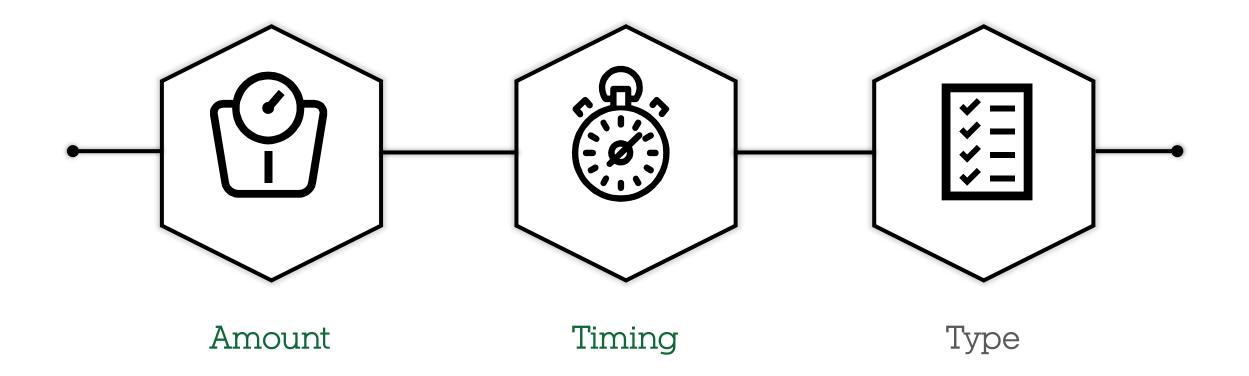


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OVERVIEW

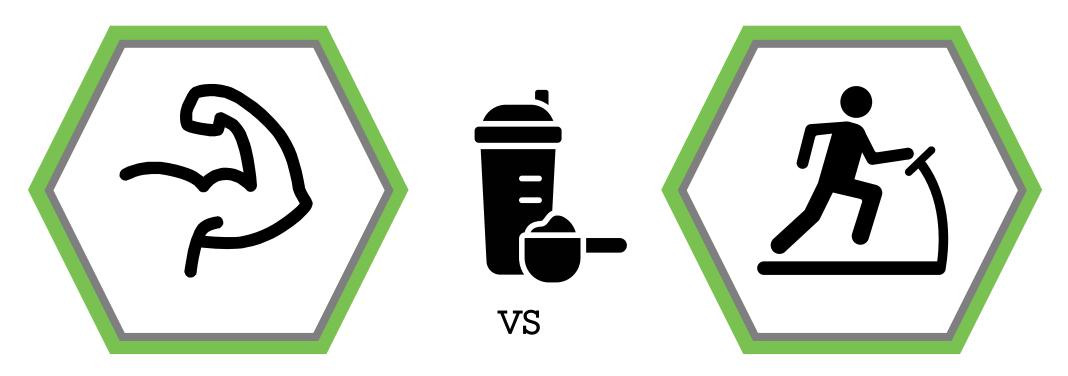
- Protein recommendations for both endurance and resistance athletes
- Effect of protein quality on endurance and resistance exercise
- Balancing protein intake
- Benefits of protein for structural tissues





PROTEIN

How does protein amount and quality affect...



Resistance Training Weightlifting

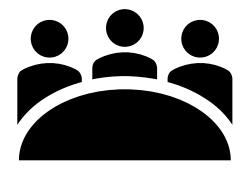
Aerobic Training Endurance exercise



DAILY PROTEIN RECOMMENDATIONS

0.8 g/kg/g/kg/day

Upoto 2.1 g/kg/day



RDA for healthy adults



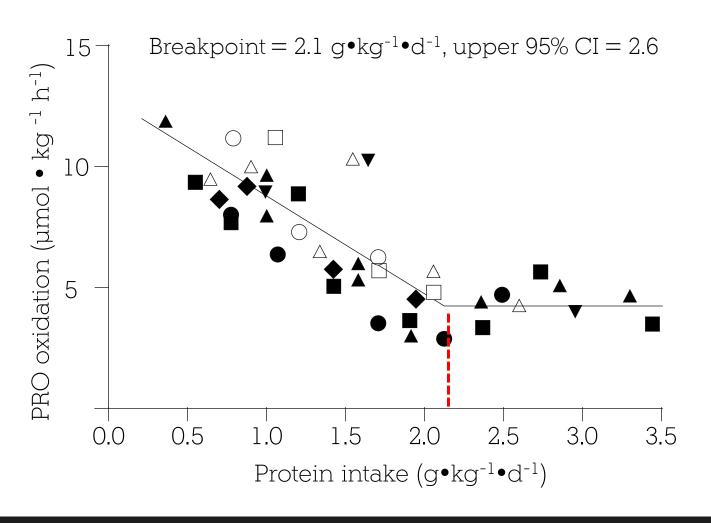
Strength training



Endurance training

DAILY PROTEIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Why the High Amount for Endurance Athletes?





Endurance trained men Habitual training = 6 d/week $VO_2 = 64.1 \pm 3.7$ ml/kg/min

Require:

~2.1 g/kg/day protein

HABITUAL PROTEIN INTAKE

| | Triathletes | Marathoners | Weightlifters |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | (n = 25) | (n = 19) | (n = 19) |
| PRO (g/kg) | 2.0 ± 0.5 | 2.0 ± 0.4 | 1.9 ± 0.6 |

Analysis of dietary intake of elite Australian athletes highlighted that total protein intake is similar amongst endurance athletes and resistance trained athletes.

~2.0 g/kg/day

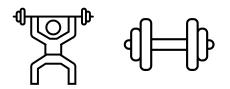
But if we simply look at protein in grams/kg what might we be missing?



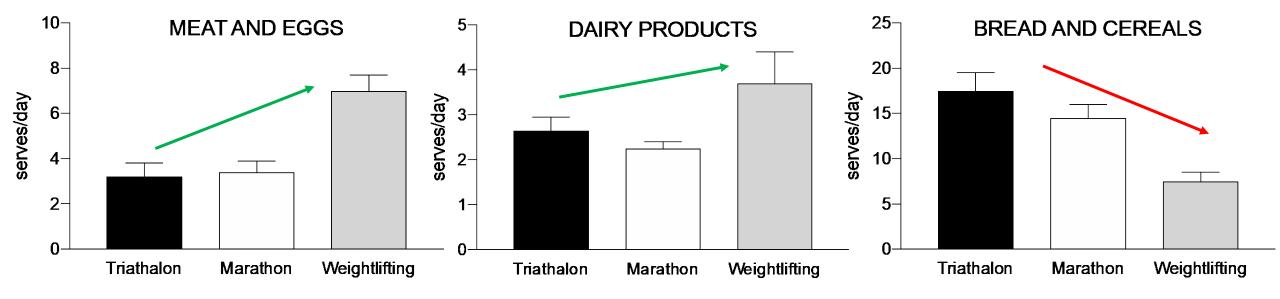
HABITUAL PROTEIN INTAKE



Endurance athletes get more of their total protein from bread and cereals (plant-based protein sources).



Resistance trained athletes get more of their total protein from dairy, meat, and eggs (animal-based protein sources).



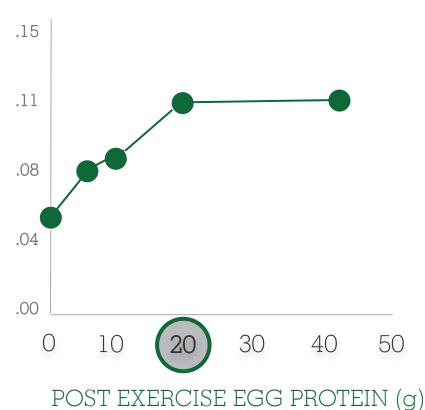


POST EXERCISE PROTEIN INTAKE

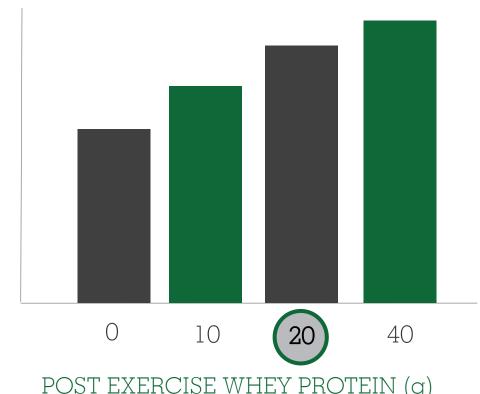
POST EXERCISE PROTEIN INTAKE

Dose-Response: Resistance Exercise







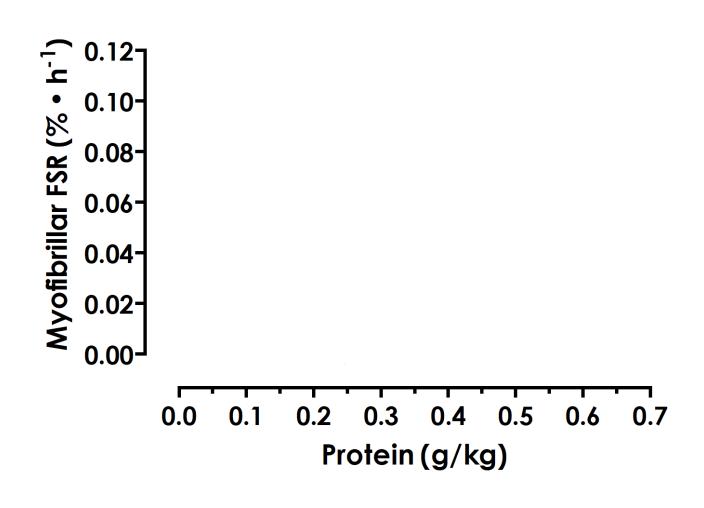


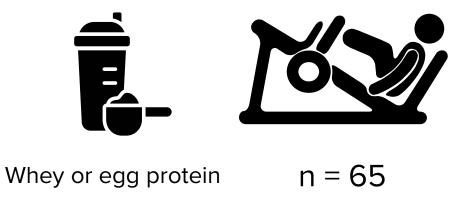
POST EXERCISE WHEY PROTEIN (g)



RELATIVE PROTEIN RECOMMENDATIONS

One size does not fit all





Breakpoint = point where no further in MPS with greater protein intake

= 0.24 g/kg/dose

Current recommendations: 0.24 – 0.31 g/kg/dose

RELATIVE PROTEIN RECOMMENDATIONS

This allows for better protein personalization



0.25-0.30 g/kg



288 LBS X 0.30 (g/kg)

39 g PROTEIN

135 LBS X 0.30 (g/kg)

18 g PROTEIN



CONSIDERATIONS FOR AGING ATHLETES

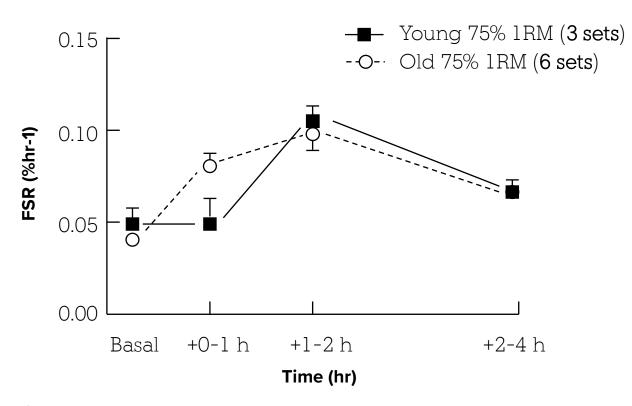
Older adults exhibit a dampened MPS response to both exercise and protein

ingestion

Older adults (> 60 years) require:



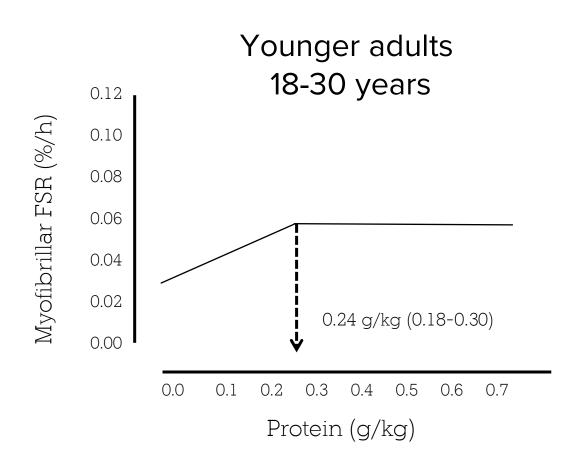
100% > volume to achieve the same MPS as young adults

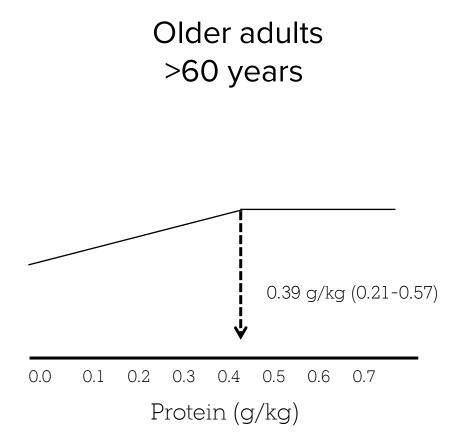


Given the synergistic effects of protein and resistance exercise to increase MPS how should protein dose be modulated?



CONSIDERATIONS FOR AGING ATHLETES





= ~63% greater protein requirement per dose



THE IMPACT OF PROTEIN SOURCE ON RESISTANCE TRAINING ADAPTATIONS



RECOVERY PROTEIN CHOICE CRITERIA

1 Complete protein

2 Rapidly digested/absorbed

3 Leucine rich





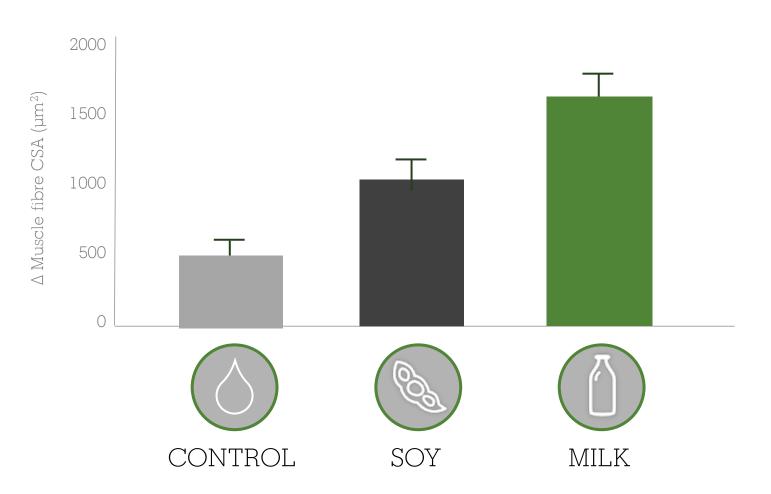
PROTEIN SOURCE





PROTEIN SOURCE

Prolonged consumption of milk protein augments training-induced muscle gains.



12 weeks, 5d/week
500 ml Soy Milk
500 ml Cow's Milk
Isoenergetic CHO control

Milk consumption after
exercise = nuscle fiber CSA
compared to soy



THE IMPACT OF PROTEIN SOURCE ON ENDURANCE TRAINING ADAPTATIONS

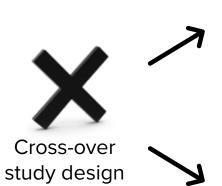


PROTEIN FOR ENDURANCE EXERCISE

How does protein source affect the response to endurance exercise?



12 endurance trained participants



Alpha-lactalbumin

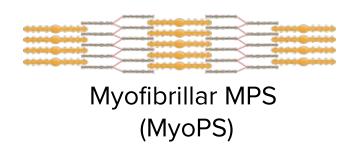


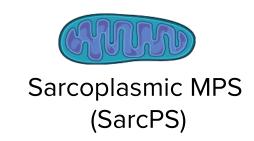
Collagen peptides



Muscle Protein Synthesis (MPS)

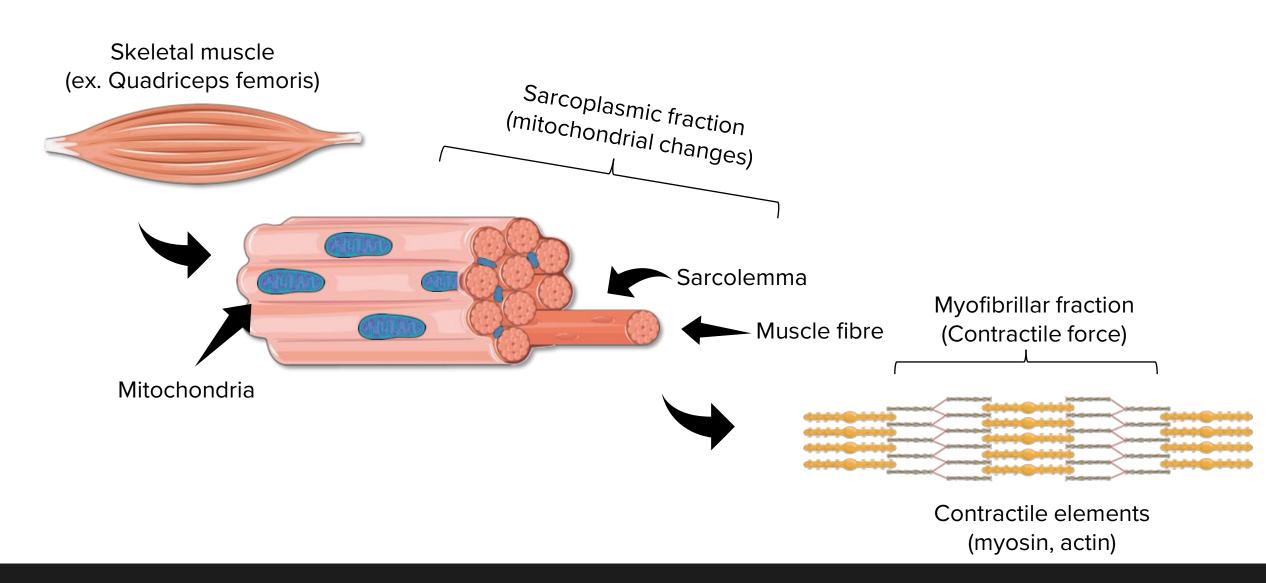
Measured:





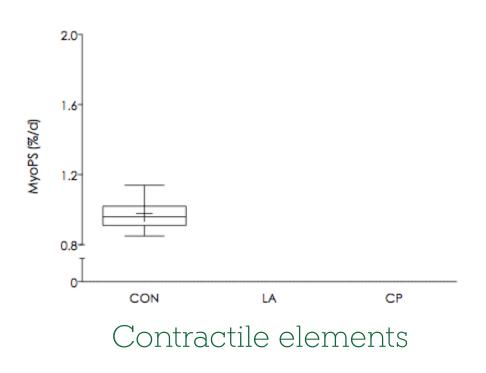


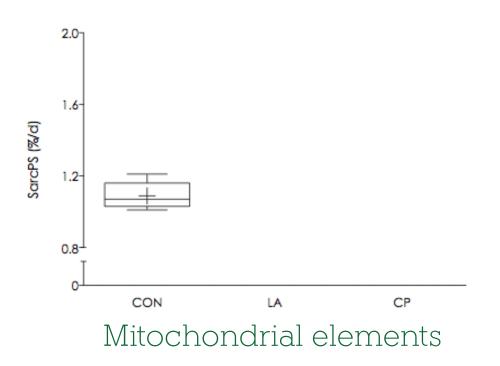
REVIEW: SKELETAL MUSCLE STRUCTURE



PROTEIN FOR ENDURANCE EXERCISE

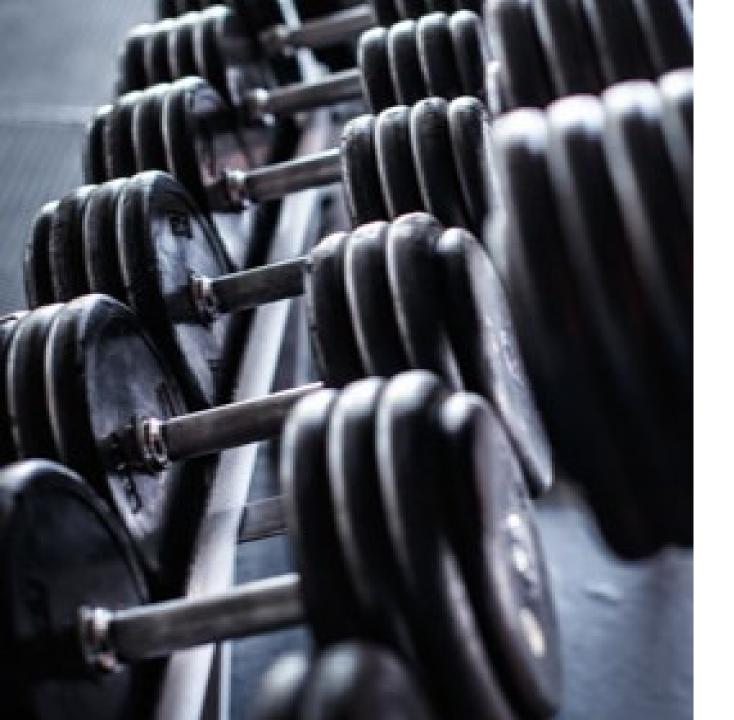
How does protein source affect the response to endurance exercise?





High quality protein = > increases in both Myo and Sarc MPS PDCAAS: LA = 1.0 CP = 0 (void of Tryp)

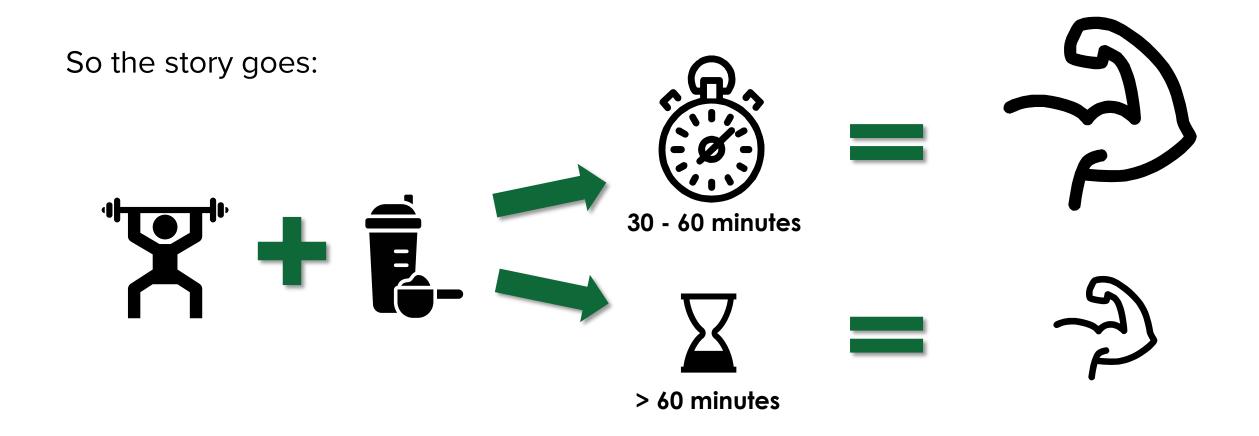
Protein quality still matters for endurance athletes!



PROTEIN SPACING:
MAXIMIZING
ANABOLIC
RESPONSE



THEORY: Protein Timing & the "Anabolic Window"





The window for young adults may be as large as 24 hours



24 hours following the exercise bout, MPS was still elevated in the fasted state in both groups that exercised to failure

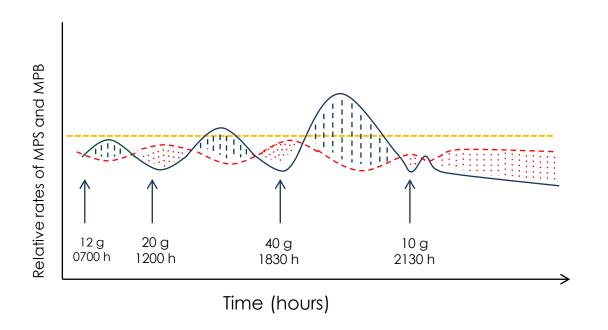




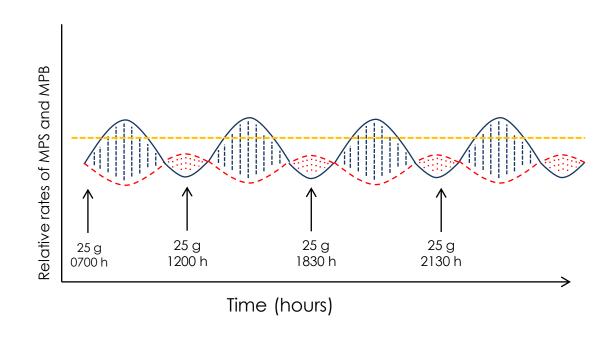
Importance of spacing

Hypothetical Examples

SKEWED Protein Intake



BALANCED Protein Intake



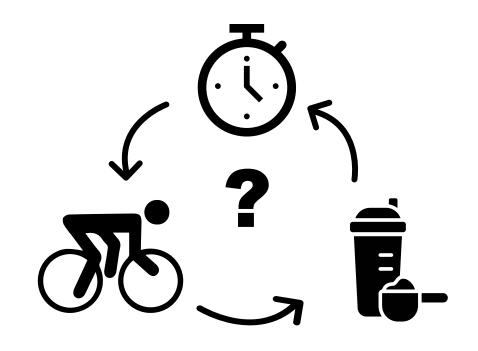
Should I consume protein during exercise to maximize MPS?

Protein consumed prior to or during exercise may promote MPS before exercise cessation.

Possible implications for attenuating negative net balance!

Protein consumed during exercise has conflicting evidence:

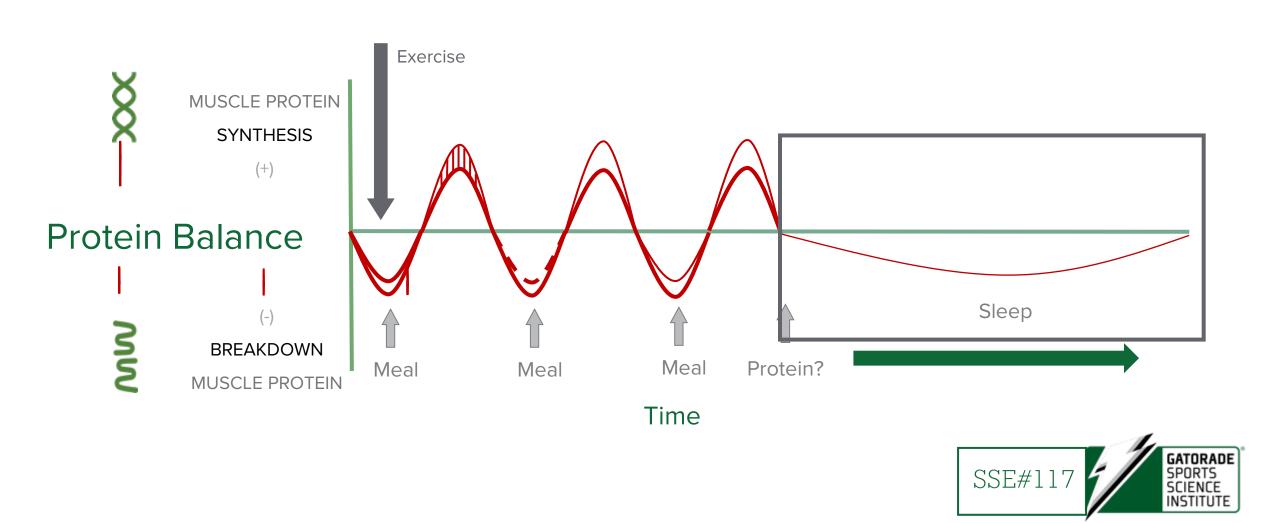
- Does not acutely improve performance.
- May improve training efficiency.



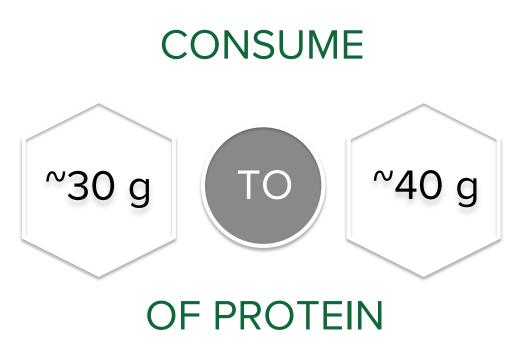


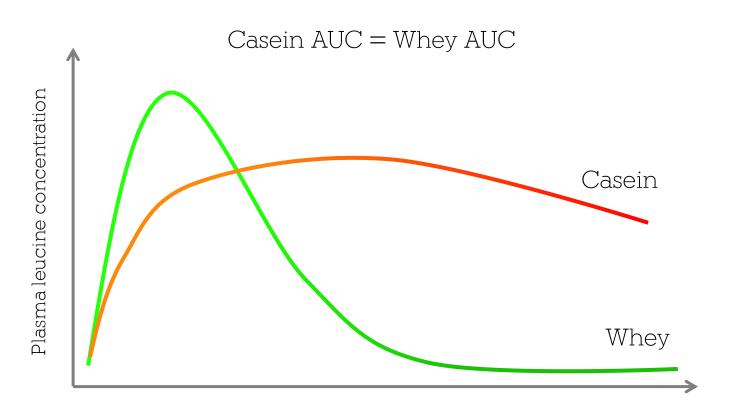


Pre-sleep protein: an often-missed window



Pre-sleep protein: an often-missed window







PROTEIN FOR CONNECTIVE TISSUES



STRUCTURAL TISSUES

- Connective tissue is made up of collagen protein
- Collagen helps to transmit force from muscles and is therefore essential for optimal performance
- However, cells within tendons and ligaments do not respond to exercise the same way as muscles
- AA's hydroxylysine, hydroxyproline, proline, and lysine in combination with Vitamin C can improve collagen synthesis

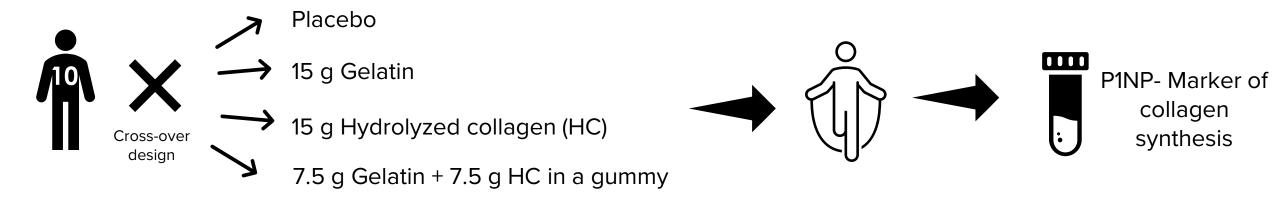


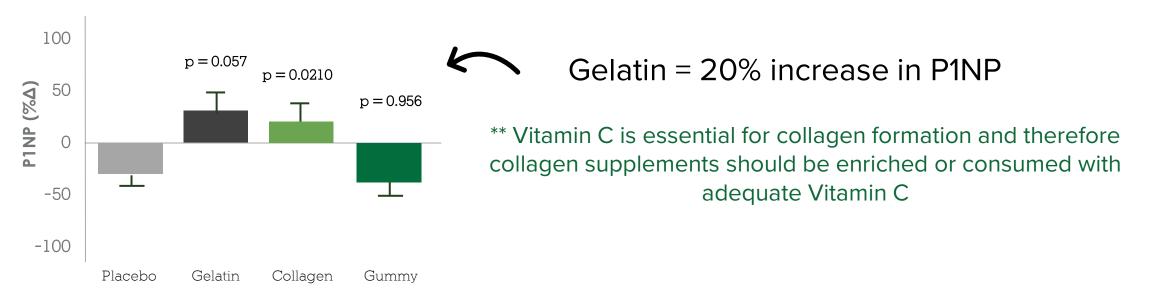




COLLAGEN SUPPLEMENTS

Do collagen supplements enhance ligament collagen synthesis?



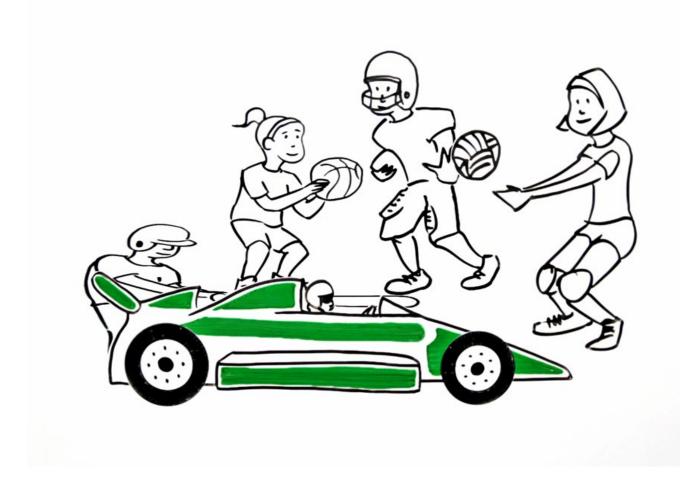


KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ Protein should be consumed in a relative manner to maximize benefits (g/kg).
- ✓ Protein ingestion benefits both resistance and endurance athletes.
- ✓ If possible, choose a complete protein that is rapidly digested and absorbed and rich in leucine.
- ✓ Aim to consume protein evenly throughout the day.
- ✓ Don't forget about sleep.



SUMMARY VIDEO







www.GSSIweb.org