

# METABOLISMO ENERGETICO E PRESTAZIONE 2

Modulo 1

Energetica muscolare durante esercizio:

Concetti di Energia, Lavoro, Potenza. **Fonti energetiche. Metabolismo anaerobico alattacido e lattacido. Soglia anaerobica.** Metabolismo aerobico. Adattamenti energetici muscolari da allenamento aerobico e anaerobico. Recupero dall'esercizio. Ricostruzione delle riserve energetiche. Rimozione dell'acido lattico. Misurazione del costo energetico dell'esercizio e del rendimento. Massimo consumo di ossigeno. Fibre muscolari e differenti tipi di unità motorie: utilizzazione durante la prestazione.

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## AGGIUSTAMENTI




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## Classificazione delle attività sportive

- Attività ad impegno prevalentemente **anaerobico LATTACIDO (20-45 s)**
- Attività ad impegno **aerobico-anaerobico massivo (45 s - 4-5 min)**
- Attività ad impegno prev. **aerobico (>4-5 min)**
- Attività ad impegno **aerobico-anaerobico alternato**
- Attività di potenza ad impegno prevalentemente **anaerobico ALATTACIDO** (1. forza; 2. impulsive; 3. propulsive)
- Attività di destrezza (1. con notevole imp. muscolare; 2. con imp. muscolare posturale e direzionale; 3. con scarso impegno muscolare)
- Attività ad impegno combinato

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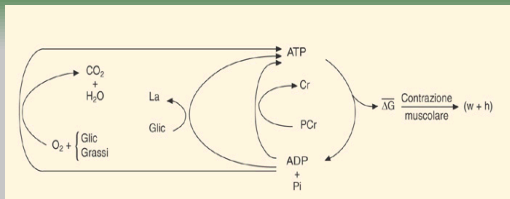
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## Utilizzazione dei sistemi energetici




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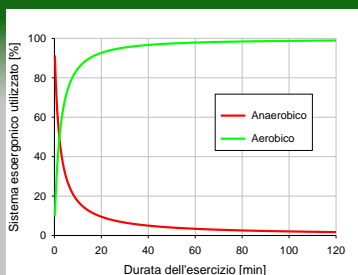
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## Utilizzazione dei sistemi energetici




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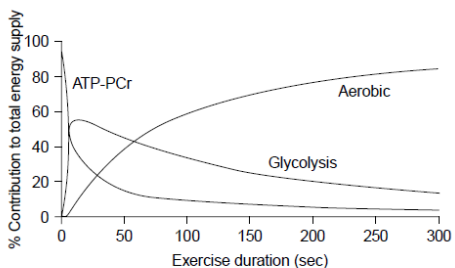
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**Fig. 3.** Relative energy system contribution to the total energy supply for any given duration of maximal exercise. The figure graphically represents information often presented in tabular form for any given exercise duration; it does not illustrate the time course of the energy systems. Aerobic contribution data

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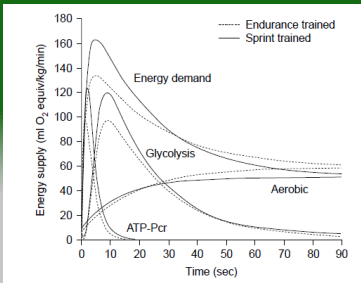
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**Fig. 4.** Relative contribution of the 3 energy systems to the total energy supply during 90 seconds of all-out cycle exercise. Participants were 6 male sprint-trained cyclists [mean maximal oxygen uptake ( $\dot{V}O_{2max}$ ) = 58 ml/kg/min] and 3 endurance-trained triathletes (mean  $\dot{V}O_{2max}$  = 65 ml/kg/min). Data from Gastin and Lawson.<sup>[19]</sup> ATP-Pcr = alactic component of the anaerobic energy system.

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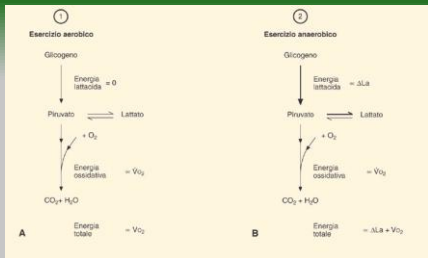
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## Utilizzazione dei sistemi energetici




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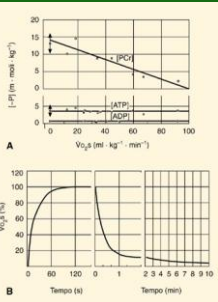
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## Il sistema Anaerobico Alattacido



Concentrazione dei fosfati altamente energetici (–P) nel muscolo isolato durante lavoro aerobico allo stato stazionario ( $VO_{2s}$ ).

Consumo di ossigeno durante esercizio e restauro. La caduta della PCr avviene nei primi minuti di esercizio, quando il  $VO_2$  non ha ancora raggiunto lo stato stazionario; la sua risintesi avviene nei primi minuti di restauro quando  $VO_2 >$  di riposo.

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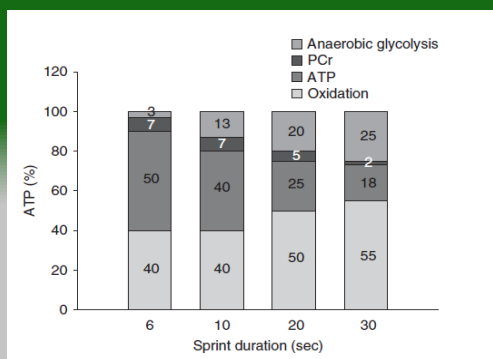
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adapted from Bogdanis et al. [128, 135, 136]  
Gaitanos et al. [132] Medbø and Tabata [139] and Spriet et al. [140]

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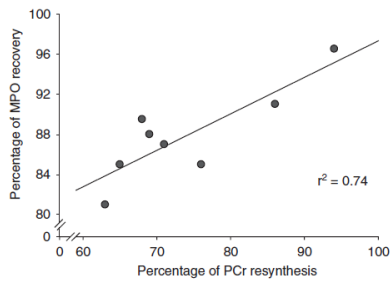


Fig. 2. Relationship between the percentage of phosphocreatine (PCr) resynthesized during the 3-minute recovery period and the mean power output (MPO) achieved during the 6-second sprint (relative to resting value) performed 3 minutes after a 30-second cycle sprint (reproduced from Bogdanis et al. [143] with permission).

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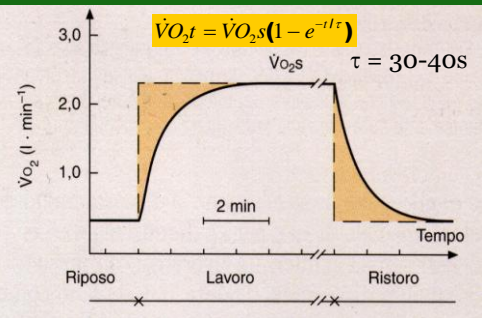
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## Il sistema Lattacido




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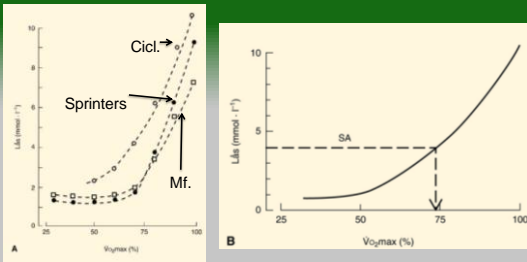
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## Accumulo di Lattato




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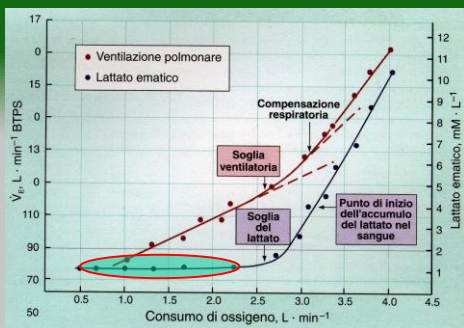
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## L'accumulo di lattato




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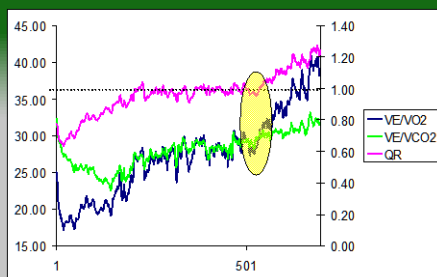
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## Metodo degli Equivalenti




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## La Soglia Anaerobica [SA]



Zona di passaggio da un metabolismo di tipo aerobico ad un metabolismo di tipo "misto".

Accumulo ematico di Lattato

**[La<sup>+</sup>] > 4mmoli**

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## SA: Ipotesi



### 1. IPOSSIA DISTRETTUALE:

*Presenza di zone ipo-ossigenate e costrette a lavorare in anaerobiosi*

### 2. EFFETTO MASSA DEL PIRUVATO

*Produzione massiva di piruvato con conseguente insufficiente smaltimento*

### 3. RECLUTAMENTO FIBRE IIB

### 4. RIDUZIONE CLEARANCE DEL [La<sup>+</sup>]

*Insufficienza del Ciclo di Port*

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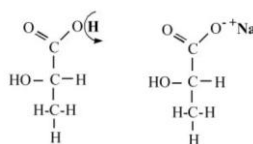
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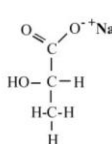
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Robert A. Robergs, Farzenah Ghiasvand and Daryl Parker  
*Am J Physiol Regulatory Integrative Comp Physiol* 287:502-518, 2004. doi:10.1152/ajpregn.00114.2004

## Biochemistry of exercise-induced metabolic acidosis



Lactic Acid



Sodium Lactate

Table 1. A summary of the physical properties of lactic acid

Property	Value
Chemical formula	CH <sub>3</sub> -CHOH-COOH
Molecular wt (g/mol)	90.0
Solubility	Water, ethanol, ethyl ether
pKa (37°C)	3.87
Heat of combustion	521 kcal/mol

STRUTTURA CHIMICA  
DELL'ACIDO LATTICO

3.6 kcal/g  
0,321 kcal/mmol

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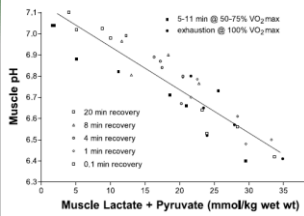
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The unquestioned acceptance of a lactic acidosis is a hallmark of almost all of the basic and applied science research of muscle metabolism since the 1920s. For example, Margaria et al. (32) demonstrated that the lactic acid concentration in the blood is concomitant with changes in blood pH.



Despite the efforts of academics to teach students that results from correlation do not imply cause and effect, it seems that on the topic of lactic acidosis, the world's leading scientists and academics have and continue to make this error. As such, there is a need to define what is a fact and what is a construct. A fact is defined as "something that has actual existence; that has objective reality" (58). Conversely, when applied to the topic of research methods and design, a construct is defined as an improper, nonfactual interpretation that has mistakenly been accepted as fact. The belief that lactate production releases a proton and causes acidosis (lactic acidosis) is a construct and, as such, needs to be corrected.

Table 2. The reactions of glycolysis balanced for charge, protons, and water

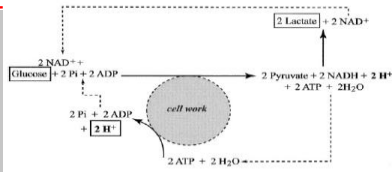
#	Reactions	Enzyme	H <sup>+</sup> source	
			Glc	Gly
<i>GAP from glycogen</i>				
	Glycogen <sub>n</sub> + P <sub>i</sub> <sup>-</sup> → Glycogen <sub>n-1</sub> + Glucose 1-phosphate	Phosphorylase		
	Glucose 1-phosphate → Glucose 6-phosphate	Phosphoglucomutase		
<i>GAP from glucose</i>				
	Glucose + MgATP <sup>2-</sup> → Glucose 6-phosphate <sup>2-</sup> + MgADP <sup>2-</sup> + H <sup>+</sup>	Hexokinase	1	
<i>Glycolysis</i>				
1	Glucose 6-phosphate <sup>2-</sup> → Fructose 6-phosphate <sup>2-</sup>	Glucose 6-phosphate isomerase		
2	Fructose 6-phosphate <sup>2-</sup> + MgATP <sup>2-</sup> → Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate <sup>4-</sup> + MgADP <sup>2-</sup> + H <sup>+</sup>	6-Phosphofruktokinase	1	1
3	Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate <sup>4-</sup> → Dihydroxyacetone phosphate + Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate <sup>2-</sup>	Aldolase		
4	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate → Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate <sup>2-</sup>	Triose Phosphate Isomerase		
5	3 Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 NAD <sup>+</sup> + 2 P <sub>i</sub> <sup>-</sup> → 2 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 NADH + 2 H <sup>+</sup>	Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate dehydrogenase	2	2
6	2 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 MgADP <sup>2-</sup> → 2 3-phosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 MgATP <sup>2-</sup>	Phosphoglycerate kinase		
7	2 3-phosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup> → 2 2-phosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup>	Phosphoglycerate mutase		
8	2 2-phosphoglycerate <sup>2-</sup> → 2 phosphoenolpyruvate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 H <sub>2</sub> O	Phosphoglycerate hydratase		
9	2 phosphoenolpyruvate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 MgADP <sup>2-</sup> + 2 H <sup>+</sup> → 2 pyruvate <sup>2-</sup> + 2 MgATP <sup>2-</sup>	Pyruvate kinase	-2	-2
		Net protons per 2 pyruvate	2	1

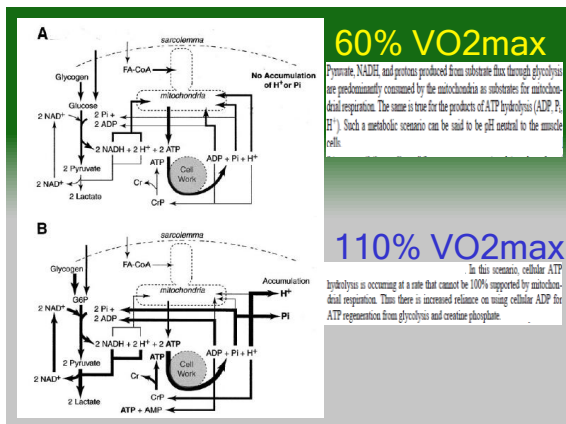
<sup>-</sup> Proton source refers to the number of protons released (positive numbers) or consumed (negative numbers). Either glucose (Glc) or glycogen (Gly) fuel glycolysis. Adapted from Stryer (54).

**La liberazione di protoni dalla glicolisi avviene SENZA ALCUNA produzione di acidi metabolici**

**L'IDROLISI DELL'ATP → ADP è la MAGGIORE FONTE DI H<sup>+</sup>**

The increase in intracellular P<sub>i</sub> is not proportional to, and in fact considerably less than, the accumulated total of ATP hydrolysis. During ATP hydrolysis, the ADP and P<sub>i</sub> produced both function as substrates for glycolysis to produce ATP (Table 2, Fig. 11), leaving the free proton to accumulate when buffering and transport systems for proton efflux from the cell have been surpassed. Free P<sub>i</sub> is also a substrate for glycogenolysis and is transported into the mitochondria as a substrate in oxidative phosphorylation. As such, P<sub>i</sub> accumulation is not stoichiometric to ATP turnover and occurs when there is a greater rate of cytosolic ATP turnover than cellular ATP supply.






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**IS THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN LACTATE PRODUCTION AND THE TRUE BIOCHEMICAL CAUSE OF ACIDOSIS REALLY THAT IMPORTANT?**

This is the crucial question that all physiologists must be able to answer. There are several examples of why the correct cause of metabolic acidosis needs to be accepted, communicated in education, and used in research interpretation and publication.

*Sports physiology, coaching, and training.* An acceptance of the true biochemistry of metabolic acidosis means that terms and descriptions used throughout sports physiology and coaching need to be changed. The terms "lactate" or "lactic acid" need to be removed from any association with the cause of acidosis or the training that is used to delay the onset of acidosis.

**ALLENARE I MITOCONDRI!!!!**

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**PUNTI CHIAVE**

- Non vi è alcuna evidenza biochimica per il costrutto dell'acidosi lattica.
- L'acidosi metabolica è causata dall'aumentato impegno mitocondriale nel turnover dell'ATP. La produzione di lattato è essenziale perché il muscolo produca NAD citosolico per sostenere continuamente la sintesi di ATP dalla glicolisi.
- La produzione di lattato, inoltre, consuma due protoni e, per definizione, RITARDA l'acidosi. Infine, il lattato facilita anche la rimozione di protoni dal muscolo.
- Sebbene l'accumulo di lattato ematico o muscolare siano buoni indicatori indiretti dell'aumento della liberazione di protoni, dunque della potenziale diminuzione del pH intracellulare ed ematico, questa relazione non può essere interpretata come una relazione di causa-effetto.

Robarge, Robert A., Farnesh Ghasevand, and Daryl Parker. Biochemistry of exercise-induced metabolic acidosis. Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol 287: R802-R816, 2004

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## Stima dell'Impegno Anaerobico

Non è ancora disponibile un metodo completamente accettabile per determinare la capacità anaerobica di un soggetto. Alcuni metodi ne consentono una stima approssimata:

- Analisi del consumo di ossigeno in eccesso al termine dell'esercizio (EPOC) – disaccoppiamento tra consumo di ossigeno e richieste energetiche durante il recupero
- Stima dell'accumulo muscolare di lattato su campioni ematici; stima della soglia lattato (LT)
- Uso del test di massimo deficit di ossigeno accumulato, il test di potenza critica, il test di Wingate, sono tecniche promettenti anche se con alcuni limiti

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## Il progetto "Atene 2004"

Una popolazione "Speciale": Il Club Olimpico



12 Atleti



6 M (5J + 1L)

6 F (5J + 1L)

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Età: 26±4 aa          | • Età: 28±1.5 aa      |
| • Peso: 109± 29.3 kg    | • Peso: 63.8±7.1 kg   |
| • Statura: 184.5±7.6 cm | • Statura: 167.2±7 cm |
| • BMI: 31.7±6.7         | • BMI: 22.7 ±1.9      |



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## Obiettivi e Domande

### Obiettivo del progetto

Delineare il profilo fisiologico (metabolico) in un gruppo selezionato di atleti di judo di alta qualificazione appartenenti al "Club Olimpico".

### Domande

1. Quanto omogeneo è un gruppo costituito da atleti di alta qualificazione?
2. In che modo e in quale misura le stesse metodiche di allenamento producono gli stessi risultati?
3. Quale relazione esiste - se esiste - tra risultati forniti dai Test di laboratorio e la prestazione in gara?



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## Sviluppo del progetto

1. Valutazione della Potenza Aerobica
2. Valutazione della Potenza Anaerobica
3. Valutazione dell'impegno metabolico e cardiaco durante un test "Tipo gara"
4. Test di potenza (arti inferiori)
  1. Special Judo Fitness Test, SJFT
  2. Test di Bosco



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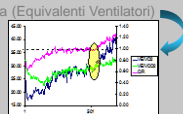
## Potenza Aerobica

Test di Massima Potenza Aerobica - MPA  
Test di Bruce (modificato)



### MISURE EFFETTUATE

- Massima potenza aerobica ( $\dot{V}O_2\max$ )
- Produzione di Anidride carbonica ( $\dot{V}CO_2$ )
- Ventilazione polmonare (VE)
- Frequenza cardiaca (Fc)
- Soglia Anaerobica (Equivalenti Ventilatori)



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## Potenza Anaerobica

Test di Wingate arti inferiori (WANt 30-s)

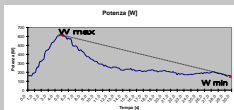
### • RISCALDAMENTO (5 min)

Potenza costante: 70W (M), 40W (F)  
Frequenza di pedalata: 60 rpm

### • TEST

30 sec alla velocità massima possibile  
Carico frizionale: 80% peso corporeo (M)  
77% peso corporeo (F)

### • RECUPERO



### MISURE EFFETTUATE

- Picco di potenza (entro 5-10 sec)
- Potenza media (durante i 30 sec)



- Determinazione del Lattato [La<sup>-</sup>]
- Basale, Fine test, Recupero passivo (20- min)



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## Test "Tipo gara"



**Durata:** 5 Minuti effettivi

**Intensità:** Massimale

**Misure effettuate:**

- ↳ **Lattato amatico**
  - Basale
  - Fine combattimento
  - Recupero passivo
- ↳ **Frequenza cardiaca**
  - Monitoraggio continuo



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## Risultati - MPA

MPA	VO <sub>2max</sub> (l/min)	VO <sub>2max</sub> (ml/kg/min)	FC <sub>max</sub> (b/min)	VO <sub>2SA</sub> (ml/kg/min)	VO <sub>2SA</sub> (%VO <sub>2max</sub> )	FC <sub>SA</sub> (b/min)	FC <sub>SA</sub> (%FC <sub>max</sub> )
MASCHI	4.4 ± 0.7	47.3 ± 10.0	185 ± 8	38.2 ± 9.5	80.8 ± 9.4	160 ± 11	84.2 ± 5.9
FEMMINE	3.3 ± 0.3	32.9 ± 4.4	162 ± 10	46.1 ± 5.8	86.5 ± 2.7	163 ± 13	86.3 ± 7



VO <sub>2max</sub> (l/min)	VO <sub>2max</sub> (ml/kg/min)	FC <sub>max</sub> (b/min)
P. MEDI		
4.5 ± 0.5	54.6 ± 7.1	185 ± 9
P. MAX		
5.3 ± 0.8	40 ± 9.3	185 ± 8



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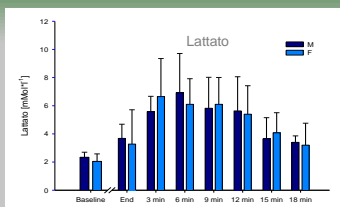
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## Risultati - WAnT

30-s WAnT	Peak Power (Watt)	PP/kg (Watt/kg)	Mean Power (Watt)	MP/kg (Watt/kg)	La* (mmol·l <sup>-1</sup> )
MASCHI	1235.6 ± 202.2	12.06 ± 2.37	557.53 ± 86	5.45 ± 1.1	6.9 ± 2.8
FEMMINE	635.4 ± 21.1	9.52 ± 1.06	285.54 ± 11	4.28 ± 0.5	6.6 ± 2.7



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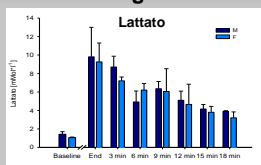
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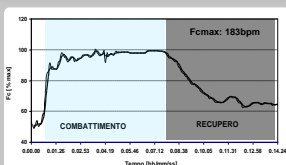
## Risultati - Il test "Tipo Gara"

GARA	Fc (b·min <sup>-1</sup> )	Lattato (mMol·l <sup>-1</sup> )
MASCHI	180±10 (173-194)	9.9±3 (6.7-13.1)
FEMMINE	176±6 (172-180)	9.2±2 (7.8-10.7)

### Tutti gli Atleti



### Atleta: RM



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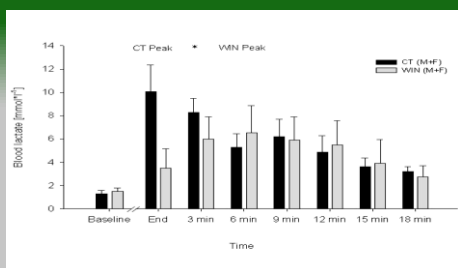
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## CONFRONTO LATTATO




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