

# DUNEDINPACE REPORT

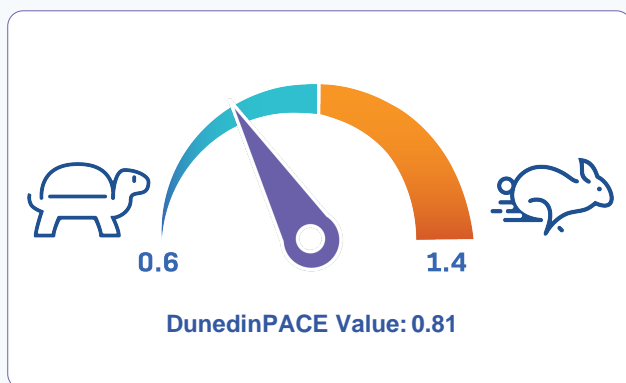
The Study Explained & Where You Land



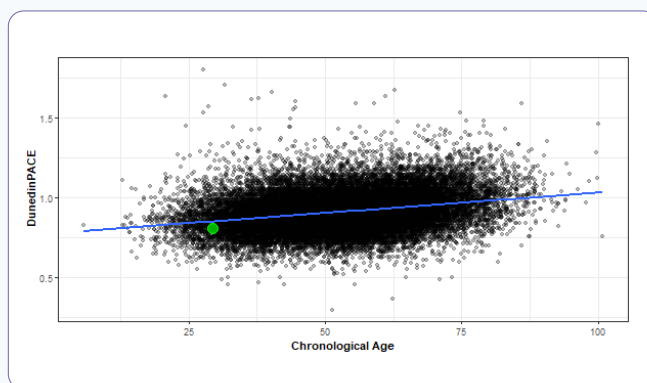
## Summary of this Report:

- This report is able to tell you how many biological years you are aging per year at the precise moment.
- It separates what you are doing now from markers you've accumulated from your past, or inherited from your ancestry.
- You want your rate of aging to be below 1.
- Fastest rate of aging has been 1.4 biological years/1.0 year of chronological aging.
- Slowest rate of aging has been 0.6 biological years/1.0 year of chronological aging.
- The average person will age at a rate of 1.0 biological years/1.0 year of chronological aging
- Dietary interventions like fasting have been shown to decrease the aging rate.
- This algorithm was created by Duke and Columbia via a longitudinal study. This means the researchers followed the same individuals over time which is different from other algorithms of aging.

### Your DunedinPACE Value



### Population Graph



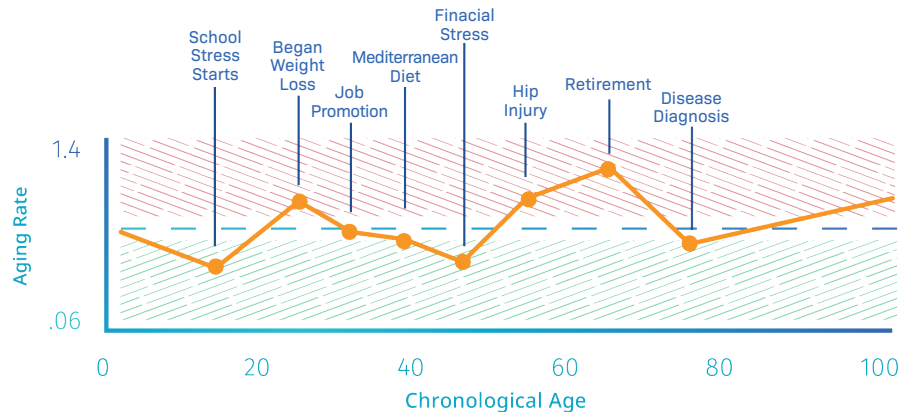
### ***Methylation based biological aging clocks changed the way we look at aging and preventive medicine!***

Aging is the number one risk factor for most chronic diseases. Unfortunately, traditional determinants of age (the number of years since birth) don't always match up with how each individual ages. Some people in their 70s look and feel like they are 50, and then there are some 70-year-olds that look like they could be 90. This is called **phenotypic variation**, and as a result, people have been searching for objective markers to measure the aging process. Thankfully, a highly accurate one was created by measuring epigenetic biomarkers.

Having an objective biological age measurement has massive implications for preventative health and future investigations. However, if we can combine this with an instantaneous rate of aging, we can learn even more about our aging process, our individual aging biology, and the interventions for better preventative health when we combine these two metrics.

## Your Aging Rate *Versus* Your Body's Biological Age:

Quantifying one's rate of aging versus biological age is like having a speedometer of aging instead of determining age at a fixed moment in time. Biological age is a great metric, but it doesn't compare past history from current influences on the methylome.



There are many external factors that influence one's pace of aging. The above image is a graphical representation of potential influences on your pace of aging.

There are several cases where knowing both of these metrics can be useful. The best example to illustrate this might be the theoretical case of two identical twins; Twin 1 and Twin 2.

Twin 1 (40 years old chronologically) has lived a very healthy life by implementing proper nutrition, exercise, medications, and lifestyle patterns. On the other hand, Twin B (40 years old chronologically) hasn't lived a life full of similar, healthy habits. For instance, Twin B had a very stressful life in their twenties and early thirties and recently turned their life around. Now, both twins have the exact same lifestyle, nutrition, and exercise regimens along with having the same baseline DNA sequence.

If we only looked at their biological age, we would most likely see that Twin A has a lower biological age due to their consistent history of healthy habits. The same logic would lead us to expect that Twin B might have a worse biological age due to their health history. This might lead us to believe that Twin B is currently doing things in their life to lead to faster aging when in fact the lifestyles of each individual are exactly the same.

However, if we had a way to look at the instantaneous aging rate, we would be able to distinguish advanced aging, which occurred in the past, from the current rate of aging, which is regulated by ongoing lifestyle factors. Distinguishing these two points can also help us decide which lifestyle traits we should keep and which we should change.

Thankfully, due to researchers from Duke and Columbia, an algorithm that measures the pace of aging is already available for us to use.

## YOUR PACE OF AGING VALUE:



**DunedinPACE Value: 0.81**

### What Does Your Rate of Aging Mean?

You want your rate of aging to be below one; this means you would have a slowed pace of aging. An average pace of aging would be a rate of 1 biological year for every chronological year aged.

DunedinPACE is associated with chronic disease morbidity and mortality. *Within 7 years from testing those with a faster pace of aging are at a **56% increased risk of death and a 54% increased risk for diagnosis of a chronic disease.***

### Mortality

Those with faster DunedinPACE levels, which indicates faster aging, at baseline were at increased risk of death having a hazard ratio of 1.29. Hazard ratio represents an instantaneous risk, it is the relationship between the instantaneous hazards between accelerated DunedinPACE and mortality.

### Morbidity

Those with a faster DunedinPACE baseline were at an increased risk for a new chronic disease, putting them at a hazard ratio of 1.19. Individuals with faster DunedinPACE experienced higher levels of chronic disease morbidity, which was measured as the count of diagnosed diseases (hypertension, type-2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, and cancer).

### Accelerated Aging Influences

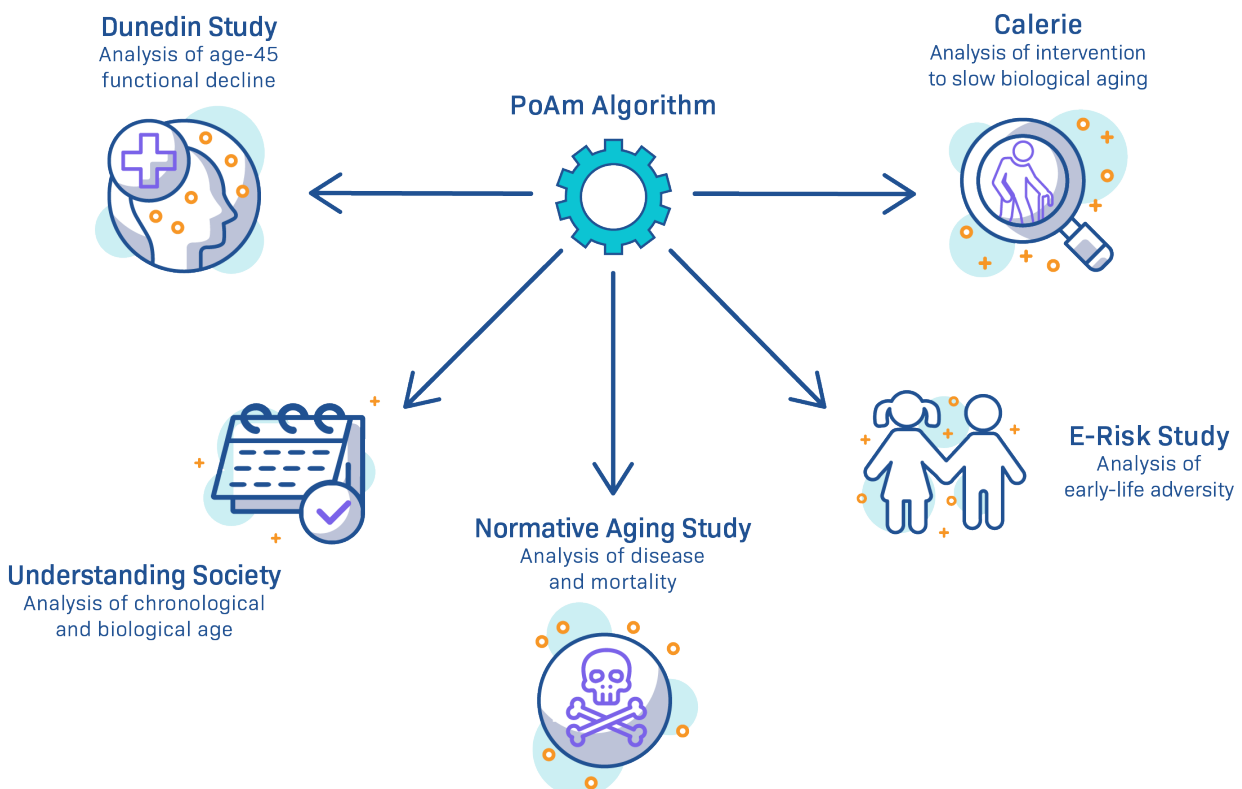
Pace of aging typically increases across much of the adult lifespan. A faster DunedinPACE is the result of a lifetime of accumulated stress to the methylome. Childhood exposure to poverty and victimization is associated with faster DunedinPACE. Adolescents who grew up in families of lower socioeconomic-status and adolescents with exposure to multiple types of victimization exhibited faster DunedinPACE.

## The DunedinPACE Algorithm (for Dunedin (P)ace (o)f (A)ging in (m)ethylation) Overview

A team of researchers from Duke and Columbia were able to help create a test that could use blood samples to measure the pace of aging. This test is called the DunedinPACE and it can predict which people are at an increased risk of poor health, chronic disease, and more immediate death.

In order to develop this test, data on chemical changes to an individual's DNA, called DNA methylation, was collected from white blood cell samples from approximately 1,000 participants in a long-term health study known as "The Dunedin Study". Using the data obtained from this cohort the team developed an algorithm – named "DunedinPACE" – that identified people with an accelerated or slowed pace of aging based on a single blood test. [3]

The researchers used a machine-learning technique called elastic-net regression to sort through data on more than 400,000 different DNA methylation marks to find the ones that related to the physiological changes which were captured in their Pace of Aging measure. The analysis pulled out a set of 173 methylation marks that, together, measured the pace of aging for individuals at one point in time.



These 173 methylation marks are combined together in an algorithm the researchers named “**DunedinPACE**” for **Dunedin (P)ace (o)f (A)ging in (m)ethylation**. The average person has a DunedinPACE value of 1, which indicates a single year of biological aging per chronological year. Among Dunedin Study participants, the range of values extends from just above 0.6 (indicating an aging rate nearly 40 percent slower than the norm) to nearly 1.4 (indicating an aging rate 40 percent faster than the norm). [3]

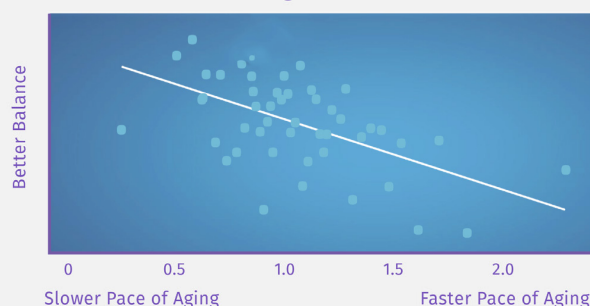
In order to validate the algorithm, the researchers used samples from participants in three other long-term studies. This analysis verified that the individuals whom the algorithm identified as aging faster; had a greater risk of poor health, developing chronic disease, or dying earlier. Similarly, those identified as aging more slowly performed better on tests of balance, strength, walking speed, and mental ability, and additionally they appeared physically younger to trained raters for physical signs of aging.

Additionally, the DunedinPACE researchers used the test on participants in a randomized trial testing whether restricting calories had the potential to extend a healthy lifespan. [9] The results suggested that the calorie restriction could counter the effects of an accelerated pace of aging.

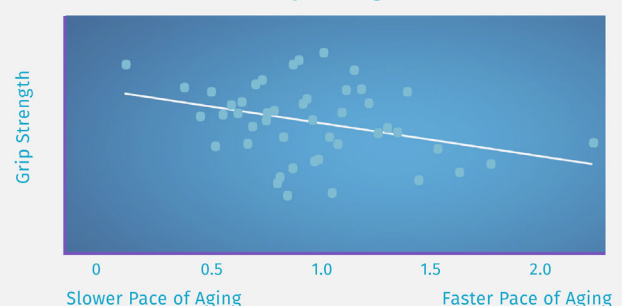
Thanks to this study's promising findings, the test developed by the Dunedin Study team will provide an alternate way of measuring whether age slowing treatments work. This algorithm has the potential to allow faster testing of therapies able to extend the healthy lifespan of humans.

The following graphs are **NOT** your personal data. These graphs are showing how the increased rate of aging affects performance from the Dunedin cohort.

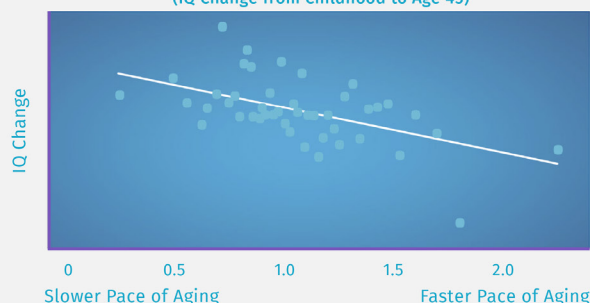
#### One-Leg Balance Test



#### Grip Strength



#### Cognitive Decline (IQ Change from Childhood to Age 45)



#### Significant Variation in Facial Aging



## The Value of Pace of Aging

The pace of aging in methylation tells how many years you are aging per year at a precise moment. With a single blood test, we are able to identify this. Acquiring your pace of aging gives insight into your current health and disease state. The goal is to have your rate of aging below 1.

The pace of aging algorithm not only provides benefits to the individual tested but it also has application for clinical studies. The DunedinPACE test provides an alternative way of measuring whether age-slowing treatments may work. It is sensitive to health interventions and will allow faster testing of treatment intended to extend healthspan in humans. The more data collected on individuals with accelerated or slowed aging can potentially help reveal the mechanisms of aging and how some individuals are more adversely affected by their lifestyle and environment than others. DunedinPACE will help public health officials test whether policies of programs have the power to help people lead a longer, healthier life.

## How Is This Algorithm Game-Changing?

This is a report about an individual's rate of aging. Most epigenetic tests take a snapshot of biological age at the moment in time when the test was taken, but because DunedinPACE determines pace of aging, it is able to differentiate prior biological age factors and the rate of aging at that given time. The pace of aging in a methylation algorithm outperforms a number of other methylation-based biological clock algorithms because its data is unmatched, making DunedinPACE one of the BEST predictors of health outcomes.



The algorithm is noteworthy because it considers the details of one's life and by doing so it interprets your epigenetic alterations to determine the best reading of how you age. Other biological age clock outcomes are dampened by the influences across one's lifetime and will compound the negative outcomes instead of predicting how fast a person is aging at the time of testing. DunedinPACE can interpret small adjustments to your lifestyle while still taking into consideration methylation patterns from earlier years to produce a robust measurement of how one biologically ages.

The algorithm was developed from data collected from the Dunedin study group. The significance of this study was minimizing variables. The Dunedin cohort stands out by having its subjects all born within the same year. All current methylation-clock algorithms have been developed to identify the methylation patterns that characterize individuals of different chronological ages. The limitations of these other algorithms is that the study group consists of individuals born in different years that also grew up in different historical conditions.

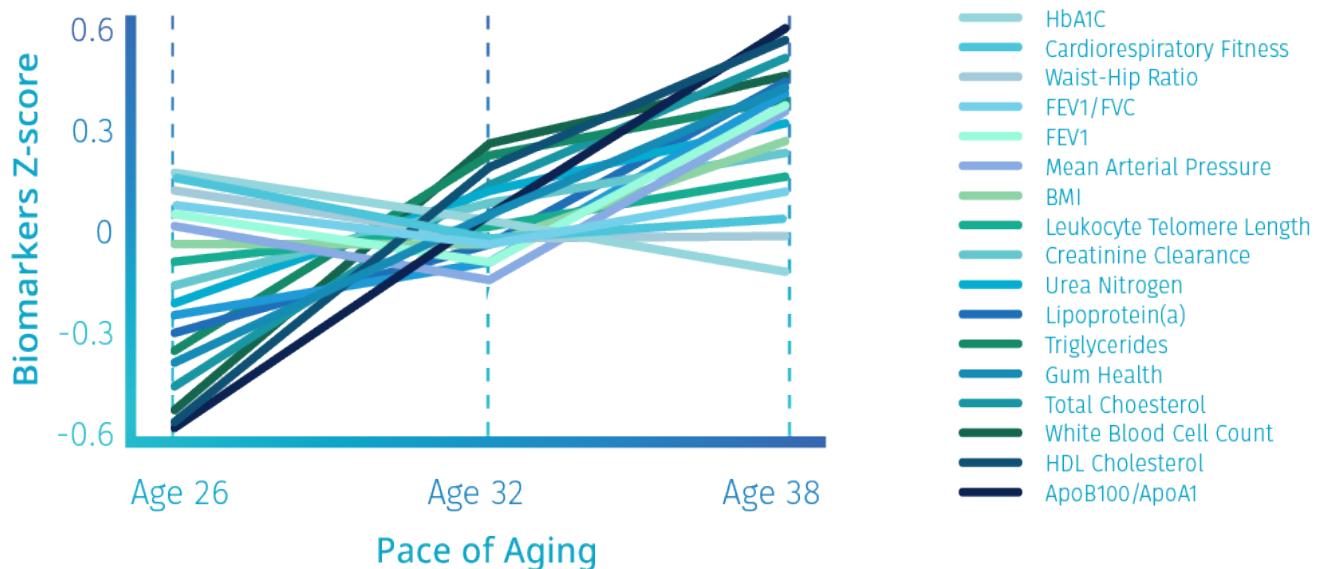
People the algorithm identified as having a faster pace of aging had a greater risk of poor health, chronic disease, and premature death. Other methylation-clock algorithms have been developed to identify methylation patterns that characterize individuals of different chronological ages which imposes a series of limitations on the outcomes being provided by. These other methylation-clock algorithms display their outcomes as an unwavering point instead of where your aging is currently.

## How It Compares Against Other Methylation Clocks

Unlike any other biological test out there, the DunedinPACE Algorithm doesn't let us see your biological age, but instead it looks at how fast you are aging. There are a number of benefits of knowing your pace of aging versus your age at a set point in time. By 2050, the world population aged 80 years old and above will more than triple, approaching more than 400 million individuals. This useful measure is non-invasive, inexpensive, reliable, and highly sensitive to biological change; making it an easy tool for health professionals to use to combat the challenges we will soon face with the growing aging population based on real-time measurements of interventions.

The Dunedin researchers tested if higher DunedinPACE levels, which indicate faster aging, were correlated with older chronological age. Mortality rates increase with advancing chronological age, although there may be some slowing at older ages. This suggests the hypothesis that the rate of aging increases across much of the adult lifespan. Consistent with this hypothesis, understanding society participants with older chronological age tended to have faster DunedinPACE value.

### Dunedin Longitudinal Study



The above chart shows the Dunedin Longitudinal Study. Dunedin researchers collected a blood panel of 19 markers (shown above) and organ-system-function biomarkers at four successive waves of the Dunedin Study. By using repeated measures of data the study members were aged 26, 32, 38, and 45 years old.

They calculated the rate of change in each biomarker and how each individual's rate of change differed from the cohort's norm. Then they combined the individual's 18 personal rates of change across the panel of biomarkers to compute a composite for each study member, which is how they determine the pace of aging.



## More About The DunedinPACE Study And Its Development

**Dunedin:** a small city located in the South Island of New Zealand and home to the Dunedin School of Medicine at the University of Otago.

**PACE:** the pace of aging measure.

The Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study is a detailed study of human health, development, and behavior. The Dunedin Study has followed the lives of 1037 babies born between April 1, 1972, and March 31, 1973, at Queen Mary Maternity Hospital, Dunedin, New Zealand, since their birth. The study is now in its fifth decade and has produced a considerable amount of data that shapes what we know about the pace at which humans age. [1] This algorithm was created by looking at over 1,000 individuals' data at 173 CpG sites.



## The Dunedin Study

The Dunedin cohort is one of the most remarkable resources for studying human biology. This is not the biggest nor the longest longitudinal study conducted, but it is special because it has a very high retention rate of participants. With 95% of the original cohort remaining in the study since its launch, the Dunedin cohort is THE MOST closely examined group on earth. To put in perspective a good retention rate for longitudinal studies is between 60 to 80 percent of the original cohort population. [11]

Previous studies have attempted to measure the pace of aging by analyzing DNA methylation differences between people of different chronological ages. However, the “limitation of this approach is that individuals born in different years have grown up under different historical conditions, with a possibility of more exposure to childhood diseases, tobacco smoke, airborne lead, and less exposure to antibiotics and other medications, as well as lower quality nutrition -- all of which affect DNA methylation. An alternative approach is to study individuals who were all born the same year, and find methylation patterns that differentiate those who have been aging biologically faster or slower than their same-age peers.” [3] The Dunedin study focuses on a one-year age cohort makes it more effective at tracking its participants, which contributes to the low number of extraneous variability in the results.

Following the one-year birth cohort, the repeated measures of data were collected via blood when the study members were 26, 32, 38, and 45 years old to quantify their rates of biological aging. The gathered data represents a personal rate of multi-organ system decline over a dozen years which determines the algorithm for pace of aging.



## Four-Step Approach

The researchers took a **four-step** approach toward developing a blood DNA methylation metric that represents individual variation in the pace of biological aging.



**Step 1:** In the initial step, the Dunedin researchers collected a blood panel of 18 and organ-system-function biomarkers at three successive waves of the Dunedin Study. By using repeated measures of data the study members were aged 26, 32, 38, and 45 years old. They calculated the rate of change in each biomarker and how each individual's rate of change differed from the cohort's norm. Then they combined the individual's 18 personal rates of change across the panel of biomarkers to compute a composite for each study member, which is how they determine the pace of aging. [7]

**Step 2:** In the second step they validated the pace of aging from known criteria. Members of the study cohort who had faster paces of aging performed more poorly on tests of physical function, by showing signs of cognitive decline on a panel of dementia-relevant neuropsychological tests from an early-life baseline for the individuals. These individuals were also rated, using an impartial system, as looking older based on their facial photographs. They also reported themselves to be in worse health.

They also found that a faster pace of aging is associated with early-life factors important for aging: familial longevity, low childhood social class, and adverse childhood experiences. [6] Notably, the pace of aging was not well-correlated with published epigenetic clocks, which were designed to measure how old a person is rather than how fast they are biologically aging. [5]

**Step 3:** In step three, they refined the pace of aging into a measurement that is obtained from a single blood sample. Here we focused on blood DNA methylation as an accessible molecular measurement that is sensitive to changes in physiology occurring in multiple organ systems.

Researchers used the data from a previous study published by the same authors (Belsky et al., 2018b) to apply an algorithm that captured the DNA methylation patterns linked with variation among individuals in their pace of aging. This algorithm is what they termed "DunedinPACE."

**Step 4:** Step four is the validation step of the algorithm. They validated it in five ways



**First,** using the Dunedin Study, they tested if study member's DunedinPACE measured when they were aged 45 years could predict deficits in physical and cognitive functioning seven years later.



**Second,** researchers applied the DunedinPACE algorithm to DNA methylation data from a second, cross-sectional, study of adults to evaluate patterning of DunedinPACE by chronological age and sex and to test correlations of DunedinPACE with self-reported health and proposed measures of biological age, including three epigenetic clocks.



**Third,** the DunedinPACE algorithm was applied to DNA methylation data from a third, longitudinal study of older men to test associations with chronic-disease morbidity and mortality.



**Fourth,** the DunedinPACE algorithm was then applied to DNA methylation data from a fourth, longitudinal, study of young people to test if DunedinPACE was accelerated by exposure to poverty and victimization, factors which are known to shorten healthy lifespan.



**Fifth,** to ascertain the potential usefulness of DunedinPACE as a measure for trials of geroprotector treatments, the algorithm was applied to DNA methylation data from a randomized trial of caloric restriction, CALERIE [Ravussin et al., 2015]. Earlier we reported from this trial that the intervention (two years of prescribed 25% caloric restriction) slowed the rate of biological aging as measured by a blood-chemistry biological-age composite measure [Belsky et al., 2018a]. Here, using newly generated methylation data from blood drawn at the CALERIE baseline assessment, it was tested if (a) DunedinPACE from blood drawn before caloric restriction could predict the future rate of biological aging of participants during the two-year trial, and (b) if this prediction was disrupted in participants who underwent caloric restriction, but not among control participants. Promising results from this four-step research program was reported, while appreciating that additional measurement development will be needed to support the applied use of DunedinPACE.

# REFERENCES

1. About Us: The Dunedin Study - Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health & Development Research Unit. The Dunedin Study - DMHDRU. <https://dunedinstudy.otago.ac.nz/about-us>.
2. Bell, C. G., Lowe, R., Adams, P. D., Baccarelli, A. A., Beck, S., Bell, J. T., Christensen, B. C., Gladyshev, V. N., Heijmans, B. T., Horvath, S., Ideker, T., Issa, J.-P. J., Kelsey, K. T., Marioni, R. E., Reik, W., Relton, C. L., Schalkwyk, L. C., Teschendorff, A. E., Wagner, W., ... Rakyan, V. K. (2019). DNA methylation aging clocks: challenges and recommendations. *Genome Biology*, 20(1), 249. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-019-1824-y>
3. Belsky, D. W., Caspi, A., Arseneault, L., Baccarelli, A., Corcoran, D. L., Gao, X., Hannon, E., Harrington, H. L., Rasmussen, L. J. H., Houts, R., Huffman, K., Kraus, W. E., Kwon, D., Mill, J., Pieper, C. F., Prinz, J. A., Poulton, R., Schwartz, J., Sugden, K., ... Moffitt, T. E. (2020). Quantification of the pace of biological aging in humans through a blood test, the DunedinPACE DNA methylation algorithm. *ELife*, 9, e54870. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.54870>
4. Belsky, D. W., Huffman, K. M., Pieper, C. F., Shalev, I., & Kraus, W. E. (2018a). Change in the Rate of Biological Aging in Response to Caloric Restriction: CALERIE Biobank Analysis. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series A*, 73(1), 4–10. <https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glx096>
5. Belsky, D. W., Moffitt, T. E., Cohen, A. A., Corcoran, D. L., Levine, M. E., Prinz, J. A., Schaefer, J., Sugden, K., Williams, B., Poulton, R., & Caspi, A. (2018b). Eleven Telomere, Epigenetic Clock, and Biomarker-Composite Quantifications of Biological Aging: Do They Measure the Same Thing? *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 187(6), 1220–1230. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwx346>
6. Belsky, D. W., Caspi, A., Cohen, H. J., Kraus, W. E., Ramrakha, S., Poulton, R., & Moffitt, T. E. (2017). Impact of early personal-history characteristics on the Pace of Aging: implications for clinical trials of therapies to slow aging and extend healthspan. *Aging Cell*, 16(4), 644–651. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acel.12591>
7. Belsky, D. W., Caspi, A., Houts, R., Cohen, H. J., Corcoran, D. L., Danese, A., Harrington, H., Israel, S., Levine, M. E., Schaefer, J. D., Sugden, K., Williams, B., Yashin, A. I., Poulton, R., & Moffitt, T. E. (2015). Quantification of biological aging in young adults. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 112(30), E4104 LP-E4110. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1506264112>
8. Campisi, J., Kapahi, P., Lithgow, G. J., Melov, S., Newman, J. C., & Verdin, E. (2019). From discoveries in ageing research to therapeutics for healthy ageing. *Nature*, 571(7764), 183–192. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1365-2>
9. Racette, S. B., Das, S. K., Bhapkar, M., Hadley, E. C., Roberts, S. B., Ravussin, E., Pieper, C., DeLany, J. P., Kraus, W. E., Rochon, J., & Redman, L. M. (2011). Approaches for quantifying energy intake and %calorie restriction during calorie restriction interventions in humans: the multicenter CALERIE study. *American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 302(4), E441–E448. <https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpendo.00290.2011>
10. Ravussin, E., Redman, L. M., Rochon, J., Das, S. K., Fontana, L., Kraus, W. E., Romashkan, S., Williamson, D. A., Meydani, S. N., Villareal, D. T., Smith, S. R., Stein, R. I., Scott, T. M., Stewart, T. M., Saltzman, E., Klein, S., Bhapkar, M., Martin, C. K., Gilhooly, C. H., ... Kritchevsky, S. (2015). A 2-Year Randomized Controlled Trial of Human Caloric Restriction: Feasibility and Effects on Predictors of Health Span and Longevity. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series A*, 70(9), 1097–1104. <https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glv057>
11. Teague, S., Youssef, G. J., Macdonald, J. A., Sciberras, E., Shatte, A., Fuller-Tyszkiewicz, M., Greenwood, C., McIntosh, J., Olsson, C. A., Hutchinson, D., & SEED Lifecourse Sciences Theme (2018). Retention strategies in longitudinal cohort studies: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC medical research methodology*, 18(1), 151. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-018-0586-7>