

We previously reported that long-term CR hastened clinical onset, disease progression and shortened lifespan, while transiently improving motor performance in G93A mice, a model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) that shows increased free radical production. In this article, we investigated the long-term CR-induced pathology in G93A mice. We found that CR increases lipid peroxidation, inflammation and apoptosis, while decreasing mitochondrial bioenergetic efficiency, protein oxidation and stress response in G93A mice.

Reference: Patel BP, Safdar A, Raha S, Tarnopolsky MA, **Hamadeh MJ**. Caloric restriction shortens lifespan through an increase in lipid peroxidation, inflammation and apoptosis in the G93A mouse, an animal model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. PLoS One 2010;5:e9386.

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