

Studying tiny worms could unlock new insights into human life

November 20 2020, by Beth Newcomb



Caenorhabditis elegans. Credit: Wikipedia

Two recent USC studies in tiny worms could offer insights on how genetics and diet affect reproduction and lifespan in many other species, including humans.

Caenorhabditis elegans, or *C. elegans*, is a species of millimeter-long nematode worm that, at first glance, doesn't appear to be very similar to mammals; they eat bacteria and are largely hermaphrodites that reproduce by self-fertilization. However, several genes in the worms have been found to be highly evolutionarily conserved, or found in other species, including humans, and the tiny worms are a very useful animal model for research, said USC Leonard Davis School of Gerontology Associate Professor Sean Curran.

How diets affect reproduction and lifespan

A recent publication by Curran, coauthored by Ph.D. in Molecular Biology candidate Nicole Stuhr and published November 6 in *Communications Biology*, examines how changing the bacterial diet of *C. elegans* can change the development, reproduction, and metabolism of the animals. In the laboratory, *C. elegans* are fed monocultures of bacteria, usually the *E. coli* strain OP50 due to its wide availability; however, these diets don't reflect the type of variety *C. elegans* would have access to in the wild, Curran explained.

To diversify the worms' diets, Stuhr and Curran provided the worms with *E. coli* strains OP50, HT115, and HB101 and also cultured three different microbial strains that were easily identifiable by color: methylobacterium, which appears red; xanthomonas, which is orange; and sphingomonas, which appears yellow. While the six diets would provide the same calorie content for the worms, the nutritional composition of each diet varied, and the researchers measured concentrations of glucose, glycerol, glycogen, triglyceride, and water to create nutritional profiles.

In worms fed the red and yellow diets, the researchers noted an increase in lifespan but a decrease in reproduction as compared to orange and the three *E. coli* diets. The team also saw differences in whether fats were

deposited more in the body or in the reproductive cells of the worms as well as growth speed differences in the worms' larval stages, indicating that the type of diet had major effects on development. The alterations caused by different bacterial diets were not only be seen in the diverse phenotypes that presented themselves, but also at the genetic level, causing fluctuations in expression of genes for multiple physiological processes, including development, fat content, reproduction, healthspan, and lifespan.

"Unlike humans, who can choose to be vegetarian, paleo, gluten-free, etc., there is not a defined diet for worms. This study introduces three new diets and compares them to the standard *E. coli* diets traditionally used. These diets have dramatic impact on healthspan and lifespan," Curran said. "Our goal now is to determine what aspects of each diet is causal. These new diets will be a powerful tool in our genetic work to define gene-[diet](#) relationships quickly in the worm and then move these studies into human health and longevity."

Exploring genes that affect fertility

In another recent study published November 9 in *Scientific Reports*, Curran and Ph.D. in Molecular Biology candidate Amy Hammerquist explored the role of the MAFR-1 gene, which represses the production of the protein RNA polymerase III.

When the MAFR-1 gene was suppressed in *C. elegans*, the worms' spermatids, or male sex cells, were smaller than normal and less successful in fertilization. However, when MAFR-1 expression was restored within the [worms](#)' reproductive cells, the spermatids' size and function were restored as well.

MAFR-1 is a homolog—an equivalent gene in a different species—of the gene *Maf1*, which is found throughout the animal kingdom,

including in humans. Previous research has shown that disrupting Maf1 activity leads to, in addition to increased RNA polymerase III activity, an increase in intracellular fat abundance and, in some instances, altered lifespan, Curran said.

"Based on the high degree of conservation of Maf1 activity across species, our study may inform similar roles for Maf1 and RNA polymerase III in mammalian male fertility," he said. "To the best of our knowledge, this is the first instance of manipulation of any Maf1 homolog in any individual tissue of a multicellular organism. Taken together, our findings suggest that Maf1 may have unique roles in unique tissues that warrant further investigation."

More information: Nicole L. Stuhr et al. Bacterial diets differentially alter lifespan and healthspan trajectories in *C. elegans*, *Communications Biology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s42003-020-01379-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-020-01379-1)

Amy M. Hammerquist et al. Roles for the RNA polymerase III regulator MAFR-1 in regulating sperm quality in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Scientific Reports* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-76423-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76423-5)

Provided by University of Southern California

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