

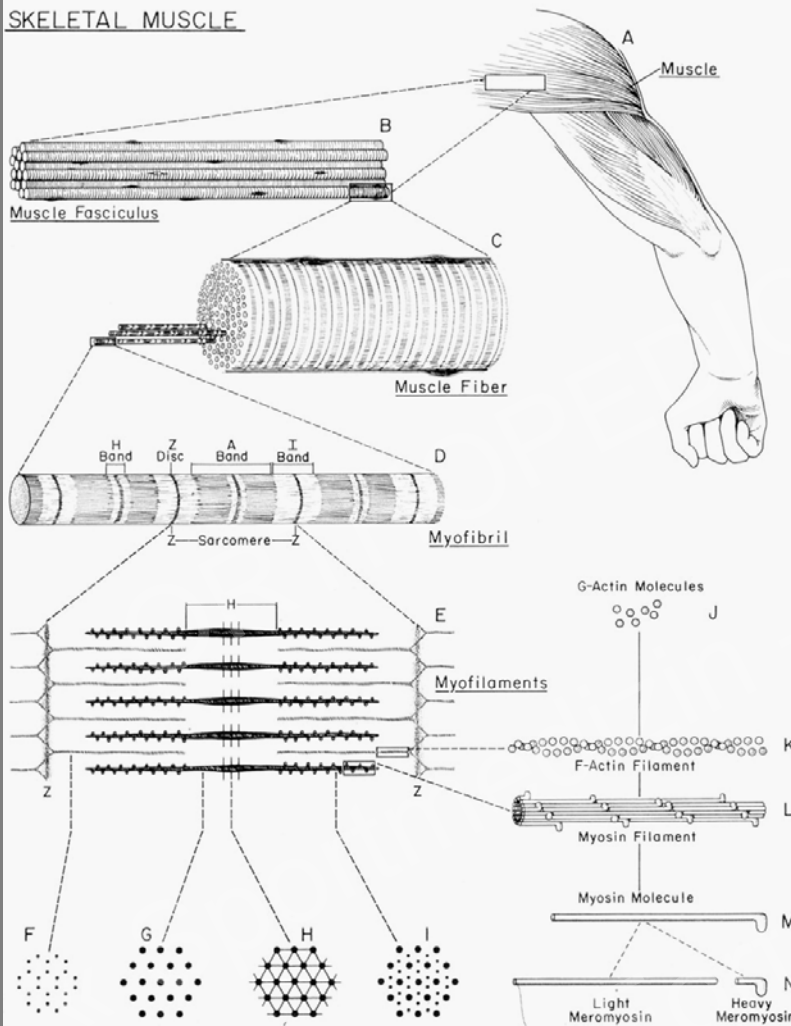
Neuere Molekulare Aspekte der Muskel- physiologie mit Applikationswert

Hans Hoppeler

u^b

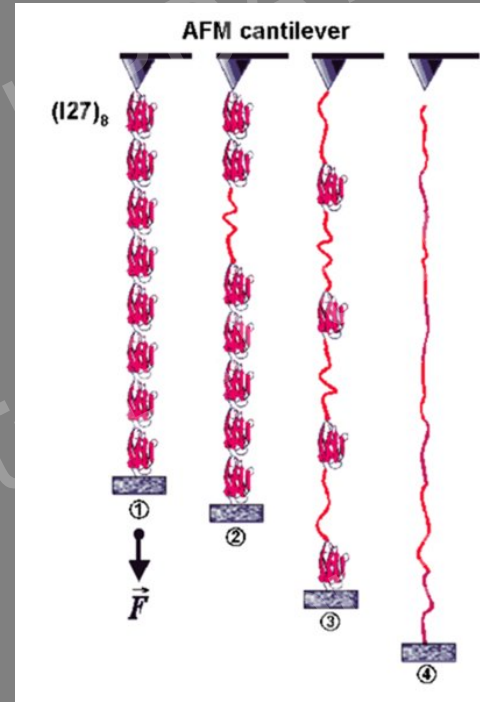
**UNIVERSITÄT
BERN**

SKELETAL MUSCLE



The classical view of muscle

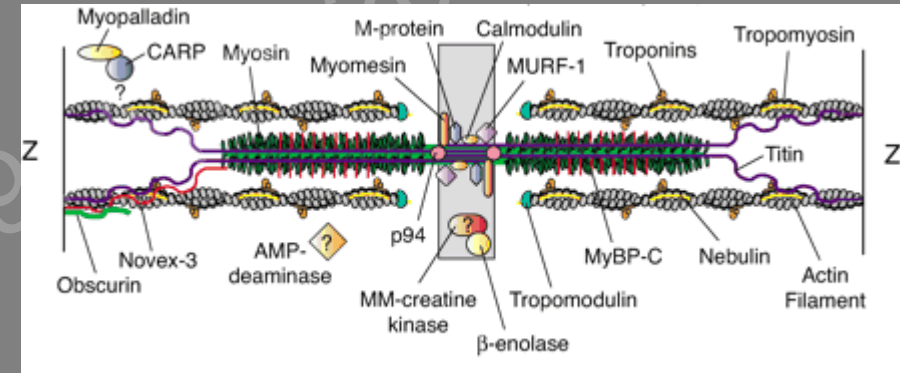
Two recent modifications

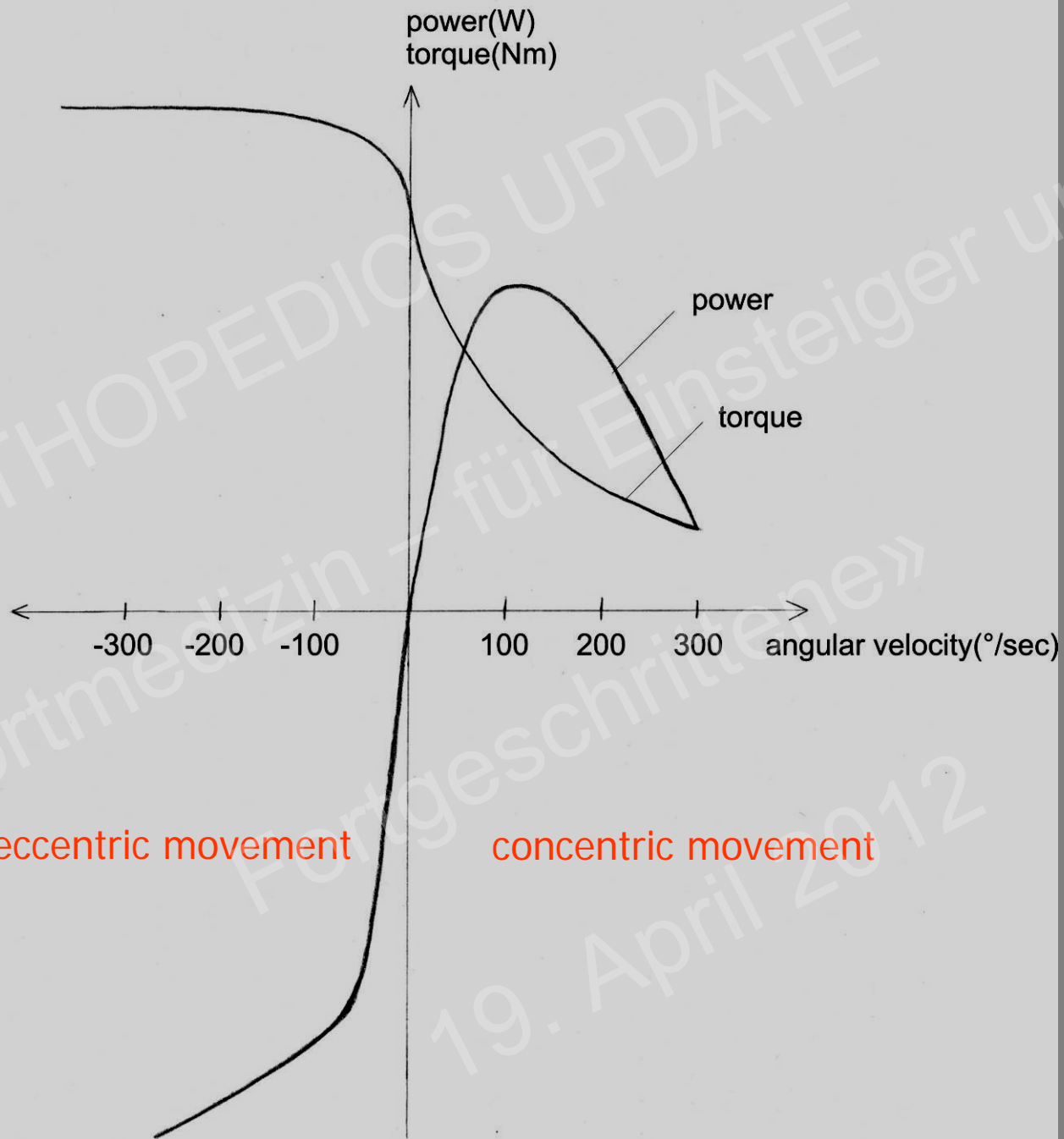


Titin
the third filament responsible for elastic, lengthening behaviour of muscle

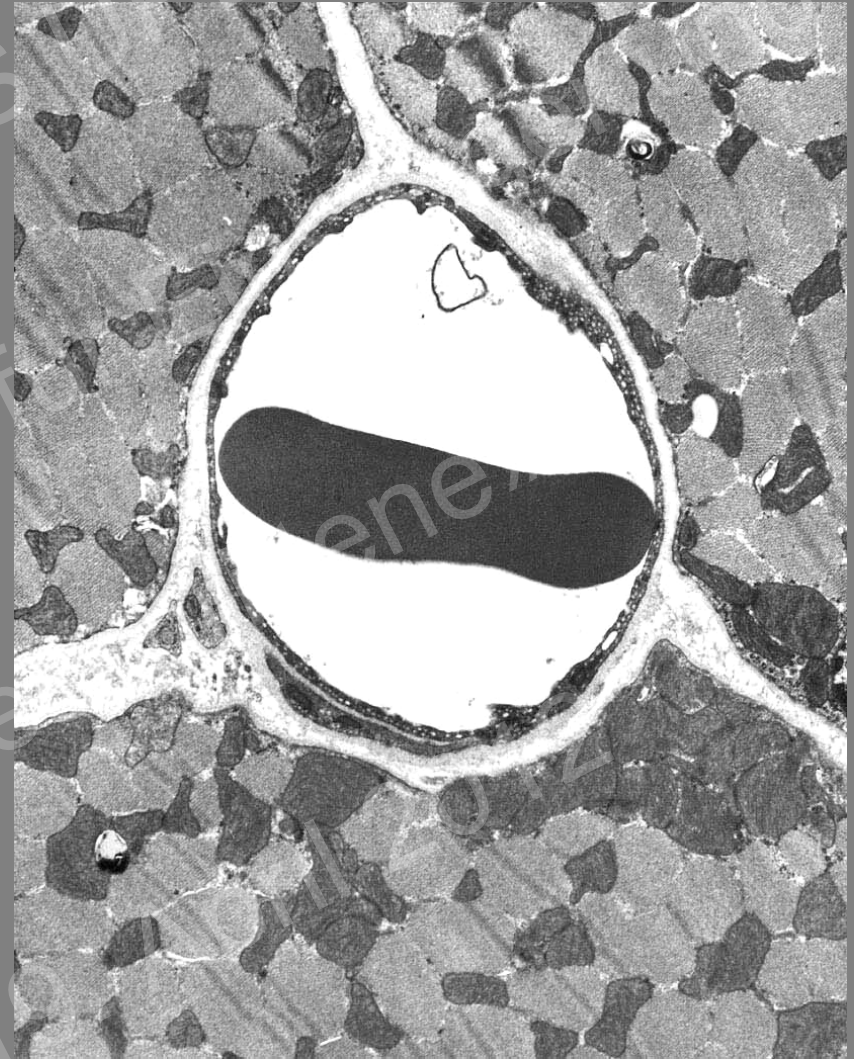
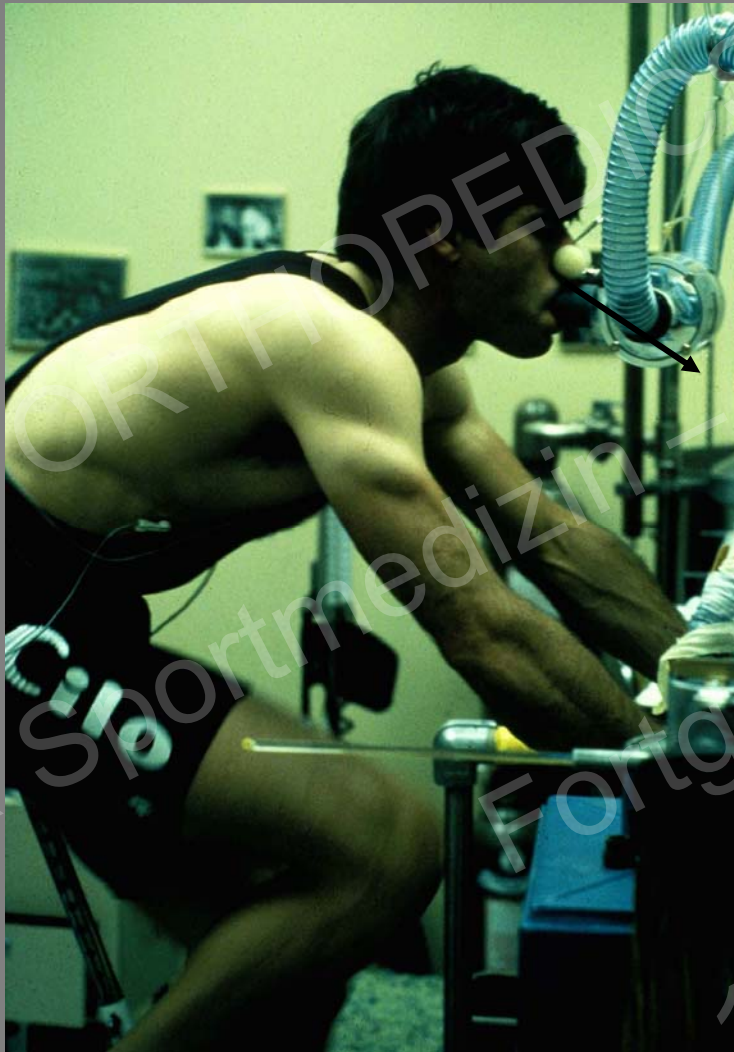
Signaling

Hundreds of proteins functioning in signaling, developmental and mechanical functions

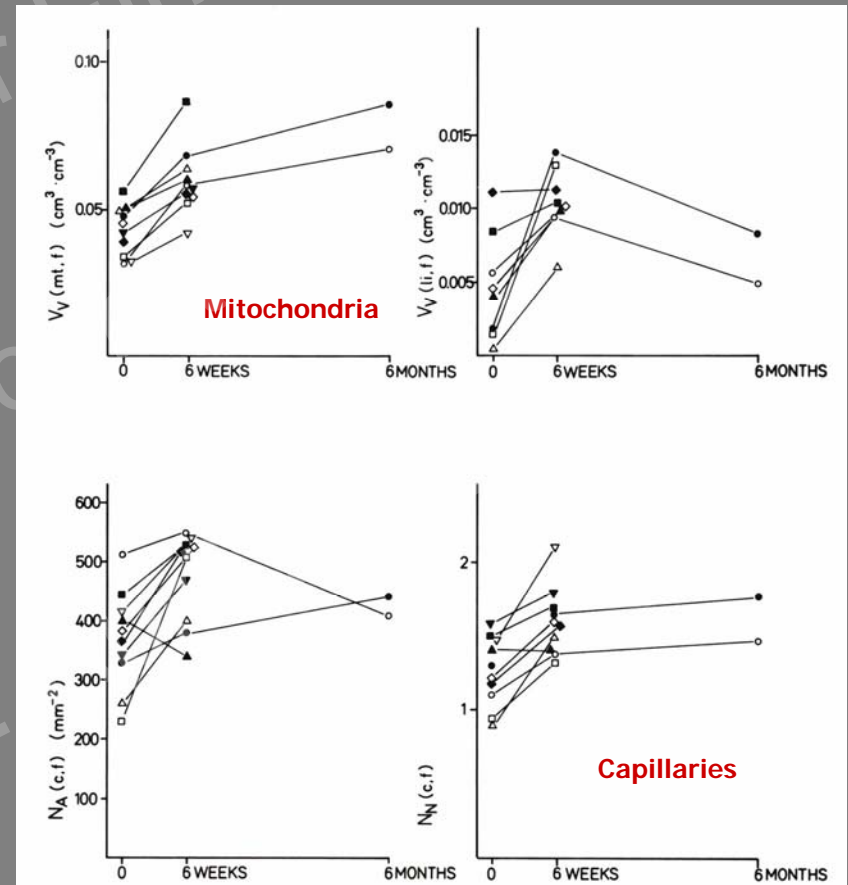
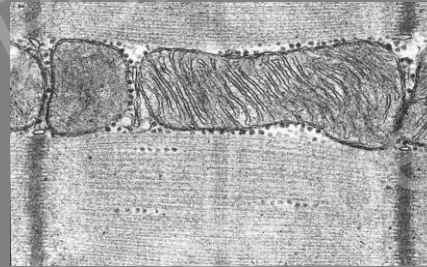
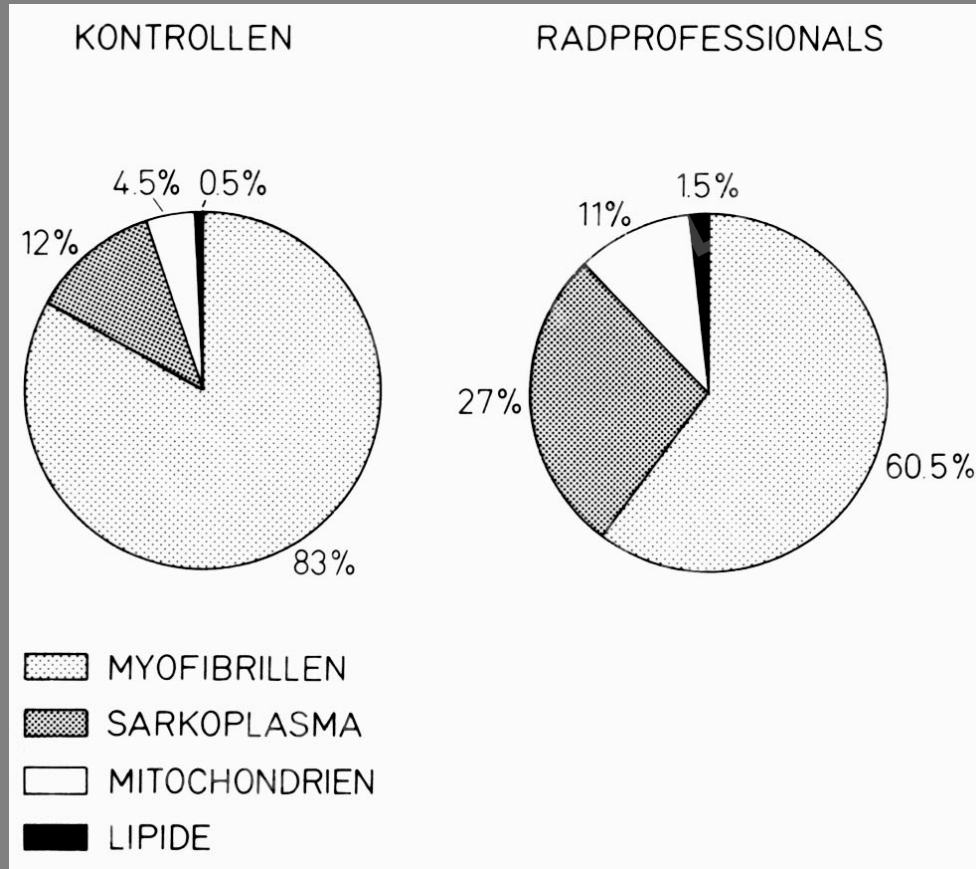




Muscle plasticity with endurance training



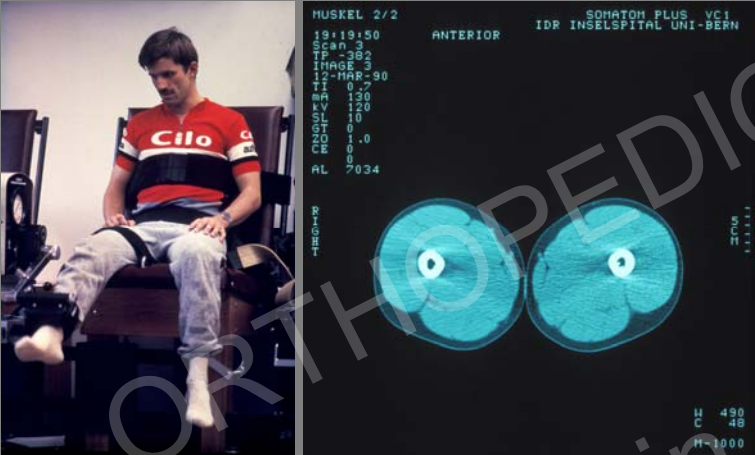
Mitochondrial and capillary content of muscle varies massively -



and changes rapidly with exercise

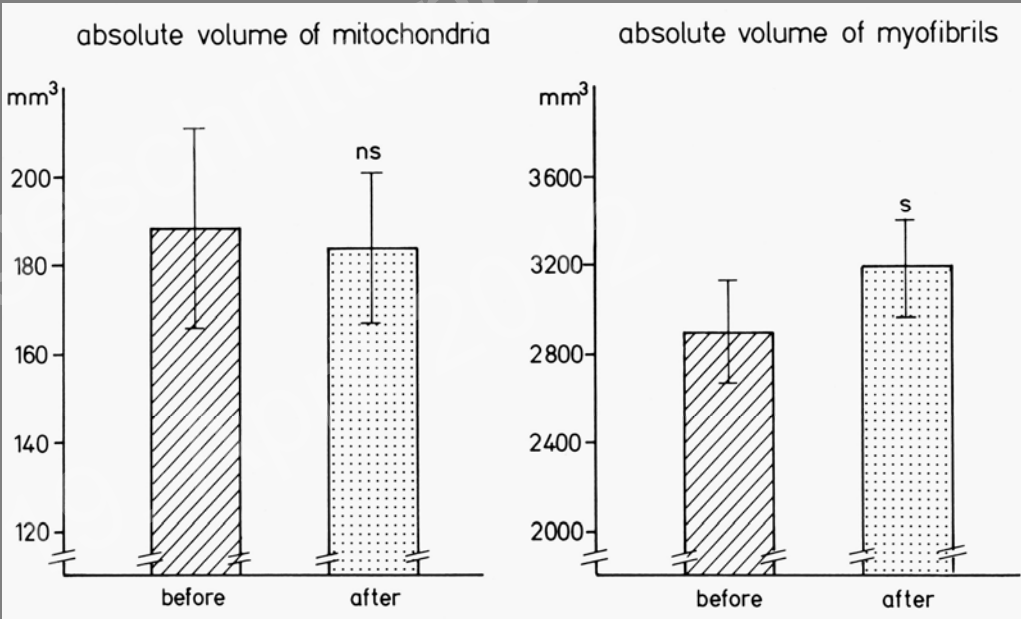
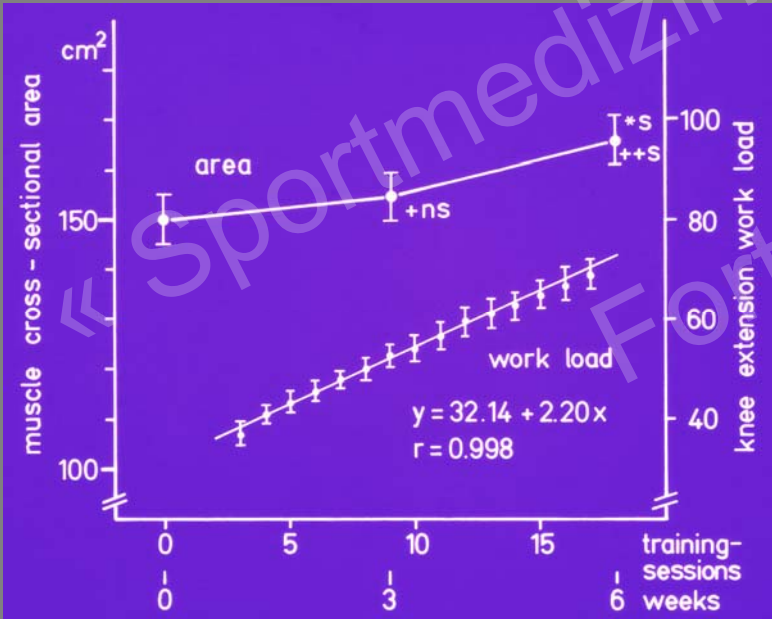
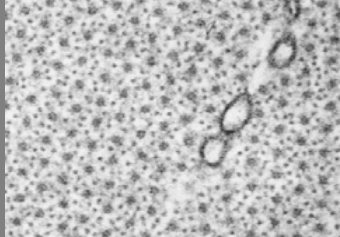
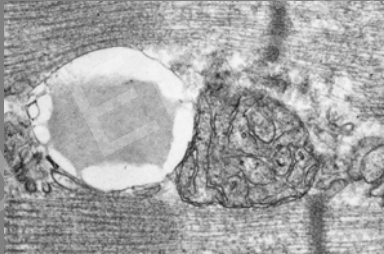
(+40% in 6 weeks of endurance exercise)

Muscle plasticity with strength training



No change in mitochondria

Increase in myofibrils

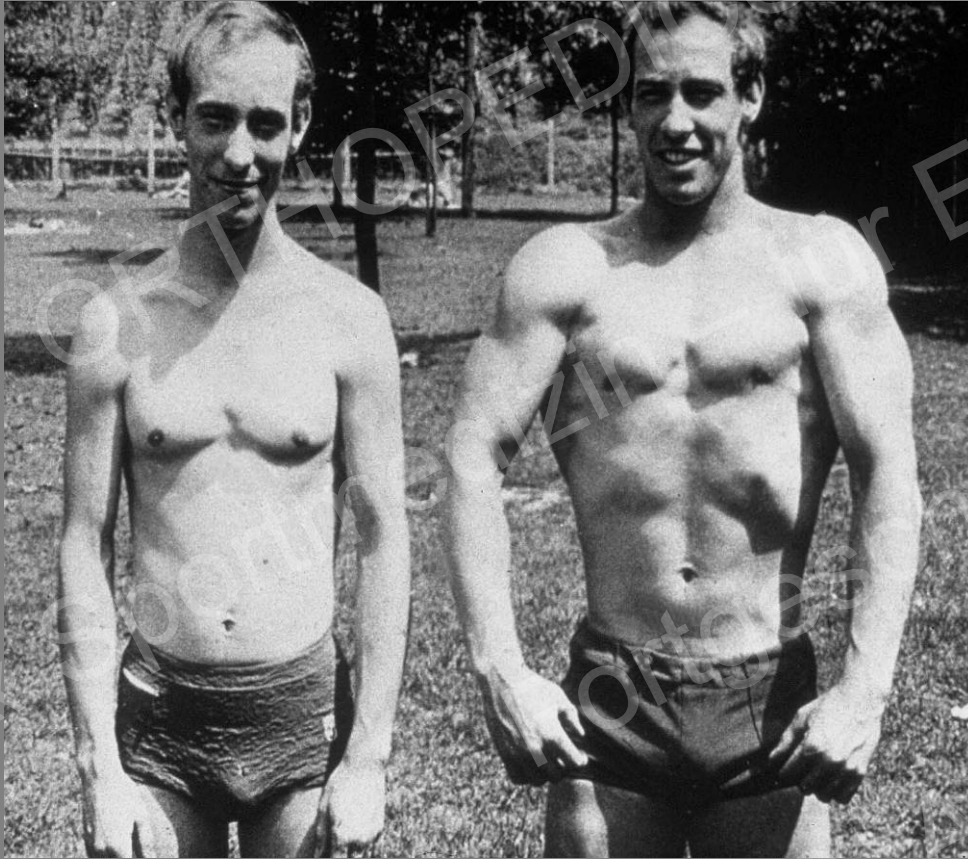


Plus 15 % myofibrils in 6 weeks

Phenotypic plasticity

Kurt

Ewald



endurance runner

weight lifter

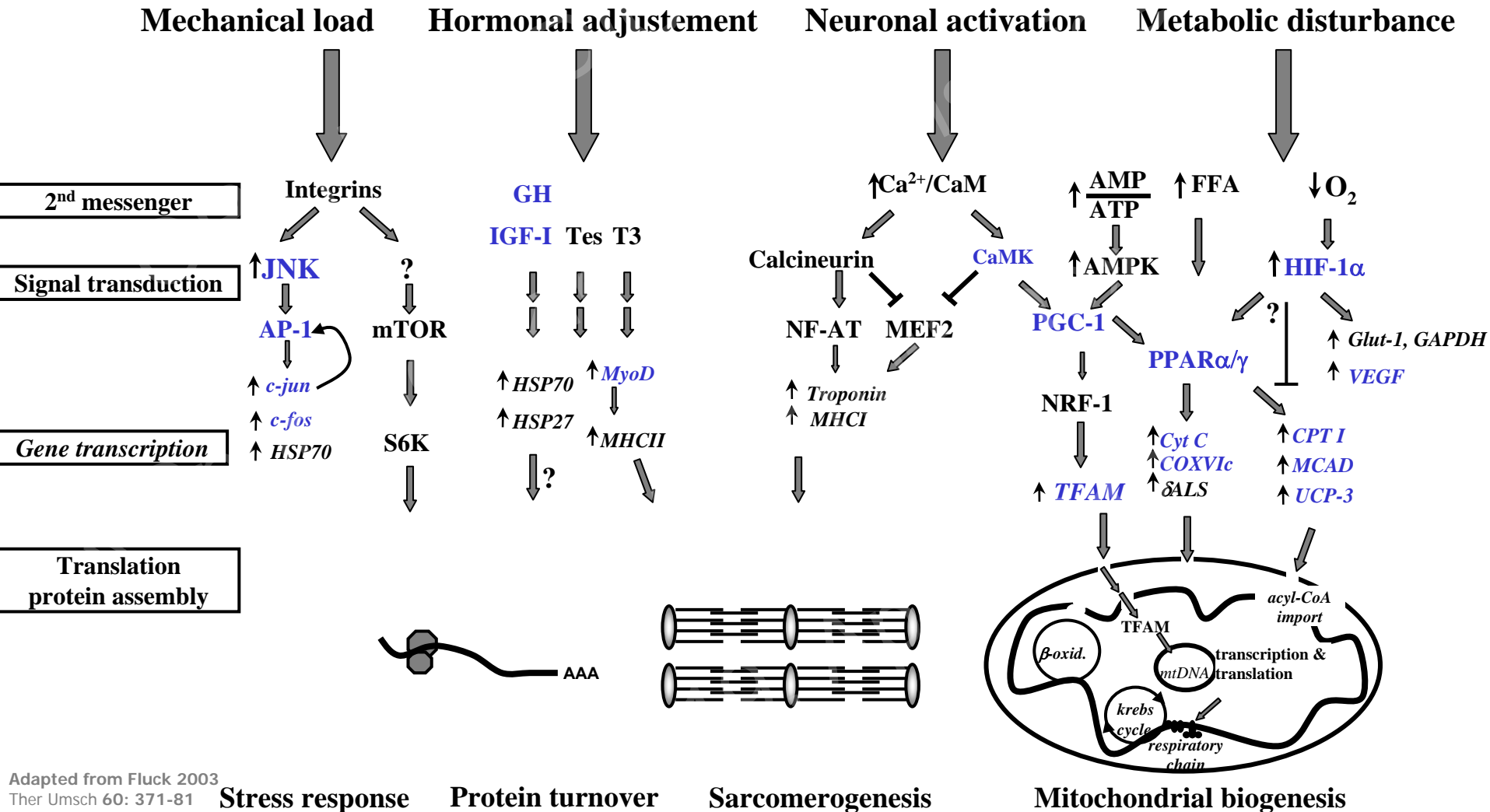
Monozygotic twins:

identical genotype

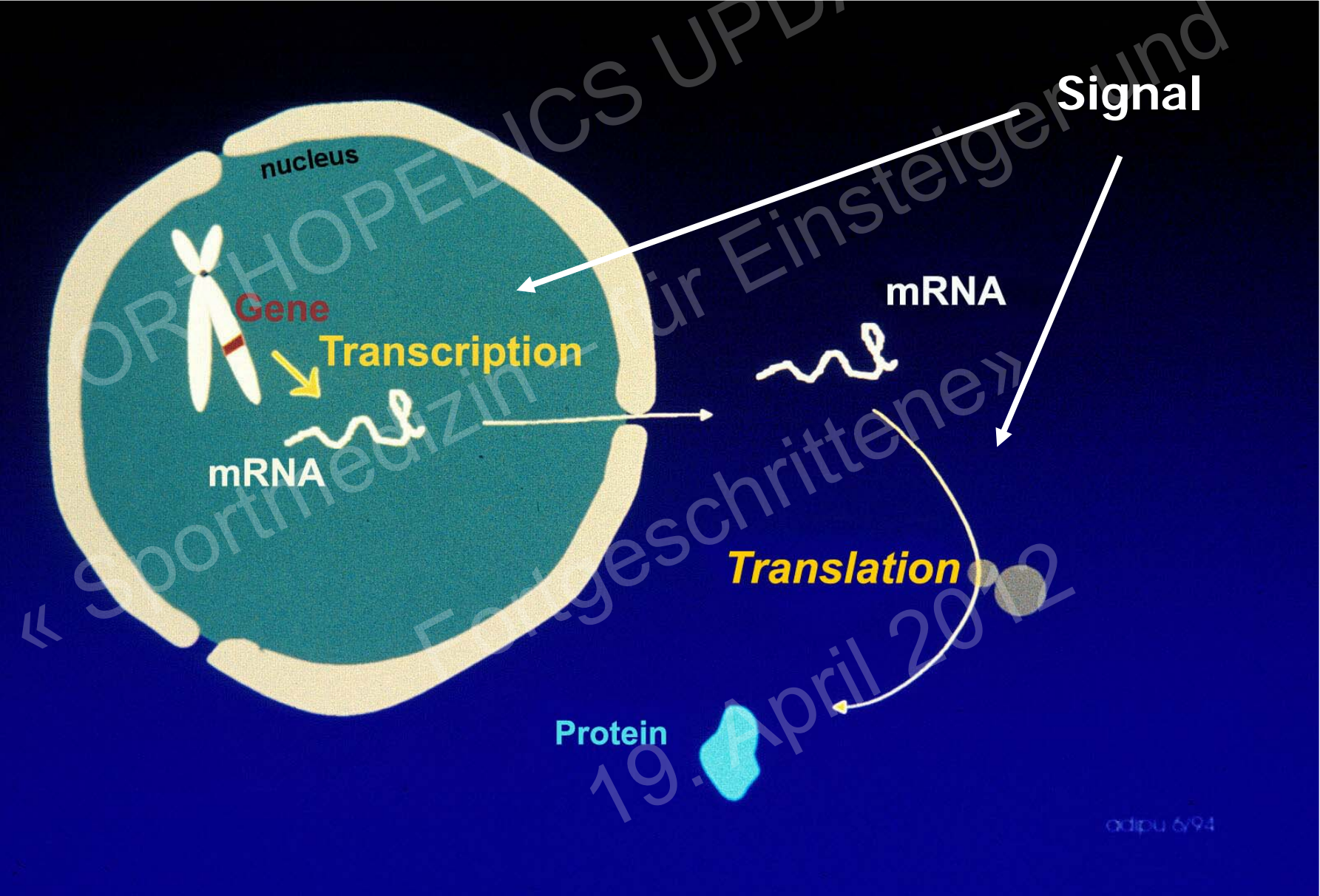


different phenotype
by different training

Signals for muscle adaptation

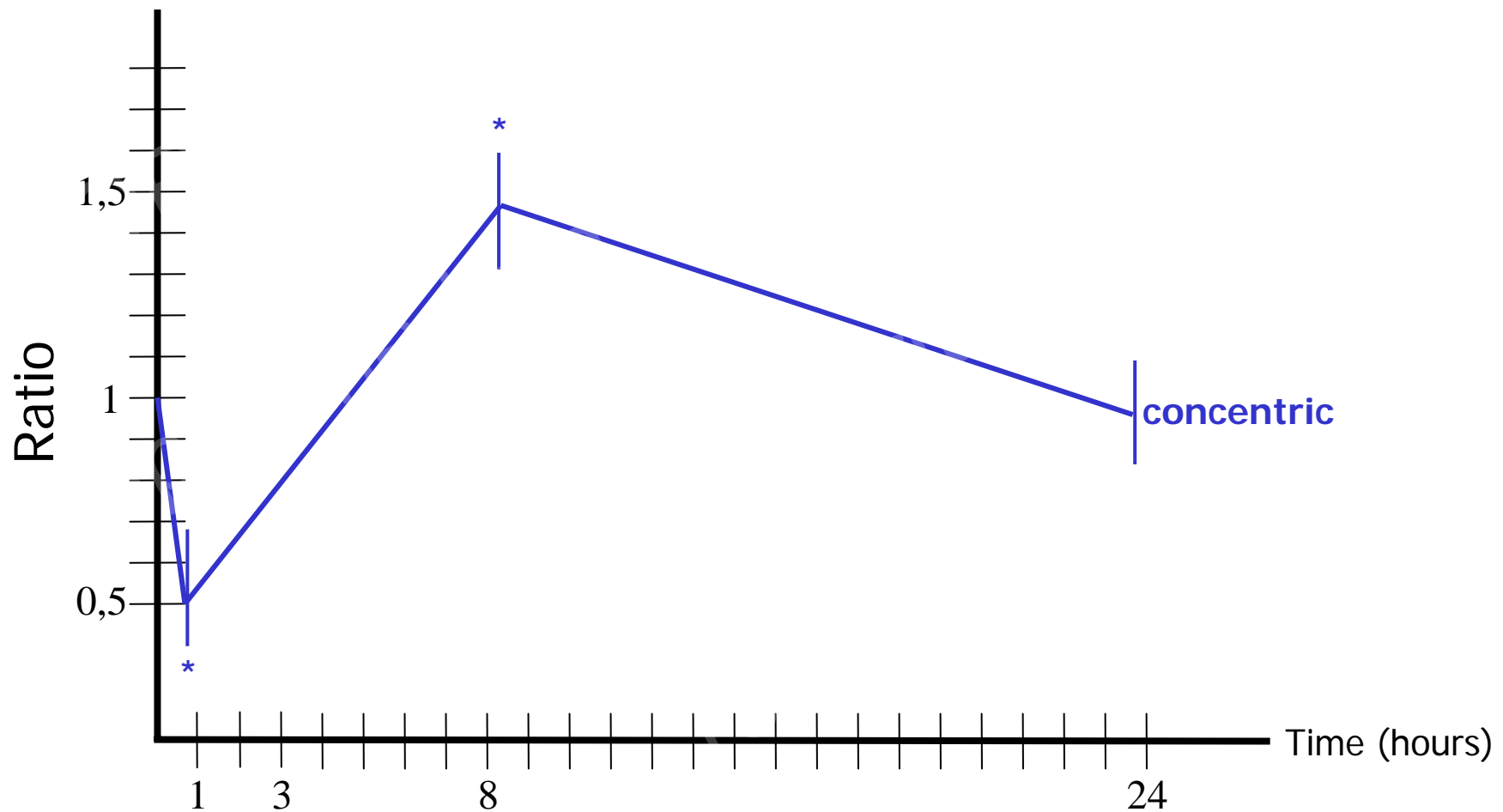


Mechanism of mitochondrial volume adjustment with exercise ?



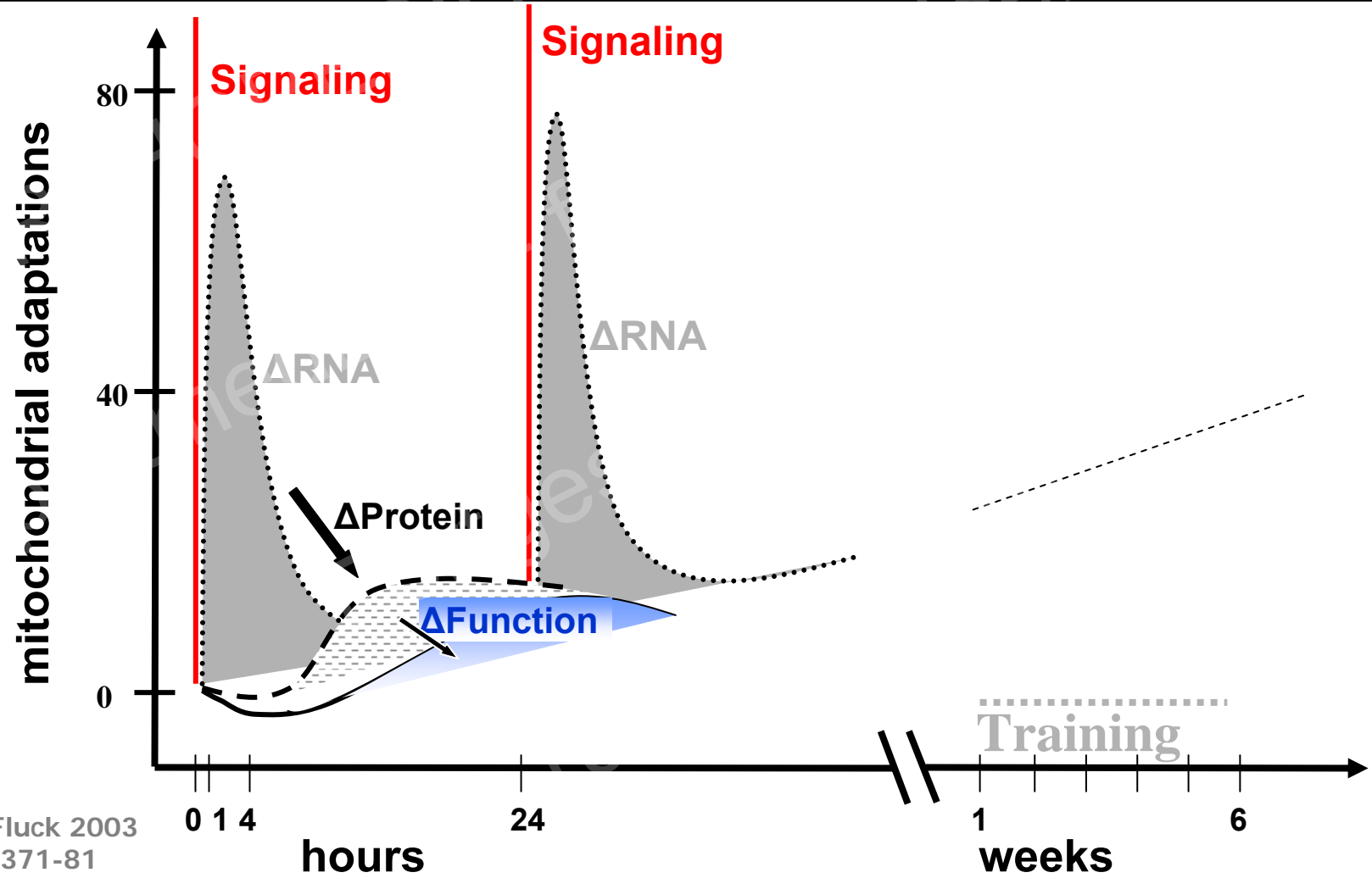
Time course of response of muscle transcriptome to 30 min endurance exercise

Mean of 220 genes (112 detected concentric)

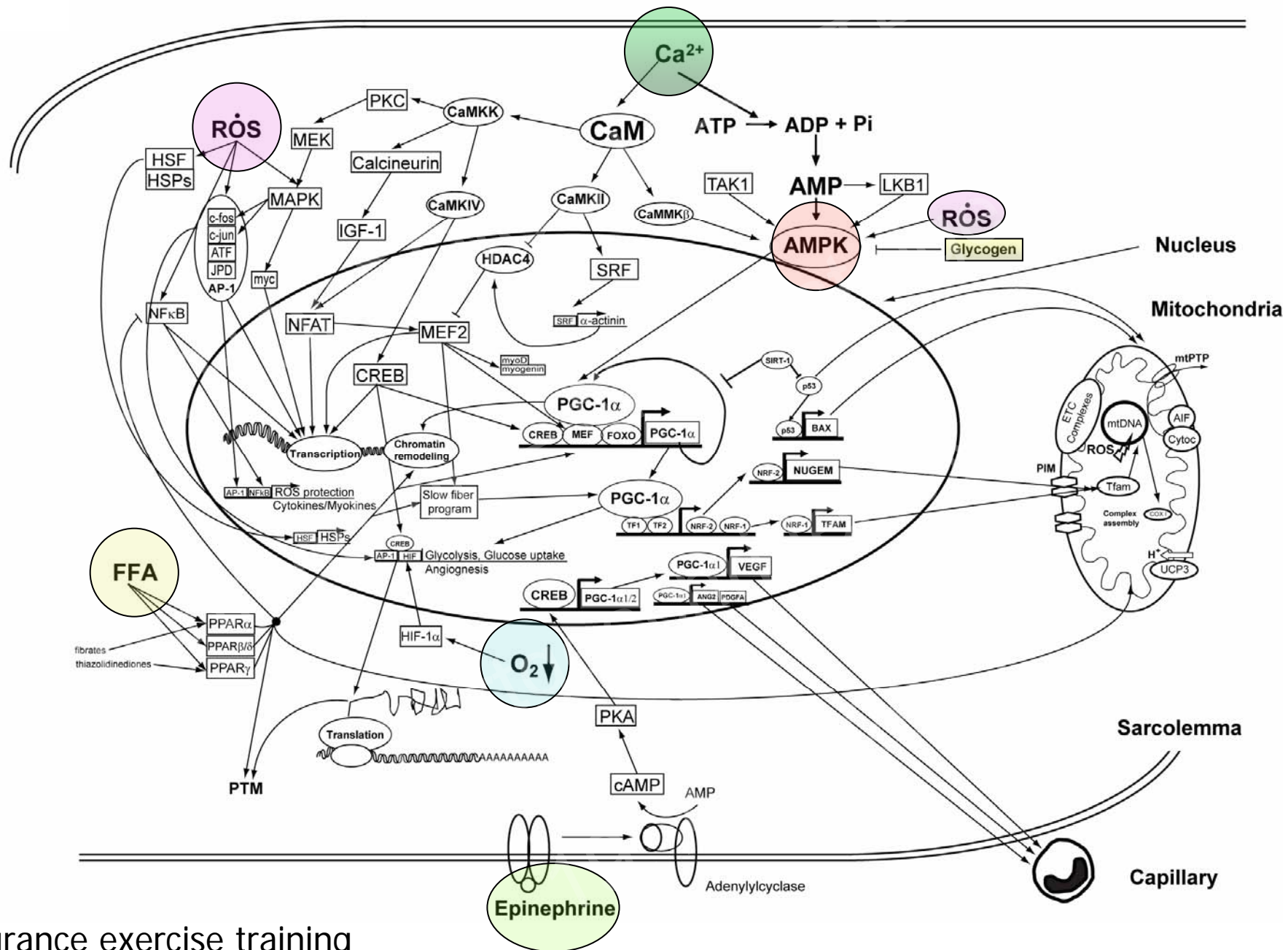


* significantly different from pre-biopsy

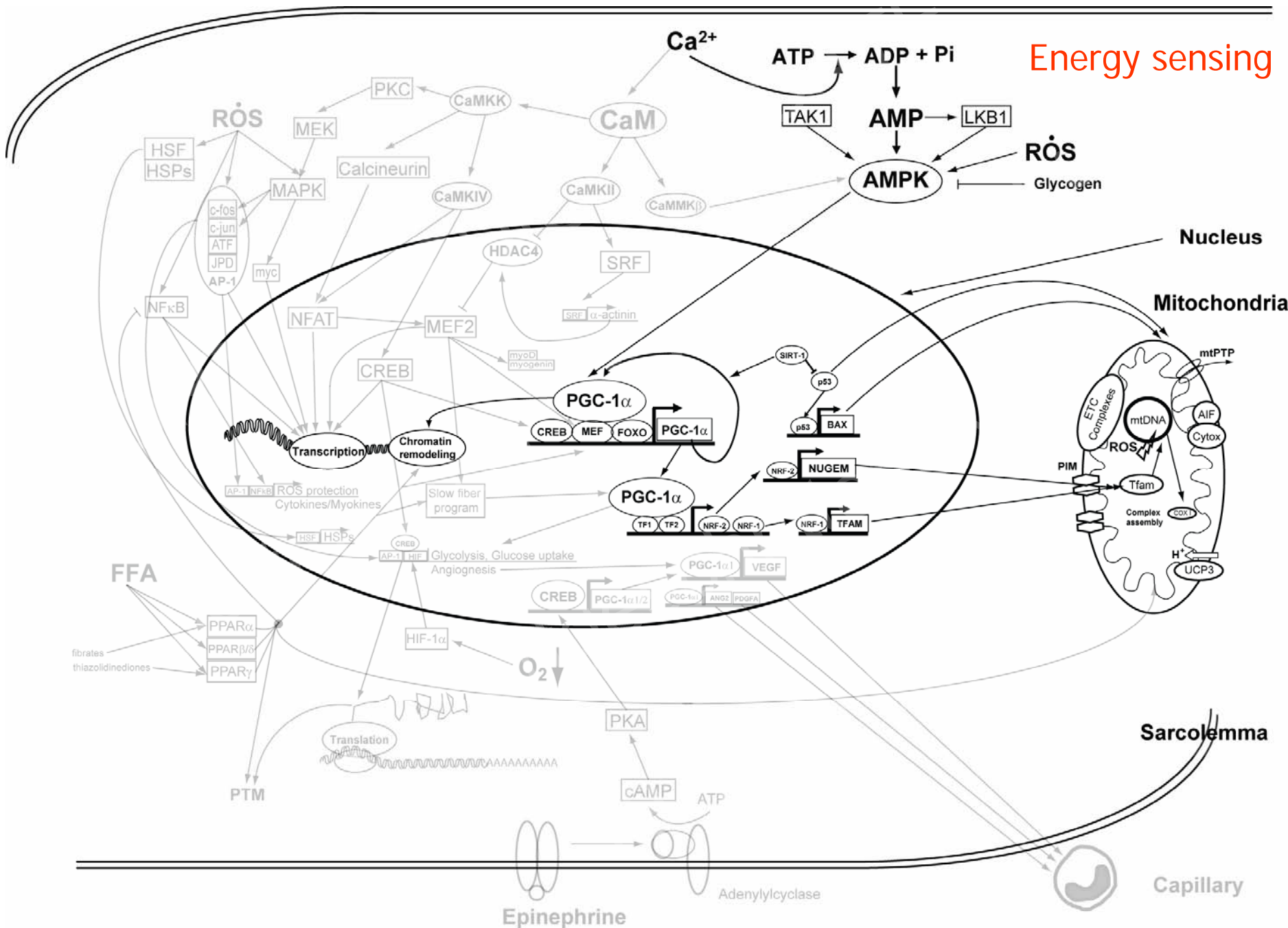
Response of muscle transcriptome



Adapted from Fluck 2003
Ther Umsch 60: 371-81



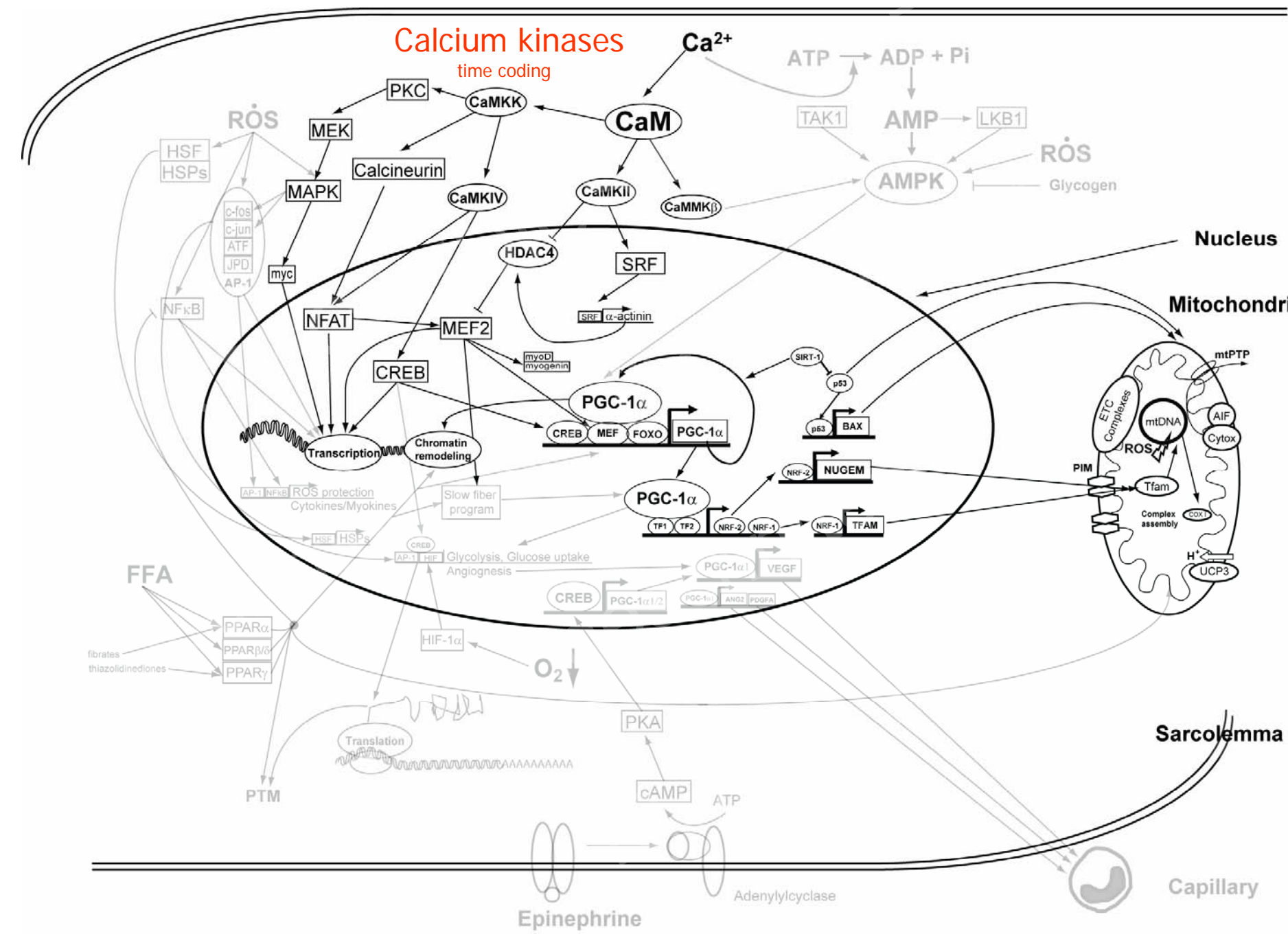
Endurance exercise training qualitative changes – transcriptionally driven



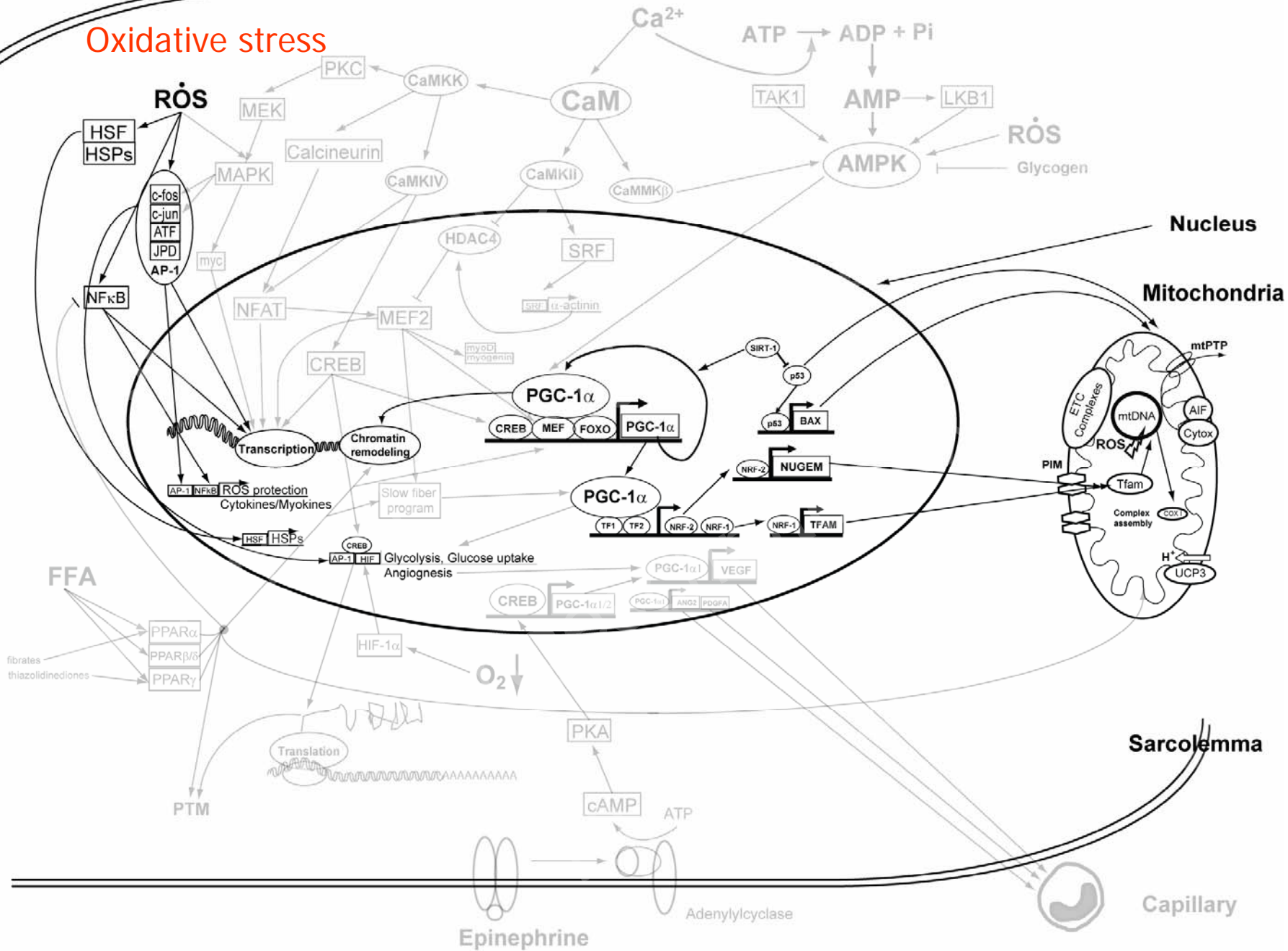
Calcium kinases

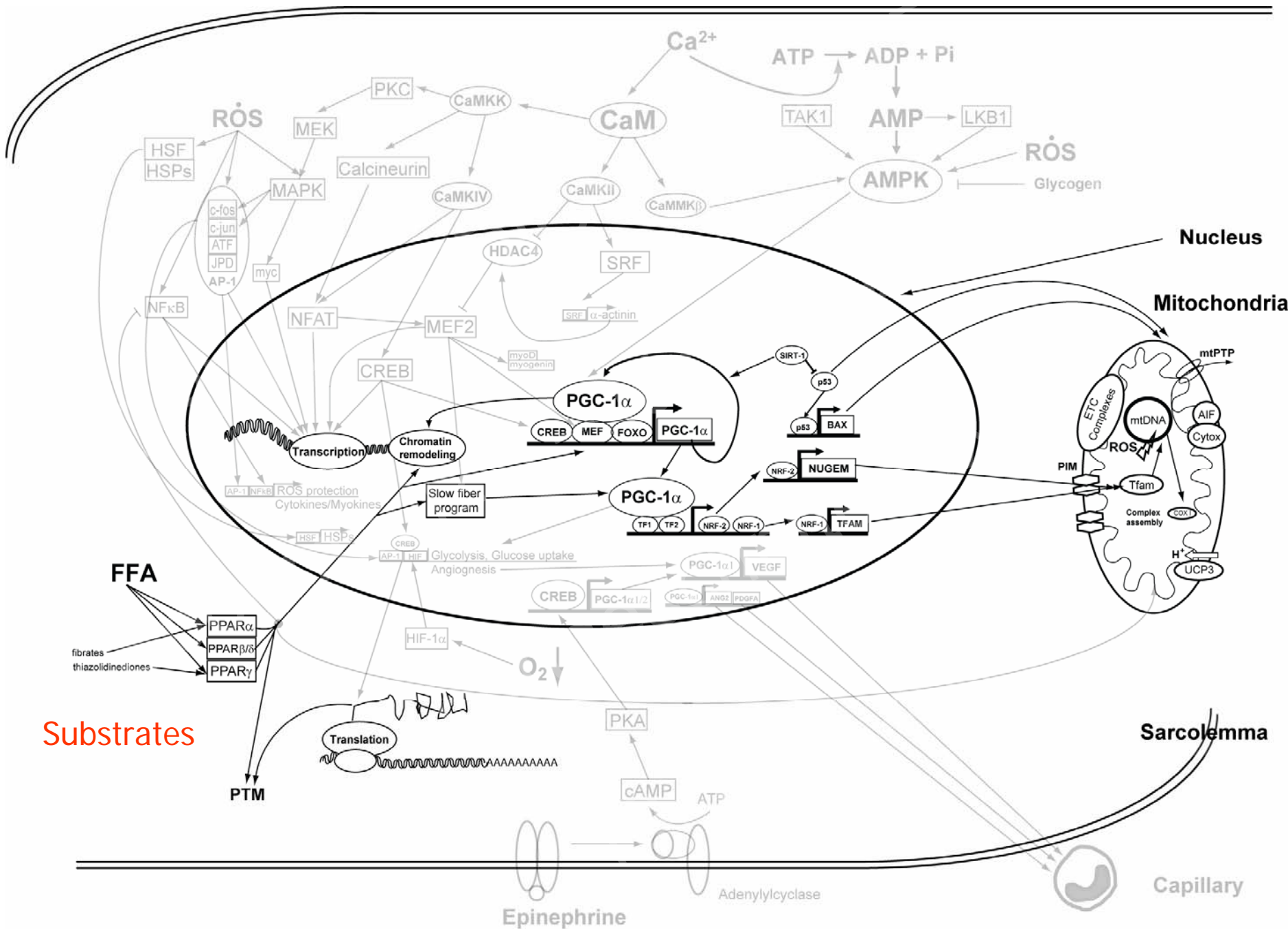
time coding

Ca^{2+}

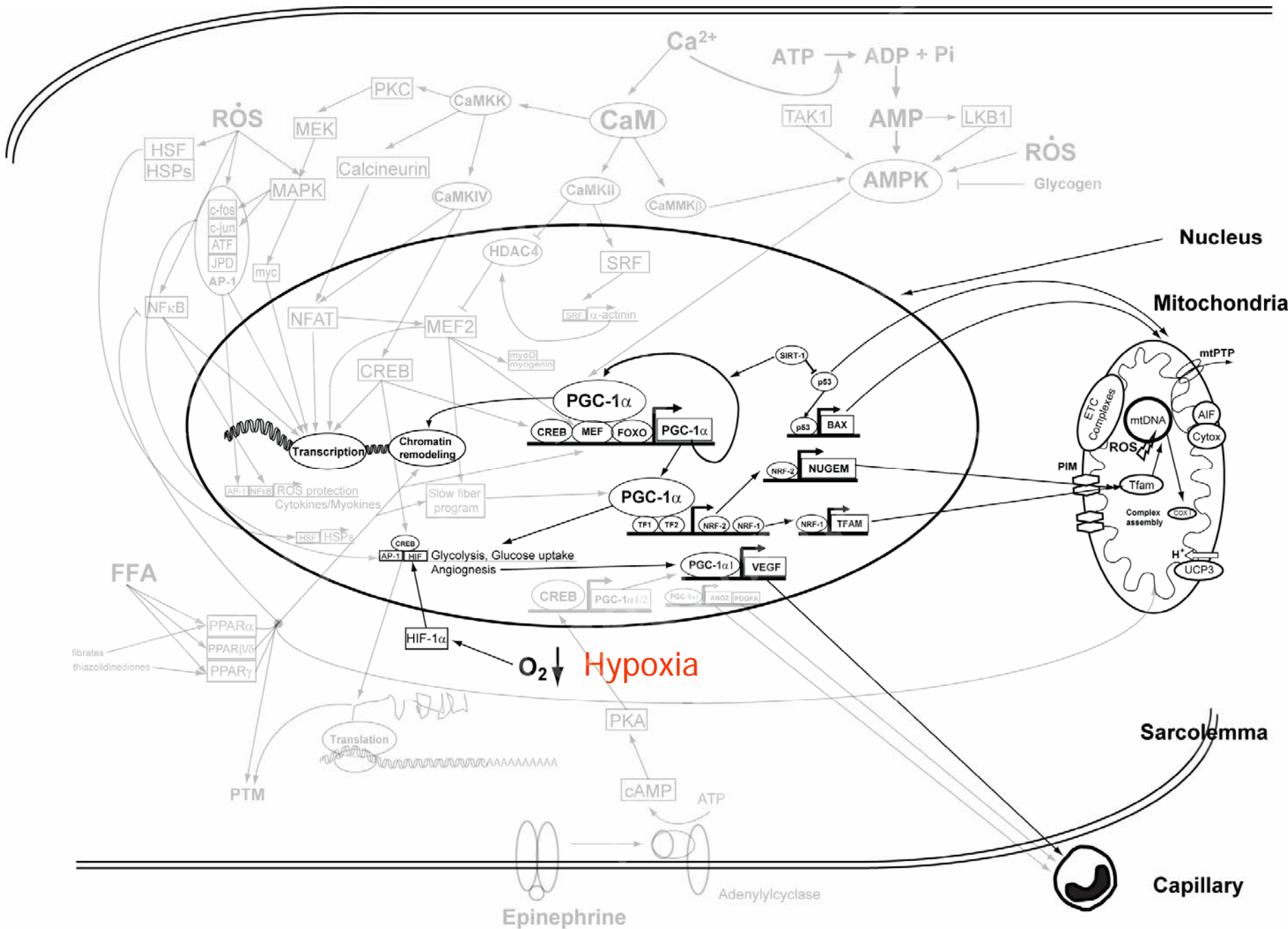


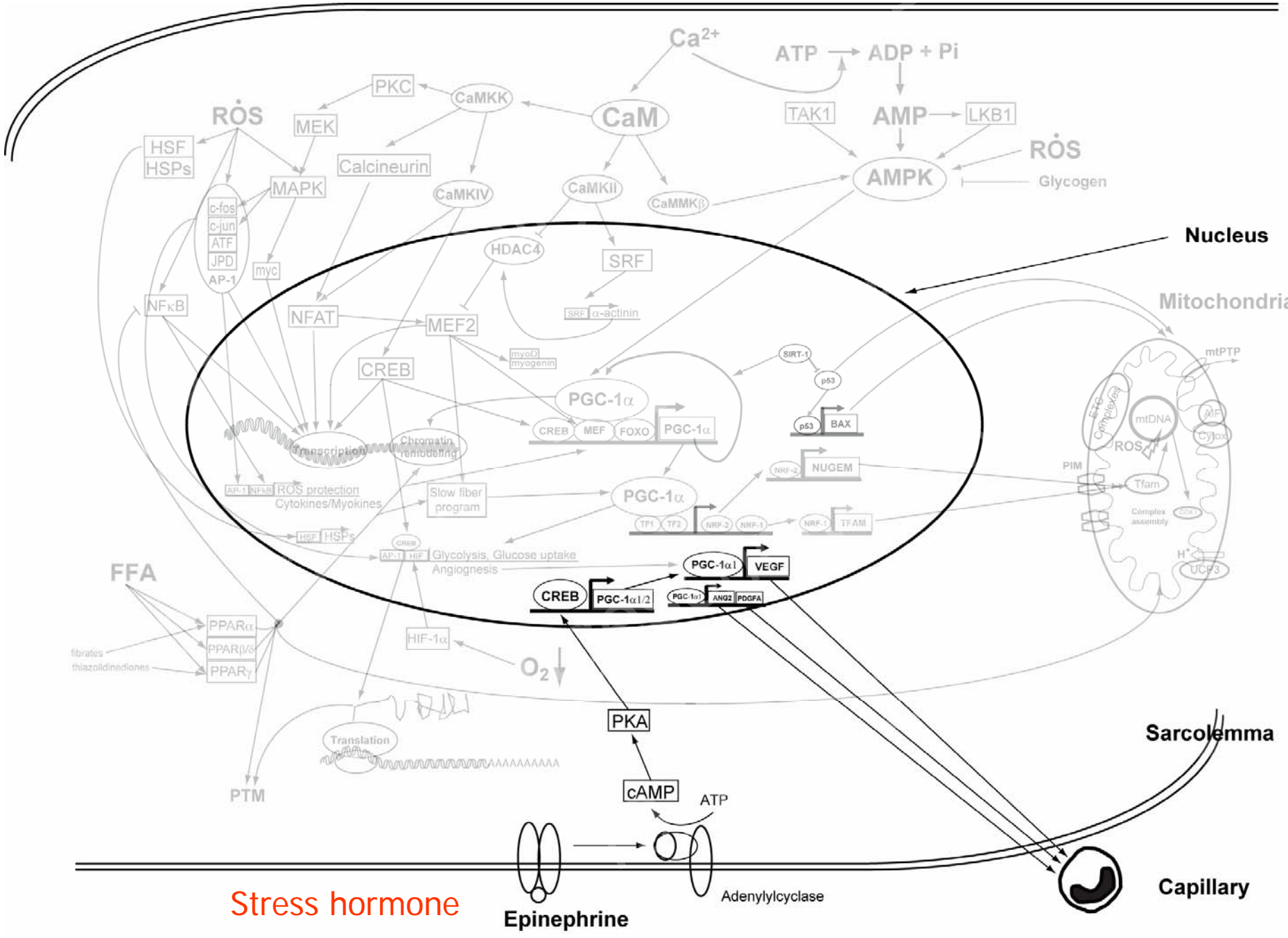
Oxidative stress





Substrates





Stress hormone

Epinephrine

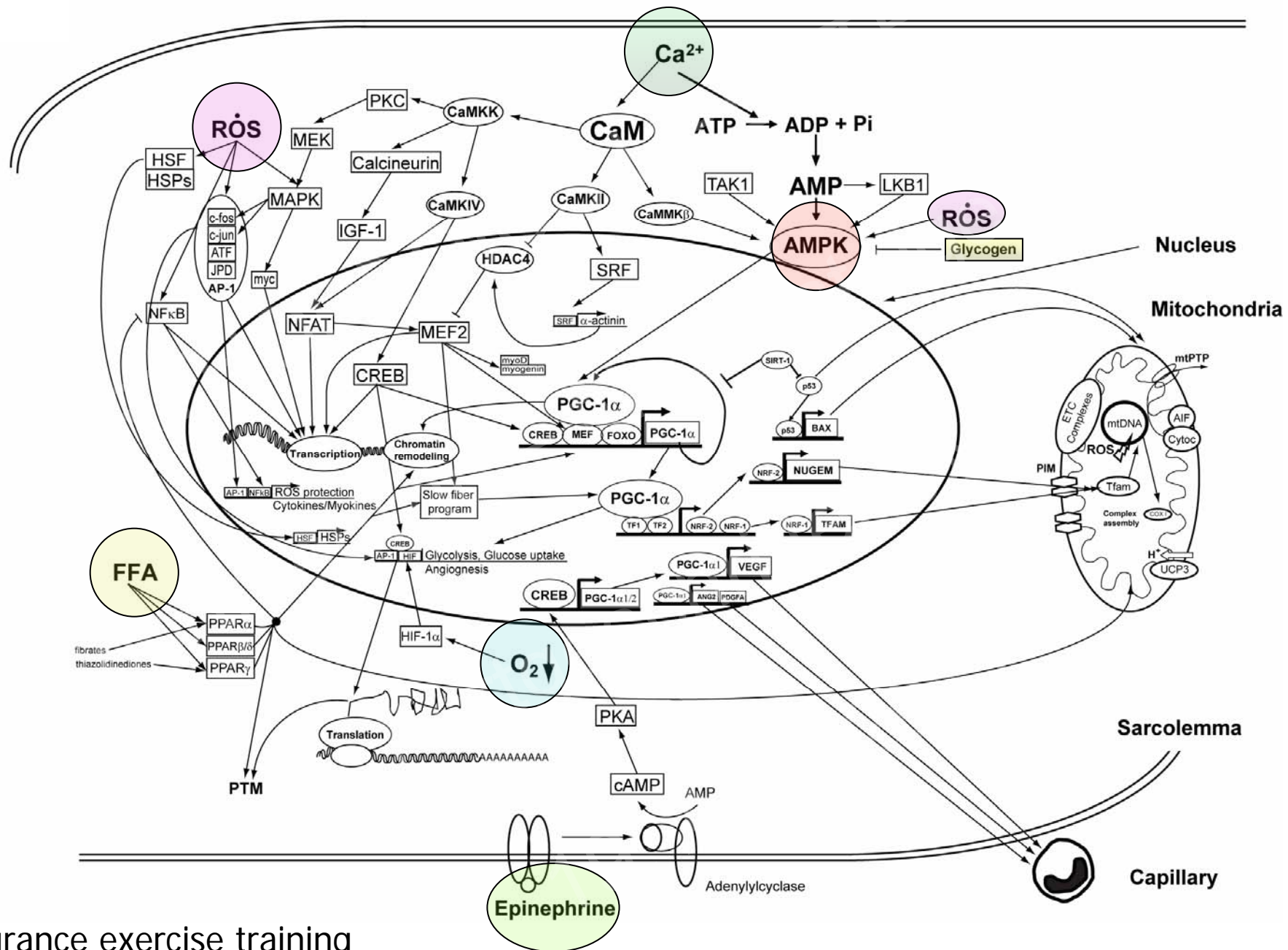
Adenylylcyclase

Capillary

Nucleus

Mitochondria

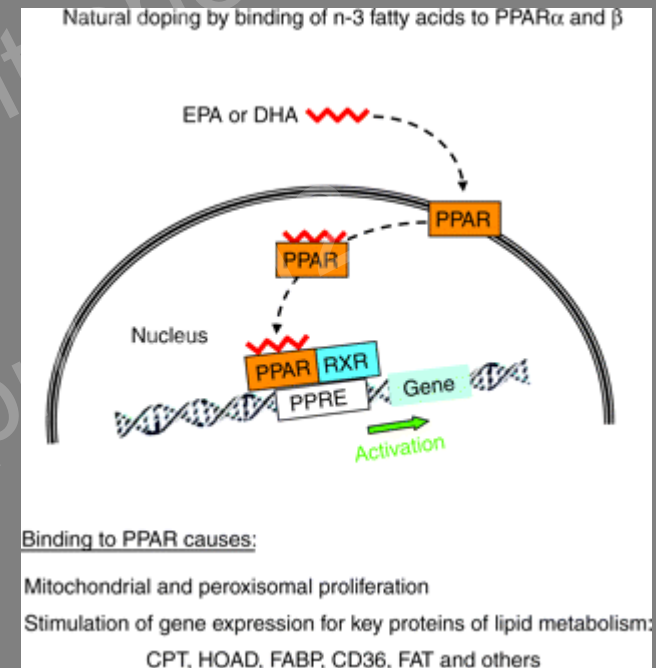
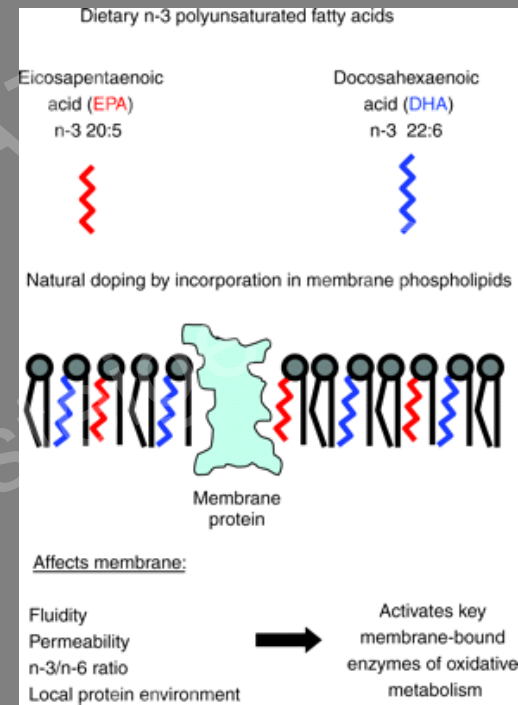
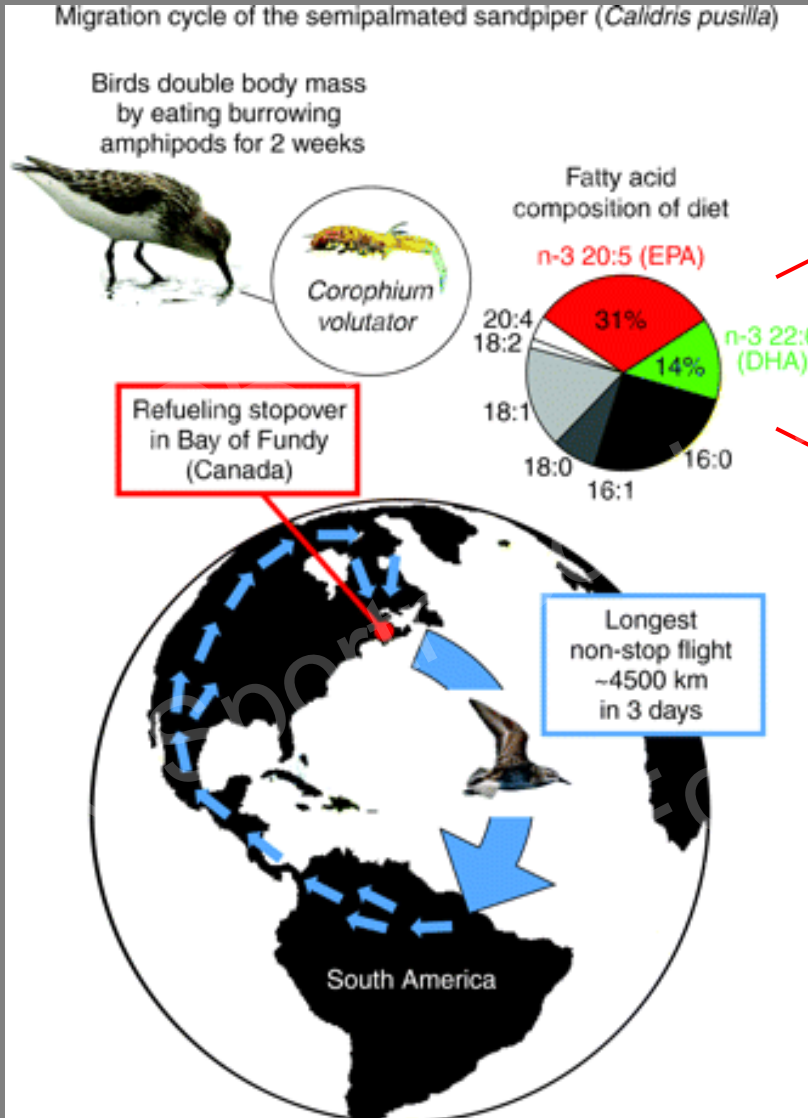
Sarcolemma

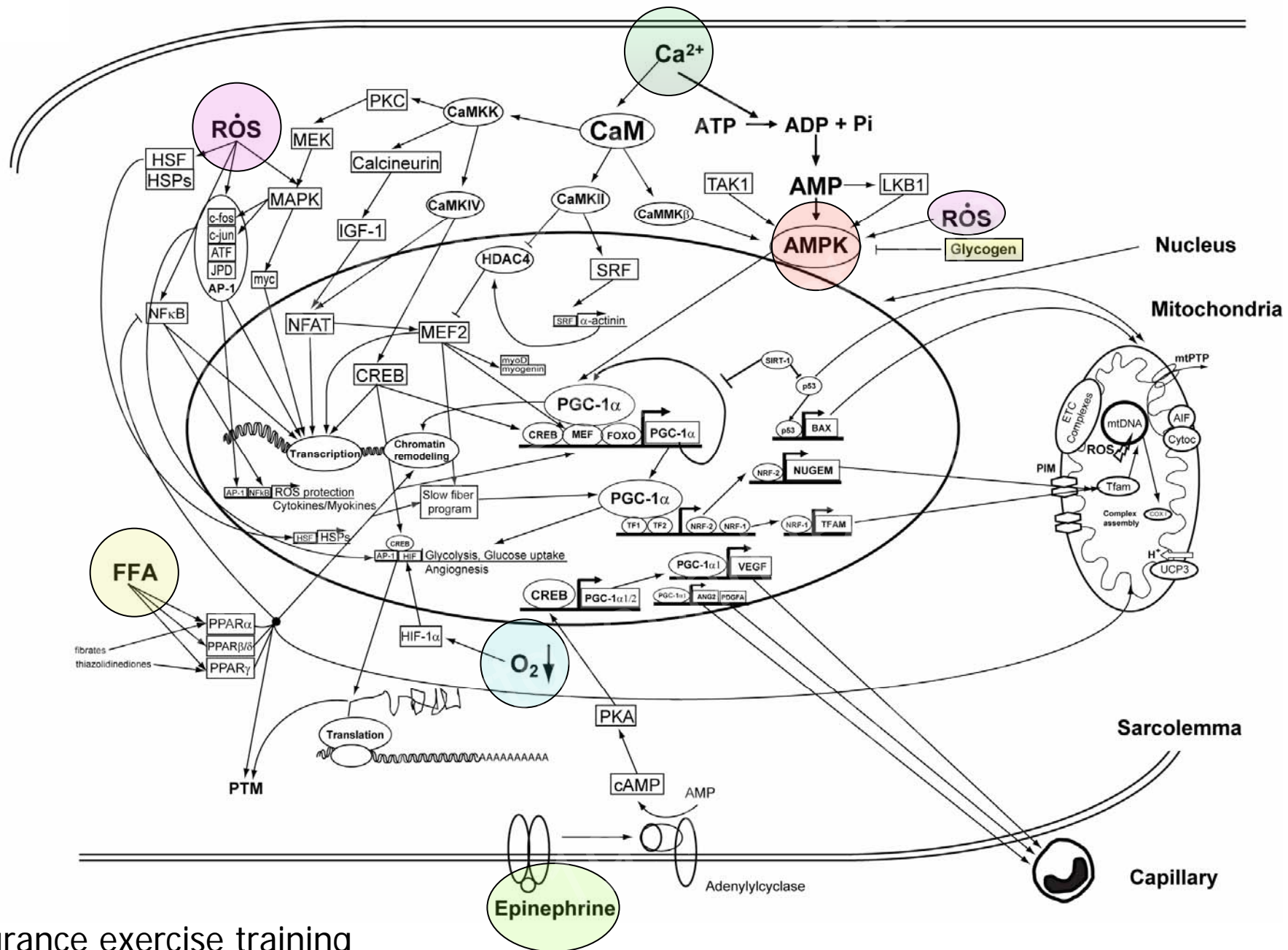


Endurance exercise training qualitative changes – transcriptionally driven

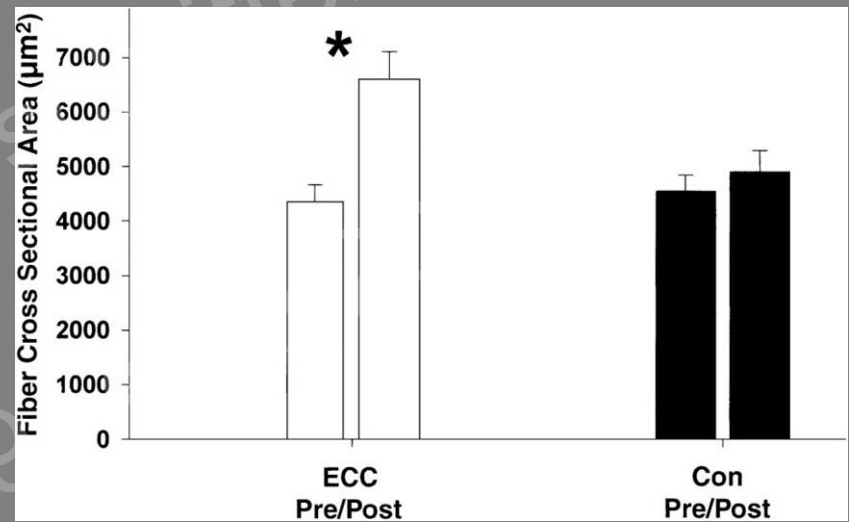
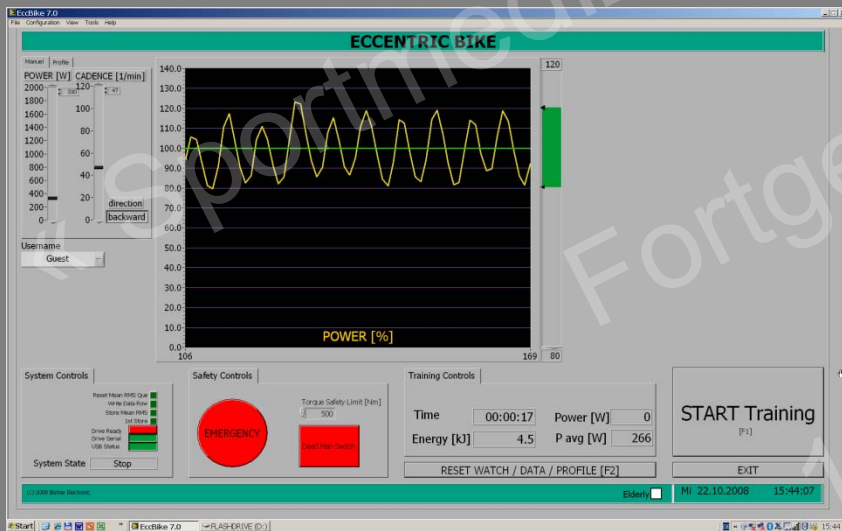
The physiology of long-distance migration: extending the limits of endurance metabolism

Weber J.-M.



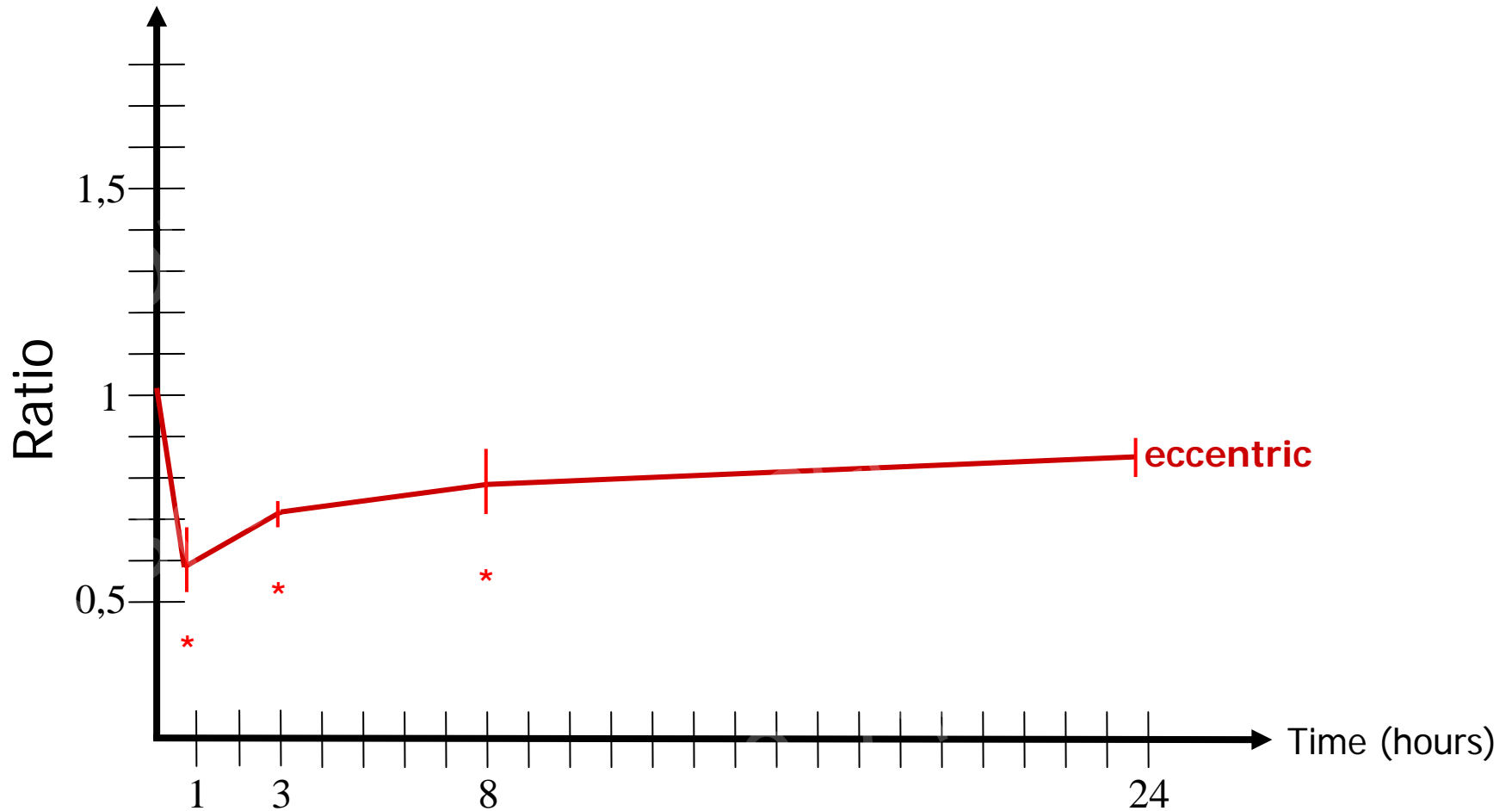


Endurance exercise training
 qualitative changes – transcriptionally driven

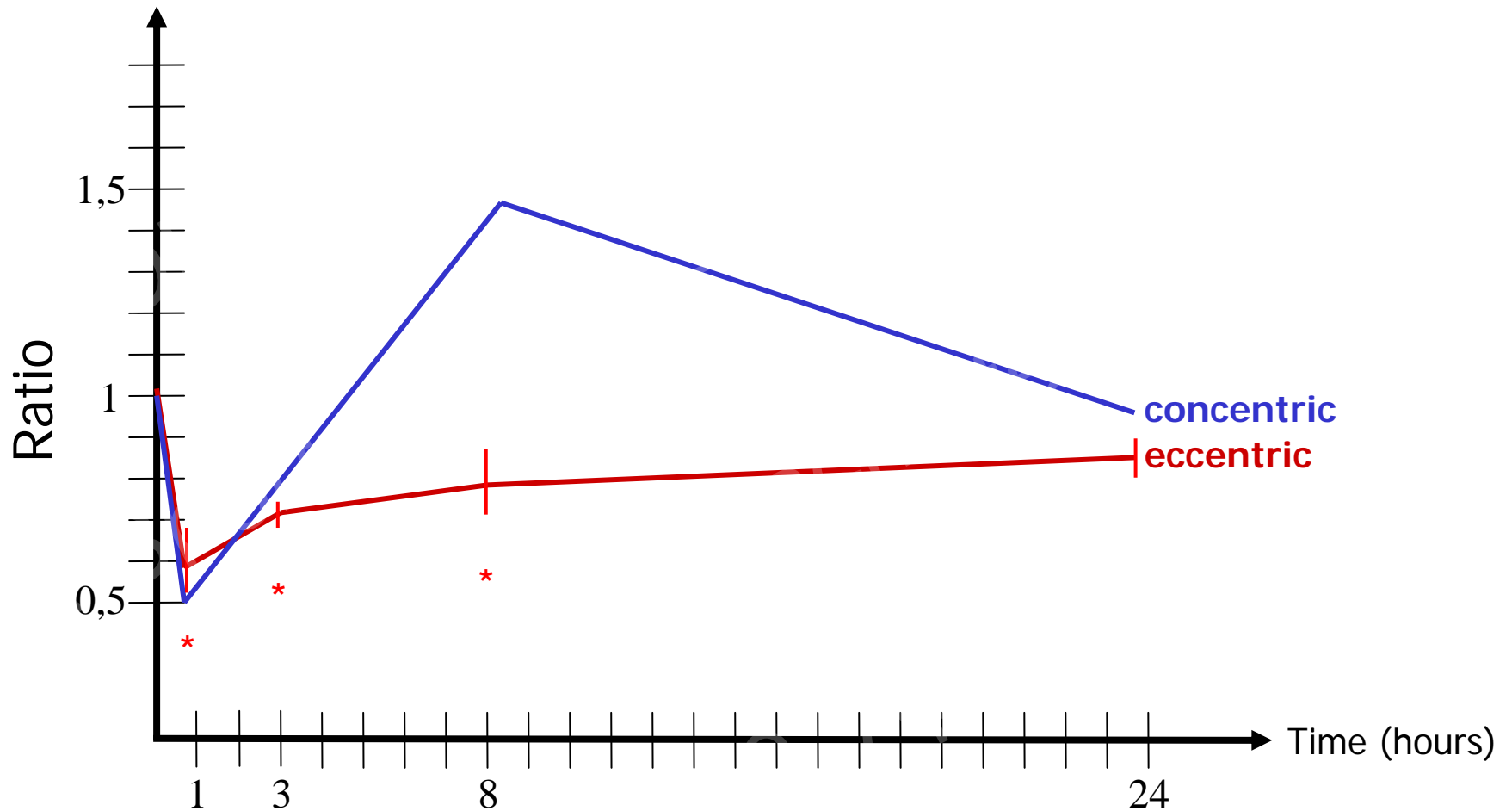




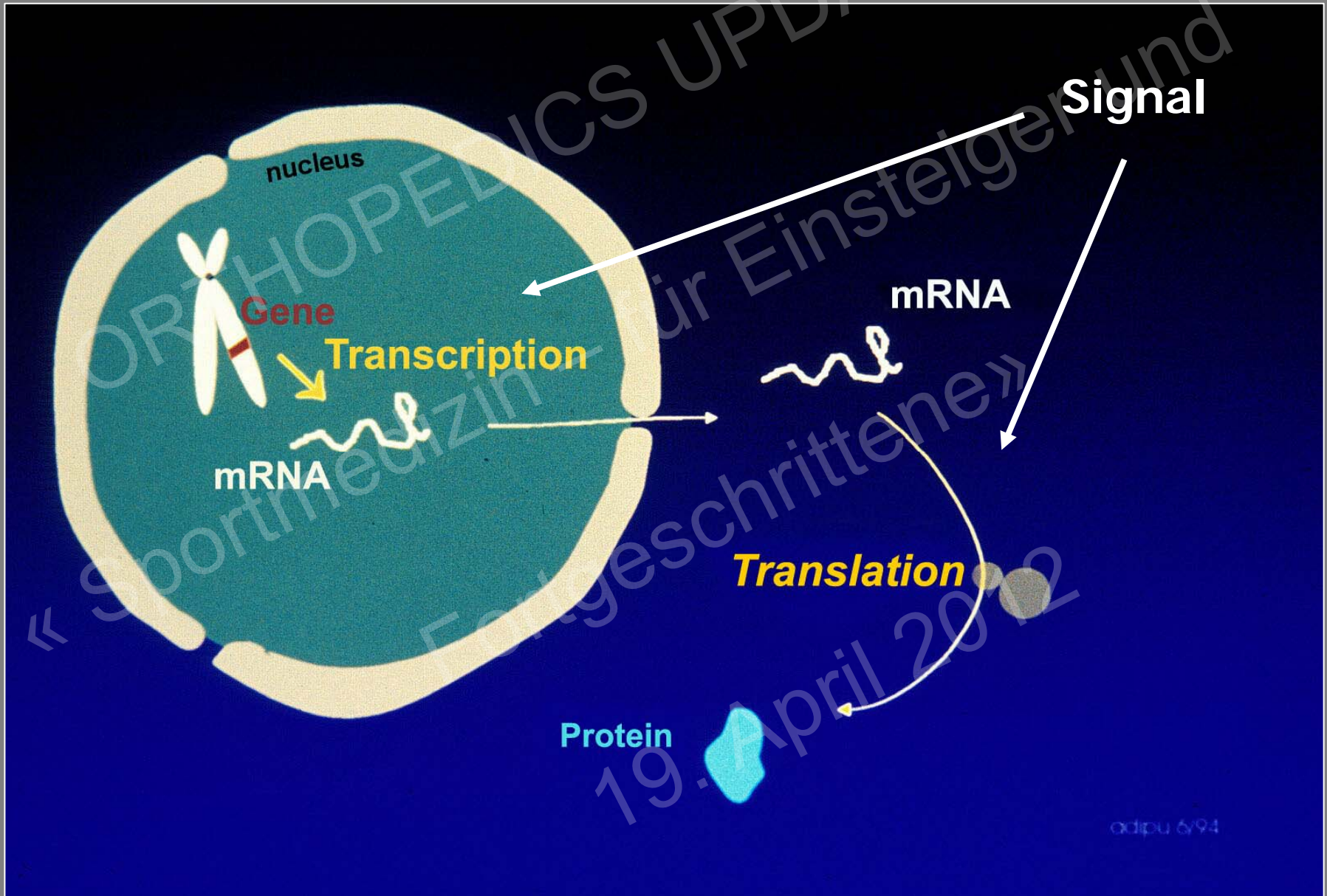
Response of muscle transcriptome after 30 min of eccentric exercise

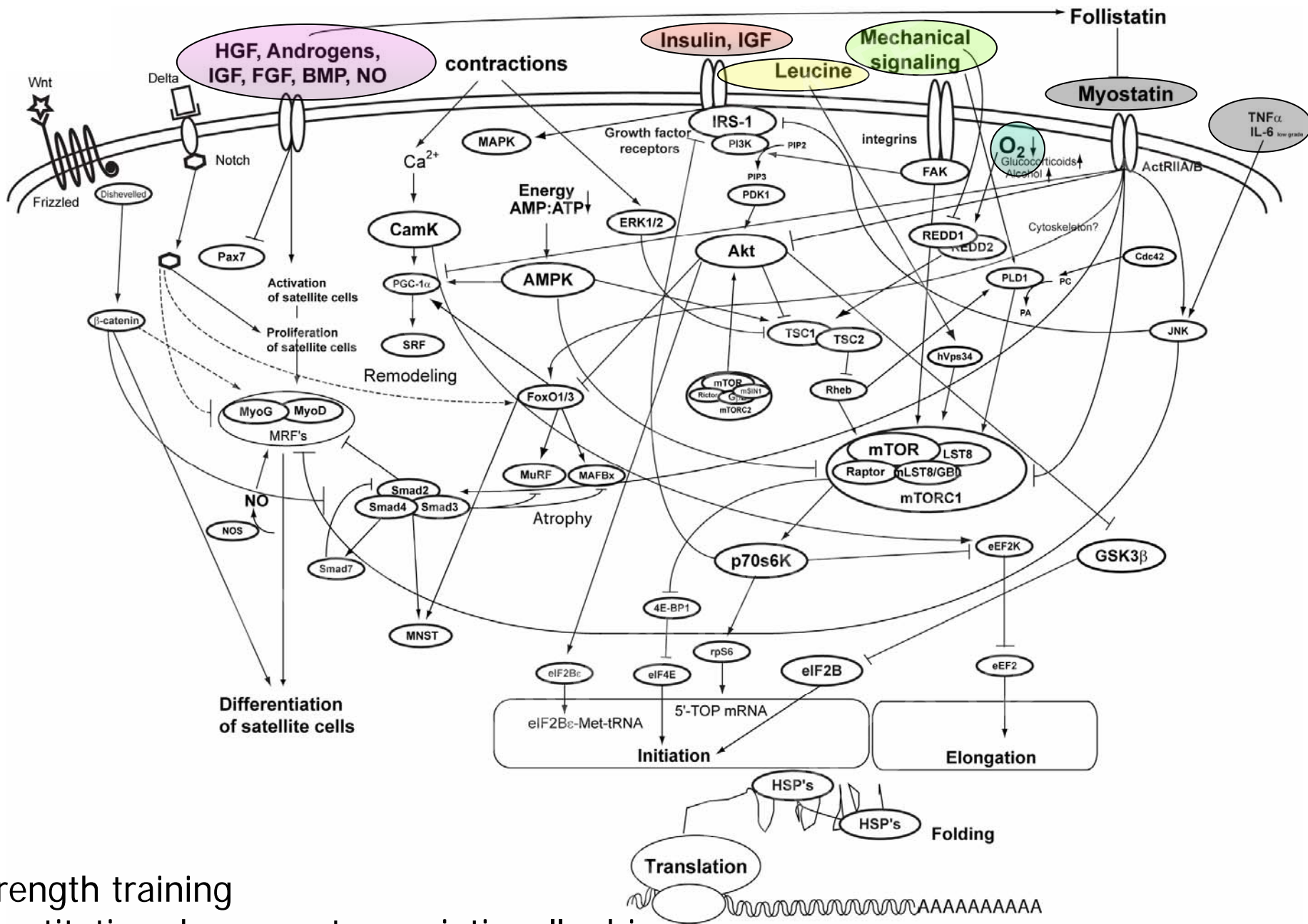


Time course of response of muscle transcriptome

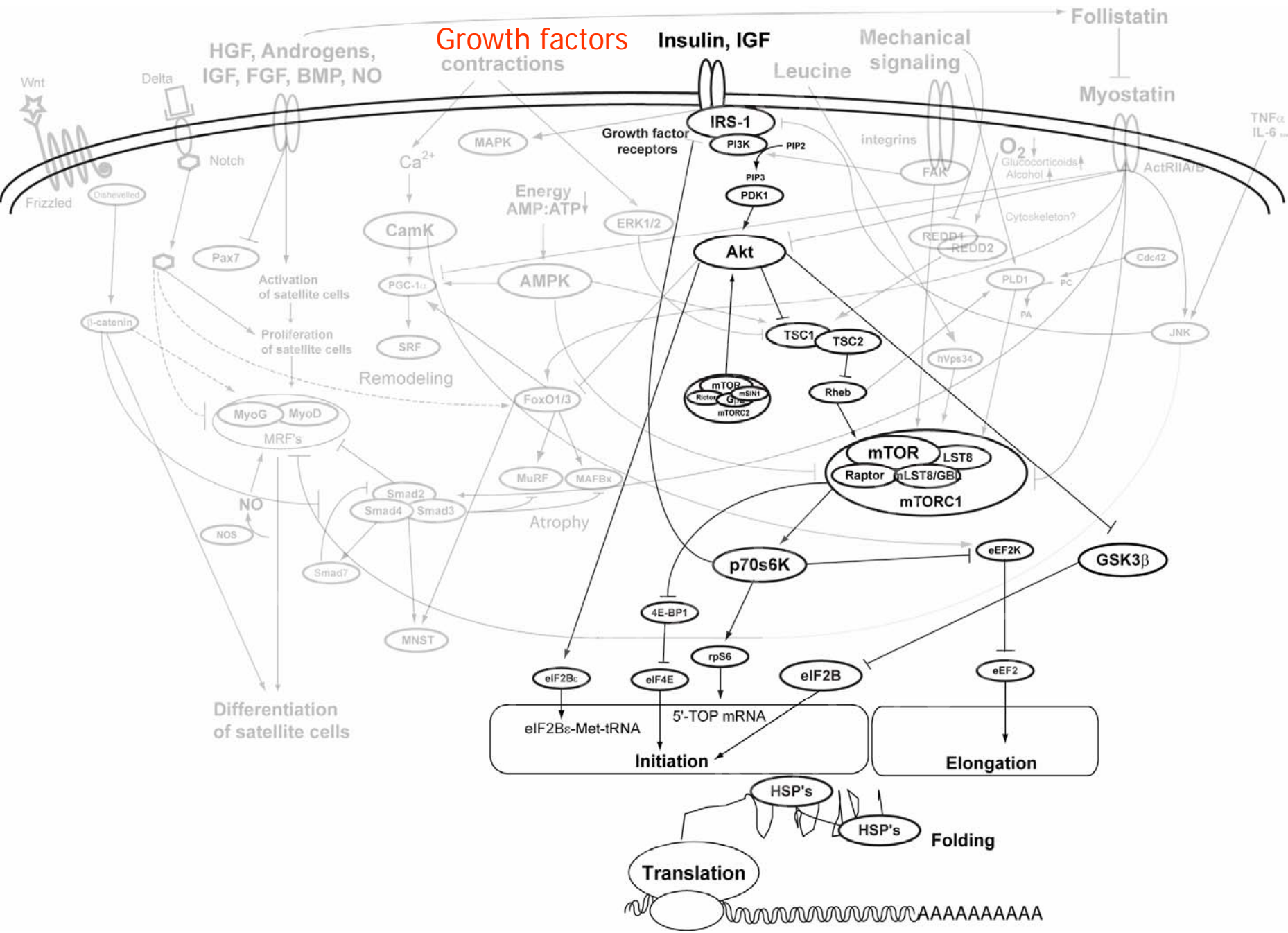


Mechanism of myofibrillar volume adjustment with exercise ?

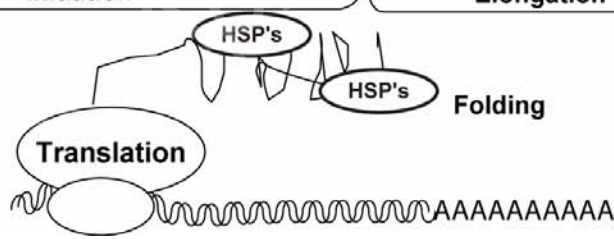
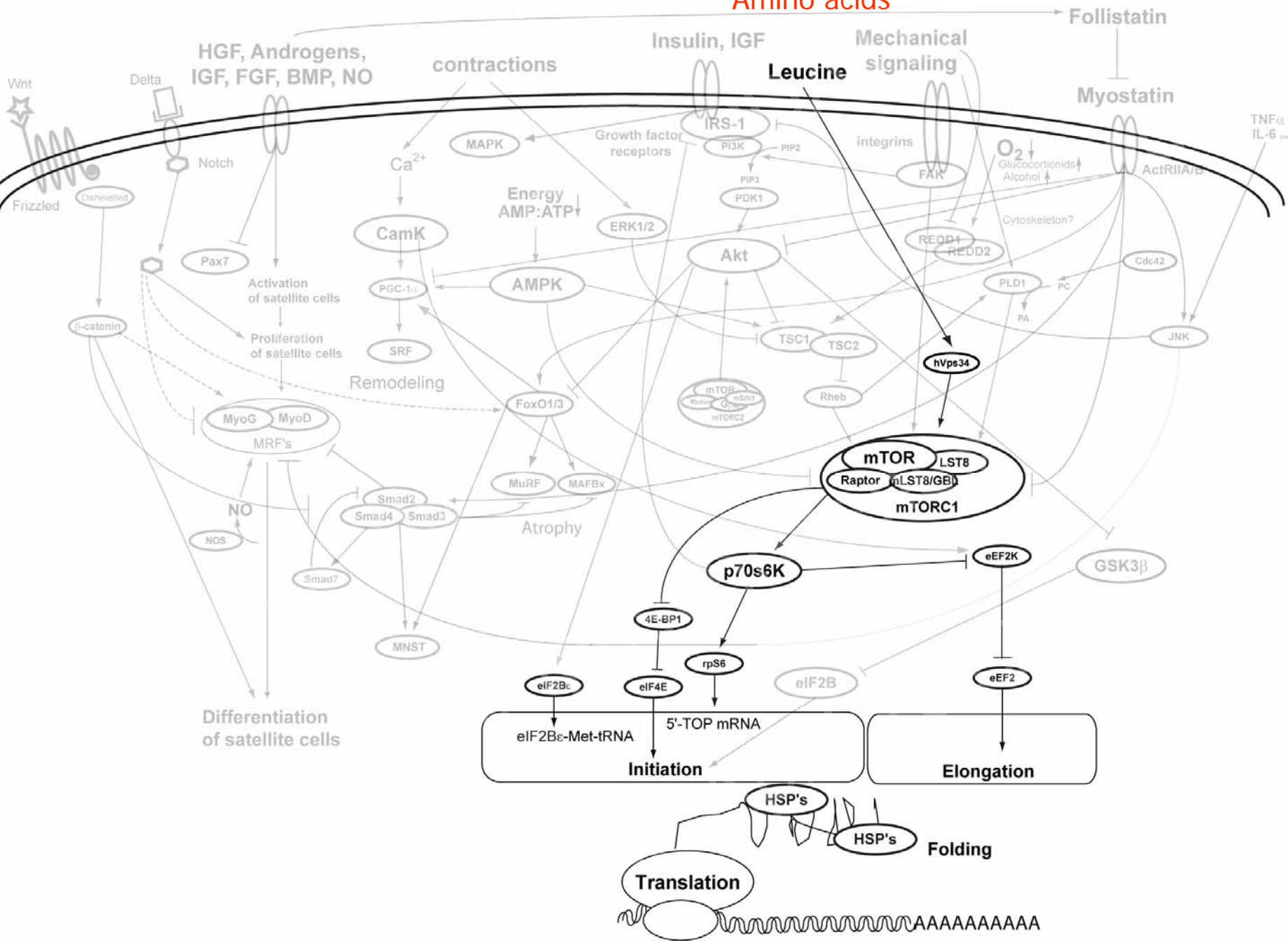


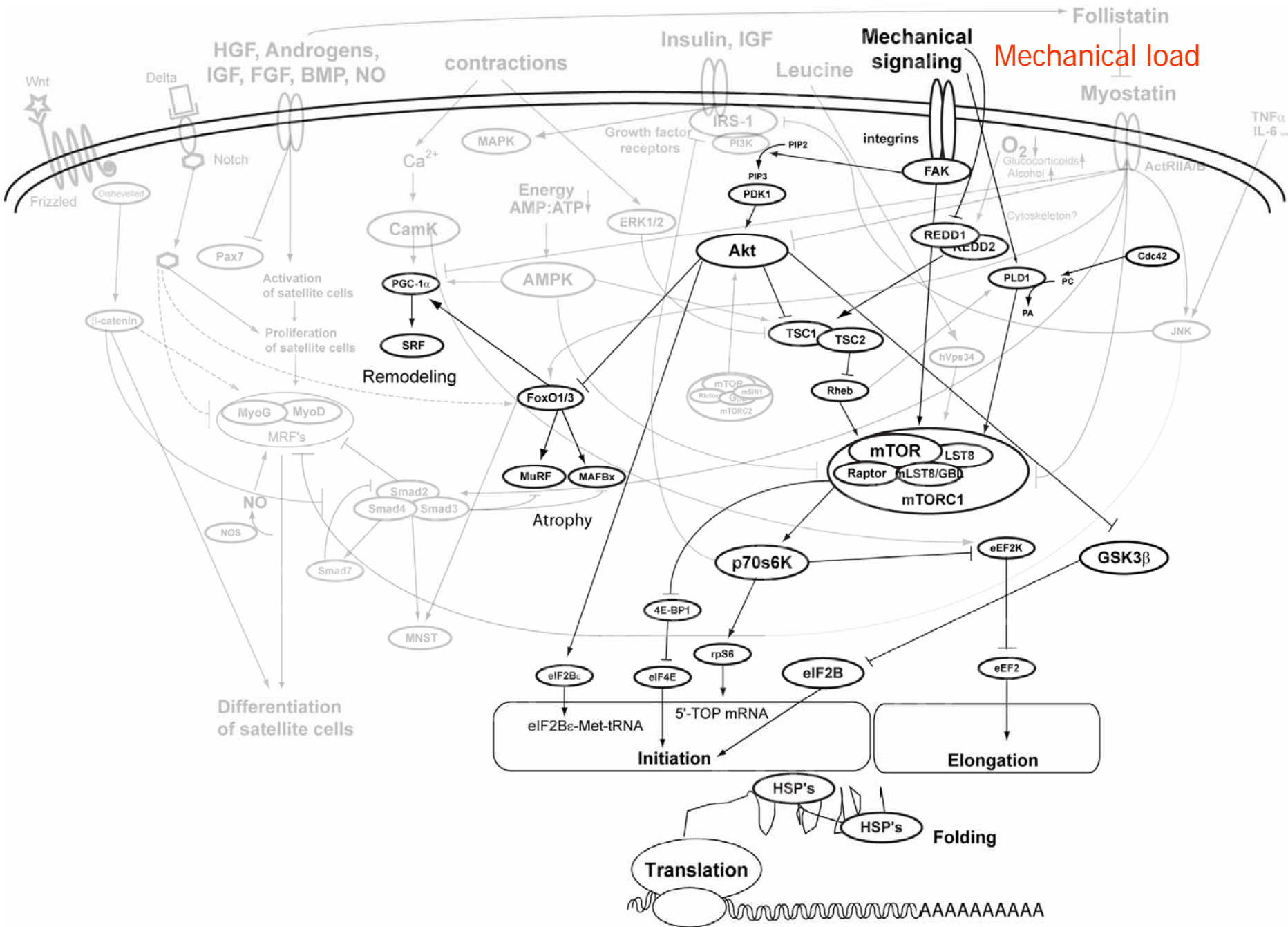


Strength training
 quantitative changes - transcriptionally driven
 plus recruitment of DNA from stem cells

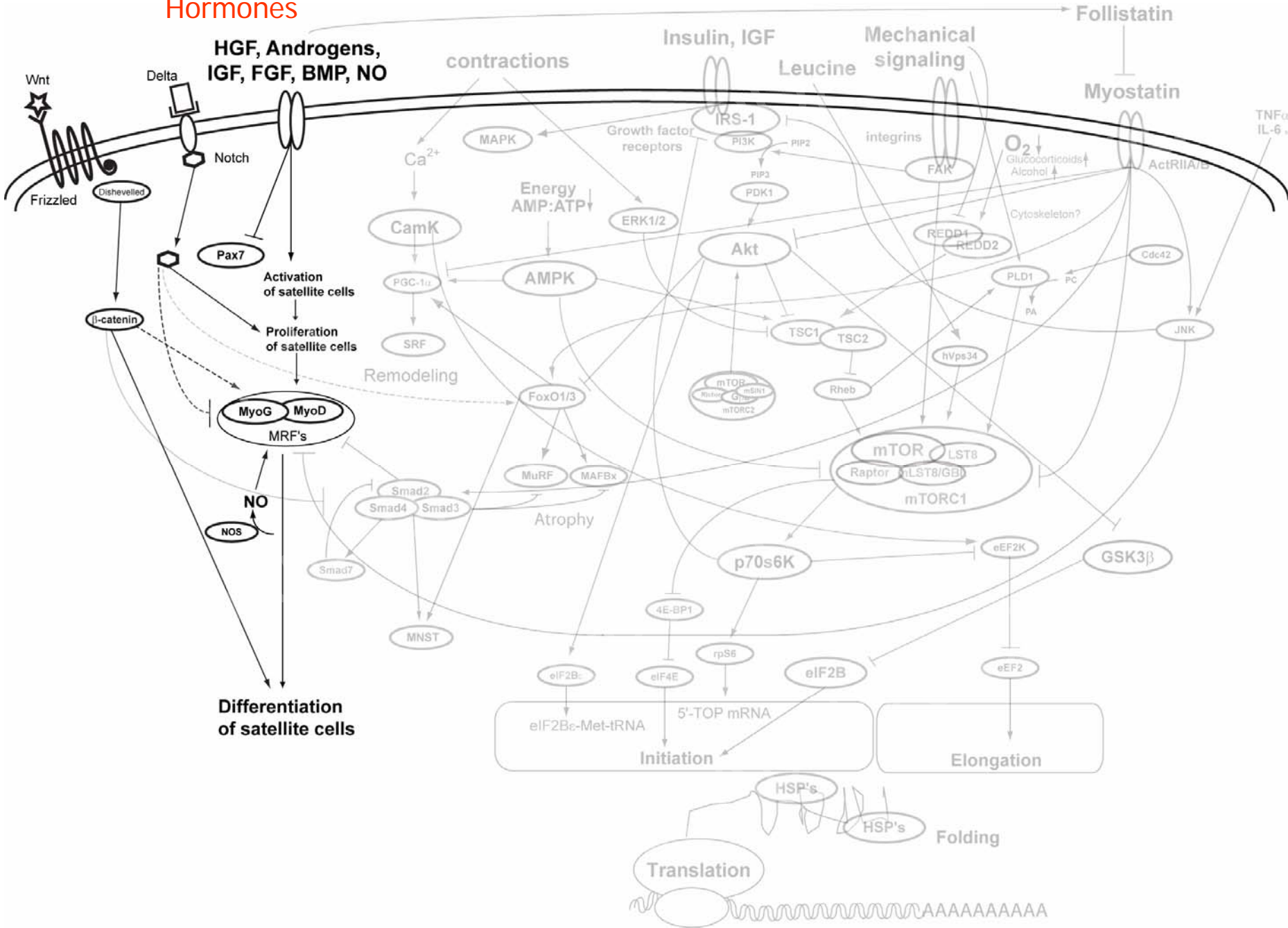


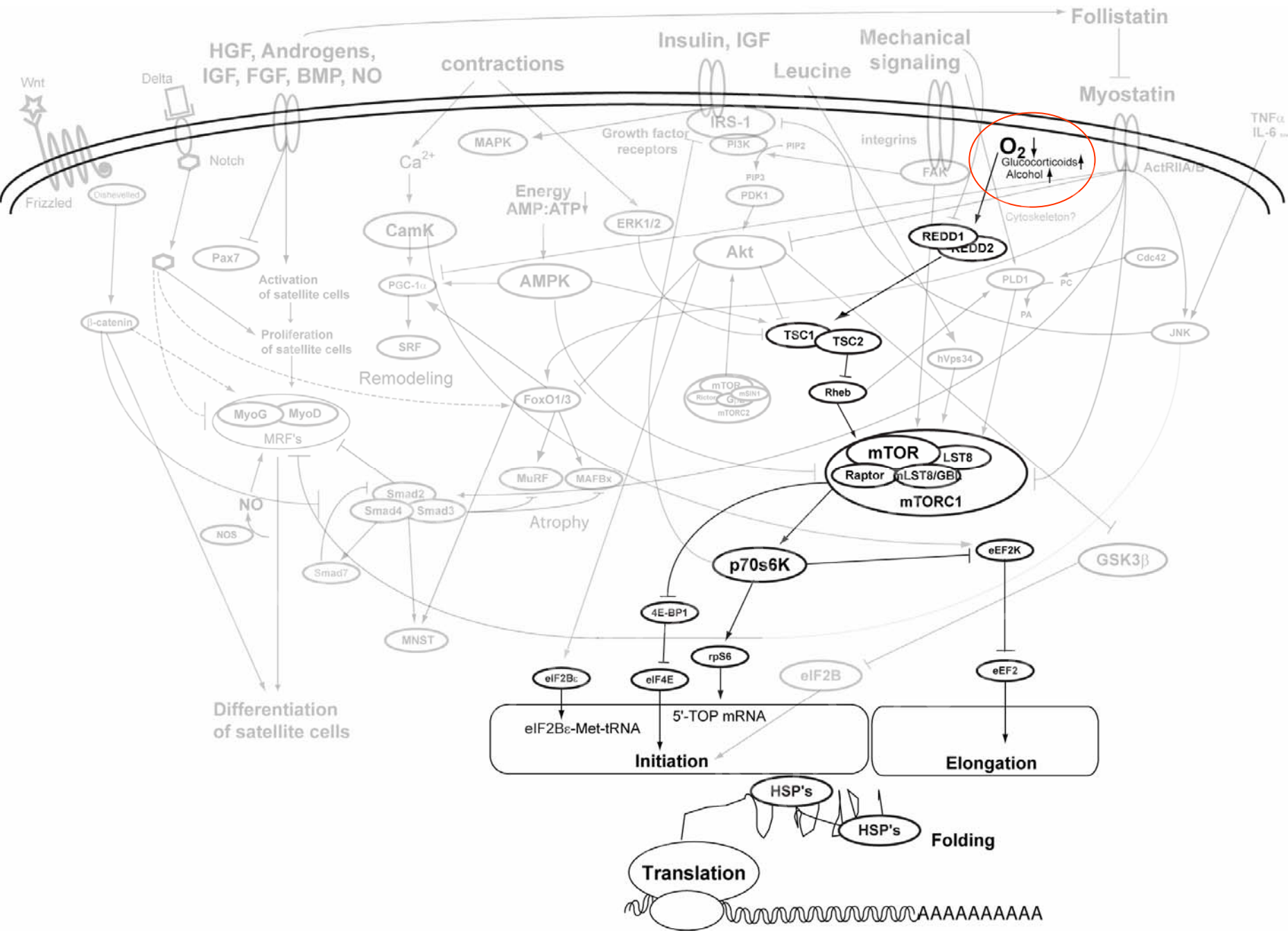
Amino acids

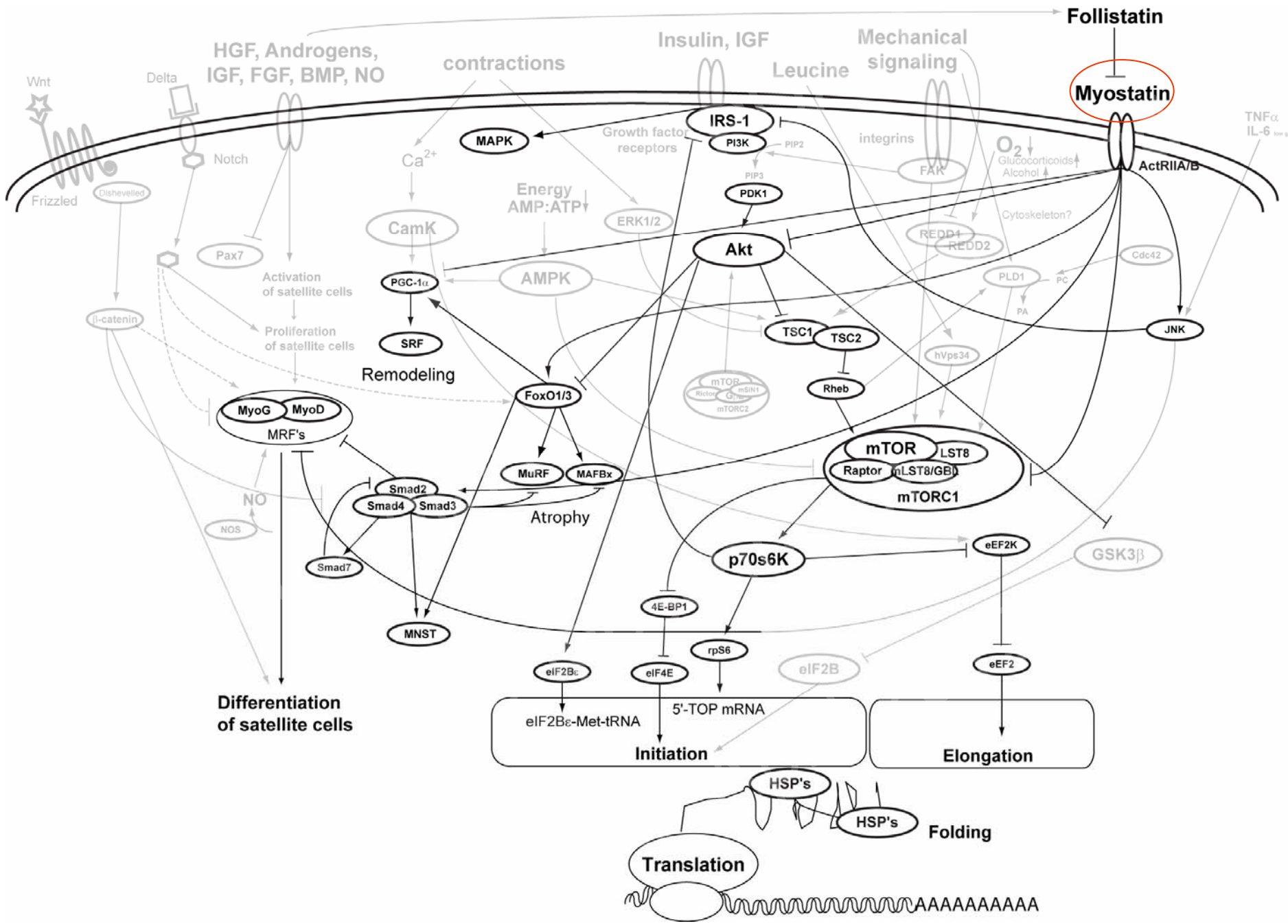


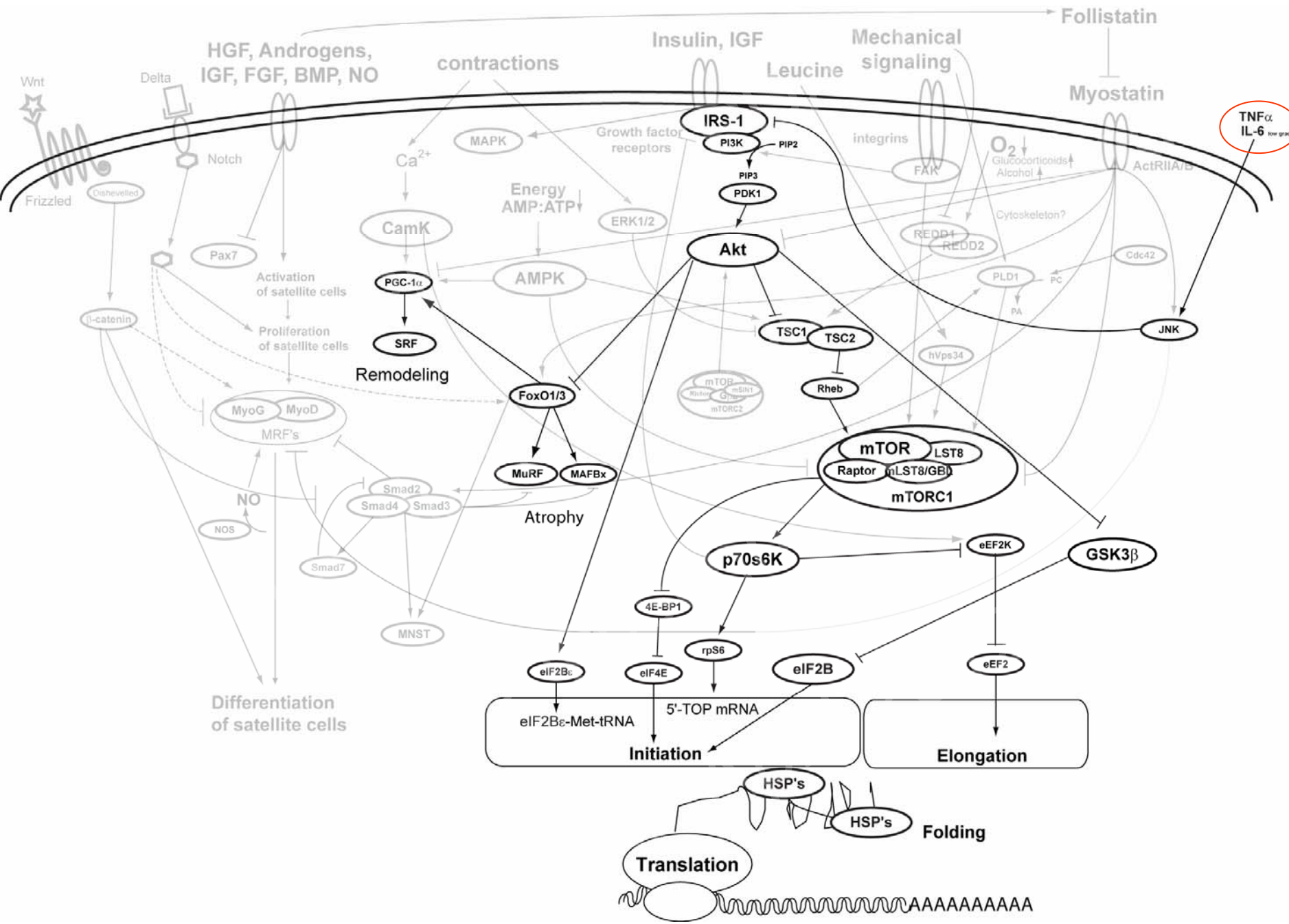


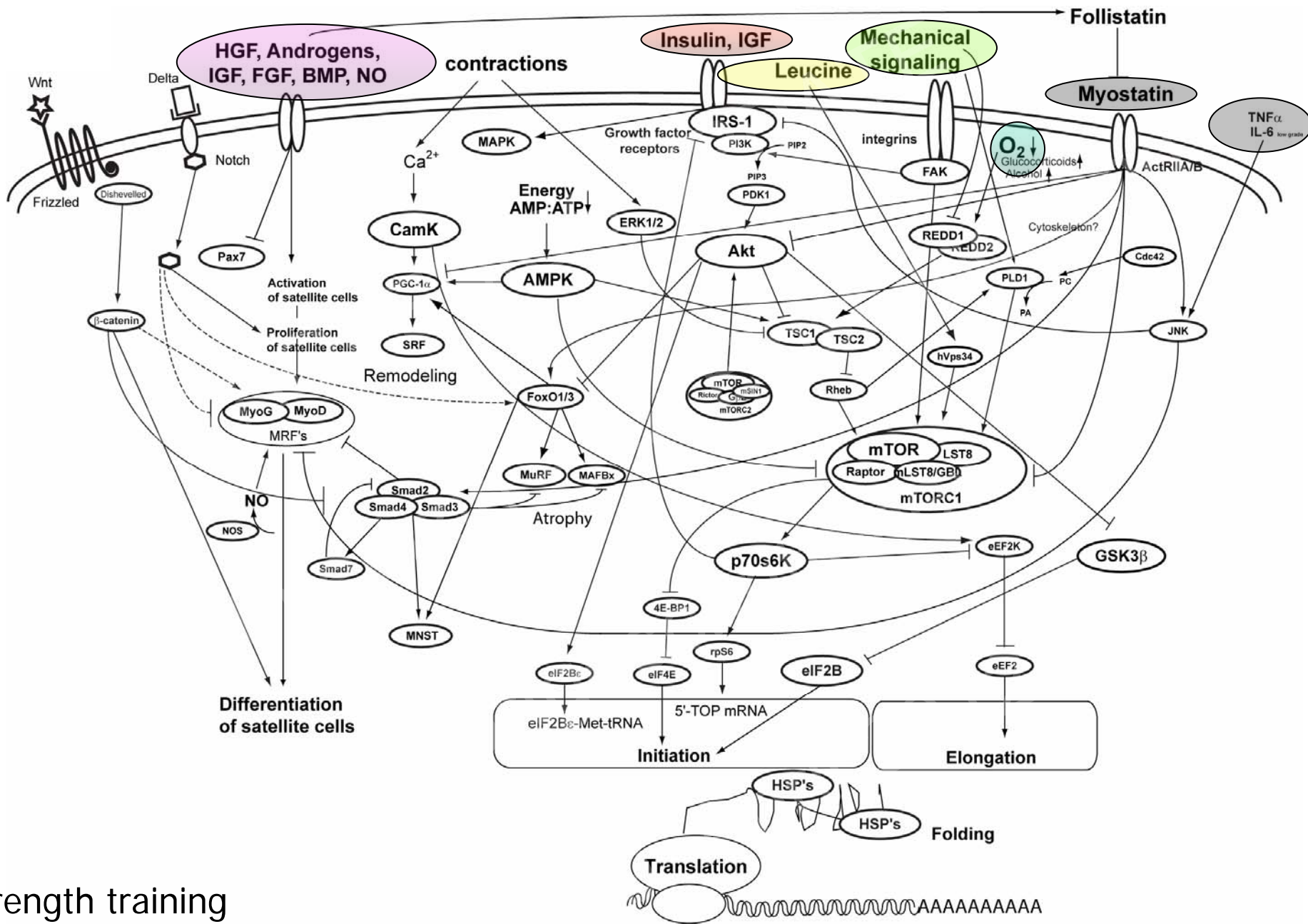
Hormones





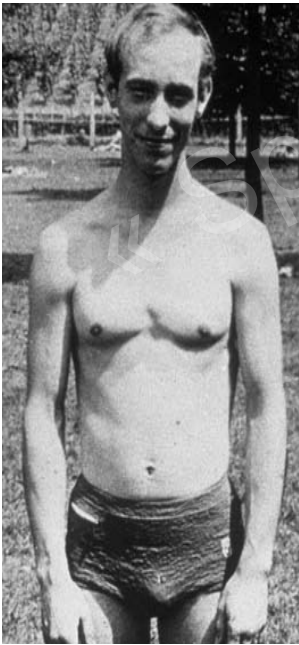
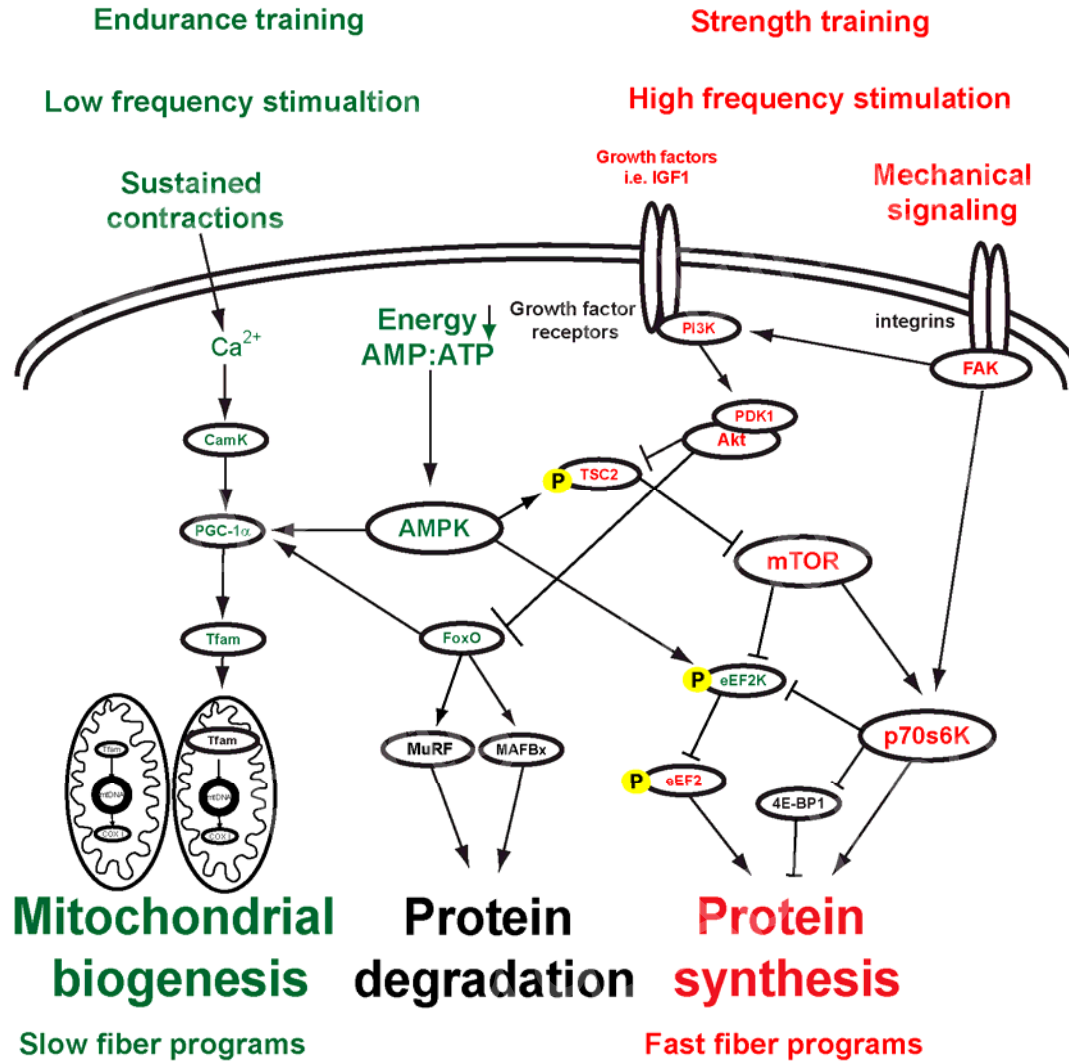






Strength training
 quantitative changes - transcriptionally driven
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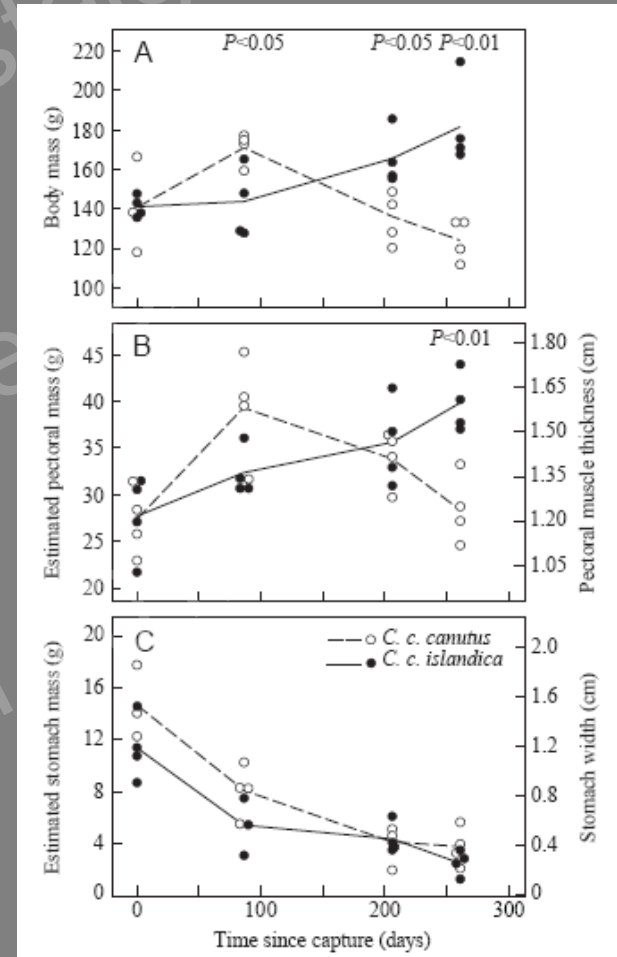
Endurance training – strength training interactions



BODY-BUILDING WITHOUT POWER TRAINING: ENDOGENOUSLY REGULATED PECTORAL MUSCLE HYPERTROPHY IN CONFINED SHOREBIRDS (*Canidris Canutus*, red knot)

MAURINE W. DIETZ^{1,*}, THEUNIS PIERSMA^{1,2} AND ANNE DEKINGA

The Journal of Experimental Biology 202, 2831–2837 (1999)



Zusammenfassung

Die Anpassungsfähigkeit der Skelettmuskulatur basiert auf strukturellen Adaptationen

Dauerleistungstraining verändert Mitochondrien und Kapillaren, Krafttraining die Myofibrillen

Mechanische, hormonelle, neuronale und metabolische Signale aktivieren multiple Signalkaskaden

Dauerleistungstraining wirkt hauptsächlich transkriptionell, Krafttraining vor allem translationell

Kraft- und Dauerleistungstraining interagieren auf molekularer Ebene

Species Spezifität liegt nicht in der Topologie sondern in den Knoteneigenschaften der regulatorischen Netzwerke begründet



Muscle Group Bern

Hans Hoppeler

Oliver Baum

Michael Vogt

Glen Lurman

Micah Gross

Franziska Graber

Liliane Gfeller

Ewald R Weibel

Summary

The malleability of skeletal muscle tissue is based on structural adaptations

Endurance training modifies mitochondria and capillaries, strength training the myofibrillar apparatus

Mechanical, hormonal, neuronal and metabolic signals activate multiple parallel signaling cascades

Endurance training is dominantly transcriptionally, strength training translationally modulated

Strength and endurance training interact on the molecular level

Species specificity is conveyed by node property not topology of signaling network



Descriptive features of endurance and strength training

