# Article information:

Frontiers | Pathobiology of the Klotho Antiaging Protein and Therapeutic Considerations
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fragi.2022.931331/full>

# Article summary:

1. Klotho is an anti-aging gene and protein that has been linked to longevity in humans.

2. Deficiency of the protein results in a syndrome with several features of aging, while overexpression lengthens survival.

3. Klotho can exist as a membrane-bound coreceptor for fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) or a soluble endocrine mediator with many functions, including antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, prevention of chronic fibrosis, protection against cardiovascular disease, anti-cancer activities, metabolic regulatory functions relevant to diabetes, and protection against neurodegenerative disease.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article “Pathobiology of the Klotho Antiaging Protein and Therapeutic Considerations” provides an overview of the role of Klotho in aging and age-related diseases. The article is well written and provides a comprehensive review of the current research on Klotho. It is clear that the authors have conducted extensive research on this topic and have presented their findings in an organized manner.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided; it presents both sides equally by discussing both the positive effects of Klotho as well as its potential risks. The authors also provide evidence for their claims by citing numerous studies throughout the article. Furthermore, they discuss possible counterarguments to their claims and provide explanations for why these arguments may not be valid.

The only potential issue with this article is that it does not explore any unexplored areas related to Klotho or its therapeutic considerations; instead it focuses solely on summarizing existing research on this topic. However, given that this is a review article rather than an original research paper, this limitation is understandable.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive coverage of existing research on Klotho as well as its balanced presentation of both sides of the argument without bias or one-sidedness.

# Topics for further research:

* Klotho gene expression
* Klotho protein structure
* Klotho therapeutic applications
* Klotho and aging mechanisms
* Klotho and disease risk
* Klotho and longevity research

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/46cdc32606b87ee099f9e0489001ae67>