



Effect of Eight Weeks of Resistance Training with Spirulina Platensis Ingestion on the Heart Weight and Cardiac C/EBP β Expression in Male Rats

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Abstract

Background: Resistance training and Spirulina consumption could change the expression of the gene involved in hypertrophy.

Objectives: The study investigated the effect of eight weeks of resistance training with Spirulina platensis ingestion on the heart weight and cardiac CCAAT-enhancer-binding proteins beta (C/EBP β) expression in male rats.

Methods: We divided 32 male Sprague Dally rats into four groups: control (CO; n = 8), Spirulina platensis (SP; n = 8), resistance training (RE; n = 8), and Spirulina plus resistance training (SP + RE; n = 8). The resistance training group practiced five sessions a week for eight weeks. Spirulina 200 mg/kg/day was used in the supplement group and the exercise plus Spirulina platensis group. Twenty-four hours after the last training session, the gene expression was measured using real-time PCR.

Results: The results showed that resistance training significantly increased heart weight (P = 0.001) and left ventricular weight (P = 0.001) but significantly decreased CEBP (P = 0.001). Spirulina insignificantly increased heart weight (P = 0.46), significantly increased left ventricular weight (P = 0.001), and significantly decreased CEBP (P = 0.02). On the other hand, resistance training plus Spirulina significantly increased heart weight (P = 0.001) and left ventricular weight (P = 0.001) but had no significant effect on C/EBP β reduction (P = 0.10).

Conclusions: A combination of resistance training and Spirulina supplementation cannot have a significant effect on the important signaling factor in heart hypertrophy.

Keywords: Resistance Training, Spirulina, C/EBP β , Rat, Heart

1. Background

The efforts of health facilities around the world to prevent heart disease with an emphasis on physical activity have led to an increased number of participants in recreational and competitive sports programs. This is because regular exercise is associated with structural (such as heart and left ventricular weight), functional, and electrical changes in the heart (1).

The main muscular adaptation in the athlete's body is the cardiac myocytes (2). Physiological hypertrophy leads to the changed structure of the heart (e.g., heart and left ventricular weight), the increased expression of the genes functioning in heart hypertrophy, increased metabolism, and improved myocardial function. However, heart reconstruction requires the expression of many genes involved in the heart structure (3).

On the other hand, today, the use of food supplements

in exercise is widely appreciated such that most athletes consume one or more supplements in some or even all the stages of the Championship. Spirulina is a blue-green alga (4) and a potential source of proteins and vitamins (5). Protein comprises 60 to 70% of the weight of Spirulina (5). Studies have shown that Spirulina can increase muscle isometric strength and the rate of muscle protein synthesis (6).

Sandho et al. (7) found that Spirulina consumption combined with exercise led to a significant increase in isometric strength compared to Spirulina consumption or exercise alone. Several complicated mechanisms have shown to be involved in the molecular basis of cardiac hypertrophy (8). Physiological heart hypertrophy develops through several signals such as growth hormones and mechanical force.

In the physiological range, growth hormones such as insulin, insulin growth factor 1, thyroid hormone, and me-

chanical force can induce physiological cardiac hypertrophy by activating several signals such as PI3K, Akt, AMPK, and mTOR pathways (9, 10). The inhibition of the pathways of protein degradation and/or stimulation of protein synthesis pathways can be effective in the treatment of atrophy and hypertrophy in the skeletal muscle (11). Recently, it has been reported that CCAAT-enhancer-binding proteins beta (C/EBP β) plays a role in exercise-induced cardiac hypertrophy (12, 13) and cardiac growth (12). C/EBP β decreases in cardiac hypertrophy due to exercise and suppresses the growth of the heart muscle in adults (13). Overall, research suggests that endurance exercise can lead to reduced C/EBP β , which can help expand the physiologic hypertrophy (e.g., heart and left ventricular weight) of the heart (14).

2. Objectives

The present study aimed to investigate the effect of eight weeks of resistance training with Spirulina platensis ingestion on the cardiac weight and cardiac C/EBP β expression in male rats. Therefore, the present study hypothesized that resistance training and Spirulina consumption have interaction effects on heart weight and cardiac C/EBP β expression increases in male rats.

3. Methods

3.1. Experimental Animals

The study used 32 male rats (Sprague-Dawley race; weight: 290 ± 20 g; age: 9 weeks). All the animals had free access to healthy water and standard rat food (specifically designed for rats supplied by Pars Feed Co.) and were provided with human care in accordance with the relevant instructions.

Rats were randomly divided into four groups of eight rats: (A) without resistance training, without Spirulina supplementation (control (CO) group), (B) Spirulina supplementation without resistance training (SP group), (C) Resistance training without Spirulina supplementation (RT group), (D) resistance training with Spirulina supplementation (RT + SP group).

3.2. Training Protocol: Resistance Exercise

First, an adaptation period of one week was designated. The training protocol included the climbing of a ladder with a height of one meter for eight weeks. Before the start of training, rats climbed up the ladder three times without lifting and without a rest between the repetitions

to warm up. Then, rats in the training groups started to exercise on a ladder, 5 repetitions per set (one-minute rest between each repetition), three sets per day (two-minute rest between sets), and five days per week for eight weeks (30% - 100% of body weight per week) (15). The study received approval from the Jahrom University of Medical Sciences (IR.JUMS.REC.1398.011).

3.3. Spirulina Supplementation

Each day, Spirulina (200 mg/kg/day) was added to the drinking water of rats in the SP group and SP + RE group (16).

3.4. Sampling

After 24 hours of the last training session, all rats were decapitated (15) following anesthetization for about five minutes by injecting ketamine 10% (50 mg/kg body weight) and xylazine 2% (10 mg/kg body weight) to measure the parameters. Then, the heart of the animal was removed from the chest and the left ventricle was obtained. The left ventricular tissue was placed immediately in nitrogen tanks and transferred to an 80-degree freezer for the extraction of RNA (ribonucleic acid). RT-PCR was used for measuring the C/EBP β gene expression.

3.5. Statistical Analysis

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test we used to examine the distribution of data in the research groups and two-way ANOVA (SPSS version 18) to examine the effect of interventions at a significance level of $P < 0.05$.

4. Results

The effects of Spirulina supplementation, resistance training, and Spirulina combined with resistance training on rat weight (Table 1), heart/left ventricular weight and CEBP (Table 2) are shown. The weight of rats increased during the training period in the CO, SP, RE, and SP + RE groups. The findings showed that the distribution of variables in the research groups was normal.

The exercise training had a significant effect on the CEBP reduction in rats ($P = 0.001$). Spirulina consumption had a significant effect on the CEBP reduction in rats ($P = 0.02$). However, the exercise training and Spirulina consumption had no significant interaction effects on the CEBP reduction in rats ($P = 0.10$) (Table 3 and Figure 1).

The results indicated that exercise training significantly increased the heart weight of rats ($P = 0.001$). The use of Spirulina had no significant effect on the heart weight of rats ($P = 0.46$). However, exercise training and Spirulina consumption had significant interaction effects

Table 1. Comparison of the Effects of Spirulina, Resistance Exercise, and Spirulina Plus Resistance Exercise on Changes in Rat's Weight^a

Test	Groups			
	CO	SP	RE	SP + RE
Pretest, g	149.75 ± 5.14	151.62 ± 6.82	147.12 ± 15.83	149.12 ± 13.68
Posttest, g	227.75 ± 6.71 ^b	211.12 ± 13.84 ^b	257.28 ± 12.22 ^b	242.57 ± 5.19 ^b

Abbreviations: CO, control; RE, resistance exercise; SP, Spirulina; SP + RE, Spirulina plus resistance exercise

^aData are presented as mean ± SD.

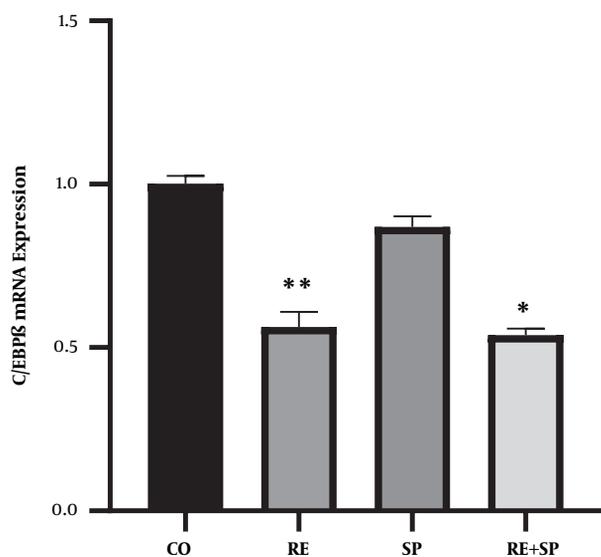
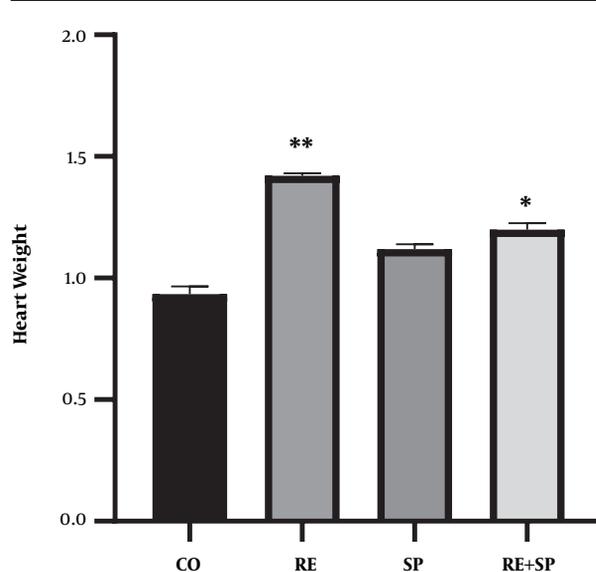
^bP values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Table 2. Comparison of the Effects of Spirulina, Resistance Exercise, and Spirulina plus Resistance Exercise on Changes in Rat's Heart and Left Ventricular Weight and CEBP After the Experimental Period^a

Parameters	Groups			
	CO	SP	RE	SP + RE
Heart weight, mg	0.93 ± 0.09	1.11 ± 0.05	1.42 ± 0.02	1.19 ± 0.07
Left ventricular weight, mg	0.55 ± 0.02	0.56 ± 0.01	0.89 ± 0.02	0.71 ± 0.01
CEBP, fold change	1.00 ± 0.06	0.86 ± 0.09	0.56 ± 0.13	0.53 ± 0.05

Abbreviations: CO, control; RE, resistance exercise; SP, Spirulina; SP + RE, Spirulina plus resistance exercise.

^aData are presented as mean ± SD.

**Figure 1.** The effects of SP, RE, and SP + RE on the expression of C/EBPβ in cardiac muscle. CO, control; SP, Spirulina; RE, resistance exercise; SP + RE, Spirulina plus resistance exercise. Data are presented as means ± standard error of the mean. *P values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.**Figure 2.** The effects of SP, RE, and SP + RE on heart weight (mg). CO, control; SP, Spirulina; RE, resistance exercise; SP + RE, Spirulina plus resistance exercise. Data are presented as means standard error of the mean. *P values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

on the heart weight of rats ($P = 0.001$) (Table 3 and Figure 2).

In addition, it was found that exercise training ($P = 0.001$) significantly increased the left ventricular weight of rats ($P = 0.001$). Spirulina consumption significantly increased the weight of the left ventricle of rats ($P = 0.001$). The exercise training and Spirulina consumption had significant interaction effects on the increases of the left ventricular weight of rats ($P = 0.001$) (Table 3 and Figure 3).

5. Discussion

The main findings of the study showed that the expression of C/EBPβ changed after eight weeks. Indeed, the expression of C/EBPβ significantly decreased in the resistance-training group and the Spirulina supplement group while it dropped in the resistance training plus Spirulina supplement group. The findings of some studies in the literature are consistent with the findings of the current study. For example, Bei et al. (17) showed that C/EBPβ decreased in the heart of rats after swimming training.

Bostrom et al. (13) showed that C/EBPβ decreased in the heart after endurance exercise. They also observed that the decreased C/EBPβ expression could control the division of the heart muscle and increase its size. In this regard, we did not find an opposite finding in our studies in comparison with our study findings.

Table 3. The Results of Two-Way ANOVA on the Effects of Exercise and Spirulina on Heart Weight, Left Ventricular Weight, and CEBP in Rats

Source of Change	Statistics				
	Mean Square	df	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Heart weight, mg					
Exercise	0.61	1	132.60	0.001 ^a	0.83
Spirulina	0.00	1	0.55	0.46	0.02
Spirulina + exercise	0.32	1	69.09	0.001 ^a	0.71
Left ventricular weight, mg					
Exercise	0.47	1	141.34	0.001 ^a	0.98
Spirulina	0.05	1	162.46	0.001 ^a	0.85
Spirulina + exercise	0.06	1	193.76	0.001 ^a	0.87
CEBP (fold change)					
Exercise	1.18	1	143.22	0.001 ^a	0.83
Spirulina	0.04	1	5.94	0.02 ^a	0.17
Spirulina + exercise	0.02	1	2.79	0.10	0.09

^aP values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

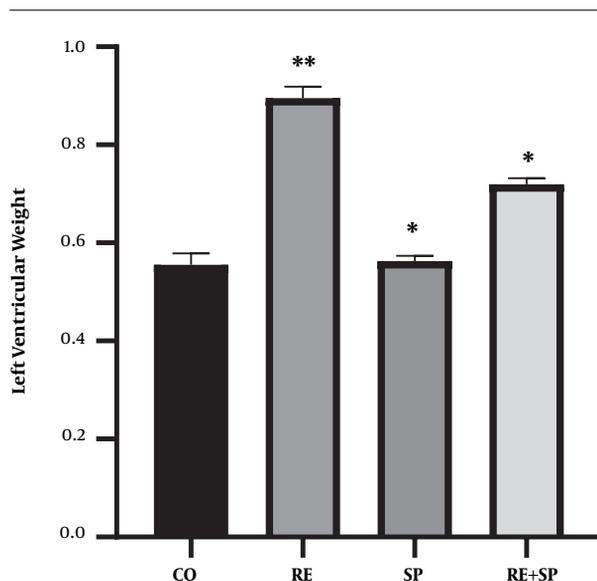


Figure 3. The effects of SP, RE, and SP + RE on left ventricular weight (mg). CO, control; SP, Spirulina; RE, resistance exercise; SP + RE, Spirulina plus resistance exercise. Data are presented as mean and SD. *P values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

The understanding of molecular mechanisms that specifically control physiological hypertrophy may have important implications for the treatment of heart disease (18). *C/EBPβ* decreases in cardiac hypertrophy due to exercise and suppresses the growth of the heart muscle (13). Research has shown that *C/EBPβ* reduces cardiovascular effects induced by exercise and protects the heart against pathological changes (13, 19). Other studies have shown

that *C/EBPβ* is one of the transcriptional regulators involved in exercise responses to the heart. In a study, *C/EBPβ* decreased the growth of myocytes and activated genes similar to those observed in the exercise groups (13).

On the other hand, clinical studies have shown that exercise is an effective intervention for the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease although the desirable nature, intensity, and duration of exercises to maximize cardiovascular benefits are still unclear (20).

At the molecular level, exercise stimulates the physiological growth of the heart primarily by controlling cardiac hypertrophy, particularly via the signaling pathways of IGF-1-PI3K-AKT and *C/EBPβ* (20). The activation of the PI3K-AKT pathway inhibits the expression of *C/EBPβ* by exercise, which increases the physiological hypertrophy (13). Act inhibits *C/EBPβ*. Systemic reductions in *C/EBPβ* heterozygote can increase cardiovascular hypertrophy and improve systolic dysfunction (13).

Maillet et al. (21) showed that *C/EBPβ* is one of the main regulators of adaptive or physiological response to hypertrophy. *C/EBPβ* inhibition induces the expression of useful and protective genes and allows for the expression of genes, which, in turn, increases the heart muscle mass and the number of cells in the heart. Therefore, the inhibition of *C/EBPβ* activity most likely restores the damaged heart tissue and cardiomyopathy of the heart.

The other finding of the present study showed that at the end of eight weeks, the weight of the heart and the left ventricle increased while the increases were lower in the Spirulina supplement group than in the other groups.

This finding is justified based on the structure and complementary nature of Spirulina, which partially suppresses weight gain; but in two groups that were involved in resistance activity, increases in the heart rate and left ventricular weight were due to the characteristics of resistance exercise that could compensate for the reduced effectiveness of Spirulina supplementation.

Eight weeks of running on a treadmill increased the weight of the left ventricle in rats in a prior study (22). Another study showed that six weeks of resistance training increased the weight of the rat's heart (23). In another study, it was found that six weeks of running exercise did not have a significant effect on the heart weight and left ventricular mass, but in the exercise group, the weight of the heart and left ventricular mass decreased (24). Eight weeks of running on a treadmill led to an increase in heart weight in female rats (9). Eight weeks of resistance training did not significantly increase the left ventricular weight of male rats (25). Twelve weeks of resistance training significantly increased the heart's weight (26). Eight weeks of swimming training caused a significant increase in the left ventricular weight in the training group compared to a control group (27). It has been shown that nine weeks of running on a treadmill significantly increased the heart weight of rats (28). It seems that cardiac hypertrophy develops in response to various stimuli such as pressure and volume overload. Subjects who participate in resistance exercises are mainly involved in the isometric non-aerobic exercise, which increases the thickness of the left ventricular wall (27).

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that although resistance training or Spirulina supplementation could have a significant effect on the reduction of CEBP in the heart muscle of rats, the combination of resistance training with Spirulina supplementation could not have a significant effect on this important factor in heart hypertrophy. There were some limitations to this study, such as the lack of using different methods of measurement such as Western blot, not using different doses of Spirulina, and not measuring signaling pathway gene expression. Therefore, it is suggested that future studies investigate the effect of different doses of Spirulina on signaling pathway gene expression and employ other methods of measurement such as Western blot for protein expression.

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Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: All authors equally contributed to the writing and revision of this paper.

Conflict of Interests: The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Ethical Approval: The present study received approval from the Jahrom University of Medical Sciences (IR.JUMS.REC.1398.011).

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