GLOBAL HEALTHSPAN POLICY INSTITUTE

Hello,

This week we learn about how subtle molecular differences can influence lifespan even among genetically identical individuals, why menopause may be associated with structural changes in memory-related brain regions, how aging muscle stem cells may trade speed for long-term survival, and what happens when aging brains struggle to efficiently recycle proteins linked to cognitive function.

Are you part of a health or life extension research organization? Our coalition has grown to over 90 member groups, including 25 major US organizations and 16 major international groups. We hope your organization will be next! Check below to find a link to join our coalition quickly and easily.

All this and more this week. Join us as we move forward into another exciting month of incredible opportunities in this burgeoning and revolutionary field.

Edwina Rogers, CEO
Global Healthspan Policy Institute

Why Do Genetically Identical Organisms Age Differently?

Even when genes and environment are held constant, subtle differences in RNA processing and lipid metabolism — including higher oleic acid levels — may significantly influence lifespan.

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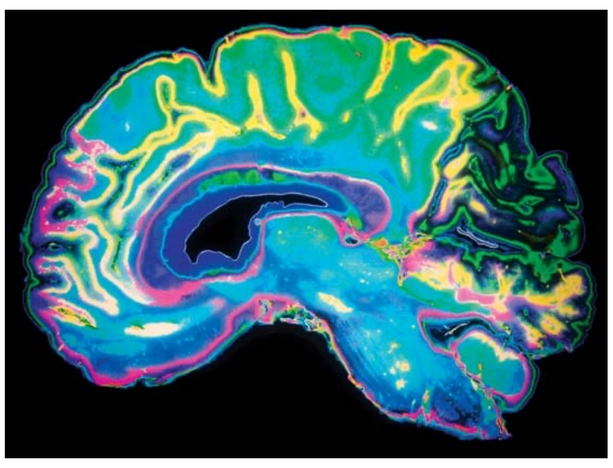
We're Bringing the Best Research in the World to Congress - and Your Donations Are The Fuel To Our Fire!

With your help, we're bringing the vision of a world without the spectre of diseases like cancer, heart disease, and Alzheimer's one step closer to reality each and every day. Our team works closely with industry leaders from sectors as far-reaching as biotechnology to gene therapy to pharmaceuticals and beyond – uniting our members under a common, core mission to benefit the public trust.

Help us bring new preventions and therapeutics for the benefit of all generations, today

Join The Coalition Here



Menopause, Gray Matter, and Brain Health

New findings suggest menopause is associated with structural changes in memory-related brain regions, though these changes do not necessarily indicate future dementia.

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Upcoming Events

Cellular Survivorship Bias in Aging Muscle Stem Cells

UCLA researchers propose that aging muscle stem cells may slow down repair functions as a tradeoff to enhance long-term survival and resilience.

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Aging Brains and Slower Protein Recycling

Stanford scientists found that aging brains break down synaptic proteins more slowly, leading to greater protein aggregation and potential implications for cognitive decline.

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