## 高齢者の体力および身体運動トレーニングに対する身体機 能改善効果を規定するミトコンドリアゲノム**多**型の探索

東京都老人総合研究所福典之

雅 嗣

(共同研究者) 同 田中

## Identify of Physical Fitness Associated Mitochondrial DNA Polymorphisms or Haplogroups

by

Noriyuki Fuku, Masashi Tanaka

Genomics for Longevity and Health,

Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology

## ABSTRACT

Japan currently has approximately 27,000 centenarians who are 100 years old or older. Women account for around 85 percent of this group. Japan has the world's highest longevity rate. What is the secret to the Japanese' long-lasting health? The answer may be in their dietary habit, physical exercise and positive attitude toward life. Thus, centenarians serve as a prime example of successful aging. On the other hand, longevity is associated not only with environment factors but also with genetic factors. PURPOSE: To examine of this hypothesize, we sequenced 192 complete mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) of unrelated Japanese individuals stratified into two equal sized groups by the phenotypes: centenarians and healthy controls. METHODS: Each phenotype had 96 samples over 12 known haplogroups: A, B, C, F, M\*, M7a, M7b, D4, D5, G, N9a, and N9b. RESULTS: The frequency of mitochondrial haplogroups D5 and M7b in centenarians was significantly higher than that in controls. On the other hand, the frequency of mitochondrial haplogroup M\* in centenarians was significantly lower than that in controls. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms were associated with longevity.

There is possibility that some mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms are important as candidate genes for physical fitness.

## 要旨

本研究では, 高齢でも高い体力を維持している 百寿者を対象として、ミトコンドリア DNA (mtDNA) の全塩基配列を決定し、体力に関連す る可能性のある多型の検索を試みた. 対象は, 百 寿者96名およびコントロール96名であり、それ ぞれの被検者の静脈血をサンプルとして総 DNA を抽出した. その後, 既報のダイレクトシークエ ンス法により mtDNA 全塩基配列を決定した. そ れぞれの塩基配列を改訂版ケンブリッジシークエ ンスと比較し多型を抽出した. その結果, ハプロ グループD5およびM7bの頻度は、コントロール 群より百寿者群において有意に高かった(オッズ 比8.6, p<0.05). 一方, ハプログループM\*の頻 度においては、コントロール群より百寿者群にお いて有意に低かった (オッズ比 0.2, p<0.01). あ る種のmtDNA多型は長寿に関連し、これらの多 型は体力を規定する候補遺伝子として重要である 可能性がある.