

Insulin-like Growth Factor System and Aging

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Abstract

IGF (insulin-like growth factor, IGF) system is composed of three ligands (insulin, IGF-1, IGF-2), three cell surface binding receptors (Ins R, IGF-1R, IGF-2 R), and Insulin-like growth factor binding proteins (IGF binding proteins, IGFBPs) and IGFBP protease. Delaying aging and exploring the molecular mechanism of aging have always been important research topics. IGF system plays an important role in the life processes by binding with the receptor or activating multiple intracellular signaling cascades. The researches have showed IGF system plays an important role in regulating signal pathways about senescence and aging related diseases such as cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis and vertebral aging.

Keywords: IGF-1; Aging; IGFBPs; IGF receptor; Age related diseases

Introduction

Aging is a common and gradually decreasing process of the function of various organs in the body. Many physiological factors play an important role in aging, one of which is the growth factor Insulin-like (IGF) system. The researches show that local inhibition of signal pathway mediated by insulin like growth factor (Insulin-like growth factors, IGFs) lead to an increase in invertebrate and vertebrate model organisms, which may delay the aging [1]. The study of *Caenorhabditis elegans* for the first time found that the inhibition of signaling pathway of DAF-2 (encoding insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor, IGF-1R) could increase the lifespan [2-4]. By target mutation, the gene study encoding the invertebrate life has made significant progress, and the research elucidates the inhibition of signal pathway of insulin or insulin-like growth factor-1 can significantly increase the lifespan [5]. In fruit flies, yeast and mammals, insulin like signaling cascade, similarly to the DAF-2 signaling pathway, can increase the lifespan by altering the IGF-1 signal pathway. There are a large number of results show that the IGF system plays a significant role in the aging process [6-8].

The Over Review of Insulin Like Growth Factor System

Insulin like growth factor is a kind of natural growth hormone, which plays an important role in growth and development of the body. The IGF family consists of insulin (Insulin, Ins) and two factors like insulin, IGF-1 and IGF-2. These factors regulate cell function by binding to specific cell surface receptors (Ins RIGF-1RIGF-2R) or activating a variety of intracellular signaling cascades which is regulated by 6 soluble IGF binding proteins (Insulin-like growth factor binding proteins, IGFBPs) and associated protein (IGFBP related proteins, IGFBP-rPs). These IGFBP-rPs are similar to IGFBPs in structure, but the capacity binding with IGFs is lower.

At present, IGFBP-rPs are classified to IGFBPs in many researches, such as IGFBP-rP1 also known as IGFBP7 [9-11]. Former researches suggested that the IGF system was composed of three ligands (Insulin,

IGF-1, IGF-2), three receptors (IGF-1R, Ins R, IGF-2R), 6 IGF binding proteins (IGFBP1-6). With further research, the current research suggests that the IGF system, in addition to the above ligands and receptors, also includes IGFBPs (IGFBP1-6, IGFBP-rP1-10) and IGFBP protease [11].

IGF family

The first member of the IGF family to be found is insulin, which plays an important role in glucose metabolism and its amount or function decreasing is the main cause of diabetes. IGF-1 and IGF-2 are known as insulin-like ("insulin-like") growth factors because they can stimulate the cells and muscles to absorb glucose, and the homology with insulin reach 50% [12,13].

The IGFs in the circulation is prevented to be degraded by the formation of complex compounds with high affinity IGFBPs [14]. In tissue, IGFBPs can inhibit the binding of IGFs with the corresponding receptor, because the binding affinity of IGFBPs and IGFs is higher than that of the receptor and IGFs. In some cases, IGFBPs act as a reservoir for releasing IGF ligands slowly to enhance the role of IGF in the microenvironment. In addition, some IGFBPs can affect cells not depending on the IGFs. IGFBPs does not combine with insulin, therefore does not interfere with binding between insulin and insulin receptor (Ins R).

Insulin receptor and IGF receptor

IGF-1R and IGF-2R are the main receptors of the IGF system, which are two transmembrane glycoproteins completely different in structure and function [15-21]. IGF-1R is tetramer composed of two identical alpha-subunits and two identical beta-subunits, which is similar to the insulin receptor (Insulin receptor, IR) in structure [18,19,22].

Although the affinity is weaker than the preferential binding ligands, IGFs and Insulin can bind crossly to their receptors (Figure 1) [23-25]. IGF-2R is monomer, and no correlation with IR and IGF-1R in function, the receptor for extracellular region has three ligand binding domain, one combine with IGF-2, one combine with mannose 6-

phosphate (M6P) and another combine with inactive transforming growth factor, transforming growth factor (transforming growth factor - TGF- [26,27]. The complex combined with IGF-2 can combine with TGF- beta, and activate the TGF- beta [28]. The only function of IGF-2R in the IGF system is to capture the cycle of IGF-2, so that the IGF-2 is hydrolyzed to soluble fragments, promoting its degradation [29,30].

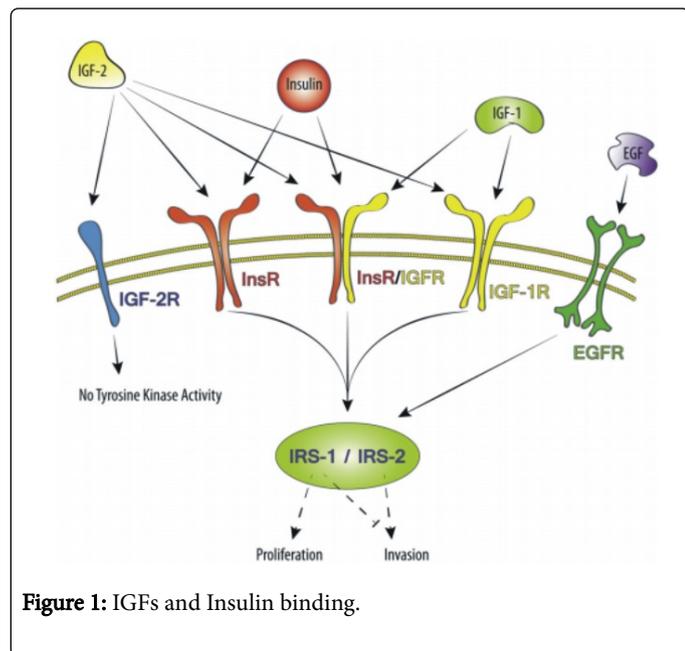


Figure 1: IGFs and Insulin binding.

Cell signalling post-receptor consists of phosphorylation of insulin receptor substrate-1 (insulin receptor substrate, IRS) family protein and activation of phosphatidylinositol-3 (phosphatidylinositol-3, PI-3), and mitogen activated protein kinase [15]. Activation of IRs induce the activation of intracellular Raf/Mek/ErkRas/ and PI3K signaling pathway, the former mainly mediate mitosis, and PI3K pathway mediate metabolism and cell growth effect through Akt [31].

IGFBPs family

IGFBPs and IGFBP protease are important components of IGF system. According to the affinity with IGFBPs, IGFs are divided into two groups: IGF high affinity binding protein (IGFBP1-6); IGF low affinity IGFBP associated protein (IGFBP-rP1-10) [32]. IGFBPs regulate the biological activity by combining with IGFs and its receptor, and play an important role in cell growth, division, differentiation, apoptosis, aging and other processes. Some functions rely on IGF signal, and some are not. IGFBP protease belongs to the proteases family, which specific to IGFBPs, regulated by IGFBPs, and ultimately regulate the biological activity and downstream signal transduction of IGFs [14].

Igf System And Cellular Senescence

Cell senescence is the cell cycle arrest, which is not reversible, and is closely related to the aging of the body. A large number of studies have indicated that increased IGF signal can promote cell division, survival and development of cancer cells, and the inhibition of IGF signaling is thought to be able to delay aging. The molecular mechanism of IGF signaling in the regulation of aging, and whether IGF regulates cellular senescence are still poorly understood.

IGF-1 and molecular mechanisms of aging

Tran D's study found that continuous IGF-1 treatment can inhibit the biological activity of SIRT1, which makes the p53 acetylation and increase of p53 stability and biological activity, and further lead to immature cell aging. In addition, the inhibition of SIRT1 expression or p53 inhibited the senescence of immature cells induced by IGF-1. The results suggest that p53 acts as a link molecule that mediates cell proliferation and senescence induced by IGF-1, suggest that IGF-1-SIRT1-p53 is a possible molecular link signaling in cell senescence and maturation [33].

By monitoring the lifespan of mice which lacked the IRS1 and IRS2, the female IRS1 ^{-/-} mice lived longer. IRS1 ^{-/-} mice exhibit resistance effect for a series of age sensitive physiological indexes including skin, bone, immunity and motion dysfunction [34].

IGFBPs and aging

Recent studies have found a molecular group that is secreted by aging cells and is proposed to be called "senescence-associated secretory phenotype" (SASP). These secrete factors can regulate the aging reaction, which represents a dangerous signal that represents the normal neighboring cells to the aging, can enhance the damage to cell aging. It is suggested that the IGFBPs family is closely related to SASP [35]. In addition, IGFBPs were confirmed to have the role of regulation of cell aging a variety of cells, speculated that IGFBPs may be used as a biological indicator of aging.

IGFBP2

In the peripheral circulation, the IGFBP2 amount is second to IGFBP3 [14]. IGF-1 is a stimulus synthesized of IGFBP2, and growth hormone (GH) is an inhibitor [36]. There is some controversy about the effects of IGFBP2 on health. On the one hand, there is tight correlation between the low concentration of serum IGFBP2 and the high degree of obesity and insulin resistance [37]. On the other hand, in the elderly, low serum IGFBP-2 prompt good physical function, high IGFBP-2 concentration suggests that the disability, poor body function, weak muscle strength and low bone density, and smaller lean and fat mass [38]. Alpha-2-macroglobulin (α2M) is the only protein binding with IGFBP2. Recent studies have found that α2M and IGFBP2 can form complex, but the physiological function of this phenomenon is not clear [39].

IGFBP3

By cDNA microarray technology, Kim et al. found that IGFBP3 increased in dermal fibroblasts in the aged human [40]. The mRNA and protein of IGFBP3 increase in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) in the aged human. In young HUVECs, decreasing the expression of IGFBP3 can rescue growth arrest induced by P53 overexpression. In young cells, up-regulating IGFBP3 or stimulated by IGFBP3 continuously could accelerate cell senescence. In addition, IGFBP3 expressed in liver and serum increased with aging in rats, and the energy restriction could reduce IGFBP3 protein expression which indicated that IGFBP3 played an important role in the HUVECs senescence and body aging. Elzi et al. found that the activity of IGFBP3 inducing aging is inhibited by tissue-type plasminogen activator which can mediate IGFBP3 hydrolysis in human breast cancer cells, and the effect can be offset by another intermediary secretion plasmin plasminogen activator inhibitor (plasminogen activator inhibitor 1,

PAI-1). This shows that IGFBP3 is important downstream targets induced by PAI-1 senescence [41].

IGFBP5

Kim's another study found that knockdown of IGFBP5 can cause a series of phenotypes associated with aging. Knockdown of P53 can ameliorate premature senility mediated by IGFBP5 increasing. In addition, atherosclerotic plaque has a strong positive staining for P53. This indicates that IGFBP5 has an important role in the regulation of cell aging and aging associated with vascular diseases through a p53 dependent pathway [42]. Kojima's study shows that STAT3-IGFBP5 axis is an important part in the mechanism which IL-6/gp130 induced human fibroblast senescence [43].

IGFBP4 and IGFBP7

Severino's studies suggested that IGFBP4 and IGFBP7 were important components inducing senescence in stem cells mesenchymal (MSCs). Stimulating MSCs with rIGFBP4/7 could accelerate cell senescence and induce apoptosis [35].

There was a debate about IGFBP7 in tumor senescence. By genome-wide RNA-interference-mediated screens in mice, Wajapeyee et al. identified IGFBP7 is one of 17 genes required in activating BRAF oncogene (BRAFV600E) inhibiting proliferation of melanin tumor cells. The expression of BRAFV600E in primary cells caused synthesis and secretion of IGFBP7, which inhibited BRAF-MEK-ERK signal and induced cell senescence and apoptosis by autocrine or paracrine [44]. Scurr et al. found that BRAF signal cannot induce IGFBP7 expression in the melanin cells and fibroblasts, also not to induce the expression of IGFBP7 interaction protein (BNIP3L, smarb1 and PEA15), and it was found there is no correlation between BRAF mutation and expression of IGFBP7 in 22 class of melanoma cell lines, 90 melanoma and 46 benign nevi. In addition, the use of slow virus silencing IGFBP7 experiments found that BRAF inducing melanoma cells and fibroblast cell aging don't depend on IGFBP7 [45]. Therefore, it is considered that the IGFBP7 is not necessary in the aging of the cells induced by BRAFV600E. Articles have been published, Wajapeyee et al. supplied the data that BRAFV600E transcription induced IGFBP7 expression in melanoma and IGFBP7 was indispensable in BRAFV600E mediating aging. In summary, IGFBP7 is a tumor suppressor protein in melanoma [46].

IGF System in Age Related Diseases

IGF-1 in cardiovascular disease and vascular senescence

Cardiovascular disease includes heart failure, myocardial infarction, stroke, hypertension and its complications and aortic aneurysm, peripheral artery disease, which are important factor causing the incidence and death of the elderly. Heart and tissue blood supply deficiency along with age is an important reason for the aging of human body [47]. Vascular aging is a process which the functions of endothelial cells (ECs) and vascular smooth muscle cells change by oxidation, inflammation, cell senescence, and epigenetic modification, resulting in the increase incidences of atherosclerosis and other diseases. Decrease IGF-1 along with age was closely related to changes in molecular, cellular and functional of the aging of the cardiovascular system [48,49]. Recent studies have found a negative correlation between IGF-1 in the circulation and cardiovascular disease [50,51]. The results showed that elderly people with low levels of IGF-1 had a

higher risk of ischemic stroke and congestive heart failure, and poor prognosis in recovery period of acute myocardial infarction [52-54]. In most observational studies, GH deficiency and decreased level of IGF-1 increased the risk of cardiovascular disease such as atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular diseases in adults [55]. Laughlin and colleagues monitored 1185 patients for 10 years, and concluded that circulating IGF-1 levels were predictive of ischemic heart disease [49].

R Granata's studies suggest that IGF-1 has an anti-atherosclerosis effect by anti-inflammation and repair mechanisms [56]. Higashi et al. reported that IGF-1 enhanced the antioxidant activity and activity of endothelial cells (ECs) by down regulating the expression of glutathione peroxidase 1 [57]. The effect of GH/IGF-1 axis on the cardiovascular system is considered as a potential mechanism for the protection of micro vessel and cardiac protection in aging.

IGF-1 in osteoporosis and vertebral aging

Aging is accompanied by a decrease in bone structure and function, which significantly increases the risk of osteoporosis and fracture in elderly patients. Changes related with aging in bone health are the result of bone formation changing to bone resorption [58]. Some hormones, including IGF-1 and steroid hormones, are important for bone health and osteoblast activity. Knockdown of IGF-1R in osteoblasts leads to a reduction in adult bone size and adult bone mineral density [59,60]. Similarly, specific deletion of the IGF-1 product in the liver leads to a decrease in adult femoral length and bone mineral density [61,62]. In addition, a large number of clinical trials have shown that lowering the IGF-1 levels in circulation increases the risk of osteoporosis [63,64]. The studies clearly stressed the importance of IGF-1 in normal bone development, but the effect on vertebral structure and function of changes related with age induced by reduction of circulating IGF-1 remains unclear.

Interestingly, high levels of IGF do not always mean to increase bone health. Such as the early knockout of acid labile subunit (ALS) in circulation which is an important stabilizing protein of IGF-1 could reduce 60%~75% of IGF-1, but decrease cortical thickness in aged male rats [65]. This showed early or long-term IGF-1 deficiency promoted aging of long bones. In contrast, a recent study found that a decrease of IGF-1 in circulation in the adult resulted in a decrease in the cortical and cancellous bone thickness in the aging process [66]. Therefore, the different results indicate that IGF-1 deletions may depend on the different stage of life. Interestingly, in female rats, absence of IGF-1 lead vertebrae volume fraction to increase 67%, and the corresponding increase in density. Those suggest that IGF-1 regulates the aging depending on sex and time specific [67].

Prospect

The components of IGF system have a close relationship with cell senescence, signaling pathways in aging, aging related diseases. IGF-1 and IGFBPs interact with aging related molecules such as p53, GH, PAI-1 etc. in cell senescence. These molecules participate in a variety of signal transduction pathways, such as insulin/IGF-1 signal, Raf/Mek/ErkRas/ and PI3K signaling pathway, mTOR signaling pathway, which lead to the aging of cells and the body. At present, there are still a lot of controversies in the study of different cells and tissues, and the molecules related with aging and pathways are not complete. Therefore, the molecular mechanism of the effect of IGF system on aging still needs further research.

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