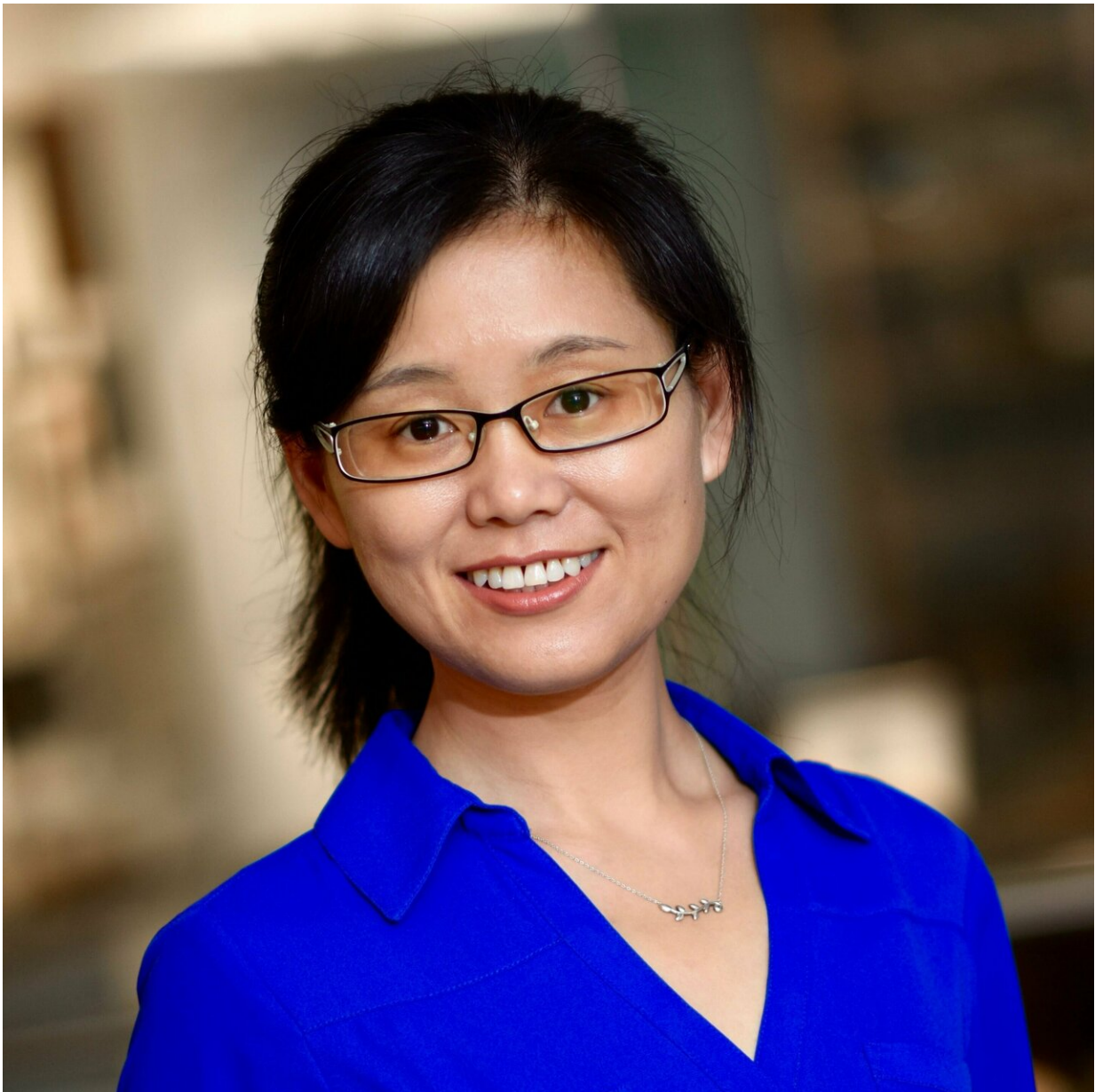


# Researchers uncover intracellular longevity pathway

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Dr. Meng Wang Credit: Baylor College of Medicine

The search for clues on how to live healthier, longer lives has led researchers at Baylor College of Medicine to look inside the cells of the worm *Caenorhabditis elegans*. The researchers report in the journal *Developmental Cell* the discovery of an intracellular pathway that mediates metabolic adjustments that promote health and longevity in the worm.

"In my lab, we study the regulation of longevity using *C. elegans* as the [animal model](#)," said corresponding author Dr. Meng Wang, professor in the Huffington Center on Aging, of molecular and human genetics and Robert C. Fyfe Endowed Chair on Aging at Baylor College of Medicine. "In this study, we looked for answers at the [cellular level](#), investigating how intracellular compartments of the cell work together to keep the cell healthy and living longer."

Wang and her colleagues specifically looked at two essential organelles, or compartments, of [cells](#): the lysosomes, mostly known as the scavenger center of the cell that breaks down cellular materials and recycles them, and the mitochondria, the structures in charge of respiration producing energy for the cell.

"In our previous work we found a specific lysosomal lipid signaling pathway that promotes longevity," said Wang, who also is a member of the Dan L Duncan Comprehensive Cancer Center and an investigator in the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. "Here we found that inducing this lysosomal signaling pathway activates specific mitochondrial genes, which in turn trigger a metabolic switch from using glucose to using fat as energy source, as well as other responses."

Cells can use either sugar or lipids as fuels, and switching from the former to the latter generates a number of cellular responses that improve metabolic fitness.

"Overall, the worms become leaner because they use lipids instead of sugar and at the same time they are better protected from oxidative damages. The result is that they have extended, healthier lifespan," Wang said. "This work is the first to show how lysosomes talk to mitochondria to regulate longevity."

The researchers anticipate that other cellular organelles also communicate with each other in regulating [healthy aging](#).

"Cellular organelles are very dynamic; they communicate with each other by physical interaction and/or by biochemical communication," Wang said. "We think that during the [aging process](#), this communication is disrupted, leading to a halt of communication or miscommunication between the organelles, which, in turn, can lead to metabolic problems, disease and aging. If we can understand how organelles communicate, we may find ways to help them to continue their conversation in ways that help the organism live healthier, longer."

**More information:** *Developmental Cell* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.devcel.2018.12.022](#)

Provided by Baylor College of Medicine

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