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FIGURE 15: Antigen Antibody interaction and Glycosylation of IgG

FIGURE 16: Biochemical reactions and common advanced glycation end product (AGE) compounds in vivo.

FIGURE 17: Cascade of events in cellular injury produced by AGE. Dietary protein is a source of preformed AGE and of amino acids that may form AGE in the circulation, kidney, and possibly other sites.

FIGURE 18: Glycation induces cross linking proteins

FIGURE 19: Hyperglycemia and diabetes microangiopathy

FIGURE 20: Schematic biological role of endothelial progenitor cells, their role in diabetes, and potentially available treatment aiming to restore their circulating concentration.

FIGURE 21: Soxhlet apparatus

FIGURE 22: Rhizomes of *Eulophia campestris*

FIGURE 23: Rhizomes of *Eulophia nuda*

FIGURE 24: Median cubital and cephalic veins of the arm

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FIGURE 33: UV absorption spectra of IgG incubated with 50 mM (—), 100 mM (—) and 150 mM (—) glucose for 20 days. IgG native (—) without glucose under identical experimental conditions.

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FIGURE 38: Tryptophan fluorescence emission spectra of IgG incubated with 50 mM (—), 100 mM (—) and 150 mM (—) glucose for 20 days. Native IgG (—) without glucose under identical experimental conditions. All samples were in PBS, pH 7.4. The excitation wavelength was 295 nm.
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FIGURE 40: Formation of ketoamine during incubation of IgG (1mg/ml) with glucose 50, 100 and 150 mM for 7 days (red), 20 days (green), 30 days (blue), 40 days (brown), 50 days (dark green), 60 days (sky blue) at 37°C. IgG (black) without glucose under identical experimental conditions.

FIGURE 41: Formation of carbonyl content during incubation of IgG (1mg/ml) with glucose 50, 100 and 150 mM for 7 days (red), 20 days (green), 30 days (blue), 40 days (brown), 50 days (dark green), 60 days (sky blue) at 37°C. IgG (black) without glucose under identical experimental conditions.

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FIGURE 49: Cholesterol Assay Principle

FIGURE 50: Cholesterol Standard Curve.

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