

Trypsin Inhibitor From Peanut Is Associated With Reduced Fasting Glucose

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INTRODUCTION: Nowadays, obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus prevalence remains growing around the world, being public health problems, reaching epidemic levels. Whereas advances in treatment of obesity and diabetes are being developed, bioactive products are noteworthy. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the research was to evaluate the consume of isolated trypsin inhibitor (AHTI) of peanut *paçoca* that could promote satiety, reduced fasting glucose and weight control. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Wistar rats (n = 05) were distributed individually and randomly into three groups in cages, receiving AIN-93G for 11 days, consuming 100 g of the following diets: (1) AIN-93G diet; (2) AIN-93G diet supplemented by oral gavage with AHTI (25 mg/kg); (3) AIN-93G diet supplemented by oral gavage with AHTI (50mg/kg). At the end of the procedure, the rats were fasted for 12-15h, blood was collected, serum was separated by centrifugation and used for glucose determination and others biochemistry parameters. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** Both groups supplemented by AHTI decreased fasting glucose, whereas other biochemical parameters showed no significant variation, remaining within the normal ranges. **CONCLUSIONS:** The experimental administration of AHTI resulted in low fasting glucose levels, emphasizing the potential of bioactive products, like peanut derivatives, for prevention and treatment of metabolic diseases.

Palavra chave: glucose, peanut, trypsin.
Patrocínio: CNPq and NUPLAN/UFRN.