

Effect of type and amount of dietary fat on bile flow and composition in rats.

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Summary. The output of bile and biliary components (biliary salts, phospholipids, cholesterol) during the first hour after bile duct catheterization have been determined in conscious rats fed either a commercial diet or semi-purified diets containing 7 or 20 p. 100 of corn oil or 20 p. 100 of lard or mutton tallow. In those conditions, there was no significant difference in bile or biliary salts output among the various experimental groups. On the contrary, the output of cholesterol and, to a lesser extent, that of phospholipids augmented when the percentage of corn oil in the diet was increased from 7 to 20 p. 100 ; as compared to the former group, the output of these two components was lower in the « lard » and « mutton tallow » groups. Among the groups receiving the high-fat diets, absolute and relative biliary phospholipid concentrations were highest in the lard group, while the absolute biliary cholesterol concentration was identical in the lard and mutton tallow groups but lower than in the « corn oil » group. The relative bile salts concentrations were significantly different in the groups fed the semi-purified diets ; the highest value was found in the mutton tallow and corn oil groups (20 p. 100). The proportions of biliary lecithins, as compared to total phospholipids, were constant in the different groups, but the fatty acid patterns of biliary lecithins varied according to the diet fed. During the 6 hrs that the enterohepatic circulation was interrupted, biliary salts and phospholipid outputs decreased from the beginning of collection to the end, particularly when the initial value was higher ; the decrease of cholesterol output was noticeable only in rats fed corn oil. From these experiments, in which dietary protein content remained constant at 17 p. 100, we concluded that dietary fats generally interfere in the synthesis and secretion of biliary components ; feeding 20 p. 100 of corn oil in the diet particularly led to increased phospholipid and cholesterol excretion through the bile. In rats fed a 20 p. 100 lard diet, biliary phospholipid output and concentration increased while the bile flow rate tended to decrease.

Introduction

Polyunsaturated fats may lower plasma cholesterol levels (Kinsell *et al.*, 1952 ; Armstrong *et al.*, 1957 ; Quacquenbush and Pawlowski, 1960). One of the explanations

Abbreviations : BS : bile salts, PL : diacylphosphatides, PC : phosphatidylcholines, Ch : cholesterol.

of this decrease is an increased excretion of Ch and its metabolites, such as BS, through the bile. Not taking into account the dietary fat rates, this finding has been demonstrated in chicks (Lindsay *et al.*, 1969), dogs (Wheeler and King, 1972), rats (Paul and Ganguly, 1976), monkeys (Redinger *et al.*, 1971 ; Dowling *et al.*, 1971) and men (Byers and Friedman, 1958 ; Avigan and Steinberg, 1965 ; Shioda *et al.*, 1967 ; Sodhi *et al.*, 1967 ; Moore *et al.*, 1968). The biliary acid turnover would be more rapid when unsaturated fats are fed (Gordon *et al.*, 1964 ; Lindstedt *et al.*, 1965 ; McGovern and Quacquenbush, 1973). Only two papers (monkeys : Dowling *et al.*, 1971 ; rats : Davis *et al.*, 1977) have reported the effect of different amounts of dietary fat on bile flow and on BS and biliary Ch secretion.

The study of the variations in biliary PL concentration compared with changes in BS and biliary Ch concentrations, according to the type of dietary fat, has been relatively neglected, although data on biliary PL concentration as related to dietary fats were obtained on rats (Paul and Ganguly, 1976) and monkeys (Redinger *et al.*, 1971 ; Osuga *et al.*, 1976). However, the biliary concentrations of PC and BS, which are potential Ch solubilizing agents, play an important role in biliary Ch concentration. Further investigation has seemed to indicate that bile acid secretion does not entirely account for all of the canalicular bile formation (Klaassen, 1970, 1971).

The present study was designed to provide more information on bile flow and the biliary excretion of PL, Ch and BS in rats receiving diets containing 7 or 20 p. 100 of fats with different saturated and unsaturated fatty acid content during 3 weeks. The bile collected in rats fed a commercial diet was also analyzed because the data could prove useful to many researchers using the diet. The protein content of all the diets was 17 p. 100 by weight.

Material and methods.

Animal treatment. — Male Wistar rats (170 to 185 g) maintained on a commercial diet (UAR, Villemoisson, France) containing 3 p. 100 lipid (with linoleic acid representing 50 p. 100 of the total fatty acids), 17 p. 100 protein and 59 p. 100 starch and sucrose were divided into 5 groups of 12 animals each. Group C continued to receive the commercial diet ; the other groups were given a semi-synthetic diet containing 17 p. 100 casein and either 43 p. 100 carbohydrate and 20 p. 100 fat (corn oil, lard or mutton tallow ; groups CO₂₀, L₂₀ and MT₂₀, respectively) or 56 p. 100 carbohydrate and 7 p. 100 corn oil (group CO₇). The fatty acid composition of the fats is shown in table 1. Diets and water were given *ad libitum*, and the diets were fed for 3 weeks to obtain a steady state of bile composition.

In collecting the bile, we followed an identical schedule to prevent daily fluctuations of biliary excretion and composition (Ho and Drummond, 1975).

The bile duct was catheterized under ether anesthesia in non-fasting rats between 10 and 11 a.m., and 2 ml of saline solution was given by gastric intubation. Each animal was kept in a restraining cage. Bile collection directly into a graduated centrifuge tube at 1-hour intervals for 6 hrs was started immediately after the operation ; from that time, no food or drink was given. A 6 hrs period was selected because bile acid secretion continues in the rat during this period (Myant and Eder, 1961 ; Shefer

et al., 1969). If the bile flow of any animal proved to be intermittent, the experiment was discarded.

TABLE 1

Fatty acid composition of dietary fats (in moles)

Fatty acids	Dietary fats		
	Corn oil	Lard	Mutton tallow
< 16 : 0		2.3	5.7
16 : 0	12.5	29.9	23.6
16 : 1	0.6	5.4	3.3
18 : 0	1.9	5.9	26.3
18 : 1	28.9	46.0	36.2
18 : 2	54.7	8.8	4.0
> 18 : 2	1.4	1.7	0.9
Saturated	14.4	38.1	55.6
Unsaturated	85.6	61.9	44.4

Extraction and analysis of lipids. — The bile sample lipids were extracted according to Folch, Lees and Sloane-Stanley (1957). Aliquots of total lipids were used to determine lipid phosphorus (Machebœuf and Delsal, 1943) and Ch (Delsal, 1944). PL mass was calculated from the amount of P \times 25. The PC were separated by TLC and their fatty acid composition was determined by GLC (Boucrot, 1972). Total bile acid concentration was ascertained by hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (Talalay, 1960) using purified enzyme obtained from Worthington Biochemical Corporation. Some results were compared by an analysis of variance. When the analysis indicated that the Fisher-Snedecor's *f*-test was significant ($P < 0.05$), the means were compared using the Newman Keul method ($P < 0.05$) and calculated by a Olivetti P 602 program to study the rate of dietary lipid (CO_7 vs. CO_{20}) and the type of dietary lipid (CO_{20} , L_{20} , MT_{20}).

Results.

The food intake was similar in groups CO_{20} , L_{20} and MT_{20} (15 g/day/rat) ; it was 25 g/day/rat in group C, and no evaluation was made for group CO_7 . At the time the rats were killed, the mean body weight of the first three groups was similar

(270 ± 17 g), whereas for groups C and CO₇, it was 240 ± 12 g and 290 ± 14 g, respectively.

A. Bile flow and composition of bile collected during the first hour after bile duct catheterization (tables 2 and 3).

In the first bile collection, there was no significant difference among the groups as to bile flow rate and BS output ; however, group CO₂₀ tended to show the highest values (0.92 ml, 31.6 μmoles, respectively). On the contrary, there were significant

TABLE 2

Bile flow and output of BS, Ch and PL in bile collected during the first hour after bile duct catheterization in rats fed various diets

Groups	Volume (ml)	BS (μmoles)	Ch (μmoles)	PL (μmoles)
C (5)	0.64 ± 0.10	18.9 ± 4.9	0.23 ± 0.05	3.4 ± 0.7
CO ₇ (6)	0.74 ± 0.10	27.6 ± 4.9	0.29 ± 0.05	4.9 ± 0.7
CO ₂₀ (5)	0.92 ± 0.06	31.6 ± 2.9	1.16 ± 0.08	7.3 ± 0.4
L ₂₀ (5)	0.60 ± 0.03	15.9 ± 2.2	0.37 ± 0.07	5.6 ± 0.4
MT ₂₀ (5)	0.77 ± 0.10	29.0 ± 4.1	0.46 ± 0.06	5.1 ± 0.4
F ⁽¹⁾	2.36 ns	2.59 ns	35.31**	4.94*
Comparison between groups ⁽²⁾			CO ₂₀ > CO ₇ CO ₂₀ > L ₂₀ ≈ MT ₂₀	CO ₂₀ > CO ₇ CO ₂₀ > L ₂₀ ≈ MT ₂₀

Each value represents the mean ± SEM.

() Number of rats.

⁽¹⁾ ns = non significant (P > 0.05). *P < 0.05. **P ≤ 0.01.

⁽²⁾ > significantly different (P ≤ 0.05). ≈ not significantly different (P > 0.05).

differences in the output of Ch and PL among the groups. Thus, in rats fed the corn oil diet (CO₂₀) the output of Ch was fourfold and that of PL 1.5 time more than the values obtained in group CO₇. In rats fed high-fat diets, Ch output in group CO₂₀ was threefold that of groups L₂₀ and MT₂₀ ; the PL output was also higher in group CO₂₀ than in the other two groups.

No significant difference in the total bile concentration and the absolute BS concentration (table 3) was seen among the different groups. On the contrary, considerable differences in absolute Ch and PL concentrations were obtained which were lower in group CO₇ than in group CO₂₀. Absolute Ch concentrations were similar in groups L₂₀ and MT₂₀, and lower than in group CO₂₀ ; that of PL was in the order L₂₀ > CO₂₀ > MT₂₀.

Except for group L₂₀, the differences in relative bile composition in the various groups were less pronounced than those of absolute composition. The relative BS and Ch concentrations were significantly different and higher in group CO₂₀ than in group CO₇, but that of PL was not significantly different in the two groups. In rats

TABLE 3

Absolute and relative concentrations of BS, Ch and PL in bile collected during the first hour after bile duct catheterization in rats fed various diets

	Absolute concentration (μ moles/ml)			Relative concentration (p. 100 molar ratio)				Molar ratios		
	BS	Ch	PL	Total	BS	Ch	PL	BS/Ch	BS/PL	PL/Ch
C (5)	26.0 \pm 3.0	0.36 \pm 0.04	5.22 \pm 0.46	32.43 \pm 3.70	83.48 \pm 3.51	1.09 \pm 0.07	16.47 \pm 3.47	75	4.9	15
CO ₇ (6)	38.1 \pm 4.5	0.36 \pm 0.03	6.22 \pm 0.26	42.32 \pm 4.56	83.71 \pm 1.83	0.86 \pm 0.07	15.43 \pm 1.78	106	6.1	17
CO ₃₀ (5)	35.5 \pm 5.1	1.27 \pm 0.09	7.99 \pm 0.29	44.72 \pm 5.32	78.36 \pm 1.99	2.93 \pm 0.26	18.71 \pm 1.84	28	4.4	6.3
L ₂₀ (5)	26.0 \pm 2.2	0.60 \pm 0.11	9.50 \pm 0.38	36.16 \pm 2.22	71.59 \pm 1.89	1.67 \pm 0.24	26.75 \pm 1.93	45	2.7	16
MT ₃₀ (5)	37.6 \pm 2.1	0.60 \pm 0.03	6.80 \pm 0.4	44.97 \pm 2.12	83.42 \pm 1.40	1.31 \pm 0.11	15.28 \pm 1.35	64	5.4	11
Variance analysis F ...	1.73 ns	34.26** CO ₃₀ > L ₂₀ \approx MT ₃₀ CO ₂₀ > CO ₇	16.80** CO ₂₀ > CO ₇ L ₂₀ > CO ₂₀ > MT ₃₀	0.95 ns	8.94** CO ₇ > CO ₂₀ MT ₃₀ \approx CO ₂₀ > L ₂₀	23.62** CO ₂₀ > L ₂₀ \approx MT ₃₀ CO ₃₀ > L ₂₀ \approx MT ₃₀	8.50** CO ₇ \approx CO ₂₀ L ₂₀ > CO ₃₀ \approx MT ₃₀			

Abbreviations : see table 2.

fed high-fat diets, the relative Ch concentrations were in the order $CO_{20} > L_{20} \simeq MT_{20}$, and those of PL were in the order $L_{20} > CO_{20} \simeq MT_{20}$.

In group C the absolute concentrations of the three biliary components were lower than in the other groups, and their relative BS and PL concentrations were close to those found for groups CO_7 and MT_{20} .

B. *Fatty acid composition of bile phosphatidylcholines in groups C, CO_{20} , L_{20} and MT_{20} (table 4).*

In these groups, PC always accounted for about 88 p. 100 ± 2.8 p. 100 of the total PL ; they were analyzed in bile samples collected during the first 6 hrs.

TABLE 4

Fatty acid composition of biliary phosphatidylcholines (bile was collected for 6 hrs) in the 4 groups

Fatty acids	Groups			
	C	CO_{20}	L_{20}	MT_{20}
< 16 : 0.....	1.0 ± 0.3			
16 : 0.....	39.4 ± 1.2	39 ± 1.4	41.1 ± 2.1	44.5 ± 2
16 : 1.....	3.7 ± 0.9	traces	traces	4.1 ± 0.9
18 : 0.....	5.9 ± 0.9	6.4 ± 0.9	6.5 ± 1.0	8.7 ± 1.0
18 : 1.....	10.8 ± 0.9	6.5 ± 0.9**	13.8 ± 1.2	18.7 ± 1**
18 : 2.....	28.2 ± 1.2	34.6 ± 1.8 **	26.0 ± 1.3	20.0 ± 1.2 **
20 : 4.....	11.0 ± 1	13.5 ± 1.1	12.8 ± 1.1	4.0 ± 0.8**
Unsaturated	53.7 ± 6.4	54.6 ± 6.1	52.6 ± 6.7	46.8 ± 6.9**

Each value represents the mean ± SE of 4 to 6 rats.

** p < 0.01.

Changes in the fatty acid pattern of these PC depended on the diets fed. However, a similar composition was found in groups C and L_{20} . In group CO_{20} , the linoleic acid content was higher than in the other groups at the expense of oleic acid. The highest percentages of palmitic, stearic and oleic acids appeared in group MT_{20} where the value of arachidonic acid was very low. The total degree of PC unsaturation was very similar (52 to 54 p. 100) in groups C, CO_{20} , and L_{20} , but was slightly lower in group MT_{20} (46.8 p. 100).

C. *Output of bile salts, cholesterol and phospholipids during 6 hrs collection (table 5).*

Significant differences in the volume of bile secreted during 6 hrs (table 5) were only found in the groups eating high-fat diets ; the highest value was observed in group CO_{20} .

TABLE 5

Bile flow rate over a 6-hr period in the different groups (ml/kg body weight)

C	CO ₇	CO ₂₀	L ₂₀	MT ₂₀
15.53 ± 1.05	16.27 ± 1.23	18.42 ± 0.16	13.34 ± 0.56	14.73 ± 0.97
Comparison* ...	CO ₇ ≈ CO ₂₀	CO ₂₀ > L ₂₀ ≈ MT ₂₀		

* F = 5.40, p < 0.05.

Analysis of bile collected over a 6 hrs period from the various groups (fig. 1) indicated that the orders of total output (per kg bw) were as follows : BS : CO₂₀ =

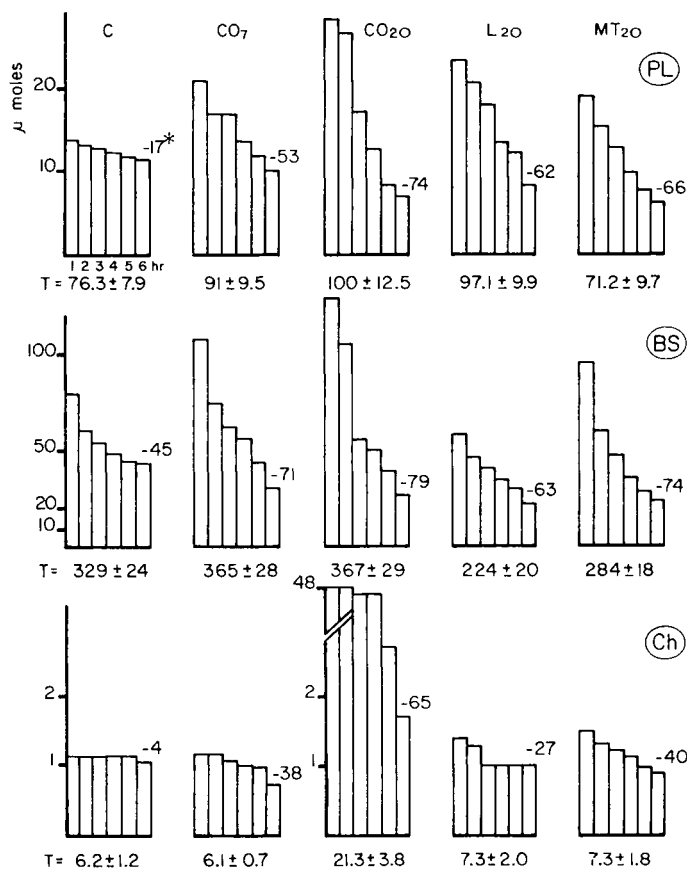


FIG. 1. — Output of BS, Ch and PL (μmoles/kg bw) during interruption of enterohepatic circulation (0-6^{1/2}hr). Each value represents the mean of 4 to 6 rats. For the sake of clarity, SEM have been omitted from the figure but they always revealed differences smaller than 12 p. 100. T = total output in μmoles for 6 hrs* decrease in p. 100 = $\frac{(\mu\text{moles at 1 hr} - \mu\text{moles at 6 hrs}) \times 100}{\mu\text{moles at 1 hr}}$.

$CO_7 > C > MT_{20} > L_{20}$; Ch : $CO_{20} > MT_{20} = L_{20} > C = CO_7$; PL : $CO_{20} = CO_7 = L_{20} > C = MT_{20}$.

Generally, BS and PL outputs decreased from the beginning of bile collection to the end, especially as the initial value was higher, although the PL output in the controls was quite constant during the first 5 hrs of collection and decreased later. Ch output was constant in time in groups C and L_{20} , decreased slightly in groups MT_{20} and CO_7 , and considerably in group CO_{20} (65 p. 100 between the 1st and 6 hrs).

Discussion.

The results concerning bile flow rate and the output of BS, Ch and PL in bile, collected during the first hour after bile duct catheterization, represent normal bile secretion in intact rats fed various diets. Our findings indicate that the amount and type of dietary fat do not significantly affect either bile flow rate or BS output, although in the 4 groups fed semi-purified diets, the highest and lowest volumes of bile secreted in 1 hr were observed in groups CO_{20} and L_{20} , respectively. Moreover, the bile flow rate in a 6 hrs collection (table 5) increased in group CO_{20} as compared to groups L_{20} and MT_{20} .

On the one hand, these observations agree with previous studies on rats (Paul and Ganguly, 1976) or monkeys (Redinger *et al.*, 1971) showing that feeding polyunsaturated fats leads to increased bile flow ; and on the other hand with that of Davis *et al.* (1977) which demonstrated that feeding lard induced a decline of bile flow rate as compared to the control rats.

Our results on biliary Ch and PL (output during first bile collection and absolute and relative concentrations) and also on relative BS concentrations show that these parameters were significantly influenced by the amount and type of the dietary fat. Thus, all these values were correlated with the percentage of corn oil in the diet (comparison of groups CO_{20} and CO_7), and after feeding high-fat diets the L_{20} diet produced an increase of absolute and relative PL concentrations in bile. No single explanation can be offered to account for this fact. Rat intake of high-fat diets was similar and the differences found among these three groups only depended on the type of dietary fat.

Conflicting data have been published concerning the effects of various dietary fats on the absolute concentrations and the output of biliary components. In our opinion, this discrepancy is due to the use of different animal species and to the different types and amounts of dietary fats. Thus, we confirm the data of Paul and Ganguly (1976) in rats fed polyunsaturated fats : the absolute concentrations of biliary Ch increase and BS level remains constant. Contrary to our results, those authors found no appreciable difference in absolute biliary PL concentration in rats fed safflower oil or coconut oil, but the proportion of dietary fat was 10 p. 100 by weight instead of 20 p. 100 as in our experiments. On the other hand, an increase of the absolute BS concentration was observed in monkeys after feeding polyunsaturated fats (Redinger *et al.*, 1971) and, contrary to our data, no variation in Ch secretion was found. In addition, Osuga *et al.* (1976) obtained results conflicting with those of Redinger *et al.* (1971) in monkeys fed different fats.

In the present work, relative BS concentration in the first bile collection (significant differences among the various groups) in rats fed high-fat diets does not depend on the unsaturation degree of the fat fed because with the MT₂₀ diet (rich in saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids) that concentration was close to the level found in group CO₂₀ (the most unsaturated fat used). Our present findings show the total effect of different dietary fats on bile output and composition, without taking into account their sterol content : phytosterols in corn oil (8.95 mg/g), cholesterol in animal fats (about 9.0 mg/g in lard or mutton tallow), and non-identified sterols in the commercial diet (88 mg/100 g). Thus, each rat ingested about 27 mg of phytosterols/day in group CO₂₀, 27 mg of cholesterol/day in group L₂₀ or MT₂₀, and 22 mg of sterols in group C. Dietary plant sterols reduce the intestinal Ch absorption and consequently increase the hepatic transformation of Ch into biliary acids ; this property may explain the effect of corn oil on bile composition.

Bile flow rate is determined by the bile salts excretory rate ; our results concerning these parameters confirm this view, particularly in the group CO₂₀ during the first bile collection in which the highest BS values (31.6 μ moles) and bile flow rate (0.92 ml) were found. In the prolonged collection of bile, however, these parameters are not always correlated. Moreover, in agreement with Wagner *et al.* (1976), our data (tables 2 and 3) indicate that BS, Ch and PL are not excreted in the bile in fixed proportions. A kinetic analysis (fig. 1), useful in quantifying biliary lipid and BS secretion, provided additional proof of these conclusions.

The effects of interrupting the enterohepatic bile circulation in the five groups during 6 hrs were different and, as expected, BS, Ch and PL secretion rates dropped, especially when the initial concentrations were higher, although Ch secretion remained almost constant in group C. While the whole pool of BS could not be quantified in 6 hrs of collection (10 to 11 hrs would have been necessary), it is striking that the output of BS (about 365 μ moles) and PL (91 to 100 μ moles) was similar in groups CO₇ and CO₂₀. In fact, the addition of small amounts of polyunsaturated fats to the diet had a considerable effect on the biliary PL and BS secretion and also on bile flow rate, the highest values of which were observed in groups CO₂₀ and CO₇.

In all cases, bile samples fell within the micellar phase when the relative concentrations of the three biliary components were plotted on a triangular coordinate (Admirand and Small, 1968), even in group CO₂₀ in which the molar ratio PL/Ch was very low.

As the molar ratios PC/PL were identical in all the bile samples examined (89 to 91 p. 100), we can conclude that dietary fats have no effect on the distribution of biliary PL. In all the groups, the major fatty acids of these PC were palmitic and linoleic acids ; these results confirm previous findings in men (Blomstrand and Ekdahl 1960 ; Balint *et al.*, 1965) and in rats (Olsson *et al.*, 1973 ; Paul and Ganguly, 1976). The variations in the percentages of linoleic and saturated acids of biliary PC depended on the type of fat in the diet, thus supporting previous data (Glenn *et al.* 1964 ; Dam *et al.*, 1967 ; Osuga *et al.*, 1976) obtained in mammals.

From these experiments, in which the proportion of dietary protein was constant (17 p. 100), we can conclude that dietary fats generally interfere with the synthesis and secretion of biliary components ; it is particularly apparent that feeding a

20 p. 100 unsaturated fat diet leads to increase phospholipid and cholesterol excretion through bile. Moreover, a 20 p. 100 lard diet increases the output and concentration of biliary PL and has a tendency to decrease the bile flow rate.

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Résumé. Le débit de la bile et des 3 composants biliaries (sels biliaries, phospholipides et cholestérol) sécrétés pendant la première heure qui suit le cathétérisme du canal cholédoque, a été déterminé chez des rats conscients soumis à un régime commercial ou à des régimes semi-purifiés contenant, soit 7 ou 20 p. 100 d'huile de maïs, soit 20 p. 100 de saindoux ou de suif de mouton. Dans ces conditions, le débit de la bile et des sels biliaries ne montre pas de différences significatives entre les divers lots ; par contre, le débit de cholestérol et, à un moindre degré, celui des phospholipides, augmentent de façon significative lorsque l'huile de maïs passe de 7 à 20 p. 100 dans le régime ; par rapport à ce dernier lot, les débits de ces 2 composants sont inférieurs dans les lots « saindoux » et « suif ». Parmi les lots soumis aux régimes à 20 p. 100 de graisses, on observe dans la bile, d'une part que les concentrations absolue et relative en phospholipides sont les plus élevées dans le lot « saindoux », d'autre part que la concentration absolue en cholestérol est identique dans les lots « saindoux » et « suif », celle-ci étant inférieure à celle trouvée dans le lot « huile de maïs ». Les concentrations relatives en sels biliaries présentent des différences significatives entre les lots recevant les régimes semi-purifiés ; la valeur la plus élevée est rencontrée dans les lots « suif » et « huile de maïs » (20 p. 100). La proportion de lécithines par rapport aux phospholipides totaux biliaries est constante dans tous les lots, mais la composition en acides gras de ces lécithines varie selon la nature des graisses du régime. Au cours d'une interruption du cycle entérohépatique de 6 h, la sécrétion des sels biliaries et des phospholipides biliaries diminue du commencement à la fin de la collecte, d'autant plus que les valeurs initiales sont plus élevées. La sécrétion de cholestérol varie moins, sauf dans le lot à 20 p. 100 d'huile de maïs, où elle décroît avec le temps.

De ces expériences, dans lesquelles la proportion de protéines dans les régimes était constante (17 p. 100), nous pouvons conclure que les graisses du régime jouent un rôle sur la synthèse et la sécrétion des constituants biliaries ; l'administration du régime à 20 p. 100 d'huile entraîne une augmentation de l'excrétion du cholestérol et des phospholipides biliaries ; l'administration d'un régime à 20 p. 100 de saindoux produit une augmentation de la concentration en phospholipides de la bile et une tendance à réduire le débit biliaire.

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