

Boosted Anti-Inflammatory Profile of Alaskan Sled Dogs After Consumption of Acute Doses of Wild Alaskan Blueberries

Abigail Jensen, Kriya Dunlap Department of Biology and Wildlife, University of Alaska Fairbanks



Abstract

Sled dogs are incredibly resilient animals that are integral to Alaska's culture. However, previous studies have shown that sled dogs, like humans, are prone to the negative effects of exhaustive exercise which include mild inflammation and muscular damage. Exhaustive exercise induces an altered cytokine (anti-inflammatory) profile. [3]. Interleukin 10 (IL-10) has been shown to increase with exercise in human and non-human animal species. [1] This experiment elucidates the role of wild Alaskan blueberries and inflammatory responses in dogs using IL-10 in blood samples from sled dogs before and after a 20-minute run at 75% VO2 max was measured using ELISA. BioTek Gen 5 and GraphPad Prism 9 software was used to analyze raw data. There was a significant difference between the control/before run and treatment/after run (p<0.05). The increased concentration of IL-10 in these groups suggests that diet interventions involving wild Alaskan blueberries in canines increases overall immune response.

Introduction

- Alaskan sled dogs, like humans, are prone to mild inflammation and muscular damage. This can induce an altered cytokine profile. [3]
- IL-10 is strongly linked to increase with exercise in human and nonhuman animal species. [1]
- Dietary supplements enriched antioxidants can reduce oxidative stress and has positive effects in long-term exercise performance and recovery.
 [2]

Eight sled dogs used for timed sprint races were run in two phases: control and treatment. For the control phase, the group (n=8) was run with their normal diet and a protein supplement. In treatment, the dogs were fed a weight-dependent (2g blueberries/ kg body weight) number of Alaskan blueberries twelve hours before timed exercise, as shown in *Table 1*. Blood was drawn immediately before and after the timed exercise trial, flash frozen, and stored in a -80°C freezer. An ELISA assay was then run to measure IL-10 concentrations in duplicate. BioTek Gen 5 software produced raw data, optical density (OD). Statistical analysis was run by Graphpad Prism 9 to analyze obtained absorbance values. Statistical differences compared to the control group were determined with the posthoc Dunnett's multiple comparisons test.

Subject	Weight (lbs)	Sex	Blueberry Dosage (g)
1	93.0 lbs	Male	82.0 g
2	84.0 lbs	Neutered Male	74.0 g
3	72.6 lbs	Male	64.0 g
4	69.0 lbs	Male	61.0 g
5	57.4 lbs	Female	50.5 g
6	50.0 lbs	Female	44.0 g
7	50.0 lbs	Female	44.0 g
8	62.0 lbs	Female	55.0 g

 Table 1. Canine test subjects, weight, sex, and weight-adjusted acute blueberry dosage (g).

Results

ns

Figure 4. Bar graph results of Canine IL-10 levels. A significant

difference was observed after treatment and after exercise, compared to

ns

2.0

ation (pg/mL)

control, before exercise (p < 0.05).

IL-10 Concentrations From Varying Exercise Trials





Figure 1. Wild Alaskan Blueberries. Figure 2. Preparing to run.

Methods

Conclusion

- IL-10 concentrations increased after the exercise and blueberry treatment. This suggest that The increased concentration of IL-10 in these groups suggests that diet interventions involving wild Alaskan blueberries in canines increases overall immune response.
- There was not a significant difference between the control trial before and after exercise. This could be due to the timing of the exercise period, as it is currently understood that the longer a subject exerts itself, the greater the concentration of IL-10 will accumulate [1]
- The advanced medicinal properties of Alaskan-sourced blueberries could provide an economical niche for Alaskan farmers, strengthening the relationship between Alaskan tradition, agriculture, and One Health.

Future Research

• Due to an increasing IL-10 concentrations after exercise and wild Alaskan blueberry supplementation, it may be beneficial to replicate the experiment with a larger sample size.

Acknowledgements

- Research reported in this publication was supported (whole or in part) by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number P20GM130443. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.
- Kriya Dunlap Lab
- Department of Biology and Wildlife

References

- Cabral-Santos, C., Lima Junior, E. A., Fernandes, I. M. da C., Pinto, R. Z., Rosa-Neto, J. C., Bishop, N. C., & Lira, F. S. (2018). Interleukin-10 responses from acute exercise in healthy subjects: A systematic review. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 234(7), 9956–9965. https://doi.org/10.1002/jcp.27920
- Taherkhani, S., Suzuki, K., & Castell, L. (2020). A Short Overview of Changes in Inflammatory Cytokines and Oxidative Stress in Response to Physical Activity and Antioxidant Supplementation. Antioxidants, 9(9), 886. https://doi.org/10.3390/antiox9090886
- 3.von Pfeil, D. J. F., Cummings, B. P., Loftus, J. P., Levine, C. B., Mann, S., Downey, R. L., Griffitts, C., & Wakshlag, J. J. (2015). Evaluation of plasma inflammatory cytokine concentrations in racing sled dogs. The Canadian Veterinary Journal = La Revue Veterinaire Canadienne, 56(12), 1252–1256. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26663920/

Contact Information Abby Jensen University of Alaska Fairbanks Department of Biology and Wildlife adjensen2@alaska.edu Slide 2

LMO TITLE: -Must include your findings from your experiment. Lani Megliola, 2022-12-00T18-38:05.279 LM1 ABSTRACT: -Why should people care about your research? Your first sentence should hook your audience. Usually diseases and such things that may affect an individual will grab their attention. Lani Megliola, 2022-12-09T18·///·2/ 015 LM2 -Please be mindfull that the body of the poster must be the same font size. Also the font must be in Times New Roman. Lani Megliola, 2022-12-09T23:41:18.890