

Effect of the Watery Infusion of the Powder of Fruits of *Charantia Momordica L.* in the Plasma Levels of GIP in Diabetic Rats.

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The objective was to characterize the clinical and plasma alterations in diabetic rats (75 mg/kg of Alloxan induced i.p.) and in healthy rats treated with watery infusion of the powder of fruits of *Charantia Momordica L.* The diabetic animals received daily 1 mL/250g of body weight of the infusion 10%, and the healthy animals, 1 mL of physiological serum. Body weight, water and feed ingestions were observed. After 25 days, animals were sacrificed and blood samples were collected for the determination of the glucose, hemoglobin, insulin, C peptide, and Glucose-dependent insulin polypeptide (GIP). Diabetic animals fed with watery infusion from the fruits of *Charantia Momordica* had glucose levels reduced and the serum levels of GIP were higher than the control diabetic and the healthy animals ($P < 0.05$). The levels of HbA_{1c} of diabetic animals were considered similar to normal levels. The plasma concentrations of insulin were lower in diabetic animals in relation to those non-diabetics. Diabetic animals C peptide levels were lower but similar to those healthy animals. Therefore, the results observed suggest that the hypoglycemia activity of *Charantia Momordica* it is related to an increase in the GIP levels and this can be a new class of anti-diabetics products.

Key-words: *Charantia Momordica*, C-peptide diabetes, GIP.