



A GUIDE FOR PATIENTS

LITERATURE

Anti-Aging

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literature page



❖ Anti-Aging

➤ **Allogeneic Human Mesenchymal Stem Cell Infusion for Aging Frailty**

Impaired endogenous stem cell repair capacity is hypothesized to be a biological basis of frailty.

Therapies that restore regenerative capacity may therefore be beneficial. This Phase 1 study evaluated the safety and potential efficacy of intravenous, allogeneic, human mesenchymal stem cell (allo-hMSC)-based therapy in patients with aging frailty

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➤ **A Phase 2 Randomized. Double-blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial**

Aging frailty, characterized by decreased physical and immunological functioning, is associated with stem cell depletion. Human allogeneic mesenchymal stem cells (allo-hMSCs) exert immunomodulatory effects and promote tissue repair

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➤ Stem Cells & Aging

The potential of stem cells to overcome age-related deterioration of the body in regenerative medicine.

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➤ Effects of nutritional components on aging

Nutrients including carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, vitamins, and minerals regulate various physiological processes and are essential for the survival of organisms. Reduced overall caloric intake delays aging in multiple organisms

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➤ Exercise Attenuates the Major Hallmarks of Aging

Regular exercise has multi-system anti-aging effects. Here we summarize how exercise impacts the major hallmarks of aging. Besides searching for novel pharmaceutical targets for the aging process, we propose that more research should be devoted to gaining insights into the molecular mediators of the benefits of exercise and implementing effective exercise interventions for elderly people.

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➤ **Aging hallmarks: The Benefits of Physical Exercise**

The world population has been continuously increasing and progressively aging. Aging is characterized by a complex and intraindividual process associated with nine major cellular and molecular hallmarks, namely, genomic instability, telomere attrition, epigenetic alterations, a loss of proteostasis, deregulated nutrient sensing, mitochondrial dysfunction, cellular senescence, stem cell exhaustion, and altered intercellular communication. This review exposes the positive antiaging impact of physical exercise at the cellular level, highlighting its specific role in attenuating the aging effects of each hallmark

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➤ **Stem cell Aging: Mechanism, Regulators and Therapeutic Opportunities**

Aging tissues experience a progressive decline in homeostatic and regenerative capacities, attributed to degenerative changes in tissue-specific stem cells, stem cell niches, and systemic cues that regulate stem cell activity.

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