



# Effect of Aerobic Training and Vitamin D Consumption on NFATc1 Gene Expression in Bone Tissue of Rats Exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

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## Abstract

**Background:** Increased reactive oxygen species disrupt the balance between osteoblasts and osteoclasts. Although the role of training (T) and vitamin D (VD) consumption in bone health has been shown, there is no accurate information on the role of these two interventions on the nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 1 (NFATc1), as an osteoclast marker.

**Objectives:** Therefore, this study aimed to examine the effect of T and VD on NFATc1 gene expression in bone tissue of rats exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**Methods:** Fifty adult male Wistar rats aged 8-10 weeks and weighing 180 to 220 g were randomly assigned to 10 groups including (1) control (C), (2) dimethyl sulfoxide + normal saline (sham; Sh), (3) 1 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1H), (4) 1H+VD, (5) 1H+T, (6) 1H+VD+T, (7) 2 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (2H), (8) 2H+VD, (9) 2H+T, and (10) 2H+VD+T. The research protocol lasted eight weeks to implement. The levels of NFATc1 gene expression were measured by qRT-PCR.

**Results:** Based on the results, 1H and 2H significantly increased NFATc1 gene expression levels ( $P = 0.001$ ). However, T ( $P = 0.001$ ), VD ( $P = 0.001$ ), and VD+T ( $P = 0.001$ ) reduced NFATc1 gene expression in the bone tissue of rats exposed to 1 and 2 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Also, NFATc1 gene expression was significantly lower in the 1H+VD+T group than in the 2H + VD group ( $P = 0.03$ ).

**Conclusions:** It seems that T and VD consumption both alone and synergistically have a reducing effect on NFATc1 as an osteoclast index in rats exposed to 1 and 2 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**Keywords:** Endurance Training, Vitamin D, NFATc1, Bone, Hydrogen Peroxide

## 1. Background

Bone is a dynamic tissue whose homeostasis is regulated by the balance between osteoblasts (bone formation) and osteoclasts (bone breakdown) (1). However, the increase in Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) is one of the factors affecting bone health (1, 2). Increasing ROS causes mitochondrial damage and reduces bone mineralization by binding to membrane proteins, cytosolic proteins, and even DNA in the bone, leading to osteoporosis and fractures (1). Increasing ROS can also lead to the activation of receptor activator of nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B ligand (RANKL). This mechanism is programmed by Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor (TNFR)-associated factor 6 (TRAF-6) and Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate (NAPDH) oxidase 1 (Nox1). Increasing RANKL and macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) augments c-Fos factor expression, and the nuclear factor of activated T-cell cytoplasmic 1 (NFATc1) activates osteoclasts (2, 3). However, bone metabolism depends on the parathyroid hormone, cal-

cium, vitamin D (VD), and micronutrients. Vitamin D contributes to the deposition of calcium in the bone, activation of transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ), inhibition of RANK, NFATc1, and TRAF, and reduction of osteoclast activity (4, 5). Consumption of VD also leads to increased levels of C-terminal telopeptide (CTX), osteocalcin (OC), and bone-specific alkaline phosphatase (bALP) (5). In this regard, research has shown that the use of VD reduces oxidative stress and DNA damage in the bone (6). However, the conditions for using VD depend on factors such as baseline levels of oxidative stress, dosage, and duration of use so that consumption of VD for eight weeks did not change bALP and OC in bone tissue of rats exposed to 1 and 2 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (7). Besides, eight weeks of VD consumption had no significant effect on 5b isoenzyme of tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRACP/5B) and N-telopeptides of type 1 (NTX) in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-poisoned rats (8). Also, VD at a dose of 2,800 IU per day for eight weeks had no significant effect on BALP, CTX, and OC (5).

Due to the role of other factors along with VD on bone metabolism, it seems that this intervention alone is not enough to improve bone homeostasis. On the other hand, researchers have pointed to the role of physical activity combined with proper nutrition in the improvement of various diseases. Exercise increases bone minerals (calcium and phosphorus) by enhancing the secretion of estrogen hormone, increasing the levels of calcitonin hormone, and modulating the parathyroid hormone (7, 8). Also, exercise can modulate osteoclasts under bone loss conditions by activating growth factors, increasing mitochondrial biogenesis, and increasing bone capacity for bone absorption and resorption (9). In this regard, eight weeks of exercise in positive and negative slopes reduced RANKL in ovariectomized (OVX) rats; however, a negative slope training had a more favorable effect on RANKL modulation than did a positive slope (9). Interval and continuous training could decrease the expression of RANKL and bone marrow macrophages in OVX rats; however, the effect of interval training was more favorable than continuous training (10). Studies have shown that eight weeks of aerobic training combined with VD consumption reduces OC expression in rats exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (7). However, eight weeks of aerobic training and VD consumption did not have any interactive effect on the improvement of NTX and TRACP/5B in rats poisoned with 1 and 2 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8).

## 2. Objectives

According to the contradictory findings regarding the effect of VD and the dependence of the effect of training on its type, intensity, and duration following oxidative stress conditions, it seems necessary to conduct fundamental studies to obtain more information about molecular-cellular mechanisms in these two interventions. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the effect of aerobic training (T) and VD consumption on NFATc1 gene expression in bone tissue of rats exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

## 3. Methods

In an experimental study, 50 adult male Wistar rats aged 8-10 weeks and weighing 180 to 220 g were purchased from Pars Animal Food Company, Tehran, Iran, including crude protein 23%, crude fat 3.5% - 4.5%, crude fiber 4% - 4.5%, ash maximum 10%, calcium 0.95% - 1%, phosphorus 0.65% - 0.75%, salt 5% - 5.5%, humidity maximum 10%, lysine 1.15%, methionine 0.33%, methionine + cysteine 0.63%, threonine 0.72%, and tryptophan 0.25%, and transferred to the animal house, with a humidity of 45 to 55%, the dark-light cycle of

12 - 12 hours, and temperature of  $23 \pm 2$  °C. Rats were maintained in cages for one week under standard conditions for adaptation.

The rats were randomly divided into 10 groups including (1) control (C), (2) dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)+ normal saline (sham) (Sh), (3) 1 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (1H), (4) 1H+VD, (5) 1H+T, (6) 1H+VD+T, (7) 2 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (2H), (8) 2H+VD, (9) 2H+T, and (10) 2H+VD+T. Then, rats in the 1H groups received 1 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> intraperitoneally (11), and those in the 2H groups received a dose of 2 mmol/kg (12) three times per week on even days (11). The VD groups were injected daily with 0.5 µg/kg body weight of vitamin D3 diluted in DMSO (13). The T groups performed daily aerobic training on a rodent treadmill for eight weeks (14). At the end of the study period, 48 hours after the last training session, rats were anesthetized with ketamine (50 mg/kg) and xylazine (10 mg/kg) injections, and then bone tissues were extracted to measure the research variables. The NFATc1 gene expression was measured by q-RT-PCR. The sequence of primers for NFATc1 and GAPDH is reported in Table 1. All principles of working with animals were carried out as per the basic principles of the 2008 Helsinki Declaration.

**Table 1.** The Sequence of Primers Used in the Study

Gene	Primer Sequence [5' → 3']
NFATc1	Fwd: GGTAACCTCTGTCTTTCTAACCTTAAGCTC
	Rev: GTGATGACCCAGCATGCACCAGTCACAG
GAPDH	Fwd: GACAACCTTTGGCATCGTGGG
	Rev: ATGCAGGGATGATGTTCTGG

### 3.1. Aerobic Training Protocol

Aerobic training was performed in five sessions per week for eight weeks. The treadmill slope was constant at 10 degrees, but the speed and duration of training gradually increased from 8 m/min for 30 min in the first week to 12 m/min for the same time in the second week, 16 m/min for 45 min per session in the third week, and 20 m/min for 45 min in the fourth week. During the fifth to eighth weeks, the speed remained constant at 20 m/min for 60 min (14).

### 3.2. Statistical Analysis

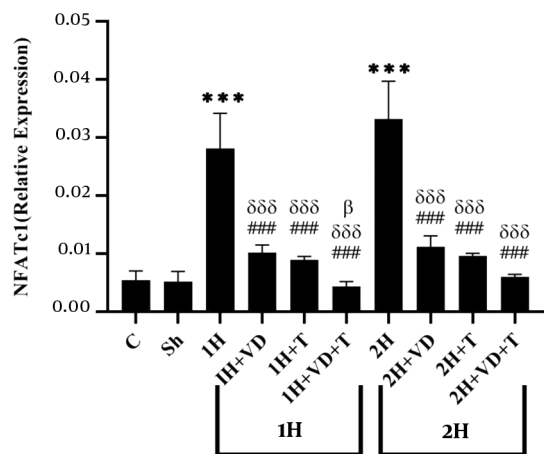
The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to investigate the normal distribution of data and one-way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc test to analyze the data using Graph pad PRISM.8.3.0 software ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

## 4. Results

The mean and standard deviation of NFATc1 levels in the research groups are shown in Figure 1. The results

of the one-way ANOVA showed significant differences in the levels of NFATc1 gene expression between the research groups ( $P = 0.001$ ). The results of the Tukey post hoc test showed no significant difference in the NFATc1 levels between the C group and the Sh group ( $P = 0.99$ ), as well as the 1H group and the 2H group ( $P = 0.22$ ); however, the NFATc1 level was significantly higher in the 1H group than in the C group ( $P = 0.001$ ). Also, the NFATc1 levels were significantly lower in the 1H+VD ( $P = 0.001$ ), 1H+T ( $P = 0.001$ ), and 1H+VD+T ( $P = 0.001$ ) groups than in the 1H group. Besides, the NFATc1 levels were significantly lower in the 2H+VD ( $P = 0.001$ ), 2H+T ( $P = 0.001$ ), and 2H+VD+T ( $P = 0.001$ ) groups than in the 1H group.

The NFATc1 levels were significantly higher in the 2H group than in the C group ( $P = 0.001$ ), but in the 2H+VD ( $P = 0.001$ ), 2H+T ( $P = 0.001$ ), and 2H+VD+T ( $P = 0.001$ ) groups, the NFATc1 levels were significantly lower than in the 2H group. Also, in the 1H+VD ( $P = 0.001$ ), 1H+T ( $P = 0.001$ ), and 1H+VD+T ( $P = 0.001$ ) groups, the NFATc1 levels were significantly lower than in the 2H group. Besides, the NFATc1 level in the 1H+VD+T group was significantly lower than that in the 2H+VD group ( $P = 0.03$ ).



**Figure 1.** NFATc1 levels in 10 research groups. \*\*\* ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) Significant increase compared to the C group; ### ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) Significant decrease compared to the 1H group;  $\delta\delta\delta$  ( $P \leq 0.001$ ) Significant decrease compared to the 2H group;  $\beta$  ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) Significant decrease compared to the 2H+VD group.

## 5. Discussion

The results showed that the NFATc1 gene expression levels were significantly higher in the bone tissue of rats in the 1H and 2H groups than in the control group. Nevertheless, the NFATc1 gene expression levels were significantly lower in the 1H+T and 2H+T groups than in the 1H and 2H

groups. The physiological ROS in the body has biological effects and is neutralized by antioxidants, but high levels of ROS challenge the balance of antioxidant-oxidative stress and lead to damage to various tissues, including bones. By reducing the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx),  $H_2O_2$  leads to a decrease in the efficiency of the antioxidant system, and binding to osteoblast proteins leads to a decrease in their activity. Besides,  $H_2O_2$  inhibits the differentiation and proliferation of osteoblasts by inhibiting the Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 1 (Nrf1) and factor 2 (Nrf2) and inhibiting collagen proteins 1, Runx2, Osx, BMP2, TGF- $\beta$ , and osteocalcin. Also, an increase in expression of inflammatory proteins, such as NF $\kappa$ B, RANK/RANKL, TNF $\alpha$ , TNFR, and TRAF6, can lead to activation of osteoclasts (8, 15, 16).

However, by increasing the blood flow of pericytes, increasing estrogen receptors, reducing oxidative stress, modulating parathyroid hormone and Osteoprotegerin (OPG), reducing the expression of inflammatory factors such as TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-1, reducing NF $\kappa$ B, and modulating IL-6, exercise leads to the inhibition of RANKL and the decrease of TRAP, cathepsin K, DC-STAMP, and NFATc1 gene expression (17). However, the effect of exercise depends on age, gender, and duration of exercise so that six months of moderate-intensity exercise increased the levels of osteocalcin, TGF- $\beta$ , IGF-1, and VD, and decreased the levels of interferon- $\gamma$  and TNF- $\alpha$  in the elderly (18). Besides, 12 weeks of moderate-intensity endurance training improved bone metabolism, calcium, osteocalcin, and bALP in men and women over 65 years of age (19). However, 12 weeks of combined training had no significant effect on the serum levels of RANKL, OPG, RANKL/RANK/OPG, and TNF- $\alpha$  gene expression, but the IL-6 levels decreased in the training group of young college women (17).

In the present study, NFATc1 gene expression levels in the bone tissue of rats were significantly lower in the 1H+VD and 2H+VD groups than in the 1H and 2H groups. Consumption of VD can improve osteoblast cell function by modulating parathyroid and prostaglandin E2, increasing OPG expression, and inhibiting RANK/RANKL; moreover, the inhibition of RANKL inhibits TRAF6, NF- $\kappa$ B, and AP1 and leads to the activation of PLC $\gamma$ , MAP kinases, and NFATc1 and inhibition of osteoclasts (20). Previous studies have shown that eight weeks of VD consumption increased OC in  $H_2O_2$ -exposed rats (7). Moreover, 100 and 500  $nmol.L^{-1}$  concentrations in animal samples and 0.1 or 0.5  $nmol.L^{-1}$  concentrations in the cell culture medium inhibited RANKL and decreased NFATc1 expression, while they increased the number of VD receptors (21). Also, 10 and 100 nM concentrations had a significant effect on increasing calcium, strength, and bone mineral mass (22). Eight weeks of 600 IU vitamin D consumption increased the

parathyroid hormone and alkaline phosphatase in postmenopausal women (23). But, the effect of VD depends on the dose, duration of use, and the presence of other factors in bone metabolism (8). For example, eight weeks of VD consumption did not change NTX and TRACP/5B in the bone tissue of rats exposed to H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8).

In the present study, the NFATc1 gene expression levels in the bone tissue of rats were significantly lower in the 1H+VD+7 and 2H+VD+T groups than in the 1H and 2H groups. The results showed that VD+T reduced the expression of NFATc1; also, NFATc1 expression was significantly lower in the 1H+VD+T group than in the 2H+VD group. Exercise leads to a decrease in NFATc1 gene expression (17) by increasing the blood flow of pericytes, improving the estrogen metabolism, reducing oxidative stress, affecting hormonal modulation, increasing OPG, reducing inflammatory factors and RANKL (17). Consumption of VD reduces the expression of NFATc1 by modulating prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>, increasing OPG expression, inhibiting inflammatory factors and their receptors, API, and activating PLCG and MAP kinases (20). No study was found that specifically examined the effect of exercise-VD interaction on NFATc1 expression, but the effect of these two interventions depends on initial bone health, duration of exercise, dose of VD, and other bone metabolic indicators. Studies have shown that exercise combined with 600 IU vitamin D increased the parathyroid hormone and alkaline phosphatase in postmenopausal women (23). However, T and VD consumption did not have a significant effect on Balp, OC, NTX, and TRACP/5B in rats exposed to 1 and 2 mm H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (7, 8). Nonetheless, T increased NTX in the bone marrow of rats exposed to 2 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (8). Exercise with hormonal and metabolic adaptations appears to be more desirable than VD consumption alone. Therefore, the synergistic effect of T and VD is probably more desirable than those of VD and T alone.

The lack of the comparison of our results with those of studies that specifically examined the NFATc1 levels was among the limitations of the present study. Also, due to the effect of oxidative stress on antioxidant enzymes, we were unable to measure RANKL, TNF- $\alpha$ , OPG, and bone metabolic markers, such as bALP and osteocalcin, which was another limitation of this study. Therefore, it is suggested that future studies examine these variables along with osteoclast activity. Due to the involvement of NFATc1 in the process of osteoclast activation, we were unable to measure osteoblast markers, bone mineral mass, and bone strength, which was the other research limitations of the present study. Therefore, it is suggested that future studies assess the balance between osteoblasts and osteoclasts, along with the assessment of strength and minerals.

In conclusion, it seems that T and VD consumption,

alone or synergistically, have some reducing effects on NFATc1 as an osteoclast index in the bone tissue of rats exposed to 1 and 2 mmol/kg H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

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## Footnotes

**Authors' Contribution:** Laboratory studies and tests: N H; Study and review: S A H; Analysis and interpretation of data: H M and S A H.

**Conflict of Interests:** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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