

## Voluntary Wheel Running during Weight Loss Leads to Differential Changes in Monocytes, Compared to Forced Treadmill Running

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### ABSTRACT

High-fat feeding and subsequent weight gain may contribute to innate immune dysfunction. Weight loss via calorie restriction and exercise represent one means to restore normal immune function. **PURPOSE:** to examine how 8-weeks of aerobic exercise and low-fat diet affects weight gain, monocyte concentration, and monocyte cell-surface expression of TLR2, TLR4, CD80, and CD86. **METHODS:** For 12-months, 24 male CD-1 mice underwent a pre-treatment phase, consuming either a low fat (10% fat) or high-fat (60% fat) diet *ad libitum*. Mice were randomly assigned to one of four groups (N=6/group): CN (low-fat sedentary), V-EX (voluntary wheel running), F10 EX (forced treadmill running), or SD (sedentary). V-EX, F-EX, and SD groups were switched from the high-fat to low-fat diet for an 8-week treatment period, while the CN group continued consuming the low-fat diet. Saphenous vein blood samples were analyzed using flow cytometry at baseline, week 4, and week 8. **RESULTS:** V-EX (36.4%) and F10 EX (27.1%) lost significant body weight over 8-weeks ( $P<0.001$ ). V-EX ran 4.4x more than F-EX ( $P<0.001$ ). As a group, V-EX had higher monocyte concentration than CN (48.9%) and F-EX (58.9%,  $P=0.004$ ). Cell-surface expression of TLR2 (22.9%,  $P=0.002$ ), TLR4 (33.3%,  $P<0.001$ ), and CD86 (18.6%,  $P<0.001$ ) increased from baseline to week 8. A time effect was seen in week 4 when CD80 expression was 42% greater for V-EX than SD ( $P=0.013$ ). **CONCLUSION:** The present study confirms short-term exercise and low-fat diet consumption cause significant weight loss and altered immune profile as measured by increased TLR2, TLR4, CD80, and CD86 expression.