

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

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History

- Submission Date: 24-06-2020;
- Review completed: 01-08-2020;
- Accepted Date: 05-08-2020.

DOI : 10.5530/pj.2020.12.201

Article Available online

<http://www.phcogj.com/v12/i6>

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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-preventive and photo-protection effects. It contains various active compound 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 their 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 sulfide (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.¹⁻⁷ 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 (Figure2).

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's 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, Table1). A pioneering study has indicated that diallyl trisulfide, a component of garlic can protect from reactive oxygen species-mediated apoptosis.¹ Further, diallyl disulfide has been reported to enhance the antioxidant enzyme activity significantly and restore the glutathione content in rats fed on a high fat diet.²⁻⁶

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.⁷ 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 its potential to reduce the bioactivity of carcinogens and tumor cell proliferation.⁸⁻²¹ A study was performed to investigate the antioxidant properties

Cite this article: Alrumaihi F. Garlic and its Active Compounds: A Novel Strategy to Fight Diseases Through Modulating Biological Activities. Pharmacogn J. 2020;12(6):1463-74.

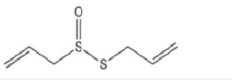
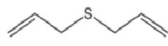
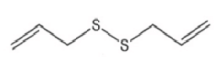
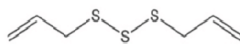
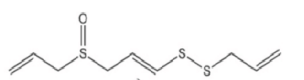
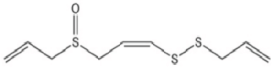
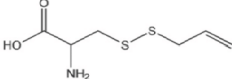
Compound name	Chemical structure
Allicin	
Diallylsulfide	
Diallyldisulfide	
Diallyltrisulfide	
E-Ajoene	
Z-Ajoene	
S-allylmercaptocysteine	

Figure 1: Chemical structure of active compound of garlic.

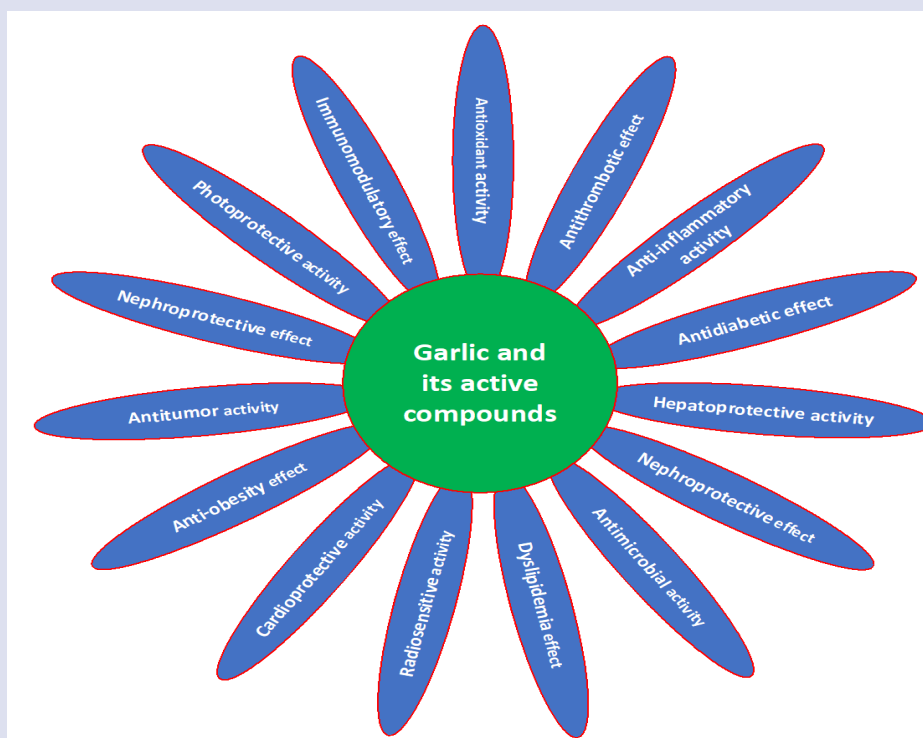


Figure 2: Role of garlic in the various types of disease's management.

Table 1: Pharmacological activities of garlic and its active compounds.

Activity	Compound	Outcome of the study	Refs.
Antioxidant	Allicin	Scavenged superoxide and allicin suppressed the formation of superoxide	7
Antioxidant	Fresh and aged garlic	Aged garlic showed more potent antioxidant	8
Antioxidant	Ajoene	Ajoene increases PKC delta-dependent Nrf2 activation	10
Antioxidant	S-allylcysteine	S-allylcysteine increased antioxidant enzymes activity	11
Antioxidant	Diallyl disulphide	Antioxidant enzyme activity was meaningfully improved	2
Anti-inflammatory	Garlic extract	IL-10 production increased significantly and TNF-alpha decreased significantly	3
Anti-inflammatory	S-allyl cysteine	S-allyl cysteine, an ingredient of garlic was noticed to decrease oxidative stress and inflammation	30
Anti-inflammatory	Garlic extract	Garlic extract shows role in inflammation	31
Anti-diabetic	Raw garlic	Serum glucose levels in fructose feeding rats was knowingly decreased	39
Anti-diabetic	Garlic extract	Administration of extract of garlic showed role in the reduction of the hyperglycemia, polyphagia and linked weight loss	40
Anti-diabetic	Alliin	Alliin treatment increased insulin sensitivity	43
Anti-diabetic	S-allyl cysteine sulfoxide	S-allyl cysteine sulfoxide decreased significantly the concentration of blood glucose and activities of serum enzymes	44
Hepatoprotective	S- allyl cysteine	S- allyl cysteine was very effective in preventing gastric damages via significant decreases in macrophage infiltration	52
Hepatoprotective	Diallyl trisulfide	Diallyl trisulfide pretreatment meaningfully improved serum biochemical and histopathological alterations reflecting hepatic dysfunction	53
Anti-microbial	Diallyl disulphide	Diallyl disulphide showed noteworthy antibacterial activity	57
Anti-microbial	Diallyl disulfide	Dose-dependent bactericide effects on bacterial cultures	58
Anti-microbial	Allicin	Allicin is effective in inhibition of the growth in hyphal cells	60
Anti-microbial	Diallyl sulphide	Diallyl sulphide provokes strong antimicrobial activity and may have applications for reducing the prevalence of this microbe in foods	63
Dyslipidemia	Garlic extract	Dietary supplementation with garlic extract has beneficial effects on the lipid profile	66
Dyslipidemia	Garlic-powder tablets	Garlic tablets showed effective role in the treatment of hyperlipidaemia by lowering total cholesterol	68
Cardio preventive	Garlic	Decrease in systolic blood pressure and decrease in diastolic blood pressure	72
Cardio preventive	Garlic extract	Garlic extract is superior to placebo in lowering blood pressure	73
Anti-obesity	Diallyl disulfide	Diallyl disulfide in mixture attenuated high-fat/high-sucrose diet-induced adipose increase	78
Anti-obesity	Garlic extract	Feeding high fat diet-fed mice with garlic extract decrease body weight	80
Anti-tumour	Diallyl disulphide	Diallyl disulphide reduced cell viability	84
Anti-tumour	Diallyl disulphide	Diallyl disulphide were establish to block the metastasis	86
Anti-tumour	Alliin	Alliin inhibited proliferation of gastric carcinoma cells via decreasing the cell viability	89
Anti-tumour	Allicin	Allicin induce apoptosis of the cells in a dose dependent and increase the proportion of cells in the G ₂ /M phase	93
Neuroprotective	Allicin	Allicin significantly reduced edema and apoptotic neuronal cell death in injured cortex	96
Neuroprotective	Allicin	Allicin reduced cerebral infarction area, neuronal apoptosis, TNF-α levels	99
Photo protective	Garlic	Administration of garlic reduced the coarse wrinkle formation and, UV-induced dorsal skin	104
Immunomodulatory	Fructans	Fructans displayed mitogenic activity and activation of macrophages	108
Anti-nephrotoxicity	Garlic extract	Extract prevented the gentamicin-induced increase in the renal levels of oxidative stress markers	113
Anti-nephrotoxicity	Allicin	Allicin showed significant nephroprotective effects	114
Reproductive system	Garlic extract	Treatment with vitamin E and garlic extract resulted in a significant increase in sperm motility and viability	116
Anticoagulant	Diallyl trisulfide -rich garlic oil	Garlic oil supplement meaningfully prolonged bleeding time and thrombin time	119
Anticoagulant	Diallyl disulphide and diallyl trisulphide	Diallyl disulphide and diallyl trisulphide, constituents of garlic oil, showed antiplatelet activity	120
Radiosensitization	Garlic extract	Combination of extract and radiotherapy significantly induced apoptosis in G2/M stage	121

of garlic compounds such as alliin, allyl cysteine, allyl disulfide, and allicin. 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, alliin, allicin, and allyl cysteine showed different forms of antioxidant activities as protective compounds against free radical damage.²² 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.²³ Allicin, an active compound of garlic prevented the lipid peroxidation of liver homogenate in a concentration-dependent manner.²⁴ A pioneer study results revealed that ajoene from garlic increases PKC delta-dependent Nrf2 activation, which may defence cells from oxidative stress.²⁵ Another finding reported that S-allylcysteine showed increased glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, catalase and superoxide dismutase activities and increase in the activity of antioxidant enzymes.²⁶ A study was performed based on gentamicin toxicity in rats and result confirmed that significant increase in myeloperoxidase and lipid peroxidation levels was observed, that was reduced after treatment with diallyl sulfide. Moreover, gentamicin-induced rats showed a significant decrease in the activities of various antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase and Quinone reductase that was increased after treatment with diallyl sulfide.²⁷ Another study finding revealed that diallyl trisulfide protects against hyperglycemia-induced reactive oxygen species-mediated apoptosis.¹ Diallyl disulphide, an ingredient of garlic oil, as an antioxidant agent was evaluated. Finding demonstrated that antioxidant enzyme activity was meaningfully improved whereas glutathione content was markedly restored in animals fed on a high fat diet concurrently with diallyl disulphide.²

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.³

A study has reported that garlic inhibited the lipopolysaccharide-induced dimerization of Toll-like receptors⁴, leading to the inhibition of activation of NF-kappa B as well as the expression of cyclooxygenase 2 and inducible nitric oxide synthase.^{28,13} 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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.³¹

However, monocyte Interlukin-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.³ 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.^{32,4} 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 -1 α , IL-6, and interferon- γ and displays a beneficial potential in the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.¹² Natural products play a role in the regulation of cyclooxygenase enzymes activity. Garlic active ingredient such as diallyl disulfide, diallyl sulfide and alliin reduced inflammation during dengue virus infection and show that this reduction is due to the effects on the oxidative stress response.³³ Pre-treatment with garlic powder extract showed role in the reduction of proinflammatory cytokines interleukin beta and tumour necrotic factor.³⁴

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 antidiabetic effect of garlic extract has been investigated through various studies. The administrations 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.³⁵ 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 antidiabetic effect of garlic oil was documented to ameliorate oxidative stress.³⁶ 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.³⁷ In diabetic rats, raw garlic revealed a beneficial effect in backing proteinuria in addition to reducing blood sugar, cholesterol and triglycerides.³⁸ 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.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹ 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.⁴² Further, Jhai and colleagues investigated the preventive effect of alliin, 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.⁴³ Recent report exhibited that administration of S-allyl cysteine sulphoxide, a compound from garlic decreased considerably the concentration of serum lipids, blood glucose and activities of enzymes.⁴⁴

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 ulcers was initiated *via* decreasing oxidative stress and glutathione and nitric oxide.⁴⁵ Another study results indicated that garlic extract had gastroprotective effects by noteworthy healing the damage of gastric mucosa and reduction in the total microbiome.⁴⁶ Garlic extract by lactic acid bacteria ameliorates liver injury through preventing oxidative stress-mediated

apoptosis⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹ 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 deacetylase inhibition.⁵² Another study result confirmed that diallyl trisulfide pre-treatment meaningfully improved as-induced serum biochemical and histopathological alterations showing hepatic dysfunction.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ A study was performed to evaluate its antibacterial activity of garlic extract *in vitro* and the results confirmed the concentration dependent antibacterial activity of extract⁵⁶ and diallyl disulphide, an active of garlic had shown significant antibacterial activity.⁵⁷ 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 sulfide or diallyl disulfide components from garlic and these components were reported to have dose-dependent bactericidal effects on bacterial cultures.⁵⁸ Niosomal formulation of diallyl sulfide was developed and its efficacy against experimental candidiasis was evaluated. It was reported that niosomal formulation of diallyl sulfide meaningfully reduced fungal load and mortality in treated swiss albino mice.⁵⁹ Diallyl disulphide acts as a pro-oxidant to *Candida* species and therefore might act as a strong antifungal in the management of candidiasis.⁶¹ Study based on diallyl disulphide reported that diallyl disulphide was an effective antifungal agent that can lead to cell death in *Candida*.⁴⁶ 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.⁶⁰ Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates have been found to be susceptible to allicin.¹⁹ Besides, allicin and other thiosulphinates from garlic extract, are also recognised to possess antimicrobial activity because of their potential to inhibit Acetyl-CoA synthase.^{20,21} The inhibitory effect of two active compounds of garlic such as diallyl sulphide and diallyl disulphide against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in diabetic mice was evaluated. Methicillin-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.⁶² Another study based on finding it was proven that diallyl sulphide provokes strong antimicrobial activity.⁶³

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.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹

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.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ 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.⁷² 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.⁷³ Earlier study has advocated that the antihypertensive activity of garlic is due to its prostaglandin-like effects that reduce peripheral vascular resistance.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷

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 disulphide up-regulates the level of phosphodiesterase 5 in adipose tissues disulfide.⁷⁸ 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.⁵ 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.⁶

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.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Another study result reported their ability to proliferate SGC-7901 gastric cancer cells and to block the cell cycle in the G2/M-phase.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.⁸³ 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 disulphide had been shown to arrest G2/M phase arrest.⁸⁴ In this regard, Yin and colleague have reported that diallyl disulphide had the potential to block the metastasis of oesophageal adenocarcinoma cell lines.⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶⁻⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹ Another study based on renal clear cell carcinoma progression was

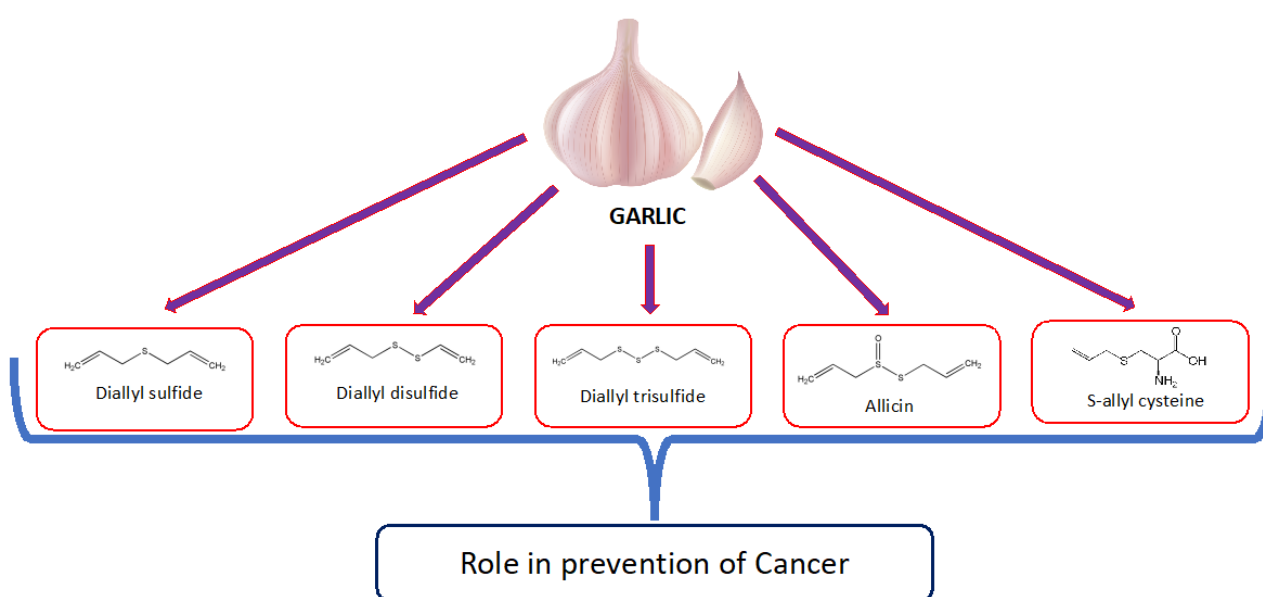


Figure 3: Garlic and its active compounds role in cancer management.

performed by Song and colleagues and it was reported that treatment with allicin significantly decreased Hypoxia-inducible factor 1- α protein level, thus decreasing Bcl-2 and vascular endothelial growth factor expression and allicin also clearly enhanced apoptotic cells.⁹¹ 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.^{91,92} 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.⁹³ 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.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ In 2104, neuroprotective effects of allicin against traumatic brain injury were investigated. It was reported that treatment by allicin considerably reduced brain edema.⁹⁶ Neuroprotection offered by allicin may be suggested to be associated with the improvement of mitochondrial function⁹⁷ and allicin treatment could be a potential therapeutic approach for traumatic neuronal injury.⁹⁸ The effect of allicin in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury was checked and it was reported that allicin reduced cerebral infarction area and neuronal apoptosis.⁹⁹ Another study concluded that the effects of allicin on traumatic spinal cord injury were mediated *via* regulation of the Akt and iNOS pathways¹⁰⁰ and hearing loss could be prevented by allicin.¹⁰¹ The effects of Mielyn oligodendrocyte glycoprotein have been reported to be decreased by the administration of S-allyl cysteine.⁸⁸ Another finding suggests that S-allyl cysteine has been considerably associated with its neuroprotective effects against experimental stroke.¹⁰³

Photoprotective effect

Photo-protection is the process that provides the defence to an organism against cellular and molecular changes caused by sunlight. Several plants and active compounds of herbs have been reported to inhibit the effects of sunlight effects and thus, they act as photoprotective agents. The protective effect of garlic on ultraviolet-induced photo-aging and matrix metalloproteinases regulation have been investigated. Findings demonstrated that chronic ultra violet irradiation induced rough wrinkling of the skin, and administration of garlic had been beneficial against the formation of the coarse wrinkle. Moreover, ultraviolet-induced dorsal skin and epidermal thickness were also reported to be enhanced by garlic supplementation.¹⁰⁴

Immunomodulatory effect

Several researchers have investigated the effects of garlic extract on immune functions. It has been documented that antigen-specific ear swelling becomes significantly inhibited by the extract.¹⁰⁵ Jafri and colleagues examined the effect of garlic powder on the humoral immune response. It was reported that enhancing broilers with garlic did not

show any beneficial effects on antibody production¹⁰⁶ and injections of the garlic extract showed a significant decrease in the promise criteria of allergic airway inflammation levels.¹⁰⁷ In 2011, Chandrashekar and colleagues investigated the biological activity of fructans of aged garlic extract. The result confirmed that fructans had mitogenic activity and the ability for activation of macrophages.¹⁰⁸ Another study data advocate that protein fractions isolated from fresh garlic bulbs enhance CD8 (+) T-cell infiltration into the tumor site and also play a role in the inhibition of tumor growth.¹⁰⁹ Moreover, another study result showed that garlic oil enhanced the lymphocyte proliferation rate accompanied *via* an elevated production of cytokines.¹¹⁰

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.¹¹¹ 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.¹¹² 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.¹¹³ 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.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵ Moreover, it was reported that treatment with vitamin E and aqueous garlic extract resulted in a significant increase in sperm motility and viability.¹¹⁶

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* increased t-PA-mediated plasminogen activation as well as to suppress the coagulation system by decreasing thrombin formation.¹¹⁷ Previous studies reported that extracts such as onion, garlic and ginger had the ability to inhibit platelet aggregation induced by various aggregation agents.¹¹⁸ 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.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 antiplatelet activity and decreased platelet thromboxane formation.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.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.¹²²⁻¹³⁰ Doxorubicin, cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil, are popular anti-cancer drugs used in the treatment of cancer. Moreover, laboratories experiment evidence that doxorubicin, cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil had anti-cancerous activity due to their ability to kill cancer cells but they had been linked with several adverse effects. An experiment has provided the evidences that the administration of both aged garlic extract and naltrexone, together showed significantly longer survival time as compared with the mice treated with aged garlic extract or Naltrexone alone. Moreover, improved inhibitory effect on tumor growth was observed in the combination therapy group and combination therapy showed improvement of immune responses against experimentally implanted fibrosarcoma tumors.¹³¹ Diallyl trisulfide has been reported to sensitize gastric cancer cells to docetaxel, and to enhance G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. Besides, a combination of diallyl trisulfide with docetaxel showed a synergistic anti-GC activity conveyed by both up-regulation of metallothionein 2A as well as inactivation of NF- κ B. Histopathologic analysis of GC specimens from patients have shown a significant increase in metallothionein 2A expression followed by docetaxel treatment.¹³² Another study in xenograft mice, reported that the administration of diallyl trisulfide inhibited tumor growth in a dose-dependent manner and significantly reduced the number of Ki-67 positive cells in tumors. Remarkably, the combination therapy administration of diallyl trisulfide with DDP showed improved anti-tumor activity.¹³³ Another interesting study reported that diallyl trisulfide in combination with cisplatin showed enhanced anti-tumor activity through induction of apoptosis. Interestingly, diallyl trisulfide in combination with cisplatin administration caused fewer side effects such as suppressing the weight loss and ameliorating cisplatin-induced oxidative injury, particularly in renal parenchyma. Besides, increased E-cadherin and decreased MMP-9 expression levels were observed in diallyl trisulfide -treated tumor tissues.¹³⁴

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.¹³⁵ Previous studies have documented that the bioavailability of S-allylcysteine was 103.0% in mice, 98.2% in rats and 87.2% in dogs.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.¹³⁷ Poor bioavailability of garlic

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 tumorigenesis 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.¹³⁸ Another study result exhibited that Niosomal diallyl sulfide (12 mg/kg body weight) meaningfully reduced fungal load and mortality in treated animals as compared with the free form of diallyl sulfide. Moreover, niosomal diallyl sulfide was also found to be free of toxic appearances, as shown by histopathological analysis and liver/kidney function tests.¹³⁹

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-preventive, 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.

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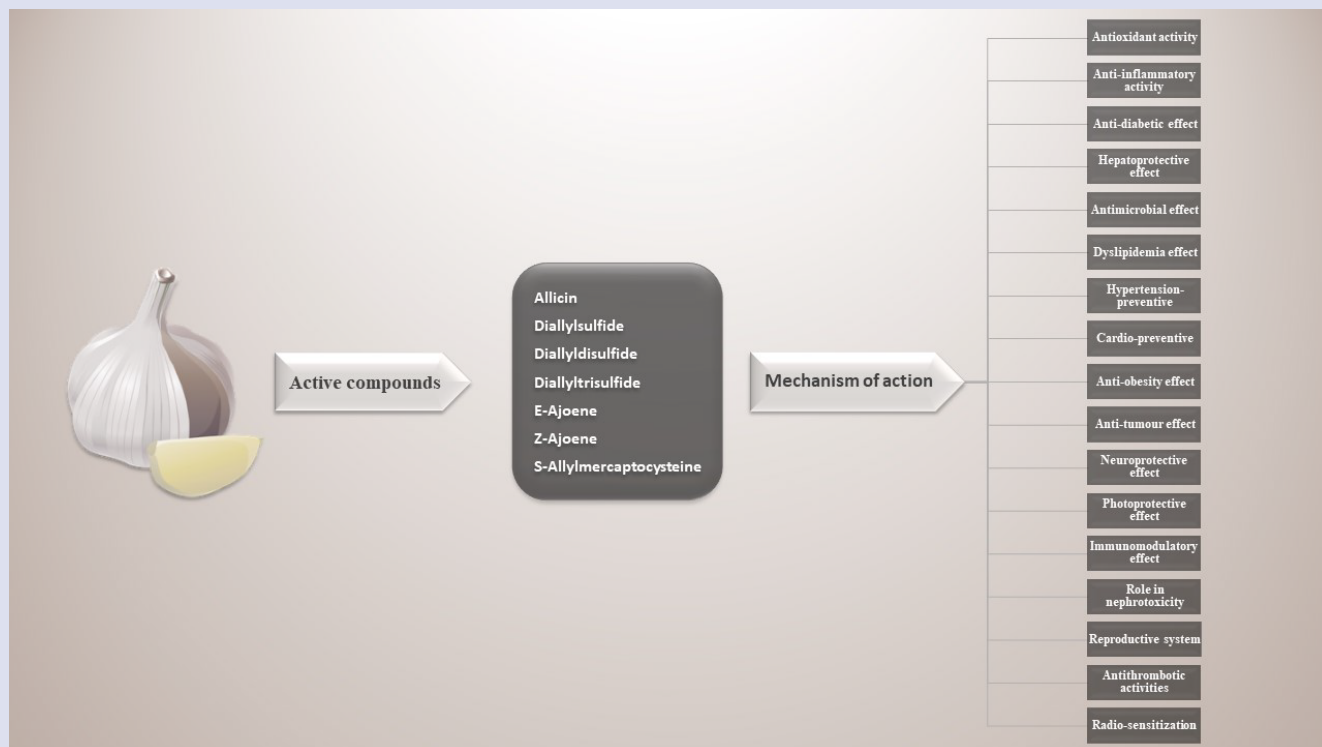
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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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Cite this article: Alrumaihi F. Garlic and its Active Compounds: A Novel Strategy to Fight Diseases Through Modulating Biological Activities. *Pharmacogn J.* 2020;12(6):1463-74.