



高温环境下碳水化合物进食顺序对耐力运动小鼠代谢特征的影响*

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摘要 目的 本研究旨在探讨碳水化合物摄入顺序对高温环境下运动性疲劳恢复及代谢调控的影响, 为营养策略优化提供实验依据。**方法** 构建35°C高温诱导的运动疲劳小鼠模型, 并采取3种饮食干预方案: 混合进食组(HOT_MIX)、碳水先进食组(HOT_CHO)及碳水后进食组(HOT_PRO), 连续干预7 d。采用转棒测试评估运动表现, 检测血清疲劳标志物(LDH、CK、LD、ALT、NEFA)并进行靶向代谢组学分析, 结合KEGG数据库进行通路富集。**结果** 碳水后进食组在转棒保持时间上显著优于其他组($P < 0.05$), 同时其LDH与CK水平明显降低, 提示肌肉损伤缓解。代谢组学结果显示HOT_PRO组能量代谢相关代谢物(如丙氨酸、肌酸、FAD)上调, 同时亚精胺、胆固醇类及丝氨酸下调, 提示抗氧化与脂质代谢路径的参与。富集通路主要涉及甘氨酸-丝氨酸-苏氨酸代谢、胆汁酸代谢及类固醇激素合成等。**结论** 碳水后进食策略在高温环境中有助于改善疲劳表现、缓解代谢损伤, 并通过调节氨基酸与脂质代谢通路促进恢复, 具有潜在的应用价值。

关键词 高温环境, 运动性疲劳, 碳水化合物, 代谢组学, 能量代谢, 肌肉损伤

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近年来, 全球气候变暖使极端高温事件频发, 环境热应激已成为人类健康、劳动效率及竞技表现的重要环境因素^[1-2]。研究显示, 环境温度超过33°C时, 机体热负荷显著增加, 不仅导致劳动生产率下降, 还显著提高了运动过程中热致疾病(exertional heat illness, EHI)的发生风险^[3]。随着奥运会、亚运会等大型赛事频繁于高温高湿环境中举办, 运动员在热环境下进行训练与比赛已成为常态^[4], 如何有效缓解高温带来的生理负担、优化代谢状态及促进疲劳恢复, 亟需深入阐明相关的代谢调控机制。

现有研究表明, 高温环境可引发机体代谢途径的系统性重编程。糖酵解通路被显著激活, 导致乳酸、葡萄糖及丙酮酸等糖代谢相关代谢物浓度升高^[5-6], 碳水化合物氧化率较常温提升约19%, 进而加速疲劳进程^[7]。同时, 脂肪氧化能力受到抑制^[7-8], 破坏了耐力运动中脂质供能的平衡, 并引发线粒体功能障碍和氧化应激, 进而加速疲劳累积^[9]。此外, 高温(35°C)诱导的氨基酸代谢异

常表现为必需氨基酸(如亮氨酸、赖氨酸)浓度降低及丙氨酸循环增强, 提示蛋白质分解代谢加剧, 影响肌肉功能维持与恢复^[6]。面对这一系列代谢失衡, 营养干预策略被视为缓解热应激、优化代谢与提升运动表现的重要手段^[10]。

在众多营养干预中, 碳水化合物摄入时机与顺序的调控尤为关键^[11]。研究显示, 晚间运动前后摄入碳水化合物会显著影响运动员运动期间及夜间至次日上午的葡萄糖代谢、血糖稳态及能量底物利用效率^[11]。而延迟运动后碳水补充(0~3 h内)可限制肌糖原合成与线粒体功能恢复, 进而影响运动后疲劳修复^[12]。近期研究发现, 按特定顺序摄入宏量营养素(先摄入蛋白质和蔬菜, 再摄入碳水化

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合物)因其延缓葡萄糖吸收、平稳血糖波动的优势,被广泛应用于代谢健康管理领域。然而,该策略在高温环境下运动代谢调控中的具体机制尚未明确,特别是在促进运动恢复与抗疲劳方面的潜在作用仍缺乏系统研究。

基于此,本研究通过靶向代谢组学技术,系统分析不同进食顺序下碳水摄入对高温运动后代谢谱的调控效应,旨在揭示精准营养干预缓解热应激、改善代谢稳态及促进疲劳恢复的分子机制,为高温环境下运动员及特种作业人群提供科学依据与实践指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与分组设计

本实验选用 SPF 级 C57BL/6 J 小鼠作为研究对象,购自江苏集萃药康生物科技有限公司。小鼠适应性饲养1周后,随机分为3组,每组8只。实验由上海体育大学SPF级动物研究中心(许可证编号: SYXK2014-0002)协助完成,小鼠在该中心提供的标准饲养条件下饲养。所有实验程序均已获得上海体育大学伦理委员会的批准(NO.10277202 2DW022)。饲养环境温度控制在22~24°C之间,光照采用12 h昼夜交替模式。所有饲养的小鼠均可自由摄取食物和饮用水,以保证实验条件的一致性。对8周龄的雄性C57BL/6小鼠进行预适应。连续3 d,小鼠在跑台上以10 m/min的速度进行15 min/d的适应性训练。之后,小鼠随机分为3组($n=8$):混合进食组(对照组)、碳水先进食组和碳水后进食组(实验组)。

1.2 高温环境运动引起的疲劳模型

参考Zhang等^[13]的研究方案实验开始前,对小鼠进行为期7 d的跑台训练。训练前,所有小鼠首先进行预适应处理:置于35°C、相对湿度为70%的恒温恒湿环境中,于动物跑台上以5 m/min的速度行走3 min,随后以10 m/min行走1 min。正式训练阶段,初始速度设定为10 m/min,每隔5 min速度增加2 m/min,直至小鼠达到力竭状态。判断力竭的标准为小鼠连续3次无法触碰电击板且失去奔跑能力。训练持续7 d,每日1次。力竭后,记录每只小鼠的跑步持续时间及跑步距离。以这样的频率训练7 d以获得运动型疲劳小鼠。在第7天进行力竭性运动测试,跑速设置依次为18、21、24、26、29、34 m/min,每5 min递增1级,直至小鼠完全筋疲力尽,记录小鼠力竭时间。

1.3 营养饲料

为评估碳水化合物摄入顺序对运动性疲劳恢复的影响,本研究设计3种喂养方式,并定制两种等热量液体饲料:碳水型液体饲料(以麦芽糖糊精为主要能量来源);无碳水型液体饲料(不含碳水化合物)。为保证不同干预组之间总热量摄入的一致性,根据小鼠日均摄食量(约5 g)及其每日能量需求(约20 kcal),设计了两种等热量液体饲料。具体配比信息见表1。

- a. 碳水型液体饲料:以麦芽糖糊精为唯一热量来源,热量密度4 kcal/g;
- b. 无碳水型液体饲料:由酪蛋白与大豆油按质量比混合组成,热量贡献比例为蛋白质59%、脂肪41%(按热量计算:蛋白质4 kcal/g, 脂肪9 kcal/g),热量密度4.18 kcal/g。

Table 1 Composition and nutritional content of two isocaloric liquid diets

Diet type	Main energy source	Energy source composition	Energy density (kcal/g)	Feedings per day/g	Feedings per meal/g	Total daily energy/kcal
Pure Carbohydrate	Carbohydrates only	100% Carbohydrates	4	5	1.6	20
Non-Carbohydrate	Protein+fat (mixed)	59% Protein, 41% Fat	4.18	4.78	1.59	20

Notes: Daily energy intake was controlled at 20 kcal. The carbohydrate group received energy solely from maltodextrin, while the non-carbohydrate group received energy from a protein-fat mixture.

饲料制备:麦芽糖糊精或酪蛋白溶于去离子水,大豆油经卵磷脂乳化后均质混悬,调节pH至7.0,分装后4°C储存,使用前37°C复温。每日分3次定时灌胃,单次体积按个体体重调整($\pm 5\%$)。

实验小鼠连续7 d每日定时灌胃3次,分组如

下。a. 混合进食组(HOT_MIX):同时给予碳水与非碳水饲料的混合物,无顺序控制;b. 碳水优先进食组(HOT_CHO):每餐以灌胃形式进食碳水型饲料,30 min后进食非碳水型饲料;c. 碳水后进食组(HOT_PRO):餐以灌胃形式先进食非碳水型饲

料, 30 min后进食碳水型饲料。饲料剂量根据体质量进行等量调整, 确保总能量摄入一致。

1.4 抓握力和转棒式疲劳仪测试

使用YLS-13A小鼠抓力测定仪四肢肌肉抓力, 具体操作为将小鼠平放在抓力仪网格板上, 抓住小鼠尾部向后缓慢拉扯, 读取数据, 重复5次实验; 使用YLS-4C型转棒式疲劳仪评估小鼠运动协调性, 具体操作为将小鼠放在转轮仪上, 从初始速度4 rpm开始, 每5 min逐渐加速, 直至达到最终速度40 rpm。观察并记录小鼠在转轮仪上走动的最长时问, 直到小鼠无法继续保持在转轮上。并记录最大时间。

1.5 血清生化指标检测

运动结束并干预后, 采用眼眶取血法采集各组小鼠的血液样本。血液于含有EDTA抗凝管中静置后(或立即)离心(3 000 rpm, 4°C, 10 min), 上清液即为血浆样本, 转移至新的EP管, -80°C冻存, 待后续生化指标检测及代谢组学。

1.6 靶向代谢组学分析

1.6.1 样本预处理和代谢物提取

研究采用已发表的方法^[14], 将小鼠的血清样本在4°C下以14 000g离心10 min。并事先将甲醇与水(体积比80: 20)在-80°C冷藏过夜, 然后向100 μl的血清样本中加入4.5 ml此溶液。混合均匀后, 在-80°C下孵育30 min。接着, 以4 000g在4°C离心10 min, 收集上清液于另一个15 ml的离心管中。将上清液于氮吹仪中进行浓缩干燥, 干燥后并在-80°C保存, 待分析前使用。

1.6.2 代谢物检测分析

代谢组学方法采用已发表的方法^[15], 血浆样本经50 μl水-乙腈溶液(体积比50: 50)重悬后, 取5 μl进样, 采用6500 QTRAP三重四极杆质谱仪(SCIEX)联用高效液相色谱系统(HPLC, 岛津, Shimadzu)进行检测。代谢物分离采用亲水作用色谱柱(HILIC, Amide XBridge, 4.6 mm×100 mm, Waters), 流速设定为400 μl/min。

色谱分离过程使用两种流动相: A液为20 mmol/L氢氧化铵与20 mmol/L醋酸铵缓冲液(pH 9.2, 水: 乙腈=95: 5, v/v), B液为乙腈。梯度洗脱程序设置如下: 0~5 min, B液由85%线性降至42%; 5~16 min, B液进一步降至0%; 16~24 min维持0% B液; 24~25 min恢复至85% B液, 随后在85% B液条件下平衡7 min。

质谱检测采用电喷雾电离源, 在正负离子模式

下交替扫描, 电离电压分别设定为+4 900 V(正离子模式)与-4 500 V(负离子模式)。共监测306个选择性反应监测(selected reaction monitoring, SRM)通道, 实现对靶向代谢物的高灵敏度、特异性检测。

1.7 统计分析

实验数据处理使用GraphPad Prism软件完成, 所有数据以均值±标准误(Mean ± SEM)表示。3组及以上组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA), 并结合Dunnett's事后检验评估组间差异。以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义的标准, 其中, *表示P<0.05, **表示P<0.01。代谢组数据分析在R环境中进行(Team 2015)。数据以均值(标准误差)表示。利用R包"mixOmics"进行偏最小二乘判别分析(partial least squares discriminant analysis, PLS-DA), 提取代谢物的投影变量重要性(variable importance in projection, VIP)得分。显著差异代谢物的筛选标准为VIP>1、t检验P<0.05及|log₂(fold change)|>1。差异代谢物进一步在京都基因与基因组百科全书(Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, KEGG)数据库中进行功能通路注释与富集分析。

2 结果

2.1 对小鼠力竭时间和肌肉力量的影响

如图1a所示, 与HOT_MIX相比, HOT_CHO和HOT_PRO在跑台力竭时间上均呈现出延长趋势, 但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。然而, 如图1b所示, 在转轮仪停留时间(评估平衡能力)上, HOT_PRO组显著高于HOT_MIX组(P<0.05)。

2.2 对血清代谢的生化指标的影响

如图2所示, 与HOT_MIX组相比, HOT_PRO的乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH; 图2b)和肌酸激酶(creatine kinase, CK; 图2c)的含量显著降低(P<0.05)。此外, HOT_PRO组的乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LD; 图2a)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT; 图2d)及游离脂肪酸(non-esterified fatty acid, NEFA; 图2e)水平均呈下降趋势。相比之下, HOT_CHO在LDH、CK、ALT及NEFA指标上均显著高于HOT_MIX组(P<0.05)。综上, 后进食碳水化合物的顺序可有效降低运动后LDH与CK的水平, 提示其可能具有更优的肌肉保护与代谢恢复效果。

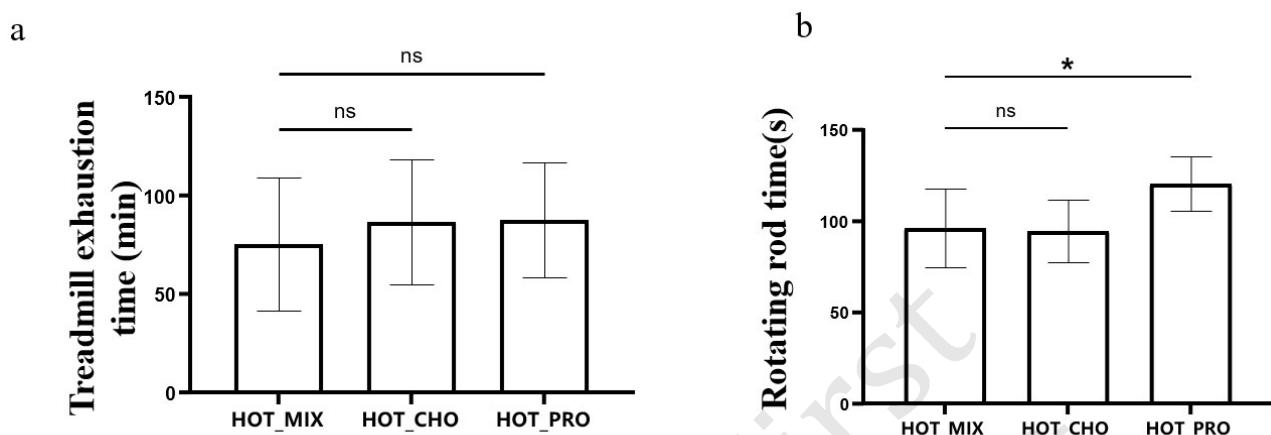


Fig.1 Changes in Treadmill exhaustion time and (b) Rotating rod time (b) following exercise intervention under high-temperature conditions

Data are presented as mean \pm SEM, n=10 per group.* P<0.05, ns not significant.

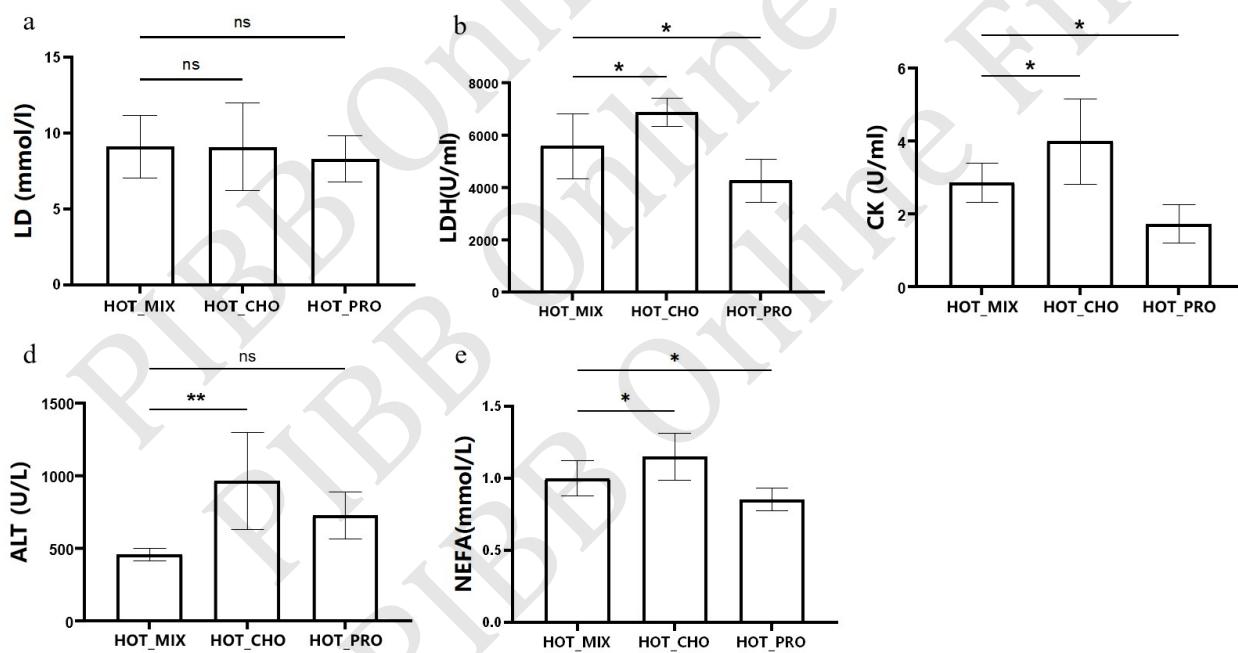


Fig. 2 Changes in serum biochemical markers in mice after exercise under carbohydrate intake order

Serum lactate (LD) concentration (a); serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity (b); serum creatine kinase (CK) activity (c); serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) activity (d); serum non-esterified fatty acid (NEFA) concentration (e). Data are presented as mean \pm SD, n=10.*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ns not significant.

2.3 代谢物鉴定与化学分类

研究采用靶向代谢组学对血浆样本进行分析，共鉴定出299种代谢物，根据化学结构及功能属性，利用HMDB数据库对鉴定的代谢物进行分类统计，结果显示，鉴定代谢物主要分布于11个二

级分类（super class）中，具体比例见与表2。在所有已分类的代谢物中，有机酸及其衍生物（organic acids and derivatives）占比最高（78种，占26.26%），其次为核苷、核苷酸及其类似物（nucleosides, nucleotides, and analogues, 59种，

占 19.87%），此外，机杂环化合物（organoheterocyclic compounds）和有机氧化合物（organic oxygen compounds）分别占 14.81% 和 11.78% 等。上述结果表明，血浆代谢物主要集中在能量代谢、核酸代谢及脂质代谢相关的化学类别中。

Table 2 Quantitative distribution of identified blood metabolites classified by chemical category

Super_class	Count	Percentage/%
Organic acids and derivatives	78	26.26
Nucleosides, nucleotides, and analogues	59	19.87
Organoheterocyclic compounds	44	14.81
Organic oxygen compounds	35	11.78
Lipids and lipid-like molecules	26	8.75
Benzeneoids	14	4.71
Organonitrogen compounds	7	2.36
Organic phosphoric acids and derivatives	5	1.68
Phenylpropanoids and polyketides	2	0.67
Homogeneous non-metal compounds	1	0.34
Organic oxoanionic compounds	1	0.34
Undefined	25	8.42

2.4 样本总体代谢差异性分析

为评估高温环境下 3 种进食顺序对整体代谢谱的影响，采用 PLS-DA 对小鼠血浆代谢物进行模式识别分析。如图 3a 所示，3 组（HOT_CHO、

HOT_MIX、HOT_PRO）样本在 PLS-DA 模型中，经过 100 次响应置换检验后，呈现较为明显的分离趋势 ($R^2Y=0.805$)，交叉验证的预测能力 ($Q^2\approx 0.4$)，表明该模型具有良好的解释能力，但预测性能相对有限，提示 3 种进食策略在代谢水平上存在一定差异。进一步分析 HOT_MIX 与 HOT_PRO 两组（图 3b），结果显示两组样本具有良好的区分度 ($R^2Y=0.99$, $Q^2\approx 0.4$)，且 PC1 解释了 27.2% 的代谢变异，即 HOT_PRO 与 HOT_MIX 在整体代谢谱上存在显著差异。

2.5 代谢组学全局和差异分析

为了识别对 HOT_PRO 与 HOT_MIX 组间区分贡献最大的代谢物，依次进行了以下筛选与验证。

2.5.1 筛选差异代谢物

通过 PLS-DA 模型提取 VIP 值，获得 68 个 $VIP > 1$ 的潜在关键代谢物（表 S1），并以气泡图形式绘制于图 4。为突出最具判别力的变量，按照 VIP 值从高到低取前 20 位，列于表 3，其中氨基酸代谢：丙氨酸（Alanine）、肌氨酸（Sarcosine）、丝氨酸（Serine）；嘌呤代谢：尿嘧啶（Uracil）、嘌呤（Purine）；脂质相关代谢：胆固醇硫酸酯（Cholesterol sulfate, CS）、黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸（flavin adenine dinucleotide, FAD）及能量代谢中关键中间产物：丙酮酸盐（Pyruvate）、苹果酸盐（Malate）在两组间差异最为显著。

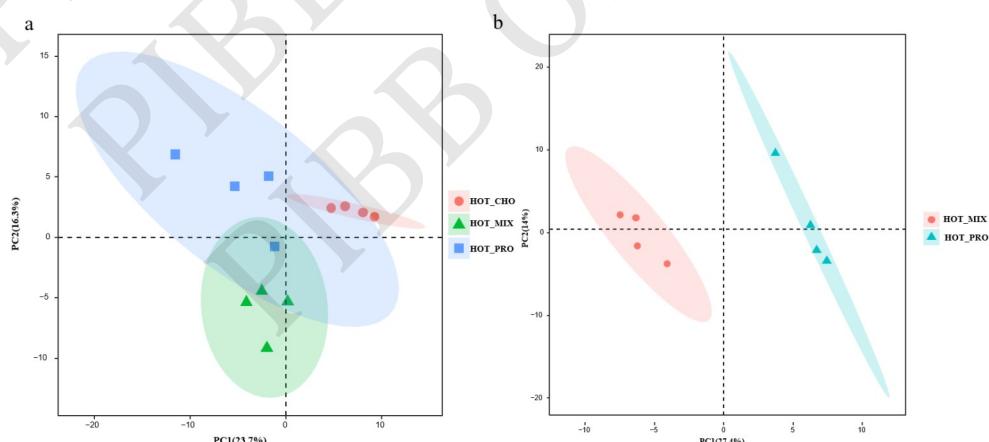


Fig. 3 PLS-DA analysis of plasma metabolites under different carbohydrate intake order

PLS-DA analysis of plasma metabolites under different carbohydrate intake order (HOT_CHO, HOT_MIX, HOT_PRO) in a high-temperature environment (a). PLS-DA analysis of plasma metabolites between the HOT_MIX and HOT_PRO groups (b).

2.5.2 表达趋势聚类

基于 68 种差异代谢物，进一步采用 Z-score 热

图展示了 HOT_PRO 组与 HOT_MIX 组间显著差异代谢物的表达模式。结果如图 5 所示，HOT_PRO

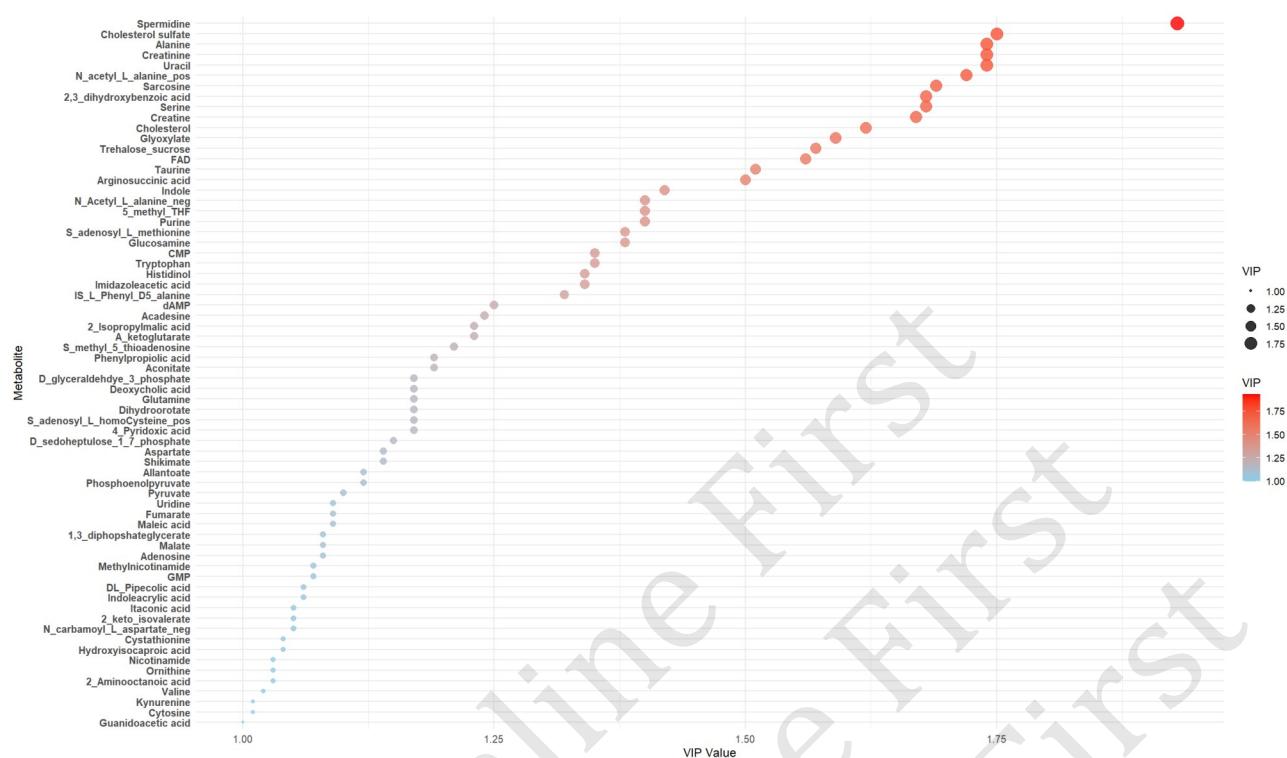


Fig. 4 Screening of differential metabolites between the CHO_PRO group and CHO_MIX group

VIP: variable importance in projection.

Table 3 Top 20 differential metabolites with VIP >1 based on OPLS-DA analysis

No.	Name	VIP
1	Spermidine	1.93
2	Cholesterol sulfate	1.75
3	Uracil	1.74
4	Creatinine	1.74
5	Alanine	1.74
6	N_acetyl_L_alanine_pos	1.72
7	Sarcosine	1.69
8	Serine	1.68
9	2, 3_dihydroxybenzoic acid	1.68
10	Creatine	1.67
11	Cholesterol	1.62
12	Glyoxylate	1.59
13	Trehalose_sucrose	1.57
14	FAD	1.56
15	Taurine	1.51
16	Arginosuccinic acid	1.50
17	Indole	1.42
18	Purine	1.40
19	5_methyl_THF	1.40
20	N_Acetyl_L_alanine_neg	1.40

Notes: The variable importance in projection (VIP) value reflects the importance of each metabolite in distinguishing between groups; typically, metabolites with $VIP > 1$ are considered to have significant contribution.

组与对照组的表达模式上存在明显分化趋势，并聚在同一簇内。HOT_PRO组在多个能量代谢与氨基酸代谢相关代谢物：如丙氨酸、肌酸（Creatine）、肌氨酸、黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸、精氨基琥珀酸（Arginosuccinic acid）等）中呈普遍上调趋势；而

在部分脂质代谢、氧化应激与一碳代谢相关代谢物：如亚精胺（Spermidine）、胆固醇硫酸酯、2, 3-二羟基苯甲酸（2, 3-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 2, 3-DHBA）、丝氨酸等）中则表现为显著下调。

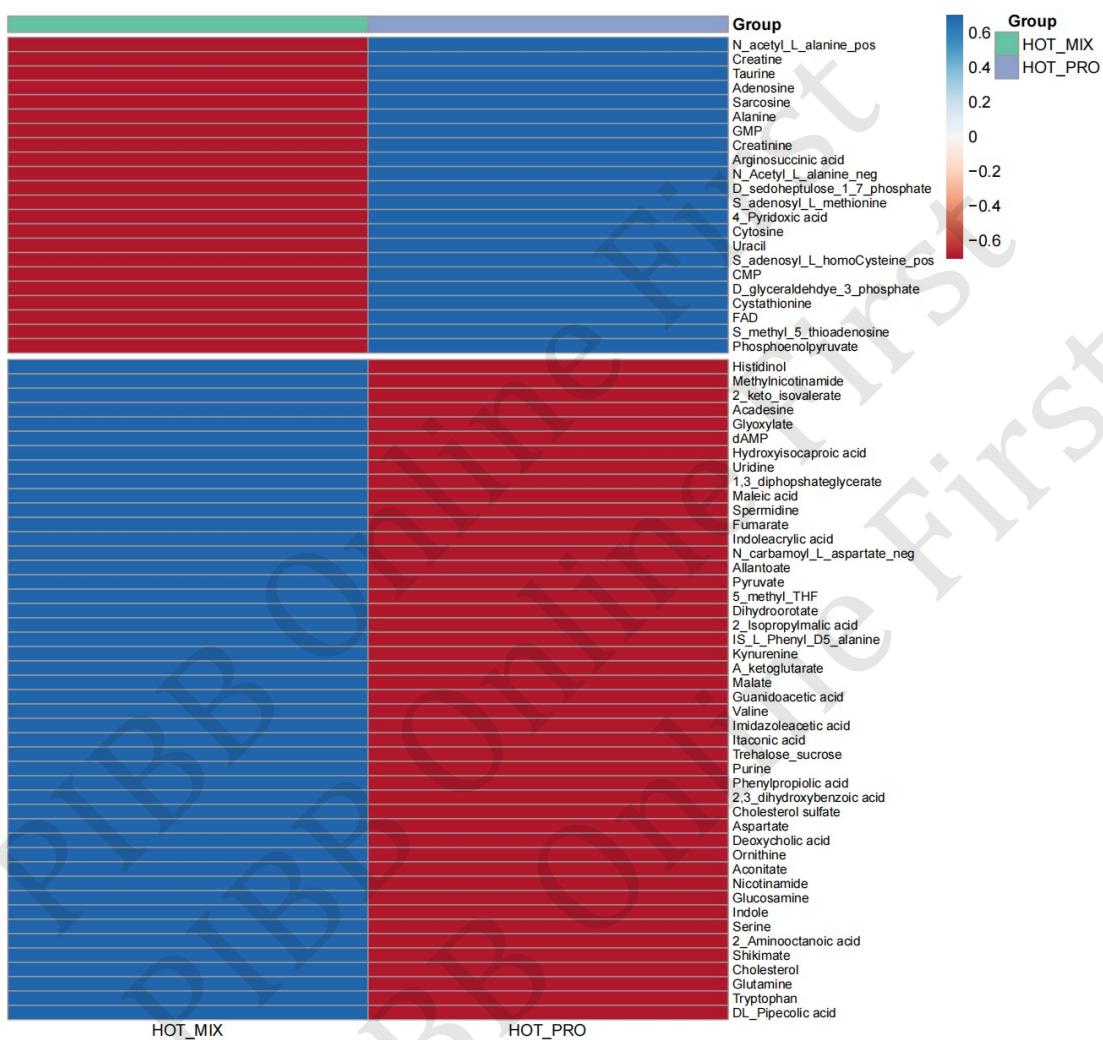


Fig. 5 Z-score heatmap of significantly different metabolites between the HOT_PRO and HOT_MIX groups

Color represents the relative standardized abundance of metabolites (Z-score), ranging from blue (upregulated) to red (downregulated).

2.5.3 多重验证差异代谢物

为进一步明确代谢物在表达水平上的变化方向与差异幅度，采用 $P < 0.05$ 且 $|\log_2(\text{fold change})| > 1$ 作为筛选标准（图 6a），对显著差异代谢物进行筛选并按照差异倍数进行排序（图 6b）。共筛选出 12 个显著上调或下调的代谢物。其中，有 7 种显著差异代谢物在 HOT_PRO 组中显著上调 ($\log_2(\text{fold change}) > 0$)：包括丙氨酸，肌酐（Creatinine），肌酸，黄素腺嘌呤二核苷酸，N-乙

酰-L-丙氨酸（N_acetyl_L_alanine），Sarcosine 和牛磺酸（Taurine）；而显著下调的代谢物 ($\log_2(\text{fold change}) < 0$) 包括：亚精胺、胆固醇硫酸酯、胆固醇（Cholesterol）、2, 3-二羟基苯甲酸和丝氨酸。

2.6 分子水平差异通路解析

将最终筛选获得的差异代谢物与 KEGG pathway 数据库进行比对，识别出其主要参与的代谢通路。如图 7 所示的富集分析结果显示，差异代

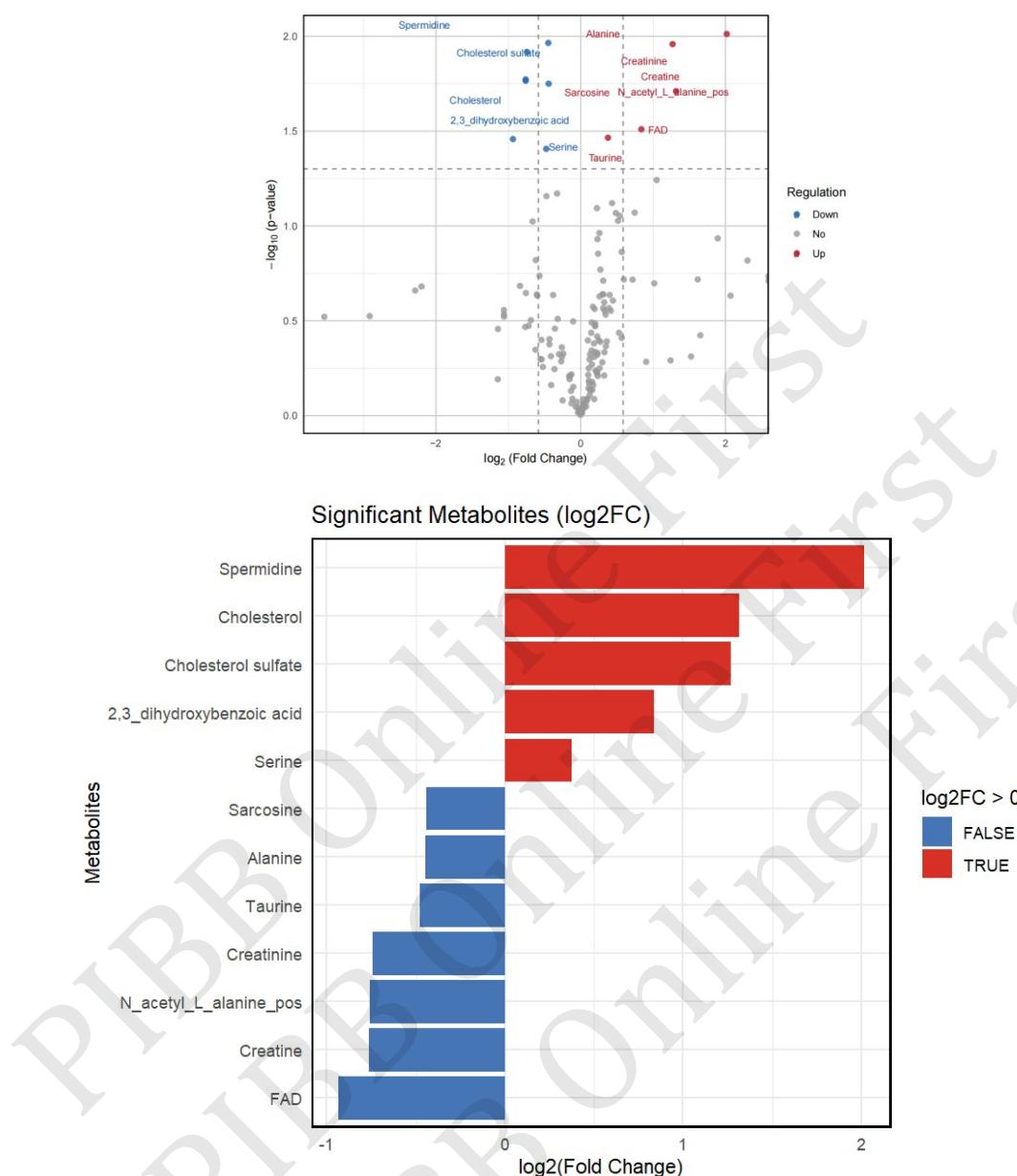


Fig. 6 Volcano plot of plasma metabolites identified between CHO_PRO group and CHO_MIX (a) and Bar chart showing the fold change of significantly different metabolites (b)

谢物主要富集在甘氨酸、丝氨酸和苏氨酸代谢 (glycine, serine and threonine metabolism)、精氨酸和脯氨酸代谢 (arginine and proline metabolism)、核黄素代谢 (riboflavin metabolism)、初级胆汁酸生物合成 (primary bile acid biosynthesis)、牛磺酸及次牛磺酸代谢 (taurine and hypotaurine metabolism) 以及类固醇激素生物合成 (steroid hormone biosynthesis) 等通路。其中，“glycine,

serine and threonine metabolism” 通路具有最高的富集比和显著性。此外，D-氨基酸代谢 (D-amino acid metabolism)、 β -丙氨酸代谢 (β -alanine metabolism)、丙氨酸-天冬氨酸-谷氨酸代谢 (alanine-aspartate and glutamate metabolism)、半胱氨酸与蛋氨酸代谢 (cysteine and methionine metabolism) 等氨基酸相关通路也被显著富集。

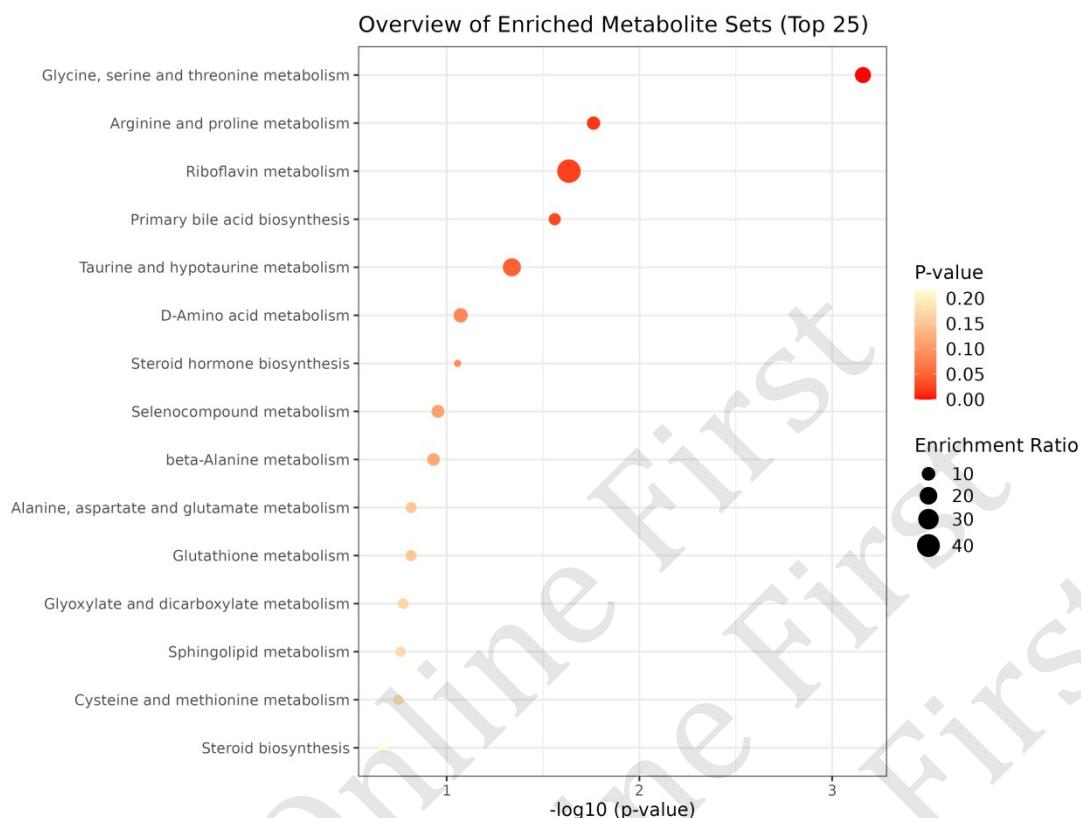


Fig. 7 KEGG pathway enrichment analysis of significantly different metabolites.

3 讨论

本研究首次构建了高温环境下的运动疲劳模型, 系统比较不同碳水摄入顺序对运动表现和代谢谱的影响。结果表明, 碳水后进食策略可改善运动协调性, 减轻肌肉损伤, 并引起显著的代谢谱重塑, 涵盖氨基酸代谢、脂质调节及初级胆汁酸合成等, 为高温环境下的营养干预提供了分子层面的证据基础。

疲劳的病理生理机制复杂, 目前认为运动性疲劳发生与能量耗竭, 代谢产物堆积及氧化应激相关。在长时间或高强度运动期间 LDH 是调节乳酸代谢的关键酶, 在运动过程中发挥关键作用; 其活性水平直接影响乳酸的产生和去除速率, 影响肌肉疲劳和运动表现^[16-17]。此外, CK 活性的变化也是肌肉损伤和营养不良的重要指标^[18]。因此, 有效地去除这些代谢产物并恢复正常肌肉组织功能对于减少运动后疲劳至关重要。

3.1 碳水后进食策略在高温环境下的代谢调控效应

既往研究认为, 高温环境下运动可显著激活碳

水化合物代谢途径, 表现为糖酵解通路活性增强, 血糖与乳酸水平升高, 并增加整体能量消耗, 从而可能加剧血液循环中的葡萄糖负荷, 潜在地影响线粒体功能。本研究通过靶向代谢组学分析进一步发现, HOT_PRO 组中最显著的代谢变化集中于氨基酸类物质, 具体表现为 Alanine、Creatine 和 FAD 等代谢物水平的上调等的上调。这些代谢物的变化可能关联于碳水后进食策略在高温运动后促进能量代谢的修复与抗疲劳能力的增强。具体而言, Alanine 作为葡萄糖-丙氨酸循环的重要底物, 在运动恢复阶段可加速糖异生和肝糖原合成, 从而有助于能量平衡的重建^[6]。Creatine 则作为磷酸能量系统的主要供能底物, 在随机对照试验中证实补充可可缩短高强度运动后的恢复时间, 疲劳指数改善更显著^[19-20]; 其潜在机制可能与其促进三磷酸腺苷 (adenosine triphosphate, ATP) 合成、支持肌肉收缩功能, 并通过增强蛋白质合成与减少分解来协助肌肉修复有关。FAD 作为多种黄素酶的辅酶, 其在本研究中的上调可能反映高温运动状态下线粒体能量需求的增强。已有研究表明, FAD 不仅参与复合体 II 介导的能量生成, 还通过其依赖酶调控抗

氧化通路，增强细胞保护与代谢稳态^[21-22]。尽管关于高温运动条件下FAD变化的直接证据尚缺，相关研究已证实运动可激活NAD-FAD代谢网络，从而优化能量代谢与抗氧化能力，这可能是HOT_PRO组中FAD升高及代谢稳态改善的潜在机制之一^[23-24]。综上，上述代谢物的表达变化表明，碳水后进食策略或可通过增强能量代谢通路活性和提升代谢稳态调控能力，有助于改善高温运动后机体的疲劳恢复效率和代谢适应性^[25]。

然而部分研究在特殊人群（如肾移植患者）中观察到血浆肌酸水平升高与较低疲劳评分相关，提示肌酸异常积累亦可能反映潜在的代谢紊乱^[26]。此外，丙氨酸-谷氨酸-肌酸通路在某些病理状态下功能紊乱亦与能量代谢障碍相关^[27-28]。因此，虽然本研究结果支持碳水后进食在高温运动后的正向代谢调节效应，但仍需结合不同人群和不同生理状态下的特异性反应而考虑。

3.2 抗氧化与脂质代谢相关代谢物的下调

除能量代谢相关代谢物上调外，本研究亦观察到HOT_PRO组中CS、Cholesterol及2, 3-DHBA等与氧化应激和调控脂质稳态相关代谢物水平呈下降趋势。Spermidine作为多胺代谢中的关键中间产物，广泛参与细胞自噬、抗氧化应激反应及线粒体功能维持。另有动物实验显示，Spermidine通过超氧化物歧化酶（superoxide Dismutase, SOD）、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶（glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px）等抗氧化酶活性，发挥线粒体保护和抗疲劳效应^[29-30]。当高温运动所致的代谢应激被营养策略有效缓冲时，Spermidine下降可能是机体处于更优恢复状态的生理标志。

在脂质代谢中，HOT_PRO组中胆固醇及其硫酸化形式胆固醇硫酸酯均显著下降。胆固醇硫酸酯作为胆固醇的硫酸化衍生物，通过多种机制降低细胞内胆固醇水平，例如促进3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶（3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase, HMG-CoA reductase），胆固醇合成的限速酶的泛素化降解，从而抑制胆固醇合成。在动物实验中，发现摄入含2%胆固醇的饮食4周会导致总胆固醇随低密度脂蛋白的增加而增加。跑步运动对血脂状况没有任何有益影响，并且会加剧疲劳相关生物标志物（如乳酸、血尿素氮）的积累^[31-32]。

本研究中观察到显著变化的代谢物之一是2, 3-DHBA。虽然目前关于2, 3-DHBA与高温运动的直接机制尚不明确，但现有研究表明，该分子具

有一定的热敏感性，在高温环境下易发生降解，可能通过其铁螯合和抗氧化特性参与高温环境下的氧化应激反应^[33-34]。此外，高温环境不仅能够加速类似结构羟基苯甲酸类物质的降解，还会引起机体糖酵解活性增强、脂质与能量代谢紊乱，进而加重氧化应激水平^[35-36]。因此，本研究发现HOT_PRO组2, 3-DHBA水平下降，可能反映了碳水后进食策略下机体通过减少氧化应激、调节铁代谢以适应高温运动带来的代谢负荷。在高温环境下开展运动时，营养补给策略应兼顾对特异性代谢物的调节，以优化机体的抗氧化能力和代谢稳态。未来还需进一步研究2, 3-DHBA在热应激与运动诱导氧化损伤中的具体作用机制。

3.3 KEGG通路富集揭示碳水后进食的代谢重塑机制

发现碳水后进食能量的差异代谢物主要富集在“glycine, serine and threonine metabolism”、“arginine and proline metabolism”、“primary bile acid biosynthesis”、“taurine and hypotaurine metabolism”以及“steroid hormone biosynthesis”等代谢途径去缓解高温环境诱导的运动性疲劳。“glycine, serine and threonine metabolism”的富集与已有研究结果一致。相关研究在对青少年赛艇运动员进行8周有氧训练后的非靶向代谢组学分析中亦发现该通路的活性显著增强^[37]，并伴随运动强度适应性改变。部分研究进一步表明，Glycine的膳食补充可提高峰值功率输出，减少剧烈运动期间乳酸积累，从而延缓疲劳发生^[38]。除能量代谢及氨基酸代谢通路外，本研究还发现“taurine and hypotaurine metabolism”与“steroid hormone biosynthesis”通路在HOT_PRO组中被显著富集，提示碳水摄入顺序可能对脂质调控、激素代谢及肠道稳态产生协同调节作用。Taurine作为一种非蛋白质类含硫氨基酸，广泛参与抗氧化应激、胆汁酸结合、线粒体功能维持与膜稳定性等过程。既往研究显示，其可通过增强肠道屏障功能、提升抗氧化能力、改善脂质代谢等方式提高食物利用效率与生理恢复水平^[39-40]。本研究在HOT_PRO组中的活化可能反映了机体对氧化损伤与代谢紊乱时的保护性反应。此外，胆汁酸作为胆固醇的下游代谢产物，在小肠内促进脂溶性维生素与脂肪酸吸收，并参与肝肠循环与葡萄糖代谢调节。已有研究指出，食物转化效率可通过调控胆汁酸谱影响能量分配与肠道微生态，从而影响个体的代谢效率^[41]。

3.4 高温与常温环境下进食顺序效应的潜在差异

本研究揭示了高温环境下进食顺序干预对机体代谢适应性的影响, 而既往常温环境下的相关研究主要集中于宏量营养素摄入顺序对餐后血糖和胰岛素反应的改善^[42-46]。这些结果显示, 通过调整碳水化合物摄入的顺序(尤其是“碳水化合物后置”策略), 能有效降低餐后血糖峰值, 机制主要与延缓胃排空速度、增加肠促胰岛素(如GLP-1)分泌相关^[46-47]。然而, 这些研究多基于静息状态, 未涉及环境与运动等外界应激因素^[45-46], 而高温环境会诱导明显的代谢重编程, 如糖酵解增强、脂肪氧化抑制和氨基酸代谢紊乱, 使机体对能量和营养的需求与利用发生显著改变^[48-50]。

本研究首次在高温运动条件下观察到碳水后进食策略可显著改善运动表现, 减少肌肉损伤指标(如LDH和CK), 并重塑特定的代谢通路(如Alanine、Creatine和FAD等的上调)。这种代谢模式的转变与常温研究中主要目标在于改善餐后血糖存在差异。在高温运动环境中, 机体更倾向于快速动员葡萄糖^[7]和丙酮酸^[6]供应能量, 同时伴随更强烈的氧化应激与炎症反应^[51-52], 这些变化可能显著提高机体对营养干预顺序的敏感性, 使得营养素的时序供应对代谢结局的影响更为关键, 导致碳水后置策略不仅延续了常温下延缓血糖波动的优点, 还可能通过优先提供蛋白质与脂肪来优化抗氧化能力、促进能量底物的有效利用, 进而更有效地缓解运动诱导的代谢损伤和疲劳状态。此外, 高温条件下的消化吸收功能变化可能通过改变消化动力学^[53-54](如可能加速初始阶段胃排空以应对热应激, 或影响不同营养素的吸收速率), 进一步放大了碳水后置策略在协调和优化能量底物递送与利用时机方面的优势。

本研究仍存在一定的局限性。首先, 采用的是小鼠模型, 其代谢机制与人体存在差异, 实验结果向人群推广时应谨慎考虑跨物种差异的影响。未来的研究应在人体试验中进一步验证碳水进食顺序对运动表现与代谢调控的有效性及安全性。其次, 本研究的干预周期较短, 未能考察长期的饮食干预对运动表现和代谢适应的持续影响, 因此建议后续研究设计更长的干预期, 以明确长期营养策略的稳定效应。此外, 缺乏常温对照组阻碍了对高温环境主效应的独立评估, 且难以解析高温与进食顺序的交互作用。后续研究亟需纳入常温对照, 通过比较相同进食顺序在常/高温下的效应差异, 量化评估高

温环境对营养策略的调节作用, 从而提升结论的因果推断力与外推性。

4 结论

本研究通过高温环境下的动物运动模型, 系统比较了不同碳水化合物进食顺序对机体运动表现、代谢恢复及代谢谱重构的影响。结果显示, HOT_PRO在改善运动协调性、降低肌肉损伤指标及促进代谢稳态重建方面效果更优。靶向代谢组学进一步揭示, 该策略显著调控了能量代谢和氨基酸代谢通路, 如Alanine、Creatine及FAD水平上调, 提示其在缓解疲劳和恢复能量中的潜在作用; 而部分抗氧化与脂质代谢相关代谢物(如spermidine、CS)水平下降, 可能反映不同的代谢适应策略。为高温运动恢复中的个性化营养干预提供了理论依据。

附件 见本文网络版(<http://www.pibb.ac.cn>, <http://www.cnki.net>):

PIBB_20250199_Table S1.pdf

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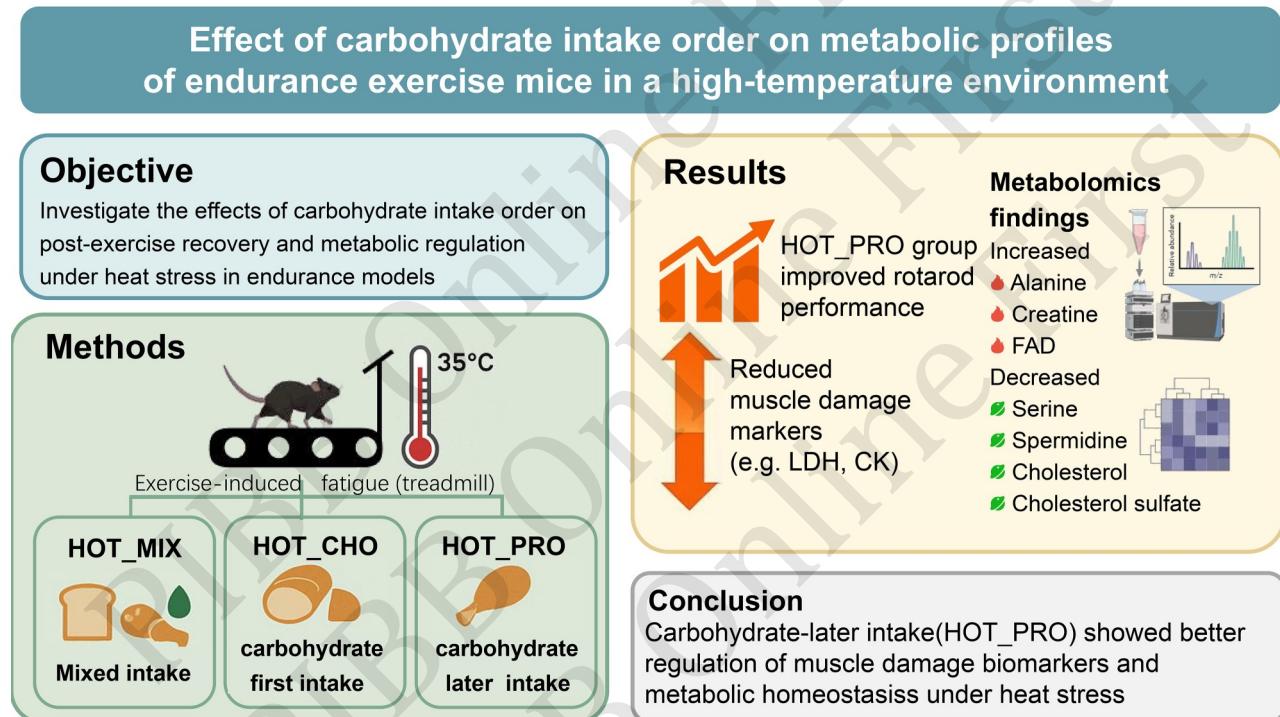
Effect of Carbohydrate Intake Order on Metabolic Profiles of Endurance Exercise Mice in a High-temperature Environment*

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Graphical abstract



Abstract **Objective** The primary objective of this study was to investigate the effects of carbohydrate intake order on post-exercise recovery and metabolic regulation under heat stress, particularly in models of exercise induced fatigue. Given the increasing significance of optimizing nutritional strategies to support performance in extreme environmental conditions, this study aimed to provide experimental evidence that contributes to a better understanding of how the sequence in which carbohydrates are consumed impacts exercise recovery, metabolic homeostasis, and fatigue alleviation in a high-temperature environment. **Methods** A mouse model of exercise-induced fatigue was established under high-temperature (35°C) to simulate heat stress. The subjects were divided into 3 distinct groups based on their carbohydrate intake order: the "mixed intake" group (HOT_MIX), where all macronutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, and fats) were consumed in a balanced ratio; the "carbohydrate-first intake" group (HOT_CHO), where carbohydrates were consumed first followed by other macronutrients; the "carbohydrate-later intake" group (HOT_PRO), where proteins and fats were consumed prior to carbohydrates. Each group underwent a 7 d intervention period with daily intake according to their designated group. Exercise performance was assessed using rotarod retention time test, and biomarks of muscle damage, such as lactate

dehydrogenase (LDH), creatine kinase (CK), lactate (LD), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA), were measured. Furthermore, targeted metabolomics analyses were conducted to investigate metabolic shifts in response to different dietary strategies, and KEGG pathway enrichment analysis was employed to explore the biological mechanisms underlying these changes. **Results** The findings demonstrated that the HOT_PRO group exhibited a significantly improved performance in the rotarod test, with a longer retention time compared to both the HOT_MIX and HOT_CHO groups ($P<0.05$). Additionally, this group showed significantly reduced levels of muscle damage markers such as LDH and CK, indicating that the carbohydrate-later intake strategy helped alleviate exercise-induced muscle injury. Metabolomic profiling of the HOT_PRO group showed marked increases in alanine, creatine, and flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), indicating shifts in amino acid metabolism and oxidative metabolism. Conversely, metabolites such as spermidine, cholesterol sulfate, cholesterol, and serine were significantly reduced in the HOT_PRO group, pointing to alterations in lipid and sterol metabolism. Further analysis of the differential metabolites revealed that these changes were primarily associated with key metabolic pathways, including glycine-serine-threonine metabolism, primary bile acid biosynthesis, taurine and hypotaurine metabolism, and steroid hormone biosynthesis. These pathways are essential for energy production, antioxidant defense, and muscle recovery, suggesting that the carbohydrate-later feeding strategy may promote metabolic homeostasis and improve exercise recovery by enhancing these critical metabolic processes. **Conclusion** The results of this study support the hypothesis that consuming carbohydrates after proteins and fats during exercise recovery enhances metabolic homeostasis and accelerates recovery under heat stress. This strategy effectively modulates energy, amino acid, and lipid-related pathways, which are crucial for improving endurance performance and mitigating fatigue in high-temperature environments. The findings suggest that carbohydrate-later intake could be a promising nutritional strategy for athletes and individuals exposed to heat during physical activity. Furthermore, the study provides valuable insights into how different nutrient timing strategies can impact exercise recovery and metabolic regulation, paving the way for more personalized and effective nutritional interventions in extreme environmental conditions.

Key words high temperature, exercise-induced fatigue, carbohydrate, targeted metabolomics, energy metabolism, muscle injury

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