

IWC  
PARIS  
2008



5th International Whey Conference

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# Dietary protein and physical activity: effects on muscle protein synthesis

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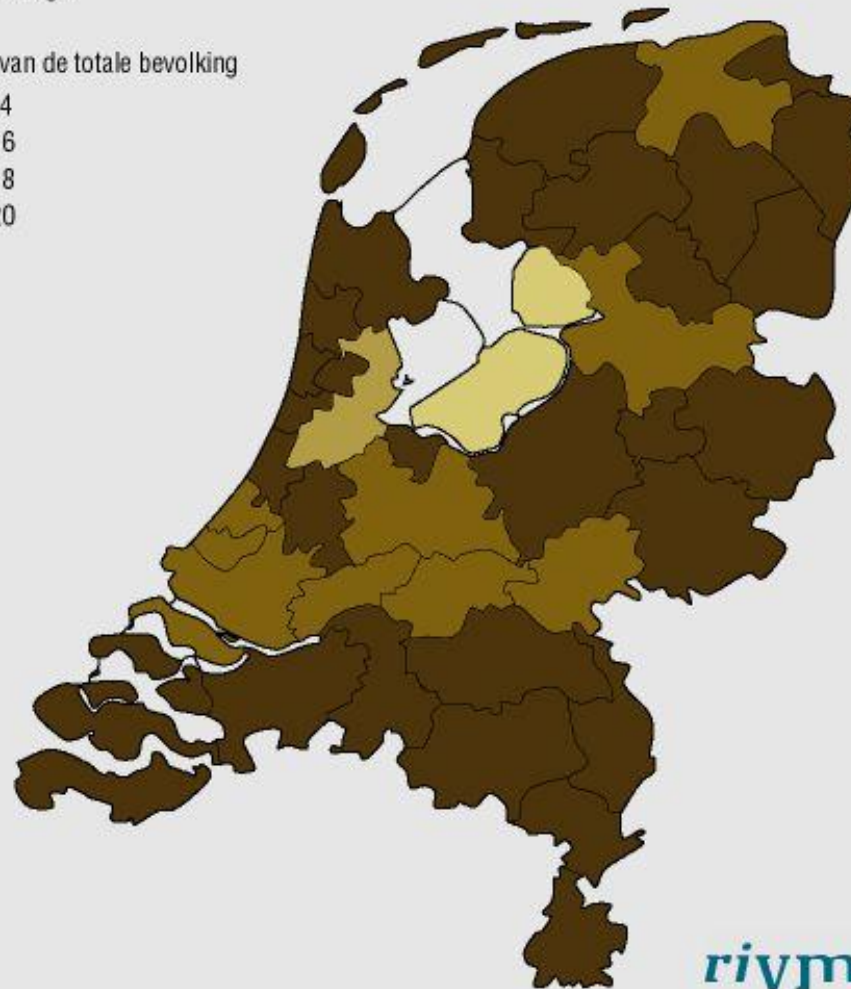
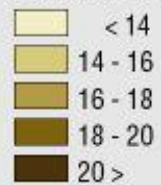
nutrim



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## Percentage 65-plussers 2025 per COROP-regio

Percentage van de totale bevolking

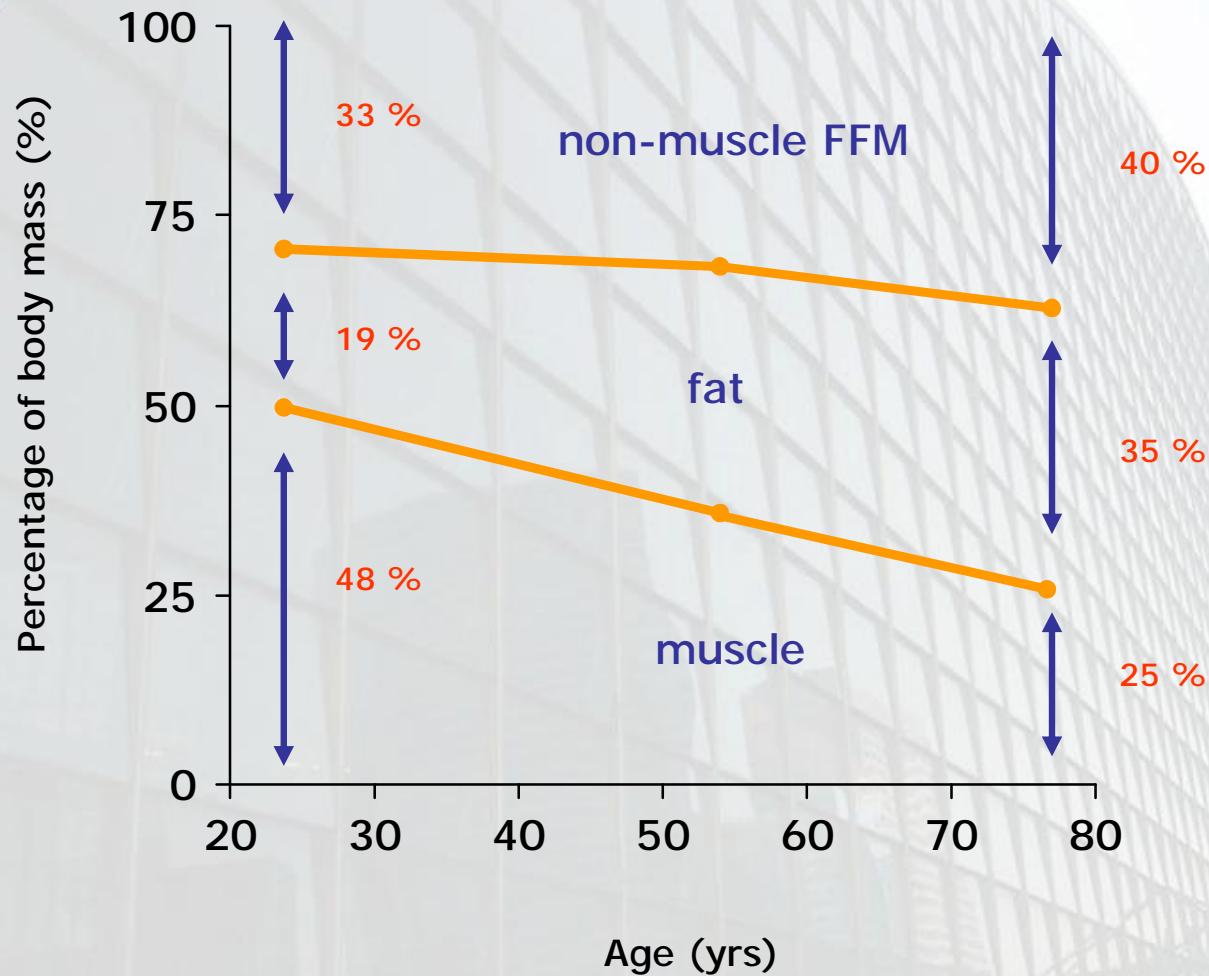


Bron: ABF



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# Aging: loss of muscle mass





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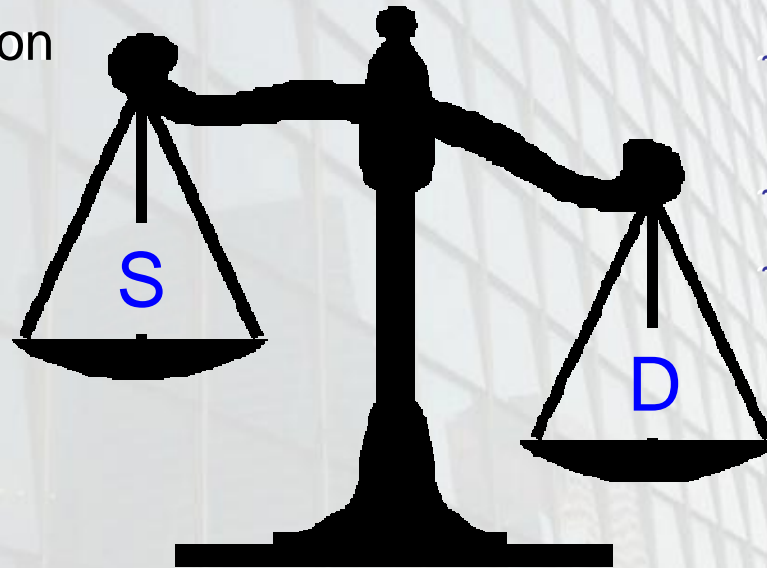
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- ~ Anti-growth factors
- ~ Hormonal changes
- ~ Satellite cell aging
- ~ Poor nutrition
- ~ Inactivity



- ~ Low-grade inflammation
- ~ Hormonal changes
- ~ Insulin-resistance

**Regulation of muscle mass – balance between synthesis and degradation**

# Sarcopenia

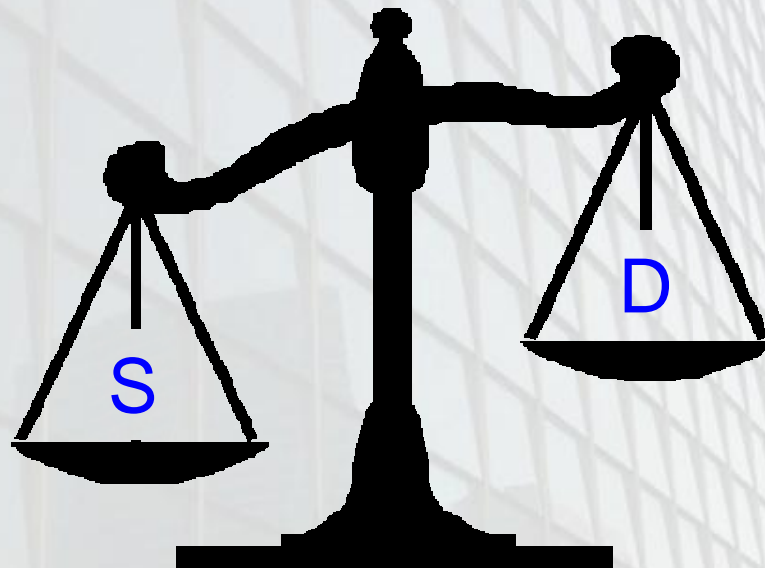


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# Sarcopenia: interventions

EXERCISE

NUTRITION

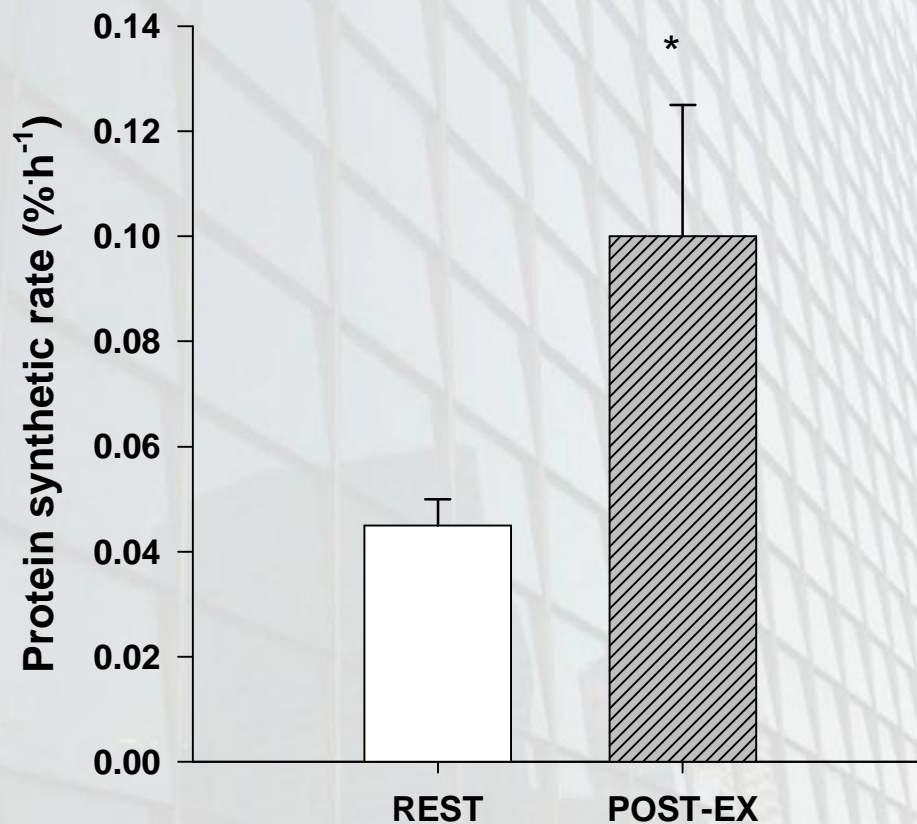


Regulation of muscle mass – balance between synthesis and degradation



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# Exercise and protein synthesis





# Protein synthesis and signaling

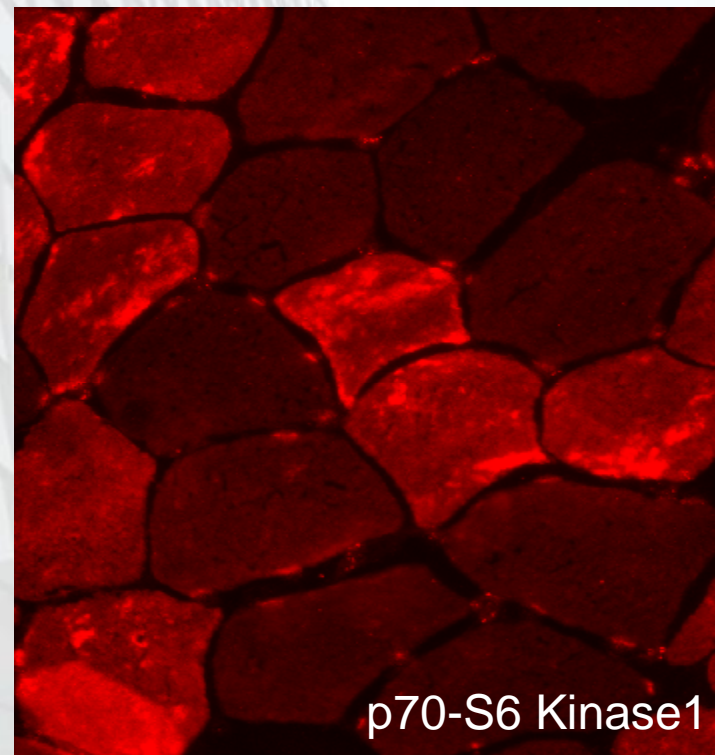
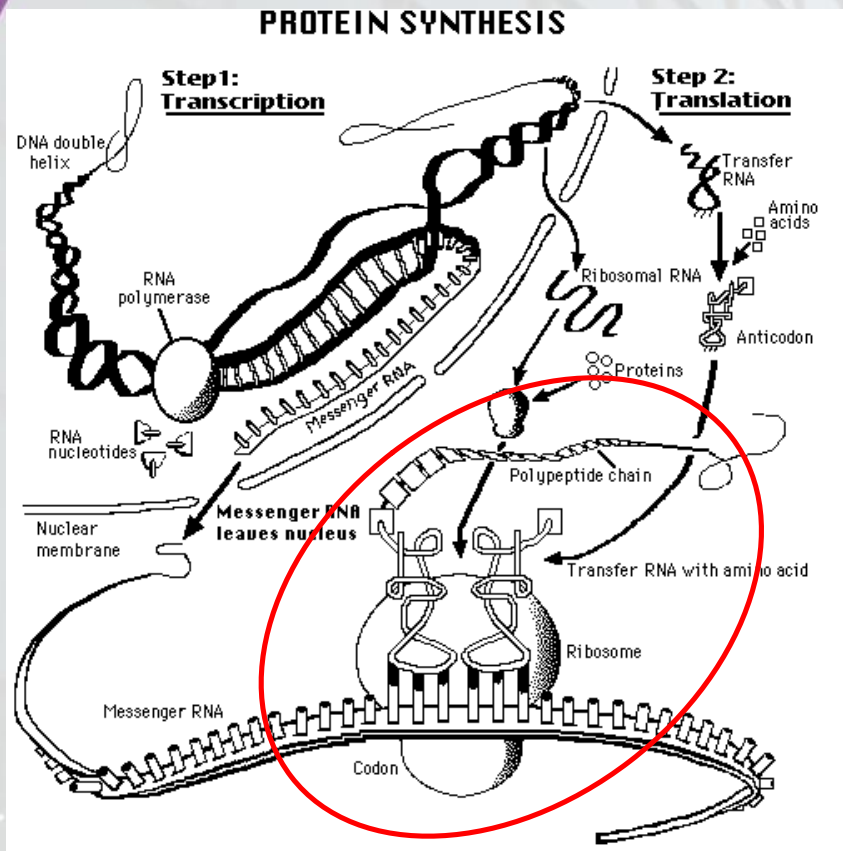
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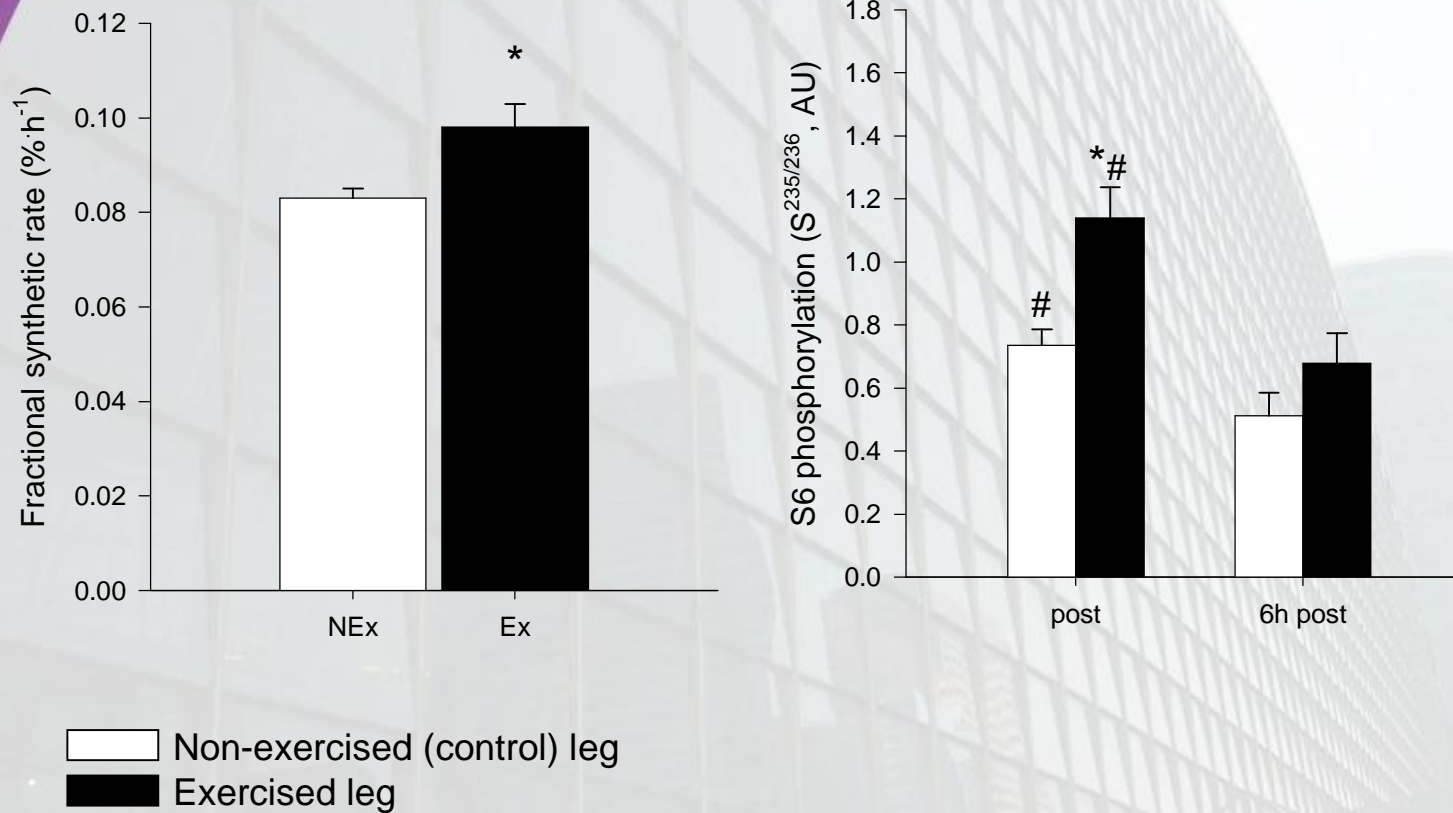
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# Exercise, FSR and signaling

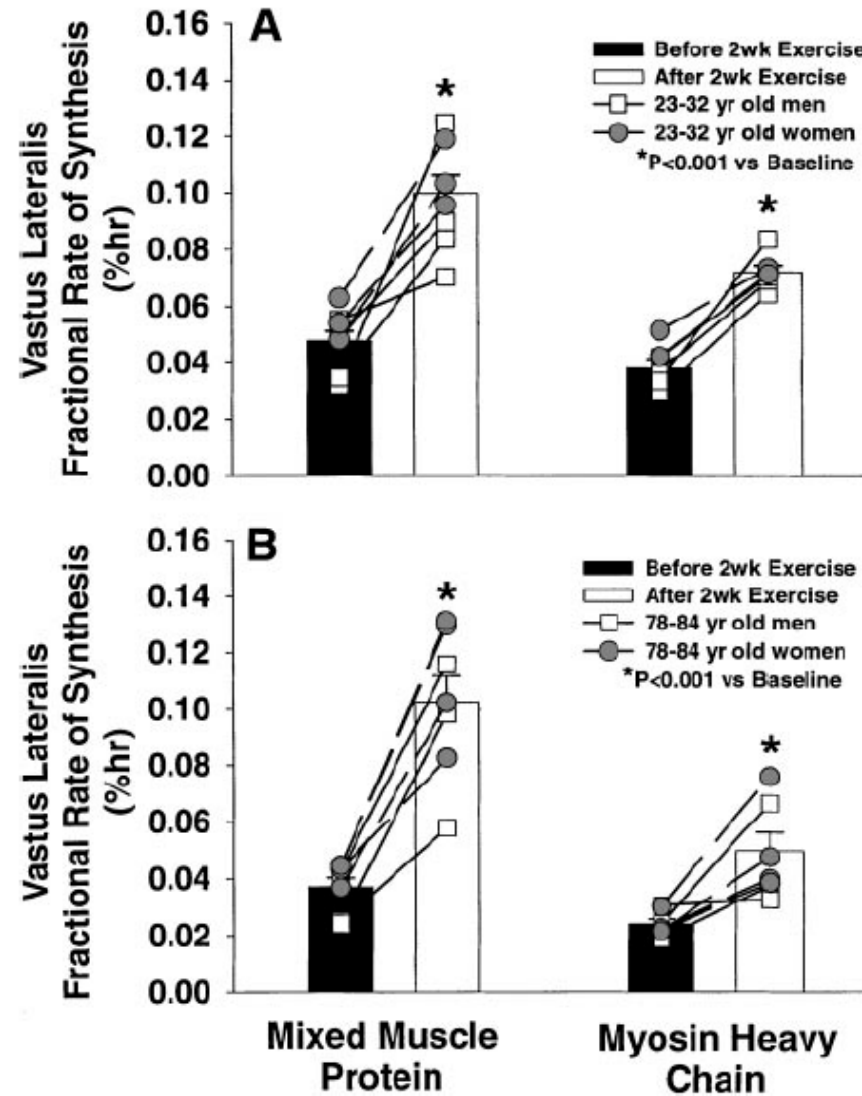






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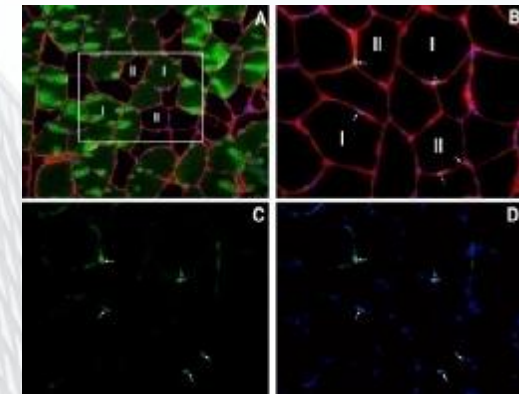
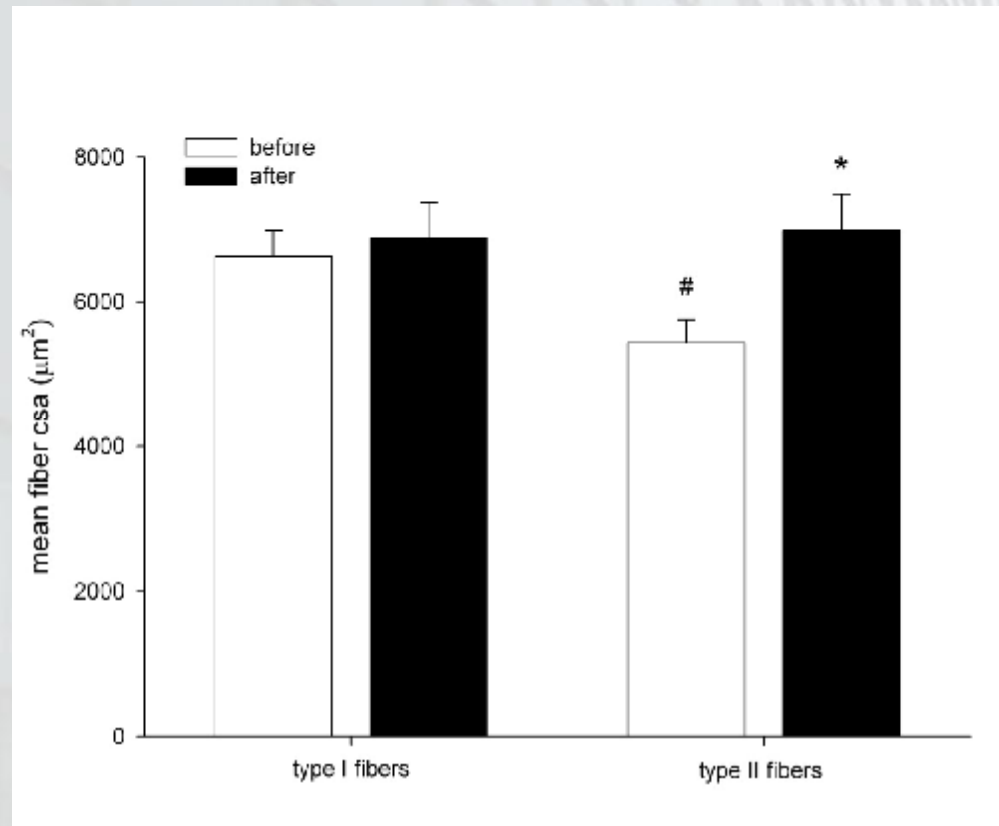
# Exercise in the elderly & MPS





# Resistance exercise and muscle mass

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# Nutrition and Protein Synthesis



## insulin

*(Fryburg et al, 1995; Gelfand et al, 1987; Hillier et al, 1998; Biolo et al, 1999; Borsheim et al 2004; Koopman et al, 2005)*

## amino acids

*(Biolo et al, 1997; Rasmussen et al, 2000; Borsheim et al, 2002; Tipton et al, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004; Miller et al, 2003; Koopman et al, 2004 2005)*

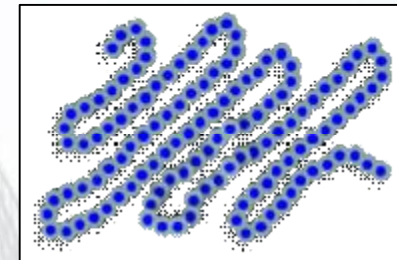
**net protein balance**



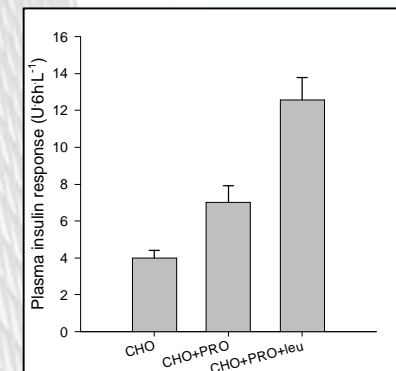
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# Role of Amino Acids

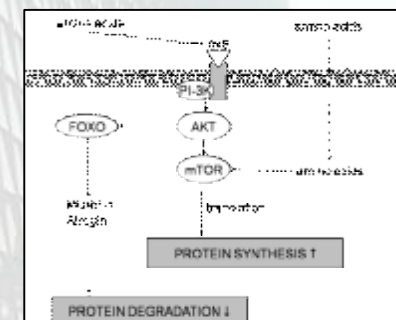
Building blocks for protein



Strong stimulators of hormone secretion



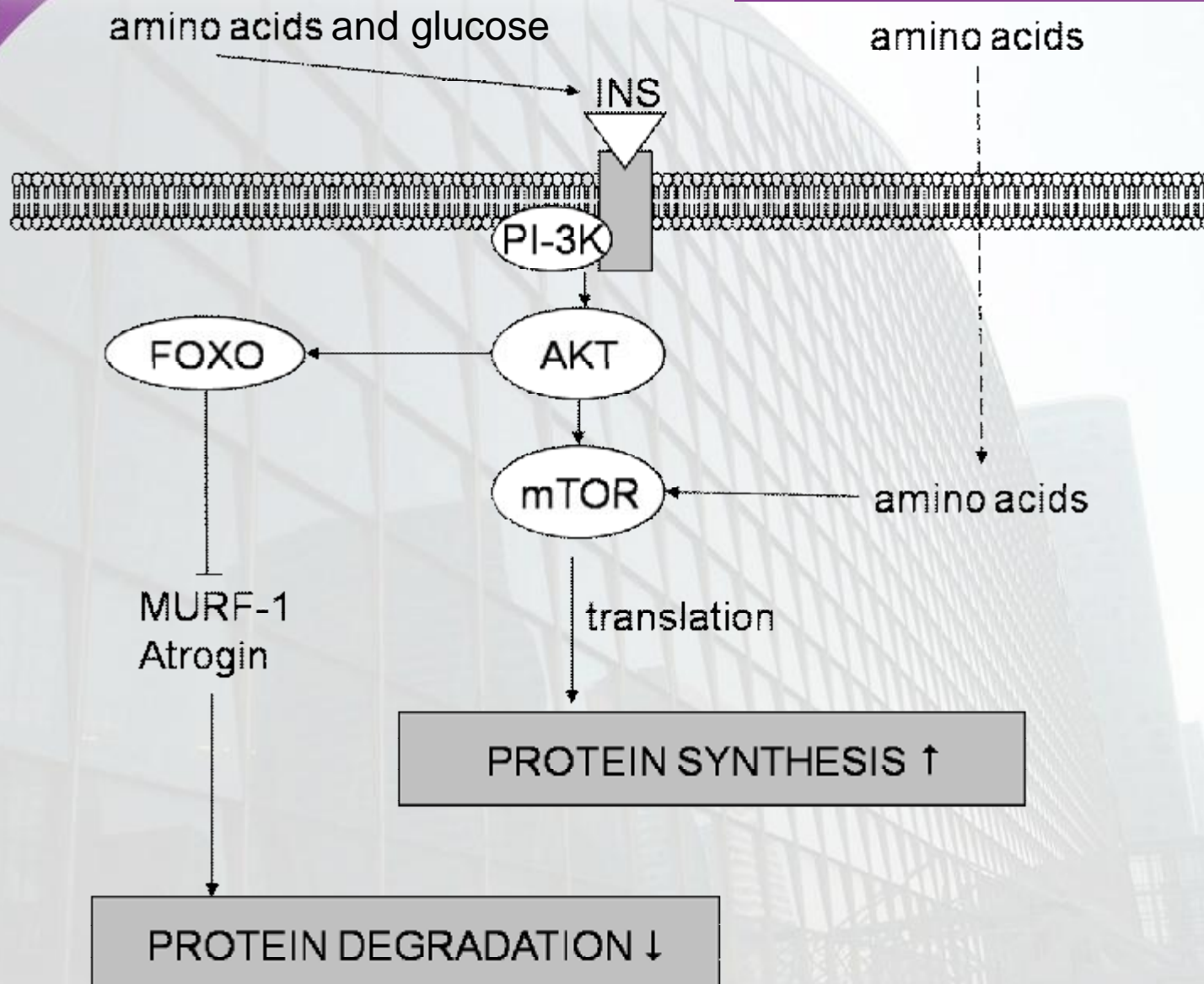
Signaling molecules





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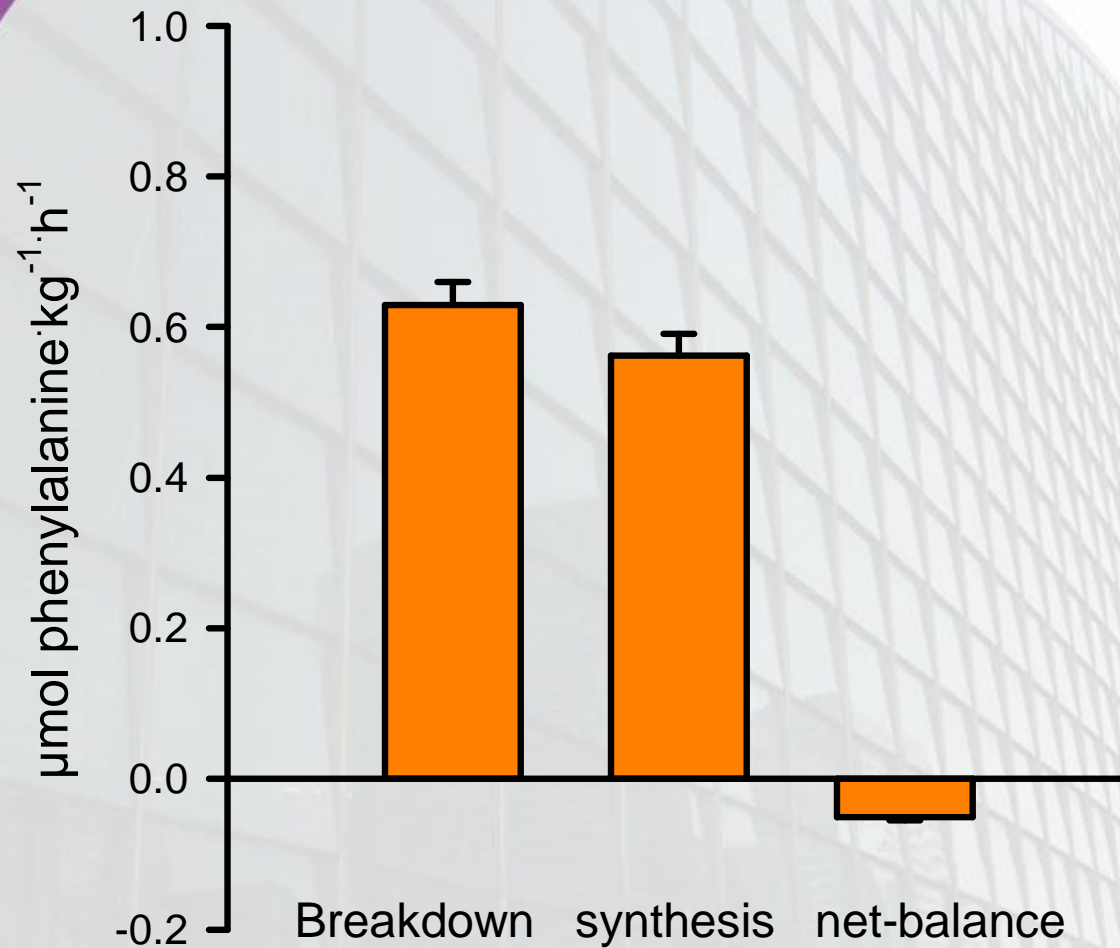
# Nutrition and Protein Synthesis





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# Post-exercise nutrition: carbohydrate

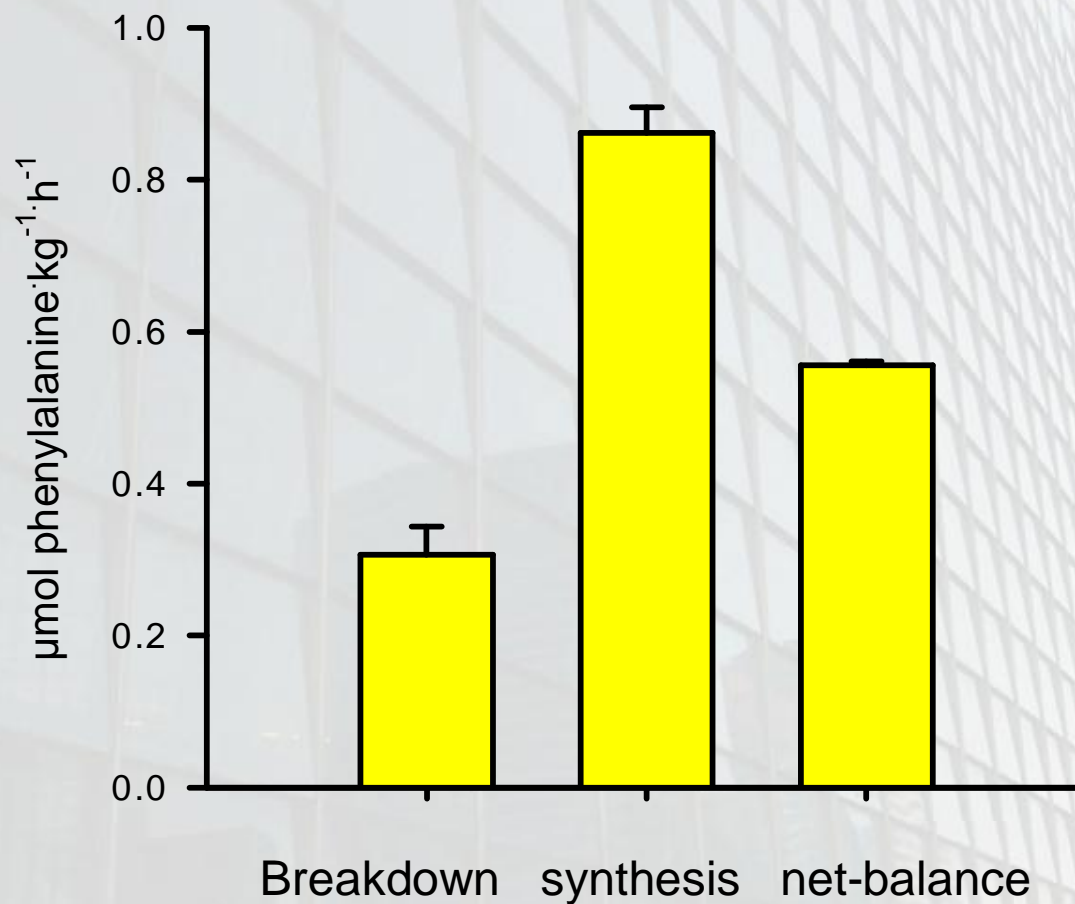


0.3 g CHO  $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$



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# Post-exercise nutrition: protein



0.3 g CHO  $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$   
0.2 g PRO  $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$



# Protein/AA intake increases MPS

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# Anabolic properties of leucine



Leucine stimulates muscle protein synthesis and inhibits proteolysis

*Buse and Reid, 1975*



Leucine administration inhibits protein breakdown

*Combaret et al., 2005*



Leucine administration stimulates protein synthesis

*Anthony et al., 1999, 2000, 2002*

*Dardevet et al., 2000, 2002*

*Rieu et al., 2003*

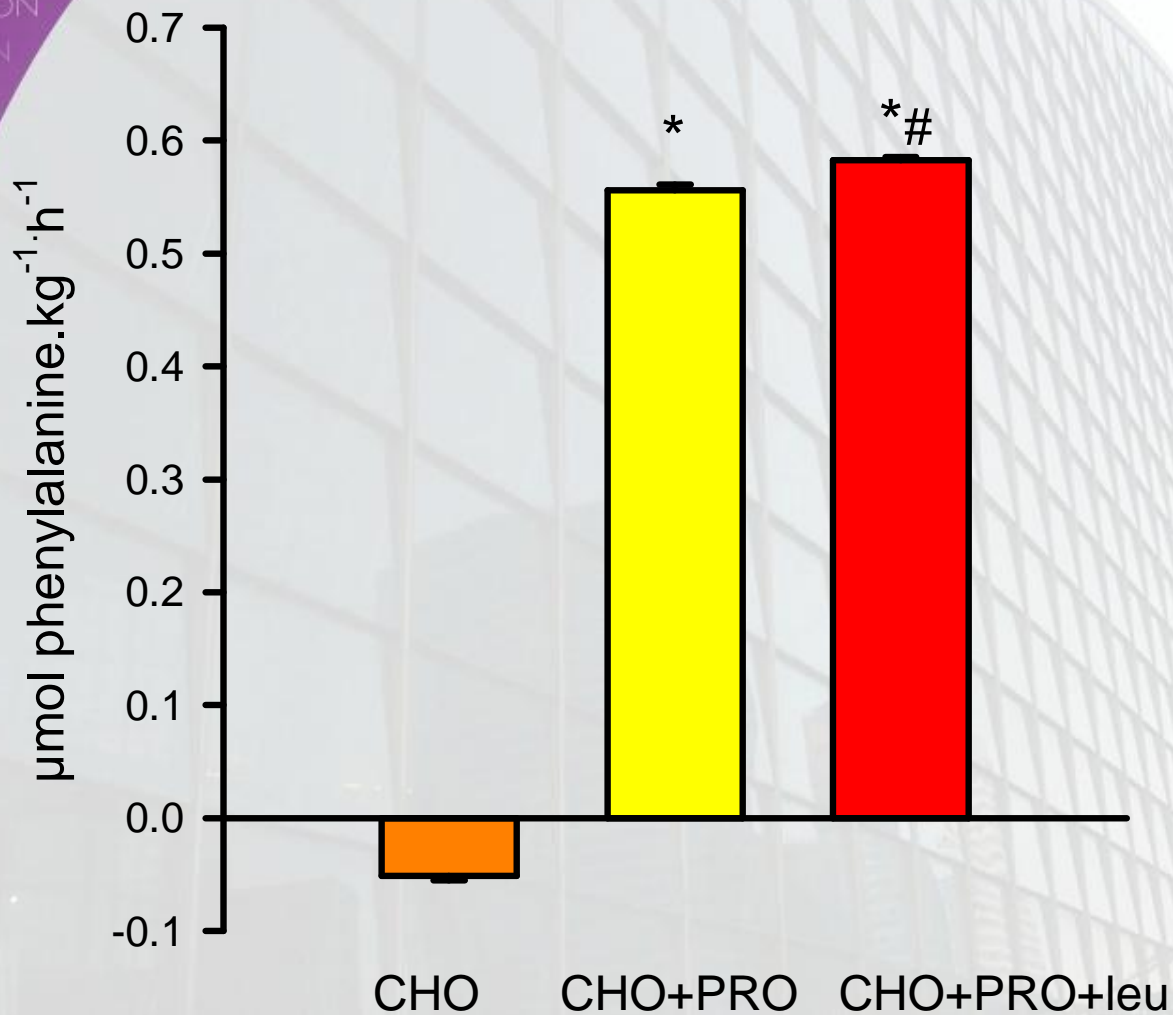
*Guillet et al., 2004*

*Crozier et al., 2005*



# Post-exercise nutrition: protein

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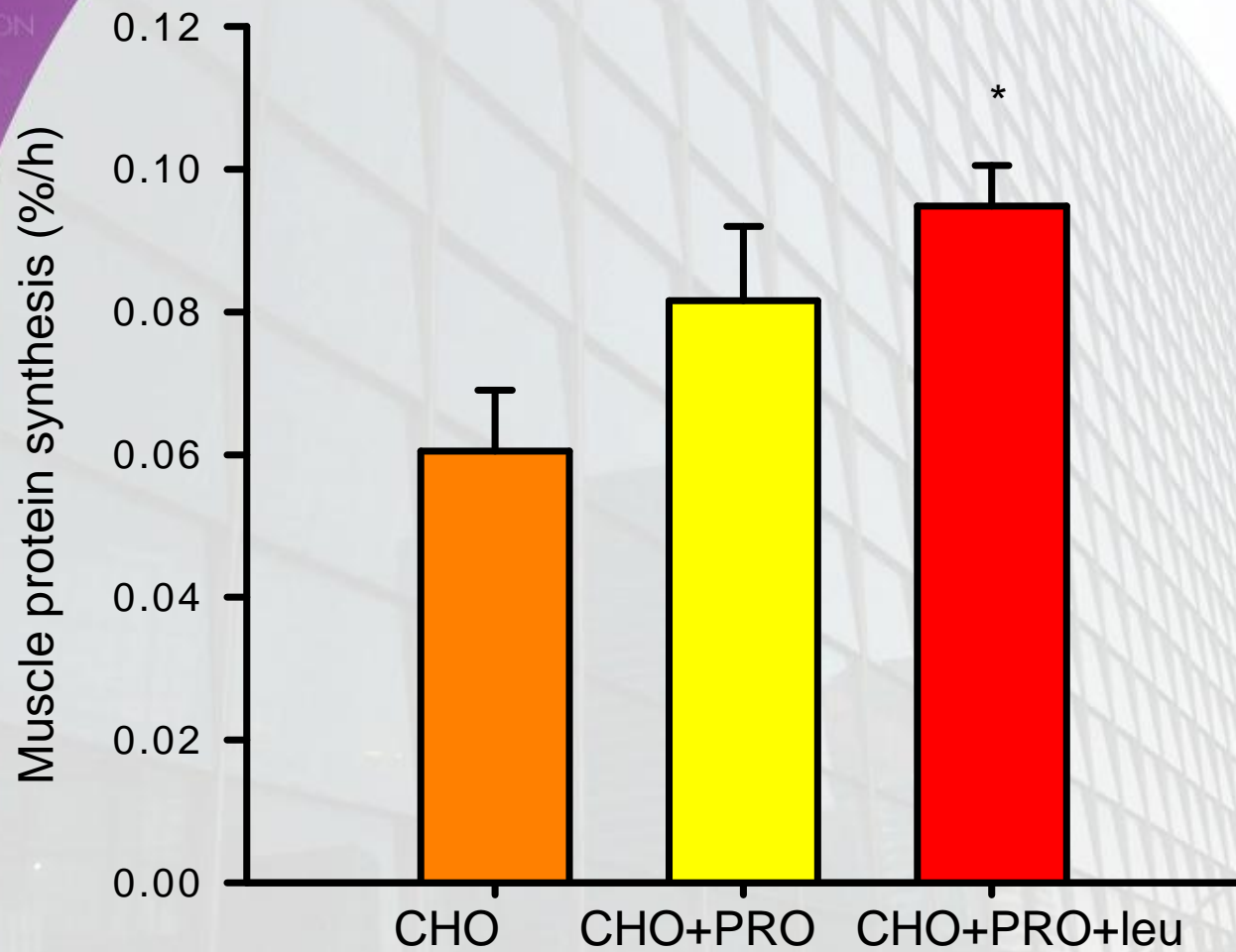


0.3 g CHO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>  
0.2 g PRO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>  
0.1 g leu kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>



# Effect on Skeletal Muscle

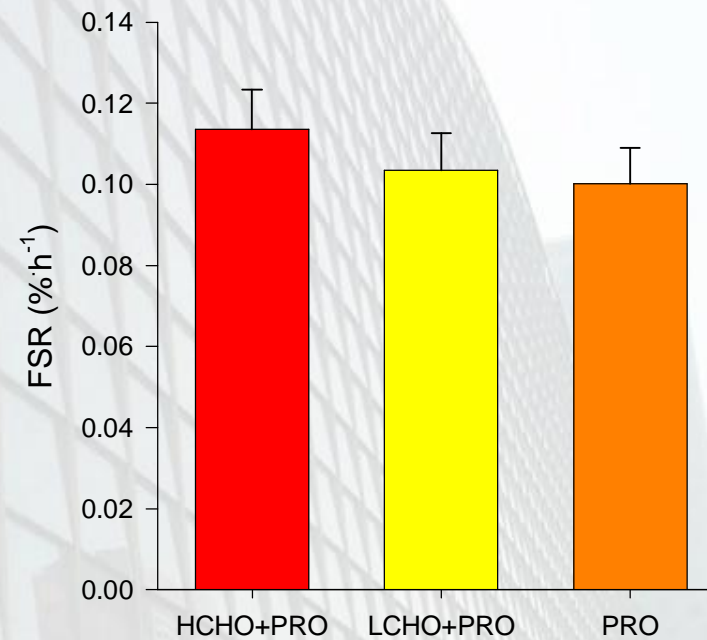
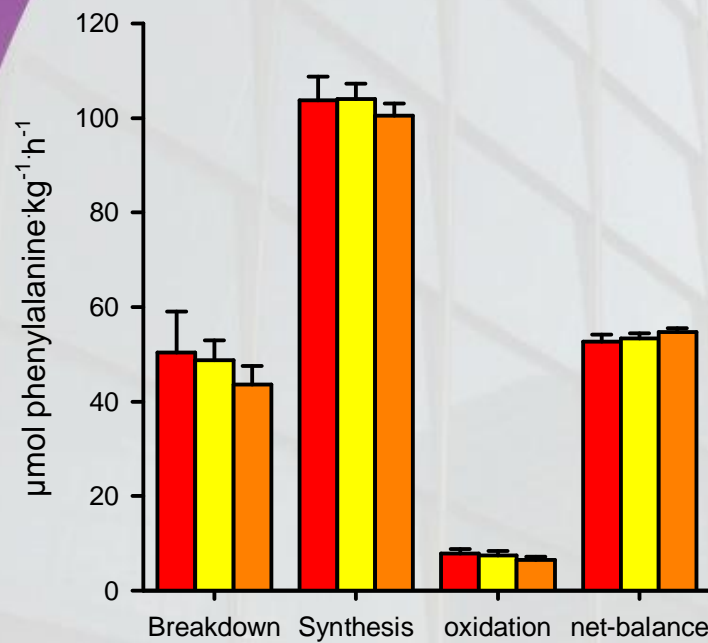
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# Carbohydrate content

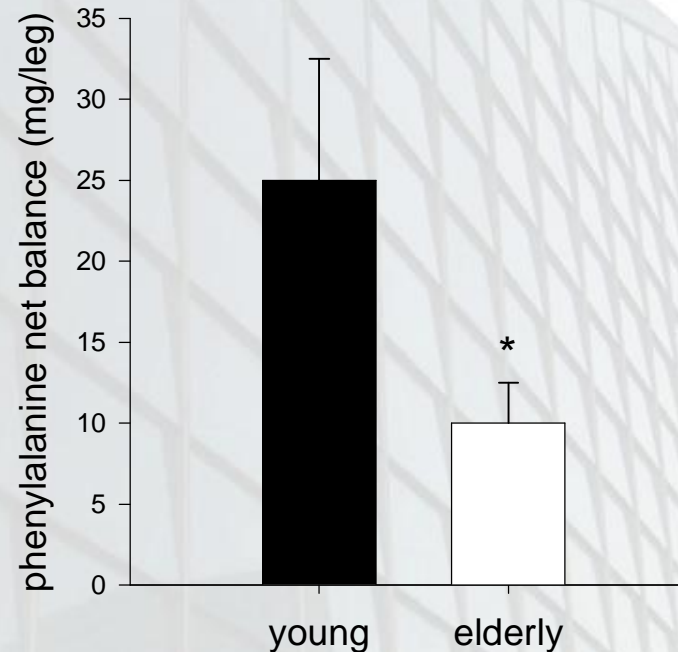


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: red; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> HCHO+PRO</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> LCHO+PRO</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> PRO</li> </ul>	<p>0.6 g CHO <math>\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}</math>    0.3 g PRO <math>\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}</math></p> <p>0.15 g CHO <math>\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}</math>    0.3 g PRO <math>\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}</math></p> <p>0.3 g PRO <math>\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}</math></p>
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# Nutrition in the Elderly



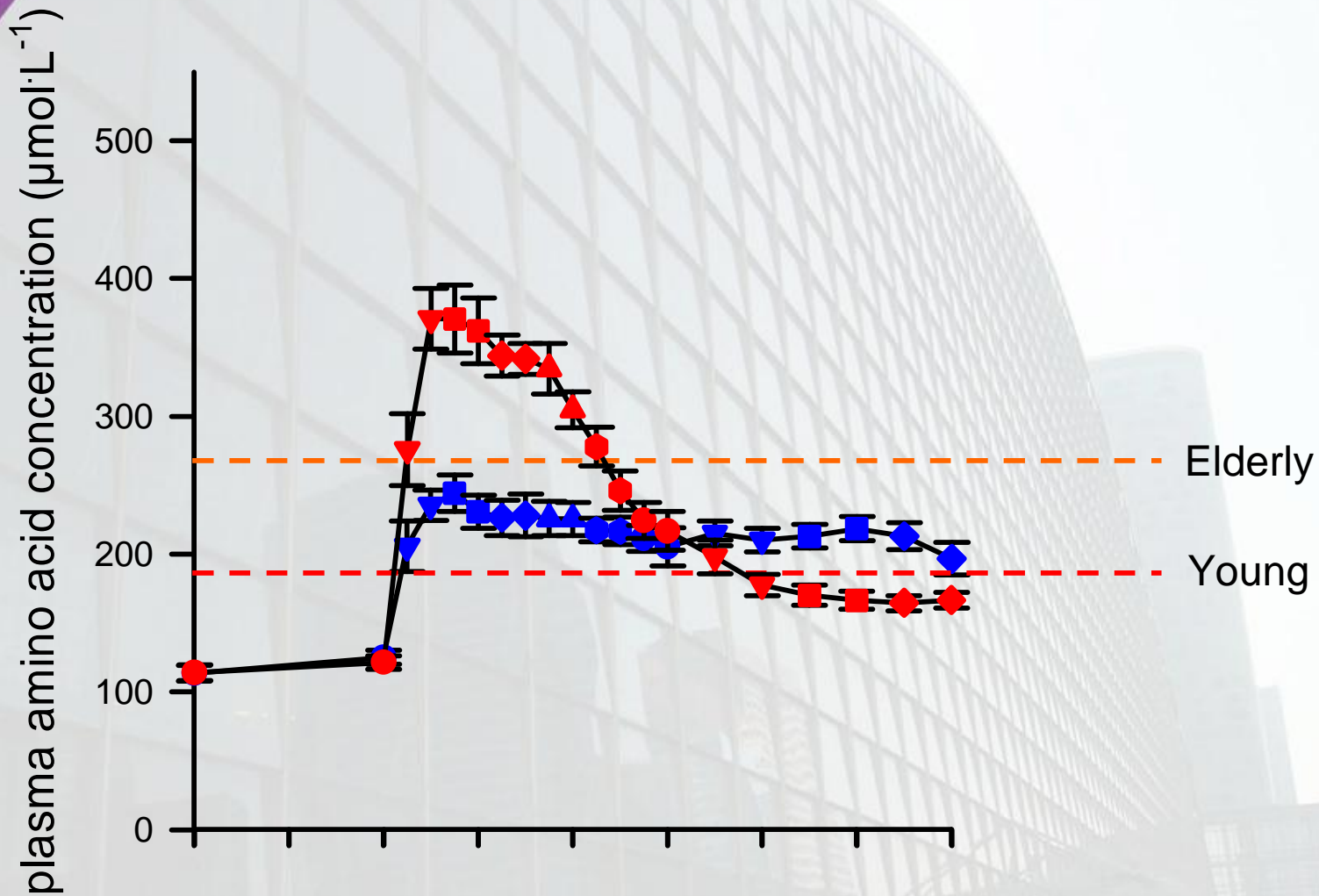
Anabolic response to the intake of food seems to be reduced in the elderly

Impaired glucose tolerance / insulin sensitivity  
Impaired amino acid sensitivity  
Increased AA utilization in splanchnic area



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# Aging: a shift in anabolic threshold?





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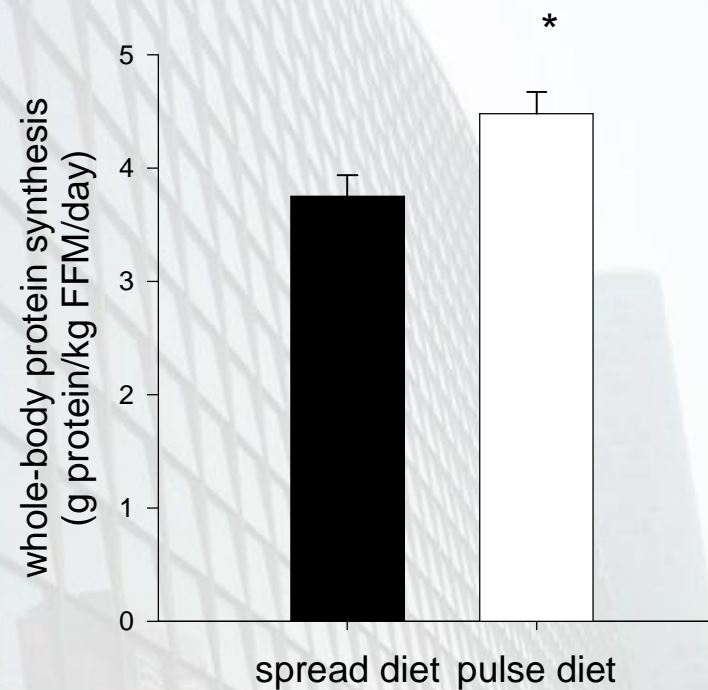
# Nutritional Interventions

- ~ Increasing the amount of protein
  - è Pulse feeding
- ~ Fast versus Slow digestible proteins
- ~ Leucine supplementation



# Pulse feeding: whole-body effects

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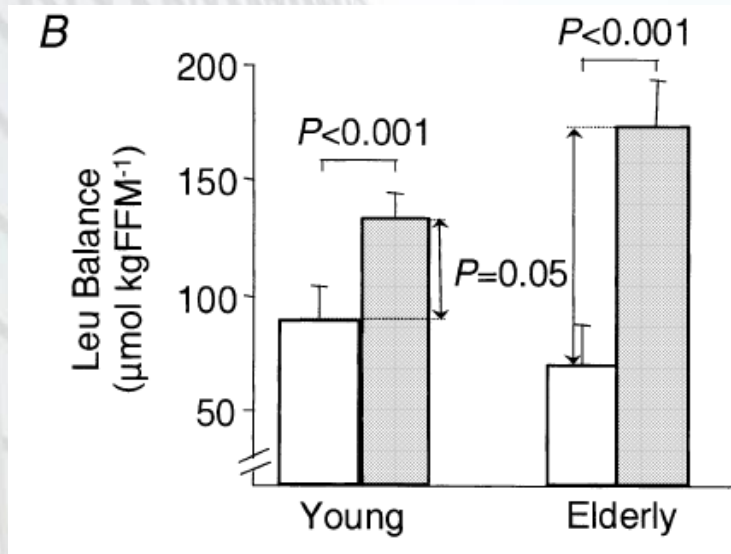
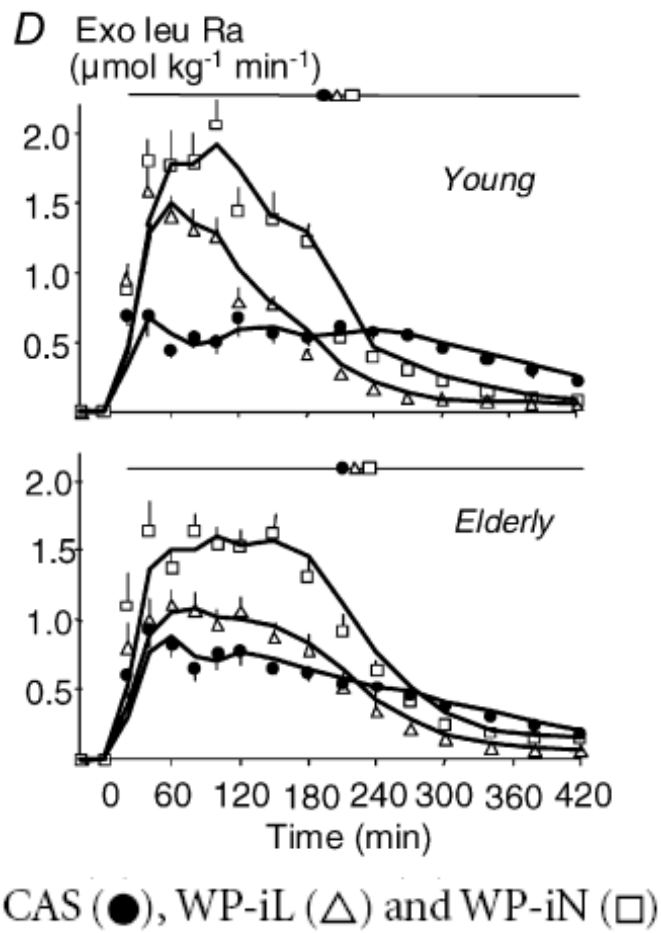






# Slow vs Fast: whole-body effects

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□ CAS, 34 g  
■ WP, iN, 34 g

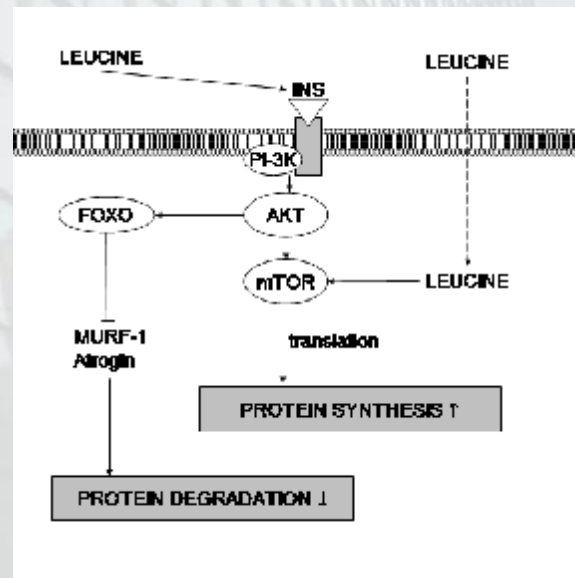
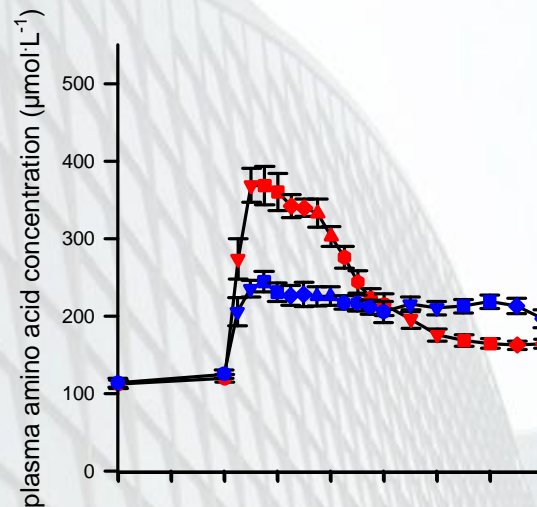


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# Potential of Whey Protein

“Fast” protein  
compared to casein

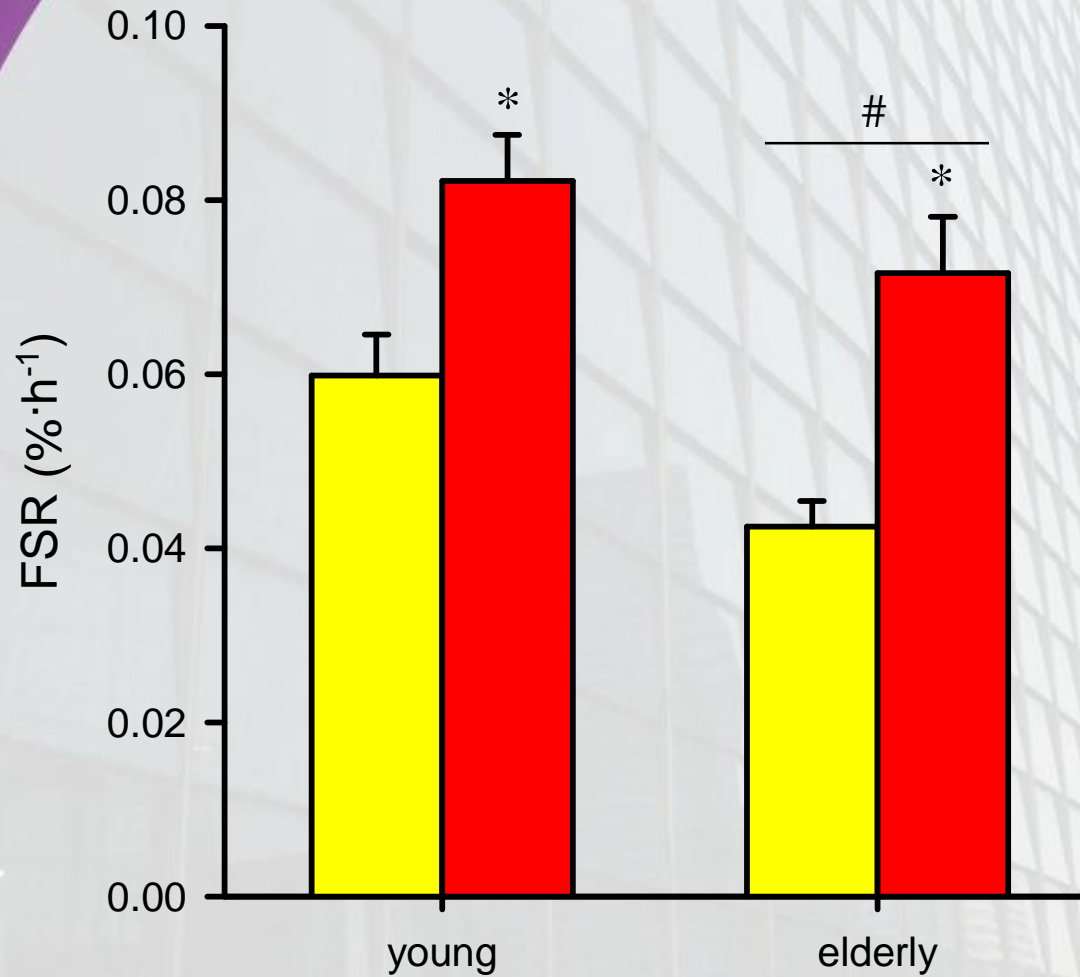
High leucine content (>10%)





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# Post-exercise: protein + Leucine



CHO  
CHO+PRO+LEU

0.49 g CHO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

0.16 g PRO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

0.03 g leu kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>



# Surplus value of leucine

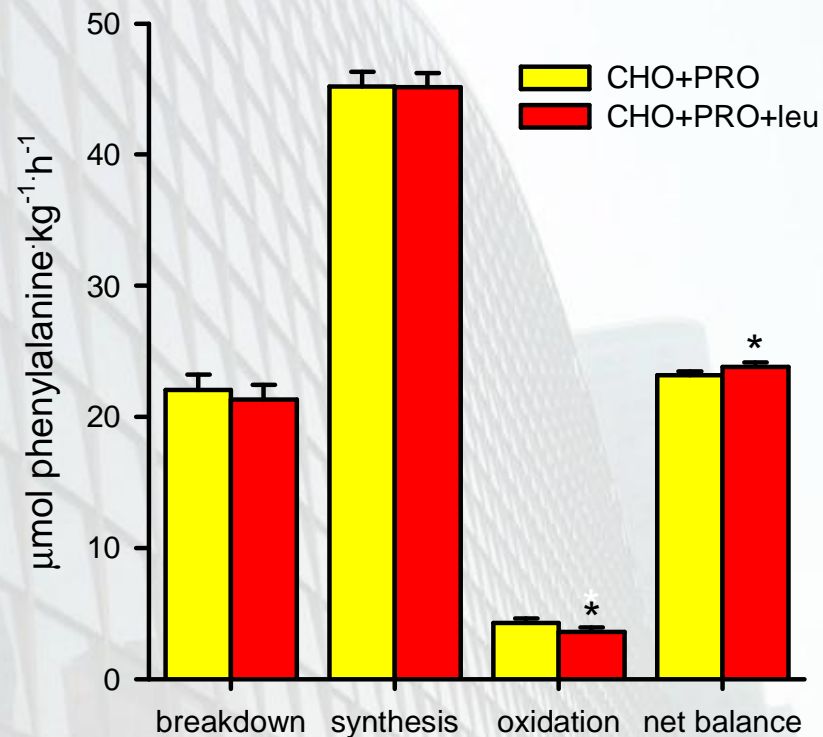
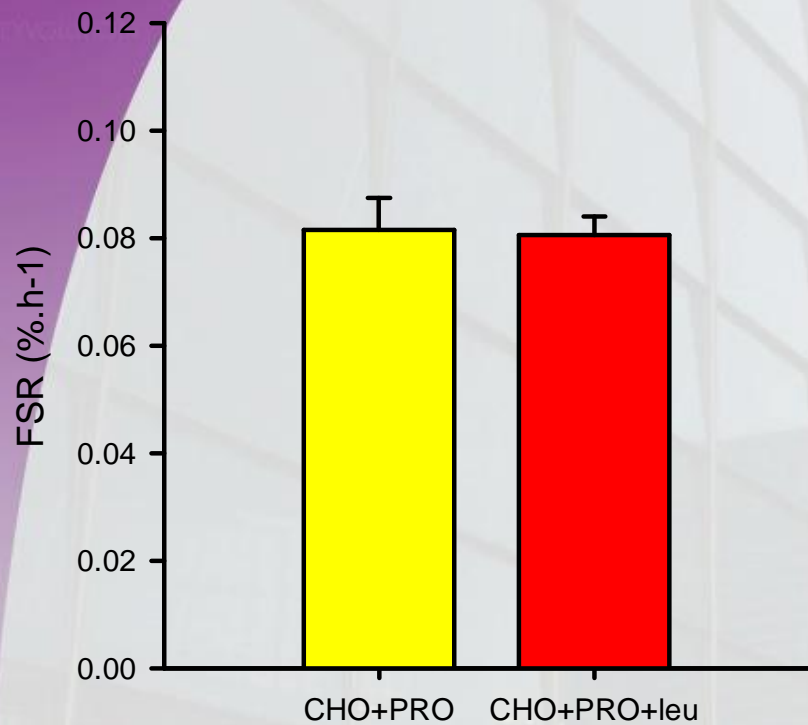
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0.49 g CHO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

0.16 g PRO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

VS.

0.49 g CHO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

0.16 g PRO kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>

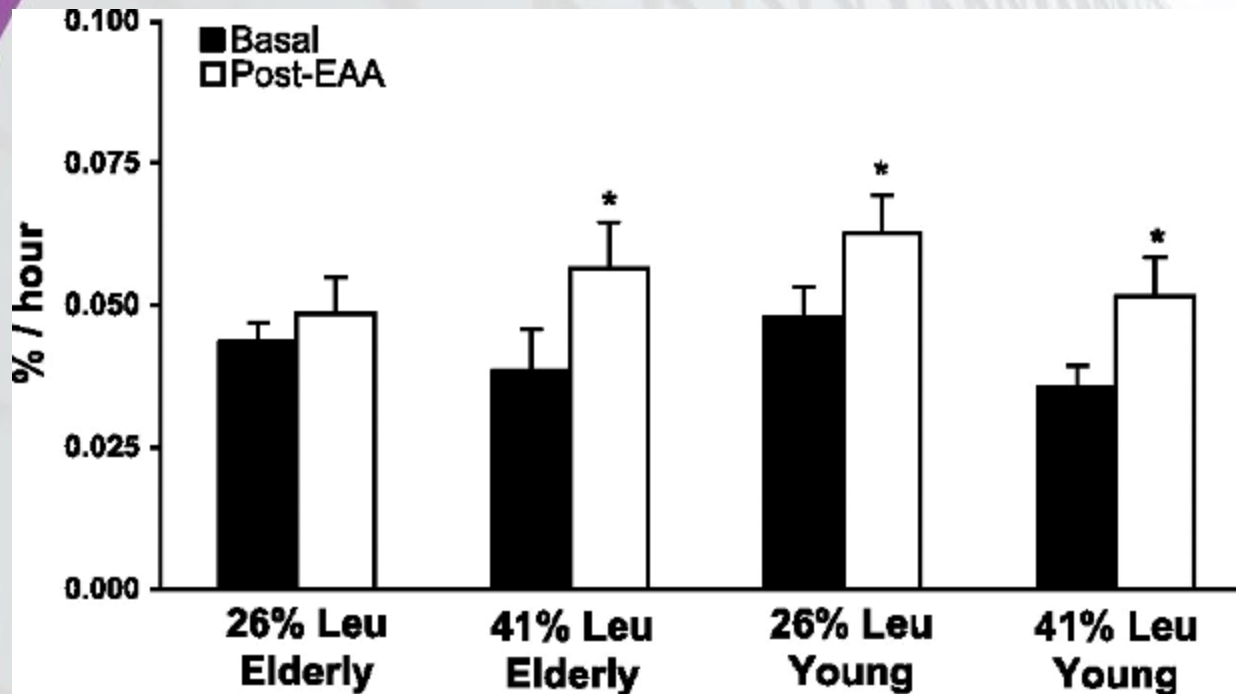
0.03 g leu kg<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>



# Considerations

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~ Amount of protein/leucine



~ Timing of food intake



# Summary / Conclusions

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- ~ Potential Interventions to attenuate the loss of muscle mass associated with aging:
  - è (Resistance) exercise
  - è Protein supplementation
  
- ~ Exercise and Protein intake acutely increases muscle protein synthesis in young and elderly humans
  
- ~ Whey protein could be beneficial because of its fast digestion and absorption and high leucine content



# Acknowledgements

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Prof. Gordon Lynch



Prof. Yves Boirie  
Dr. Stephane Walrand

