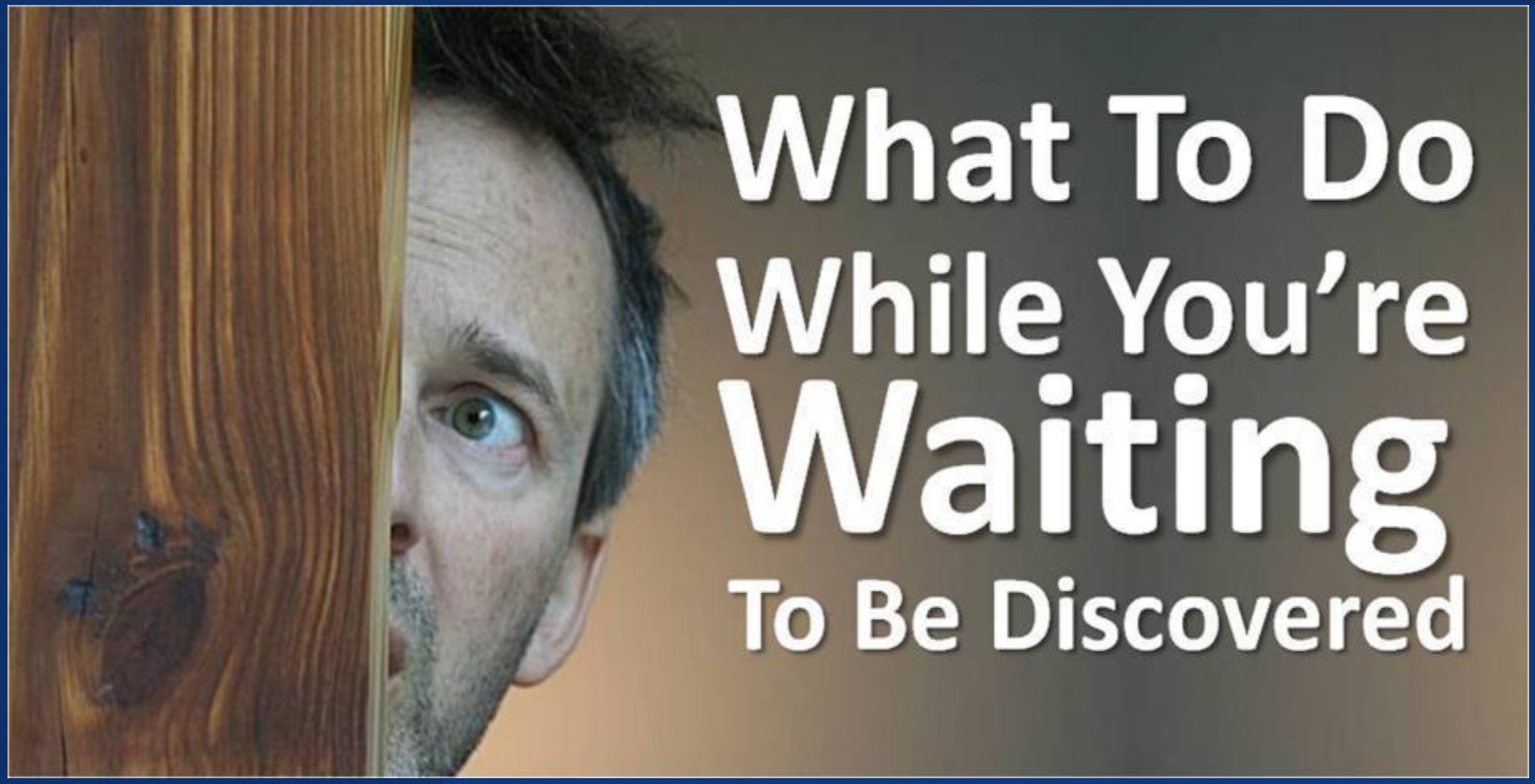

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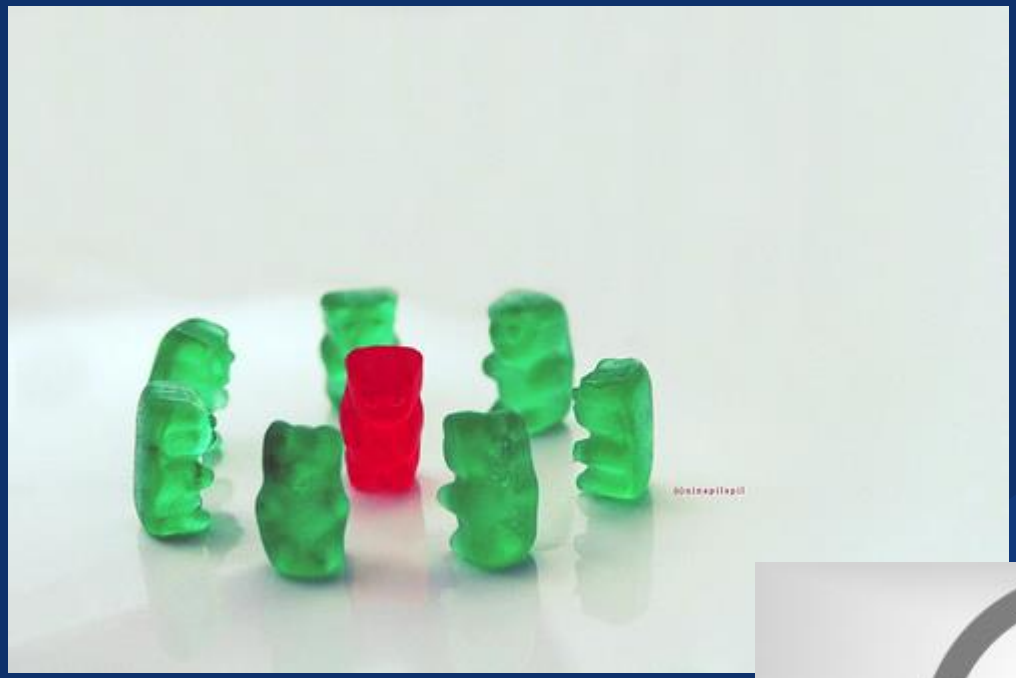

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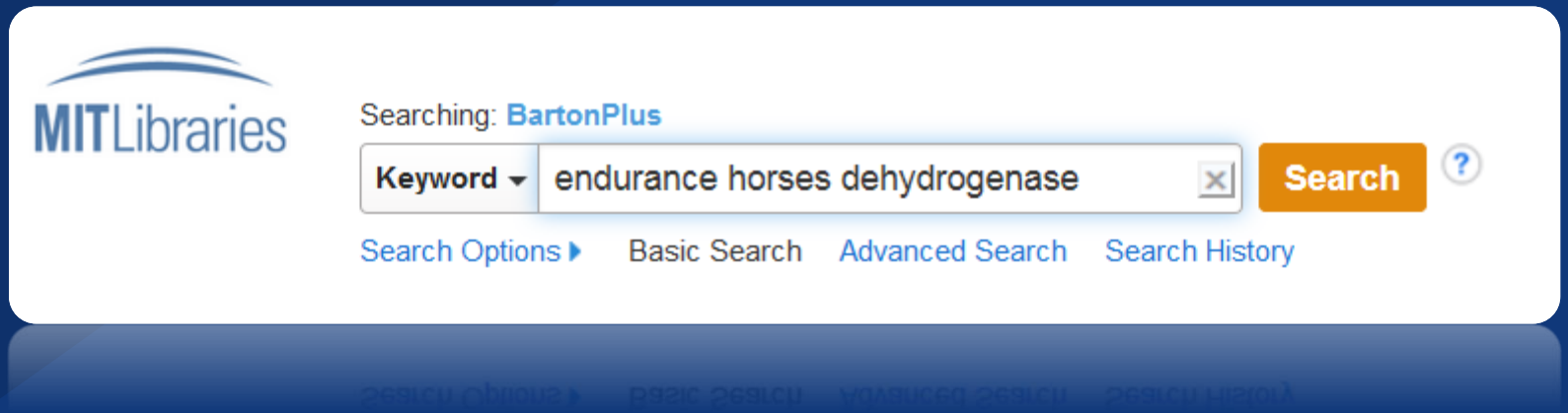

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1. INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF RACEHORSES ON LACTATE **DEHYDROGENASE** AND CREATINE KINASE ACTIVITIES, AND PROTEIN SYNTHESIS.

Academic Journal

UTICAJ INTENZITETA OPTEREĆENJA TRKAČKIH KONJA NA AKTIVNOST LAKTAT DEHIDROGENAZE, KREATIN KINAZE I SINTEZU PROTEINA. By: JOVIĆ, S.; JELKA, STEVANOVIĆ; SUNČICA, BOROZAN; DIMITRIJEVIĆ, B.; MILOSAVLJEVIĆ, P. *Acta Veterinaria*. 2017, Vol. 67 Issue 5/6, p549-568. 20p. DOI: 10.2298/AVB1306549J. , Database: Academic Search Complete

Subjects: RACE **horses**; PHYSIOLOGY; PHYSICAL activity; KINASES; LIPIDS; **ENDURANCE horses**; **Horse** race tracks

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2. Serum muscle enzymes and Mg+2 in **horses** finalizing and/or disqualified from **endurance** races.

Academic Journal

By: Dumont, C. B. S.; Nogueira, K.; Santos, A. C.; Barreto-Vianna, A. R. C.; Leite, C. da S.; Iglesias, L. P.; Lima, E. M. M.; Online Journal of Veterinary Research; 21(3), Toowoomba:Online Journal of Veterinary Research,2017,135-140(Journal Article), Database: CAB Abstracts

Subjects: aminotransferases; analysis; animal physiology; blood serum; cell membranes; creatine; creatine kinase; enzymes; estimation; exercise; health; inflammation; kinases; lactate **dehydrogenase**; lesions; magnesium; membrane permeability; monitoring; muscles; oxidation; oxidative stress; oxygen consumption; permeability; physiology; racehorses; stress; trauma; Equus; **horses**

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3. **Endurance horses** finalists: expression of Mg+2, CK, AST and LDH in **horse** finalists of **endurance** race.

Academic Journal

By: Sales, J. V. F.; Dumont, C. B. S.; Leite, C. R.; Moraes, J. M.; Godoy, R. F.; Lima, E. M. M.; Pesquisa Veterinária Brasileira; 33(1), Rio de Janeiro:Colégio Brasileiro de Patologia Animal,2013,105-110(Journal Article), Database: CAB Abstracts

Subjects: aspartate aminotransferase; creatine kinase; exercise; lactate **dehydrogenase**; magnesium; physiopathology; racehorses; skeletal muscle; Equus; **horses**

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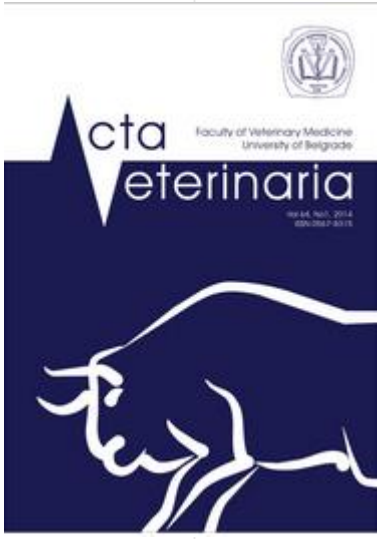
4. SELECTED ELECTROLYTIC, HAEMATOLOGICAL AND ENZYMATIC PARAMETERS



pojedinih organa usled pojačane produkcije slobodnih radikala, kao i adaptiranosti organizma na fizičko opterećenje. U ispitivanju su učestvovali zdravi punokrvni trkački konji, starosti 3-5 godina, podeljeni u dve grupe. Prva grupa je podvrgnuta kratkotrajnom fizičkom opterećenju visokog intenziteta tokom galopske trke na 2400 m, a ispitivani parametri su određivani pre trke, 48 h i 72 h posle trke. Druga grupa je bila podvrgnuta prolongiranom fizičkom opterećenju niskog intenziteta tokom endjurans trke na 40 km, a ispitivani parametri su određivani pre trke, neposredno nakon trke, 48 h, 72 h, 96 h, 120 h i 144 h posle trke. Ukupna aktivnost LDH se menjala 72 h i 96 h nakon galopske trke (p>0,05), dok najveću aktivnost dostiže neposredno nakon endjurans trke. Elektroforetskim razdvajanjem LDH kod svih ispitivanih konja ustanovljeno je 5 izoformi. Aktivnost LDH1 72 h nakon galopske trke se značajno povećala u odnosu na aktivnost pre trke (p<0,05), dok se aktivnost ostalih izoenzimskih oblika, LDH2-LDH5, nije statistički značajno razlikovala (p>0.05). Nakon endjuransa uočen je porast aktivnosti LDH1 u svim ispitivanim vremenskim intervalima, sa maksimalnom aktivnošću 96 h i 144 h u odnosu na period pre i neposredno posle trke (p<0.01). Porast aktivnosti LDH2 je bio statistički značajno veći 48 h, 72 h, 96 h i 120 h (p<0,05) u poređenju sa vrednostima pre trke i 48 h, 72 h, 96 h, 120 h i 144 h (p<0,05) u odnosu na vrednost neposredno posle trke. Aktivnosti izoforme LDH3 ispoljava statistički značajan pad, a LDH5 povećanje neposredno nakon endjuransa (p<0,01), dok LDH4 značajno raste u svim ispitivanim vremenskim intervalima posle endjuransa (p<0,01). Aktivnost CK je imala visoki, srednji i nizak stepen adaptiranosti konja na opterećenje. Koncentracija ukupnih proteina, albumina i globulina se u svim analiziranim intervalima kretala u fiziološkim granicama, izuzev endjuransa kada je ustanovljen statistički značajan pad koncentracije albumina 96 h nakon trke (p<0,01). Prolongirano fizičko opterećenje niskog intenziteta dovodi do oštećenja ćelija miokarda, mišićnog tkiva, hepatocita i hipoalbuminemije kao posledice stvaranja slobodnih radikala. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Author Affiliations: [1]University of Belgrade, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Serbia

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The concentrations of total proteins, albumins and globulins remained within the physiological range at all sampling times, with the exception of 96 h after the endurance ride, when the fall in albumin concentration was significant ($p<0.01$).

Long-lasting physical activity of low intensity leads to cellular damage in the myocardium, muscles, liver and to hypoalbuminaemia, which is a consequence of free radical production.

Key words: creatine kinase, endurance ride, gallop race, horses, lactate dehydrogenase, proteins

INTRODUCTION

Numerous studies confirmed that reactive oxygen species (ROS) may contribute to altered homeostasis due to increased physical activity, i.e. muscle fatigue and damage (Pyne, 1994; Powers and Lennon, 1999; Marlin *et al.*, 2002; Cheung *et al.*, 2003; Close *et al.*, 2005). Oxydative stress may occur as a result of physical activity itself, or myopathies due to exercise and intense haemolysis resulting from increased lipid peroxidation. In aerobic endurance stress there is an increase in the production of ROS. Mitochondria in active muscles are presumably the main source of ROS, although free radicals are produced by erythrocytes, as well as in the inflammatory response which accompanies the increased muscular activity.

ROS may be synthesised during or after physical activity in active muscles and in ischemic tissues. *In vivo* they are produced in various tissues, in particular in skeletal muscles especially during physical activity. All ROS-producing cells, especially those in skeletal muscles, are involved in intense activity during and after long-lasting muscle contractions (Close *et al.*, 2005). The main culprit for the rise in production in these conditions is the increased respiration rate, since the need for oxygen is then enormously increased. Thus, the use of oxygen in muscles in stenuous exercise may be even 100-200 times as active as at rest (Davies *et al.*, 1982; Sjodin, 1990; Chevion *et al.*, 2003).

It is certain that oxidative stress induced by exercise contributes to accelerated

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