

운동과학과 건강에 관련된 유전체학의 역할

- 개인차 설명 시 고려할 중요한 요인

- 1) 실험적 오류 > 과학기술 및 실험기술의 발달
- 2) 환경적 요소

- 3) 유전적 요인 ⇒ 운동에 대한 반응의 개인차를 설명할 유일한 요소

-----> 향후 운동과학 및 건강에 기여할 것으로 기대되는 유전체학의 역할

운동과 관련된 유전체에 관한 최근 연구 동향

연구성과 요약

- 운동 유전체학 분야의 발전은 다른 유전체학의 발전과 마찬가지로 인간 게놈 염기서열이 일반화 되기 시작한 시점인 2000년 이후 가속화 됨

	~2000년	2000년~2005년
지구성 운동 수행력	20편	53편
근력 or 무산소 파워	2편	23편
혈중지질, 염증지표	8편	32편

운동과 관련된 유전체에 관한 최근 연구 동향

연구성과 요약

- 가시적인 연구 결과를 보인 연구 분야

- 1) 속근 섬유에서 발견되는 ACTN3 (골격근 유전자) 에 관한 연구
- 2) 알츠하이머 질환에 관련된 분야
- 3) 세계적인 운동 선수들의 운동 수행력에 관련된 분야 (특히 ACE 유전자)
- 4) Myostatin 유전자 및 근육량 변화에 대한 연구

운동과 관련된 유전체에 관한 최근 연구 동향

- Sports performance 중 유산소 지구성 경기력 (마라톤, 중장거리 달리기, 수영) 관련 유전자

⇒ ACE 삽입/결손 다형성 (ACE I/D 다형성)

⇒ ACTN3 R577X 단일염기다형성

ACE 유전체

- ACE (angio-tensine-converting enzyme)
- ACE I/D 다형성
 - ⇒ 인간의 염색체 17q23에 위치하는 ACE 유전자
 - ⇒ 16번 인트론 (intron) 부위에 287bp Alu 염기서열이 삽입 또는 결손으로 II, ID, DD 유전형이 나타남
- DD 유전형 ⇒ II유전형보다 3배 높은 ACE를 가짐
- ID 유전형 ⇒ 중간형
- II 유전형 ⇒ 낮은 ACE 활성화도

*스포츠 활동과 스포츠 분야에서 가장 많이 연구된 유전자

ACE 유전체

- ACE DD 유전형
 - 높은 ACE 활성화에 의해 안지오텐신II의 작용을 증가시켜 ⇒ 심혈관계 부담
- ACE II 유전형
 - 낮은 안지오텐신 II의 작용으로 ⇒ 혈관을 쉽게 이완시켜 혈액 순환을 원활하게 함

ACTN3 유전체

- ACTN3 유전자

골격근의 속근에 근질의 Z-line을 형성하는 구조 단백질인 α -actinin-3를 발현하여 속근섬유의 특성인 강하고 빠른 근수축을 유도함

Type II muscle fiber 에서만 발견된다.

ACTN3 유전체와 운동수행력

- ACTN3 RR 유전형
⇒ α -actinin-3가 속근에서 발현
- ACTN3 RX 유전자
⇒ α -actinin-3 발현이 제한되어 지근섬유에서 주로 발현되는 α -actinin-2가 함께 발현되어 속근에 근질의 Z-line을 형성함
- ACTN3 XX 유전자
⇒ α -actinin-3가 전혀 발현되지 않아 지근에서 발현하는 아형인 α -actinin-2가 대체되어 발현하여 속근의 근질에 Z-line을 형성

ACTN3 유전체와 운동수행력

- 골격근의 속근섬유에서만 기능적 역할을 하는 α -actinin-3의 발현과 억제 그리고 α -actinin-2의 대체된 발현 혹은 공동발현은 속근섬유내 근질의 구조적 기능적 변이로 인한 근수축 작용의 차이를 가져온다
- α -actinin-2의 대체성 발현은 속근에서 지근이 가지는 특징으로 유도하여 지속적인 근수축과 유산소에너지대사에 유리한 형태로 전환

BASIC SCIENCES Special Report

Advances in Exercise, Fitness, and Performance Genomics in 2012

LOUIS PERUSSE¹, TUOMO RANKINEN², JAMES M. HAGBERG³, RUTH J. F. LOOS⁴, STEPHEN M. ROTH⁵, MARK A. SARZYNSKI⁶, BERND WOLFAERTH⁷, and CLAUDE BOUCHARD⁸
¹Department of Kinesiology, Laval University, Ste-Foy, Quebec, CANADA; ²Human Genomics Laboratories, Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, LA; ³Department of Kinesiology, School of Public Health, University of Maryland, College Park, MD; ⁴The Genetics of Obesity and Related Metabolic Traits Program, The Charles Bronfman Institute of Personalized Medicine, Mount Sinai Child Health and Development Institute, The Mount Sinai School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY; and ⁵Preventive and Rehabilitative Sports Medicine, Technical University Munich, Munich, GERMANY

ABSTRACT
PERUSSE, L. T., RANKINEN, T. M., HAGBERG, J. M., LOOS, R. J. F., ROTH, S. M., SARZYNSKI, M., WOLFAERTH, B., and BOUCHARD, C. Advances in Exercise, Fitness, and Performance Genomics in 2012. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*, Vol. 45, No. 5, pp. 984-1011, 2013. A small number of excellent articles on exercise genomics issues were published in 2012. A new PTCM-based mouse model will provide opportunities to investigate the exercise intolerance and very low activity level of people with McArdle disease. This appears to map to the PTCM and it has been suggested that the level of uncertainty regarding their role in skeletal muscle metabolism and strength may be in the degree to which the genetic effects of regular physical activity on body mass index and adiposity in individuals at risk of obesity as assessed by their PTCM genotype or by the number of risk alleles they carry at multiple obesity-susceptibility loci. The extent levels of triglycerides and the risk of hypertriglyceridemia were shown to be influenced by the interaction between a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at the NOS3 gene and physical activity level. Athletic variation at this SNP was shown to account for the heritable component of the changes in submaximal exercise heart rate induced by the HERITAGE Family study exercise program. SNPs at the RBPM5, YWHAQ, and CREB1 loci were found to be particularly strong predictors of the changes in submaximal exercise heart rate. The 2012 review ends with comments on the importance of relying more on experimental data, the urgency of identifying genetic predictors of the response to regular exercise and particularly of adverse responses, and the exciting opportunities offered by recent advances in our understanding of the global architecture of the human genome as reported by the Encyclopedia of DNA Elements project. **KEY WORDS:** GENOTYPE, EXERCISE, TRAINING, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, CANDIDATE GENES, GENOME-EXERCISE INTERACTION, SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISM, QUANTITATIVE TRAIT LOCUS, GENOMIC PREDICTORS.

- A small number of excellent articles on exercise genomics issues were published in 2012.
- New reports on variants in ACTN3 and ACE
→ increased the level of uncertainty regarding their true role in skeletal muscle metabolism and strength
- Positive effects of regular physical activity on body mass index as assessed by their FTO genotype
- The serum level of triglycerides / the risk of hypertriglyceridemia
: SNP in the NOS3 ↔ Physical activity level
- SNPs at the RBPM5, YWHAQ, and CREB1 loci
: strong predictors of changes in submaximal exercise heart rate

노화에 따른 구조적 기능적 변화

- 구조적 변화(Structural Change)
위축↑, 영양장애↑, 부종↑,
탄력성↓, 종양↑, 돌연변이↑
- 기능적 변화(Functional Consequences)
정밀도↓, 속도↓, 범위↓, 지구력↓,
협응력↓, 안정성↓, 근력↓

노화에 따른 주요 생리기능적 변화

- ▶ 심폐지구력 감소 (5ml/kg/min per decade ↓)
- ▶ 체지방량 증가
- ▶ 근력 및 제지방량 감소 (25%)
- ▶ 유연성 감소 (7%/decade ↓)
- ▶ 골밀도 감소
- ▶ 평형성 감소
- ▶ 반응시간 감소 및 운동 수행 시간 지연
- ▶ 특별한 감각기관의 작용 퇴화 (시각, 청각, 후각, 미각)
- ▶ 기억력 감퇴, 수면 장애, 우울증

Skeletal muscle gene expression profiles in old and young women

- Gene expression profiling may provide leads for investigations of the molecular basis of functional declines associated with aging.
- The most highly overexpressed genes(>3-fold) in older muscle were p21(cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A), which might reflect increased DNA damage, perinatal myosin heavy chain, which might reflect increased muscle fiber regeneration, and tomoregulin.
- More than 40 genes encoding proteins that bind to pre-m RNA or m RNAs were expressed at higher levels in older muscle.
- More than 100 genes involved in energy metabolism were expressed at lower levels in older muscle

노화에 따른 운동에 대한 근 유전자 표현형의 변화(1)

- The gene expression profile of skeletal muscle from healthy older(62-75 years old)
: stress, damage response (↑),
DNA repair/cell cycle check point proteins (↓)
- The expression of the inflammatory response gene(IL-1β)
: lack of response to resistance EX (older adults)

노화에 따른 운동에 대한 근 유전자 표현형의 변화(2)

- The adaptation of muscle to EX in the processes of angiogenesis & cell proliferation
: older subjects = younger subjects
- ERG-1 (growth response transcription factor)
: Younger subjects (↓), older subjects (↑)

Proteolytic Gene Expression & Muscle Atrophy

- Higher m-RNA levels of MuRF-1, FOXO3A in old women compared to young women (At Rest)
- Responses to an acute resistance exercise(hypertrophic stimulus)
1) atrogen-1 : age effect (OW : 2.5- fold)
2) MuRF-1 : no age effect (YW : 3.6, OW : 2.6- fold)
- The regulation of ubiquitin proteasome-related genes involved with muscle atrophy are altered in very old women(> 80 years)

Expression of notch signaling genes & Aging

- Notch signaling : essential for myogenesis and the regenerative potential of skeletal muscle
- Significantly lower expressions of Notch 1, Jagged 1, Numb, Delta-like 1 in older man(60-75 years old)
- The differences in Notch expression between the age groups were no longer evident following training.

Reference

- Bouchard C, Sarzynski MA, Rice TK, et al. Genomic predictors of the maximal O₂ uptake response to standardized exercise training programs. *J Appl Physiol.* 2011;110(5):1160-70.
- Dhamrait SS, Williams AG, Day SH, et al. Variation in the uncoupling protein 2 and 3 genes and human performance. *J Appl Physiol.* 2012;112(7):1122-7.
- Eynon N, Ruiz JR, Femia P, et al. The ACTN3 R577X polymorphism across three groups of elite male European athletes. *PLoS One.* 2012;7(8):e43132.
- Folland JP, Mc Cauley TM, Phipps C, Hanson B, Mastana SS. The relationship of testosterone and AR CAG repeat genotype with knee extensor muscle function of young and older men. *Exp Gerontol.* 2012;47(6):437-43.
- Higashibata T, Hamajima N, Naito M, et al. eNOS genotype modifies the effect of leisure-time physical activity on serum triglyceride levels in a Japanese population. *Lipids Health Dis.* 2012;11(1):150.
- Kacerovsky-Bielez G, Kacerovsky M, Chmelik M, et al. A single nucleotide polymorphism associates with the response of muscle ATP synthesis to long-term exercise training in relatives of type 2 diabetic humans. *Diabetes Care.* 2012;35(2):350-7.
- MacArthur DG, Seto JT, Chan S, et al. An Actn3 knockout mouse provides mechanistic insights into the association between alpha-actinin-3 deficiency and human athletic performance. *Hum Mol Genet.* 2008;17(8):1076-86.
- MacArthur DG, Seto JT, Raftery JM, et al. Loss of ACTN3 gene function alters mouse muscle metabolism and shows evidence of positive selection in humans. *Nat Genet.* 2007;39(10):1261-5.
- Qi Q, Li Y, Chomistek AK, et al. Television watching, leisure time physical activity, and the genetic predisposition in relation to body mass index in women and men. *Circulation.* 2012;126(15):1821-7.

Reference

- Rice TK, Sarzynski MA, Sung YJ, et al. Fine mapping of a QTLs on chromosome 13 for submaximal exercise capacity training response: the HERITAGE Family Study. *Eur J Appl Physiol*. 2012; 112(8):2969-78.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2008.
- Vincent B, Windelinckx A, Van Proeyen K, et al. Alpha-actinin-3 deficiency does not significantly alter oxidative enzyme activity in fast human muscle fibres. *Acta Physiol (Oxf)*. 2012;204(4):555-61.
- Perusse Louis, Rankinen T, Hagberg J, M, Loos R, J, Roth S, M, Sarzynski M, A, et al. Advances in Exercise, Fitness, and Performance Genomics in 2012. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*. 2013;45(5):824-831.
- Bouchard C. Overcoming Barriers to Progress in Exercise Genomics. *Exerc Sport Sci Rev*. 2011;39(4):212-217.
- Ash G, I, Eicher J, D, Pescatello L, S. The Promises and Challenges of the Use of Genomics in the Prescription of Exercise for Hypertension: The 2013 Update. *Current Hypertension Reviews*. 2013;9(2):130-147.

תודה
Dankie Gracias
Спасибо
Merci Takk
Köszönjük Terima kasih
Grazie Dziękujęm Dékojame
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
Kiitos Tänne teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür ederiz
Σας Ευχαριστούμ 감사합니다
Bedankt Děkujeme vám
ありがとうございます
Tack