

CAFETERIA DIETS CAUSE GREATER DNA DAMAGE IN THE BLOOD, STRIATUM AND HYPOTHALAMUS

Assis, A.M.; Raymundi, S.; Leszczinski, D.N.; Schmidt, B.; Rieger, D.K.; Pereira, A.; Souza, C.G.; Battu, C.E.; Andrezza, A.C; Gonçalves, C.A.; Perry, M.L.S.*

Departamento de Bioquímica – ICBS/UFRGS - RS

Introduction: The cafeteria diet is highly palatable and very caloric being related with insulin resistance, obesity and increase of the arterial pressure (De Paula, 2004), being able to cause increase of oxidative damage. **Objectives:** To evaluate the DNA damage in the blood, striatum and hypothalamus of rats submitted to a cafeteria diet and diet heat cafeteria. **Results:** Thirty rats had been separate in three groups: group has control, fed with commercial ration, group diet cafeteria and group diet heat cafeteria, the diet cafeteria was composed of 65% carbohydrate (condensed milk), 25% protein and 10% lipid. All the groups had been treated after as second life month for two months. The heat cafeteria diet was baked per 30 minutes á 130°C For DNA damage analysis the was used the comet technique, that is a test that detects resultant breakings of direct or indirect action of the substance tested on the DNA. The diet cafeteria heat caused greater damage DNA in striatum, while the diet normal cafeteria demonstrated to greater effect on the blood and hypothalamus. **Conclusion:** The results show that diets cafeteria produce greater DNA damage.

Keys Words: DNA Damage, Cafeteria Diet, Oxidative Damage

APOIO: CNPq, FAPERGS, PROPESQ/UFRGS