

Press release

November 12, 2020

Intervention against aging? Age is decisive for positive or negative effects of the diabetes drug Metformin

Metformin is a common type 2 diabetes drug. Recently, it was found to extend life span of young non-diabetic animals but the responses of old organisms to metformin remain unexplored. Researchers at the Leibniz Institute on Aging – Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI) in Jena, Germany, and the Friedrich Schiller University Jena found that mitochondrial dysfunction abrogates metformin benefits in aged *C. elegans* and late passage human cells. Moreover, the same metformin regime that prolongs the lifespan of young nematodes was toxic in old animals by inducing deleterious metabolic changes. These findings suggest that aging sets a limit for the health span benefits of metformin outside of diabetes.

Jena. While people today are getting older and older, diseases that are associated with age (e.g. cardiovascular diseases, cancer, dementia and diabetes) are also increasing. Reaching late life while staying healthy is of high priority. Recently, the drug metformin, which has been used for decades to treat patients suffering from type 2 diabetes, was linked to the reduced risk of cancer development and showed potential to alleviate cardiovascular diseases in humans. Furthermore, a life-prolonging effect of metformin has recently been shown in mice, flies and worms. So, does this make metformin the new miracle drug to prolong life and even delay aging-associated diseases?

The first clinical testing of a potential life-prolonging effect of metformin in aged humans without diabetes has been initiated by the American Federation for Aging Research (AFAR). However, the long-term effects of metformin in a non-diabetic cohort at different age have not been investigated yet. Researchers at the Leibniz Institute on Aging – Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI) in Jena, and their colleagues from the Friedrich Schiller University Jena (FSU), Germany, have now addressed these questions. They used the nematode *C. elegans* and human primary cells to investigate the metabolic response of young and old non-diabetic organisms to metformin treatment in detail. The current study has now been published in the journal *Nature Metabolism*.

Metformin - therapy against aging?

Metformin affects blood glucose levels by increasing the effect of the body's own insulin, and it is currently the most frequently prescribed drug for the diabetes type 2. Type 2 diabetes is an aging-related disease, and many patients begin metformin treatment at an advanced age. Based on the increased survival and reduced prevalence of aging-associated diseases in diabetes patients under metformin treatment, it was proposed that the longevity benefits of metformin could be extended to metabolically healthy older people.

"Upon discovering the life-prolonging effect of metformin in metabolic healthy worms and mice, a real hype arose about this diabetes drug as a possible miracle medicine against aging" says Dr. Maria Ermolaeva, head of the junior research group "Stress Tolerance and Homeostasis" at FLI. Her group uses the nematode *C. elegans* as well as mammalian cell cultures and the short-lived turquoise killifish to identify changes in metabolism and stress responses during aging.

Metformin treatment shortens the life span of old organisms

"In our current study we were able to uncover important limitations for the use of metformin as longevity medicine," says Dr. Ermolaeva. In contrast to the positive longevity effects in young organisms that received metformin, lifespan is shortened through metformin intake at an older age. "Previous studies that provided evidence of an extended longevity by metformin usually examined animals treated with metformin from young adult or middle age until the end of life. In contrast, we have looked at treatment windows covering the entire life span, or restricted to early life or to late life". The study also utilized a human cell culture model of replicative aging to assess human responses to metformin at a cellular level and compare them to organismal responses of the worms.

Metformin longevity benefits are reversed with age

The research team led by Dr. Ermolaeva found that the very same metformin treatment that prolonged life when *C. elegans* worms were treated at young age, was highly toxic when animals of old age were treated. Up to 80% of the population treated at old age were killed by metformin within the first 24 hours of treatment. Consistently, human primary cells demonstrated a progressive decrease in metformin tolerance as they approached replicative senescence. The researchers were able to link this detrimental phenotype to the reduced ability of old cells and old nematodes to adapt to metabolic stressors like metformin. Under these circumstances, the exact same dose of the drug that increased longevity of young-treated organisms by triggering adaptive stress responses was harmful in animals treated at old age, which were unable to activate such protective signals.

Rapamycin alleviates metformin toxicity

Using proteome and lipid metabolism analysis, the team showed that metformin treatment initiated at an advanced age induces a cascade of metabolic failures culminating in lethal mitochondrial decline, exhaustion of ATP and ultimately in cell death. Interestingly, the toxic effect of metformin in old animals was reduced by simultaneous administration of rapamycin, an immunosuppressive drug found by the authors to stabilize the ATP levels in metformin-treated cells - a possibility to alleviate metformin toxicity in older organisms and advance the idea of metformin as an anti-aging drug.

"Our study, performed in *C. elegans* and human primary fibroblasts shows that there is an age-related decrease in metformin tolerance, which in later life leads to toxicity of all metformin doses tested. This shows possible safety risks of late life administration of metformin to individuals without diabetes," explains Ermolaeva. "Our data raises serious questions about the suitability of metformin as an anti-aging drug for older individuals without diabetes," says Dr. Ermolaeva about the results.

This work links the reversal of metformin benefits in late life to a decline of key metabolic activities (mitochondria, glycolysis, lipid turnover) in old animals, describing the unique molecular and genetic mechanism of the age-specific adverse effects of metformin. It underlines the emerging importance of personalized approaches to longevity treatments and warrants further detailed studies in mammals to probe the suitability of metformin as an intervention to promote healthy aging in non-diabetic humans.

Publication

Lilia Espada, Alexander Dakhovnik, Prerana Chaudhari, Asya Martirosyan, Laura Miek, Tetiana Poliezhaieva, Yvonne Schaub, Ashish Nair, Nadia Döring, Norman Rahnis, Oliver Werz, Andreas Koeberle, Joanna Kirkpatrick, Alessandro Ori & Maria A. Ermolaeva. Loss of metabolic plasticity underlies metformin toxicity in aged *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nature Metabolism* (2020). DOI: 10.1038/s42255-020-00307-1.

Picture



Researchers at the Leibniz Institute on Aging – Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI) in Jena, Germany, have discovered that Metformin treatment shortens the life span of old nematode *C. elegans*. The same metformin regime that prolongs the lifespan in young animals was highly toxic in old worms by inducing deleterious metabolic changes. (Source: Maria Ermolaeva / FLI)

Contact

Dr. Kerstin Wagner
Press and Public Relations
Phone: 03641-656378, email: presse@leibniz-fli.de

Background information

The **Leibniz Institute on Aging – Fritz Lipmann Institute (FLI)** – upon its inauguration in 2004 – was the first German research organization dedicated to research on the process of aging. More than 350 employees from around 40 nations explore the molecular mechanisms underlying aging processes and age-associated diseases. For more information, please visit www.leibniz-fli.de.

The **Leibniz Association** connects 95 independent research institutions that range in focus from the natural, engineering and environmental sciences via economics, spatial and social sciences to the humanities. Leibniz Institutes address issues of social, economic and ecological relevance. They conduct knowledge-driven and applied basic research, maintain scientific infrastructure and provide research-based services. The Leibniz Association identifies focus areas for knowledge transfer to policy-makers, academia, business and the public. Leibniz Institutes collaborate intensively with universities – in the form of “WissenschaftsCampi” (thematic partnerships between university and non-university research institutes), for example – as well as with industry and other partners at home and abroad. They are subject to an independent evaluation procedure that is unparalleled in its transparency. Due to the institutes’ importance for the country as a whole they are funded jointly by the Federation and the Länder, employing some 20,000 individuals, nearly half of whom are researchers. The entire budget of all the institutes is approximately 1.9 billion EUR. See <https://www.leibniz-gemeinschaft.de/en/> for more information.