Garlic and its Active Compounds: A Novel Strategy to Fight Diseases Through Modulating Biological Activities

Faris Alrumaihi*

ABSTRACT
Throughout history, many plants and their products have been widely used as medicines for the prevention and treatment of different diseases in many cultures. Garlic (Allium sativum), is commonly used as a spice and traditionally used for its medicinal value since ancient times. Recent studies support the effects of garlic and its extracts in a wide range of applications. Due to the presence of sulfur containing compounds, high trace mineral content and enzymes, garlic has been reported to have implications in disease management and play a role as anti-diabetic, anti-microbial, anti-obesity, anti-oxidant and anti-tumor, dyslipidaemia effect, neuroprotective, cardio-protective and photo-protection effects. It contains various active compounds such as allicin, ajoene, diallyl disulfide and S-allyl-cysteine that modulates various biological cascades and prevent the pathogenesis. This review illustrates the role of garlic and its active ingredients in the health management based on in vivo and in vitro studies. Key words: Garlic, Allicin, Ajoene, Diallyl disulfide, Anti-oxidant, Anti-cancer, Anti-inflammatory effect.

INTRODUCTION
The increasing incidence of diseases is a huge burden on any country, which needs to be addressed in a priority basis to reduce the incidences, morbidity and mortality. Alternative medicines and treatment based on natural products have gained a role in health management over the last few years. Natural products or various compounds of medicinal plants play an important role in the management of diseases including cure and inhibition through modulating various biological activities. Treatments based on natural products have been demonstrated to play a significant role in curing diseases without any adverse effect on the body and physiological process. Moreover, alternative medicines and natural products derived from a variety of sources are safe, inexpensive and also do not show any adverse effect on cell signalling pathways and biological cascades. In this regard, garlic and its active compounds have shown a potential tendency to cure many diseases. Garlic and its active compounds such as allicin, ajoene, diallyl sulfi de (DAS), diallyl disulfide (DADS), S-allyl cysteine and diallyl trisulfide (DATS) (Figure 1) show a potent role in modulating the various cell signalling pathways. In this review, we discussed laboratory based experiment of the role of garlic in management of diseases through modulating various biological activities. Besides, we discussed different strategies that improve the therapeutic efficiency of drugs, bioavailability, absorption and metabolism of garlic active compounds.

PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF GARLIC AND ITS COMPOUNDS
Garlic is a mixture of various active compounds and such compounds play significant role in diseases prevention and treatment (Figure 2).

Antioxidant activity
Reactive oxygen species and free radicals have been documented to be the main offenders in the development and progression of diseases and contribute significantly to pathogenesis. Thus, inhibition of free radical formation can be a very significant step against pathogenesis. In this regard, several previous studies have indicated the vital role of natural products in the inhibition of pathogenesis of diseases through their antioxidant properties. Natural products such as thymoquinone, curcumin, and garlic have proven their role in the cure of the diseases. Garlic and its active compounds showed a therapeutic role and inhibits the disease progression through its antioxidant as well as free radical scavenging property by neutralising the reactive oxygen species (Figure 2, Table 1). A pioneering study has indicated that diallyl trisulfi de, a component of garlic can protect from reactive oxygen species-mediated apoptosis. Further, diallyl disulphide has been reported to enhance the antioxidant enzyme activity significantly and restore the glutathione content in rats fed on a high fat diet.

Garlic extract has been shown to considerably inhibit superoxide production and aged garlic extract has been suggested to be valuable for inhibiting diseases related with reactive oxygen species. Garlic oils and extracts are associated with many health-benefit activities, including a protective capacity against oxidative stress induced DNA damage, increased hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity, as well as it potential to reduce the bioactivity of carcinogens and tumor cell proliferation. A study was performed to investigate the antioxidant properties...
**Compound name** | **Chemical structure**
--- | ---
Allicin | ![Chemical structure of Allicin](image)
Diallylsulfide | ![Chemical structure of Diallylsulfide](image)
Diallyldisulfide | ![Chemical structure of Diallyldisulfide](image)
Diallyltrisulfide | ![Chemical structure of Diallyltrisulfide](image)
E-Ajoene | ![Chemical structure of E-Ajoene](image)
Z-Ajoene | ![Chemical structure of Z-Ajoene](image)
S-allylmercaptocysteine | ![Chemical structure of S-allylmercaptocysteine](image)

**Figure 1:** Chemical structure of active compound of garlic.

**Figure 2:** Role of garlic in the various types of disease's management.
### Table 1: Pharmacological activities of garlic and its active compounds.

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of garlic compounds such as alliin, allyl cysteine, allyl disulfide, and allin. Results confirmed that alliin scavenged superoxide and allicin suppressed the formation of superoxide through the xanthine/xanthine oxidase system, probably via a thiol exchange mechanism and alliin, allyl cysteine, and allyl disulfide all scavenged hydroxyl radicals. Moreover, this finding based on result concluded that allyl disulfide, allin, allicin, and allyl cysteine showed different forms of antioxidant activities as protective compounds against free radical damage. Antioxidative and antibacterial properties of fresh garlic and aged garlic was evaluated. The findings of the study revealed that aged garlic showed more powerful antioxidant properties than fresh garlic. Allicin, an active compound of garlic prevented the increase of genes and proteins related to the proinflammatory state and showed clinically valuable anti-inflammatory effects. It has been confirmed on the basis of in vitro studies that garlic extract does suppression of the production of leukocyte inflammatory cytokines including tumor necrosis factor-α, interleukin -1α, IL-6, and interferon-γ and displays a beneficial potential in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. Natural products play a role in the regulation of cyclooxygenase enzymes activity. Garlic active ingredient such as diallyl disulfide, diallyl sulfide and allicin reduced inflammation during dengue virus infection and show that this reduction is due to the effects on the oxidative stress response. Pre-treatment with garlic powder extract showed role in the reduction of proinflammatory cytokines interleukin beta and tumour necrotic factor.

Anti-diabetic effect

Studies based on laboratories have revealed that natural products play a promising role in the management of diabetes mellitus. In this regard, garlic and its compounds also have widely recognized to have a potential role in diabetes management. The anti-diabetic effect of garlic extract has been investigated through various studies. The administration of the garlic extract have been documented to decrease serum glucose, total cholesterol, and triglycerides levels. On the other hand, serum insulin was found to be increased in diabetic rats. Another study, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of garlic oil were investigated. The finding had shown that oil of garlic enhanced insulin sensitivity and oral glucose tolerance in a dose-dependent manner and the anti-diabetic effect of garlic oil was documented to ameliorate oxidative stress. The treatment with aged garlic extract has been shown to reverse the diabetic changes. The levels of targeted parameters of diabetes were significantly lowered in a dose-dependent ameliorative action of garlic extract. In diabetic rats, raw garlic revealed a beneficial effect in backing proteinuria in addition to reducing blood sugar, cholesterol and triglycerides. In another study on diabetic rats, the effects of raw garlic on insulin resistance, connected metabolic syndrome and oxidative stress were examined. Results demonstrated that the diabetic group had a noteworthy increase in blood glucose levels as compared to the control group. While the serum glucose levels were meaningfully reduced after the administration of garlic in fructose feeding rats. In streptozotocin treated animals, the administration of garlic extract showed the reduction of various parameters of diabetes including hyperglycemia, polydipsia, polyphagia and linked weight loss. The role of garlic oil and diallyl disulfide on glycemic control and renal function examined. Finding has demonstrated that long-term treatment of diabetes with garlic oil progress oral glucose tolerance and renal function in diabetes. Besides, garlic compound has also shown to improve oral glucose tolerance and insulin secretion was meaningfully increased. In addition to this, glycogen formation from glucose by the soleus muscle in the presence of insulin was considerably improved after treatment with both garlic compounds. Further, Jhai and colleagues investigated the preventive effect of allicin, a compound from garlic against metabolic risk factors. The results demonstrated the improvement of glucose homeostasis and increased insulin sensitivity in the diet induced obese mice by treatment with alliin. Recent report exhibited that administration of S-allyl cysteine sulfoxide, a compound from garlic decreased considerably the concentration of serum lipids, blood glucose and activities of enzymes.

Hepatoprotective effect

Several natural products have been reported for their role as hepatoprotectant without any side effects. The result of a pioneer study has demonstrated that pre-treatment with garlic extract had a protective effect. Additionally, the prophylactic role of extract ucers was initiated via decreasing oxidative stress and glutathione and nitric oxide. Another study results indicated that garlic extract had gastroprotective effects by noteworthy healing the damage of gastric mucosa and reduction in the total microbiome. Garlic extract by lactic acid bacteria ameliorates liver injury through preventing oxidative stress-mediated effects of allyl disulfide and diallyl disulfide.

Anti-inflammatory activity

Inflammation is an important factor in the pathogenesis of many diseases. The anti-inflammatory activity of several natural products has been noticed in in-vivo and in-vitro studies. It has been seen that garlic and their active compound have preventive activity against diseases because of its anti-inflammatory activity. It has been reported in a study that garlic extract in the treatment of patients with inflammatory bowel diseases, inhibit monocyte interleukin-12 production considerably.

A study has reported that garlic inhibited the lipopolysaccharide-induced dimerization of Toll-like receptors, leading to the inhibition of activation of NF-kappa B as well as the expression of cyclooxygenase 2 and inducible nitric oxide synthase. Garlic and its sulphur compounds show as an anti-inflammatory activity through inhibition of production of nitric oxide and the expression of the pro-inflammatory cytokines (Table 1). Another study results support aged garlic extract antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial effectiveness revealed through the healing of the gastric tissue damage. In the support of garlic, it was reported that caffeic acid and S-allyl cysteine, an ingredient of garlic was noticed to decrease oxidative stress and inflammation. Treatment with Fresh and heated raw garlic extracts (FRGE and HRGE) significantly decrease the LPS-induced increase in the pro-inflammatory cytokine concentration and NO through HO-1 upregulation in RAW 264.7 macrophages. However, monocyte Interleukin-10 production was found to be increased significantly whereas monocyte tumor necrosis factor-alpha, Interleukin-6, and TNF-alpha decreased meaningfully in the presence of garlic extract. Additionally, alliin, an active compound of garlic prevents the increase of genes and proteins related to the proinflammatory state and showed clinically valuable anti-inflammatory effects. It has been confirmed on the basis of in vitro studies that garlic extract does suppression of the production of leukocyte inflammatory cytokines including tumor necrosis factor-α, interleukin -1α, IL-6, and interferon-γ and displays a beneficial potential in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease. Natural products play a role in the regulation of cyclooxygenase enzymes activity. Garlic active ingredient such as diallyl disulfide, diallyl sulfide and allicin reduced inflammation during dengue virus infection and show that this reduction is due to the effects on the oxidative stress response. Pre-treatment with garlic powder extract showed role in the reduction of proinflammatory cytokines interleukin beta and tumour necrotic factor.
apoptosis and garlic extract has hepatoprotective effects and advocates that garlic supplementation might be one of the good adjuvant therapy for the management of liver injury. Naji and colleagues have reported that administration of clove garlic had a significant reductive effect on liver function enzymes including serum alkaline phosphatase, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase levels and it also had been reported to play role in the improvement of some histological parameters. Besides, a significant increase of lipid peroxidation and decreased liver antioxidant enzyme levels was noticed in hepatitis rats and pre-treatment with allicin, the chief ingredient of garlic stopped such types of changes. Administration of S-allyl cysteine to animals demonstrated a decrease in the expressions of nuclear factor-kappa B, tumor necrosis factor α and finding showed that S-allyl cysteine had a protective effect on the liver cells against free radical damage. S-allyl cysteine was very effective in preventing gastric damages in a low dose due to the significant decrease in macrophage infiltration and its curative action. In addition, indomethacin-induced expressions of inflammatory mediators were considerably attenuated with S-allyl cysteine in accordance with histone deacetylator inhibition. Another study result confirmed that diallyl trisulfide pre-treatment meaningfully improved as-induced serum biochemical and histopathological alterations showing hepatic dysfunction. A pioneer study result showed that the modulatory effect of garlic oil on hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes can be due to its allyl sulfide components.

Antimicrobial effect

Medicinal plants or their active compounds play a vital role in health management through its antimicrobial activity (Table 1). Active components of herbs have shown their role to kill the bacteria or inhibit the growth of microbes. Some studies have shown that garlic has the capacity to kill various types of pathogens and thus, may inhibit the pathogenesis. A study based on findings concluded that garlic extract has antibacterial properties in hamburger. Furthermore, garlic extract can be used both as a flavour as well as a natural additive. A study was performed to evaluate its antibacterial activity of garlic extract in vitro and the results confirmed the concentration dependent antibacterial activity of extract and diallyl disulphide, an active of garlic had shown significant antibacterial activity. The finding of an important study showed that there was decreased N-acetyltransferase activity in Helicobacter pylori cytosols and suspensions with increased levels of diallyl sulphide or diallyl disulfide components from garlic and these components were reported to have dose-dependent bactericidal effects on bacterial cultures. Niosomal formulation of diallyl sulphide was developed and its efficacy against experimental candidiasis was evaluated. It was reported that niosomal formulation of diallyl sulphide meaningfully reduced fungal load and mortality in treated swiss albino mice. Diallyl disulphide acts as a pro-oxidant to Candida species and therefore might act as a strong antifungal in the management of candidiasis. Study based on diallyl disulphide reported that diallyl disulphide was an effective antifungal agent that can lead to cell death in Candida. Pure allicin has been shown to be effective in inhibition of the growth in hyphal cells and it could be used as alternatives in treatment of dermatophytosis. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates have been found to be susceptible to allicin. Besides, allicin and other thiolsulphinates from garlic extract, are also recognised to possess antimicrobial activity because of their potential to inhibit Acetyl-CoA synthase. The inhibitory effect of two active compounds of garlic such as diallyl sulphide and diallyl disulphide against meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection in diabetic mice was evaluated. Meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection meaningfully increased malondialdehyde levels in the kidney and spleen and these levels were considerably decreased by treatment with garlic compound. Moreover, finding revealed that garlic active compounds could deliver various protective functions against infection in diabetic mice. Another study based on finding it was proven that diallyl sulphide provokes strong antimicrobial activity.

Dyslipidemia effect

A clinical trial was made on thirty volunteer individuals with blood cholesterol more than 245 milligrams per decilitre. Forty-five days of garlic use demonstrated that the mean of blood total cholesterol triglycerides was reduced considerably. The role of the use of garlic on platelet thromboxane production was examined. After the use of garlic, reduction of serum cholesterol and reduction in serum thromboxane was noticed. A study comparing the effect of garlic extract with placebo on blood lipids was performed. Study based on finding concluded that dietary supplementation using garlic extract has constructive effects on the lipid profile and blood pressure. Result established that treatment with garlic extract and dietary advice did not show any noteworthy changes in lipid levels in subjects. The effects of garlic on blood lipids and blood coagulation parameters in hyperlipemic patients were studied and results showed that not any dosage of dried garlic showed an important effect on any of the parameters measured. The effect of the tablet of garlic-powder in the treatment of hyperlipidaemia was investigated. It was reported that tablets of garlic have been revealed to be effective in the treatment by reducing total cholesterol values and triglyceride values. The subjects were given a fat-rich diet for seven days and on the eighth day the fasting blood was analysed. The serum cholesterol, serum triglycerides, and serum total lipids were considerably increased as compared to normally fed diet. When the garlic was substituted in fat-rich diet, the garlic considerably reduced the serum cholesterol and serum triglycerides.

Role in hypertension/ Cardio-preventive

The role of allicin on hypertension and cardiac functions has been examined. It was noticed that allicin treatment reduces hypertension and plays a role in the enhancement of the renal and cardiac dysfunctions. The effect of garlic juice on the rat heart in ischemia-reperfusion was evaluated. Results demonstrated that juice has a vasodilator activity and also showed a role in the protection of the isolated ischemic heart when it was given in reperfusion. A meta-analysis on the effect of garlic on the blood pressure was performed. It showed the decrease in systolic blood pressure and decrease in diastolic blood pressure as compared with placebo. The effect, tolerability, and acceptability of aged garlic extract as an adjunct treatment to current antihypertensive medication in patients with treated, but uncontrolled, hypertension was examined. The result of the study concluded that the extract is greater to placebo in decreasing systolic blood pressure correspondingly to current first line medications in patients with treated but uncontrolled hypertension. Earlier study has advocated that the antihypertensive activity of garlic is due to its prostaglandin-like effects that reduce peripheral vascular resistance. The hypocholesteremic activity of garlic was evaluated through the incorporation of garlic powder at different dose levels in an atherogenic diet fed to rats. The result confirmed the garlic powder lower serum cholesterol level. The effect, dose-response, tolerability and acceptability of different doses of aged garlic extract as an adjunct treatment to current antihypertensive medication in patients with uncontrolled hypertension was checked by Reid and co-workers. Result confirmed that mean systolic blood pressure was considerably reduced in the garlic-2-capsule group compared with placebo, and reached borderline significant reduction in the garlic-4-capsule group at eight weeks. The study conducted by Cruz and co-workers indicated the association between antihypertensive and renoprotective effects of S-allyl cysteine and garlic extract with their antioxidant properties and that they might be used to ameliorate hypertension and delay the progression of renal damage.
Anti-obesity effect

Recently several findings revealed that natural products or active compounds of medicinal plants have the potential to counteract obesity. The currently used drugs that target weight loss are effective but show adverse effects on several physiological processes. In this regard, garlic and its various ingredients have shown the potential to counteract obesity. Bae and colleagues have reported that diallyl disulfide has the ability to potentiate the anti-obesity effect of green tea in high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced obesity. Further, diallyl disulfide up-regulates the level of phosphodiesterase 5 in adipose tissues disulfide. In 2018, Yang et al. examined the obesity and hypolipidemic effects of garlic oil and onion oil on serum lipid levels in rats model fed with high fat diet. It was reported that garlic oil and clove oils suppress the body weight gain induced by high fat diet.79 Lee and colleagues evaluated the anti-obesity effects of garlic extract diet-induced obese mice. Result confirmed that feeding mice with high fat diet with garlic extract showed decrease in the body weight as to compare to a high fat diet.80 Study conducted by Zhang and co-workers in obese rats concluded that garlic oil had a substantial anti-obesity effect on obese rats because it showed the ability to decrease the body weight and to protect the liver damage.81 In 2011, the anti-obesity effect of garlic was examined in diet-induced obese mice. It was found that dietary garlic had the potential role in both, the reduction of body weight as well as a mass of various adipose tissue deposits. Further, dietary garlic also improved the abnormal plasma and liver lipid profiles.82

Anti-tumour effect

The antitumor effect of natural compounds has been established and their effects have been noticed in the killing of cancer cells. Natural products show a chemopreventive effect through modulating various cellular and molecular pathways. However, natural products-based treatment will be one of the good options in the management of cancer. Natural products in the combination of existing drugs has confirmed that the drug activity becomes enhanced by natural products. Garlic and its active compounds have been reported to show significant role in the prevention of cancer because of its ability to inhibit the carcinogenesis process including initiation, promotion and progression (Figure 3).

They show anti-tumour effects because they have the potential to module various cell signalling pathways. In this regard, the previous findings reported that allicin, a compound of garlic inhibited the growth of cancer cells and induced the formation of apoptotic bodies and nuclear condensation in cancer cells.83 Besides, another study demonstrated that ajoene, another component of garlic might induce apoptosis in leukemic cells via stimulation of peroxide production and activation of nuclear factor Kb.84 Two active compounds of garlic including diallyl disulfide (DADS) and diallyl trisulfide (DATS) exhibit anti-cancer activities because they are able to promote apoptosis as well as arrest the cell cycle.85 Another study report their ability to proliferate SGC-7901 gastric cancer cells and to block the cell cycle in the G2/M-phase.86 Some studies based on animal models have exhibited that sulfuric compounds of garlic extract, slightly reduced the incident rates and severity of the tumor formation induced by N-nitroso compounds.87 Diallyl disulphide was found to induce apoptosis in the breast-cancer cell line via regulating the cell-cycle growth phases in a way that increases the sub-G0 population and significantly pauses DNA synthesis.88 In 2014, a study on human squamous cell oesophageal carcinoma, indicated that diallyl disulphide had the ability to significantly reduce cell viability in a dose- and time-dependent manner and diallyl disulfide had been shown to arrest G2/M phase arrest.89 This regard, Yin and colleague have reported that diallyl disulphide had the potential to block the metastasis of oesophageal adenocarcinoma cell lines.90 The earlier findings revealed that a diallyl disulfide induces human leukaemia cell differentiation, and proteomic analysis advocated that calreticulin was involved in diallyl disulfide facilitated induction of differentiation in cancer cells.90-92 The antiproliferative effect of allicin on ovarian cancer cells was evaluated by treating the cells to various concentrations of allicin. The result showed that cell growth was inhibited in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Moreover, cancer cells exhibited inhibition of proliferation in human ovarian cancer SKOV3 cells in the presence of allicin.93 A study based on allicin reported that allicin inhibited proliferation of gastric carcinoma cells via decreasing the cell viability. Moreover, the level of apoptosis was modulated through reactive oxygen species generation and a decrease in mitochondrial membrane potential mediated.94 Another study based on renal clear cell carcinoma progression was

Figure 3: Garlic and its active compounds role in cancer management.
performed by Song and colleagues and it was reported that treatment with allicin significantly decreased Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha protein level, thus decreasing Bcl-2 and vascular endothelial growth factor expression and allicin also clearly enhanced apoptotic cells.97 It was further suggested that the antitumor activity of allicin in gastric carcinoma, breast cancer, and glioblastoma chiefly occurs through inhibition of cell proliferation and induction of cell apoptosis.92,93 Sun and colleagues examined the role of allicin on telomerase activity and apoptosis in gastric cancer cells. It was seen that apoptosis of the cells was induced by allicin in a dose-dependent manner. Besides, allicin was reported to increase the proportion of cells in the G2/M phase. Allicin inhibited telomerase activity in a time-dependent and dose-dependent pattern.98 Moreover, several previous studies provided evidence that garlic-based nano-formulation has the potential to kill the cancer cells.

Neuroprotective effect
Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory potentials of several natural products or active compounds of herbs are considered to be responsible for their neuroprotection activity. It has been suggested that significant antioxidant activity of curcumin, thymoquinone and ginger play a chief role in their ability to offer neuroprotection. Nillert et al. (2017) have reported that short-term recognition memory in cognitively impaired rats becomes significantly improved by garlic extract. In addition, the inflammatory response extract was considerably decreased. Thus, aged garlic extract may be helpful against cognitive dysfunction and neuroinflammation induced by beta-amyloid in rats.99 Effects of garlic extract on cognitive dysfunction in beta-induced rats were examined. Findings showed that extract had significant potential in the improvement of the working memory and reduction in loss of cholinergic neurons.99 In 2104, neuroprotective effects of allicin against traumatic brain injury were investigated. It was reported that treatment by allicin considerably reduced brain edema.99 Neuroprotection offered by allicin may be suggested to be associated with the improvement of mitochondrial function100 and allicin treatment could be a potential therapeutic approach for traumatic neuronal injury.99 The effect of allicin in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury was checked and it was reported that allicin reduced cerebral infarction area and neuronal apoptosis.101 Another study concluded that the effects of allicin on traumatic spinal cord injury were mediated via regulation of the Akt and iNOS pathways102 and hearing loss could be prevented by allicin.103 It was seen that apoptosis of the cells with allicin significantly decreased Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha elongated bleeding time and thrombin time, and showed a role in the inhibition of tumor growth.104 Moreover, another study result showed that garlic oil enhanced the lymphocyte proliferation rate accompanied via an elevated production of cytokines.104

Role in nephrotoxicity
The potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of natural products such as curcumin, thymoquinone and ginger extract have been established to be responsible for their anti-nephrotoxicity effects. A study on protective effects of aged garlic extract on nephrotoxicity had reported that garlic extract treatment meaningfully protected animals against Cyclosporin A -induced biochemical changes. Further, the pre-treatment of rats with garlic extract considerably improved the histopathological changes in their kidney.105 Nasri and co-workers have successfully evaluated the effects of a garlic preparation on nephrotoxicity. The findings have indicated that damage score becomes considerably reduced by post administration of garlic after gentamicin treatment or co-administration of garlic and gentamicin considerably. Thus, the results suggest the nephron-protective effect of the garlic extract.106 In 2003, an investigation based on garlic extract has reported that an increase in the renal levels of oxidative stress markers and the decrease in manganese superoxide dismutase and glutathione reductase activities becomes prevented by the extract. The protective effect of garlic extract was related to the decrease in the oxidative stress and the preservation of manganese superoxide dismutase and glutathione reductase activities in the renal cortex.107 Another study result concluded that both allicin and ascorbic acids showed substantial nephro-protective effects against cisplatin intoxication and their combination exhibited better protection than either agent alone.108

Reproductive system
A male reproduction system is a group of an organ such as testes, epididymis, vas deferens and linked hormones and proper functioning of the organ is important for the male reproductive system. In traditional medicine such as Unani, Ayurveda and Chinese, preparations based on plant source has confirmed a significant role of herbs and their ingredients in maintaining the health of the reproductive system. The effect of chronic consumption of garlic was evaluated on reproductive functions. The seminiferous tubules of rats treated with garlic showed an increased number of tubules depressed of spermatozoa. In addition, garlic fractions also play a role in the induction of apoptosis of testicular germ cells and play a role in the decrease of serum testosterone levels.109 Moreover, it was reported that treatment with vitamin E and aqueous garlic fractions also play a role in the induction of apoptosis of testicular germ cells and play a role in the decrease of serum testosterone levels.109 Moreover, it was reported that treatment with vitamin E and aqueous garlic extract resulted in a significant increase in sperm motility and viability.109

Antithrombotic activities
Many researchers have examined the antithrombotic activities of garlic powder. Based on the study conducted by Fukao and colleagues, garlic was documented both to activate fibrinolytic activity via accelerated t-PA-mediated plasminogen activation as well as to suppress the coagulation system by decreasing thrombin formation.110 Previous studies reported that extracts such as onion, garlic and ginger had the ability to inhibit platelet aggregation induced by various aggregation agents.111 Moreover, it was reported that garlic oil complement meaningfully elongated bleeding time and thrombin time, and showed a role in the improvement of anticoagulation factor activity. In addition, the study
revealed that the anticoagulant action of garlic oil was attributed to its potential to inhibit thrombin.\textsuperscript{119} In a study, administration of the garlic to thirty patients with coronary artery disease was done. Whereas, another thirty patients received the placebo. The finding reported that diallyl disulphide and diallyl trisulphide showed antioxidant activity and decreased platelet thromboxane formation.\textsuperscript{120}

Radio-sensitization
A radiosensitizer is a material that holds the potential to make tumor cells sensitive to radiation therapy and finally play a role in the tumour growth inhibition. The radio-sensitization effect of black garlic extract on lung cancer cell lines has been checked. The result revealed that mixture of extract and radiotherapy considerably induced apoptosis in the G2/M stage clearly decreased the expression of bcl-2 and increased the expression of Bax.\textsuperscript{121}

Effect of Garlic and its active compound alone and in combination with other anti-cancer compounds
Natural compound including garlic has proven chemopreventive role through modulating various biological activities.\textsuperscript{122-130} Doxorubicin, a chief compound of garlic and Allicin cannot be detected in the blood and its compound can be overcome through nanoformulations and such preparation have been suggested to improve the bioavailability, and to reduce the toxicity. The chemo-preventive effects of liposomized DAS against DMBA-induced skin papilloma were evaluated. The result demonstrated that liposomized DAS efficiently hindered the beginning of tumorgenesis and reduced the cumulative numbers and sizes of tumor papilloma in treated mice. Treatment of DMBA-exposed animals with the liposomal formulation of DAS resulted in p53wt and p21/Waf1, although levels of p53mut expression reduced down.\textsuperscript{136} Another study result exhibited that Niosomal diallyl sulhide (12 mg/kg body weight) meaningfully reduced fungal load and mortality in treated animals as compared with the free form of diallyl sulhide. Moreover, niososomal diallyl sulhide was also found to be free of toxic appearances, as shown by histopathological analysis and liver/kidney function tests.\textsuperscript{127}

CONCLUSION
Garlic has been used as a spice in daily life since ancient time and its disease cure potentiality has been documented. The garlic contains various bioactive compounds that account for the disease cure through modulating various biological cascades. Besides, antioxidants of garlic extract can scavenge various free radicals and thus, can be helpful against damage of cell membranes and various biomolecules including DNA. This review may be beneficial in improving our information about the therapeutic potential of garlic and expanding our future experimental and clinical research strategies. The therapeutic role of chemical constituents of garlic has been investigated through various studies based on in vivo and in vitro studies and evidence advocate that garlic ingredients have anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, cardio-protective, immunomodulatory, photo-protective effects. Various strategies (niosomal, nanoformulations, liposomal strategy, etc) overcome the problem of bioavailability, absorption, metabolism and elimination of active ingredients of garlic. Apart from the combined use of active ingredients of garlic with drugs (combinational therapies), more effort should be put on the conventional drugs in combination with new formulations/strategies in order to improve the therapeutic efficacy of drugs, reducing toxicity and side effects. Focus on such strategies may be helpful to overcome the major obstacles (such as toxicity, side effects, resistance to drugs/therapies, specificity, availability, delivery) at the clinical level in the future. However, further studies based on clinical trial and animal model are needed to explore its role and effectiveness in diseases cure without any adverse effect. Besides, long-term trials of different doses and time durations are needed to investigate the possible side effects of garlic extract.

REFERENCES

Strategies to overcome the low bioavailability of garlic and its compound
Poor absorption, rapid metabolism, and rapid elimination of garlic compounds are considerable difficulties for bioavailability of a natural product. It is noteworthy that S-allylcysteine can be detected in the plasma, liver and kidney after oral intake.\textsuperscript{139} Previous studies have documented that the bioavailability of S-allylcysteine was 103.0% in mice, 98.2% in rats and 87.2% in dogs.\textsuperscript{136} Allicin is supposed to be the chief compound of garlic and Allicin cannot be detected in the blood or urine after the ingestion of raw garlic or pure allicin within 1 to 24 hours after ingestion of 25 g raw garlic.\textsuperscript{17} Poor bioavailability of garlic

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

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