



## **Protective Role of Allicin Compared with Kcl administration on some Cardiac Markers, Electrolyte, Oxidative Status and Gene Expression of NOS in Ovariectomized Rabbits**

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**Abstract:** The present experiment was designed to study the protective role of Allicin on some cardiac markers, electrolyte, oxidative status and gene expression of NOS in Ovariectomized rabbits. Forty-two female Rabbits (7-8 weeks) were used in this study. Ovariectomy was performed on twenty-eight of female rabbits. The animals were divided equally in to four groups: Group one (GO<sub>1</sub>): Ovariectomized rabbits received distilled water. Group two (GO<sub>2</sub>): Ovariectomized rabbits received Allicin orally (10 mg/kg body weight). Group three (GO<sub>3</sub>): Ovariectomized rabbits received Kcl orally (1.39g body weight). Group four (GO<sub>4</sub>): Ovariectomized rabbits received Kcl orally (1.39g body weight) and Allicin orally (10 mg/kg body weight). The daily administration of Allicin for 60 days caused a significant decrease serum creatine phosphokinase (175.40 and 139.20) compared with in Ovariectomized groups (313.40 and 299.20, respectively). Allicin supplementation has a protective role concerning the increase in nitric oxide synthase. There was significant increase in NO<sub>3</sub> (7.67 and 7.25) compared with Ovariectomized (3.89 and 5.24 with distilled water and Kcl, respectively). GPX concentration was in groups with Allicin than in Ovariectomized rabbits received D.W and Kcl. The results confirm the protection action of Allicin ovariectomized rabbits against the effect of some aged cardiac markers.

**Keywords:** Electrolyte, Oxidative status, Gene expression, NOS, Ovariectomized rabbits

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