

Daily intake of *Kaempferia parviflora* extract decreases abdominal fat in overweight and preobese subjects: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical study

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Purpose: Obesity is a serious problem, which is now a worldwide health problem. *Kaempferia parviflora* extract (KPE) exhibits anti-obesity effects in animals. However, as no clinical trials have evaluated the anti-obesity effects of KPE in humans, we examined the effects of KPE in reducing abdominal fat in overweight and preobese Japanese subjects.

Materials and methods: A 12-week, single-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial was conducted. Seventy-six subjects (males and females aged 20 to <65 years) with a body mass index ≥ 24 and < 30 kg/m² were randomly assigned into two groups. The subjects in each group ingested one capsule of placebo or active KPE (containing 150 mg of KPE) once daily for 12 weeks. The primary outcome was reduction in visceral fat area as determined by computed tomography scanning. The key secondary outcomes were reductions in subcutaneous fat area and total fat area. Subgroup analysis was also performed in healthy subjects without dyslipidemia, hypertension, or hyperglycemia. The safety of KPE ingestion was also evaluated.

Results: Compared with the placebo group, the active KPE group exhibited significant reduction in abdominal fat area (visceral, subcutaneous, and total fat) and triglyceride levels after 12 weeks. Subgroup analyses demonstrated a significant reduction in abdominal fat area and triglyceride levels in healthy subjects compared with the placebo group after 12 weeks. Neither group exhibited adverse events related to the test foods or clinically relevant abnormal changes in physical, biochemical, or hematologic parameters, or in urinalysis results and medical interview.

Conclusion: Daily ingestion of KPE safely reduces body fat, particularly abdominal fat, in Japanese overweight and preobese subjects.

Keywords: healthy subjects, metabolic disorder, obesity, randomized clinical trial, triglyceride, visceral fat

Introduction

Obesity is a serious global health problem. In Japan, >30% of adult men and 20% of adult women are categorized as preobese or obese, based on a body mass index (BMI) of ≥ 25 kg/m². Obesity is a significant risk factor for development of metabolic disorders such as insulin resistance, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension, which in turn are risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.¹⁻³ Obesity develops when there is an imbalance between energy intake and expenditure and is characterized by increased body weight resulting from excessive lipid accumulation.⁴ Accumulation of excessive fat in adipocytes increases the risk of developing type 2 diabetes associated with insulin resistance.^{5,6} Strategies to prevent and improve obesity, particularly by decreasing

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visceral fat accumulation, are thus important in the control of these metabolic diseases. Various so-called functional foods or natural components for preventing or improving obesity have been developed recently. Several of these foods reportedly inhibit the development of obesity, and some have been used to achieve body fat loss.^{7–10}

Kaempferia parviflora Wall. ex Baker (KP), also known as Krachai-Dam or black ginger in Thailand, is a plant belonging to the family Zingiberaceae. KP rhizomes are used in folk medicine to improve blood flow and treat inflammatory, allergic, and gastrointestinal disorders. KP also reportedly exhibits beneficial activities, such as anticholinesterase,¹¹ antiinflammatory,^{12–14} spasmolytic,¹⁵ gastric ulcer amelioration,¹⁶ antioxidative,¹⁷ and vasodilatory¹⁸ effects in addition to regulation of adipocyte differentiation.^{19,20} Dietary supplementation with KP extract (KPE) also reportedly suppresses body weight increases, body fat accumulation, and glucose intolerance in obese mice.^{21–23} Other reports suggest that oral intake of KPE increases energy expenditure and fat utilization.^{23–25} Collectively, these findings suggest that KPE could be used to reduce body fat in humans; however, there are no human clinical data to support this hypothesis.

The World Health Organization defines obesity as a BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² and preobesity as a BMI ≥ 25 but < 30 kg/m².²⁶ The Japan Society for the Study of Obesity has classified persons with a BMI between 23 and 25 kg/m² as “overweight” and those with a BMI between 25 and 30 kg/m² as “obese level 1 (preobese)”. The overall goal of the present study was to investigate whether dietary KPE ingestion reduces abdominal fat in Japanese overweight and preobese subjects. We hypothesized that dietary KPE ingestion would reduce visceral fat in healthy subjects with no metabolic abnormalities due to increased lipolysis and energy expenditure. We, therefore, also performed subgroup analyses of healthy subjects without elevated triglycerides (TGs), reduced high-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-Cho), elevated blood pressure, and elevated fasting blood glucose (FBG). In addition, we evaluated the safety of KPE ingestion by monitoring adverse events.

Materials and methods

Study design

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of KPE ingestion was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the Japanese Ethical Guidelines for Medical and Health Research Involving Human Subjects. The study protocol and all related documents were approved by the Miyawaki

Orthopedics Clinic Institutional Review Board (Hokkaido, Japan; date of approval: February 20, 2017; approval No: 16211) – an agency not involved in this study – to ensure that approval for the study was unbiased and that there were no conflicts of interest. Appropriate explanations were provided to subjects regarding the study’s purpose, content, procedures, methods, and potential adverse reactions. All subjects gave their signed written informed consent before participating in the study. The study was conducted at the Fukuhara Clinic (Hokkaido, Japan) between April 2017 and July 2017 under control of the principal investigator. The data were analyzed from September to December, 2017. The study is registered under clinical trial registration number UMIN000026291. A data monitoring manager assured accuracy of data collection and inputs.

Subjects

Subjects were Japanese adults (men and women) aged 20 to < 65 years with a BMI ≥ 24 kg/m² and < 30 kg/m². In total, 214 subjects (men: n=103, women: n=111) agreed to participate and were enrolled by the New Drug Research Center, Inc. (Tokyo, Japan). The exclusion criteria were as follows: history of severe illness affecting the heart, liver, kidney, or digestive organs; meeting the diagnostic criteria for metabolic syndrome (visceral fat area [VFA] ≥ 100 cm² plus fewer than two of the following: elevated TGs and/or reduced HDL-Cho, elevated blood pressure, and elevated FBG)²⁷; underwent medical treatment or surgery within 2 months before this study; use of drugs affecting carbohydrate metabolism and lipid metabolism; use of antihypertensive drugs; continual use of oral medications and foods affecting body fat or lipid metabolism; possible pregnancy, pregnancy, and lactation; heavy alcohol consumption; difficulty in collecting blood; donated ≥ 200 mL of blood within 1 month before this study; constipated for > 5 days; shift worker; allergic to the test foods; participation in another clinical study; any other reason for ineligibility as judged by the principal investigator. Based on these criteria, 138 subjects were excluded from the study. Figure 1 shows a flowchart for the study.

Test food

Two types of capsules were prepared: “active” capsules containing KPE powderTM (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals, Hiroshima, Japan) and placebo capsules without KPE. Active and placebo capsules were indistinguishable in terms of flavor and appearance, including color, size, and packaging. The composition and nutritional content of both types of capsule are shown in Table 1. Standardization and conformity of the

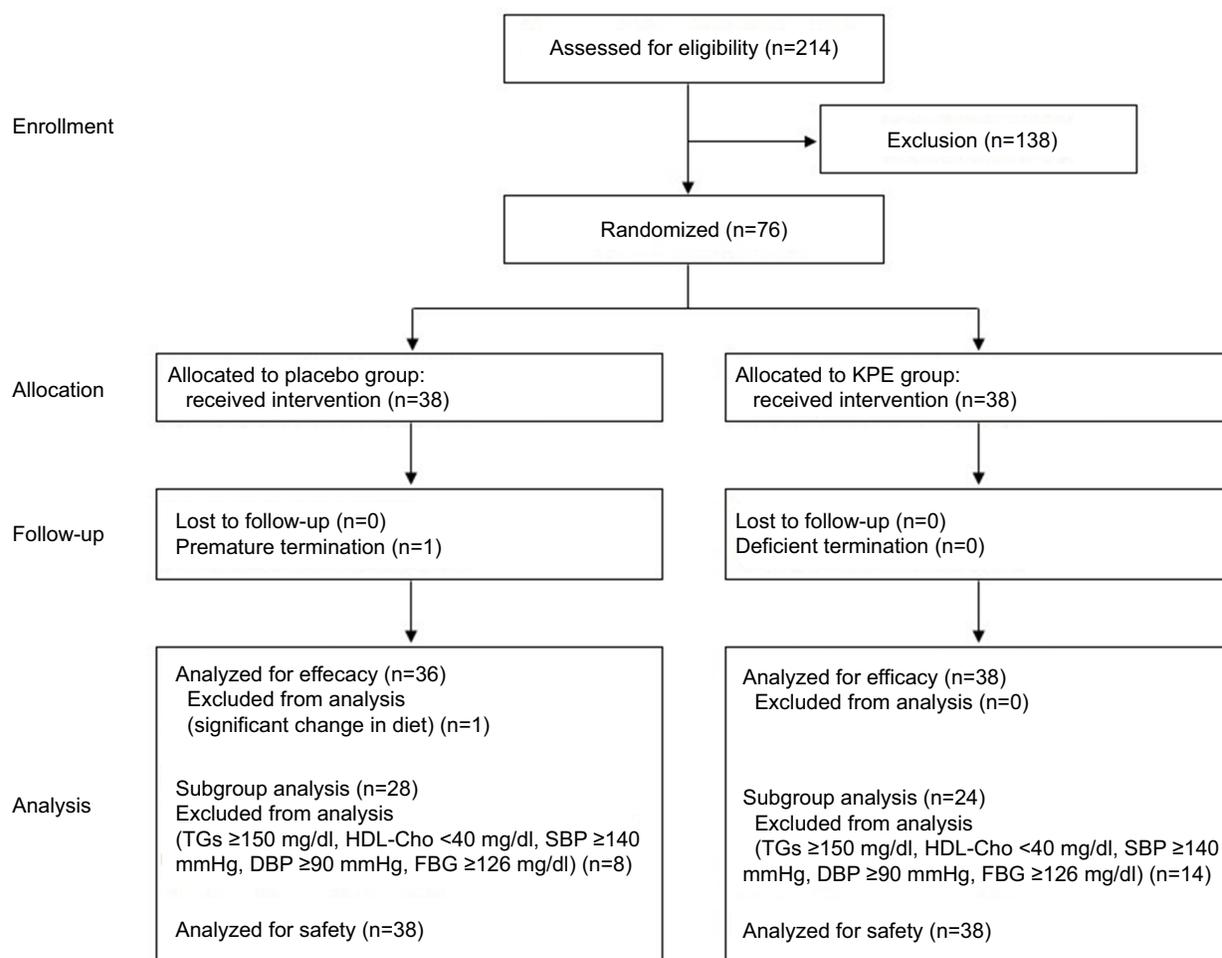


Figure 1 Flowchart illustrating the phases of the study.

Abbreviations: Cho, cholesterol; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; FBG, fasting blood glucose; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; SBP, systolic blood pressure; TGs, triglycerides.

Table 1 Composition and nutritional content of test foods

Food characteristics	Serving size: 1 capsule (308 mg)	
	Placebo	KPE
Composition		
KPE (mg)	0.0	150.0
Dextrin (mg)	242.5	92.5
Calcium stearate (mg)	2.5	2.5
Gelatin cap (mg)	63.0	63.0
Nutritional content per capsule		
Energy (kcal)	1.16	1.18
Protein (g)	0.06	0.07
Carbohydrate (g)	0.23	0.21
Fat (g)	0.00	0.01

Abbreviation: KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract.

KPE used in the active capsules were assured by implementation of strict in-process controls during manufacture and complete analytical control of the resulting dry extract. The KPE used in the active capsules included standardized polymethoxyflavone (>8%), a total of six compounds analyzed

by high-performance liquid chromatography: 5,7-dimethoxyflavone; 3,5,7-trimethoxyflavone; 5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone; 3,5,7,4'-tetramethoxyflavone; 5,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone; and 3,5,7,3',4'-pentamethoxyflavone.

Randomization and blinding

Randomization was performed by Statcom Company Limited (Tokyo, Japan) using a computer-generated permuted block randomization scheme. After stratifying by age, gender, and VFA, eligible participants were randomized to active KPE group or placebo group, with an allocation ratio of 1:1. Allocation manager who had no contact with the subjects, outcome evaluator, and data collector generated a random number sequence list. The random sequence was kept by a designated person who was in charge of assignment of the test foods to subjects. Allocation manager and the designated person who was in charge of assignment were not involved in the study design, subject recruitment, assessment, data

collection, intervention, or analysis. All subjects and investigators were blinded to the group assignment. The randomization code was opened after the dataset was carefully checked, cleaned, and fixed.

Study schedule

Each subject received one capsule per day for 12 weeks, and they visited the clinic for assessments and measurements on Weeks 0 (0W, at the start of intake), 4 (4W), 8 (8W), and 12 (12W). The subjects were instructed to drink only water after 9:00 pm on the day before the visit until the examination was completed on the following day. On the day of examination, smoking was prohibited until the examination was completed. During the study period, subjects were instructed not to use oral medications, dietary supplements, or functional foods affecting body fat or lipid metabolism, and we instructed the subjects not to significantly change their daily routines or lifestyle compared with before initiation of the study. Physical parameters (height, body weight, BMI, waist circumference, body temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate), hematologic parameters, blood biochemical parameters, urinalysis, and abdominal fat area were assessed for all subjects.

Target sample size

Based on another preliminary human study, capsules containing 150 mg of KPE were predicted to reduce body fat by 2.5% (SD 4.4%) compared with the placebo capsules (−0.5% [SD 4.4%]). To detect a difference with a power of 80% at a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$, the number of subjects required per group was estimated as 35. To account for an expected dropout rate of 10%, the number of subjects required per group was estimated as 38.

Measurement of abdominal fat area

Subjects underwent computed tomography (CT) scanning of the abdominal transverse section at the umbilical position using a Robusto-Ei scanner (Hitachi Medico, Tokyo, Japan). Abdominal body fat area (VFA and subcutaneous fat area [SFA]) values were calculated based on analysis of the abdominal CT scan using visceral fat measurement software (Fat Scan™ Ver. 3.0, N2 Systems Inc., Osaka, Japan). The abdominal total fat area (TFA) was calculated as the sum of the VFA and SFA. In consideration of the risk of radiation exposure, subjects underwent CT scans only at the initial screening and at 0W, 8W, and 12W. The primary outcome was reduction in VFA at 8W and 12W. The key secondary outcomes were reductions in TFA and SFA at 8W and 12W.

Physical and blood examinations and urinalysis

Height was measured only at the screening examination. Body weight, BMI, waist and hip circumference, body temperature, systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and heart rate were measured at each examination. BMI was calculated as body weight (in kg)/height (in m²). Blood pressure and heart rate were measured after rest for about 5 minutes with the subject in the sitting position.

The following fasting blood sample parameters were measured: white blood cell (WBC) count, red blood cell (RBC) count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelets, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration for hematology; and total protein, albumin, total bilirubin (T-bil), aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, lactate dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase, γ -glutamyltranspeptidase, creatine phosphokinase, total cholesterol, HDL-Cho, low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-Cho), TGs, FBG, hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), uric acid, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, sodium (Na), chloride (Cl), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and iron (Fe) for biochemical analyses. All blood analyses were performed by a commercial clinical laboratory (SRL Inc., Tokyo, Japan).

The semiquantitative analyses of urine protein, urine glucose, urobilinogen, bilirubin, ketone bodies, and urine occult blood were performed using fasting urine samples. Urine pH was also measured. All urinalyses were performed by a commercial clinical laboratory (SRL Inc.).

Dietary record and physical activity

Subjects recorded the content of their daily meals, snacks, and beverages (except for water), as well as the number of steps counted using a pedometer. Values of dietary and physical activity were recorded on a paper for 3 days prior to each visit at 0W, 4W, 8W, and 12W. Based on the meal survey, a nutritionist calculated each subject's energy intake. The daily average number of steps counted was calculated as physical activity. Subjects also recorded the time of test food ingestion, subjective symptoms, and daily activities, including eating habits, exercise habits, alcohol intake, and drug intake. The rate of test food intake was calculated based on subject's daily paper record.

Subgroup analyses

To evaluate the effects of KPE in healthy subjects with no metabolic abnormalities, we performed subgroup analyses. The following diagnostic criteria are used to diagnose

metabolic syndrome in Japan: elevated TGs (≥ 150 mg/dL), reduced HDL-Cho (< 40 mg/dL), elevated SBP (≥ 140 mmHg), elevated DBP (≥ 90 mmHg), and elevated FBG (≥ 126 mg/dL). In the subgroup analyses, we evaluated the effect of KPE in healthy subjects with BMI ≥ 24 and < 30 kg/m², TGs < 150 mg/dL, HDL-Cho ≥ 40 mg/dL, SBP < 140 mmHg, DBP < 90 mmHg, and FBG ≤ 125 mg/dL.

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean values with SD. All randomized (intention-to-treat [ITT]), per-protocol analyses (PPS) and subgroup analyses were performed. The data are reported ITT for the background of subjects and safety evaluation and PPS for the efficacy evaluation.

An *F*-test was used to assess homoscedasticity between the placebo and active food groups. If homoscedasticity was confirmed, the Student's *t*-test was used, whereas Aspin-Welch's *t*-test was used for comparisons if the variances were unequal. In addition, Wilcoxon's rank sum test was used for comparisons between the placebo and active food groups in urine semiquantitative analyses. For primary and secondary endpoints, the effect of two factors (time and group) and time-by-group interactions were analyzed by repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) using values obtained during the test food ingestion period. The level of statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Statistical analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel® 2013 (Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA, USA) and SAS® 9.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

After exclusion of 138 subjects in the screening examination based on the abovementioned exclusion criteria, 76 subjects (men=16, women=60) were randomized into the KPE and placebo groups (38 subjects per group). One subject subsequently dropped out of the study because of personal issues not related to the study. Of the 75 subjects who completed the study, 1 was excluded from the efficacy evaluation before the randomization code was opened due to failure to follow compliance rules (engaged in a significant change in lifestyle). Consequently, the efficacy statistical analyses were conducted on 74 subjects (38 subjects in the KPE group and 36 subjects in the placebo group). The baseline characteristics of the subjects are shown in Table 2. No significant differences in baseline parameters were observed between the KPE and placebo groups. Table 3 shows daily average values for parameters associated with energy intake and physical activity. No significant differences in any of these parameters were observed between the two groups throughout the study.

Table 2 Characteristics of the subjects at baseline

Characteristics	Placebo group (n=38)	KPE group (n=38)
Age (years)	49.5±9.3	50.2±8.0
Height (cm)	159.45±6.28	159.0±8.28
Body weight (kg)	69.01±5.44	68.81±7.21
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.14±1.47	27.19±1.42
Waist circumference (cm)	94.27±5.67	94.38±5.51
SBP (mmHg)	125.0±14.9	127.0±13.1
DBP (mmHg)	76.1±10.8	75.9±9.1
HR (bpm)	68.0±10.3	66.7±7.4
Abdominal fat area		
Visceral (cm ²)	90.30±19.45	90.23±19.22
Subcutaneous (cm ²)	258.13±72.16	257.30±69.43
Total (cm ²)	348.43±71.63	347.54±70.95
Cholesterol		
Total-Cho (mg/dL)	221.4±28.4	219.7±26.4
HDL-Cho (mg/dL)	71.4±14.2	68.8±15.5
LDL-Cho (mg/dL)	139.0±29.3	137.7±25.4

Notes: Values are presented as mean±SD. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; bpm, beats per minute; Cho, cholesterol; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HR, heart rate; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

The rate of test food intake was 99.6% (94.0%–100.0%) for the KPE group and 99.5% (92.9%–100.0%) for the placebo group, with no between-group differences ($p=0.89$).

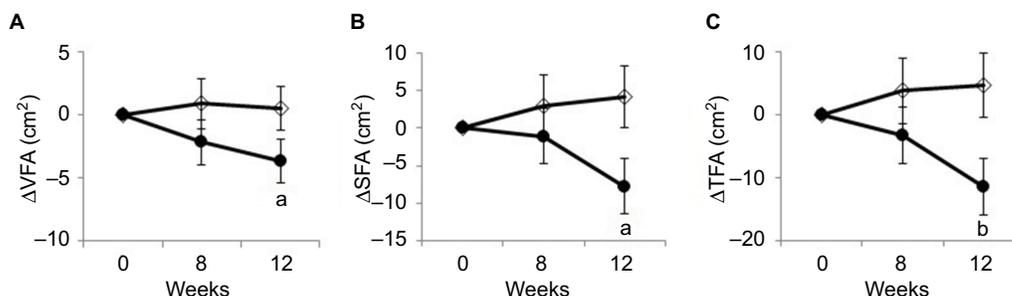
Figure 2 shows changes in VFA, SFA, and TFA compared with baseline. Changes in VFA were -3.67 ± 9.20 and 0.50 ± 8.62 cm² in the KPE group and placebo group, respectively. Changes in SFA were -7.79 ± 19.69 and 4.21 ± 21.42 cm² in the KPE group and placebo group, respectively. Changes in TFA were -11.46 ± 23.38 and 4.71 ± 25.84 cm² in the KPE group and placebo group, respectively. The decrease in VFA, SFA, and TFA at 12W in the KPE group was significantly greater than that in the placebo group. The result of repeated measures ANOVA indicated a significant group effect in terms of TFA ($p=0.028$) and a significant time-by-group interaction between SFA and TFA ($p=0.038$ and $p=0.038$), respectively. The results of assessments of physical parameters (body weight, BMI, and lipid and glucose metabolism blood parameters) are shown in Table 4. FBG was higher in the KPE group compared with the placebo group at 0W. The change in FBG from 0W was significantly lower at 12W in the KPE group compared with the placebo group. Moreover, the decrease in TGs in the KPE group was significantly greater than that observed in the placebo group after 12W. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of the other parameters.

Table 3 Changes in energy intake and physical activity after daily intake of test foods

Measurements	Group	0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
Energy intake (kcal)	Placebo	1760.3±311.8	1787.5±379.8	1765.2±343.8	1690.6±359.7
	KPE	1745.2±331.4	1737.5±341.6	1711.4±370.4	1672.5±338.6
Steps (number)	Placebo	7300.9±2953.1	8194.6±3254.3	8021.2±3761.7	8145.8±4195.2
	KPE	6620.2±3929.0	7558.2±4048.6	7568.5±3915.5	8083.1±4020.7

Notes: Data are presented as mean±SD. There were no significant differences between the groups. Energy intake was calculated based on the meal survey. The start of intake is represented as 0 weeks.

Abbreviation: KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract.

**Figure 2** Changes in abdominal fat area after daily intake of test food.

Notes: Values are presented as mean±standard error. Changes in VFA (A), SFA (B), and TFA (C) are shown as closed circles (KPE group) and open diamonds (Placebo group). Significant differences are observed between the groups (* $p<0.05$; ^b $p<0.01$).

Abbreviations: KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; SFA, subcutaneous fat area; TFA, total fat area; VFA, visceral fat area.

We also performed subgroup analyses of healthy subjects corresponding to BMI ≥ 24 and < 30 kg/m², TGs < 150 mg/dL, HDL-Cho ≥ 40 mg/dL, SBP < 140 mmHg, DBP < 90 mmHg, and FBG ≤ 125 mg/dL. Table 5 shows the changes in physical parameters after daily intake of the test food in these healthy subjects. Healthy subjects who ingested KPE exhibited significantly greater decreases in VFA, SFA, and TFA compared with healthy subjects who ingested the placebo. Moreover, no significant difference in TGs was observed between the placebo and KPE groups at 0W, but the KPE group exhibited a greater decrease in TGs levels at 12W compared with the placebo group.

The safety of KPE was evaluated in the 76 subjects participated in this study (analysis of ITT). Table 6 shows the changes in physical assessment parameters in the safety evaluation. There were no significant differences observed between groups in terms of physical parameters (SBP, DBP, and HR).

Tables 7 and 8 show the results of biochemical analyses. Significant differences in K levels were observed between the two groups at all time points except 0W, but all values were within the reference range. Significant differences in Cl levels were observed between the two groups at 0W. No significant differences in any other parameters were observed between the two groups throughout the study. Values of all biochemical parameters were within the range of physiologic

variation. Table 9 shows the results of hematologic analyses. There were no significant differences in any of the hematologic parameters between the two groups at any time point, and values of all hematologic parameters were within reference ranges.

The following adverse events were recorded in the KPE group: common cold in six cases; abdominal pain in two cases; and influenza, zinc deficiency, menopause, tooth ache, and cystitis in one case each. Adverse events reported in the placebo group included common cold in two cases and influenza, allergy to pollen, chest pain, herpes zoster, abdominal pain, and constipation in one case each. All adverse events reported involved symptoms that could have occurred regardless of participation in this study. The adverse events were transient, and there was no observed aggravation due to continuous ingestion of the test food in either group. There were no clinically problematic abnormalities or findings resulting from the physical assessments (Table 6), biochemical and hematologic analyses (Tables 7–9), urinalysis (Table 10), or medical interview conducted by the investigator, which included auscultation and percussion.

Discussion

In the present study, we evaluated the effect of continual KPE ingestion for 12 weeks in reducing abdominal fat in subjects with a BMI ≥ 24 and < 30 kg/m² via an interventional trial without

Table 4 Changes in physical parameters after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Group		0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
Body weight (kg)	Placebo	Values	69.12±5.54	69.14±5.47	68.89±5.42	68.86±5.57
		Δ		0.02±0.60	-0.22±0.91	-0.26±0.96
	KPE	Values	68.63±7.14	68.63±7.24	68.33±7.16	68.14±7.18
		Δ		0.00±0.75	-0.54±0.97	-0.48±1.13
BMI (kg/m ²)	Placebo	Values	27.16±1.52	27.17±1.57	27.07±1.56	27.06±1.58
		Δ		0.01±0.24	-0.09±0.37	-0.10±0.37
	KPE	Values	27.09±1.35	27.09±1.35	26.92±1.29	26.90±1.38
		Δ		0.01±0.29	-0.22±0.38	-0.19±0.45
Total-Cho (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	211.9±29.9	209.4±27.2	215.6±28.4	215.1±28.4
		Δ		-2.5±15.4	3.6±18.5	3.1±20.3
	KPE	Values	219.2±25.8	214.3±24.7	217.1±26.8	218.9±28.0
		Δ		-4.9±14.8	-1.9±18.5	-0.3±16.0
HDL-Cho (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	67.7±14.3	65.6±14.0	65.7±14.2	63.1±13.4
		Δ		-2.1±6.1	-2.0±6.0	-4.6±6.2
	KPE	Values	67.6±16.2	65.3±15.2	64.3±15.8	63.1±13.7
		Δ		-2.2±5.5	-3.0±7.7	-4.5±6.5
LDL-Cho (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	130.5±26.4	127.1±27.6	133.9±30.6	132.2±25.5
		Δ		-3.4±15.4	3.4±18.0	1.7±16.9
	KPE	Values	135.9±24.9	132.0±22.2	134.5±25.3	133.8±25.2
		Δ		-3.9±11.9	-1.5±16.4	-2.1±13.2
TGs (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	83.2±35.5	86.9±31.7	90.0±40.7	88.4±32.3
		Δ		3.7±27.4	6.8±35.8	5.2±21.9
	KPE	Values	102.6±67.0	91.6±36.9	98.5±57.7	92.3±54.9
		Δ		-10.9±45.7	-5.6±29.5	-10.3±37.8 ^a
FBG (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	85.7±7.3	86.5±7.3	86.5±7.7	88.6±9.2
		Δ		0.8±4.9	0.8±6.2	2.9±6.6
	KPE	Values	89.2±7.3 ^a	87.7±6.8	88.9±7.1	88.9±7.9
		Δ		-1.5±4.9 ^a	-0.4±6.0	-0.3±5.3 ^a
HbA1c (%)	Placebo	Values	5.39±0.33	Not measured	Not measured	5.44±0.32
		Δ				0.06±0.15
	KPE	Values	5.44±0.26	Not measured	Not measured	5.48±0.25
		Δ				0.04±0.19

Notes: Values are presented as mean±SD. Changes from the start of intake (0 weeks) are represented as delta (Δ). There were significant differences for the placebo group according to the Student's t-test (^aP<0.05).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; Cho, cholesterol; FBG, fasting blood glucose; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; TGs, triglycerides.

change in lifestyle. We found that VFA decreased significantly in the KPE group compared with the placebo group after 12W. SFA, TFA, and TGs also decreased significantly in the KPE group after 12W compared with the placebo group. The subjects were instructed to maintain their usual eating, exercise, sleeping, smoking, and drinking habits during the study period. Indeed, energy intake and physical activity did not differ between the two groups throughout the study. As the only difference between the active and placebo test food capsules was the presence of KPE, the results of our study indicate that ingestion of KPE reduces abdominal fat in overweight and preobese subjects with a BMI ≥24 and <30 kg/m², ruling out changes in energy intake and physical activity as causing the observed effects. It was previously reported

that seasonal variations in food intake, physical activity, and body weight can affect VFA, SFA, and TFA.^{28,29} However, in the present study, no differences were observed compared with baseline values (0W) in terms of VFA, SFA, TFA, body weight, and BMI in the placebo group. Seasonal variation thus appears to have had little influence on the results.

The results of previous rodent and in vitro studies suggested that KPE and polymethoxyflavone reduce levels of body fat.^{19–23} Hence, we hypothesize that the effect of KPE in reducing abdominal fat in this study is mainly due to polymethoxyflavone contained in the KPE.

Because obesity develops when energy intake exceeds energy expenditure, reducing energy intake and accelerating energy expenditure are considered important strategies for

Table 5 Changes in physical parameters in healthy subjects (excluding subjects with dyslipidemia, hypertension, and hyperglycemia)

Measurements	Group		0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
Body weight (kg)	Placebo	Values	69.78±5.65	69.76±5.62	69.48±28.4	69.55±5.76
		Δ		-0.01±0.11	-0.29±0.16	-0.22±0.19
	KPE	Values	66.35±6.45 ^a	66.42±6.45	66.18±6.55	65.92±6.44 ^a
		Δ		0.07±0.15	-0.46±0.23	-0.44±0.25
BMI (kg/m ²)	Placebo	Values	27.43±1.37	27.43±1.43	27.31±1.40	27.35±1.45
		Δ		0.00±0.05	-0.12±0.06	-0.09±0.07
	KPE	Values	27.09±1.45	27.13±1.45	26.99±1.34	26.91±1.47
		Δ		0.04±0.06	-0.20±0.09	-0.18±0.10
VFA (cm ²)	Placebo	Values	88.33±20.78	Not measured	88.55±21.95	89.08±19.18
		Δ			0.22±1.85	0.75±1.77
	KPE	Values	84.72±18.26	Not measured	83.32±18.06	80.42±18.30
		Δ			-2.17±1.70	-4.30±1.40 ^a
SFA (cm ²)	Placebo	Values	276.21±68.29	Not measured	277.29±73.74	279.57±73.72
		Δ			1.08±4.20	3.36±4.40
	KPE	Values	263.96±67.76	Not measured	267.96±63.89	254.43±59.51
		Δ			2.02±4.74	-9.53±4.56 ^a
TFA (m ²)	Placebo	Values	364.54±72.51	Not measured	365.84±81.04	368.65±78.20
		Δ			1.30±5.00	4.11±5.39
	KPE	Values	348.68±71.67	Not measured	351.28±64.90	334.85±62.79
		Δ			-0.15±5.78	-13.83±5.13 ^a
TGs (mg/dL)	Placebo	Values	75.46±23.67	81.36±24.56	87.54±41.53	85.11±29.16
		Δ		5.89±3.77	12.07±5.72	9.64±3.59
	KPE	Values	70.83±21.30	79.38±27.13	74.26±25.54	69.21±24.59 ^a
		Δ		8.54±4.66	2.43±3.57	-1.63±4.71

Notes: Values are presented as mean±SD. There were significant differences from the placebo group according to the Student's *t*-test (^a*p*<0.05).

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; SFA, subcutaneous fat area; TFA, total fat area; TGs, triglycerides; VFA, visceral fat area.

Table 6 Changes in blood pressure and heart rate after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Group	0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
SBP (mmHg)	Placebo	123.9±15.1	120.4±16.0	122.5±15.9	117.5±14.0
	KPE	125.7±10.7	120.8±12.7	124.0±14.1	118.3±11.7
DBP (mmHg)	Placebo	74.9±11.6	71.6±12.8	73.3±11.7	68.8±11.4
	KPE	74.6±9.0	70.8±9.2	72.3±9.2	67.7±10.8
HR (bpm)	Placebo	67.2±9.1	68.0±8.5	66.3±8.2	71.3±8.9
	KPE	66.1±7.6	67.1±7.3	66.4±7.7	70.0±8.1

Notes: Values are presented as the mean±SD. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Abbreviations: bpm, beats per minute; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HR, heart rate; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

preventing obesity.³ Some food ingredients reportedly modulate energy intake and energy expenditure in humans. For example, indigestible dextrin reportedly inhibits lipid absorption, and capsinoids accelerate energy expenditure.^{30–32} In the present study, ingestion of KPE did not result in a change in energy intake during the ingestion period, which suggests that the anti-obesity effects of KPE involve acceleration of energy expenditure rather than inhibition of energy intake. Indeed, we previously reported that KPE enhances energy expenditure in mice via activation of sympathetic nerve activity.²³ Others reported that one intake of KPE increases whole-body energy expenditure in humans.²⁴ Hence, a KPE-induced

increase in energy expenditure could have contributed to the observed reduction in abdominal fat in our study.

Obesity is associated with metabolic disorders such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and atherosclerosis, which are risk factors for coronary artery disease.^{1–3} A number of studies have reported that body fat distribution is closely linked with risk of developing metabolic disorders, and an excess of abdominal fat, especially abdominal visceral fat, can lead to these disorders, irrespective of body weight.^{33–35} Accordingly, reducing body fat, especially visceral fat, is critical for the prevention of metabolic disorders. Our results indicate that KPE reduces TFA by reducing VFA. Therefore, KPE may be

Table 7 Changes in biochemical parameters after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Standard range	Group	0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
TP (g/dL)	6.7–8.3	Placebo	7.40±0.28	7.32±0.28	7.41±0.34	7.25±0.32
		KPE	7.53±0.37	7.43±0.40	7.45±0.35	7.35±0.37
Albumin (g/dL)	3.8–5.2	Placebo	4.38±0.27	4.25±0.21	4.22±0.24	4.17±0.24
		KPE	4.42±0.27	4.28±0.22	4.27±0.25	4.17±0.25
T-bil (mg/dL)	0.3–1.2	Placebo	0.76±0.26	0.78±0.26	0.74±0.27	0.78±0.28
		KPE	0.78±0.26	0.78±0.28	0.80±0.26	0.80±0.26
AST (U/L)	10–40	Placebo	21.6±4.4	21.0±4.6	21.9±5.5	21.0±4.1
		KPE	20.7±4.5	20.5±4.8	21.0±4.9	20.4±4.7
ALT (U/L)	5–40	Placebo	22.3±9.3	21.4±9.2	22.8±10.5	21.1±9.6
		KPE	20.4±7.3	21.9±12.7	19.8±7.2	18.9±8.3
γ-GTP (U/L)	M: 70 F: 30	Placebo	29.2±22.3	30.2±30.3	29.7±23.5	28.6±21.7
		KPE	26.1±16.3	27.0±18.8	24.4±15.7	24.6±17.3
LDH (U/L)	115–245	Placebo	179.8±29.4	180.9±30.0	183.5±35.1	186.5±28.6
		KPE	182.9±28.6	181.7±30.3	180.4±30.5	196.0±30.9
ALP (U/L)	115–359	Placebo	198.2±42.4	196.1±46.9	193.4±42.4	191.8±46.5
		KPE	211.7±68.4	208.4±65.5	203.7±59.8	201.1±63.2
Uric acid (mg/dL)	M: 3.7–7.0 F: 2.5–7.0	Placebo	4.96±1.31	5.07±1.39	5.29±1.31	5.16±1.43
		KPE	4.91±1.22	5.06±1.46	4.99±1.13	4.99±1.12
BUN (mg/dL)	8.0–22.0	Placebo	13.16±3.35	12.92±3.20	13.69±3.29	13.72±3.24
		KPE	11.99±3.42	13.10±3.42	12.52±3.05	12.41±3.74
Creatinine (mg/dL)	M: 0.61–1.04 F: 0.47–0.79	Placebo	0.642±0.098	0.625±0.113	0.677±0.085	0.664±0.090
		KPE	0.651±0.144	0.637±0.151	0.677±0.145	0.674±0.140

Notes: Values are presented as mean±SD. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Abbreviations: ALP, alkaline phosphatase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; γ-GTP, γ-glutamyltranspeptidase; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; T-bil, total bilirubin; TP, total protein.

Table 8 Changes in blood electrolyte levels after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Standard range	Group	0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
Na (mEq/L)	136–147	Placebo	140.4±1.5	140.6±1.5	140.3±1.6	140.4±1.3
		KPE	140.5±1.9	140.4±2.0	139.9±1.7	140.5±1.7
K (mEq/L)	3.6–5.0	Placebo	4.04±0.28	4.04±0.24	4.13±0.29	3.99±0.25
		KPE	3.98±0.28	3.90±0.25 ^a	3.97±0.21 ^b	3.85±0.24 ^a
Cl (mEq/L)	98–109	Placebo	103.8±1.5	103.9±1.5	104.0±1.5	105.0±1.7
		KPE	102.9±2.0 ^a	103.3±2.1	103.5±1.9	104.5±1.8
Ca (mg/L)	8.5–10.2	Placebo	9.19±0.27	9.19±0.30	9.36±0.23	9.26±0.24
		KPE	9.30±0.24	9.28±0.25	9.40±0.26	9.23±0.21
Mg (mg/L)	1.8–2.6	Placebo	2.22±0.14	2.16±0.12	2.22±0.13	2.19±0.14
		KPE	2.21±0.14	2.18±0.14	2.23±0.13	2.20±0.14
Fe (μg/L)	M: 54–200 F: 48–154	Placebo	116.8±43.5	114.1±44.8	107.6±38.1	109.0±40.8
		KPE	107.5±25.8	109.3±38.3	114.7±43.3	100.2±34.1

Notes: Values are presented as mean±SD. There were significant differences between the groups (^a*p*<0.05; ^b*p*<0.01).

Abbreviations: Ca, calcium; Cl, chloride; Fe, iron; K, potassium; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; Mg, magnesium; Na, sodium.

useful for preventing obesity as well as reducing the risk of metabolic disorders and coronary artery disease. The improvements in lipid metabolism, such as a reduction of TGs and an increase of HDL-Cho, reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases. Indeed, fibrates are used to lower elevated TGs and raise HDL-Cho levels. Previous studies have shown that fibrates reduce cardiovascular diseases.³⁶ Although no significant differences in HDL-Cho and LDL-Cho levels were observed in

this study, KPE significantly decreased serum TGs. Therefore, daily intake of KPE may prevent and/or reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases via improvements in lipid metabolism.

Adipomyokines such as leptin, adiponectin, and irisin and gut hormones such as ghrelin and glucagon-like peptide-1 play important roles in maintaining energy homeostasis.^{37,38} Imbalances in the circulating levels of these hormones are reportedly related to metabolic disorder development,^{37,39} and

Table 9 Changes in hematologic parameters after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Standard range	Group	Time points			
			0 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	12 weeks
WBC (μL)	M: 3900–9800	Placebo	5666 \pm 1425	5627 \pm 1291	5459 \pm 1242	5670 \pm 1262
	F: 3500–9100	KPE	5595 \pm 1359	5634 \pm 1414	5670 \pm 1474	5800 \pm 1562
RBC ($\times 10^4/\mu\text{L}$)	M: 427–570	Placebo	463.2 \pm 25.4	465.5 \pm 27.0	468.1 \pm 28.2	460.0 \pm 27.7
	F: 376–500	KPE	465.4 \pm 46.3	458.1 \pm 46.8	471.7 \pm 43.7	456.9 \pm 45.0
Hb (g/dL)	M: 13.5–17.6	Placebo	13.61 \pm 1.15	13.46 \pm 1.20	13.86 \pm 1.35	13.61 \pm 1.33
	F: 11.3–15.2	KPE	13.56 \pm 1.15	13.38 \pm 1.07	13.83 \pm 1.15	13.36 \pm 1.17
Ht (%)	M: 39.8–51.8	Placebo	42.28 \pm 2.86	42.12 \pm 3.21	43.09 \pm 3.54	43.01 \pm 3.48
	F: 33.4–44.9	KPE	42.14 \pm 3.31	41.89 \pm 3.08	42.89 \pm 3.16	42.35 \pm 3.27
Plts ($\times 10^4/\mu\text{L}$)	M: 13.1–36.2	Placebo	27.29 \pm 5.35	27.57 \pm 4.76	27.10 \pm 4.56	26.60 \pm 5.56
	F: 13.0–36.9	KPE	27.88 \pm 5.01	27.09 \pm 5.59	27.33 \pm 5.53	26.78 \pm 5.78
MCV (fL)	M: 82.7–101.6	Placebo	91.32 \pm 4.73	92.29 \pm 4.93	92.05 \pm 5.10	93.46 \pm 4.76
	F: 79.0–100.0	KPE	90.86 \pm 4.70	91.80 \pm 4.79	91.19 \pm 4.65	92.99 \pm 4.79
MCH (pg)	M: 28.0–34.6	Placebo	29.37 \pm 1.91	29.49 \pm 1.90	29.59 \pm 1.97	29.56 \pm 1.98
	F: 26.3–34.3	KPE	29.22 \pm 1.54	29.31 \pm 1.56	29.38 \pm 1.59	29.33 \pm 1.62
MCHC (%)	M: 31.6–36.6	Placebo	32.15 \pm 0.91	31.94 \pm 0.89	32.15 \pm 0.90	31.62 \pm 1.20
	F: 30.7–36.6	KPE	32.17 \pm 0.62	31.93 \pm 0.69	32.22 \pm 0.67	31.53 \pm 0.102

Notes: Values are presented as mean \pm SD. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Abbreviations: F, female; Hb, hemoglobin; Ht, hematocrit; KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract; M, male; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; Plts, platelets; RBC, red blood cell; WBC, white blood cell.

Table 10 Changes in urinalysis parameters after daily intake of test food

Measurements	Standard range	Group	0 weeks					12 weeks				
			–	±	+	2+	3+	–	±	+	2+	3+
Urine protein	(–)	Placebo	34	4	0			29	8	0		
		KPE	34	4	0			28	9	1		
Urine glucose	(–)	Placebo	38	0	0			37	0	0		
		KPE	38	0	0			38	0	0		
Urobilinogen	(±)	Placebo	0	38	0			0	37	0		
		KPE	0	38	0			0	38	0		
Bilirubin	(–)	Placebo	38	0	0			37	0	0		
		KPE	38	0	0			38	0	0		
Ketone bodies	(–)	Placebo	–	±	+	2+	3+	–	±	+	2+	3+
		KPE	36	0	2	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
Occult blood	(–)	Placebo	31	0	3	1	3	33	0	2	1	1
		KPE	31	0	5	0	2	34	0	4	0	0
Specific gravity	1.005–1.030	Placebo	1.0153 \pm 0.0068					1.0183 \pm 0.0072				
		KPE	1.0160 \pm 0.0062					1.0170 \pm 0.0081				
pH	5.0–7.5	Placebo	6.25 \pm 0.75					6.34 \pm 0.84				
		KPE	6.39 \pm 0.70					6.37 \pm 0.66				

Notes: Urine protein, urine glucose, urobilinogen, bilirubin, ketone bodies, and occult blood: values indicate the number of subjects. Status is indicated as follows: –, negative; ±, false-positive; +, positive (mild); 2+, positive (moderate); 3+, positive (serious). Specific gravity and pH: values are presented as mean \pm SD. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Abbreviation: KPE, *Kaempferia parviflora* extract.

ingestion of specific foods has a beneficial effect on profiles of these factors. For example, regular consumption of foods and beverages containing catechin compounds increases adiponectin levels in individuals with metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes.⁴⁰ It is anticipated that further intensive studies examining the effect of KPE on adipomyokine levels will provide evidence for whether KPE ingestion can prevent the development of metabolic disorders.

It has been reported that KPE is not associated with any pharmacotoxic or histopathological effects in rats.⁴¹ As KPE has been reported to be safe in animals, we evaluated the safety of KPE ingestion. In this study, no serious or test foods-related adverse events occurred. Moreover, there were no clinically problematic abnormalities or findings resulting from the physical assessments, biochemical and hematologic analyses, urinalysis, or medical interview

conducted by the investigator. Therefore, KPE used in this study (150 mg KPE) is considered safe over long-term ingestion.

A potential limitation of this study was its relatively short duration; as such, the potential long-term effects of KPE ingestion remain unknown. As the differences in VFA, SFA, and TFA between the active KPE and placebo groups increased over time and did not plateau by the end of the study, it is possible that the benefits afforded by KPE would increase with longer ingestion. Moreover, despite careful instruction on dietary habits and other lifestyle factors, the changes in total and macronutrient intake and daily physical activity may have differed in the two groups. These between-group differences in compliance outcomes were not significant, but they may have affected the study results.

Conclusion

The results of the present study indicate that continual ingestion of KPE reduces abdominal fat in healthy humans with a BMI ≥ 24 and < 30 kg/m². KPE could therefore be a useful and safe food for preventing and/or improving obesity and the development of obesity-related metabolic disorders.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

SY, RA, YM, and HK are employees of Maruzen Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd. IF was the principal investigator. HS, TA, and ST are employees of New Drug Research Center Inc. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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