

Moderate Treadmill Exercise Modulates Gut Microbiota and Improves Intestinal Barrier in High-Fat-Diet-Induced Obese Mice via the AMPK/CDX2 Signaling Pathway

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of moderate treadmill exercise on gut microbiota, expression of proteins associated with gut barrier and to elucidate the mechanisms underlying their role in high-fat-diet-induced obese mice.

Methods: Six-week-old male C57BL/6 mice were randomly divided into standard chow diet control group (SD + Sed, n=6), chow diet exercise group (SD + Exe, n=6), high-fat diet control group (HFD + Sed, n=6) and high-fat diet exercise group (HFD + Exe, n=6). Exercise groups were trained on a motorized treadmill for 45 min/d at running speeds of 12 m/min, 5 days/week, for 12 consecutive weeks. The body weight and fasting blood glucose of the mice were recorded before euthanasia. Thereafter, the mice were sacrificed and the alteration of adipose mass, colonic histopathology, gut microbiome and gut barrier-related molecules were tested.

Results: It was found that the moderate treadmill exercise prevented the development of adiposity and hyperglycemia and effectively improved the loss of diversity and the relative abundance of intestinal microflora induced by high-fat diet. Moreover, regular exercise reversed the intestinal pathology and elevated the number of goblet cells in obesity. Besides, compared with the sedentary obese mice, the protein expression levels of colonic ZO-1 and occludin were enhanced and AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway was significantly upregulated in obese mice that underwent exercise.

Conclusion: Long-term moderate treadmill exercise can markedly reduce the degree of obesity, modulate the colonic gut microbiota, and effectively activating AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway to improve intestinal barrier in obese mice induced by high-fat diet.

Keywords: obesity, high-fat diet, moderate treadmill exercise, gut microbiota, gut barrier, AMPK/CDX2 signal

Introduction

Obesity can lead to metabolic syndromes such as metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), diabetes, hypertension, atherosclerosis, etc¹ and has become a great public-health concern. Obesity has been found to be primarily mediated by an imbalance between energy intake and expenditure. Therefore, high-fat diet (HFD) is the one of main causes of obesity. It has been established that HFD can significantly impact the gut microbiome and increase the possibility that the changed composition of the gut microflora might directly influence the amount of energy extracted from the

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diet. For instance, previous study has shown that the germ-free mice administered HFD displayed a significantly lower body mass index when compared with the conventional mice.² Furthermore, compared with lean donors, adiposity occurred with a significantly greater increase while transplanting the microbiota from diet-induced obese mice to lean germ-free recipients,³ which suggests that gut microbiota can influence markedly the development of metabolic syndrome.⁴ Thus, the host gut microbiota plays a key role in mediating the interactions between obesity and HFD.^{5,6}

Additionally, by using multivariate analysis to investigate a statistical link between the phenotype and microbiota, the research showed that the various changes induced by HFD in intestinal barrier function and gut microbiota have been found to be dynamic and region dependent, indicating that intestinal barrier function could significantly change with the corresponding composition of the gut microbiota.⁷ Mouries et al⁸ reported that microbiota transplantation from HFD-fed mice into germ-free recipients could induce the gut vascular barrier damage and bacterial translocation into the liver and further accelerate the development of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). It has also been reported that increased intestinal permeability is associated with different risk factors for metabolic disease.⁹ Hence, the gut barrier structural disruption and the loss of function may be the early events leading to obesity. Likewise, obesity-associated complications, such as hyperglycemia, can aggravate intestinal barrier integrity by causing transcriptional reprogramming of intestinal epithelial cells and alteration of tight and adherence junction integrity.¹⁰ Human studies also have shown that higher levels of circulating zonulin (marker of intestinal permeability), microbial product influx and inflammation markers were found in the obese subjects, whereas increased intestinal permeability was reduced to within the normal range after weight reduction in patients with obesity.^{10–12} Therefore, effectively modulating the gut microbiota composition and intestinal permeability can serve as an important strategy for both the prevention and treatment of obesity induced by HFD.

Exercise is beneficial for obesity and its associated complications,¹³ as well as gut microbiota diversity and intestinal health.¹⁴ It has been found that the long-term exercise can significantly improve intestinal permeability in type 2 diabetes patients,¹⁵ thereby clearly indicating that moderate intensity exercise can substantially increase the expression of the various intestinal tight junction proteins, but the underlying mechanisms are not completely known.

Adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is one of the most important target molecules activated by exercise. Meanwhile, its phosphorylation also plays an important role to improve gut barrier function and intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) differentiation through increasing caudal-type homeobox 2 (CDX2) expression and thus effectively promoting the assembly of TJs complexes.¹⁶ However, there have not been prior research about the possible role of exercise in regulating the AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway in the intestinal tract of mice with diet-induced obesity (DIO). This study aimed to observe the effects of moderate exercise on the gut microbiota, intestinal integrity and AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway of obese mice induced by HFD, so as to reveal the biological mechanisms of exercise that could be potentially involved in the regulation of intestinal permeability in obesity.

Materials and Methods

Experimental Animals

Twenty-four C57BL/6J mice (male, 5 weeks old) were purchased from the Laboratory Animal Centre of East China Normal University (Shanghai, China). All mice were housed in the specific pathogen-free (SPF) class animal facility with controlled environment and following conditions: temperature fluctuated slightly at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$; relative humidity was maintained at 40–70%; 12/12 light–dark cycle was set for circadian conditions. Mice were libitum administered with chow diet or HFD containing 60% kcal derived from fat (Research Diets, NJ, USA). The ingredient composition of standard chow and HFD has been tabulated in [Supplementary Tables 1 and 2](#). All the mice received human care as per the standards set by the National Academy of Sciences and the Laboratory Animal Care and Use Guide (NIH Publication, 8th Edition, 2011). The *in vivo* studies were approved by the Animal Experiment Committee of East China Normal University (m20201006).

Animal Experiments

After acclimating for 1 week, the mice were randomly divided into four different groups: Standard chow diet control (SD + Sed), standard chow diet exercise (SD + Exe), high-fat diet control (HFD + Sed) and high-fat diet exercise (HFD + Exe), containing six mice in each group. The mice in the obesity model group were administered with HFD as previously described.¹⁷ We first

approximately evaluated the degree of obesity by comparing body weight of the HFD group with chow diet animals. The mice with the values that were 25% or 40% greater body weight than age-matched control mice fed chow were regarded as moderate or severe obesity separately. Thereafter, we verified the degree of obesity again according to the related indexes¹⁸ after tissue collection. Treadmill exercise training protocol included two distinct phases: adaptation and training. During the adaptation period, the mice in the exercise group underwent exercise preconditioning for 1 week as described in [Supplementary Table 3](#). Thereafter, the training was performed at an intensity of 12 m/min (producing a VO_2 equivalent to 76% of the VO_{2max}),¹⁹ 45 min/day, 5 days/week for 12 weeks²⁰ at the same time every day (between 17:30 and 19:30).

Sample Preparation

At the end of the experiment, the mice were subjected to overnight fasting (about 12 hours) and then sacrificed by cervical dislocation after being anesthetized with isoflurane. The colons and epididymal adipose tissue (eWAT) were quickly isolated. The fecal samples were then collected from the colon with sterile medical devices and stored at $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ until analysis. Thereafter, upper part and lower part of colons were respectively placed in 4% paraformaldehyde and liquid nitrogen for further analysis.

Determination of the Body Mass Indexes, eWAT Mass and Fasting Blood Glucose

The mice were weighed prior to exercise weekly, and the weight change trend of the four groups was regularly monitored. The length from head to caudal region after the last exercise session was evaluated to estimate the Lee Index, which was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Lee Index} = \sqrt[3]{\text{Body weight t(g)} \times 1,000 / \text{Naso} - \text{anal length(cm)}}$$

The tips of the mice tails were clipped and fasting blood glucose (FBG) levels were measured by using a glucose meter (Accu-Chek Aviva; Roche Diagnostics) before the euthanasia. The eWAT was weighed to calculate the relative weight.

16S rRNA Gene Sequencing and Analyses

Fecal microbial DNA was extracted by using phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1 by volume) and purified by ethanol precipitation. The DNA was then amplified by using barcoded universal bacterial primers targeting variable 3–4 (V3–V4) region of the 16S rRNA gene:

343F (primer 5'-TACGGRAGGCAGCAG-3') and 798R (primer 5'-AGGGTATCTAATCCT-3'). Thereafter, sequencing was completed on Illumina MiSeq platform.

Trimmomatic (Version 0.35) was used to eliminate impurities and filter quality of original FASTQ files. The quality of the original sequences obtained from MiSeq were filtered by QIIME and operational taxonomic units (OTUs) were clustered by Vsearch (version 2.4.2). Subsequently, OTUs were classified by using RDP classifier Naive Bayesian to calculate the relative abundance of microbiota at different levels. Then, linear discriminant effect size (LEfSe) analysis was conducted to identify key OTUs that were differentially represented among the each group, with linear discriminant analysis (LDA) significance threshold ≥ 3 .

Histological Analysis and Goblet Cell Staining

The three upper colons in each group were collected immediately after death, fixed overnight in 4% paraformaldehyde and then embedded in paraffin. Thereafter, the tissue blocks were cut into 5- μm sections and stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) for histological examination. Goblet cells (GCs) were then stained with periodic acid-Schiff (PAS). The number of GCs in villi per view was counted, and the average number of GCs per villus was estimated.

Western Blotting

The tissue samples were homogenized with RIPA buffer containing phosphatase inhibitors and protease inhibitors (#sc-364162, Santa Cruz, CA, USA) to extract the total protein. All protein samples were assigned to two pieces of 6% or 10% SDS-PAGE gel (#P0012AC, Beyotime Biotechnology, Jiangsu, China) separately and then transferred to PVDF membranes (#IPVH00010, Millipore, MA, USA). The processes were performed in same tank simultaneously. After blocking and subsequent washing, primary and second antibody incubation was carried out successively, and the target proteins on the membrane were observed by the FluorChem FC2 system (Alpha, Germany).

The primary antibodies used were as follows: ZO-1 (#AF5145, Affinity, OH, USA), occludin (#DF7504, Affinity), AMPK (#AF6423, Affinity), p-AMPK (#AF3423, Affinity), CDX2 (#DF7606, Affinity), β -actin (#AF7018, Affinity). The secondary antibodies, goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) HRP (#S0001, Affinity), were also used.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS 23.0 and GraphPad Prism version 7.0. According to the data distribution and the homogeneity of variance, ANOVA and Student's *t*-test or Kruskal–Wallis test with Wilcoxon signed-rank test were employed to analyze the significant differences of gut microbiota among groups. Besides, two-way ANOVA with LSD post hoc test was performed to analyze other data whether there were significant differences at the level of *P*-value <0.05. The results have been represented as mean± SEM.

Results

Effects of Exercise on Body Weight, eWAT Mass and Blood Glucose of Obese Mice

To assess the effects of an HFD and exercise on adiposity, we measured body weight, eWAT mass and fasting blood-glucose (Figure 1). The body weight of the mice in SD + Sed group and SD + Exe group remained at lower levels and increased slowly during the experiment. However, the weight of the mice in the HFD + Sed group continued to increase rapidly, and the body weight as well as increased percentage at the end of experimental exercise was 1.5 times ($P < 0.0001$) and 2.4 times ($P < 0.0001$) of the mice in SD + Sed group, respectively. It was found that exercise intervention effectively inhibited the body mass ($P < 0.001$), and significantly decreased the percentage gain ($P < 0.001$) and Lee index ($P < 0.001$) in obese mice. Meanwhile, as expected, HFD produced significant increase in both eWAT mass ($P < 0.0001$) and FBG ($P < 0.0001$) in sedentary mice that did not have access to a treadmill. Exercise decreased visceral adiposity ($P < 0.01$) and improved the blood glucose level ($P < 0.05$) in HFD + Exe group.

Effects of Exercise on the Gut Microbiota in Obese Mice

Effects of Exercise on the Diversities of Gut Microbiota in Obese Mice

Alpha diversity refers to the diversity of an ecosystem in a specific region. It is also a summation index reflecting the richness and evenness, including Chao1 index, Shannon index, etc. As shown in Figure 2A and B, compared with SD + Sed group, HFD significantly reduced Chao1 ($P < 0.0001$) and Shannon ($P < 0.01$) index that indicated a marked decrease in the microbial species richness, while exercise intervention increased

the Alpha diversity of gut bacteria that was obtained from Chao1 ($P < 0.01$) and Shannon index. β diversity measures the similarity of microbial composition among different samples based on the structure of microbial community. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is the common method for measurement of β diversity. The PCA revealed that every group exhibited distinct microbial structure and was completely separate (Figure 2C). The HFD + Sed group shared an obvious different structure of the colonic microflora as compared to that of the SD + Sed group. However, both the exercise treatment groups altered the microbial structure in comparison with the sedentary mice. Overall, these findings clearly suggested that HFD significantly reduced the diversity of gut microbiota in mice, while moderate intensity treadmill exercise exhibited positive effects on the upregulation and recovery of it.

Effects of Exercise on Relative Abundance of Gut Microbiota in Obese Mice

As shown in Figure 3A–E, at the phylum level, the predominant species in the colon of the mice were *Bacteroidetes*, *Firmicutes* and Proteobacteria, which accounted for more than 90% of the total relative abundance of bacteria. The relative abundance of *Bacteroidetes* and *Firmicutes* in each group displayed no statistical difference. The ratio of *Firmicutes* to *Bacteroidetes* (F/B ratio) in HFD + Sed group was increased by 58% compared with that in SD + Sed group while in HFD + Exe group was 20% lower than that in HFD + Sed group. In addition, it was observed that exercise could effectively improve the relative abundance reduction of *Verrucomicrobia* ($P < 0.05$) which was induced by HFD.

At the family level, *Muribaculaceae*, *Bacteroidaceae*, *Rikenellaceae*, *Lachnospiraceae* and *Ruminococcaceae* were found to be the dominant species in each group (Figure 4A). *Bifidobacteriaceae*, *Akkermansia* and *Ruminococcaceae_UCG-014* were analyzed at the family and genus levels respectively (Figure 4B–E), and compared with the SD + Sed group, the relative abundances of *Bifidobacteriaceae* ($P < 0.05$), *Akkermansia* ($P < 0.0001$) as well as *Ruminococcaceae_UCG-014* ($P < 0.0001$) in HFD + Sed group were significantly decreased, while that of *Akkermansia* and *Ruminococcaceae_UCG-014* in HFD + Exe group were 4 times and 3.59 times higher than those in HFD + Sed group ($P < 0.01$). Although the relative abundance of *Bifidobacteriaceae* was reduced by 69% in obese mice induced by HFD and exercise failed to

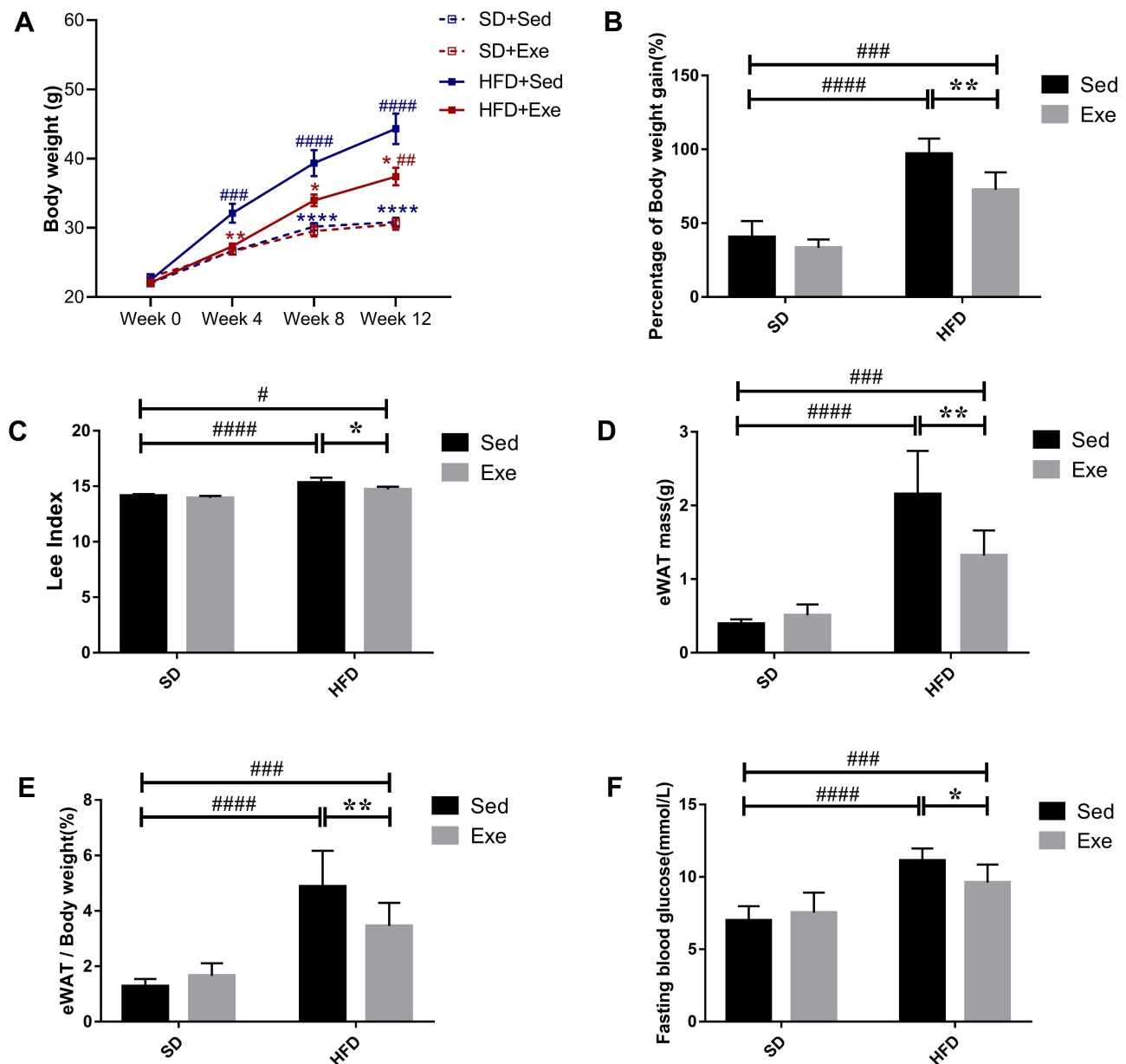


Figure 1 The effect of exercise on mice body weight. (A) The analysis of changes of body weight during the intervention, (B) percentage of the body weight gain, (C) Lee index, (D) eWAT mass, (E) the ratio of eWAT mass and body weight, and (F) the fasting blood glucose in the different groups. The results were represented as mean \pm SEM (n=6 each group). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.0001, compared to HFD + Sed group; #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01, ###P < 0.001, ####P < 0.0001 compared to SD + Sed group.

reverse this trend, it increased by 91% in mice with standard chow diet underwent exercise.

LDA effect size (LEfSe) analysis can emphasize statistical significance and biological correlation. LDA can be used to identify specific fecal microbial species of obesity induced by HFD to recognize biomarkers with appropriate statistical differences among groups. As shown in Figure 5, there were four distinct microbial groups with significant different abundance in the SD + Sed group, including *Muribaculaceae*, *uncultured_bacterium*, *Alloprevotella* and *Muribaculum*. However, in the SD + Exe group, four microbial groups

were significantly different, including *Ambiguous_taxa*, *Proteobacteria*, *Gammaproteobacteria* and *Parasutterella*. Additionally, in the HFD + Sed group, *Bacteroidaceae*, *Bacteroides*, *Parabacteroides*, *Tannerellaceae* and *Blautia* were significantly different. Furthermore, HFD combined exercise significantly changed the *Rikenellaceae*, *Rikenellaceae_RC9_gut_group*, *Alistipes*, *Marinifilaceae* and *Odoribacter*.

The above results indicated that both diet and exercise might exhibit specific effects on the structure of the gut microbiota.

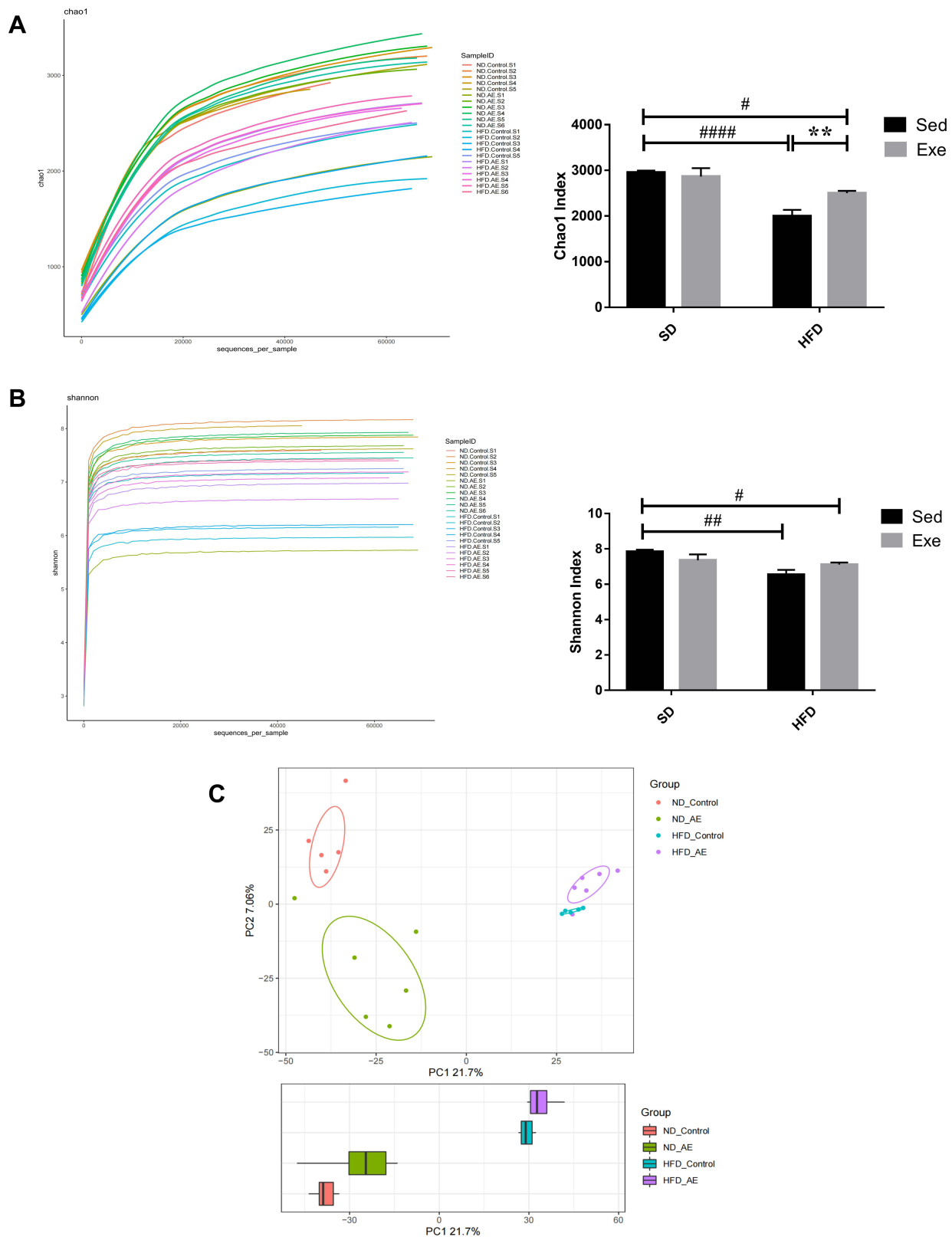


Figure 2 The effects of exercise on diversities of gut microbiota in different groups. **(A)** Alpha diversity after activity protocol and diet. Chao I index was used to estimate the community richness of the gut microbiota. **(B)** Shannon index, was used to assess the Alpha diversity. **(C)** PCA at the OTU level. The results were represented as mean \pm SEM (n=5 or 6 each group). **P < 0.01, compared to HFD + Sed group; #P < 0.05, ###P < 0.001, #####P < 0.0001 compared to SD + Sed group.

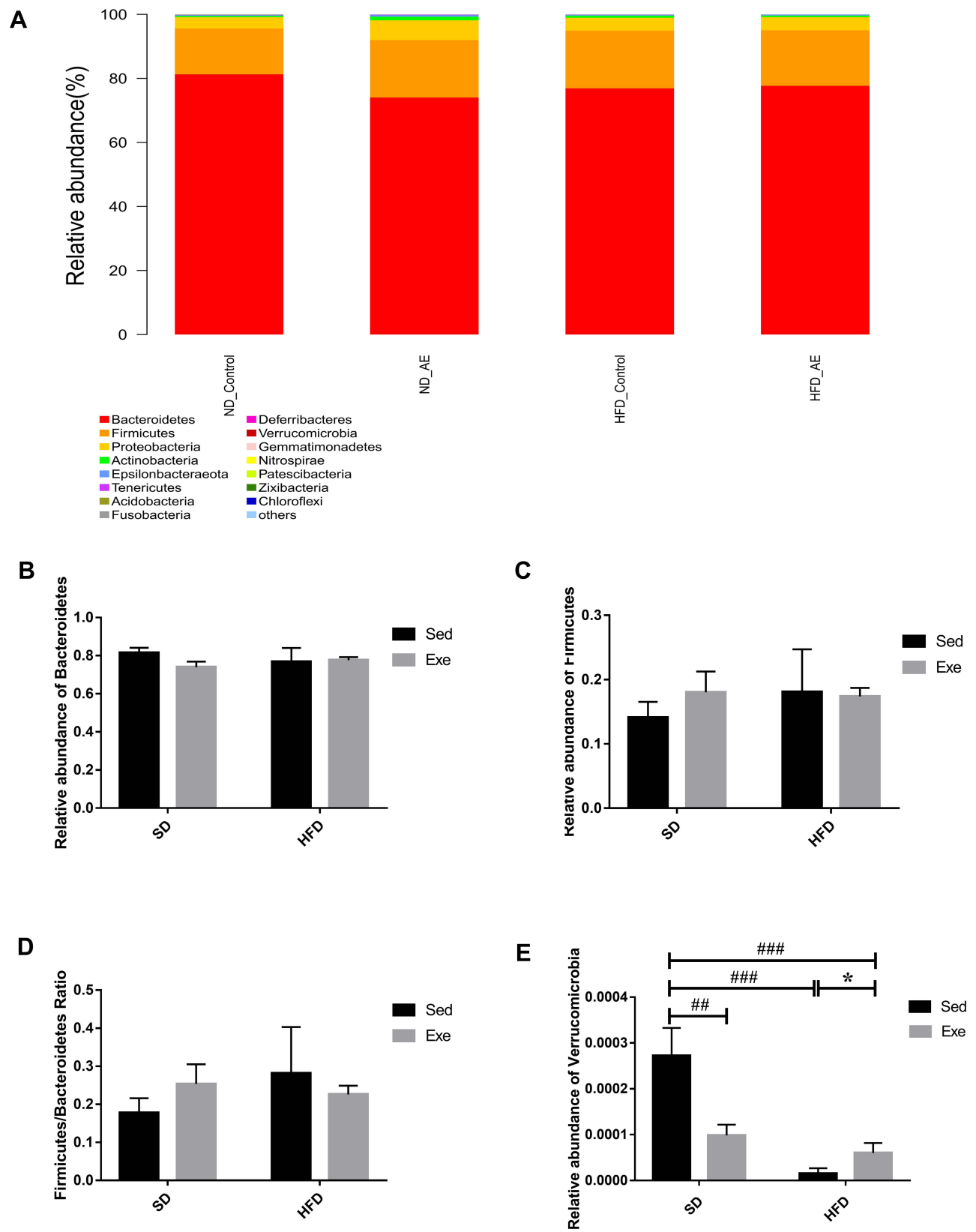


Figure 3 The percent of community abundance on the phylum levels. **(A)** Barplot chart of relative abundances of gut microbiota at the phylum levels. **(B–D)** Relative abundance of *Bacteroidetes*, *Firmicutes* and their ratio in the different groups. **(E)** Relative abundance of *Verrucomicrobia*. The results were represented as mean±SEM (n=5 or 6 each group). *P <0.05, compared to HFD + Sed group; ##P<0.01, ###P<0.001, ####P<0.001, compared to SD + Sed group.

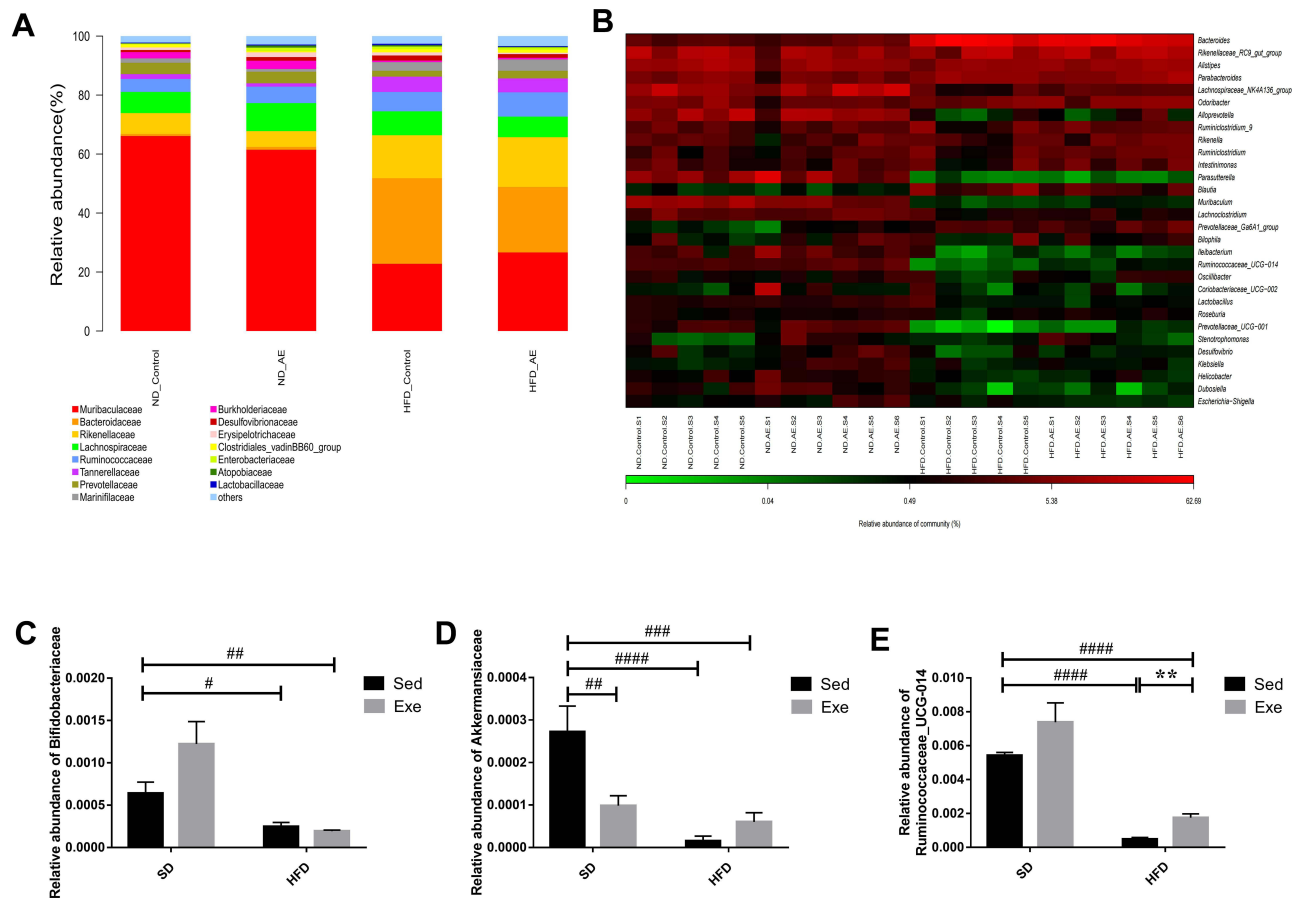


Figure 4 Percentage of community abundance at the family and genus levels. **(A)** Barplot chart of the relative abundances of gut microbiota at the family levels. **(B)** Heatmap of relative abundance at genus levels in different groups. **(C–E)** Relative abundance of *Bifidobacteriaceae*, *Akkermansia* and *Ruminococcaceae_UCG-014* in different groups. The results were represented as mean±SEM (n=5 or 6 each group). ** $P < 0.01$, compared to HFD + Sed group; # $P < 0.05$, ### $P < 0.01$, #### $P < 0.001$, ##### $P < 0.0001$ compared to SD + Sed group.

Effects of Exercise on Colonic Barrier Integrity in Obese Mice

Effects of Exercise on the Colonic Histopathology in Obese Mice

As the largest barrier between the body and the environment, the gut barrier organization consists of the mucus layer, TJs, IECs, immune cells and gut microbiota.²¹ “Leaky gut” refers to the damage of intestinal barrier that predominantly arises a result of changes of intestinal permeability, which results in the translocation of intestinal gram-negative bacteria and their composition such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) into systemic circulation and peripheral tissues to generate a series of immune activation.²² The major components of the mucus layer, such as mucin, water and inorganic salts, are primarily secreted by GCs, and can form a mucous barrier on the surface of the intestinal mucosa. This plays an important role in resisting the

invasion of foreign bacteria and intestinal microbes, thereby maintaining the dynamic balance of intestinal mucosa and regulating the microbial-host immune response.²³ So, we performed H&E and PAS of the colonic sections to analyze the effects of exercise on histopathology and to evaluate the number of colonic GCs in mice (Figure 6). It was found that compared with the SD + Sed group, colonic epithelial cells in HFD + Sed group were arranged disorderly and villi were injured that was accompanied by increased infiltration with a number of inflammatory cells. Obese mice that underwent exercise showed significant improvement in the colon morphology, such as orderly cell arrangement, reduced villi injury, higher microstructure integrity, and lesser infiltration with the inflammatory cells. The PAS results also showed that the average number of the positive cells distribution in the HFD + Sed group ($P < 0.001$) and SD + Exe group ($P < 0.05$) was significantly lower and uneven than that of the SD +

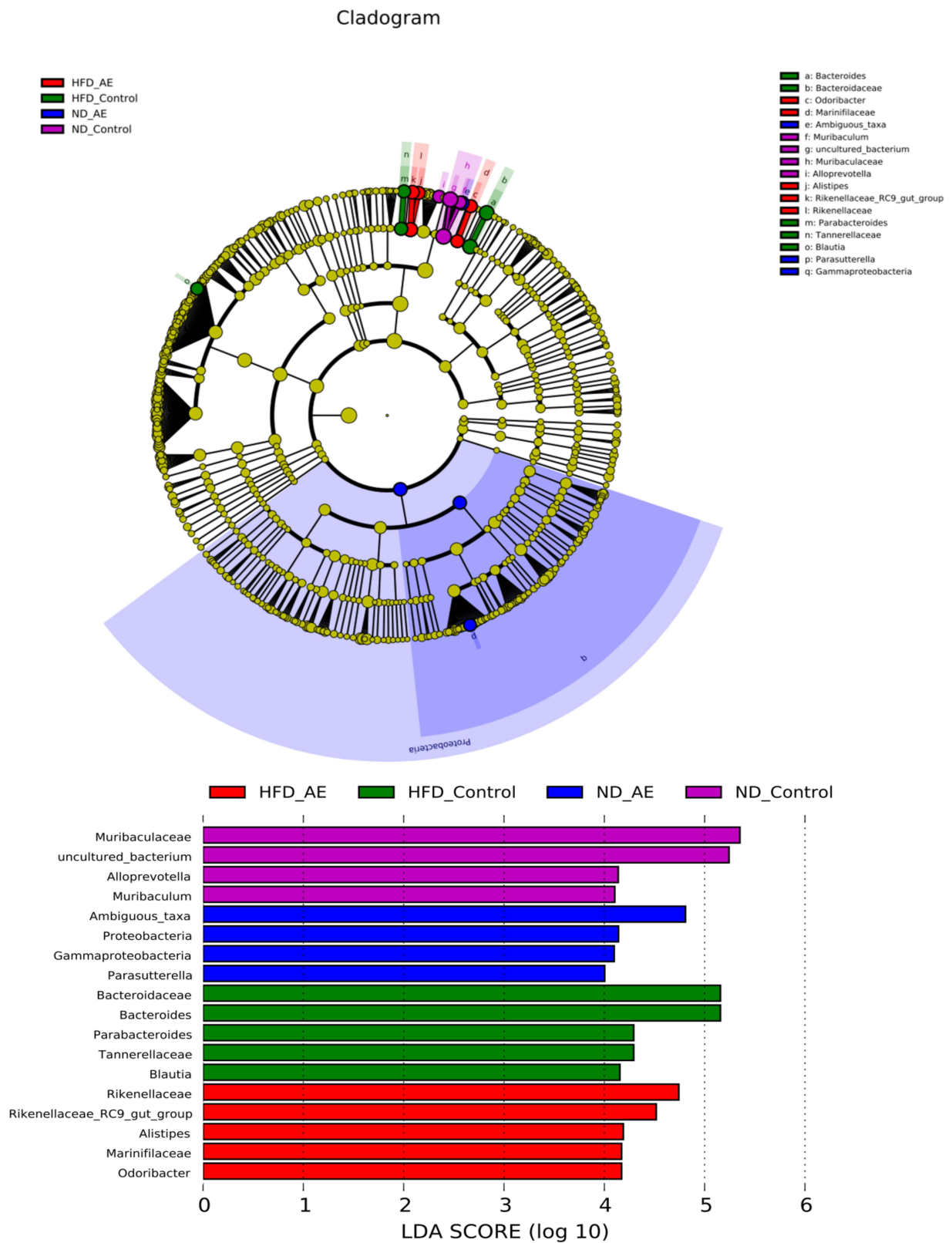


Figure 5 LDA effect size analysis. The composition of distinct species in the communities (SD + Sed, SD + Exe, HFD + Sed and HFD + Exe).

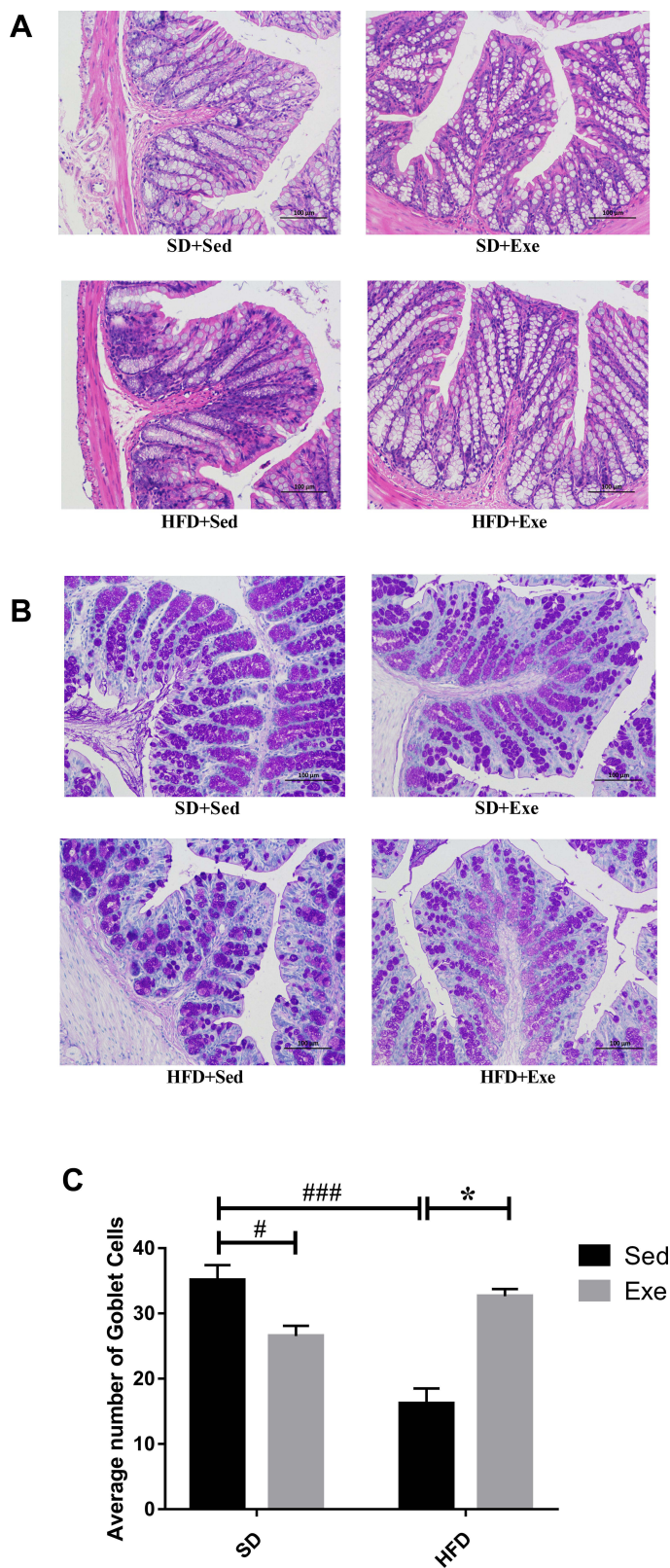


Figure 6 H&E and PAS staining sections of the colon tissues of mice. **(A)** The effect of moderate exercise on the pathological changes of the colon on mice. **(B and C)** The effect of moderate exercise on the GCs changes of the colon in the different groups. Scale bar: 100µm. The results were represented as mean±SEM (n= 3 each group). *P <0.05, compared to HFD + Sed group; #P<0.05, ###P<0.001, compared to SD + Sed group.

Sed group, and interestingly, alterations in HFD mice was markedly improved by exercise ($P < 0.05$), thus indicating that exercise might display differential effects on GCs in the different diets.

Effects of Exercise on the Colonic TJs in Obese Mice

TJs consist of several transmembrane proteins, such as occludin, and cytosolic proteins, such as ZO-1. Occludin is the one of the main TJs that can interact with ZO1 to anchor the cytoskeleton and can bind to the lateral-apical epithelial surface with adjacent IECs harboring TJs of the same type.²¹ Thus, occludin and ZO1 serve as an important representative markers to identify intestinal barrier integrity. A number of previous in vivo experiments and clinical trials have demonstrated that the increased permeability of the mucosal barrier and significantly reduced expression of occludin and ZO-1 in the intestine could be observed in both the rats and patients with MAFLD.²⁴ These results indicated that the impaired gut barrier function in HFD may be related to the decreased expression of TJs. In the present study, the protein levels of zonula occludens 1 (ZO-1) and occludin in the colon were also detected (Figure 7). It was found that compared with SD + Sed group, the expression levels of the colonic ZO-1 ($P < 0.05$) and Occludin in the HFD + Sed group were significantly decreased, and exercise effectively reversed the decrease of colonic TJs level ($P < 0.05$) which were effectively induced by HFD.

Effects of Exercise on Colonic AMPK/CDX2 Signaling Pathway in Obese Mice

The change of energy metabolism is one of the core manifestations of exercise. AMPK regulation on energy metabolism plays an important role both at the cellular level and in the whole organisms. Moreover, AMPK has been also related to functions of the gut barrier. So, we evaluated the potential role of AMPK in effects of exercise on colonic barrier (Figure 8). It was found that HFD reduced the protein expression level and phosphorylation level of AMPK in colon of mice ($P < 0.05$), thereby reducing the protein level of CDX2 ($P < 0.05$). On the contrary, long-term moderate intensity treadmill exercise can effectively promote the phosphorylation of AMPK ($P < 0.05$) in the colon of obese mice and effectively reverse the reduction of CDX2 ($P < 0.01$) protein in the colon induced by HFD.

Discussion

The rapidly increasing incidence of obesity has become a serious global medical and social problem. However, there are still no effective weight-loss medicines that do not exhibit serious side effects. Hence, besides strict diet, scientific physical exercise is the most effective measure to prevent and treat obesity though balancing the calories intake with output for modulating the metabolic disturbance. In this study, according to the statistical analysis of body mass and its increments, Lee's index and eWAT mass, as well as the FBG, we found that regular exercise

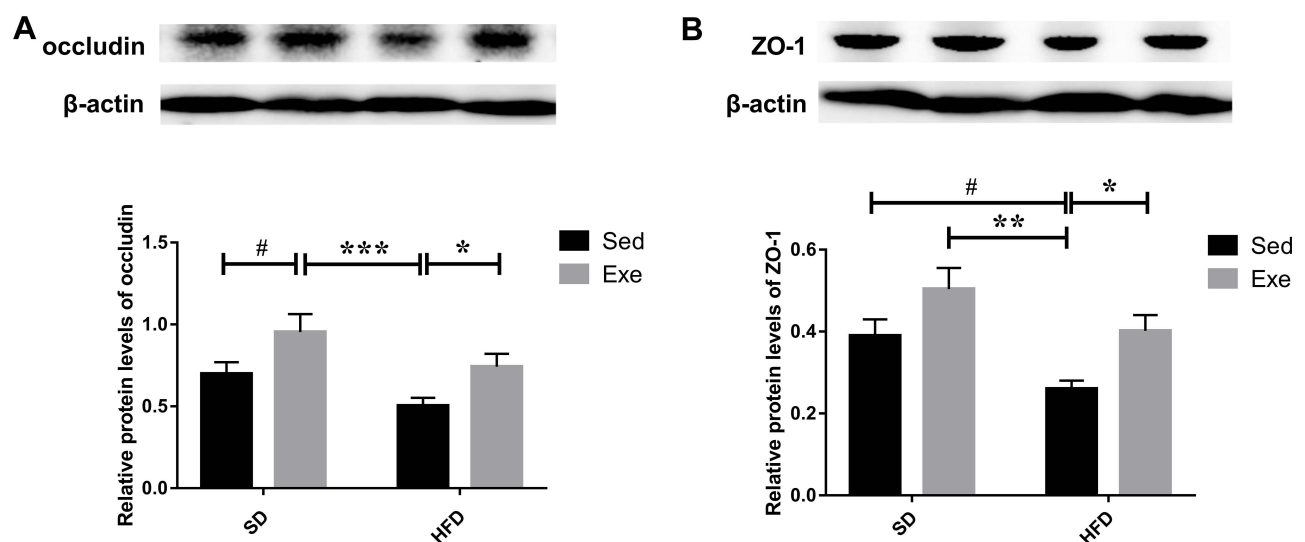


Figure 7 Expressions of TJs in mice colon. (A) The protein expressions of occludin and (B) ZO-1 in the colon were detected by immunoblotting. The results were represented as mean±SEM (n= 6 each group). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, compared to HFD + Sed group; # $P < 0.05$, compared to SD + Sed group.

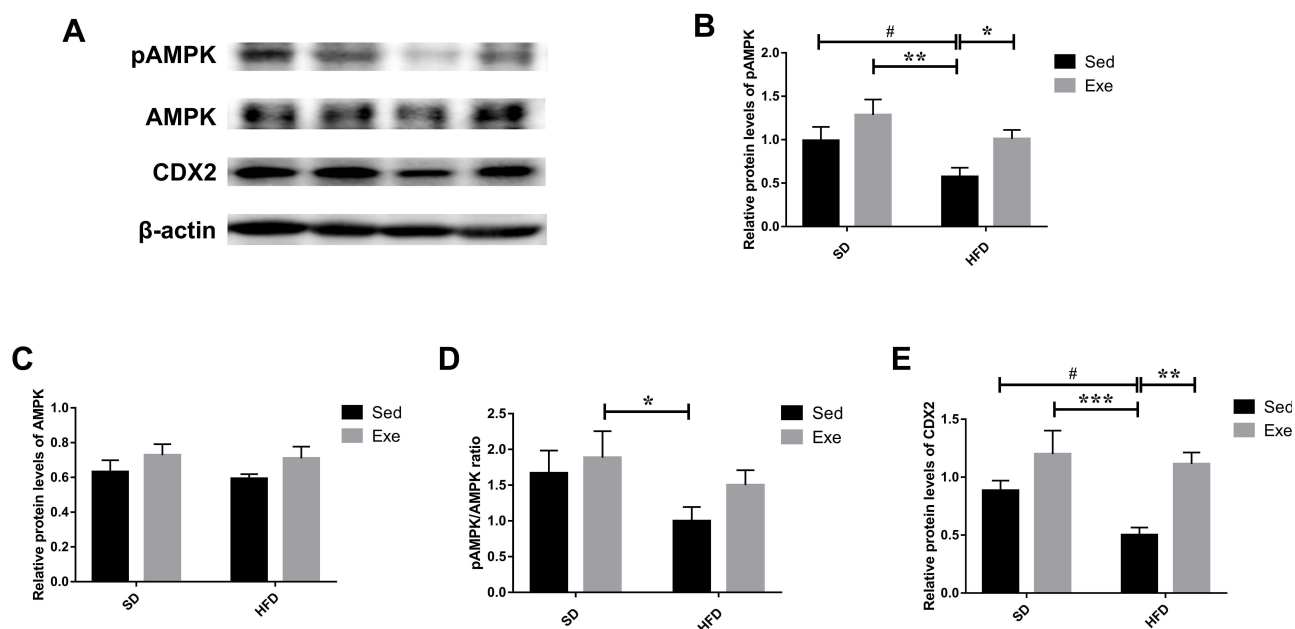


Figure 8 The levels of AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway proteins in the mice colon. (A–D) The protein levels of pAMPK, AMPK and their ratio. (A and E) The levels of CDX2 in the colon were detected by immunoblotting. The results were represented as mean±SEM (n= 6 each group). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, compared to HFD + Sed group; # $P < 0.05$, compared to SD + Sed group.

can significantly attenuate obesity and hyperglycemia induced by HFD, which was in agreement with the various previously published studies.²⁵

The constitution of gut microbiota has been found to be closely connected with diet while HFD is one of the main factors inducing obesity, so the relationships between the three have been reported to be both intimate and complicated. DIO is accompanied by gut microbial imbalance or dysbiosis that has been generally found to display reduced biodiversity and marked alterations in the relative abundance among different varieties of microorganisms. For example, changes in F/B ratio (the increased F/B ratio arising from an increased *Firmicutes* and reduced *Bacteroidetes* is generally perceived as one of the critical markers to HFD) have been reported earlier.^{6,26} Exercise exhibits significant effects on obesity induced by HFD, concurrent with the prevention of the relative balance of the major bacterial phyla. For example, the F/B ratio was found to be proportional to the distance covered by athletes.²⁷ Moreover, consistent with the previously published studies, our results also demonstrated that HFD significantly decreased in microbial diversity and clearly differentiated in the community structure from the control groups. On the contrary, exercise exhibited a reverse effect. Exercise reduced the F/B ratio of HFD administered, though the ratio between HFD + Sed group and

HFD + Exe group appeared to have no significant statistical difference, thereby suggesting that exercise may inhibit the microbiome of DIO from boosting the capacity to harvest energy from HFD.²⁸ *Akkermansia* is a mucin-degrading bacteria that belongs to the phylum of *Verrucomicrobia*. It is essential for maintaining intestinal homeostasis and its abundance has been negatively correlated with obesity.²⁹ *Ruminococcaceae* is a member of phylum of *Firmicutes* and its abundance has been positively correlated with the body weight loss and causing an increase in energy metabolism. *Ruminococcaceae* can also contribute significantly to the fiber metabolism.^{30,31} In this study, we observed that exercise can indeed significantly increase the relative abundance of *Verrucomicrobia*, *Akkermansia* and *Ruminococcaceae_UCG-014*, while HFD can decrease their relative abundance. Surprisingly and interestingly, as a common probiotics, *Bifidobacteriaceae* decreased significantly in mice that were administered HFD and exercise markedly enhanced it with normal diet, but there was no athletic effect noticed on obese mice. Moreover, the findings in the SD + Sed, HFD + Sed and HFD + Exe groups were consistent with the hypotheses while SD + Exe group demonstrated a marked opposite result contrary to what we assumed previously, whether in α diversity or in the relative abundance among *Verrucomicrobia*, *Akkermansia* and others,

suggesting that the effects of exercise on gut microbiota are distinct under different diets. We believe that the above unexpected results may be explained by fluctuating energy metabolism of ecosystem established in gut. Colon, as the most densely populated microbial habitat in host, can be potentially viewed as an anaerobic bioreactor containing trillions of bacteria and archaea, which can effectively modulate the host's energy balance through programming to perform the various metabolic functions in numbers of intertwined pathways. Moreover, the comparative metagenomic studies have exhibited that the gut microflora of ob/ob was enriched for the genes that were able to harvest calories from complex plant-derived polysaccharides than their lean littermates with both fed with chow diet.²⁸ It was found that under the treatment of chow diet, exercise can expend energy thereby inducing compensatory energy intake and consequently resulting in lower concentration of energy substrates in intestinal lumen. Some microbes with high energy requirement are better able to adapt to the nutrient-poor habitat because of their greater ability to harvest nutrients. On the contrary, HFD can enhance the relative abundance of the species of high energy requirement as a selection, whereas exercise can significantly weaken this effect. These might be the reasons to generate the similar trend in both the SD + Exe group and HFD + Sed group. Additionally, human studies have shown that the different diets with different exercise load can have differential effects on the gut microbiota, thereby indicating that the relationship between them was complex.¹⁴ However, due to the lack of more relevant research, we still need metagenomics in combination with larger sample size to explore the detailed molecular mechanisms.

In recent years, the effects of physical exercise on the various intestinal diseases have been widely analyzed. Studies have confirmed that exercise can attenuate colonic inflammation and exhibit beneficial effects in preventing the obesity-associated colon cancer in the high-risk populations.³² Moreover, 4-week treadmill exercise can also promote the levels of ZO-1 and occludin in the elderly.³³ Our findings indicate that 12-weeks' moderate exercise can significantly alleviated colonic pathology and inhibit inflammatory cell infiltrate as well as the barrier damage. Meanwhile, exercise enhanced the expression of both colonic occludin and ZO-1 in obese mice induced by giving HFD. It is remarkable, however, that exercise significantly mitigated the reduction in the number of colonic GCs induced by HFD while decreasing the number of GCs conversely in chow diet mice that were subjected to exercise.

The differential effects on the SD + Exe group and HFD + Exe group maybe synergistically caused by the dietary pattern, energy homeostasis and microbial-host immune response. These two diets are heterogenetic in constituent. Compared with the pellets offered to the HFD, chow diet are characterized as being rough and consists of higher fiber content; hence, colon needs to generate more GCs secreting mucus to assist in the propulsion for feces.³⁴ Moreover, it was observed that in the chow diet condition, exercise can markedly increase the energy intake and then substantially strengthen the requirement of better digestion for food and rapid absorption of more nutrients. So, it can considerably weaken the response of proliferation of GCs that are caused by the stimulation of the fibers. HFD not only contains less fibers but also can effectively reduce glycosylated residuals in the GCs,³⁵ elevate the enteral and circulating bile acid levels, such as deoxycholic acid, which are cytotoxic,³⁶ thereby significantly decreasing the number of GCs. Thus, it is feasible that exercise may ameliorate these undesirable physiological and biochemical processes by balancing energy metabolism.³⁷ In addition, the changes observed in the number of GCs also corresponded with the relative abundance of *Akkermansia* in the present study.

According to epidemiological studies, about 20–40% of the patients with IBD are obese. In addition, obesity might increase the risk of developing IBD because of its perpetual state of chronic low-grade inflammation. Furthermore, it also might increase the risk of complication and result in suboptimal response to therapy in patients with IBD.^{38,39} Meanwhile, another point to be noted is that unlike inflammatory disease with obvious symptoms and/or lesions, inflammation induced by damage of intestinal barrier integrity is a premorbid chronic process that occurs at microscopic level and is difficult to diagnose and treat efficiently. Therefore, given its excellent anti-inflammatory and anti-obesity effect, exercise not only can serve as an adjunct therapeutic approach to IBD patients⁴⁰ but also can be effectively used to prevent IBD resulted from early inflammatory events induced by intestinal barrier damage in obesity.^{41,42} Nevertheless, still little is known about the biological mechanisms underlying these processes, so the study of its mechanisms may provide other possible ideas for developing novel strategies for both clinical diagnosis and treatment. AMPK is one of the most direct and sensitive effector molecules affected by exercise. A number of recent studies have revealed that both intestinal epithelial differentiation and barrier function are substantially

damaged in mice with *AMPK α 1* gene specifically knocked out in IECs where villin is expressed.¹⁶ Activated AMPK and its effectors have been shown to possess the ability to promote assembly of TJs, accelerate reorganization of occludin and ZO-1, and improve the development of paracellular permeability. In addition, enhanced AMPK activation can substantially upregulate CDX2 expression and promote the differentiation of intestinal epithelial. In contrast, CDX2 deficiency can also effectively impair apical-basolateral polarity and morphogenesis in colonic epithelial cells to inhibit the enterocyte differentiation. Furthermore, 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide riboside (AICAR) can promote CDX2 activity, while compound C can inhibit it, which can effectively function as AMPK activator and inhibitor, respectively.¹⁶ Additionally, a recently published study further presented an interesting link between gut microbiota structure and mitochondrial biological process mediated by AMPK activity.⁴³ Li et al⁴⁴ have reported that the higher fiber diet was ineffectual to the loss in higher proportions of *Akkermansia* and *Bifidobacterium* when compound C was added in the drinking water. Therefore, we investigated the effect of exercise on the colonic AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway in obese mice induced by HFD. Similar to previous studies, we noticed that although there were no statistically significant differences of AMPK among different groups, exercise can significantly upregulate the phosphorylation of AMPK induced by HFD. Meanwhile, 12-weeks' moderate exercise was found to markedly reverse the expression level of CDX2 protein. Although our hypotheses have been supported by the findings from this study, it still should be acknowledged that we need individually targeted methods like gene manipulation to further validate the major outcomes of this study.

Conclusion

In summary, we provide evidence that long-term moderate treadmill exercise not only can effectively modulate the colonic gut microbiota via increasing their variety and abundance but also can restore integrity of intestinal barrier by activating AMPK/CDX2 signaling pathway to enhance the expression of TJs proteins such as ZO-1 and occludin while significantly inhibiting weight accumulation in obese mice model induced by HFD.

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Disclosure

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