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Tipping the balance toward longevity.

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Genetic experiments in *C. elegans* suggested that SIR2, an NAD-dependent protein deacetylase, acts through FOXO/DAF-16 transcription factor to prolong life. Recent studies show that mammalian SIR2 deacetylates FOXO, and may maximize survival by tempering cell death and increasing stress resistance.

[Dev Cell.](#) 2004 Mar;6(3):315-6.

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