

Acute Effects of Moderate and Strenuous Running on Trace Element Distribution in the Brain, Liver, and Spleen of Trained Rats

Kıvanç Ergen¹, Hürrem İnce², Halil Düzova³, Yunus Karakoç⁴, M. Hanifi Emre³

¹Department of Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Zonguldak, Turkey

²Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Literature, İstanbul Technical University, İstanbul, Turkey

³Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, İnönü University, Malatya, Turkey

⁴Department of Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine, İnönü University, Malatya, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objective: Trace elements such as manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co) and chromium (Cr) play key roles in metabolic reactions and are important in many physiological enzymatic processes. In this study, we aimed to investigate the acute effects of moderate and strenuous running (treadmill) exercise on the levels of Mn, Co and Cr in the brain, liver, and spleen of trained rats.

Study Design: Animal experiment.

Material and Methods: Twenty-one Wistar-Albino adult male rats were used in the study. Rats were grouped as control group (no mandated exercise; n=8), moderate exercise group (30 min exercise duration; n=7), and strenuous exercise group (60 min exercise duration; n=6). The levels of Mn, Co, and Cr in the frontal lobe, temporal lobe, brain stem, liver, and spleen were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Results: Cr levels in liver of rats increased in parallel to the time course of running supporting the exercise training effect on the action of insulin. Compared to the control group, the level of Co significantly decreased in the brain stem of rats in the moderate exercise group (p=0.009) and in the frontal lobe of rats in the strenuous exercise group (p=0.004). In the strenuous exercise group, an examination of the brain stem revealed that the level of Mn significantly decreased (p=0.001), and levels of Co and Cr were apparently depleted to the extent that these elements were no longer detectable.

Conclusion: A notable finding is that during or after single bout strenuous exercise, levels of Co decreased in the spleen and particularly decreased in the brain stem of regularly trained rats. From this study, it can be inferred that sportsmen should aware trace element disturbances among the body parts or depletion of some trace elements after single bout of chronic strenuous running exercise.

Key Words: Manganese, cobalt, chromium, dietary supplements

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Introduction

Trace elements such as manganese (Mn), cobalt (Co) and chromium (Cr) play key roles in metabolic reactions and are important in many physiological enzymatic processes. This is illustrated by the observation that the proper balance of trace element concentrations can be essential for proper metabolic functioning (1-3). Interestingly, specific regions of the brain have been shown to have unequal distributions of metabolic enzymes (4). Previously, unequal distributions were also shown for neurotransmitters (5). Moreover, it is not surprising that unequal distribution is also valid for trace elements (6-9). To examine the roles of trace elements and to study the physiological states that can lead to imbalances in trace element distribution and can thereby affect the brain and central nervous system, it is necessary to focus on the quantification of essential and toxic trace elements under conditions that are controlled for nutritional, biomedical and environmental variables. It is notable that aerobic exercise has been shown to alter the excretion and distribution of chromium (10). Further-

more, it has also been reported that a single bout of strenuous exercise significantly increased the urinary output of Cr in male runners (11). This suggests the possibility that repeated strenuous exercise could lead to Cr depletion in some body systems (12). It has also been reported that exercised athletes have lower basal urinary Cr excretion, thus potentially preventing further Cr depletion with athletes (13).

Although some aspects of trace element biology have been studied relatively extensively, very little has been reported about physiological Mn concentrations and changes in Mn levels during sports and physical activities (9). Apart from this, the existing literature on the levels and functions of Co and Cr in the spleen is scarce. One additional gap in knowledge is that there are currently no known studies that examine the effect of running exercise on the metabolism of Cr, Mn and Co in the brain. This is an area of study that is potentially very interesting, as trace elements have been shown to impact neural physiology and development (1-3). And it is possible that different exercise protocols could alter their concentrations in neuronal tissues just as exercise altered the Cr profile in the above study

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Address for Correspondence: Dr. Kıvanç Ergen, Department of Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine, Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Zonguldak, Turkey
Phone: +90 372 261 32 69 e-mail: 68ergen@gmail.com



(11). From this perspective, such a study could have scientific import as well as practical application, since it may be helpful for athletes involved in vigorous training regimes to supplement their diets with certain trace elements if it is found that these elements are substantially decreased by strenuous exercise. To examine these issues, we used a rat model system to investigate the acute effects of moderate and strenuous running exercise on Cr, Mn and Co metabolism in the liver and spleen as well as in several areas of the brain in regularly trained rats.

Material and Methods

Animals

Twenty-one Wistar-Albino adult male rats were used in the study, in accordance with NIH-approved principles of laboratory animal care. The study protocol was approved by the Inonu University Ethics Committee for Experimental Animals. Rats in the control group (no mandated exercise; n=8), moderate exercise group (30 min exercise duration; n=7), and strenuous exercise group (60 min exercise duration; n=6) were housed in three groups in colony cages at an ambient temperature of 23°C with a 12h light/12h dark cycle. The animals had free access to water and standard pellet chow containing 1.8-2.2% of calcium, 1.1% of phosphorus and 2650 kcal/kg energy.

Exercise model

The mandated exercise consisted of treadmill running, which was carried out essentially as in a previous study (14). A

steep grade treadmill incline was used to stimulate high-intensity muscle activity in rats, and training consisted of treadmill running 5 days per week during a period of 13 weeks. Rats in the moderate and strenuous exercise groups began training when they were 63 days old and were successively adapted to the treadmill exercise by gradually increasing the exercise progression over the course of a week. During this period, running time was gradually increased from 15 min to 30 min (moderate) or to 60 min (strenuous) per session. Treadmill speed was similarly gradually increased to 45 cm/s, and the inclination was increased in increments of 2-3° to reach a final grade of 18° (Table 1, 2). Ten min after the last exercise training session, which took place 13 weeks after the initiation of the program, the rats were sacrificed and samples of tissue were collected and processed as indicated below.

Sample preparation

Tissue samples were weighed and then transferred into metal-free glass tubes for digestion, and were kept at -84°C until use. For analysis, samples were prepared essentially as previously reported (15-17): Tissue samples were first digested with 2 mL concentrated nitric acid at 100°C for 1 hour and then cooled to room temperature, after which 2 mL of 60% perchloric acid (60%) was added, and the samples were completely digested at 120°C until the volume was decreased by half. The digested materials were then diluted with deionized water to a final volume of 10 mL and agitated on a shaker for 15 minutes just before being measured for trace elements.

Table 1. Weekly variation in treadmill speed, inclination, and running time of moderate exercise group

Days		Weeks							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-13
Monday	cm/second	17	17	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	5	10	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tuesday	cm/second	17	17	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	5	13	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wednesday	cm/second	17	19	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	8	13	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	30	30	30	30	30	30
Thursday	cm/second	17	19	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	8	15	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	30	30	30	30	30	30
Friday	cm/second	17	19	22	28	32	37	45	45
	Grade (°)	10	15	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

This table was designed from the study by Rico et al. (14)

Table 2. Weekly variation in treadmill speed, inclination, and running time of strenuous exercise group

Days		Weeks							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-13
Monday	cm/second	17	17	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	5	10	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	60	60	60	60	60	60
Tuesday	cm/second	17	17	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	5	13	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	60	60	60	60	60	60
Wednesday	cm/second	17	19	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	8	13	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	60	60	60	60	60	60
Thursday	cm/second	17	19	19	22	28	32	37	45
	Grade (°)	8	15	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	15	60	60	60	60	60	60
Friday	cm/second	17	19	22	28	32	37	45	45
	Grade (°)	10	15	15	15	15	15	18	18
	Minutes	15	45	60	60	60	60	60	60

This table was designed from the study by Rico et al. (14)

Trace element determination

Trace elements were analyzed essentially as previously reported (15-17). The levels of Mn, Co, and Cr in the frontal lobe, temporal lobe, brain stem, liver, and spleen were determined by a Perkin-Elmer Zeeman Z/3030 atomic absorption spectrophotometer equipped with a HGA-600 graphite furnace and an AS-60 auto-sampler. The spectral light sources were Cr, Mn, and Co hollow-cathode lamps. Results were calculated as µg Mn, Co, or Cr per gram wet weight of tissues.

Statistical analysis

SPSS for Windows version 13.0 (SPSS Inc.) was used to analyze statistical data. Data normality was analyzed by the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. Because not all of the variables followed a normal distribution, the Kruskal-Wallis variance analyses were done among the groups, and then Mann-Whitney U tests were used to compare variables between two groups. Spearman's correlation was also used to correlate variables, and p values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Initial body weights of rats in control, moderate and strenuous exercise groups and their alterations at the end of training protocol were shown in the Table 3. Increase in body weight at the end of training was found to be significant only in moderate exercise group when compared to initial values.

Levels of trace element in the liver, spleen, and brain tissue of rats in the control, moderate and strenuous exercise

Table 3. Initial body weights of rats in control, moderate and strenuous exercise groups and their alterations at the end of training (mean±SD, grams)

	Initial	At the end of training
Control (n=8)	155.00±5.70	232.80±20.59
Moderate Exercise (n=7)	164.00±4.11	295.75±16.71*
Strenuous Exercise (n=6)	160.13±7.88	269.38±15,49
*p<0.005		

groups are shown in Table 4 and Table 5. Statistical evaluations (p values) were also indicated in the tables. In the moderate exercise group, the level of Co significantly decreased in the brain stem, liver and spleen when compared to that of the control group, whereas the level of Mn was not significantly different from the controls except for a decrease in the spleen. The level of Cr in rats in the moderate exercise group was not significantly changed in the brain areas or in the spleen but was significantly higher in the liver compared to rats in the control group.

In the strenuous exercise group, the level of Co was significantly lower in the frontal lobe and the spleen than that of rats in the control group, whereas the level of Mn was significantly lower only in the brain stem. Levels of Cr in the strenuous exercise group as compared to the control group were significantly higher in the liver but there were no significant differences in Cr levels in the spleen or in the frontal or temporal lobes.

Table 4. Trace element levels of brain tissues in control, moderate and strenuous exercise groups. Values indicate μg Mn, Co, or Cr per gram of tissue (wet weight) and are represented by means \pm SD

		Control (n=8)	Moderate exercise (n=7)	p	Strenuous exercise (n=6)	p	p ^a
Frontal lobe	Mn	1.81 \pm 1.53	1.54 \pm 1.14	0.888	0.57 \pm 0.47	0.113	0.043
	Co	4.21 \pm 3.43	3.18 \pm 2.28	0.724	0.24 \pm 0.09	0.004	0.001
	Cr	0.60 \pm 0.26	1.28 \pm 0.78	0.055	0.43 \pm 0.12	0.304	0.073
Temporal lobe	Mn	3.59 \pm 3.49	0.44 \pm 0.24	0.099	0.88 \pm 0.60	0.254	0.310
	Co	2.95 \pm 1.73	2.31 \pm 0.69	0.662	3.76 \pm 2.66	0.905	0.497
	Cr	0.60 \pm 0.41	0.72 \pm 0.70	0.963	1.45 \pm 0.87	0.218	0.267
Brain stem	Mn	1.38 \pm 0.46	1.37 \pm 1.10	0.491	0.33 \pm 0.14	0.001	0.001
	Co	2.44 \pm 1.78	0.30 \pm 0.14	0.009	not detected	-	-
	Cr	0.55 \pm 0.48	1.19 \pm 0.93	0.230	not detected	-	-

p: statistical significance and difference from control, p^a: statistical significance and difference from moderate exercise

Table 5. Trace element levels of liver and spleen tissues in control, moderate and strenuous exercise groups. Values indicate μg Mn, Co, or Cr per gram of tissue (wet weight) and are represented by means \pm SD

		Control (n=8)	Moderate exercise (n=7)	p	Strenuous exercise (n=6)	p	p ^a
Liver	Mn	2.15 \pm 0.57	2.86 \pm 0.93	0.068	2.42 \pm 0.50	0.315	0.281
	Co	1.05 \pm 0.86	0.21 \pm 0.18	0.003	0.53 \pm 0.19	0.315	0.009
	Cr	0.35 \pm 0.09	0.92 \pm 0.38	0.004	1.02 \pm 0.49	0.001	0.694
Spleen	Mn	0.56 \pm 0.24	0.22 \pm 0.24	0.006	0.26 \pm 0.23	0.073	0.852
	Co	1.13 \pm 0.83	0.22 \pm 0.22	0.019	0.51 \pm 0.50	0.042	0.234
	Cr	1.67 \pm 1.35	1.96 \pm 0.52	0.360	2.49 \pm 0.90	0.193	0.232

p: statistical significance and difference from control, p^a: statistical significance and difference from moderate exercise

Neither Co nor Cr was detected in the brain stem in strenuous exercise group. When the strenuous exercise group was compared to moderate exercise group, the only statistically significant changes were a decrease in the levels of Co and Mn in the frontal lobe, a decrease in the level of Mn in the brain stem, and an increase in the level of Co in the liver. There were not any correlations among the variables in this study.

Discussion

In human subjects, investigation of trace element metabolism in non accessible tissues is virtually impossible because of inability of taking the tissue samples. To simulate these events, animal models, especially rat models, are frequently used to evaluate the identical events of human.

There are numerous studies showing evidence that many parts of the body are influenced by running exercise and enzymatic processes in which all the trace elements investigated in brain, liver and spleen have important functions are active during the exercise conditions used. There is no direct knowledge about the trace element changes in brain areas, liver and spleen during running exercise.

A previous study measuring Co levels in the brain found that the element was present in only six brain regions (the olfactory bulb, pons and medulla, inferior colliculus, diencephalon, hippocampus, and cerebellum) and not detected in two regions (telencephalon and superior colliculus); the concentration of Co in these six regions was very low and showed few associations to these regions (18). Other work has shown that the liver and the spleen are the primary sites for the deposition of Co (19). In this study, we found that in the strenuous exercise group as compared to the control group, Co was depleted in the brain stem and frontal lobe. It is known that Co functions as a regulatory agent of the sympathetic nervous system and limits arterial blood pressure (20). Regarding this we can suggest that the depletion we observed might reflect the mobilization of Co among the brain areas to regulate sympathetic nervous system function during exercise. Moreover Co levels were also found to be decreased in liver and spleen in moderate and strenuous groups as compared to control group. Co is most probably excreted in the urine after exercise.

Cr is also metabolically important, and is involved in a large number of enzymatic processes. One crucial role concerns its ability to increase the number of insulin receptors, and to

increase carbohydrate metabolism by acting as a potential cofactor for the glucose tolerance factor, which potentiates insulin activity. Cr and/or glucose tolerance factor may also be involved in lipid metabolism via a connection to insulin, which is involved in both lipid and carbohydrate metabolism. In response to the consumption of refined carbohydrates, there is a rapid rise in blood sugar leading to elevations in insulin that cause a mobilization of Cr. Once mobilized, Cr is not Cr is not reabsorbed but lost via the urine leading to decreased Cr stores (21). Other evidence suggests that Cr may also play some role in increasing the concentration of high-density lipoprotein, and may contribute to gene expression and influence protein metabolism (20).

The metabolism of Cr is altered during physical stress, but surprisingly, variations in Cr levels during sports activities have not been extensively studied (22). Endurance activity may promote the depletion of Cr status and enhance the urinary excretion of Cr (23). The reason could be the complexing of Cr with the lactate that is produced by endurance-based exercise. In our study, rats in the strenuous exercise group had decreased levels of Cr in the brain stem, and this depletion may also be related to lactate-based Cr excretion. In contrast, our data from the moderate exercise group did not show any significant changes in Cr levels in the brain stem, suggesting that Cr was preserved during moderate exercise. Although we saw notable changes in Cr only in the brain stem in the strenuous exercise group, both our data and that of a previous study show that Cr is normally present at low concentrations not only in the brain stem, but also in the frontal and temporal lobes, and that there are no apparent associations among these regions (18). Similarly, another study found that Cr levels were distributed almost evenly among the brain frontal lobe and the cerebellum (19).

The physiological function of Mn is perhaps the least studied among these three trace elements. One role that is known is as a cofactor for superoxide dismutase, an enzyme that has antioxidant functions. With respect to exercise stress and antioxidant status, one study has shown that a decrease in levels of Mn superoxide dismutase after nutritional intervention with a yeast cell preparation that is rich in antioxidants and trace elements and minerals can be interpreted as a sign of reduced free radical stress (20). In this context, it is notable that after intense physical exercise, Mn levels in saliva decreased (24). Metalloenzymes (other than superoxide dismutase) for which Mn is a cofactor include arginase, pyruvate carboxylase and glutamine synthetase (25). Glutamine, which is also involved in antioxidation, in that it is one of the three amino acid constituents of glutathione, a cellular antioxidant, and it is notable that glutamine is also the most abundant amino acid in the organism, especially in muscles (26-28). Despite the relative paucity of information on the detailed biochemistry and physiology of Mn, it has been demonstrated to act on the nervous system as a calcium antagonist, and also to have a role in skeletal growth, in the synthesis of nucleic acids, proteins and hemoglobin, and in the metabolism of lipids and carbohydrates. It acts on the nervous system as a calcium antagonist and is several times as efficient as Mg²⁺ in inhibiting the release

of neuromediators into synaptic space, probably because of competition with Ca²⁺ at the level of calcium channels (20). Several works have examined the distribution of Mn in organs, and have shown that in the brain, Mn is not restricted to certain regions but is uniformly distributed across eight brain regions (olfactory bulb, telencephalon, superior colliculus, pons and medulla, inferior colliculus, diencephalon, hippocampus and cerebellum) (18). Other studies demonstrated that the liver is a major site of deposition for Mn and Mn is also found in the pancreas so it may be useful to examine pancreatic Mn levels after exercise in future studies (19, 29-33).

We have demonstrated that in a rat model, single bout of moderate and strenuous running exercise acutely affects trace element metabolism in the brain, liver and spleen. Cr levels in liver of rats increased in parallel to the time course of running. A notable finding was that after strenuous exercise, levels of Co decreased in the spleen and dramatically decreased in the brain stem in parallel to the time course of running exercise, suggesting that perhaps Co was being redistributed to other organ systems and excreted most probably by urinary excretion. Therefore, it may be helpful for athletes to take supplemental Co in order to prevent a possible Co deficiency that might result from strenuous exercise.

Ethics Committee Approval: Ethics committee approval was received from the İnönü University Ethics Committee for Experimental Animals for this study.

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