幼少期の筋力トレーニングが成熟後の トレーニング効果に及ぼす影響について

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The Influence of a Muscular Strength Training in the Immature Period on Training Effect after Maturity

by

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the influence of muscle strength training in the immature period on training effect after maturity. Seven- weeks-old male Wister rats were used in each group (experimental and control group). The tenotomy method was used to create a model of muscle hypertrophy. The rats in the experimental group, were repeatedly injected with bupivacaine to activate a satellite cells in their muscle tissue.

After three bupivacaine injections, the muscle weight of the bupivacaine experimental group was recovered to the muscle weight of the control group, and a tendon was then removed surgically. The muscle cells in the tissue of the control group were enlarged and exhibited muscle hypertrophy, and open spaces were observed in the perimysium and endomysium. Small cells with central nuclei, were observed in the perimysium and endomysium.

Most muscle cells were newly generated after three bupivacaine injections. Most of the muscle fibers the contralateral muscle in the experimental group had central nuclei. In addition, enlarged cells formed by fusion between muscle cells were observed in the muscle tissue in the tenotomy side in the experimental group.

The FGF was expressed in the muscles in the control group, and its expression increased with compensation load. In the experimental group, on the other hand, the level of FGF gene expression on the contralateral side was extremely decreased, but it increased in response to a compensation load.

Increases in plantaris and soleus muscle weight after maturity were compared in the group in which muscle hypertrophy was induced by tenotomy in the immature period and in the control group. The rates of increase in weight of the plantaris muscle, were significantly different between the two groups, and also there was a significant a so-called fast muscle, difference in the weight of soleus muscle, a so-called slow muscle, between the two groups.

Muscle weight in the group of rats whose tendon was removed surgically in the immature period increased in response to compensatory load. The results of experimental 1suggested that activation of satellite cells in the immature period adversely affects muscle enlargement after maturity. However, no such results were obtained in this experiment. Future study is needed to elucidate the case.

はじめに

幼少期の筋力トレーニングが成熟後のトレーニング効果にどのような影響をおよぼすのであろうか?骨格筋の成長は個々の筋細胞の肥大と増殖によるものである。その筋細胞の増殖は成長ホルモン,テストステロンなどの内分泌系ホルモンの作用によるものと,線維芽細胞成長因子,インスリン様成長因子など自己分泌や傍分泌系の成長因子の働きによっておこるものがある「)、2)、3)。筋力トレーニングによる筋の成長にはこれら,内分泌系物質や成長因子に加え,機械的伸展刺激もその役割を担っている。In vitroでの機械的伸展刺激による実験研究から,筋そのものの活動が筋の成長を促すことが判明している。したがって筋活動によるトレーニング効果は幼少期から老年期まで期待される。

筋力トレーニングによる筋肥大も個々の筋細胞

の肥大と増殖によるものである.この筋細胞の肥大と増殖はサテライト細胞の活性化に依存する.筋活動によりサテライト細胞が活性化され、増殖し、その後、サテライト細胞は互いに融合して新たな筋線維を形成する4).さらに、既存の筋線維は肥大し、その筋線維には多くの核が含まれている.最終の分化産物である筋線維は細胞分裂や核分裂をしない.したがって肥大筋線維に含まれる核の由来はサテライト細胞であることが示唆される.このような視点で考えれば、サテライト細胞は、運動による筋肥大に欠くことのできない存在である.

幼少期の筋力トレーニングは、発育にともなう サテライト細胞の活性化に加え、さらなる、サテ ライト細胞の分裂を招くことが予想される.この ようにサテライト細胞は、骨格筋の補償細胞とし て存在するものの、その分裂能には限界がある. したがって、サテライト細胞の分裂を駆使するよ うな状態に何度もであった場合, その適応能力は 徐々に失うものと考えられる.

そこで本実験では幼少期のトレーニングが成熟 後のトレーニングに及ぼす影響について検討した.