

High-protein diets in weight management; short and long term effects; significance of protein quality

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QuickTime™ and a
Photo - JPEG decompressor
are needed to see this picture.



High-protein diets in weight management

- ~ Relatively elevated, yet absolutely sustained protein intake plays a key role in body weight management, since despite a negative energy - balance,
- ~ it provides
 - è sustained satiety
 - è sustained thermogenesis
 - è sustained fat free mass at the cost of fat mass

Westerterp-Plantenga MS et al., *Obes Relat Metab Disord* 28:57-64, 2004.
Lejeune MPGM et al., *Br J Nutr* 93: 281-289, 2005.

Absolute or relative ‘normal’ and ‘high’ protein diets

Relative energy % of protein

Energy balance:

Normal:10 - 15 % (WHO)

High: 18 - 30% (ref)

Negative energy-balance:

Normal:10 - 15 %

High: 47 % (VLED)

Positive energy-balance after weight-loss: e.g. 8 MJ/d

Normal:10 - 15 %

High: 18 - 30% (ref)

Absolute g protein

e.g. 12 MJ/d

1.2 - 1.8 MJ/d = **67 - 100 g/d**

2.2 - 3.6 MJ/d = **120 - 200 g/d**

e.g. 2 MJ/d

0.2 - 0.3 MJ/d = **11 - 17 g/d**

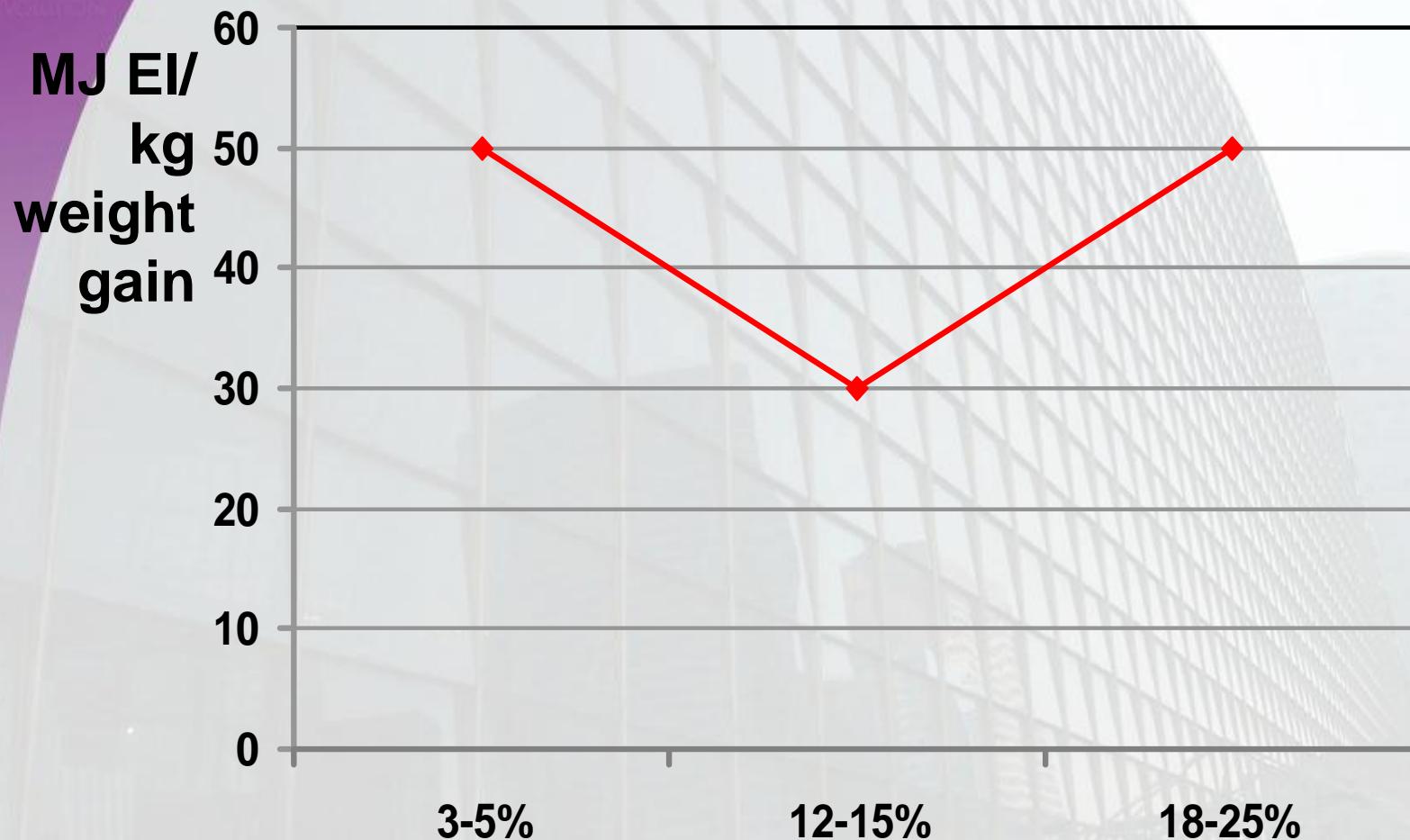
0.9 MJ/d = 52 g/d

0.8 - 1.2 MJ/d = **44 - 67 g/d**

1.4 - 2.2 MJ/d = 80 -120 g/d

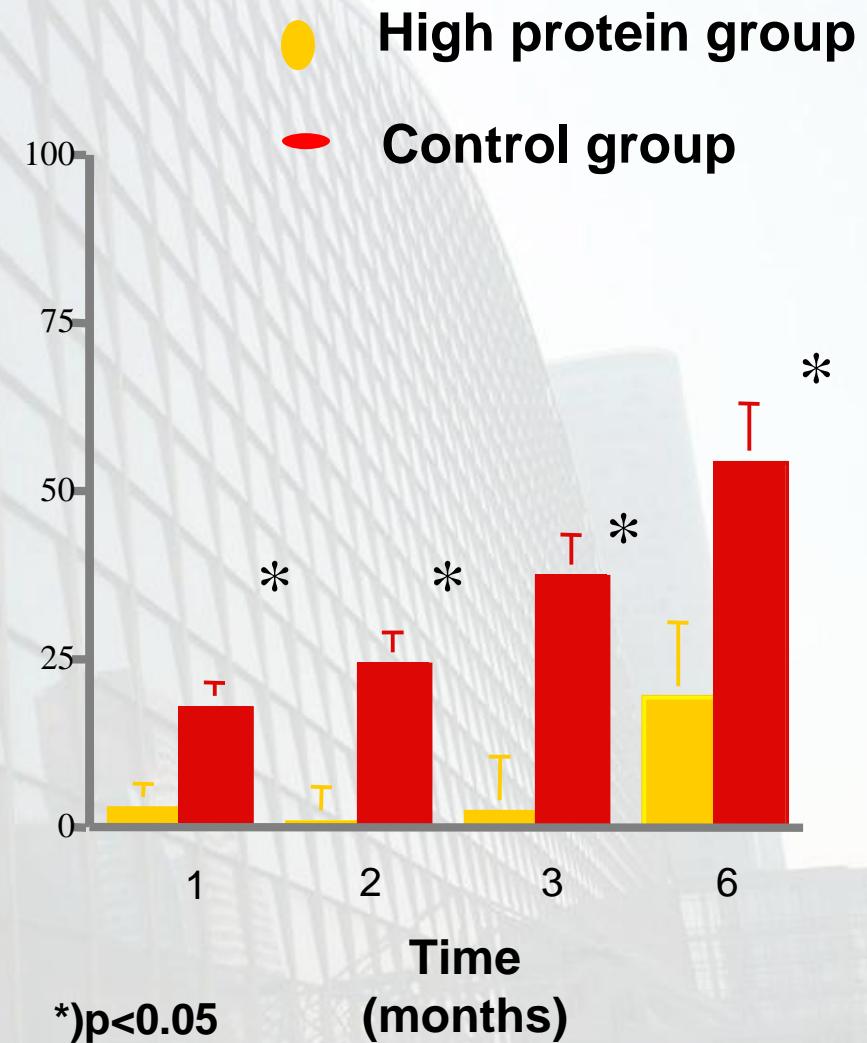
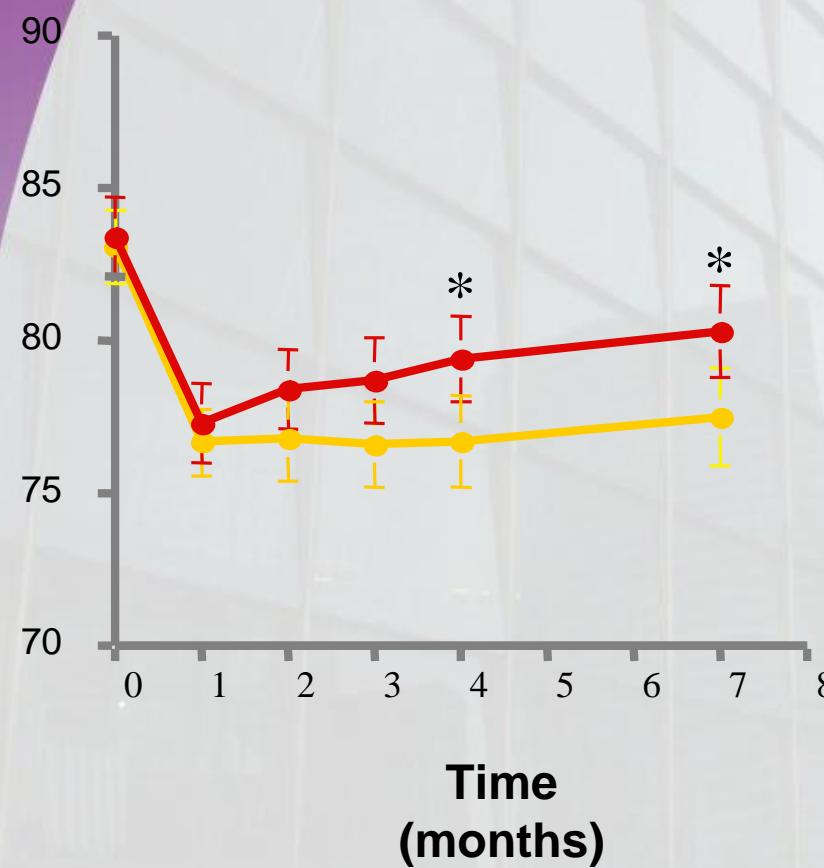
Energy-efficiency during overfeeding

Stock hypothesis, IJO, 1999



Additional protein intake limits weight regain after weight loss in humans

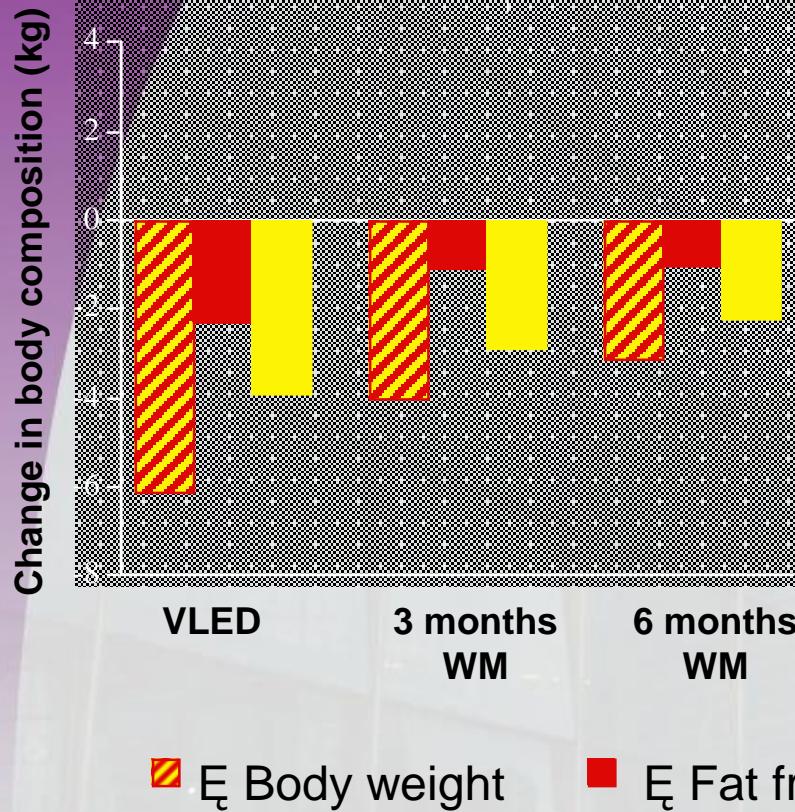
Lejeune et al., Br J Nutr 93,2005



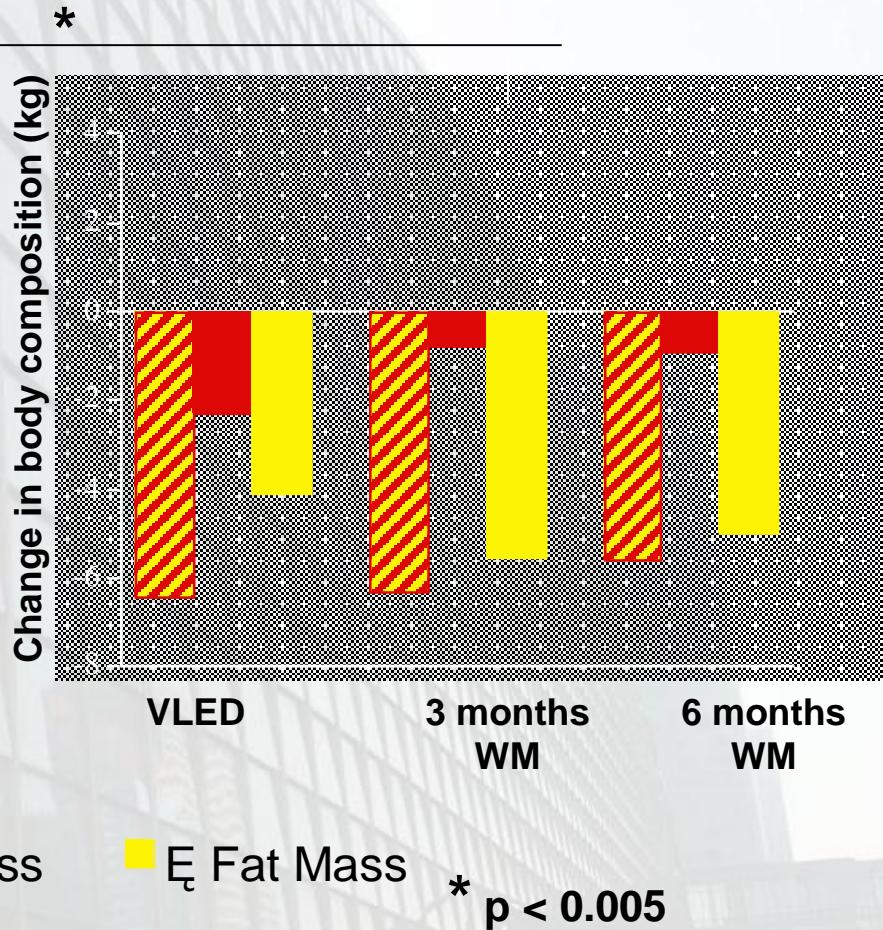
Additional protein intake limits weight regain after weight loss in humans

WHEYVOLUTION
WHEYVOLUTION
WHEYVOLUTION
WHEYVOLUTION

Control group



Protein group



Lejeune et al., Br J Nutr 93,2005

Additional protein intake limits weight regain after weight loss in humans

Lejeune et al., Br J Nutr 93, 2005

During weight maintenance high protein vs control

Weight regain (kg)	0.8*	3
Waist (cm)	-1.2*	0.5
Satiety (mmVAS)	13.0*	1.6
Thermogenesis (MJ/d)	+4.5	+4.2
Sustained fat free mass at the cost of fat mass (%BF)	-4*	-1.6
No differences in:		
Dietary restraint (F1, TFEQ)	+2.2	+1.8
physical activity; PAL=	1.6	1.6

Protein -induced satiety

Quantity of protein

C/P/F 60/30/10 vs 30/10/60 En %

Westerterp-Plantenga et al., EJCN, 1999

C/P/F 40/30/30 vs 60/10/30 En %

Lejeune et al., AJCN, 2006

Type of protein

C/P/F 55/25/20 vs 55/10/35 En %

P = casein, whey, soy, alpha-lac, gelatin.

Veldhorst et al., in press; submitted

Nieuwenhuizen et al., submitted



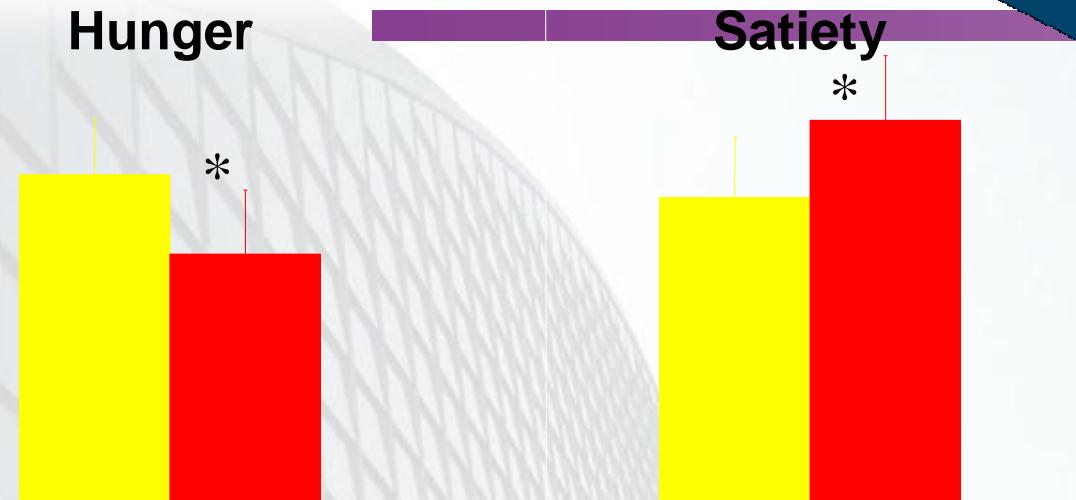
High vs normal protein diet in women, in EB



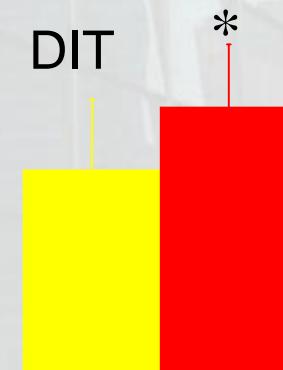
C/P/F 60/30/10 vs 30/10/60 En %
Westerterp-Plantenga et al., 1999
C/P/F 40/30/30 vs 60/10/30 En %
Lejeune et al., 2006



Hunger



Satiety and DIT:
 $R=0.6$; $p<0.05$



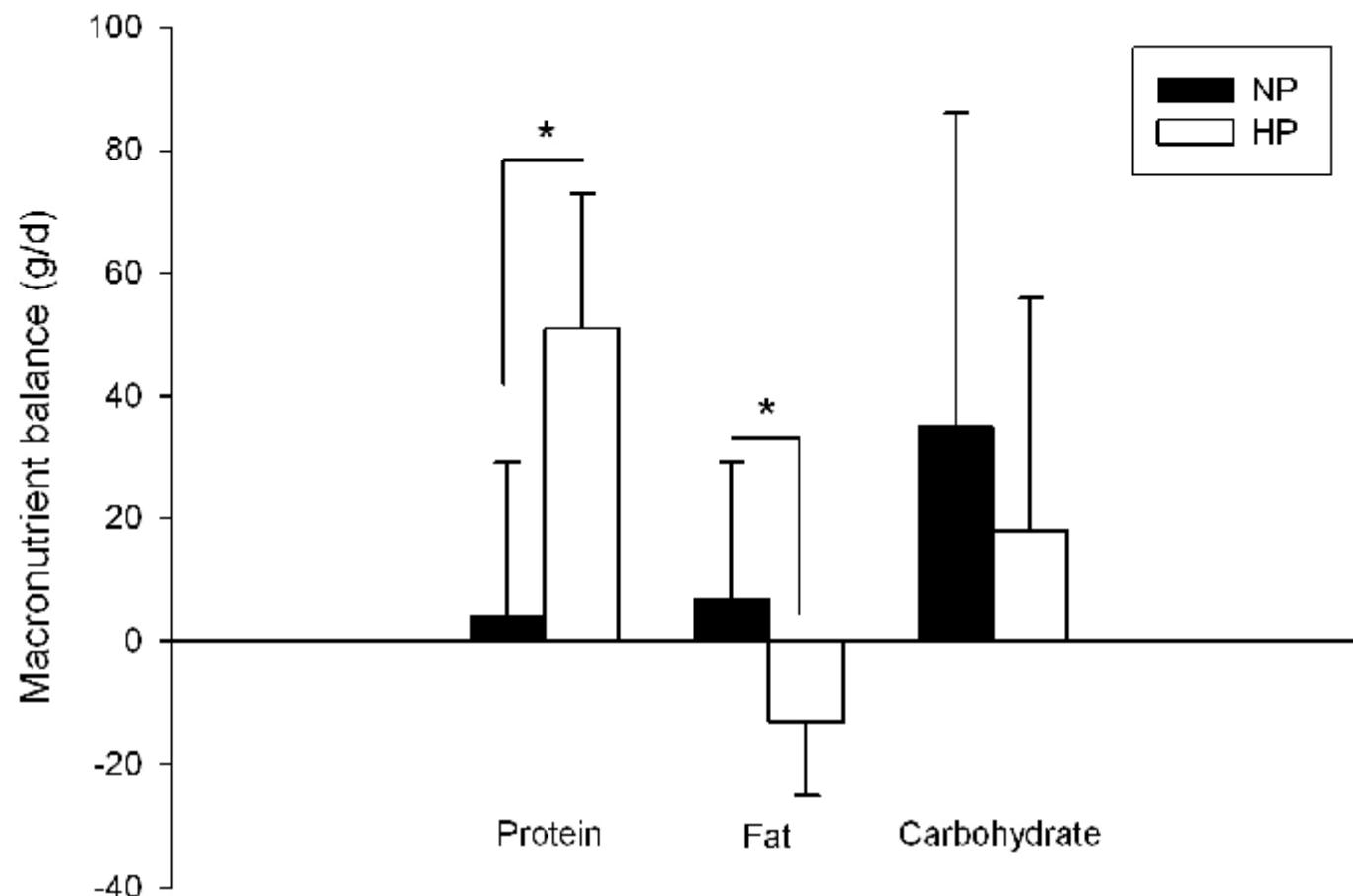
NP

HP

RQ

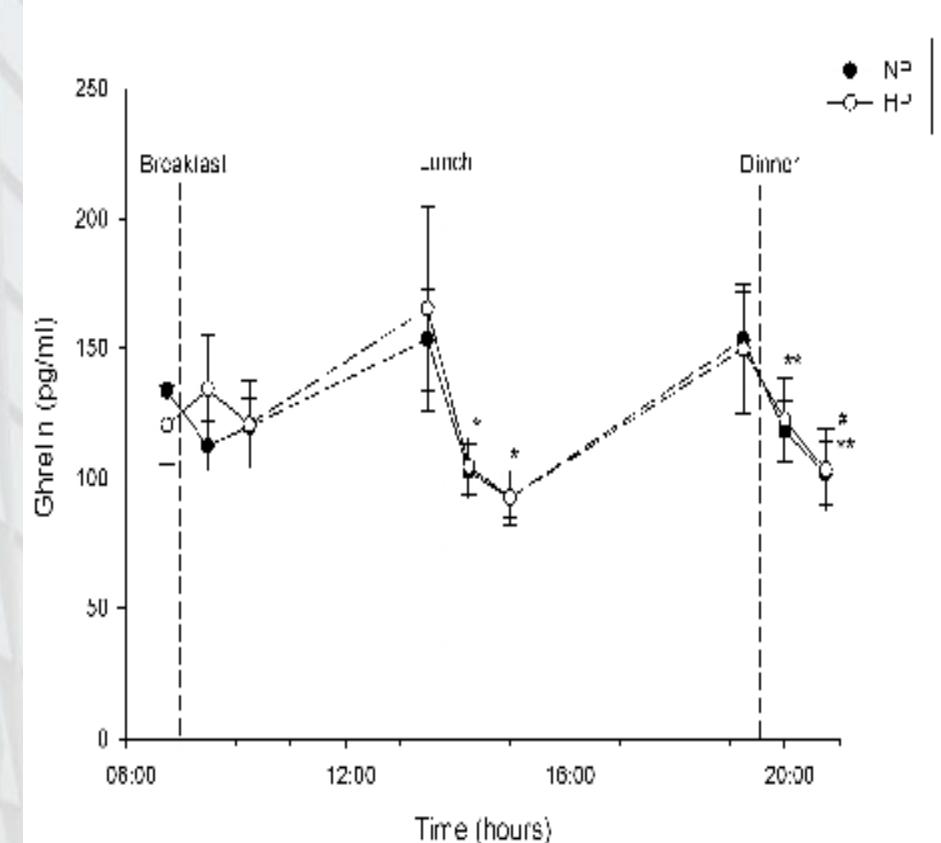
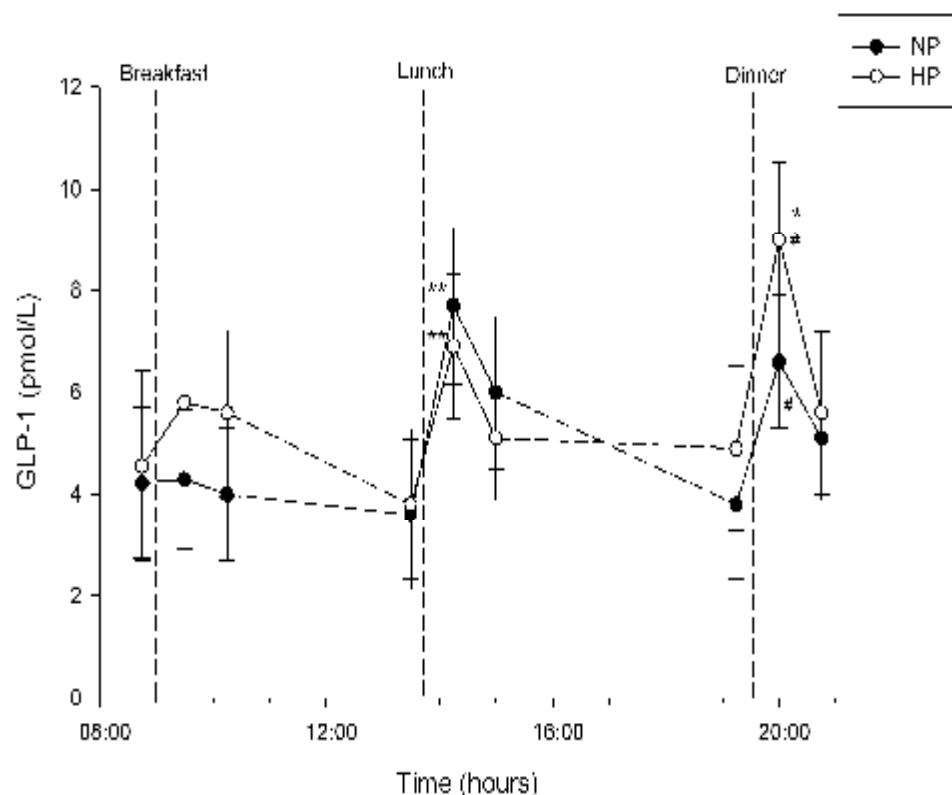
*0 p<0.01





HP vs NP Lejeune et al., AJCN, 2006

Satiety'- and 'orexigenic' hormones

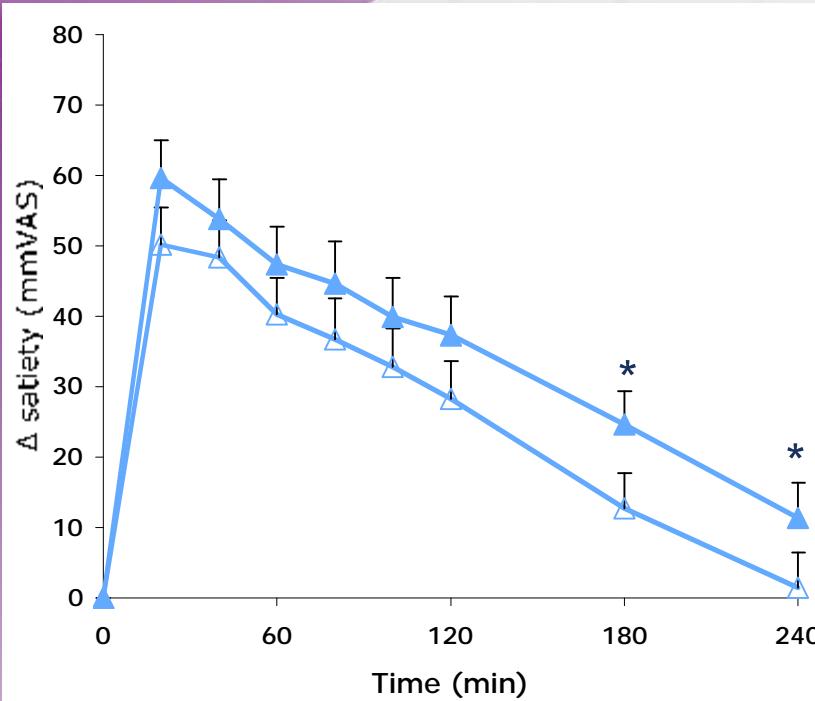


#)p<0.05, treatment over time

Lejeune et al., AJCN, 2006

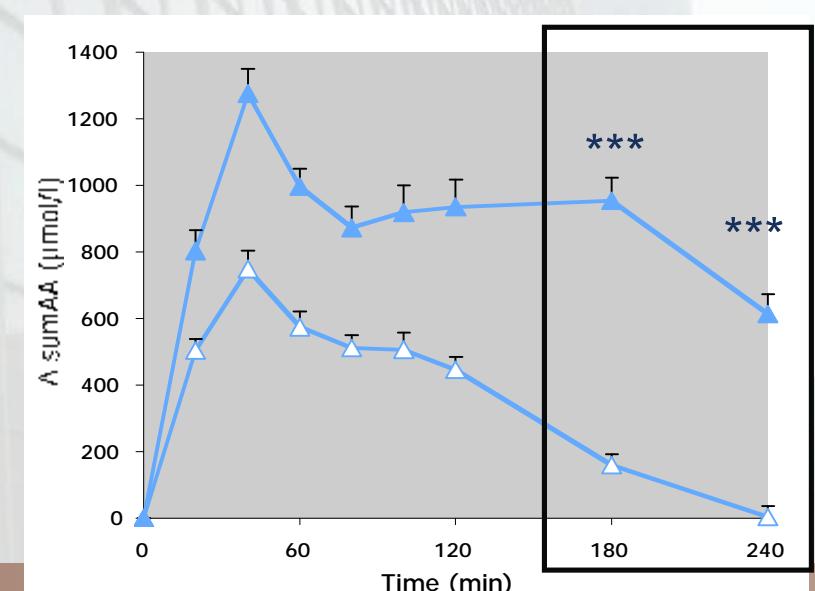
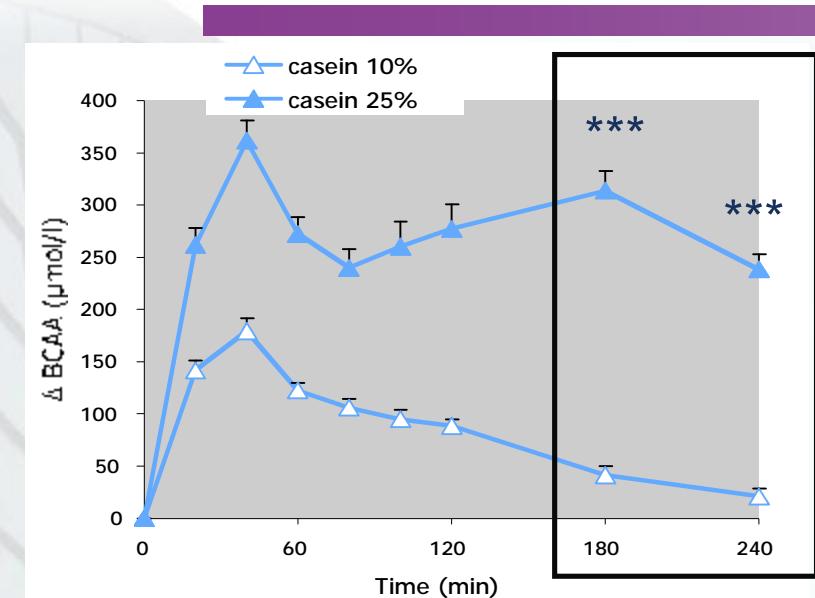
no treatment over time effect
HP vs NP

25% vs. 10% casein

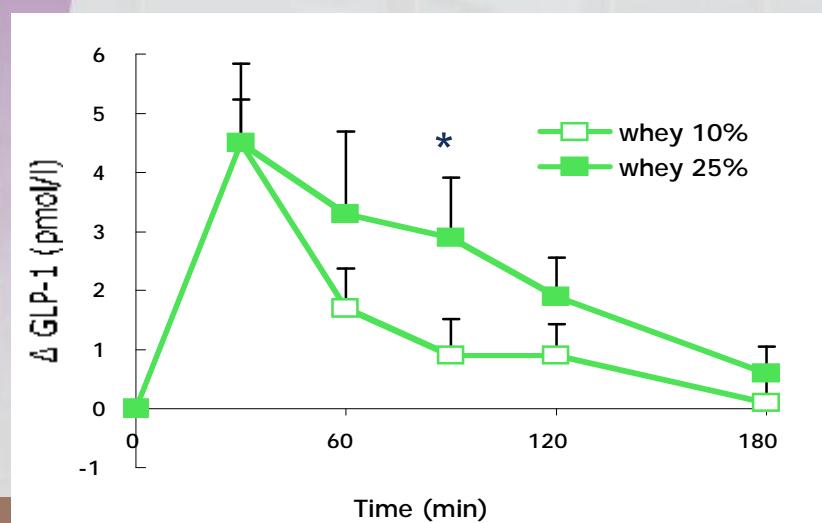
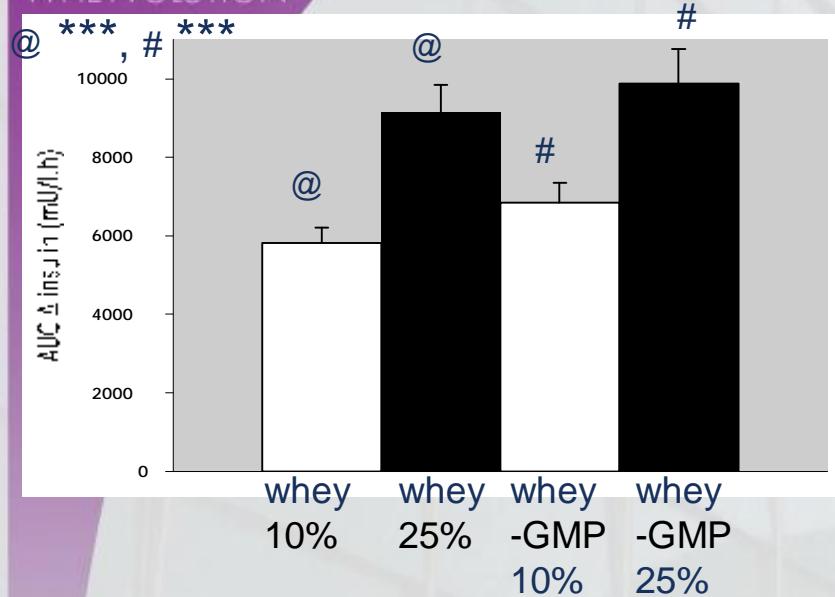


Increased satiety coincided with elevated BCAA and sum AA

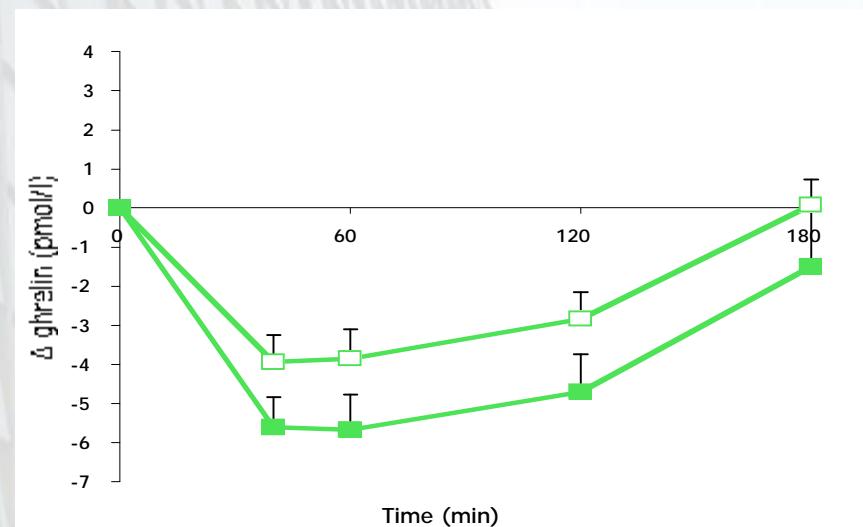
*p<0.05, ***p<0.001



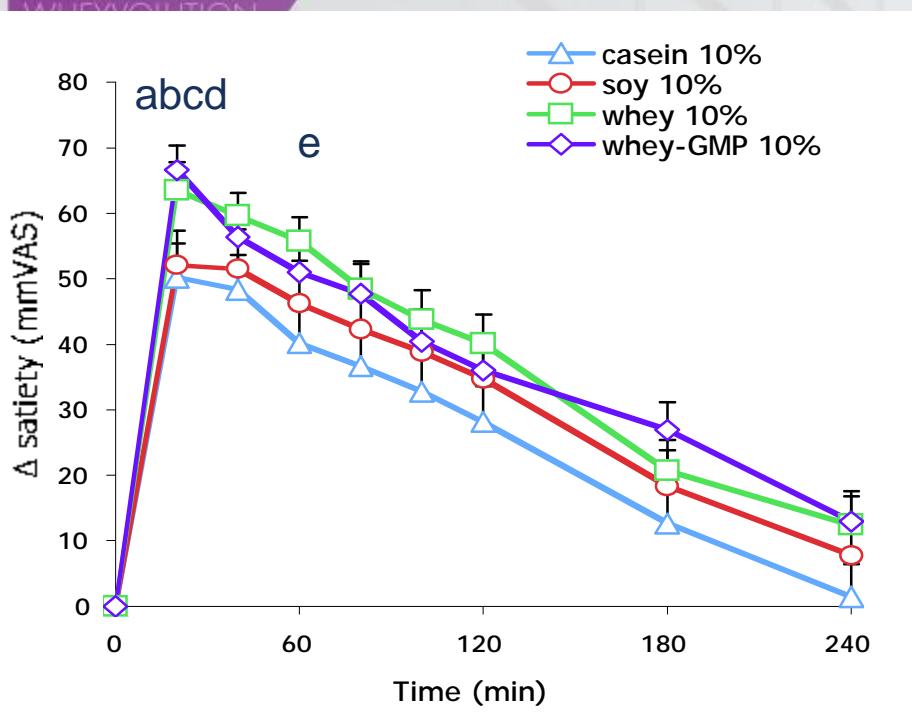
WHEYVOLUTION



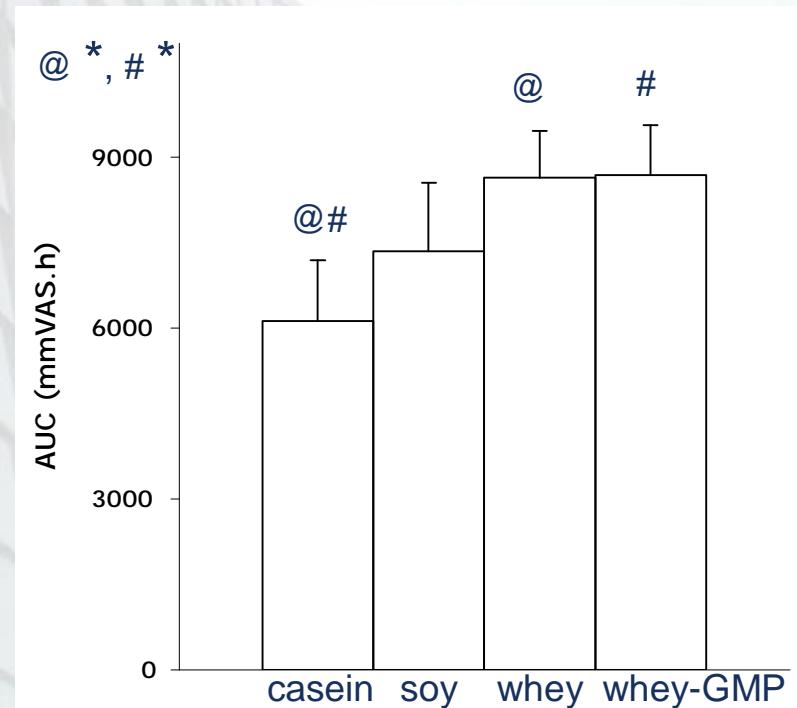
25% vs. 10% whey



* $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$



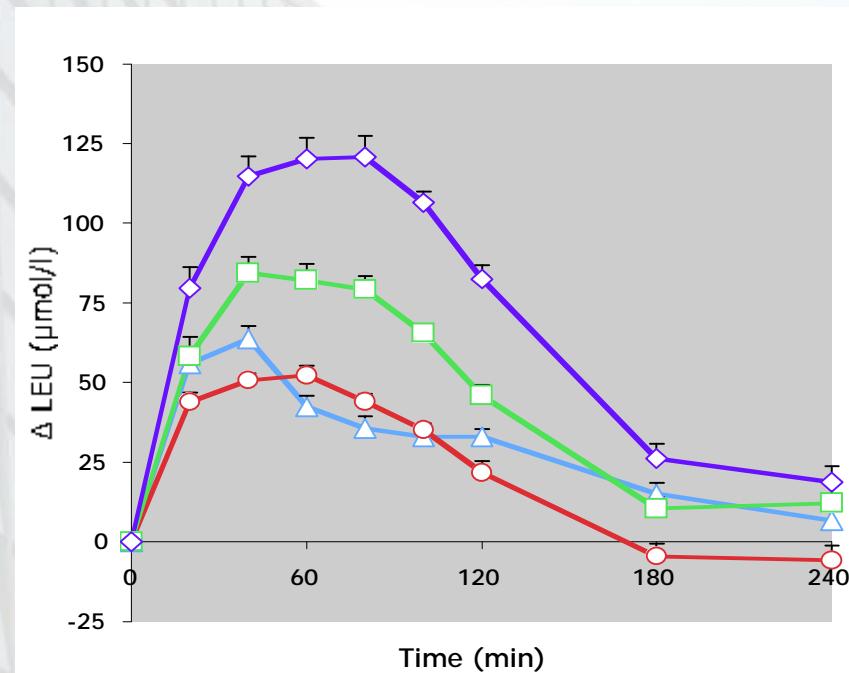
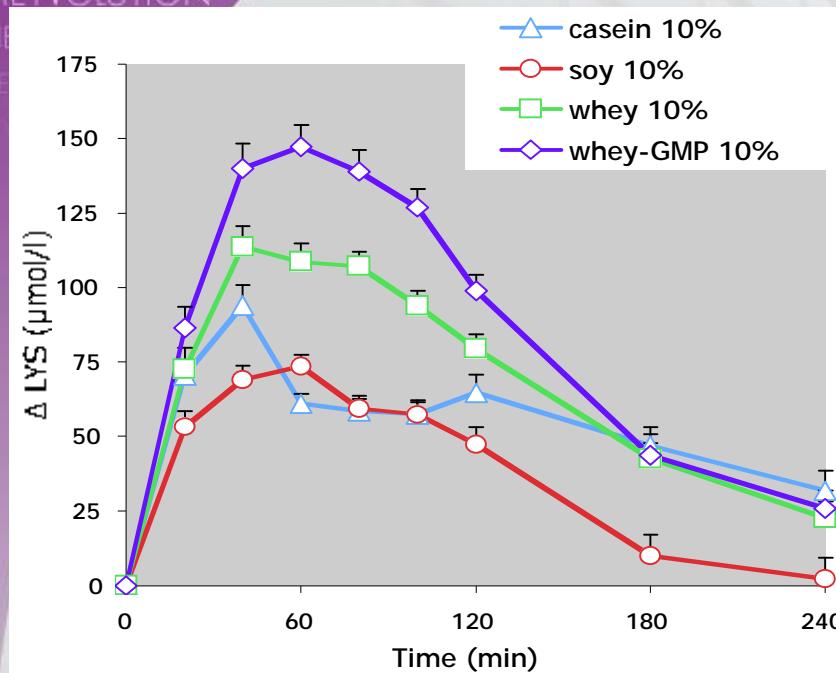
10% casein, soy, whey



- ^a whey-casein *
- ^b whey-casein **
- ^c whey-soy *
- ^e whey-casein **

*p<0.05, **p<0.01

Lysine and leucine responses after casein, soy, whey



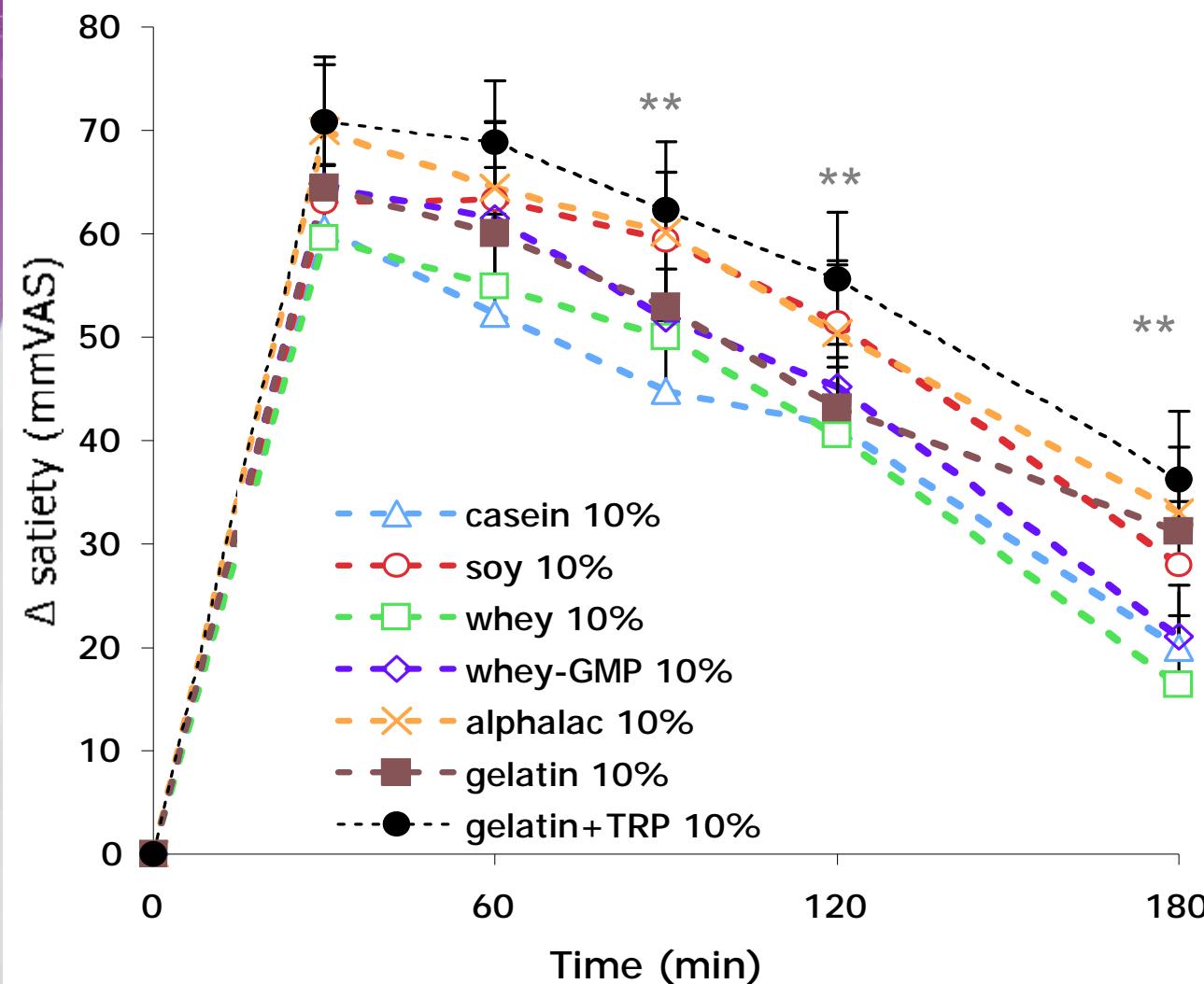
Responses after whey are increased vs. casein/soy:

AUC + various time points $p<0.001$

Increased satiety after whey 10% vs. casein or soy, coincided with increased lysine and leucine responses

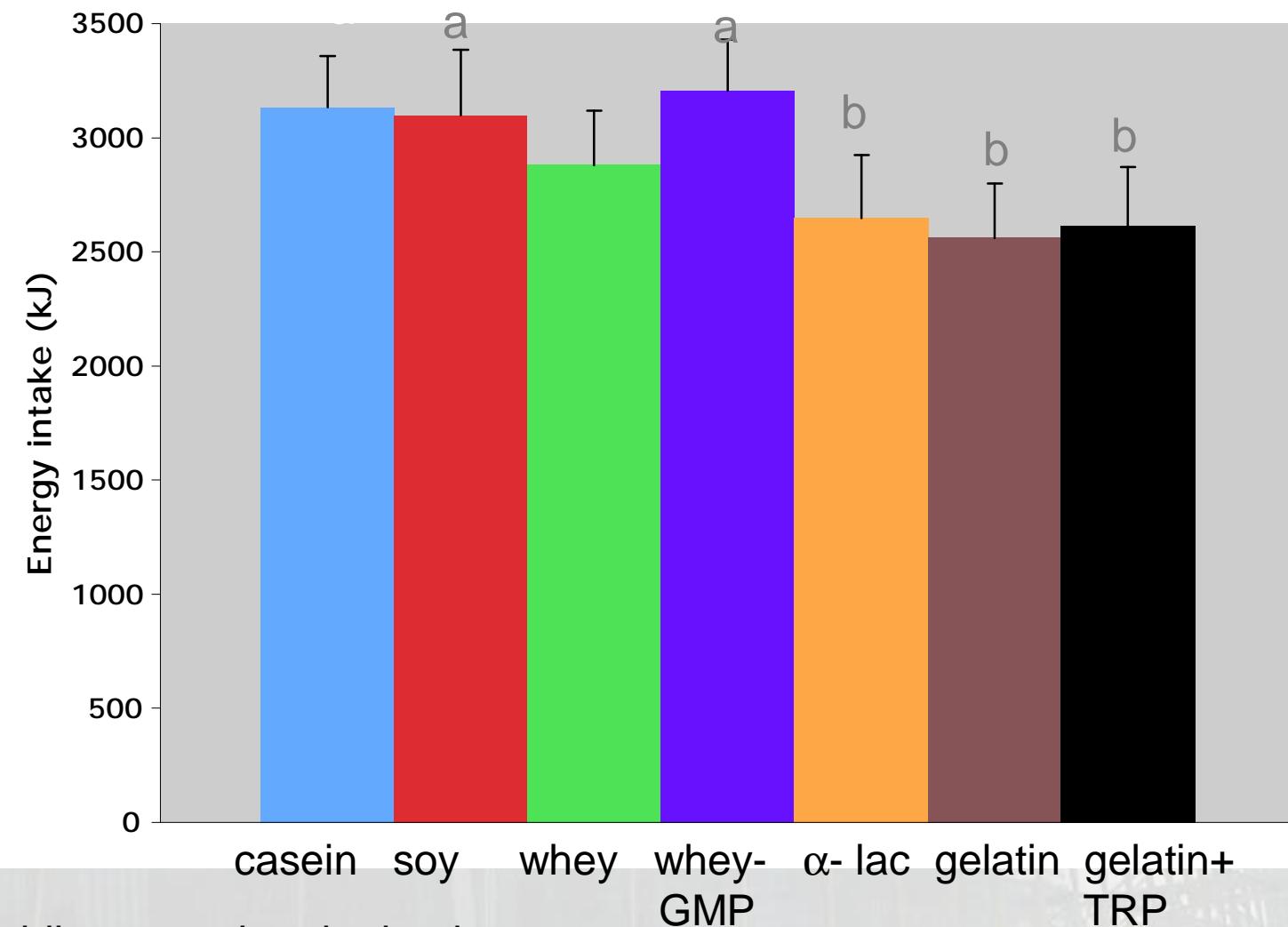
Satiety (10%)

Magnitude of differences
30-50%



Energy intake (10%)

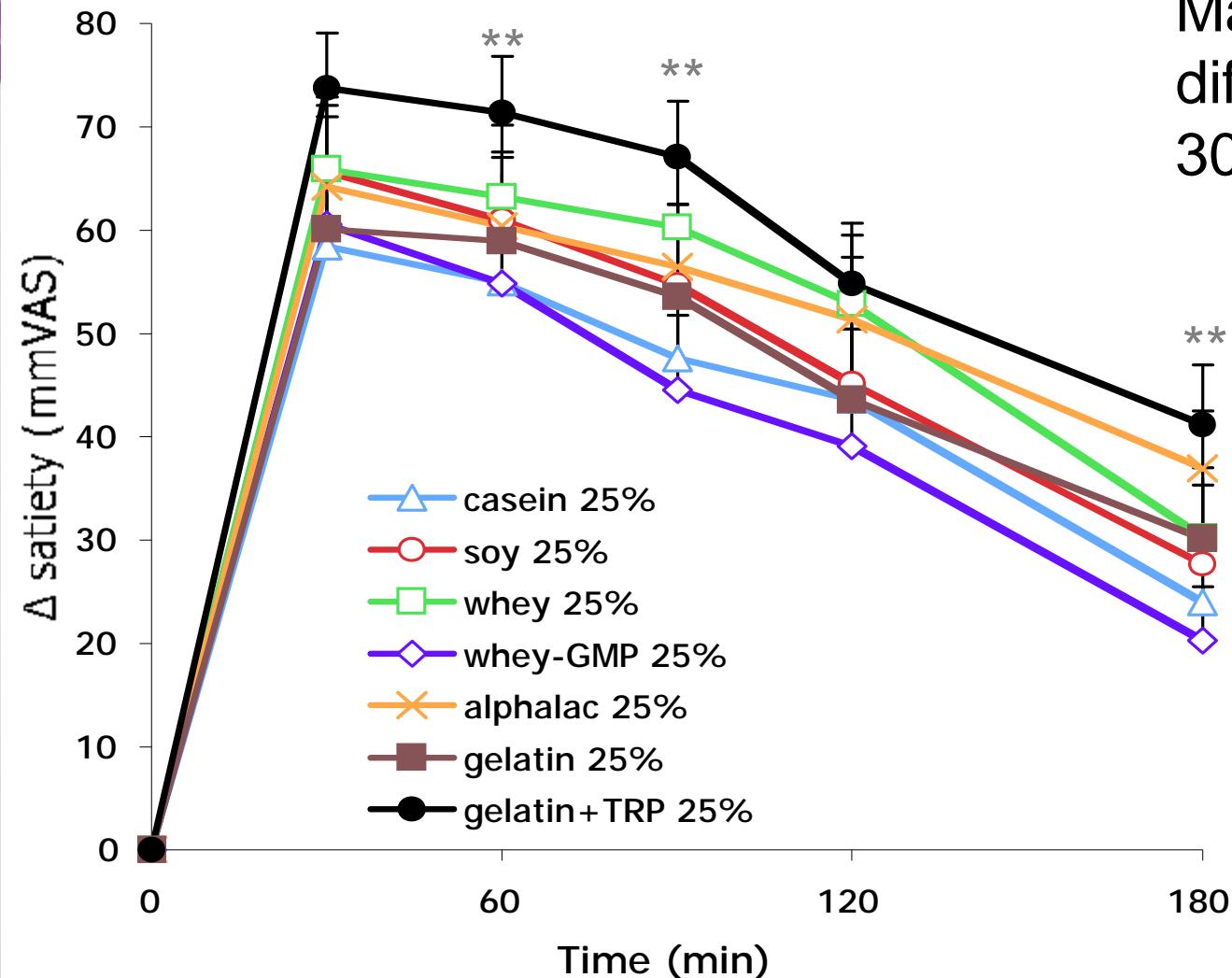
a different from b, p<0.01



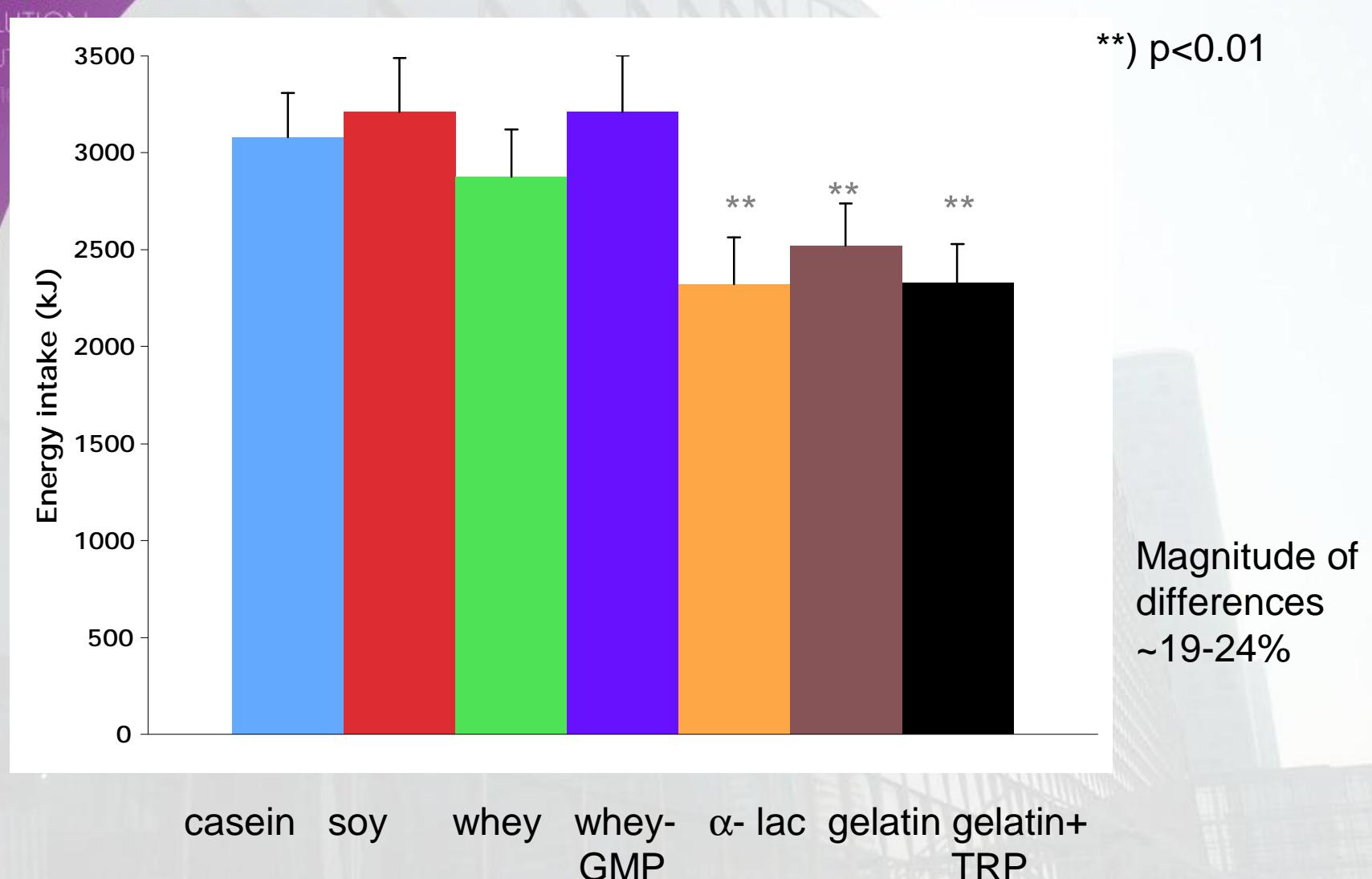
Magnitude of
differences
~17%

Satiety (25%)

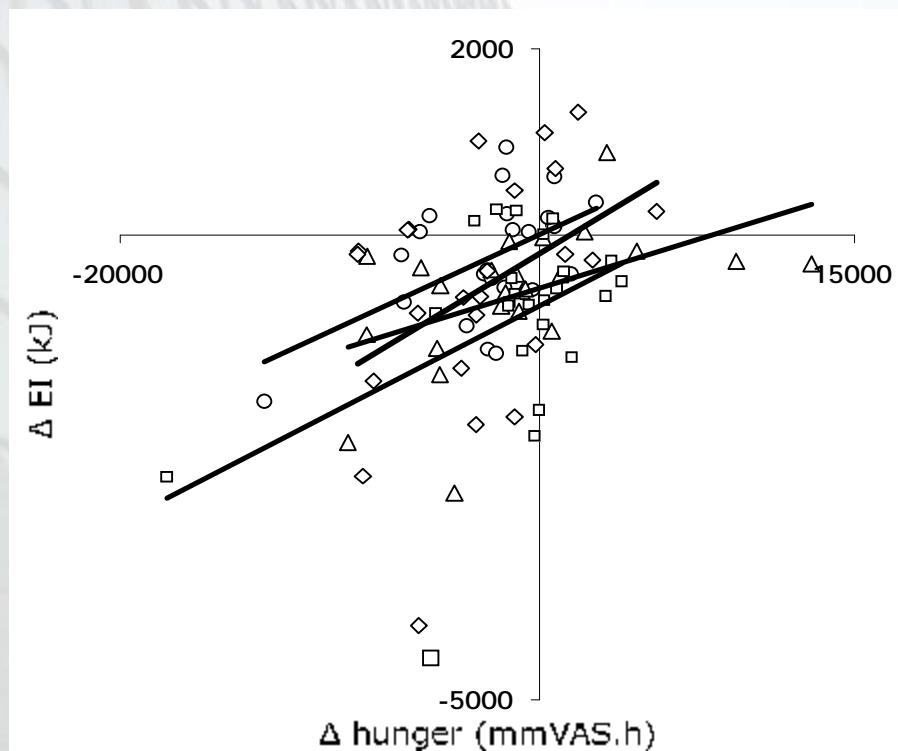
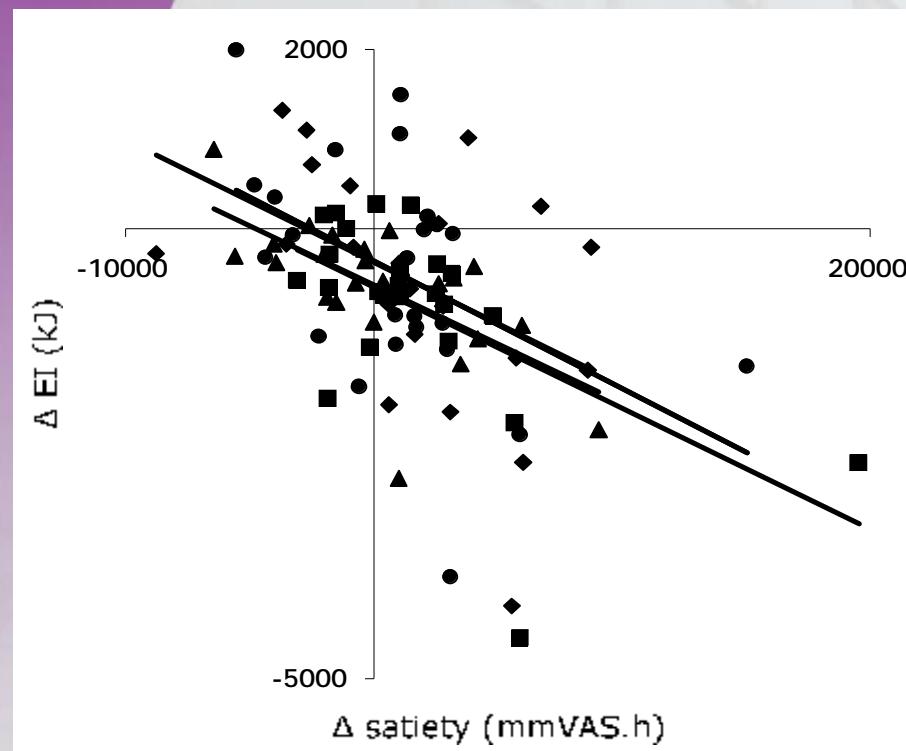
Magnitude of differences
30-50%



Energy intake (10%)



Difference in EI is related to difference in satiety and/or hunger



$R^2 = 0.4, p < 0.01$

Veldhorst

et al., submitted

Conclusion

- ~ Alpha-lactalbumin, gelatin, and gelatin+TRP are (30-50%) more satiating than casein, soy, whey, and whey-GMP and
- ~ induce a related reduction (~20%) of subsequent energy intake.

Conclusions

High protein-intake induced

- ~ weight maintenance after weight loss is due to satiety, thermogenesis and sparing fat free mass.
- ~ satiety is due to thermogenesis, and ‘satiety hormone’ concentrations.
- ~ satiety by different proteins coincides with specific amino acid concentrations.
- ~ satiety results in a lower subsequent energy intake after incomplete vs complete proteins.

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