

Goji Berry (*Lycium Barbarum*) in the treatment of diabetes mellitus: a systematic review

¹Silva, C.S., ¹Alves, B.C.A., ²Azzalis, L.A., ²Junqueira, V.B.C., ³Fonseca, R., ¹Fonseca, A.L.A. and ^{1,2*}Fonseca, F.L.A.

¹Laboratório de Análises Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina do ABC, Av. Príncipe de Gales, 821, CEP 09060-650, Santo André, SP, Brasil

²Instituto de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Rua Prof. Artur Riedel, 275, CEP 09972-270, Diadema, SP, Brasil

³Serviço de Pediatria do Hospital Sírio Libanês, Rua Dona Adma Jafet, 91, CEP 01308-050, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease characterized by disorders in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, lipoproteins and increased oxidative stress. New therapeutic alternatives have been studied for the treatment of DM and due to their antioxidant content, the Goji Berry is being widely used as a functional food. We performed a systematic review on the use of Goji Berry (*Lycium barbarum*) for the DM treatment. A systematic review was conducted through the PUBMED and LILACS databases being used the terms "Goji Berry and Diabetes", "Lycium Barbarum and Diabetes", "Goji Berry and Diabetes and Treatment" and "Lycium Barbarum and Diabetes and Treatment". Results showed Goji Berry (*Lycium barbarum*) has the potential to be effective in the treatment DM. Goji Berry would be an excellent alternative to already currently available drugs and contain no adverse effects. So, it is extremely important that more research on the subject to support its importance.

1. Introduction

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease characterized by disorders in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, lipoproteins, and increased oxidative stress. It is classified as diabetes mellitus type I (DMI), when there is a destruction of pancreatic beta cells and the patient becomes insulin dependent, as there is a deficiency in insulin secretion, and diabetes mellitus type II (DMII) characterized by problems in secretion and action of insulin pump, with the latter mainly associated with lifestyle and morbidities such as obesity, dyslipidemia and hypertension (Luo *et al.*, 2004; Singh *et al.*, 2013; Hadi *et al.*, 2015; SBD, 2015).

It is predicted that by 2035 this condition affects around 471 million people, due to growth and aging of the population, concomitant poor diet, and sedentary lifestyle. Besides the physical and psychological damage to those facing this disease, DM is also the cause of the budget increase in the Unified Health System (SUS),

since Brazil had an average expenditure of \$ 3.9 billion to treat it (Wild *et al.*, 2004; SBD, 2015).

Eating habits for patients with DM are essential for improvement in the individuals' life quality and preventing the disease future complications and its associated morbidity. Drug treatment is inevitable, although in many cases bring many adverse effects like weight gain, hypoglycemia, gastrointestinal symptoms among others (Singh *et al.*, 2013; George and Joseph, 2014; SBD, 2015).

New therapeutic alternatives are being studied for the treatment DM. As a cheaper alternative with fewer adverse effects to these carriers, the Goji Berry (*Lycium Barbarum*, from *Solanaceae* family) is being widely used as a functional food, mainly for their antioxidant action due to a high content of vitamin C. Experiments have shown its effectiveness in aging, increased metabolism, immune system, liver function and glycemic control. However, their benefits are attributed to the bioactive

*Corresponding author.

Email: profferfonseca@gmail.com

component polysaccharide-protein complex 4 (LBP4), which is composed of six monosaccharides (galactose, glucose, rhamnose, arabinose, mannose and xylose) (Amagase and Nance, 2008; Ming *et al.*, 2009; Amagase *et al.*, 2009; Lu and Zhao, 2010; Carnés *et al.*, 2013).

The objective of this study was to perform a systematic review on the use of Goji Berry (*Lycium barbarum*) for the diabetes mellitus (DM) treatment.

2. Methodology

A systematic review was conducted through the PUBMED and LILACS databases being used the terms "Goji Berry and Diabetes", "Lycium Barbarum and Diabetes", "Goji Berry and Diabetes and Treatment" and "Lycium Barbarum and Diabetes and Treatment" from January 2006 until July 2016. Because of the limited number of available scientific articles that fulfill the inclusion criteria a meta-analysis was not feasible for the preparation of this study.

The terms that have been used to the inclusion: (I) Such as available articles online (II) Articles in English (III) Original work (IV) Studies in humans or experimental. Exclusion criteria also included: (I) Review work (II) Items that were not in English (III) Treatment with other medicinal herbs associated with the Goji Berry (*Lycium Barbarum*), (IV) Articles > 10 years of publication. After the selection of potential all articles were read in full and tabulated containing article (author's name and year of publication), the journal in which it was published, population, study time and main results.

3. Results

At first, a total of 35 articles about the subject was found. After analyzing the titles and performing an advanced research, 21 articles were considered, but when read in its total by applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria (Figure 1), only six articles fulfilled the criteria previously established in this study (Table 1).

4. Discussion

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by disorders in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, lipoproteins, and increased oxidative stress and eating habits for patients with DM are essential for improvement in the individuals' life quality and preventing the disease future complications and its associated morbidity. Although drug treatment is

inevitable, an alternative with fewer adverse effects to these drugs is the Goji Berry (*Lycium Barbarum*). The bioactive component LBP-4 has been the target of several studies for its anti-hypoglycemic role and because of its antioxidants role. Zhao *et al.* (2014) conducted a study to analyze insulin resistance through translocation and activation of GLUT4. This study suggests that LBP-4 had a moderate glucose action in OLETF rats and may improve glucose intolerance, thereby favoring insulin resistance, having a greater increase in the translocation of GLUT4 by LBP-4 than for insulin, plus a GLUT4 exposure increment in adipocytes by LBP-4, raising the hypothesis that insulin resistance progress is due to these two factors (Zhao *et al.*, 2014).

The efficacy of Goji berries for DMII patients was shown by Cai *et al.* (2015). In this study, Goji berry was administered for 3 months twice daily in capsules of 300 mg with LBP-4 to diabetic type II patients. According to the authors, improvements in post prandial serum glucose levels and the increase of HDL in these subjects, as well as a decrease level of TNF- α , were observed. These results were more successful in patients who did not use anti hypoglycemic drugs.

After using Goji berry in diabetic nephropathy, Zhao *et al.* (2009) observed that there was a decrease in proteinuria and a significant improvement in other renal markers, thus decreasing renal injury in rats.

Another positive finding regarding the use of Goji berry was found by Jing *et al.* (2009). According to the authors, the use of LBP-4 in diabetic rats showed a decrease in total cholesterol and triglycerides levels. Li (2007) showed in his research that LBP restored the levels of lipid peroxidation, thereby reducing blood glucose rates, which may be associated with the use of LBP for improving lipid disorders in diabetic rats addition to delaying the onset of diabetes.

In a new study using diabetic rabbits induced by Alloxan, Zhao *et al.* (2016) showed that the recommended dosage for the beneficial effect of LBP is 10 mg / kg, different from the amounts in studies previously reported. The effect of LBP was compared in five groups of rabbits: group I, non-diabetic group; group II, diabetic nephropathy control (DN) treated with placebo; group III, held the exclusive use of LBP in diabetic rabbits (DM) with the objective to prevent; group IV, using the Telmisartan drug for improvement of DN and the group V, using the LBP (10 mg / kg in 3 ml) as a treatment in DN. At the end of the experiment the LBP treatment group (V), when compared to the DN

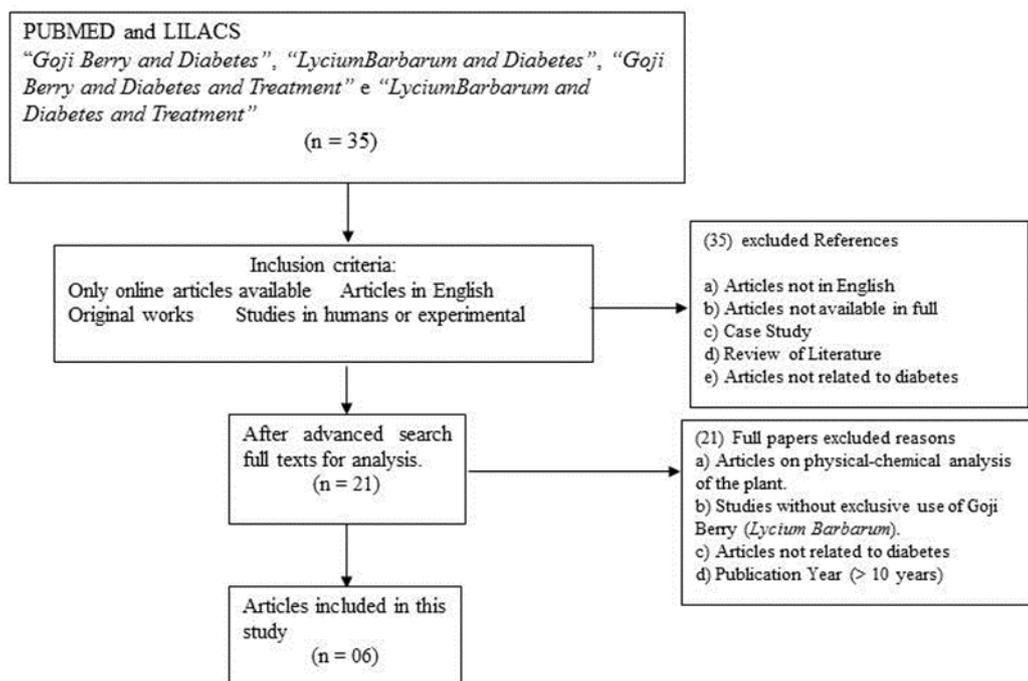


Figure 1. Selection Process articles eligible for the study.

Table 1. General characteristics of the articles included in the study.

Article	Journal	Population	Study Time	Main results
Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2014)	Food and Function	18 male OLETF rats	04 weeks	Showed an improvement of insulin resistance through the translocation of GLUT4.
Cai <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Medical Chemistry	67 patients DM II	03 consecutives months	There was an increase of HDL and the most effective hypoglycemic effect was who did not use drugs.
Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2009)	Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology	32male Wistar rats (streptozotocin-induced diabetes STZ)	08 weeks	LPB-4 possesses protective properties in patients with diabetic nephropathy.
Jing <i>et al.</i> (2009)	African Journal of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicines	40 male rats (Diabetes induced by Alloxan)	28 days	The use of 40 mg was more effective in rats than the dose of 20 mg, demonstrating Goji berry having potential for the treatment of diabetes, besides not being shown hepatotoxic effect.
Li (2007)	International Journal of Biological Macromolecules	50 Wistar rats (streptozotocin-induced diabetes STZ)	30 days	It is suggested that LBP can be used as anti-hypoglycemic agent in addition to its protective effect on the kidneys and liver, because of its antioxidants.
Zhao <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Life Sciences	25 Japoneese male rabbits (Diabetes induced by Alloxan)	12 weeks	Using the LBP an improvement in renal function and inflammation in diabetic rabbits, but the effect was more effective in preventing rather than the treatment of this pathology.

group (II), showed an improvement in fasting glucose tolerance; group prevention (III), when compared to treatment group with LBP (V), showed better results, and its use was more feasible for prevention of kidney issues caused by diabetes.

By analyzing the articles described in this study, we can see that various methodologies were used to prove the utility of Goji berry. Thus, it is difficult to standardize a single method, which would be beneficial to achieve more reliable results. Research has

demonstrated that the Goji berry (*Lycium barbarum*) has the potential to be effective in the treatment DM, in addition to its protective effect on renal disease patients and their high antioxidant effect. Therefore it is extremely important more research on the subject to support its importance, as this would be an excellent alternative to already currently available drugs.

Conflict of Interest

No competing financial interests exist.

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