CNUH Translational Research Center on Aging

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Major research goals

Korea is rapidly moving toward an aging society. To meet the changing needs of our society, advances in medical technology should be made available to support older persons and treat chronic diseases in elderly. The advanced aging research center is devoted to research in aging and health technology. The goal is to build a well aging society by supporting the elderly to live longer and healthier lives.

Major research topics

There are 4 research areas; 1) vascular regeneration technology using stem/progenitor cells, 2) technology for the early detection of vascular aging, 3) regenerative technology for degenerative bone disease, and 4) health monitoring for aging.

Major achievements

- 1. Identification of endothelial progenitor cells in corpus cavernosum and their modulation by testosterone
- 2. Predictors of reversible severe functional tricuspid

regurgitation in patients with atrial fibrillation.

- Establishment of nationwide registries the field of various rheumatologic diseases including osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and fibromyalgia.
- Establishment and management of two large population-based cohort studies to understand the aging process and identify risk factors for agingrelated chronic diseases.

Representative figures of major achievement



Figure 1. Flow cytomertic analysis of EPC-specific marker expression in the rat corpus cavernosum.



Figure 2. Independent predictors for reversibility in patients with severe tricuspid regurgitation and atrial fibrillation(forest plot).

Table 1. New candidate genes related with fibromyalgia from the Korean Nationwide Fibromyalgia registry

Affected system(s)	Genes	Effect in FM
Catecholaminergic pathways	<i>Rs4818 and rs4633</i> of <i>COMT</i> gene <i>ACG</i> haplotype of <i>COMT</i> gene	Development of FM Development of FM and severe pain sensitivity(measured by tender point numbers)
lon channels NO metabolisms	Haplotype of <i>TRPV2</i> gene SNP and haplotype of <i>TRPV3</i> gene <i>CCTA</i> haplotype of <i>GCH1</i> gene	Protective role against FM Fatigue symptom in FM patients Protective role against FM and lower pain sensitivity in FM patients
N e u r o p l a s t i c pathways	<i>CREB1</i> gene SNPs and haplotypes of <i>BDNF</i> gene	Development of FM and severe pain sensitivity Development of FM and some psychological symptoms in FM patients

Table 2. Clinical measurements in the Namwon Study(2004-2012) and the Dong-gu Study(2007-2010)

Table 3 Clinical measurements in the Namwon Study (2004-2012) and the Dong-gu Study (2007-2010)

Category	Measurements		
Baseline survey (bo	th cohorts)		
Anthropometrics	Height, body weight, waist circumference, hip circumference, body compositions by bioelectric impedance method, grip strengths (both cohorts); skinfold thickness (Namwon cohort)		
Clinical test	Blood pressure, ECG, ankle-brachial index, brachial antery pulse-wave velocity, carotid artery intima-media thickness, carotid plaque, BND of both freemer and kambur spine by DXA (both cohorts), BND colcanceus and dotal loteant by DXA, quantitative ultrasound of calcanceu (Namwon cohort), retinogram, knee joint X-ray, echocardiogram, carotid artery diameter, periodornal examination, panoramic radiograph (Dong-gu cohort), chest X-ray (Namwon cohort)		
Laboratory test	Fassing serum glucose, insulin, haemoglobin A ₁ c, lipid profiles (total cholesterol, high-density lipoprocein cholesterol, trigbycrióle), thyrold function markers (throid-stimulating hormone and fice '14), iver enzymes, logantate aminottansferse, alamine aminottansferses, gamma glutamyltransferase), renal function markers (blood urea nitrogen, creatinne, uric acid), bitrubin, high-sensitive - creative protectic, CEC, fasting urine allounin, creatinnine (both cohorts), serum folate, sex hormones (estatoid), testosterone, sex hormone-binding globulini (Namwon cohort), fasting plasma hornocysteine (Namwon cohort, partially in Dong gu cohort)		
Genotyping	Genetic polymorphism, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase C677T, apolipoprotein E (both cohorts), angiotensin converting enzyme gene insertion/deletion (Namwon cohort)		
Follow-up survey (1	Namwon cohort)		
Anthropometrics	Height, body weight, waist circumference, hip circumference, body compositions, grip strengths		
Clinical test	Blood pressure, ECG, ankle-brachial index, brachial artery pulse-wave velocity, carotid artery inima-media thickness, carotid plaques, BMD of femur, lumbar spine, calcaneus and distal forearm by DXA, retinogram		
Laboratory test	Fasting serum glucose, haemoglobin Alc, lipid profiles, liver enzymes, renal function markers, bilirubin, CBC, fasting urine albumin, creatinine		

ECG, electrocardiogram: BMD, bone mineral density: DXA, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry: CBC, complete blood count.

Major relevant publication

- Hwang I, Lee HS, Yu HS, Kim ME, Lee JS, Park K. Testosterone modulates endothelial progenitor cells in rat corpus cavernosum. BJU Int. 2016;117:976-81
- 2. Park DJ, Kim SH, Nah SS, Lee JH, Kim SK, Lee YA,
- 3. Hong SJ, Kim HS, Lee HS,
- Cho JY, Kim KH, Kim JY, Sim DS, Yoon HJ, Yoon NS, Hong YJ, Park HW, Kim JH, Ahn Y3, Jeong MH, Cho JG, Park JC. Predictors of reversible severe functional tricuspid regurgitation in patients with atrial fibrillation. J Cardiol 2016;68:419-425.
- KimHA, JoungCI, KimSH, LeeSS. Polymorphisms of the TRPV2 and TRPV3 genes associated with fibromyalgia in a Korean population. Rheumatology(Oxford) 2016;55(8):1518-27.
- Kweon SS, Shin MH, Jeong SK, Nam HS, Lee YH, Park KS, Ryu SY, Choi SW, Kim BH, Rhee JA, Zheng W, Choi JS. Cohort Profile: The Namwon Study and the Dong-gu Study. Int J Epidemiol. 2014;43(2):558-67.

Research networks

Our center support evidence-based health promotions and disease prevention programs through collaboration with Gwangju Senior Technology Complex, Gwangju International Aging Symposium and Gwangju Senior Health Town.



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