HOSTE D BY

Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/2314808X)

**ScienceDirect**

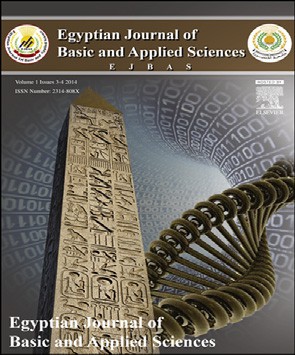
journal homepage: [http://ees.elsevier.com/ejbas/default.asp](http://http//ees.elsevier.com/ejbas/default.asp)

egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326



## Full Length Article

**Propolis restored adiponectin level in type 2 diabetes through PPARγ activation**



***Laila Ahmed Elissa*** [***\****](#_bookmark0)***, Nehal Mohsen Elsherbiny*** [***\*\****](#_bookmark1)***, Abdalkareem Omar Magmomah***

*Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Mansoura, Mansoura 35516, Egypt*

A R T I C L E I N F O A B S T R A C T

*Article history:*

Received 13 February 2015 Received in revised form 12 June 2015

Accepted 14 June 2015

Available online 9 July 2015

*Keywords:*

Brazilian propolis

Type 2 diabetes mellitus Insulin resistance Adiponectin

PPARγ

Adipose tissue regulates insulin sensitivity via the circulating adipocytokines, leptin, resistin and adiponectin. Hypoadiponectinemia contributes to the development of obesity and related disorders such as diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and cardiovascular diseases. In this study, we investigated the effects of Brazilian propolis on adiponectin levels in type 2 diabetes mel- litus (T2DM), the mechanism of signaling pathway was explored as well. T2DM was induced in male Wistar rats using high fat diet and low dose of streptozotocin (STZ, 35 mg/kg, i.p.). Propolis was administered by oral tubes. Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma

(PPARγ) levels in sub abdominal adipose tissue, serum levels of adiponectin, tumor necro-

sis factor-α (TNF-α) and insulin were detected by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Malondialdehyde (MDA) and reduced glutathione (GSH) in sub abdominal adipose tissue,

fasting plasma glucose, plasma triglycerides and total cholesterol levels were measured by colorimetric method. Results showed that Brazilian propolis ameliorated hypoadiponectinemia in T2DM rats and relieved high glucose-induced adiponectin decrease. The signaling pathway

analysis indicated that PPARγ regulation was involved. In conclusion, Brazilian propolis could

have beneficial effect in T2DM by increasing tissue PPARγ levels, restoring serum adiponectin levels, enhancing insulin sensitivity and subsequently, attenuating elevated glucose level.

© 2015 Mansoura University. Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by->

nc-nd/4.0/).

1. **Introduction**

It is undeniable to say that there are more than 194 million people with diabetes worldwide [[1,2]](#_bookmark9). Diabetes mellitus is char- acterized by high blood glucose levels and is associated with devastating and life-threatening complications that affect

various body organs, such as blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and nerves [[3,4]](#_bookmark10). Among different types of diabetes mellitus, Type 2 account for 90% of diagnosed patients. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a metabolic syndrome, which is character- ized by both fat accumulation and impairment in insulin action, insulin production, or both; a condition called insulin resistance. Insulin resistance leads to the development of

\* *Corresponding author.* Tel.: 01097400781.

*E-mail address:* [Lailaeissa2002@yahoo.com](mailto:Lailaeissa2002@yahoo.com) (L.A. Elissa).

\*\* *Corresponding author.* Tel.: +20 101 3507842.

*E-mail address:* [drnehal@hotmail.com](mailto:drnehal@hotmail.com) (N.M. Elsherbiny). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejbas.2015.06.003>

2314-808X/© 2015 Mansoura University. Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license ([http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/))

egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

**319**

hyperglycemia. Such harmful hyperglycemia produced tissue damaging glucotoxicity, which is the major cause of diabetic complications [[5]](#_bookmark11). In addition, abnormal metabolism of accu- mulated fat in adipose tissues can cause lipotoxicity, which can further exacerbate diabetic complications [[6]](#_bookmark12).

The management of T2DM entails lifestyle modification and/ or pharmaceutical treatment such as insulin, biguanides, sulfonylureas, and alpha glucosidase inhibitors. However, these

A recent study demonstrated that Brazilian propolis re- stored obesity-induced down regulation of adiponectin expression. In view of this recent claim, we investigated the effect of Brazilian propolis on adiponectin levels in T2DM induced experimentally in rats [[24]](#_bookmark27). The signaling pathway mechanism was explored along with the regulatory roles of PPARγ.

anti-diabetic medications are far from being satisfactory because

of limited efficacy and many undesirable side effects [[7]](#_bookmark13). As a consequence, T2DM is still an incurable disease with poor quality of life, high morbidity and mortality. Thereby, the social and economic burdens of this disease pose an urgent need for development of novel therapeutic strategies for treatment with satisfactory efficacy and no adverse effects [[8]](#_bookmark14).

Adipose tissue secretes many proteins and hormones such as adipocytokines, resistin, leptin, and adiponectin to control insulin sensitivity [[9]](#_bookmark15). Adiponectin is a protein hormone se- creted into the blood stream in average 0.01% of total plasma proteins. The important role of adiponectin comes from modulation of glucose and lipid metabolism in insulin sensi- tive tissue [[10,11]](#_bookmark16). Accumulating evidence showed that hypoadiponectinemia played a key role in the pathogenesis of obesity and related diseases [[12,13]](#_bookmark17). Furthermore, adiponectin administration to obese or diabetic mice can reduce body weight and blood glucose levels while enhancing insulin sen- sitivity [[14,15]](#_bookmark18). Based on these data, adiponectin was conceived to be a novel therapy target for obesity and insulin resistance [[16]](#_bookmark19).

Various factors are involved in regulation of adiponectin ex- pression. These factors include, peroxisome proliferator-

activated receptor (PPAR-γ), CCAAT-enhancer-binding protein

(C/EBP) α, Kruppel-like factor 7 (KLF7), and sterol regulatory element binding protein-1c (SREBP-1c). Among these factors, PPARγ is recognized as the master regulator of gene transcrip-

tion and plasma concentrations of adiponectin [[9]](#_bookmark15). PPARγ binds

directly to a functional PPAR-responsive element (PPRE) in adiponectin promoter, leading to enhancement of adiponectin

gene transcription [[17]](#_bookmark20). Indeed, adiponectin was believed to be a marker for activity of PPARγ [[18]](#_bookmark21).

Propolis (Brazilian) is a sticky resinous mixture that honey

bees collect from tree buds, sap flows, or other botanical sources. Its color varies depending on its botanical source, the most common being dark brown [[19]](#_bookmark22). The chemical compositions of propolis are mainly flavonoids, aromatic acids and esters, aldehydes and ketones, fatty acids and esters, terpenes, ste- roids, amino acids, polysaccharides, hydrocarbon, alcohol, hydroxybenzene and other compounds [[20]](#_bookmark23). Brazilian propo- lis composed mainly of phenolic compounds artepillin C. Besides, it was reported to contain 3-prenyl-4-hydroxycinnamic, p-coumaric, caffeic acid, and caffeoylquinic acids, cinnamic acids and the flavonoids pinobanksin and kaempferol [[21]](#_bookmark24). Bra- zilian propolis has been reported to possess various biological activities including antioxidant, anti-microbial, liver protec- tive, immunoregulatory, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer effects [[22]](#_bookmark25). In addition, it was reported to have hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects. Further, propolis was also demon- strated to control metabolic disorders in diabetic rats and to accelerate the tissue regeneration and repair of damaged pan- creatic cell [[23]](#_bookmark26).

1. **Materials and methods**

###### *Ethics statement*

Experimental design and animal handling were according to the guidelines of the Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Phar- macy, Mansoura University, for Animal Use.

###### *Animals*

Male Sprague Dawley rats (160–180 mg) were housed in a cer- tified animal care at a constant temperature (22 °C) under a 12-hour light–dark cycle, and were provided with standard rat food and water.

###### *Experimental design*

The rats were randomly divided into 3 groups with two dietary regimens. **Group1** (control group) was fed certified standard chow; **Group2** (diabetic untreated group) was fed high fat (HF) diet. **Group3** (diabetic group treated by Brazilian propolis) was fed HF diet for an initial period of 2 weeks without treatment. HF diet consists of (58% fat, 25% protein and 17% carbohy- drate, as a percentage of total kcal) [[25]](#_bookmark28). After the 2 weeks of dietary manipulation, the rats from group 2 and 3 were in- jected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with low dose of STZ (Sigma- Aldrich Co, St Louis, MO) (35 mg kg−1) after overnight fasting [[26]](#_bookmark29). The rats with blood glucose levels ≥250 mg/dl were considered diabetic and selected for further studies. The rats were allowed to continue to feed on their respective diets until the end of the study [[27]](#_bookmark30). Type 2 diabetic rats in group 3 were treated with propo- lis (in aqueous solution, 0.6 g/kg), by oral tube for 21 days. The dose used for propolis in this study was in the range used in other studies applied for the same animal species [[28]](#_bookmark31).

At the end of the study, the rats were fasted overnight, and then sacrificed. Blood samples were collected via puncture of retro-orbital venous plexus using heparinized capillary hema- tocrit tubes. Blood was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 5 minutes, and then plasma and serum samples were separated for de- termination of the biochemical parameters. Rats’ sub abdominal adipose tissues were isolated, weighed and then homog- enized in a 10-fold volume of ice-cold sodium potassium phosphate buffer (0.01 M, pH 7.4) containing 1.15% KCl. The homogenates were centrifuged at 3000 rpm at 4 °C for 10 minutes and immediately used for determination of oxida-

tive stress or stored at −80 °C until used.

###### *Assessment of biochemical parameters*

Fasting plasma glucose concentrations were determined using the glucose oxidase method, and Triglyceride (TG) and total

**320** egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

cholesterol (TC) were assayed using calorimetric kits pur- chased from Biodiagnostic Company (Egypt, Cairo), according to manufacturer’s instructions.

###### *Assessment of oxidative stress*

Malondialdehyde (MDA) and reduced glutathione (GSH) were estimated in sub abdominal adipose tissue using commer- cial kits from Biodiagnostic Company (Egypt, Cairo), according to manufacturer’s instructions.

###### *Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)*

ELISA technique was used to assess serum adiponectin con- centration, serum tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), circulating insulin and PPARγ concentration in sub abdominal adipose tissue according to manufacturer’s instructions. The kits were purchased from MyBioSource Company (5520 Hubner Rd, San Diego, CA 92105, United States).

###### *Statistical analysis*

Results are expressed as means ± SEM of 6 animals, and dif- ferences between groups were tested for significance using analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Tukey’s post hoc test. The level of statistical significance was taken at *P* ≤ 0.05. Sta- tistical analysis of the experimental data was performed using the statistical package SPSS as the definitive analyzer of drug effects.

1. **Results**

A

**300**

**250**

**Total Weight g**

**200**

**150**

**100**

**50**

**0**

### B

**5**

**Sub abdominal adipose tissue**

**weight (g)**

**4**

**3**

**2**

**1**

**0**

**control diabetic propolis**

\*

**control diabetic propolis**

\*

###### *Effect of Brazilian propolis on body Weight and Sub* abdominal adipose tissue weight

As shown in [Fig. 1](#_bookmark2)A, B, diabetes induction resulted in signifi- cant decrease in body weight by 25.25% and marked reduction in sub abdominal adipose tissue weight by 43.49% without af- fecting the food intake compared to control group. However, propolis treatment increased body weight by 1.05 folds and sub abdominal adipose tissue weight by 1.07 folds without affect- ing the food intake compared to diabetic group.

###### *Effect of Brazilian propolis on fasting blood glucose* and fasting insulin levels

Fasting blood glucose and fasting serum insulin levels (M ± SE) in diabetic and control groups are illustrated in [Fig. 2](#_bookmark5)A, B. Fasting

Fig. 1 – Effects of Brazilian propolis treatment on (A) total weight and (B) sub abdominal adipose tissue weight.

**\*Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05.**

blood glucose increased 4.48 fold in diabetic group when com- pared to control group. Besides, fasting serum insulin increased

2.05 folds in diabetic group when compared to control group. Propolis treatment reduced fasting blood glucose level by 69.52% and reduced fasting insulin level by 50% compared to dia- betic group.

###### *Effect of Brazilian propolis on lipid profile*

The effects of propolis on lipid profile in rats are given in [Table 1](#_bookmark2). The results showed that propolis treatment significantly in- creased the serum levels of high density lipoprotein 3.99 fold

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1 – Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on the level of total cholesterol, total lipids, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, Triglyceride (TG) in rats with type 2 induced diabetes mellitus (Mean ± SE).** | | | | | | |
| GROUP | Triglyceride mg/dl | Total cholesterol mg/dl | HDL-cholesterol mg/dl | LDL-cholesterol mg/dl | VLDL-cholesterol mg/dl | Total lipids mg/dl |
| Control group | 102.2 ± 9.22 | 137 ± 4.6 | 65.4 ± 4 | 51 ± 5.85 | 20.4 ± 1.91 | 254 ± 16 |
| Diabetic group | 366.4 ± 14.47[\*](#_bookmark3) | 238 ± 8.25[\*](#_bookmark3) | 26.28 ± 7.3[\*](#_bookmark3) | 110.8 ± 4.9[\*](#_bookmark3) | 73.2 ± 2.85[\*](#_bookmark3) | 1344 ± 196[\*](#_bookmark3) |
| Propolis group | 145.4 ± 22.54[#](#_bookmark4) | 182.4 ± 12.6[#](#_bookmark4) | 104.8 ± 15.5[#](#_bookmark4) | 57.4 ± 4.97[#](#_bookmark4) | 28.8 ± 4.55[#](#_bookmark4) | 457.2 ± 63[#](#_bookmark4) |
| \* Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05. # Significant compared to diabetic group, p < 0.05. | | | | | | |

egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

**321**

A **500**

**450**

**Fasting blood glucose mg/dl**

**400**

**350**

**300**

**250**

**200**

**150**

**100**

**50**

**0**

### B

\*

#

**14**

**12**

**Fasting Insulin ng/ml**

**10**

**8**

**6**

**4**

**2**

**0**

**control diabetic propolis**

\*

#

**control diabetic propolis**

A

**30**

**MDA nmol/g tissue**

**25**

**20**

**15**

**10**

**5**

**0**

B

**0.05**

**GSH nmol/g tissue**

**0.04**

**0.03**

**0.02**

**0.01**

**0**

\*

#

# control diabetic propolis

#

**\***

**Control Diabetes Propolis**

Fig. 2 – Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on (A) fasting blood glucose and (B) fasting insulin levels. \*Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05. #Significant compared to diabetic group, p < 0.05.

Fig. 3 – Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on (A) MDA in sub abdominal adipose tissue and (B) GSH in sub abdominal adipose tissue. \*Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05. #Significant compared to diabetic group,

**p < 0.05.**

compared to diabetic group. In parallel, propolis treatment markedly decreased low density lipoprotein, total choles- terol, triglyceride, total lipid and very low density lipoprotein compared to diabetic group (P < 0.05).

###### *Effects of Brazilian propolis on oxidative stress*

Lipid peroxides in sub abdominal adipose tissue were mea- sured as MDA. Results showed that MDA increased 4.78 fold in diabetic group when compared to control group. However, Propolis treatment reduced MDA by 58.5% compared to dia- betic group, [Fig. 3A](#_bookmark5). On the other hand, diabetes significantly reduced GSH levels in sub abdominal adipose tissue of dia- betic rats by 31.3% compared to control group. Propolis

**140**

**120**

**Serum TNF-***a* **pg/ml**

**100**

**80**

**60**

**40**

**20**

**0**

**control diabetic propolis**

\*

#

treatment restored GSH levels in sub abdominal adipose tissue of treated group compared to diabetic group (P < 0.05), [Fig. 3B](#_bookmark5).

###### *Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on TNF-α*

As illustrated in [Fig. 4](#_bookmark5), serum TNF-α level increased 5.89 fold in diabetic group when compared to control group. However, propolis treatment reduced TNF-α by 59.78% compared to dia- betic group.

**Fig. 4 – Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on serum**

**TNF-α. \*Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05.**

**#Significant compared to diabetic group, p < 0.05.**

###### *Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on adiponectin* and PPAR*γ concentration*

As illustrated in [Fig. 5](#_bookmark6)A, B, serum adiponectin decreased by 63.01% in the diabetic group when compared to control group.

**322** egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

#### A

**80**

#

\*

**70**

**Adiponectin pg/ml**

**60**

**50**

**40**

**30**

**20**

**10**

**0**

**control diabetic propolis**

#### B

#

\*

**20**

**PPAR-γ ng/g tissue**

**15**

**10**

**5**

**0**

**Control Diabetes Propolis**

Fig. 5 – Effect of Brazilian propolis treatment on serum adiponectin and PPARγ in sub abdominal adipose tissue.

**\*Significant compared to control group, p < 0.05. #Significant compared to diabetic group, p < 0.05.**

In addition, sub abdominal adipose tissue (PPAR-γ) levels de- creased by 87.71% in diabetic group when compared to control group. On the other hand, propolis treatment markedly in- creased the serum levels of adiponectin 3 folds and increased the concentration of PPARγ 1.9 fold compared to diabetic group.

###### *Correlation analysis of studied parameters*

Results illustrated in [Fig. 6](#_bookmark7) showed that fasting blood glucose level negatively correlated with serum adiponectin (r = −0.3, p < 0.05) and PPAR-γ levels (r = −0.7, p < 0.05). In addition, serum adiponectin positively correlated with PPAR-γ (r = 0.677, p < 0.05) and HDL-cholesterol (r = 0.77, p < 0.05) and GSH (r = 0.869, p < 0.05). Moreover, serum adiponectin correlated negatively with insulin (r = −0.765, p < 0.05), total lipids (r = −0.86, p < 0.05), MDA (r = −0.82, p < 0.05).

1. **Discussion**

The results of the present investigation confirmed earlier reports that propolis treatment could almost control the hyperglyce- mia in the STZ-induced diabetic rat model [[29]](#_bookmark32). The glycemic control achieved by Brazilian propolis treatment could be due

to increasing adiponectin levels, up-regulation of PPARγ levels and enhancing insulin sensitivity.

At the first steps, diabetes induction by STZ caused rapid reduction in body weight. This was in agreement with previ- ous reports [[30]](#_bookmark33). The body weight loss in diabetic rats could be explained by many reasons, including dehydration as well as excessive fats and proteins catabolism [[31]](#_bookmark34), which ultimately leads to muscle wasting [[32]](#_bookmark35). On the contrary, propolis treated rats showed non significant increase in body weight com- pared to control group, which could be attributed to better control of hyperglycemic state compared to the untreated dia- betic group.

Several studies have documented the association between diabetes mellitus and abnormalities in lipid metabolism [[33]](#_bookmark36). Dyslipidemia is believed to be a major risk factor for devel- opment of various diabetic complications. Diabetes-associated dyslipidemia resulted from excessive production of free fatty acids along with abnormal lipoprotein metabolism. Hence, dia- betes mellitus is associated with an increase in TG and LDL, and decrease in HDL [[34]](#_bookmark37). Similarly, the results of our inves- tigation revealed disturbance in lipid metabolism in diabetic untreated rats. These effects were attenuated by propolis treat- ment. Of note, our findings provide ample support to the notion that propolis preparations could modulate lipid metabolism [[35]](#_bookmark38).

Insulin resistance is considered as a hallmark of T2DM. Ac- cumulated fat in different body cells disturb their response to insulin, leading to insulin resistance and elevated blood glucose levels [[36]](#_bookmark39). Previous studies have convincingly showed that propolis treatment decreased insulin resistance in obese dia- betic rats [[37]](#_bookmark40). In addition, propolis was found to enhance translocation of glucose transporter 4 and glucose uptake in mouse myocyte cell lines, as well as in the ICR mouse strain [[38]](#_bookmark41). In confirmation with these reports, our results demon- strated that propolis markedly reduced fasting plasma glucose level in treated rats compared to untreated diabetic groups. This suggested that propolis could be a beneficial anti-hyperglycemic agent in T2DM.

As already noted, lipid peroxidation plays a significant role among oxidative defects that damages β cells in T2DM [[39]](#_bookmark42). Con- vincing evidence has established a link between oxidative stress

and insulin resistance. Increased free radical levels have del- eterious effects on β cells, including decreased insulin secretion in response to glucose, impaired gene expression and cell death,

leading ultimately to hyperglycemia and diabetes [[40]](#_bookmark43). More- over, Elevated free radical concentrations stimulate various signaling pathways that lead eventually to degradation of insulin receptors [[41]](#_bookmark44). Therefore, targeting oxidative stress could be a potential therapeutic approach in T2DM. In the present study, diabetic treated rats showed significantly lower MDA levels and restored GSH levels nearing normal control values. This finding is consistent with the earlier report that propolis caused the

partial restoration of β-cell function, possibly by an antioxi-

dant defense mechanism [[42]](#_bookmark45). Therefore, the protective mechanism of propolis against HF-induced diabetic changes could be attributed to its potent anti-oxidative properties.

In addition to oxidative stress, inflammation is consid- ered an important pathogenic factor in the development of insulin resistance in T2DM. Oxidative stress and endoplas- mic reticulum stress stimulate inflammatory signaling in T2DM.

egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

**323**

##### A

600

**Fasting blood glucose mg/dl**

500

400

300

200

100

0

##### B

80

**Adiponectin pg/ml**

60

40

20

0



0 5 10 15 20

**Adiponectin pg/ml**



0 5 10 15 20

**PPAR-γ ng/g tissue**

100



**Adiponectin pg/ml**

80

60

40

20

0

600

500

**Fasting blood glucose mg/dl**

400

300

200

100

0

80

70

**Adiponectin pg/ml**

60

50

40

30

20

10

0



0 5 10 15 20 25 30

**PPAR-γ ng/g tissue**



0 50 100 150

**HDL-cholesterol mg/dl**

0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05

**GSH nmol/g tissue**

##### c

70



60 70



**Adiponectin pg/ml**

**Adiponectin pg/ml**

60

50 50

40 40

30 30

20 20

10 10

0 0

0 5 10 15 20 25

**Fasting insulin ng/ml**

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

**Total lipids mg/dl**

70



60

**Adiponectin pg/ml**

50

40

30

20

10

0

0 10 20 30 40 50

**Tissue MDA n mol/g tissue**

Fig. 6 – (A) Negative correlation between fasting blood glucose level and serum adiponectin (r = −0.3, p < 0.05) as well as PPARγ levels (r = −0.7, p < 0.05). (B) Positive correlation between adiponectin level and PPARγ (r = 0.677, p < 0.05),

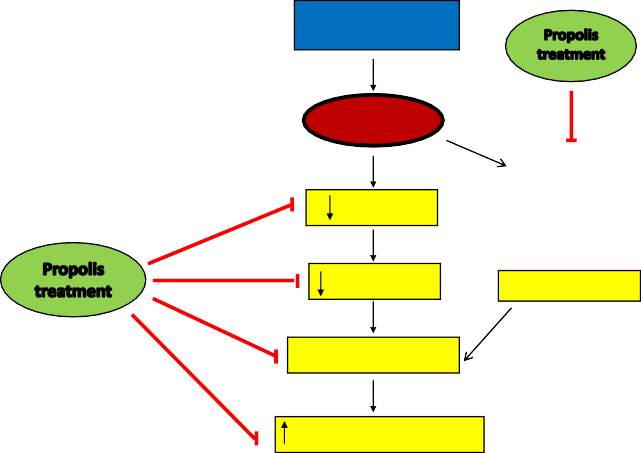
**HDL-cholesterol level (r = 0.77, p < 0.05) and GSH level (r = 0.869, p < 0.05). (C) Negative correlation between adiponectin level and serum insulin (r = −0.765, p < 0.05), serum total lipids (r = −0.86, p < 0.05) and tissue MDA levels (r = −0.82, p < 0.05).**

**324** egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

Inflammatory stimuli, in turn activate multiple serine/threonine kinases that inhibit insulin signaling [[43]](#_bookmark46). Specifically, TNF-α was strongly linked to insulin resistance and diabetes. TNF-α increases free fatty acids production, interferes with insulin receptor signaling, decreased insulin sensitivity and inhibit adiponectin synthesis [[44]](#_bookmark47). Our results showed that diabetes markedly increased serum TNF-α compared to control group. Propolis treatment reduced TNF-α level in treated diabetic rat. These results are in agreement with other studies that re- ported anti-inflammatory properties of propolis [[45]](#_bookmark48).

Adipose tissue is an endocrine organ that plays a crucial role in pathophysiology of T2DM [[46]](#_bookmark49). Adiponectin is defined as anti-diabetic hormone secreted by adipose tissue. Adiponectin was shown to be associated with various meta- bolic disorders, including obesity, insulin resistance, and obesity related cardiovascular and fatty liver diseases [[47]](#_bookmark50). Moreover, adiponectin production was reported to be negatively corre- lated with accumulated visceral fat [[48]](#_bookmark51). Further, reduced adiponectin levels were observed in obesity [[49]](#_bookmark52) and knock-



**High fat diet + STZ (35mg/kg, i.p.)**

**Type 2 Diabetes**

**PPAR γ**

**Adiponectin**

**inflammation**

**Insulin resistance**

**Blood glucose level**

**Oxidative**

**stress**

Fig. 7 – Proposed mechanism of action for Brazilian propolis in abrogating Type 2 diabetes- induced changes in high fat diet fed rats.

ing out adiponectin resulted in severe insulin resistance and diabetes [[50]](#_bookmark53). Similarly, our results showed reduced levels of

adiponectin in diabetic rats. Interestingly, adiponectin levels in our study were inversely correlated to the levels of blood glucose, insulin, total lipids and MDA. On the other hand, a high adiponectin level is found to be a consistent indicator of lower risk of T2DM because of its anti-diabetic and anti-atherogenic effects [[51]](#_bookmark54). In line with this study, our results revealed that propolis restored reduced adiponectin levels in treated dia- betic rats compared to untreated diabetic rats.

This finding led us to study how propolis may lead to down regulation of adiponectin expression. Gene expression of

adiponectin is mainly regulated by nuclear transcriptor PPARγ.

PPARγ is known to regulate adipocyte differentiation and to control the transcription of many adipocyte-specific genes. Re- search demonstrated that PPARγ agonists increased the circulating adiponectin in high fructose fed rat model [[52]](#_bookmark55).

Hence, adiponectin expression was believed to be a pertinent target for PPARγ agonists. In addition, epidemiological study

proved that PPARγ gene polymorphism would reduce the serum

adiponectin levels [[53]](#_bookmark56). In the present investigation, de- creased protein concentration of PPARγ and adiponectin was observed in diabetic rats. These adverse changes were counter

regulated by propolis treatment. These results were further con- firmed by the observed significant positive correlation between PPARγ and adiponectin levels, suggesting PPARγ activation as

a possible pathway involved in propolis protective effect. More-

over, PPARγ activation was found to attenuate insulin resistance by elevating the number of mature adipocytes, increasing glucose disposal rate and decreasing circulating free fatty acids levels [[54]](#_bookmark57). In this context, our study revealed that both tissue PPARγ and serum adiponectin levels negatively correlated with fasting blood glucose level.

1. **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this study demonstrated that Brazilian propo- lis can reverse changes evoked by T2DM induced experimentally in rats, possibly by combating oxidative stress, activating PPARγ,

elevating adiponectin levels and reducing insulin resistance,

[Fig. 7](#_bookmark8). This ability of Brazilian propolis to target various path- ways involved in T2D makes it a promising therapy for management of T2D.

R E F E R E N C E S

1. [Liao Z, Chen X, Wu M. Antidiabetic effect of flavones from](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0010) [Cirsium japonicum DC in diabetic rats. Arch Pharm Res](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0010) [2010;33:353–62.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0010)
2. [Zhu CF, Peng HB, Liu GQ, Zhang F, Li Y. Beneficial effects of](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0015) [oligopeptides from marine salmon skin in a rat model of](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0015) [type 2 diabetes. Nutrition 2010;26:1014–20.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0015)
3. [Kim YM, Namkoong S, Yun YG, Hong HD, Lee YC, Ha KS,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0020) [et al. Water extract of Korean red ginseng stimulates](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0020)

[angiogenesis by activating the PI3K/Akt-dependent ERK1/2](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0020) [and eNOS pathways in human umbilical vein endothelial](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0020) [cells. Biol Pharm Bull 2007;30:1674–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0020)

1. [Wang Z, Wang J, Chan P. Treating type 2 diabetes mellitus](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0025) [with traditional Chinese and Indian medicinal herbs. Evid](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0025) [Based Complement Alternat Med 2013;2013:343594.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0025)
2. [Wild S, Roglic G, Green A, Sicree R, King H. Global prevalence](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0030) [of diabetes: estimates for 2000 and projections for 2030.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0030) [Diabetes Care 2004;27(5):1047–53.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0030)
3. [Chang CL, Lin Y, Bartolome AP, Chen YC, Chiu SC, Yang WC.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0035) [Herbal therapies for type 2 diabetes mellitus: chemistry,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0035) [biology, and potential application of selected plants and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0035) [compounds. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0035) [2013;2013:378657.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0035)
4. [Kobayashi M, Iwata M, Haruta T. Clinical evaluation of](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0040) [pioglitazone. Nippon Rinsho 2000;58:395–400.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0040)
5. [Li WL, Zheng HC, Bukuru J, De Kimpe N. Natural medicines](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0045) [used in the traditional Chinese medical system for therapy](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0045) [of diabetes mellitus. J Ethnopharmacol 2004;92(1):1–21.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0045)
6. [Maeda N, Takahashi M, Funahashi T, Kihara S, Nishizawa H,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0050) [Kishida K, et al. PPARγ ligands increase expression and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0050) [plasma concentrations of adiponectin, an adipose-derived](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0050)

[protein. Diabetes 2001;50(9):2094–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0050)

1. [Hotta K, Funahashi T, Arita Y, Takahashi M, Matuda M,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0055) [Okamoto Y, et al. Plasma concentration of a novel, adipose-](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0055) [specific protein, adiponectin, in type 2 diabetic patients.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0055)

[J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2001;86:1930–5.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0055)

egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

**325**

1. [Kumada M, Kihara S, Sumitsuji S, Kawamoto T, Matsumoto](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0060) [S, Ouchi N, et al. Association of hypoadiponectinemia with](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0060) [coronary artery disease in men. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0060) [Biol 2003;23(1):85–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0060)
2. [Renaldi O, Pramono B, Sinorita H, Purnomo LB, Asdie RH,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0065) [Asdie AH, et al. Hypoadiponectinemia: a risk factor for](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0065) [metabolic syndrome. Acta Med Indones 2009;41(1):20–4.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0065)
3. [Diez JJ, Iglesias P. The role of the novel adipocyte-derived](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0070) [hormone adiponectin in human disease. Eur J Endocrinol](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0070) [2003;148(3):293–300.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0070)
4. [Fruebis J, Tsao TS, Javorschi S, Ebbets-Reed D, Erickson MR,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0075) [Yen FT, et al. Proteolytic cleavage product of 30-kDa](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0075) [adipocyte complement-related protein increases fatty acid](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0075) [oxidation in muscle and causes weight loss in mice. Proc](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0075) [Natl Acad Sci U S A 2001;98(4):2005–10.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0075)
5. [Yamauchi T, Kamon J, Waki H, Terauchi Y, Kubota N, Hara K,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0080) [et al. The fat-derived hormone adiponectin reverses insulin](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0080) [resistance associated with both lipoatrophy and obesity. Nat](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0080) [Med 2001;7(8):941–6.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0080)
6. [DeClercq V, Stringer D, Hunt R, Taylor CG, Zahradka P.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085) [Adipokine production by adipose tissue: a novel target for](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085) [treating metabolic syndrome and its sequelae. In: Wang M,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085) [editor. Metabolic syndrome: underlying mechanisms and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085) [drug therapies. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; 2011.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085)

[p. 73–131.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0085)

1. [Iwaki M, Matsuda M, Maeda N, Funahashi T, Matsuzawa Y,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0090) [Makishima M, et al. Induction of adiponectin, a fat-derived](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0090) [antidiabetic and antiatherogenic factor, by nuclear](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0090) [receptors. Diabetes 2003;52(7):1655–63.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0090)
2. [Lakota K, Wei J, Carns M, Hinchcliff M, Lee J, Whitfield ML,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0095) [et al. Levels of adiponectin, a marker for PPAR-gamma](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0095) [activity, correlate with skin fibrosis in systemic sclerosis:](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0095) [potential utility as biomarker? Arthritis Res Ther](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0095) [2012;14(3):102.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0095)
3. [Kitamura H, Naoe Y, Kimura S, Miyamoto T, Okamoto S,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0100) [Toda C, et al. Beneficial effects of Brazilian propolis on type 2](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0100) [diabetes in ob/ob mice. Adipocyte 2013;2(4):227–36.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0100)
4. [Wang L, Wang AN, Mineshita S, Ga I. Anti-inflammatory](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0105) [effects of propolis. Jpn J Pharmacol Therapeut 1993;24:223–6.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0105)
5. [Paulino N, Abreu SR, Uto Y, Koyama D, Nagasawa H, Hori H,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0110) [et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of a bioavailable compound,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0110) [Artepillin C, in Brazilian propolis. Eur J Pharmacol](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0110) [2008;587(1–3):296–301.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0110)
6. [Banskota AH, Takema N, Lucia YS, Yasuhiro T, Suresh A,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0115) [Midorikawa K, et al. Antiproliferative activity of the](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0115) [Netherlands propolis and its active principles in cancer cell](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0115) [lines. J Ethnopharmacol 2002;80:67–73.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0115)
7. [Fuliang HU, Hepburn HR, Xuan H, Chen M, Daya S, Radloff](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0120) [SE. Effects of propolis on blood glucose, blood lipid and free](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0120) [radicals in rats with diabetes mellitus. Pharmacol Res](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0120) [2005;51:147–52.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0120)
8. [Ikeda R, Yanagisawa M, Takahashi N, Kawada T, Kumazawa](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0125) [S, Yamaotsu N, et al. Brazilian propolis-derived components](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0125) [inhibit TNF-α-mediated downregulation of adiponectin](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0125)

[expression via different mechanisms in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0125)

[Biochim Biophys Acta 2011;1810(7):695–703.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0125)

1. [Reed MJ, Meszaros K, Entes LJ, Claypool MD, Pinkett JG,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0130) [Gadbois TM, et al. A new rat model of type 2 diabetes: the](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0130) [fat-fed. Metabolism 2000;49(11):1390–4.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0130)
2. [Srinivasan K, Viswanad B, Asrat L, Kaul CL, Ramarao P.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0135) [Combination of high-fat diet-fed and low-dose](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0135) [streptozotocin-treated rat: a model for type 2 diabetes and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0135) [pharmacological screening. Pharmacol Res 2005;52:313–20.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0135)
3. [Zhang F, Ye C, Li G, Ding W, Zhou W, Zhu H, et al. The rat](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0140) [model of type 2 diabetes mellitus and its glycometabolism](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0140) [characters. Exp Anim 2003;52:401–7.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0140)
4. [Matsushige K, Basnet P, Hase K, Kodota S, Tanaka K,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0145)

[Namba T. Propolis protects pancreatic beta-cells against the](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0145)

[toxicity of streptozotocin(STZ). Phytomedicine 1996;3(2):](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0145) [203–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0145)

1. [Thulesen J, Orskov C, Holst JJ, Poulsen SS. Short-term insulin](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0150) [treatment prevents the diabetogenic action of](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0150) [streptozotocin in rats. Endocrinology 1997;138(1):62–8.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0150)
2. [Salama RM, Schaalan MF, Elkoussi AA, Khalifa AE. Potential](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0155) [utility of sodium selenate as an adjunct to metformin in](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0155) [treating type II diabetes mellitus in rats: a perspective on](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0155) [protein tyrosine phosphatase. Biomed Res Int 2013;10:1155.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0155)
3. [Hakim ZS, Patel BK, Goyal RK. Effects of chronic ramipril](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0160) [treatment in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Indian J](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0160) [Physiol Pharmacol 1997;41:353–60.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0160)
4. [Rajkumar L, Srinivasan N, Balasubramanian K,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0165) [Govindarajulu P. Increased degradation of dermal collagen](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0165) [in diabetic rats. Indian J Exp Biol 1991;29:1081–3.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0165)
5. [Kumar A, Singh V. Atherogenic dyslipidemia and diabetes](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0170) [mellitus: what’s new in the management arena? Vasc](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0170) [Health Risk Manag 2010;6:665–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0170)
6. [Mooradian AD. Dyslipidemia in type 2 diabetes mellitus. Nat](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0175) [Clin Pract Endocrinol Metab 2009;5(3):150–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0175)
7. [Ichi I, Hori H, Takashima Y, Adachi N, Kataoka R, Okihara K,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0180) [et al. The beneficial effect of propolis on fat accumulation](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0180) [and lipid metabolism in rats fed a high-fat diet. J Food Sci](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0180) [2009;74(5):127–31.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0180)
8. [Leahy JL, Hirsch IB, Peterson KA, Schneider D. Targeting](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0185) [beta-cell function early in the course of therapy for type 2](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0185) [diabetes mellitus. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2010;95(9):](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0185) [4206–16.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0185)
9. [Aoi W, Hosogi S, Niisato N, Yokoyama N, Hayata H, Miyazaki](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0190) [H, et al. Improvement of insulin resistance, blood pressure](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0190) [and interstitial pH in early developmental stage of insulin](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0190) [resistance in OLETF rats by intake of propolis extracts.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0190) [Biochem Biophys Res Commun 2013;432(4):650–3.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0190)
10. [Ueda M, Hayashibara K, Ashida H. Propolis extract promotes](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0195) [translocation of glucose transporter 4 and glucose uptake](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0195) [through both PI3K- and AMPK-dependent pathways in](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0195) [skeletal muscle. Biofactors 2013;39(4):457–66.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0195)
11. [Okutan H, Ozcelik N, Yilmaz RH, Uz E. Effects of caffeic acid](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0200) [phenethyl ester on lipid peroxidation and antioxidant](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0200) [enzymes in diabetic rat heart. Clin Biochem 2005;38(2):191–6.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0200)
12. [Park K, Gross M, Lee DH, Holvoet P, Himes JH, Shikany JM,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0205) [et al. Oxidative stress and insulin resistance: the coronary](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0205) [artery risk development in young adults study. Diabetes](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0205) [Care 2009;32(7):1302–7.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0205)
13. [Evans JL, Maddux BA, Goldfine ID. The molecular basis for](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0210) [oxidative stress-induced insulin resistance. Antioxid Redox](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0210) [Signal 2005;7(7–8):1040–52.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0210)
14. [Noorafshan A, Esmail-Zadeh B, Bahmanpour S, Poost-](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0215) [Pasand A. Early stereological changes in liver of Sprague-](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0215) [Dawley rats after streptozotocin injection. Indian J](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0215) [Gastroenterol 2005;24(3):104–7.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0215)
15. [Wellen KE, Hotamisligil GS. Inflammation, stress, and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0220) [diabetes. J Clin Invest 2005;115(5):1111–19.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0220)
16. [Fernández-Sánchez A, Madrigal-Santillán E, Bautista M,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0225) [Esquivel-Soto J, Morales-González A, Esquivel-Chirino C,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0225) [et al. Inflammation, oxidative stress, and obesity. Int J Mol](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0225) [Sci 2011;12(5):3117–32.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0225)
17. [Martin LF, Rocha EM, Garcia SB, Paula JS. Topical Brazilian](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0230) [propolis improves corneal wound healing and inflammation](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0230) [in rats following alkali burns. BMC Complement Altern Med](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0230) [2013;13:337.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0230)
18. [Scheen AJ. Pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes. Acta Clin Belg](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0235) [2003;58(6):335–41.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0235)
19. [Buechler C, Wanninger J, Neumeier M. Adiponectin, a key](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0240) [adipokine in obesity related liver diseases. World J](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0240) [Gastroenterol 2011;17(23):2801–11.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0240)
20. [Yatagaia T, Nagasaka S, Taniguchib A, Fukushimac M,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0245) [Nakamuraa T, Kuroe A, et al. Hypoadiponectinemia is](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0245)

**326** egyptian journal of basic and applied sciences 2

(201 5 ) 318–326

associated with visceral fat accumulation and insulin resistance in Japanese men with type 2 diabetes mellitus. [Metabolism 2003;52(10):1274–8.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0245)

1. [Weyer C, Funahashi T, Tanaka S, Hotta K, Matsuzawa Y,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0250) [Pratley RE, et al. Hypoadiponectinemia in obesity and type 2](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0250) [diabetes: close association with insulin resistance and](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0250) [hyperinsulinemia. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2001;86(5):1930–5.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0250)
2. [Maeda N, Shimomura I, Kishida K, Nishizawa H, Matsuda M,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0255) [Nagaretani H, et al. Diet-induced insulin resistance in mice](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0255) [lacking adiponectin/ACRP30. Nat Med 2002;8:731–7.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0255)
3. [Sattar N, Wannamethee SG, Forouhi NG. Novel biochemical](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0260) [risk factors for type 2 diabetes: pathogenic insights or](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0260) [prediction possibilities. Diabetologia 2008;51(6):926–94039.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0260)
4. [Sharabi Y, Oron-Herman M, Kamari Y, Avni I, Peleg E,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0265) [Shabtay Z, et al. Effect of PPAR-gamma agonist on](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0265) [adiponectin levels in the metabolic syndrome: lessons from](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0265) [the high fructose fed rat model. Am J Hypertens](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0265) [2007;20(2):206–10.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0265)
5. [Yamamoto Y, Hirose H, Miyashita K, Nishikai K, Saito I,](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0270) [Taniyama M, et al. PPAR gamma 2 gene Pro12Ala](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0270) [polymorphism may influence serum level of an adipocyte-](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0270) [derived protein, Adiponectin, in the Japanese population.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0270) [Metabolism 2002;51(11):1407–9.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0270)
6. [Olefsky JM. Treatment of insulin resistance with peroxisome](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0275) [proliferator activated receptor gamma agonists. J Clin Invest](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0275) [2000;106:467–72.](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S2314-808X(15)00042-1/sr0275)