Abstract

Objective—To test whether fatty acid binding protein (FABP) is a useful plasma marker for the early detection of exercise induced skeletal muscle injury in healthy subjects.

Methods—Plasma concentrations of FABP and myoglobin (Mb) were measured in six healthy physical education teacher trainees after 20 minutes of downhill running (16% incline; mean lactate 4 mmol/l; 70% \( \text{Vo}_{\text{MAX}} \)). Creatine kinase (CK) was measured for comparison.

Results—Significant increases were found in plasma FABP (mean peak level 50 µg/l), Mb (823 µg/l), and CK (491 U/l). Mb and FABP concentrations were already significantly elevated (p<0.05) at 30 minutes, but CK not until two hours after exercise. Whereas Mb and FABP decreased to normal levels within 24 hours, CK activity remained elevated until 48 hours. The Mb to FABP ratio in plasma after exercise induced muscle injury was 15.0 (1.3) (mean (SEM)) (range 7.4–31.1), which is within the range of ratios calculated for skeletal muscle tissue contents of Mb and FABP, but different from the reported plasma ratio after myocardial injury (4–6).

Conclusions—After eccentric exercise induced muscle injury, plasma FABP and Mb increase and decrease more rapidly than CK, indicating that both FABP and Mb are more useful than CK for the early detection of such injuries and the monitoring of injury during repeated exercise bouts. In addition, the Mb to FABP ratio in the plasma identifies the type of muscle injured.


Keywords: fatty acid binding protein; myoglobin; creatine kinase; exercise induced muscle injury; eccentric exercise

Eccentric muscle contractions, where muscles are lengthened as they produce force, have been shown to frequently damage the skeletal muscle, especially after unaccustomed bouts of exercise. The occurrence and extent of such exercise induced muscle injury is routinely assessed from increased blood levels of muscle proteins, as this provides the simplest way of studying the effects of exercise on muscles. The proteins usually measured are creatine kinase (CK) and myoglobin (Mb), and Mb generally allows earlier detection of muscle injury than CK. However, neither of these proteins is specific for skeletal muscle, as they are present in relatively high concentrations in the myocardium as well and are released into the plasma after myocardial infarction. Thus far, no absolutely specific marker protein for skeletal muscle injury has been available for routine diagnosis.

Fatty acid binding protein (FABP) has been introduced as a plasma marker for the early detection of myocardial infarction. Both (muscle-type) FABP (15 kDa) and Mb (17 kDa) are low molecular mass cytoplasmatic proteins present in heart as well as skeletal muscle, and each show similar plasma release curves after muscle injury. However, as in skeletal muscles the Mb content is higher and the FABP content lower than in heart muscle, it was recently suggested that the ratio of Mb to FABP should be a useful index to identify the type of muscle injured in patients. In heart tissue the Mb to FABP ratio is about 5, and in skeletal muscles it varies from 20 to 70, depending on the type of muscle.

The aims of this study were to investigate whether FABP is also a useful plasma marker for the early detection of eccentric exercise induced muscle injury in healthy subjects and whether in this case the assessment of the Mb to FABP ratio in plasma can be used to identify skeletal muscle as the source of muscle protein release. For this purpose we measured FABP, Mb, CK, and cardiac troponin I (cTnI) in six healthy young subjects before and at several time points after 20 minutes of downhill running.

Methods

EXERCISE TEST

Probands

All six male physical education teacher trainees (mean age 26, range 22–29) had no physical limitations to exercise and were not involved in
any specific training. The risks and benefits of
the study were explained, and written informed
consent was obtained from each participant.
All subjects were instructed to refrain from
unaccustomed exercise during the course of
the study starting 48 hours before the exercise
session.

Warm up protocol
The 15 minutes warm up consisted of five
minutes running on a treadmill at a speed
which corresponded to the individual aerobic
threshold, followed by five minutes of stretching
the leg muscles and finishing up with three
series of eight knee bends.

Eccentric exercise regimen
The probands successfully performed a test of
their maximum oxygen uptake (VO2MAX) on a
treadmill ergometer. The exercise session con-
sisted of 20 minutes of downhill treadmill run-
ing (16% incline). The exercise intensity
(running speed) on the treadmill was heart rate
controlled. The target heart rate during down-
hill running was that found at 70% of VO2MAX
in the VO2MAX test performed two weeks before
downhill running. Blood samples used for the
determination of muscle proteins were taken
immediately before exercise, and 30 minutes
and two, six, 24, and 48 hours after exercise.

LABORATORY ANALYSES
Lactate
Capillary blood samples for the determination
of lactate concentration were collected from a
prewarmed ear lobe. Immediately 100 µl of the
sample was mixed with 200 µl of a cold 8%
perchloric acid solution and refrigerated until
subsequent lactate determination by an
enzymic method (LACT; Boehringer-
Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany).

Blood collection
Blood was collected from a superficial forearm
vein in EDTA coated tubes (Sarstedt, Nüm-
brecht, Germany). CK activity was assayed
without delay. Blood samples for FABP, cTnI,
and Mb measurements were immediately cen-
trifuged and the plasma subsequently frozen
and stored at −20°C until assayed.

FABP
Blood samples from 62 apparently healthy
blood donors, including 44 men and 18
women, with a mean (SD) age of 32 (10) years
were used to establish the reference range for
the FABP assay used.

FABP was determined in plasma using an
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay of the
antigen capture type (sandwich ELISA). Spec-
cific monoclonal antibodies directed to
human muscle-type FABP were coated on
96-well microtitre plates in 0.1 mol/l carbonate
buffer, pH 9.4, at 4°C overnight. After coating
and five washes with phosphate buffer (pH 7.2;
0.1% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20; PBT), 50 µl
of a secondary antibody directly conjugated
with horseradish peroxidase and 50 µl of sam-
ple or standard were incubated at 37°C for 30
minutes in a humid environment with gentle
shaking. After five washes with PBT, 100 µl
tetramethyl benzidine substrate mixture was
added to each well. The reaction was stopped
after seven minutes with 50 µl 2 mol/l H2SO4,
and the absorbance at 450 nm was measured
with the use of a microplate reader. The detection
limit of the assay was 0.6 µg/l (mean + 3SD
of the zero standard; n = 35).

CK, cTnI, and Mb
These were measured by commercially
available assays (CK: Granutest 15, Merck,
Darmstadt, Germany; cTnI: Troponin-I
Pasteur, Sanofi-Diagnostics-Pasteur, Marnes-
la-Coquette, France; Mb: Access, Sanofi-
Diagnostics-Pasteur).

CALCULATIONS AND STATISTICS
The ratio of Mb to FABP was calculated only
for those samples in which both proteins were
increased to at least twice their baseline value.6
For this reason, calculations were not per-
formed for some time points. For the calcula-
tion, the individual basal levels of all three pro-
teins were subtracted from the plasma levels
measured after exercise. All variables were
tested for normal distribution and equal
variance. Mean and SEM were calculated to
describe continuous variables. Student’s paired
t test, linear regression, one way analysis of
variance for repeated measurements, and post
hoc comparisons by the Student-Newman-
Keuls methods were used for intra- and
inter-group comparison. p<0.05 was consid-
ered to indicate statistical significance.
Results

PLASMA REFERENCE VALUE
The mean (SD) FABP concentration in plasma from healthy blood donors was 1.9 (0.8) µg/l. The upper reference limit, calculated non-parametrically as the 97.5 percentile of FABP concentrations, was 3.4 µg/l. Plasma FABP in the six subjects under study before exercise was 3.0 (1.3) µg/l (mean (SEM)), which is not significantly different from that of the blood donors.

ECCENTRIC EXERCISE
During exercise, plasma lactic acid levels rose to about 4 mmol/l in all six downhill runners. cTnI could not be detected in any sample taken, but FABP, Mb, and CK all increased significantly after exercise. The time to reach peak concentration and return to normal was significantly shorter for FABP and Mb than for CK (fig 1). FABP and Mb were already significantly (p<0.05) increased, relative to pre-exercise values, at 30 minutes after exercise (mean increase for FABP 13.9-fold and for Mb 8.7-fold). Mean peak values were reached for FABP (50 (13) µg/l) and Mb (826 (230) µg/l) between two and six hours after exercise, while the values found at 24 and 48 hours were not significantly increased (fig 1). In contrast, the increase in plasma CK activity was not significant at 30 minutes after exercise (mean increase 2.1-fold), but became and remained significant (p<0.05) between two and 48 hours after exercise (fig 1). The peak value for CK was reached at six hours and amounted to 491 (121) U/l. Peak FABP concentrations in individual subjects correlated with peak CK (r=0.93, p<0.0001). The calculated Mb to FABP ratio (mean (SEM)) was 15.0 (1.3) (mean (SEM)).

A positive correlation was found for the time courses of plasma FABP and Mb ([lx] = -7.85 + (15.4x); r= 0.93, p<0.0001). The calculated Mb to FABP ratio was constant after exercise without significant differences. For all blood samples taken after the end of eccentric exercise, the Mb to FABP ratio (calculated for 20 samples with significantly elevated Mb and FABP levels) was 15.0 (1.3) (mean (SEM)).

Discussion
Unaccustomed exercise bouts especially with eccentric muscle contractions frequently produce skeletal muscle damage, which results in a temporary loss of muscle function and coordination.1 Increased blood levels of CK and Mb are frequently used to diagnose exercise induced muscle damage.1–3 More recently, muscle-type FABP has been introduced as a plasma marker for the early detection of necrotic muscle injury in patients.5,6,6

The present study shows for the first time that plasma FABP increases after physical exercise by healthy subjects and that its pattern of release into and clearance from the blood is similar to that of Mb. For both FABP and Mb a significant increase was reached earlier (30 minutes) than for CK (two hours), indicating the usefulness of the former for the early detection of muscle injury. In addition, both FABP and Mb had returned to baseline values at 24 hours after exercise whereas CK remained elevated until (at least) 48 hours after exercise. The relatively short half-life of FABP and Mb in plasma relates to their rapid elimination from plasma mostly by renal clearance.1,3 Our findings suggest that FABP and Mb, in comparison with CK, are also more useful for the separate monitoring of muscle injury during repeated exercise bouts.

The calculated Mb to FABP ratio (mean value 15.0, range 7.4–31.1) is comparable with that found in skeletal muscle tissue (20–70 for six skeletal muscle types studied).4 cTnI was not detectable in plasma from the investigated athletes, indicating that the source of muscle protein release after downhill running is damaged skeletal muscle rather than heart muscle.11 Our present results extend the previous (preliminary) observation that plasma FABP and Mb increase after heavy exercise on a treadmill, with a calculated Mb to FABP ratio of 23 (mean for four volunteers),4 and are also in accordance with the finding that plasma FABP and Mb increase after abdominal aortic surgery, with a calculated Mb to FABP ratio varying from 35 to 50.6 However, the ratio of the plasma concentrations of Mb to FABP after physical exercise is different from the ratio of 5 (range 2–9) found after acute myocardial infarction.6

In conclusion, FABP, like Mb, allows earlier assessment of exercise induced skeletal muscle injury than does CK, and because of its rapid plasma clearance it is also particularly suited to assessment of recurrent injury. A recently developed electrochemical immunosensor for the rapid (about 15 minutes) assay of FABP in plasma12 will be useful for this purpose. In addition, the different ratios of the plasma concentrations of Mb to FABP found after skeletal and myocardial tissue injury reflect the different ratios found in the affected tissue, and thus allow the differentiation whether Mb is released from skeletal muscle or myocardium. Therefore, we suggest that simultaneous measurement of FABP and Mb in plasma could be helpful for the early diagnosis of skeletal muscle damage, as the combination of these markers can give trainers and athletes early and specific information about the exercised skeletal muscles in training sessions and after competition. This information could help to avoid additional skeletal muscle damage or overtraining and could allow better control of specific training sessions.

This study was supported in part by contract 4982 from the Austrian Nationalbank Jubilee Fond, and the Netherlands Heart Foundation, grant D90.003.


1993;
462–8.
Commentary

Biochemical assessment of muscle damage, to follow the course of a disease, diagnose it or its carriers, or monitor (over)training, is based on measuring serum CK activity. Skeletal muscle has a high content, but CK occurs in virtually all cells. Therefore more specific proteins have been suggested. Some have clear (theoretical) advantages: Mb has been shown to enter the circulation before CK, 1 CK isoenzymes allow discrimination between heart and skeletal muscle, and carbonic anhydrase III is more muscle-specific. 2 Yet, CK is still the standard, partially because of its ease and accessibility. This article shows that FABP has the same characteristics as Mb, and therefore has no advantages as a marker. The FABP to Mb ratio may be more informative, but in order to prove this, it should be compared with other methods, involving—for example, CK isoenzymes and imaging to assess damage. The non-standard character of the FABP assay may hamper its general use.

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Early assessment of exercise induced skeletal muscle injury using plasma fatty acid binding protein.
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doi: 10.1136/bjsm.32.2.121

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