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Protective effects of gum arabic (*Acacia senegal*), deep inside the animal and human data

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Plant gum exudates have been exploited for several thousand years and still have a wide variety of practical applications particularly in the food industry, in which they are commonly used as food additives. Gum Arabic (GA) is derived from exudates of *Acacia senegal* or *Acacia seyal* trees. *Acacia* is known as a good source of dietary fiber because it contains about 90 percent soluble fiber, is an important part of the diet. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have approved *Acacia* as an additive in foods and drugs. Currently, the principal source of GA is the Kordofan province of Sudan which produces over 80% of the world's supply. Recent animal and clinical studies shed some light into mechanisms involved in the therapeutic action of GA and it may be useful in the prophylaxis and treatment of obesity, diabetes, colon carcinoma, inflammatory disease and malaria. The objective of the oral presentation is to provide a broad overview of the research data uncovering the biological effects of GA, and to highlight possible avenues for future research.

Biography

Omaima has completed her PhD from Khartoum University, Sudan with a joint program scholarship from DAAD, Germany and postdoctoral studies from Tuebingen University, Germany. She has teaching experience of more than 15 years in Basic Sciences. She has been working as Associate Professor of physiology in Taif University. Omaima holds an international patent on effect of Gum arabic with more than 22 papers published in reputed journals and now she is a group research leader working in different scientific fields in taif University.

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