# Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition

### Poster presentation

## Consuming a supplement containing branched-chain amino acids during a resistance-training program increases lean mass, muscle strength and fat loss

Jim Stoppani<sup>\*1</sup>, Timothy Scheett<sup>2</sup>, James Pena<sup>1</sup>, Chuck Rudolph<sup>3</sup> and Derek Charlebois<sup>3</sup>

Address: <sup>1</sup>Weider Research Group, Woodland Hills, CA, USA, <sup>2</sup>College of Charleston, Charleston, SC, USA and <sup>3</sup>Ekawa Performance Training, Huntington Beach, CA, USA

Email: Jim Stoppani\* - jstoppani@weiderpub.com \* Corresponding author

from 2009 International Society of Sports Nutrition Conference and Expo New Orleans, LA, USA. 14–15 June 2009

Published: 31 July 2009

Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition 2009, 6(Suppl 1):PI doi:10.1186/1550-2783-6-SI-PI

This abstract is available from: http://www.jissn.com/content/6/S1/P1

© 2009 Stoppani et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

#### Background

A randomized, double-blind study was performed to evaluate the efficacy of consuming a supplement containing branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs) during an eightweek resistance-training program.

#### **Methods**

Thirty-six strength-trained males with a minimum of two years resistance-training experience (25.5 yrs, 177.7 cm, 85.2 kg and 9.3% body fat) were randomly assigned to receive either 14 grams of BCAAs (n = 12), 28 grams of whey protein (n = 12), or 28 grams of carbohydrates from a sports drink (n = 12) while performing an eight-week resistance-training program. Participants followed a periodized, whole-body training program that involved training all major muscle groups once per week using a fourday training split. Subjects body weight, body composition, and 10-rep max on the bench press and squat were determined before and after the eight-week training program. Subjects followed a standardized diet while following the program.

#### Results

All groups had a 100% compliance with the study protocol. The BCAA group experienced a significantly greater gain in body weight than the whey group  $(2 \pm 1 \text{ kg vs. } 1 \pm 1 \text{ kg}; p < 0.02)$  and the carbohydrate group  $(2 \pm 1 \text{ kg vs. } 1$ 

 $\pm$  1 kg; p < 0.01). For lean mass, the BCAA group gained significantly greater lean mass than the whey group  $(4 \pm 1)$ kg vs.  $2 \pm 1$  kg; p < 0.01) and the carbohydrate group (4  $\pm$ 1 kg vs.  $1 \pm 1$  kg; p < 0.01). The whey group also gained significantly more lean mass than the carbohydrate group  $(2 \pm 1 \text{ kg vs. } 1 \pm 1 \text{ kg; } p < 0.02)$ . BCAA group decreased their percent body fat significantly more than the whey group  $(2 \pm 1\% \text{ vs. } 1 \pm 1\%; \text{ p} = 0.039)$  and the carbohydrate group  $(2 \pm 1\% \text{ vs. } 1 \pm 1\%; p < 0.01)$ . Muscular strength was significantly greater in the BCAA group on the 10-RM bench press than the whey group  $(6 \pm 3 \text{ kg vs. } 3 \pm 2 \text{ kg; p})$ < 0.01) and the carbohydrate group (6 ± 3 kg vs. 2 ± 2 kg; p < 0.01). For the squat, the BCAA group gained significantly more strength on their 10-RM than the whey group  $(11 \pm 5 \text{ kg vs. } 5 \pm 3 \text{ kg; } p < 0.01)$  and the carbohydrate group  $(11 \pm 5 \text{ kg vs. } 3 \pm 2 \text{ kg; } p < 0.01)$ .

#### Conclusion

Ingestion of a supplement containing BCAAs while following an 8-week resistance training program resulted in a greater decrease in percent body fat, an increase in lean mass, and 10-RM strength gains on the bench press and squat vs. ingestion of a whey supplement or a sports drink. In addition, the ingestion of a whey protein supplement resulted in greater lean mass gains than ingestion of a sports drink.

**Open Access** 

#### Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Scivation, Inc., Graham, NC, for funding this research.

