

Role of Cellular Senescence in the Mechanism of the Reverse Association between Cancer and Cognitive Impairment Type Alzheimer

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Abstract

Cancer and Alzheimer's disease (AD) are prevalent diseases associated with aging. Epidemiological studies have evidenced an inverse association between both, proposing a common biological mechanism deregulated in opposite directions. In both age-related pathologies, senescent cells have been identified. Measurement of senescence markers could help to understand the underlying common biological process and mutual protection between cancer and AD. The objective was to study cellular senescence and senescence associated secretory phenotype (SASP) in lymphocytes of four groups of patients: (1) with mild cognitive impairment Alzheimer type (MCI type Alzheimer), (2) with history of cancer without cognitive impairment, (3) patients with both diagnoses and (4) healthy controls, of both sexes and comparable ages. Senescence was measured by β -galactosidase (β -gal) activity by flow cytometry and the presence of p16 INK4A by western blot. β -gal at basal level showed greater activity in the group MCI type Alzheimer group compared to the others, although it did not reach significance. However, upon exposure to a senescence stimulus H₂O₂ 10 μ M, the MCI type Alzheimer group showed significant increase in β -gal activity ($p = 0,0307$) compared with the value without stimulus ($p = 0,2385$).

The presence of p16 INK4A showed no difference between groups. Alzheimer + Cancer suggest that presence of both pathologies represents a situation of inflammation that might be explained by a high level of cognitive deterioration present in this group.



Biography:

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Speaker Publications:

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