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The effect of an endurance training period with cellular Anti-aging purpose on telomerase enzyme activity in cardiac tissue and peripheral blood lymphocytes in male rats

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study is to evaluate effect of moderate endurance training activily on cellular antiaging process by modulation of telomeraze enzyme content in cardiac tissue and penipheral blood eylymphocytes in male rats.

Methods: Samples were rats provided by Pastear Institate of Iran. They were randomly assigned into two groups leacth composed of 8 rats.

Results: 2 weeks ware allocated for adaptation to environment and changes of biological rhythm (1st week), and familiarity with treadmill (2nd week). major protocal began after that, which includes a session of moderate daily exercise for fine days per week. Exercise continued for 16 weeks whilk the control group were sedentary. During the 1st eighth weeks speed of ranning on treadmill increased from 15m/min to 25m/min and reine from 15 minutes to 25 minutes progressirely, but in tensity was unchanged during the 2nd eighth weeks period. One day after and to the protocol, Samples were collected in fasting situation. the results showed that moderate endurance training

have a statistically significant effect on increasing telomerase enzyme content in cardiac tissue ($P=0/004$), and lymphocytes ($p=0/004$).

Conclusion: In Summary, results suggested that moderate, regular physical activity (60-65% v_{O2max}) have an induction effect in telomerase content and length stability, which in turn lead to cellular viability improvement and genomic stability that play an anti-aging role.

Keywords: long-term exercise, aging, telomere and telomerase