Literature Search Summary for Cinnamon

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3. Cinnamon in diabetes mellitus
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5. Cinnamon supplementation in patients with type 2 diabetes Mellitus
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8. The role of complementary and alternative medicine in diabetes
10. Cortex cinnamomi extract prevents streptozotocin- and cytokine-induced &beta;-cell damage by inhibiting NF-&kappa;B
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12. The application of Tangmaiqing in the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy.
14. Anti-diabetic effect of cinnamon extract on blood glucose in db/db mice
15. Cortex cinnamomi extract prevents streptozotocin- and cytokine-induced beta-cell damage by inhibiting NF-kappaB.
16. Leads from Indian medicinal plants with hypoglycemic potentials
17. A Reason to Season: The Therapeutic Benefits of Spices and Culinary Herbs
20. Are herbal remedies of use in diabetes?
21. Cinnamon in the nutritional medicine. A bloodsugar decreasing spice
23. Sweet wood-cinnamon and its importance as a spice and medicine
25. Kidney and urinary therapeutics in early medieval monastic medicine
27. Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities of Rhus coriaria and Cinnamomum cassia extracts.
29. Constituents of the essential oil of the Cinnamomum cassia stem bark and the biological properties.
30. Prophylactic effect of four prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine on (alpha)-naphthylisothiocyanate and carbon tetrachloride induced toxicity in rats
32. Study of anti diabetic effect of a compound medicinal plant prescription in normal and diabetic rabbits
33. The use of medicinal plants in the treatment of diabetes in Morocco
34. 2007011674/WO-A2 COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING INFLAMMATORY AND/OR DEGENERATIVE PROCESSES IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS
35. 2007001685/WO-A2 SYNERGISTIC CINNAMON COMBINATIONS AND METHODS FOR ENHANCING INSULIN ACTIVITY
36. 20060286182/US-A1 Synergistic cinnamon combinations and methods for enhancing insulin activity
37. 06225297 JP AGENT FOR TREATING/PREVENTING OBESITY, HYPERLIPEMIA AND ARTERIOSCLEROTIC DISEASE
38. 20050118324/US-A1 Good living tea - a diabetic dietary supplement drink
39. 20030215498/US-A1 Rapidly disintegrating compressed tablets comprising biologically active compounds
40. 1196050/EP-B1 COMPOSITIONS FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING ENERGY AND MENTAL ALERTNESS
41. 06503541 Method for preparation of plant extract powder oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the same
42. 02364503/GB-A Compositions comprising a polyvalent cation source and a partially digestible lipid and/or a non-digestible lipid
43. 06241975 Method for preparation of plant extract powder
44. 61118395 JP NOVEL TANNIN

1.

**Protective effects of keishibukuryogan on the kidney of spontaneously diabetic WBN/Kob rats**

10-24 PREV200700319257
NDN- 244-0467-8003-1
BIO
Thomson Scientific
AUTHORS: Nakagawa, Takako; Goto, Hirozo; Hikiami, Hiroaki; Yokozawa, Takako; Shibahara, Naotoshi; Shimada, Yutaka
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Ethnopharmacology
VOLUME: 110
NUMBER: 2
PUBLICATION DATE: MAR 21 2007
PP: 311-317
RELEASE YEAR OR PUBLICATION YEAR: 2007
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
ISSN: 0378-8741
ADDRESS: Toyama Univ, Inst Nat Med, Dept Kampo Diagnost, 2630 Sugitani, Toyama 9300194, Japan
EMAIL: takako26@med.u-toyama.ac.jp
LANGUAGE: English
Keishibukuryogon, one of the traditional herbal formulations, is used clinically to improve blood circulation. It consists of the following five crude drugs: Cinnamomi Cortex, Poria, Moutan Cortex, Persicae Semen and Paconiae Radix. In this study, the effects of keishibukuryogon against renal damage in spontaneously diabetic WBN/Kob rats were examined. Oral administration of keishibukuryogon significantly attenuated urinary protein excretion and serum creatinine levels. It did not affect body weight loss and blood glucose levels, but it suppressed renal and hepatic weights of WBN/Kob rats. Keishibukuryogon also reduced fibronectin and transforming growth factor P, (TGF-PI) protein expression in the renal cortex. Furthermore, lipid peroxidation levels in both kidney and liver were significantly lower than those of untreated control WBN/Kob rats. Urinary excretion of 8-hydroxy-deoxyguano sine was suppressed by keishibukuryogon treatment. These results suggest that keishibukuryogon reduces oxidative stress by hyperglycemia, and that it protects renal function and suppresses fibronectin deposition induced by TGF-beta(1) production in WBN/Kob rats. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

2.

**Effect of cinnamon on glucose and lipid levels in non insulin-dependent type 2 diabetes.**

07-37 200717563345
NDN- 234-1909-1818-0
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine

AUTHORS: Blevins, Steve M; Leyva, Misti J; Brown, Joshua; Wright, Jonelle; Scofield, Robert H; Aston, Christopher E

JOURNAL NAME: Diabetes Care
VOLUME: 30
NUMBER: 9
PUBLICATION DATE: 2007 Sep
PP: 2236-7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
JOURNAL CODE: 7805975
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 1935-5548
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Medicine, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, USA. steve-blevins@ouhsc.edu

CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: M01 RR14467RRNCRR
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

3.

**Cinnamon in diabetes mellitus**

07-24 2007254797
NDN- 012-2700-7579-4
EMB
4. From type 2 diabetes to antioxidant activity: a systematic review of the safety and efficacy of common and cassia cinnamon bark.

07-12 20073264716
NDN- 191-0785-8028-6
CAB
CAB International
EDITOR: Haddad, P.; Arnason, J. T.; Barl, B.; Vuksan, V.
JOURNAL NAME: Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology
VOLUME: 85
NUMBER: 9
PUBLICATION DATE: 2007
PP: 837-847
many REFERENCES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
ISSN: 0008-4212
AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Graduate Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto, 144 College Street, Toronto, ON M5S 3M2, Canada.
EMAIL: jeanjacques.dugoua@utoronto.ca
PUBLISHER: National Research Council of Canada
PUBLICATION PLACE: Ottawa
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Canada
ORGANISM DESCRIPTOR: Candida; Cinnamomum; Cinnamomum aromaticum; Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Helicobacter pylori; human immunodeficiency viruses; man; Salmonella

LANGUAGE OF ABSTRACT: French

LANGUAGE: English

Common (Cinnamomum verum, C. zeylanicum) and cassia (C. aromaticum) cinnamon have a long history of use as spices and flavouring agents. A number of pharmacological and clinical effects have been observed with their use. The objective of this study was to systematically review the scientific literature for preclinical and clinical evidence of safety, efficacy, and pharmacological activity of common and cassia cinnamon. Using the principles of evidence-based practice, we searched 9 electronic databases and compiled data according to the grade of evidence found. One pharmacological study on antioxidant activity and 7 clinical studies on various medical conditions were reported in the scientific literature including type 2 diabetes (3), Helicobacter pylori infection (1), activation of olfactory cortex of the brain (1), oral candidiasis in HIV (1), and chronic salmonellosis (1). Two of 3 randomized clinical trials on type 2 diabetes provided strong scientific evidence that cassia cinnamon demonstrates a therapeutic effect in reducing fasting blood glucose by 10.3%-29%; the third clinical trial did not observe this effect. Cassia cinnamon, however, did not have an effect at lowering glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c). One randomized clinical trial reported that cassia cinnamon lowered total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides; the other 2 trials, however, did not observe this effect. There was good scientific evidence that a species of cinnamon was not effective at eradicating H. pylori infection. Common cinnamon showed weak to very weak evidence of efficacy in treating oral candidiasis in HIV patients and chronic salmonellosis.

5.

**Cinnamon supplementation in patients with type 2 diabetes Mellitus**

10-24 PREV200700321782

NDN- 244-0468-0528-3

BIO

Thomson Scientific

AUTHORS: Pham, Antony Q.; Kourlas, Helen; Pham, David Q.

JOURNAL NAME: Pharmacotherapy

VOLUME: 27

NUMBER: 4

PUBLICATION DATE: APR 2007

PP: 595-599

RELEASE YEAR OR PUBLICATION YEAR: 2007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

ISSN: 0277-0008

ADDRESS: Long Isl Univ, Arnold and Marie Schwartz Coll Pharm and Hlth Sci, 75 DeKalb Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11201 USA

EMAIL: david.pham@liu.edu

LANGUAGE: English
Diabetes mellitus is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States, and most patients with the disease have type 2 diabetes. The effectiveness of cinnamon supplementation in patients with type 2 diabetes has received a great deal of media attention after a study, was published in 2003. Although the efficacy of cinnamon in patients with diabetes has not been established, many patients seek other therapies and supplement their prescribed pharmacologic therapy with cinnamon. We conducted a literature search, limited to English-language human studies, using MEDLINE (1966-August 2006), EMBASE (1980-August 2006), International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (1970-August 2006), and Iowa Drug Information Service (1966-August 2006). References from articles and clinical trials were reviewed for additional sources; no abstracts were reviewed. We found two prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, peer-reviewed clinical trials and one prospective, placebo-con trolled, peer-reviewed clinical trial that evaluated the efficacy of cinnamon supplementation in patients with type 2 diabetes; a total of 164 patients were involved in these trials. Two of the studies reported modest improvements in lowering blood glucose levels with cinnamon supplementation in small patient samples. One trial showed no significant difference between cinnamon and placebo in lowering blood glucose levels. Overall, cinnamon was well tolerated. These data suggest that cinnamon has a possible modest effect in lowering plasma glucose levels in patients with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes. However, clinicians are strongly urged to refrain from recommending cinnamon supplementation in place of the proven standard of care, which includes lifestyle modifications, oral antidiabetic agents, and insulin therapy.

6.

Cinnamon supplementation does not improve glycemic control in postmenopausal type 2 diabetes patients.

06-31 200616549460
NDN- 234-1707-1487-2
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Vanschoonbeek, Kristof; Thomassen, Bregje J W; Senden, Joan M; Wodzig, Wil K W H; van Loon, Luc J C
JOURNAL NAME: J Nutr
VOLUME: 136
NUMBER: 4
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006 Apr
PP: 977-80
DOCUMENT TYPE: Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 0404243
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0022-3166
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Human Biology, Nutrition and Toxicology Research Institute, Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands. K.Vanschoonbeek@HB.unimaas.nl
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English

In vitro and in vivo animal studies have reported strong insulin-like or insulin-potentiating effects after cinnamon administration. Recently, a human intervention study showed that cinnamon supplementation (1
g/d) strongly reduced fasting blood glucose concentration (30%) and improved the blood lipid profile in patients with type 2 diabetes. The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of cinnamon supplementation on insulin sensitivity and/or glucose tolerance and blood lipid profile in patients with type 2 diabetes. Therefore, a total of 25 postmenopausal patients with type 2 diabetes (aged 62.9 +/- 1.5 y, BMI 30.4 +/- 0.9 kg/m2) participated in a 6-wk intervention during which they were supplemented with either cinnamon (Cinnamomum cassia, 1.5 g/d) or a placebo. Before and after 2 and 6 wk of supplementation, arterialized blood samples were obtained and oral glucose tolerance tests were performed. Blood lipid profiles and multiple indices of whole-body insulin sensitivity were determined. There were no time x treatment interactions for whole-body insulin sensitivity or oral glucose tolerance. The blood lipid profile of fasting subjects did not change after cinnamon supplementation. We conclude that cinnamon supplementation (1.5 g/d) does not improve whole-body insulin sensitivity or oral glucose tolerance and does not modulate blood lipid profile in postmenopausal patients with type 2 diabetes. More research on the proposed health benefits of cinnamon supplementation is warranted before health claims should be made.

7.

**Effects of a cinnamon extract on plasma glucose, HbA, and serum lipids in diabetes mellitus type 2.**

06-50 200616634838 ND- 234-1760-1983-9 MED Nat Lib of Medicine AUTHORS: Mang, B; Wolters, M; Schmitt, B; Kelb, K; Lichtinghagen, R; Stichtenoth, D O; Hahn, A JOURNAL NAME: Eur J Clin Invest VOLUME: 36 NUMBER: 5 PUBLICATION DATE: 2006 May PP: 340-4 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial JOURNAL CODE: 0245331 JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM ISSN: 0014-2972 CORPORATE AUTHOR: Nutrition Physiology and Human Nutrition Unit, Institute of Food Science, University of Hannover, Hannover, Germany. PUBLICATION COUNTRY: England LANGUAGE: English

BACKGROUND: According to previous studies, cinnamon may have a positive effect on the glycaemic control and the lipid profile in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2. The aim of this trial was to determine whether an aqueous cinnamon purified extract improves glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), fasting plasma glucose, total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and triacylglycerol concentrations in patients with type 2 diabetes. METHODS: A total of 79 patients with diagnosed diabetes mellitus type 2 not on insulin therapy but treated with oral antidiabetics or diet were randomly assigned to take either a cinnamon extract or a placebo capsule three times a day for 4 months in a double-blind study. The amount of aqueous cinnamon extract corresponded to 3 g of cinnamon powder
per day. RESULTS: The mean absolute and percentage differences between the pre- and post-intervention fasting plasma glucose level of the cinnamon and placebo groups were significantly different. There was a significantly higher reduction in the cinnamon group (10.3%) than in the placebo group (3.4%). No significant intragroup or intergroup differences were observed regarding HbA1c, lipid profiles or differences between the pre- and postintervention levels of these variables. The decrease in plasma glucose correlated significantly with the baseline concentrations, indicating that subjects with a higher initial plasma glucose level may benefit more from cinnamon intake. No adverse effects were observed.

CONCLUSIONS: The cinnamon extract seems to have a moderate effect in reducing fasting plasma glucose concentrations in diabetic patients with poor glycaemic control.

8.

The role of complementary and alternative medicine in diabetes

06-28  2006295024
NDN- 012-2642-2624-7
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Dham, S.; Shah, V.; Hirsch, S.; Banerji, M. A.
JOURNAL NAME: Current Diabetes Reports
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: CURR. DIABETES REP.
VOLUME: 6
NUMBER: 3
PP 251-258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1534-4827
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006
CODEN: CDRUA
EMAIL: mbanerji@downstate.edu
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dr. M.A. Banerji, SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Kings County Hospital, 450 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, NY 11203
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: United States
LITERARY INDICATOR: Review
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 003; 017; 029; 030; 037; 038
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) describes a diverse group of medical and health care systems, practices, and products not currently considered to be part of conventional medicine. Inadequacies in current treatments for diabetes have led 2 to 3.6 million Americans to use CAM for diabetes treatment, despite limited studies of safety and efficacy of CAM methods. CAM is used mostly by West Indians, Africans, Indians, Latin Americans, or Asians. Prayer, acupuncture, massage, hot tub therapy, biofeedback, and yoga have been used as well as various plant remedies for treating diabetes. Several CAM practices and herbal remedies are promising for diabetes treatment, but further rigorous study is needed in order to establish safety, efficacy, and mechanism of action. In the meantime, it is important to be aware that many
patients with diabetes may be using CAM and to consider potential interactions with conventional medicines being used. Copyright &copy; 2006 by Current Science Inc.

9.

**Activity of the Chinese prescription Hachimi-jio-gan against renal damage in the Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty rat: a model of human type 2 diabetes mellitus**

09-37 PREV200600419031
NDN- 244-0409-2123-5
BIO
Thomson Scientific
AUTHORS: Yamabe, Noriko; Yokozawa, Takako
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology
VOLUME: 58
NUMBER: 4
PUBLICATION DATE: APR 2006
PP: 535-545
RELEASE YEAR OR PUBLICATION YEAR: 2006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
ISSN: 0022-3573
ADDRESS: Toyama Med and Pharmaceut Univ, Inst Nat Med, 2630 Sugitani, Toyama 9300194, Japan
EMAIL: yokozawa@ms.toyama-mpu.ac.jp
LANGUAGE: English

Currently, in Japan, approximately 95% of patients with diabetes mellitus have non-insulin-dependent (type 2) diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), and diabetic nephropathy is a major cause of patients requiring chronic haemodialysis. A previous study showed that Hachimi-jio-gan has a protective effect in rats subjected to subtotal nephrectomy plus streptozotocin injection, a model of insulin-dependent (type 1) diabetic nephropathy. In this study, we used the Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty (OLETF) rat, a model of human NIDDM, to investigate whether long-term administration of Hachimi-jio-gan affects glycaemic control and renal function in NIDDM. Male OLETF rats, aged 22 weeks, were divided into 4 groups of 10 and given Hachimi-jio-gan (50, 100 or 200 mg kg(-1), daily) orally or no treatment for 32 weeks. Male Long-Evans Tokushima Otsuka (LETO) rats (n = 6) were used as non-diabetic normal controls. Hachimiji-jio-gan reduced hyperglycaemia dose-dependently from 16 weeks of the administration period. Urinary protein excretion decreased significantly from an early stage, and creatinine clearance levels improved at 32 weeks. In addition, the levels of serum glycosylated protein and renal advanced glycation end-products were effectively reduced. Hachimijio-gan also significantly reduced the levels of thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances in renal mitochondria, although it showed only a tendency to reduce these in serum. Furthermore, long-term administration of Hachimi-jio-gan reduced renal cortical expression of proteins, such as transforming growth factor-beta(1) (TGF-beta(1)), fibronectin, inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2. The 100- and 200-mg kg(-1) daily doses of Hachimi-jio-gan significantly reduced TGF-beta(1), and fibronectin protein expression to levels below those of LETO rats. These data suggest that Hachimi-jio-gan may have a beneficial effect on the progression of diabetic nephropathy in OLETF rats by attenuating glucose toxicity and renal damage.
10. Cortex cinnamomi extract prevents streptozotocin- and cytokine-induced &beta;-cell damage by inhibiting NF-&kappa;B

06-35 2006380364
NDN- 012-2651-8588-9
EMB
Elsevier
JOURNAL NAME: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: WORLD J. GASTROENTEROL.
VOLUME: 12
NUMBER: 27
PUBLICATION DATE: 21 JUL 2006
PP 4331-4337
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1007-9327
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006
CODEN: WJGAF
EMAIL: bhpark@chonbuk.ac.kr
AUTHOR ADDRESS: B.-H. Park, Department of Biochemistry, Medical School, Chonbuk National University, Jeonju 561-756 Jeonbuk
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: South Korea
LITERARY INDICATOR: Article
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 003; 030; 037
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: China
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Aim: To clarify the mechanism underlying the anti-diabetic activities of cortex cinnamomi extract (CCE). Methods: To induce in vivo diabetes, mice were injected with streptozotocin (STZ) via a tail vein (100 mg STZ/kg body weight). To determine the effects of CCE, mice were administered CCE twice daily for 7 d by oral gavage starting 1 wk before the STZ injection. Blood glucose and plasma insulin concentration were measured as an index of diabetes. Also, to induce cytotoxicity of RINm5F cells, we treated with cytokines (IL-1&beta;; (2.0 ng/mL) and IFN-&gamma; (100 U/mL)). Cell viability and nitric oxide production were measured colorimetrically. Inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) mRNA and protein expression were determined by RT-PCR and Western blotting, respectively. The activation of NF-&kappa;B was assayed by using gel mobility shift assays of nuclear extracts. Results: Treatment of mice with STZ resulted in hyperglycemia and hypoinsulinemia, which was further evidenced by immunohistochemical staining of islets. However, the diabetogenic effects of STZ were completely prevented when mice were pretreated with CCE. The inhibitory effect of CCE on STZ-induced hyperglycemia was mediated through the suppression of iNOS expression. In rat insulinoma RINm5F cells, CCE completely protected against interleukin-1&beta; and interferon-&gamma;-mediated cytotoxicity. Moreover, RINm5F cells incubated with CCE showed significant reductions in interleukin-1&beta; and
interferon-\gamma\)-induced nitric oxide production and in iNOS mRNA and protein expression, and these findings correlated well with in vivo observations. Conclusion: The molecular mechanism by which CCE inhibits iNOS gene expression appears to involve the inhibition of NF-\kappa\B activation. These results reveal the possible therapeutic value of CCE for the prevention of diabetes mellitus progression. &copy; 2006 The WJG Press. All rights reserved.

11.

Effects of Huangqi Guizhi Wuwu Tang on diabetic peripheral neuropathy 2

06-48  2006540758
NDN- 012-2668-0803-4
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Tong, Y.; Hou, H.
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: J. ALTERN. COMPLEMENT. MED.
VOLUME: 12
NUMBER: 6
PP: 506-509
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1075-5535
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006
CODEN: JACPF
EMAIL: tyq1229@yahoo.com.cn
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dr. Y. Tong, Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jilin Chinese Medical Hospital, Changchun City, Jilin Prov., 130021
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: China
LITERARY INDICATOR: Letter
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 006; 008; 017; 037
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

12.

The application of Tangmaiqing in the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy.

07-10  20073129565
NDN- 191-0779-2169-7
CAB
CAB International
AUTHORS: Sun Jun; Zhang ZhaoYuan
JOURNAL NAME: Chinese Journal of Information on Traditional Chinese Medicine
VOLUME: 13
NUMBER: 7
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006
60 type II diabetes patients who showed symptoms of diabetic peripheral neuropathy were randomly divided into 2 groups. All patients were advised to maintain the diet and medications in order to control the blood sugar level. The treatment group (30 cases) were administered Tangmaiqing (containing winged euonymus Euonymus alatus 15 g, non-processed Chinese fox-glove root Rehmannia glutinosa 30 g, lobed Kudzuvine root Pueraria lobata 15 g, baked pangolin Manis pentadactyla 6 g, whole scorpion 6 g, batryticated silkworm 6 g, Chinese angelica Angelica sinensis 10 g, cassia bark tree twig Cinnamomum cassia 15 g and danshen Salvia miltiorrhiza 30 g). The control group (30 cases) were given Mecobalamin Tablets 500 micro g 3 times daily. Both groups were treated for 12 weeks. In the treatment group, the levels of fasting blood sugar, 2 h postprandial blood sugar and glycosylated haemoglobin decreased significantly when compared with that of the control (P < 0.05, respectively). Patients in the treatment groups also showed significant improvement on motor and sensory nerve conduction velocity (MNCV and SNCV) as well as the amplitude of motor and sensory nerve conduction (P < 0.05 or 0.01).

13.

**Antioxidative effects of Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea extracts in liver of diabetic mice.**

07-03 200616971752
NDN- 234-1808-5791-9
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Kim, Sung Hee; Hyun, Sun Hee; Choung, Se Young
JOURNAL NAME: Biofactors
VOLUME: 26
NUMBER: 3
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006
PP: 209-19
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 8807441
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0951-6433
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Hygienic Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, Kyung Hee University, Seoul 130-701, Republic of Korea.
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English

Both Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea extracts are used as anti-diabetic folk medicines. Recently, increased oxidative stress was shown to play an important role in the etiology and pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus and its complications. This study was designed to examine the effects of Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea extracts on blood glucose, lipid peroxidation, the level of reduced glutathione and its related enzymes (glutathione reductase, glutathione S-transferase), and the activity of the antioxidant enzymes (catalase, superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase) in the liver of db/db mice. Diabetic C57BL/Ks db/db mice were used as experimental models. Mice were divided into control (n=10), Cinnamomi cassiae (200 mg/kg/day, n=10), and Rhodiola rosea (200 mg/kg/day, n=10) treated groups for 12 weeks of treatment. These type II diabetic mice were used to investigate the effects of Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea on blood glucose, reduced glutathione, glutathione reductase, glutathione S-transferase, glutathione peroxidase, lipid peroxidation, catalase and superoxide dismutase. Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea extracts significantly decreased on blood glucose, increased levels of reduced glutathione and the activities of glutathione reductase, glutathione S-transferase, glutathione peroxidase, catalase and superoxide dismutase in the liver. Extract treatment also significantly decreased lipid peroxidation. Cinnamomi cassiae and Rhodiola rosea extracts may be effective for correcting hyperglycemia and preventing diabetic complications.

14.

Anti-diabetic effect of cinnamon extract on blood glucose in db/db mice

09-27 PREV200600310757
NDN- 244-0398-3849-9
BIO
Thomson Scientific
AUTHORS: Kim, Sung Hee; Hyun, Sun Hee; Choung, Se Young
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Ethnopharmacology
VOLUME: 104
NUMBER: 1-2
PUBLICATION DATE: MAR 8 2006
PP: 119-123
RELEASE YEAR OR PUBLICATION YEAR: 2006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
ISSN: 0378-8741
ADDRESS: Kyung Hee Univ, Coll Pharm, Dept Hyg Chem, Seoul 130701, South Korea
EMAIL: sychoung@khu.ac.kr
LANGUAGE: English

The anti-diabetic effect of Cinnamomi cassiae extract (Cinnamon bark: Lauraceae) in a type I1 diabetic animal model (C57BIKsj db/db) was studied. Cinnamon extract was administered at different dosages (50, 100, 150 and 200mg/kg) for 6 weeks. It was found that blood glucose concentration is significantly
decreased in a dose-dependent manner (P < 0.001) with the most in the 200 mg/kg group compared with the control. In addition, serum insulin levels and HDL-cholesterol levels were significantly higher (P < 0.01) and the concentration of triglyceride, total cholesterol and intestinal alpha-glycosidase activity were significantly lower after 6 weeks of the administration. These results suggest that cinnamon extract has a regulatory role in blood glucose level and lipids and it may also exert a blood glucose-suppressing effect by improving insulin sensitivity or slowing absorption of carbohydrates in the small intestine. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

15.

**Cortex cinnamomi extract prevents streptozotocin- and cytokine-induced beta-cell damage by inhibiting NF-kappaB.**

06-49 200616865774
NDN- 234-1756-6628-3
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Kwon, Kang-Beom; Kim, Eun-Kyung; Jeong, Eun-Sil; Lee, Young-Hoon; Lee, Young-Rae; Park, Jin-Woo; Ryu, Do-Gon; Park, Byung-Hyun
JOURNAL NAME: World J Gastroenterol
VOLUME: 12
NUMBER: 27
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006 Jul 21
PP: 4331-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 100883448
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 1007-9327
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Physiology, School of Oriental Medicine, Wonkwang University, Iksan 570-749, South Korea.
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: China
LANGUAGE: English

AIM: To clarify the mechanism underlying the anti-diabetic activities of cortex cinnamomi extract (CCE). METHODS: To induce in vivo diabetes, mice were injected with streptozotocin (STZ) via a tail vein (100 mg STZ/kg body weight). To determine the effects of CCE, mice were administered CCE twice daily for 7 d by oral gavage starting 1 wk before the STZ injection. Blood glucose and plasma insulin concentration were measured as an index of diabetes. Also, to induce cytotoxicity of RINm5F cells, we treated with cytokines (IL-1beta (2.0 ng/mL) and IFN-gamma (100 U/mL)). Cell viability and nitric oxide production were measured colorimetrically. Inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) mRNA and protein expression were determined by RT-PCR and Western blotting, respectively. The activation of NF-kappaB was assayed by using gel mobility shift assays of nuclear extracts. RESULTS: Treatment of mice with STZ resulted in hyperglycemia and hypoinsulinemia, which was further evidenced by immunohistochemical staining of islets. However, the diabetogenic effects of STZ were completely prevented when mice were pretreated with CCE. The inhibitory effect of CCE on STZ-induced hyperglycemia was mediated through the suppression of iNOS expression. In rat insulinoma RINm5F cells, CCE completely protected against
interleukin-1beta and interferon-gamma-mediated cytotoxicity. Moreover, RINm5F cells incubated with CCE showed significant reductions in interleukin-1beta and interferon-gamma-induced nitric oxide production and in iNOS mRNA and protein expression, and these findings correlated well with in vivo observations. CONCLUSION: The molecular mechanism by which CCE inhibits iNOS gene expression appears to involve the inhibition of NF-kappaB activation. These results reveal the possible therapeutic value of CCE for the prevention of diabetes mellitus progression.

16.

Leads from Indian medicinal plants with hypoglycemic potentials
09-42 PREV200600489072
NDN- 244-0416-2164-4
BIO
Thomson Scientific
AUTHORS: Mukherjee, Pulok K.; Maiti, Kuntal; Mukherjee, Kakab; Houghton, Peter J.
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Ethnopharmacology
VOLUME: 106
NUMBER: 1
PUBLICATION DATE: JUN 15 2006
PP: 1-28
RELEASE YEAR OR PUBLICATION YEAR: 2006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
ISSN: 0378-8741
ADDRESS: Univ London Kings Coll, Dept Pharm, Pharmacognosy Res Labs, Franklin Wilkins Bldg, 150 Stamford St, London SE1 9NH, UK
EMAIL: pulokm@gmail.com
LANGUAGE: English

Diabetes mellitus is caused due to deficiency in production of insulin by the pancreas, or by the ineffectiveness of the insulin produced. It is a global problem and number of those affected is increasing day by day. The plants provide a potential source of hypoglycemic drugs because many plants and plant derived compounds have been used in the treatment of diabetes. Several medicinal plants have found potential use as hypoglycemic in the Indian system of medicines, including ayurveda. Many Indian plants have been investigated for their beneficial use in different types of diabetes and reports occur in numerous scientific journals. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review on various plant species from Indian biosphere and their constituents, which have been shown to display potent hypoglycemic activity. The use of herbs as hypoglycemic is a major avenue in Indian perspectives particularly for treating diabetes, which require to be explored more effectively as there are so many literatures available on these aspects. This paper describes the chemistry, activity and usage of the constituents isolated from these plants from India for the treatment of diabetes. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

17.

A Reason to Season: The Therapeutic Benefits of Spices and Culinary Herbs
06-43 200643719

ChromaDex
The effect of **cinnamon cassia** powder in type 2 **diabetes** mellitus.

07-36  200617718288
NDN- 230-0671-1284-0
MPP
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Suppapitiporn, Suchat; Kanpaksi, Nuttapol; Suppapitiporn, Siriluck
JOURNAL NAME: J Med Assoc Thai
VOLUME: 89 Suppl 3
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006 Sep
PP: S200-5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 7507216
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0125-2208
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Outpatients, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok 10330, Thailand.
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Thailand
LANGUAGE: English

BACKGROUND: Type 2 diabetes is a chronic metabolic disorder and the incidence of cardiovascular is increased two- to fourfold in its complications. Cinnamon is expected to have some degree of anti-diabetic efficacy without troublesome side effects. The objective of the present study was to investigate the anti-diabetic effect of cinnamon cassia powder in type 2 diabetic patients MATERIAL AND METHOD: Sixty type 2 diabetic patients were randomized either 1.5 g/d of cinnamon cassia powder or placebo. Both groups were in combination with their current treatment (metformin or sulfonylurea) according to single blind
randomized, placebo-control trial in a 12-week period. Efficacy was evaluated by HbA1c fasting plasma glucose, Lipid profile, BUN, creatinine, liver function test and adverse effects were recorded. RESULTS: After a 12-week period, HbA1c was decreased similarly in both groups from 8.14% to 7.76% in the cinnamon group and from 8.06% to 7.87% in the placebo group. This was not found statistically significantly different. However the proportion of patients achieving HbA1c < or = 7% was also greater in patients receiving cinnamon compared with patients receiving placebo, nevertheless, it was not found statistically significantly different (35% vs 15%, x2 = 3.14, p > 0.05). No significant intergroup differences were observed in lipid profile, fasting plasma glucose except in SGOT 27.1 (8.75) to 22.1 (5) in cinnamon group and 24.08 (8.5) to 23.63 (8.88) in the placebo group (p = 0.001). CONCLUSION: The cinnamon cassia powder 1.5 g/d did not have any significant difference in reducing fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c and serum lipid profile in type 2 diabetes patients who had mean fasting plasma glucose 154.40 +/- 24.72 mg/dl.

19.

Botanical dietary supplements and the treatment of diabetes: What is the evidence?

05-49 2005509308
NDN- 012-2605-0272-4
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Shane-McWhorter, L.
JOURNAL NAME: Current Diabetes Reports
JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION: CURR. DIABETES REP.
VOLUME: 5
NUMBER: 5
PP: 391-398
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2005 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1534-4827
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005
CODEN: CDRAA
EMAIL: lmcmwhorter@pharm.utah.edu
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dr. L. Shane-McWhorter, University of Utah College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacotherapy, 30 South 2000 East 260, Salt Lake City, UT 84112
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: United States
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

With the increase in cases of diabetes, many patients are using dietary supplements in an attempt to improve diabetes control. It is estimated that one third of patients with diabetes use some type of dietary supplement or complementary and alternative medicine treatment. Dietary supplements have active pharmacologic ingredients that are not only responsible for their theorized mechanisms in lowering blood glucose, but that are also responsible for adverse effects and drug interactions. Clinicians and patients alike should be aware of which botanical products are currently being used in diabetes care and what adverse
effects and monitoring parameters should be considered. Copyright (copyright) 2005 by Current Science Inc.

20.

Are herbal remedies of use in diabetes?

07-05  2006617896
NDN- 012-2676-1968-7
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Day, C.
JOURNAL NAME: Diabetic Medicine
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: DIABETIC MED.
VOLUME: 22
NUMBER: SUPPL.
PP: 10-12
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2007 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 0742-3071; 1464-5491
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005
CODEN: DIMEE
AUTHOR ADDRESS: C. Day, Diabetes Research Group, Aston University, Birmingham
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: United Kingdom
LITERARY INDICATOR: Article
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 003; 030; 037; 038; 006
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

21.

Cinnamon in the nutritional medicine. A bloodsugar decreasing spice

05-18  2005153989
NDN- 012-2574-1863-7
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Reimers, C.; Mu(dieresis)ller, S. -D.
JOURNAL NAME: Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur GanzheitsMedizin
JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION: SCHWEIZ. Z. GANZHEITSMED.
VOLUME: 17
NUMBER: 2
PP: 109-112
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2005 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1015-0684
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005
Cinnamon is one of the oldest spices in the world and is produced out of the bark of cinnamontrees of the genus Cinnamomum, family Lauraceae. These trees are cultivated mainly in tropical countries like Sri Lanka, India, South China, Indonesia and Sumatra. Mainly the species Cinnamomum zeylanicum (Ceylon-Cinnamon), Cinnamomum aromaticum (China-Cinnamon) and Cinnamomum burmanii (Padang-Cinnamon) are used for cinnamon production. Cinnamon can be used for many purposes as spice and remedy. Actual studies show, that a polyphenol in cinnamon, >>methylhydroxy chalcone polymer>> (MHCP), can reduce serum glucose of people with type 2 diabetes. MHCP has an insulin-like function at the insulin receptor of the body cells and in combination with insulin MHCP potentiates its effect. Additionally MHCP has positive effects on triglyceride, total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol levels. Cinnamon used as a spice has allergenic capabilities based on the content of essential oils that should not be underestimated. Pure cinnamaldehyde has sensitizing abilities and can cause allergic reactions like skin irritations. Aqueous extract from cinnamon is free from essential oil, but still contains the serum glucose decreasing MHCP in high concentration. Through this a good digestibility and a high physiological effectiveness of aqueous extract of cinnamon is given. Long-term utilisation with these extracts additionally to the basic therapy of diabetes mellitus type 2 is possible. The aqueous extract of cinnamon can be used as a part of the adjuvant diabetes therapy. (copyright) Verlag GanzheitMedizin, Basil.

22.

**Nutraceutical resources for diabetes prevention - an update.**

05-04  20053043749
NDN-  191-0723-7825-7
CAB
CAB International
AUTHORS: McCarty, M. F.
JOURNAL NAME: Medical Hypotheses
VOLUME: 64
NUMBER: 1
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005
PP: 151-158
123 REFERENCES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal article
ISSN: 0306-9877
AUTHOR AFFILIATION: NutriGuard Research, 1051 Hermes Avenue, Encinitas, CA 92024, USA.
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
PUBLICATION PLACE: Oxford
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: UK
ORGANISM DESCRIPTOR: Cassia; Cinnamomum; Hordeum vulgare; man; Momordica charantia
LANGUAGE: English

There is considerable need for safe agents that can reduce risk for diabetes in at-risk subjects. Although certain drugs - including metformin, acarbose, and orlistat - have shown diabetes-preventive activity in large randomized studies, nutraceuticals have potential in this regard as well. Natural agents which slow carbohydrate absorption may mimic the protective effect of acarbose; these include: soluble fiber - most notably glucomannan; chlorogenic acid - likely responsible for reduction in diabetes risk associated with heavy coffee intake; and legume-derived alpha-amylase inhibitors. There does not appear to be a natural lipase inhibitor functionally equivalent to orlistat, although there are poorly documented claims for Cassia nomame extracts. Metformin's efficacy reflects activation of AMP-activated kinase; there is preliminary evidence that certain compounds in barley malt have similar activity, without the side effects associated with metformin. In supraphysiological concentrations, biotin directly activates soluble guanylate cyclase; this implies that, at some sufficient intake, biotin should exert effects on beta cells, the liver, and skeletal muscle that favor good glucose tolerance and maintenance of effective beta cell function. Good magnesium status is associated with reduced diabetes risk and superior insulin sensitivity in recent epidemiology; ample intakes of chromium picolinate appear to promote insulin sensitivity in many individuals and improve glycemic control in some diabetics; calcium/vitamin D may help preserve insulin sensitivity by preventing secondary hyperparathyroidism. Although conjugated linoleic acid - like thiazolidinediones, a PPAR- gamma agonist - has not aided insulin sensitivity in clinical trials, the natural rexinoid phytanic acid exerts thiazolidinedione-like effect in animals and cell cultures, and merits clinical examination. Other natural agents with the potential to treat and possibly prevent diabetes include extracts of bitter melon and of cinnamon. Nutraceuticals featuring meaningful doses of combinations of these agents would likely have substantial diabetes-preventive efficacy, and presumably could be marketed legally as aids to good glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity.

23.

Sweet wood-**cinnamon** and its importance as a spice and medicine

06-20 2006177437
NDN- 012-2632-3918-3
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Lee, R.; Balick, M. J.
JOURNAL NAME: Explore: The Journal of Science and Healing
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: EXPLOR. J. SCI. HEAL.
VOLUME: 1
NUMBER: 1
PP: 61-64
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2006 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1550-8307
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005
LITERARY INDICATOR: Article
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 003; 017; 029; 030; 037
24.

Antidiabetic effect of Cinnamomum cassia and Cinnamomum zeylanicum in vivo and in vitro.

65-11 200515934022
NDN- 234-1597-9309-5
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Verspohl, Eugen J; Bauer, Katrin; Neddermann, Eckhard
JOURNAL NAME: Phytother Res
VOLUME: 19
NUMBER: 3
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005 Mar
PP: 203-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 8904486
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0951-418X
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Medicinal Chemistry, Messnster University, Hittorfstr. 58-62, 48149 Messnster, Germany. verspoh@uni-muenster.de
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: England
LANGUAGE: English

Rats were given Cinnamomum cassia bark or extracts from Cinnamomum cassia and zeylanicum to evaluate blood glucose and plasma insulin levels in rats under various conditions. The cassia extract was superior to the zeylanicum extract. The cassia extract was slightly more efficacious than the equivalent amount of Cassia bark. A decrease in blood glucose levels was observed in a glucose tolerance test (GTT), whereas it was not obvious in rats that were not challenged by a glucose load. The elevation in plasma insulin was direct since a stimulatory in vitro effect of insulin release from INS-1 cells (an insulin secreting cell line) was observed. Thus the cassia extract has a direct antidiabetic potency. Copyright 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

25.

Kidney and urinary therapeutics in early medieval monastic medicine

04-35 2004258693
NDN- 012-2532-0590-5
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Riddle, J. M.
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Nephrology
JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION: J. NEPHROL.
This study will explore a few recipes in relation to what monastic medicine considered kidney disorders. Technical terms, such as strangury, cause us difficulties in interpreting early medieval monastic medicine. The action described can vary considerably. For example, he has action for urination problems that center in the verb: (in translation) "dries out", "quietens", "expels", "moves", "provoking", and treating "retention of urine". Sometimes the term "diuretic" is used. The Lorsch monastic book of medical recipes, written around 800, employed the words "deurita" and "diureticon" but most of monastic accounts simply say something similar to that in Reichenau Monastery's recipe book, 9th or 10th century: "urinam movet/moves the urine"; "urinam provocat/stimulates urination"; "ad difficultate urine/difficulty in urination". In order to examine the relationship between diagnosis and therapy, let us turn to a disease that is difficult even for modern medicine, diabetes. An examination of several early medieval monastic accounts reveals that they could have effectively treated diabetes.

26.

**Cinnamon** improves glucose and lipids of people with type 2 diabetes.

64-81 200314633804
NDN- 235-1437-7856-3
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Khan, Alam; Safdar, Mahpara; Ali Khan, Mohammad Muzaffar; Khattak, Khan Nawaz; Anderson, Richard A
JOURNAL NAME: Diabetes Care
VOLUME: 26
NUMBER: 12
PUBLICATION DATE: 2003 Dec
PP: 3215-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
JOURNAL CODE: 7805975
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0149-5992
OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to determine whether cinnamon improves blood glucose, triglyceride, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol levels in people with type 2 diabetes. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: A total of 60 people with type 2 diabetes, 30 men and 30 women aged 52.2 +/- 6.32 years, were divided randomly into six groups. Groups 1, 2, and 3 consumed 1, 3, or 6 g of cinnamon daily, respectively, and groups 4, 5, and 6 were given placebo capsules corresponding to the number of capsules consumed for the three levels of cinnamon. The cinnamon was consumed for 40 days followed by a 20-day washout period. RESULTS: After 40 days, all three levels of cinnamon reduced the mean fasting serum glucose (18-29%), triglyceride (23-30%), LDL cholesterol (7-27%), and total cholesterol (12-26%) levels; no significant changes were noted in the placebo groups. Changes in HDL cholesterol were not significant. CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study demonstrate that intake of 1, 3, or 6 g of cinnamon per day reduces serum glucose, triglyceride, LDL cholesterol, and total cholesterol in people with type 2 diabetes and suggest that the inclusion of cinnamon in the diet of people with type 2 diabetes will reduce risk factors associated with diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

27.

Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities of Rhus coriaria and *Cinnamomum cassia* extracts.

04-03 20043034275
NDN- 191-0703-6530-6
CAB
CAB International
JOURNAL NAME: Acta Alimentaria (Budapest)
VOLUME: 32
NUMBER: 1
PUBLICATION DATE: 2003
PP: 53-61
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal article
ISSN: 0139-3006
AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Anadolu University, 26470-Eskisehir, Turkey.
PUBLISHER: Akademiai Kiado
PUBLICATION PLACE: Budapest
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Hungary
ORGANISM_DESCRIPTOR: Cinnamomum aromaticum; Rhus coriaria
LANGUAGE: English

Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities of the extracts of sumac (Rhus coriaria) fruits and cassia (Cinnamomum cassia) C. aromaticum cortex were studied. Plant samples were extracted with
methanol:water (80:20) and an aliquot of each extract was fractionated using n-hexane and ethyl acetate. Antioxidant activities of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water fractions were measured using Fe+2 induced linoleic acid-TBA (thiobarbituric acid)-peroxidation reaction and the Rancimart methods. Free radical scavenging activities of the fractions were determined on 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH). The results were compared with those for butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT). The ethyl acetate fraction of plant materials exhibited a marked antiradical activity on DPPH., higher than those of BHT and BHA; however, their antioxidant activity on the linoleic acid peroxidation was less than those of BHA and BHT.

28.

Antioxidant activity of Cinnamomum cassia.

64-76  200312916067
NDN- 235-1422-3010-3
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Lin, Chun-Ching; Wu, Sue-Jing; Chang, Cheng-Hsiung; Ng, Lean-Teik
JOURNAL NAME: Phytother Res
VOLUME: 17
NUMBER: 7
PUBLICATION DATE: 2003 Aug
PP: 726-30
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 8904486
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0951-418X
CORPORATE AUTHOR: Graduate Institute of Natural Products, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. aalin@ms24.hinet.net
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: England
LANGUAGE: English

The antioxidant activities of hot water extracts (HWECC) and ethanol extracts (EECC) from the dry bark of Cinnamomum cassia Presl were evaluated in this study. Results showed that at 1.0 mg/mL, the ethanol extracts of C. cassia (96.30%) exhibited a greater inhibition than the alpha-tocopherol (93.74%) on FeCl(2)-ascorbic acid induced lipid peroxidation of rat liver homogenate in vitro. From 0.05 to 1.0 mg/mL, the EECC demonstrated the highest superoxide anions scavenging activity and the strongest anti-superoxide formation activity (p < 0.05). The same extract also showed an excellent antioxidant activity in enzymatic and nonenzymatic liver tissue oxidative systems. EECC revealed the strongest antioxidant activity followed by alpha-tocopherol and HWECC. Compared to alpha-tocopherol, the IC(50) values of EECC were found to be lower in thiobarbituric acid test (IC(50) = 0.24 mg/mL vs 0.37 mg/mL), in cytochrome c test (IC(50) = 0.16 mg/mL vs 0.27 mg/mL) and in xanthine oxidase inhibition test (IC(50) = 0.09 mg/mL vs 0.19 mg/mL). The present study concludes that EECC could be used as a good source of antioxidant in the dietary supplement. Copyright 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
29.

**Constituents of the essential oil of the *Cinnamomum cassia* stem bark and the biological properties.**

64-42  200111693543
NDN- 236-1323-6025-6
MED
Nat Lib of Medicine
AUTHORS: Choi, J; Lee, K T; Ka, H; Jung, W T; Jung, H J; Park, H J
JOURNAL NAME: Arch Pharm Res
VOLUME: 24
NUMBER: 5
PUBLICATION DATE: 2001 Oct
PP: 418-23
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
JOURNAL CODE: 8000036
JOURNAL SUBSET: MEDJSIM
ISSN: 0253-6269
CORPORATE AUTHOR: College of Pharmacy, Kyungsung University, Pusan 608-736, Korea.
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Korea (South)
LANGUAGE: English

GC-MS analysis on the essential oil (CC-oil) of Cinnamomum cassia stem bark led to the identification of cinnamaldehyde (CNA, 1), 2-hydroxycinnamaldehyde (2-CNA), coumarin (2), and cinnamyl acetate. The major volatile flavor in CC-oil was found to be 2-CNA. Coumarin was first isolated from this plant by phytochemical isolation and spectroscopic analysis. CNA and CC-oil showed potent cytotoxicity, which was effectively prevented by N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) treatment. Intraperitoneal administration with CNA considerably decreased malondialdehyde (MDA) formation and glutathione S-transferase activity in rats. These results suggest that CC-oil and CNA can regulate the triggering of hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes by the formation of a glutathione-conjugate.

30.

**Prophylactic effect of four prescriptions of traditional Chinese medicine on (alpha)-naphthylisothiocyanate and carbon tetrachloride induced toxicity in rats**

01-01  2001437225
NDN- 012-2380-7733-8
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Lin, K.; Chen, J.; Tsauer, W.; Lin, C.; Lin, J.; Tsai, C. -C.
JOURNAL NAME: Acta Pharmacologica Sinica
JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION: ACTA PHARMACOL. SIN.
VOLUME: 22
NUMBER: 12
AIM: To study the prophylactic effects of four Chinese traditional prescriptions against experimental liver injury. METHODS: Liver toxins, (alpha)-naphthylisothiocyanate (ANIT), and carbon tetrachloride (CCl<inf>4</inf>) were used to induce acute liver injury. Simo Yin (SMY), Guizhi Fuling Wan (GFW), Xieqing Wan (XQW), and Sini San (SNS) were fed (500 mg/kg, in saline, po) to the rats before toxin administration. All the animals were killed 48 h after toxin insulted. Serum index of liver function and hepatic lipid peroxidation (LPO) were estimated. Histopathological observation was conducted simultaneously. RESULTS: The rats treated with ANIT exhibited elevations of serum total bilirubin (TBI), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), glutamate-oxalate-transaminase (GOT), glutamate-pyruvate-transaminase (GPT), as well as cholestasis and parenchyma necrosis. In rats, challenged with ANIT, receiving the pretreatment of prescriptions of SMY, XQW, and SNS, the biochemical and morphological parameters of liver injury were significantly reduced. The increased LPO level in liver tissue, associated with the provoked serum GOT and GPT levels were the salient features observed in CCl<inf>4</inf>-insulting rats. Pre-treatment of four prescriptions showed a remarkable protective effect, and also was effective in counteracting the free radical toxicity by bringing about a significant decrease in peroxidative level. CONCLUSION: These recipes ameliorate liver demage induced by both ANIT and CCl<inf>4</inf>-insulting rats despite the differences in their mechanisms of injury. Therefore they may be able to exert hepatoprotective effects through more than one mechanism of action because they contained a mixture of anti-hepatotoxic ingredients mutual reinforcement and assistance.

31.

**Actions of Chinese herbal medicines Keishibukuryo-gan and Tougakujuyouki-to on the hemolysis and lipid peroxidation of mouse erythrocytes induced by hydrogen peroxide.**

90-04 900399685

NDN- 072-0091-3155-7

CAB

CAB International

AUTHORS: Toda, S.; Ohnishi, M.; Kimura, M.

JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Ethnopharmacology

VOLUME: 27

NUMBER: 1-2

PUBLICATION DATE: 1989
Keishibukuryo-gan contains Cinnamomum cassia C. aromaticum bark, Poria cocos Macrohyporia extensa sclerotium, Paonia suffruticosa bark, peach kernels and Paonia lactiflora roots. Tougakujuyouki-to contains C. cassia bark, peach kernels, Rheum palmatum rhizomes and sodium sulphate. Both medicines, which are used to treat blood hyperviscosity, hyperlipaemia and hypercoagulability, showed inhibitory effects on haemolysis and lipid peroxidation.

32.

Study of anti diabetic effect of a compound medicinal plant prescription in normal and diabetic rabbits

84-01 1984244195
NDN- 012-1755-6539-4
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Akhat, M. S.; Ali, M. R.
JOURNAL NAME: Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association
JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION: J. PAK. MED. ASSOC.
VOLUME: 34
NUMBER: 8
PP: 239-244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 Elsevier B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.
PUBLICATION DATE: 1984
CODEN: JPKMA
CORPORATE AUTHOR: bdh
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Pakistan
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Pakistan
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

33.

The use of medicinal plants in the treatment of diabetes in Morocco

07-47 2007548167
NDN- 012-2729-6002-7
EMB
Elsevier
AUTHORS: Eddouks, M.; Ouahidi, M. L.; Farid, O.; Moufida, A.; Khalidi, A.; Lemhadri, A.
JOURNAL NAME: Phytothérapie
ABBREVIATED JOURNAL TITLE: PHYTOTHERAPIE
VOLUME: 5
NUMBER: 4
PP: 194-203
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2007 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.
ISSN: 1624-8597; 1765-2847
PUBLICATION DATE: 2007
EMAIL: mohamed.eddouks@laposte.net
AUTHOR ADDRESS: M. Eddouks, Physiologie et Pharmacologie Endocrinienne, Faculte des Sciences et Techniques Errachidia, BP 509, Boutalamine, Errachidia
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Morocco
LITERARY INDICATOR: Article
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: 029; 003; 006
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: France
LANGUAGE: FRENCH

The current treatment of diabetes is efficacious as far as the decrease of glycaemia is concerned, however, effective control of glycaemia is difficult to achieve in many cases and leads to the emergence of serious long term complications. Phytotherapy offers a valuable opportunity to discover new natural molecules with beneficial effects on glucose homeostasis and without any of the side effects currently observed in modern therapy. Morocco, with its rich biodiversity and climate represents an important geographical field for exploration with regard to hypoglycaemic molecules found in plants that had for a long time represented a source of medication for a large proportion of the population. The objective of this study is to present current data on the use of hypoglycaemic plants for treating diabetes mellitus in Morocco.

34.

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING AND PREVENTING INFLAMMATORY AND/OR DEGENERATIVE PROCESSES IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS
07-04 2007011674/WO-A2
NDN- 177-2411-9815-5
PCN
Univentio
INVENTOR: BAKER, Donald, J.
DATE FILED: 2006-07-15
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 2007011674/WO-A2
DOCUMENT TYPE: A2
PUBLICATION DATE: 2007-01-25
Disclosed are compositions useful for treating Alzheimers disease, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, osteoarthritis and other degenerative joint diseases, Huntington's chorea, Parkinson's disease, optic atrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, macular degeneration, muscular dystrophy, aging-associated degenerative processes, asthma, dermatitis, laminitis, pemphigoid, pemphigus, reactive airway disease (e.g., COPD, IAD), inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, periodontal disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, sarcoidosis, psoriasis, type 1 diabetes, ischemia-reperfusion injury, chronic inflammatory diseases, geriatric wasting, cancer cachexia, cachexia associated with chronic inflammation, sick feeling syndrome, and other inflammatory and/or degenerative diseases, disorders, conditions, and processes in humans and other animals. In one embodiment, the compositions include at least 4 of the following: a MMP1 inhibitor, a MMP2 inhibitor, a MMP3 inhibitor, a MMP7 inhibitor, a MMP9 inhibitor, an ADAMTS-4 inhibitor, a MMP13 inhibitor, and a MMP14 inhibitor. In another embodiment, the compositions include a curcuminoid, a polymethoxylated flavone, a catechin, and a boswellic acid.

35.

SYNERGISTIC CINNAMON COMBINATIONS AND METHODS FOR ENHANCING INSULIN ACTIVITY

07-01 2007001685/WO-A2
NDN- 177-2408-3392-7
PCN
Novel compositions and methods are provided for modifying adipocyte physiology in an animal subject such as a human. The methods include administering to the animal subject a novel pharmaceutical compositions derived from Cinnamomi cassia extracts and hypoglycemic therapeutics. Also provided are methods of increasing insulin sensitivity in an animal, which comprise administering to the animal an amount of a combination of cinnamon and metformin or glipizide sufficient to increase insulin sensitivity. Also provided are methods of treating disorders related to insulin resistance.

36.

Synergistic cinnamon combinations and methods for enhancing insulin activity

12-21-06  20060286182/US-A1
NDN- 041-0575-8081-7
APN
USPTO
Novel compositions and methods are provided for modifying adipocyte physiology in an animal subject such as a human. The methods include administering to the animal subject a novel pharmaceutical compositions derived from Cinnamomi cassia extracts and hypoglycemic therapeutics. Also provided are methods of increasing insulin sensitivity in an animal, which comprise administering to the animal an amount of a combination of cinnamon and metformin or glipizide sufficient to increase insulin sensitivity. Also provided are methods of treating disorders related to insulin resistance.

37.

AGENT FOR TREATING/PREVENTING OBESITY, HYPERLIPEMIA AND ARTERIOSCLEROTIC DISEASE

08-01-06 06225297 JP
NDN- 043-0403-8512-2
PAJ
Micropatent
INVENTOR: YOSHIZUMI, KAZUMA; MORIYAMA, TATSUYA; OZASA, SEIKO; KAWADA, TERUO
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 2005039425
DATE FILED: 2005-02-16
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 06225297 JP
DOCUMENT TYPE: A
PUBLICATION DATE: 2006-08-31
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K03600; A61K03618; A61K03670; A61K03653; A23L00130; A61P00306; A61P00308; A61P00910; A61P04300; A23L00252
APPLICANT: FANCL CORP; KYOTO UNIV
PUBLICATION COUNTRY: Japan
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an agent for treating/preventing obesity, hyperlipemia and arteriosclerotic disease, having VLDL (very low density lipoprotein) secretion-inhibiting activities, safe even after long-term administration, and providing sufficient satisfactory for carrying out reliable therapy; and to provide an oral or parenteral composition, food or medicine containing the agent.
SOLUTION: The agent for inhibiting the VLDL secretion contains the whole grasses or parts of one or more plants selected from Piper angustifolium, Thujopsis dolabrata, Thymus serpyllum, Agrimonia eupatoria, Cinnamomum cassia and Salvia officinalis, or an extract thereof.

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38.

**Good living tea - a diabetic dietary supplement drink**

NDN- 041-0385-7613-2
APN
USPTO

INVENTOR: Mathew, Anna
Yukon, OK

INVENTOR: Mathew, Thomas
Yukon, OK
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 726146/10
DATE FILED: 2003-12-02
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 20050118324/US-A1
PUBLICATION DATE: 2005-06-02
MAILING ADDRESS: ANNA MOLLY MATHEW; 521 CONESTOGA DR; YUKON; OK; 73099; US
FIRM: ANNA MOLLY MATHEW
US PATENT CLASS: 4266550000
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: *07; A23L00128

A new invention, Good Living Tea was created specifically for those with diabetes. Good Living Tea is a tea specially blended with herbs and spices which lowers the glucose level in diabetic people. Good Living Tea is a dietary supplement which increases the insulin output, therefore lowering the glucose level. Good Living Tea is not a cure for diabetes and cannot control one's sugar level alone, but along with medication, diet, and exercise, Good Living Tea can be a useful dietary supplement in the control of one's diabetes. A composition of matter of Tea with the steps of adding boiling clean water to one premixed tea bag per cup. The ingredients in this unique blend of Teas are: dried Bitter melon leaves, ground Fenugreek, ground Cinnamon, dried Parsley flakes, and Pathimukham. This should give a light-reddish drink that is refreshing and invigorating.

39.

**Rapidly disintegrating compressed tablets comprising biologically active compounds**

NDN- 041-0208-7167-3
APN
USPTO
INVENTOR: Harland, Ronald, S.
PA, US
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 150555/10
DATE FILED: 2002-05-17
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 20030215498/US-A1
PUBLICATION DATE: 2003-11-20
MAILING ADDRESS: P O BOX 1018; SOMERVILLE, NJ; 08876
FIRM: NORRIS MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, P.A.
US PATENT CLASS: 4244650000
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: *07; A61K00920

The invention concerns rapidly disintegrating compressed tablets comprising biologically active compounds, preferably having a lipida-based coating and/or a nominal size of up to about 375 microns. The compressed tablets comprise bulking agents having a surface area to volume ratio greater than about 1.0 cm. The tablets also comprise binders and lubricants and, optionally, fillers, additives and other excipients. The invention also concerns methods for administering biologically active compounds to human or animal patients via the rapidly disintegrating compressed tablets.

40.

COMPOSITIONS FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING ENERGY AND MENTAL ALERTNESS
2003-04-23 1196050/EP-B1
NDN- 080-0184-8485-9
EFB
Univentio

INVENTOR: WEBER, Regina, Brigitte
Im Wingertsgrund 30A
61449 Steinbach
DE

INVENTOR: BLUMENSTAIN-STAHLM, Gabriella
Sachsenring 36
D-65719 Hofheim
DE

PATENT ASSIGNEE: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
One Procter & Gamble Plaza
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
US
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PATENT NUMBER: 01196050/EP-B1
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 00947469.3
DATE FILED: 2000-07-14
EXEMPLARY CLAIMS: A beverage composition characterized by: (a) from 0.1% to 15% of one or more monosaccharides, by weight of the composition; (b) from 0.1% to 15% of one or more disaccharides, by weight of the composition; (c) from 0.1% to 15% of one or more complex carbohydrates, by weight of the composition; (d) a component selected from the group consisting of bracers, flavanols, and mixtures thereof; and (e) more than about 60% water. A beverage composition according to Calim 1 characterized by: (a) from 1% to 5% of one or more monosaccharides, by weight of the composition, wherein the monosaccharides are selected from the group consisting of glucose and fructose; (b) from 1% to 8% sucrose, by weight of the composition; and (c) from 1% to 5% of one or more complex carbohydrates, by weight of the composition. A beverage composition according to any of the preceding claims characterized by: (a) from 1% to 5% glucose, by weight of the composition; (b) from 1% to 8% sucrose, by weight of the composition; and (c) from 1% to 5% of one or more complex carbohydrates, by weight of the composition. A beverage composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the complex carbohydrate is maltodextrin and wherein the ratio of monosaccharide to maltodextrin is from 1:5 to 10:1, by weight of the composition. A beverage composition according to any of the preceding claims one or more bracers. A beverage composition according to any of the preceding claims at least about 0.01% of one or more flavanols. by weight of the composition. A beverage composition according to any of the preceding claims further

41.

Method for preparation of plant extract powder oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the same

2003-01-07 06503541
NDN- 269-3033-1660-9
USF
USPTO
INVENTOR: Moon, Hyun Soo; Lee, Byung Ryeul; Lee, Key Hyun
PATENT NUMBER: 06503541
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 847283
DATE FILED: 2001-05-03
PATENT DATE: 2003-01-07
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

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**ChromaDex**

10005 Muirlands Blvd., Suite G – 1st Floor, Irvine, CA 92618
tel. 949.419.0288 fax. 949.419.0294
e-mail: sales@chromadex.com
ART OR GROUP UNIT: 1651
PATENT CLASS: Invention (utility) patent
INVENTOR COUNTRY OR ZIPCODE: KRX; KRX; KRX
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Pacific Corporation
ASSIGNEE CITY: Seoul
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: KRX
FIRM: Foley & Lardner
US PATENT CLASS: 4247250000
US CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE: X424457000
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: 7A01N06500; A61K03578; A61K00952
PATENT REFERENCE: 4071614; 4689216; 4919933; 5239079; 5723106; 5942244
FOREIGN DOCUMENT REFERENCE: 58-134013; 62-138420; 9-110663
FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE: JPX; JPX; JPX
PATENT APPLICATION PRIORITY: 99-43040; 99-30186
PRIORITY COUNTRY CODE: KRX; KRX
PRIORITY DATE: 19990610; 19990724
NEW CLASSIFICATION: 4247250000
CURRENT CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE: X424457000
RELATED PAPER: 0; 09/478356

The present invention relates to a method for preparation of plant extract powder and oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the same. More particularly, the present invention could provide a method for preparation of plant extract powder comprising the steps of (a) loading a plant extract having activities of prevention of and treatment for periodontal diseases or tooth decay into a porous powder carrier; (b) coating said carrier's surface with a water-insoluble coating agent and oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the above described method which have an excellent periodontal diseases preventing effect and tooth decay preventing effect.

EXEMPLARY CLAIMS

1. An oral composition prepared by a method comprising: (a) loading one or more plant extracts having preventive and therapeutic activities against periodontal diseases or tooth decay into a porous powder carrier; and (b) coating said carrier's surface with a water-insoluble coating agent, wherein said water-insoluble coating agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, polyvinylalcohol, vinylpyrrolidone, vinylacetate copolymer, polyvinylacetaldehyde methylnonacetate, polymethylmethacrylate, beeswax, paraffin wax, carnauba wax, petroleum wax, polyhydroxyalkanoic acids, glycolipids, glycerides and phospholipids wherein said coated plant extract powder is prepared in an amount of 0.05-5 by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

42.

Compositions comprising a polyvalent cation source and a partially digestible lipid and/or a non-digestible lipid

2002-01-30 02364503/GB-A
NDN- 124-0538-6200-7
GBF
Univentio
INVENTOR: Jandacek, Ronald James 8746 Hollyhock Drive Cincinnati OH 45231; Prosise, Robert Lawrence 7104 Larchwood Drive Cincinnati Ohio 45241; Trout, James Earl 6220 Cherry Lane Farm West Chester OH 45069
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: GB01110394 GB/00
DATE FILED: 2001-05-04
PUBLICATION NUMBER: 02364503/GB-A
PUBLICATION DATE: 2002-01-30
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Jandacek, Ronald James 8746 Hollyhock Drive Cincinnati OH 45231; Prosise, Robert Lawrence 7104 Larchwood Drive Cincinnati Ohio 45241; Trout, James Earl 6220 Cherry Lane Farm West Chester OH 45069
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLAS: A23L001308; *A23L001304; *A61K0317024; *A61K03310; *A61P00900
NotAvailable
EXEMPLARY CLAIMS: As used herein the articles a and an when used in a claim, for example, "an amino acid source" or "a fat" is understood to mean at least one type of the material that is claimed or described is contained in the embodiment. Publications, patents, and patent applications are referred to throughout this disclosure. All references cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference. All percentages and ratios are calculated by weight unless otherwise indicated. All percentages and ratios are calculated based on the total composition unless otherwise indicated. All component or composition levels are in reference to the active level of that component or composition, and are exclusive of impurities, for example, residual solvents or by-products, which may be present in commercially available sources. Referred to herein are trade names for components including, but not limited to, certain carbohydrates, flavors, and other components. The inventors herein do not intend to be limited by materials under a certain trade name. Equivalent materials (e.g., those obtained from a different source under a different name or catalog (reference) number) to those referenced by trade name may be substituted and utilized in the compositions, kits, and methods herein.

43.

Method for preparation of plant extract powder
2001-06-05 06241975
NDN- 269-2920-2027-9
USF
USPTO
INVENTOR: Moon, Hyun Soo; Lee, Byung Ryeul; Lee, Key Hyun
PATENT NUMBER: 06241975
PATENT APPLICATION NUMBER: 478356
DATE FILED: 2000-01-06
PATENT DATE: 2001-06-05
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
ART OR GROUP UNIT: 1614

PATENT ASSIGNEE: PACIFIC CORPORATION
ASSIGNEE ADDRESS: 181, HANKANG-RO 2-KA, YONGSAN-KU
ASSIGNEE CITY: SEOUL
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
PATENT CLASS: Invention (utility) patent
INVENTOR COUNTRY OR ZIPCODE: KRX; KRX; KRX
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Pacific Corporation
ASSIGNEE CITY: Seoul
ASSIGNEE COUNTRY: KRX
FIRM: Foley & Lardner
US PATENT CLASS: 4240580000
US CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE: X424489000; X424490000; X424195100
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: 7A61K00726; A61K00914; A61K00916; A01N06500
PATENT REFERENCE: 4071614; 4689216; 4919933; 5239079
FOREIGN DOCUMENT REFERENCE: 58-134013; 62-138420; 9-110663
FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE: JPX; JPX; JPX
PATENT APPLICATION PRIORITY: 99-30186; 99-43040
PRIORITY COUNTRY CODE: KRX; KRX
PRIORITY DATE: 19990724; 19991006
NEW CLASSIFICATION: 4240580000
CURRENT CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE: X424489000; X424490000; X424729000; X424746000;
X424748000; X424749000; X424757000; X424764000; X424770000; X424773000

The present invention relates to a method for preparation of plant extract powder and oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the same. More particularly, the present invention could provide a method for preparation of plant extract powder comprising the steps of (a) loading a plant extract having activities of prevention of and treatment for periodontal diseases or tooth decay into a porous powder carrier; (b) coating said carriersquos surface with a water-insoluble coating agent and oral compositions containing plant extract powder prepared by the above described method which have an excellent periodontal diseases preventing effect and tooth decay preventing effect.

EXEMPLARY CLAIMS

1. A method for preparation of a coated plant extract powder which comprises the steps of (a) loading one or more plant extracts having activities of prevention of and treatment for periodontal diseases or tooth decay into a porous powder carrier; and (b) coating said carriersquos surface with a water-insoluble coating agent, wherein said water-insoluble coating agent is selected from the group consisting of methyl cellulose, hydroxypropy cellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, polyvinylalcohol, vinylpyrrolidone, vinylacetate copolymer, polyvinylacetaldimethylaminoacetate, polymethylmethacrylate, beeswax, paraffin wax, carnauba wax, petroleum wax, polyhydroxyalkanoic acids, glycolipids, glycerides and phospholipids.