conferenceseries.com

4th Annual Congress on STROKE AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

December 15, 2021 | Webinar

The cellular energy sensor for healthy brain ageing: NAD

Zeliha Selamoglu
Turkey

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD+) is an oxidizing agent and it accepts electrons from other molecules and becomes reduced. The balance between the oxidized and reduced forms of NAD is called the NAD+/NADH ratio. This ratio is an important component of what is called the redox state of a cell, a measurement that reflects both the metabolic activities and the health of cells. However, research in the last two decades has shown that NAD+ is more than a mere regulator of metabolism, but rather may play a key role in the ageing process. NAD+ has been shown to be the key substrate for poly(ADP-ribosyl)polymerases, NAD+ glycohydrolases, and histone deacetylases known as sirtuins. NAD+ and its related derivatives are major coenzymes in over 400 enzymatic reactions, such as oxidoreductases and dehydrogenases in living cells. In conclusion, researchers focus on the metabolism of NAD+ as an antiageing molecule is used by the body as area of intense researches on unravelling the secrets of our cellular 'energy sensor' NAD+ for promoting healthy brain ageing. Keywords: Antiageing, Cellular Energy sensor, Coenzyme, Healthy Brain Ageing, Metabolism, NAD+.

Biography

Zeliha Selamoglu is a Professor in Medical Biology department of Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University, Turkey. She earned her PhD in Biology from Inonu University, She has published over 170 peerreviewed journal articles with over 2960 citations and many technical reports. She is a member of Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine: Associate Membership and European association for cancer research. She has served as Editorial Board member for many Journals.

zselamoglu@ohu.edu.tr