Associations of Flavonoids and Natural Dyes in the Control of Lipidic Metabolism

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INTRODUCTION

Being myocardial infarction one of the main causes of death in industrialized countries, research in the last four decades has sought to identify situations which may lead to an increase in the probability of occurrence of coronary thrombosis.

Preventive measures involving mainly tests with several vegetal and synthetic substances have also been investigated. Research with rabbits which received glycosylated anthocyanin to the rate of 6g/Kg (orally) or 500mg/Kg (intraperitoneally) did not suffer any change in blood pressure, while diuretic and vasodilation effects were observed for the 25 mg/Kg dose.

Blood circulation disorders were treated with pharmaceutical preparations containing anthocyanin. It was also observed their participation in the process of formation of prostaglandins and endoperoxides such as prostacyclins, which inhibit platelet aggregation in the prevention of thrombosis.

Another class of natural dyes, monacolins, presented strong inhibitory action in the synthesis of cholesterol in vivo.*

Some flavonoids, such as biochinan A, for-