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The anti-inflammatory effect of Gryllus bimaculatus extract

Jung Soon Han

Korea University College of Education, South Korea

Abstract

Obesity is closely related with chronic 'inflammation' which is distinguished by the following characters: abnormal cytokine production, increased acute-phase reactants and other mediators. Evaluation of proinflammatory cytokines also occurs in chronic infections. This study was aimed to investigate assessment of fatty acid composition, and anti-inflammatory effects of Gryllus bimaculatus using RAW 264.7 cell. 76.14% of total fatty acid corresponded to unsaturated fatty acids, with oleic acid as the most abundant in Gryllus bimaculatus. There were not cytotoxicity at the level of 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 μg/mL of Gryllus bimaculatus water extract on the RAW 264.7 cell. Freeze dried Gryllus bimaculatus water extract (FDWGB) significantly decreased nitric oxide (NO) production of RAW 264.7 cell induced LPS(lipopolysaccharide) in a dose dependent manner. And also FDWGB suppressed the expression of TNF-α, IL-1b and interleukin-6 (IL-6) dosedependently. Therefore these results showed that Gryllus bimaculatus has the potential to be an anti-inflammatory food to improve immunity.



Biography:

Jung Soon Han has completed his PhD from Korea University and postdoctoral studies from Health Science Center of School of Medicine in Texas. I am research professor of College of Education, Research Institute of Human Ecology.

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