

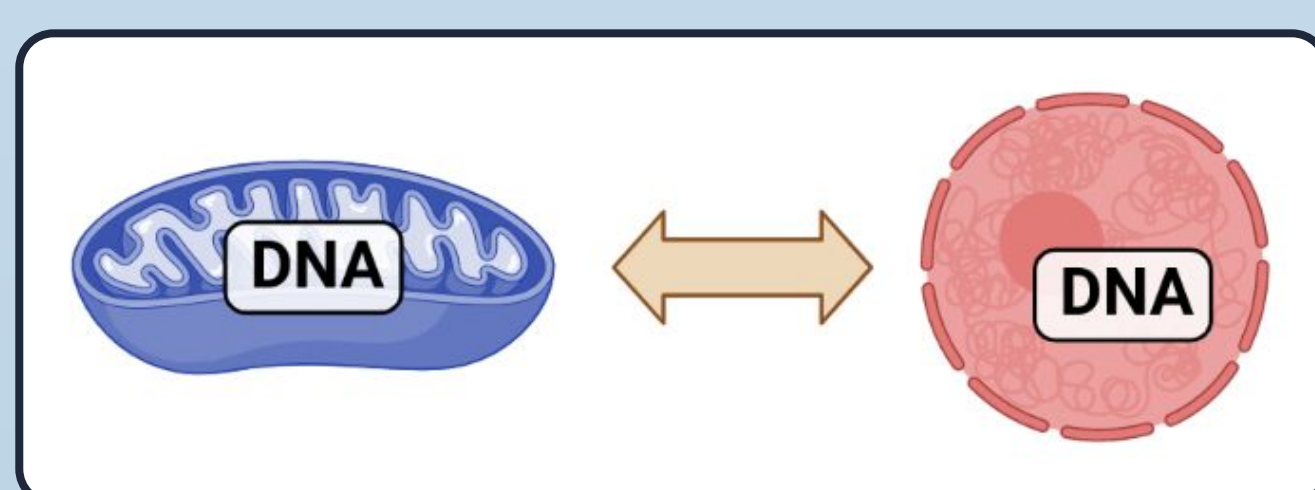
Investigating Mitochondrial-Nuclear Genome Interactions in Yeast: Is Fast Growth Linked to Accelerated Aging?

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Background

- Mitochondria evolved from an aerobic prokaryote that was engulfed by a eukaryotic cell.
- Mitochondria provide eukaryotic cells with energy and help maintain cellular homeostasis.
- Mitochondrial functions are controlled through coordinated interactions between mitochondrial and nuclear genomes (mito-nuclear interactions).



- Mitochondrial dysfunction is associated with aging.
- Mito-nuclear interactions influence complex traits but their roles in aging is unknown.

Importance

- Understanding if there is a genetic basis for aging and why biological aging occurs will make it easier to diagnose and treat aging related diseases.

Main-Takeaways

- Nuclear background, mitotype, and mito-nuclear interactions influence aging.
- CLS phenotype collection correlates with RLS and can be used to measure aging by observing changes in growth rate.

Future Directions

- Determine the optimal CLS aging assay approach.
- Phenotype recombinant collection of *S. cerevisiae*.
- Conduct GWAS to identify genes associated with with both the mitochondrial genome and longevity.

Acknowledgments:

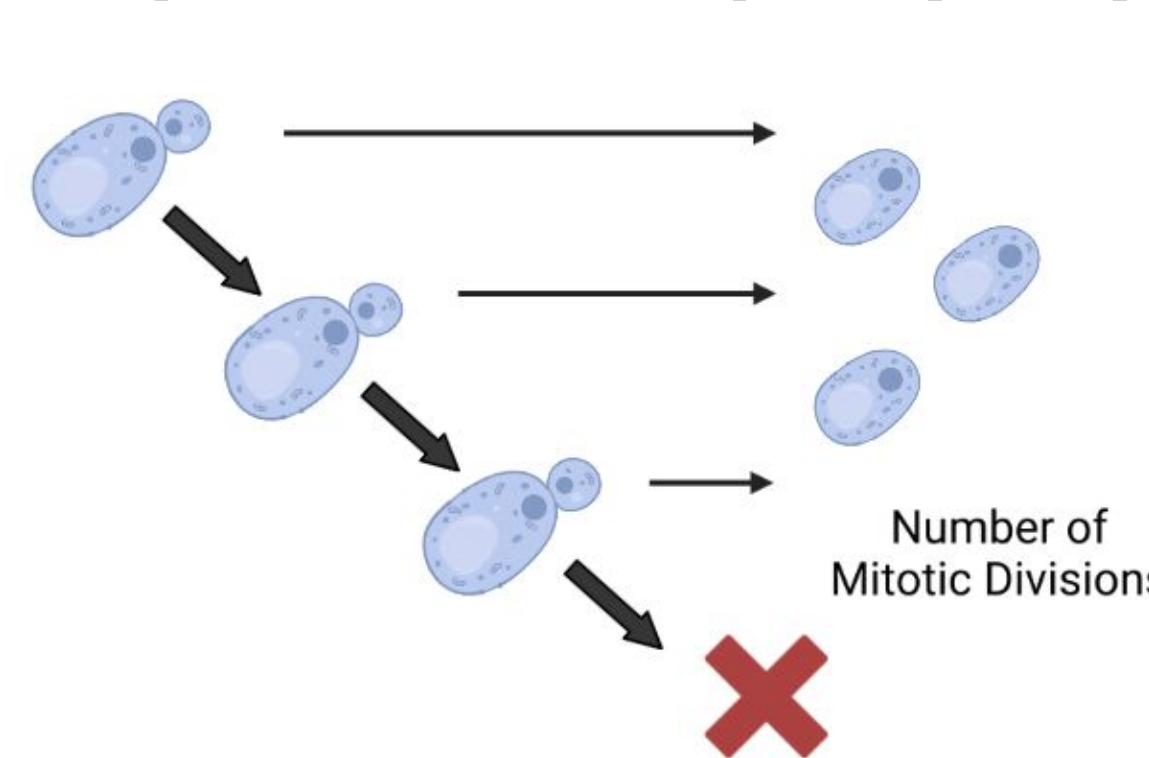
The research to create the recombinant collection was conducted by previous HLF lab members and supported by an NIH award (GM101320).

What are the genetic variants that contribute to aging?

Exploring Various Approaches to Phenotype Collection

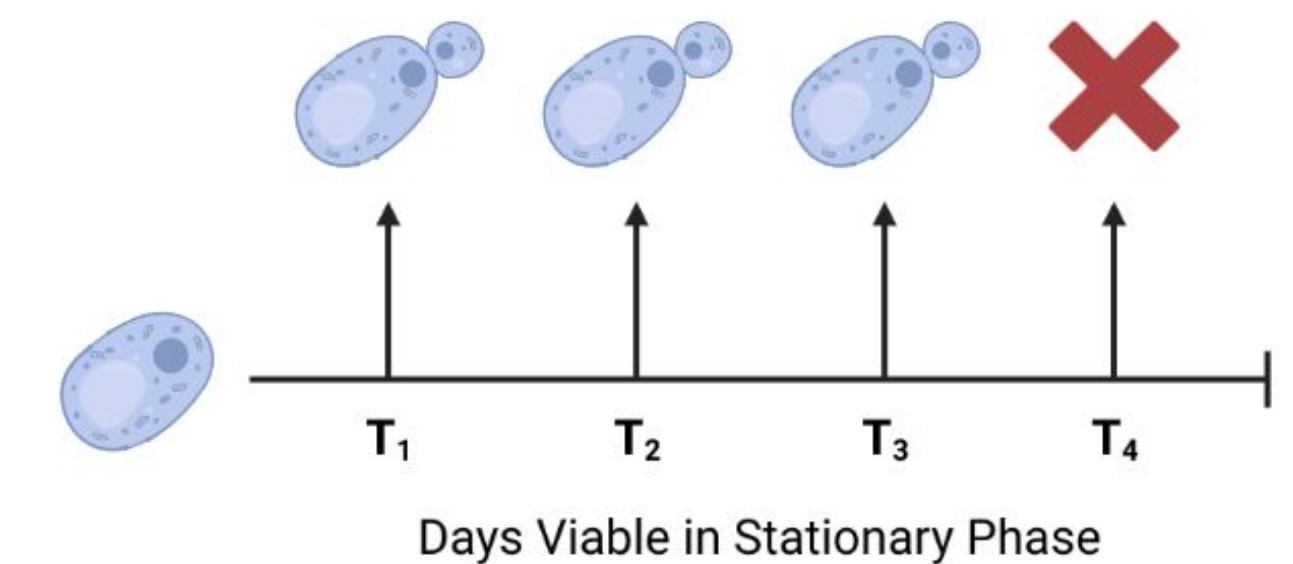
Aging Can be Measured in 2 Ways:

Replicative Lifespan (RLS)

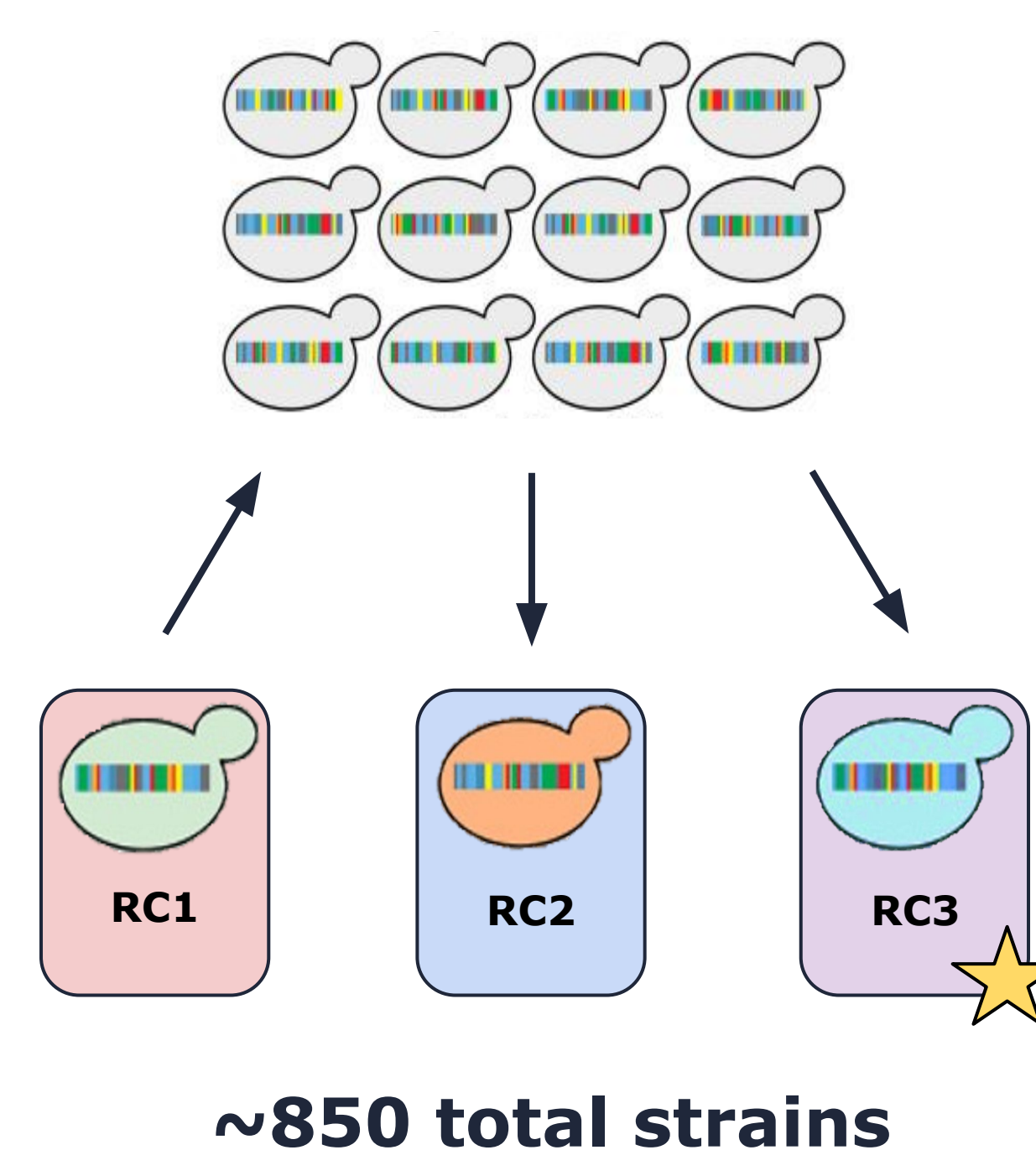


Chronological Lifespan (CLS)

VS

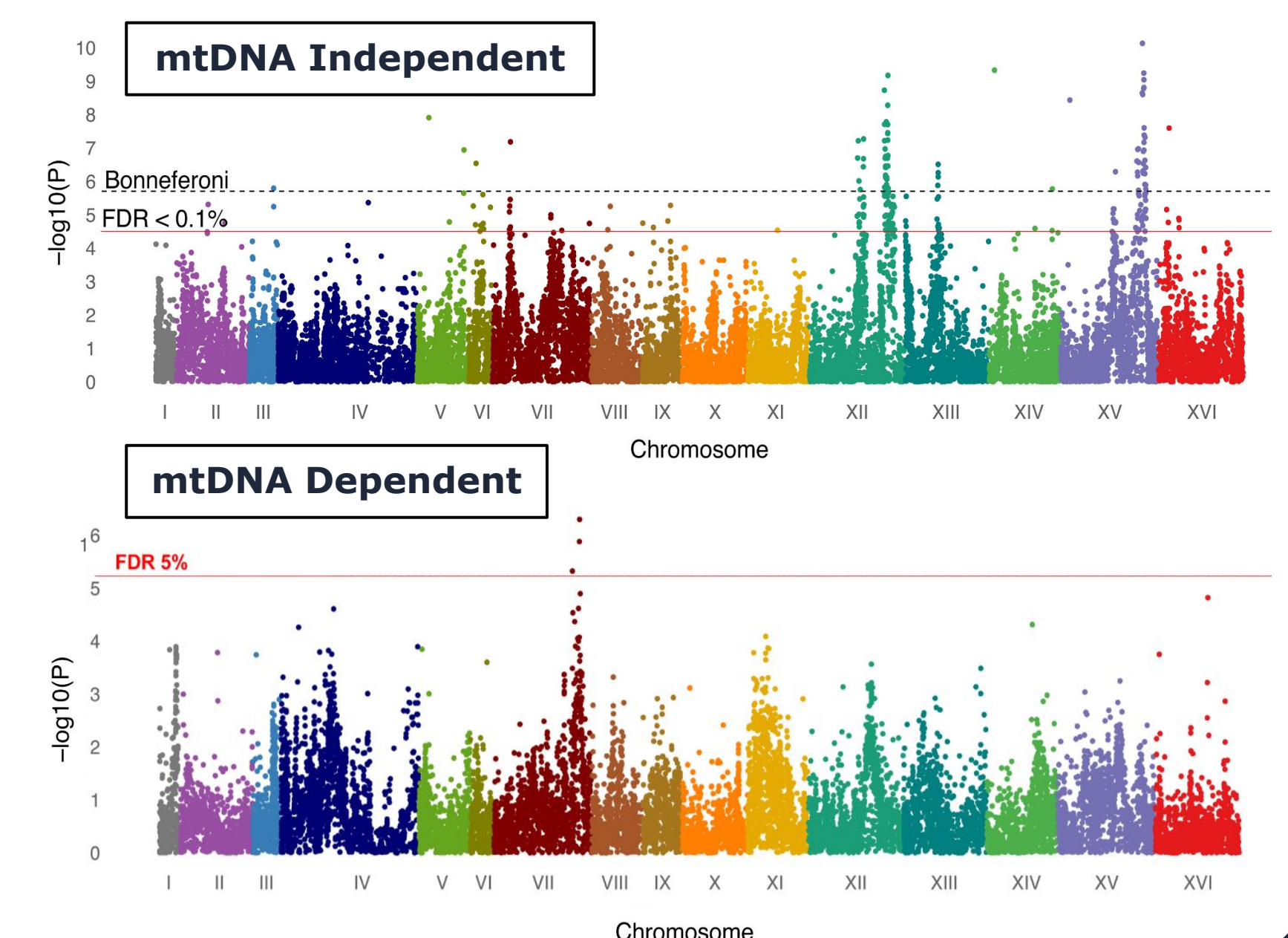


Introduction of Different mtDNAs to ~200 Yeast Strains to Facilitate Mapping of Mito-nuclear Interactions



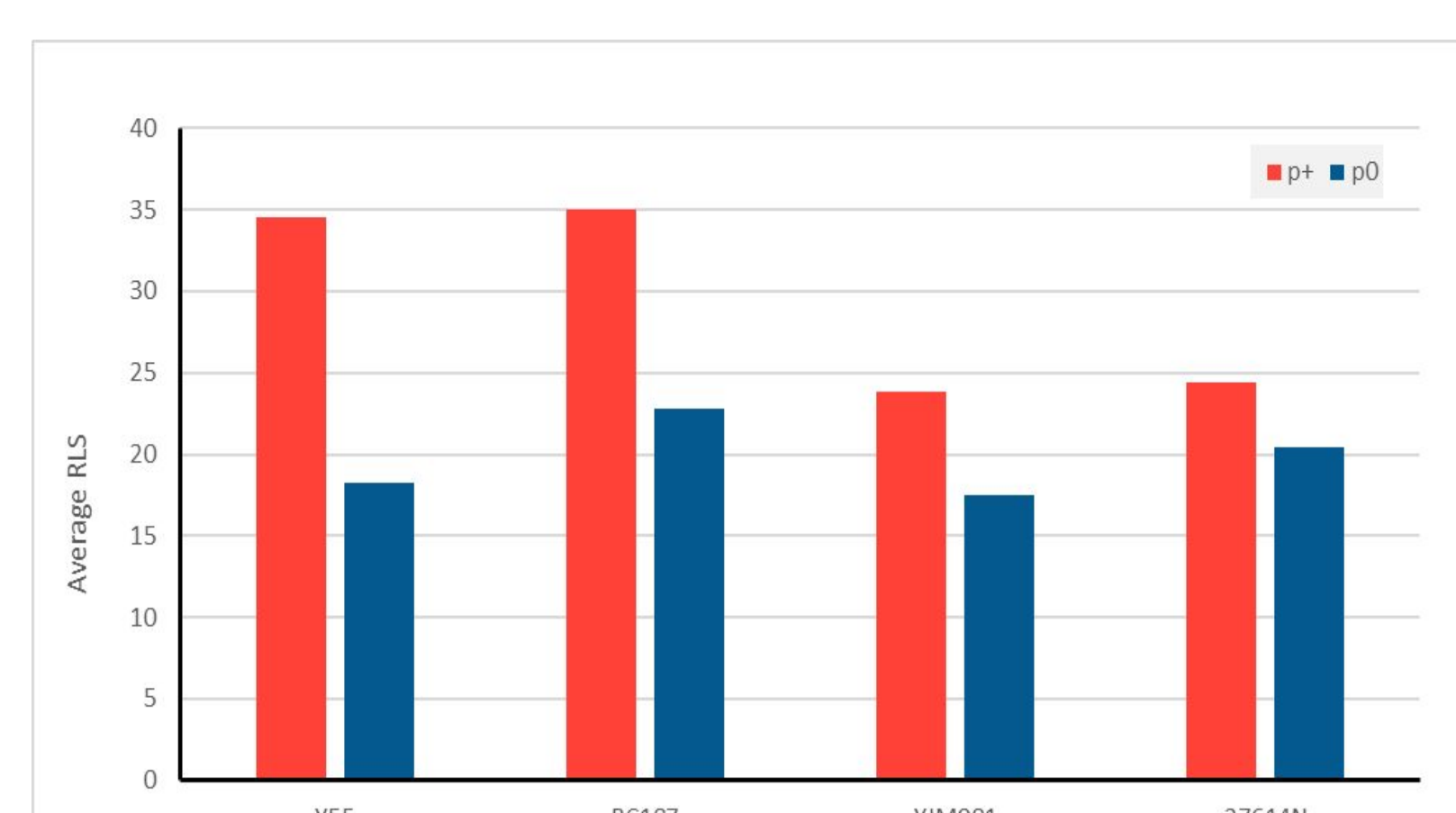
Conduct GWAS to Identify Genes:

Proof of Concept: (Nguyen et al., 2023)



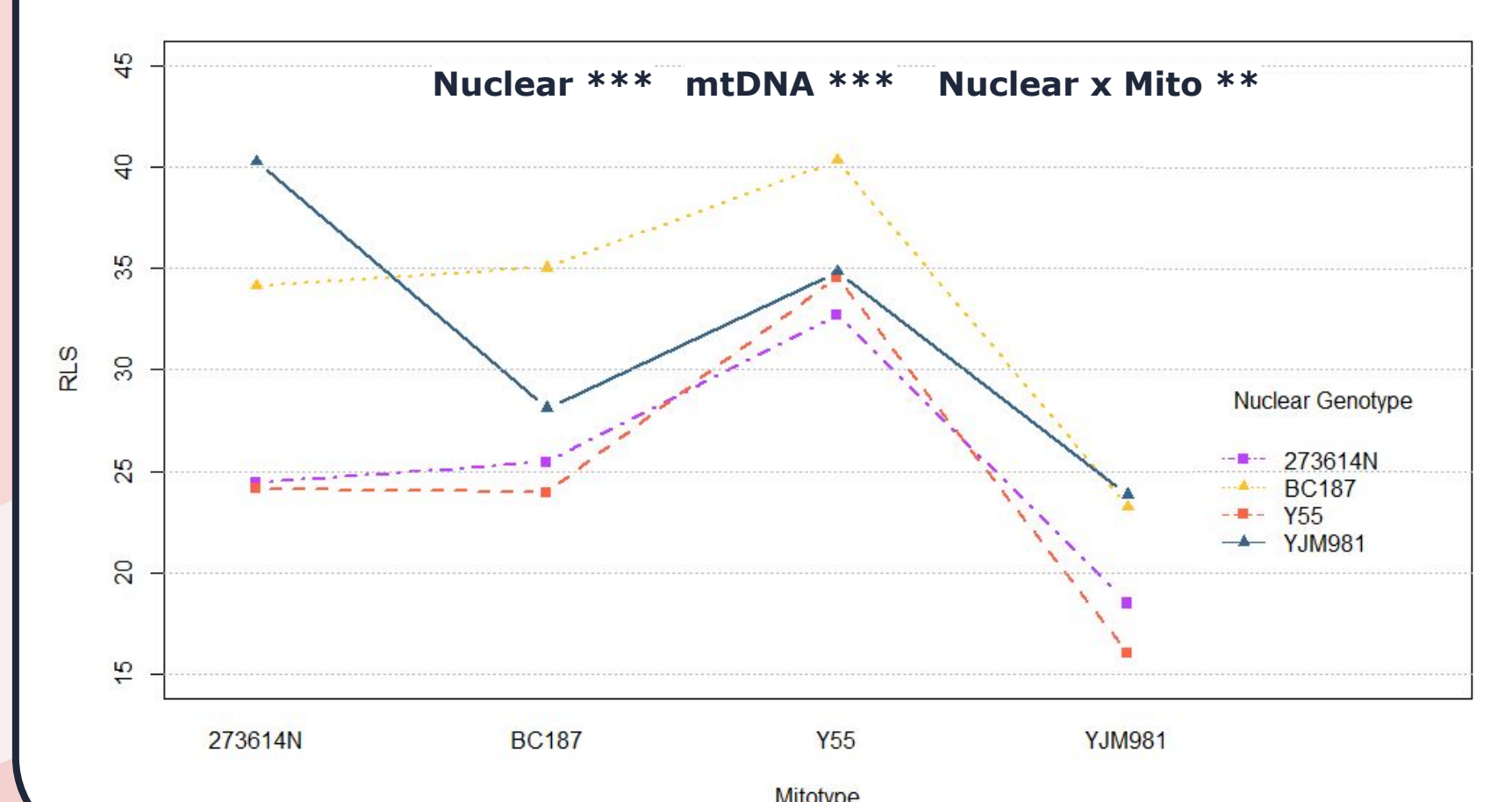
mtDNA Extends Lifespan

RLS aging assays for strains **with** and **without** mtDNA

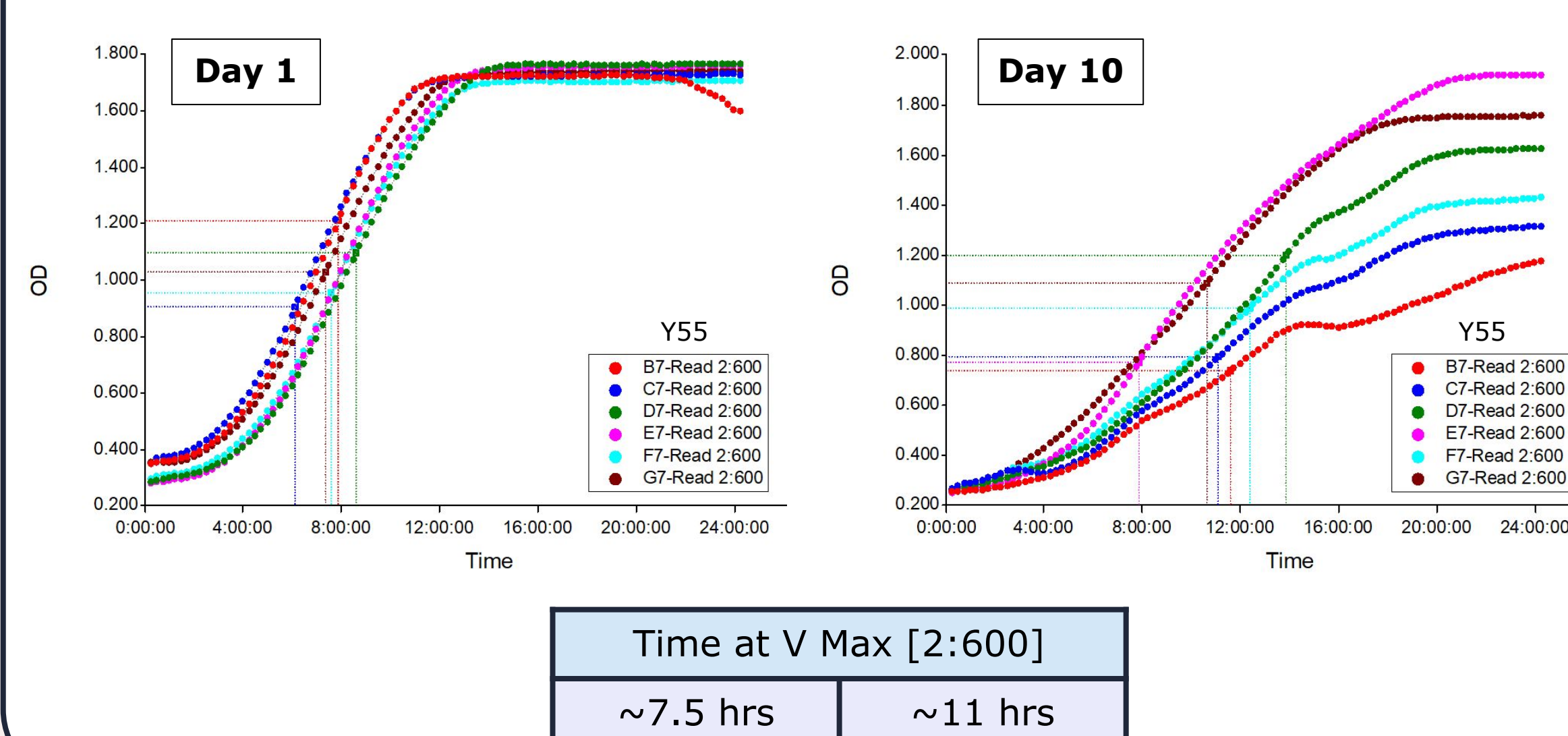


Mito-nuclear interactions Influence Aging

RLS assays were performed for strains with different mtDNAs (4 nuclear x 4 mtDNAs)



CLS Assays Provide a Method for High Throughput Screening



RLS Correlates With Growth Rates (more data needed)

