

# Jeff Bezos is looking to defy death: This is what we know about the science of aging

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Credit: Brett Sayles from Pexels

Jeff Bezos is on a mission to conquer aging. He has just [recruited Hal Barron](#) from GlaxoSmithKline to help lead Altos Labs, the ambitious new anti-aging company with billions of investment. So what does

science really say about this? Could we beat aging?

Aging isn't just a change in how we feel or look, aging happens at a cellular level. In a lab culture dish, adult skin cells divide roughly 50 times before stopping. But [skin cells](#) from a newborn baby can divide 80 or 90 times. And on the flip side, cells from someone elderly divide only around [twenty times](#).

Aging is also evident in our genes. Our genetic material is modified over time—chemicals can be attached that change which genes are switched on or off. These are called [epigenetic changes](#), and they build up as we age. Another kind of change takes place at the ends of our cell's DNA. Repeating segments of DNA called telomeres act like the plastic tip of a shoelace, preventing the twisted coils of [genetic material](#) from fraying at the ends or knotting together. But these telomeres shorten each time a cell divides. We don't know if short telomeres are merely a mark of aging, like gray hair, or are part of the process by which cells age.

## Cells, chromosomes and telomeres

To keep alive and keep dividing, [immune cells](#) stop their telomeres shortening when they multiply, [as do cancer cells](#). This is probably a contributing factor in their apparent immortality. Drugs that stop telomerase from working also show [promise against cancer](#) (although [cancer cells](#) can evolve resistance).

## Bigger question

Given that aging has such a profound effect on our cells and genes—the effects mentioned here being just some examples—a much bigger question emerges: why does this happen? Why do we age?

It was once thought that aging happened for the continuing evolution of species. In other words, the evolution of a species requires a turnover of individuals. However, one problem with this idea is that most life on Earth doesn't ever reach old age. Most animals are killed by predators, disease, the climate or starvation. So an inbuilt limit on an animal's lifespan may not be important to evolution.

Another view is that aging is simply a side-effect of the damage that builds up over time caused by metabolism or exposure to [ultraviolet light](#) from the Sun. We do know that genes are damaged as we age, but it is not proven that this drives aging directly. Another possibility is that aging might have evolved as a defense against cancer. Since cells accumulate genetic damage over time, they may have evolved a process to not persist in the body for too long, in case this damage eventually causes a cell to turn cancerous.

As we age, some of the body's cells enter a state called senescence, in which a cell stays alive but stops dividing. Senescent cells accumulate in the body over a lifetime—especially in the skin, liver, lung and spleen—and have both beneficial and detrimental effects.

They are beneficial because they secrete chemicals that help repair damaged tissue, but over a long period of [time](#), as [senescent cells](#) increase in number, they can disrupt the normal structure of organs and tissues. These cells could be an underlying cause of many of the problems we associate with aging. Mice in which senescent cells were cleared were profoundly delayed in showing [signs of aging](#).

We can describe a lot of what happens during aging at the level of what physically happens to our genes, [cells](#) and organs. But the fundamental question of why we age is still open. In all likelihood, there is more than one correct answer.

Of course, nobody knows whether Bezos's company can succeed in helping extend the human lifespan. But what is clear is that by studying aging, exciting new discoveries are bound to emerge. Never listen to anyone who says the big questions have already been answered. As I've recently detailed in a book about new technology and the human body, "[The Secret Body](#)," I'm confident that dramatic breakthroughs will profoundly change the experience of being human in the coming century.

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