## 身体活動時における尿中一酸化窒素化合物 (NO<sub>x</sub>) の動態とその生理的意義の解明

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Investigation for the Physiological Significance of the Dynamic Changes in Urinary Nitric Oxide Metabolites  $(NO_X)$  During Physical Activity

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## **ABSTRACT**

Nitric oxide (NO) plays an important role in vascular homeostasis as a chemical mediator that leads to vasodilation. Present study aims at measuring the urinary variables such as  $NO_X$  ( $NO_2^-$  and  $NO_3^-$ ), bicarbonate ( $HCO_3^-$ ) and pH, in order to estimate the physiological responses to maximal loading during continuous knee extension. We recruited male volleyball athletes aged 18 or 19 yrs. (n=9) currently in good health. Subjects performed 30 % of a one repetition maximum (RM) knee extension until complete fatigue; 2 weeks later they performed

80 % of the same protocol. On the day of the experiment, the subjects' nutritional intake consisted only of water. The urine samples were collected at beginning of experiment and then three times every one hour. We measured the levels of urinary NO<sub>X</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub>-, creatinine and urinary pH and estimated the changes in these variables during exercise loading. The levels of urinary HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and urinary pH decreased, 30 min after cessation of 30 % 1 RM (repetition maximum) loading, but increased significantly and continuously for 2 hours, thereafter. However, the level of NO<sub>X</sub> was not significantly changed. When 80 % 1 RM loading was given, drastic changes in urinary HCO3- and pH were observed after the cessation of the loading, i.e. urinary HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and pH increased 7 times and 1.13 times as much as those of the controls (before exercise loading), respectively, 150 min after the loading. In this case, the level of urinary NO<sub>X</sub> was also increased by 1.19 times as much as that of the control, however with no significant differencees. These results indicate that the changes in urinary NO<sub>X</sub>, bicarbonate and pH reflect the changes in blood nitric oxide (NO), bicarbonate and pH which are important humoral factors in the blood to maintain the physiological homeostasis in the body. It was also suggested that the measurement of urinary NO<sub>X</sub>, bicarbonate and pH may be useful for the estimation of the events in the body after the extreme exercise loading.

## 要約

一酸化窒素(NO)は血管拡張などの作用を示 す重要な血管作用因子であることが知られている. 本研究では、持続的膝伸展運動により最大負荷を 与え, それに対する生体反応を評価するために, 尿中の一酸化窒素代謝物( $NO_X$ )と尿のpHの変 動の測定を行った. 本試験には18歳および19歳 の9名の男子バレーボール選手が参加したが、彼 らは30%および80%最大(反復)負荷による膝 伸展運動を行い, この運動を疲労困憊になるまで 各々、約110秒、約17秒ほど続けた、その後、彼 らは150分にわたり、休憩した、尿試料はこれら 9名の被験者から運動負荷前に1回,運動負荷後 150分の休息期に4回採取された.これらの尿試 料は $NO_X$ , 重炭酸イオン, クレアチニン, pHの 測定に用いられた. その結果, 30%1RM負荷を 受けた被験者の尿の重炭酸イオン、およびpHは 運動負荷中止後30分以内では減少したが、その

後は著しく増加した.この場合,尿の $NO_X$ の変動は誤差の範囲内であった.また,80%1RM負荷を受けた被験者の尿の重炭酸イオン濃度,pHの変動は劇的なものであった.すなわち,尿重炭酸イオンは負荷前の対照値と比べ,負荷終了後150分で7倍に増加し,尿のpHも同様に1.13倍になっていた.しかし尿の $NO_X$ 濃度は負荷前の対照値の1.19倍まで上昇していたものの誤差の範囲での変動であった.これらの結果から,尿 $NO_X$ 、重炭酸イオンおよびpHの変動は血液中のNO、重炭酸イオンおよびpHの変動は血液中のNO、重炭酸イオン。本試験で行ったような尿中の $NO_X$ 、重炭酸イオン濃度,pHなどの測定は高強度の運動負荷後におこる生体内反応を推測する場合有効な手段となりうることが示唆された.