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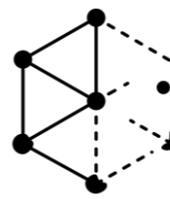
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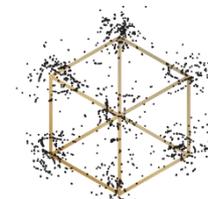
Chinese U. of
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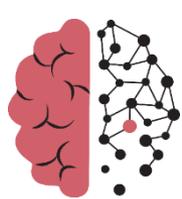
K.G. Jebsen Centre for
Alzheimer's Disease



Kavli Institute for
Systems Neuroscience



NO-Age



NO-AD

The NO-Age and NO-AD Seminar Series 032

'The healthspan machine and the use of *C. elegans* for translational research' (tentative)

by

Assos. Prof. David Weinkove
Durham University, UK

at

14:00-15:00 (CET), Monday, 22nd March 2021

Register in advance for this webinar:

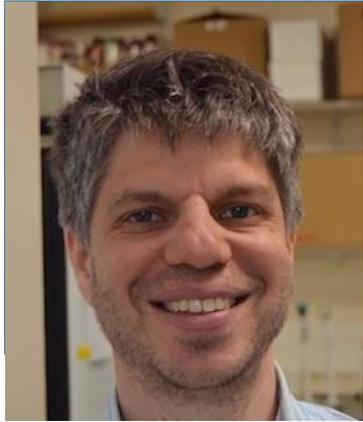
https://uio.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_mUr7M04pSSuhZk-r4ve4uw

Organizers:

Evandro F. Fang (UiO), Jon Storm-Mathisen (UiO), Menno P. Witter (NTNU)
Lene Juel Rasmussen (KU), W.Y. Chan (CUHK)

Queries: e.f.fang@medisin.uio.no

Previous recorded talks are available here: <https://noad100.com/videos-previous-events/>



Speaker: David Weinkove

Title: 'The healthspan machine and the use of *C. elegans* for translational research' (tentative)

Abstract:

To be updated

Biography:

C. elegans research lab
The Worm

We study the nematode worm *Caenorhabditis elegans*. This model system provides controlled conditions and large numbers of animals to understand basic biological processes such as ageing and host:microbe interactions using genetics, biochemistry and microscopy.

Bacteria and Ageing

Animals have co-evolved with microbes, so understanding these interactions is vital to understanding animal biology. The human gut microbiota is an area of intense study but it is difficult to do controlled experiments

In the lab, *C. elegans* is cultured with the live bacteria *Escherichia coli* as a food source. We study both *E. coli* and *C. elegans* to understand this animal: microbe interaction.

Inhibiting folate synthesis in *E. coli* slows ageing in *C. elegans* without slowing the growth of the bacteria or the worm. *E. coli* synthesises more folate than it needs for growth and we think that this excess folate causes the bacteria to be detrimental to the animal.

We are testing this hypothesis, investigating molecular mechanisms and exploring relevance to human microbiota and health.

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<https://www.dur.ac.uk/research/directory/staff/?id=6328>

Photo: Durham U