



全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动上调 MGF/MEK/ERK对心梗大鼠心功能和 骨骼肌的保护作用

Protective Effects of Whole-Body Vibration Training and High-Intensity Intermittent Exercise on Cardiac Function and Skeletal Muscle in Rats with Myocardial Infarction by Up-Regulating MGF/MEK/ERK

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摘要:目的:探讨全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动对心肌梗死(myocardial infarction, MI)后机械生长因子(mechanical growth factor, MGF)表达的影响及对受损心功能和骨骼肌的改善效应,探索用于安全有效的心梗康复方案。方法:3月龄清洁级雄性SD大鼠40只,分别进行假心梗手术和心梗手术,随机分为4组:假手术对照组(SHAM组, $n=10$)、心梗组(MI组, $n=10$)、心梗+高强度间歇运动组(ME组, $n=10$)和心梗+全身振动训练组(MV组, $n=10$)。采用左冠脉前降支结扎法制备大鼠心梗模型。ME和MV组在手术1周后开始训练,ME组采用小动物跑台进行高强度间歇运动,MV组采用小动物振动台进行全身振动训练,共持续训练8周。测定大鼠血流动力学、心率和心电图指标评价心功能。石蜡切片、Masson、TTC和H.E.染色法观察、测算心脏和骨骼肌形态结构变化;Western blot方法测定心肌 α -actin和 α -myosin表达,心肌和腓肠肌MGF、ERK1/2、pERK1/2和MEK1/2表达,RT-qPCR测定腓肠肌和心肌 mgf mRNA表达。结果:1)与SHAM组比较,MI组心肌CVF显著增加,心系数和心功能显著降低($P<0.01$),心梗边缘区 α -actin和 α -myosin蛋白表达显著降低($P<0.01$),腓肠肌质量和CSA显著降低($P<0.01$),心肌和腓肠肌 mgf mRNA表达,MGF和MEK1/2蛋白表达及pERK1/2与ERK1/2比值显著性升高($P<0.01$)。2)与MI组比较,MV组与ME组心肌CVF显著降低,心系数和心功能显著升高,心梗边缘区 α -actin和 α -myosin蛋白表达显著升高($P<0.01$),腓肠肌质量和CSA显著增加($P<0.05, P<0.01$),心肌和腓肠肌 mgf mRNA表达、MGF和MEK1/2蛋白表达及pERK1/2与ERK1/2比值进一步升高($P<0.01$),且MV组均优于ME组。结论:全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著提高心梗心肌和骨骼肌MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2表达水平,缩小心梗面积扩大并改善心功能,缓解心梗诱导的骨骼肌减少。MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路在全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动改善心梗心功能和骨骼肌减少中发挥重要作用,且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。

关键词:机械生长因子;全身振动训练;高强度间歇运动;心肌梗死;骨骼肌减少

Abstract: Objective: To explore the effect of whole-body vibration training and high-intensity intermittent exercise on the expression of mechanical growth factor (MGF) after myocardial infarction (MI) and on the improvement of damaged cardiac function and skeletal muscle, so as to explore a new theoretical basis for safe and effective rehabilitation programs for myocardial infarction and improvement of ischemic heart disease. Methods: Three-month-old clean-grade male SD rats ($n=40$) were randomly divided into 4 groups: Sham-operated group (SHAM, $n=10$), sedentary MI group (MI, $n=10$), MI with high-intensity intermittent exercise group (ME, $n=10$), and MI with whole-body vibration training group (MV, $n=10$). The rat model of myocardial

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infarction was established by ligation of the left anterior descending coronary artery. The ME and MV groups started training 1 week after surgery. The ME group was given high-intensity intermittent exercise with an animal treadmill and the MV group was given whole-body vibration training with animal vibration platform for 8 weeks. The hemodynamics, heart rate, and electrocardiographic indexes of rats were measured to evaluate cardiac function. The morphological and structural changes in the heart and skeletal muscle were observed and measured by paraffin section, Masson, TTC, and H.E. staining. The expression of α -actin and α -myosin in the myocardium, the expression of MGF, ERK1/2, pERK1/2, and MEK1/2 in myocardium and gastrocnemius were measured by Western blot, the expression of *mgf* mRNA in myocardium and gastrocnemius was measured by RT-qPCR. Results: 1) Compared with the SHAM group, CVF of myocardium in the MI group was significantly increased, cardiac coefficient and function were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), α -actin and α -myosin protein expression in myocardial infarction border area was significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), gastrocnemius weight and CSA were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), the expression of *mgf* mRNA, MGF, and MEK_{1/2} protein in myocardium and gastrocnemius, and the ratio of pERK_{1/2} to ERK_{1/2} were significantly increased ($P < 0.01$). 2) Compared with the MI group, CVF of myocardium in the MV and ME groups was significantly decreased, cardiac coefficient and cardiac function were significantly increased, α -actin and α -myosin protein expression in myocardial infarction border area was significantly increased ($P < 0.01$), gastrocnemius weight and CSA were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$), the expression of *mgf* mRNA, MGF, and MEK_{1/2} protein in the myocardium and gastrocnemius muscle, and the ratio of pERK_{1/2} to ERK_{1/2} were further increased ($P < 0.01$). and the MV Group was superior to the ME group. Conclusions: Whole-body vibration training and high-intensity intermittent exercise can significantly improve the expression level of MGF-MEK_{1/2}-ERK_{1/2} in myocardial infarction and skeletal muscle, reduce the expansion of myocardial infarction area and improve the cardiac function, and alleviate the decrease of skeletal muscle induced by myocardial infarction. The MGF-MEK_{1/2}-ERK_{1/2} pathway plays an important role in improving myocardial infarction cardiac function and skeletal muscle decrease by whole-body vibration training and high-intensity intermittent exercise, and the effect of whole-body vibration training is better than that of high-intensity intermittent exercise.

Keywords: *mechanical growth factor (MGF); whole-body vibration training; high-intensity intermittent exercise; myocardial infarction; skeletal muscle decrease*

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运动刺激机体分泌诸多细胞因子进入循环,发挥远隔器官损伤修复和保护等效应,统称为运动因子(exerkines),可作为心血管等疾病潜在治疗靶点(李博文等, 2020; 于凤至等, 2020; Tsai et al., 2017; Vinel et al., 2018; Yu et al., 2017)。机械生长因子(mechanical growth factor, MGF)是胰岛素样生长因子-1(insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1)的异构体(Halmos et al., 2019; Tang et al., 2017; Yi et al., 2019)。MGF主要在骨骼肌和肌腱中表达,具有修复和保护的作用(Jing et al., 2018; Philippou et al., 2009, 2014; Shang et al., 2015; Tang et al., 2017; Yi et al., 2019)。MGF还具有抑制心肌病理性肥大,抑制细胞凋亡,改善心肌梗死(myocardial infarction, MI)引起的心功能损伤等作用(Mavrommatis et al., 2013; Peña et al., 2015)。Stavropoulou等(2009)研究发现,MGF在正常骨骼肌和MI小鼠心肌中发挥作用与MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路激活密切相关。有研究证实,人体在抗阻运动后、大鼠在全身振动训练后,骨骼肌MGF水平显著升高(Ahtiainen et al., 2016; Usuki et al., 2019)。因此认为,运动促进MGF表达并作为运动因子可参与机体的组织器官保护。

心梗诱导心脏发生病理性重塑,是导致心力衰竭的重要原因(Chang et al., 2017; Shi et al., 2018; Van der Bijl et al., 2020)。同时心梗还可诱导骨骼肌减少和功能衰退为主要特征的临床综合症,如肌少症(sarcopenia)(Springer et al., 2017; Yin et al., 2019)。心梗诱导的肌少症患病率高达19.5%(Suzuki et al., 2018),是心衰患者独立的死亡预测因子(Ishida et al., 2017)。运动是防治心血管及其相关疾病的重要干预手段(Pinckard et al., 2019; Romero et al., 2017),可显著减少心梗后心肌细胞凋亡(Chen et al., 2019),促进血管生成(Bei et al., 2017a),改善左心室功能(Cai et al., 2018; Ellingsen et al., 2017)。心梗患者多伴随有并发症,中、高强度运动干预存在运动风险和运动不耐受现象。全身振动训练作为外源机械振动的物理刺激,心脏负荷相对较小,在改善心血管疾病、骨骼肌减少症等方面广泛应用(赵秦等, 2020; Boerema et al., 2018; Jepsen et al., 2017; Rosenberger et al., 2017; Shekarforoush et al., 2019; Wong et al., 2019)。本研究采用2种运动方式干预,探讨MGF在改善心梗后骨骼肌减少和保护心梗心功能中的作用及其机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要仪器和试剂

主要仪器: BM-II 病理组织包埋机(安徽电子), LEICA RM2126 石蜡切片机(德国 Leica), BX51 显微镜(日本 OLYMPUS), PowerLab 8/30 生理记录仪(AD Instruments), 小动物振动台(自主研发, 西安交通大学订做), 8 通道动物跑台(ZH-PT, 安徽正华), RT-qPCR、垂直电泳和多色荧光凝胶成像系统及酶标仪(Bio Rad)等。

主要试剂: MGF 抗体(上海沪宇生物), ERK1/2、pERK1/2 和 MEK1/2 兔抗大鼠多克隆抗体(Cell Signaling Technology), 山羊抗兔二抗(Jackson Trizol reagent), ECL 发光剂、蛋白抽提试剂盒(晶彩生物), GAPDH 抗体(Bio-world Technology), TEMED(Thermo scientific), Trizol、RNA 抽提试剂、PCR 扩增试剂盒、MGF 上下游引物、GAPDH 引物[生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司]等。

1.2 实验动物分组、MI 模型制备与运动方案

1) 动物分组: 3 月龄雄性 SD 大鼠 40 只, 体质量为 230~240 g(购于西安交通大学医学院实验动物中心, 动物质量合格证号: 陕医动证字 08-004)。分笼饲养, 自由饮食, 室温为 23 °C~28 °C, 相对湿度为 50%。随机分为假手术对照组(SHAM 组)、心梗组(MI 组)、心梗+高强度间歇运动组(ME 组)和心梗+全身振动训练组(MV 组), 共 4 组, 每组 10 只。采用左冠脉前降支制备 MI 模型, SHAM 组只穿线不结扎为对照组。ME 组和 MV 组术后护理 1 周, 分别进行 8 周高强度间歇运动和 8 周全身振动训练。

2) MI 模型制备: 采用本实验室常用方法(Cai et al., 2018), 采取脉前降支结扎方式造模。

3) 运动方案: ME 组第 1 周康复护理后, 第 2 周进行 10 m/min×30 min, 1 次/天, 5 天/周适应性训练; 第 3 周开始正式训练, 以 10 m/min×10 min 热身(40%~50% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$) 之后, 以 25 m/min×7 min(85%~90% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$) 和 15 m/min×3 min(50%~60% $\dot{V}O_{2max}$) 依次交替进行 5 轮高强度间歇运动, 总时间为 60 min, 5 天/周×8 周(Jia et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2020; Wisløff et al., 2002)。MV 组第 1 周康复护理后, 第 2 周进行 15 Hz×2 mm, 15 min/次, 1 次/天, 5 天/周的适应性训练; 第 3 周开始正式训练, 进行 25 Hz×2 mm, 15 min/次, 2 次/天, 间歇 8 min/次, 训练总时间为 38 min/天, 5 天/周, 共持续 8 周(古福明等, 2014; Oxlund et al., 2003; Xi et al., 2016)。

1.3 心功能指标测定、样本处理和心脏 TTC 染色

运动结束次日, 记录心电图, 检测心脏血流动力学指标, 包括左心室舒张末压(left ventricular end-diastolic pressure, LVEDP)、左心室收缩压(left ventricular systolic pressure, LVSP)、左室压力最大上升和最大下降速率(+dp/dt_{max}, -dp/dt_{max})。之后开胸摘取心脏和切取腓肠肌, 用于 Western blot 和 RT-qPCR 测试。标本用铝箔纸包裹入液氮, 24 h

后移至 -80 °C 冰箱待用。用于组织学制片标本入甲醛固定后进行制片和染色。心脏 TTC 染色标本经 4 °C 预冷, 0.9% 生理盐水洗淤血, 沿心轴横切为 4 mm 厚片, 进行 TTC 染色后摄片。

1.4 石蜡制片、Masson 染色和 H.E. 染色

心肌组织常规石蜡包埋制片(厚度 5 μm), 切片常规脱蜡至水, 进行 Masson 染色后摄片, 计算心肌胶原容积分数(collagen volume fraction, CVF):

$$CVF = \frac{\text{胶原面积}}{\text{心肌组织总面积}} \times 100\%$$

骨骼肌组织常规石蜡制片(厚度 5 μm), 切片常规脱蜡至水, 进行 H.E. 染色后摄片, 计算腓肠肌细胞平均横截面积(cross sectional area, CSA)。

1.5 Western blot、ELISA 和 RT-qPCR 检测

Western blot 检测采用常规 BCA 蛋白定量。常规制胶、上样、电泳和转膜, 5% BSA 室温封闭 1 h, 孵育一抗 α -actin、 α -myosin、MGF(1:100), ERK1/2、Phospho-ERK1/2 和 MEK1/2(1:1000), 内参为 GAPDH(1:10000), 4 °C 过夜。次日室温复温 30 min, TBST 清洗 5 min/次×5 次, 室温孵育二抗(1:10000) 1 h, TBST 清洗二抗 5 min/次×5 次, ECL 发光, 多色凝胶成像系统成像与分析。血清 MGF 测定按照 ELISA 试剂盒说明书进行操作。RT-qPCR 检测严格按照 RNA 定量和反转录试剂盒说明书进行。mgf 引物序列为 F5'-GCATTGTGGATGAGT GTTGC-3'; R5'-CTTTTCTGTGTGTCGATAGG-3'。退火温度为 65 °C, 循环 40 次; 内参 gapdh 引物序列为 F5'-ACCACAGTCCATGCCATCAC-3'; R5'-TCCACCACCCT GTTGCTGTA-3', 循环 40 次, 退火温度 65 °C。

1.6 数据采集与统计学分析

Western blot 结果用 ImageLab 5.2 分析。RT-qPCR 结果用 Bio Rad CFX manager 分析。显微镜图像、心肌 CVF 与腓肠肌 CSA 数据用 Image ProPlus 5.1 软件采集。所有数据用平均值±标准差($M \pm SD$)表示, SPSS 17.0 统计, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析, Graph Pad Prism 5.1 作图, 显著性水平选择 $P < 0.05$ 和 $P < 0.01$ 。

2 实验结果

2.1 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加 MI 大鼠 CSA, 缓解 MI 诱导的骨骼肌减少

与 SHAM 组相比, MI 组体质量、腓肠肌质量、腓肠肌质量指数和 CSA 显著降低($P < 0.01$); 与 MI 组相比, ME 组和 MV 组体质量、腓肠肌质量、腓肠肌质量指数和 CSA 显著升高($P < 0.01$); 与 ME 组相比, MV 组体质量、腓肠肌质量、腓肠肌质量指数和 CSA 显著升高($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$; 图 1)。实验结果表明, 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加心梗大鼠腓肠肌横截面积, 缓解心梗诱导骨骼肌减少, 且全身振动训练效果优于高强度间歇运动。

2.2 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加心肌梗心肌MGF表达并激活MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路

RT-qPCR及Western blot结果显示,心肌*mgf mRNA*和MGF蛋白表达MI组均显著高于SHAM组,ME组和MV组均显著高于MI组,MV组显著高于ME组($P < 0.01$)。MEK1/2蛋白表达MI组显著高于SHAM组,ME和MV组显

著高于MI组,MV组显著高于ME组($P < 0.01$)。pERK1/2与ERK1/2比值ME组和MV组显著高于MI组,MV组显著高于ME组($P < 0.01$;图2)。实验结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加MGF表达并激活心肌梗心肌MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路,且全身振动训练效果优于高强度间歇运动。

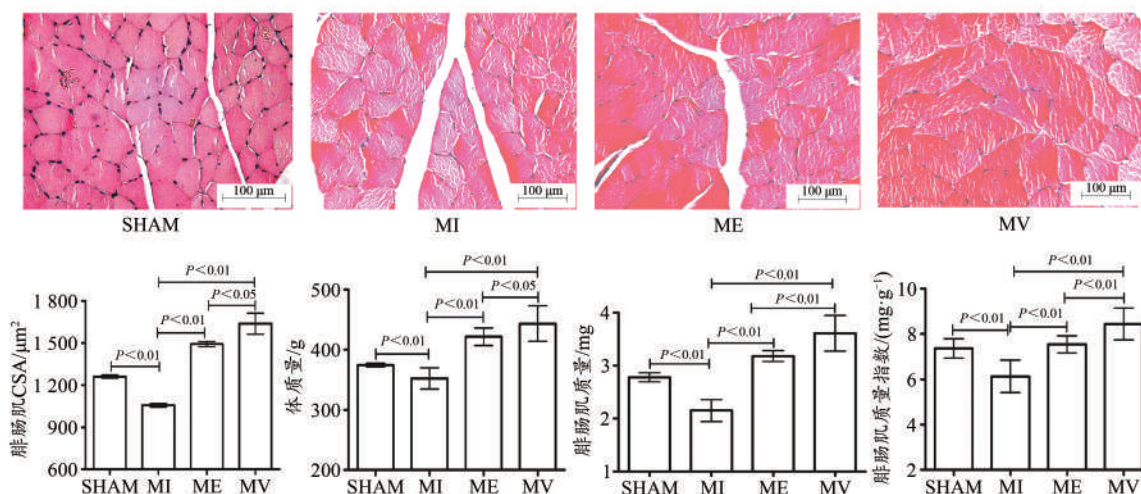


图1 MI大鼠腓肠肌H.E.染色,CSA、体质量、腓肠肌质量、腓肠肌质量指数变化比较

Figure 1. Comparison of Changes in H.E. Staining, CSA, Body Weight, Gastrocnemius Weight, and Gastrocnemius Weight Index in Rats with MI

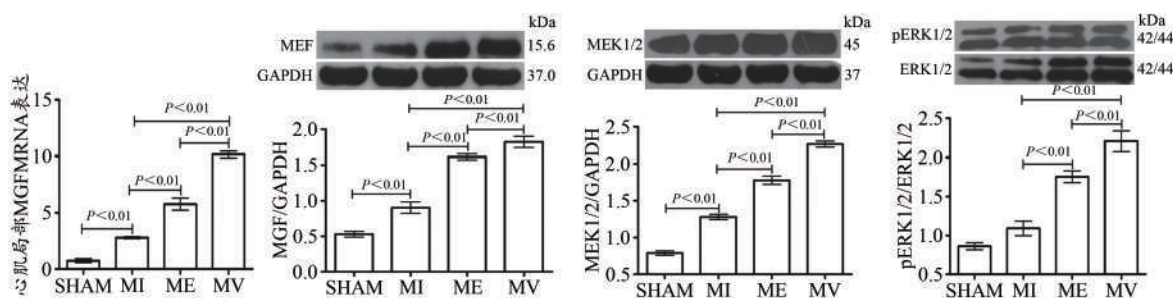


图2 心肌梗心肌MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路基因和蛋白表达比较

Figure 2. Comparison of Genes and Protein Expressions of MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 Pathway in Myocardial Infarction

2.3 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加梗后腓肠肌MGF表达并激活MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路

RT-qPCR及Western blot结果显示,腓肠肌*mgf mRNA*和MGF蛋白表达MI组均显著高于SHAM组,ME组和MV组均显著高于MI组,MV组显著高于ME组($P < 0.01$)。MEK1/2蛋白表达和pERK1/2与ERK1/2比值MI组显著高于SHAM组,ME和MV组显著高于MI组,MV组显著高于ME组($P < 0.01$;图3)。实验结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著增加梗后腓肠肌MGF表达,激活MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2通路,且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。

2.4 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著降低梗死区胶原纤维面积的扩大,改善心功能

心肌TTC与Masson染色结果显示,与SHAM组相比,MI组心肌胶原大量增生,发生替代性纤维化,并向非梗死区延伸,梗死面积与CVF显著增加($P < 0.01$);与MI组相比,ME组梗死面积与CVF显著降低($P < 0.01$);与ME组相比,MV组梗死面积与CVF显著降低($P < 0.01$;图4,图5)。实验结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著降低MI心肌胶原纤维面积的扩大,且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。

与SHAM组相比,MI组心脏质量及心系数显著降低($P < 0.01$);与MI组相比,ME组和MV组心脏质量及心系数均显著升高($P < 0.01$;图5)。

Western blot结果显示,梗死边缘区心肌 α -actin和 α -myosin蛋白表达与SHAM组相比,MI组显著降低($P <$

0.01); 与 MI 组相比, ME 组和 MV 组显著升高 ($P < 0.01$); 与 ME 组相比, MV 组显著升高 ($P < 0.01$); 图 6)。实验结果表明, 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著提高 MI 边

缘区心肌收缩蛋白合成, 且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。

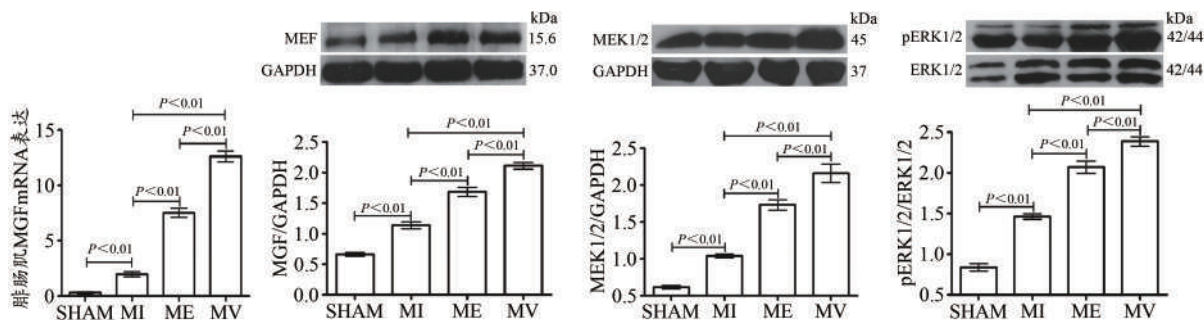


图3 心梗后腓肠肌 MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 通路基因和蛋白表达比较

Figure 3. Comparison of Genes and Protein Expressions of MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 Pathway in Gastrocnemius after MI

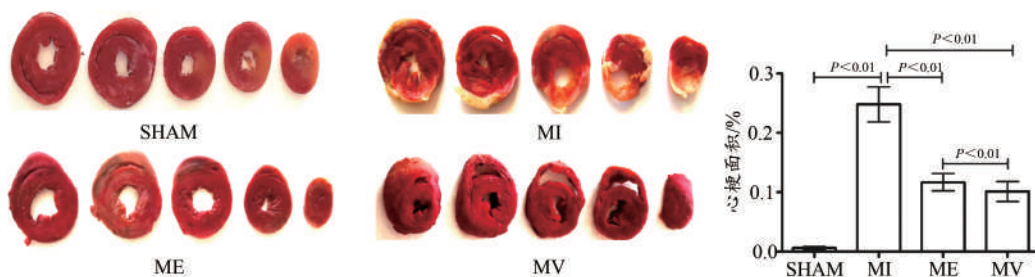


图4 心梗心脏 TTC 染色及梗死面积统计

Figure 4. TTC Staining and Statistics of MI Area

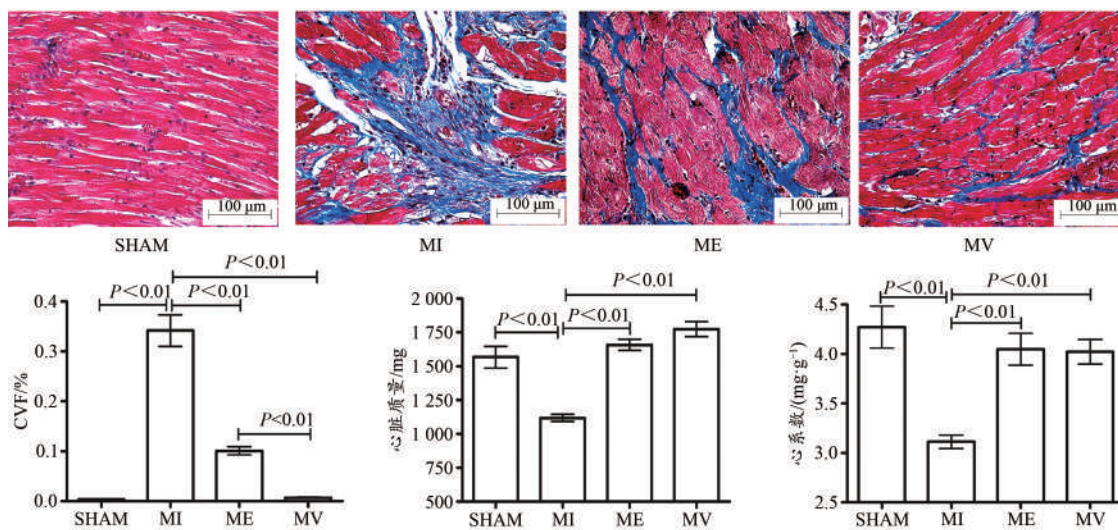


图5 大鼠心脏 Masson 染色, 胶原面积、心脏质量和心系数比较

Figure 5. Comparison of Masson Staining in Rat Heart, Collagen Volume Fraction, Heart Weight, and Cardiac Coefficient

心电图结果显示, 与 SHAM 组相比, MI 组心电图 ST 段弓背向上抬高, 出现病理性 Q 波, QRS 间期和 QT 间期显著延长 ($P < 0.01$), 心率 (heart rate, HR) 和 T 波电压显著下降 ($P < 0.01$); 与 MI 组相比, ME 组和 MV 组 QRS 波群间期和 QT 间期显著缩短 ($P < 0.01$), HR 和 T 波电压显著升高 ($P < 0.01$); MV 组与 ME 组间各指标无显著差异 (图 7)。实验

结果表明, 全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动均可显著改善病理性心电图, 但 2 种运动方式间无显著差异。

血流动力学检测结果显示, 与 SHAM 组相比, MI 组心脏 LVSP 和 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 显著降低 ($P < 0.01$), LVEDP 显著升高 ($P < 0.01$); 与 MI 组相比, ME 和 MV 组心脏 LVSP 和 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$ 均显著升高 ($P < 0.01$), LVEDP 显著降低 ($P <$

0.01);与ME组相比,MV组+dp/dt_{max}显著升高($P<0.05$;图8)。实验结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动均显著改善心肌梗心功能,但2种运动方式间无显著差异。

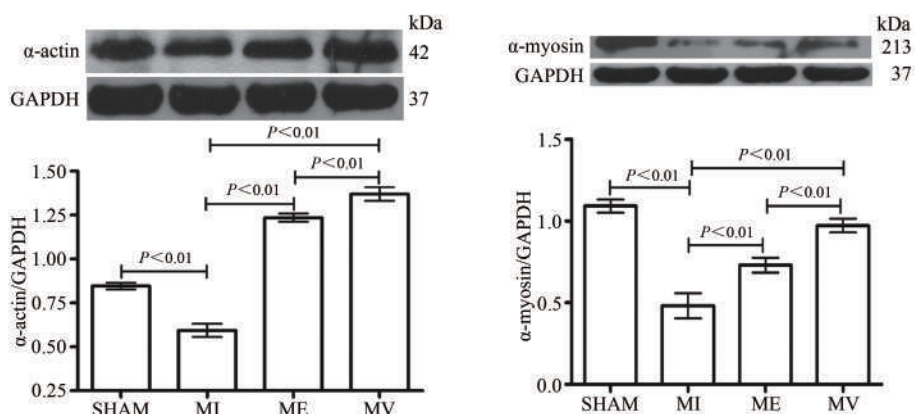


图6 大鼠心肌 α -actin 和 α -myosin 蛋白表达比较

Figure 6. Comparison of α -actin and α -myosin Protein Expression in Rat Myocardium

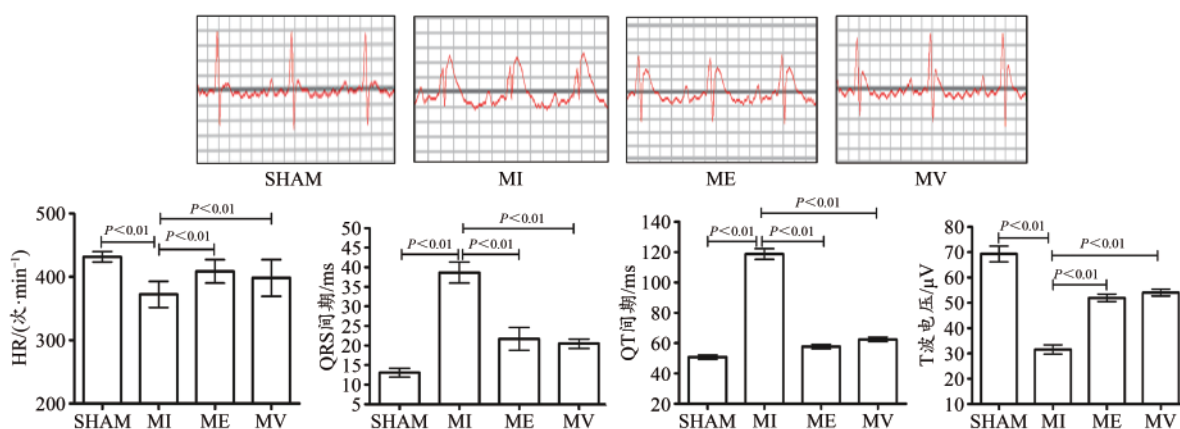


图7 大鼠心率和心电图参数比较

Figure 7. Comparison of Heart Rate and ECG Parameters in Rats

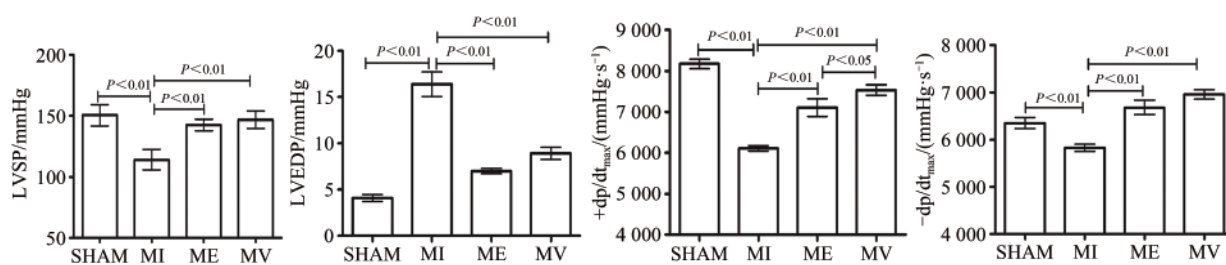


图8 大鼠心脏血流动力学指标变化比较

Figure 8. Comparison of Changes in Cardiac Hemodynamic Indicators in Rats

2.5 心肌梗后腓肠肌和血清MGF蛋白与心功能指标的相关性分析

Pearson 相关性分析结果显示,腓肠肌 MGF 与血清 MGF ($R^2=0.807$)、腓肠肌 MGF 与心肌 pERK1/2 ($R^2=0.742$)、腓肠肌 MGF 与心肌 pERK/ERK ($R^2=0.861$)、腓肠肌 MGF 与心脏 +dp/dt_{max} ($R^2=0.557$)、血清 MGF 与心肌 pERK1/2 ($R^2=0.828$)、血清 MGF 与心肌 pERK1/2/ERK1/2 ($R^2=0.936$)、血清 MGF 与心脏 +dp/dt_{max} ($R^2=0.551$) 均呈显著正相关

($P<0.01$)。血清 MGF 与心脏 -dp/dt_{max} ($R^2=0.559$)、腓肠肌 MGF 与心脏 -dp/dt_{max} ($R^2=0.572$) 呈显著负相关($P<0.01$)。实验结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著升高心肌梗大鼠腓肠肌与循环 MGF 水平,与心肌 MGF 表达、ERK1/2 磷酸化水平以及心功能改善关系密切。

3 讨论与分析

运动因子可被运动激活并发挥器官保护和损伤修复

等作用,在代谢性疾病和老龄化相关疾病中发挥保护作用(Leal et al., 2018; Oliveira et al., 2018; Piccirillo, 2019; Shi et al., 2019),是心血管等疾病的潜在治疗靶点(郝美丽等, 2020; 田振军等, 2018; Hoffmann et al., 2017; Otaka et al., 2018; Pinckard et al., 2019)。MGF 作为一种运动因子是 IGF-1 的异构体(Yi et al., 2019),在肌肉、肌腱和心脏组织细胞中均有表达(Jing et al., 2018; Philippou et al., 2014; Shang et al., 2015; Usuki et al., 2019),可诱导肌组织对各种机械刺激产生适应性变化,促进骨骼肌肥大(Liu et al., 2019)。正常情况下 MGF 不表达或低表达,而在心脏损伤或过载负荷时有所表达。在机械刺激后肌腱细胞 MGF 表达显著增加(Jing et al., 2018; Shang et al., 2015)。心梗后 MGF 可抑制心肌细胞凋亡,减少心梗面积,改善小鼠心功能(Mavrommatis et al., 2013)。高水平 MGF 显著抑制病理性心肌肥大和心肌细胞凋亡,改善心肌收缩功能(Doroudian et al., 2014)。MGF 可显著降低受损骨骼肌的炎性细胞因子与氧化应激水平,缓解骨骼肌损伤(Liu et al., 2019)。正常人群运动后,骨骼肌 *mgf mRNA* 表达显著升高(Greig et al., 2016)。心梗后心肌胶原合成与降解失衡,胶原纤维过度增生并发生替代性纤维化,是导致心功能损害的重要因素(Vinel et al., 2018)。运动可显著增加心梗大鼠的心脏 LVSP 和 $\pm dp/dt_{max}$,降低 LVEDP(Jia et al., 2018),8 周高强度间歇运动均显著降低大鼠心梗面积,改善心功能(田振军等, 2013)。短时低频局部振动显著降低大鼠动脉收缩压、舒张压和脉压(Reynolds et al., 2018),显著加强局部血液供给,改善心肌供血状况,促进静脉血液回流,扩张周围血管,减少心脏负荷(谭景旺等, 2019; Jaime et al., 2019)。因此本研究认为,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动有效改善心梗心功能,可能是通过 MGF 发挥效应,且全身振动训练心脏负荷小于高强度间歇运动,安全性相对较高。

大鼠后肢局部进行振动干预显著改善制动诱导的骨骼肌减少(Usuki et al., 2019)。大鼠心梗后进行全身振动训练,或进行高强度间歇运动,可显著降低心肌纤维化和氧化应激,促进心肌血管再生,减少心肌梗死面积,改善心功能(Ito, 2019; Ghardashi et al., 2019; Shekarforoush et al., 2019; Xi et al., 2016)。无论是全身振动训练还是高强度间歇运动训练,均对骨骼肌减少和心梗心脏产生保护作用。但相关研究缺乏全身振动训练与高强度间歇运动 2 种运动方式对心梗诱导骨骼肌减少和心功能保护的效果比较及其机制研究。

运动是防治心梗诱导骨骼肌减少有效的方法之一(王岑依等, 2020; Beckwée et al., 2019; Bowen et al., 2015; Martone et al., 2017)。全身振动训练显著改善老年骨骼肌减少症患者肌肉质量指数、身体素质和生活质量(张轲等, 2018; Chang et al., 2018; Wei et al., 2017)。本实验

证实,8 周全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动均显著降低心梗面积,改善心功能,显著增加心梗大鼠腓肠肌质量和腓肠肌质量指数,提高腓肠肌横截面积,改善骨骼肌减少现象。

机械牵张显著激活 ERK1/2 及 MEK1 通路(邹云增等, 2006)并引起心肌肥大。Stavropoulou 等(2009)发现, MGF 发挥作用与 MEK1/2-ERK1/2 通路激活有关,而长期耐力运动后心肌 ERK1/2 表达显著升高(Bei et al., 2017b; Dariushnejad et al., 2018)。本研究推测,运动改善心梗诱导骨骼肌减少并改善心功能与 MGF-MEK-ERK 通路激活关系密切。本实验结果显示,心梗后心肌和腓肠肌 MEK1/2 表达与 pERK1/2/ERK1/2 比值均显著升高,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动后心肌和腓肠肌 MEK1/2 表达与 pERK1/2/ERK1/2 比值均进一步升高,且 MV 组显著高于 ME 组。本研究结果表明,全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动改善心梗心功能和骨骼肌减少,是通过刺激心肌和腓肠肌 MGF 分泌,激活心肌与骨骼肌 MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 通路而发挥作用,且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。根据心梗患者并发症及其高强度训练的禁忌及运动不耐受现象,选择全身振动训练相对安全且效果显著,可为心梗心脏康复手段选择提供理论与动物实验依据。

4 结论

全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动显著提高心梗大鼠心肌和骨骼肌及循环 MGF 水平,缩小心梗面积,改善心梗心功能,缓解心梗诱导的骨骼肌减少,并激活心肌和骨骼肌 MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 信号通路。本研究结果表明, MGF-MEK1/2-ERK1/2 通路在全身振动训练和高强度间歇运动改善心梗心功能和骨骼肌减少中发挥重要作用,且全身振动训练优于高强度间歇运动的效果。

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