運動により骨格筋から分泌される Irisin が 内臓脂肪減少に関与するのか?

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Association between Exercise Training-induced Irisin Secretion and Reduction of Visceral Fat

by

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ABSTRACT

One of the myokine, irisin is secreted from muscles. Irisin induces increasing thermogenesis via upregulation of uncoupling protein-1 mRNA expression in white adipose tissue. However, it is unclear that the effect of exercise training on circulating irisin levels is associated with alteration of body fat in healthy young and older adults.

PURPOSE: This study aimed to clarify the association between aerobic exercise training effects of circulating irisin levels and body fat in young and older adults.

METHODS: Twenty-five healthy young subjects (age 22 ± 4 years, male: n = 16; female: n = 9) and 30 healthy old subjects (age 67 ± 7 years, male: n = 12; female: n = 18) were participated in the present study. Each subject was randomly divided into two groups: the training group (young: n = 15, old: n = 14) and the control group. Subjects

in the training group completed 8-week of aerobic exercise training (60–70% peak oxygen uptake $[\dot{V}O_{2peak}]$ for 45 min, 3 days/week). Before and after the intervention, we evaluated plasma irisin concentrations, $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ as an index of cardiorespiratory fitness, and cross-sectional area of abdominal visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissue using by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

RESULTS: In the training groups of young and older adults, $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ was significantly increased after the intervention (P<0.05), and serum irisin level was significantly increased in the older training group after the intervention (P<0.01), but not change in the young training group. Additionally, there was a correlation between the training effects of serum irisin levels and abdominal visceral area (r = -0.54, P<0.05) in the older. However, there were no significant associations between the training effects of serum irisin levels and abdominal subctaneous area in the older.

CONCLUSION: These results suggest that the increased in serum irisin levels may be associated with exercise training-induced alternation of abdominal visceral area in older adults.

要旨

irisin は骨格筋から分泌される myokine であり、 白色脂肪細胞を褐色脂肪細胞化する作用が報告 されている. しかしながら、ヒトの運動トレー ニングに対する血中 irisin 濃度の応答と体脂肪減 少量との関連性は明らかでない. 【目的】本研究 は、高齢者および若年者の有酸素性トレーニング に対する血中 irisin 濃度の応答と腹部内臓・腹部 皮下脂肪変化量の関連性を検討することを目的と した. 【方法】健常な若年者 25 名 (22 ± 4 歳) お よび高齢者30名(67±7歳)をそれぞれトレー ニング群(若年者15名, 高齢者14名)と安静コ ントロール群に分け、運動介入群は8週間の有酸 素性トレーニング (60-70% VO_{2peak} 強度の自転車 運動を45分間,週3回)を実施した.介入前後 に安静時の血中 irisin 濃度と MRI 法による腹部 内臓・腹部皮下脂肪面積の測定を行った.【結果】 若年者のトレーニング群は、運動介入前後で血中 irisin 濃度が変化しなかった。一方、高齢者のト

レーニング群は、運動介入後に血中 irisin 濃度が増加し(P<0.01)、血中 irisin 濃度の変化量と腹部内臓脂肪面積の減少量に有意な負の相関関係が認められた(r=-0.54, P<0.05). しかしながら、腹部皮下脂肪面積の変化量と血中 irisin 濃度の変化量と間には若年者および高齢者ともに有意な相関関係は認められなかった. 【結論】高齢者の有酸素性トレーニングは、血中 irisin 濃度を増加させ、この irisin 濃度の増加は有酸素性トレーニングによる腹部内臓脂肪量の減少に関与している可能性が示唆された.