Keio University Global Research Institute Longevity Initiative April 14, 2018

Longevity Research in Keio University.

Hideyuki Okano

Dean, Keio University Graduate School of Medicine Professor and Chair, Department of Physiology Keio University School of Medicine

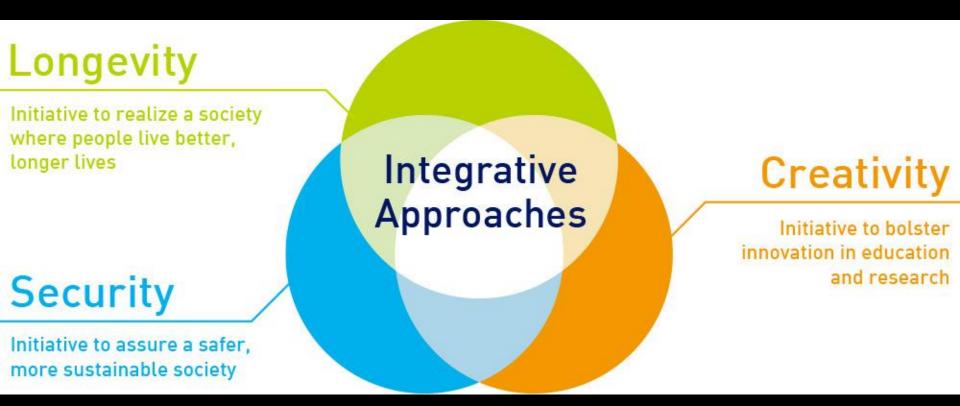
Global Future Council on the Future of Biotechnologies, World Economic Forum

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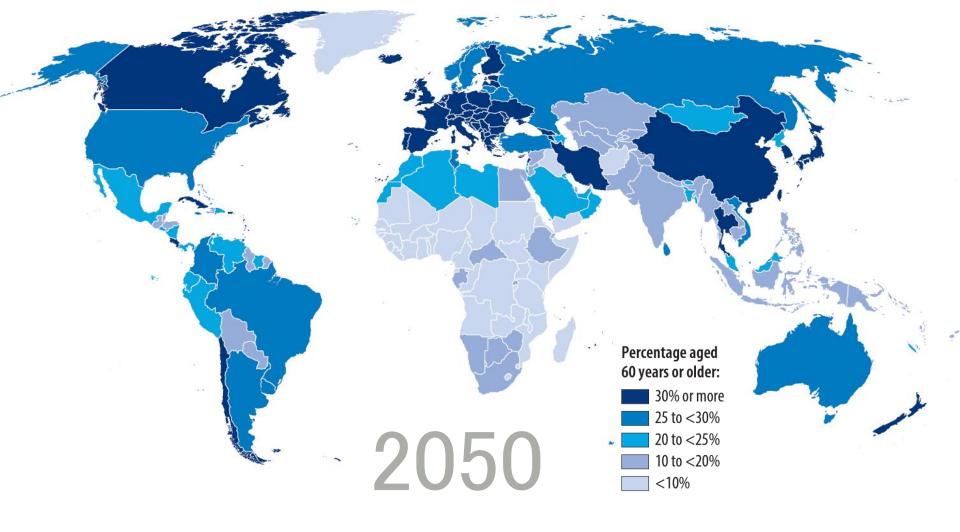
Keio University



TOP GLOBAL UNIVERSITY PROJECT Keio Global Initiatives Longevity, Security, Creativity



Populations are getting older







1. Dementia

2. Supercentenarian Study

3. Neurodegenerative Disease Model Marmoset

SOCIAL COSTS FOR DEMENTIA IN JAPAN

14.5 trillion Yens per Year (~3% of GDP)

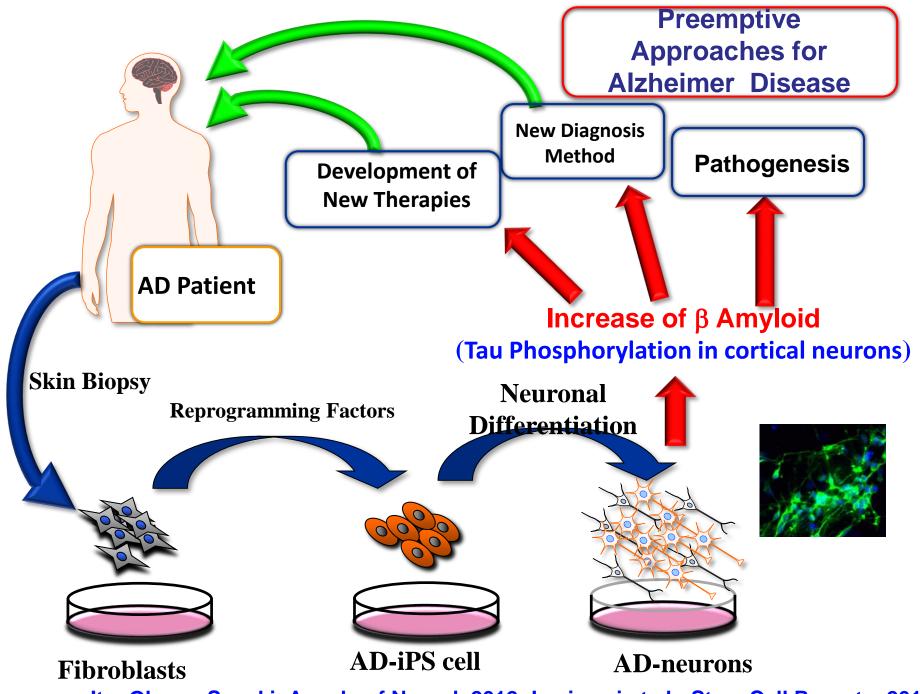
Including Medical Expenses (1.9 trillion Yens) Care Costs (6.4 trillion Yens) Informal Care Costs (6.2 trillion Yens)

Dr. Michihiro Sado at Keio University School of Medicine



To prevent the increase of this ratio, preemptive approaches against dementia are indispensable.

Preemptive Medicine includes Early Detection of the diseases and Early Interventions.



Ito, Okano, Suzuki: Annals of Neurol, 2012; Imaizumi et al.: Stem Cell Reports, 2015

Preemptive Medicine for Alzheimer Disease in Keio



Keio University Shinanomachi Campus 2015-June

Early Intervention

Amyloid β, Tau PET imaging (Preventive Medicine Center)

Early Diagnosis

iPS cells (iPS cell Research Center)

Whole Genome Sequencing (Keio Center for Supercentenarian Medical Research)



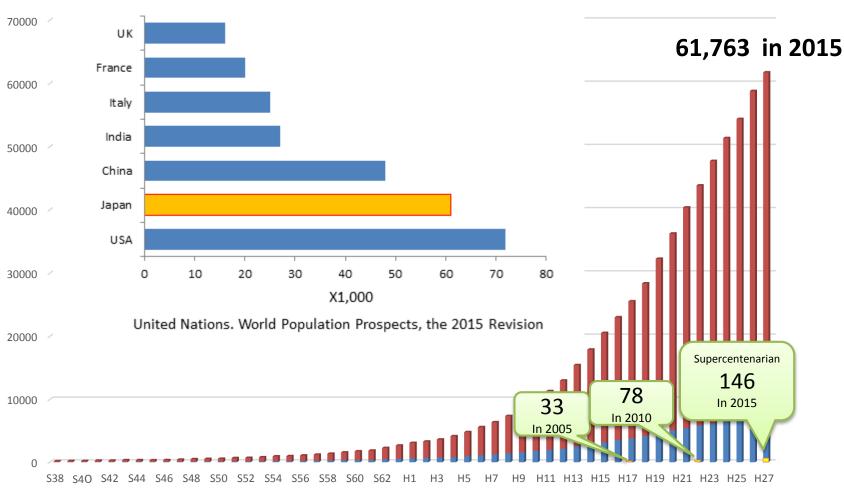


2. Supercentenarian Study

Toward a comprehensive understanding of healthy longevity

Yasumichi Arai, Hideyuki Okano, Nobuyoshi Hirose, Center for Supercentenarian Medical Research Keio University School of Medicine

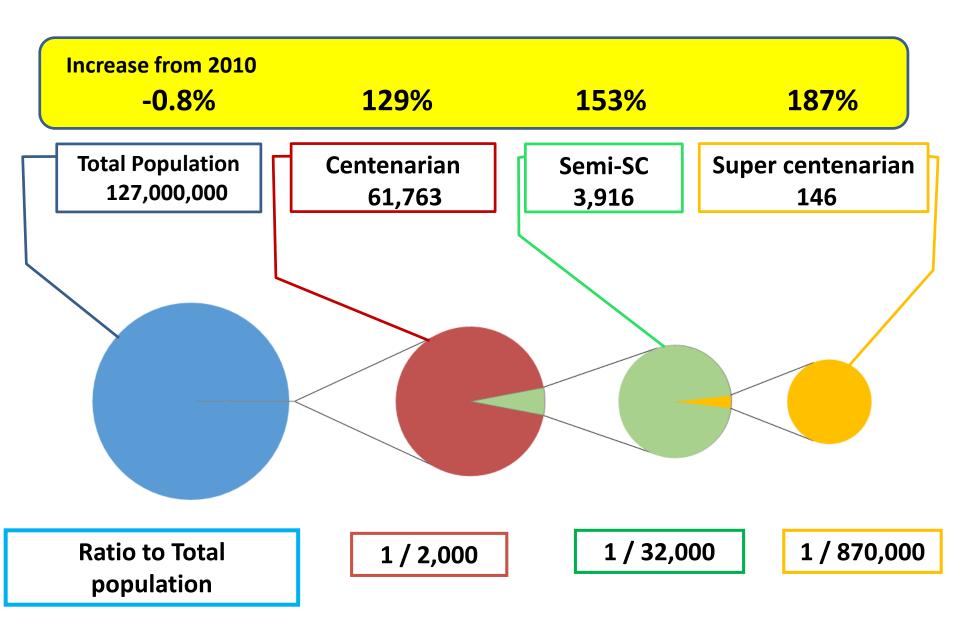
Number of Centenarians in Japan from 1963 to 2015



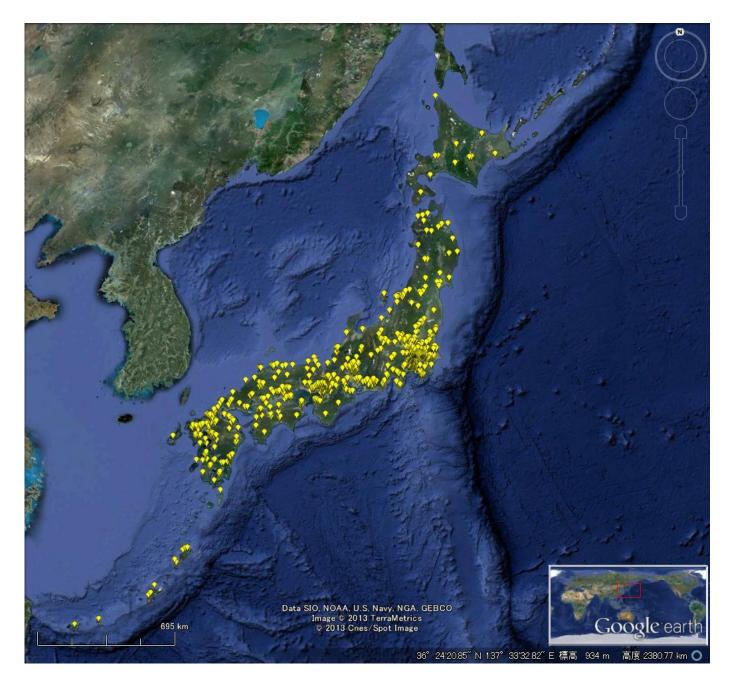
The Number of Centenarians in Selected Countries in 2015

■ male ■ female

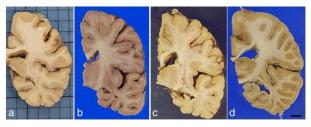
Number & ratio of SSC and SC in Japan in 2015



Nation-wide recruitment of Japanese Semi-supercentenarian Study



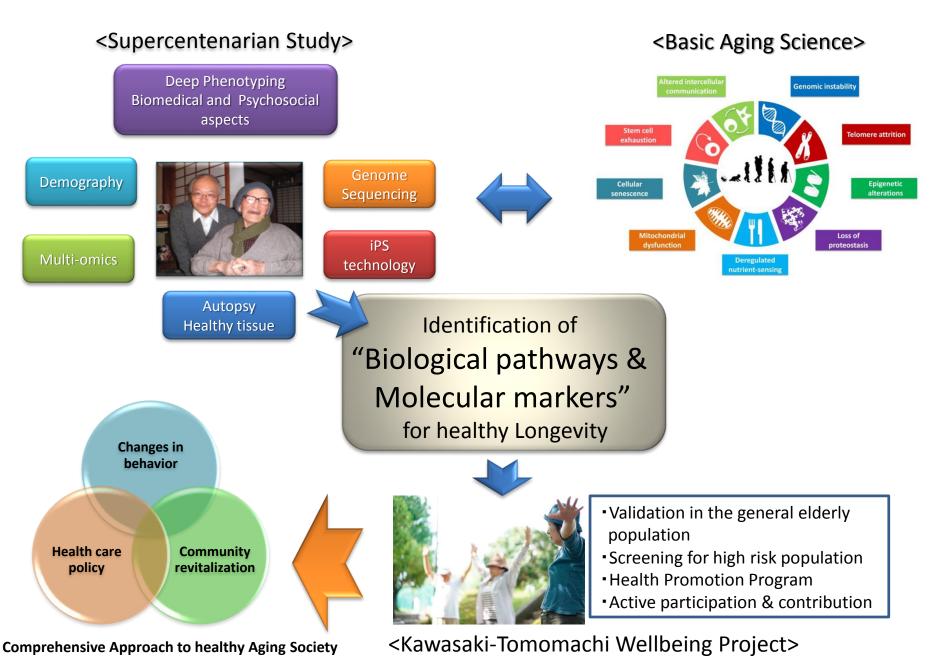
Successful Brain Aging in Supercentenarians ∼Four Brain Autopsy Cases ∼



	Case 1 (111 yo)	Case 2 (111 yo)	Case 3 (114 yo)	Case 4 (110 yo)
Past medical history	HT-, DM-	HT-, DM-	HT-, DM-	HT+, DM−
Аро Е	2/3	2/3	3/3	3/3
CDR	0.5	NA	0	NA
Brain weight (fresh)	460 (left hemisphere)	925	1,015	1,115
Atrophy	F, T	F, T	F, T	Т
AD pathological changes (NIA–Reagan)	Intermediate	Intermediate	Unclassified	Intermediate
AD pathological changes (NIA–AA)	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low PART possible	Intermediate
Lewy body pathology	None	None	None	None
Vascular injury	Multiple cortical infartcs	None	None	None
Arteriolosclerosis	Mild to moderate	Mild to moderate	Mild to moderate	Mild to moderate

Takao M, et al. Acta Neuropathologica CommunicationsNeuroscience of Disease 20164:97. modified

Possible Implications of Supercentenarian Study



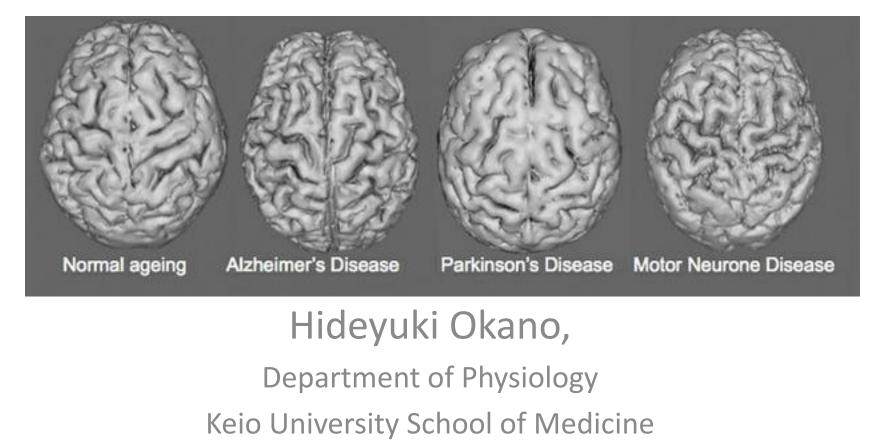




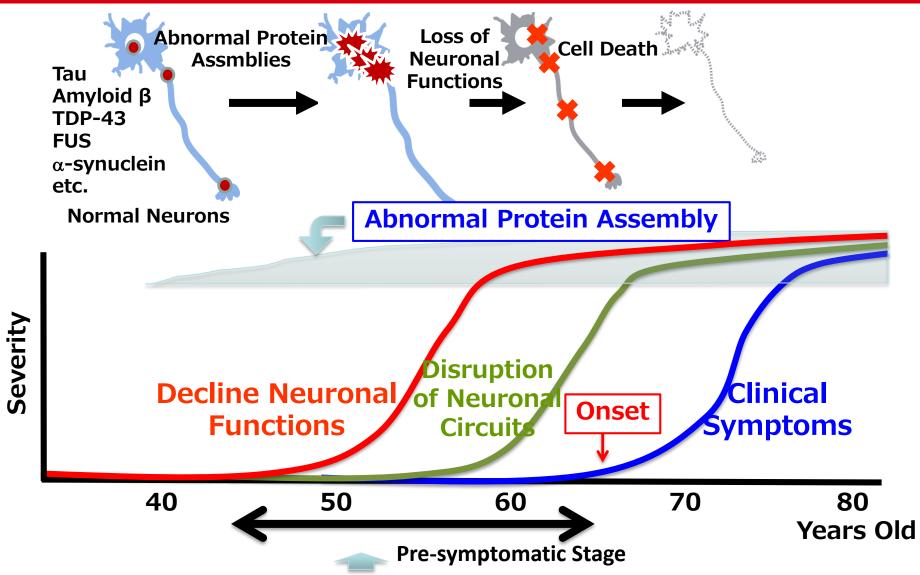




3. Neurodegenerative Disease Model Marmoset



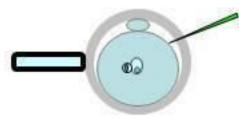
Abnormal Protein Assembly is a Common Mechanism for Triggering Neurodegeneration including Alzheimer D, Parkinson D, ALS and etc.



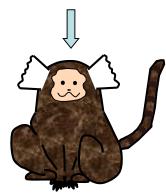
Preemptive Approach: Early Therapeutic Interventions to prevent Disease Progression

Generation of Genetically Modified Marmoset

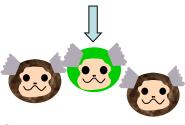




Lentiviral vector injection



Embryo transfer to surrogate mother



Transgenic marmoset



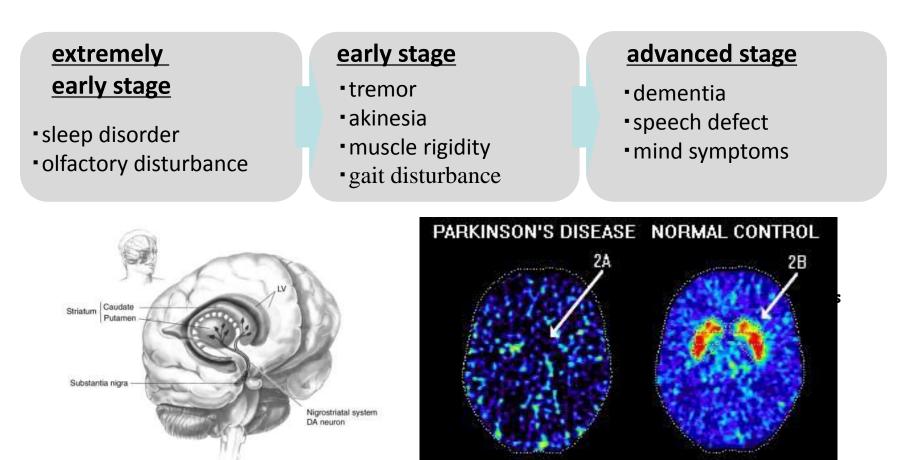
Lentivirus: Sasaki et al., *Nature*, 2009 Genome Editing: Sato et al. Cell Stem Cell, 2016

Patented in USA, Europe, China, Korea, Singapore, Australia and Japan

Motor symptoms in patients with PD

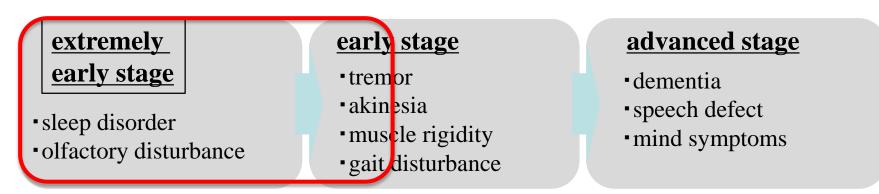


Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease in human



It is said that motor symptoms of PD appear when more than 80% of DA neurons at Substantia Nigra are lost by the disease.

Symptoms of Parkinson's Disease in human



Future issues to be addressed using PD model transgenic marmoset

- What are the neuronal circuits damaged at the each clinical stage?
- Any relationship between the Pathogenic protein accumulation and each clinical symptom?
- Prediction of the Onset of each clinical symptom
- Development of the drugs to slow-down the Disease Progression as a Preemptive Approach



