



**Calmodulin dependent protein kinase (CaMK)II activation by exercise regulates NRF-1 and its target lipid oxidizing target gene, *Cpt-1* in rat skeletal muscle**

**R**egular exercise increases oxidation of fatty acids in skeletal muscle. Exercise activates Calmodulin-dependent protein kinase (CaMK)II, resulting in increased mitochondrial oxidative capacity. As such, exercise can curb accumulation of excess lipids in adipose and intramuscular tissues that may result in obesity/type 2 diabetes. Lipid metabolism occurs in mitochondria regulated by NRF-1 and is controlled by a set of mitochondrial enzymes. For example, carnitine palmitoyltransferase (CPT)-1 is a rate-limiting enzyme in mitochondrial lipid oxidation that regulates the transport of long-chain fatty acids across the mitochondrial membrane, resulting in ATP synthesis. On the other hand, acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC)-1 is a mitochondrial enzyme that promotes lipid synthesis by providing malonyl CoA substrate for the synthesis of long-chain fatty acids. NRF-1 is the major transcriptional factor of the mitochondria, the site for ATP generation from oxidation of lipids. As such, mitochondrial dysfunction is crucial in metabolism of the cell. In order to investigate the amount of NRF-1 bound to Cpt-1, ChIP assay performed. Exercise showed that the amount of NRF-1 bound to Cpt-1 was 1.8 fold increase compared with the control group. The exercise + KN93 group did not show any significant change compared with the exercise group. This result indicates that exercise-induced CaMKII activation increases the amount of NRF-1 bound to Cpt-1. With respect to Cpt-1 gene transcription, exercise group showed ~7.8 fold increase compared with the control group. Cpt-1 gene expression in the exercise + KN93 group showed significant decrease compared with the exercise group. Cpt-1 gene expression in the KN93 group was similar to the control group. This result shows that CaMKII activation increases Cpt-1 gene expression in skeletal muscle. With respect to mitochondrial integrity, mitochondria size of the exercise group increased by ~3.0 fold compared with the control group, whereas the exercise + KN93 group showed significant decrease compared with the exercise group. TEM we show that exercise-induced CaMKII activation increases mitochondria size in rat skeletal muscle and

**Biography**

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