

Nutritional Weight Loss Therapy with Cooked Bean Powders Regulates Serum Lipids and Biochemical Analytes in Overweight and Obese Dogs

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Abstract

Background: Emerging evidence supports that dry bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) intake promotes weight loss and regulates blood lipids. Overweight and obese dogs represent a novel translational model for diet controlled evaluation of dry beans and for assessing the effects of bean intake on serum biomarkers of weight loss. Our objective was to evaluate changes in serum biomarkers associated with weight loss after four weeks of cooked navy bean or black bean powder intake (25% weight/weight) compared to an isocaloric, macro and micronutrient matched control diet in overweight/obese dogs.

Methods: Thirty client-owned, adult dogs of diverse breeds were randomized to 1 of 3 dietary study groups at the Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital. Body weights were measured weekly and a blood serum chemistry panel was performed at baseline and 2 and 4 weeks post intervention.

Results: Average percent weight lost after 4 weeks for dogs consuming the control diet was 4.20% (\pm 0.88), 5.22% (\pm 0.91) for dogs consuming the black bean diet, and 6.52% (\pm 0.95) for dogs consuming the navy bean diet. Serum cholesterol decreased by an average of 17 mg/ml ($P < 0.02$) in the control group, 40 mg/dl ($P < 0.001$) in black bean group, and 54 mg/dl ($P < 0.001$) in the navy bean group. Triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein, and low-density lipoprotein were also changed in bean groups compared to control. Furthermore, serum blood urea nitrogen was decreased in the navy bean group, creatinine was increased in both bean groups, alkaline phosphatase was decreased in the black bean group, and total protein, aspartate aminotransferase, and total bilirubin were decreased in the control group at 4 weeks compared to baseline.

Conclusion: Overweight and obese canines represent an advanced translational model and dietary bean intake regulates lipid metabolism in overweight and obese dogs.

Keywords: Dogs; Obesity; Weight loss; Beans; Biomarkers; Lipids; Cholesterol

Abbreviations: BCS: Body Condition Score; CSU VTH: Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital; BW: Body Weight; ME: Metabolizable Energy; BUN: Blood Urea Nitrogen; ALP: Alkaline Phosphatase; ALT: Alanine Aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate Aminotransferase; GGT: Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase; LDL: Low Density Lipoprotein; HDL: High Density Lipoprotein; TG: Triglycerides

Introduction

Over 35% of American adults are obese [1] with the consequence that obesity has now surpassed smoking as the leading cause of preventable disease in the U.S. [2]. Companion animal obesity is estimated at 30 – 40% [3] and mirrors the obesity epidemic in humans. Similarities between dogs and humans with obesity associated comorbidities also exist for osteoarthritis, diabetes, nephropathy, cancer, and dyslipidemia [4-7]. Dogs represent an advanced translational model for cancer treatment [8,9] and other disease management therapies [10-12] and have been used extensively to evaluate surgical methods such as endoscopic pyloric suturing [13], reversible gastric restriction implants [14], and gastric bypass techniques [15]. Additionally, dogs have been shown to be successful models for evaluating protein intake, solving the nutritional mysteries behind pellagra and rickets [16] as well as evaluating effects of diet on brain physiology [17]. Pet dogs are especially relevant for evaluating nutritional weight loss therapies because they experience naturally occurring weight gain in the same home and living environment as humans. Companion dogs have similarities to human disease when compared to colony dogs possibly due to the role of environmental factors, including variable diets

[18-20]. Furthermore, recent reports identified biomarkers of canine obesity with similarities to human biomarkers such as blood lipid values that change with weight loss [3,21,22]. While many nutritional intervention strategies exist for weight loss, epidemiological studies reveal that legume consumption promotes satiety and is more effective for weight loss than calorie restriction alone [23]. Beans have also been shown to improve nutrient intake levels and regulate body weights and waist circumferences in humans providing additional weight management benefits [24]. In addition to weight loss, beans have also shown to harbor chronic disease fighting properties for obesity related conditions such as heart disease [25,26], diabetes [27], cancer [28-30], and dyslipidemia [31-33]. While studies investigating the role of beans for weight loss in dogs have not been previously performed, we have established the safety and digestibility of beans as a novel ingredient for inclusion in healthy adult dog diets [34]. Changes in dietary patterns, such as a calorie restricted diets lead to weight reduction; however the role of diet composition during the weight loss process merits research

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attention [23]. Given that cooked beans are a novel food ingredient for dogs, this study was conducted to evaluate whether eating beans as a major staple diet ingredient will alter metabolic parameters compared to dogs not consuming beans. We hypothesized that a 25% weight/weight bean based diet improves the metabolic status of dogs compared to control diets during comparable weight loss.

Materials and Methods

The Colorado State University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approved all clinical trial operations, animal care procedures, and collection of biological samples for analysis before beginning the study.

Study design

Thirty overweight or obese, clinically healthy, client owned adult dogs of different breeds were individually randomized based on their baseline Body Condition Score (BCS) into 1 of 3 diet groups (control, black bean, or navy bean). This prospective controlled dietary intervention trial screened a total of 40 dogs. Both the owner and clinician were blinded to which diet the dog was consuming. Dogs were transitioned onto their assigned study diet over a 4 day period; this was accomplished by mixing increasing proportions of the study diet with decreasing proportions for their normal diet over the 4 days period. Blood samples were collected at baseline and at 2 and 4 weeks post intervention. At the end of the 4 weeks dogs were transitioned over a 4 days period to their original diets. A signed consent form and medical history were required before enrolling in the study. The owner was required to bring the dog to the CSU VTH for weekly body weight (BW) checks and biweekly for physical exams, BCS monitoring, and blood collection. Owners were required to feed the dog only the study diets in amounts that were calculated to achieve weight loss, and to record daily food intake and fecal scores. Exercise was recorded; however no changes in exercise activity were required for the study. A medical history form was completed by the owner at weeks 2 and 4 of the study to assess changes in the dogs' health and behavior, such as vomiting or diarrhea, flatulence, energy level, as well as to assess palatability of the study diet.

Inclusion/Exclusion criteria

Dogs between the ages of 2 to 7 years with a BW of at least 10 kg and a BCS of at least 6 on a 9 point scale [35] were eligible to participate in this clinical trial. Dogs were required to have normal biochemical and hematological values and normal thyroid function as determined by a screening total thyroxine (T4) test. If total thyroxine levels were below the lower limit of normal, a full canine thyroid panel, including thyroid stimulating hormone, thyroid globulin autoantibodies, and free thyroxine by dialysis, was performed to ensure adequate thyroid function. Dogs were excluded if they had hypothyroidism, dietary allergies, prior or current cancer history or other major medical illnesses, or had been administered antibiotics or analgesics within one month of starting the diet. Concomitant medications were not allowed while on study, with the exception of heartworm preventative.

Diet compositions

All diets were formulated to meet the Association of American Feed Control Officials nutrient and energy requirements for adult dogs [36]. Table 1 shows the nutrient profiles of the control and 25% weight/weight black and navy bean diets. Staple ingredients such as wheat, corn, and pork and bone meal were adjusted to account for the inclusion of bean powders (Vegefull; ADM Edible Bean Specialties,

Table 1: Nutrient profiles of canine weight loss diets. Values are presented on a dry matter basis, with the exception of moisture, which is presented on an as-fed-basis.

Nutrient	Control	Black Bean	Navy Bean
Moisture, %	4.98	4.41	5.04
Protein, %	27.99	28.14	27.70
Fat Acid Hydrolysis, %	8.84	8.47	8.42
Crude Fiber, %	4.10	4.50	3.90
Gross Energy, Kcal/g	4.74	4.57	4.61

Table 2: Demographics of thirty overweight dogs fed weight loss diets.

Parameter	Control		Black Bean		Navy Bean		P Value
	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	
Age, years ¹	5.8	0.4	4.3	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.12
Weight, kg ¹	33.0	4.5	26.7	3.2	28.8	3.6	0.50
	Number of Dogs						
Sex ²							0.53
Female	7		6		4		
Male	3		4		6		
BCS ³							0.45
6-7	7		4		7		
8-9	3		6		3		

¹Significant differences between groups were evaluated using a one-way ANOVA.

²All but one female participant in the control group was spayed and all males were castrated. Significance was evaluated using Fisher's exact test

³Body Condition Score (BCS): Purina 9-point scale where BCS 4 and 5 are ideal, 6 and 7 are overweight, and 8 and 9 are obese. (Lafamme, 1997). Significance was evaluated using Fisher's exact test and P value corresponds to the probability of a larger F statistic.

Decatur, IL), and to match nutrient and energy density. The control diet was manufactured and processed in the same location and under the same conditions as the bean diets (ADM Alliance Nutrition Feed Research Pilot Plant, Quincy, IL; Applied Food Biotechnology Plant in St. Charles, MO). Navy and black beans were selected for investigation given their widespread consumption by humans and availability as cooked powders.

Weight loss intervention

Total daily energy intake requirements for each dog were determined by the dog's BW and BCS at baseline. The BCS was determined by the clinician and study nurse using a 9-point Body Condition Scale [35]. Using this scale, a score of less than 4 is underweight, a score of either 4 or 5 is considered ideal BW, a score of 6 or 7 is overweight, and a score of 8 or 9 is considered obese. Ideal BW was determined using BCS. For a BCS of 6, a dog was considered 10% over ideal BW, and for a BCS of 9, a dog is considered at least 40% over ideal BW [37]. The total required daily caloric intake to maintain ideal body weight was calculated using the following formula: daily Metabolizable Energy (ME) requirement (kcal) = 110 × (ideal BW (kg) ^{0.75}). To achieve a weight loss rate of 2% BW/week, dogs consumed 60% of the energy calculated to maintain ideal BW. Dog owners were instructed to only feed the prescribed diet for the duration of the study according to the dog's normal feeding schedule. Daily food amounts were provided to the owners in pre-measured packets and determined by dividing the daily energy requirements of each dog for weight loss by the energy density of the diet. Water was provided ad libitum. Each dog owner maintained daily records of all food consumed, including any non-study consumed food. Any leftover or uneaten food was collected and weighed in the laboratory. The total amount consumed was calculated by subtracting the weight of the leftover food from the original weight of the food prescribed for that day. If dogs failed to achieve at least

0.5% BW loss, caloric intake amounts were further decreased by 10% at 2 weeks.

Dietary intake records and fecal scores

Owners recorded the total amount of food consumed each day and recorded a daily fecal score. A 5-point fecal scoring system was used: 1 = hard and dry, 2 = well formed, 3 = moist, 4 = no form, 5 = diarrhea. Space was also provided for any comments and owners were instructed to report any food intake outside of the prescribed diet. Study compliance was determined by total number of days that each dog consumed only the prescribed amount of food.

Blood sample collection and analysis

Blood was collected after a 12 hour fast via jugular venipuncture at baseline, 2, and 4 weeks post intervention. Two mL of whole blood was collected into an evacuated red top tube without anticoagulant for biochemistry panel analysis and 4-6 mL was collected into a plasma separation tube with EDTA and used to determine lipid profiles.

The CSU Clinical Pathology Laboratory performed all blood analyses as previously described [34]. Briefly, the biochemistry panel was analyzed using a clinical chemistry analyzer (Hitachi 917; Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN), analytes evaluated include cholesterol, Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, total protein, albumin, globulin, Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), total bilirubin, glucose, calcium, chloride, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and sodium. Total thyroxine and endogenous thyroid stimulating hormone were analyzed using an immunology analyzer (Siemens Immulite 1000, Los Angeles, CA), thyroid globulin autoantibodies were analyzed by ELISA (Oxford Laboratories, MI) and free thyroxine was analyzed by equilibrium dialysis at the Endocrine Section, Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory (Michigan State University) using previously reported methods [38]. The lipid analysis was performed by a Cobas c501 chemistry analyzer (Roche Healthcare Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN) which measured total triglycerides (TG) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL). Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) levels were calculated to equal: total cholesterol - HDL - (TG / 5) [39]. Cholesterol values were obtained from the biochemistry panel, performed at the time of collection.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC). A model was fit separately for each response variable (weight, lipids, etc) using proc mixed. The model included main effects for diet and week and a diet*week interaction term. Repeated measures on dogs were captured using a random dog effect (where dog is nested within diet). Comparisons of interest were estimated and tested using contrasts of the model. TG, ALP, ALT, and AST were log transformed to satisfy the assumption of normality. Data are reported as means \pm SEM for all response variables. One dog in the black bean group had elevated levels of TG at 4 weeks, was deemed a statistical outlier as the dog may have gotten into food before the blood draw. This data point was removed from the 4 week TG analysis. Differences between groups in baseline, age, and weight were assessed using a one-way ANOVA (Graphpad V.5.2, La Jolla, CA). Differences between groups in sex and baseline BCS were analyzed using Fisher's exact test (R Project software, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). Results were considered significant when $P \leq 0.05$.

Results

Of the 40 dogs screened, 7 failed to meet inclusion criteria and three were dropped from the study between 1 and 2 weeks for food refusal, physical injury, and an owner's schedule not permitting follow up visits. Thirty dogs completed the study and no differences were observed in age, weight, sex, or BCS at baseline between 30 dogs in the control, black bean and navy bean diet groups (Table 2). The average age (years) in the control group was 5.8 ± 0.4 , 4.3 ± 0.5 in the black bean group, and 4.6 ± 0.6 in the navy bean group ($P > 0.12$). In the control group, 7/10 dogs were female, 3/10 were male; In the black bean group 6/10 dogs were female and 4/10 were male; and in the navy bean group 4/10 dogs were female and 6/10 were male. All male dogs were castrated and all female dogs except one in the control group were spayed. Dogs with BCS of either 6 or 7 were considered overweight and dogs with BCS of either 8 or 9 were considered obese. In the control group 7/10 dogs were overweight while 3/10 were obese; in the black bean group, 4/10 dogs were overweight and 6/10 were obese; and in the navy bean group 7/10 dogs were overweight and 3/10 were obese. No gastrointestinal discomfort or changes in flatulence were reported by owners. All owners reported adherence to the study diet, with a few exceptions (such as eating food scraps dropped by children, receiving cookies from the groomer, etc.) that were evenly distributed across groups. Some owners expressed uncertainty of the total amount of extra food their dog consumed. All owners were reasonably sure that their dog was fasted at the time of blood draw.

Effect of caloric restricted diets on canine weight loss

Daily caloric intake was calculated to achieve a loss of 0.5-2% BW per week. Across all groups, 26/30 dogs achieved loss within this range. Figure 1 shows the average percent weight lost at 2 and 4 weeks post intervention. In all groups, weight loss was significant between baseline and 4 weeks. In the control group, average weight lost at 2 weeks was $3.2\% \pm 0.6\%$ and $4.2\% \pm 0.9\%$ at 4 weeks ($P < 0.001$). In the black bean group, average weight lost at 2 weeks was $3.3\% \pm 0.8\%$ and $5.2\% \pm 0.9\%$ at 4 weeks ($P < 0.001$). In the navy bean group, average weight lost at 2 weeks was $3.5\% \pm 0.7\%$ and $6.5\% \pm 1.0\%$ at 4 weeks ($P < 0.001$). No difference in percent weight loss was seen between groups ($P > 0.05$). The greatest percent lost was seen in the navy bean group > black bean group > control group.

Navy and black beans differentially modulate blood lipids in dogs during weight loss

Total serum cholesterol was significantly decreased in overweight dogs after 2 and 4 weeks of calorie restriction in the control and bean

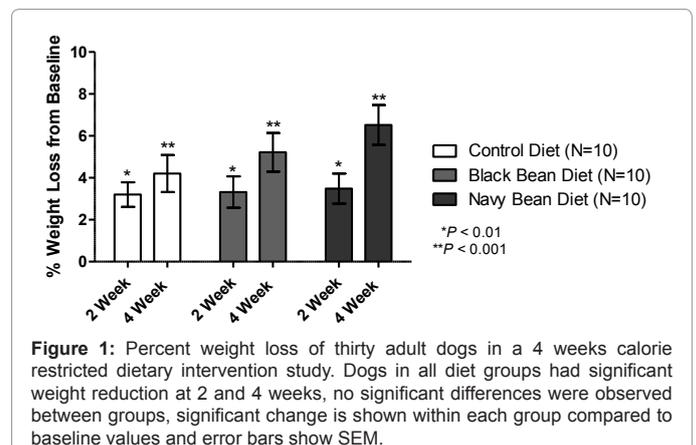


Figure 1: Percent weight loss of thirty adult dogs in a 4 weeks calorie restricted dietary intervention study. Dogs in all diet groups had significant weight reduction at 2 and 4 weeks, no significant differences were observed between groups, significant change is shown within each group compared to baseline values and error bars show SEM.

Table 3: Blood lipid levels of thirty overweight fed weight loss diets.

Analyte ¹ (Normal Range)	Control					Black Bean					Navy Bean				
	Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week				
	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value
Cholesterol (130-300 mg/dl)	208 (14)	193 (14)	191 (16)	-17	0.02	248 (16)	210 (13)	208 (14)	-40	<0.001	235 (11)	189 (13)	181 (11)	-54	<0.001
Triglycerides (30-120 mg/dl)	123 (21)	89 (29)	105 (25)	-18	0.09	127 (22)	94 (12)	132 (29)	5	0.22	140 (31)	96 (22)	77 (11)	-63	<0.001
HDL² (112-131 mg/dl)	167 (7)	162 (8)	162 (11)	-5	0.45	200 (11)	179 (7)	177 (8)	-23	<0.001	182 (7)	158 (9)	155 (8)	-27	<0.001
LDL² (30-75 mg/dl)	17 (7)	14 (7)	8 (8)	-9	0.08	22 (9)	13 (5)	5 (7)	-17	<0.001	25 (4)	11 (3)	10 (3)	-15	<0.01

¹Data are presented as mean (± SEM)

²Normal ranges are from published reports

Table 4: Selected Blood chemistry analytes for thirty overweight dogs consuming weight loss diets.

Analyte ¹ (Normal Range)	Control					Black Bean					Navy Bean				
	Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week				
	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value
BUN (7-30 mg/dl)	17.4 (2.0)	15.2 (1.8)	16.5 (2.3)	-0.9	0.48	14.7 (1.3)	14.1 (1.3)	15.9 (1.9)	1.2	0.35	19.4 (2.5)	15.4 (1.2)	14.4 (1.5)	-5.0	<0.001
Creatinine (0.6-1.5 mg/dl)	1.10 (0.07)	1.12 (0.08)	1.12 (0.06)	0.02	0.5	0.90 (0.04)	0.96 (0.05)	0.96 (0.03)	0.06	0.05	1.00 (0.07)	1.10 (0.06)	1.11 (0.05)	0.11	<0.001
Total Protein (5.0-7.0 g/dl)	6.49 (0.09)	6.19 (0.14)	6.28 (0.08)	-0.21	0.03	6.14 (0.11)	6.15 (0.13)	6.06 (0.14)	-0.09	0.35	6.36 (0.15)	6.28 (0.18)	6.28 (0.1)	-0.08	0.41
Albumin (3.0-4.3 g/dl)	3.94 (0.10)	3.90 (0.06)	3.89 (0.07)	-0.05	0.36	3.96 (0.05)	3.94 (0.05)	3.88 (0.06)	-0.08	0.10	3.93 (0.11)	3.92 (0.12)	3.87 (0.11)	-0.06	0.27
Globulin (1.5-3.2 g/dl)	2.55 (0.07)	2.29 (0.09)	2.39 (0.06)	-0.16	0.10	2.19 (0.09)	2.21 (0.11)	2.18 (0.12)	-0.01	1.00	2.43 (0.15)	2.36 (0.12)	2.41 (0.09)	-0.02	0.84
ALP (15-140 IU/L)	143 (79)	111 (51)	84 (31)	-59	0.20	109 (43)	74 (22)	60 (12)	-49	0.01	44 (8)	37 (8)	35 (6)	-9	0.08
ALT (10-90 IU/L)	49 (11)	42 (8)	42 (9)	-7	0.12	40 (5)	55 (16)	41 (6)	1	0.86	42 (5)	44 (7)	41 (5)	-1	0.61
AST (16-50 IU/L)	34 (3)	23 (2)	25 (1)	-9	<0.01	25 (2)	24 (2)	23 (2)	-2	0.25	33 (7)	29 (3)	27 (4)	-6.0	0.14
GGT (0-9 IU/L)	0.60 (0.27)	1.20 (0.36)	0.40 (0.31)	-0.20	0.64	0.56 (0.27)	1.78 (0.51)	0.89 (0.413)	0.33	0.35	1.10 (0.31)	1.50 (0.34)	1.50 (0.34)	0.40	0.35
Total Bilirubin (0.0-0.3 mg/dl)	0.14 (0.02)	0.13 (0.02)	0.10 (0.00)	-0.04	0.05	0.12 (0.01)	0.14 (0.02)	0.11 (0.02)	0.01	0.61	0.12 (0.02)	0.13 (0.02)	0.14 (0.02)	0.02	0.31
Glucose (70-115 mg/dl)	101 (6)	103 (4)	101 (4)	0	0.79	104 (3)	107 (2)	105 (2)	1	0.79	105 (3)	104 (3)	106 (3)	1	0.73

Data are presented as mean ± (SEM). Statistical analysis for ALP, ALT, and AST was performed on log transformed values to meet assumptions of normalcy

diet groups while TG, HDL, and LDL were also significantly reduced in at least one of the bean diet groups (Table 3). In the control group, total serum cholesterol was reduced by an average of 15 mg/dl after 2 weeks (P<0.05), and showed a total average decrease of 17 mg/dl (P<0.02) after 4 weeks. In the black bean group, total serum cholesterol was reduced by an average of 38 mg/dl after 2 weeks (P<0.001), for a total average decrease of 40 mg/dl (P<0.001) after 4 weeks. In the navy bean group, total serum cholesterol was reduced by an average of 46 mg/dl after 2 weeks (P<0.001), and 54 mg/dl after 4 weeks (P<0.001). No significant differences in serum total cholesterol were observed between groups at 2 or 4 weeks. Total cholesterol was significantly

higher in dogs consuming the black bean diet compared to control at baseline (P=0.05).

Total serum TG were significantly decreased in all groups at 2 weeks, however only navy bean fed dogs continued to show a significant decrease at 4 weeks (Table 3). TG levels were not normally distributed and statistics were performed on log transformed variables and are reported as means ± (SEM). In the control group, total serum TG decreased from 123 ± 21 mg/dl at baseline to 89 ± 29 mg/dl at 2 weeks (P<0.03) and 105 ± 25 mg/dl at 4 weeks, for a total decrease of 18 mg/dl (P=0.09). In the black bean group, total serum TG decreased

from 127 mg/dl ± 22 mg/dl at baseline to 94 ± 12 mg/dl at 2 weeks (P=0.05) and 132 ± 29 mg/dl at 4 weeks for total increase of 5 mg/dl (P=0.22). In the navy bean group, total serum TG decreased from 140 ± 31 mg/dl to 96 ± 22 at 2 weeks (P<0.01) and 77 ± 11 mg/dl at 4 weeks for a total decrease of 63 mg/dl (P<0.001).

HDL and LDL were significantly reduced from baseline in both the black and navy bean diet at 2 and 4 weeks (Table 3). HDL of the dogs fed the control diet decreased by 5 mg/dl (P=0.45) after 4 weeks. In black bean fed dogs HDL decreased an average of 23 mg/dl (P<0.001), and in navy bean fed dogs HDL decreased an average of 27 mg/dl (P<0.001) after 4 weeks. In control fed dogs LDL decreased an average of 9 mg/dl after 4 weeks (P=0.08), in black bean fed dogs LDL decreased an average of 17 mg/dl after 4 weeks (P<0.001), and in the navy bean fed dogs LDL decreased an average of 15 mg/dl after 4 weeks (P<0.01).

Dietary navy or black bean effects on blood chemistry and electrolytes

Selected non-lipid serum analytes from the clinical biochemistry panel that have been associated with obesity and modulated by weight loss in both dogs and humans were assessed at baseline, 2, and 4 weeks post intervention in control, navy bean and black bean fed overweight and obese dogs (Tables 4 and 5).

After 4 weeks, total protein was decreased an average of 0.21 g/dl (P=0.03), AST was decreased an average of 9 IU/L (P<0.01), and total bilirubin was decreased an average of 0.04 mg/dl (P=0.05) in the dogs fed with the control diet. In the black bean fed dogs, after 4 weeks creatinine was increased by 0.06 mg/dl (P=0.05) and ALP was decreased by 49 IU/L (P=0.01), yet all values remained within clinically normal ranges. In the navy bean fed dogs, after 4 weeks blood urea nitrogen (BUN) was decreased by 5 mg/dl (P<0.001) and creatinine was increased 0.11 mg/dl (P<0.001). At 4 weeks no changes were seen in albumin, ALT, GGT, globulin, or glucose within any group (Table 4).

Of the serum electrolytes measured, none were changed in the control group. In the black bean group, magnesium was increased 0.08 mg/dl (P=0.05) and phosphorus was increased 0.42 mg/dl (P=0.04). In the navy bean group, chloride was increased by 1 meq/L (P=0.03). No significant changes were observed in calcium, potassium, or sodium (Table 5).

Discussion

Laboratory, clinical, and epidemiological studies show that dry bean intake is associated with increased weight loss and lower body weights [24,33,40]. Weight loss was intentionally achieved in the control diet fed dogs as well as for the experimental bean diets in this study due to caloric restriction. The navy and black bean diets showed a trend towards enhanced effects on weight loss after one month compared to the control. While this finding was not statistically significant, we postulate that a larger sample size and longer weight loss time may reveal more robust differences as previously reported with bean intake in humans [33]. Three of the four dogs (1/10 black bean, 1/10 navy bean, 1/10 control) who failed to achieve weight loss may have been due to dietary non-compliance as the owners expressed uncertainty of the dog's intake in spite of attempts to adhere to study diet. This highlights the challenges faced by owners and clinicians when undertaking a weight loss program for a companion animal and underscores the importance of developing weight management therapies that account for these challenges. The fourth dog (black bean diet) failed to lose weight in the 4 weeks period most likely due to resting energy requirements outside of the calculated required energy estimates as the owner was reasonably sure the dog was only consuming prescribed food. Other weight loss related measurements modulated by dry bean intake include decreased waist circumference and inflammatory biomarker expression [24,25,33,41]. The macro and micronutrient composition of dry beans are thought to promote weight loss by providing low glycemic index sources of fiber, protein, minerals, and phytochemicals [40,42]. Increased protein intake has been shown to improve weight loss [43] with plant proteins having higher satiety ratings than animal proteins [44]. Dry bean fiber may promote weight loss by improving satiety with altered transit time in the intestines, increased fermentation by gut microflora that results in higher short chain fatty acid production that compete with protein and glucose for uptake and utilization [40], and enhanced release of cholecystokinin [45] which may have short term effects on energy intake and gastric emptying [46]. Bean phytochemicals such as phenolic compounds may interfere with glucose transport in the small intestine, phytic acid may delay glucose absorption leading to improved satiety and modulated energy uptake [40], and many phytosterols and saponins have been implicated in cholesterol reduction [47,48].

Table 5: Blood electrolytes for thirty overweight dogs consuming weight loss diets.

Analyte ^a (Normal Range)	Control					Black Bean					Navy Bean				
	Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week					Baseline vs 4 Week				
	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value	Baseline	2 Week	4 Week	Change	P Value
Calcium (9.0-11.5 mg/dl)	10.75 (0.19)	10.50 (0.14)	10.64 (0.14)	-0.11	0.48	10.72 (0.10)	10.64 (0.14)	10.83 (0.11)	0.11	0.65	10.93 (0.13)	10.54 (0.25)	10.70 (0.14)	-0.23	0.15
Chloride (108-120 meq/l)	113 (1)	113 (1)	112 (1)	-1	0.74	112 (1)	112 (1)	112 (1)	0	0.50	111 (1)	113 (1)	112 (1)	1	0.03
Magnesium (1.9-2.7 mg/dl)	2.01 (0.05)	2.01 (0.04)	2.03 (0.05)	0.02	0.56	1.99 (0.03)	2.07 (0.05)	2.07 (0.03)	0.08	0.05	2.04 (0.04)	1.99 (0.02)	1.99 (0.03)	-0.05	0.15
Phosphorus (2.5-6.0 mg/dl)	3.58 (0.16)	3.36 (0.16)	3.63 (0.23)	0.05	0.79	3.23 (0.17)	3.26 (0.12)	3.66 (0.27)	0.42	0.04	3.47 (0.21)	3.42 (0.17)	3.50 (0.24)	0.03	0.87
Potassium (3.5-5.2 meq/l)	4.19 (0.10)	4.15 (0.10)	4.16 (0.11)	-0.03	0.76	4.27 (0.15)	4.23 (0.08)	4.32 (0.09)	0.05	0.41	4.11 (0.1)	4.13 (0.1)	4.24 (0.11)	0.13	0.18
Sodium (142-152 meq/l)	147 (1)	147 (1)	147 (1)	0	0.88	146 (0)	146 (1)	146 (1)	0	0.47	145 (1)	146 (1)	146 (0)	1	0.47

Data are presented as mean ± (SEM)

Lipid metabolism is an important component to weight loss as dyslipidemia underlies many of the comorbidities associated with obesity [49]. Weight loss has repeatedly been shown to reduce serum cholesterol levels in both humans and dogs [50,51] and increased plant fiber intake has been shown to lower cholesterol levels after only 1 week with the same efficacy as first generation statins [52]. Our study shows serum cholesterol reduction after 2 weeks of weight loss and was sustained throughout the study (Table 3). While not statistically significant, dogs consuming beans showed the largest change at 2 weeks whereas the decrease in the control group was similar between 2 and 4 weeks. This finding demonstrated that serum cholesterol reduction may be an early biomarker for a metabolic response to bean intake and weight loss wherein previous reports in dogs showed decreased serum cholesterol after 60 days [53], 90 days [50], and after the full amount of time required to reach ideal weight [54,55]. Furthermore, TG, HDL and LDL were reduced in at least one of the bean diet groups, a finding consistent in human studies [32], with the exception of HDL which has been shown to increase in humans after bean consumption [56]. It should be noted, that LDL levels were determined indirectly using Friedewald's equation [39] and are therefore only indicative of trends between groups, and may not be reflective of actual values due to variance with HDL and LDL metabolism in dogs compared to humans.

Modulation of lipid metabolism by dry bean consumption has several proposed mechanisms which may work in conjunction with weight loss. Epidemiological studies have revealed inverse relationships between dietary protein sources and cholesterol levels [57]. Dietary fiber is thought to correct dyslipidemia by decreasing fat intake and increasing bile acid and cholesterol losses in the small intestines [58]. A meta-analysis of non-legume soluble fiber also revealed a slight improvement in lipid profiles [59]. In contrast, dry bean fiber has been shown to alter blood lipids by preventing micelle formation and preventing absorption of cholesterol and fatty acids making these compounds available for fermentation in the large intestine, and increasing the rate of removal of LDL [60]. In vitro studies have suggested that dry beans have a higher capacity for binding to bile acids than do soy proteins or wheat gluten [61,62] and rat studies have shown higher bile acid synthesis and excretion with whole bean diets [63,64]. Human studies have further demonstrated the interruption of the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids and increased excretion of acidic fecal sterols after prolonged bean consumption [65]. Characterization of bean fractions associated with lipid modulation in rats revealed that the starch and fiber component had the greatest lipid lowering effects [64], as well as upregulation of hepatic LDL receptor and cholesterol 7 alpha-hydroxylase expressions [66]. These findings, taken together with the observed lipid metabolism changes in the bean groups suggest that there may be multiple compounds working in concert. Beans contain numerous bioactive components [67] and dietary intervention studies continue to show beneficial changes in blood lipids, regardless of underlying health conditions [23,31]. Non-lipid serum analytes previously reported to be associated with weight loss in both dogs and humans were also evaluated. BUN is decreased in overweight dogs compared to lean dogs [50], however changes in BUN after weight loss have been reported with inconsistent results, namely no changes [53, 54], or increased levels of BUN [50,68]. In this study, all dogs had BUN values within normal ranges, and only dogs on the navy bean diet showed an average decrease of 5 mg/dl ($P<0.001$) during weight loss (Table 4). Creatinine levels have also been shown to be elevated in overweight dogs compared to lean dogs [50], however changes in serum creatinine levels have also been variably reported with increases and decreases after 60 and 90 days of weight loss [50,53,54]. Creatinine

levels remained constant during the 4-week study in our control group and increased in both bean diet groups but remained within normal reference range. The precursor for creatinine, creatine, is generated from the urea cycle and has been touted as a supplement for stimulating muscle growth in athletes [69]. This candidate biomarker may have important implications in understanding the role of beans for maintaining muscle mass during weight loss. Total protein has been shown to be increased in overweight dogs compared to lean [50] and to decrease after 60 and 90 days of weight loss [50,53]. In this study, total protein decreased in the control group ($P=0.03$), however remained unchanged in the bean groups. Albumin has been demonstrated to be increased in overweight dogs [50] and reduced in dogs undergoing weight loss [50,53,54]. Serum albumin levels were not changed herein and may be reflective of the 4 weeks study time period of weight loss examined as previous studies have reported changes after 60-90 days. Hepatic enzymes ALP, ALT, AST, and GGT have all been positively associated with increased body fat in obese humans, with ALP dependent on gender [70]. ALP is elevated in overweight dogs and reduced in dogs undergoing weight loss [50,54]. ALP was significantly reduced in dogs consuming black beans ($P=0.01$) and had a decreasing trend in the navy bean group ($P=0.08$). AST levels have not previously been shown to change with weight loss in dogs [55], however was significantly decreased in the control group ($P<0.01$). Bilirubin, while not elevated in overweight dogs [50], has been shown to be reduced during weight loss with specific diets [53] as was observed in the control group. Glucose levels were not altered in any of the 3 diet groups and have not previously been shown to change with weight loss in dogs [50,53,55,71], although increased glucose levels in overweight dogs have been reported [50]. No analyte was changed outside of normal ranges.

Beans are an effective staple food ingredient and a quality protein source during weight loss and these results suggest that consuming a diet with high dry bean intake improves lipid profiles along with other metabolic biomarkers when compared to a non-bean caloric restricted diet alone. Furthermore, dry bean consumption has been associated with increased longevity [72], reduced tumor growth in colon [73,74], mammary tissue [75], upper digestive tract and stomach [30], and prostate [76], decreased risk for cardiovascular disease [56], and diabetes [77,78].

This study has demonstrated the ability of dietary bean intake to modulate blood lipids beyond what is expected from weight loss alone. Furthermore, the changes in blood biochemical analytes suggest a role for beans in liver and kidney function in dogs undergoing weight loss. This overweight dog trial was a practical and relevant approach to advance our understanding of the effects of dry bean consumption for lipid modulation during weight loss, because it accounts for variations in non-controlled living environments. Moreover, the companion animal dogs in this study represent a realistic reflection of serum lipid and biochemical profile variations and population based responses. Taken together, these results provide rationale for further explorations of the effects of dry bean consumption for chronic disease prevention, and regulation of lipid metabolism with weight loss.

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