

earlier than the middle of the third millennium BC (refs 11–13) already open avenues to investigate the initial dispersal of agro-pastoral communities into Xinjiang and along the mountains at its edge. It will be crucial to know how the Tarim Basin individuals were connected with those earlier groups, or with other groups as yet undiscovered by scientists, to understand the social origins of this ancient culture.

The two disparate stories of southern and northern Xinjiang demonstrate that even the most comprehensive analysis of ancient DNA cannot fully divulge the cultural practices and choices that contribute to the archaeological past. Zhang and colleagues' description of the unique and cosmopolitan Xiaohe culture of the Tarim Basin alongside the Dzungarian Basin populations provides an example supporting previous arguments^{4,14} that cultural ideas and new technologies moved fluidly through Inner Asia and took on assorted iterations in each society they touched.

Future research must consider the social mechanisms that account for the varied choices individuals made regarding food, clothing and the people with whom they settled, as well as their traditions of burying their dead. Zhang and co-workers have answered the question of the genetic origins of the Xiaohe culture. Now it is up to the collaborative input of scholars to further explain the dynamic and varied patterns of cultural exchange that define the Bronze Age of Inner Asia.

Paula N. Doumani Dupuy is in the Anthropology and Sociology Department, Nazarbayev University, Nur-Sultan 010000, Kazakhstan.
e-mail: paula.dupuy@nu.edu.kz

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Tumour biology

Diet analysis suggests lipid imbalance slows cancer

Giulia Salvadori & Valter D. Longo

Understanding how diet affects tumour growth could lead to better treatments. Analysis in mice reveals that a low-calorie diet, but not a ketogenic diet, slows the growth of pancreatic cancer. This effect is mediated by lipid changes. **See p.302**

Various diets, such as those that periodically restrict calorie intake and thereby drive metabolic changes associated with fasting (periodic fasting-mimicking diets)¹, or ones that are low in carbohydrates and high in fat (ketogenic diets), are emerging as nutritional interventions that can delay cancer growth and perhaps boost the effect of anticancer drugs^{1,2}. Whereas long-term calorie restriction is not feasible for people on most cancer therapies because it leads to weight loss and lean body mass³, ketogenic diets and periodic fasting-mimicking diets are beginning to be tested in a series of clinical trials, and are particularly promising when used in combination with standard therapies^{1,2,4–6}. On page 302, Lien *et al.*⁷ fill in some of the missing details about how diet affects cancer growth.

Animal studies provide evidence suggesting that various dietary interventions can be potent in combination with standard anti-cancer drugs⁴. But the results also underline

the importance of both the relative levels of calories, proteins, fats and carbohydrates in a diet, and the duration and frequency of the diet's administration. What makes the implementation of certain diets in the clinic even more complex is that they can be highly effective in combination with one drug, but ineffective with another. Thus, understanding the molecular mechanisms that enable dietary interventions to result in toxicity to cancer cells, or to increase the effectiveness of standard drugs, is essential to the development of standard-of-care (treatments routinely recommended by clinicians) cancer therapies that include a dietary component.

Lien and colleagues' study contributes molecular insights (Fig. 1) into how the effectiveness of different diets in slowing the growth of various cancers depends on how the diets affect the lipids in the blood and tumour. The authors examined mice that had one of two types of cancer: pancreatic

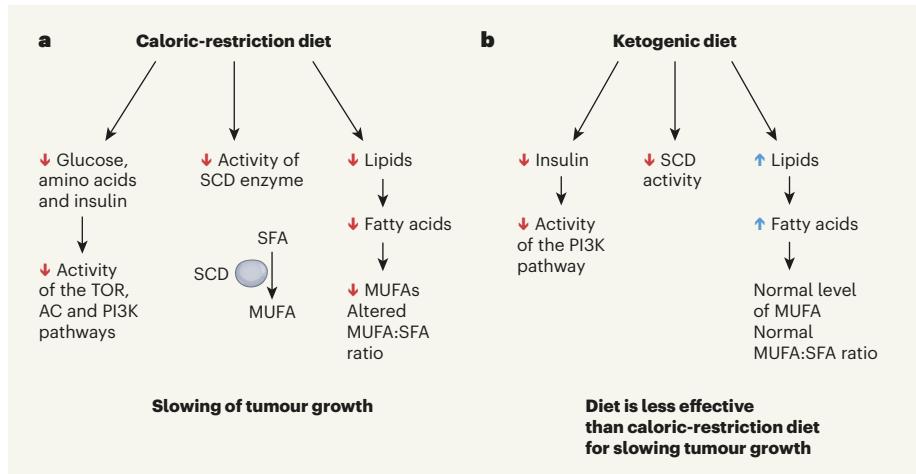


Figure 1 | How diet affects tumour growth in mice. **a**, A low-calorie diet slows tumour growth by lowering glucose, amino acids and the hormone insulin and thereby inhibiting various tumour-promoting signalling pathways (the TOR, AC and PI3K pathways)⁴. Lien *et al.*⁷ report that this diet also inhibits the enzyme SCD, which can convert a saturated fatty acid (SFA) to a monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA). The perturbed balance of fatty acids slows the growth of pancreatic tumours. **b**, A ketogenic diet, high in fat but of normal calorie content, also influences the insulin pathway as Lien *et al.* report. However, it does not alter the SFA:MUFA ratio, and it enables pancreatic tumours to grow.

ductal adenocarcinoma or non-small-cell lung cancer. Lien *et al.* assessed the effect of a diet in which a 40% reduction in caloric consumption was achieved by lowering carbohydrate intake; they also evaluated the effects of a ketogenic diet consisting of a normal level of calories but made up of an intake of 90% fat, 9% protein and 1% carbohydrates. The authors found that the low-calorie diet reduced tumour growth in these models, but the ketogenic diet did not, even though both diets led to a similar decrease in blood-glucose levels. Glucose levels have been reported to be fundamental for the survival and growth of many types of cancer, leading to the targeting of glucose metabolism as an anticancer therapeutic approach⁸.

A possible reason for just one of the diets having an effect on the tumour is that only the caloric-restriction diet reduced glucose availability for cells in the tumour. However, because dietary interventions alter the levels of many metabolite molecules, Lien *et al.* explored whether nutrients other than glucose influenced the anticancer effects of the caloric-restriction diet. The authors measured the availability of fatty-acid molecules in the plasma component of blood and in the tumours. As expected, a ketogenic diet resulted in high levels of many types of fatty acid, whereas caloric restriction was associated with low levels of these fatty acids, raising the possibility that certain fatty acids support tumour growth.

Lien and colleagues show that both diets reduced the activity of an enzyme called stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD), which helps to produce monounsaturated fatty acids (those with one carbon–carbon double bond) from saturated fatty acids (those that lack carbon–carbon double bonds). SCD is needed for cancer cells to proliferate in a lipid-depleted environment, as reported by the authors. However, only the caloric-restriction diet reduced the levels of monounsaturated fatty acids and affected the ratio of unsaturated to saturated fats, suggesting that an imbalance between these types of fatty acid affects tumour growth. The authors carried out experiments to test this hypothesis, and found that increasing the activity of SCD partially blocked the slowing of tumour growth caused by caloric restriction. When the authors examined the profile of fatty acids in SCD-expressing tumours, they observed a higher ratio of monounsaturated to saturated fatty acids than was evident in the mice on a caloric-restriction diet.

To test their proposed mechanism for how caloric restriction mediates the inhibition of pancreatic tumour growth, Lien *et al.* gave mice a high-fat, caloric-restricted diet rich in palm oil to restore the ratio of unsaturated to saturated fats back to that of mice on a normal diet. The authors report that this partially blocked the effect of caloric restriction

on tumour growth. Notably, although the caloric-restriction diet was effective against pancreatic and lung cancer, the addition of palm oil stopped the diet's effects on tumour growth only in pancreatic cancer. This finding underlines the need to focus both on therapies targeted to specific cancers and on wide-acting dietary interventions that together have consistent antitumour effects. Indeed, long-term calorie restriction or the more-restrictive fasting mimicking diets (periodic cycles of a diet able to mimic the metabolic changes induced by water-only fasting) are effective against a wide range of cancers because they each reduce levels of several factors, including glucose and the proteins insulin, IGF-1, leptin and ferritin, moreover, they also alter the availability of amino acids and fats^{9–11}.

Although it is important to identify dietary changes that alone can delay tumour growth, it will be crucial to establish combinations of wide-acting dietary restrictions and targeted drugs that are highly effective against various cancers. Indeed, it was previously shown in mice¹² that cycles of fasting act similarly to the chemotherapy drug gemcitabine in delaying the growth of pancreatic tumours in mice, but that only the combination of fasting and gemcitabine had a strong effect in inhibiting the progression of pancreatic cancer.

Thus, Lien and colleagues' study sheds light on how low-calorie but not ketogenic diets can impair the growth of specific tumours, paving the way for further work aimed at evaluating the involvement of other metabolites in the survival of cancer cells.

Giulia Salvadori and **Valter D. Longo** are at the IFOM, FIRC Institute of Molecular Oncology, Milan 20139, Italy. **G.S.** is also in the Department of Oncology and Hematology, University of Milan. **V.D.L.** is also in the Longevity Institute and Davis School of Gerontology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, USA.
e-mail: vlongo@usc.edu

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A textbook takes a new approach to covering science, and an obituary of Charles Babbage.

50 years ago

Vertebrate Palaeozoology. By Everett C. Olson – A ... valuable innovation is that we are spared none of the difficulties, rather are they carefully spelled out for us ... [T]he student can really see what science ... is all about – how it consists at any time of a mass of facts: some connected reasonably firmly by theory, some strung together by tentative and rather unsatisfactory hypotheses and some just sticking out like sore thumbs and refusing to fit in comfortably anywhere.

From *Nature* 12 November 1971

150 years ago

There is no fear that the worth of the late Charles Babbage will be over-estimated ... To the majority of people he was little known except as an irritable and eccentric person, possessed by a strange idea of a calculating machine, which he failed to carry to completion. Only those who have carefully studied a number of his writings can adequately conceive the nobility of his nature and the depth of his genius ... [H]e entertained the notion of calculating mathematical tables by mechanical means ... Mr. Babbage ... bestowed all his energies upon the designs of the wonderful Analytical Engine. This ... was to be little less than the mind of a mathematician embodied in metallic wheels and levers ... [T]here can be little doubt that everything which Mr. Babbage asserted to be possible would have been theoretically possible ... Before 1851 he appears to have despaired of its completion, but his workshops were never wholly closed. It was his pleasure to lead any friend or visitor through these rooms and explain their contents. No more strange or melancholy sight could well be seen. Around these rooms in Dorset Street were the ruins of a life time of the most severe and ingenious mental labours perhaps ever exerted ... His very failures arose from no want of industry or ability, but from excess of resolution that his aims should be at the very highest.

From *Nature* 9 November 1871

