

The effect of dietary energy concentration on the hormone profile and lipid metabolism in growing pigs

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ABSTRACT

Growing pigs, as a model for humans, (2 groups × 7) were fed diets with high or low levels of energy and protein. The diet low in energy and protein decreased insulin, leptin, thyroxin levels but did not decrease concentrations of glucose, triacylglycerols or cholesterol. A reduced supply of energy and protein can decrease the levels of anabolic hormones in a growing organism.

KEY WORDS: pigs, feeding level, energy concentration, lipids, insulin, leptin

INTRODUCTION

The life span of animals and humans can be increased by energy restriction operating *via* decreasing the metabolic rate and reduction in body fat content. The quantity and quality of body fat regulates the metabolism of fatty acids, which determines expression of genes encoding the enzymes involved in the β -oxidation of fatty acids, lipoprotein and hormone-dependent lipolysis, synthesis of cholesterol, as well as proliferation of thyroid gland cells and secretion of triiodothyronine (T_3) (Raclot and Oudart, 1999). Food restriction modifies the endocrine and nervous system, influencing the metabolism of the entire organism. However, a suf-

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efficient energy supply is necessary for ATP synthesis required for optimal growth and development. The question is to what extent the pro-aging dietary effects decrease genetically defined capacities for growth and development and whether increasing the life span of an adult requires a reduced rate of growth and development of a young organism.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of high and low energy and protein supply on the level of selected anabolic hormones and indices of lipid-carbohydrate metabolism in growing pigs as a model for humans.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Pigs (Landrace × White Large, 30 kg body weight) were divided into two groups (2 × 7 animals) and housed in individual cages for 100 days. The pigs were fed *ad libitum* with diets with high (H) and low (L) energy and protein concentrations (Table 1). At the end of the experiment the animals were fasted for 12 h and blood was sampled from the heart. Triacylglycerols (TG), total

Table 1. Composition and nutritional value of the experimental diets, %

	L	H
Barley	69.3	63.9
Lucerne meal	30.0	-
Wheat	-	10.0
Soyabean meal	-	13.5
Meat-and-bone meal	-	5.0
Lard	-	7.0
Premix	0.50	0.50
L-Lysine	0.22	0.12
DL-Methionine	0.017	0.018
Metabolizable energy, MJ/kg	9.52	13.5
Crude protein	12.6	17.7
Lysine	0.66	0.94
Methionine	0.41	0.58
Rate protein:energy	13.2 : 1	13.1 : 1

cholesterol and cholesterol in HDL, LDL and VLDL, glucose and lipase were determined using a Vitros DT II apparatus (Johnson and Johnson, USA). Hormones were analysed using Coat-A-Count kits (Diagnostic Products Co., USA) for insulin, T₃ and T₄ and from DPC Diagnostic Poland for leptin.

Statistical analyses were carried out by monofactorial ANOVA using Statgraphics 4.1 Plus. Differences were considered significant at P < 0.05.

RESULTS

The levels of insulin, leptin, and thyroxin (T_4) increased significantly and there was a tendency towards increasing T_3 in pigs fed the high energy and protein diet (Table 2). The levels of TG and total cholesterol were not significantly different between diets. However, diet L decreased the concentration of HDL cholesterol and increased the concentration of VLDL cholesterol in serum. As expected, the body gain of pigs fed diet L were lower than on diet H.

Table 2. Level of hormone and lipid metabolism indices in blood serum of pigs fed diets with low (L) or high (H) energy and protein concentrations

Indices	L	H	SEM	P-value
Insulin, ng/ml	5.33	10.40	2.243	0.034
Leptin, ng/ml	1.75	2.62	0.345	0.003
Cortisol, ug/ml	7.80	9.66	1.897	0.501
Triiodothyronine, ng/ml	72.36	85.91	4.831	0.071
Thyroxin, μ g/dl	4.04	5.25	0.379	0.044
Triacylglycerol, mmol/L	0.44	0.47	0.067	0.792
Cholesterol total, mmol/L	2.52	2.66	0.119	0.419
Cholesterol LDL, mmol/L	0.17	0.19	0.006	0.765
Cholesterol VLDL, mmol/L	0.06	0.05	0.082	0.019
Cholesterol HDL, mmol/L	1.01	1.21	0.0579	0.005
Lipase, U/l	45.16	93.28	21.536	0.157
Glucose, mmol/L	4.12	4.63	0.519	0.499
Body gain, g/d	447	767	0.015	0.001

DISCUSSION

The concentration of insulin in blood serum depends on the intake of dietary energy and protein. A high feeding level increases the insulin concentration in the serum of pigs (Fernandez-Figares et al., 2003). Insulin elevates utilization of glucose for TG synthesis in adipocytes and consequently, increases the release of leptin from them. In this investigation, feeding restriction was the reason for decreasing the concentration of insulin and leptin in the serum of pigs.

Da Costa et al. (2004) found that diets with reduced energy and protein contents increased potentials for substrate (protein, glycogen and lipid) turnover and mitochondrial function in growing pigs. This mechanism is probably responsible for sustaining a constant level of glucose and TG despite decreased insulin and leptin concentrations. A decreased level of glucose has often been discussed as an important factor in the anti-aging action of food restriction (Fu et al., 2004). However, it is likely that the amount of glucose available for cell metabolism, but not its serum level, plays a key role in pro-aging activity. Consequently, the

level of insulin may be an important marker of aging processes. The low level of dietary energy and high level of fibre in diet L did not decrease TG and cholesterol concentrations (total and LDL), but decreased the T_3 , T_4 and HDL-cholesterol concentrations in growing pigs. A key role in changing the serum lipid profile is played by the synthesis of apolipoproteins, which can be modified by the concentration of insulin and leptin (Tso et al., 1999).

CONCLUSIONS

The restriction of energy and protein supply for growing pigs (as a model for young humans) had negative effects on insulin and leptin levels in serum without altering glucose and TG concentrations. The insulin level may be considered a key marker of the pro-aging properties of a diet.

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STRESZCZENIE

Wpływ koncentracji energii w diecie dla świń na profil hormonów i metabolizm lipidów

Rosnące świny, jako model badań dla człowieka, (2 grupy \times 7) żywiono dietą o wysokiej (H) lub niskiej (L) koncentracji białka i energii. Podawanie diety L wpłynęło na zmniejszenie poziomu insuliny, leptyny i tyroksyny w krwi; nie uległ zmianie poziom cholesterolu i triacylogliceroli. Zastosowanie diety o niskiej koncentracji energii i białka w żywieniu organizmów rosnących może wpływać na zmniejszenie poziomu kluczowych hormonów anabolicznych.