高強度・短時間・間欠的トレーニングは 抗肥満・抗糖尿病効果を有するか -褐色脂肪組織の活性化および活性化機構の解明-

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High-Intensity Intermittent Training as an Anti-Obesity and Anti-Diabetes Measure, and Its Effect on Brown Adipose Tissue Activity

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ABSTRACT

This study examined high-intensity intermittent training (HIIT) as an anti-obesity and anti-diabetes measure, and its effect on brown adipose tissue (BAT) activity.

The study divided 8-week-old male C57BL/6J mice into a high-fat diet group (HFD; n=8) and a high-fat diet plus HIIT group (HFD + HIIT; n=8). HIIT comprised 15 sets of swimming for 20 s, with a 10-s pause between sets, under 16% loading, 4 times per week, for 8 weeks. After 8 weeks of intervention, maximum number of HIIT until exhaustion, citrate synthesis (CS), body weight, individual tissue weight, blood tests (total cholesterol [TC], low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C], high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C], glucose, and adiponectin), and uncoupling protein 1 (UCP-1) expression in BAT were measured.

Compared to the HFD group, the HFD + HIIT group had significantly higher maximum number of HIIT until exhaustion, CS activity, and adiponectin, with lower

body weight, fat weight, TC, LDL-C, and blood glucose (P < 0.05). Although UCP-1 expression in the HFD + HIIT group tended to be greater than in the HFD group (P = 0.09), there was no significant difference between the two groups.

The results suggested that HIIT may be effective in preventing lifestyle-related diseases. Further study of BAT activation with exercise is required.

要旨

高強度・短時間・間欠的運動(HIIT)による, 抗肥満・糖尿病効果,また褐色脂肪組織(BAT) の活性化について検討することが目的である.

8週齢の C57BL/6J 雄マウス 16 匹を対象に,高 脂肪食摂取 (HFD; n = 8) 群と高脂肪食摂取 + 運 動 (HFD + HIIT; n = 8) 群の 2 群分けた. HFD + HIIT 群は体重の 16% 相当の重りを装着し,8週間, 週に 4 回,20 秒間の水泳運動 - 10 秒間の休息を 15 セット行った. 介入後に,疲労困憊までの運動回 数,クエン酸合成酵素 (CS) 活性,体重と各組 織重量,血液検査 (TC,LDL-C,HDL-C,血糖, アディポネクチン),BAT の脱共役タンパク質 1 (UCP-1) 発現を評価した.

HFD 群に比べて、HFD + HIIT 群の運動回数や CS 活性は HFD 群よりも有意に高値、体重、脂肪組織重量、TC、LDL-C、血糖は有意に低値、アディポネクチンは有意に高値であった。BAT の UCP-1 タンパク質発現については増加傾向が見られたが統計的な有意差はなかった。

HIIT が生活習慣病予防に効果的である可能性が示唆された. 運動による BAT の活性化についてはさらなる検討が必要である.