The information contained in this document is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate but all instructions, recommendations or suggestions are made without guarantee. Since the conditions of use are beyond our control, we disclaim any liability for loss and/or damage suffered from use of these data or suggestions. Furthermore, no liability is accepted if use of any product in accordance with these data or suggestions infinges any patent. No part of this document may be reproduced by any process without our prior written permission. © Roquette Frères S.A. 08/13 International Congress of Nutrition 2013 –Granada – September 16-20th

in trained



## with NUTRALYS® pea protein or whey proteins on muscle mass Impact of a supplementation and muscular strength volunteers



## Impact of a supplementation with Nutralys<sup>®</sup> pea protein or whey proteins on muscle mass and muscular strength in trained volunteers.

Authors: Bertrand Rodriguez<sup>1</sup>, Nicolas Babault<sup>2</sup>, Gaëlle Deley<sup>2</sup>, Catherine Lefranc-Millot<sup>1</sup>, François-André Allaert<sup>3</sup>, Laetitia Guérin-Deremaux<sup>1</sup>

Workplace, city and country: <sup>1</sup> Roquette, Lestrem, France <sup>2</sup> Expert Centre for Performance, UFR STAPS Dijon, France <sup>3</sup> Chair of medical evaluation of health claims, ESC Dijon, France

Protein supplementation in sport nutrition is of common use. Today, alternatives to animal protein are a matter of concern from sustainable, ethical, and nutritional perspectives. The vegetable pea protein NUTRALYS<sup>®</sup> displays a very good digestibility of 97% and a high PDCAAS of 93%<sup>(1)</sup> and therefore can be a good candidate for nutrition supplementation in sport. The current study aims at comparing the respective impacts of supplementations either with NUTRALYS<sup>®</sup> pea protein or with whey proteins on muscles.

- · Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel study
- n=52 or 54 /group 18 to 35 years occasional or moderate sports activity
- 12 weeks supplementation
- Moderate training 3 times/week
- · Isocaloric beverages twice a day:
  - Control group: no protein (maltodextrin)
  - NUTRALYS® group: 50g pea protein/day
  - Whey group: 50g whey proteins/day
- · Measurements at each visit (W0 W6 W12):
  - Muscular mass: biceps brachii thickness using ultrasonography (Esaote Biomedica)
  - Muscular strength: isokinetic ergometer (Biodex)





Thanks to a Scheffé's test performed in a subpopulation with moderate muscular strength, we were able to discriminate between diets which one was responsible for the significant increase observed in the "protein supplemented group" (NUTRALYS® & Whey).

In addition to an expected growth of muscle mass linked to the training, NUTRALYS® pea protein had a stronger impact on muscle mass in people with a higher potential of muscular growth.

The very good digestibility of NUTRALYS<sup>®</sup> pea protein<sup>(1)</sup> but also its richness in arginine<sup>(2)</sup> as well as its intermediate fast kinetic of digestion<sup>(3)</sup> might explain these very promising results in sports putrition



- The current study was the first to show a beneficial impact of pea proteins on muscle mass gain in a supplementation trial for sport nutrition
- According to these results and combining them with its good digestibility, NUTRALYS<sup>®</sup> pea protein seems to be a good candidate in the context of combining sustainable vegetable proteins and animal proteins in sport nutrition

## Pea proteins, muscle, sport nutrition

(1) Yang et al., Evaluation of Nutritional Quality of a Novel Pea Protein, Agro Food Industry High Tech, 2012, 23(6): 8-10. (2) Miller et al., Benefits of vegetable proteins in athletes and physically active adults: emphasis on Nutralys<sup>®</sup> pea protein isolate. <u>www.nutraingredients.com</u> [online], October 29, 2010 (3) Roguette Fréres communication

"Scientific data and other information contained or referred to in this article may be proprietary to Roquette Frères who accordingly reserves the right – notwithstanding the publication of this article – to claim the exclusive right of reference to such data and other information pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EC) 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims" International Congress of Nutrition 2013 – Granada – September 16-20<sup>th</sup>