

Effect of astaxanthin and fish oil on enzymatic antioxidant system and α -amylase activity of salivary glands from rats

Mariana Ferreira Leite¹, Amanda Martins de Lima¹, Simone Jee Sun Kang¹,
Maria Teresa Botti Rodrigues dos Santos¹, Rosemari Otton²

¹Universidade Cruzeiro do Sul - UNICSUL, Biological and Health Sciences, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

²Universidade Cruzeiro do Sul - UNICSUL, Biological and Health Sciences, Department of Health Sciences, São Paulo, SP, Brasil

Abstract

Salivary glands contribute to oral health. It is therefore of interest to study therapies that may favor their function and protection. **Aim:** To evaluate the effect of astaxanthin, fish oil and association of them on enzymatic antioxidant system and functional parameters of salivary glands. **Methods:** Healthy rats (n=32) were divided into 4 groups: untreated-control, astaxanthin-treated (1 mg/kg body weight- BW), fish oil-treated (10 mg EPA/kg BW and 7 mg DHA/kg BW), and fish oil plus astaxanthin-treated. A prophylactic dose was administered in each group daily by gavage, for 45 days. Superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase, glutathione peroxidase, reductase, and α -amylase activities were determined in salivary glands and compared by ANOVA and Tukey post-test (p<0.05). **Results:** Parotid gland presented increased catalase and glutathione system and unaffected SOD activity after astaxanthin and astaxanthin plus fish oil treatment (p<0.05). Fish oil stimulated only glutathione peroxidase activity of parotid gland (p<0.05). Submandibular gland presented stimulated SOD and catalase, and reduced glutathione reductase activities after fish oil and fish oil plus astaxanthin treatment (p<0.05). SOD and glutathione reductase activities were reduced by astaxanthin treatment in submandibular gland (p<0.05). Parotid gland presented increased α -amylase activity in all groups supplemented and submandibular glands presented no changes (p<0.05). **Conclusions:** Astaxanthin, fish oil and combination of them stimulated the antioxidant system and functional parameter of salivary glands, which could be beneficial to oral health.

Keywords: astaxanthin; fish oil; antioxidant system; α -amylase; salivary glands.

Introduction

The salivary glands produce saliva, which contributes to maintaining oral health. The parotid gland has serous cells in abundance, which produce a salivary secretion with abundant water and electrolytes responsible for the buffering capacity and protection of dental surface¹. The proteins synthesized by parotid acinar cells are stored in large secretory granules whose composition includes α -amylase, leucine-rich parotid secretory protein (PSP), and proline-rich proteins (PRPs), in addition to multiple minor components²⁻³ related to digestive and protective functions. The major regulated secretory pathway involves large granules that are exocytosed in response to autonomic stimulation⁴. In some diseases, for example Sjögren's syndrome (SS), there is a hyposalivation related to organic disorders of salivary glandular tissue. Increased oxidative stress due to high production of

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Correspondence to:

Mariana Ferreira Leite
Universidade Cruzeiro do Sul
Avenida Ussiêl Cirilo 225
CEP: 08060-070 São Miguel Paulista
São Paulo - SP - Brasil
Phone: +55 11 2037-5744

E-mail: mariana.leite@cruzeirosul.edu.br

reactive oxygen species (ROS) is proposed to be involved in pathogenesis of SS⁵.

The submandibular gland is composed of a predominance of cells characterized by mucus secretion. Salivary seromucous glands are regulated predominantly by parasympathetic activation of muscarinic receptors, resulting in exocrine secretion of mucins and macroglobulin responsible by lubrication and protection of oral mucosa^{3,4}. In addition to the autonomic innervation, neuropeptides and hormones can influence the secretion and vascularization of submandibular⁶. Some pathological conditions related to symptoms of xerostomia, such as radiotherapy, diabetes and SS, can alter the secretion of both parotid and submandibular glands^{5,7-8}.

A number of endogenous systems, such as the aerobic metabolism and electron transport chains, generate highly reactive molecules with important biological functions known as reactive oxygen species (ROS), including superoxide and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). In order to prevent oxidative damage, the antioxidant system presents a group of cellular enzymes (SOD, catalase and glutathione system) responsible for the control of free radicals. While SOD catalyzes the dismutation of superoxide anion ($O_2^{\cdot-}$) to H_2O_2 , catalase and glutathione (peroxidase, reductase) system reduce cellular toxicity degrading peroxides into oxygen and water⁹. Non-enzymatic antioxidant system also maintains the balance of reactive oxygen species (ROS), including vitamin C, carotenoids and fish oil.

Antioxidants are expected to serve as potentially therapeutic agents for oxidative stress-related diseases. Astaxanthin (AST) is a xanthophyll carotenoid and current human dietary intake is almost exclusively from seafood. AST has been used with efficacy and safety due to its biological properties, such as antioxidant, antiinflammatory and immunomodulatory properties and cardioprotective effect in therapies for aging, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and other systemic disease¹⁰⁻¹¹. The antioxidant action of AST is mainly due to the presence of oxygenated groups contained in each additional ring structure of the molecule, which reduces the effect of peroxy, superoxide radicals and singlet oxygen¹⁰⁻¹¹.

Fish oil is a compound rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) mainly represented by eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) that regulates a wide range of functions in the body including blood pressure, blood clotting, modulation of inflammatory response, and correct development and functioning of brain and nervous systems¹². Epidemiological studies suggest that among populations ingesting large amounts of PUFAs, mainly present in fish oil, there are reduced risk of neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, lower incidence of acute myocardial infarction and chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, among other inflammatory diseases¹³.

Recently, our research group published a study evaluating the effect of AST administration on antioxidant parameters of salivary glands in diabetic rats, showing a

positive effect after supplementation¹⁴. However, AST presented a modest antioxidant effect on salivary glands from healthy rats. For this purpose we measured the enzymatic antioxidant system of parotid and submandibular gland of healthy rats to evaluate whether the combination of AST with fish oil could be more effective than AST and fish oil alone. Moreover, it was also evaluated the α -amylase activity as a functional parameter of salivary gland.

Material and methods

Chemicals and natural products

All purified chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO, USA), except for common laboratory solutions and buffers, which were obtained from Labsynth (Diadema, São Paulo, SP, Brazil). Fish oil (FO) capsules were purchased from Pharmanostra (São Paulo, SP, Brazil). Each FO capsule of 500 mL contains 9 kcal (38 kJ), 2.0 mg of mixed tocopherols, and 1.0 g of total fat, out of which 30% are from saturated fats, 20% from monounsaturated fats (mostly palmitoleic and oleic acids), and 50% of polyunsaturated fatty acids (300 mg EPA and 200 mg DHA). Natural ASTA supplements (AstaREAL A1010) were obtained as a donation BioReal AB (Gustavsberg, Sweden). AstaREAL A1010 is an astaxanthin-rich natural microalgae *Haematococcus pluvialis* product that contains 5.2-5.8% of total carotenoids, whereas 5.0-5.6% are purely astaxanthin (3.9% as monoesters, 0.9% diesters, and 0.1% in free form). Based on that composition, we calculated the AstaREAL A1010 biomass per gavage volume (of 10% Tween-80 aqueous solution, v/v) and animal body weight (BW) to reach the aforementioned mg ASTA/ Kg BW.

Animals

Adult Wistar male rats (225.6 ± 17.1 g) were housed in Plexiglas cages (4 rats/cage) under standard laboratory conditions: 12 h light/dark cycle; lights on at 7:00 a.m.; $22 \pm 2^\circ C$ and *ad libitum* access to water and Purina rat chow. The animals used were handled in accordance with guidelines of the committee on care and use of laboratory animals resources. The Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of São Paulo approved the experimental protocol (Protocol number 1938/09).

Supplementation protocols

Four experimental groups of 8 animals each were formed: control (fed with 400 μ L of 10% Tween-80 aqueous solution (v/v)); ASTA (fed with 1 mg ASTA/kg body weight (BW)); Fish oil (fed with 10 mg EPA/kg BW and 7 mg DHA/kg BW) and FO+ASTA (fed with 1 mg ASTA/kg BW, 10 mg EPA/kg BW and 7 mg DHA/kg BW). The animals were treated orally by gavage in a constant volume of 1 mL/kg, 5 days a week, for 45 days. A maximum volume of 400 μ L was established in order to prevent regurgitation or stomach discomfort of the animals.

Fish oil content of capsules was diluted in 10% Tween-

80 aqueous solution (v/v) to reach final n-3 PUFAs concentrations of 10 mg EPA/kg BW and 7 mg DHA/kg BW. An identical procedure was conducted for animal supplementation with 1 mg ASTA/kg BW. For combined FO and ASTA treatments (FO+ASTA), both components were diluted in the same stock 10% Tween-80 aqueous solution (v/v) to reach previously described concentrations.

Experimental procedure and preparation of homogenates

After forty-five days of treatment, fed rats were killed by decapitation. The salivary glands were immediately removed, weighed (50mg), homogenized on ice-cold condition at 10%, with 0.5 mL of 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, vortexed briefly and broken down by ultrasonication in a Vibra-Cell Ultrasonic Liquid Processing Equipment (Sonics & Materials, Inc. Newtown, CT USA). A refrigerated centrifugation step was included (10000 x *g* for 10 min at 4°C) and supernatant was then used for further analysis.

Measurement of Antioxidant Enzymes

• Assay of superoxide dismutase activity (SOD)

The activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) was measured according to Ewing and Janero¹⁵. The complete reaction buffer included 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, 0.1 mM EDTA, 50 μ M nitrobluetetrazolium (NBT), 78 μ M NADH, and 3.3 μ M phenazine methosulphate (PMS) used as an O₂⁻ generator. The kinetic absorbance variation at 560 nm was monitored for 2 min to evaluate O₂⁻ dependent reduction of NBT. A control system lacking PMS revealed negligible change in absorbance at 560 nm with an Ultrospec 3000 spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, UK).

• Assay of catalase activity

The decomposition of H₂O₂ can be followed directly by the decrease in absorbance at 240 nm ($\epsilon_{240} = 0.0394 \pm 0.0002$ L.mM⁻¹cm⁻¹). One catalase unit is defined as the enzyme concentration required for the decomposition of 1 μ mol of H₂O₂ per min at 25°C, as described by Aebi¹⁶. The complete reaction system for catalase consisted of 0.1 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4 and 10 mM H₂O₂. The reaction was initiated by the addition of 10 mM H₂O₂ and absorbance was monitored for 2 min at 240 nm with the Ultrospec 3000 spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, UK).

• Assay of Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) and reductase activities (GR)

GPx activity was measured according to the method described by Mannervik¹⁷. Enzyme activity was determined using 2.5 U/mL of glutathione reductase (GR), 10 mM reduced glutathione (GSH), 250 μ M sodium azide (as a catalase inhibitor) and 1.2 mM NADPH in the presence of 4.8 mM *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide used as substrate. The oxidation

of NADPH was monitored at 340 nm for 2 min in 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) in the Ultrospec 3000 spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech). Glutathione reductase (GR) activity was measured using the same methodology described by Mannervik¹⁷. Alternatively, GR activity was determined using 3.6 mM NADPH and 10 mM oxidized glutathione (GSSG). Again, the NADPH oxidation was monitored in 0.2 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, at 340 nm for 2 min with the Ultrospec 3000 spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech).

• Assay of α -Amylase activity and total protein measurement

α -Amylase activity was determined by the method described by Fisher and Stein¹⁸, using maltose as standard. The samples were incubated with 1% starch solution in 20 mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0 for 5 min at 30°C. The reaction was interrupted by the addition of an alkaline solution of dinitrosalicylic acid and the mixture was maintained in boiling water for 5 min. The absorbance was determined at 530 nm with the Ultrospec 3000 spectrophotometer (Pharmacia Biotech). Specific enzyme activities were all related to protein concentrations, which were estimated by Bradford¹⁹ using bovine serum albumin as a standard.

Statistical analysis

To increase data reliability, each sample was evaluated in duplicate. The data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). The Anderson-Darling test was applied for the evaluation of the frequency distribution of the data. After confirming the normality and homogeneity of data distribution, the biochemical parameters of the groups studied were compared by analysis of variance and Tukey's multiple-comparison test, using the GraphPad InStat Software (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). The level of significance adopted was 5%.

Results

Tables 1 and 2 show the enzymatic activities of antioxidant system and α -amylase of parotid and submandibular, respectively. The results of superoxide dismutase (U/mg protein), catalase (μ Mol/mg protein), glutathione peroxidase (U/mg protein), glutathione reductase (U/mg protein), and α -amylase activities (mg malt/mg protein) are presented as mean and standard deviation.

In the parotid gland (Table 1), fish oil treatment (FO) stimulated the glutathione peroxidase activity (65%) compared to the control group. Astaxanthin treatment (ASTA) and its association with fish oil (FO+ASTA) also increased the catalase (43 and 61 %, respectively), glutathione peroxidase (43 and 86%, respectively), and glutathione reductase activities (72_ and 73%, respectively) as compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant effect on the SOD activity in all groups.

In the submandibular gland (Table 2), fish oil treatment

Table 1 – Superoxide dismutase (SOD) (U/mg prot), catalase (CAT) (μ Mol/mg prot), glutathione peroxidase (GP) (U/mg prot), glutathione reductase (GR) (U/mg prot), and α -amylase activity (mg malt/mg prot) of parotid gland from rats of untreated control (C) (n=8), fish oil-treated (FO) (n=8), astaxanthin (ASTA)-treated (n=8), and fish oil/astaxanthin-treated groups (FO+ASTA) (n=8). Mean \pm SD. Statistically significant differences compared among groups for the same parameter are represented by distinct letters ($p < 0.05$).

	SOD	CAT	GP	GR	Amylase Activity
C	32.38 \pm 12.46 ^a	24.18 \pm 4.38 ^a	0.23 \pm 0.08 ^a	0.18 \pm 0.04 ^a	0.45 \pm 0.16 ^a
FO	37.34 \pm 16.26 ^a	25.90 \pm 5.86 ^a	0.38 \pm 0.06 ^b	0.19 \pm 0.05 ^a	1.00 \pm 0.39 ^b
ASTA	35.08 \pm 10.68 ^a	34.79 \pm 6.99 ^b	0.33 \pm 0.09 ^b	0.31 \pm 0.07 ^b	0.70 \pm 0.29 ^b
FO+ASTA	31.80 \pm 6.35 ^a	38.93 \pm 4.24 ^b	0.43 \pm 0.14 ^b	0.32 \pm 0.08 ^b	0.93 \pm 0.32 ^b

Table 2 – Superoxide dismutase (SOD) (U/mg prot), catalase (CAT) (μ Mol/mg prot), glutathione peroxidase (GP) (U/mg prot), glutathione reductase (GR) (U/mg prot), and α -amylase activity (mg malt/mg prot) of submandibular gland from rats of untreated control (C) (n=8), fish oil-treated (FO) (n=8), astaxanthin-treated (ASTA) (n=8), and fish oil/astaxanthin-treated groups (FO+ASTA) (n=8). Mean \pm SD. Statistically significant differences compared among groups for the same parameter are represented by distinct letters ($p < 0.05$).

	SOD	CAT	GP	GR	Amylase Activity
C	73.85 \pm 7.03 ^a	42.01 \pm 11.53 ^a	0.38 \pm 0.04 ^a	0.42 \pm 0.03 ^a	0.30 \pm 0.09 ^a
FO	85.57 \pm 6.21 ^b	71.28 \pm 15.18 ^b	0.38 \pm 0.10 ^a	0.17 \pm 0.02 ^b	0.26 \pm 0.10 ^a
ASTA	47.33 \pm 6.23 ^c	54.17 \pm 10.41 ^{ab}	0.21 \pm 0.03 ^b	0.32 \pm 0.04 ^c	0.33 \pm 0.10 ^a
FO+ASTA	89.43 \pm 6.64 ^b	72.27 \pm 16.73 ^b	0.27 \pm 0.07 ^b	0.36 \pm 0.07 ^c	0.28 \pm 0.05 ^a

(FO) stimulated the SOD (16%) and catalase activities (70%), whereas it reduced glutathione reductase activity (60%) as compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Submandibular gland from rats treated with ASTA presented a reduction of SOD (36%), glutathione peroxidase (45%), and glutathione reductase (24%) activities and an increase in the catalase activity (29%) compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Association of fish oil and astaxanthin (FO+ASTA) promoted a stimulating effect on the SOD and catalase activities in the submandibular and an inhibitory effect on glutathione system (peroxidase and reductase, 29 and 15%, respectively) ($p < 0.05$).

Fish oil-treated, ASTA-treated and fish oil plus ASTA-treated groups presented increased α -amylase activity in the parotid gland (120, 55, and 106%, respectively) compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1). No changes were observed in the submandibular gland (Table 2).

Discussion

Our research group has developed scientific studies evaluating the actions of different elements present in the diet on salivary glands and dental pulp^{14,20-21}, with positive effects on oral healthy. In the present study, we evaluated the effect of astaxanthin, fish oil and association of them on antioxidant system and amylase activity of salivary glands from healthy rats. We observed a stimulating effect of parameters studied after supplementation.

The impact of nutritional changes on the oral cavity of human individuals is a topic of interest in dentistry²²⁻²³. Dental caries is considered a public health problem that has

the diet as one of the main etiological factors, with increased risk by association between inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables and excessive consumption of sugar sweetened beverages and foods²². The effect of diet has also been investigated on periodontal disease and individuals who had a poor diet presented higher number of missing teeth, higher average clinical attachment loss, which were significantly associated with increased odds of periodontitis²³.

Considering the contribution of salivary glands in maintaining oral health, it seems of interest to study elements that can act therapeutically in salivary glands, such as vitamins, carotenoids, and minerals. Some studies have shown that administration of vitamins are very beneficial to the salivary glands for modulating the quality and quantity of saliva production and promoting tissue protection in cases of systemic diseases²⁴⁻²⁵. ASTA, fish oil and the combination of them presented a different pattern of stimulation on antioxidant system according to the type of salivary gland. Studies have shown that the parotid and submandibular glands have different responses to oxidative challenge such as diabetes and exposure to fluorides, particularly with reduced activity of some antioxidant enzymes and increased lipid peroxidation and oxidative damage^{14, 26-27} in the submandibular gland, and greater stability and regenerative ability of parotid gland^{7,14}. When submitted to antioxidant therapies, the salivary glands also exhibit different behavior from each other¹⁴, which agrees with our results. It is known that the parotid can be more prepared to oxidative damage by reactive oxygen species by presenting a predominantly aerobic metabolism²⁸, however there are no reports in the literature to clarify the specific mechanism of action of parotid

and submandibular when exposed to oxidative or antioxidants conditions. Further studies are required to evaluate the signaling pathways and expression of antioxidants proteins in salivary glands.

The ASTA action on the antioxidant system of salivary glands from healthy rats has been previously evaluated by our research group, presenting mild antioxidant effects¹⁴. For this reason, we decide to combine another element, fish oil, which also has a potential antioxidant role. The antioxidant effects observed after combination with fish oil were markedly improved and could be beneficial to salivary glands by enhancing the protective action of enzymatic antioxidant system of parotid and submandibular glands. In addition, we demonstrated that astaxanthin administered in smaller doses (1mg/kg BW) for a longer time (45 days) stimulates enzymatic antioxidant system of parotid gland compared to the protocol used before (20mg/kg BW for 30 days). These results show that a diverse diet may protect salivary glands¹⁴.

Some agents have oxidative property, but at low concentrations stimulate cellular enzymes of antioxidant system, acting as pro-oxidant²⁹. Among all biomolecules, lipids are the most sensitive to free radicals. Double bonds in fatty acids form peroxide products by reacting with free radicals and lipid radicals can be formed subsequently upon removal of electrons. Excessive consumption of lipids, including polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA), increases lipid peroxidation significantly and may raise the susceptibility of tissues to free radical oxidative damage³⁰. A previous published study showed that submandibular gland presents increased resistance against oxidative damage depends on the source of dietary PUFA³¹. In the present study, the fish oil administered in low concentration stimulated the enzymatic antioxidant system of submandibular gland, probably acting as pro-oxidant agent.

On the other hand, parotid gland also responded positively to treatment with antioxidants showing increased amylase activity. The response of salivary cells in the secretion process depends on the subtype of autonomic receptors that appears to be different on each gland³², submandibular and parotid glands have a predominance of muscarinic and adrenergic receptors, respectively. Some study showed that the beta-adrenergic agonist induced an increase of cAMP in both salivary glands, but while in the parotid it triggered amylase release, in the submandibular it was unable to increase α -amylase secretion³². Parotid α -amylase release was dependent on adenylate cyclase activation³². Dietary omega 3 fatty acids change the fatty-acid composition of the membrane phospholipids of submandibular salivary glands, accompanied by higher adenylate-cyclase activity³³. The increased α -amylase activity in parotid gland could be related to adenylate-cyclase activity stimulation, particularly in the groups that received the fish oil supplementation that showed a more expressive increase of amylase activity. Moreover, further studies are required in order to explain the stimulatory effect of astaxanthin in the α -amylase activity of parotid gland.

α -Amylase is highly abundant salivary protein

responsible for the initial digestion of starch, favoring the formation of the food bolus. Its main function is to split the α -1,4-glycosidic bindings of several glycans, such as starch (amylopectin), producing oligosaccharides (dextrin) disaccharides (maltose, isomaltose) and monosaccharide glucose. Its action is inactivated in the acid portions of the gastrointestinal tract and is consequently limited to the mouth³⁴. α -Amylase has been studied as a biomarker for sympathetic nervous system and functional capacity of salivary glands^{7,35}. If by one side α -amylase provides substrate for bacteria, favoring the formation of dental biofilm³⁶, in contrast, it presents specific binding sites with affinity for microorganisms (cariogenic and periodontopathogenic), forming bacterial agglomerates diluted in saliva that are easily eliminated by swallowing and consequently suffer acid digestion by the stomach³⁷. The stimulation of α -amylase activity in parotid gland of rats supplemented with astaxanthin, fish oil and the combination of them was an interesting result, which could express an improved functional capacity of salivary gland and defense properties of the enzyme.

Further studies are needed to assess the impact of supplementation with antioxidant agents on oral cavity of human healthy individuals, using salivary and clinical parameters that represent the oral immunity. Moreover, there is a lack of studies that assess the expression of antioxidant proteins or key enzymes of pathway signaling of salivary glands from rats subjected to treatment with antioxidants such as ASTA and fish oil, which justifies further studies in this research line.

In conclusion, our results showed that antioxidant therapy could stimulate parotid gland, by increasing the α -amylase activity. FO and ASTA as well as the combination had some antioxidant effect, especially on parotid glands (increase of glutathione and catalase activity) and partially on submandibular gland (increase of catalase activity for all treatments).

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