

STUDYING THE EFFECT OF DIETARY ADVANCED GLYCATION END PRODUCTS ON TYPE II DIABETES AND RELATED COMPLICATIONS RISK

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ABSTRACT

Advanced glycation end products (AGEs), also known as glycotoxins, are extremely reactive compounds produced during glycation processes from endogenous or exogenous sources. They include the generation of the various group of compounds that are formed when reducing sugar, reacts in a non-enzymatic way with amino acids in proteins and other macromolecules. Those produce could play an important role in health, especially in diabetic complications, cardiovascular diseases, as well as delayed wound healing. Dietary AGEs intake contributes to the body AGE pool further prompting oxidative stress and progression inflammation. Furthermore, dietary AGEs are now considered as pathogenic disease precursors that employ multiple molecular mechanisms to influence cell and tissue physiology. The purpose of this review is to investigate the role of dietary AGEs in Type II diabetes and related complication risk.

KEYWORDS: *AGEs, Diabetes, Diabetic Complications, Inflammation*

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