Distinct Gene Expression Profile Distinguishes Increased Metabolic Activity in Spontaneously Hyperactive Rats While Sedentary from That Induced by Exercise

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Abstract

The Spontaneously-Running Tokushima Shikoku (SPORTS) strain is an original line derived from Wistar rats, which spontaneously runs >6 km/day on wheels, and has better glucose tolerance and less fat than Wistar rats. However, the molecular mechanism that contributes to the increased metabolic activity in SPORTS rats is unknown. The present study aimed to characterize the gene expression profiles of skeletal muscles in SPORTS rats housed under sedentary (SED) conditions. We found that the expression levels of genes encoding mitochondrial respiratory chain enzymes such as ATP synthase 6 (mt-Atp6) and cytochrome c oxidase subunit 6c (Cox6c), were higher in the soleus (SOL) muscles of SED SPORTS than in SED Wistar rats. The ratio of type IIa myofibers was higher and glucose tolerance was better in SED SPORTS than in Wistar rats that were sedentary and trained daily on treadmills, respectively. We then investigated candidate genes that might contribute to the better glucose tolerance of SED SPORTS rats using DNA microarray analysis. Among 116 upregulated genes in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats, only 19 were also increased in trained Wistar rats. We focused on v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (Erbb3), which...
was associated with glucose transport in myocytes, and found higher expression levels in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS than in SED Wistar rats. The SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats also contained more activity of β-hydroxy-acylCoA dehydrogenase, a key enzyme of β-oxidation, indicating enhanced lipid oxidation. These findings suggest that increased metabolic activity in skeletal muscle (especially the SOL muscle) of SPORTS rats is congenital and that gene expression profiles of SPORTS rats and Trained Wistar rats are different.

**Keywords**

Mitochondria, Myofiber Type, Microarray, Metabolism

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**1. Introduction**

Morishima-Yamato *et al.* established an original line of hyperactive rats derived from the Wistar strain named Spontaneously-Running-Tokushima-Shikoku (SPORTS) rats [1]. This line has the unique characteristic of indulging in extreme amounts of voluntary exercise; when housed with a running-wheel, these rats will voluntarily run about six-fold further than control Wistar rats. Furthermore, SPORTS rats housed without running-wheels have unique metabolic characteristics. Hattori *et al.* reported significantly lower blood glucose levels in sedentary SPORTS rats than in control Wistar rats, as well as significantly less abdominal fat and plasma triglyceride than control Wistar rats when fed with a high fat and sucrose diet [2]. These findings suggest enhanced lipid utilization or hydrolysis in SPORTS rats, even when sedentary.

Skeletal muscle comprises the largest organ in body and contributes to 30% - 40% of the resting metabolic rate in adult rats. It is a major site of glucose and fatty acid oxidation, which accounts for ~80% of insulin-stimulated glucose uptake [3]. The most fundamental component of muscle, myosin, determines the rate of contraction and the resulting metabolic demands of each type of muscle fiber. The four main muscle myosin heavy chains in order of increasing rates of ATPase activity, are type I slow/oxidative, type IIa fast/oxidative, type IIx fast/intermediate, and type IIb fast/glycolytic, but also increasing fatigability [4]. We postulated that metabolic activity was increased in the skeletal muscles of sedentary SPORTS rats and accompanied by a shift in myofiber type to allow effective glucose and lipid usage and adaptation to extreme running activity. Here, we comprehensively analyzed gene expression profiles in the skeletal muscle of SPORTS rats, with focus on genes associated with energy metabolism.

**2. Materials and Methods**

**2.1. Animals**

We bred and maintained SPORTS rats as described [1]. Seven-week-old male
Wistar (Japan SLC Inc., Hamamatsu, Japan) and SPORTS rats were habituated and fed with a normal CE-2 diet (Clea Japan Inc., Tokyo, Japan) ad libitum in a room at 23°C under a 12-h light-12-h dark cycle. All rats were individually housed in cages without running wheels to mimic sedentary (SED) conditions. Wistar rats were randomly assigned to groups that either remained sedentary (SED Wistar) or were trained by moderate daily running on treadmills for four weeks (Trained Wistar). The soleus (SOL) and extensor digitorum longus (EDL) muscles were isolated, frozen, and stored at −80°C. These experiments proceeded according to the international guiding principles for biomedical research involving animals and were approved by the Committee for Experimental Animals at the University of Tokushima.

2.2. Training Procedure

Groups of rats were exercised by running for a total of 120 min/day on custom-built rodent treadmills with one animal per lane. The rats initially ran at 6 m/min for 5 min, followed by 10 m/min for 10 min, 13 m/min for 15 min, and 16 m/min for 90 min.

2.3. Electrophoretic Separation of Myosin Heavy Chain (Myhc) Isoforms

Soleus and EDL muscles dissected from SED Wistar and SED SPORTS rats were homogenized in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 6.8) containing 250 mM sucrose, 100 mM potassium chloride (KCl), 5 mM EDTA, 100 μM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 10 ng/mL leupeptin and 10 ng/mL pepstatin A. After centrifugation, sedimented pellets were resuspended in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 6.8) containing 175 mM KCl, 2 mM EDTA, 0.5% Triton X-100, 50 μM PMSF, 5 ng/mL leupeptin and 5 ng/mL pepstatin A. Following centrifugation, sedimented pellets were resuspended in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.0), containing 150 mM KCl, 100 μM PMSF, 10 ng/mL leupeptin and 10 ng/mL pepstatin A. Total protein concentrations were assayed using Bio-Rad Protein Assays (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA, USA). Proteins (100 ng) were separated by high-resolution sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis to assess the content of MyHC isoform as described by Mizunoya et al. [5] and visualized by silver staining using a kit (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan). Bands were quantified by densitometry using ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) and MyHC isoforms were identified according to their apparent molecular masses as indicated by migration rates (I > IIB > IIX > IIa).

2.4. Glucose Tolerance Test

Glucose tolerance tests proceeded as described [2]. Rats were fasted for 16 h and then injected intraperitoneally with glucose (1 g/kg body weight). Blood was collected from the tail vein at 0 min, and at 15, 30, 60 and 120 min after injection.
to measure blood glucose and insulin levels using Glutest sensor (Sanwa Kagaku Kenkyusho Co. Ltd., Nagoya, Japan) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kits (Morinaga Institute of Biological Science, Yokohama, Japan), respectively.

2.5. DNA Microarray Analysis

Total RNA was isolated from the SOL muscles of SED or Trained Wistar rats and SED SPORTS rats. Total RNA (1 μg) was analyzed using DNA microarrays (Affimetrix, Santa Clara, CA, USA), as described [6]. Gene expression was analyzed using Subio Platform Software (Subio, Tokyo, Japan) [7].

2.6. Real-Time Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

Total mRNA was extracted from skeletal muscles using ISOGEN (Nippon Gene, Osaka, Japan) detergent then cDNA was synthesized and quantitative PCR proceeded using a Real time PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and 10 μL of SYBR-Green Master Mix (Applied Biosystems Ltd., Wools ton, Cheshire, UK). The ratio of target to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (Gapdh) expression was calculated. Table 1 lists the primer sequences used for amplification.

Table 1. Primer sets used in this study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Length (bp)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-loop</td>
<td>S 5’-CCTCCGTGAAATCAACAACC-3’</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-TAAGGGGAACGTATGGACGA-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 5’-CATTCGAACGTCTGGCCTA-3’</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-CCTGCTGCTTTCCCTTGGA-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rn18s</td>
<td>S 5’-CCGACTACACTCATTTCAACACT-3’</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-TAGGGCTCAGGTTGCTCCTT-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 5’-TGCCGAACAGGACG-3’</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-TCAGCCACGCAAACATTAT-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox6c</td>
<td>S 5’-GTGTGGGAACGTCTGGGAACG-3’</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-GCCCTCTTTGTGTTGTTG-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 5’-TGATGAGGTCTTTTTGCTG-3’</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-GTGCCATCCACCTGGCAC-3’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pgc-1a</td>
<td>S 5’-CGTCCAGCATCAGAGTCATC-3’</td>
<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 5’-GCCCTCTTTGTGTTGTTG-3’</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 5’-TGGATGAGGTCTTTTTGCTG-3’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 5’-GTGCCATCCACCTGGCAC-3’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erbb3</td>
<td>S 5’-ATGTCCATCAGCATCAGATC-3’</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 5’-CTGGGAATTTGTTGACTCT-3’</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 5’-CTGGGAATTTGTTGACTCT-3’</td>
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</table>

S, sense primer; AS, antisense primer.
D-loop is the initial region of mitochondrial DNA replication, so its copy number can indicate the level of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) replication [8]. Total DNA was extracted from SOL muscles using QIAamp DNA Mini kits (Qiagen, Tokyo, Japan) to determine mitochondrial contents and then fragments of mtDNA D-loop region were amplified by quantitative PCR. Amounts are shown relative to those of nuclear 18S ribosomal RNA (Rn18s).

2.7. Biochemical Analyses

The amount of glycogen in skeletal muscle was determined using the anthrone-sulfuric acid method as described [9]. Total muscle β-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase (β-HAD) activity was measured as described [10]. Skeletal muscle (~50 mg) was homogenized in 100 μL of 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). Samples were then incubated in 100 mM triethanolamine-HCl buffer (pH 7.0), and the reaction was started by adding 0.1 mM acetoacyl-CoA. Absorbance was measured at 340 nm and protein concentrations were determined using BCA protein assay kits (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Rockford, IL, USA).

2.8. Statistical Analysis

All data were analyzed using SPSS software (release 6.1; SPSS Japan, Tokyo) and are expressed as means ± standard deviation (SD). Values derived from SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats were assessed using Student’s t-test. Blood glucose and serum insulin levels were evaluated using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer multiple comparison tests. Differences were considered significant at P < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. Gene Expression in the Respiratory Chain in Sports Rat Muscle

We postulated that the hyperactivity in SPORTS rats resulted from upregulated enzymes of the mitochondrial respiratory chain [11]. We measured levels of D-loop gene expression in the SOL and EDL muscles of SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats to estimate mitochondrial biogenesis since D-loop copy number is indicative of mtDNA replication intensity [8]. Less D-loop was expressed in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS than SED Wistar rats, but essentially identical amounts were found in EDL muscles from SPORTS and Wistar rats (Figure 1(a)). The mRNA expression levels of genes encoding key enzymes of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, namely ATP synthase 6 (Mt-Atp6) and cytochrome c oxidase subunit 6c (Cox6c) [12], were significantly higher in SOL muscles from SPORTS than Wistar rats (Figure 1(b) and Figure 1(c)). More Mt-Atp6 and Cox6c mRNA was also expressed in the EDL muscles of SPORTS than Wistar rats, but the difference did not reach significance (Figure 1(b) and Figure 1(c)). Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator 1 (PGC-1) transcriptionally modulates the expression of genes encoding respiratory chain
enzymes, including *Mt-Atp6* and *Cox6c* [13]. The amount of *Pgc-1α* (also known as *Ppargc1a*) mRNA was 3-fold higher in the SOL muscles of SPORTS, than Wistar rats, but did not differ between EDL muscles from these rats (Figure 1(d)). On the other hand, the expression of *Pgc-1β* (also known as *Ppargc1b*) mRNA was essentially identical in the SOL muscles of SPORTS and Wistar rats, but significantly higher in the EDL muscles of SPORTS than Wistar rats (Figure 1(e)).
3.2. Expression of Myosin Heavy Chain Isoforms in SPORTS Rat Muscle

The upregulated expression of $P_{gc-1}α$ and $P_{gc-1}β$ in SPORTS rat SOL and EDL muscles, respectively, led to an investigation of myofiber types in SPORTS rats. The ratio of myosin heavy chain isoforms was electrophoretically determined in the SOL (Figure 2(a)) and EDL (Figure 2(b)) muscles of SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats. The composition of SOL muscle fibers (mainly types I and IIa) did not differ between SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats (Figure 2(c)). In contrast, the ratio of type IIa fibers was significantly higher in EDL muscles (usually mainly fast-twitch fibers) from SED-SPORTS, than from SED Wistar rats (Figure 2(d)), whereas the ratio of type IIX fibers did not significantly change in EDL muscles. The ratios of types I and IIB fibers were slightly decreased in the EDL muscles of SPORTS, compared with Wistar rats (Figure 2(d)).

3.3. Glucose Tolerance in SPORTS Rats

We evaluated glucose tolerance in SED Wistar, Trained Wistar and SED SPORTS rats. Consistent with previous findings [2], blood glucose levels were significantly lower in SED SPORTS, than in SED Wistar rats at 15, 30, and 60 min after an intraperitoneal injection of glucose (Figure 3(a)). Although moderate treadmill running for four weeks improved glucose tolerance in Wistar rats, blood glucose concentrations were higher in Trained Wistar than in SED Wistar rats (Figure 3(b)).
SPORTS rats throughout the experimental period (Figure 3(a)). Serum insulin levels during glucose tolerance tests were slightly lower in SED SPORTS than in SED Wistar rats but did not significantly differ among groups (Figure 3(b)). We also measured amounts of glycogen in the gastrocnemius muscles of SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats. The amount of muscle glycogen was significantly higher in SED SPORTS, than in SED Wistar rats (Figure 3(c)), suggesting that
better insulin sensitivity was involved in the increased amount of glycogen in muscle of SPORTS rats. We used DNA microarray analysis to further identify genes contributing to glucose tolerance in SOL muscles from SED Wistar, Trained Wistar and SED SPORTS rats. We identified 140 exercise-sensitive genes with >2-fold increased expression in the muscles of Trained Wistar compared with SED Wistar rats. We further compared 116 genes with >2-fold increased expression between SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats. Only 19 genes were upregulated in both Trained Wistar and SED SPORTS rats compared with SED Wistar rats (Figure 4(a)). We selected candidate genes involved in the better glucose tolerance in SPORTS rats among 97 genes with upregulated expression in SED SPORTS, but not Trained Wistar rats. We then focused on the erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 3 (Erbb3) gene (Figure 4(b)). Erbb3 protein
Figure 4. Identification of Erbb3 as a candidate gene contributing better glucose tolerance in SPORTS rats. (a) Classification of exercise-sensitive and SPORTS rat-specific genes using DNA microarray analysis. Ratios of 140 genes were >2-fold higher in SOL muscle of Trained Wistar, compared with SED Wistar rats, indicating that these genes are exercise-sensitive. The ratios of 116 genes were >2-fold higher in SED SPORTS, than in SED Wistar rats, indicating that these were specific to SPORTS rats. Only 19 genes were common between exercise-sensitive and SPORTS rat-specific genes. (b) Annotation of SPORTS rat-specific genes. Gene ontology analyzed using Subio Platform Software. (c) Expression of Erbb3 mRNA in skeletal muscles of sedentary SPORTS and Wistar rats. Data are shown as means ± SD (n = 7). Expression in sedentary Wistar rats is expressed as 1.0. *P < 0.05 compared with Wistar rats. EDL: extensor digitorum longus muscle; NS: not significant; SED: sedentary; SOL: soleus muscle.

binds neuregulin and stimulates glucose transport in skeletal muscle cells [14]. We confirmed that Erbb3 mRNA expression was upregulated in the SOL muscle of SED SPORTS rats compared with SED Wistar rats, but it was essentially identical in the EDL muscles of SED Wistar and SED SPORTS rats (Figure 4(c)).

3.4. Lipid Oxidation in Skeletal Muscle of SPORTS Rats

We evaluated lipid oxidation in the skeletal muscle of SED SPORTS rats, since they had less epididymal fat than SED Wistar rats despite similar body weight and food intake [2]. We found significantly more activity of β-HAD, a key lipid oxidation enzyme, in the SOL muscles in SED SPORTS, than in SED Wistar rats (Figure 5(a)). The β-HAD activity in EDL muscles was slightly higher in SED SPORTS, than in SED Wistar rats (Figure 5(a)). Comprehensive gene expression analyses revealed that the expression of genes associated with mitochondrial β-oxidation did not increase in the SOL muscle of SED SPORTS compared with SED Wistar rats (Figure 5(b)).

4. Discussion

Glucose tolerance was better in the SPORTS line of rats established by Morishima-Yamato et al. and they had less fat than Wistar rats [1]. The present study investigated the expression of genes contributing to glucose and fat metabolism in the skeletal muscle of SPORTS rats to account for their metabolic characteristics. The amount of expressed D-loop region was lower in the SOL muscles, but not the EDL muscles of SED SPORTS, compared with SED Wistar rats (Figure 1(a)), suggesting that the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats had impaired
enzyme activity of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. (a) Enzymatic activity of β-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase β-HAD in skeletal muscles of sedentary SPORTS and Wistar rats. Data are means ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05 compared with Wistar rats. (b) Expression of genes associated with lipid oxidation in SOL muscle of SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats analyzed using DNA microarrays. Genes with similar expression lie on line from origin to top right corner, and amount of expression is indicated by distance from origin. Scale on each axis is log scale. Numbers indicate expression of respective lipid oxidation-associated genes listed in this panel. EDL: extensor digitorum longus muscle; NS: not significant; SED: sedentary; SOL: soleus muscle.

Figure 5. Enzyme activity of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. (a) Enzymatic activity of β-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase β-HAD in skeletal muscles of sedentary SPORTS and Wistar rats. Data are means ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05 compared with Wistar rats. (b) Expression of genes associated with lipid oxidation in SOL muscle of SED SPORTS and SED Wistar rats analyzed using DNA microarrays. Genes with similar expression lie on line from origin to top right corner, and amount of expression is indicated by distance from origin. Scale on each axis is log scale. Numbers indicate expression of respective lipid oxidation-associated genes listed in this panel. EDL: extensor digitorum longus muscle; NS: not significant; SED: sedentary; SOL: soleus muscle.

mitochondrial biogenesis. However, genes encoding mitochondrial respiratory chain enzymes ATPase6 and COX6c were upregulated in the SOL, but not in the EDL muscles of SED SPORTS compared with SED Wistar rats. The respiratory activity per mitochondrion might be augmented via the transactivation of these genes in SED SPORTS rats. The amounts of Erbb3 mRNA expression and enzyme activity of β-HAD were also increased in the SOL, but not in the EDL muscles of SPORTS rats even when sedentary, suggesting that the skeletal muscle of SPORTS rats could utilize glucose and fat more rapidly than control Wistar rats. That is, the skeletal muscle, especially slow type SOL muscle, of SPORTS rats congenitally possesses higher metabolic activity, leading them to hyperactiv-
ity when housed with running wheels.

Both PGC-1α and PGC-1β regulate the expression of genes that encode proteins involved in the mitochondrial respiratory chains of skeletal muscle cells including Mt-Atp6 and Cox6c [13] [15]. Significantly more Pgc-1α mRNA was expressed in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS, than SED Wistar rats (Figure 1(d)). More Pgc-1β transcripts were found in the EDL muscle of SED SPORTS, than SED Wistar rats, whereas expression levels were similar in the SOL of both groups (Figure 1(e)). Both PGC-1α and PGC-1β might play distinct roles in regulating the expression of these genes between slow- and fast-twitch skeletal muscles.

The metabolic properties of skeletal muscles are reflected in the composition of the myofibers, and PGC-1α and PGC-1β drive the formation of slow-oxidative myofibers via the upregulation of type I and IIa, and highly oxidative type IIx myofibers, respectively [16] [17]. However, gene expression profiles of Pgc-1α and Pgc-1β could not explain the mechanism of the increased ratio type IIa myofibers in the EDL muscles of SED SPORTS rats. Signaling pathways that function to transactivate type IIa myosin independently of PGCs might be essential for the shift of fiber type in the EDL muscles of SED SPORTS rats.

The amounts of blood glucose and muscle glycogen were lower and higher, respectively, in SED SPORTS, than SED Wistar rats (Figure 3(a) and Figure 3(c)). We analyzed gene expression to identify candidate genes contributing to the better glucose tolerance in the SPORTS rats. Our comprehensive DNA microarray analysis revealed that the upregulated genes in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats were very different from the training-sensitive genes which were upregulated in Wistar rats. The mechanisms of glucose tolerance also seemed to differ between SPORTS and trained Wistar, even though exercise improved glucose tolerance [18]. We also found upregulated Erbb3 mRNA expression in the SOL muscle of SPORTS, but not in Trained Wistar rats (Figure 4(b)). Erbb3 is a potent receptor for neuregulin, which enhances the translocation of glucose transporter 4 to the surface of muscle cells independently of insulin signaling [14]. The upregulation of Erbb3 could be one mechanism of the better glucose tolerance in SED SPORTS rats.

The lower fat mass in SED SPORTS compared with SED Wistar rats implies impaired triglyceride synthesis or enhanced lipid oxidation in the skeletal muscle of SED SPORTS rats. The elevated activity of β-HAD in SED SPORTS than SED Wistar rats indicated that mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation is increased in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats (Figure 5(a)). However, the expression of genes associated with mitochondrial β-oxidation did not increase in the SOL muscle of SED SPORTS rats compared with SED Wistar rats (Figure 5(b)), indicating that the amounts of transcripts did not contribute to the increase in the β-HAD activity of SED SPORTS rats. The enzymes associated with β-oxidation might undergo posttranscriptional modification in the SOL muscles of SED SPORTS rats.
The present study showed that unique gene expression in the skeletal muscle (especially SOL) of SPORTS rats even when sedentary allows more rapid glucose and fatty acid utilization, leading to hyperactive running. We identified only 19 genes that were commonly upregulated in Trained Wistar and SED SPORTS rats, suggesting that the accelerated metabolic properties of SPORTS rats differ from those that are upregulated by exercise. However, we could not identify an absolute requirement of Erbb3 for better glucose tolerance and the mechanism to increase β-HAD activity in the skeletal muscles of SED SPORTS rats. Further investigation is required to elucidate these mechanisms and uncover novel approaches to improving metabolic disorders without the need for extreme exercise.

Acknowledgements

This study was implemented as part of JSPS KAKENHI to T. Nikawa (JP15H04960, 16H01645) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) of Japan.

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