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## Phenolics (bound and free) in edible cassava (Manihot esculenta Crantz) leaves harvested at different time affected by in vitro gastrointestinal digestion and their antidiabetic (α-amylase and α-glucosidase) and anti-obesity (lipase) inhibitory activities

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Believes (Manihot esculenta) were consumed as vegetable for their bioactive compounds, however the effect of harvesting time on these bioactive compounds and their antidiabetic and antiobesity inhibitory activities were scarcely reported in the literature. Phenolics from edible leaves harvested at different time were assessed using HPLC-DAD, and their antidiabetic and anti-obesity inhibitory activities were investigated before and after *in vitro* gastrointestinal digestion. The results showed significant (P < 0.05) effect of harvesting time on phenolic contents. Bound phenolics showed higher lipase inhibitory activity than their free fractions. However, phenolic contents decreased after *in vitro* digestion, while they showed high antidiabetic and anti-obesity inhibitory activities. The present study demonstrated that edible leaves harvested at different times are rich in flavonoids, stilbenes, tannins and saponins. These bioactive compounds are highly potent against α-amylase, α-glucosidase and lipase before and after *in vitro* gastrointestinal digestion. Therefore, we recommend edible cassava leaves for important biological active compounds for the prevention of obesity and type 2 diabetes.

**Keywords**: Bound phenolic, *in vitro* gastrointestinal digestion, antidiabetic, *Manihot esculenta*, harvest time, type 2 diabetes.

## Biography

Dr. Alphonse Laya, has done Ph.D in <u>Biochemistry</u> at the University of Maroua, Cameroon. He is a postgraduate fellow at CSIR-CFTRI, India and postdoctoral fellow at Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He Published 15 articles in reputed journals.

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