

Muscle loss with aging

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Muscle reconditioning



Lance Armstrong

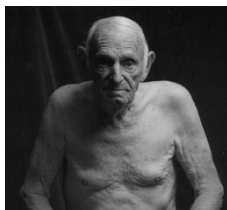


Jay Cutler

Lifestyle changes



Muscle deconditioning



- immobilisation
- sarcopenia
- cancer cachexia
- COPD
- type 2 diabetes
- cardiovascular disease

Models of accelerated aging

Table 2
Body Composition and Muscle Strength

	Normoglycemic (n = 32)	Type 2 Diabetes (n = 60)	P Value
Body composition			
Body mass (kg)	83.8 ± 1.7	83.9 ± 1.3	.097
Lean mass (kg)	61.8 ± 1.1	62.0 ± 0.8	.051
Leg lean mass (kg)	19.7 ± 0.3	19.1 ± 0.3*	.013
Fat mass (kg)	19.2 ± 0.9	19.2 ± 0.6	.949
Fat %	22.7 ± 0.8	22.6 ± 0.5	.534
ASM (kg)	26.7 ± 0.5	25.9 ± 0.4*	.005
Strength			
Leg press (kg)	204 ± 2	202 ± 2	.201
Leg extension (kg)	91 ± 2	84 ± 2*	.024

ASM, appendicular skeletal muscle mass.

Data represent mean ± SEM. Data were analyzed using ANCOVA.

*Significantly different from normoglycemic group.

Leenders et al., JAMDA, 2013.

Population demographics

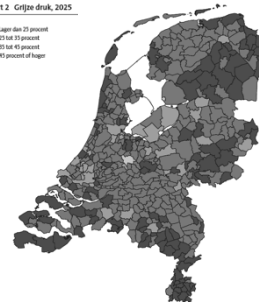
In Europe, the number of people aged 65 years and over are projected to rise by almost 80% over the next 50 years, from 85 million in 2008 to up to 152 million by 2060.

By the year 2060, people with an age of 65 and over will comprise more than 30% of the total EU population.

Demographics

Kaart 2 Grijsz druk, 2025

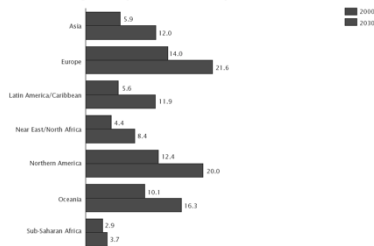
Lager dan 25 procent
 25 tot 35 procent
 35 tot 45 procent
 45 procent of hoger



CBS Demografie van de vergrijping juni 2011

Population demographics

Percent of the Population Aged 65 and Over for Regions of the World: 2000 and 2030



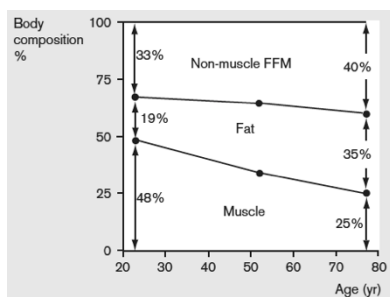
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Functional capacity in the elderly



Leenders et al., Med. Sci. Sports Exerc., 2013.

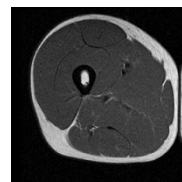
Muscle mass maintenance



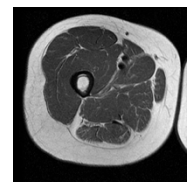
Short and Nair, 2000

Loss of muscle mass with aging

Height and weight matched



Young Male, age 25



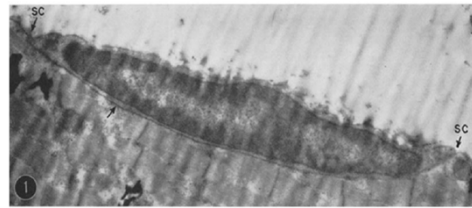
Older Male, age 63

Sarcopenia

- type II muscle fiber atrophy
- muscle fiber type grouping
- muscle fiber necrosis



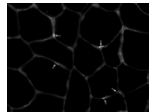
Satellite cells



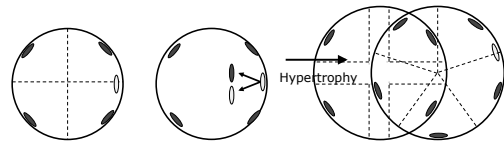
Mauro et al., 1961

Satellite cells (SC)

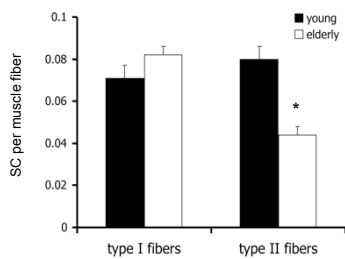
- SC: skeletal muscle satellite cells
 - Between sarcolemma and basal lamina
 - Normally "quiescent"
 - Stimulation: activation, proliferation, differentiation
- Function
 - Provide new myonuclei
 - Essential for myofiber maintenance, growth and repair



Myonuclear domain theory

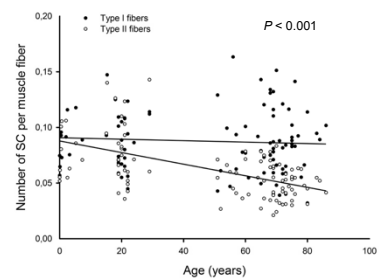


Fiber type specific SC content

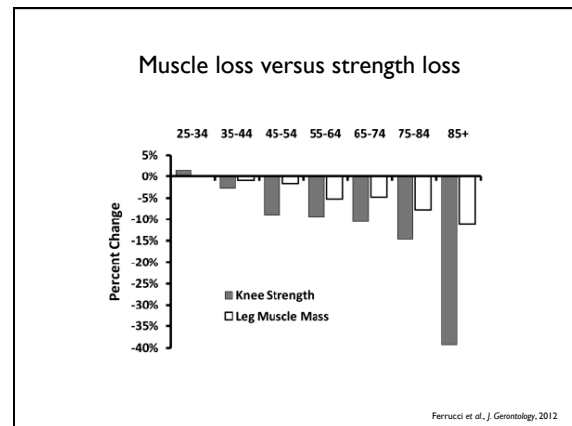
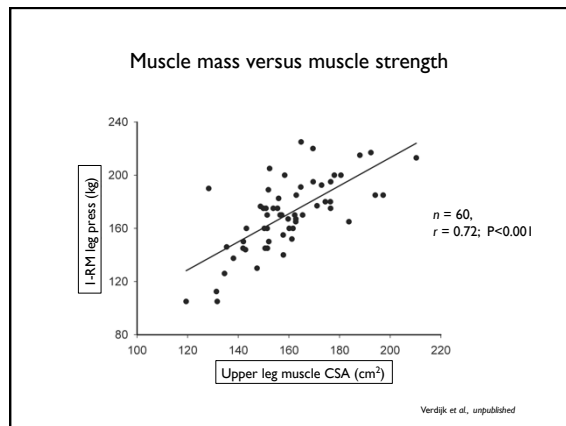


Verdijk et al., Am.J. Physiol., 2007

Fiber type specific SC content



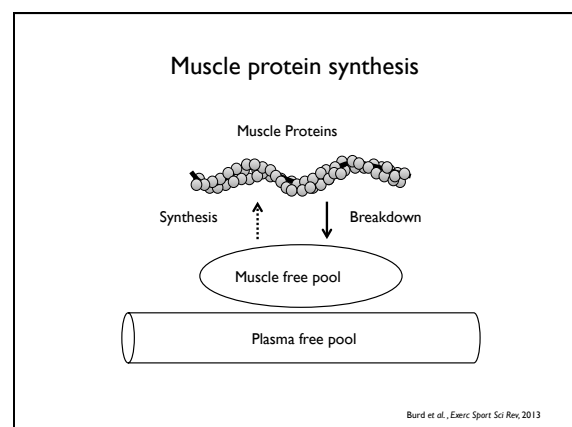
Verdijk et al., unpublished



Age related decline in muscle strength

- functional capacity
- metabolic disease
- quality of life

What regulates muscle maintenance?



Fractional muscle protein synthesis

1-2 % per day

(0.04 – 0.14 %·h⁻¹)

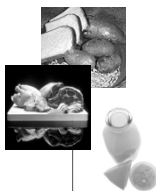


Main anabolic stimuli

Nutrition is an anabolic stimulus



Food intake a anabolic signal

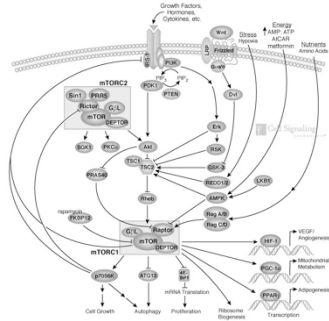


- Mosoni *et al.*, 1995
- Arnal *et al.*, 1999 and 2002
- Volpi *et al.*, 1999 and 2000
- Dardevet *et al.*, 2000 and 2002
- Rieu *et al.*, 2003
- Prod'homme *et al.*, 2005
- Katsanos *et al.*, 2005
- Cuthbertson *et al.*, 2005
- Koopman *et al.*, 2006

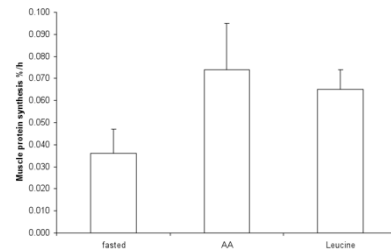
Amino acids



Amino acids stimulate protein synthesis

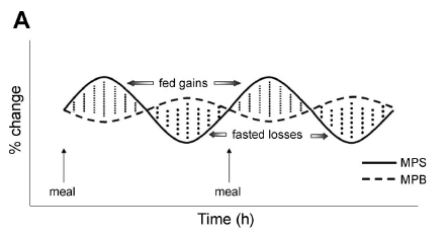


Leucine as a main anabolic signal



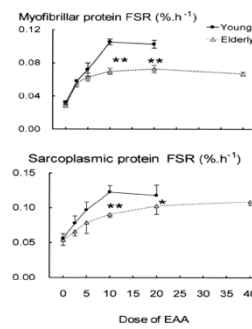
Bennet et al, 1989
Smith et al, 1992 and 1998

Muscle protein balance



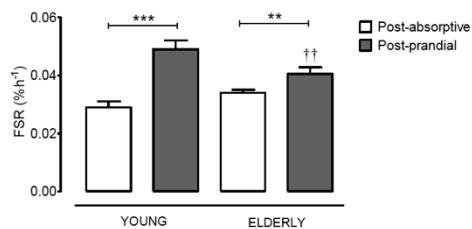
Burd et al., J Appl Physiol, 2008

Anabolic resistance



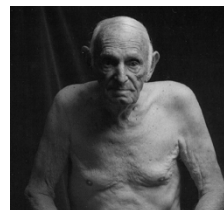
Cuthbertson et al, FASEB J, 2005

Anabolic resistance



Wall et al, unpublished observations

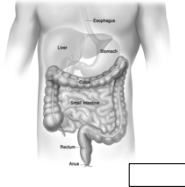
Anabolic resistance



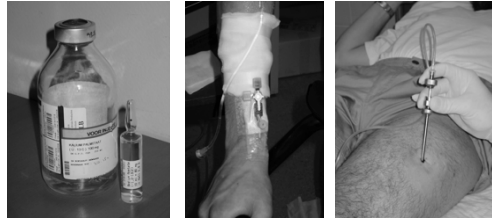
- immobilisation
- sarcopenia
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- cardiovascular disease

Anabolic resistance

- protein digestion
- amino acid absorption
- plasma amino acid availability
- hormonal response
- postprandial perfusion
- muscle protein signaling proteins
- myofibrillar protein synthesis



Research methods



Measuring muscle FSR

$$FSR = \frac{\Delta E_p}{E_{precursor} \cdot t} \cdot 100$$



Intrinsically labeled protein



Glowing cow project



van Loon et al., J Dairy Sci, 2009

Intrinsically labelled dairy protein



[1-¹³C] Phenylalanine enrichment 30-40 MPE

van Loon et al., J Dairy Sci, 2010
Pennings et al., J Dairy Sci, 2011

Post-prandial protein synthesis



- source of protein



- amount of protein



- macronutrients



- timing

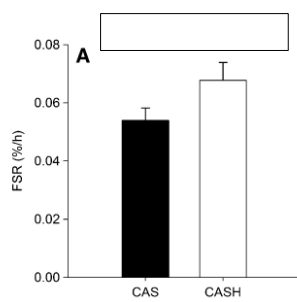


- food compounds

Source of dietary protein

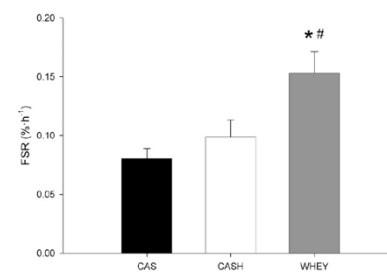


Intact protein versus protein hydrolysate



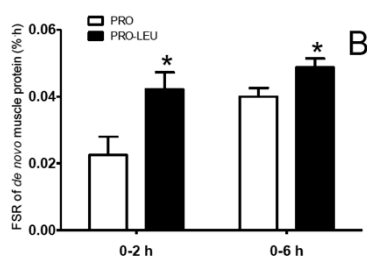
Koopman et al., *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2009

Whey versus casein



Pennings et al., *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2011

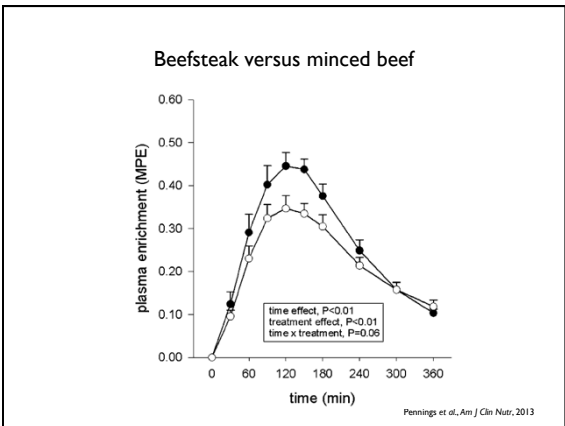
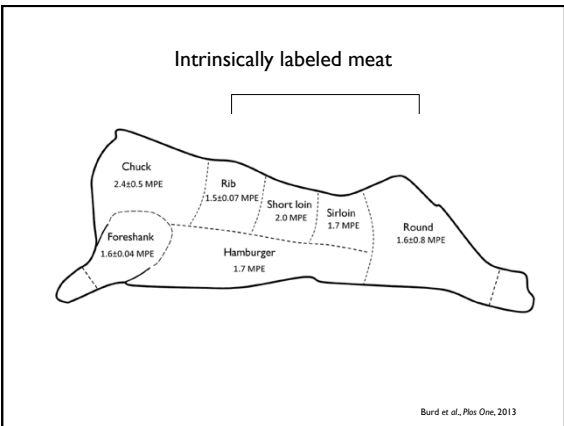
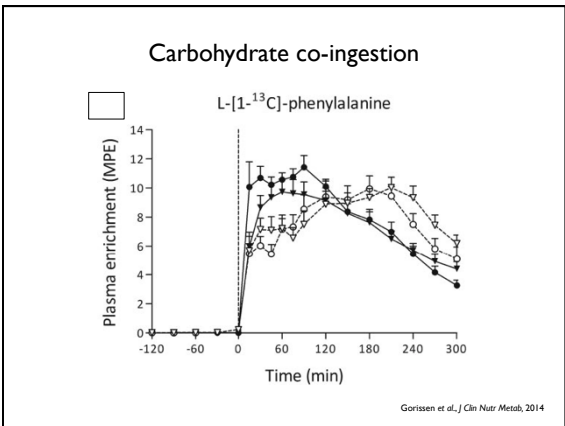
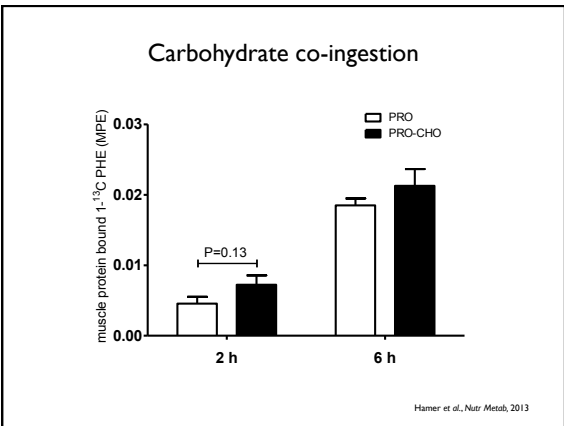
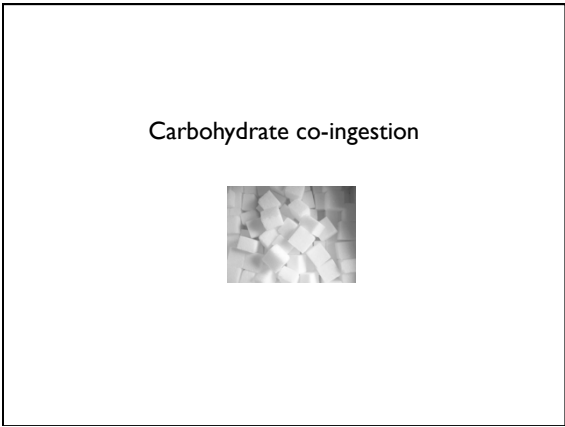
Leucine co-ingestion



Wall et al., *Clin Nutr*, 2012

Amount of dietary protein

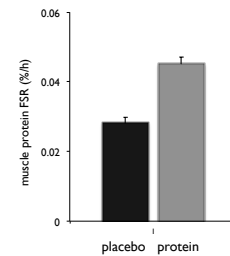




Timing of protein ingestion



Muscle protein synthesis during sleep



Groen et al., *Am J Physiol*, 2012

Muscle contraction is an anabolic stimulus



Muscle contraction

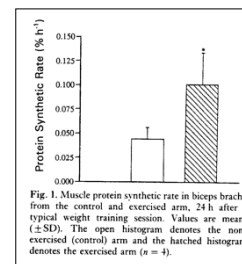
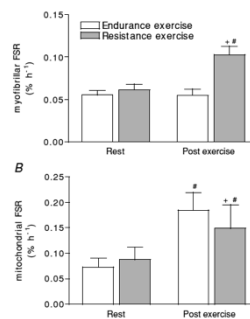


Fig. 1. Muscle protein synthetic rate in biceps brachii from the control and exercised arm, 24 h after a typical weight training session. Values are means (\pm SD). The open histogram denotes the non-exercised (control) arm and the hatched histogram denotes the exercised arm ($n = 4$).

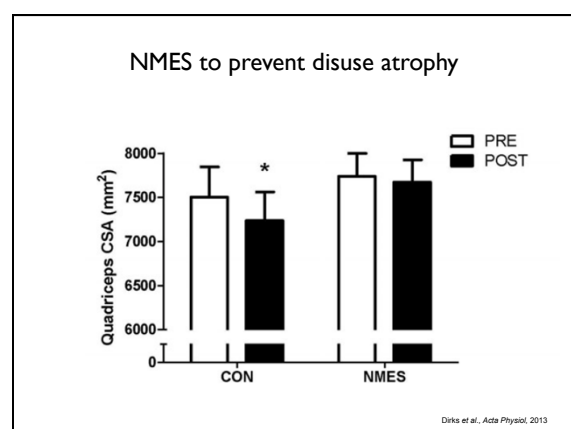
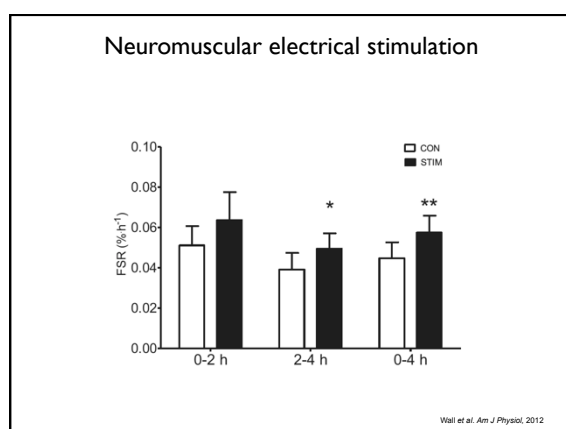
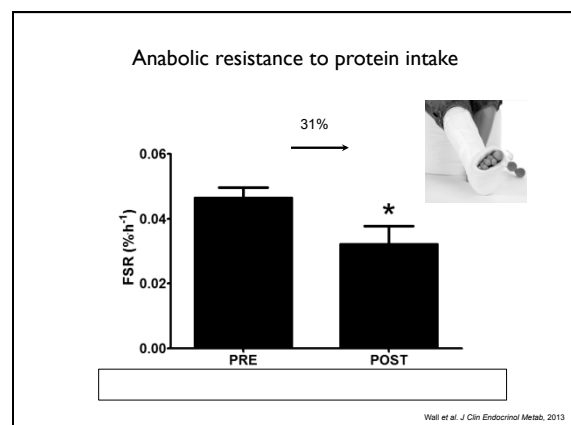
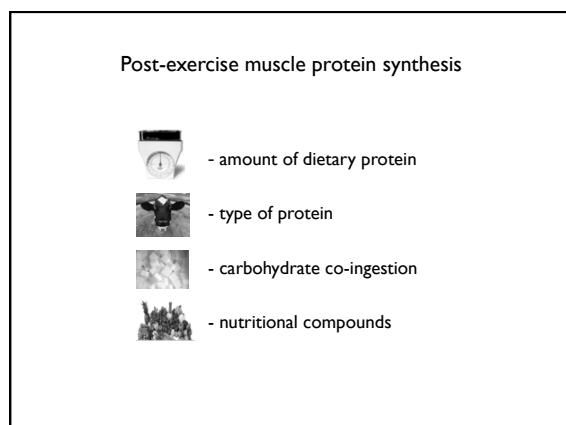
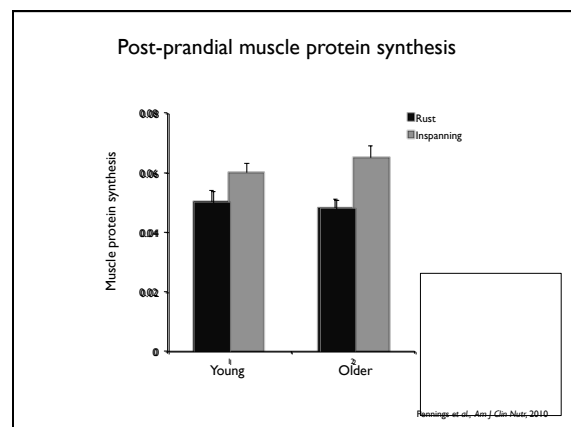
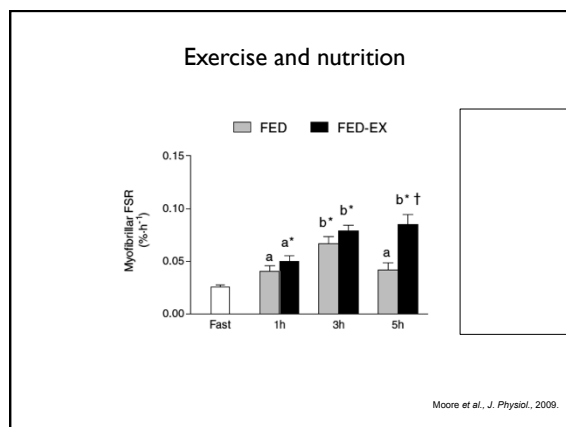
Chesley et al., 1992

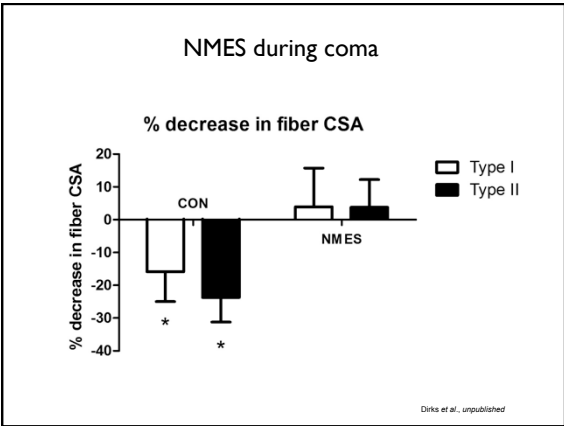
Post-exercise muscle protein synthesis



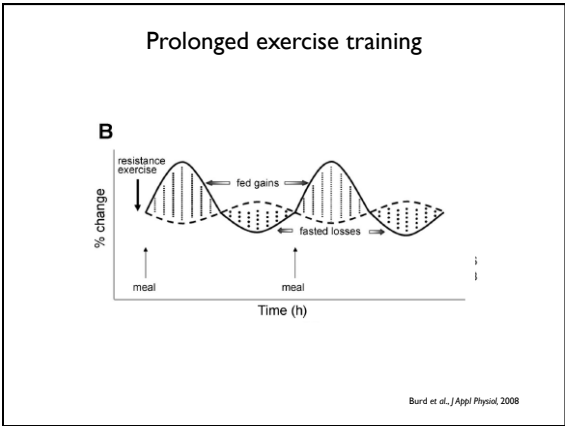
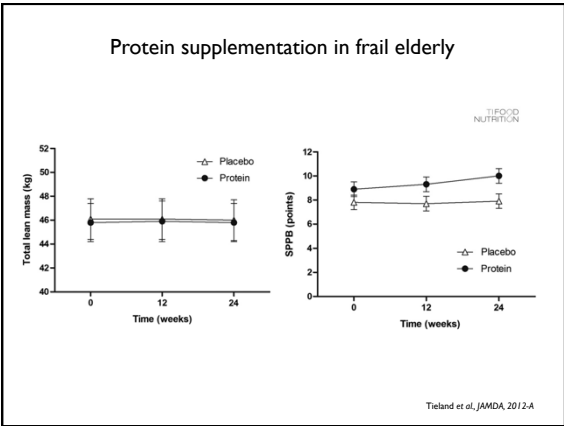
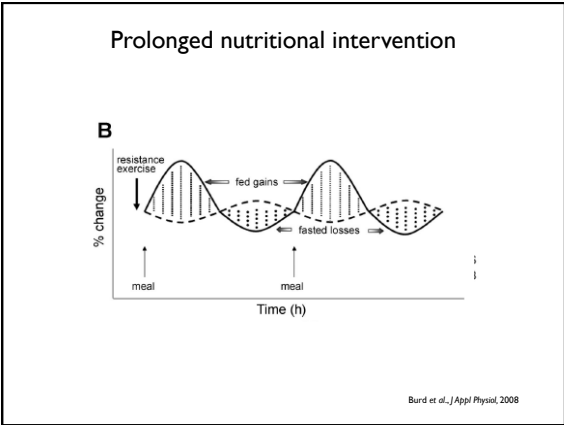
Wilkinson et al., *J. Physiol*, 2008

Interaction between exercise and food intake





Clinical relevance






Exercise training in the elderly

Muscle mass and strength

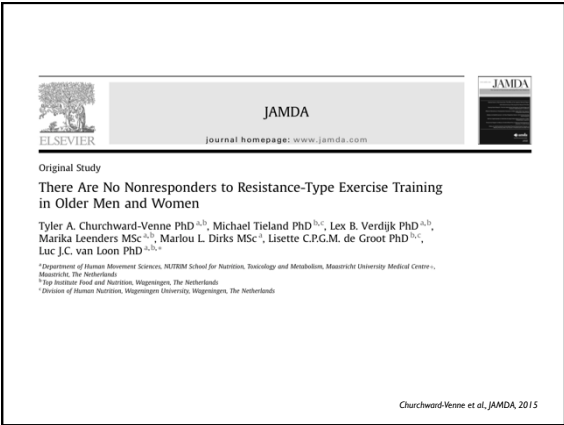
Endurance capacity

Functional capacity




Francesco et al., 1988, 1990, 2002; Antonucci et al., 1990, 1994; Charette et al., 1991; Lattif et al., 1993; Ades et al., 1993; Vincent et al., 2002; Barreiro et al., 2003; Bower et al., 2003; Ricci et al., 2003; Roth et al., 2003; Short et al., 2003, 2004; Wodjick et al., 2009

Functional capacity

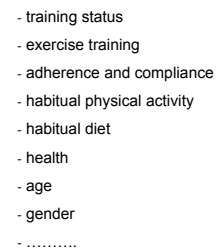


Churchward-Venne et al, JAMDA, 2015

Factors affecting long term adaptive response



- training status
- exercise training
- adherence and compliance
- habitual physical activity
- habitual diet
- health
- age
- gender
-



Exercise training and protein supplementation

Forest plot showing the effect of exercise training and protein supplementation on muscle mass. The x-axis represents the effect size in kg, ranging from -4 (Favors placebo) to 6 (Favors protein). The y-axis lists the studies, categorized by age group (Young and Older) and intervention type (Exercise training, Protein supplementation, and Sub-total). Each study is represented by a point estimate (diamond) and a horizontal line indicating the 95% confidence interval. The 'Sub-total' for each group is represented by a larger diamond. The 'Total' effect size is represented by a large black diamond at the bottom.

Age Group	Intervention	Study	Effect Size (kg)	95% CI (kg)
Young	Exercise training	Antonio, 2000 (62)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Baillard, 2006 (63)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Bird, 2005a (4)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Bird, 2006b (4)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Cribb, 2007 (64)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
	Protein supplementation	Hartman, 2007 (5)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Hoffman, 2007 (65)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Hoffman, 2009 (51)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Joske, 2010 (6)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Kerksick, 2006 (7)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
Sub-total	Mean	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	95% CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weight	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
Older	Exercise training	Bemben, 2010 (35)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Campbell, 1995 (30)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Holm, 2008 (37)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Ilgas, 2009 (38)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Kukuljan, 2009 (39)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
	Protein supplementation	Verdijk, 2009 (41)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
Total	Sub-total	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
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		Joske, 2010 (6)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Kerksick, 2006 (7)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
Sub-total	Mean ± SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	95% CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted Mean	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
Older	Exercise training	Baillard, 2006 (63)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
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		Joske, 2010 (6)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Kerksick, 2006 (7)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
		Walberg, 2004 (16)	0.5	0.0 - 1.0
Sub-total	Mean ± SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	95% CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted Mean	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	Weighted CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
Total	Mean ± SE	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	
	95% CI	0.5	0.0 - 1.0	

Exercise training and protein supplementation

Young

Bird, 2006a (4)

Bird, 2006b (4)

Hartman, 2007 (5)

Huttm, 2009 (16)

Josse, 2010 (6)

Kerksick, 2006 (7)

Rozek, 2002 (19)

Walberg, 2004 (18)

White, 2009 (20)

Willoughby, 2007 (9)

Sub-total

Older

Bemben, 2010 (35)

Igley, 2009 (38)

Verdijk, 2009 (41)

Sub-total

Total

Favors placebo (kg)

Favors protein (kg)

Cermak et al., *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2012

Exercise training and protein supplementation

Young

Bird, 2006a (4)

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Sub-total

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Favors protein (kg)

Cermak et al., *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2012

