Is gastric ulceration different in normal and malnourished rats?

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Protein malnutrition can adversely affect all tissues. The aim of the present study was to test the hypothesis that protein deprivation influences gastric ulcer formation, as well as metabolism and organ growth, in rats. In the present study, there was a significant reduction in the body and organ weight of rats fed a low-protein diet (P<0.001). Malnourished rats were less susceptible to ulceration of the gastric mucosa in ethanol and indomethacin models of acute gastric ulcers when compared with rats fed a normoproteic diet (17 % protein). Mucus production and prostaglandin E₂ formation increased in malnourished rats, possibly explaining the lower number of acute ulcers in these animals. Pylorus ligation altered gastric juice composition (increased pH and gastric volume, and decreased total acid concentration) in the animal group fed a low-protein diet compared with the group fed a diet containing 17 % protein (P<0.05). The gastric mucosa was more damaged in malnourished rats than in normal rats evaluated for 14 d after acetic acid injection (P<0.001). Malnourished rats exhibited resistance to acute gastric lesions, owing to an increase in prostaglandin GE₂ release and mucus secretion, which protected their gastric mucosa. This phenomenon was not seen in subchronic gastric ulceration.

Anti-ulcer activity: Malnourishment: Cytoprotection: Gastric ulcers

Malnutrition induces a variety of metabolic disturbances in man and other mammals, some of which may be mediated by endocrine gland dysfunction. Hormonal changes may play a major role in adaptation to acute or chronic stress due to protein deficiency (Das et al. 1998). Malnutrition is associated with impaired insulin secretion in response to glucose and other secretagogues, as well as alterations in carbohydrate metabolism (Okitolonda et al. 1987; Carneiro et al. 1995). Exposure to malnutrition during early life may have immediate and long-term consequences in later life. Studies in animals have shown that maternal protein restriction during pregnancy and lactation can adversely affect the offspring (Hales & Barker, 1992). Such malnutrition may affect the growth of various organ systems differently. In early intra-uterine life, malnutrition tends to produce small but normally proportioned offspring, whereas at later stages of development, it causes a selective restriction of organ growth and function (Weaver et al. 1998). In general, the earlier malnutrition occurs in the life of mammals, the more likely it is to exert permanent effects on mammalian body weight and organ growth. A restriction of nutrient supply affects rapidly dividing cells and can lead to an irreversible limitation to organ growth and function. The sensitivity of different organs and tissues to the effects of malnutrition at different stages of growth and differentiation has led to the concept of ‘programming’, whereby a stimulus or insult occurring in a critical period may have lasting or lifelong effects (Lucas, 1990).

Maternal dietary restriction during pregnancy and lactation causes diminished growth of the gastrointestinal tract organs and reduces enzyme activity in the small intestinal mucosa (Young et al. 1987). There have, however, been no studies of the long-term effects of perinatal malnutrition on the structure and function of the digestive system in adulthood. The purpose of the present study was to test the hypothesis that protein deprivation influences gastric ulcer formation as well as metabolism and organ growth in rats.

Materials and methods

Drugs

Ethanol, acetic acid, NaHCO₃, MgCl₂, sodium acetate, NaOH, alcian blue, sucrose and Na₂PO₄ were acquired from Allkimia (Campinas, Brazil), and indomethacin was obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Indomethacin was prepared in sodium bicarbonate (5 %). All reagents were of the highest purity commercially available. Appropriate dilutions of these substances were prepared just before use.

Abbreviation: PGE₂, prostaglandin E₂.

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Animals

Female Wistar rats (90 d old) from the Central Animal House of the State University of Campinas (CEMIB-UNICAMP; São Paulo, Brazil) were used. After mating, the pregnant animals were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group was maintained on a diet containing 60 g protein/kg (low-protein diet), and the other group was fed 170 g protein/kg (normal protein diet) from the first day of pregnancy until the end of lactation (Reeves et al. 1993; Table 1). The lower-protein and normal protein diets (6 and 17 % protein, respectively) were based on the AIN-93 report (see Reeves et al. 1993), which establishes dietary standards for nutritional studies on laboratory rodents.

During the experiment, the mother rats were fed ad libitum their respective diets and allowed free access to water. The rats were housed in cages and maintained on a 12 h light–dark cycle at 24°C. Animal food intake was monitored daily. At 25 d old, the pups were weaned and maintained on the maternal diet. After 90 d, normal and malnourished rats were used in experiments to assess anti-ulcerogenic activity and mechanism. All the rats were weighed weekly for 1 month to obtain a growth curve. The experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee and were conducted following the recommendations of the Canadian Council on Animal Care (Olfert et al. 1993).

Anti-ulcerogenic activity

Ethanol-induced ulcers. The ethanol-induced ulcer assay was performed according to the method of Morimoto et al. (1991). Normal and malnourished male rats (weighing 150–200 g and 90–120 g, respectively) were fasted for 24 h before the experiment but were allowed free access to water. A volume of 1 ml 99.5 % ethanol was given orally to each rat. Thirty minutes after receiving ethanol, the rats were killed by cervical dislocation, their stomachs were removed and opened along the greater curvature. Gastric glandular segments were removed and their stomachs then being removed and opened along the greater curvature, their stomachs were removed and the ulcerative index was determined.

Acetic acid-induced gastric ulcers. The experiments were conducted as described by Takagi et al. (1969). Normal and malnourished rats were deprived of food for 24 h. A laparotomy was performed under anaesthesia through a midline epigastric incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision. After stomach exposure, acetic acid (0.05 ml 30 % v/w) was carefully injected into the subserosal layer on the glandular incision.

Table 1. A low-protein (6 % protein) diet was compared with AIN-93* formulated for rodents in growth, gestation and lactation conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Normal protein (AIN-93) (170 g protein/kg)</th>
<th>Low protein (60 g protein/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casein</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize starch</td>
<td>397.0</td>
<td>480.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose maize starch</td>
<td>130.5</td>
<td>159.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>121.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean oil</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral mix (AIN-93)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin mix (AIN-93)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Cystine</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choline chloride</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For a detailed composition, see Reeves et al. (1993).
performed between 09.00 and 11.00 hours. Groups of at least seven rats received indomethacin (20 mg/kg subcutaneously) dissolved in 5% NaHCO₃, pH 8.3. Thirty minutes after treatment, the animals were killed by cervical dislocation, and their abdomens were opened. Samples of stomach corpus (full thickness) were excised, weighed and suspended in 1 ml 10 mm sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7-4. The stomach glandular tissue was finely minced with scissors and then incubated at 37°C for 20 min. The prostaglandin content of the buffer was measured using an enzyme immunoassay (RPN222; Amersham, Little Chalfont, Bucks). This experiment was conducted according to the method of Curtis et al. (1995).

**Blood collection**

Heparinised blood samples were collected from the retro-orbital plexus of normal and malnourished rats (Krous, 1980) and stored in test tubes at 0°C for 4 h. The tubes were subsequently centrifuged at 3000 rpm, at 6°C for 10 min, and the sera obtained were stored at 20°C until used.

**Determination of corticosterone and somatostatin**

Concentrations of corticosterone (Mattingly, 1962) and somatostatin (Yago et al. 1998) were determined in serum collected from normal and malnourished rats. These sera were assessed using radioimmunoassay (ICN Biomedicals, Costa Mesa, CA, USA and EURO-DIAGNOSTICA, Malmö Sweden, respectively). Results were expressed as µg/100 plasma of corticosterone and pmol/l of somatostatin, respectively.

**Autopsy and organ weighing**

After killing, the organs of normal and malnourished rats were weighed to assess differences in growth.

**Statistical analysis**

The results were expressed as means with their standard errors. Statistical significance was determined by the Student’s t test, and the significance level was set at P<0.05. All statistical analyses were carried out using the Statistica software, version 5.1 (Statsoft Inc. Tulsa, OK, USA).

**Results**

**Body weight**

After weaning, normal and malnourished rats were weighed weekly for 1 month. The growth curve obtained indicated that normal rats had a significant increase in body weight compared with malnourished rats (P<0.001; Fig. 1).

**Organ weight in normal and malnourished rats**

Malnourished rats had a significant decrease (P<0.0001) in organ weight compared with normal animals (Table 2).

**Dosage of corticosterone and somatostatin concentrations**

Before ulcer induction, corticosterone levels were significantly higher in malnourished rats (44·0 (SEM 1·22) µg/100 ml plasma) than in normal rats (11·0 (SEM 1·9) µg/100 ml plasma; P<0.001). After ulcer induction, corticosterone levels, after two-tailed statistical analysis, were unchanged in both groups (42·3 (SEM 1·4) µg and 10·3 (SEM 1·83) µg/100 ml plasma (P<0.001) in malnourished and normal rats, respectively). Somatostatin levels before and after ethanol-induced damage to the gastric mucosa were the same in both groups of rats (10·0 (SEM 1·89) pmol/l and 10·2 (SEM 2·0) pmol/l, respectively).

**Anti-ulcerogenic activity**

**Ethanol and indomethacin-induced ulcers.** The oral administration of ethanol to normal rats produced the expected and characteristic zonal necrotising mucosal lesions, whereas no such lesions were seen in malnourished rats. Therefore, in normal rats, gastric lesions caused by ethanol were more severe than malnourished rats (P<0.001).

In normal rats, indomethacin-induced gastric ulcers showed punctuated necrotic lesions in the glandular portion of the stomach. No such lesions were seen in malnourished rats. In this experimental model, malnourished rats had a smaller number of gastric ulcers than normal rats (P<0.05). These last results suggest that prostaglandin production had a major role in protecting the mucosa of malnourished rats (Table 5).

**Acetic acid-induced gastric ulcers.** The administration of 30% acetic acid produced large, deep ulcers in the glandular portion of the stomach in normal and malnourished rats. Table 3 shows that gastric lesions caused by acetic acid were more
severe in malnourished animals than in normal rats, but no difference was found in tissue pH ($P < 0.001$).

On the fifteenth day after acetic acid administration, the rats showed signs of less ulceration. These lesions, which had a punched-out appearance with steeped walls and loss of the floor, were more severe in malnourished rats. The external surface of the ulcerated region strongly adhered to the liver, which formed part of the ulcer base. Ulcer margins were poorly defined and slightly elevated as a result of submucosal oedema.

**Prostaglandin synthesis and gastric wall mucus**

Fig. 2 shows that malnourished rats had a higher prostaglandin E$_2$ (PGE$_2$) production than normal rats, while indomethacin inhibited PGE$_2$ formation in both groups. Twice the amount of mucus was produced by the gastric mucosa of malnourished rats compared with normal rats (1·8 (SEM 1·2) g and 0·8 (SEM 1·34) g, respectively; $n$ 8; $P < 0·001$).

**Shaw ulcer**

The administration of 12% Tween 80 to pylorus-ligated animals significantly altered gastric volume, pH and gastric acid content in malnourished animals compared with normal animals ($P < 0·05$), respectively (Table 4).

**Discussion**

Malnourishment initially affects tissues with a rapid cell turnover such as the intestinal mucosa, whereas the nervous system, stomach and pancreas are often the last organs to be affected (Sant’ana et al. 1997). A low-protein diet administered to the mother rat up to the end of the suckling period results in pups with a decreased body weight at birth and during weaning (Latorraca et al. 1999). In addition, there is a permanent reduction in the size of tissues and organs, including the pancreas and stomach (Desai et al. 1996).

In the present study, we examined the effects of perinatal protein restriction on the gastrointestinal tract. After weaning, body weight gain was significantly higher in normal rats than in malnourished rats, indicating that maternal protein restriction during pregnancy and lactation adversely affected the offspring (Fig. 1). Malnourishment affects the digestive system in early life and may exert long-term effects on body weight. As shown in Table 2, rats subjected to protein restriction experienced marked effects on organ weight in early life, in comparison to normoproteic (control) rats.

Malnourished rats had elevated plasma corticosterone levels compared with normal rats, probably as a result of stress during pregnancy and lactation. Stone et al. (1986) observed that stress reduced the sensitivity of the rat cerebral cortex to noradrenaline, suggesting that an increase in the plasma levels of adrenocortical hormones could mediate the effects of stress. Corticosterone, the major adrenal steroid secreted by the rat, is released via catecholamine action during repeated stress related to malnutrition.

The gastrointestinal hormone somatostatin had a protective effect in various experimental models of gastric mucosal injury, i.e. ethanol and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (Karmeli et al. 1994). As shown in our work, the oral administration of ethanol (Table 5) produced characteristic zonal necrotising mucosal lesions, probably by promoting acid secretion and histamine release. In both groups of rats, histological examination also revealed damage to the oxyntic mucosa. Normal and malnourished rats showed low somatostatin levels, which failed to protect their gastric tissue from damage.

In the healthy human stomach and duodenum, there is a balance between the potential of gastric acid and pepsin to damage gastric mucosal cells and the ability of these cells to protect themselves from injury (Bagchi et al. 1999). Disruption of the balance results from a breakdown of the normal mucosal defence mechanisms (Forsell, 1988). Several mechanisms are believed to be important

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**Table 3.** Acetic acid-induced gastric ulcer in normal and malnourished rats treated for 14 d with 12% Tween 80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Normoproteic rats (n 11)</th>
<th>Malnourished rats (n 13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesion area (mm²)</td>
<td>26·3 ± 1·59</td>
<td>51·9 ± 1·20***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>3·0 ± 0·25</td>
<td>2·0 ± 0·80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean values were significantly different from those for the normal-protein group: * $P < 0·05$; *** $P < 0·001$ (Student’s $t$ test).

**Table 4.** Biochemical parameters of gastric juice (volume, total gastric acid and pH) obtained from pylorus-ligated rats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rats</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Gastric juice (ml)</th>
<th>Total gastric acid (mEq/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normoproteic</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnourished</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean values were significantly different from those for the group: * $P < 0·05$ (Student’s $t$ test).

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Fig. 2. Gastric prostaglandin E$_2$ (PGE$_2$) production in normal (A) and malnourished (B) rats in the absence (sham; [ ]) and presence of indomethacin (Indo; [Ⅲ]). For details of diets and procedures, see p. 2 of proofs. Values are means with their standard errors represented by vertical bars for eight animals per treatment group. Mean values were significantly different from those for the sham group: *** $P < 0·001$ (Student’s $t$ test).
in protecting the gastric mucosa from damage, including mucus formation, mucosal blood flow, cell renewal and bicarbonate production (D’Souza & Dhume, 1991).

The extent of ethanol-induced damage to the rat gastric mucosa correlated with degranulating mast cell content (Diel & Szabo 1986), a source of several neuropeptides and inflammatory mediators, including histamine and leukotrienes. Ethanol-induced ulcers were not prevented by antisecretory agents such as cimetidine but were inhibited by agents that enhanced mucusal defense factors such as PGE2 (Robert et al. 1979). Malnourished rats usually had a lower number of ulcers than normal rats, owing to an increased production of protective factors, for example, mucus and PGE2 (Fig. 2). Among the many factors that may contribute to the gastroprotective actions of prostaglandins are phospholipid stimulation, mucus and bicarbonate secretion, maintenance of gastric blood flow during exposure to an irritant factor, inhibition of inflammatory mediator release from mast cells and inhibition of free-radical production (Sun et al. 1991).

Adaptation of malnourished rats to stress caused by intra-uterine malnutrition may explain the lower number of ulcers observed in these rodents. Therefore, the increase in mucus and PGE2 formation and higher plasma corticosterone levels are survival mechanisms against adverse factors (Weaver et al. 1991). Stress hormones contribute to a hypermetabolic state that may produce a significant and dangerous body weight loss in malnourished rats. The gastrointestinal tract thus has an extraordinary capacity for adaptation (Klein & McKenzie, 1993). Several studies have shown a severe reduction in gastric mucosal blood flow after treatment with indomethacin, a typical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug that inhibits cyclo-oxygenase. As a result, both mucosal prostaglandin levels and mucosal blood circulation decrease (Trevelthick et al. 1995).

We could observe that subchronic gastric ulcers were more pronounced in malnourished rats because their low protein concentration impaired ulcer healing or favoured gastric ulcer formation (Table 3). According to Szabo & Vincze (2000), growth factors stimulate cellular elements involved in ulcer healing, for example, angiogenesis, granular tissue formation and re-epithelialisation. Basic fibroblast growth factor accelerates the healing of experimental gastric ulcers, as well as recovery from chronic erosive gastritis (Motilva et al. 1996). In our study, epidermal growth factor mRNA was not detected in the gastric mucosa of normal and malnourished rats (data not shown), so this result may reflect the absence of gastric healing in these rats. Similarly, in their experiments, Konturek et al. (1998) found no increase in the epidermal growth factor mRNA content of the gastric mucosa.

The gastrointestinal tract in protein-restricted rats is adaptive and responds to pathological and physiological challenges, with the gastric mucosa being constantly renewed (Klein & McKenzie, 1993). Intestinal length ensures that even when a considerable portion is lost, it still has an adequate surface area to meet the nutritional demands of the animal (Weaver et al. 1991).

Pyloric ligature caused a significant increase in the volume and pH of the gastric juice, decreasing gastric acidity in malnourished rats (Table 4). Prostanoids are probably involved in the accumulation of fluid in the gastric lumen. Mucus and PGE2 can significantly increase gastric volume in malnourished rats, as discussed earlier.

We conclude that malnourished rats subjected to acute gastric ulceration showed less mucosal damage than normal rats, because the former had a larger luminal production of PGE2 and mucus, thereby increasing the volume of gastric juice. This situation is related to adaptations that occur during intra-uterine malnutrition. In subchronic experiments, malnutrition complicates the prevention of gastric ulcer formation and delays recovery. In malnourished rats, there is severe ulcer formation because stress and low dietary protein intake make the mucosa more susceptible to damage.

Acknowledgements

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References


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