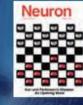


Discoveries and Achievements 1999–2018



September 30, 1999 The Buck Institute officially opens its doors.

2003 Dr. Julie Andersen links iron to Parkinson's disease in the cover story of the journal Neuron.



2003 The Institute's auditorium is named for Trustee Fred Drexler in honor of his \$3 million gift to the Institute.

2003

2006 The Institute's first capital campaign concludes with the establishment of the Larry L. Hillblom Center for Integrative Studies of Aging.



2000 Dr. Simon Melov and Dr. Gordon Lithgow report the first successful use of a drug-like compound to extend lifespan in



an animal. The study is



2006 In results published in The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the Bredesen lab genetically engineers "Alzheimer's" mice that have normal memory despite the presence of amyloid plaques in their brains.

2004

2006 The Institute's first patent is awarded to Dale Bredesen, MD, and others for "Modulators of Paraptosis and Related Methods."



2006 Christopher Benz, MD, in partnership with the Marin Department of Health and Human Services, helps launch the Marin Women's Study. 2007 In a study published in PLoS One, the Melov lab shows that strength training reverses aging in human skeletal muscle.

2007 A grant of \$4.1 million from the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) establishes a shared research laboratory for stem cell technology at the Institute.



2009 In a study published in Nature Campisi establishes the basis for research on "inflammaging" by showing that DNA-damaged cells communicate with neighboring cells.



2009 Publishing in Cell, Dr. Pankaj Kapahi shows that a lowprotein "anti-Atkins" Cell Biology, Dr. Judy diet extends lifespan in fruit flies



2012 Board member Arthur Gensler, Jr. and his wife, Drue, donate \$5 million to the Buck. The Institute's administrative building is renamed in their honor



2012 The Ellerby lab in Cell Stem Cell announces genetic correction of Huntington's disease in human cells paving the way for cell replacement therapy.

2013 The Institute opens its new Learning Center. Its mission is to foster young scientists and encourage life-long science education.

2011 2012

"Roadmap" award from 2007 A \$25 million the NIH establishes a new field of research called "geroscience," which will focus on the intersection of aging and chronic disease. The Buck's award is one of only nine granted in the country

2008 CIRM awards the Buck Institute \$20.5 to build a new facility for stem cell research.



2011 Publishing in Nature, the Lithgow lab reveals that a common laboratory dye profoundly extends lifespan and slows the disease process in nematode worms with Alzheimer'slike pathology.



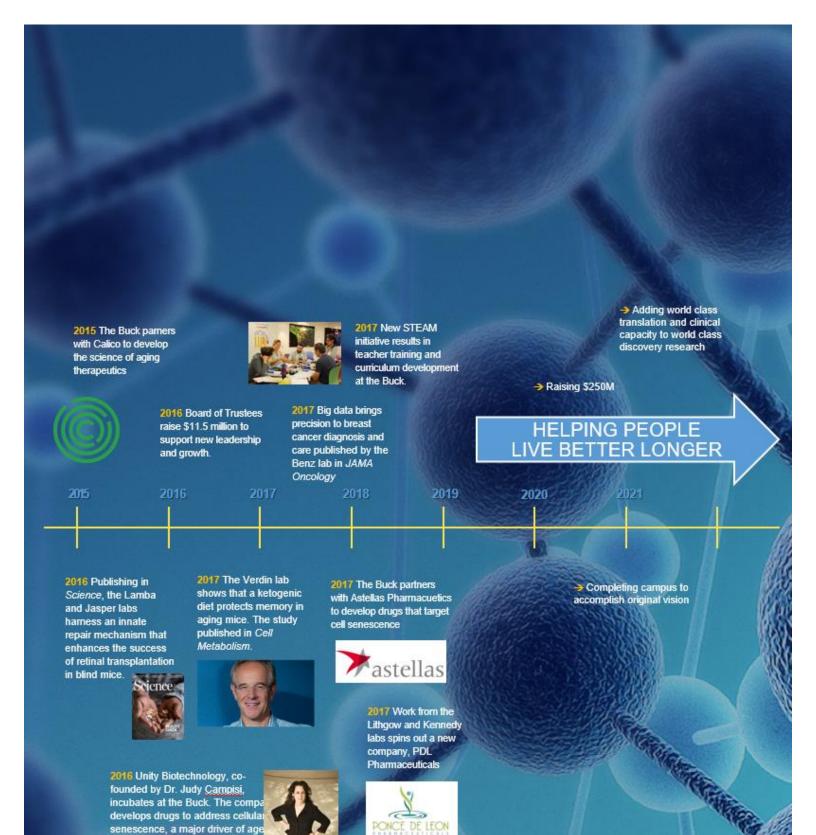
2013 The Melov and Kennedy labs publish research in Aging Cell that shows the drug rapamycin reverses heart

disease in elderly mice.



2012 The Buck opens its second research building on April 14. More than 1,000 people attend an open house celebrating the new Regenerative Medicine Research Center.

2014 The Buck Institute and the University of Southern California collaborate to launch the nation's first PhD program in the Biolog of Aging.



related disease.