

# Development in exercise science-performances- drugs: a typical scenario

## Proceeding

### Genetics and performance (Figure 1)

Active functions have allowed humans to specialize in specific processes based on relative use and activity (Evolution).

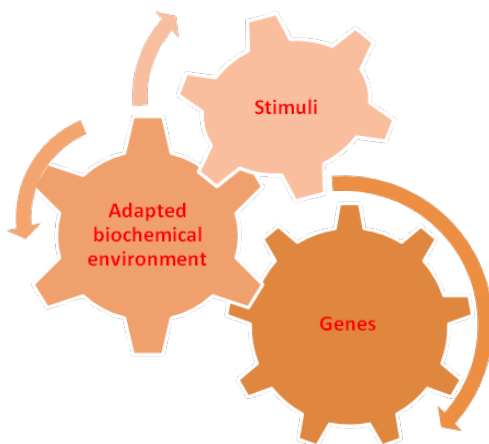


Figure 1 Genetics and Performance.

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### Exercise endocrinology frontiers- possible areas of super performances and areas of doping

- Postponement of fatigue (both anaerobic and aerobic)<sup>1</sup>
- Deriving higher strength and power
- Pain tolerance

### Postponement of fatigue: what science says about elite athletes? (Figure 2)(Figure 3)

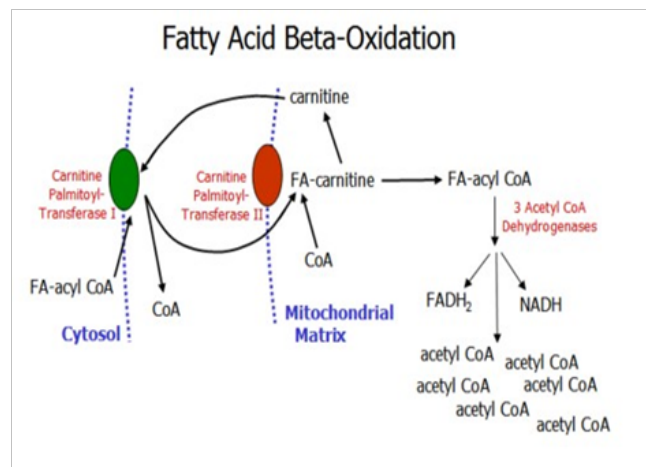
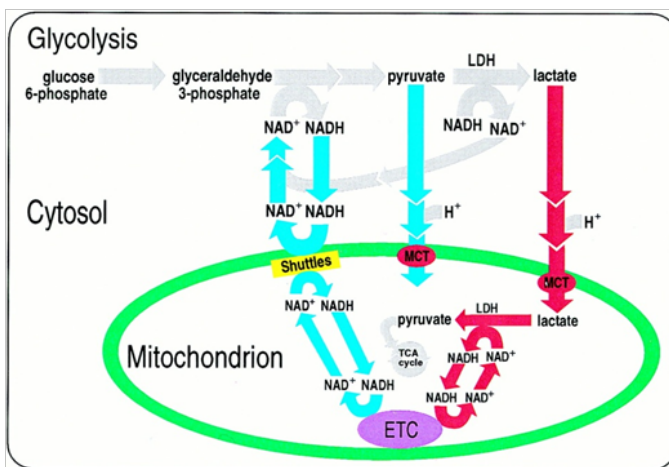


Figure 2 & 3 Postponement of fatigue: what science says about elite athletes?

### What is essential biologically for endurance?

Phosphagens reserves	Erythropoietin quality (EPO) :Hypoxia inducible factor genes (HIF)
Muscle and liver glycogen	Sufficient angiogenesis:VEGF gene
Lactate transporters	Mitochondrial enzymes (CPT, Co-enzyme Q10): peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors $\alpha$ (PPAR genes), Nuclear respiratory factor gene etc.
Bi-carbonate Buffer system	

### What is essential biologically for strength and power??

- Muscle fiber quality, more specifically the quality of actin and myosin filaments (ACTN3 gene) <sup>2-4</sup>
- Phosphagen system enzymes (creatine kinase isoenzyme gene)
- Muscle tendon collagen type (COL1A1gene)
- Anabolic hormones like GH, Testo etc..
- Neuro-plasticity for higher output stimulation

