

Trypsin Inhibitor From Peanut Is Associated With Weight Control And Increased Plasma CCK

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INTRODUCTION: Obesity in the world has reached worrying levels mainly due to the impact on health of the individual, thus, becomes essential investment in search of means for its prevention and treatment that can counteract the increasingly high costs of synthetic drugs used for medicine which have serious side effects and reduced effectiveness. The trypsin inhibitors are that bioprospecting since act on satiety. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the effect of trypsin inhibitor on satiety in animal model. **METHOD:** The trypsin inhibitor was isolated (AHTI) by affinity chromatography of trypsin and tested its effect in male wistar rats, on food intake, weight gain and biochemical parameters, especially CCK. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The experimental administration of AHTI, a new inhibitor of trypsin isolated from peanut paçoca, promoted a reduction in food consumption and weight gain, mediated by an increase in serum CCK levels, which puts the AHTI as a potential natural product for the prevention and treatment of obesity. However, more studies are needed. **CONCLUSIONS:** It was demonstrated the beneficial effect of the use of the inhibitor to weight control, possibly due to satiety, conditioned by the increase of serum CCK and also results in consumption and weight.

Keywords: Peanut paçoca, bioactive protein, cholecystokinin; satiety.

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