肥満者の動脈硬化予防に対する 運動トレーニングの新たな意義に関する検討 脂肪細胞由来抗動脈硬化性因子(アディポネクチン)に対する 運動トレーニングの効果

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Effect of Aerobic Exercise Training on the Secretion of a Novel Adipocyte-Derived Antiatherogenic Protein, Adiponectin

by

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we verified the hypothesis that aerobic exercise training could increase adiponectin, a newly identified adipocyte-derived antiatherogenic plasma protein, in connection with the improvement of exercise tolerance and the reduction of body fat. We randomly divided the sedentary middle-aged subjects in to two groups: one that engaged in 30-60 minutes of aerobic exercise at least 3 times a week for 3 months (exercise group, n=14), and one age-matched group that underwent no modifications in physical activity

(control group, n=12). Maximum oxygen uptake ($\dot{V}o_{2max}$), indices of body fat, serum lipids and serum adiponectin levels were analyzed bifore each experiment and after 3 months of exercise training or after 3 months of no modifications in activity (control group). Visceral fat area(VFA) and subcutaneous fat area (SFA) at the umbilical level were determined by computed tomographic scanning. $\dot{V}o_{2max}$ increased and body weight decreased significantly following the 3-month exercise training period. Significant reductions in VFA and SFA were observed after the exercise. Also, there was a significant increase in serum adiponectin levels following the 3-month exercise training period(5.2 ± 2.2 to $5.9 \pm 2.6~\mu\text{g/ml}$; p<0.02), however, no significant change was observed in all parameters of the control group. Furthermore, the changes in serum adiponectin levels were correlated with changes in $\dot{V}o_{2max}$, body weight and VSA as a result of the exercise training. In conclusion, mild aerobic exercise training increases serum adiponectin levels through the improvement of exercise tolerance and the reduction of abdominal obesity.

要旨

本研究の目的は,有酸素運動トレーニングが運 動耐容能の改善や体脂肪蓄積の改善を介して,脂 肪細胞由来の抗動脈硬化性血漿蛋白アディポネク チンを増加させるとの仮説を検証することである. 非活動的な中高年者を対象とし,有酸素運動1回 30~60分,週3回以上,3カ月間継続する運動群 (14名)と,そのまま非活動的な生活習慣を3カ 月間維持する対照群(12名)とに分けた.3カ月 間の前後に最大酸素摂取量 (Vo_{2max}), 体脂肪指 標,血清脂質,血清アディポネクチン濃度を測定 した.3カ月間の運動トレーニング後に $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ は 有意に増加,体重は有意に減少し,臍位の腹部断 層写真により評価した内臓脂肪面積,皮下脂肪面 積も有意に減少した. さらに, 血清アディポネク チン濃度は運動トレーニング後に有意に増加した (5.2 ± 2.2 to 5.9 ± 2.6 µg/ml; p<0.02). しかし対照 群ではすべてのパラメーターにおいて変化が認め られなかった.また運動トレーニング前後の $\dot{V}O_{2max}$, 体重,内臓脂肪面積の変化と血清アディポネクチ ン濃度の変化との間に有意な相関が認められた.

以上より,有酸素運動トレーニングは運動耐容能 の改善や内臓脂肪蓄積の改善を介して,アディポ ネクチン分泌を増加させることが示唆された.