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Type II

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** . *** . **** . **** . ****

1984). glucocorticoid Type

1.

glucocorticoid

(steroid)

Type II

(Choe, Park & Koh 1992, 1994; Choe & Hong 2001) Type

(Czerwinski,

Kurowski, O'Neil & Hickson, 1987; Rannels & Jefferson, 1980)

Type II

glucocorticoid

(Falduto, Young & Hickson, 1992

가

a; Hickson et al., 1981, 1984, 1986; Seene & Viru, 1982; Choe & Hong, 2001).

가

(Czerwinski et al., 1987)

. Glucocorticoid

glucocorticoid

가

TypeII

(Decramer , Lacquet, Fagard & Rogiers, 1994; Gardiner, Hilb, Simpson, Roy & Edgerton, 1980; Hickson & Davis, 1981; Hickson et al.,

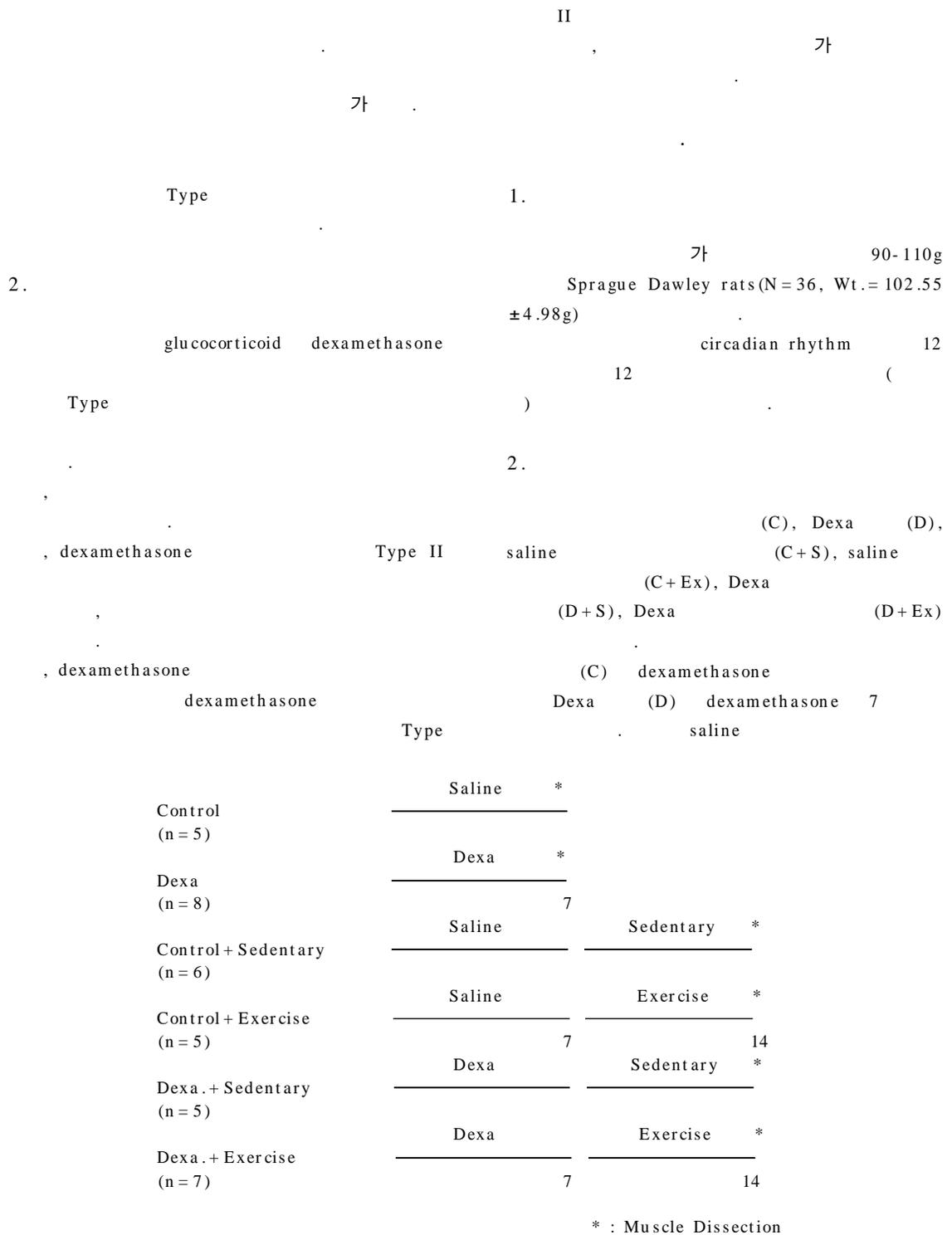
가

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2002 2 26

2002 5 18

2002 6 25



<Figure 1> Experimental design

(C+S) 7 saline 7 microbalance(,)
 saline
 (C+Ex) 7 saline 7
 . Dexa
 (D+S) 7 dexamethasone 6) (myofibrillar protein)
 7 Dexa 39mM borate,
 (D+Ex)) 7 dexamethasone 25mM kcl, 1mM phenylmethysulfonyl fluoride,
 7 5mM EGTA borate-kcl buffer(pH 7.0)
 homogenize . homogenate 4
 3. 2000rpm 15 . Pellet
 1% Triton x-100 membrane-bound
 1) Dexamethasone protein 0.1M KCl, 2mM MgCl, 2mM
 (Choe, Choi & Shin, 1997) EGTA, 0.01M Tris-maleate(pH 7.0), 1.0mM
 glucocorticoid dexamethasone DTT low sodium buffer 2
 Kg 5mg 1 1 7 . pellet 1.0N NaOH .
 2) Saline 4 Lowry(Lowry et al,
 1951)
 Dexamethasone Kg 5mg 7)
 1 1 7 saline , , ,
 .
 3) kg 5mg 1 / , 7
 dexamethasone saline ,
 (Choe,
 Choi & Shin, 1997) 1 10m/min
 2 , 3 12m/min, 4 , 5 1.
 14m/min, 6 , 7 15m/min
 가 10° treadmill 1 20 , 1
 3 1 60 7 .
 4) Dexamethasone saline (C), Dexa (D), saline
 rat digital balance (,) 1 (C+S), saline
 (C+Ex), dexa (D+S),
 (D+Ex)
 (prewt.) (postwt.)
 1 .
 110.11±0.00g, Dexa
 104.50±2.02g, saline
 5) 99.50±6.54g, saline
 Pentobarbital sodium(50mg/kg 107.34±4.50g, dexa
 i.p) 101.50±3.50g, dexa
 rinse 101.93±1.69g 가 .
 132.73±3.13g,
 (wet weight) Dexa 86.81±4.65g, saline

<Table 1> Pre and Post body weight of Control(C), Dexa(D), Sedentary after Control(C+S), Exercise after Control(C+Ex), Sedentary after Dexa(D+S), and Exercise after Dexa(D+Ex) rats.

	Prewt.(g)	Postwt.(g)	Post/Pre(%)
C(n=5)	110.11±0.00	132.73± 3.13*	120.54
D(n=8)	104.50±2.02	86.81± 4.65*#	83.07
C+S(n=6)	99.50±6.54	146.86± 5.23*	147.60
C+Ex(n=5)	107.34±4.50	153.78± 11.39*@	143.26
D+S(n=5)	101.50±3.50	121.31±22.65*	119.52
D+Ex(n=7)	101.93±1.69	117.74± 7.69*	115.51

Values are mean ±SD(g) n; number of animals

prewt.: body weight. at the start of experiment, postwt. : body weight before dissection

* Significantly different between prewt. and postwt. value(p<0.05)

Significantly different between C and D (p<0.01)

Significantly different between C+S and D+Ex (p<0.001)

@ Significantly different between C+Ex and D+Ex (p<0.001)

146.86±5.23g, saline			
153.78±11.39g, dexa		(plantaris muscle)	
121.31±22.65g, dexa		123.9±8.01mg, Dexa	83.93±7.65mg,
117.74±7.69g, dexa		saline	163.36±19.80
17.93% (p=0.012),		mg, saline	159.50±19.19
37.47%	(p=0.002).	mg, dexa	118.70±
dexa	dexa	18.83mg, dexa	121.21±
	가	13.93mg, dexa	32.26
, dexa	saline	%	(p=0.001), dexa
	32.09 %	saine	
(p=0.001)		27.34%	(p=0.001). Dexa
		dexa	
2. Type		2.08%	가
		saline	
7 dexa	Type	25.81%	(p=0.001)

<Table 2>

<Table 2> Wet weight of hindlimb muscles in Control(C), Dexa(D), Sedentary after Control(C+S), Exercise after Control(C+Ex), Sedentary after Dexa(D+S), and Exercise after Dexa(D+Ex) rats.

	Plantaris(mg)	Gastrocnemius(mg)
C(n=5)	123.90± 8.01	632.80±50.59
D(n=8)	83.93± 7.65*	424.25±42.60*
C+S(n=6)	163.36±19.80@	798.93±62.84@
C+Ex(n=5)	159.50±19.19&	829.14±76.76&
D+S(n=5)	118.70±18.83	585.40±70.70
D+Ex(n=7)	121.21±13.93#	600.79±48.41#

Values are mean ±SD(mg) n; number of animals

* Significantly different between C and D (p<0.001)

Significantly different between C+S and D+Ex (p<0.001)

@ Significantly different between D+S and C+S (p<0.001)

& Significantly different between C+Ex and D+Ex (p<0.001)

(gastrocnemius muscle)		7.21 %	
632.8±50.59mg, Dexa	424.25±42.6mg,		4.83±0.32,
saline	798.93±62.84	Dexa	4.88±0.33, saline
mg, saline	829.14±76.76		5.48±0.34, saline
mg, dexa	585.40±		5.39±0.27, dexa
70.70mg, dexa	600.79±	4.90±0.42, dexa	5.06±
48.41mg, dexa	32.96%	0.28, dexa	가,
(p=0.001), dexa		dexa	
saline		가 saline	
36.73%	(p=0.001). Dexa	10.59%	(p=0.001). Dexa
	가 dexa		가 dexa
2.57% 가			3.17% 가
, saline		, saline	
(p=0.001)		7.67 %	(p=0.002)

3. Type

7 dexa	Type
	3
	0.93±0.06, Dexa
0.973±0.07, saline	
1.11±0.12, saline	
1.03±0.07, dexa	0.98
±0.06, dexa	1.03±0.67
, dexa	4.13%
, dexa	saline
가 11.72%	(p=0.006). dexa
	가 dexa
	4.86% 가
saline	

4. Type

(myofibrillar protein)	
	1g
	(mg/g muscle weight)
. 7 dexa	Type
	4
	76.11±
11.34mg/g, Dexa	72.71±4.90mg/g, saline
saline	150.67±49.64mg/g,
saline	84.60±23.97mg/g,
dexa	52.32±42.84
mg/g, dexa	84.64±13.13
mg/g, dexa	4.47%
, dexa	

<Table 3> Relative weight of hindlimb muscles in Control(C), Dexa(D), Sedentary after Control(C+S), Exercise after Control(C+Ex), Sedentary after Dexa(D+S), and Exercise after Dexa(D+Ex) rats.

	Plantaris (mg/g)	Gastrocnemius (mg/g)
C (n = 5)	0.93 ± 0.06	4.83 ± 0.32
D (n = 8)	0.97 ± 0.07	4.88 ± 0.33
C + S (n = 6)	1.11 ± 0.12	5.48 ± 0.34
C + Ex (n = 5)	1.03 ± 0.07	5.39 ± 0.27
D + S (n = 5)	0.98 ± 0.06 @	4.90 ± 0.42 @
D + Ex (n = 7)	1.03 ± 0.67	5.06 ± 0.28#

Values are mean ± SD(mg/g) n; number of animals

Significantly different between C+S and D+Ex (p<0.01)

@ Significantly different between C+S and D+S (p<0.01)

<Table 4> Myofibrillar protein content of hindlimb muscles in Control(C), Dexa(D), Sedentary after Control(C+S), Exercise after Control(C+Ex), Sedentary after Dexa(D+S), and Exercise after Dexa(D+Ex) rats

	Plantaris (mg/g)	Gastrocnemius (mg/g)
C(n=5)	76.11 ± 11.34	82.15 ± 5.56
D(n=8)	72.71 ± 4.90	62.19 ± 15.89
C+S(n=6)	150.67 ± 49.64	106.62 ± 5.30
C+Ex(n=5)	84.60 ± 23.97	62.37 ± 7.21
D+S(n=5)	52.32 ± 42.84	66.28 ± 21.81
D+Ex(n=7)	84.64 ± 13.13	86.65 ± 12.02#

Values are mean ± SD(mg/g muscle weight) n; number of animals

Significantly different between D+S(G) and D+Ex(G) (p<0.05)

saline , cortisone acetate 12
 가 12% Hickson (1984)
 dexa .
 dexa
 28.19 % 가 saline (Hickson & Davis, 1981; Czerwinski et al, 1987), glucocorticoid
 43.83% (Rannels & Jefferson, 1980),
 82.15 ± cortisone 가
 5.56mg/g, Dexa 62.19 ± 15.89mg/g, saline ,
 106.62 ± 5.30mg/g, (muscle wasting)
 saline 62.37 ± 7.21mg/g, . Dexamethasone
 dexa 66.28 ± 21.81 7
 mg/g, dexa 86.65 ± 12.02 가 dexamethasone
 mg/g , Dexa 24.30% 가 .
 , dexa 가
 saline 가 8
 가 . saline saline 가 25%
 , 12 가 (Goth,
 가 . dexa 1981) dexamethasone
 dexa 가
 23.51% 가 Dexamethasone
 (p=0.036), saline dexamethasone
 18.74 % 가 ,
 . dexamethasone
 가 가
 . Dexamethasone Type II
 가
 7 dexamethasone Type II (recruitment)
 17.69g Czerwinski (1987) Type II
 glucocorticoid glucocorticoid 가 .
 가 dexamethasone

가 . Type II
dexamethasone (fast-twitch muscle) (Czerwinski et al., 1987) , 7 dexamethasone
가 dexamethasone
glucocorticoid glucocorticoid heavy chain
가 (Czerwinski et al., 1987), cortisone 가 (Seene & Alev, 1985) cortisol
(Rannels & Jefferson, 1980) 가 acetate 가
. dexamethasone isoform profile (Kurowski et al., 1987)
(Hickson & Davis, 1981; Khalid et al., 1982)
, 가 Dexamethasone
(Rannels & Jefferson, 1980), glucocorticoid 가 가
가 glucocorticoid
(Czerwinski et al, 1987) . dexamethasone Type II Falduto(1992 b)
dexamethasone chain heavy
가 , saline 가 가
saline .
가
Type II
II Type II
Type II(fast twitch muscle) fast twitch
가 가 가
가
Type II glucocorticoid dexamethasone
dexamethasone 가
Type II 90-110g Wistar rats 36
(Choe, 1998; Choe & Hong, 2001) saline , dexamethasone , saline
. dexamethasone , saline , dexamethasone
가 dexamethasone kg 5mg 1 1 7
glucocorticoid 가 가 , saline kg 5mg 1 1 7
Type II , dexamethasone saline
. dexamethasone 1 10m/min
2 , 3 12m/min, 4 , 5 14m/

min, 6, 7 15m/min 가
 10° treadmill 1 20, 1 3
 1 60 7
 .
 120.54
 % 가 dexta
 83.07% , dexta
 115.51% 가 ,
 Dexta 가
 dexta
 가 가
 .
 Dexta 가 dexta
 가 dexta
 가
 .
 Dexta 가
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 Type II , ,
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 Type
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- Abstract -

Effect of Regular Exercise during Recovery Period Following Steroid Treatment on the Atrophied Type II Muscles Induced by Steroid in Young Rats

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An, Gyeong-Ju *· Choi, Jung-An *
Lee, Yoon-Kyong *

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine whether low intensity regular exercise following dexamethasone treatment could attenuate steroid-induced muscle atrophy.

Method: 36 Wistar-rats(90-110g) were divided into six groups: control group(C), dexamethasone treatment group(D), sedentary group after normal sedentary period(C+S), sedentary group after dexamethasone treatment period(D+S), exercise group after normal sedentary period(C+E), and exercise group after dexamethasone treatment period(D+E). D, D+S, and D+E groups received dexamethasone injection(5mg/Kg) for seven days whereas C, C+S, and C+E groups

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received normal saline injection. Both C+E and D+E groups ran on a treadmill for 60 minutes/day (20minutes/4hours) at 15m/min and a 10° grade for seven recovery days.

Result: Post-weight (body weight before muscle dissection) of D group significantly decreased by 16.03%, and that of D+E group significantly increased by 15.51% compared with pre-weight (body weight before steroid treatment). Type muscle (plantaris and gastrocnemius) weights of D group were significantly lower than those of C group. Myofibrillar protein contents of type muscles

of D group tended to decrease comparing with C group. In D+E groups, body weights and relative weights of type muscles (muscle weight (mg)/post-weight (g)) tended to increase comparing with D+S group.

Conclusion: It is suggested that steroid-induced muscle atrophy can be ameliorated through low intensity regular exercise after dexamethasone treatment.

Key words : Exercise, Steroid, Fast-twitch muscle fibers