OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

ISSN: 2329-8847
Journal of Aging Science

Short Communication

Aging Complies with Therapeutic Diseases

Lniedern Niedern*

Department of Metabolism and Aging, Uniersity of Washington, Seattle, United State

ABOUT THE STUDY

Nowadays, aging disease is a burden for all countries. To prevent or treat the aging related diseases is an important part to reduce the complication of aging disease like diabetes, hypertension etc. Thus, it is very interesting issues for scientists to develop anti-aging drugs which is essential for our society. It has been described that scientists are trying to explore the drug which is beneficial for aging [1].

Aging is associated with an increase in the position of the advanced glycation end products which is also related to the diabetes and cancers. The vascular injuries in diabetes are caused by both intracellular and extracellular AGE conformation. There's high threat of numerous forms of cancers in diabetic cases [2]. One of the commonest aging diseases Alzheimer's disease is also related to high concentration of AGE in amyloid beta (Aβ) plaques in the AD patient's brain. So, to measure the AGE level in human disease is easy to explore the drug which will be beneficial for aging disease in our society.

One of the intriguing Aryuvedic drug for aging is curcumin Tumeric, an active element deduced from Curcuma longa, is used in traditional Indian and Chinese drugs for thousands of times. Inquiries were done in laboratory to show the effect of turmeric parcels [3]. Some studies showed that turmeric has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer parcels. Also, turmeric possesses numerous medicinal uses including treatment for growing complaint like Alzheimer Disease. The vital ingredients of turmeric are demethoxycurcumin and bisdemethoxycurcumin.

There was exploration done for curcumin effect on Aβ and the results showed that curcumin prevents Aβ aggregation and crosses the blood- brain hedge, reach brain cells, and cover neurons from colorful poisonous cuts of aging and Aβ in humans. Oral administration of curcumin is salutary for numerous conditions including diabetes, adipose-liver complaint, atherosclerosis, arthritis, cancer and neurological diseases similar as depression, Alzheimer's or Parkinson's complaint in some studies [4]. Because of this salutary effect, curcumin is assumed as one of the polyphenols composites which might have effect on mortal aging related complaint [5].

Some researchers are doing research on the well-known ant diabetic drug, Metformin for anti-aging treatment. Metformin is veritably useful to treat type 2 diabetes that inhibits gluconeogenesis. It seems to cover against aging related conditions, cancer and inflammation [6]. One of my studies showed that metformin increased the lifetime of Caenorhabditis elegans. But, it's necessary to show the anti-aging effect of metformin in mortal study. It's anticipated that new remedial agent for aging will be explored in near future.

Biological growing exploration shows that there are no gerontogenes that have evolved with the specific function of causing aging and determining the time of our death. Genes determine our survival and our capability to live and maintain health, but for about 40-50 times only. The period of life is known as the Essential Life Time (ELT), needed by elaboration for the assurance of life and the durability of generations [7]. In the presence of survival genes, we're suitable to live, and now we indeed anticipate living, for much longer duration than our species' ELT. Still, a longer life beyond ELT also allows the emergence of growing together with all its physical, internal and social instantiations. Also requires life adaptations, and biomedical, aesthetic and sickie-social styles for maintaining health and identity in old age.

Aging is therefore an imperative miracle and happens collectively. And so the styles to intermediate in aging are also needed to be person-specific. The largely complex and dynamic nature of our present bodies makes it insolvable to fully stop or reverse aging. The very act of living constantly causes damage in our cells through three major sources of damage. Free revolutionaries formed due to external factors for illustration, sun and pollution, and as a result of internal metabolism involving oxygen and essence. Nutritive factors, including glucose, and fats their metabolites. Crimes in the biochemical processes of DNA duplication, RNA recap and protein conflation [8]. Elaboration has developed a complex network of molecular, cellular and physiological conservation and form

Correspondence to: Lniedern Niedern, Department of Metabolism and Aging, University of Washington, Seattle, United State, Email: lniedern@scripps.edu

Received: 01-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. JASC-22-16763; **Editor assigned:** 04-Apr-2022, PreQC No. JASC-22-16763 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Apr-2022, QC No. JASC-22-16763; **Revised:** 26-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. JASC-22-16763 (R); **Published:** 03-May-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-8847-22.S11.001.

Citation: Niedern L (2022) Aging Complies with Therapeutic Diseases. J Aging Sci. S11:001.

systems to control the damage and assure the survival during ELT.

REFERENCES

1. Ohgami N, Miyazaki A, Sakai M, Kuniyasu A, Nakayama H, Horiuchi S. Advanced glycation end products inhibit scavenger receptor class B type I-mediated reverse cholesterol transport: a new crossroad of AGE to cholesterol metabolism. J Atheroscler Thromb. 2003;10(1):1-6.
2. Unlu A, Nayir E, Kalenderoglu MD, Kirca O, Ozdogan M. Curcumin (Turmeric) and cancer. J buon. 2016;21(5):1050-1060.
3. Ahmed T, Gilani AH. Therapeutic potential of turmeric in Alzheimer's disease: curcumin or curcuminoids?. Phytother Res. 2014;28(4):517-525.
4. Reddy PH, Manczak M, Yin X, Grady MC, Mitchell A, Tonk S, et al. Protective effects of Indian spice curcumin against amyloid-β in Alzheimer's disease. J Alzheimer's Dis. 2018;61(3):843-866.
5. Ghosh SS, He H, Wang J, Gehr TW, Ghosh S. Curcumin-mediated regulation of intestinal barrier function: the mechanism underlying its beneficial effects. Tissue Barriers. 2018;6(1):e1425085.
6. Garg G, Singh S, Singh AK, Rizvi SI. Antiaging effect of metformin on brain in naturally aged and accelerated senescence model of rat. Rejuvenation Res. 2017;20(3):173-182.
7. Novelle MG, Ali A, Diéguez C, Bernier M, Decabo R. Metformin: a hopeful promise in aging research. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med. 2016;6(3):e25932.
8. Win MT, Yamamoto Y, Munesue S, Han D, Harada SI, Yamamoto H. Validated liquid culture monitoring system for lifespan extension of Caenorhabditis elegans through genetic and dietary manipulations. J Aging Dis. 2013;4(4):178.