

国家级医学核心期刊

卫生部优秀期刊

命 设为首页 龍 加入收藏

联系我们

Email-Alert

首页 | 杂志介绍 | 编委成员 | 投稿指南 | 订阅指南 | 过刊浏览 | 广告投放 | 论著模板 | 综述模板 | 帮助

周 蔚,陈立军,张 敏,靳秋月,谢 红,史 娜. 跑台运动训练对大鼠脑组织抗氧化能力的影响[J]. 中国康复医学杂志, 2011, (5): 447-450

跑台运动训练对大鼠脑组织抗氧化能力的影响 点此下载全文

周蔚陈立军 张敏 靳秋月 谢红 史娜

武警医学院生物化学教研室, 天津, 300162

基金项目: 军队科研项目(WKH2009Z02)

DOI.

摘要点击次数: 113 全文下载次数:55

摘要:

摘要目的:建立大鼠跑台运动模型,观察不同训练负荷对大鼠脑组织总抗氧化能力(T-AOC),过氧化氢酶(CAT),羟自由基(OH.)的 影响。方法:建立有氧、无氧、有氧和无氧交替运动大鼠跑台运动训练模型,有氧运动时采用递增负荷训练,无氧运动时采用高速间歇训练,并 设立正常对照组。各组大鼠训练结束后用机器匀浆法提取大鼠脑组织匀浆介质,紫外分光光度计检测大鼠脑组织T-AOC, CAT活性和OH· 抑制能 力。结果: 有氧组大鼠OH 抑制能力要低于其他各组(P<0.05),但训练6周后,和其他组相比差异无显著性意义;交替组大鼠脑组织CAT活性要 高于其他三组(P<0.05),而无氧组偏低(P<0.01);有氧运动组大鼠脑组织T-A00要高于正常对照组(P<0.01)。结论:有氧运动的氧化损伤 要强于其他各组,但是随着训练时间的延长,其抗氧化能力也随之加强。长期坚持适度的有氧运动将有利于机体提升抗氧化损伤的能力。

关键词: 跑台运动 脑组织 总抗氧化能力 过氧化氢酶 羟自由基

Effect of treadmill exercises on antioxidant capacity in the brain of rats Download Fulltext

Department of Biochemistry, Armed Police Medical College, Tianjin, 300162

Fund Project:

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To establish a rat treadmill exercises model and to investigate the activity changes of total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC), catalase (CAT) and hydroxyl free radical (OH-) in rat brain after treadmill exercises training of different intensity. Method: Eighty male SD rats were randomly divided into four groups: normal control group, aerobic exercises group (incremental load exercise), anaerobic exercises group (high-speed intermittent training) and alterntivetraining group aerobic and anaerobic alternative training. The activity of T-AOC, CAT and the inhibition ability of OH- were measured after every training period. Result: The inhibition ability of OH- of rat brain in aerobic exercise group was lower than that in the other groups (P<0.05). However, after six-week training, there was no significant difference between four groups. Activity of CAT rat brain in alternative-training group was higher than that in the other three groups (P<0.05), and it was low in anaerobic group (P<0.01). The T-AOC of rat brain in aerobic exercise group was higher compared with normal control group (P<0.01). Conclusion: Oxidative damages of aerobic exercise were heavier than the other groups. But with the extension of training period, the antioxidant capacity increased. It suggested that after moderate aerobic exercises for a long term organism's antioxidant activity would be enhanced.

Keywords: treadmill exercise brain tissue total antioxidant capacity catalase hydroxyl free radical

查看全文 查看/发表评论 下载PDF阅读器

您是本站第 1349205 位访问者

版权所有: 中国康复医学会

主管单位: 卫生部 主办单位: 中国康复医学会

地址: 北京市和平街北口中日友好医院 邮政编码: 100029 电话: 010-64218095 传真: 010-64218095 本系统由北京勤云科技发展有限公司设计 京ICP备10000329号