Hormonal responses during prolonged exercise are influenced by a selective DA/NA reuptake inhibitor

M F Piacentini, R Meeusen, L Buyse, G De Schutter, K De Meirleir

Objective: A decrease in dopamine activity is thought to lead to a reduction in motivation and arousal and therefore to the “central” component of fatigue. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effects of a dopamine (DA) noradrenaline (NA) reuptake inhibitor, bupropion (Zyban	extsuperscript{TM}), on exercise performance and on the hormonal response to exercise.

Methods: Eight healthy well trained male cyclists (Wattmax 397 ± 15 W) participated in the study. Subjects completed one maximal exercise test (to determine maximal power output Wattmax), and two endurance performance tests (time trials) in a double blind randomised cross-over design. Subjects took either placebo capsules (lactose) or 2 × 300 mg bupropion (BUP). Blood samples were collected for adrenocorticotropic (ACTH), prolactin, cortisol, growth hormone, beta-endorphins, and catecholamines.

Results: Performance was not influenced by BUP (placebo: 89 ± 1 min; BUP 2 × 300 mg: 89 ± 0.7 min). All hormones increased during exercise in all trials. Cortisol plasma concentrations were significantly higher in the BUP trial at rest, at min 60, and at the end of exercise, while beta-endorphins were higher in the BUP trial at the end of exercise and during recovery, and ACTH at the end of exercise.

Conclusion: From the present results, we can conclude that bupropion had a more marked central noradrenergic effect (compared to dopaminergic) on the hormonal response to exercise, but no effect on the outcome of performance.
form and the experimental procedure were approved by the Research Council of the Vrije Universiteit Brussels.

Subjects performed one maximal exercise test to exhaustion (to determine VO2max and maximal power output Wattmax) and two endurance performance tests (time trials). To exclude possible influences of prior exercise, the subjects were requested to avoid any intense or long-lasting physical exercise in the 2 days preceding each experiment. Standard pre-exercise meals were consumed the day before and on the morning of the experiments.

Maximal exercise test
In all tests the subjects exercised on a cycle ergometer (Excalibur Lode, Groningen, the Netherlands). After resting measurements were collected, the maximal exercise test began with an initial workload of 80 Watts (W) at 70–80 rates per minute (rpm). Thereafter the workload was increased by 40 W every 3 min until the subject was unable to maintain the set power output. VO2 was measured throughout the test using an automated system (Metamax, Cortex Biophysik, Germany). During the test lactate and heart rate were measured. Only subjects with VO2max values greater than 50 ml kg\(^{-1}\) min\(^{-1}\) were considered for further experiments.

Time trials
Subjects performed two time trials separated by at least 1 week in order to allow washout of the drug. The two trials were performed in a double blind, randomised, placebo controlled and cross-over design. The night before and on the morning of the time trials (6 h prior the beginning of the test), the subjects ingested two capsules containing either placebo (PLAC) or 300 mg bupropion (BUP). All tests were performed at the same time of day. After a short warm-up (5 min, 100 W) subjects were asked to perform a certain amount of work (equal to about 90 min or 5400 s cycling at 65% Wattmax) as fast as possible. This target amount of work was based on the maximal workload (Wattmax) obtained during the graded exercise test to exhaustion and was calculated as follows: target amount of work (J) = 0.65 \times Wattmax \times 5400.

Subjects started exercise at a preset workload corresponding to 65% Wattmax and were thereafter free to increase or decrease the workload as they wished. They were instructed to complete the target amount of work as fast as possible. The measure of performance was the time necessary to complete the target amount of work. During the test the subjects were informed about the percentage of the total preset work that had already been performed. Subjects did not receive any information on workload, pedalling rate, time, or heart rate. During exercise the subjects were allowed to drink water ad libitum. Subjects were also requested to state their rate of perceived exertion (RPE) according to Borg's scale.

Drugs
The drug and the placebo were prepared in capsules with the same volume, colour, and dimensions. The capsules weighed the same and contained either bupropion (Zyban\textsuperscript{TM}, GlaxoWellcome) or placebo (lactose). Capsules were ingested the night before and on the morning of the test (6 h) based on maximal plasma concentrations.

Blood analysis
Blood samples were collected via an indwelling venous catheter 30 min before the start of the performance test (rest), at 30 min time intervals, at the end of the experiment (when the target amount of work was reached, END), and after 5 min of recovery (REC). Blood samples (20 μl) only for lactate determination were taken at the hyperamised earlobe and assayed by ESAT 6660 lactate (Medingen, Germany). Plasma catecholamines were determined with HPLC EC.\textsuperscript{18}

Samples for adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), beta-endorphins (β-E), and catecholamines were collected in pre-frozen 4.5 ml K3 EDTA vacutainer tubes (Beckton Dickinsons Vacutainer System Europe, Plymouth, UK), immediately centrifuged at 3000 rpm (Miniluge 2, Heraeus, Germany) for 10 min, and frozen at −20°C until further analysis. Samples for cortisol, growth hormone (GH), and prolactin (PRL) were collected in 8.5 ml vacutainer serum tubes (Beckton Dickinsons Vacutainer System Europe, Plymouth, UK) and kept at room temperature for 1 h before centrifuging at 3000 rpm (Miniluge 2, Heraeus, Germany) for 10 min. Samples were then assayed using radioimmunoassay (RIA) for ACTH and beta-endorphins (Nichols Institute Diagnostics, San Juan Capistrano, CA, USA), PRL (ROCHE Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany), GH (Pharmacia & Upjohn Diagnostics, Uppsala, Sweden), and cortisol (DiaSorin, Stillwater, USA).

Statistical analysis
All data are expressed as means ± SEM. Statistical evaluation of performance was done using Student’s paired t test while hormonal and metabolic differences during exercise were analysed using a 2 × 5 way ANOVA and LSD test for post-hoc evaluations. Significance was set at p < 0.05.

RESULTS
Exercise performance
All subjects completed all trials and showed no signs of discomfort due to bupropion. Exercise performance, measured as the time to complete the target amount of work, did not differ between trials (PLAC: 89 ± 1 min; BUP: 89 ± 0.7 min). RPE values from the Borg scale measured during exercise at 15 min time intervals showed no difference between trials. RPE measured at the end of exercise was not different between trials (see table).

Metabolic data
Lactate concentrations and heart rate (HR), taken at 15 min time intervals, did not differ between trials at all time points (see table).

Blood hormones
All hormones increased significantly during exercise in both trials. Cortisol plasma concentrations were significantly higher in the BUP trial versus the placebo trial at rest, at min 60, and at the end of exercise. Beta endorphins were significantly higher in the BUP trial compared to the placebo trial at the end of exercise and during recovery. ACTH concentrations were significantly higher in the BUP trial compared to the placebo trial only at the end of exercise. No significant differences were observed in NA, PRL, or GH plasma concentrations between the placebo and the BUP trials (fig 1).

DISCUSSION
To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper examining the neuroendocrine effects of a selective DA/NA reuptake inhibitor during prolonged exercise with this particular protocol and subjects. We found that the drug clearly influenced ACTH, cortisol, and beta-endorphin values at rest and during long duration exercise. Performance, however, was not influenced as hypothesised, although most existing literature examining the role of neurotransmitters on exercise performance maintains that catecholamines acting on motor behaviour and motivation increase performance.
Bupropion is a weak but relatively selective inhibitor of DA reuptake. Its potency as an inhibitor of NA reuptake is half that of DA in animals and it shows little affinity for the serotonergic transport system.\(^{14}\) The major metabolites of BUP, hydroxybupropion (HB) and threohydrobupropion, are weaker inhibitors of DA, 5-HT, and NA reuptake.\(^{15}\) Electrophysiological studies in animals showed a reduction in the firing rate of noradrenergic neurons in the locus coeruleus in a dose dependent manner,\(^ {16}\) implying that a noradrenergic component may contribute to BUP antidepressant activity. Microdialysis studies, however, show that acute doses of BUP increase extracellular DA in the striatum and nucleus accumbens in a dose dependent manner.\(^ {17}\) It therefore appears that BUP works mainly via the noradrenergic system,\(^ {18}\) while in the present study we found no effect of BUP on PRL secretion in healthy volunteers.\(^ {19}\) We would have expected a decrease in PRL concentrations due to the dopaminergic action of BUP or, if under noradrenergic control, an increase comparable to that found by us after NARI supplementation.\(^ {20}\) The role of PRL as a peripheral marker of dopaminergic and serotonergic activity is questionable. In fact, we previously demonstrated that PRL is decreased, and not increased as expected, by a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor.\(^ {21}\) Moreover, Struder and coworkers found an increase in PRL concentrations after tyrosine supplementation.\(^ {22}\) It could therefore be possible, considering the present and previous results, that PRL is under more complex regulation and could therefore not be considered as a clear peripheral marker of neurotransmitter release.

Lactate and HR were not influenced by the drug in the present study. Apparently the drug has limited peripheral effects and is selective for a central action. Moreover, no subjects reported or presented any side effects of the drug, before, during, or after the experiment. This again could be interpreted as selectivity of action of the drug on central mechanisms.

NA is known to have a primary role in the control of the level of arousal regulation of vigilance consciousness, sleep, anxiety, and reward mechanisms.\(^ {23}\) DA has well-known effects on motor behaviour and therefore is expected to have an enhancing effect on exercise performance. We have already demonstrated that performance is not influenced by a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor in well trained endurance athletes\(^ {24}\) and previous research in humans demonstrated that a dopaminergic precursor, \(\text{L-DOPA, was unable to improve exercise performance in moderately trained subjects.}\(^ {25}\) Tyrosine, the precursor of catecholamines, as well as a NARI were not able to influence exercise performance in well-trained subjects.\(^ {26}\) Several studies have tried to explore the central fatigue hypothesis by manipulating the serotonergic system\(^ {27}\) but it seems more than one neurotransmitter system is involved. We therefore studied the possibility of manipulating the noradrenergic/dopaminergic system during a 90 min time trial. Although, according to the “central fatigue hypothesis”, a decrease in DA at the end of endurance exercise may be responsible for the “central” component of fatigue,\(^ {28}\) in the present study no difference in exercise performance was observed at any time point.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>END</th>
<th>REC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HR (bpm) Placebo</td>
<td>80±5</td>
<td>154±3</td>
<td>160±3</td>
<td>164±4</td>
<td>169±3</td>
<td>172±5</td>
<td>174±5</td>
<td>133±5</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUP</td>
<td>76±6</td>
<td>158±4</td>
<td>163±3</td>
<td>168±3</td>
<td>172±4</td>
<td>174±4</td>
<td>176±6</td>
<td>131±7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactate (mmol l(^{-1})) Placebo</td>
<td>1.2±0.3</td>
<td>1.7±0.4</td>
<td>1.7±0.3</td>
<td>1.9±0.3</td>
<td>2.0±0.4</td>
<td>2.2±0.3</td>
<td>2.3±0.5</td>
<td>1.9±0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUP</td>
<td>0.8±0.1</td>
<td>1.8±0.4</td>
<td>1.6±0.4</td>
<td>1.6±0.4</td>
<td>1.8±0.4</td>
<td>1.6±0.3</td>
<td>2.2±0.5</td>
<td>1.4±0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPE Placebo</td>
<td>0.4±0.4</td>
<td>2.2±0.6</td>
<td>3.2±0.8</td>
<td>4±1</td>
<td>5±0.8</td>
<td>6±0.7</td>
<td>8±0.5</td>
<td>9±0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUP</td>
<td>3.0±0.3</td>
<td>1.7±0.6</td>
<td>2.6±0.7</td>
<td>4.8±0.8</td>
<td>5.3±0.7</td>
<td>6.8±0.5</td>
<td>9±0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HR, heart rate. No statistical significance was observed at any time point.

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131 Dopamine, noradrenaline, and the HPA axis 131

Laakman et al\(^ {22}\) were not able to find a significant effect of 200 mg BUP, a dose 3 times lower than the one we utilised, on GH plasma concentrations in healthy volunteers. However, although the difference was not significant, they showed higher GH concentrations after BUP supplementation, due, according to their discussion, to one subject’s abnormal response.

In the present study we found no effect of BUP on PRL release. Lower doses (200 mg) were unable to influence PRL secretion in healthy volunteers.\(^ {23}\) We would have expected a decrease in PRL concentrations due to the dopaminergic action of BUP or, if under noradrenergic control, an increase comparable to that found by us after NARI supplementation.\(^ {24}\) The role of PRL as a peripheral marker of dopaminergic and serotonergic activity is questionable. In fact, we previously demonstrated that PRL is decreased, and not increased as expected, by a serotonergic reuptake inhibitor.\(^ {25}\) Moreover, Struder and coworkers found an increase in PRL concentrations after tyrosine supplementation.\(^ {26}\) It could therefore be possible, considering the present and previous results, that PRL is under more complex regulation and could therefore not be considered as a clear peripheral marker of neurotransmitter release.
neuroendocrine effects observed are probably due to the inhibiting the reuptake of DA in humans, the majority of the noradrenergic reuptake inhibitor. Due to the weak potency in observed between placebo and BUP, a noradrenergic dopaminergic drug.

As for the practical application of this drug, acute administration had no effect on performance, meaning that at the acute dosage used in this experiment, the drug will not influence performance either positively or negatively. This is supported by the new regulation of the International Cycling Federation (UCI) who have removed BUP from the list of forbidden substances (list of 1.1.2003). However, care is still needed since the effects of long-term administration are not known.

In conclusion, although the NA/DA drug had no effect on exercise performance, the hormonal differences observed between the two trials show a marked central noradrenergic effect, most probably due to the presence of the metabolite HB.

Take home message

Bupropion has a marked central noradrenergic effect on the hormonal response to exercise, but no effect on the outcome of performance.

observed between placebo and BUP, a noradrenergic dopaminergic reuptake inhibitor. Due to the weak potency in inhibiting the reuptake of DA in humans, the majority of the neuroendocrine effects observed are probably due to the noradrenergic proprieties of BUP. It would be interesting to study the neuroendocrine response during exercise to a more specific dopaminergic drug.

REFERENCES


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