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运动性疲劳机理的探讨

——运动过程中的羧基应激

贺洪 著



湘潭大学出版社

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摘 要

随着现代竞技运动水平的提高和竞技比赛的节奏加快,高水平运动队(员)之间的较量越来越受到疲劳和伤病的影响,运动性疲劳的积累往往是造成伤病的主要原因之一。阐明运动性疲劳发生发展的机制对如何采取有效手段消除运动性疲劳有着十分重要的指导意义。

MDA 及相关毒性醛酮是机体运动过程中因氧化应激而形成的脂质过氧化产物,是运动应激中重要的指标或所谓的“运动应激因子”(Exercise Stress Factors, ESFs),也是自由基氧化和非酶糖基化在体内能量代谢过程中必然发生的两大类生化副反应所产生的最具代表性的活性羰基类物质之一。MDA 作为脂质过氧化过程中产生的一种含有两个羰基的化合物,时时刻刻都伴随在生命活动的物质代谢和能量代谢之中。由于活性羰基能与氨基(巯基更易)发生共价交联,即发生羰氨反应,MDA 能够与蛋白质、核酸等进一步发生交联反应,造成机体内蛋白质、脂质和核酸等生物大分子发生广泛而缓慢的不可修复性损伤。这也说明羰基对机体的毒化损伤无时不在,无处不在。

机体内对抗氧化应激有 3 种防御系统,其中抗羰基应激体系是核心防御系统,其对活性羰基类物质的共轭清理和降解是对抗氧应激伤害的关键。因此,基于运动性疲劳形成的原因和羰基应

激学说的核心理论,我们提出了“羰基应激是运动性疲劳形成的关键环节”的观点。本研究主要以羰基应激衰老学说为理论基础,将活性羰基类物质 MDA 引入研究体系,建立羰基应激和去羰基应激的运动动物实验模型,运用实验室成熟的红细胞模型,以羰基应激为切入点,通过确定羰基应激和去羰基应激的一系列实验,以羰氨反应为线索,探讨运动性疲劳形成的机制和可能存在的途径。

由于运动过程中机体内 MDA 大量增加,毒性作用增强,并且基于血液储存过程中粘度不断增加的结论,我们对羰基应激与血液粘度改变的相关性做了研究;建立红细胞羰基应激实验模型,采用血液粘度测量、扫描电镜观察、荧光偏振度检测和液相色谱质谱联用(LC-MS-ESI)等方法,从红细胞的表观粘度、形态学、羰基蛋白含量、膜流动性以及产物鉴定等诸多方面,对血浆和红细胞两个影响血液粘度的重要因素分别进行探讨;并选用含有氨基和巯基的生物活性小分子(如谷胱甘肽、牛磺酸、褪黑素和赖氨酸等)进行抗羰基应激防御体系的初探,建立起大鼠跑台力竭运动的疲劳模型,研究牛磺酸和赖氨酸对 MDA 的捕获作用;考虑到运动性疲劳形成过程中氨基酸代谢引人注目,我们探讨了不同浓度的赖氨酸在不同 pH 值条件下与 MDA 反应的情况,并探讨了补充赖氨酸对运动大鼠抗疲劳的影响。

研究表明:

1. MDA 处理组的红细胞悬浮液表观粘度值明显增高,GSH 可使红细胞悬浮液表观粘度值下降;浓度为 10 mmol/L 的 MDA 处理后造成红细胞形态发生聚集,GSH 能使聚集红细胞分散;GSH 能够显著降低红细胞膜蛋白的羰基含量($p < 0.01$);浓度为

50 mmol/L 的 MDA 可使红细胞膜的荧光偏振度和微粘度上升;浓度分别为 20、50、100 mmol/L 的 GSH 均可降低红细胞膜的荧光偏振度和微粘度。除浓度为 20 mmol/L 的 GSH 处理组与对照组比较未达到显著水平($p>0.05$)外,其余各处理组与对照组比较均达到了极显著水平($p<0.01$)。MT 能够与 MDA 反应生成一种新产物(在 345.0 nm 处有最大吸光峰),MT 也能抑制 MDA 引起的血液粘度升高。

2. 补充牛磺酸能使大鼠力竭运动时间延长,但对照组与给药组之间无显著性差异($p>0.05$);力竭运动后大鼠体内 MDA 含量显著升高($p<0.01$),SOD 活性、GSH 含量以及总 Ca^{2+} 浓度均显著降低($p<0.01$),补充牛磺酸能使这些变化的幅度显著减小($p<0.01$),这说明补充牛磺酸具有抗羰基应激作用且能够保护线粒体的机能。

3. 在赖氨酸体系中,赖氨酸与 MDA 的反应产物在 400 nm 处附近产生了一个新的紫外吸收峰,且 MDA 浓度及反应时间与紫外吸收峰值均呈正相关;随着时间延长,在 $\text{pH}=7.4$ 的环境下,紫外吸收峰值的升高最快。运动能增加大鼠体内氨基酸代谢速度,并使游离赖氨酸和 MDA 的浓度升高,补充赖氨酸能显著降低急性力竭运动后大鼠体内 MDA 的含量。

综上所述,通过对 MDA 羰基毒性和去羰基毒性的研究,我们认为“运动应激因子”中羰基类物质的羰基反应是运动性疲劳形成的原因之一。

关键词:活性羰基类物质;羰基应激;丙二醛;氧化应激;运动性疲劳;生物活性小分子

Abstract

With the intensity increasing among teams and athletics in high level sport competitions, to avoid fatigue and injury become more and more important for achieving victories. The accumulative exercise fatigue is one of the main causes of athletics' injury. To understand and clarify the mechanism of development of fatigue may help effectively eliminating different exercise-induced fatigue and thus have great importance in the field.

MDA is an intermediate produced during the process of physical activities due to oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation. It is an important index of exercise and stresses, or the so called "exercise stress factors" (ESFs). MDA-related toxic carbonyls can inevitably be formed from the side-reactions of the free radical oxidation and non-enzymatic glycosylation of energy metabolism. MDA, as a representative product containing two carbonyl groups, is detected consistently with oxidative stress and glycation stress during energy metabolism. Its reaction covalently with the amino group (more actively with thiol) to cause cross-linking of different biomolecules, is known as the 'carbonyl-amino reaction'. Such reaction with proteins, nucleic acids and further cross-linking with other biological macromolecules have been found to induce extensive and irreparable injury. Such carbonyl poisoning injuries may present everywhere and everyday in human body.

Human body prevents oxidative stress with mainly three defense systems, namely anti-oxidative stress, anti-carbonyl stress and repairing systems. The anti-carbonyl stress system is the central defense system. With assistance of glutathione, carbonyl compounds can be cleared and degraded thus to prevent oxidative stress injury. Therefore, based on the mechanism studies of exercise-induced fatigue and carbonyl stress theory, we propose that the "carbonyl stress may be an important key to understand the exercise-induced fatigue". This study is aiming to applying carbonyl stress theory of aging as the theoretical basis to investigate the toxicity of the carbonyl substances, such as MDA, in animal exercise-induced fatigue models. Red blood cells model has also been applied to study carbonyl stress. Through measurement of carbonyl stress, various anti-fatigue chemicals were also used in a series of experiments to explore the possible mechanism of exercise-induced fatigue.

A significant increase of MDA-related toxicity may increase during exercise and blood storage. A simple experimental model of erythrocytes' carbonyl stress was established. From viscosity and morphology of red blood cells, the protein carbonyl content and fluidity of membrane lipid and many other aspects were investigated. The MDA induced carbonyl stress was assayed by studying the blood viscosity, the electromicroscopic morphology of erythrocytes, protein carbonyl content and fluorescence polarization of membrane of erythrocytes, analysis of productions by

LC-MS-ESI. The relation of carbonyl stress and blood viscosity changes has also been studied. Different amino and mercapto containing small molecules have been applied for anti-carbonylation in the defense system. The rat exhaustive exercise treadmill fatigue model was established and glutathione, taurine, lysine and melatonin were taking into account in the exercise-induced fatigue in amino acid metabolism. Different concentrations of lysine at different pH under different conditions of MDA were also investigated in the sport-related fatigue situation.

The results show that:

1. MDA treated red blood cell suspension significantly increased blood viscosity; GSH decreased apparently the viscosity of red blood cells; 10 mmol/L MDA caused red blood cells aggregation morphogenesis after treatment; GSH can reverse scattered red blood cells; GSH can significantly lower erythrocyte membrane protein carbonyl content ($p < 0.01$); 50 mmol/L MDA caused the fluorescence polarization of erythrocyte membrane and increased micro-viscosity; 20, 50, 100 mmol/L of GSH reduced the red cell membrane fluorescence polarization and micro-viscosity. In addition, 20 mmol/L of GSH treatment did not reach significant level ($p > 0.05$) compared with the control, the rest of the treatment compared with the control reached the significant level ($p < 0.01$). MT reacted with MDA produce a new product (the maximum absorption peak at 345.0 nm); MT also inhibited MDA caused increase of blood viscosity.

2. Supplementation of taurine prolonged the running-time in exhaustive exercise of rats, but the control group and treatment group were no significant differences ($p > 0.05$). After exhaustive exercise significant increase were observed with MDA levels ($p < 0.01$) and SOD activity. However GSH content and total Ca^{2+} concentrations were significantly reduced ($p < 0.01$). Supplementation of taurine reduced the magnitude of this change significantly ($p < 0.01$), suggesting that taurine can reduce carbonyl toxicity and protect the mitochondrial function.

3. In the lysine-related model system, the reaction products of lysine with MDA showed a new 400 nm UV absorption peak. The UV absorption peak was positively correlated with MDA concentration and reaction time. The fastest increase of UV absorption peak were in the $\text{pH} = 7.4$ condition. Exercise can increase the amino acid metabolism in rats and to increase the concentration of free lysine and MDA, addition of lysine significantly reduced MDA level in rats after acute exhaustive exercise.

In summary, through the carbonyl toxicity and related studies, we found that MDA is an useful "exercise stress factors". The carbonyl-amino reaction appeared to be one of the important reasons in the development of exercise-induced fatigue.

Keywords: reactive carbonyl species, carbonyl stress, malondialdehyde, oxidative stress, exercise fatigue, bioactive small molecules.

缩略词表

(Abbreviations)

缩写字母	英文全称	中文
AA	amino acids	氨基酸
AD	Alzheimer's disease	阿尔茨海默病
AGEs	advanced glycation end products	晚期糖基化终末产物
ALEs	advanced lipid peroxidation end products	脂质过氧化终末产物
BSA	bovine serumalbumin	牛血清白蛋白
DMCs	di-,multi-functional carbonyls	多功能团羰基化合物
ESFs	exercise stress factors	运动应激因子
GO	glyoxal	乙二醛
4-HHE	4-hydroxylhexenal	4-羟基己烯醛
4-HNE	4-hydroxylnonenal	4-羟基壬烯醛
5-HT	5-hydroxyltryptamine(serotonin)	5-羟色胺
L •	lipid radical	脂自由基
LOO •	lipid peroxy radical	脂过氧自由基
MDA	malondialdehyde	丙二醛
MGO	methylglyoxal	甲基乙二醛
MT	melatonin	褪黑素
OH •	hydroxide radical	羟基自由基
PKA	protein kinase A	蛋白激酶 A
PUFA	poly-unsaturated fatty acid	多不饱和脂肪酸

RCS	reactive carbonyl species	活性羰基类物质
ROS	reactive oxygen species	活性氧
SOD	superoxide dismutase	超氧化物歧化酶
TBA	2-thiobarbituric acid	硫代巴比妥酸
TBARS	thiobarbituric acid reactive substances	硫代巴比妥酸反应物质
TMP	1,1,3,3-tetramethoxylpropane	四甲基环丙烷

目 录

引言	(1)
第 1 章 活性羰基类物质与运动性疲劳	(3)
1.1 有关运动性疲劳的理论概述	(3)
1.1.1 代谢产物堵塞学说	(5)
1.1.2 突变理论学说	(5)
1.1.3 自由基学说	(9)
1.1.4 细胞凋亡学说	(11)
1.1.5 神经-内分泌-免疫网络理论	(11)
1.1.6 中医疲劳理论	(12)
1.2 衰老及相关理论	(14)
1.2.1 自由基衰老学说	(15)
1.2.2 非酶糖基化衰老学说	(16)
1.2.3 羰基应激衰老学说	(19)
1.3 脂质过氧化产生应激醛的途径	(22)
1.3.1 羰基与亲核试剂的加成反应	(22)
1.3.2 活性羰基类物质作用的机制	(24)
1.3.3 脂质过氧化物形成羰基类物质的机制	(26)
1.4 能捕获羰基的生物活性小分子	(29)
1.4.1 谷胱甘肽(GSH)	(30)

1.4.2	牛磺酸	(30)
1.4.3	赖氨酸	(31)
1.4.4	褪黑素	(32)
1.5	本研究实验设计思路	(32)
第2章	红细胞羰基应激及谷胱甘肽的保护作用	(35)
2.1	前言	(35)
2.2	材料、仪器与方法	(35)
2.2.1	材料	(35)
2.2.2	仪器	(36)
2.2.3	方法	(36)
2.3	结果	(40)
2.3.1	红细胞表观粘度值的变化	(40)
2.3.2	MDA 对红细胞形态的影响以及 GSH 对其的 保护修复作用	(42)
2.3.3	红细胞膜羰基化蛋白含量的变化	(44)
2.3.4	红细胞膜流动性变化	(46)
2.4	讨论与分析	(47)
2.4.1	MDA 的羰基应激作用对红细胞悬浮液表观 粘度的影响	(47)
2.4.2	MDA 的羰基应激作用对红细胞形态的影响	(48)
2.4.3	GSH 对红细胞膜羰基化蛋白含量的影响	(49)
2.4.4	MDA 的羰基应激对红细胞膜流动性的影响	(49)
2.5	结论	(49)

第 3 章 褪黑素对 MDA 的捕获作用	(50)
3.1 前言	(50)
3.2 材料、仪器与方法	(51)
3.2.1 材料	(51)
3.2.2 仪器	(51)
3.2.3 方法	(52)
3.3 结果	(53)
3.3.1 新产物的生成及鉴定	(53)
3.3.2 新产物的生成过程推导及 LC-MS-ESI 鉴定	(55)
3.3.3 血液储存过程中粘度变化与羰基应激的关系	(58)
3.3.4 MT 的抗羰基应激作用	(60)
3.4 讨论	(62)
3.4.1 机体内的羰基应激	(62)
3.4.2 MT 对羰基应激的防御作用	(62)
3.5 结论	(63)
第 4 章 牛磺酸抗羰基应激的作用	(64)
4.1 前言	(64)
4.2 材料、仪器与方法	(64)
4.2.1 材料	(64)
4.2.2 仪器	(65)
4.2.3 方法	(65)
4.3 结果与分析	(67)
4.3.1 浓度对反应产物荧光强度的影响	(67)
4.3.2 pH 值对反应产物荧光强度的影响	(69)

4.3.3	用 LC-MS 鉴定 MDA 与 Taurine 的反应产物	(70)
4.3.4	Taurine 对 MDA 损伤 BSA 的保护作用	(72)
4.4	讨论	(74)
4.5	结论	(75)
第 5 章 牛磺酸对力竭运动大鼠骨骼肌线粒体的保护作用 (76)		
5.1	前言	(76)
5.2	材料和方法	(77)
5.2.1	材料	(77)
5.2.2	实验运动方案	(77)
5.2.3	标本制备	(77)
5.2.4	指标测定	(78)
5.2.5	统计学处理	(78)
5.3	结果与分析	(78)
5.3.1	补充牛磺酸对大鼠运动能力的影响	(78)
5.3.2	牛磺酸和力竭运动对大鼠股四头肌线粒体中 MDA 含量的影响	(79)
5.3.3	牛磺酸和力竭运动对大鼠股四头肌线粒体中 SOD 活性的影响	(80)
5.3.4	牛磺酸和力竭运动对大鼠股四头肌线粒体中 GSH 含量的影响	(81)
5.3.5	牛磺酸和力竭运动对大鼠股四头肌线粒体中 总 Ca^{2+} 浓度的影响	(81)
5.4	结论	(82)

第 6 章 赖氨酸对力竭运动后的大鼠的保护作用	(83)
6.1 前言	(83)
6.2 材料、仪器与方法	(84)
6.2.1 大鼠力竭运动模型	(84)
6.2.2 试剂及其配制	(85)
6.2.3 主要仪器	(85)
6.2.4 给药时间和取样	(86)
6.2.5 指标检测	(86)
6.2.6 统计学处理	(87)
6.3 结果与分析	(87)
6.3.1 运动前后大鼠血清中 MDA 浓度的比较	(87)
6.3.2 运动前后大鼠血清中赖氨酸浓度的比较	(89)
6.3.3 赖氨酸与 MDA 反应产物的紫外吸收光谱	(90)
6.4 结论	(91)
第 7 章 pH 值对赖氨酸捕获 MDA 作用影响的研究	(93)
7.1 前言	(93)
7.2 材料、仪器与方法	(93)
7.2.1 试剂及其配制	(93)
7.2.2 主要仪器	(94)
7.2.3 MDA 与赖氨酸反应的模式	(94)
7.2.4 统计学处理	(95)
7.3 结果与分析	(95)
7.3.1 赖氨酸与 MDA 反应产物的紫外吸收光谱	(95)
7.3.2 不同 pH 值对赖氨酸与 MDA 反应体系的影响	(98)