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The *vivo* antioxidant activity of self-made aged garlic extract on the D-galactose-induced mice and its mechanism research *via* gene chip analysis

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Two self-made aged garlic extract (AGE) were prepared and they were subjected with D-galactose-induced mice to explore *vivo* antioxidant effects and its mechanism *via* gene chip analysis. The biochemical analysis results indicated that AGE could significantly reduce the malondialdehyde (MDA) and lipofuscin content and increase the total superoxide dismutase (T-SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), catalase (CAT) activity. Histopathological observations found that AGE could improve the size, shape and arrangement state of liver and brain cells. Furthermore, gene expression profile array was used to screen 35 and 13 differentially expressed genes in liver and brain, respectively. Further analysis showed that the AGE could protect the mice from D-galactose-caused injury *via* carbohydrate metabolism, immunomodulatory, lipid metabolism, cell cycle regulation, amino acid metabolism and nervous regulation pathways. Through this experiment, we could comprehensively study the antioxidant mechanism of AGE and link the antioxidant function of AGE to the metabolic pathways.

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1. Introduction

The free radical theory of aging states that in the aging process of aerobic metabolism, the increase of free radical levels or the lack of antioxidants will reduce the antioxidant capacity of the body, and thus increase the cytotoxicity, eventually leading to the irreversible damage of biofilms, amino acid and DNA, and accelerate the aging process.¹ Antioxidants are reducing agents, which limit oxidative damage of biological structures by passivating them from free radicals.² Nowadays, lots of reports have proved that antioxidants owns preventive and therapeutic effects on various chronic and degenerative diseases such as diabetes,³ neurodegeneration⁴ and cardiovascular disease,⁵ which are involved in the process of aging.⁶ Traditional synthetic antioxidants such as *tert*-butyl-*p*-hydroxyanisole (BHA) and dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) may be potentially toxic and harmful to humans. Therefore, as the trend of population aging is aggravating, growing attention of anti-aging has been given to natural products that are characterized as the antioxidant agents.

Aged garlic extract (AGE) is a garlic product formulated by soaking sliced raw garlic in low concentration aqueous ethanol

for up to 10 or 20 months at room temperature.⁷ In comparison with fresh garlic, AGE is odorless, and exhibits various biological activities, for instance, antioxidant,⁸ anti-atherosclerotic,⁹ anti-diabetic, anti-mutagenic, anti-carcinogenic, immunomodulation,¹⁰ cardioprotective,¹¹ cancer-preventing,¹² and liver-protective.¹³ Compared with garlic powder and garlic oil, AGE has been shown to be the most useful and effective garlic product¹⁴ as antioxidant in medicine due to its powerful antioxidant and free radical scavenging properties.¹⁵ In our previous work,^{16,17} similar results were obtained, the AGE showed strong *vitro* antioxidant activity (analyzed by 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay, 2,2'-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonate) (ABTS) assay, hydroxyl free radicals assay and ferric reducing/antioxidant power (FRAP) assay). The bioactive ingredients of AGE including organosulfur compounds, saponins, flavonoids and phenols were identified by LC-MS/MS and GC-MS. Besides some well-known organosulfur compounds, other substances such as *S*-allylcysteine, *S*-allylmercaptocysteine,¹⁸ the γ -glutamyl tripeptides¹⁹ and tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives²⁰ were identified in AGE as potent antioxidants.

A large number of studies have proved that AGE has positive therapeutic and preventive effects on diabetes,²¹ cardiovascular diseases,²² neurodegenerative diseases²³ and hyperlipidemia²⁴ through its antioxidant properties. The mechanism and metabolic pathway of AGE on these diseases had also been separately studied. However, the metabolic pathways associated with the antioxidant function of AGE had not been fully systematically studied. Different from the previous reported literatures, we tried to make up for the research gap between metabolic

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Table 1 Effects of AGE on the content of MDA and lipofuscin in liver, brain of D-galactose-induced mice (mean \pm SD, $n = 12$)^a

Groups	MDA		Lipofuscin	
	Brain (nmol mg ⁻¹ pro)	Liver (nmol mg ⁻¹ pro)	Brain (ng g ⁻¹)	Liver (ng g ⁻¹)
N	3.35 \pm 0.12	2.47 \pm 0.11	41.12 \pm 1.65	35.63 \pm 3.29
C	6.69 \pm 0.44 ^{###}	2.78 \pm 0.16 ^{##}	49.08 \pm 1.73 ^{##}	57.16 \pm 4.99 ^{##}
L-1	3.96 \pm 0.15 ^{**}	2.57 \pm 0.08	50.53 \pm 3.44	58.80 \pm 3.77
M-1	5.69 \pm 1.09	2.58 \pm 0.11	42.47 \pm 3.08 [*]	57.69 \pm 5.97
H-1	4.70 \pm 1.12 ^{**}	1.02 \pm 0.03 ^{**}	37.50 \pm 3.27 ^{**}	45.27 \pm 3.14 ^{**}
L-2	4.46 \pm 0.60 ^{**}	2.19 \pm 0.07 ^{**}	47.31 \pm 3.41	57.40 \pm 2.14
M-2	2.79 \pm 0.23 ^{**}	2.10 \pm 0.20 ^{**}	49.23 \pm 3.45	56.85 \pm 4.57
H-2	3.69 \pm 0.11 ^{**}	2.24 \pm 0.15 ^{**}	36.56 \pm 5.10 ^{**}	43.95 \pm 3.54 ^{**}

^a Compared with N group, [#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$; compared with C group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$.

pathways and the antioxidant function of AGE, and link the antioxidant function of AGE to the metabolic pathways. Furthermore, it may link the metabolic pathways affected by AGE with aging hallmarks, and laying the foundation for studying the anti-aging mechanism of AGE.

D-Galactose-induced mice been used as an animal model of oxidative damage.²⁵ Rodents injected with D-galactose display symptoms which resemble accelerated aging. The free radicals generated from oxidation of D-galactose overrun the capacity of cells to neutralize them. This would cause the chain reaction of lipid peroxidation and the result of end products, such as malondialdehyde (MDA), which could be combined with protein and phospholipid, leading to injury of the cellular membrane.²⁶ In addition, accumulation of lipofuscin could damage nerves and lead to brain dysfunction. Numerous studies reported that the accumulation of lipofuscin could also cause damage to proteins, DNA replication and lead to RNA synthesis blocked dysfunction.²⁷ The long-term administration of D-galactose could induce changes in these redox-related biomarkers in mice, including decreasing in total superoxide dismutase (T-SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), and catalase (CAT) activities, as well as increasing of the MDA and lipofuscin level.

In the present study, the *in vivo* antioxidant activity of two self-made AGE was explored through the treatment effects of the self-made AGE to D-galactose-induced mice. To study *in vivo* antioxidant activity of AGE, some important index of antioxidant activity, such as the levels of T-SOD, GSH-Px, CAT activity in serum, brain and liver, and the content of MDA and lipofuscin in brain and liver were measured. And the brain and liver tissue were observed by paraffin section, the size, shape and arrangement state of mouse brain and liver cells were analyzed. Subsequently, gene expression profile array was used to analyze the influence of the self-made AGE on gene expression. To prove the correctness of the differentially expressed genes obtained through cDNA microarray analysis, PCR amplification was applied to verify the randomly selected differentially expressed genes. The differentially expressed genes screened through gene expression profile array were used to find the related metabolic pathways with the GenBank ID in the NCBI gene database and KEGG metabolic pathway database. Furthermore,

the *in vivo* antioxidant mechanisms of AGE were analyzed. Therefore, the objective of the present study was to research the *in vivo* antioxidant mechanisms of the two self-made AGE on D-galactose-induced mice and investigate the relationship between the antioxidant function of AGE and the metabolic pathways.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Chemicals and animals

Fresh garlic was purchased from local markets (Tianjin, China). A total amount of 120 male ICR mice weighing 20 ± 2 g (after adaption period) were purchased from Chinese People's Liberation Army Military Academy of Medical Sciences Laboratory Animal Center, license number SCXK (Beijing) 2012-0004.

2.2 Preparation of two self-made AGE

In order to obtain AGE with higher antioxidant activity, different conditions which might mainly affect the antioxidant of AGE, such as temperature, soaking time, soaking solution and the ratio of solid to liquid, were considered as main factors to be investigated detailed in the experiment. Sliced fresh garlic were soaked in different concentrations of ethanol solution (0%, 10%, 20%, 30%) and stored in the dark, the antioxidant activity (analyzed by DPPH, ABTS, hydroxyl free radicals and FRAP assay) of the extract were monitored every ten days until the 210th day. According to the results of antioxidant activity changing with time from 0 to 210th day, we obtained two optimal production process of AGE, the AGE-1 was prepared in 10% ethanol for 90 days with soaking temperature of 25 °C and solid to liquid ratio of 1 : 6;¹⁶ the AGE-2 was prepared in distilled water for 20 days with soaking temperature of 25 °C and solid to liquid ratio of 1 : 6,¹⁷ and then the extract were filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40 °C. The antioxidant activity of the AGE-1 and AGE-2 were analyzed by DPPH, ABTS assay, the EC₅₀ (mg mL⁻¹, dry weight) of the AGE-1 on ABTS assay and DPPH assay were 45.8 and 48.7, respectively; the EC₅₀ (mg mL⁻¹, dry weight) of the AGE-2 on ABTS assay and DPPH assay were 27.6 and 36.9, respectively. AGE-1 and AGE-2 were

Table 2 Effects of AGE on the activities of CAT, GSH-Px, T-SOD in serum, liver, brain of D-galactose-induced mice (mean \pm SD, $n = 12$)^a

Groups	CAT			GSH-Px			T-SOD		
	Serum (U mL ⁻¹)	Brain (U mg ⁻¹ pro)	Liver (U mg ⁻¹ pro)	Serum (U mL ⁻¹)	Brain (U mg ⁻¹ pro)	Liver (U mg ⁻¹ pro)	Serum (U mL ⁻¹)	Brain (U mg ⁻¹ pro)	Liver (U mg ⁻¹ pro)
N	6.97 \pm 0.35	108.11 \pm 12.18	21.03 \pm 1.40	308.63 \pm 26.95	602.48 \pm 21.98	1774.53 \pm 121.50	88.75 \pm 5.42	93.62 \pm 5.51	101.26 \pm 11.90
C	4.63 \pm 0.65 ^{##}	93.73 \pm 6.56 [#]	14.95 \pm 0.28 ^{##}	254.95 \pm 20.54 ^{##}	501.26 \pm 14.45 [#]	1442.84 \pm 65.93 ^{##}	68.84 \pm 1.22 ^{##}	67.17 \pm 3.02 ^{##}	80.76 \pm 10.95 ^{##}
L-1	4.84 \pm 0.35	109.52 \pm 9.39 [*]	19.56 \pm 0.72 ^{**}	268.32 \pm 18.16	514.82 \pm 19.00	1447.48 \pm 54.76	73.37 \pm 2.53	74.15 \pm 8.00	89.23 \pm 5.83
M-1	6.25 \pm 0.43 ^{**}	131.65 \pm 5.34 ^{**}	28.28 \pm 1.24 ^{**}	316.00 \pm 18.33 ^{**}	599.67 \pm 77.69 [*]	1570.70 \pm 30.29 [*]	72.15 \pm 8.10	85.80 \pm 9.81 [*]	87.78 \pm 8.75
H-1	7.00 \pm 0.56 ^{**}	124.77 \pm 5.23 ^{**}	27.42 \pm 1.65 ^{**}	339.47 \pm 20.84 ^{**}	634.71 \pm 68.29 ^{**}	1722.30 \pm 107.19 ^{**}	71.48 \pm 3.55	92.00 \pm 15.57 ^{**}	101.18 \pm 8.59 ^{**}
L-2	4.76 \pm 0.48	117.67 \pm 5.68 ^{**}	15.59 \pm 3.13	264.10 \pm 17.45	508.22 \pm 36.52	1542.42 \pm 45.30	76.05 \pm 5.79	82.43 \pm 8.06	90.54 \pm 9.13
M-2	6.20 \pm 0.56 ^{**}	127.20 \pm 10.44 ^{**}	15.44 \pm 1.19	292.63 \pm 21.98 [*]	489.42 \pm 47.15	1588.14 \pm 51.79 [*]	83.03 \pm 5.76 ^{**}	86.49 \pm 11.51 [*]	102.21 \pm 6.36 ^{**}
H-2	6.78 \pm 1.08 ^{**}	100.34 \pm 4.94	26.28 \pm 1.29 ^{**}	307.79 \pm 14.23 ^{**}	520.54 \pm 13.62	1441.39 \pm 42.48	94.06 \pm 5.63 ^{**}	83.62 \pm 6.84 [*]	99.23 \pm 3.99 [*]

^a Compared with N group, [#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$; compared with C group, ^{*} $P < 0.05$, ^{**} $P < 0.01$.

prepared into the required concentration using sterile physiological saline for animal experiments.

2.3 Treatments and statement of ethical animal treatment procedures

All the experimental procedures were in accordance with the Committee on the Ethics of Animal Experiments of Tianjin University of Science & Technology, and were based on the National Institutes of Health Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. Five mice per cage were randomly divided and housed under standard conditions at 20–25 °C, a 12 h light/dark cycle and a relative humidity of 45%–65% with food and water available and libitum during the adaption period. After 7 days of adaption period, the mice were randomly divided into normal group, control group, AGE-1 and AGE-2 test group. Each treatment group was divided into three doses of high, middle and low groups. These groups were given normal diet and referred as N, C, L-1, M-1, H-1, L-2, M-2, and H-2 groups, respectively. Since the start of the experiment, mice in the N group were i.h. injected with physiological saline and p.o. administered with physiological saline. Mice in the C group were i.h. injected with D-galactose (120 mg per kg bw per d) and p.o. administered with physiological saline. Mice in L-1, M-1, H-1 groups were i.h. injected with D-galactose (120 mg per kg bw per d) and p.o. administered with AGE-1 (1, 2 and 4 g per kg bw per d). Mice in L-2, M-2, and H-2 groups were i.h. injected with D-galactose (120 mg per kg bw per d) and p.o. administered with AGE-2 (1, 2 and 4 g per kg bw per d). The experiment was carried out continuously for eight weeks.

After eight weeks experiment, all mice were fasted overnight. After the blood was collected by the eyeball removal, the mice were sacrificed by cervical vertebra dislocation. The blood samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C, and the serums were separated and stored at –80 °C until biochemical analysis. The liver and brain were harvested, rinsed with cold normal saline, and then weighed. Subsequently, 10% (w/v) liver and brain tissue homogenate were prepared in normal saline using a glass homogenizer. The homogenate was centrifuged twice at 4000 rpm for 10 min at 4 °C, and the supernatant was used for biochemical assays. Portions of the liver and brain tissues were immersed in 10% neutral formalin solution for histopathological observation. The remaining liver and brain tissues were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C until use for gene chip analysis.

2.4 Biochemical analysis in serum, brain and liver

The levels of T-SOD, GSH-Px, CAT in serum, brain and liver, and the content of MDA in brain and liver were measured according to the manufacturers' instructions of the commercially available kits. In addition, the level of lipofuscin in brain and liver was determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The total protein content in the liver and brain tissue homogenate was determined using the Coomassie brilliant blue method following the manufacturer's instruction.

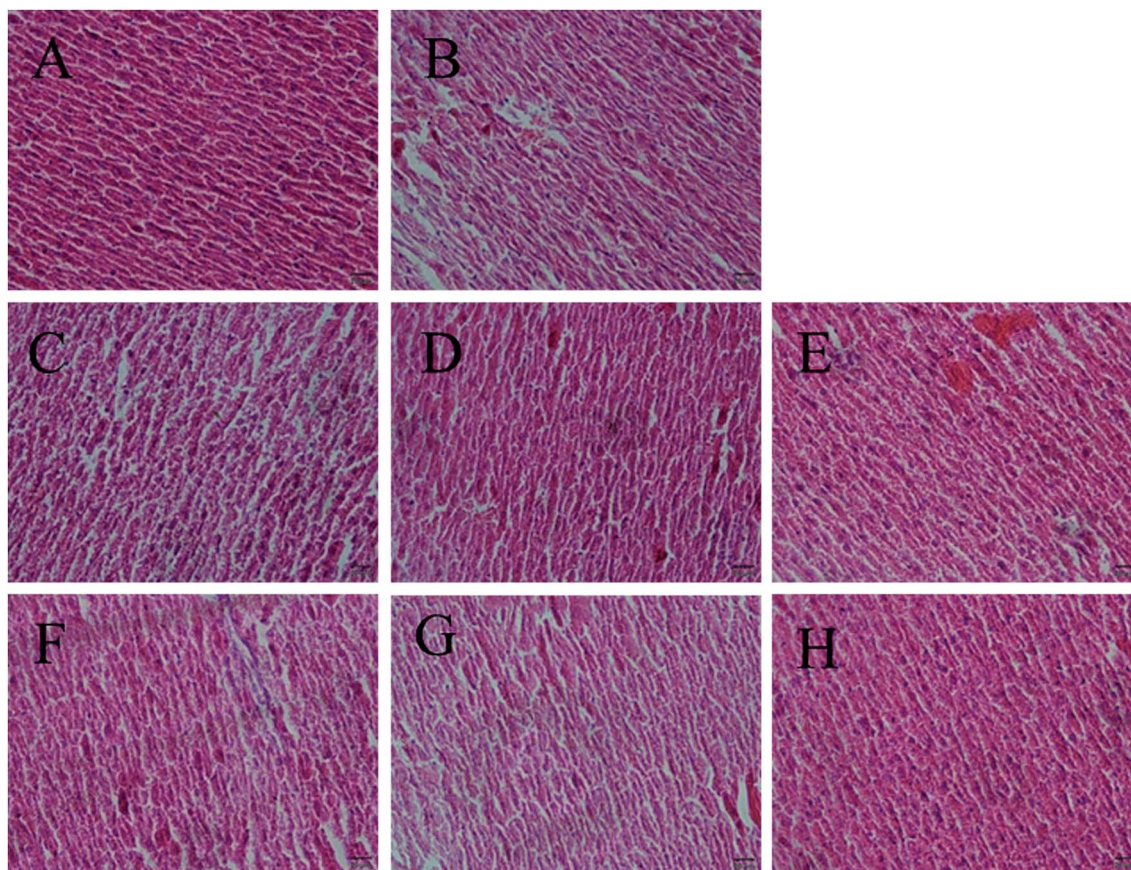


Fig. 1 Histopathological analysis of liver. All pictures were taken at 200 times. The letters (A–H) among the figure represent in proper order following groups. N, C, L-1, M-1, H-1, L-2, M-2, and H-2 groups.

2.5 Histological analysis

Liver and brain tissues were fixed in formalin solution, dehydrated with ethanol, embedded with paraffin, serially sectioned and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The above prepared samples were then observed microscopically.

2.6 Gene chip analysis, RT-PCR verification, and metabolic pathway analysis

Differentially expressed genes were screened using gene expression profile array (GeneChip Mice 430 plus 2.0 Array, Affymetrix, USA). First, liver and brain tissues were ground in liquid nitrogen. Total RNA was extracted using Trizol and then purified in an RNeasy column (RNeasy mini kit, Qiagen, Düsseldorf, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany). Then, cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription from total RNA, amplified through *in vitro* transcription reaction (IVT) using the 3' IVT PLUS Reagent Kit (Affymetrix), and then purified with purification beads. The purified cRNA was fragmented by divalent cations and elevated temperature. Finally, the hybridized array of cRNA was placed in a hybridization oven, washed, stained, and then scanned with the help of biotin and fluorescence labels used during cRNA synthesis and staining. Optical signals were converted to electrical signals and turn electrical signals into raw data. After analysis, the expression data were

used to screen the co-expressed genes in accordance with the following condition: the expression value difference of the genes in N, H-1, and M-2 group should be more than 100 and two-fold change compared with C group.

The differentially expressed genes screened by gene chip arrays were verified through RT-PCR. Specific primers for the genes were designed, synthesized, and diluted with sterile water in accordance with the manufacturer's manual. The total RNA in the liver and brain tissues served as the raw material, whereas the mice β -actin genes were used as house-keeping genes. The One-Step SYBR PrimeScript PLUS RT-PCR kit (TaKaRa, Japan) was used for PCR reaction.

The differentially expressed genes screened through gene expression profile array were used to find the related metabolic pathways with the GenBank ID in the NCBI gene database and KEGG metabolic pathway database. The effects of the resulting genes on the metabolic pathway were also explored.

2.7 Statistical analysis

The data are represented as mean \pm SD. All data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Duncan's multiple range tests were performed to determine the significant differences between groups using SPSS software (Chicago, IL, USA).

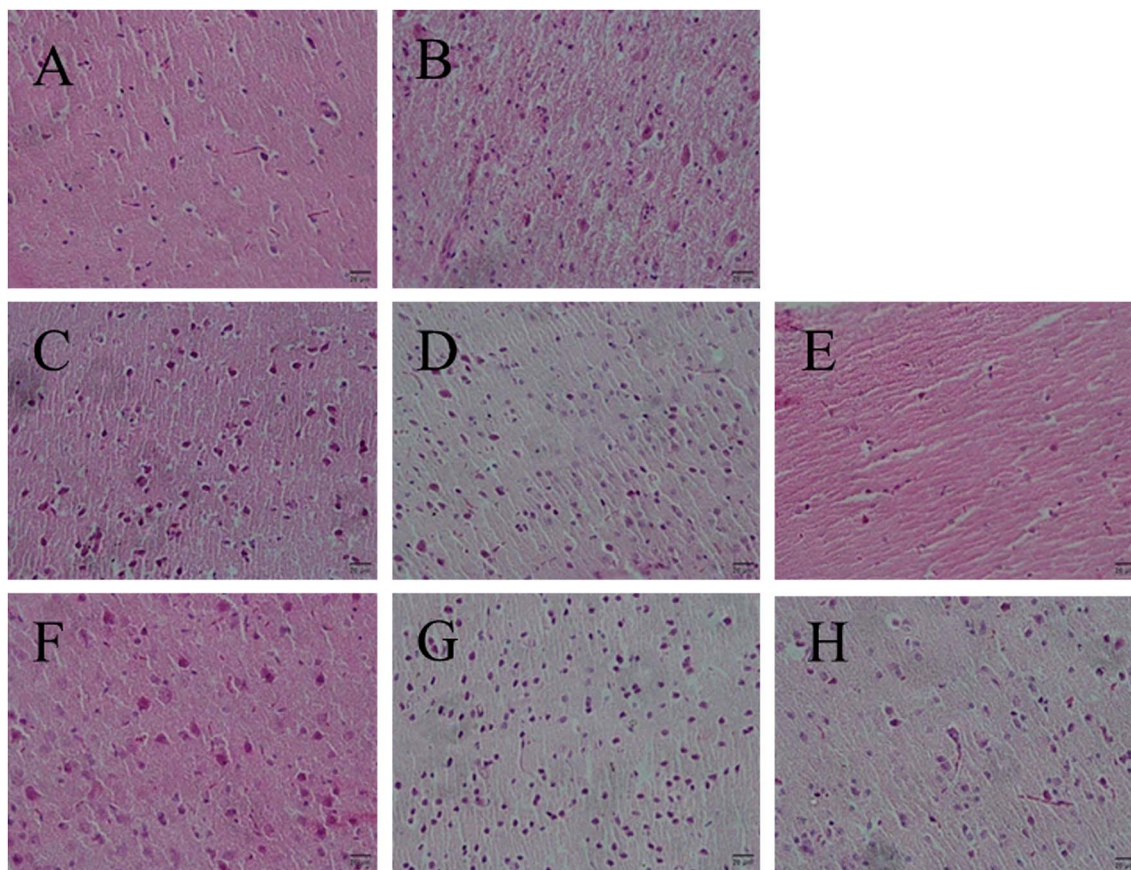


Fig. 2 Histopathological analysis of brain. All pictures were taken at 200 times. The letters (A–H) among the figure represent in proper order following groups, N, C, L-1, M-1, H-1, L-2, M-2, and H-2 groups.

3. Results

3.1 Biochemical analysis results

The levels of MDA and lipofuscin in brain and liver from different groups were shown in Table 1. In comparison with mice in N group, the levels of MDA and lipofuscin of C group in both brain and liver significantly increased. The levels of MDA in both brain and liver of mice in H-1, M-2 and H-2 group were significantly lower than that of C group. Meanwhile, the levels of lipofuscin of mice in H-1 and H-2 group in both brain and liver were significantly lower than that of C group.

Antioxidant enzyme activities in serum, brain and liver were shown in Table 2. In comparison to mice in N group, the levels of T-SOD, GSH-Px, and CAT of C group in both serum, brain and liver were significantly decreased, which indicated that the model was successfully established. The levels of GSH-px and CAT of M-1 and H-1 group in both serum, brain and liver were significantly higher than that of C group. Compared with C group, the levels of T-SOD of M-2 and H-2 group in both serum, brain and liver were significantly increased. From the results of important indicators, the high dose of AGE-1 (H-1) and the middle dose of AGE-2 (M-2) showed strong *in vivo* antioxidant activities.

Free radicals and oxidants can affect the body's metabolic function, causing various health problems. Eliminating excessive oxidative free radicals can prevent many diseases caused by

free radicals and diseases related to aging. The self-made AGE-1 and AGE-2 could significantly reduce the oxidation of body load, reduce lipid peroxidation and thus were able to exert its resistance through the increasing of T-SOD, GSH-Px and CAT activity with the decreasing of MDA and lipofuscin content.

3.2 Tissue morphology

Antioxidants could preserve tissue morphology from oxidative damages induced by D-galactose. Thus, different dose groups of AGE-1 and AGE-2 effects on liver and brain tissue of D-galactose-induced mice were observed. The histology results of mice liver and brain tissue were shown in Fig. 1 and 2. Liver tissue cells of mice in N group with uniform size, normal structure, small cell gap were easily observed and the nucleus were clearly visible. Compared with N group, liver tissue cells of mice in C group were swelling and inconsistent, which were arranged in loose disorder and the nucleus were not obvious. The high, middle and low doses of AGE-1 and AGE-2 could improve the size, shape and arrangement state of liver cells with dose-dependent relationships. Wherein, liver tissues of H-2 group were closed to the state of normal group to some extent. Brain tissue cells of mice in N group were arranged neatly, tight and regular. As shown in the C group, long-term injection of D-galactose could cause loose disordered arrangement of brain cells. As indicated in the Fig. 2, AGE-1 and AGE-2 in low, middle and high dose

Table 3 Co-expression of down-regulated genes and up-regulated genes in liver tissues

Down-regulated genes ^a			Up-regulated genes ^a		
Gene ID ^b	Gene symbol ^b	Related pathways	Gene ID ^b	Gene symbol ^b	Related pathways
20617	<i>Snca</i>	Alzheimer disease; Parkinson disease	11677	<i>Akr1b3</i>	Pentose and glucuronate interconversions; fructose and mannose metabolism; galactose metabolism; glycerolipid metabolism
21356	<i>Tapbp</i>	Antigen processing and presentation	212647	<i>Aldh4a1</i>	Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism; arginine and proline metabolism
13122	<i>Cyp7a1</i>	Primary bile acid biosynthesis; PPAR signaling pathway; steroid hormone synthesis; bile secretion	13190	<i>Dct</i>	Tyrosine metabolism
23882	<i>Gadd45g</i>	p53 signaling pathway; cell cycle pathway; MAPK signaling pathway; FoxO signaling pathway	15139	<i>Hc</i>	Complement and coagulation cascades; prion disease; staphylococcus aureus infection; Herpes simplex infection; systemic lupus erythematosus
16803	<i>Lbp</i>	NF-kappa β signaling pathway; Toll-like receptor signaling pathway; Salmonella infection; Tuberculosis	12124	<i>Bik</i>	
18534	<i>Pck1</i>	Citrate cycle; glycolysis; pyruvate metabolism; PI3K-Akt signaling pathway; insulin signaling pathway; AMPK signaling pathway; glucagon signaling pathway; PPAR signaling pathway; FoxO signaling pathway; adipocytokine signaling pathway	223337	<i>Ugt3a2</i>	
171281	<i>Acot3</i>	Fatty acid elongation; biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids	77864	<i>Ypel2</i>	
404634	<i>H2afy2</i>		105171	<i>Arrdc3</i>	
14219	<i>Paps2</i>		226250	<i>Afap1l2</i>	
16598	<i>Klf2</i>	FoxO signaling pathway			
58158	<i>Rsad2</i>				
17748	<i>Mt1</i>				
27410	<i>Abca3</i>				
54484	<i>Mkrn1</i>				
20208	<i>Saa1</i>				
20201	<i>S100a8</i>				
18406	<i>Orm2</i>				
100047134	<i>Ccrn4l</i>				
100039405	<i>Ppp1r10</i>				
16019	<i>Igh-6</i>				
16819	<i>Lcn2</i>				
20209	<i>Saa2</i>				
16658	<i>Mafb</i>				
13009	<i>Csrp3</i>				
78934	<i>4930581F22Rik</i>				
67876	<i>Coq10b</i>				

^a The expression value difference of the genes in N, H-1, and M-2 group should be more than 100 and two-fold change compared with C group.

^b National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Entrez Gene.

groups could all improve the size, shape and arrangement state of brain cells. Generally, AGE-1 and AGE-2 in low, middle and high dose groups could all improve the size, shape and arrangement state of liver and brain cells, which was also benefit from AGE's powerful antioxidant activity.

3.3 Differentially expressed genes and metabolic pathway

Gene expression profile array is one of the most important methods of current research to explore the molecular mechanism between nutrients and chronic diseases. By comparing the changes in gene expression profiles and related metabolic

pathways, the target of the sample can be directly searched at the gene level to explain its mechanism of action. To further study the *vivo* antioxidant mechanism of self-made AGE on the D-galactose-induced mice, gene expression profile array was conducted to screen differentially expressed genes in liver and brain, the results were shown in Table 3 and 4.

Compared with C group, 35 differentially co-expressed genes in liver of mice in N, H-1 and M-2 group were found. Within the 35 genes, there were 9 genes (*Akr1b3*, *Aldh4a1*, *Hc*, *Dct*, *Bik*, *Ugt3a2*, *Ypel2*, *Arrdc3*, *Afap1l2*) significantly up-regulated and 26 genes (*Snca*, *Tapbp*, *Cyp7a1*, *Gadd45g*, *Lbp*, *Pck1*, *Acot3*, *H2afy2*,

Table 4 Co-expression of down-regulated genes and up-regulated genes in brain tissues

Down-regulated genes ^a			Up-regulated genes ^a		
Gene ID ^b	Gene symbol ^b	Related pathways	Gene ID ^b	Gene symbol ^b	Related pathways
70316	<i>Ndufab1</i>	Alzheimer disease; Parkinson disease; Huntington disease	19378	<i>Aldh1a2</i>	
17772	<i>Mtm1</i>	Inositol phosphate metabolism; phosphatidylinositol signaling system	57357	<i>Srd5a3</i>	Steroid hormone synthesis
22190	<i>Ubc</i>	PPAR signaling pathway	16002	<i>Igf2</i>	MAPK signaling pathway; PI3K-Akt signaling pathway
19212	<i>Pter</i>		100039008	<i>Mup8</i>	
66259	<i>Camk2n1</i>		93880	<i>Pcdhb9</i>	
			11657	<i>Alb</i>	
			270162	<i>Elmod1</i>	
			18005	<i>Nek2</i>	

^a The expression value difference of the genes in N, H-1, and M-2 group should be more than 100 and two-fold change compared with C group.

^b National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Entrez Gene.

Paps2, *Klf2*, *Rsad2*, *Mt1*, *Abca3*, *Mkrn1*, *Saa1*, *S100a8*, *Orm2*, *Ccrn4l*, *Ppp1r10*, *Igh-6*, *Lcn2*, *Saa2*, *Mafb*, *Csrp3*, *F22Rik*, *Coq10b*) significantly down-regulated (Table 3). 13 differentially co-expressed genes in brain of mice in N, H-1 and M-2 group were screened by gene expression profile array. Within the 13 genes, there were 8 genes (*Aldh1a2*, *Srd5a3*, *Igf2*, *Mup8*, *Pcdhb9*, *Alb*, *Elmod1*, *Nek2*) significantly up-regulated and 5 genes (*Ndufab1*, *Mtm1*, *Ubc*, *Pter*, *Camk2n1*) significantly down-regulated (Table 4).

Specific primers were used for the PCR amplification of the 8 randomly selected differentially expressed genes (*Snca*, *Pck1*, *Ndufab1*, *Mtm1*, *Akr1b3*, *Dct*, *Srd5a3*, *Aldh1a2*), with the house-keeping gene β -actin as the internal standard and the RNA in C group as the control (Fig. 3). The results were relatively quantified using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method, which proved the correctness of the differentially expressed genes obtained through cDNA microarray analysis.

Then these differentially expressed genes listed in Tables 3 and 4 were search on KEGG database to analyze the influence of the self-made AGE on gene expression and metabolic pathways of mice, and 41 metabolic pathways have been discovered, including 10 carbohydrate metabolism pathways (citrate cycle

pathway, glycolysis pathway, pyruvate metabolism pathway, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, insulin signaling pathway, AMPK signaling pathway, glucagon signaling pathway, pentose and glucuronate interconversions pathway, fructose and mannose metabolism pathway, galactose metabolism pathway), 11 immune response pathways (NF-kappa β signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, antigen processing and presentation pathway, Salmonella infection pathway, systemic lupus erythematosus pathway, prion disease pathway, Tuberculosis pathway, complement and coagulation cascades pathway, Herpes simplex infection pathway, pertussis pathway, *Staphylococcus aureus* infection pathway), 8 lipid metabolism pathways (fatty acid elongation pathway, primary bile acid biosynthesis pathway, biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids pathway, adipocytokine signaling pathway, glycerolipid metabolism pathway, PPAR signaling pathway, steroid hormone synthesis pathway, bile secretion pathway), 6 cell cycle pathways (inositol phosphate metabolism pathway, phosphatidylinositol signaling system pathway, p53 signaling pathway, cell cycle pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, FoxO signaling pathway), 3 amino acid metabolism pathways (tyrosine metabolism pathway, arginine and proline metabolism pathway, alanine,

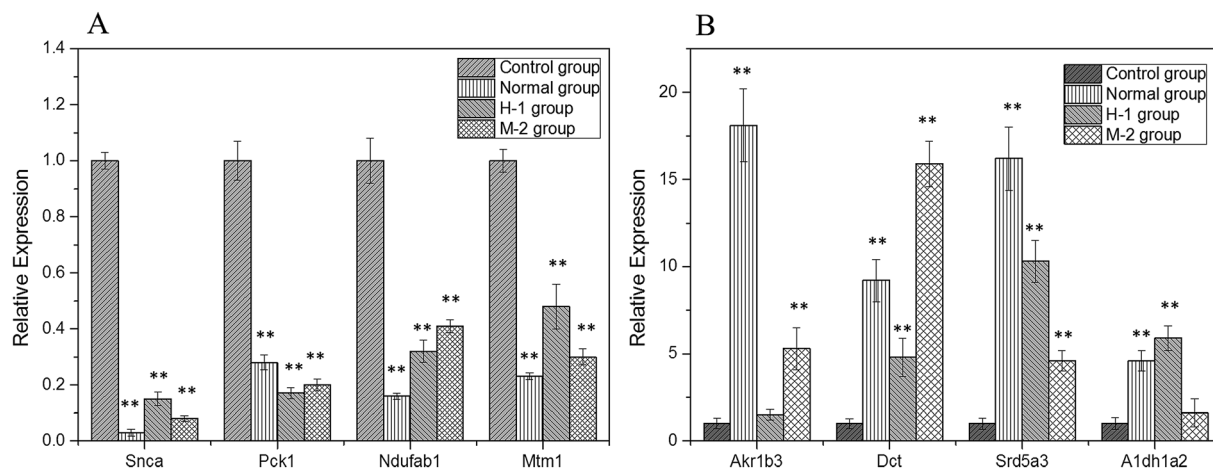


Fig. 3 The RNA relative expression levels of down-regulated (A) and up-regulated genes (B). Compared with C group, ** $P < 0.01$.

aspartate and glutamate metabolism pathway) and 3 nervous system diseases pathways (Alzheimer disease pathway, Parkinson disease pathway, Huntington disease pathway). These results indicated that the differentially expressed genes played important roles in carbohydrate metabolism, lipid metabolism, amino acid metabolism, immune response, cell cycle, and nervous system regulation.

4. Discussion

Carlos López-Otín *et al.*²⁸ reported nine hallmarks which represent common denominators of aging in different organisms, these hallmarks were: genomic instability, telomere attrition, epigenetic alterations, loss of proteostasis, deregulated nutrient sensing, mitochondrial dysfunction, cellular senescence, stem cell exhaustion, and altered intercellular communication. Among these metabolic pathways that have been affected by AGE-1 and AGE-2 in the D-galactose-caused injury model, NF- κ B signaling pathway was associated with the altered intercellular communication, epigenetic alterations, and genomic instability;^{29–31} p53 signaling pathway was related to cellular senescence and genomic instability;^{32,33} FoxO signaling pathway, insulin signaling pathway, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway and AMPK signaling pathway could regulate the nutrient sensing;^{34–38} citrate cycle pathway could affect the mitochondrial function;³⁹ Alzheimer disease pathway and Parkinson disease pathway was related to loss of proteostasis.⁴⁰ These results indicated that AGE-1 and AGE-2 could prevent the mice from aging by regulated genomic stability, epigenetics, proteostasis, nutrient sensing, mitochondrial function, cellular senescence, and intercellular communication.

An activity guided fractionation approach were conducted to guide the fractionation by means of extraction, column chromatography and semi-preparative HPLC in previous research of our group.¹⁷ The tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives were separated and identified as main antioxidants in AGE-1 and AGE-2 by IR, UV, MS, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectrometry, and the content of tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives in AGE-1 and AGE-2 were 0.93 g kg⁻¹ and 0.54 g kg⁻¹ dry AGE, respectively. Another major active antioxidant S-allylcysteine content were 1.6 g kg⁻¹ and 1.8 g kg⁻¹ (dry weight), in AGE-1 and AGE-2, respectively. S-Allylcysteine was reported as the main effective antioxidants in AGE, which could inhibit free radical production, lipid peroxidation and neuronal damage.⁴¹ In this experiment, 10 carbohydrate metabolism pathways were affected by AGE-1 and AGE-2, this might be related to the biological activity of S-allylcysteine, which was reported to prevent formation of advanced glycation endproducts.⁴² In addition, S-allylcysteine could protect against oxidative stress in Parkinsonism by neuromodulation and immunomodulatory.^{43,44} In the present experiment, AGE-1 and AGE-2 participated in Parkinson disease pathway, this may be due to the contribution of S-allylcysteine in AGE-1 and AGE-2. According to the EC₅₀ value on DPPH assay and the content of tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives in the AGE-1 and AGE-2, the antioxidant activities contribution of tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives in AGE-1 and AGE-2 was 4.3 and 2.2 times towards that of S-allylcysteine,

respectively.¹⁷ So the tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives mainly contribute to the potent antioxidant properties of AGE-1 and AGE-2.

5. Conclusion

With the aging acceleration of social population, the efficacy and mechanism of AGE, as a promising garlic product, in many biofunctional aspects need to be explored. In conclusion, long-term injection of D-galactose could accelerate the ageing of mice, AGE-1 and AGE-2 could significantly reduce the oxidation of body load, reduce lipid peroxidation and thus were able to exert its resistance through the increasing of T-SOD, GSH-Px and CAT activity with the decreasing of MDA and lipofuscin content. Results of gene expression profile array showed that the two self-made AGE could protect the mice from D-galactose-caused injury by multiple aspects, such as carbohydrate metabolism, immunomodulatory, lipid metabolism, cell cycle regulation, amino acid metabolism and nervous regulation pathways. Further mechanism analysis found that AGE-1 and AGE-2 could prevent the mice from aging by regulated genomic stability, epigenetics, proteostasis, nutrient sensing, mitochondrial function, cellular senescence, and intercellular communication. Through this experiment, we had comprehensively study the antioxidant mechanism of AGE *in vivo* and linked the antioxidant function of AGE to the metabolic pathways. Meanwhile, the research results of this experiment could provide guidance for further anti-aging research of AGE.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

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