

综述

HIFs、PPARs及AMPK在低氧训练减控体重中的调节机制

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摘要: 低氧暴露激活低氧诱导因子(hypoxia inducible factors, HIFs), 从而上调其靶基因的表达, 包括糖代谢相关蛋白如葡萄糖转运蛋白(glucose transporters, GLUTs)和糖酵解相关酶如乳酸脱氢酶A (lactate dehydrogenase A, LDHA)、醛缩酶A (aldolase A, ALDA)等基因, 因此HIFs参与葡萄糖氧化分解供能, 在介导机体低氧应答过程及减控体重中起重要作用。运动训练可激活过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors, PPARs), 其参与调控脂肪酸代谢、胰岛素敏感性 & 机体能量平衡, 对于减控体重具有积极作用; 另外, 低氧暴露或者是运动训练均可激活细胞内能量感受器AMP激活的蛋白激酶(5'-AMP activated protein kinase, AMPK), 促进葡萄糖和脂肪酸氧化进程, 促进肥胖机体减控体重。研究表明, 相比于单纯低氧暴露或运动训练, 低氧训练的双重刺激更有利于减控体重。低氧训练激活HIFs、PPARs及AMPK, 这三种因子作为糖脂代谢的关键调控因子, 是否在低氧训练减控体重过程中存在叠加效应? 本文结合前人研究, 综述HIFs、PPARs及AMPK三者在低氧训练下的相互作用, 以及以AMPK-HIFs轴和AMPK-PPARs轴为核心的低氧训练减控体重的可能机制, 为低氧训练应用于减控体重实践提供理论依据。

关键词: 低氧诱导因子; PPARs; AMP激活的蛋白激酶; 糖脂代谢; 减控体重

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Regulation mechanism of HIFs, PPARs and AMPK in hypoxic training-induced reduction of body weight

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Abstract: Hypoxic exposure activates hypoxia inducible factors (HIFs) to up-regulate the expression of its target genes. These genes encode glucose metabolism related proteins, such as glucose transporters (GLUTs) and glycolysis related enzymes, including lactate dehydrogenase A (LDHA) and aldolase A (ALDA). Therefore, HIFs participate in oxygenolysis of glucose and play an important role in mediating hypoxia response and weight loss. Exercise training influences fatty acid metabolism, insulin sensitivity and body energy balance through activating peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs), which plays an active role in losing weight. In addition, hypoxic exposure or exercise training can activate energy sensor 5'-AMP activated protein kinase (AMPK) in cells and promote oxidation of glucose and fatty acid and weight loss. It has been shown that hypoxic training exerts a better effects on controlling weight, compared with either hypoxic exposure or exercise training alone. This paper reviewed synergistic interactions among HIFs, PPARs and AMPK under hypoxic training and proposed possible mechanisms of hypoxic training-induced weight loss via AMPK-HIFs axis or AMPK-PPARs axis, thus providing theoretical guidance for application of hypoxic training in weight control.

Key words: hypoxia inducible factors; PPARs; 5'-AMP activated protein kinase; glucose and lipid metabolism; weight loss

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低氧暴露是指机体以任何形式暴露于高原自然低氧或人工低氧环境^[1], 低氧诱导因子 (hypoxia inducible factors, HIFs) 是低氧适应的细胞核转录因子, 低氧暴露通过 HIFs 激活其靶基因如葡萄糖转运蛋白 (glucose transporters, GLUTs)、乳酸脱氢酶 A (lactate dehydrogenase A, LDHA) 和醛缩酶 A (aldolase A, ALDA) 等来促进葡萄糖分解供能, HIFs 在介导机体低氧应答和减控体重方面具有重要作用; 运动训练激活的过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors, PPARs) 是一类细胞核转录因子, PPARs 激活后促进脂肪动员和脂肪酸氧化进程, 促进肥胖机体减控体重进程; 低氧暴露或运动训练均可激活 5'-磷酸腺苷激活的蛋白激酶 (5'-AMP activated protein kinase, AMPK), 作为细胞内能量感受器, AMPK 激活后将机体由合成代谢转化为分解代谢, 促进葡萄糖和脂肪酸氧化过程, 对于减控体重具有积极作用。

近年来众多研究表明, 与单纯低氧暴露或运动训练相比, 低氧训练的双重刺激更有利于减控体重。低氧训练作为新的减控体重的方式, 逐渐引起体育科学界的关注。Lei 等通过研究低氧训练对肥胖大鼠身体成分的影响发现, 低氧暴露、常氧训练及低氧训练后肥胖大鼠体重和体脂均有下降, 其中低氧训练肥胖大鼠体重、体脂下降最为显著, 且效果优于单纯低氧暴露或常氧训练^[2]。Wang 等以肥胖青少年为研究对象, 比较低氧训练和常氧训练对减控体重效果, 结果显示, 常氧训练和低氧训练均可以降低肥胖青少年体重、BMI 和体脂含量; 相比之下, 低氧训练对肥胖青少年减重效果更佳^[3], 其原因可能是低氧训练激活了 HIFs、PPARs 及 AMPK 三种糖脂代谢关键调控因子, 促进低氧训练减控体重。

低氧训练对机体的刺激具有组织特异性, 不同组织对低氧刺激的应答不同, 研究显示, 肝脏、骨骼肌和脂肪组织可能是低氧应答的特异性区域^[4], 低氧训练状态下, HIFs、PPARs 及 AMPK 作为糖脂代谢的关键调控因子在特异性区域内相互作用, 可能会形成 AMPK-HIFs 轴和 AMPK-PPARs 轴调节糖脂代谢, 进而介导肥胖机体减控体重进程。

1 低氧训练相关调节因子及相互关系

1.1 HIFs 结构与生理功能

HIFs 是指哺乳动物体内存在的一类介导低氧适应性反应的核转录因子, 能调节多种低氧反应性基

因表达。HIFs 属于基本的螺旋-环-螺旋 (basic helix-loop-helix, bHLH) 结构家族成员^[5], 已知 HIFs 家族包括 HIF-1、HIF-2 和 HIF-3, 均为低氧调控的 HIF- α 亚基以及稳定表达的 HIF- β 亚基构成的异二聚体。HIFs 是氧调节基因表达中的主要调节因子, 需要与低氧应答元件 (hypoxia response elements, HRE) 结合来激活低氧靶基因。低氧刺激可诱导 HIFs 转录、翻译及其活性^[6]。在 HIFs 的三种家族成员中, HIF-1 是发现最早、目前研究最透彻的一种转录因子, 在细胞、组织和器官等低氧暴露应激和适应中有关键调控作用^[7]。HIF-1 是一种随着细胞内氧浓度变化而调节基因表达的转录激活因子, HIF-1 有 α 和 β 两个亚基。HIF-1 α 为氧调节蛋白; HIF-1 β 也被称作芳香烃受体核转位蛋白 (aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator, ARNT), 它在细胞核内持续表达, 不受氧浓度的影响^[8]。

HIF-1 通过作用于低氧靶基因的 5' 启动子或 3' 增强子序列来调控多种基因表达^[9]。与糖代谢有关的低氧应答基因均存在 HIF-1 的结合位点, 而且具有共同的核心序列 5'-CGTG-3'^[10]。HIF-1 靶基因主要有 GLUT1、GLUT4、部分氧化酶和相关糖酵解酶, 包括 LDHA、ALDA、丙酮酸激酶 (pyruvic ketolase, PK)、烯醇化酶 1 (enolase 1, ENO1)、磷酸果糖激酶 (phosphofructokinase, PFK)、磷酸甘油酸 1 (phosphoglycerate kinase 1, PGK1) 和 3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 等基因^[11]。在低氧刺激下, HIF-1 可诱导多种低氧蛋白表达, 提高多种相关糖代谢酶活性, 促进糖代谢, 提高机体糖代谢能力。

1.2 PPARs

PPARs 属于细胞核受体超家族成员, 是基因表达调控中由配体激活的转录因子。哺乳类的 PPARs 可分为 PPAR α 、PPAR γ 、PPAR δ/β 三个亚型。在人类和啮齿类动物中, PPAR 亚型可存在不同的组织中, 例如, PPAR α 在代谢率较高的细胞中高表达, 参与肝脏^[12]、心肌^[13, 14]、骨骼肌、棕色脂肪和肾脏^[15] 的脂肪酸 β 氧化; PPAR δ/β 则在全身大部分组织中都有表达^[16], 也参与调节胰岛素敏感性、脂类氧化和能量代谢^[17]。PPAR γ 主要在白色脂肪^[18]、胃肠道^[19] 和巨噬细胞^[20] 中高表达, PPAR γ 参与脂肪细胞分化^[21], 对调节脂肪酸转运, 诱导脂肪从中心到周围的重新分布, 介导皮下脂肪沉积, 提高胰岛素敏感性等具有重要作用^[22], 同时 PPAR γ 还参

与调节脂肪酸代谢的多个环节,通过增加脂肪酸转运蛋白和脂肪酸转运酶的表达,刺激细胞摄入脂肪酸和向脂酰 CoA 的转化,从而促进脂类的氧化分解代谢^[23]。运动可激活 PPAR α ,促进肝脏和骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[24],同时运动可激活 PPAR γ 表达,调节糖代谢,促进胰岛素信号转导,减少脂肪沉积等^[25-27]。

1.3 AMPK

AMPK 是调控生物能量代谢的关键调节分子,是细胞内的“能量感受器”。低氧暴露或者运动训练下基础代谢率提高,ATP 消耗量增加,ATP/AMP 比值下降,AMPK 信号通路均可被激活,AMPK 活化使机体从合成代谢转化为分解代谢产生 ATP^[28]。低氧训练下活化的 AMPK 会抑制脂肪酸、三酰甘油、胆固醇等的合成代谢,提高糖酵解、葡萄糖摄取和脂肪酸氧化等分解代谢过程^[29]。同时,AMPK 还可通过参与某些激素和细胞因子的释放和表达,作用于下丘脑摄食中枢,调节摄食行为,进而参与调控体重^[30]。

1.4 低氧训练下HIFs、AMPK和PPARs三者之间的关系

研究显示,AMPK 对 HIF-1s 的转录活性及其靶基因的表达起重要作用^[31],AMPK 抑制剂可明显抑制低氧暴露下 HIF-1 α 转录^[32];低氧训练下 AMPK 的高表达可能对 HIFs 基因表达具有重要作用^[33]。这些研究提示,低氧训练可能通过 AMPK-HIFs 轴调节肥胖机体糖脂代谢进程,促进减控体重;同时,AMPK 是 PPAR γ 辅助激活因子 1 (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1, PGC-1) 的上游调控因子,可促进 PPARs 与 PGC-1 结合,促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化进程^[34,35],提示低氧训练可能通过 AMPK-PPARs 轴调控骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化供能,调节机体糖脂代谢。

2 低氧训练与糖代谢酶及相关调控因子

2.1 GLUTs

糖是生命活动的首要能源物质,低氧训练状态下其代谢会率先发生变化。葡萄糖是机体运输糖的主要形式,细胞对葡萄糖的摄取是通过细胞膜上的 GLUTs 来完成的。GLUTs 主要受胰岛素信号分子调节,在细胞膜上发挥生理作用。胰岛素与胰岛素受体结合可以动员囊泡内的 GLUTs 向细胞膜转位,使细胞膜上 GLUTs 的结合位点增多,调节葡萄糖

转运能力增强^[36]。骨骼肌约消耗 80% 的葡萄糖,目前已知有 6 种 GLUTs,骨骼肌主要表达 GLUT1 和 4。已有研究表明,在低氧暴露状态下,GLUTs 的基因表达和转运葡萄糖能力增强,骨骼肌葡萄糖含量增加^[37]。其可能机制是:(1)在低氧刺激下,HIF-1 可能通过上调胰岛素受体敏感性促进 GLUTs 的基因表达,从而增强其葡萄糖转运能力;(2)HIF-1 可能直接上调 GLUTs 的表达来增强其葡萄糖转运能力^[38]。与单纯低氧暴露相比,低氧训练激活 AMPK,也参与 GLUT4 的蛋白表达上调^[39],同时低氧训练也有助于骨骼肌中 PPAR γ mRNA 表达上调,提高外周胰岛素敏感性^[34]。由此可见,在低氧训练下,HIFs、AMPK 和 PPARs 共同作用,增加葡萄糖转运,提高葡萄糖摄取能力,这有利于改善糖尿病患者和肥胖症人群存在的胰岛素抵抗 (insulin resistance, IR) 现象。

2.2 糖代谢酶

机体正常生理活动所需的能量主要来源于葡萄糖有氧氧化和无氧酵解两种过程。葡萄糖有氧氧化是人体内糖氧化分解供能的主要途径,三羧酸循环是糖有氧氧化的重要阶段,琥珀酸脱氢酶 (succinate dehydrogenase, SDH) 是三羧酸循环中唯一与内膜结合的酶,在糖的有氧代谢中起着重要作用。研究显示,低氧暴露可提高腓肠肌 SDH 活性,提示低氧暴露能提高骨骼肌有氧代谢潜能^[40],高原低氧暴露安静状态下,机体有氧代谢能力提高^[41];也有研究表明,低氧训练能够促进 HIF-1 α 蛋白的表达,提高骨骼肌糖有氧代谢酶如 SDH 的活性,从而提高糖的有氧代谢能力,增强机体运动功能^[42]。由此可见,HIF-1 α 蛋白含量与 SDH 活性可能存在着一定的关系。

LDH 是糖无氧酵解过程中的重要调节酶,可催化丙酮酸还原成乳酸(糖酵解过程中的最后一个可逆反应)。研究显示,低氧训练能显著提高小鼠骨骼肌 HIF-1 α mRNA 和蛋白水平的表达,同时糖酵解相关的 ALDA 和 LDH 活性也显著上升^[43]。PK 是糖酵解途径上最后一个不可逆反应的关键酶。PK 催化磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸转变为丙酮酸并生成 ATP,从葡萄糖到丙酮酸是糖的无糖酵解和有氧氧化的共同代谢途径,因此 PK 对糖的代谢供能,对机体的能量代谢具有至关重要的意义。研究显示,低氧暴露显著提高 PK mRNA 表达,低氧训练可以通过上调腓肠肌 HIF-1 α 基因和蛋白的表达诱导 PK 基因表

达^[44]。低氧训练也可以诱导 HIF-1 α 的活性增加, HIF-1 α 活性的增加可以明显地提高糖酵解代谢的速率^[45]。低氧训练状态下, HIF-1 α 通过调节 LDH、ALD 和 PK 的表达, 增加糖酵解, 提高无氧代谢能力, 满足机体代谢需要, 进而提高机体无氧代谢能力。另外, 低氧训练激活的 AMPK 可活化糖酵解关键限速酶己糖激酶 (hexokinase, HK) 和 PFK, 促进糖酵解, 提高机体无氧酵解能力^[46]。

综上所述, 低氧训练对糖代谢相关酶的调控机制为: (1) 低氧暴露可能通过 HIF-1 调节糖有氧代谢酶的基因表达, 介导调节糖有氧代谢; (2) 在低氧训练的双重刺激下, HIF-1 可以诱导糖酵解酶相关编码基因转录活性增加, 如 ALDA、ENO1、LDHA、PFK 和 PK 等^[47], 而 AMPK 可提高相关糖酵解酶活性, 共同提高机体糖无氧酵解能力。低氧训练促进糖无氧代谢酶活性的增加, 从而在整体上提高机体糖代谢能力。

2.3 糖异生过程

肝脏是糖异生的主要场所, 葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶 (glucose-6-phosphatase, G6Pase) 是糖异生途径的限速酶, 转录因子叉头框蛋白 O1 (forkhead box O1, FoxO1) 和 AMPK 是肝脏糖异生的重要调节因子, FoxO1 活化后可与 G6Pase 的基因启动子结合, 从而激活 G6Pase 转录, 促进糖异生过程; AMPK 激活则可降低 FoxO1 和 G6Pase 结合, 进而抑制肝脏糖异生^[48–50]。因此, 低氧训练状态下, 活化的 AMPK 可通过调节 FoxO1 和 G6Pase 的活性来抑制糖异生过程, 另外还有研究表明 HIF-1 可以通过调节一些参与糖代谢物质的基因表达或通过抑制糖异生的过程促进糖分解代谢的进行^[43]。

综上所述, 低氧训练调控糖代谢的主要机制为: HIFs、AMPK 和 PPARs 共同作用提高葡萄糖转运功能, HIFs 和 AMPK 共同增加糖酵解作用, 抑制糖原合成和糖异生, 从而提高糖代谢能力 (图 1、2)。

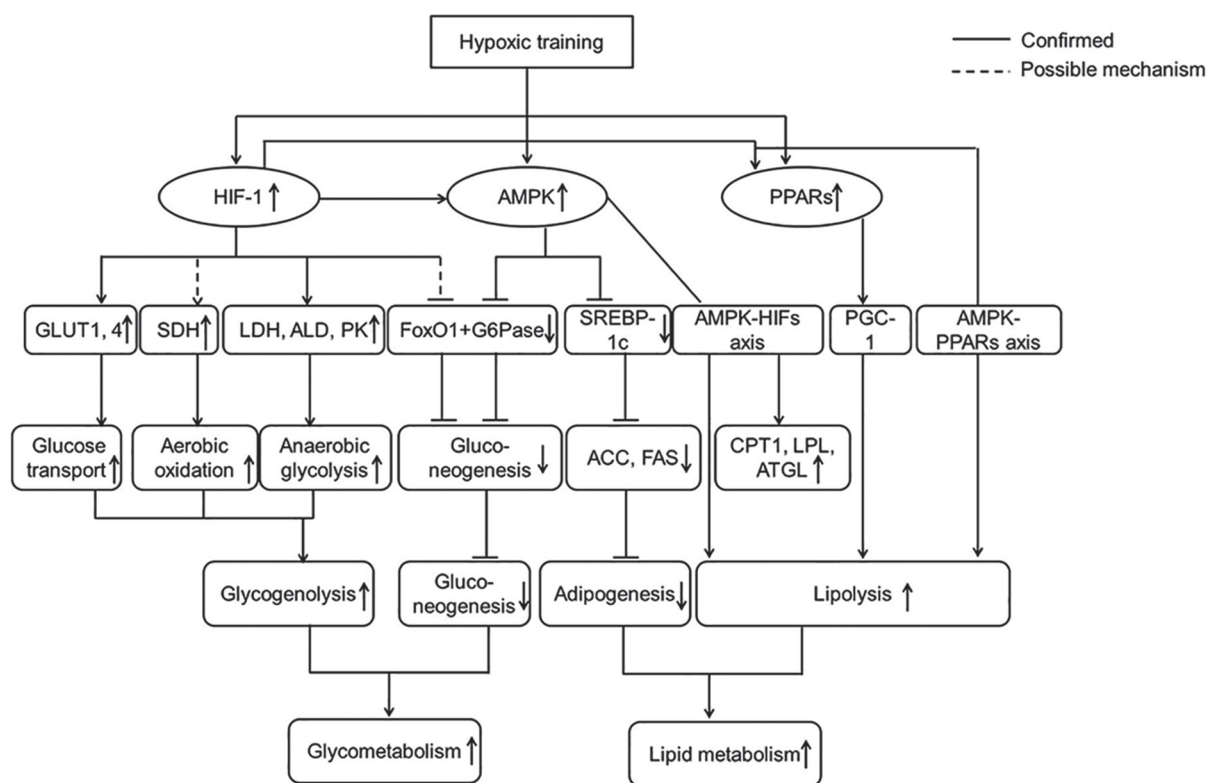


图 1. 低氧训练下机体糖脂代谢变化示意图

Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of changes on glucose and lipid metabolism under exercise training in hypoxia. It shows synergistic interactions between hypoxia inducible factors (HIFs), peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and 5'-AMP activated protein kinase (AMPK) under hypoxic training and possible mechanisms of hypoxic training-induced weight loss via AMPK-HIFs axis or AMPK-PPARs axis. GLUT, glucose transporter; SDH, succinate dehydrogenase; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; ALD, aldolase; PK, pyruvic ketolase; FoxO1, forkhead box O1; G6Pase, glucose-6-phosphatase; SREBP, sterol regulatory element-binding protein; PGC-1, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1; ACC, acetyl CoA-carboxylase; FAS, fatty acid synthase; CPT1, carnitine acyl transferase 1; LPL, lipoprotein lipase; ATGL, adipose triglyceride lipase.

度有关。在低氧训练初期, 脂肪酸合成增加, 向其他组织运送脂肪酸量增加, 促进骨骼肌和脂肪组织中的脂肪酸分解代谢。而低氧训练适应后, 由于能量摄入减少等原因, 能量消耗增加, 肝脏合成脂肪酸原料减少, 进而由合成代谢转为分解代谢。AMPK 通过调节下游基因 SREBP-1c 表达和转录活性, 从而调节肝脏脂肪代谢, 参与能量调控^[59]。长期低氧训练可能是通过激活的 AMPK 抑制 SREBP 活性, 从而抑制肝脏脂肪的合成。PPAR γ 有促进肝脏脂肪合成, 调节脂肪酸转运的功能。低氧训练可促进骨骼肌中 PPAR γ mRNA 的表达, 其在低氧训练早期增加脂肪合成的同时, 也促进脂肪酸转运, 调控脂肪酸氧化代谢^[60]; 由此推测, 在低氧训练适应后, 脂肪合成来源减少, PPAR γ 主要作用体现在调节脂肪酸转运上。

3.2 脂肪酸分解酶

CPT1 是脂肪酸 β 氧化产生 ATP 过程的限速酶, CPT1 是存在于线粒体内膜的酰基转移酶, 在转运脂肪酸通过线粒体内膜的过程中起重要作用。CPT1 水平与体脂含量相关, 其活性增高有利于脂肪酸分解, 降低体脂率^[61]。研究显示, 在低氧暴露下, 骨骼肌中 CPT1 活性增强, 脂肪酸氧化供能增强。低氧训练激活 AMPK 的表达, 从而调节骨骼肌 CPT1 的蛋白水平, 进而促进脂肪酸氧化^[62]。同时, 低氧训练激活的 PPAR α 和 δ/β 可通过调节其相同靶基因 CPT1 活性来调节脂肪酸氧化速率^[63]; 脂肪甘油三酯脂肪酶 (adipose triglyceride lipase, ATGL) 又称激素敏感脂肪酶 (hormone sensitive lipase, HSL), 将三酰甘油水解为二酰甘油和脂肪酸, 是脂肪动员的限速酶。研究表明, 低氧训练 3 周可提高脂肪组织 ATGL mRNA 表达^[58]。脂蛋白脂肪酶 (lipoprotein lipase, LPL) 是将甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) 分解成甘油和游离脂肪酸 (free fatty acid, FFA) 反应过程的限速酶, 在脂类代谢和转运中有着重要作用。低氧暴露激活大鼠下丘脑 - 垂体 - 肾上腺皮质系统和交感神经 - 儿茶酚胺系统, 促进骨骼肌中 LPL 活性和表达增加, 提高脂肪分解代谢速率^[64], 可能原因是低氧训练激活了 PPAR γ , 促进其靶基因 LPL、ATGL mRNA 及蛋白表达^[65], 激活的 PPAR α 也可直接促进肝脏 LPL 基因的表达, 促进肝脏脂肪分解代谢^[66]。同时, 低氧训练也可通过激活 AMPK 增加 HSL 表达以促进脂肪动员, 增加 LPL 促进骨骼肌脂肪酸氧化^[67]。

综上, 低氧训练早期 AMPK、PPARs 可促进脂肪合成, 但长期可明显抑制肝脏脂肪合成, PPARs 增加脂肪酸转运, AMPK-HIFs 轴和 AMPK-PPARs 轴共同调节骨骼肌和脂肪组织脂肪酸分解, 促进脂肪酸 β 氧化, 提高脂肪酸氧化供能比例, 降低体脂率, 对减控体重有积极作用 (图 1、2)。

4 低氧训练对激素水平的调节

胰岛素和瘦素都是调节机体能量代谢的重要激素, 瘦素和脂联素是由脂肪细胞分泌, 参与脂肪代谢的两种重要激素。低氧训练促进减控体重的现象是否与上述三种激素有关呢? 胰岛素、瘦素、脂联素在低氧训练状态下其水平如何?

糖尿病患者和肥胖人群体内会出现 IR 现象, IR 是导致肥胖的因素之一, 肥胖也会诱发 IR, 肥胖与 IR 相互作用, 进入恶性循环状态。瘦素由脂肪组织分泌参与脂代谢调控, 一方面, 瘦素可以作用于下丘脑抑制促食欲的神经肽 Y (neuropeptide Y, NPY) 的释放, 从而抑制食欲; 另一方面, 瘦素可以作用于胰腺、肝脏、骨骼肌和脂肪等组织, 调节糖脂分解代谢, 促进能量消耗^[68]。胰岛素能促进瘦素的合成、分泌, 而瘦素对胰岛素的合成与分泌具有抑制作用, 二者相互作用, 共同调节机体能量代谢。研究表明, 低氧暴露既可直接刺激瘦素释放^[69, 70], 又可明显抑制大鼠胰岛素分泌^[71]。PPAR γ 可以通过调节脂质激酶 PI3K, 促进其亚基与胰岛素受体底物相结合, 提高胰岛素作用^[72]。PPAR γ 在瘦素信号转导途径中, 可以通过减少瘦素合成, 减少瘦素对胰岛素分泌的抑制作用^[73]。低氧训练激活的 AMPK 也有双向增加胰岛素作用的功能^[74]。

脂联素可以提高肌肉和肝脏的胰岛素敏感性, 促进脂肪酸氧化, 降低体脂含量。脂联素分泌减少与 IR 有关, 肥胖人群中脂联素水平较常人低^[75]。有研究表明, 肥胖青少年低氧训练 4 周前后可出现血清脂联素水平上升, 但未有统计学意义^[76], 其可能原因与低氧训练的时间和强度有关, 低氧暴露可降低脂联素水平, 升高瘦素水平^[77], 可能是瘦素水平较高时, 会抑制脂联素分泌。低氧训练对于脂联素水平的作用究竟如何, 脂联素在低氧训练状态下的机制如何还需进一步研究。瘦素和脂联素参与脂肪代谢和能量调节与 AMPK 信号通路有关^[78]。同时, PPAR γ 也有促进脂联素信号转导的功能, 调节脂肪代谢^[79]。

可以推测,低氧训练状态下,在PPARs和AMPK共同作用下,瘦素、胰岛素和脂联素相互作用,提高肥胖机体对胰岛素的敏感性,改善肥胖体内IR状态,调节肥胖机体糖脂代谢,促进肥胖机体能量分解代谢,对减控体重具有积极的意义。

5 展望

低氧暴露主要通过抑制摄食量和增加能量消耗这两方面减轻体重,其中主要是体脂的降低。研究显示,常压低氧暴露安静状态下,能量负平衡主要是能量摄入减少的结果^[80]。动物实验研究显示,低氧训练较单纯低氧暴露更能诱导机体HIF-1的生成,从而介导一系列低氧应答反应,包括促进一些有利于机体应答反应的基因及其产物的生成^[81]。低氧训练状态下,脂肪酸氧化供能比例增加,有节约糖供能的作用^[82],同时也有减控体重的效果。

低氧训练可通过HIFs、PPARs和AMPK三种因子共同调节糖脂代谢酶相关活性,调节瘦素、胰岛素和脂联素的分泌和作用,改善肥胖机体糖脂代谢紊乱现象。目前可以通过高原低氧、平原低氧、运动低氧等这些外部低氧暴露方式来调节机体对低氧环境的适应,以提高机体糖代谢,促进脂肪分解,调节机体能量分解代谢,从而达到减控体重的目的。

近年来,低氧训练对减控体重的积极作用引起了体育科学界的极大关注,低氧训练对减控体重、促进健康和改善体质的作用日益突出^[83],目前低氧训练已经是减控体重的新趋势。但是,低氧训练减控体重中仍有一些亟待解决的问题,比如低氧训练通过PPAR γ 和PGC-1 α 调节脂肪酸氧化机制,低氧训练对脂联素的作用,低氧训练刺激去除后体重是否反弹,以及低氧训练对机体糖脂代谢作用的长期效应,还有待进一步探讨。

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