# Article information:

The Achilles’ heel of senescent cells: from transcriptome to senolytic drugs - Zhu - 2015 - Aging Cell - Wiley Online Library
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/acel.12344>

# Article summary:

1. The healthspan of mice can be extended by killing senescent cells using a transgenic suicide gene.

2. Small molecules that selectively kill senescent cells could have a tremendous impact on quality of life and the burden of age-related chronic diseases.

3. Drugs targeting pro-survival networks in senescent cells, such as ephrins, PI3Kδ, p21, BCL-xL, or plasminogen-activated inhibitor-2, were found to selectively kill senescent cells while leaving other cells unharmed.

# 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 “The Achilles’ heel of senescent cells: from transcriptome to senolytic drugs” by Zhu (2015) is an informative and well-researched piece that provides insight into the potential for small molecules to selectively kill senescent cells and extend healthspan in mice. The article is written in a clear and concise manner and provides evidence for its claims through transcript analysis and experiments with siRNA, drugs targeting pro-survival networks in senescent cells, and tests with chronologically aged mice. The article also presents data from experiments with human fat cell progenitors, human endothelial cells, mouse BM-MSCs, MEFs, Ercc1−/∆ mice, and irradiated limbs in mice which further support its claims.

The article does not appear to contain any biases or unsupported claims; all claims are backed up by evidence from experiments conducted by the author or referenced studies. Furthermore, the article does not appear to be missing any points of consideration or evidence for its claims; it covers all relevant topics thoroughly and provides sufficient evidence for each claim made. Additionally, there is no promotional content present in the article; it is purely informational in nature. Finally, the article does not appear to be partial or one-sided; it presents both sides equally without favoring one over the other.

In conclusion, this article appears to be trustworthy and reliable due to its thorough research and lack of bias or unsupported claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Senescent cell biology
* Senolytic drugs
* Pro-survival networks in senescent cells
* Chronological aging in mice
* Human fat cell progenitors
* Irradiated limbs in mice

# Report location:

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