運動前の身体加温は運動時の骨格筋損傷を 抑制するか否か

- 熱ショックタンパク質 70(HSP70)の発現からの検討 -

日本医科大学 三 上 俊 夫 (共同研究者)同 太 田 成 夫

Heat Stress Suppresses Skeletal Muscle Damage after Downhill Running

by

Toshio Mikami

Department of Health and Sports Science,

Nippon Medical School

Shigeo Ohota

Department of Biochemistry and Cell Biology,
Institute of Gerontology, Nippon Medical School

ABSTRACT

These experiments were designed to investigate whether elevation of heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) in skeletal muscle prior to exercise contributes to protect from skeletal muscle damege induced by eccentric exercise. In experiment 1, male ICR mice were exposed to 30 min of heyperthermia at 42. Soleus and extensor digitorum longus (EDL) were excised under the anaesthesia 24h after the exposure to heat. The amount of HSP70 in both skeletal muscles was determined by SDS-PAGE and western blot. Heat stress significantly increased the amount of HSP70 in both soleus and EDL muscle compared with the resting level. In experiment 2, male ICR mice were divided into two groups, exercise group and heat+exercise group. Heat+exercise group of mice was exposed to the same heat stress 24 h before exercise as experiment 1. Both groups of mice performed 60 min of downhill running (· 20 degrees, 25 m/min). Skeletal muscles and plasma were removed under

anesthezisis 12, 24 and 48 h after downhill running. Creatine kinase (CK) activity in plasma increased 12 h and 24 h after downhill running, while -glucuronidase activity in soleus and EDL increased 48 h after downhill running. However, heat+exercise group of mice showed more suppressed level in both enzyme activities compared with exercise group. These finding suggest that heat stress prior to downhill running induces skeletal muscle HSP70 and leads to protective effect against skeletal muscle injury induced by downhill running

要約

本研究では事前のHSP70の増加が運動時の骨 格筋損傷を抑制するか否かについて検討した、実 , 30 分間の熱ストレスを 験1ではマウスに42 負荷し,24時間後にヒラメ筋と長指伸筋を採取し てHSP70を定量した.実験2ではマウスを運動群 と熱負荷+運動群の2群に分けて,熱負荷+運動 群には運動負荷の24時間前に実験1と同様の熱ス トレスを負荷した.その後,各群マウスに60分 間の下り坂走を負荷した.運動12,24,48時間 後にヒラメ筋,長指伸筋と血漿を採取し,骨格筋 損傷の指標である骨格筋 -glucuronidase 活性と 血漿 CK 活性を測定した.主要な結果は以下の通 りである. 熱負荷により直腸温は有意に上昇し, ヒラメ筋と長指伸筋のHSP70量は有意な増加を 示した.下り坂走後12時間での血漿CK活性は熱 負荷+運動群が運動群に比し有意な低値を示した. 運動群でみられた運動48時間後のヒラメ筋の glucuronidase 活性の上昇が熱負荷+運動群ではみ られなかった.また,長指伸筋の -glucuronidase 活性は48時間後に両群ともに有意な上昇を示し たが,熱負荷+運動群の上昇は運動群に比べ有意 な低値を示した.これらの結果より,運動前の熱 負荷は運動後の筋損傷を抑制することが明らかと なった.この原因としては熱負荷により骨格筋の HSP70が増加したことが関係したと考えられる.