



# EFFECT OF SIX WEEKS OF SWIMMING TRAINING ON FGF-21 AND PNPLA-3 GENES EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH PCOS

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# INTRODUCTION

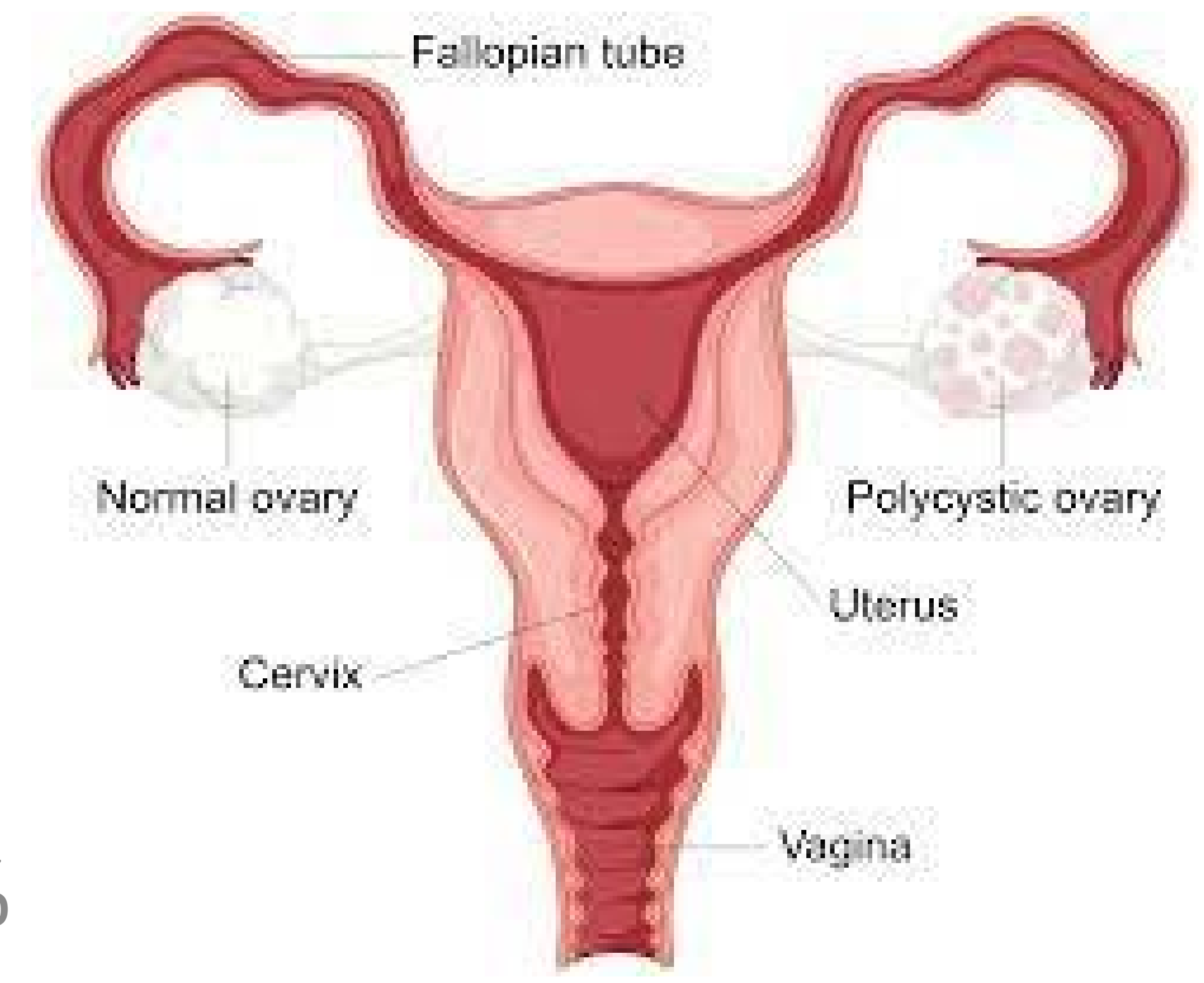
Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is most common endocrine disorder reproductive age, affecting 15–20% women.

Stein and Leventhal initially described it in 1935.

Prevalence of PCOS

Iran: 11.7%

Rotterdam: 14.4





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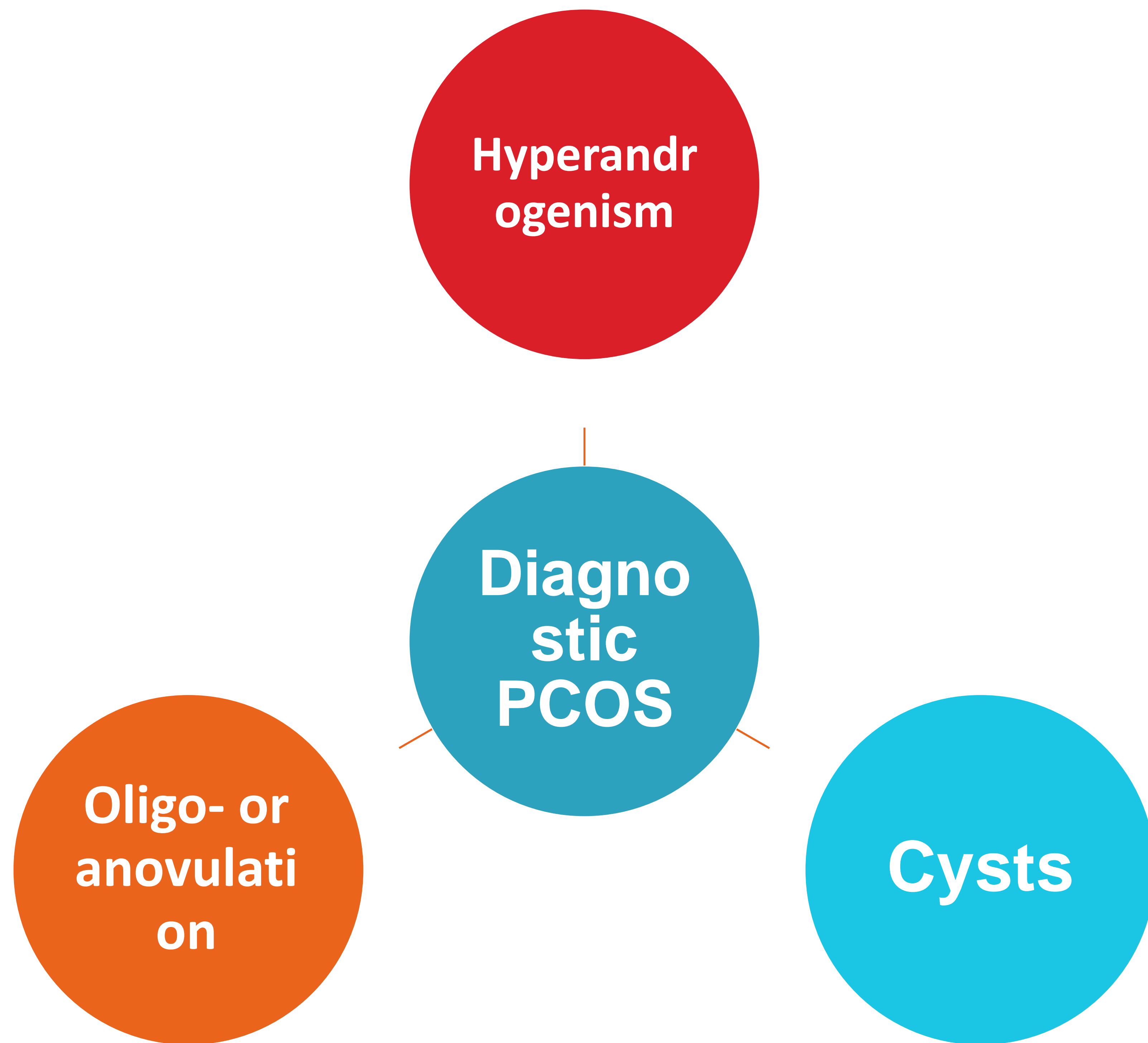


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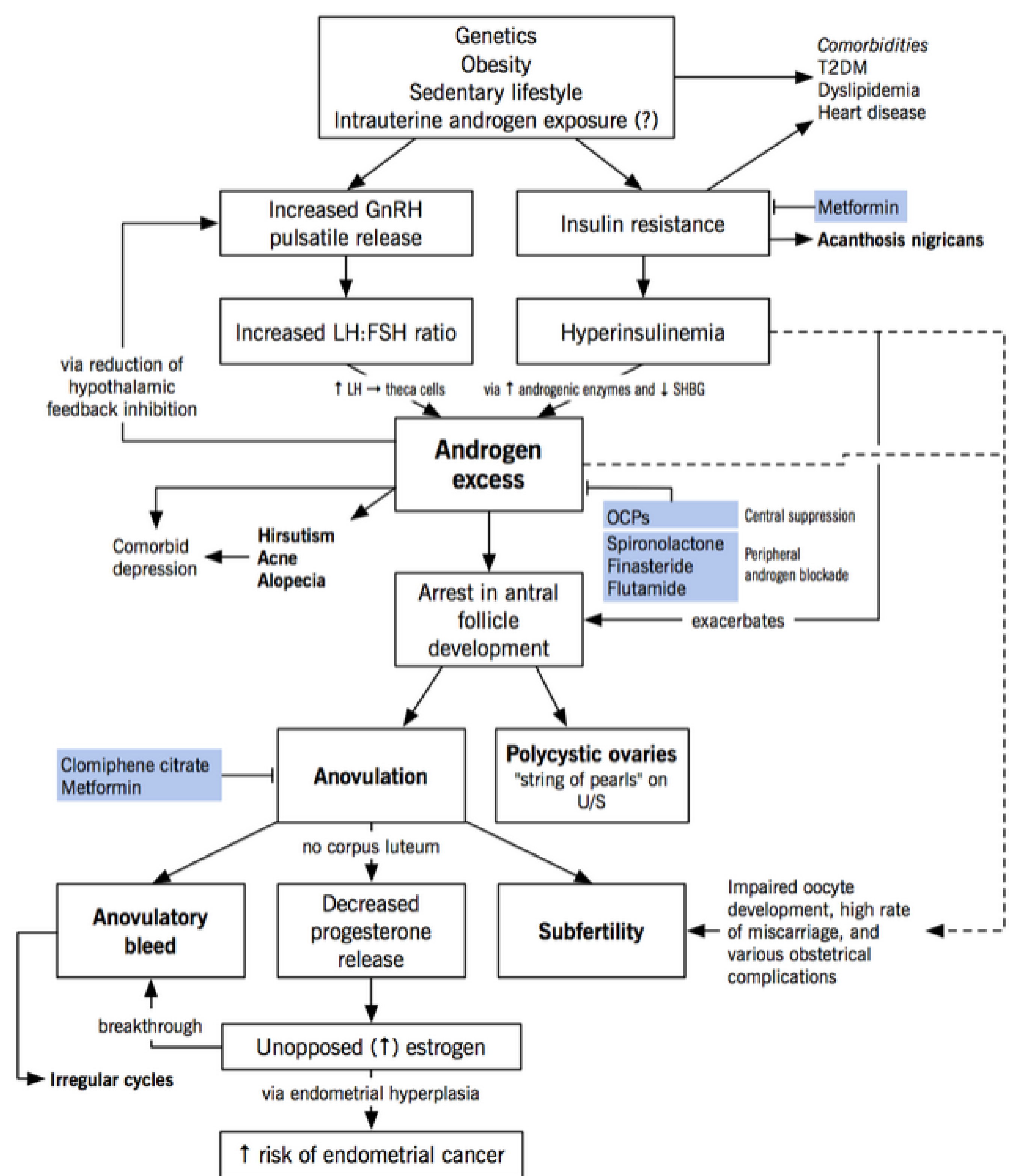
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## Pathophysiology of PCOS

Alex Rotstein, Ragini Srinivasan, and Eric Wong



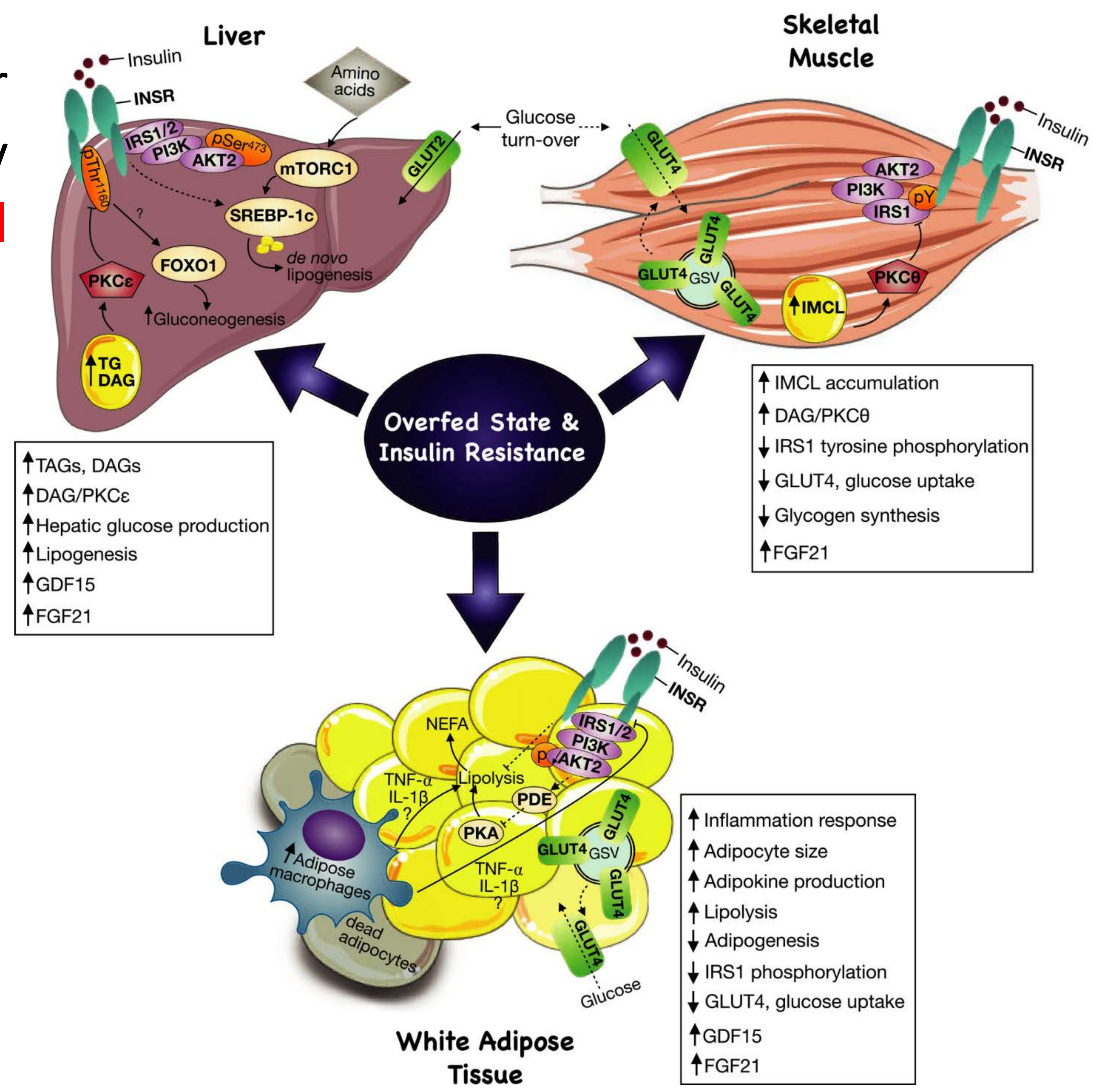
65-90% PCOS FAT  
 25-45% PCOS not fat

80-85% PCOS  
 NAFLD



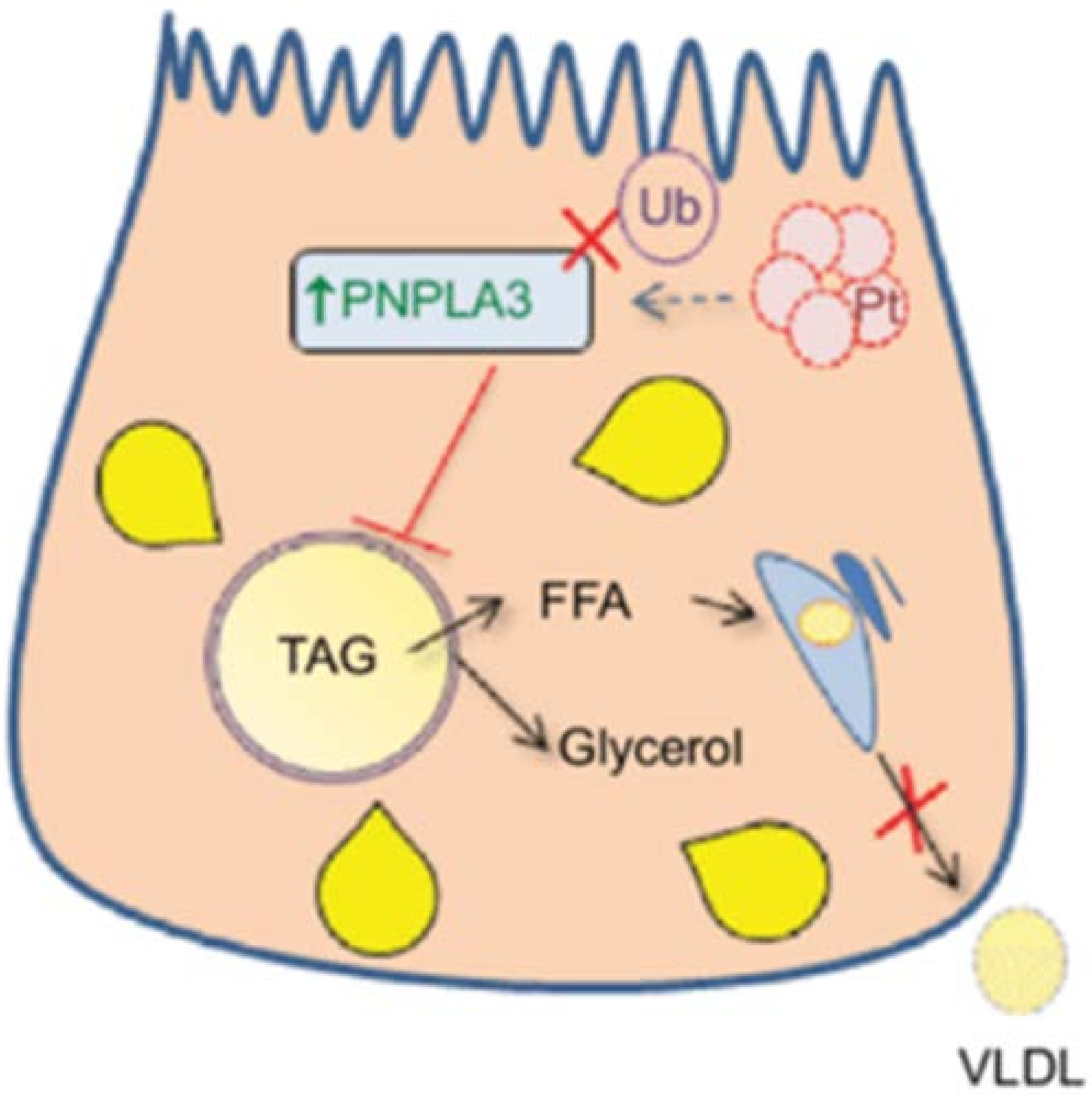
FGF-21 is the 21st member of the FGF protein family and **has multiple biological roles.**

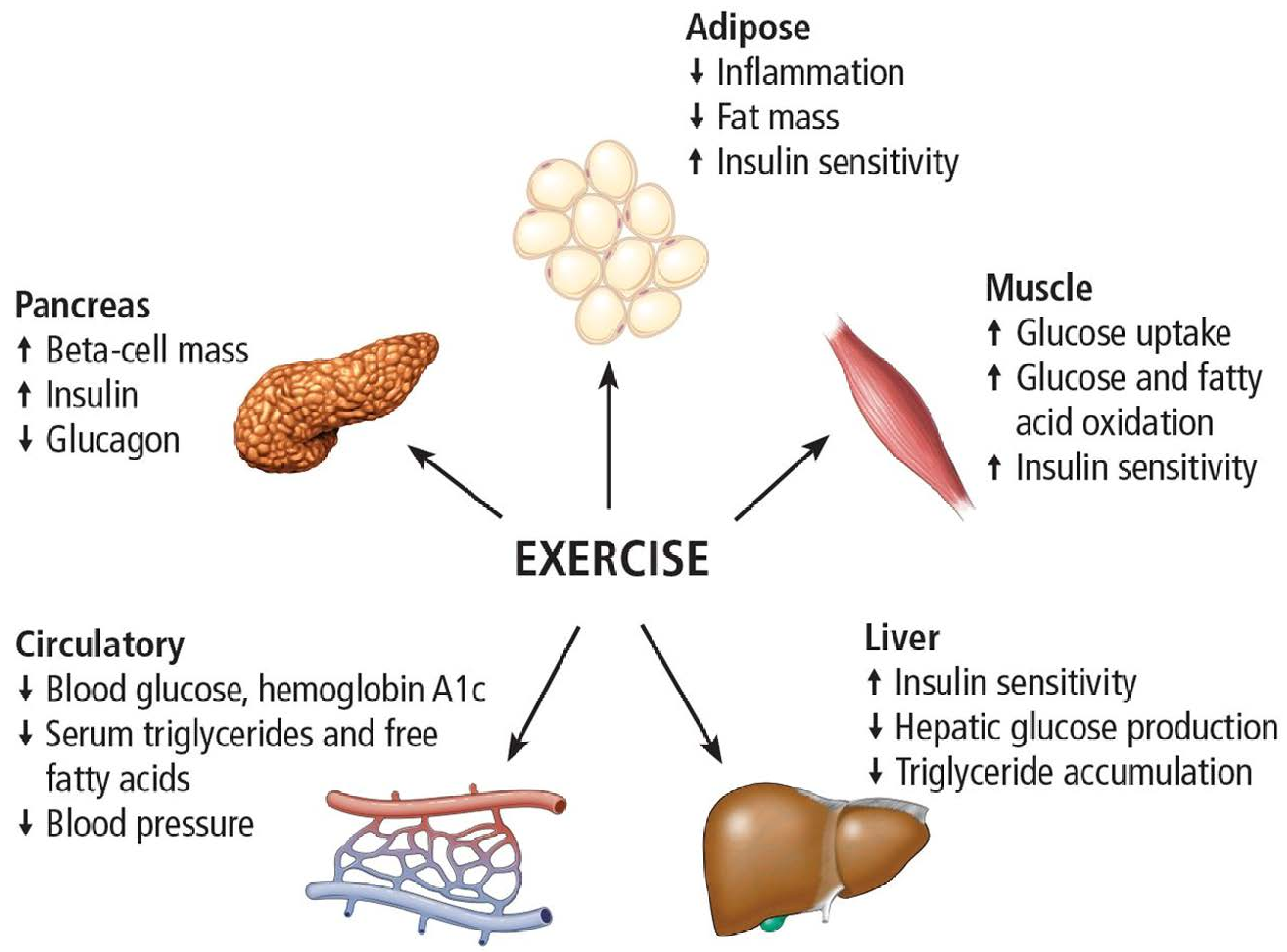
Increases in **T2D, PCOS, CVD, obesity** and **metabolic syndrome.**





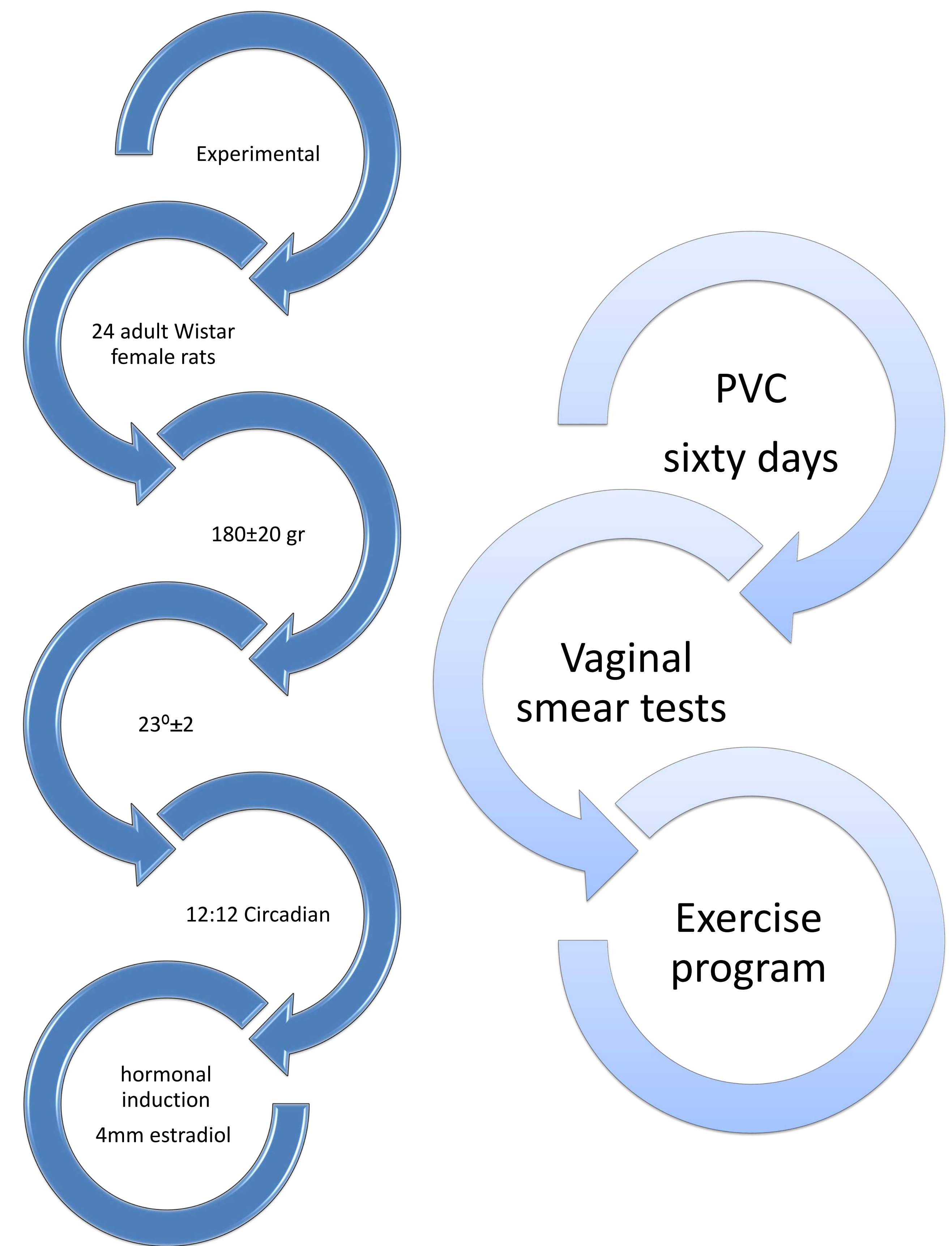
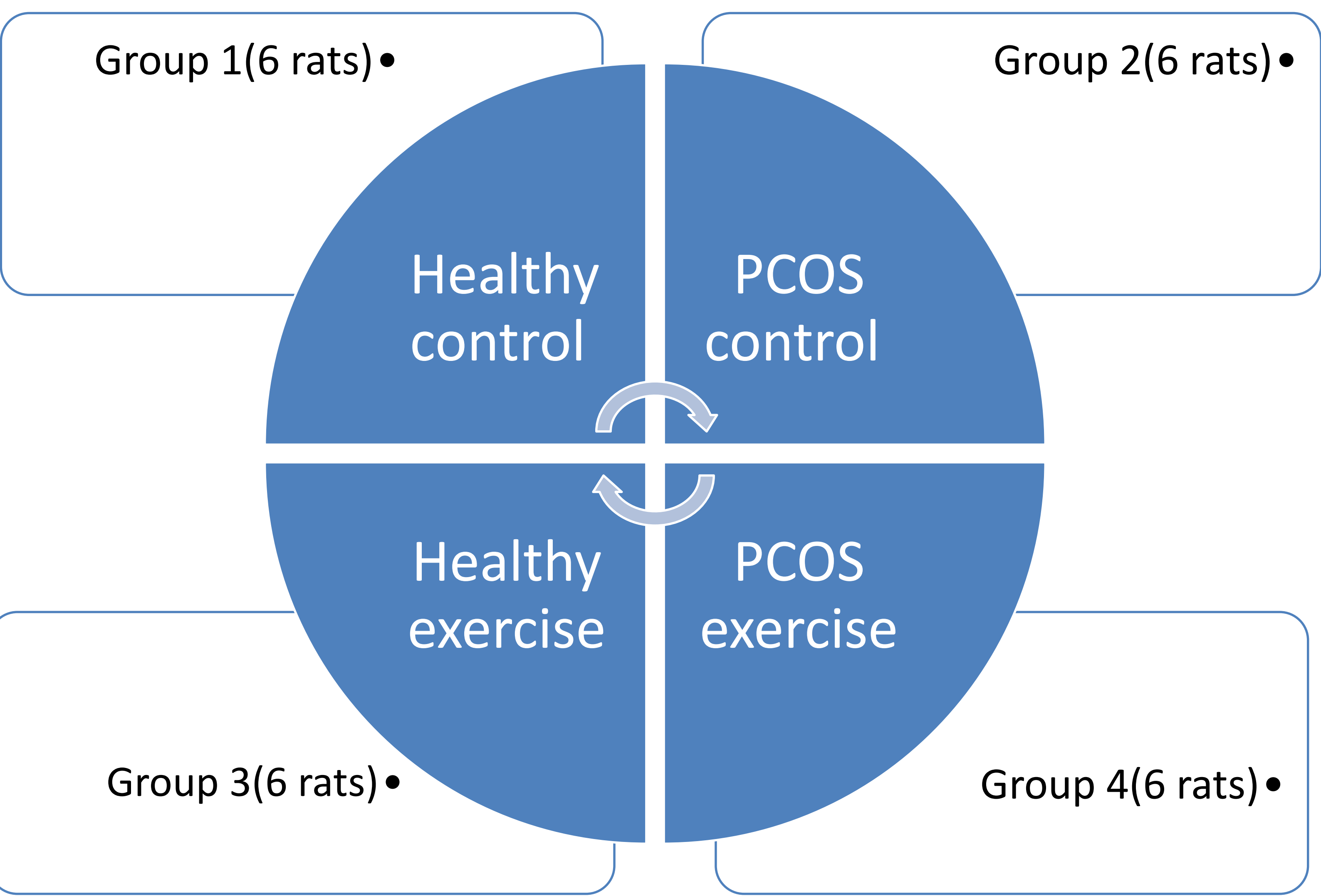
Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing-3 (PNPLA-3) gene, that also called **adiponotrin**, is the main determinant of inter-individual and ethnicity-related differences in liver fat content and plays a major role in the occurrence of NAFLD.







# methods







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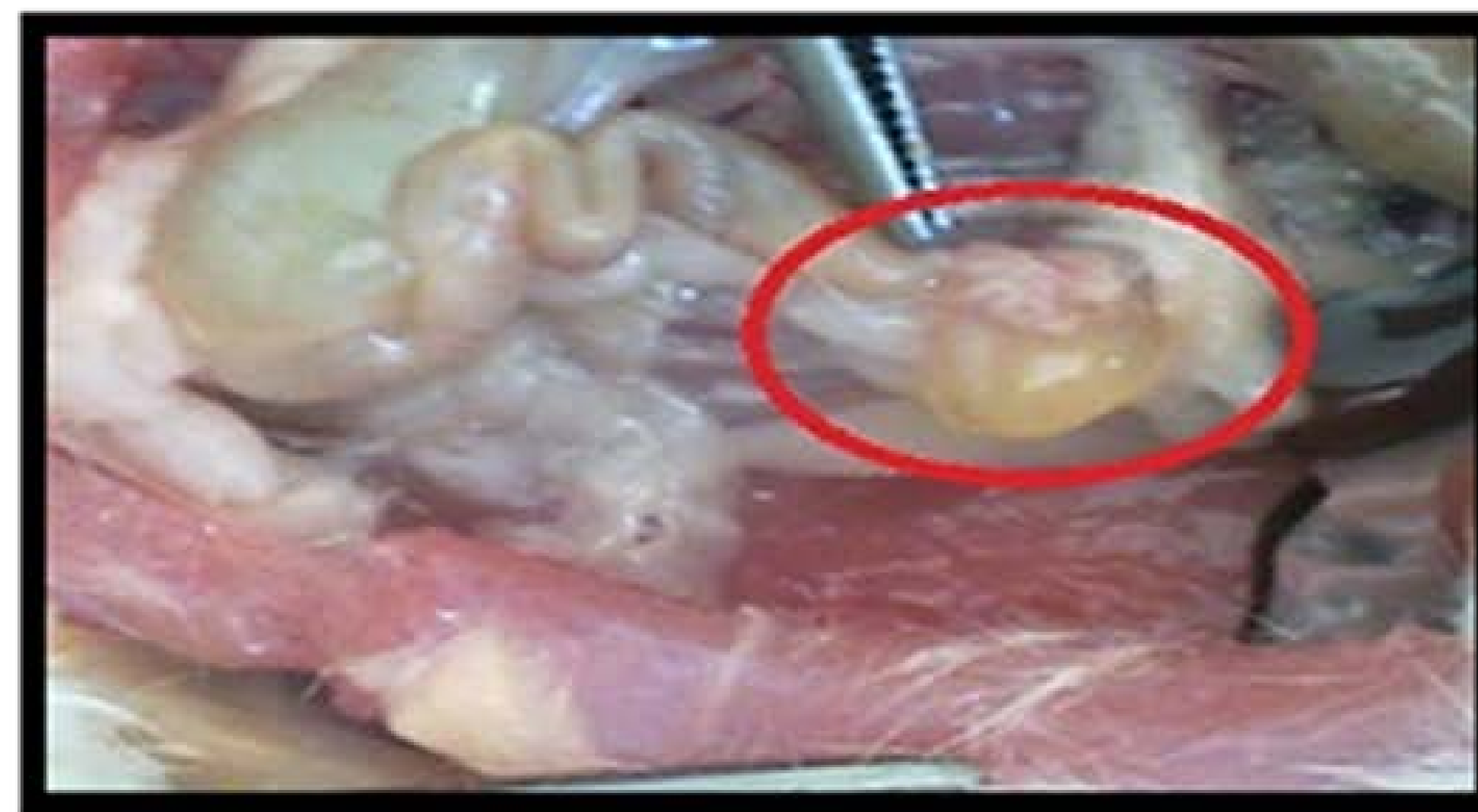
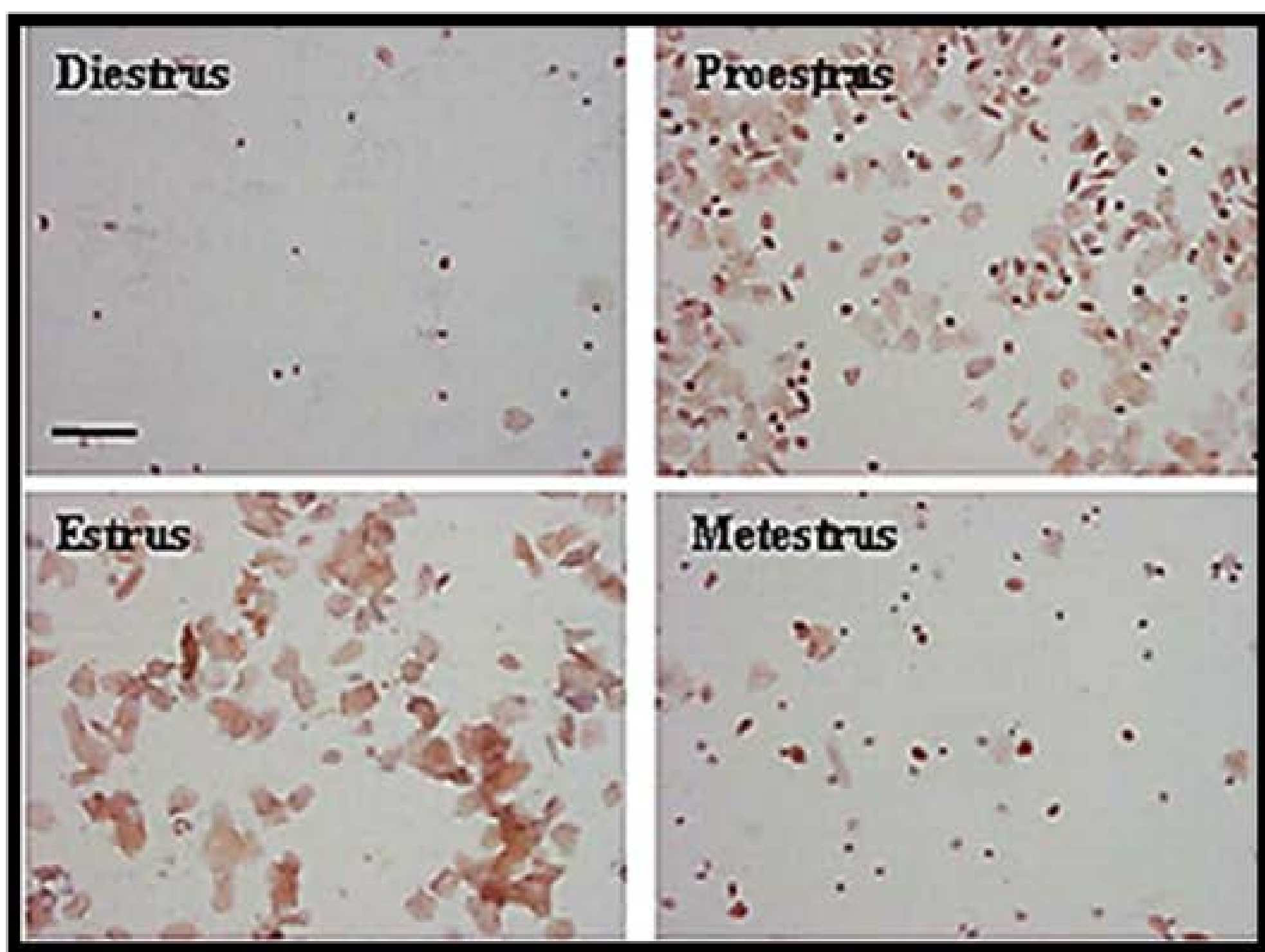
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## Swimming Training Program in 6 Weeks

	First Week	Second Week	Third_6th Week
Days	Time (min) -7L/M	Time (min) -7L/M	Time (min) -15L/M
First	10	35	60
Second	15	40	60
Third	20	45	60
4th	25	50	60
5th	30	55	60



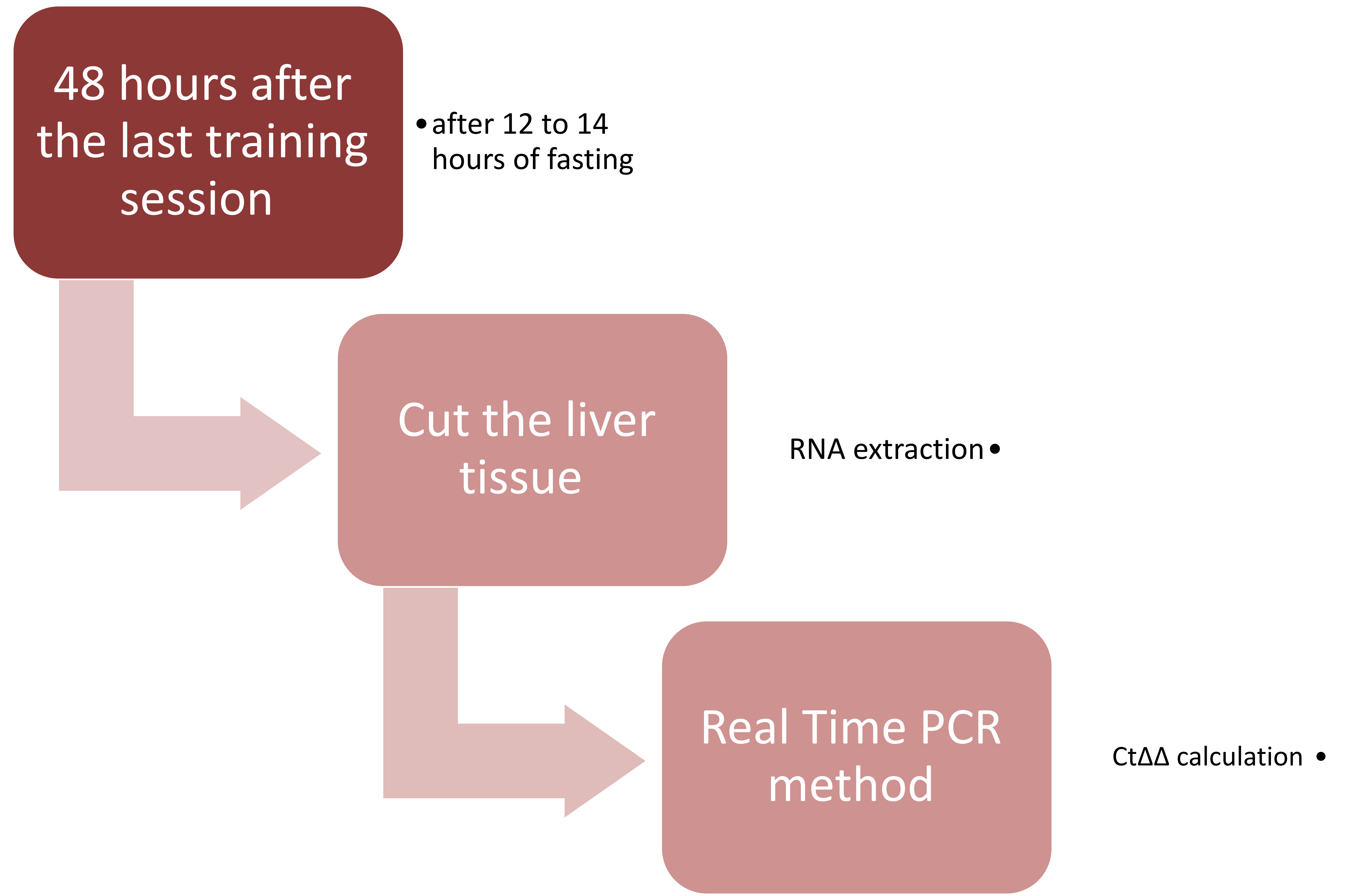
Fiberglass water tank:

110 cm length, 35 cm height, 50 cm width.

The capacity was 200 liters

The body material was made of polyethylene.







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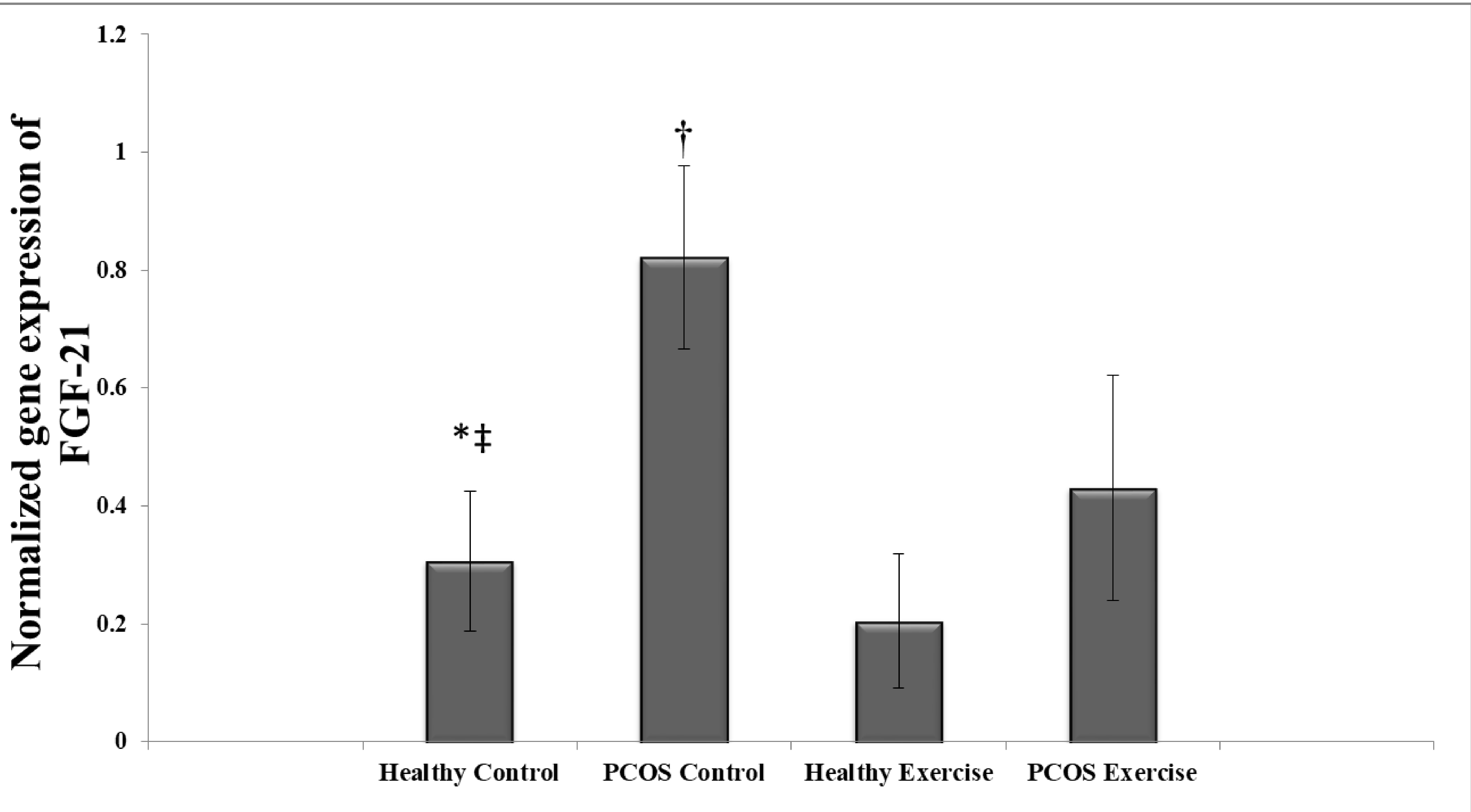
	Accession number	Product size (bp)	Reverse	forward
PNPLA-3	<a href="#">NM_001282324.1</a>	159	GCATCCACCACTTCGTCTT TG	CAACATTAACAAGTGCGTC AGAG
FGF-21	<a href="#">NM_130752.1</a>	128	GGTGTCCTGGTCGTCATCT G	GTCTCCTGCTGCCTGTCTT C



Table\_One\_Way ANOVA results

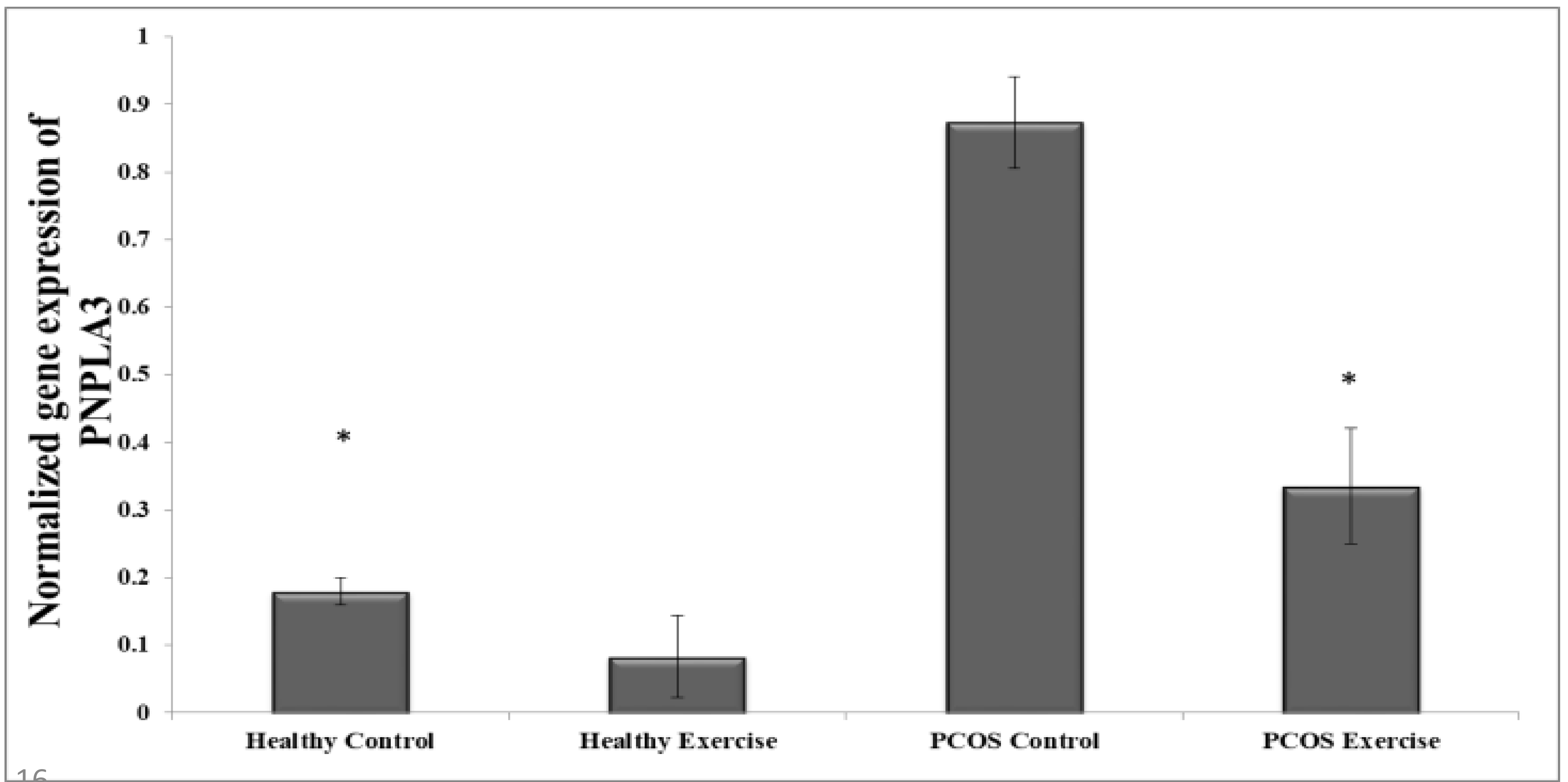
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PNPLA3	Between Groups	1.901	3	.634	30.419	.000
	Within Groups	.417	20	.021		
	Total	2.318	23			
FGF_21	Between Groups	1.166	3	.389	22.709	.000
	Within Groups	.342	20	.017		
	Total	1.508	23			

six weeks of swimming training significantly decreased FGF-21 and PNPLA-3 genes in both control and PCOS groups.





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Title	Result	Name/ Year
<p>Serum FGF21 is markedly decreased in response to aerobic exercise training, offering a novel mechanism to explain the observed reduction in liver fat and improvement in serum biomarkers of liver fibrosis in patients with NASH who do exercise.</p>	<p>patients with NASH exhibit a significant reduction in serum FGF21 following aerobic exercise training .</p>	<p>G. Stine            2023  <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/nu15061481">doi.org/10.3390/nu15061481</a></p>
<p>Exercise and dietary intervention ameliorate high-fat diet-induced NAFLD and liver aging by inducing lipophagy.</p>	<p>Aerobic exercise may inhibit atherogenesis by regulating FGF21 and NLRP3 inflammasome-mediated pyroptosis.</p>	<p>Gao Y            2020            doi:  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.redox.2020.101635">10.1016/j.redox.2020.101635</a></p>



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Title	Result	Name/ Year
The exercise training reduced plasma glucose and serum FGF21 levels during glucose loading.	Effect of Aerobic Exercise Training on Circulating Fibroblast Growth Factor-21 Response to Glucose Challenge in Overweight and Obese Men	Masahiro Matsui 2022 DOI: 10.1055/a-1902-3872
the PNPLA3 GG genotype nullified the effect of lifestyle and emerged as an independent risk factor for weight gain, opening new perspectives in NAFLD patient care.	Interaction between Lifestyle Changes and PNPLA3 Genotype in NAFLD Patients during the COVID-19 Lockdown	Felice Cinque yun hou 2022 doi: 10.3390/nu14030556



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Title	Result	Name/ Year
The effect of two concurrent exercise modalities on serum concentrations of FGF21, irisin, follistatin, and myostatin in men with type 2 diabetes mellitus, Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry	12 weeks of concurrent training did not have an influence on FGF-21 of the T2DM patients.	Motahari 2020 DOI: 10.1080/13813455.2020.1829649.

In fact, concurrent training probably sensitises FGF-21 actions without changing the concentrations of FGF-21 in T2DM patients.  
 In addition, regular endurance exercise also reduces liver fat content and improves FGF-21 resistance and levels of PNPLA3 in liver.



# Conclusion

In this study, decreasing in FGF-21 and PNPLA-3 was observed as a result of swimming training.

Although, It seems that six weeks of swimming training have positive effects in PCOS patients by improving the metabolic pathway.

Exercise training is an effective non-drug treatment strategy for PCOS treatment, and could reduce clinical symptoms in the long term.



Diet conditions before exercise is gravely relates to FGF-21, which is suggested in future studies.

Also with the morphological examination of the liver, a more accurate connection of the molecular cellular cascades was obtained, which is the limitations of this research. So, it is recommended to investigate NAFLD in the liver in future research.



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