

Table 1. Pearson's linear correlations demonstrated between parameters investigated in the study ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Study time point	Correlation (r-Pearson's coefficient)	
	AlterG	Classic
Measurement 1 (before exercise)	Vit. E vs. GPx (-0.51)	TBARSer vs. vit. A (-0.83)
	Vit. E vs. CTS D (-0.63)	CAT vs. vit. E (-0.68)
	TBARSer vs. GPx (0.51)	CDer vs. vit. E (-0.68)
		AcP vs. AAT (0.68)
Measurement 2 (30 min after exercise)	GPx vs. CTS D (0.47)	CAT vs. AAT (0.72)
	AAT vs. CTS D (0.49)	
Measurement 3 (24 h after exercise)	TBARSer vs. vit. A (-0.55)	TBARSer vs. SOD (0.77)
	TBARSer vs. SOD (0.50)	
	TBARSer vs. GPx (0.57)	
	TBARSer vs. AcP (0.62)	
	TBARSer vs. AAT (0.65)	
	TBARSer vs. CTS D (0.66)	
	SOD vs. GPx (0.55)	
	SOD vs. CTS D (0.53)	
	GPx vs. AcP (0.51)	
	AcP vs. vit. A (-0.49)	
	CDer vs. ASA (0.59)	
	CDer vs CTS D (0.55)	

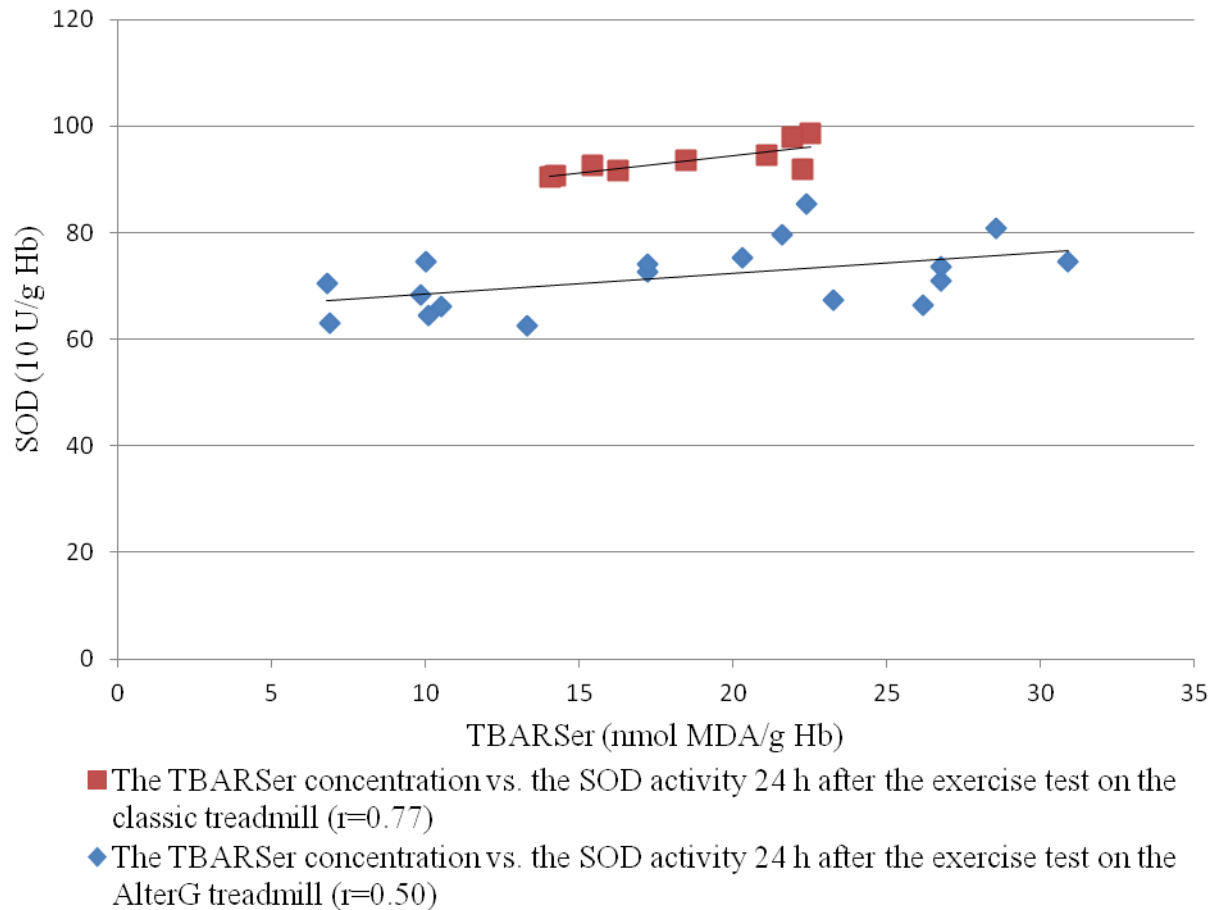


Figure 1. Statistically significant Pearson's correlation coefficients ( $r$ ) between the TBARS concentration and the SOD activity in erythrocytes of peripheral blood in healthy female amateur volleyball players aged approx. 15 years after the 30-min running test on the anti-gravity (AlterG) and classic treadmills. TBARS, thiobarbituric acid reactive substances; SOD, superoxide dismutase; MDA, malondialdehyde; Hb, hemoglobin.