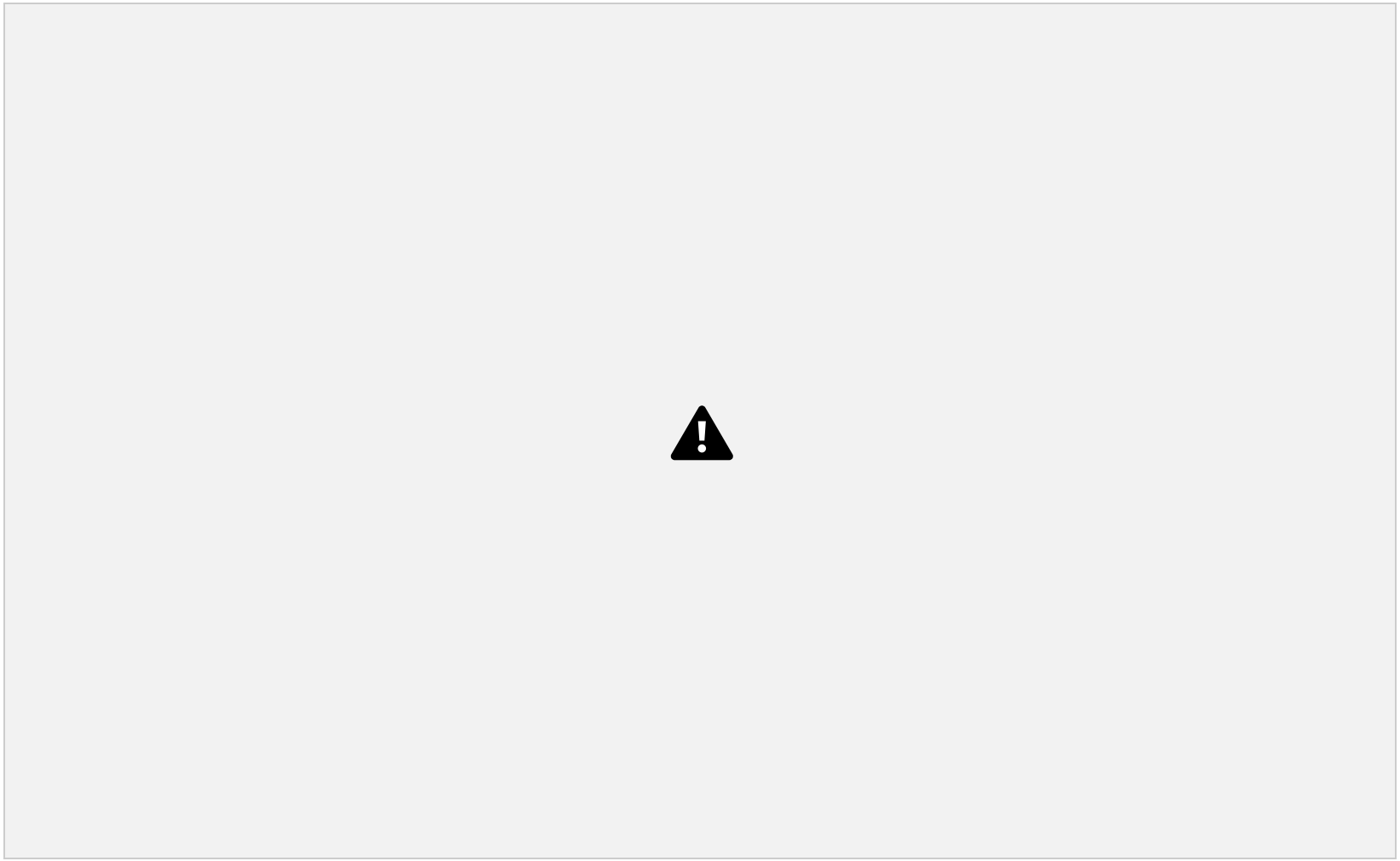




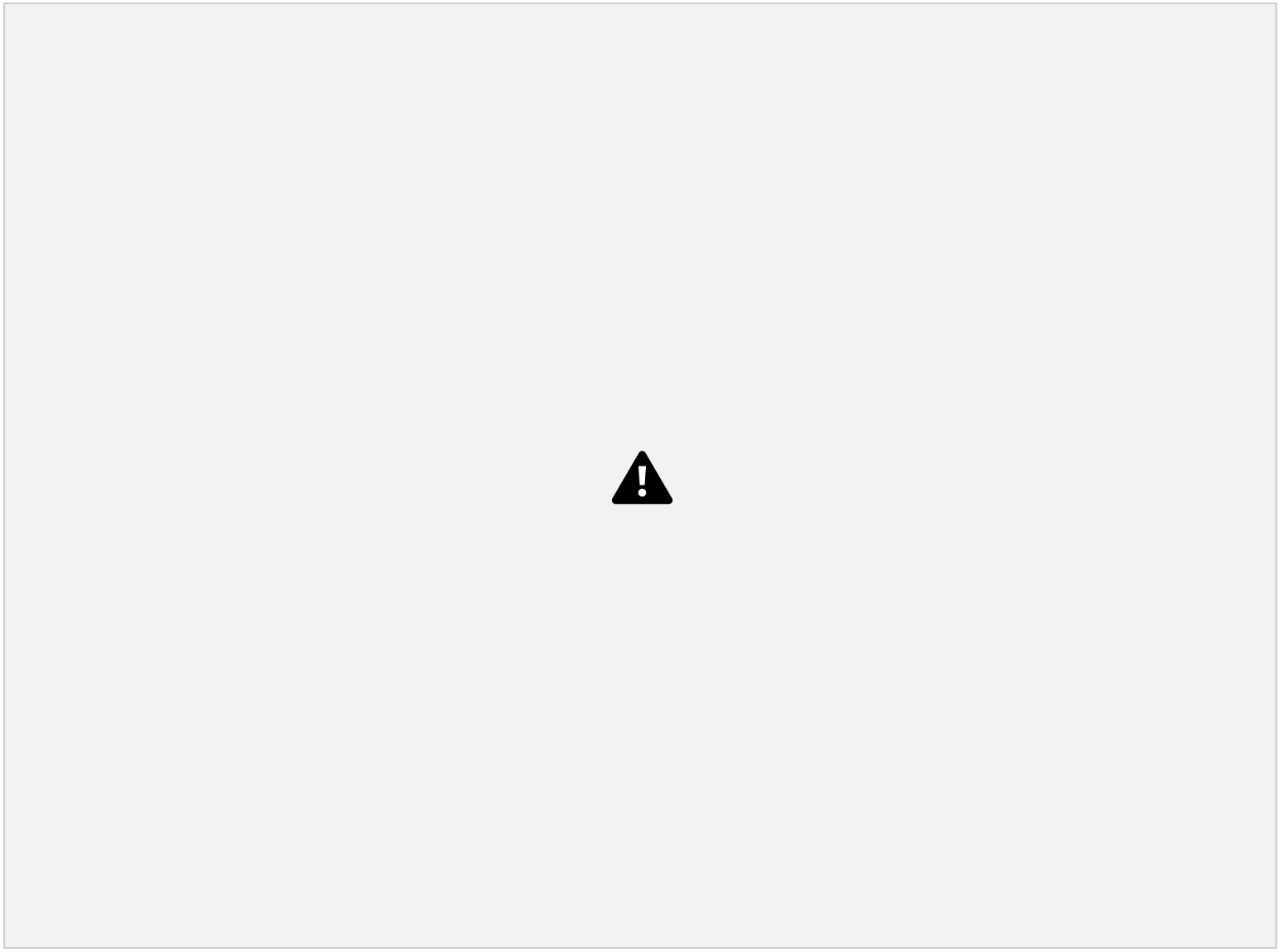


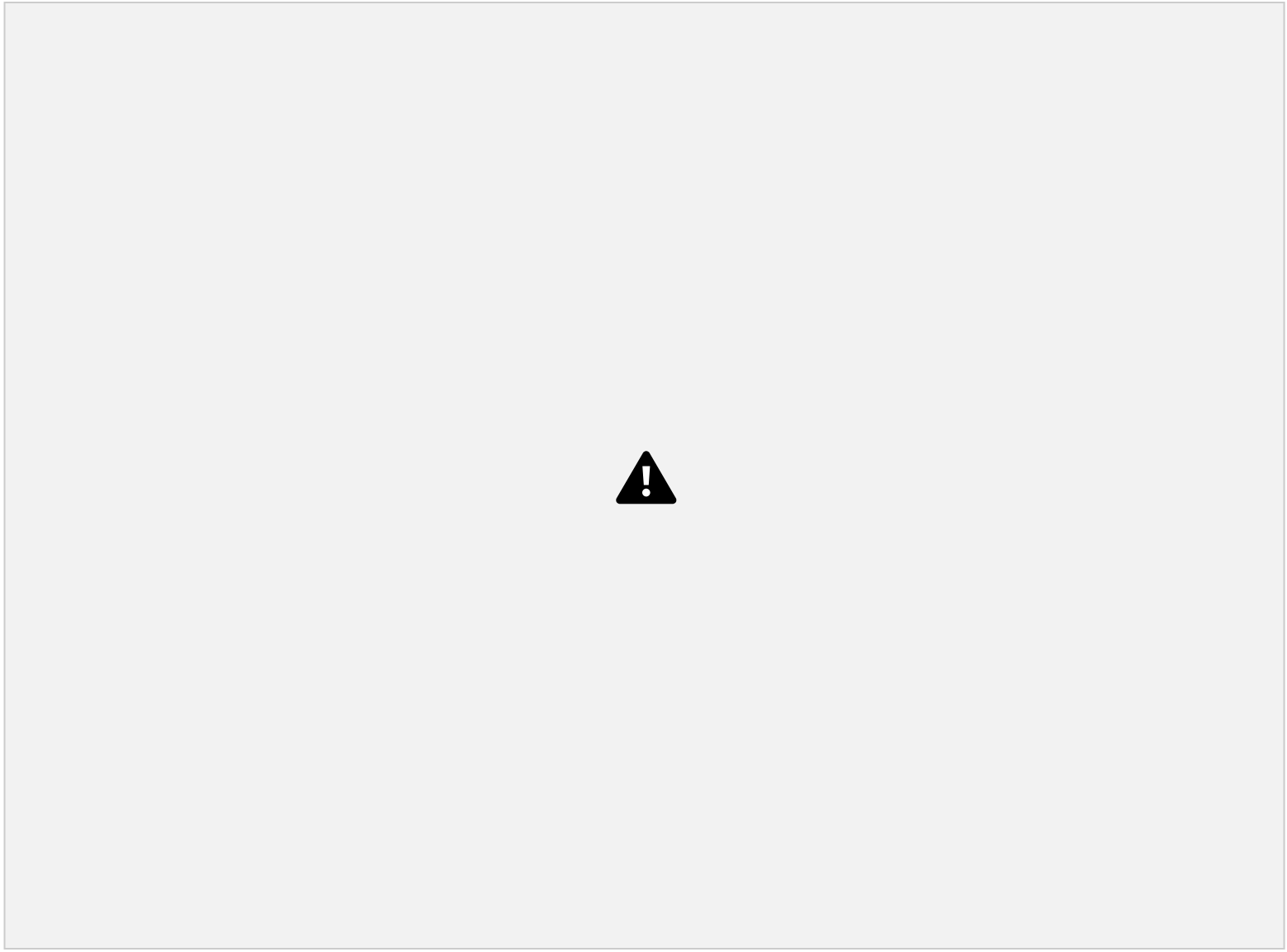






OTHER RESEARCH & REVIEWS





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