



PERSONAL TRAINERS CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 5 - 7, 2018
BALTIMORE, MD
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Conflict of Interest Statement

I currently have, or I have had in the past 2 years an affiliation or financial interest with Extreme Human Performance, LLC around this presentation, including:
• Consulting

- Employment
- Honoraria
- Promotional fees

- Research funding
- Other(s)



5 Dietary Protein Myths for Better Body Comp and Performance

Mike T Nelson, CSCS*D, CISSN, MSME, PhD



5 Protein Myths

- Why protein?
- What are the 5 myths?
- Take away point how much protein do you need?





Background

- PhD Exercise Physiology, U of MN
 - Metabolic Flexibility (Met Flex) dissertation
- Presented to DARPA on Met Flex
- Peer reviewer and published research
- MS in Mechanical Engineering (Biomech), BA Natural Science
- Owner, Extreme Human Performance, LLC
- Faculty at the Carrick Institute for Functional Neurology
- Instructor Rocky Mountain University
- Certified Sports Nutritionist, CISSN
- Certified Strength Conditioning Specialist, CSCS*D



Dietary Protein and Resistance Exercise Lonnie Michael Lowery, PhD Jose Antonio, PhD

Academics













NSCA PTQ: Protein Series







HOW MUCH PROTEIN DO RESISTANCE TRAINING ATHLETES NEED?

MIKE NELSON, PHD, CSCS, CISSN

A thletes are constantly seeking any edge they can get.

One of those is body composition, since performance can be potentially improved by increasing muscle mass and losing body fat. This is especially critical for athletes who compete in weight class sports where the highest lean body mass (LBM) to body fat ratio is preferential. Consumption of dietary protein by athletes is a common intervention done to maximize gains

protein). The branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs) are a subset of three of the nine EAAs comprised of leucine, isoleucine, and valine (29). Leucine by itself can activate the protein kinase B-mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway responsible for the translation initiation phase of MPS (1,8,12,21). The effects of leucine have been shown *in vitro* (outside a living organism) and *in vivo* (in a living organism) in humans and mouse models



Me









Overload





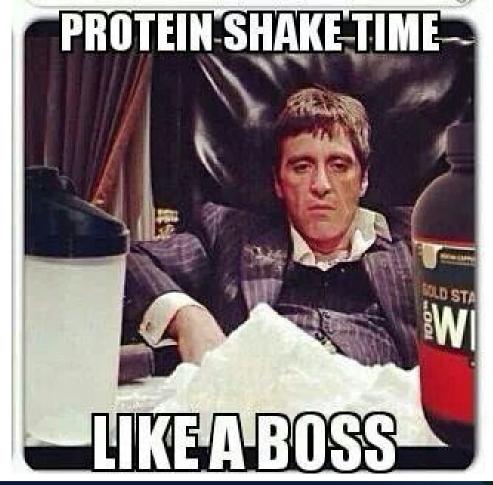
Why Protein?

- Muscle is protein and protein is muscle
- Metabolic rate
- Function
- Required for life
- Survival



Photo https://www.flickr.com/photos/bagogames/26433798662

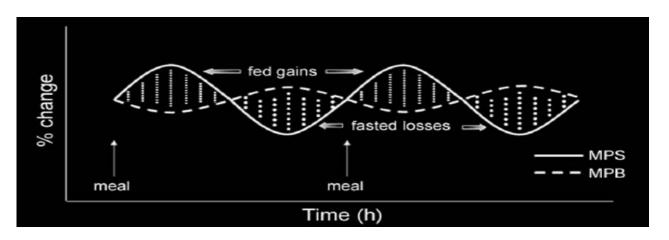






Protein Power

- \bullet Growth = MPS MPB
- MPB is muscle protein breakdown



Burd NA, Tang JE, Moore DR, Phillips SM. Exercise training and protein metabolism: influences of contraction, protein intake, and sex-based differences. J Appl Physiol 2009;106:1692-701



Muscle Growth

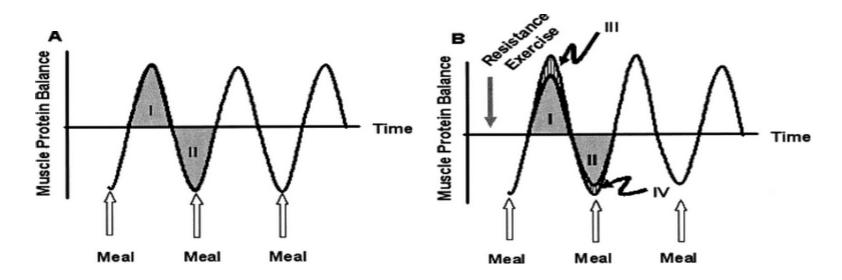
- Intrinsic process
- Local growth factors
 - •KEY!
 - Hormone hypothesis busted (West, D. et al.)

West, D. W. D., Kujbida, G. W., Moore, D. R., Atherton, P., Burd, N. A., Padzik, J. P., ... Phillips, S. M. (2009). Resistance exercise-induced increases in putative anabolic hormones do not enhance muscle protein synthesis or intracellular signalling in young men. *The Journal of Physiology*, 587(Pt 21), 5239–5247. http://doi.org/10.1113/jphysiol.2009.177220

Scott C. Hobler, Arthur B. Williams, Josef E. Fischer, and Per-Olof Hasselgren "IGF-I stimulates protein synthesis but does not inhibit protein breakdown in muscle from septic rats." AJP - Regu PhysiolFebruary 1998 vol. 274no. 2 R571-R576



Protein Power



Stuart M. Phillips, PhD, FACN, Jason E. Tang, MSc and Daniel R. Moore, PhD "The Role of Milk and Soy-Based Protein in Support of Muscle Protein Synthesis and Muscle Protein Accretion in Young and Elderly Persons "J Am Coll Nutr August 2009 vol. 28 no. 4 343-354



Protein Quality Ranking

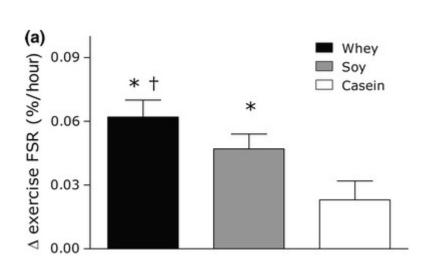
- Whey, milk, egg proteins best
- Lean meats are good
 - Get over 4 oz per serving
- Soy and wheat suck

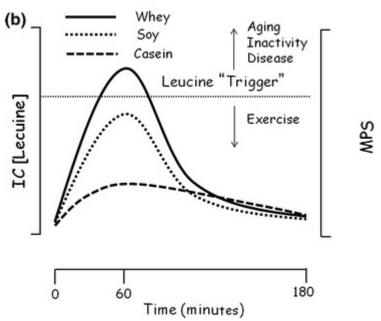


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Protein Type





Phillips, S. M. (2014). A Brief Review of Critical Processes III Exercise-Induced Muscular Hypertrophy. Sports Medicine (Auckland, N.z.), 44(Suppl 1), 71–77. http://doi.org/10.1007/s40279-014-0152-3



Protein

- BCAAs
 - 2 gram leucine dose
 - •5 grams BCAAS
 - Not useful by themselves (ok in addition)
- Supplement all non dairy sources with BCAAs
 - Turns on MPS!
 - Expensive process (huge calorie drain)



Myth 1:You Can Only Use 30 Grams of Protein per Meal



- Max out MPS aka Muscle Protein Synthesis
 - •2 3 gm leucine, 6 gm EAAs
 - •20- 40 grams total
- "Direct" measure of muscle growth
 - Stable isotope tracer amino acids → tracking via MRS
 - Radioactive tracers (Trommelen, J et al.)

Trommelen, J., & van Loon, L. J. C. (2016). Pre-Sleep Protein Ingestion to Improve the Skeletal Muscle Adaptive Response to Exercise Training. Nutrients. 8(12), 763. http://doi.org/10.3390/nu8120763







Myth 2:Too Much Protein Will Damage Your Kidneys



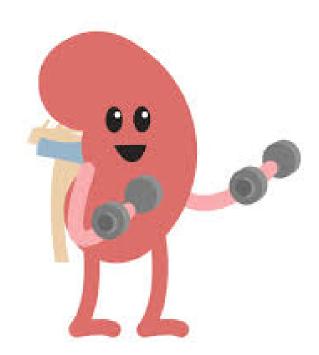
- Work vs Damage
- •GFR / creatinine = kidney work
- Microalbumin = kidney damage

"....in resistance-trained men that consumed a high protein diet (~2.51–3.32 g/kg/d) for one year, there were no harmful effects on measures of blood lipids as well as liver and kidney function"

100 kg Doooode Bro = 330 gms / day

Jose Antonio, Anya Ellerbroek, Tobin Silver, Leonel Vargas, Armando Tamayo, Richard Buehn, and Corey A. Peacock. A High Protein Diet Has No Harmful Effects: A One-Year Crossover Study in Resistance-Trained Males, Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism, Volume 2016 (2016),









Myth 3: As You Age, You Need Less Protein



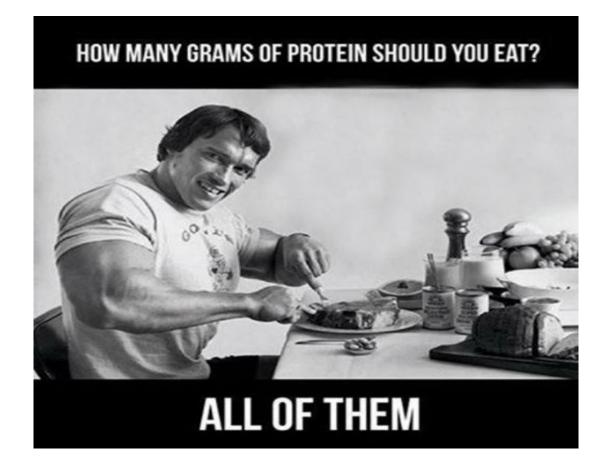
- Protein needs go UP with age
- MPS less effect w same dose
- Young= 20 gm whey
- •Over 70 = 40 gm whey
- Anabolic Resistance



Yang Y, Breen L, Burd NA, Hector AJ, Churchward-Venne TA, Josse AR, Tarnopolsky MA, Phillips SM, "Resistance exercise enhances myofibrillar protein synthesis with graded intakes of whey protein in older men." Br J Nutr. 2012 Feb 7:1-9.



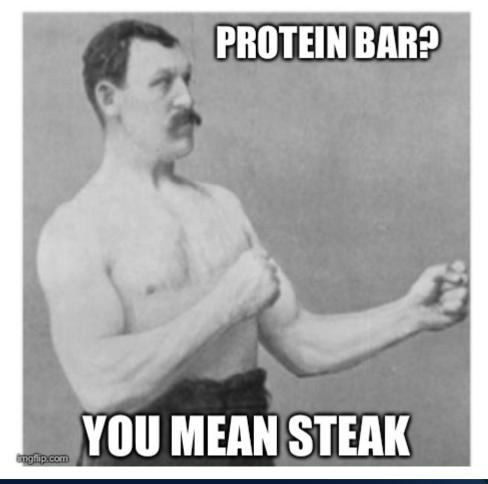






Myth 4:There Is No Data That Athletes Need More Than RDA for Protein







- Athletes need more protein
- RDA = 60 grams / day → not enough
- ".... Protein supplementation beyond total protein intakes of 1.62 g/kg/day resulted in no further RET-induced gains in FFM".
- 100 kg Doooode Bro = 162 grams / day

Robert W Morton, Kevin T Murphy,.... Stuart M Phillips. A systematic review, meta-analysis and metaregression of the effect of protein supplementation on resistance training-induced gains in muscle mass and strength in healthy adults Br J Sports Med 2018;52:376–384.s



Myth 5: Eating Too Much Protein Makes You Fat



- Protein massive overfeeding
- 4.4 g/kg/d dose
- Virtually no fat gain

"Consuming 5.5 times the RDA of protein has no effect on body composition in resistance-trained individuals who otherwise maintain the same training regimen"

100 kg Doooode Bro = 440 gms / day

Jose Antonio, Corey A Peacock, Anya Ellerbroek, Brandon Fromhoff, Tobin Silver. The effects of consuming a high protein diet (4.4 g/kg/d) on body composition in resistance-trained individuals, JISSN, 201411:19











Summary: How Much Protein Do You Need?



Protein: How Much?

- Healthy and weight training 3- 5 days per week
- 0.7 gm / lbs dietary protein per day

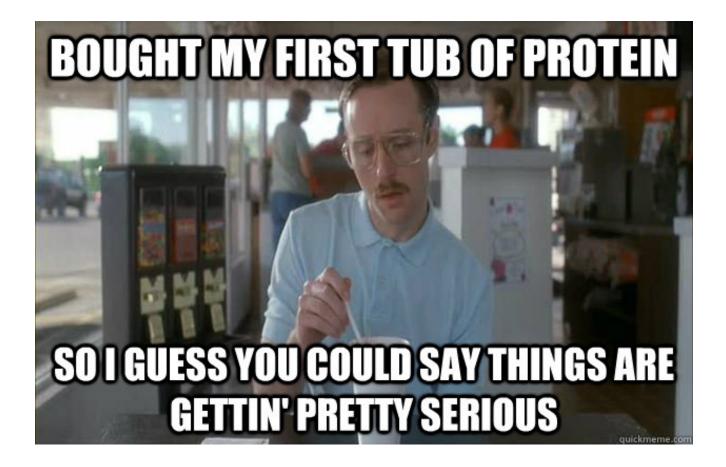
• 200 lb person = 140 grams
Layman DK, E Evans, JI Baum, J Seyler, DJ Erickson, RA Boileau. Dietary protein and exercise have additive effects on body composition during weight loss in adult women. J Nutr. 2005; 135(8):1903-10.

Mettler S, N Mitchell, KD Tipton. Increased protein intake reduces lean body mass loss during weight loss in athletes. Med Sci Sports Exerc. 2010; 42(2):326-37.

Mero AA, H Huovinen, O Matintupa, et al. Moderate energy restriction with high protein diet results in healthier outcome in women. J Int Soc Sports Nutr. 2010; 7(1):4.

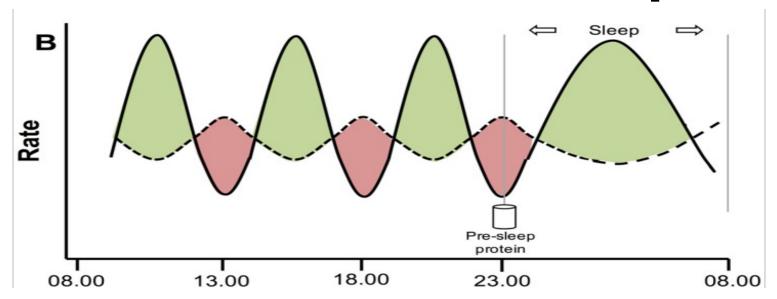
Walberg JL, MK Leidy, DJ Sturgill, DE Hinkle, SJ Ritchey, DR Sebolt. Macronutrient content of a hypoenergy diet affects nitrogen retention and muscle function in weight lifters. Int J Sports Med. 1988: 9(4):261-6.





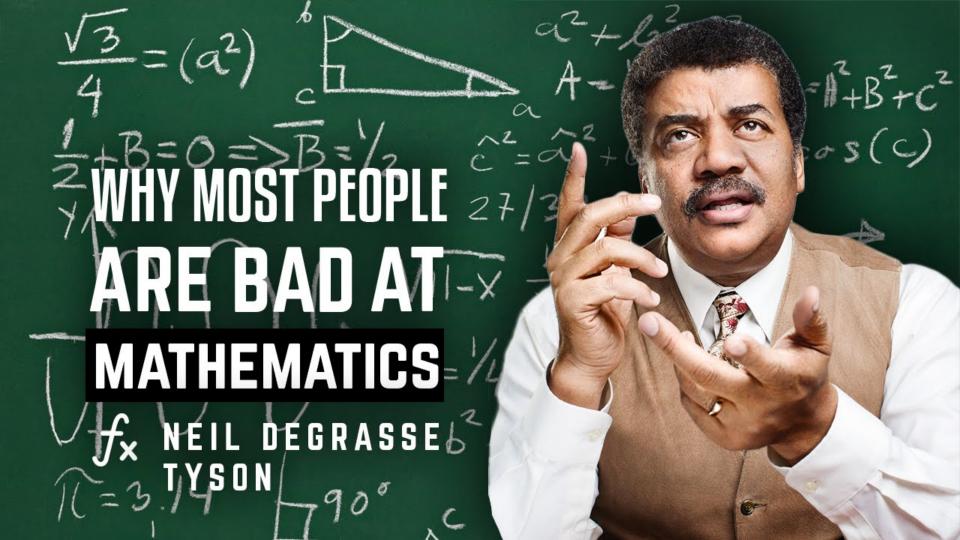


Bonus: Protein Pre-Sleep



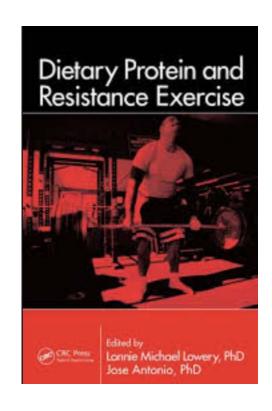
Trommelen, J., & van Loon, L. J. C. (2016). Pre-Sleep Protein Ingestion to Improve the Skeletal Muscle Adaptive Response to Exercise Training. *Nutrients*, *8*(12), 763. http://doi.org/10.3390/nu8120763





Summary: Protein

- Protein is not dangerous
- No kidney issues seen
- More than the RDA = better
- Massive doses not needed
- Around 0.7 grams / day





Thank You!





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- 2: Nowson C, O'Connell S. Protein Requirements and Recommendations for Older People: A Review. Nutrients. 2015 Aug 14;7(8):6874-99. doi: 10.3390/nu7085311. Review. PubMed PMID: 26287239; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4555150.
- 3: Snijders T, Res PT, Smeets JS, van Vliet S, van Kranenburg J, Maase K, Kies AK, Verdijk LB, van Loon LJ. Protein Ingestion before Sleep Increases Muscle Mass and Strength Gains during Prolonged Resistance-Type Exercise Training in Healthy Young Men. J Nutr. 2015 Jun;145(6):1178-84. doi: 10.3945/jn.114.208371. Epub 2015 Apr 29. PubMed PMID: 25926415.
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NSCA PTQ: Protein Series







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Questions?

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