

# The anti-diabetic potential of black and green teas

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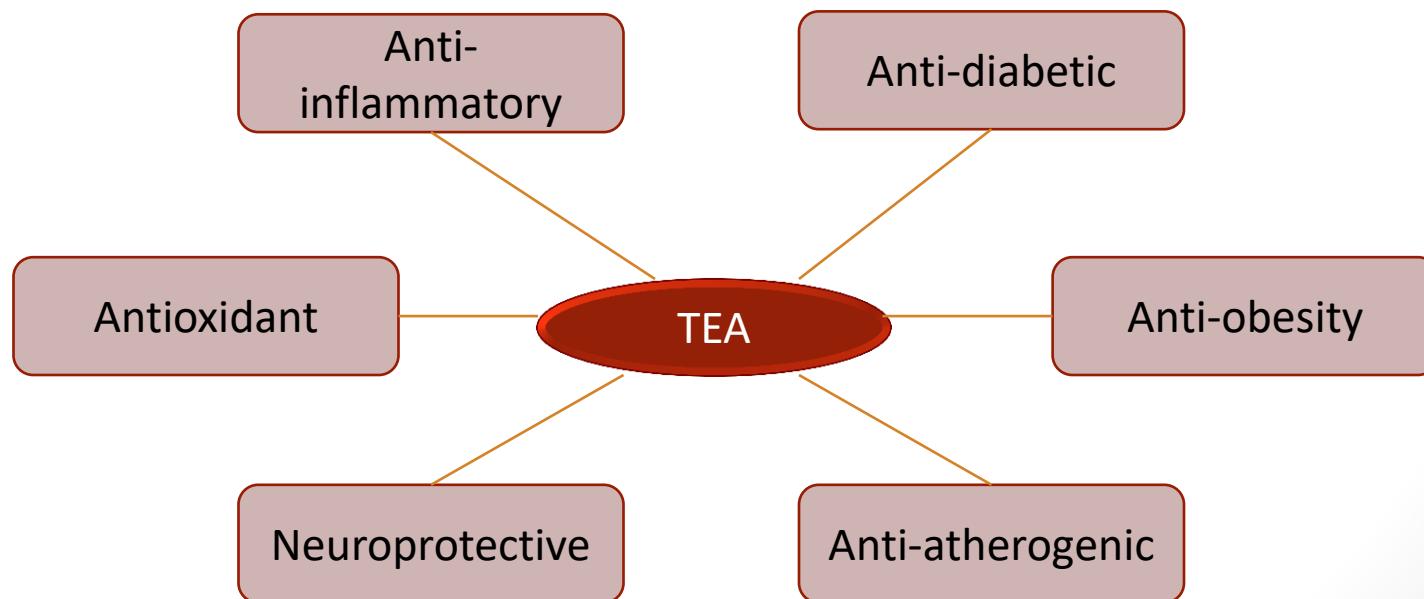
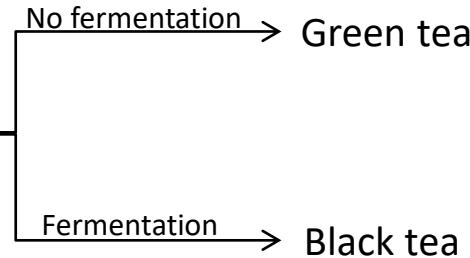
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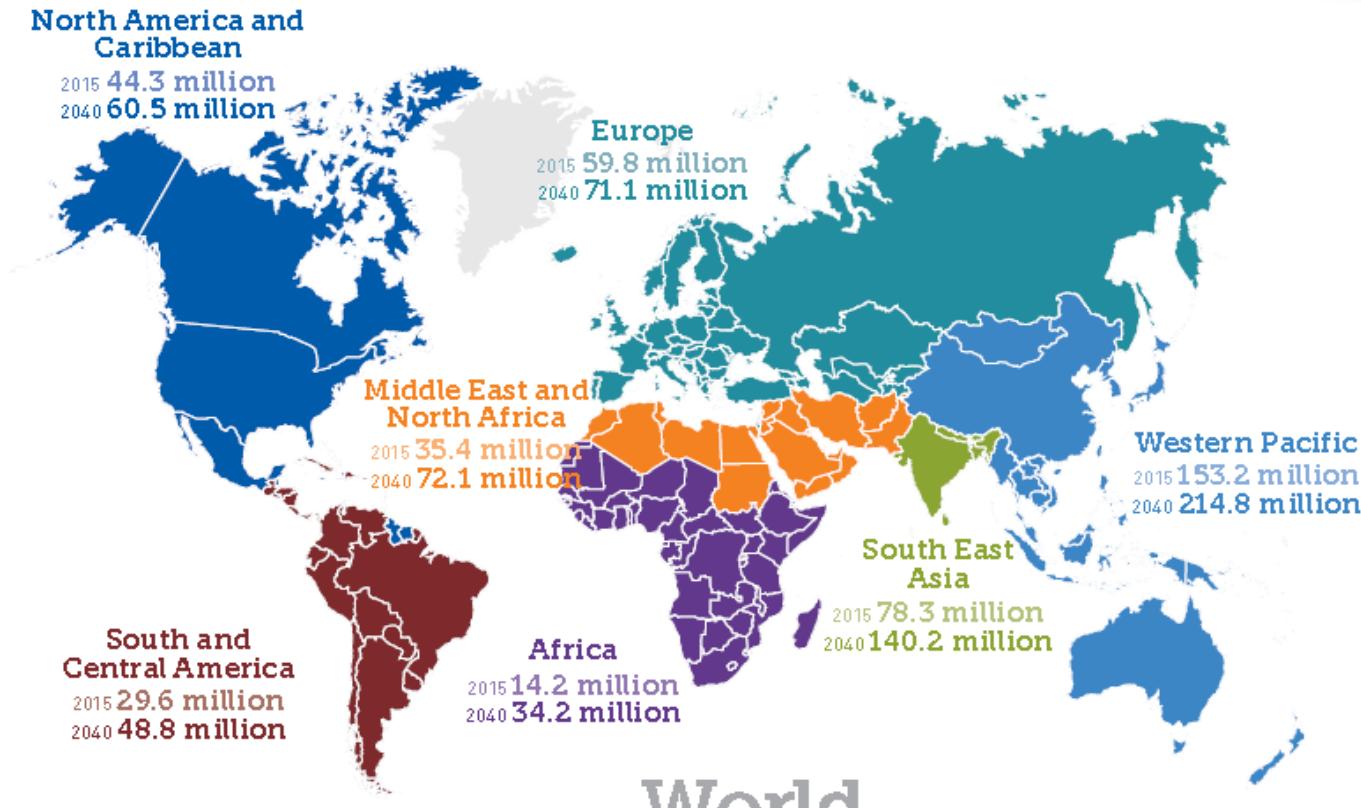
# Introduction: Tea



*Camellia sinensis*



# Introduction: Diabetes Statistics



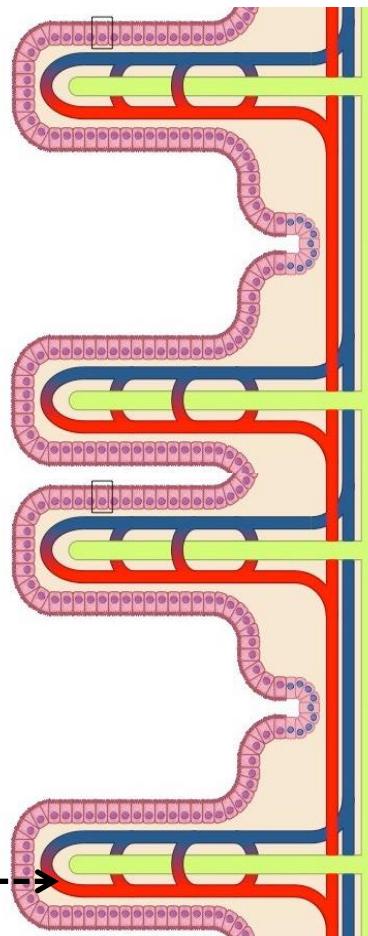
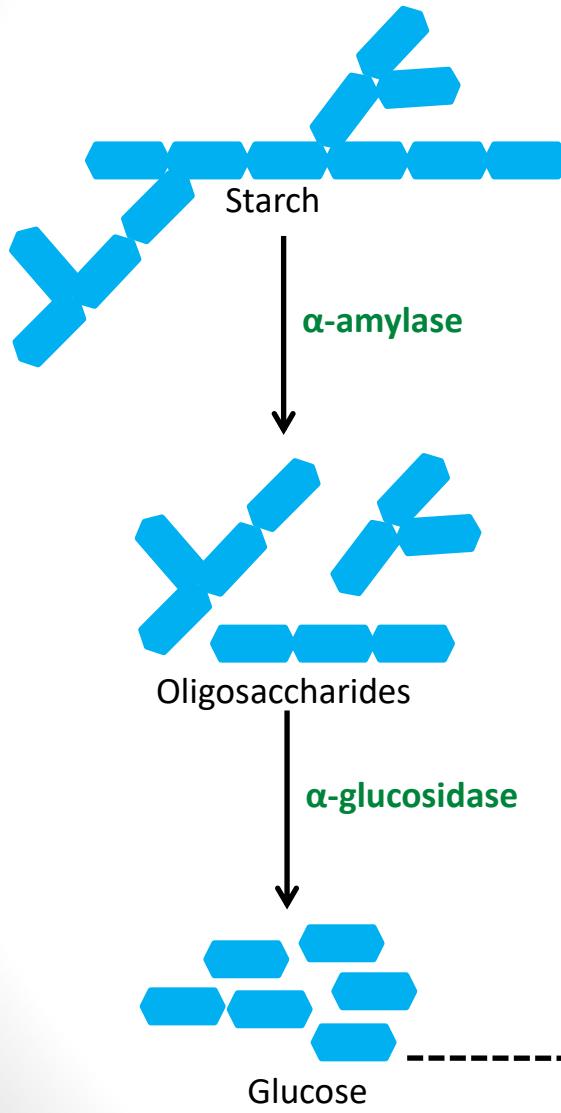
Estimated number of people with diabetes worldwide

(IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2015)

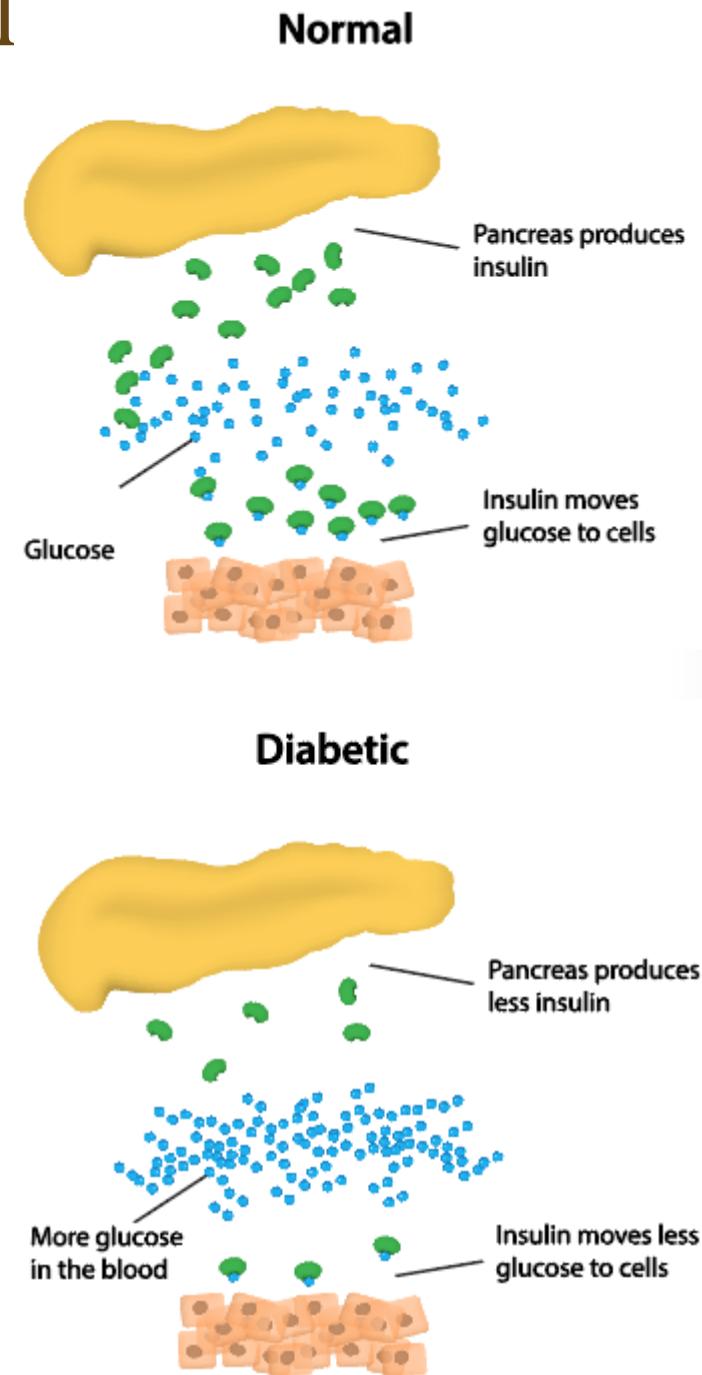
# Introduction: Diabetes Statistics

Diabetes estimates (20-79 years)	Mauritius	Reunion	Madagascar	Comoros
Prevalence, %	22.3	15.8	4.0	9.9
% of diabetic population	18.3	13.0	1.5	3.6
Diabetes related deaths	2931.2	NA	5580.2	318.7
Mean diabetes related expenditure (USD), per person	934.3	NA	111.4	152.2

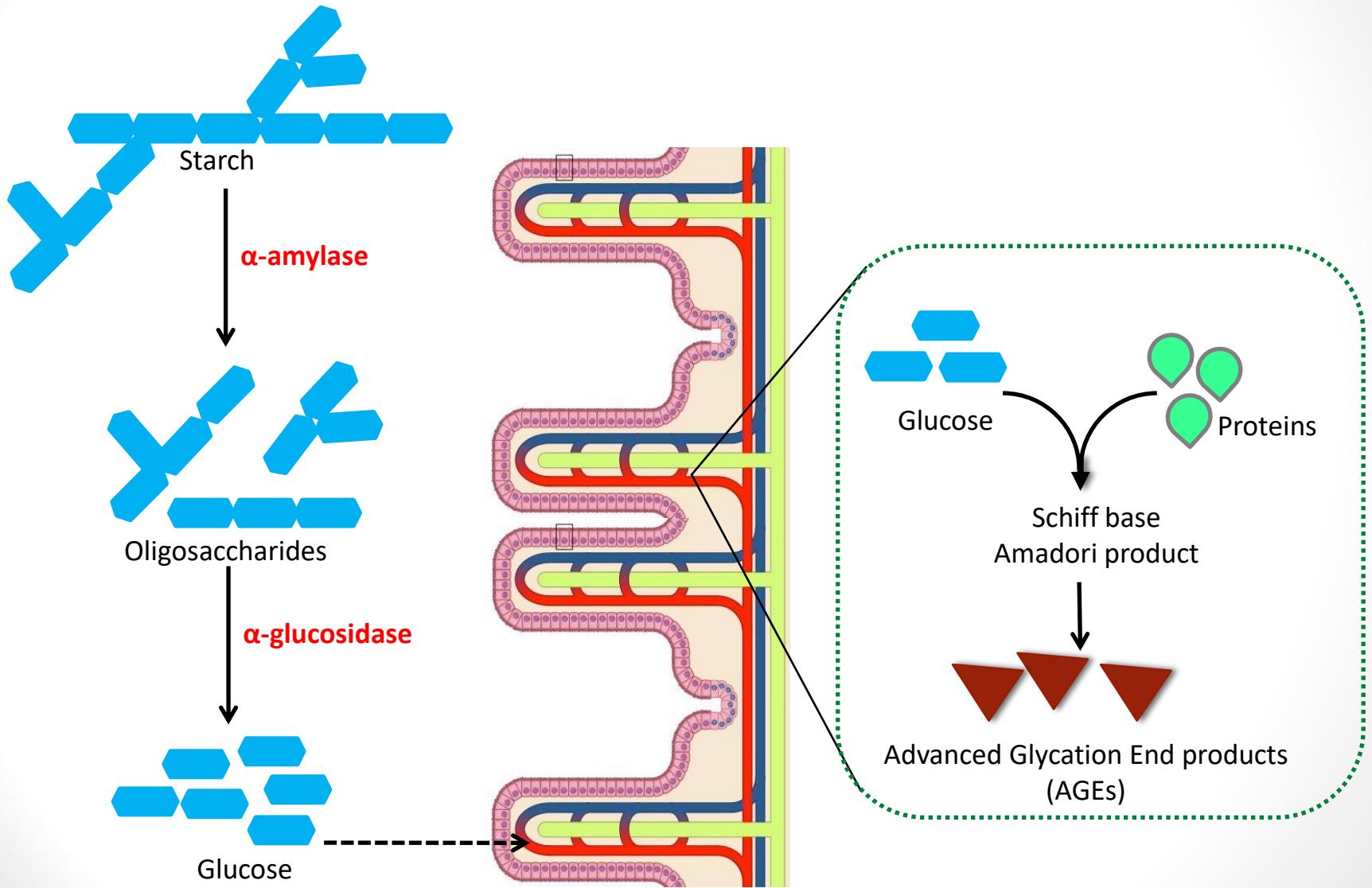
# Introduction: Post-prandial hyperglycemia



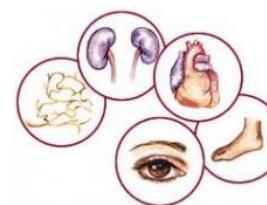
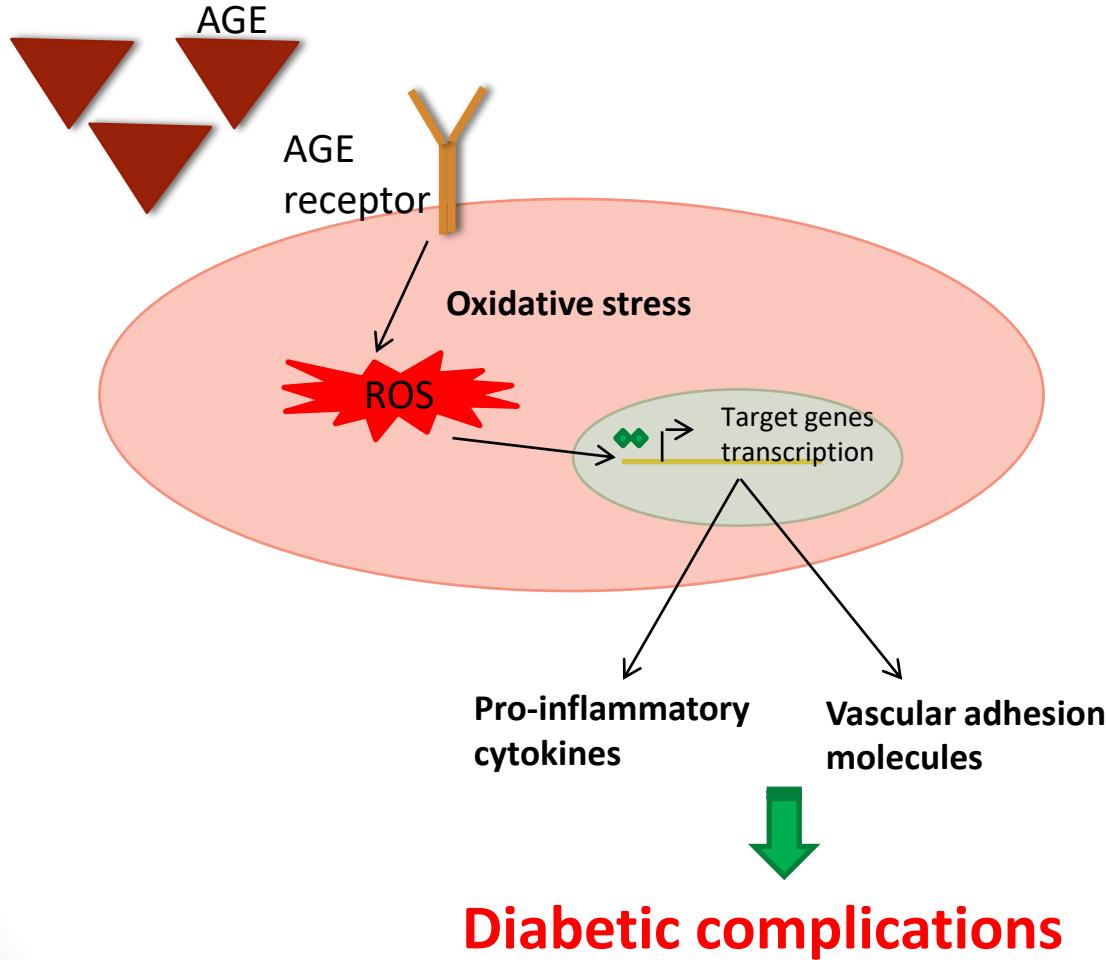
Post-prandial hyperglycemia



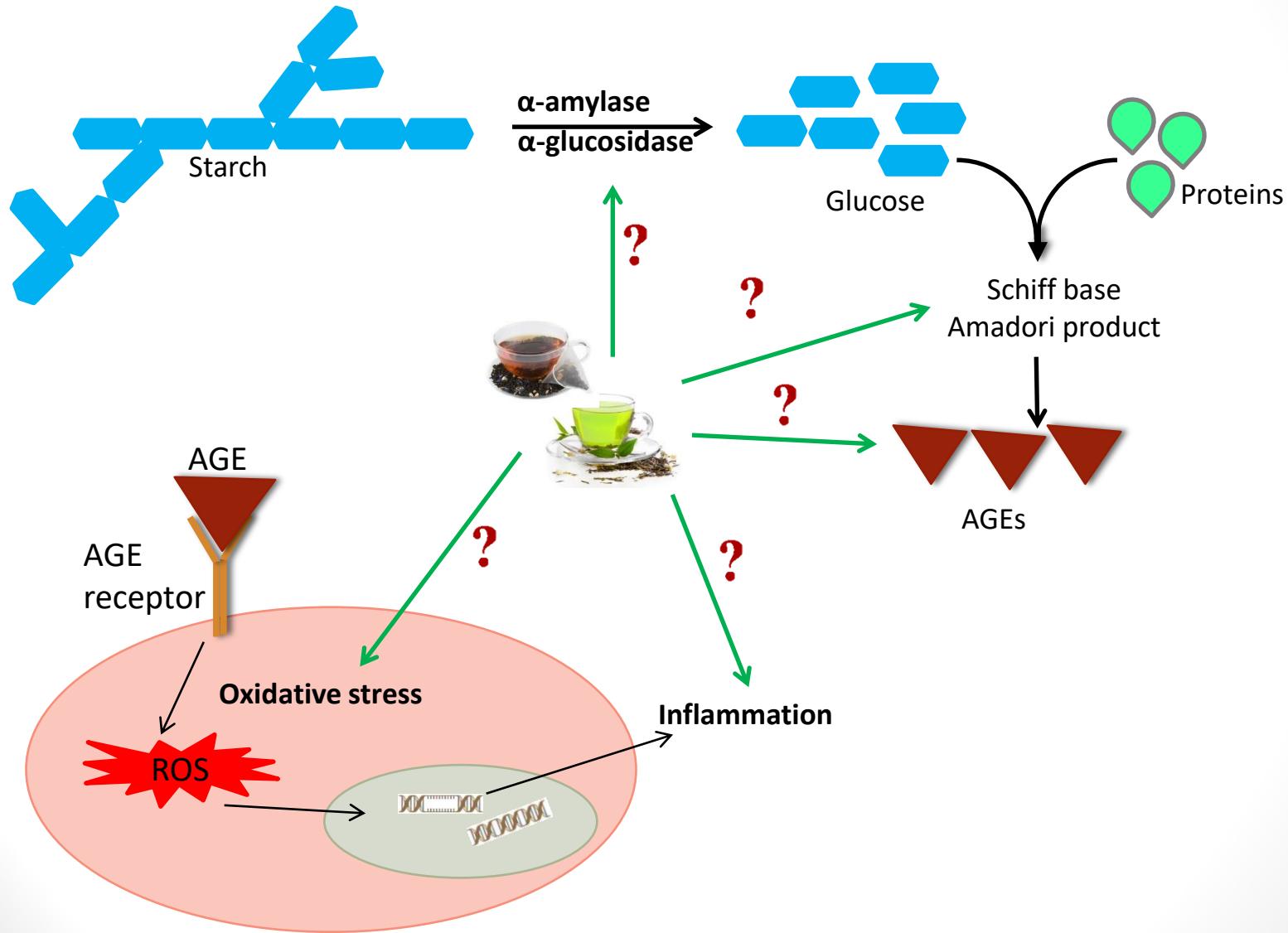
# Introduction: Glycation



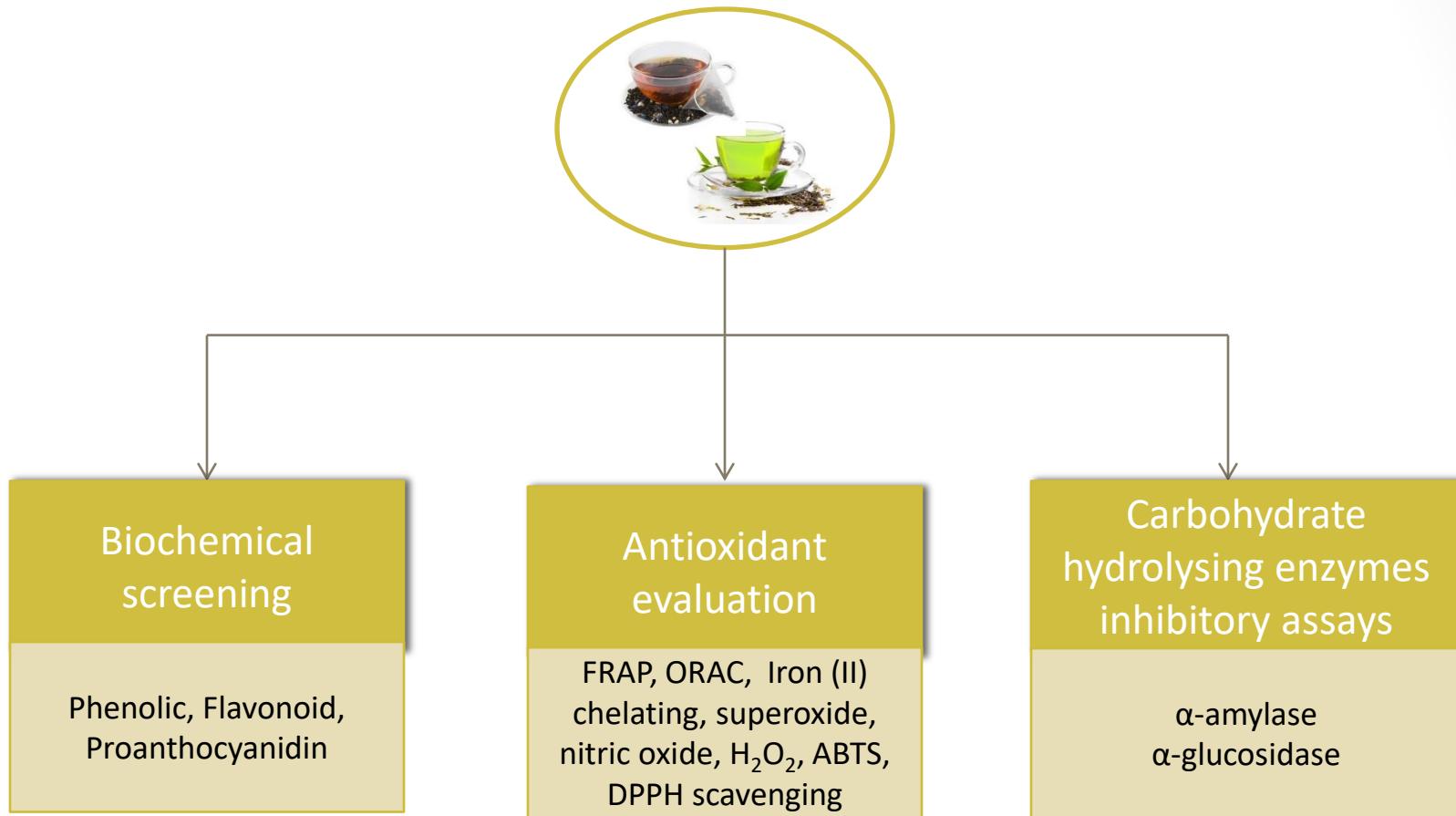
# Introduction: AGEs & diabetic complications



# Our focus



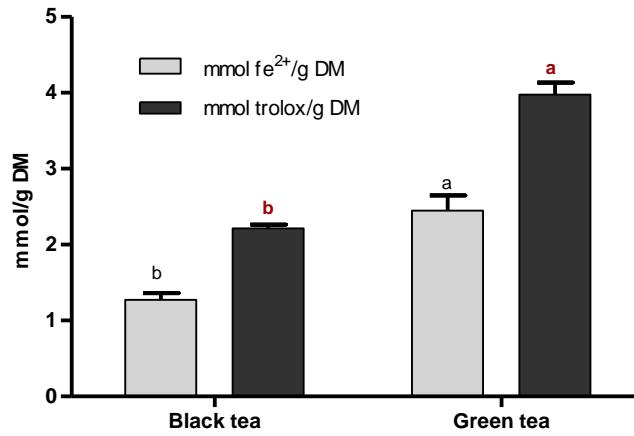
# Biochemical, antioxidant & carbohydrate hydrolysing inhibition screening



# Rich in polyphenols

Tea	TPC mg GAE per g	TFC mg CE per g	TPrC mg (CEE) per g
Black tea	99.83 ± 1.51 <sup>b</sup>	23.42 ± 0.81 <sup>b</sup>	2.03 ± 0.09 <sup>b</sup>
Green tea	179.47 ± 8.55 <sup>a</sup>	43.50 ± 0.81 <sup>a</sup>	7.14 ± 0.28 <sup>a</sup>

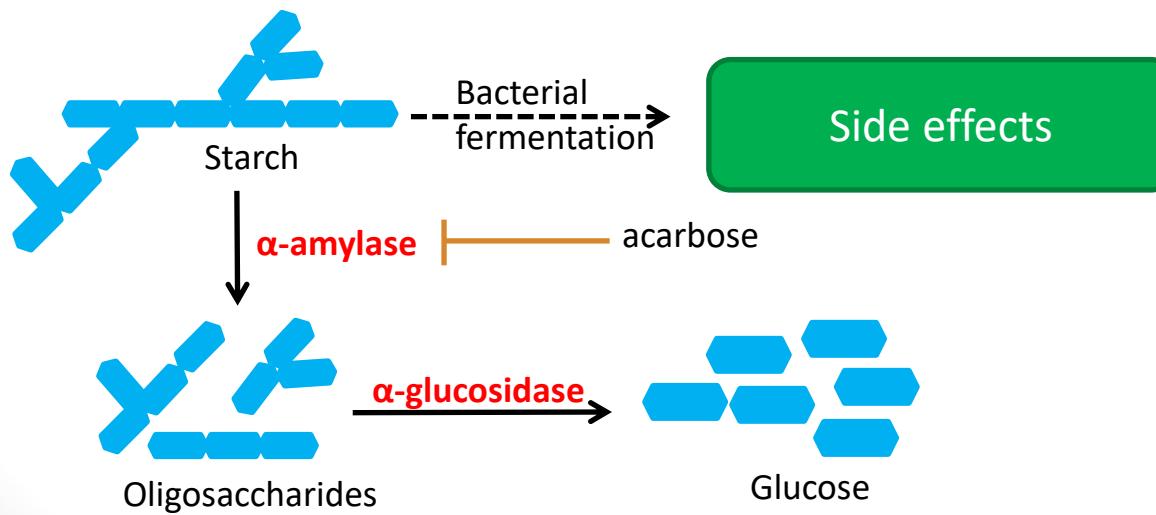
# High antioxidant capacity



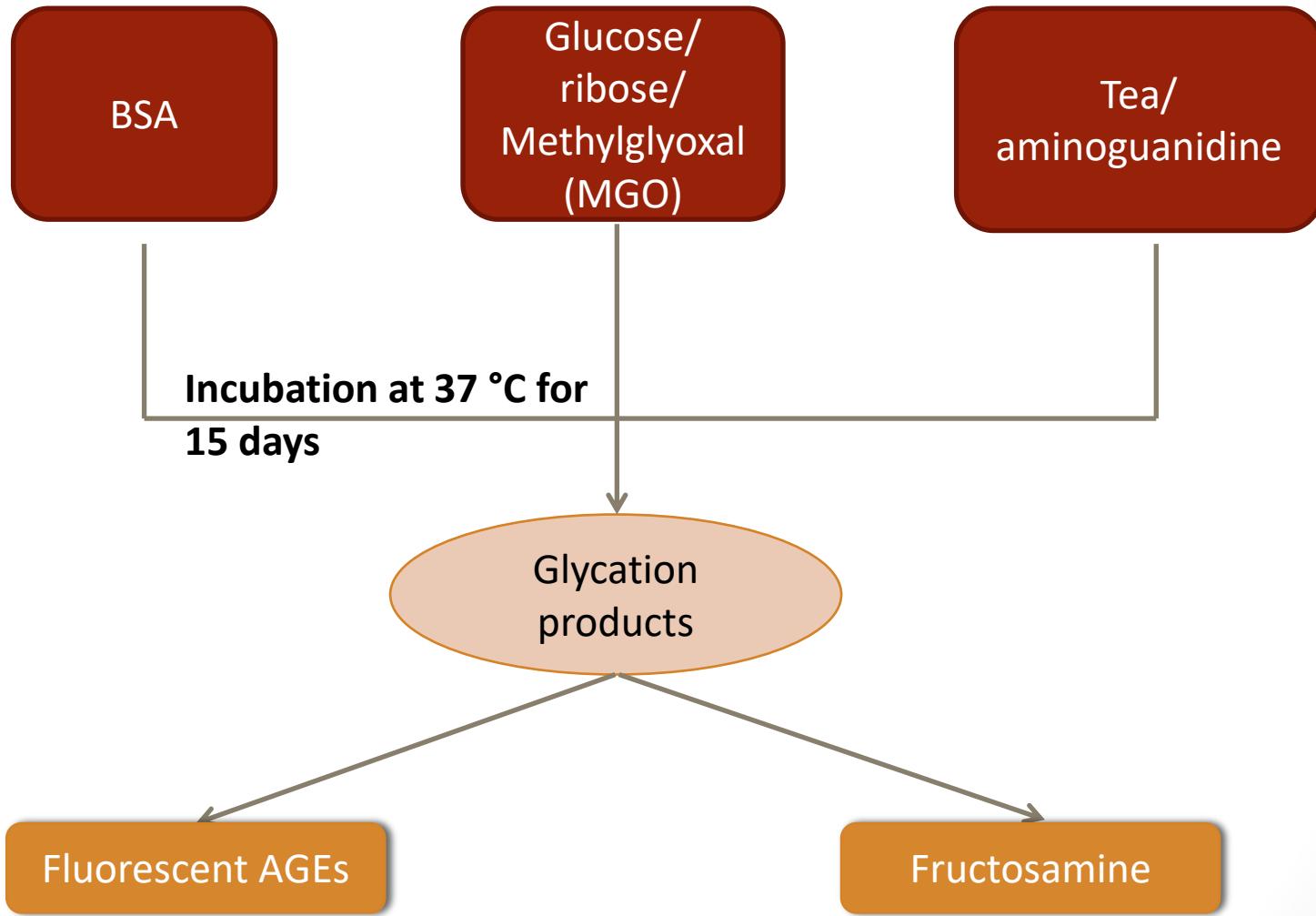
<i>In vitro</i> scavenging of	IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu\text{g LP/mL}$ )	
	Black tea	Green tea
ABTS <sup>·+</sup>	20.35 ± 0.30 <sup>b</sup>	12.18 ± 0.65 <sup>a</sup>
DPPH <sup>·</sup>	36.07 ± 1.93 <sup>b</sup>	19.94 ± 0.24 <sup>a</sup>
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	700.99 ± 15.25 <sup>b</sup>	477.92 ± 20.47 <sup>a</sup>
NO <sup>·</sup>	19.32 ± 0.91 <sup>b</sup>	8.42 ± 0.44 <sup>a</sup>
O <sub>2</sub> <sup>·-</sup>	31.62 ± 0.75 <sup>b</sup>	18.29 ± 0.59 <sup>a</sup>
<i>In vitro</i> chelating of Fe <sup>2+</sup>	133.90 ± 2.37 <sup>a</sup>	253.97 ± 10.14 <sup>b</sup>

# Tea inhibits $\alpha$ -amylase and $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity

Sample	$IC_{50}$ ( $\mu$ g LP/mL)	
	$\alpha$ -amylase	$\alpha$ -glucosidase
Black tea	$589.86 \pm 39.51^b$	$72.31 \pm 4.23^a$
Green tea	$947.80 \pm 18.20^c$	$100.23 \pm 8.10^b$
Acarbose	$1.78 \pm 0.08^a$	$162.07 \pm 4.66^c$



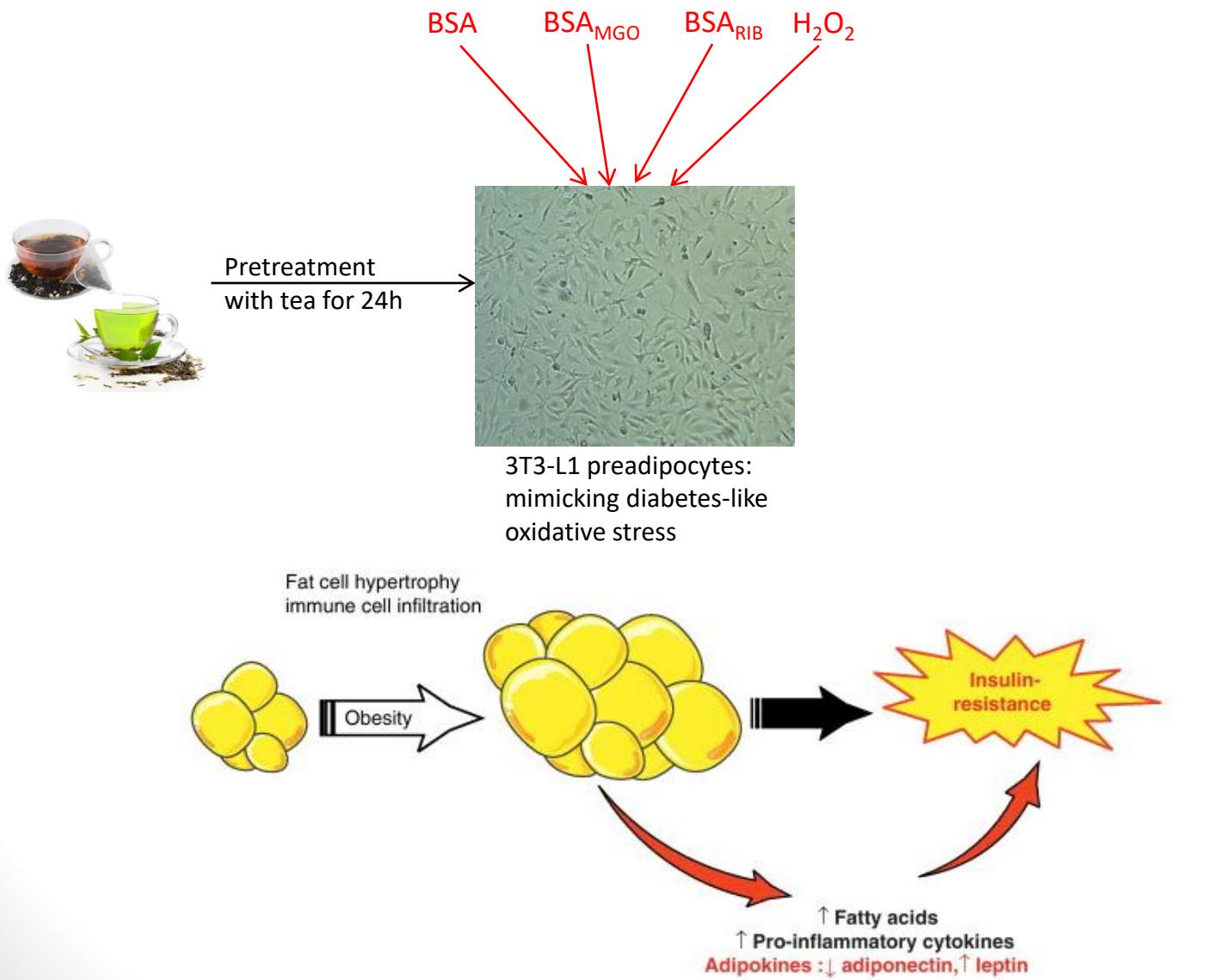
# Anti-glycative activity of tea



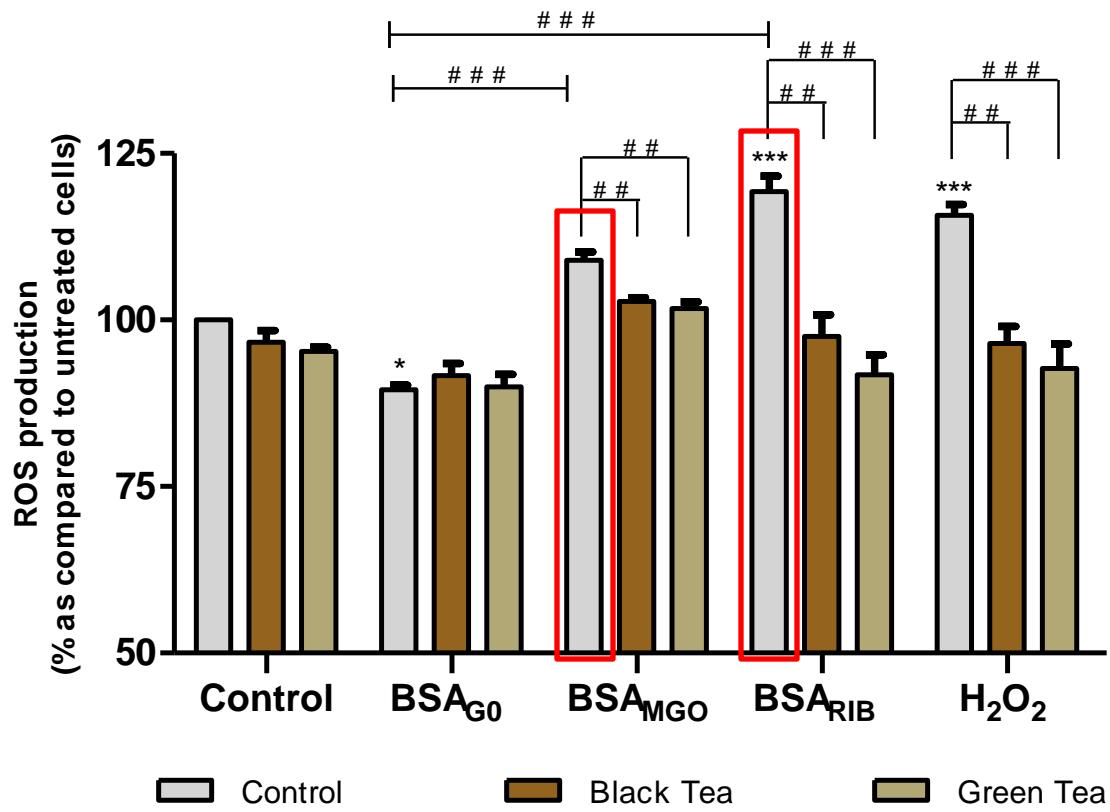
# Tea as an anti-glycating agent

Experimental group	Fluorescent AGEs level (% of BSA)	Fructosamine level (mM DMF)
BSA	100	0.711 ± 0.10
BSA + GLU + DMSO	176.21 ± 2.32 ***	4.97 ± 0.28 ***
BSA + GLU + black tea	114.98 ± 1.41 <sub># #</sub> ***	3.19 ± 0.19 <sub># #</sub> ***
BSA + GLU + green tea	111.63 ± 1.46 <sub># #</sub> ***	3.35 ± 0.18 <sub># #</sub> ***
BSA + GLU + aminoguanidine	103.46 ± 0.60 <sub># #</sub> **	3.49 ± 0.26 <sub># #</sub> ***
BSA + RIB + DMSO	1346.69 ± 20.82 ***	4.86 ± 0.15 ***
BSA + RIB + black tea	126.35 ± 26.38 <sub>ooo</sub>	3.26 ± 0.33 <sub>ooo</sub> ***
BSA + RIB + green tea	120.21 ± 16.97 <sub>ooo</sub>	3.35 ± 0.25 <sub>ooo</sub> ***
BSA + RIB + aminoguanidine	114.85 ± 18.10 <sub>ooo</sub>	3.12 ± 0.25 <sub>ooo</sub> ***
BSA + MGO + DMSO	1265.94 ± 45.33 ***	2.69 ± 0.29 ***
BSA + MGO + black tea	318.21 ± 23.76 <sub>φφφ</sub> ***	0.63 ± 0.18 <sub>φφφ</sub>
BSA + MGO + green tea	380.99 ± 12.14 <sub>φφφ</sub> ***	1.17 ± 0.28 <sub>φφ</sub>
BSA + MGO + aminoguanidine	308.19 ± 24.21 <sub>φφφ</sub> ***	0.91 ± 0.19 <sub>φφφ</sub>

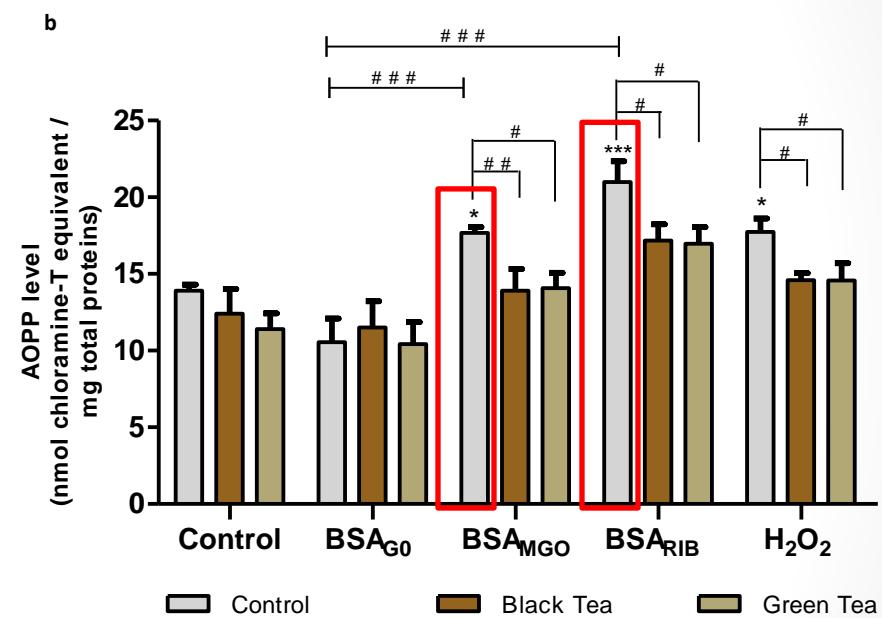
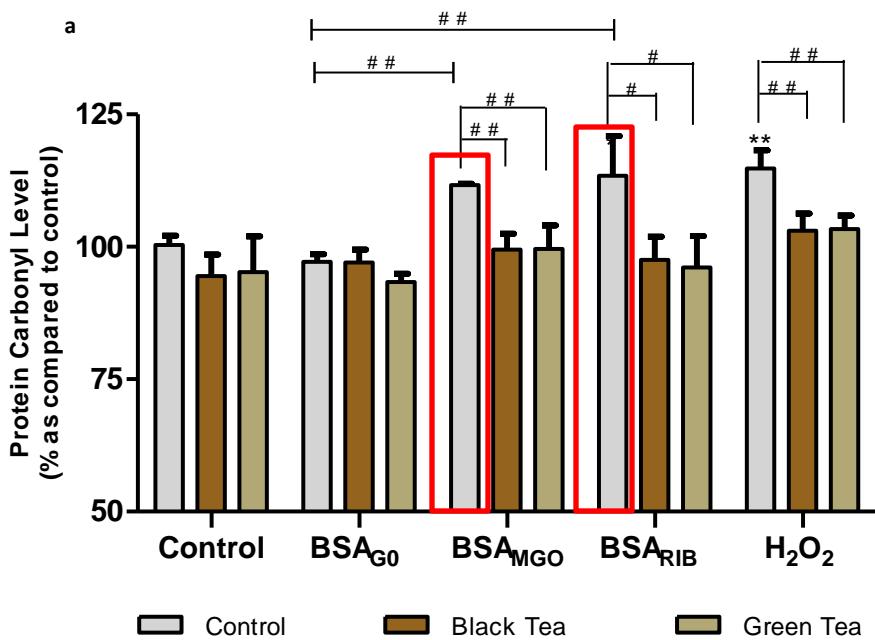
# Protective effect of tea against oxidative stress & inflammation



# Tea reduces ROS production

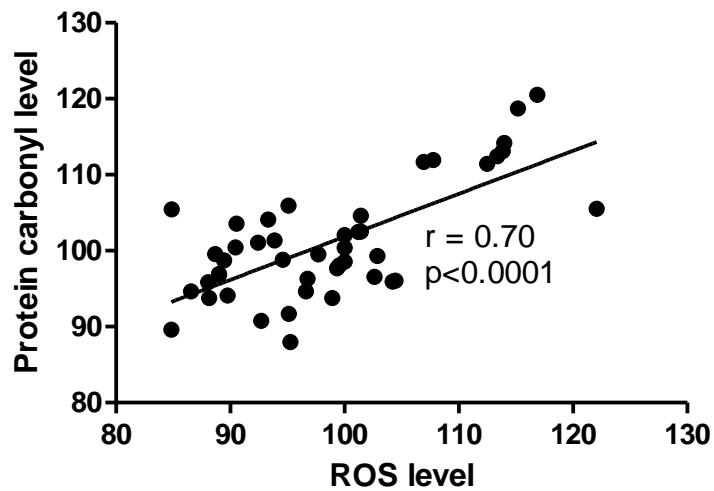


# Tea suppresses oxidative modification of proteins

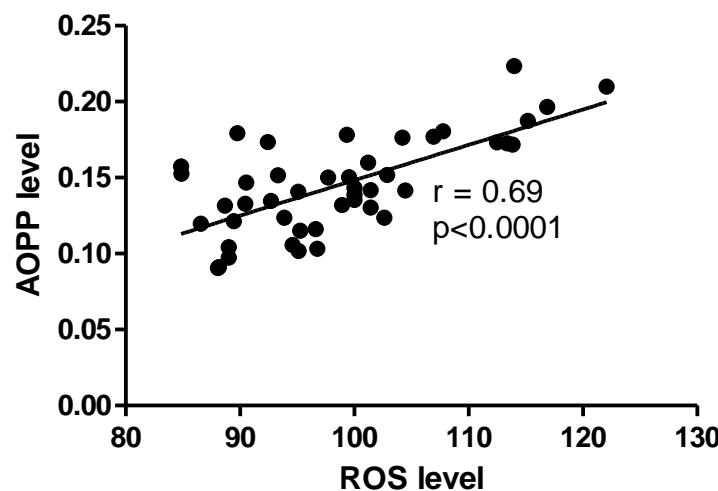


# Tea reduces oxidative modification of proteins

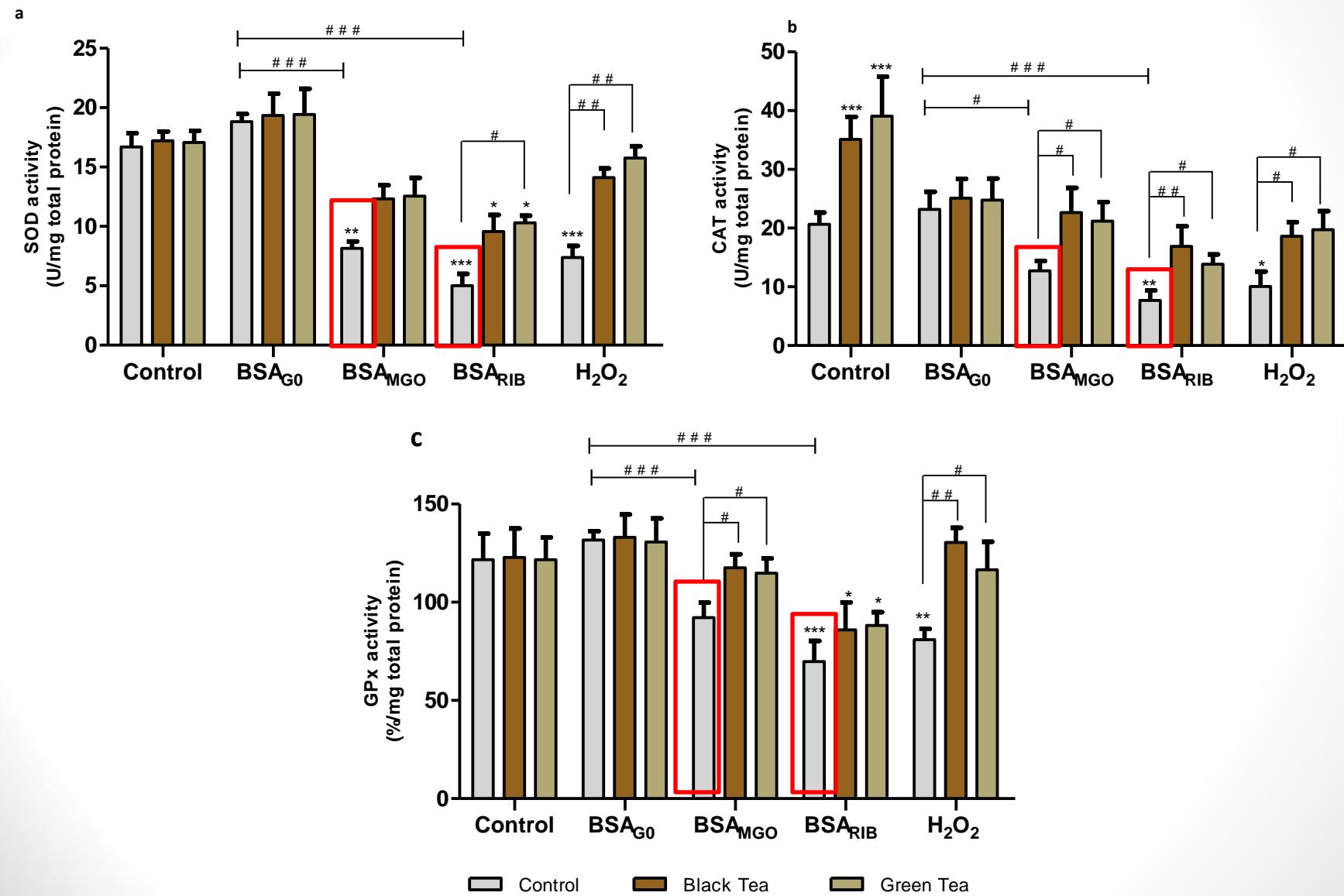
a



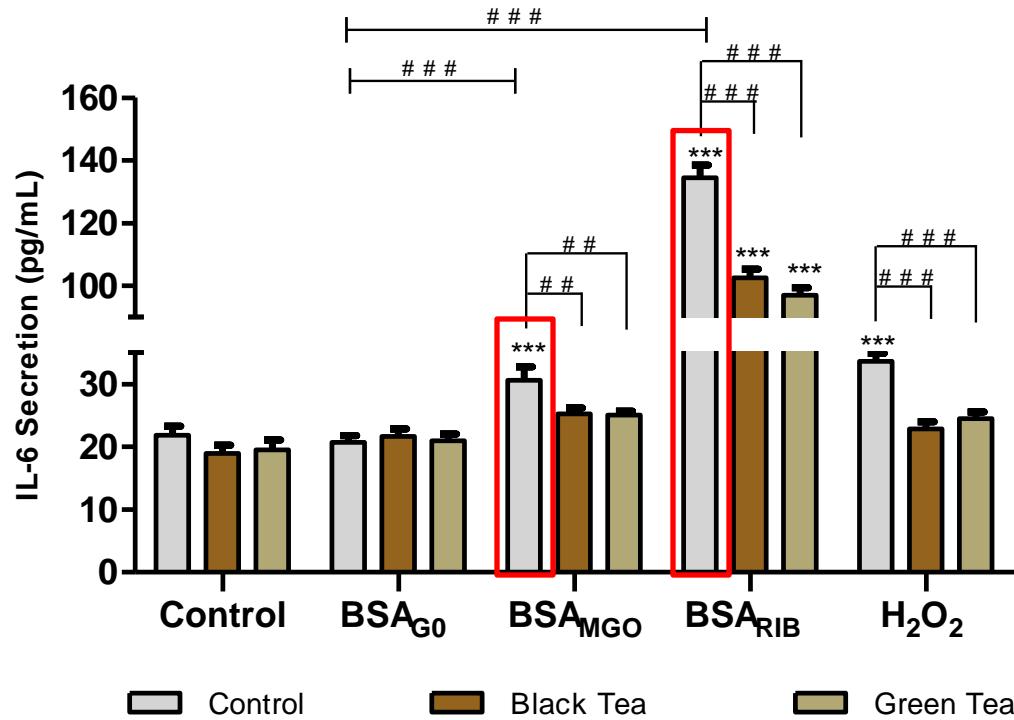
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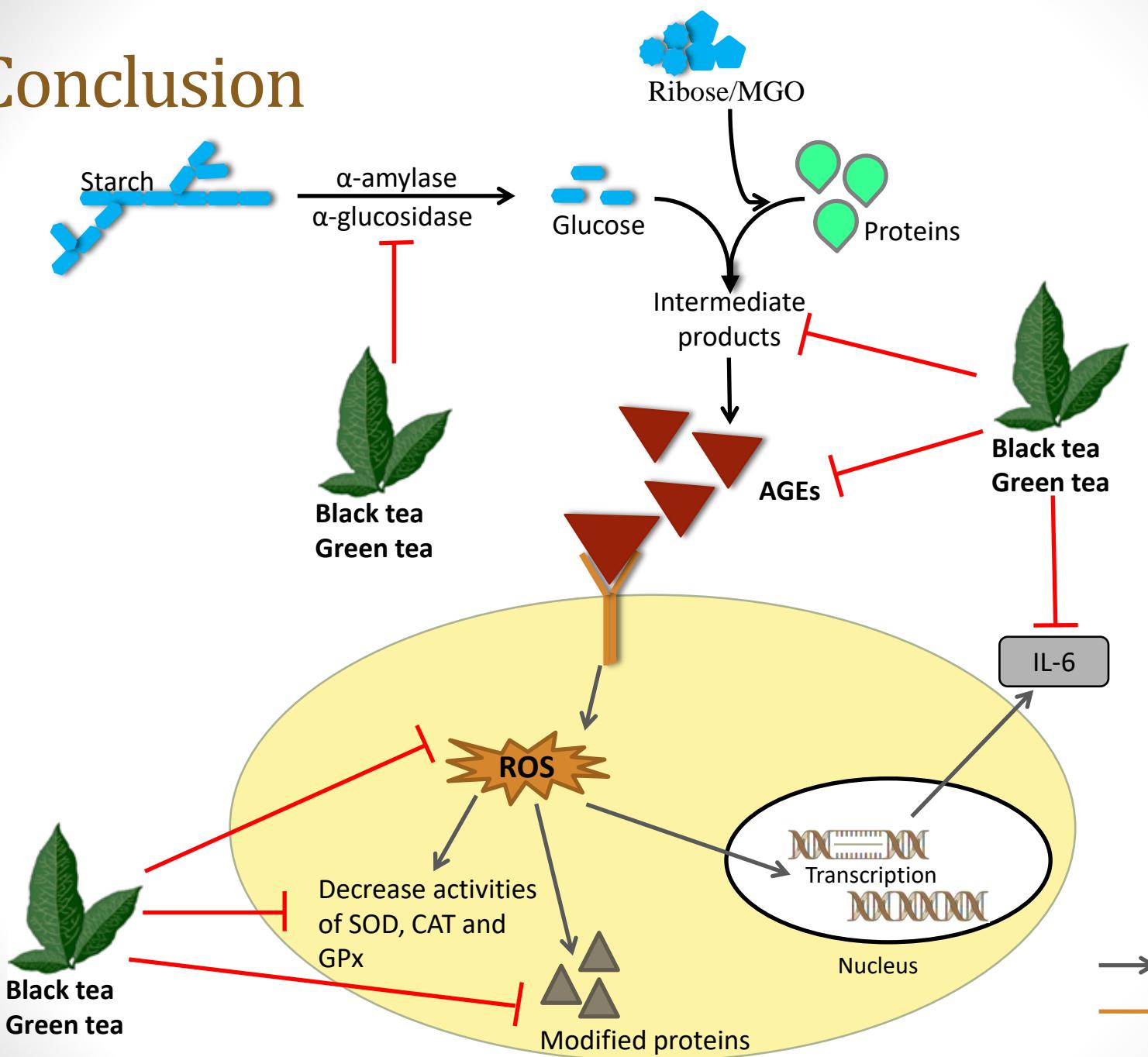
# Tea inhibits reduction of intrinsic antioxidant enzymatic activity



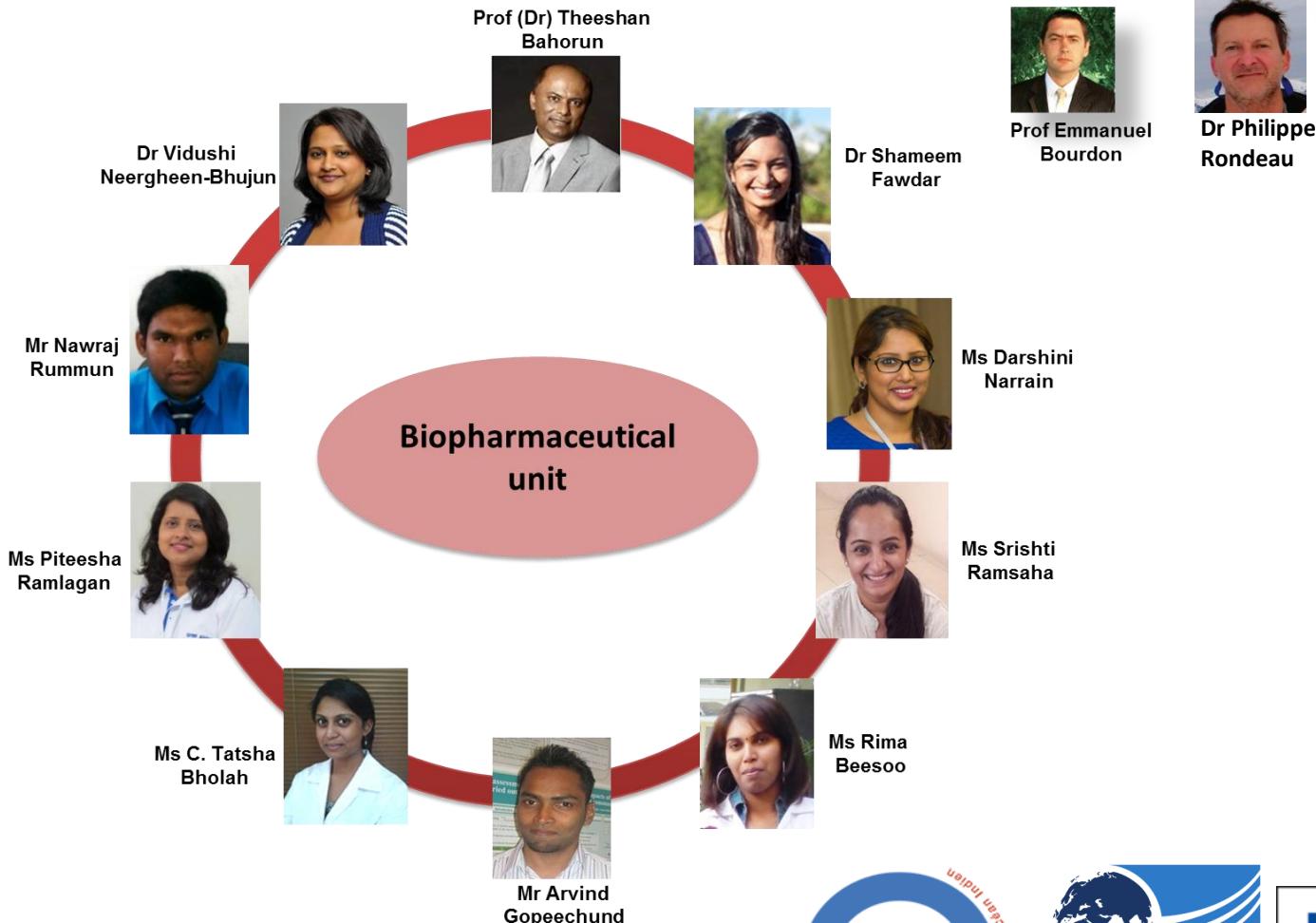
# Tea exerts anti-inflammatory role



# Conclusion



# Acknowledgement





*Thank you*