glycogen and lipid metabolisms in liver and kidneys, by preventing depletion of antioxidant components in plasma and hepatic, renal and pancreatic tissues, by preventing hyperglycemia-mediated inflammation in liver and pancreas, and by negating DNA damage and apoptosis in liver and pancreas. Histological studies appeared to confirm the tissue protective role of naringenin in rats with experimental diabetes mellitus. The results of the present study suggest a new pathway in the successful treatment of diabetes mellitus. Although these results are of relevance, further study is required to extrapolate the use of naringenin to human beings for the prophylaxis or treatment of clinical diabetes mellitus.
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