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Comparative study of three herbal medicine formulas on high fat diet-induced obese mice

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the anti-obese effects of three kinds of newly prescribed herbal medicine formulas on the high-fat diet induced obese mice.

Methodology: Six kinds of water extracts at high (DS-H, TE-H, YK-H) and low (DS-L, TE-L, YK-L) concentration from the three prescription of Dansam-gamibang (DS), Taeum-gamibang (TE) and Yukgye-gamibang (YK), which were composed of five, seven and five kinds of Korean herbal medicine, respectively, were administered once a day in C57BL mice for 6 weeks.

Experimental mice were randomly divided into eight groups: normal control group (Con, n 15), high fat diet control group (HFD, n 15), six treatment groups with high concentration of 500 mg/kg (DS-H, TE-H, YK-H, n 15) and low concentration of 250 mg/kg (DS-L, TE-L, YK-L, n 15).

Data and Results: Six-weeks of feeding with HFD resulted in significant increase in body weight compared with the normal control group. The level of total cholesterol (TC) and LDL-cholesterol were not significantly decreased in experimental groups than normal control group (P < 0.05). Significant differences at HDL-cholesterol level was not shown by the six herbal medicine formulas, either. In contrast, triglyceride (TC) level was markedly decreased in DS-L [24.92 (sp 1.59)], DS-H [25.00 (sp 1.65)], YK-L [24.62 (sp 1.82)] and YK-H [21.46 (sp 1.73)] compared with HFD group [32.64 (sp 2.36)] and normal control group [52.93 (sp 4.05)](P < 0.05). YK extract was found to lower the leptin level effectively both low concentration group [27.53 (sp 2.15)] and high concentration group (20.39 (sp 1.80) compared with HFD group [32.06 (sp 3.28)](P<0.05).

Conclusion: These results suggested that the Yukgye-gamibang extracts have the best anti-obese effect in high-fat diet induced obesity mice among three herbal medicine formulas. Thus this new formula is expected to be a novel agent for many functional foods in Korea.

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