# Article information:

Resurrection of endogenous retroviruses during aging reinforces senescence - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36610399/>

# Article summary:

1. Endogenous retroviruses (ERVs) are dormant in human genomes and can become activated during aging, leading to the production of retrovirus-like particles (RVLPs).

2. RVLPs can transmit senescence phenotypes to young cells, which can be blocked by neutralizing antibodies.

3. Activation of ERVs is also observed in aged primates and mice, as well as in human tissues and serum from the elderly, indicating that their resurrection is a hallmark and driving force of cellular senescence and tissue aging.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the role of endogenous retroviruses (ERVs) in aging processes. The authors present evidence for their hypothesis that ERVs are reactivated during aging, leading to the production of retrovirus-like particles (RVLPs), which can transmit senescence phenotypes to young cells. They also provide evidence for their claim that activation of ERVs is observed in aged primates and mice, as well as in human tissues and serum from the elderly.

The article appears to be reliable overall; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings. Additionally, they do not discuss any possible risks associated with ERV reactivation or RVLP transmission. Furthermore, they do not present both sides equally; instead they focus solely on supporting their own hypothesis without considering other perspectives or points of view.

In conclusion, while this article provides an interesting overview of the role of ERVs in aging processes, it should be read with caution due to its potential biases and lack of exploration into alternative explanations or risks associated with its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative explanations for ERV reactivation
* Risks associated with ERV reactivation
* Counterarguments to ERV reactivation hypothesis
* ERV reactivation in aged primates
* ERV reactivation in aged mice
* ERV reactivation in human tissues and serum

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/79d67d004f6a2bd8fbc02b0aef1ab96a>