

# Proteína



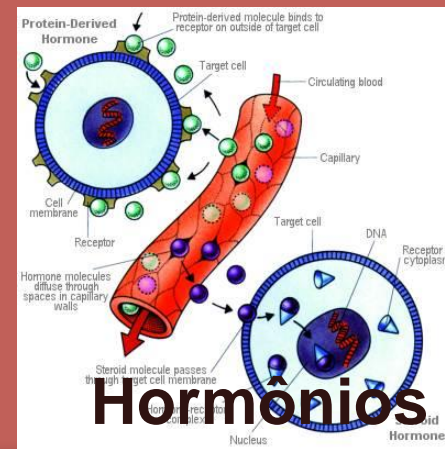
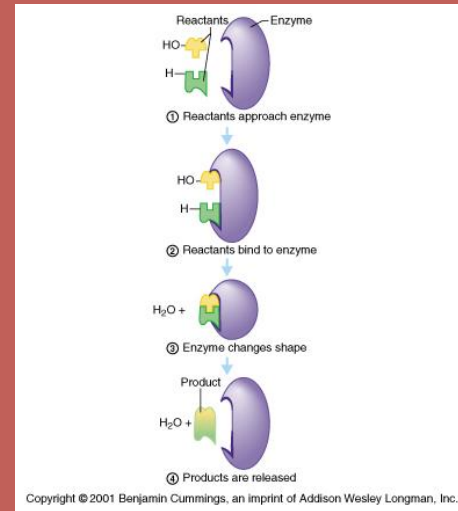
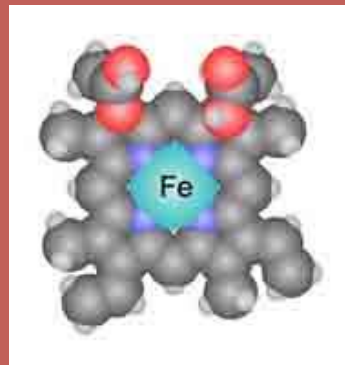
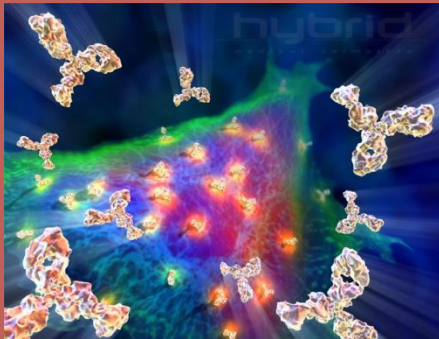
# Proteína

- ❖ Crescimento, manutenção e reparação de tecidos
- ❖ Imunidade
- ❖ Fortalecimento dos músculos
- ❖ Formação da pele, cabelo e unhas
- ❖ Fonte de energia
- ❖ Proteína = tirar o primeiro lugar – Mulder 1838 “A vida é impossível sem proteína”



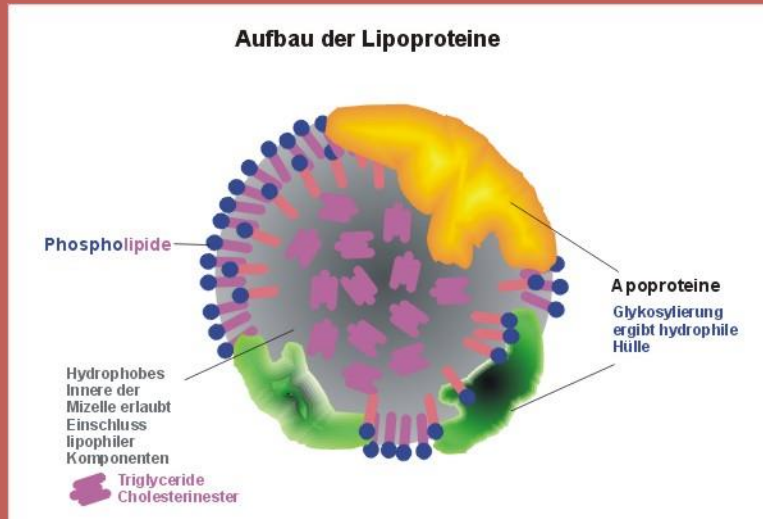
# Proteína

- ❖ Enzimas
- ❖ Arcabouço estrutural
- ❖ Movimento muscular
- ❖ Hormônios – proteínas sinalizadoras
- ❖ Transporte – ex. hemoglobina
- ❖ Defesa - anticorpos

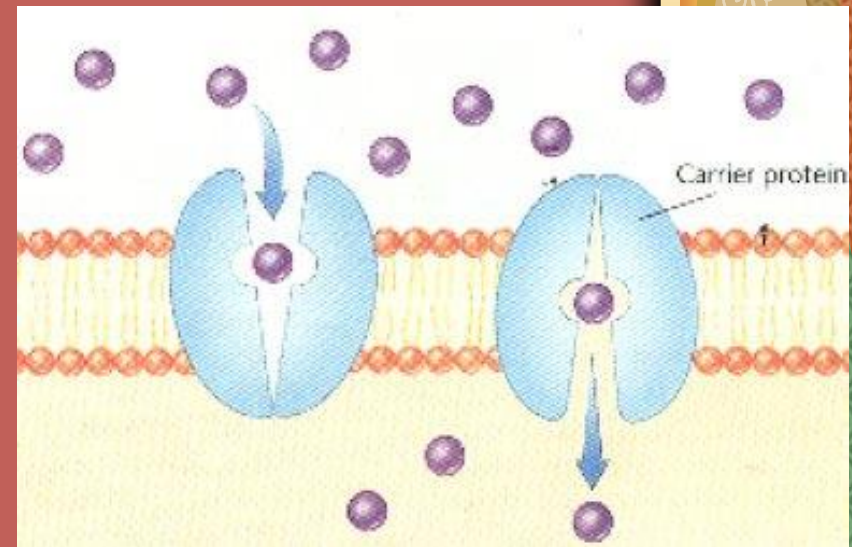


# Função das proteínas - Transporte de nutrientes

- Proteína ligadora de retinol
- Metalotioneína (cobre e zinco)



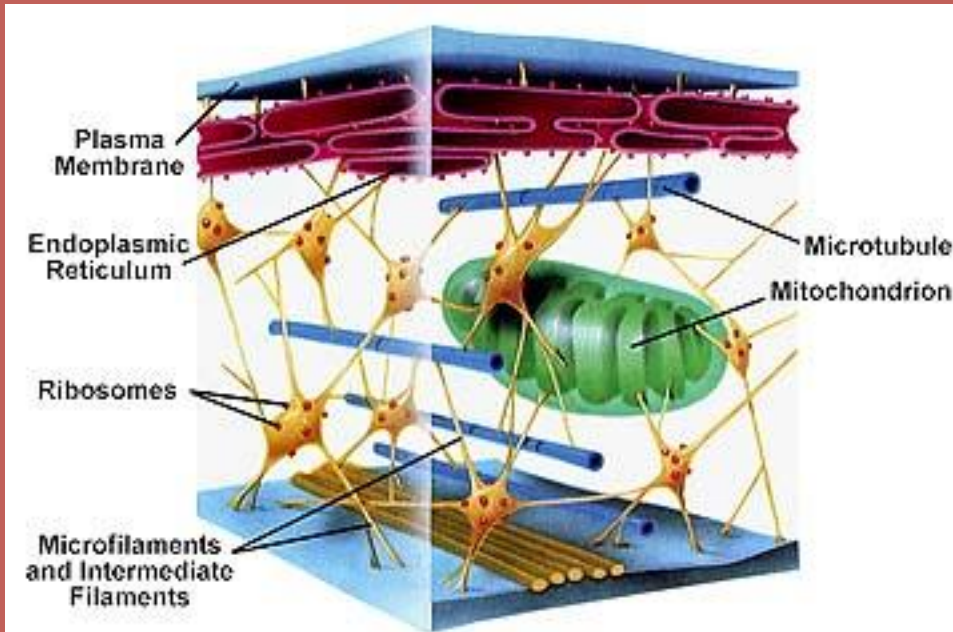
- Lipoproteínas



- Proteína carreadora em membrana

# Proteína - função

## Crescimento e manutenção dos tecidos



*Turnover* intestinal: 4 a 6 dias – 70g ptn

Manutenção da estrutura celular (citoesqueleto);  
*turnover* protéico

# Proteína - função

Crescimento e manutenção dos tecidos



Se faltar proteína para crescimento e manutenção dos tecidos  
**SUBNUTRIÇÃO**

# Proteína - função

## Crescimento e manutenção dos tecidos



Matriz estrutural dos ossos e dentes

### COLÁGENO

Principal proteína nos tendões e ligamentos e no intercelular



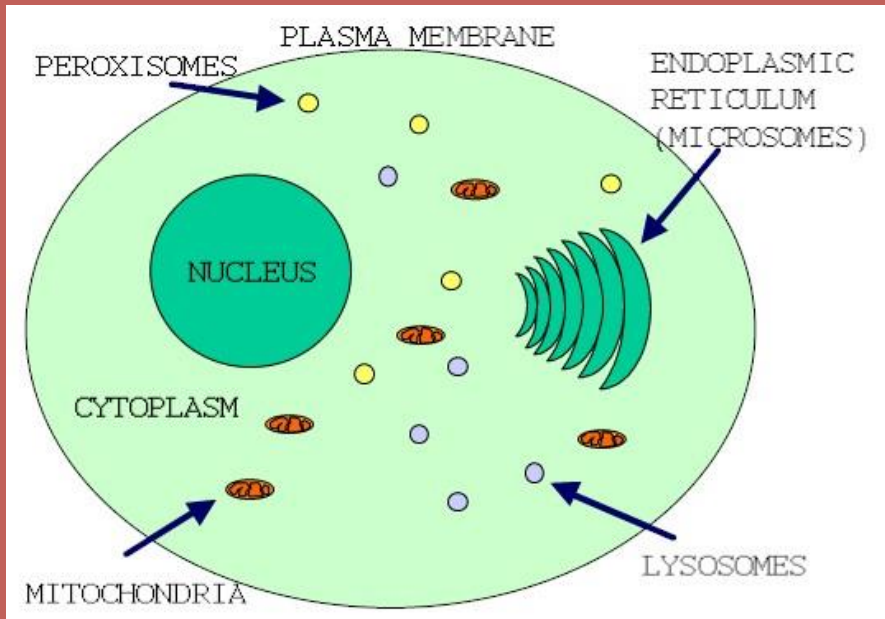
Cálcio e fósforo são depositados no colágeno dando força e rigidez aos ossos e dentes

# Função das proteínas – Regulação do balanço hídrico

## Fluidos corporais

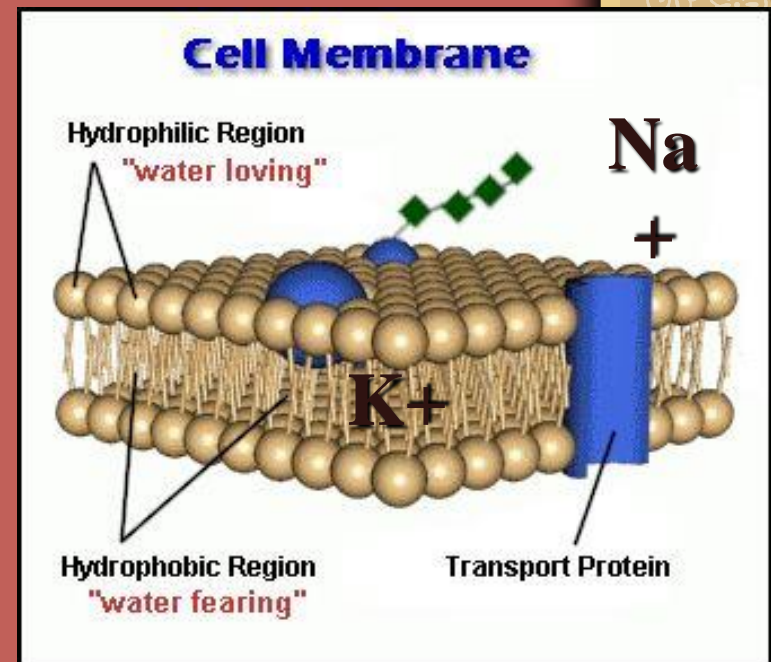
Intracelular

Extracelular



Intercelular Intervascular

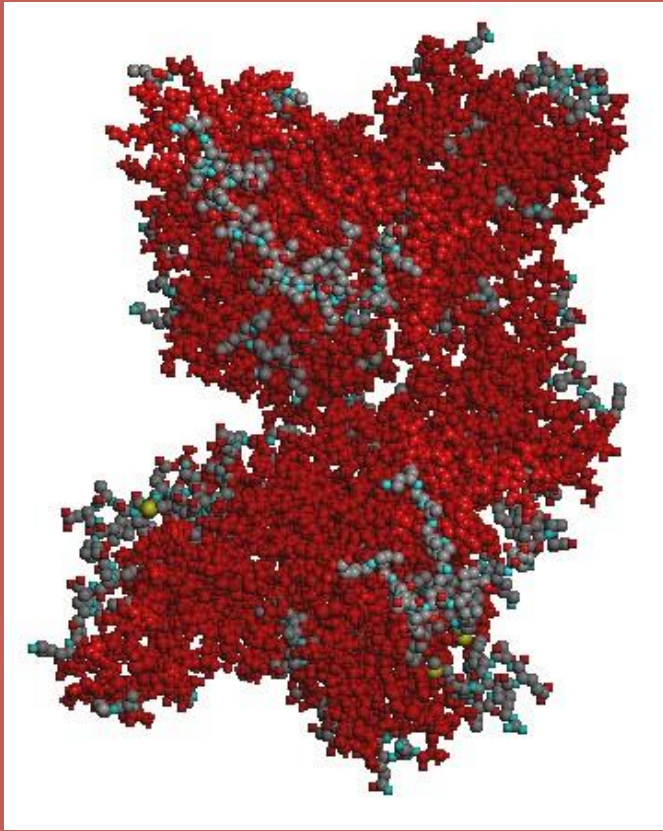
Membrana celular e a distribuição de fluídos





# Função das proteínas – Regulação do balanço hídrico

## Pressão oncótica *versus* pressão hidrostática



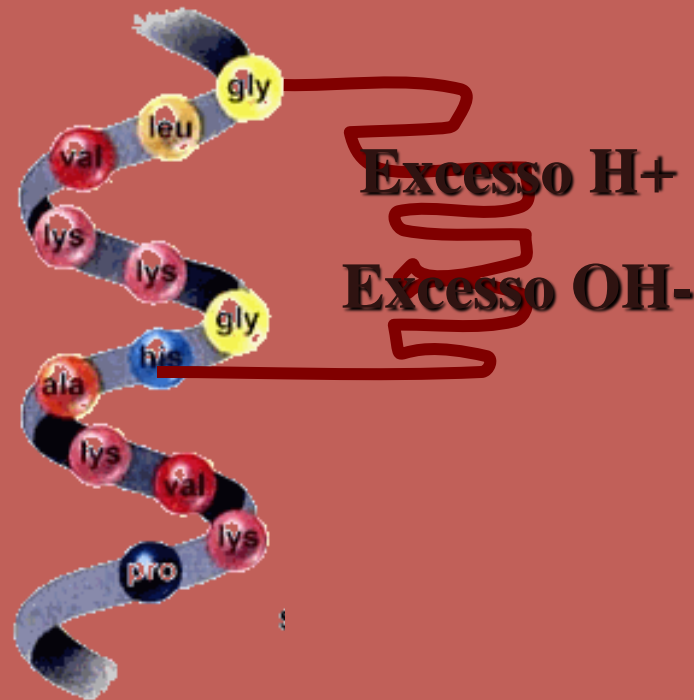
**Albumina**



**Edema**

# Função das proteínas – manutenção do pH adequado

Vaso sanguíneo



Proteína = tampão – combina com H<sup>+</sup> ou OH<sup>-</sup> se em excesso

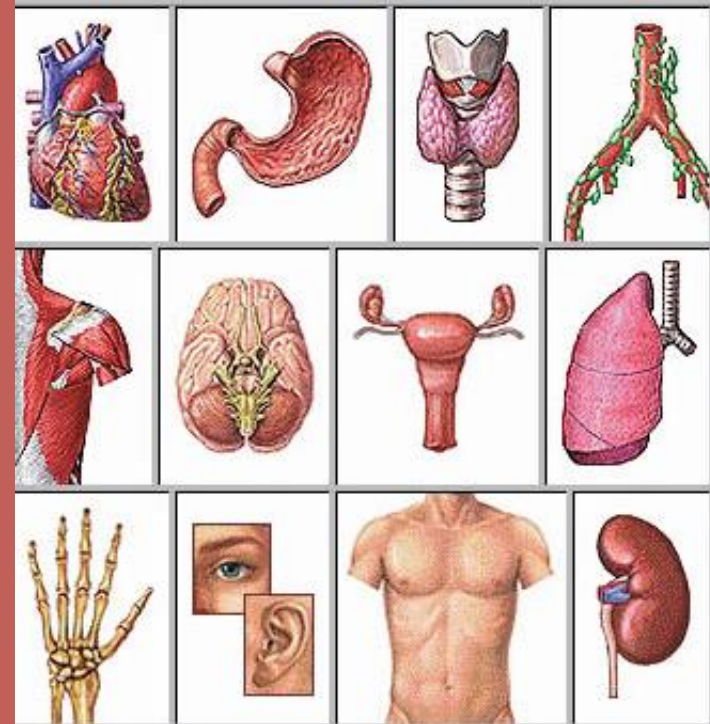
## Na deficiência protéica...



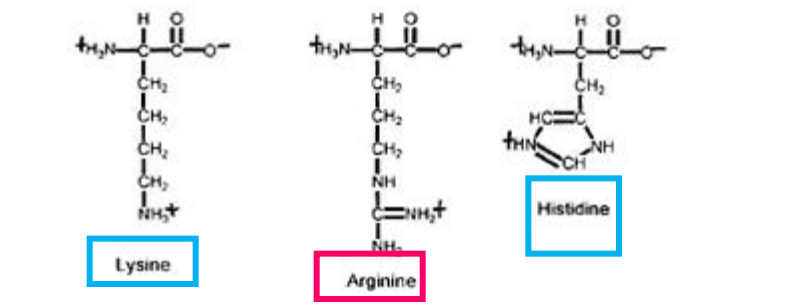
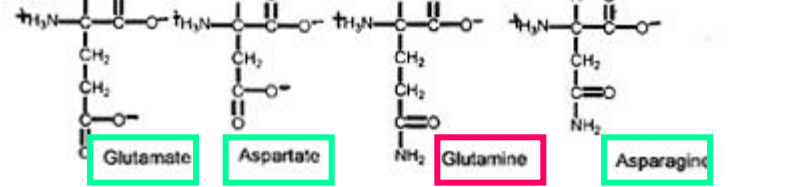
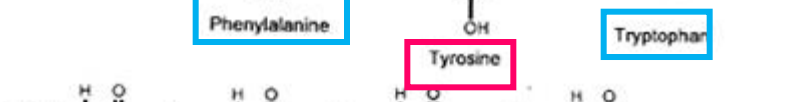
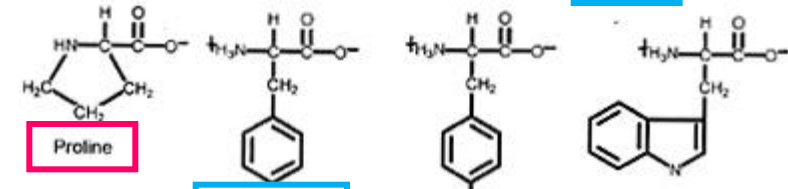
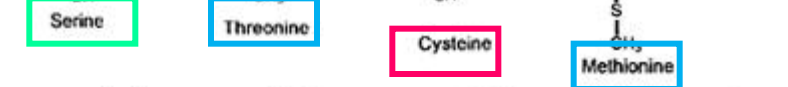
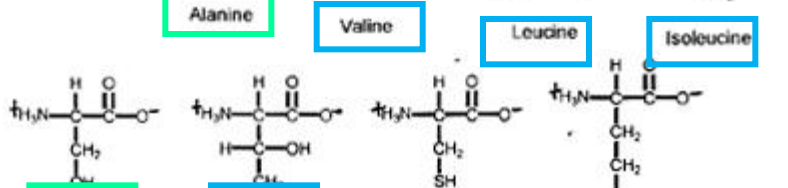
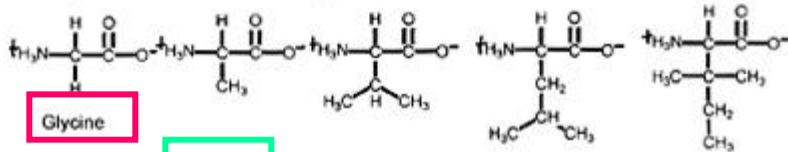
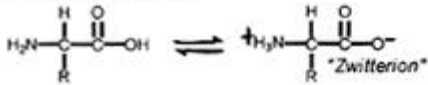
Queda de cabelo e pele seca em aspecto celofane

# Proteína

- ❖ Proteína – 1/5 total do peso do adulto
- ❖ 50% - músculo
- ❖ 1/5 - ossos e cartilagem
- ❖ 1/10 - pele
- ❖ Restante – tecidos e fluídos corporais



Common Amino Acids



# Vinte aminoácidos

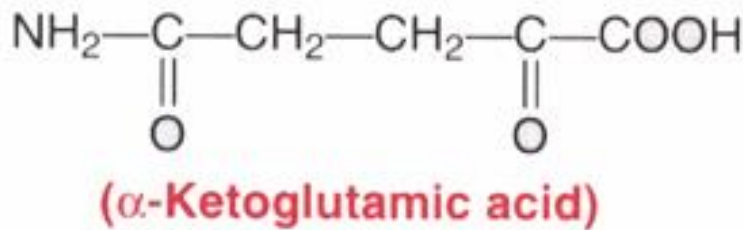
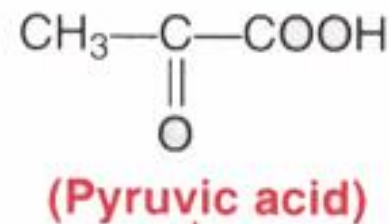
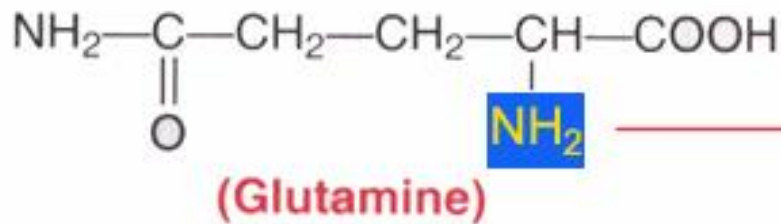
Essenciais

Não-essenciais

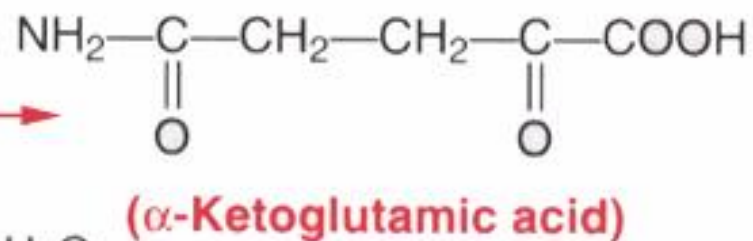
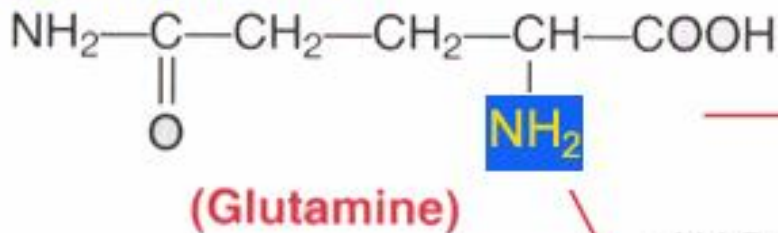
Semi-essenciais  
ou condicionalmente  
essenciais

# Transaminação e Desaminação

## Transamination

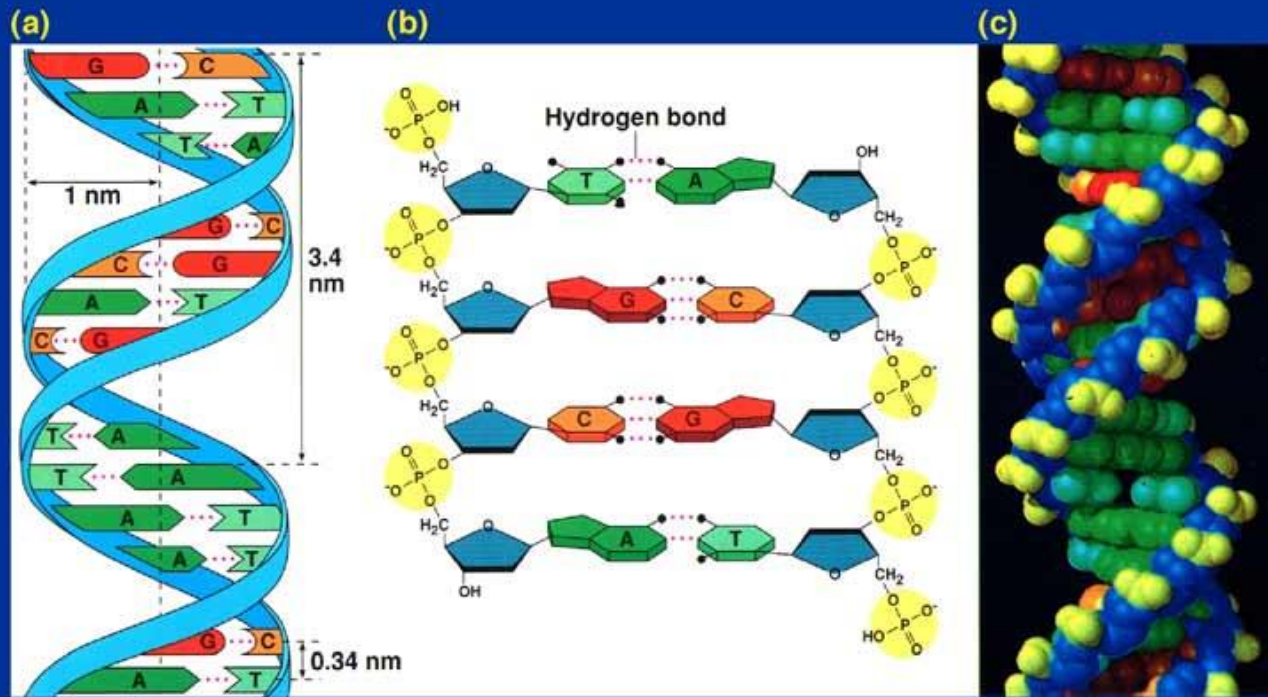


## Deamination

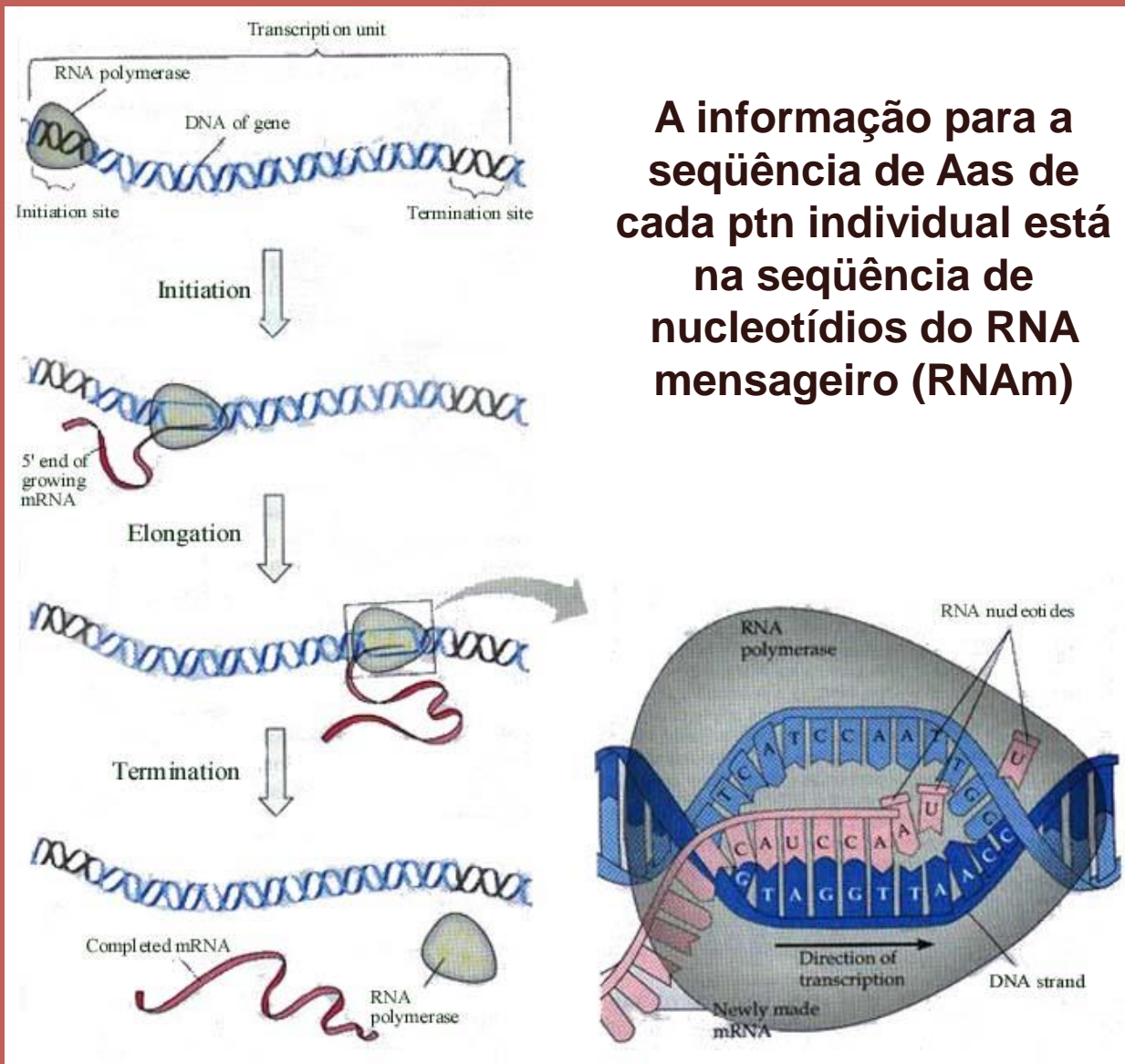


# DNA e proteína

## THE DOUBLE HELIX



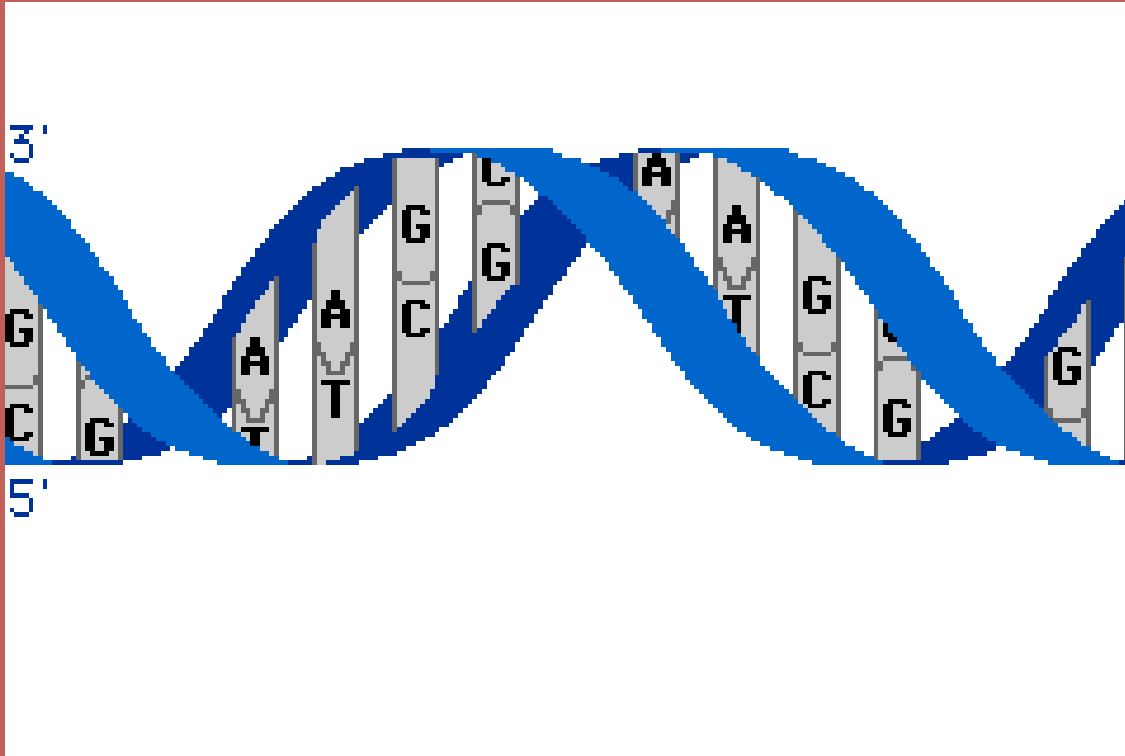
# DNA e proteína - transcrição



A informação para a seqüência de Aas de cada ptn individual está na seqüência de nucleotídios do RNA mensageiro (RNAm)



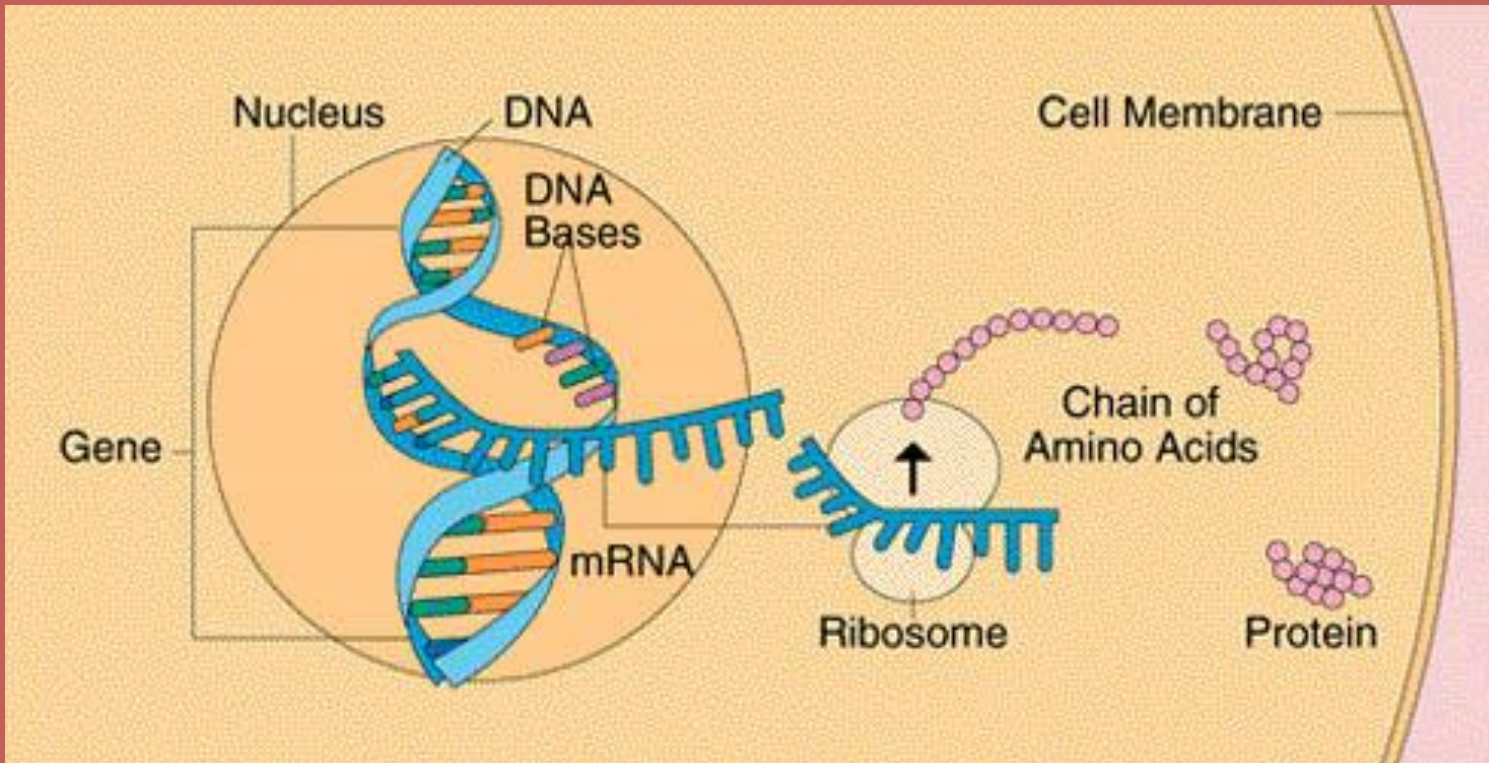
# DNA e proteína - transcrição



**A informação para a seqüência de Aas de cada ptn individual está na seqüência de nucleotídios do RNA mensageiro (RNAm)**



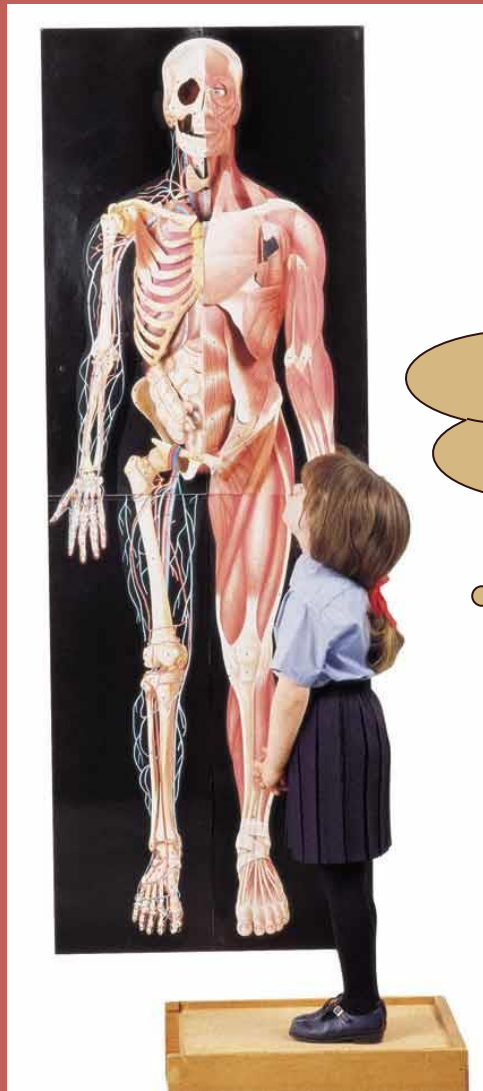
# DNA e proteína – tradução ou translação (regulado por leucina e hormônios)



Moléculas de RNAm se interagem com moléculas de RNAt

Restrição no fornecimento de alguns AasE conhecidos como Aas limitantes produzirá um desequilíbrio na síntese de ptns

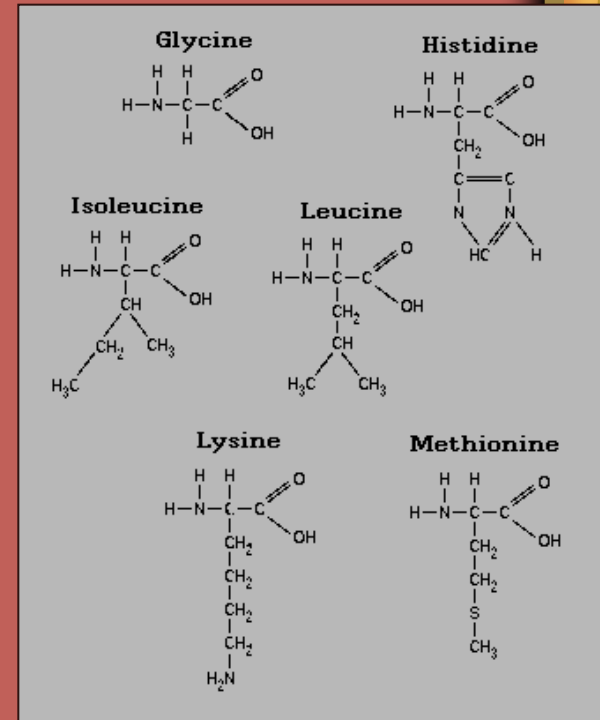
# Metabolismo de proteínas



**Taxa de turnover  
protéico = 3 a  
4g/kg/dia = 245g/dia**

# Metabolismo de proteínas

- ❖ Aminoácidos após a absorção:
- ❖ Síntese protéica ( $\alpha$ -cetoácidos são aminados por doadores de grupo amino  $\rightarrow$   $\alpha$ -aminoácidos)
- ❖ Síntese de moléculas que contém “N”
- ❖ Desaminação: uréia + esqueleto carbono ( $\rightarrow$ piruvato $\rightarrow$ acetil CoA $\rightarrow$ oxidação)  $\rightarrow$  CO<sub>2</sub> ou depositado na forma de carboidrato e gordura



## Desaminação

Alanina e glutamina formadas pela oxidação de Aas ramificados tem papel de carreadores de grupos NH<sub>2</sub> ao fígado para a formação de uréia e liberação de esqueleto carbônico para a gliconeogênese

# Metabolismo de proteínas - hormônios

❖ **Hormônios  
anabólicos: insulina,  
andrógenos, hormônio  
de crescimento**

❖ **Hormônios  
catabólicos:  
hormônios  
tireoidianos,  
adrenocorticóides**



# Metabolismo de proteínas

- ❖ Ingestão energética adequada: Aa ingeridos → síntese protéica para crescimento e manutenção
- ❖ Aas em excesso → desaminação → uréia
- ❖ Mais da metade dos Aas são glucogênicos; outros são cetogênicos

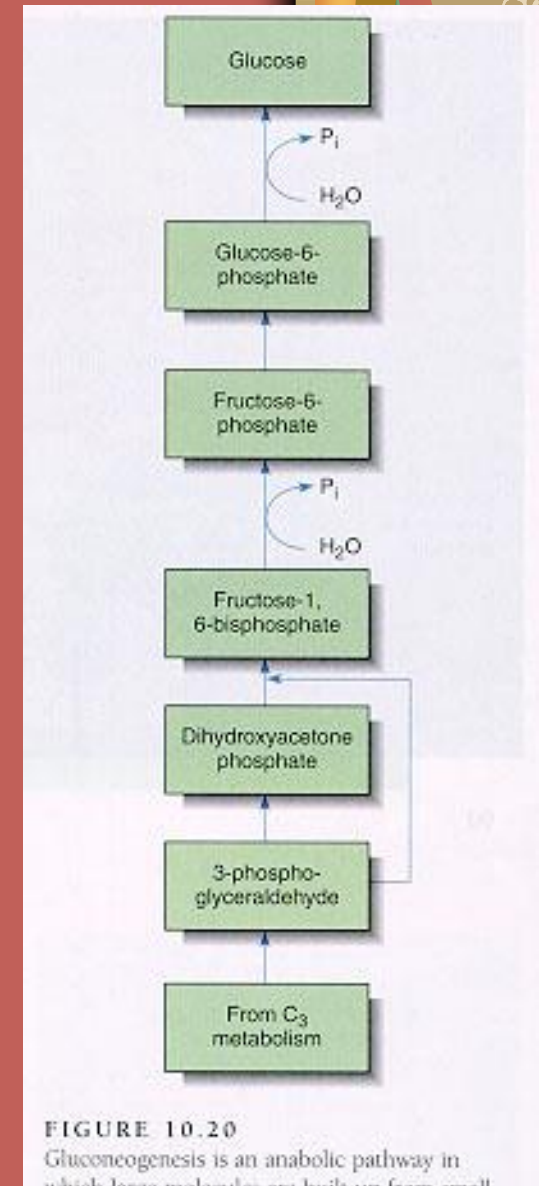
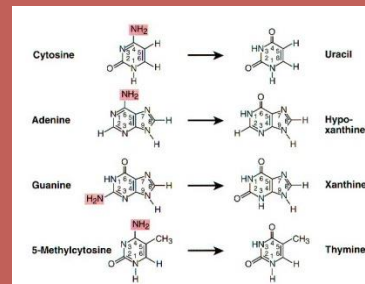
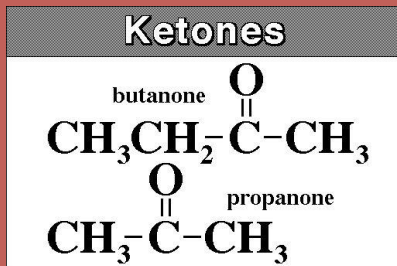


FIGURE 10.20  
 Gluconeogenesis is an anabolic pathway in which large molecules are built up from small

# Desaminação de aminoácidos



↓ Lipídio e carboidrato na dieta

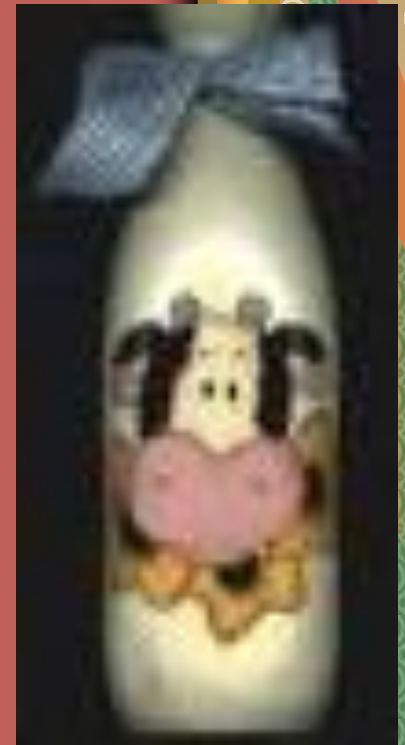
↓ AaE para a síntese protéica

↑ Aa na dieta



# Avaliação da qualidade protéica

- ✓ Valor biológico (VB)
- ✓ Utilização da proteína líquida (NPU)
- ✓ Razão da eficiência protéica (PER)
- ✓ Escore de aminoácidos (EA)



$VB = \text{Nitrogênio retido} / \text{Nitrogênio absorvido} \times 100$

$NPU = \text{Nitrogênio retido} / \text{nitrogênio ingerido} \times 100$

$PER = \text{Ganho de peso em grama} / \text{Ingestão protéica em grama}$

$EA = \text{Miligrama de Aa atual por grama de proteína} / \text{Miligrama de Aa requerido por grama de proteína de referência}$



# Avaliação da qualidade protéica

- ✓ Valor biológico (VB) – quanto mais AaE o alimento tiver, maior será a porcentagem do N absorvido retido → crescimento
- ✓ A dieta que contém 70% da proteína de AVB é capaz de garantir crescimento, desde que a dieta fornece energia adequada



# Avaliação da qualidade protéica

✓ Utilização de proteína líquida (NPU) – não leva em consideração diferenças na digestibilidade da proteína (% do N total ingerido que o organismo absorve –  $D = N_{abs} / N_{ing}$ )  $N_{abs} = N_{ing} - N_{exc}$  fezes.

✓  $NPU = (N_t - N_{ap}) / NI$ , onde:  $N_t$  é o N final da carcaça do animal alimentado com a ptn em avaliação;  $N_{ap}$  é o N do animal mantido na carcaça sem ptn na dieta

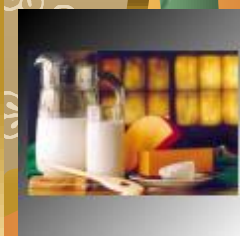
✓ NPU pode ser avaliado pelo  $NdpCal \% = NPU \times \% \text{ calorías provenientes da ptn}$

✓ Para estimativa do valor do NPU podem-se multiplicar os seguintes fatores pelo respectivos P% das proteínas da dieta segundo sua origem:

- ptn origem animal – 0,7
- ptn de leguminosas – 0,6
- ptn de cereais – 0,5

$$NdpCal\% = (P\% \times 0,7 + P\% \text{ leguminosas} \times 0,6 + P\% \text{ cereais} \times 0,5)$$

PAT recomenda NdpCal entre 6 a 10%



# Avaliação da qualidade protéica

- ✓ **Escore de aminoácidos (EA) ou escore químico** – esse cálculo requer um escore para cada aminoácido essencial conforme a idade e sexo
- ✓ A interpretação se baseia no menor escore, ou no aminoácido limitante
- ✓ **Escore = mg Aa/g ptn testada**

---

**mg Aa/g ptn referência (ovolabumina e LV)**

	Lactente	Pré- escolar	Criança (10 a 12a)	Adulto	U.S.food supply	Bife	Trigo
Histidina	26	20	18	16	30	34	19
Isoleucina	46	30	29	13	49	48	37
Leucina	93	70	46	19	87	81	61
Lisina	66	62	46	16	68	89	25
Metionina e cisteína	42	26	23	17	35	40	36
Fenilalanina e tirosina	72	66	23	19	90	80	74
Treonina	43	36	29	9	42	46	31
Triptofano	17	12	9	5	12	11	11
Valina	55	37	26	13	55	50	43
Total							
Com histidina	460	359	244	127	468	479	337
Sem histidina	434	339	226	111	438	445	318



# Avaliação da qualidade protéica

- ✓ A tabela (FAO/OMS 1985) mostra que para uma criança de 10 a 12 anos, o escore para o trigo (lisina é o Aa limitante) é 0,54 (25/46). Para um adulto é = 1 (25/16)
- ✓ Escore  $\geq 1$  = Aa limitante é fornecido conforme a recomendação
- ✓ Proteína do trigo fornece as necessidades para a manutenção de crescimento de um adulto, porém não as de uma criança de 10 a 12 anos

# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

- ✓ Padrão de aminoácidos
- ✓ Adequação energética
- ✓ Imobilidade
- ✓ Estresse orgânico
- ✓ Estresse emocional



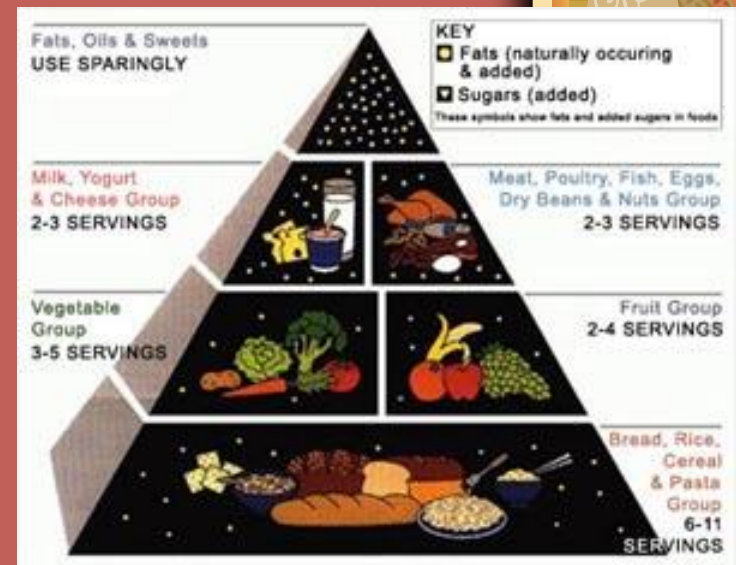
# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

✓ Padrão de aminoácidos – a recomendação pessoal de cada Aa varia com a idade e estado fisiológico (estágio de crescimento, gestação, lactação, etc)



# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

✓ Adequação de energia – a utilização de um conteúdo protéico de uma dieta não pode ser avaliado sem que se considere a adequação energética. A proteína pode ser utilizada para fornecer energia pela desaminação ← dieta hipocalórica ( $< 20\text{kcal/kg/d}$ )





# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

- ✓ Imobilidade – diminui a síntese protéica, aumenta catabolismo mesmo na oferta adequada de proteína e energia. Ex. idosos acamados, astronautas



# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

✓ **Estresse orgânico – Balanço nitrogenado negativo (catabolismo) – Citocinas e a resposta metabólica ao estresse orgânico**



# Fatores que afetam a utilização da proteína

✓ Estresse emocional – medo, ansiedade, raiva → ↑ secreção de epinefrina (adrenalina) → perda de nitrogênio na urina



# Recomendação de proteína

- ✓ Lactentes – proteína total e padrão de Aas baseado no leite humano: 750ml/dia até 6 meses e 600ml/dia de 6 a 12 meses (10 a 25% VCT)
- ✓ Adulto: balanço nitrogenado
  - Até 2x a RDA (Young VR & Pellett PL. 1991)
  - 80 a 85% digestibilidade (Brasil)
  - 90% escore de Aas (Brasil)



# Recomendação de proteína

## Balanço nitrogenado

Ning - Nexc



- ✓ Proteína = 16% em nitrogênio
- ✓ Proteína ingerida  $\times 6,25$  ( $100/16$ ) = conteúdo em nitrogênio.
- ✓ Balanço nitrogenado: medida da relação entre a quantidade de nitrogênio que entrou no organismo e a quantidade excretada pela urina, fezes e pele.

# Recomendação de proteína

## Balanço nitrogenado

- ✓ Todo nitrogênio ingerido vem do alimento
- ✓ Nitrogênio excretado: urina – nitrogênio endógeno  
← turnover proteico; nitrogênio exógeno ← excesso de proteína da dieta que é desaminada ou dieta hipocalórica (neoglicogênese)
- ✓ Nitrogênio excretado: fezes – nitrogênio de proteínas secretadas na digestão e no turnover intestinal e nitrogênio de proteínas que não foram digeridas

# Recomendação de proteína

## Balanço nitrogenado

- ✓ Nitrogênio excretado: pele – superfície da pele, perda de cabelo, perda de unha, saliva e perspiração
- ✓ Nitrogênio excretado: perda obrigatória quando em dietas sem proteína =  $53\text{mg/kg/dia} = 23\text{g ptn/dia}$   
homem 70kg

# Recomendação de proteína

## Balanço nitrogenado

- ✓ **BN em equilíbrio não há crescimento (adulto)**
- ✓ **BN + = crescimento (lactente, criança, adolescente, gestante, após estresse orgânico)**
- ✓ **BN - = perda de peso (inanição, inabilidade, estresse orgânico e emocional)**





# Recomendação de proteína


## Balanço nitrogenado

✓ Recomendação de proteína é a ingestão necessária para prevenir perda protéica e permitir deposição adequada ou produção protéica para crescimento, gestação ou lactação



	Ptn de boa qualidade	Ptn dieta mista	
<b>Idade (anos)</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	
<b>Lactentes</b>			
<b>4 a 6 meses</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>2,5</b>	
<b>7 a 9 meses</b>	<b>1,65</b>	<b>2,2</b>	
<b>10 a 12 meses</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>2,0</b>	
<b>1,1 – 2 anos</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	
<b>2,1 – 3 anos</b>	<b>1,15</b>	<b>1,55</b>	
<b>3,1 – 5 anos</b>	<b>1,10</b>	<b>1,50</b>	
<b>5,1 – 12 anos</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,35</b>	

	Ptn de boa qualidade	Ptn dieta mista	
<b>Idade (anos)</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	
<b>Homens</b>			
<b>12,1 – 14 anos</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>1,35</b>	
<b>14,1 – 16 anos</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>1,3</b>	
<b>16,1 – 18 anos</b>	<b>0,90</b>	<b>1,2</b>	
<b>18,1 anos</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>1,0</b>	
<b>Mulheres</b>			
<b>12,1 – 14 anos</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>1,30</b>	
<b>14,1 – 16 anos</b>	<b>0,90</b>	<b>1,20</b>	

	Ptn de boa qualidade	Ptn dieta mista	
<b>Idade (anos)</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	<b>g/kg</b>	
<b>Mulheres</b>			
<b>16,1 – 18 anos</b>	<b>0,80</b>	<b>1,10</b>	
<b>18,1 anos</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>1,0</b>	
<b>Gravidez (adicional g/d)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Lactação (&lt; 6m; adicional)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>Lactação (&gt; 6m; adicional)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	

**Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDR)**  
**Intervalos de distribuição aceitável de macronutrientes**

MACRONUTRIENTES	PORCENTUAL DE ENERGIA		
	1 - 3 ANOS	4 - 18 ANOS	ADULTOS
Gorduras Totais	30 - 40	25 - 35	20 - 35
(w-6) ácido linoléico	5 - 10	5 - 10	5 - 10
(w-3) ácido linolênico	0,6 - 1,2	0,6 - 1,2	0,6 - 1,2
Carboidratos	45 - 65	45 - 65	45 - 65
Proteínas	5 - 20	10 - 30	10 - 35

# Fontes de proteína de alimentos usuais

Alimento	Quantidade
Ovo frito	2 unidades
Bife	1 unidade média
Hamburger	2 unidades médias
Frango assado	1 sobrecoxa grande
Feijão cozido	1 concha média
Cornflakes	½ pacote grande
Arroz	1 concha média cheia
Pão francês	2 unidades
Pão integral	4 fatias

# Fontes de proteína de alimentos usuais

Alimento	Quantidade
Leite	100ml
Queijo	3 fatias médias
Maça	1 unidade pequena
Banana prata	3 unidades médias
Suco de laranja	100ml
Milho	1 espiga
Ervilha	3 colheres de sopa cheias
Alface	10 folhas médias
Tomate	3 fatias grandes

# Fontes de proteína

- ✓ Proteínas de origem animal tem mais proteína e de melhor VB
- ✓ Em uma dieta, pelo menos 1/3 das proteínas devem ser de origem animal se a dieta não for variada em leguminosas, grãos e oleaginosas





# Vegetarianismo

- ✓ **Religião?**
- ✓ **Crença de que é um hábito saudável?**
- ✓ **Ética?**
- ✓ **Ecologia?**
- ✓ **Política, economia?**



# Vegetarianismo



- ✓ **Vegans – vegetariano verdadeiro (não ingere nenhum tipo de produto de origem animal) Risco: crianças, gestantes e nutrizes (pobre em cálcio principalmente e B12)**
- ✓ **Fruitarianismo (frutas secas e castanhas)**
- ✓ **Ovolactovegetariano (ingerem frango, ovo, leite e derivados)**

# Vegetarianismo

✓ **Macrobiótico – “Yin” e “Yang”**: cereais integrais e vegetais, chás, ervas, produtos a base de soja

✓ **Macrobiótica** reduz o risco de doenças?  
**Elimina toxinas?**

✓ **Zen macrobiótica**: arroz integral - dieta deficiente em vitaminas, cálcio, proteína de AVB, vitamina C





# A Randomized Trial of a Low-Carbohydrate Diet for Obesity

Gary D. Foster, Ph.D., Holly R. Wyatt, M.D., James O. Hill, Ph.D.,  
Brian G. McGuckin, Ed.M., Carrie Brill, B.S., B. Selma Mohammed, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Philippe O. Szapary, M.D., Daniel J. Rader, M.D., Joel S. Edman, D.Sc.,  
and Samuel Klein, M.D.

From the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia (G.D.F., B.G.M., P.O.S., D.J.R.); University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver (H.R.W., J.O.H., C.B.); Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis (B.S.M., S.K.); and Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia



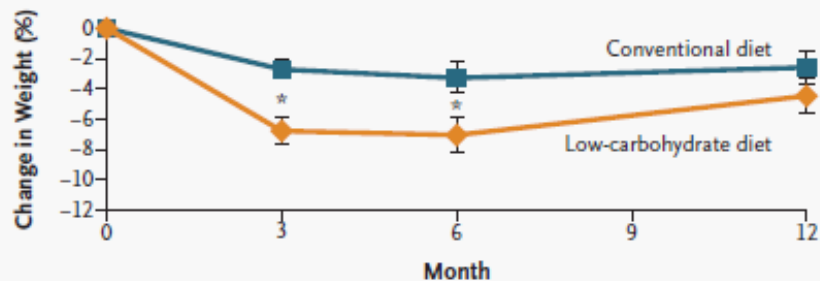
**Objetivo:** Avaliar o efeito de dieta restrita em cho (Atkins) na perda de peso e nos fatores de risco para doença coronariana (DAC)

**Casuística:** 63 ♂ ♀ obesos, 52 semanas

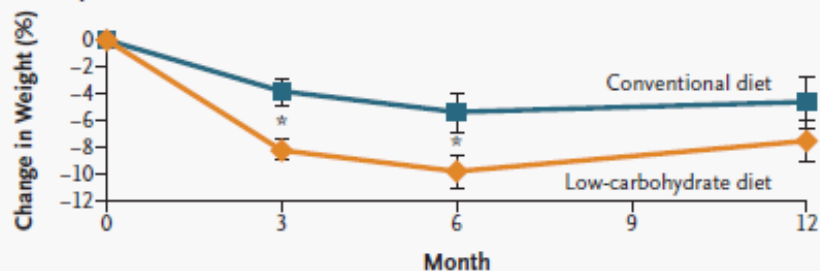
- Atkins = 20g cho, sem restrição ptn e lip
- Convencional = restrita em lip e em calorias



### A Base-Line Values Carried Forward



### B Complete Data or Data from Last Visit



**Figure 1.** Mean ( $\pm$ SE) Percent Change in Weight among Subjects on the Low-Carbohydrate Diet and Those on the Conventional (Low-Calorie, High-Carbohydrate) Diet, According to an Analysis in Which Base-Line Values Were Carried Forward in the Case of Missing Values (Panel A) or an Analysis That Included Data on Subjects Who Completed the Study and Data Obtained at the Time of the Last Follow-up Visit for Those Who Did Not Complete the Study (Panel B).

In Panel B, the low-carbohydrate group had 28 subjects at 3 months, 24 subjects at 6 months, and 20 subjects at 12 months and the conventional-diet group had 21 subjects at 3 months, 18 subjects at 6 months, and 17 subjects at 12 months. Asterisks indicate a significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between the groups.



## Resultados

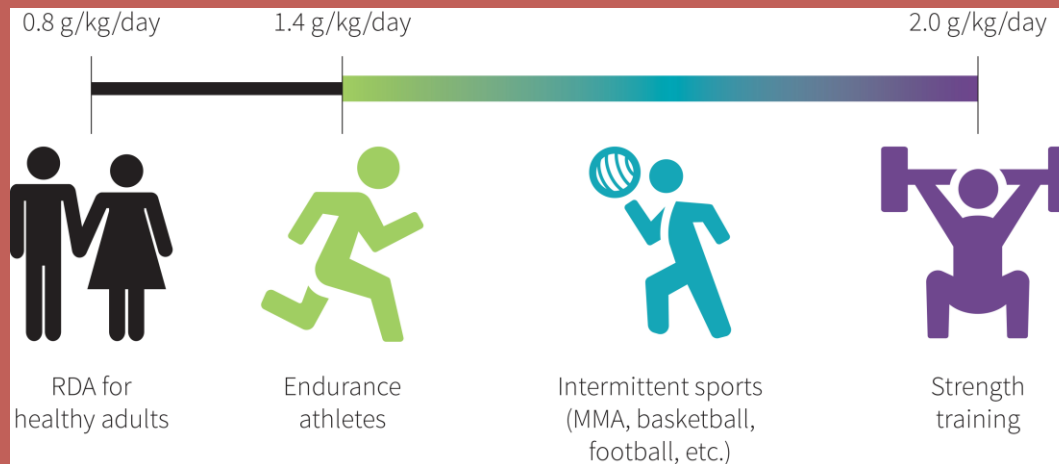
Cetona urinária > Grupo Atkins no início, mas não houve diferença estatística após 3 meses.

Não houve relação estatística entre perda de peso e cetose durante tempo de estudo.

**Grupo Atkins teve maior perda de peso em até 6 meses, mas a diferença não persistiu em 1 ano.**

## A systematic review of dietary protein during caloric restriction in resistance trained lean athletes: a case for higher intakes.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Protein needs for energy-restricted resistance-trained athletes are likely 2.3-3.1g/kg of FFM scaled upwards with severity of caloric restriction and leanness.







# A Systematic Review of Renal Health in Healthy Individuals Associated with Protein Intake above the US Recommended Daily Allowance in Randomized Controlled Trials and Observational Studies

Mary E Van Elswyk,<sup>1</sup> Charli A Weatherford,<sup>2</sup> and Shalene H McNeill<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Van Elswyk Consulting, Inc., Longmont, CO; <sup>2</sup>Weatherford Consulting Services, La Vernia, TX; and <sup>3</sup>National Cattlemen's Beef Association, Centennial, CO

## ABSTRACT

A systematic review was used to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational epidemiologic studies (OBSs) that examined protein intake consistent with either the US RDA (0.8 g/kg or 10–15% of energy) or a higher protein intake ( $\geq 20\%$  but  $< 35\%$  of energy or  $\geq 10\%$  higher than a comparison intake) and reported measures of kidney function. Studies ( $n = 26$ ) of healthy, free-living adults ( $> 18$  y old) with or without metabolic disease risk factors were included. Studies of subjects with overt disease, such as chronic kidney, end-stage renal disease, cancer, or organ transplant, were excluded. The most commonly reported variable was glomerular filtration rate (GFR), with 13 RCTs comparing GFRs obtained with normal and higher protein intakes. Most ( $n = 8$ ), but not all ( $n = 5$ ), RCTs reported significantly higher GFRs in response to increased protein intake, and all rates were consistent with normal kidney function in healthy adults. The evidence from the current review is limited and inconsistent with regard to the role of protein intake and the risk of kidney stones. Increased protein intake had little or no effect on blood markers of kidney function. Evidence reported here suggests that protein intake above the US RDA has no adverse effect on blood pressure. All included studies were of moderate to high risk of bias and, with the exception of 2 included cohorts, were limited in duration (i.e.  $< 6$  mo). Data in the current review are insufficient to determine if increased protein intake from a particular source, i.e., plant or animal, influences kidney health outcomes. These data further indicate that, at least in the short term, higher protein intake within the range of recommended intakes for protein is consistent with normal kidney function in healthy individuals. *Adv Nutr* 2018;9:404–418.



## Dietary Protein Intake above the Current RDA and Bone Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Wallace TC<sup>1,2</sup>, Frankenfeld CL<sup>3</sup>.

### Author information

### Abstract

Dietary intake of **protein** is fundamental for optimal acquisition and maintenance of bone across all life stages; however, it has been hypothesized that intakes above the current recommended dietary allowance (RDA) might be beneficial for bone health. We utilized the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines when preparing and reporting this **systematic review** and meta-analysis. A literature search strategy through April 11, 2017, was developed for the following 3 databases: PubMed, Ovid Medline, and Agricola. Included studies were those randomized controlled trials and prospective cohort studies among healthy adults ages 18 and older that examined the relationships between varying doses of **protein** intake at or above the current U.S. RDA (0.8 g/kg/d or 10%-15% of total caloric intake) from any source on fracture, bone mineral density (BMD)/bone mineral content (BMC), and/or markers of bone turnover. Twenty-nine articles were included for data extraction (16 randomized controlled trials [RCTs] and 13 prospective cohort studies). Meta-analysis of the prospective cohort studies showed high vs low **protein** intakes resulted in a statistically significant 16% decrease in hip fractures (standardized mean difference [SMD] = 0.84, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.73, 0.95;  $I^2 = 36.8\%$ ). Data from studies included in these analyses collectively lean toward the hypothesis that **protein** intake above the current RDA is beneficial to BMD at several sites. This **systematic review** supports that **protein** intakes above the current RDA may have some beneficial role in preventing hip fractures and BMD loss. There were no differences between animal or plant **proteins**, although data in this area were scarce. Larger, long-term, and more well-controlled clinical trials measuring fracture outcomes and BMD are needed to adequately assess whether **protein** intake above the current RDA is beneficial as a preventative measure and/or intervention strategy for osteoporosis. Key teaching points: • • Bone health is a multifactorial musculoskeletal issue, and optimal **protein** intakes are key in developing and maintaining bone throughout the life span. • • Dietary **protein** at levels above the current RDA may be beneficial in preventing hip fractures and BMD loss. • • Plant vs animal **proteins** do not seem to differ in their ability to prevent bone loss; however, data in this area are scarce. • • Larger, long-term RCTs using women not using hormone replacement therapy (HRT) are needed to adequately assess the magnitude of impact that **protein** intakes above the RDA have on preventing bone loss.




REVIEW

Open Access



# International Society of Sports Nutrition Position Stand: protein and exercise

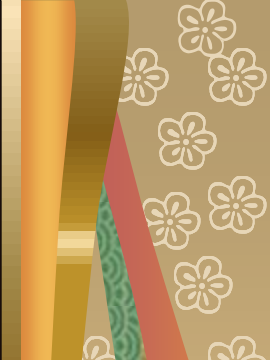

Ralf Jäger<sup>1</sup>, Chad M. Kerksick<sup>2</sup>, Bill I. Campbell<sup>3</sup>, Paul J. Cribb<sup>4</sup>, Shawn D. Wells<sup>5</sup>, Tim M. Skwiat<sup>5</sup>, Martin Purpura<sup>1</sup>, Tim N. Ziegenfuss<sup>6</sup>, Arny A. Ferrando<sup>7</sup>, Shawn M. Arent<sup>8</sup>, Abbie E. Smith-Ryan<sup>9</sup>, Jeffrey R. Stout<sup>10</sup>, Paul J. Arciero<sup>11</sup>, Michael J. Ormsbee<sup>12,13</sup>, Lem W. Taylor<sup>14</sup>, Colin D. Wilborn<sup>14</sup>, Doug S. Kalman<sup>15</sup>, Richard B. Kreider<sup>16</sup>, Darryn S. Willoughby<sup>17</sup>, Jay R. Hoffman<sup>10</sup>, Jamie L. Krzykowski<sup>18</sup> and Jose Antonio<sup>19\*</sup> 

## Abstract

**Position statement:** The International Society of Sports Nutrition (ISSN) provides an objective and critical review related to the intake of protein for healthy, exercising individuals. Based on the current available literature, the position of the Society is as follows:

- 1) An acute exercise stimulus, particularly resistance exercise, and protein ingestion both stimulate muscle protein synthesis (MPS) and are synergistic when protein consumption occurs before or after resistance exercise.
- 2) For building muscle mass and for maintaining muscle mass through a positive muscle protein balance, an overall daily protein intake in the range of 1.4–2.0 g protein/kg body weight/day (g/kg/d) is sufficient for most exercising individuals, a value that falls in line within the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range published by the Institute of Medicine for protein.
- 3) Higher protein intakes (2.3–3.1 g/kg/d) may be needed to maximize the retention of lean body mass in resistance-trained subjects during hypocaloric periods.
- 4) There is novel evidence that suggests higher protein intakes (>3.0 g/kg/d) may have positive effects on body composition in resistance-trained individuals (i.e., promote loss of fat mass).
- 5) Recommendations regarding the optimal protein intake per serving for athletes to maximize MPS are mixed and are dependent upon age and recent resistance exercise stimuli. General recommendations are 0.25 g of a high-quality protein per kg of body weight, or an absolute dose of 20–40 g.
- 6) Acute protein doses should strive to contain 700–3000 mg of leucine and/or a higher relative leucine content, in addition to a balanced array of the essential amino acids (EAAs).
- 7) These protein doses should ideally be evenly distributed, every 3–4 h, across the day.
- 8) The optimal time period during which to ingest protein is likely a matter of individual tolerance, since benefits are derived from pre- or post-workout ingestion; however, the anabolic effect of exercise is long-lasting (at least 24 h), but likely diminishes with increasing time post-exercise.

(Continued on next page)

- 
- 9) While it is possible for physically active individuals to obtain their daily protein requirements through the consumption of whole foods, supplementation is a practical way of ensuring intake of adequate protein quality and quantity, while minimizing caloric intake, particularly for athletes who typically complete high volumes of training.
  - 10) Rapidly digested proteins that contain high proportions of essential amino acids (EAAs) and adequate leucine, are most effective in stimulating MPS.
  - 11) Different types and quality of protein can affect amino acid bioavailability following protein supplementation.
  - 12) Athletes should consider focusing on whole food sources of protein that contain all of the EAAs (i.e., it is the EAAs that are required to stimulate MPS).
  - 13) Endurance athletes should focus on achieving adequate carbohydrate intake to promote optimal performance; the addition of protein may help to offset muscle damage and promote recovery.
  - 14) Pre-sleep casein protein intake (30–40 g) provides increases in overnight MPS and metabolic rate without influencing lipolysis.
- 

# Post-exercise Ingestion of Carbohydrate, Protein and Water: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis for Effects on Subsequent Athletic Performance.

McCartney D<sup>1</sup>, Desbrow B<sup>2</sup>, Irwin C<sup>2</sup>.

## Author information

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Athletes may complete consecutive exercise sessions with limited recovery time between bouts (e.g.  $\leq 4$  h). Nutritional strategies that optimise post-exercise recovery in these situations are therefore important.

**OBJECTIVE:** This two-part review investigated the effect of consuming carbohydrate (CHO) and protein with water (W) following exercise on subsequent athletic (endurance/anaerobic exercise) performance.

**DATA SOURCES:** Studies were identified by searching the online databases SPORTDiscus, PubMed, Web of Science and Scopus.

**STUDY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND INTERVENTIONS:** Investigations that measured endurance performance ( $\geq 5$  min duration)  $\leq 4$  h after a standardised exercise bout (any type) under the following control vs. intervention conditions were included: Part 1: W vs. CHO ingested with an equal volume of W (CHO + W); and, Part 2: CHO + W vs. protein (PRO) ingested with CHO and an equal volume of W (PRO + CHO + W), where CHO or energy intake was matched.

**STUDY APPRAISAL AND SYNTHESIS METHODS:** Publications were examined for bias using the Rosendal scale. Random-effects meta-analyses and meta-regression analyses were conducted to evaluate intervention efficacy.

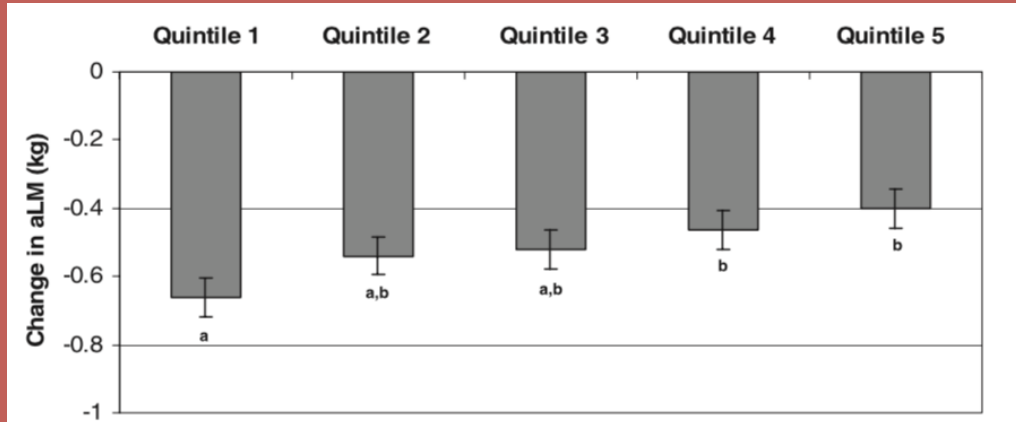
**RESULTS:** The quality assessment yielded a Rosendal score of  $63 \pm 9\%$  (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation). Part 1: 45 trials ( $n = 486$ ) were reviewed. Ingesting CHO + W ( $102 \pm 50$  g CHO;  $0.8 \pm 0.6$  g CHO  $\text{kg}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ ) improved exercise performance compared with W ( $1.6 \pm 0.7$  L);  $\%_{\Delta}$  mean power output = 4.0, 95% confidence interval 3.2-4.7 ( $I^2 = 43.9$ ). Improvement was attenuated when participants were 'Fed' (a meal 2-4 h prior to the initial bout) as opposed to 'Fasted' ( $p = 0.012$ ). Part 2: 13 trials ( $n = 125$ ) were reviewed. Ingesting PRO + CHO + W ( $35 \pm 26$  g PRO;  $0.5 \pm 0.4$  g PRO  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) did not affect exercise performance compared with CHO + W ( $115 \pm 61$  g CHO;  $0.6 \pm 0.3$  g CHO  $\cdot \text{kg body mass}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ ;  $1.2 \pm 0.6$  L);  $\%_{\Delta}$  mean power output = 0.5, 95% confidence interval - 0.5 to 1.6 ( $I^2 = 72.9$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Athletes with limited time for recovery between consecutive exercise sessions should prioritise CHO and fluid ingestion to enhance subsequent athletic performance.



# Dietary protein intake is associated with lean mass change in older, community-dwelling adults: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) Study<sup>1-3</sup>

Denise K Houston, Barbara J Nicklas, Jingzhong Ding, Tamara B Harris, Frances A Tylavsky, Anne B Newman, Jung Sun Lee, Nadine R Sahyoun, Marjolein Visser, and Stephen B Kritchevsky for the Health ABC Study



**FIGURE 2.** Adjusted appendicular lean mass (aLM) loss by quintile of energy-adjusted total protein intake.  $n = 2066$ . Adjusted for age, sex, race, study site, total energy intake, baseline aLM, height, smoking, alcohol use, physical activity, oral steroid use, prevalent disease (diabetes, ischemic heart disease, congestive heart failure, cerebrovascular disease, lung disease, cancer), and interim hospitalizations. Tests for a linear trend across quintiles of protein intake were conducted by using the median value in each quintile as a continuous variable in the linear regression model;  $P$  for trend = 0.0003. Least-squares means with different superscript letters are significantly different,  $P < 0.05$  ( $t$  test). Median total protein intake as a percent of total energy intake ( $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ) by quintile (from quintile 1 to quintile 5) was 11.2% ( $0.7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), 12.7% ( $0.7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), 14.1% ( $0.8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), 15.8% ( $0.9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), and 18.2% ( $1.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ).