

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Anti-hyperglycaemic globulins from selected *Cucurbitaceae* seeds used as antidiabetic medicinal plants in Africa

Clautilde Mofor Teugwa^{1*}, Thaddée Boudjeko², Bruno Tugnoua Tchinda¹, Pascaline Chouadeu Mejiato¹ and Denis Zofou³

Abstract

Background: The recent epidemic of diabetes mellitus (DM) in Africa, coupled with rampant poverty, is an indication of the urgent need to develop new efficacious, cheaper and more available drugs to face this growing public health challenge. A number of plants products among which the protein-rich *Cucurbitaceae* seeds are commonly used in traditional medicine with increasing acclaimed efficacy against DM. The aim of this study was to analyse and evaluate the hypoglycaemic activity of storage proteins of five species of *Cucurbitaceae*, which include *Telfairia occidentalis*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Lagenaria siceraria*, *Cucumeropsis mannii* and *Cucurbita moschata*.

Methods: The different families of storage proteins were extracted following differential solubility, and their contents were estimated using the Bradford method. The analysis of these proteins was done by electrophoresis in non-denaturing and denaturing conditions. The evaluation of hypoglycaemic properties of various globulins extracted was performed on male *Wistar* rats by the oral glucose tolerance test.

Results: The results showed that among the proteins extracted, globulins constitute the most abundant class of storage proteins in all five species selected. *Citrullus lanatus* and *Cucurbita moschata* presented the highest levels of globulin (275.34 and 295.11 mg/g dry matter, respectively). The results of electrophoresis showed that all species possess acidic and neutrals albumins and globulins, with molecular weight of protein subunits ranging from 6.36-44.11 kDa for albumins, 6.5-173.86 kDa for globulins and 6.5-49.66 kDa for glutelins. The 6.36 kDa of albumin subunit protein and the 6.5 kDa of globulin subunit protein were present in all the species. The oral glucose tolerance test showed that the globulins of the seeds of all species except *Cucumeropsis mannii* caused significant drop in blood sugar (88 – 137.80%, compared to the controls, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: These findings showed that the selected *Cucurbitaceae* seeds contained globulins with significant anti-hyperglycaemic activity. It is therefore highly encouraged to pursue investigations towards development of peptide-drugs and/or phytomedicines from these bioactive proteins which could be used as affordable alternative therapy against DM.

Keywords: *Cucurbitaceae*, *Telfairia occidentalis*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Lagenaria siceraria*, *Cucumeropsis mannii*, *Cucurbita moschata*, Hypoglycaemic activity, Globulins

* Correspondence: cteugwa@yahoo.fr

¹Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Laboratory of Phytobiochemistry and Medicinal Plants Studies, University of Yaoundé I, P.O. Box: 812, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a syndrome of impaired carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism caused by either lack of insulin secretion or decreased sensitivity of the tissues to insulin [1]. The disease is characterized by hyperglycaemia, with fasting glucose greater than 1.26 g/L [2,3]. The American Diabetic Association (ADA) classified diabetes into four categories: type 1, type 2, gestational diabetes and diabetes associated with other specific conditions or syndromes [4]. In diabetic patients, failure to use glucose for energy ineluctably leads to increased utilization and decreased storage of proteins as well as fats, leading to metabolic acidosis [1]. Therefore, a person with severe untreated diabetes mellitus suffers rapid weight loss and asthenia despite the polyphagia. Without treatment, these metabolic abnormalities can cause severe wasting of the body tissues and death. Type 1 DM is due to beta-cell destruction leading to insulin deficiency. Therefore, insulin plays a key role in the etiology and control of type 1 DM [5]. Type 2 DM is caused by a combination of insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency. It is thought that all forms of diabetes expose to early atherosclerotic heart disease and rapid aging. Diabetic patients are also at increased risk of ischemic heart disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease [1]. In most cases, the onset of type II diabetes occurs after age 30, often between the ages of 50 and 60 years, and the disease develops gradually. Therefore, this syndrome is often referred to as *adult-onset diabetes*. In recent years, however, there has been a steady increase in the number of younger individuals, some less than 20 years old, with type 2 diabetes. This trend appears to be related mainly to the increasing prevalence of obesity, the most important risk factor for type II diabetes in children as well as in adults. Together with hypertension and obesity, diabetes is among the top five continuing risk factors for cardiovascular deaths in the world [2]. DM is projected to exceed a prevalence of 380 million by the year 2030, with the type 2 accounting for about 90% of cases worldwide [6]. The disease is rapidly spreading in Africa today, as a result of rapid uncontrolled urbanization and westernization of life-style and dietary habits. Mbanya *et al.* [7] reported a prevalence varying widely across the continent: Benin 3%; Mauritania 6%; Cameroon 6.1%; Congo 7.1%; Zimbabwe 10.2%; Democratic Republic of Congo 14.5%. The situation in Africa, although not yet as worse as in most developed countries, is uniquely characterised by some alarming indicators. It is therefore a justified fear that DM with its accompanying generalized syndromes would become the next scourge in Africa if a particular attention fails to be taken both in prevention of the upset and the treatment of the disease. With this regards, like for many other diseases, the African herbal

medicine represents a potential source of available source of new antidiabetic treatment easily affordable. Several plants have been shown to possess antidiabetic or hypoglycaemic properties, among which *Cucurbitaceae* family. In many African regions, *Cucurbitaceae* seeds are administered orally to treat diabetes and were previously reported to exhibit hypoglycaemic properties in mice [8,9]. *Cucurbitaceae* seeds are highly rich in proteins (*Telfairia occidentalis*: 33.2%, *Citrullus lanatus*: 30 – 35%, *Lagenaria siceraria*: 32.1 – 34.81%, *Cucumeropsis mannii*: 36.1 – 41.75%, and *Cucurbita moschata*: 29.33 – 35.88%) and globulin represents 60 – 90% of protein reserves [10,11]. The present study aimed at analysing the protein content of the selected five *Cucurbitaceae* species and assessing the ability of their globulin fractions to reverse induced hyperglycaemia in rats.

Methods

The different seeds of *Telfairia occidentalis* (Voucher No: 33424/HNC), *Citrullus lanatus* (Voucher No: 42444/HNC), *Lagenaria siceraria* (Voucher No: 8081/SRF-Cam), *Cucumeropsis mannii* (Voucher No: 42485/HNC) and *Cucurbita moschata* (Voucher No: 8106/SRF-Cam) were obtained from cultivated plants grown in an experimental garden on unfertilized soil set inside the University of Yaoundé Campus in the city town of Yaoundé, Cameroon (770 meters altitude). Figure 1 shows some photographs of the different fruits and seeds used in the present work. Upon collection, the identity of the plants was determined by the Cameroon National Herbarium in Yaounde, where voucher specimens were submitted and the identification numbers obtained (see above).

Extraction and content analysis

The seeds were extracted from ripe fruits from different plant species, washed with water, and air-dried for about five days to facilitate kernels extraction. The dry seeds were then unshelled and the kernels dried at 50°C for two days. The dry kernels were subsequently ground to powder using an electric grinder (Moulinex, LM2221BM/890-0912R, China).

Prior to protein extraction, lipids were eliminated from the kernels powder by hexane, as previously described [12]. The residue obtained air dried at room temperature for 24 hr was weighed and proteins extracted from it as earlier described by Nasri and Triki [13]. Fifteen milligrams of residue was mixed with 1 mL distilled water at 4°C for 1 hr and then centrifuged at 10000 g for 20 min at the same temperature. The supernatant containing albumins was harvested, while the pellet was used in further extractions. It was rinsed with 0.5 mL distilled water before a 30 min homogenization, followed by centrifugation in the same conditions as in the previous step, to remove albumins completely. The pellet obtained underwent a



Figure 1 Selected photographs of the seeds used in the study. **A:** Photographs of *Telfairia occidentalis*: **A1.** Mature fruit, **A2.** Whole seed, **A3.** Kernel. **B:** Photographs of *Citrullus* sp: **B1.** Mature fruit, **B2.** Whole seed, **B3.** Kernel. **C:** Photographs of *Lagenaria siceraria*: **C1.** Mature fruit, **C2.** Whole seed, **C3.** Kernel. **D:** Photographs of *Cucumeropsis mannii*: **D1.** Mature fruit, **D2.** Whole seed, **D3.** Kernel. **E:** Photographs of *Cucurbita moschata*: **E1.** Mature fruit, **E2.** Whole seed, **E3.** Kernel.

similar series of steps (homogenization-centrifugation-rinsing) using a mixture of Tris HCl 100 mM in 0.5 M NaCl at pH 8.1 to extract globulins. The second pellet was submitted to a third and similar extraction of prolamins in 70%, and glutelins in acetic acid. The four protein groups obtained were quantified by Bradford method [14], lyophilized and stored at -20°C until required. They were then analysed using both non-denaturing electrophoretic

techniques (BASIC-PAGE, 4%, pH 8.8) as previously described [15], and denaturing SDS-PAGE (12%, pH 8.8) according to the method of Laemmli [16]. The estimation of molecular weight was done based on the Pre-stained Protein Marker, Broad Range P7708S. At the end of the migration, gels obtained from the two types of electrophoresis were immersed for 2 hr, in a staining solution made up of methanol/acetic acid/distilled water (50/10/40, v/v/v)

and Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 at 0.25%. After staining, protein bands revealed were snapped using a numeric photo apparatus (Samsung), producing the electrophoregrammes.

Hypoglycaemic activity testing (Oral Glucose Intolerance Test)

The hypoglycaemic activity of globulins from different *Cucurbitaceae* species was carried out in 3 month-old male *Wistar* albino rats with body weight of 285 – 310 g. The animals were obtained from the Animal House of the Department of Animal Biology and Physiology, Faculty of Science at the University of Yaoundé I (Cameroon).

The lyophilized protein powders were used to assess the hypoglycaemic activity of the different globulins, following the method of Ariful *et al.* [17] with slight modifications. This method is based on the evaluation of the capacity of different globulins to decrease blood sugar following hyperglycaemia induced either by direct oral ingestion of glucose. At the start of the assay, 24 male rats were randomly divided into 6 groups of 4 each, and submitted to water and feeding *ad libitum* for an acclimatization period of 7 days during which they were submitted to 12 hr light/dark cycle, and received water and food *ad libitum*. The 24 rats were thereafter submitted to a 12 hrs. fasting before and all through the period of experience. The glycaemia was determined on blood collected by incision of the tail end, using a Glucometer (Accucheck, USA). Rats of the control group (Group 1) received distilled water orally, while those of Groups 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 received globulins solutions from *Telfairia occidentalis*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Lagenaria siceraria*, *Cucumeropsis mannii* and *Cucurbita moschata* respectively. Each globulins solution was prepared by dissolving 80 mg of protein powder in 8 mL of distilled water. The proteins were administered *per os*, at 50 mg/Kg body weight. 30 min after globulin administration, a glucose solution (18 g in 45 mL) was administered orally in a single dose of 2 g/Kg body weight. Fasting blood sugar was determined at the beginning of the experiment, and subsequently, 30, 60, 90 and 150 min after induction of hypoglycaemia.

Statistical analyses

The data recorded both for the different proteins and experimental animals were expressed as Mean \pm Standard Deviation and the different groups compared to each other using ANOVA and the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The analyses were conducted using Statgraphics Plus 5.0 at 95% confidence interval, and the graphical representations designed in Microsoft Excel 2007.

Results

Protein and lipid content of the different *Cucurbitaceae* species

Table 1 summarizes the proteins and lipids contents of the *Cucurbitaceae* species studied. Lipid content varies from 33.30% in *C. moschata* to 45.01% in *L. siceraria*. In general, globulins are the predominant protein class in all the five species, with *C. moschata* and *Citrullus lanatus* having the highest contents (295.11 and 275.34 mg/g defatted dried matter, respectively).

Electrophoretic analysis of the *Cucurbitaceae* globulins

Basic-page

The electrophoregrammes and zymogramme of globulins from the selected *Cucurbitaceae* at different acrylamide concentrations are presented in Figure 2. It appears that all the seeds contained both acidic and neutral globulins. The ones from *C. mannii* and *Citrullus lanatus* are more diversified than those from *L. siceraria*, *T. occidentalis* and *C. moschata* which had only 3 bands each.

Sds-page

SDS-PAGE showed bands with molecular weight ranging from 6.5 to 173.86 kDa. The protein band at 6.5 kDa was present in all the five species. Those of 12.82 kDa and 24.61 kDa were also common, except in *Citrullus lanatus* and *C. mannii* (Figure 3). *T. occidentalis* had the highest diversity in globulin sub-types, with 9 bands (6.5; 12.82; 16.15; 17.49; 24.61; 30.58; 33.57; 56.93 and 60.57 kDa), followed by *C. mannii*, 8 bands at 6.5; 12.82; 16.95; 22.49; 32.16; 55.19; 60.57 and 173.86 kDa. The globulins from the seeds of *L. siceraria* and *C. moschata* appeared with 7 bands each. Their molecular weight were 6.5; 12.82; 16.43; 24.61; 32.57; 55.19 and 173.86 kDa for *Lagenaria siceraria*; and 6.5; 12.82; 16.43; 17.49; 24.61; 32.57 and 56.93 kDa for *Cucurbita moschata*.

Hypoglycaemic activity of the *Cucurbitaceae* globulins

The induced hypoglycaemia, caused by glucose ingestion at the beginning of the experiment, decreased at different rates depending on the nature of the treatment administered to the rats. In general, the initial values were achieved 150 min post induction. With regard to the control group, the decrease became statistically more important in all the test groups after 150 min ($p < 0.05$), except for *C. mannii* (Figure 4a). This decrease better illustrated by Figure 4b, clearly indicates values of 44.06; 40.96; 20.18 and -15.04% in *Telfairia occidentalis*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Lagenaria siceraria* and *Cucurbita moschata* respectively, which are significantly more pronounced than those of the control group.

Table 1 Protein and lipid contents of the different *Cucurbitaceae* species (mg/g defatted dried matter)

Content	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i> species				
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	<i>Cucumeropsis mannii</i>	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>
Albumin	28.00 ± 1.80 ^b	40.48 ± 3.09 ^{ab}	47.02 ± 20.28 ^a	42.62 ± 2.57 ^{ab}	32.64 ± 2.99 ^{ab}
Globulin	167.17 ± 3.63^b	275.34 ± 28.31^a	52.17 ± 5.68^c	81.03 ± 3.93^c	295.11 ± 38.94^a
Prolamin	9.92 ± 1.14 ^c	18.21 ± 1.04 ^a	11.767 ± 1.00 ^b	8.63 ± 0.19 ^c	8.58 ± 0.90 ^c
Glutelin	41.67 ± 2.20 ^a	6.83 ± 2.57 ^c	4.53 ± 0.55 ^{cd}	10.20 ± 1.93 ^b	3.27 ± 0.61 ^d
Lipids	37.78 ± 0.03 ^d	39.49 ± 0.01 ^b	45.01 ± 0.06 ^a	37.94 ± 0.03 ^c	33.30 ± 0.01 ^e

NB: The letters a, b, c, d, e indicate whether there is any significant difference between species at 95% confidence interval. On the same line, values carrying the same letter are statistical similar.

Discussion

The aim of the present study was to determine the protein content of the selected five *Cucurbitaceae* species, analyse their globulin profiles, and assess their potential as source of antidiabetic peptide drugs.

The preponderance of globulins as main reserve proteins in the seeds of *Cucurbitaceae* was confirmed by the present study. The five species showed globulin content of 52.17 – 295.11 mg/g defatted matter. However, the value obtained for *C. lanatus* is slightly different

from the 228.6 mg/g recorded by Ali *et al.* [18] working on cultivars from India. The differences noticed may be due to various possible factors like genetic and environmental changes. Likewise, the Cameroonian cultivars are particularly rich in term of globulin diversity, compared to the previous findings by Ali and co-workers, except for *Citrullus lanatus* where 6 bands were also observed. It is well documented that the nature of reserve protein is directly determined by the nature of enzyme isotype, the expression profile as well as the level of regulation of

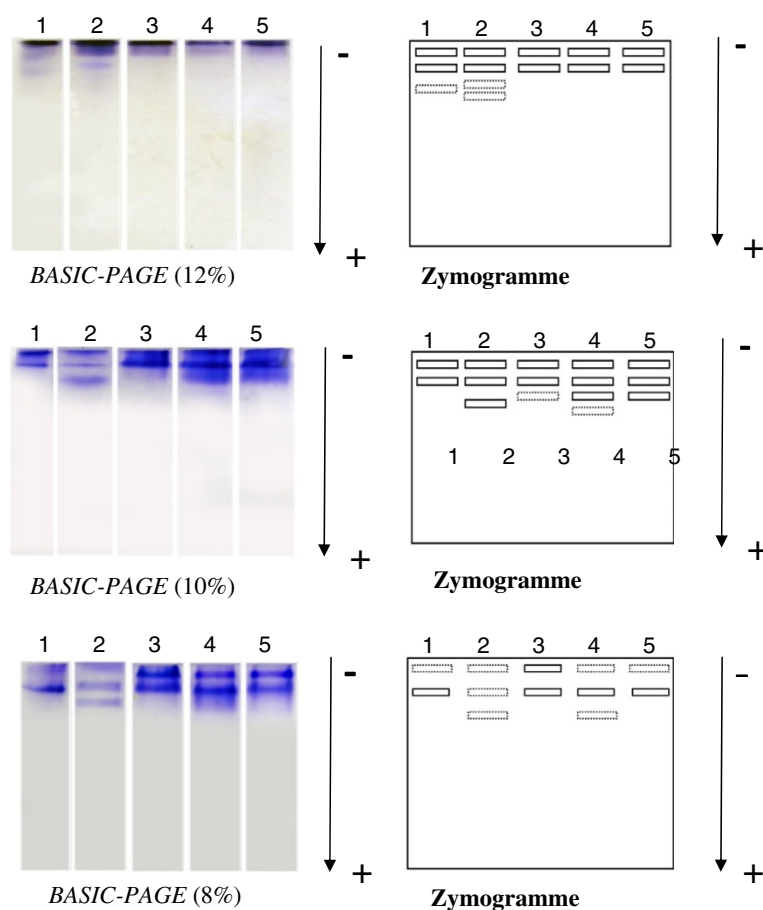


Figure 2 Electrophoregrammes and zymogramme of globulins from different *Cucurbitaceae* seeds in different concentrations of BASIC-PAGE. 1=*Telfairia occidentalis*; 2=*Citrullus lanatus*; 3=*Lagenaria siceraria*; 4=*Cucumeropsis mannii*; 5=*Cucurbita moschata*.

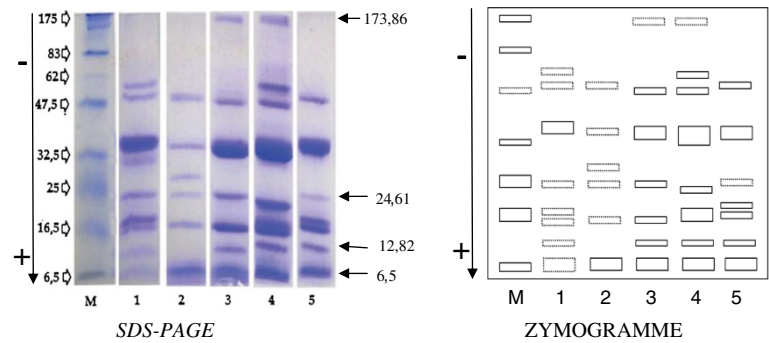


Figure 3 Electrophoregrammes and zymogramme of globulins from different *Cucurbitaceae* seeds in different concentrations of SDS-PAGE. M = Molecular weight marker; 1=*Telfairia occidentalis* ;2= *Citrullus lanatus*; 3= *Lagenaria siceraria*; 4= *Cucumeropsis mannii*; 5= *Cucurbita moschata*.

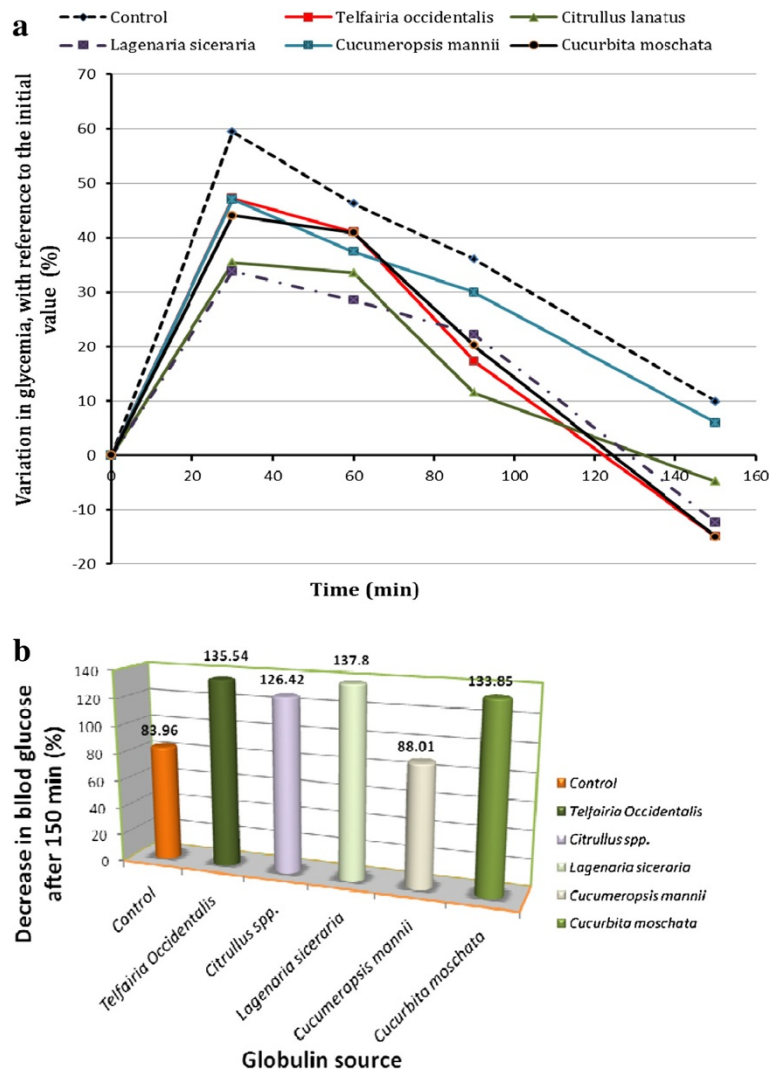


Figure 4 Changes in glycaemia in different experimental groups during treatment. **a:** Variation of glycaemia in different groups during the treatment. The decrease was determined in % with reference to the initial value before glucose ingestion. **b:** Decrease in glycaemia at 150 min, following hyperglycaemia induction in rats treated with globulins from different *Cucurbitaceae* species. The decrease was determined in % with reference to the value obtained at 30 min following glucose ingestion.

key enzymes involved in the synthesis and storage. While the nature of the enzyme isotype is intrinsic properties which can be altered by genetic modification, gene expression and regulation might be easily affected by environmental factors [19,20].

The seeds of *T. occidentalis* are commonly used in traditional medicine to treat a diversity of diseases including anaemia, convulsion, cardiovascular diseases and liver attack [21,22]. They are also administered after delivery to stimulate milk secretion in women [23]. The leaves were previously shown to possess hypoglycaemic properties [24-27]. The ethanol extract of leaves, seeds and whole fruits of *T. occidentalis* were shown to have hypoglycaemic activity [28]. From this study, it was observed that globulins from *T. occidentalis*, *C. lanatus*, *L. siceraria* and *C. moschata* significantly decreased fasting blood glucose in rats, following induced hyperglycaemia. Nmila et al. [29] showed that *Citrullus* spp. were rich in phenylalanine and leucine, and possessing insulin-stimulating properties. The globulins investigated in the present study may exert their activity using similar mechanism. Moreover, a peptide with significant biological activity (antifungal) was isolated from *T. occidentalis* [30]. Blouet [31] also observed that a mixture of essential amino acids could stimulate insulin secretion irrespective of gastrointestinal factors secreted during the digestion. This effect could be amplified by the digestibility of globulins, since van Loon et al. [32] and Calbet et al. [33] proved that insulin postprandial secretion in response to protein ingestion was influenced by the speed and the amplitude of the apparition of insulin-stimulating amino acids in the plasma. The juice from fruits of another Cucurbitaceae (*C. ficifolia*), was shown to significantly reduce fasting blood glucose in patients suffering from type 2 diabetes [34], thereby underlining the potential of *Cucurbitaceae* as anti-diabetics.

More interestingly, a sharp protein band at 24.61 kDa molecular weight was observed in the profiles of all four globulins profiles with significant anti-hyperglycaemic activity. The band was especially thicker in the species with higher activities, *T. occidentalis* and *L. siceraria*; and completely absent in *C. mannii* (less active). This particular protein which was present is likely to be the active peptide responsible for the activity observed. Further investigations are thus highly needed in order to confirm this hypothesis. The band should be extracted and test separately and the activity compared with both the ones of the other bands, and the whole globulin cocktail of the seeds.

Conclusions

In conclusion, this study revealed the seeds of *Telfairia occidentalis*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Lagenaria siceraria* and *Cucurbita moschata* as promising source of hypoglycaemic

peptides, which deserve further investigations in order to validate and optimise the use of these species as antidiabetic medicines.

Ethical considerations

Animals were handled according to the ethical guidelines of the Cameroon National Veterinary Laboratory (LANVET, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry) and the ARRIVE (Animal Research: Reporting *In Vivo* Experiments) guidelines.

Competing interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

CMT conceived the project and supervised the work all through, TB participated in protein purification and biological tests, BTT participated in plant collection, protein extraction and biological tests, PCM took part in biological tests, DZ participated in work design and drafted the manuscript. All the authors proofread and approved the manuscript before submission.

Acknowledgement

The authors acknowledge the institutional and material support from the University of Yaoundé I and the University of Buea. We are particularly grateful to the Department of Animal Biology and Physiology, Faculty of Science at the University of Yaoundé I (Cameroon).

Author details

¹Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Laboratory of Phytobiochemistry and Medicinal Plants Studies, University of Yaoundé I, P.O. Box: 812, Yaoundé, Cameroon. ²Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Laboratoire de Phytoprotection et de valorisation des ressources végétales, University of Yaoundé I, Biotechnology Centre, Yaoundé, Cameroon. ³Biotechnology Unit, University of Buea, Buea, South West Region, Cameroon.

Received: 21 December 2012 Accepted: 11 March 2013

Published: 18 March 2013

References

- Guyton AC, Hall JE: *Textbook of Medical Physiology*. 11th edition. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Elsevier Saunders; 2006:972-975.
- Alberti KG, Zimmet PZ: Definition, diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus and its complications. Part 1: diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus provisional report of a WHO consultation. *Diabet Med* 1998, **15**:539-553.
- Ferlié C: *Des exemples de plantes dans le diabète de type 2: activité et prévention. Thèse de Doctorat. Université de Lille II*. 2011:108.
- ADA: The expert committee on the diagnostic and classification of diabetes mellitus. Follow-up report on diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care* 2003, **20**:1183-1197.
- Bolli GB: Insulin treatment in type 1 diabetes. *Endocr Pract* 2006, **12**(1):105-109.
- Longo-Mbenza B, On'kin JBKL, Okwe AN, Kabangu NK, Fuele SM: Metabolic syndrome, aging, physical inactivity, and incidence of type 2 diabetes in general African population. *Diabetes Vasc Dis Res* 2010, **7**(1):28-39.
- Mbanya JCN, Motala AA, Sobngwi E, Assah FK, Enoru ST: Diabetes in sub-Saharan Africa. *Lancet* 2010, **375**:2254-2266.
- Alarcon-Aguilar FJ, Hernandez-Galicia E, Campos-Sepulveda AE, Xolalpa-Molina S, Rivas-Vilchis JF, Vazquez-Carrillo LI, Roman-Ramos R: Evaluation of the hypoglycemic effect of *Cucurbita ficifolia* Bouché (Cucurbitaceae) in different experimental models. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2002, **82**(2-3):185-189.
- Ojewole JA, Adewole SO, Olayiwola G: Hypoglycaemic and hypotensive effects of *Momordica charantia* Linn (Cucurbitaceae) whole-plant aqueous extract in rats. *Cardiovasc J S Afr* 2006, **17**(5):227-232.
- Badifu GI, Ogunsua AO: Chemical composition of kernels from some species of Cucurbitaceae grown in Nigeria. *Plant Foods Hum Nutr* 1991, **41**(1):35-44.

11. Achu BM, Fokou E, Tchiégang C, Fotso M, Mbiapo TF: **Nutritive value of some *Cucurbitaceae* oilseeds from different regions in Cameroon.** *Afr J Biotech* 2005, **4**:1329–1334.
12. Alassane M, Koffi KG, Atte OM: **Evaluation of the hemagglutinating activity of lectines from seeds of three *Cucurbitaceae* commonly consumed in Ivory Coast [Article in French].** *Sciences et Nature* 2008, **5**:199–204.
13. Nasri N, Triki S: **Les protéines de réserve du pin pignon (*Pinus pinea* L.).** *Biologie et pathologie végétales* 2007, **330**:402–409.
14. Bradford MM: **A rapid and sensitive method for the quantification of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding.** *Ann Biochem* 1976, **1976**(72):248–254.
15. Lebediker M: *The Protein Purification Facility*. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: The Wolfson Centre for Applied Structural Biology; 2002. Retrieved from http://wolfson.huji.ac.il/purification/Protocols/Page_SDS.html.
16. Laemmli VK: **Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the heat of bacteriophage T4.** *Nature* 1970, **227**:680–685.
17. Ariful IMD, Afia AM, Rafiqul IKMD, Sarowar HMD, Khurshid AAHM, Ibne WMI, Shah AMD, Mokaddesur RB, Ahmed M: **Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) in normal control and glucose induced hyperglycemic rats with *Coccinia cordifolia* L. and *Catharanthus roseus* L.** *Pakistan J Pharm Sc* 2009, **22**:402–404.
18. Ali AW, Dalbir SS, Preeti S, Idrees AW, Uma S: **Characterisation and functional properties of watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) seed proteins.** *J Soc Chem Industry* 2011, **91**:113–121.
19. Perrot C: **Les protéines de pois: De leur fonction dans la graine à l'utilisation en l'alimentation animale.** *INRA Productions Animales* 1995, **8**:151–164.
20. Boutin JP, Dronne YS, Gueguen DJ, Le Guen J, Munier-Jolain N, Seve B, Tivoliv B, Rameau C, L'Hostis D: *Protéagineux. Rapport de l'INRA France*. 1999:179.
21. Oluwole FS, Falode AO, Ogundipe OO: **Anti-inflammatory effect of some common Nigerian vegetables.** *J Physiol Sci* 2003, **18**:35–38.
22. Obboh G: **Hepatoprotective property of ethanolic and aqueous extracts of fluted pumpkin (*Telfairia occidentalis*) leaves against garlic induced stress.** *J Med Food* 2005, **8**:3–56.
23. Odiaka NI, Schippers RR: *Telfairia occidentalis*. 2004:522–527. Hook. f. in Grubben GJH, Denton OA (Editors). *Plant Res. Trop. Afr. 2: Vegetables*. PROTA Foundation, Netherlands/Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands/CTA Wageningen, Netherlands.
24. Eseyin OA, Oforah E, Dooka BD: **Preliminary study of the hypoglycemic action of the extract of leaf of *Telfairia occidentalis* in normoglycemic guinea pigs.** *Glob J Pure Appl Sci* 2000, **6**:639–641.
25. Eseyin OA, Igboasoyi AC, Oforah E, Nkpo N, Agboke A: **Hypoglycemic activity of *Telfairia occidentalis* in rats.** *J Pharm Bioresources* 2005, **2**:36–42.
26. Eseyin OA, Ebong P, Ekpo A, Igboasoyi A, Oforah E: **Hypoglycemic effect of the seed extract of *Telfairia occidentalis* in rats.** *Pakistan J Biol sci* 2007, **10**:498–501.
27. Nwozo SO, Adaramoye OA, Ajaiyeoba EO: **Antidiabetic and hypolipidemic studies of *Telfairia occidentalis* on alloxan induced diabetic rats.** *J Nat Prod Med* 2004, **8**:45–47.
28. Eseyin OA, Ebong P, Ekpo A, Igboasoyi A, Oforah E: **Effect of *Telfairia occidentalis* on oral glucose tolerance in rats.** *Afr J Pharm Pharmacol* 2010, **4**:368–372.
29. Nmila R, Rchid H, Gross R, Manteghetti M, Ribes G, PETIT P, Tijane M, Sauvare Y: **Mise en évidence d'un effet insulino-stimulant de fractions de graines de coloquinte (*Citrullus colocynthis* L. Schrader).** *Biologie et Santé* 2002, **2**:88–99.
30. Wang HX, Ng TB: **Isolation of cucurmoschin: a novel antifungal peptide abundant in arginine, glutamate and glycine residues from black pumpkin seeds.** *Peptides* 2003, **24**:969–972.
31. Blouet C: *Protéines alimentaires et prévention des dysrégulations Glycémiques: effets du glutathion et de l'apport en cystéine. Thèse de Doctorat. Institut National Agronomique Paris-Grignon*. 2006:159.
32. Van Loon LJ, Saris WH, Verhagen H, Wagenmakers AJ: **Plasma insulin responses after ingestion of different amino acid or protein mixtures with carbohydrate.** *Am J Cl Nutr* 2000, **2000**(72):96–105.
33. Calbet JA, MacLean DA: **Plasma glucagon and insulin responses depend on the rate of appearance of amino acids after ingestion of different protein solutions in human.** *J Nutr* 2002, **132**:2174–2182.
34. Acosta-Patiño JL, Jimenez-Balderas E, Juarez-Oropeza MA, Diaz-Zagoya JC: **Hypoglycemic action of *Cucurbita ficifolia* on type 2 diabetic patients with moderately high blood glucose levels.** *J Ethnopharmacol* 2001, **77**:99–101.

doi:10.1186/1472-6882-13-63

Cite this article as: Teugwa et al.: Anti-hyperglycaemic globulins from selected *Cucurbitaceae* seeds used as antidiabetic medicinal plants in Africa. *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine* 2013 **13**:63.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- **Convenient online submission**
- **Thorough peer review**
- **No space constraints or color figure charges**
- **Immediate publication on acceptance**
- **Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar**
- **Research which is freely available for redistribution**

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

