

Adequate Energy Intake Prevents Low Bone Mass Under Exercise and Low Intake of Nutrients in Young Female Rats

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To cite this article:

Yuki Aikawa, Yuya Kakutani, Umon Agata, Satoshi Hattori, Hitomi Ogata, Ken Kiyono, Ikuko Ezawa, Naomi Omi. Adequate Energy Intake Prevents Low Bone Mass Under Exercise and Low Intake of Nutrients in Young Female Rats. *American Journal of Sports Science*. Vol. 7, No. 3, 2019, pp. 127-135. doi: 10.11648/j.ajss.20190703.17

Received: August 14, 2019; **Accepted:** September 9, 2019; **Published:** September 19, 2019

Abstract: We examined the effects of adequate energy intake on bone strength and bone mass under exercise and low nutrient intake using a rat model of the female athlete triad (FAT). Seven-week-old female rats were divided into four groups: sedentary and *ad libitum* feeding group (SED), exercise and *ad libitum* feeding group (EX), exercise and 30% food restriction group (EX-FR), and exercise, 30% food restriction and adequate energy intake group (EX-FR + Ene). Exercise groups were performed a voluntary running. The EX-FR + Ene group was fed glucose *ad-libitum* to adequate energy intake. The experiment lasted for 12 weeks. The energy availability, internal organ weight, bone size, bone strength, bone mass, and calcium absorption in the EX-FR group were significantly lower than those in the EX group. There were no significant differences in these parameters except bone strength in between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups. The breaking energy in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly lower than those in the EX group. Our results provide evidence that adequate energy intake is important for optimal bone growth in young female athletes.

Keywords: Female Athlete Triad, Food Restriction, Energy Supplementation, Bone Strength, Running Exercise

1. Introduction

Low bone mass, one of the components of the female athlete triad (FAT), is a serious problem for young female athletes [1]. Bone health is a crucial factor in an athlete's life and performance; if athletes do not have good bone strength, the risk of fracture increases [2]. The symptoms of FAT, such as low food intake, adversely affects bone growth in young athletes [1]. Furthermore, Low energy availability,

corresponding to the amount of dietary energy remaining for other body functions after exercise, impairs bone health and affects menstrual functions in females [1, 3]. Thus, FAT is a serious problem for young female athletes [1].

Optimizing energy availability is recommended to prevent low bone mass due to FAT [1]. Previous animal studies have reported that energy restriction by reducing carbohydrates alone in sedentary female rats resulted in bone loss, although other nutrients were not restricted [4, 5]. Moreover, in

exercising female rats, Swift et al. reported that reducing all nutrients or restriction of energy by reducing carbohydrates alone resulted in bone loss; however, calcium (Ca) restriction did not result in bone loss [6]. These reports suggest that inadequate energy intake negatively affects bone health in sedentary and exercising women. However, it is unclear if adequate energy condition under low nutrient intake of prevents bone impairment in young female athletes. If energy availability strongly affects the bone, only optimal energy availability can induce optimal bone growth.

A rat model of FAT enabled us to examine whether only adequate energy conditions with a low intake of other nutrients prevents bone impairment. Dimarco et al. created an animal model of FAT in mature rats [7], and we used young female rat models with a combination of voluntary running exercise and 30% food restriction [8]. The animal model of FAT expresses the symptoms of FAT in humans, including low energy availability, estrous dysfunction, and low bone mass. Moreover, we previously shown that the interaction of voluntary running exercise and food restriction results in lower energy availability, bone strength, and bone mass than exercise or food restriction alone in young female rats [8]. This report suggests that preventing low energy availability is important for optimal bone growth. We hypothesized that adequate energy intake alone prevents bone impairment and FAT caused by food restriction even if various nutrient intakes are low.

The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of adequate energy intake on bone strength and bone mass under the condition of exercise and low nutrient intake using a rat model of FAT. In addition, we examined the preventive effects of Ca supplementation on the bone under exercise and low nutrient intake conditions. We previously reported that Ca supplementation has a positive effect on bone strength, but the effect was insufficient to prevent lower bone strength caused by inadequate food intake in a rat model of FAT [9]. We recently completed our analysis of the data on the effects of adequate energy intake on the bone in rat model. Therefore, in this report, we have included our previous data [9] along with the analysis of our new data from the adequate energy intake trials, and described the preventive effect of adequate energy intake on the impairment of bone strength and bone mass under exercise and low nutrient intake conditions.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Experimental Design

Female Sprague-Dawley rats ($n = 29$, 7 weeks old) were randomly divided into following four experimental groups after a 1-week acclimatization period: sedentary and ad libitum feeding group (SED, $n = 7$), voluntary running exercise and ad libitum feeding group (EX, $n = 7$), voluntary running exercise and 30% food restriction group (EX-FR, $n = 7$), and voluntary running exercise, 30% food restriction and adequate energy intake group (EX-FR + Ene, $n = 8$). The

experiment period was 12 weeks. The rats were purchased from CLEA Japan (Tokyo, Japan). We used 7 weeks old female rats as a model of adolescent girls. The elevation of serum estradiol level and vaginal opening occur in the age [10]. The experiment period is needed for low bone strength by interaction of running and food restriction.

The rats were fed normal diet containing 62.37% glucose monohydrate, 18.0% casein, 10.0% cottonseed oil, and others (crude 0.6% Ca, 0.6% P) as previously described [8]. Food restriction groups were fed a 30% restricted diet containing 70% of the mean amount consumed in the previous week by the SED group. As a result, food restriction groups were fed the mean of 35% restricted diet compared to the EX group. Additionally, the EX-FR + Ene group was fed ad-libitum glucose to supply energy. We relied on a feeding instinct of rats for the method to supply the adequate energy because energy requirement of rats was unclear.

The SED group was individually housed in normal cages ($15 \times 25 \times 19.5$ cm), whereas the EX, EX-FR and EX-FR + Ene groups were individually housed with free access to voluntary running exercise on a wheel (wheel circumference, 1 m; cage, $27 \times 35 \times 35$ cm). We used the voluntary running scheme to assess the changing daily running distance. The room was maintained at $22 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ under a constant 12:12 h light-dark cycle (light 8:00 to 20:00). Animal care and experimental procedures were approved by the Animal Experimental Committee of the University of Tsukuba (approval number: 11-377).

2.2. Daily Data Collection and Specimen Harvesting

The body weight and dietary intake were measured every second day, and the running distance was measured every day. On the day prior to the dissection, all rats were made to fast for 12 h. Whole blood samples were collected from the abdominal aorta using syringes under diethyl ether anesthesia. Serum samples were separated by centrifugation at 2500 rpm for 20 min at 4°C . The serum was frozen at -80°C for the determination of bone metabolic markers. The abdominal fat, plantaris muscle, soleus muscle, uterus, adrenal gland, thymus, femur, tibia, and lumbar spine were collected from each rat after death. Femurs were collected, adhering connective tissues were removed, wet femur weight and size were measured, and bone strength was immediately measured. Subsequently, the femur was dried at 100°C for 24 h in an electric furnace and their dry weight was measured. Next, dried femurs were burned to ash at 600°C for 15 h, and the ash weight was measured. The tibia and lumbar spine were stored in 70% ethanol after being harvested and cleaned of soft tissue for the measurement of the bone area, bone mineral content (BMC), and BMD. The animals were placed in individual metabolic cages ($24 \times 20 \times 18$ cm) on the 80th and 81st day just before the end of the experimental period. Urine and fecal matter were collected over two 24-h periods. Urine was collected under acidic conditions using 2 mL 2N hydrochloric acid. The urine was centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 15 min to eliminate refuse.

2.3. Calculation of Energy Availability

The energy intake, exercise-induced energy expenditure, and energy availability were calculated as previously described [8, 9]. Briefly, energy intake was calculated by multiplying the amount of normal diet intake (3.73 kcal/g) and glucose intake (3.36 kcal/g). Exercise-induced energy expenditure due to daily wheel-running was calculated as 5.0 kcal/kg body weight times the km run [11], as in a previous study (exercise-induced energy expenditure = wheel-running distance \times body weight \times 5.0 kcal/kg body weight/km) [7]. Energy availability was calculated as energy intake minus exercise energy expenditure [7].

2.4. Evaluation of Estrous Cycle by Spectral Analysis of the Running Distance

This analysis was performed to determine whether the running distance increased every 4 or 5 days to assess the estrous cycle using previously described methods [8]. If the running distance cyclically increases every 4 or 5 days, the proportion of the power spectrum of the running distance from 0.2 to 0.3 Hz in the total power spectrum will be high. In contrast, a minimal wheel-running fluctuation has been reported in anestrus female rats [7]. Therefore, if the female rats are anestrus, the proportion of the power spectrum of the running distance from 0.2 to 0.3 Hz in the total power spectrum will be low.

2.5. Measurement of Bone Strength Using Three-Point Bending Test

The strength of the femoral mid-shaft was assessed using a three-point bending test (DYN-1255, IIO DENKI, Tokyo, Japan) as previously described (distance between the fulcrums, 1 cm; plunger speed, 100 mm/min; full scale, 50 kg; and chart speed, 120 cm/min) [12]. Breaking force referred to the loading weight (gravitational acceleration) required for bone breaking. Breaking energy referred to the workload that resulted in the breaking of the bone.

2.6. Measurement of BMC, Bone Area and BMD Using Dual-Energy X-ray Absorptiometry

The BMC, bone area and BMD values of the tibia and L3-L6 lumbar spine were measured by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA; Aloka, DCS-600R, Tokyo, Japan) as previously described [13].

2.7. Ca Balance Study

Ca balance study was measured as previously described [13]. All feces were burned to ash at 600°C for 15 h, and the fecal matter was dissolved in 1N nitric acid. Ca content in urine and feces was measured using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICAP-AES; 575 V, Nippon Jarrell-Ash). Ca absorption and accumulation were calculated using Ca intake and fecal and urinary excretion of Ca. Amount of Ca absorption (mg/day) = Ca intake minus fecal Ca excretion. Rate of Ca absorption (%) = amount of Ca absorption divided by Ca intake multiplied by 100. Amount of Ca accumulation (mg/day) = amount of Ca absorption minus urine Ca excretion. Rate of Ca accumulation (%) = amount of Ca accumulation divided by Ca intake multiplied by 100.

2.8. Statistical Analysis

All data were expressed as mean \pm standard error (SE). Statistical analysis was conducted using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). In any analysis, if significant difference was observed, the variables in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed using the Tukey's post-hoc comparison tests. SED group data were not included in ANOVA. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED and EX groups to assess the effect of exercise. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS Statistical Packages (Ver. 19.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, USA).

3. Results

3.1. Food Intake, Running Distance, and Energy Availability

Table 1 presents the food intake and energy availability. The normal diet intake in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly lower than that in the EX group. There were no significant difference between the EX-FR and EX-FR + Ene groups. The total food intake, including glucose intake, in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly higher than that in the EX and EX-FR groups. The Ca intake in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly lower than that in the EX group. The energy intake in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly higher than that in the EX group. There were no significant differences in the wheel running distance and exercise-induced energy expenditure in each group. There were no significant differences in the percentage of the power spectrum of the running distance and energy availability between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups.

Table 1. Food intake, running distance, and energy availability.

	SED	EX	EX-FR	EX-FR+Ene
Normal food intake (g/day)	17.8 \pm 0.6*	19.6 \pm 0.3 ^a	12.6 \pm 0.0 ^b	12.6 \pm 0.0 ^b
Glucose intake (g/day)	-	-	-	9.0 \pm 0.5
Total food intake (g/day)	17.8 \pm 0.6*	19.6 \pm 0.3 ^b	12.6 \pm 0.0 ^c	21.6 \pm 0.5 ^a
Ca intake (mg/day)	107 \pm 3*	118 \pm 2 ^b	76 \pm 0 ^c	76 \pm 0 ^c
Energy intake ¹ (kcal/day)	66.3 \pm 2.1*	73.3 \pm 1.2 ^b	47.3 \pm 0.1 ^c	77.2 \pm 1.6 ^a
Wheel running distance (km/day)	-	8.7 \pm 1.3	11.2 \pm 0.7	9.4 \pm 1.3

	SED	EX	EX-FR	EX-FR+Ene
Percentage of the power spectrum of the running distance ² (Ratio)	-	0.44 ± 0.04 ^a	0.17 ± 0.04 ^b	0.42 ± 0.06 ^a
Exercise-induced energy expenditure ³ (kcal/day)	-	11.4 ± 1.6	10.7 ± 0.5	12.0 ± 1.4
Energy availability ⁴ (kcal/day)	66.3 ± 2.1	61.9 ± 1.4 ^a	36.5 ± 0.5 ^b	65.1 ± 2.2 ^a

SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means ± SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. *p<0.05 for vs. EX group.

Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different.

¹Energy intake was calculated by multiplying the amount of daily food intake in grams by the energy content of the food (normal diet, 3.73 kcal/g; glucose diet, 3.36 kcal/g).

²To quantify the periodic component at approximately 4 or 5 days in the temporal profile of the running distance, we estimated the power in the frequency band from 0.2 to 0.3 Hz using spectral analysis of the detrended time series. Moreover, to exclude the inter-individual difference in the total power affecting the local power, we also computed the proportion of the power spectrum of the running distance from 0.2 to 0.3 Hz in the total power spectrum [8].

³Exercise-induced energy expenditure from daily wheel running was calculated as 5.0 kcal/kg body weight times kilometers run [11].

⁴Energy availability was calculated as energy intake minus exercise energy expenditure.

3.2. Body Weight and Internal Organ Weight

The body weight and internal organ weight at dissection are presented in Table 2. There were no significant differences in the final body weight, abdominal fat, plantaris muscle, soleus muscle, uterus, adrenal gland, and thymus weight between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups.

Table 2. Body weight and internal organ weight.

	SED	EX	EX-FR	EX-FR+Ene
Initial body weight (g)	208 ± 3	208 ± 3	210 ± 4	209 ± 3
Final body weight (g)	340 ± 15*	295 ± 5 ^a	194 ± 4 ^b	308 ± 12 ^a
Abdominal fat weight (g)	26.0 ± 5.3*	12.4 ± 1.7 ^a	1.6 ± 0.2 ^b	16.3 ± 2.1 ^a
Plantaris muscle weight (g)	0.34 ± 0.02	0.34 ± 0.01 ^a	0.25 ± 0.01 ^b	0.34 ± 0.01 ^a
Soleus muscle weight (g)	0.111 ± 0.005*	0.138 ± 0.005 ^a	0.095 ± 0.006 ^b	0.129 ± 0.005 ^a
Uterus weight (g)	0.53 ± 0.03	0.62 ± 0.04 ^a	0.32 ± 0.07 ^b	0.59 ± 0.06 ^a
Adrenal gland weight (g)	0.037 ± 0.001	0.043 ± 0.003 ^a	0.033 ± 0.002 ^b	0.041 ± 0.003 ^{ab}
Thymus weight (g)	0.29 ± 0.03	0.23 ± 0.08 ^{ab}	0.18 ± 0.05 ^b	0.30 ± 0.04 ^a

SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means ± SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. *p<0.05 for vs. EX group.

Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different.

3.3. Bone Strength, BMD, Bone Weight, Bone Size, BMC, and Bone Area

The breaking force and breaking energy of the femur are presented in Figure 1. The breaking energy as well as the breaking force of the femur in the EX group were significantly higher than those in the SED group. The breaking force and

energy in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly higher than those in the EX-FR group. Meanwhile, the breaking energy of the femur in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly lower than that in the EX group. There was no significant difference in the breaking force of the femur between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups.

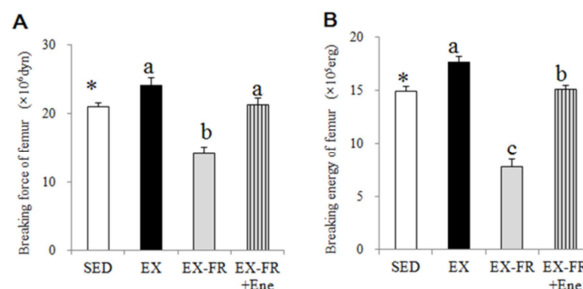


Figure 1. Breaking force and breaking energy of the femur.

(A): Breaking force of femur. (B): Breaking energy of femur.

SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means ± SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. *p<0.05 for vs. EX group.

Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different.

The BMD of the lumbar spine, total tibia, proximal metaphysis tibia, and diaphysis tibia are presented in Figure 2. There were no significant differences in these parameters between the EX, and EX-FR + Ene groups.

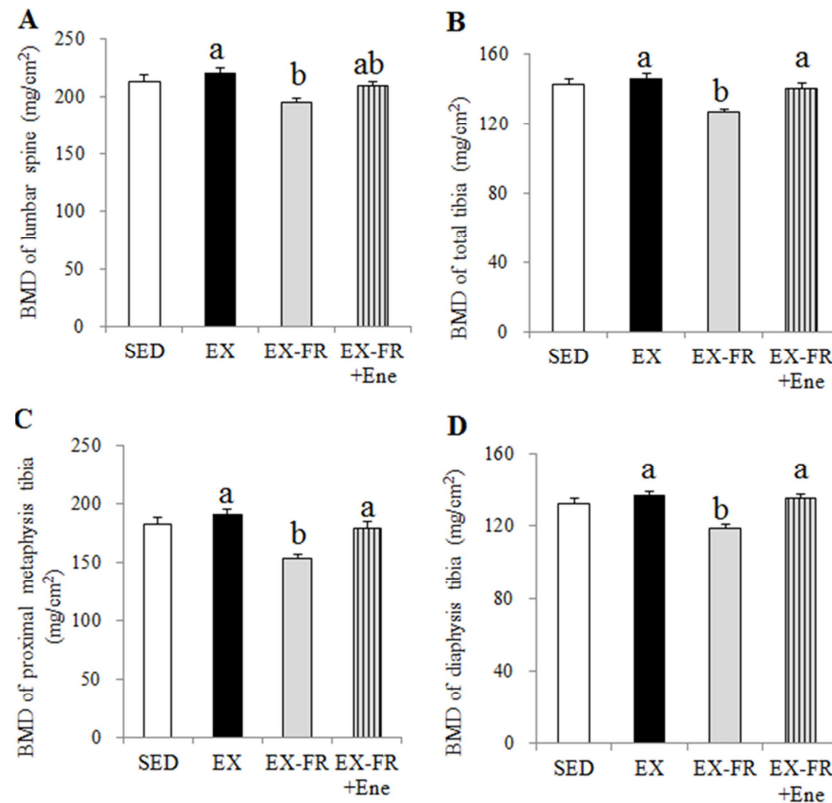


Figure 2. BMC, bone area, and BMD of the lumbar spine and tibia.

(A): Bone area of the lumbar spine. (B): BMD of the total tibia. (C): BMD of proximal metaphysis tibia. (D): BMD of diaphysis tibia. SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means \pm SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. * $p < 0.05$ for vs. EX group. Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different. The weight of femur, size of femur, BMC of lumbar and tibia, and bone area of lumbar and tibia are presented in Table 3. There were no significant differences in these parameters between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups.

Table 3. Bone weight and size.

	SED	EX	EX-FR	EX-FR+Ene
Wet weight of femur (g)	0.95 \pm 0.02	0.92 \pm 0.01 ^a	0.74 \pm 0.02 ^b	0.89 \pm 0.02 ^a
Dry weight of femur (g)	0.61 \pm 0.01	0.60 \pm 0.01 ^a	0.46 \pm 0.01 ^b	0.59 \pm 0.01 ^a
Ash weight of femur (g)	0.43 \pm 0.01	0.42 \pm 0.01 ^a	0.30 \pm 0.01 ^b	0.40 \pm 0.01 ^a
Length of femur (cm)	3.63 \pm 0.03	3.59 \pm 0.01 ^a	3.36 \pm 0.02 ^b	3.59 \pm 0.02 ^a
Major axis of femur (cm)	0.411 \pm 0.007	0.396 \pm 0.006	0.376 \pm 0.007	0.396 \pm 0.007
Minor axis of femur (cm)	0.332 \pm 0.004	0.338 \pm 0.005 ^a	0.316 \pm 0.003 ^b	0.329 \pm 0.004 ^{ab}
BMC of lumbar (mg)	558 \pm 26	545 \pm 8.9 ^a	378 \pm 13 ^b	529 \pm 17 ^a
Bone area of lumbar (cm ²)	2.61 \pm 0.07	2.48 \pm 0.03 ^a	1.94 \pm 0.04 ^b	2.53 \pm 0.11 ^a
BMC of total tibia (mg)	284 \pm 11	309 \pm 7 ^a	225 \pm 6 ^b	302 \pm 6 ^a
Bone area of total tibia (cm ²)	1.97 \pm 0.05*	2.15 \pm 0.02 ^a	1.79 \pm 0.02 ^b	2.16 \pm 0.04 ^a
BMC of proximal metaphysis tibia (mg)	92 \pm 4	101 \pm 3 ^a	65 \pm 3 ^b	93 \pm 3 ^a
Bone area of proximal metaphysis tibia (cm ²)	0.50 \pm 0.02	0.53 \pm 0.01 ^a	0.43 \pm 0.02 ^b	0.52 \pm 0.02 ^a
BMC of diaphysis tibia (mg)	108 \pm 4*	121 \pm 2 ^a	91 \pm 2 ^b	117 \pm 3 ^a
Bone area of diaphysis tibia (cm ²)	0.80 \pm 0.01*	0.90 \pm 0.02 ^a	0.77 \pm 0.01 ^b	0.87 \pm 0.02 ^a

SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means \pm SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. * $p < 0.05$ for vs. EX group. Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different.

3.4. Ca Balance Study

Figure 3 presents the results of Ca balance study. The amount of Ca absorption and accumulation in the EX-FR group were significantly lower than those in the EX group, and the amount of Ca absorption in the EX-FR + Ene group was significantly lower than that in the EX group. There were no significant differences in other parameters between the EX and EX-FR + Ene groups.

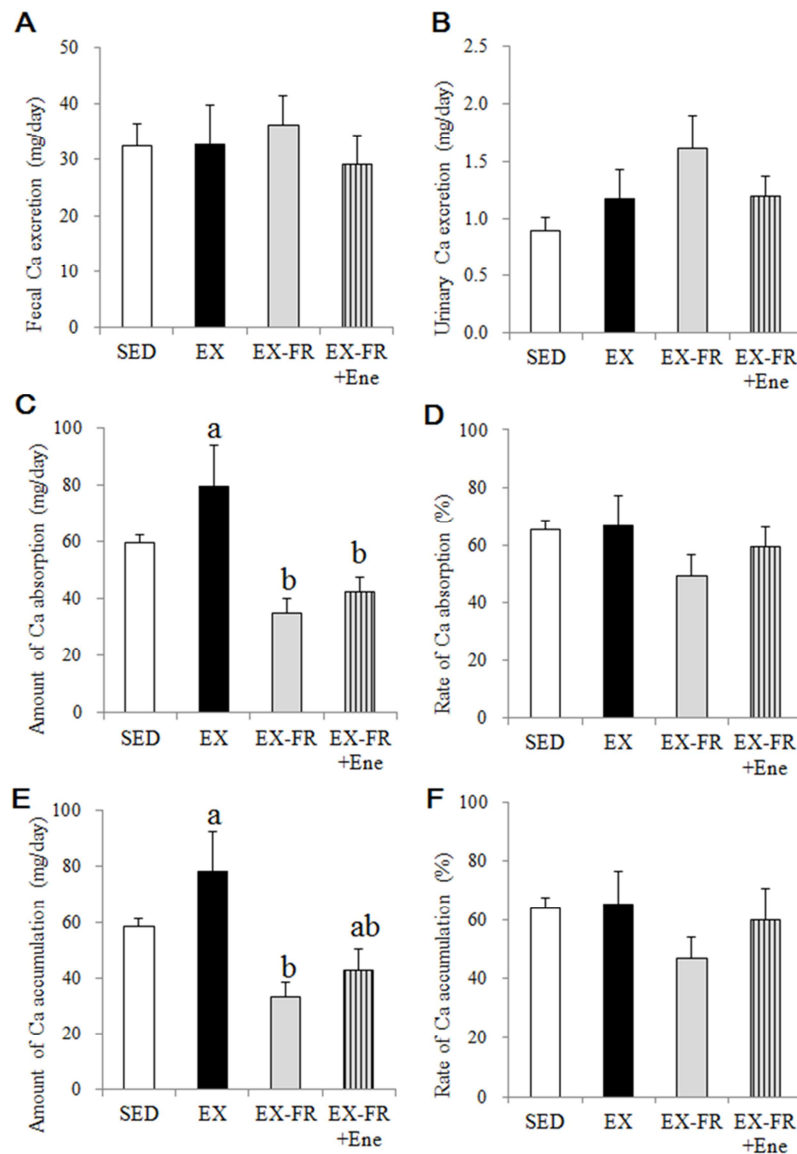


Figure 3. Ca balance study.

(A): Fecal Ca excretion. (B): Urinary Ca excretion. (C): Amount of Ca absorption. (D): Rate of Ca absorption. (E): Amount of Ca accumulation. (F): Rate of Ca accumulation.

SED: sedentary group. EX: exercise group. EX+FR: exercise + food restriction group. EX-FR + Ene: exercise + food restriction + adequate energy intake group. Values are expressed as means \pm SE. The values are expressed as the means of average of the entire experimental period. Unpaired t tests were used to compare results for SED group and EX group to assess the effect of exercise. * $p < 0.05$ for vs. EX group.

Data in EX, EX-FR, and EX-FR + Ene groups were analyzed by the Tukey's post-hoc comparison test. Means with unlike alphabet are significantly different.

4. Discussion

The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of adequate energy intake on bone strength and bone mass under exercise and low nutrient intake conditions using a rat model of FAT. We reported the results of SED, EX, and EX-FR groups in our previous study [9]. The results of the present study demonstrate that adequate energy intake prevented lower energy availability, estrous dysfunction, smaller bone size, smaller bone area, lower BMC, and lower BMD in young female rats under exercise and low nutrient intake. However, lower bone strength was not prevented by adequate energy intake alone.

In the present study, we examined the effects of adequate energy intake on bone using only glucose supplementation. Our previous study reported that voluntary running exercise resulted in higher bone strength, and the interaction of voluntary wheel running and food restriction resulted in lower energy availability, internal organ weight, bone strength, and bone mass compared with exercise or food restriction alone in young female rats [8]. These results suggest that low energy availability in combination with voluntary wheel running and food restriction resulted in low bone strength and bone mass and was associated with menstrual dysfunction, as in FAT. In contrast, it is possible that a low intake of other nutrients rather than low energy availability affected the bone in the

previous study [8]. Therefore, in the present study, we examined the effects of adequate energy intake on bone using only glucose supplementation as the main source of energy along with low intake levels of other nutrients in the rat model. We used glucose as the source of energy is because it is the main component of our normal diet and has less potential to affect the bone due to excess intake than other major nutrients, such as proteins or fats [15].

The present study shows that normal energy availability is a key factor for normal growth. Under exercise conditions, energy intake, energy availability, and body weight were not significantly different between *ad libitum* intake and food restriction with adequate energy intake (Tables 1 and 2). Despite the low intake of nutrients except energy, the inhibition of body weight and muscle weight was not observed in EX-FR + Ene group. These results are similar to those of our study that looked at providing low protein diets (10%) to treadmill running young male rats [16]. Energy availability is defined as the energy intake minus exercise energy expenditure. Low energy availability suppresses various physiological functions, including cellular maintenance and growth [3], thus decreasing total energy expenditure [17]. The body weight results of the present study as well as our previous study suggest that it is more important to provide adequate energy to young rats for optimal growth rather than other nutrients. Furthermore, the present study demonstrated that low nutrient intake, except energy, did not lead to any reproductive dysfunction, as observed from the results of uterus weight and the percentage of the power spectrum of the running distance. Estrogen deficiency induces low uterus weight [18]. In case of estrous cycle disorder, the running cycle would have disappeared [7, 19] and the percentage of the power spectrum of the running distance would be low. Thus, we assumed that adequate energy intake could also prevent reproductive dysfunction in rat model. These results suggest that normal energy availability is a key factor in maintaining normal reproductive functions in young female rats engaged in voluntary wheel running.

Adequate energy intake alone caused higher bone strength compared with low energy intake under the conditions of voluntary wheel running and food restriction; however, it caused lower bone strength compared with wheel running and *ad libitum* food intake in young female rats (Figure 1). To the best of our knowledge, few studies have reported the influence of low nutrient intake, except energy, on bone strength. Our results show that adequate energy intake could not completely prevent the lower bone strength in the rat model.

BMD is frequently used as a proxy measure of bone strength and accounts for approximately 70% of bone strength [20]; therefore, it is the main factor in determining bone strength. In the present study, adequate energy intake prevented lower BMD in young female rats with voluntary wheel running and food restriction (Figure 2). In the previous study, our group reported that providing the same amount of food intake as that provided under sedentary conditions did not induce higher BMD in female rats under wheel running

conditions; however, glucose supplementation resulted in higher BMD in female rats under similar conditions [21]. In other previous studies, 40% energy restriction by reducing only carbohydrate resulted in low BMD although other nutrients were not restricted in mature female rats [4, 5]. The present and previous results suggest that energy availability has more influence on BMD than the intake of other nutrients. In the previous study, the results of BMC and bone area were similar to BMD; however, in the present study, bone strength results did not resemble BMD, BMC, and bone size results. Ackerman *et al.* reported no significant differences in BMD of the femoral neck between 0 fracture and ≥ 1 fracture groups in adolescent amenorrheic athletes [22]. There might be some discrepancies between bone strength and BMD. Pando *et al.* reported that food restriction impaired bone quality, such as cortical area and trabecular number [23]. Our results and Pando *et al.*'s report suggest that changes in bone quality caused the impairment in bone strength by low nutrient intake, except energy, in young female rats under exercise conditions.

In young female rats, voluntary wheel running had no effect on bone length, and food restriction resulted in smaller bone length with voluntary wheel running conditions, and adequate energy intake prevented smaller bone length with voluntary wheel running and food restriction (Table 3). These results suggest that energy availability has a greater influence on bone size than other nutrients.

We hypothesized that voluntary wheel running, food restriction, and energy intake affect Ca absorption because energy restriction is reported to reduce fractional Ca absorption [24], and low Ca intake induces high Ca absorption rates [25, 26] in sedentary rats; therefore, the Ca balance was tested. In the present study, food restriction caused lower amount of Ca absorption and accumulation in young female rats with voluntary wheel running. Moreover, adequate energy intake had no effect on lower amount of Ca absorption but had a positive effect on lower amount of Ca accumulation in a rat model of FAT (Figure 3). These results suggest that Ca absorption is affected by Ca intake above the energy intake under exercise condition, and energy intake is one of the factors affecting Ca accumulation.

In the present study, under voluntary wheel running, the amount of Ca absorption and accumulation with low nutrient intake, except energy, were lower than those with *ad libitum* feeding, but the results of BMC and ash weight of the femur were not significantly different. Therefore, it is possible that adequate energy intake increases the ability of absorption of Ca from internal tissues to the bone in the rat.

We speculated that adequate energy intake alone prevented lower BMD by preventing abnormal hormone secretion, in the rat model of FAT, even under with the conditions of voluntary wheel running and food restriction. Low energy availability induces the suppression of physiological systems [3], including the secretion of hormones such as estradiol and IGF-1, affecting bone turnover and promoting bone strength [27]. In the present study, we did not measure these hormones; however, from the results of uterus weight and running cycle,

we deduced that adequate energy intake alone also prevented low estradiol in the rat model. Further investigation into the alteration of hormone secretion and mechanisms by which energy intake prevents lower BMD in the rat model of FAT, even under conditions of voluntary wheel running and food restriction, are necessary.

This study has the following limitation. We used the method of ad libitum glucose feeding for adequate energy intake, which may also affect bone through the high intake of glucose, not energy alone.

5. Conclusion

Adequate energy intake could not completely prevent lower bone strength but did prevent lower body weight, muscle weight, bone size, bone area, BMC, and BMD with interaction of wheel running exercise and food restriction, even if the intake of other nutrients was low. Adequate energy intake also prevented estrous dysfunction. Our results provide evidence that adequate energy intake is important for optimal bone growth in young female athletes.

Acknowledgements

We thank MARUZEN-YUSHODO Co., Ltd. (<https://kw.maruzen.co.jp/kousei-honyaku/>) for the English language editing.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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