



Effect of silicon-enriched meat consumption on proximal colonic antioxidant status of late-stage T2DM rats

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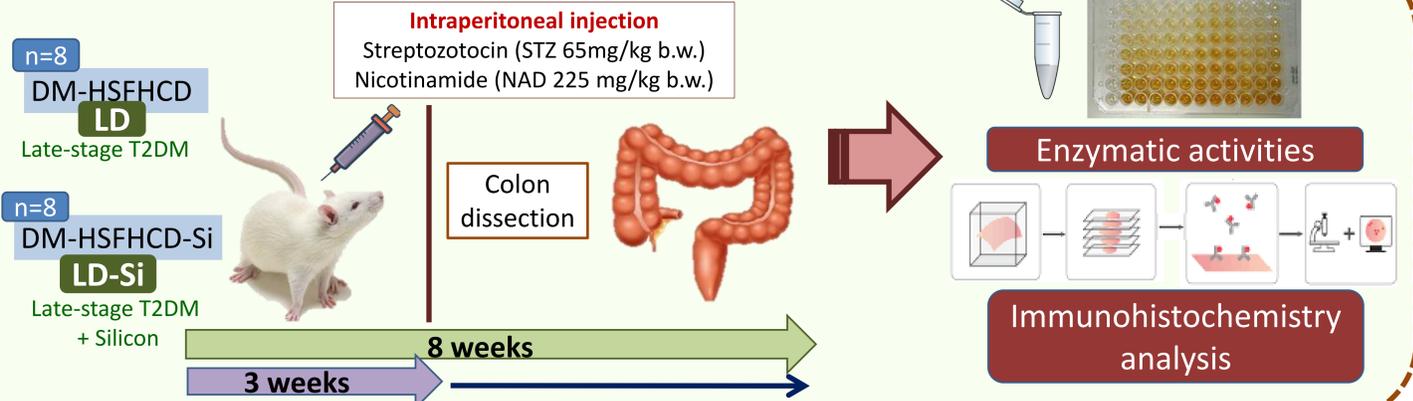
INTRODUCTION:

Colonic mucosa exhibits numerous functional alterations associated to Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM). Oxidative stress, a factor involved in T2DM pathogenesis and its complications, may contribute to some of those colonic alterations. Silicon (Si) is a trace element with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-diabetic effects.

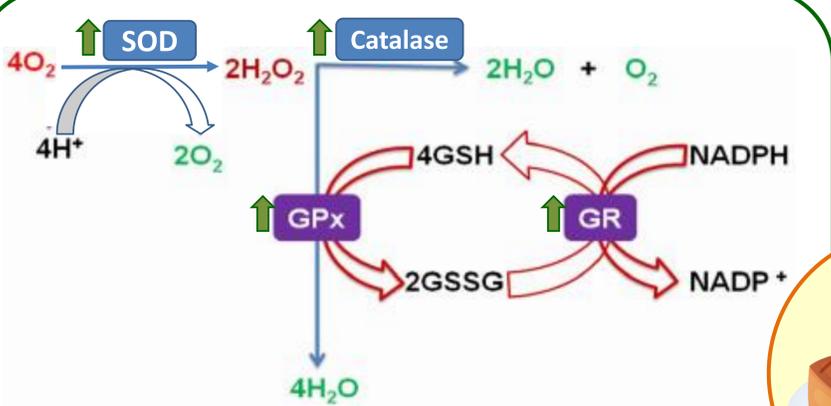
OBJECTIVES:

In this study, we examined if Si intake as a functional ingredient might enhance the antioxidant status of proximal colonic mucosal barrier in late-stage T2DM rats.

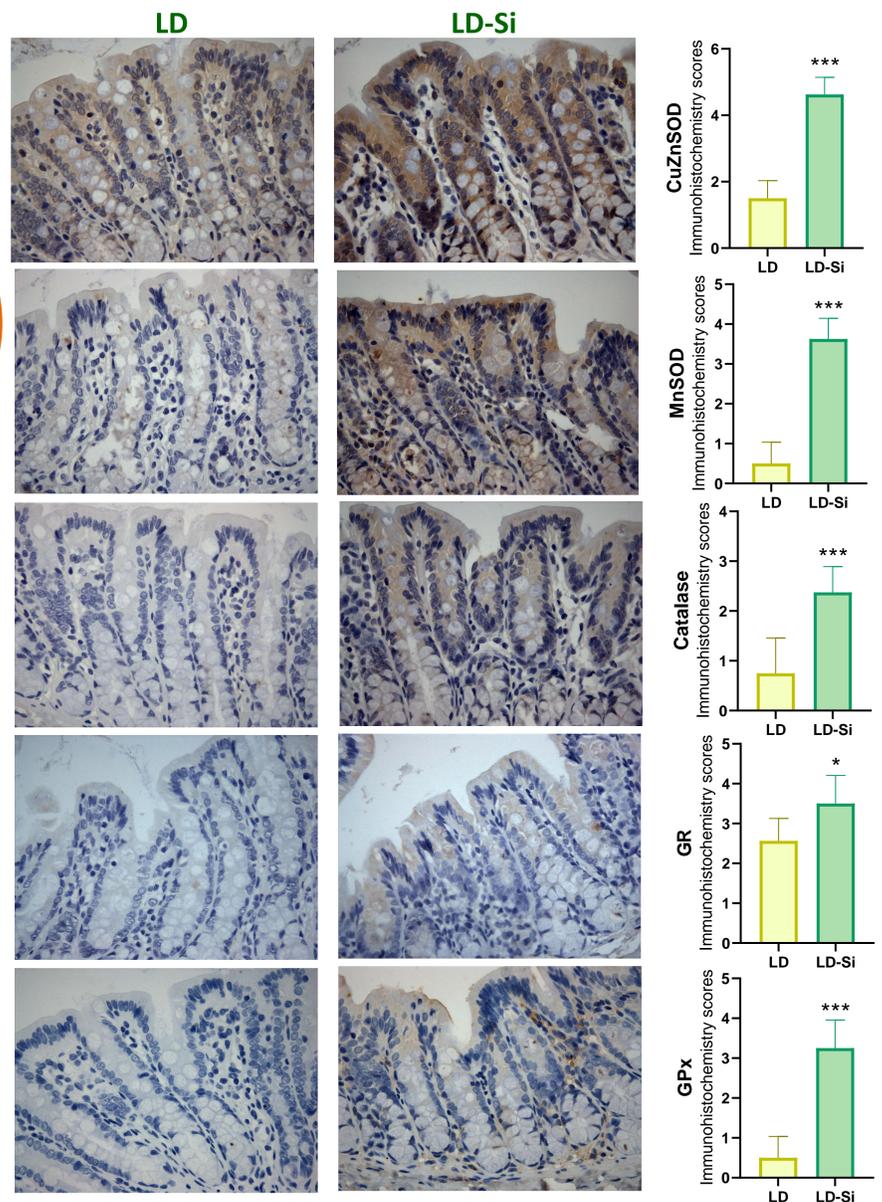
METHODS:



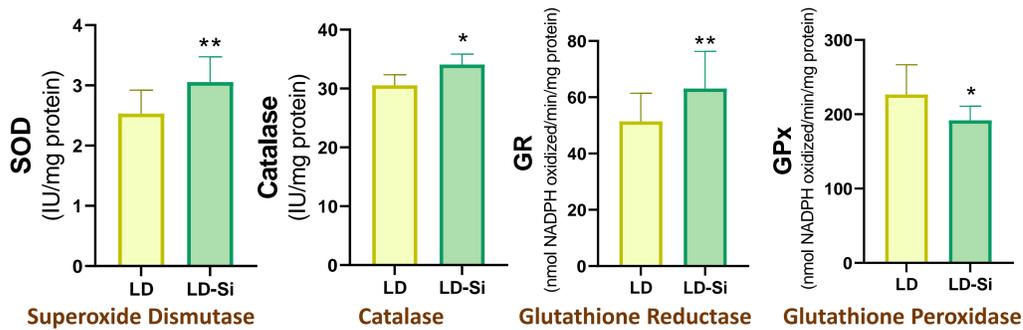
RESULTS



Antioxidant Immunohistochemistry



Antioxidant activities



Values are means ± Standard Error of the Mean (SEM). Asterisks indicate significant differences between groups, being p=0.01, *, p=0.001, ** and p≤0.0001, ***, ANOVA (p<0.05).

- ✓ LD-Si group showed significant higher levels in immunohistochemistry scores of all antioxidant enzymes studied respect to LD group.
- ✓ Silicon intake also induced higher total SOD, Catalase and GR enzymatic activities.

CONCLUSIONS:

Silicon effectively protected colonic mucosa against oxidative stress induced by T2DM. The incorporation of Si as a functional ingredient could be suitable as a new nutritional tool to reverse colonic mucosa dysfunction associated to metabolic disorders, such as T2DM.

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