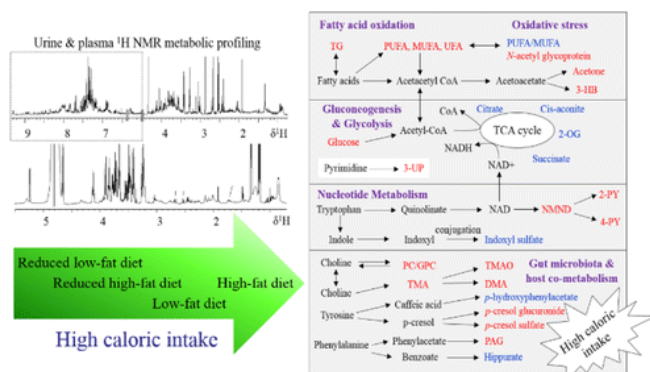


How a low-calorie diet could extend lifespan

29 June 2016



[magnetic resonance](#) analysis to examine the metabolic effects in blood and urine samples. The researchers found that [calorie restriction](#) had a much bigger effect on metabolic outcomes than the amount of fat in the diet. Mice on higher calorie diets had increased oxidative stress, disturbed lipid metabolism, suppressed glycolysis and altered gut-microbial metabolites compared to those on the calorie-restricted regimens.

More information: Junfang Wu et al. Metabolomics Insights into the Modulatory Effects of Long-Term Low Calorie Intake in Mice, *Journal of Proteome Research* (2016). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.jproteome.6b00336](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jproteome.6b00336)

Abstract

There is increasing evidence that calorie restriction without malnutrition can extend longevity and delay the onset of age-associated disorders. Identifying the biochemical perturbations associated with different dietary habits would provide valuable insights into associations between metabolism and longevity. To reveal the effects of long-term dietary interventions on metabolic perturbations, we investigated serum and urinary metabolic changes induced by interactive high/low fat diet in combination with/without reduced caloric intake over a life span in mice using NMR-based metabolomics. We found that the high calorie dietary regime disturbed lipid metabolism, suppressed glycolysis and TCA cycles, stimulated oxidative stress, promoted nucleotide metabolism and gluconeogenesis, and perturbed gut microbiota–host interactions. Such changes could be modified by long-term low calorie intake. Most importantly, we found that the calorie intake index exerts a dominant effect on metabolic perturbations irrespective of dietary regime. Our investigation provides a holistic view of the metabolic impact of long-term dietary interventions, which are important for detecting physiological changes and dietary effects on mammalian metabolism.

Overeating can lead to health issues that can shorten one's life, such as obesity, diabetes and heart disease. On the other end of the spectrum, several studies have shown that restricting calorie intake below what a normal diet would dictate may lead to a longer life. In an animal study, scientists now report in ACS' *Journal of Proteome Research* the metabolic reasons why these opposite diets may lead to such differences in longevity.

Calorie restriction with proper nutrition seems to help extend lifespans and delay the onset of age-related disorders by reducing what are called [reactive oxygen species](#) in the body. Research has shown that calorie restriction changes the levels of hormones and lipid metabolites, and alters energy metabolism. However, scientists still do not know the precise biochemical changes the body undergoes during calorie restriction, and no one has determined its long-term effects. So Huiru Tang, Yulan Wang, Yong Liu and colleagues set out to investigate the metabolic responses of mice placed on long-term, calorie-restrictive diets.

The group divided mice into four dietary categories—low-fat, low-fat with calorie restriction, high-fat and high-fat with calorie restriction—for more than a year. They then used [nuclear](#)

Provided by American Chemical Society

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