

Supplementary file 2 Potential mechanisms of frequent herbs for Parkinson's disease and associated non-motor symptoms

| Herb            | Scientific names   | Preparation   | Chemical constituents   | Subject                                       | Administration        | Bioactivity                                     | Mechanism of action  |
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| <i>Gan cao</i>  | 1. <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fisch.<br>2. <i>Glycyrrhiza inflata</i> Batalin<br>3. <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L. | Extracts (water)  | Glabridin (specific for G. Glabra), glycyrrhizic acid, liquiritin, liquitinapioside, and licoricesaponin-G2     | IMR32 cell                                    | In-vitro              | Neuroprotective effect                          | Preventing rotenone-induced toxicity via regulating ERK-1/2 pathways (1).  |
|                 |  | Extracts (water)  | Glabridin (specific for G. Glabra), glycyrrhizic acid, liquiritin, liquitinapioside, and licoricesaponin-G2     | IMR32 cell                                    | In-vitro              | Neuroprotective effect                          | Preventing the dysregulation of the citric acid cycle by rotenone-induced energetic stress via regulating the mtorc1-AMPK1 axis (2). |
|                 |  | Extracts (water)  | Phenolic acids and their derivatives (vanillic acid, 5-caffeoylquinic acid, syringic acid, and p-coumaric acid) | Cell  | In-vitro              | Inhibiting MAO-B                                | Excreting the most potent MAO-B inhibitory action (3).   |
|                 |  | Compounds   | Licopyranocoumarin and glycyrurol   | PC12D cell                                    | In vitro              | Neuroprotective effect                          | Suppressing reactive oxygen species generation, thereby inhibiting MPP <sup>+</sup> -induced neuronal PC12D cell death (4).          |
|                 |  | Compound  | Isoliquiritigenin   | Dopaminergic cell line                        | In vitro              | Neuroprotective effect                          | Protecting dopaminergic cell under oxidative stress conditions by regulating the apoptotic process (5).                              |
|                 |  | Extracts (water, in combination with <i>Vicia faba</i> and <i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i> ) | Phenolic compounds, namely, gallic acid, catechin, epicatechin, and resveratrol                                 | Hypoe22 cell, Striatum specimens from SD rats | In-vitro, Ex vivo     | Antioxidant effects and neuroprotective effects | Contrasting the upregulated lactate dehydrogenase and nitrite levels and in reducing striatal dopamine turnover (6)                  |
| <i>Huang qi</i> | <i>Astragalus mongholicus</i>  | Compound  | Astragaloside IV  | Long culture-induced                          | In vivo and in vitro, | Preventing dopaminergic                         | Inhibiting of astrocyte senescence through promoting mitophagy (7).  |

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| Bunge    |                           | replicative senescence model and LPS/MPP+-induced premature senescence model and MPTP-induced PD mouse model | intraperitoneal injection           | neurodegeneration in PD                                     |  |
| Compound | Astragaloside IV          | MPTP-induced PD mouse model, LPS-induced BV2 microglia cell  | In vivo and in vitro, oral gavage   | Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and neuroprotective effects | Protecting dopaminergic neuron from neuroinflammation and oxidative stress via activating the Nrf2 pathways and suppressing nfkb/NLRP3 inflammasome signalling pathway (8).    |
| Compound | Astragaloside IV          | 6-OHDA-treated SH-SY5Y cell  | In vitro                            | Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and neuroprotective effects | Enhancing the cell viability, and inhibiting apoptosis, inflammation and oxidative stress of 6-OHDA-treated SH-SY5Y cell via activating the JAK2/STAT3 signalling pathway (9). |
| Compound | Astragaloside IV          | 6-OHDA treated nigral cell cultures  | In vitro                            | Neuroprotective and neurosprouting effects                  | Protecting dopaminergic neurons against 6-OHDA-induced degeneration, promoting neurite outgrowth and increased TH and NOS immunoreactive of dopaminergic neurons (10).         |
| Compound | Astragaloside IV          | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -exposed SH-SY5Y cell  | In vitro                            | Neuroprotective effect                                      | Inhibiting the expression of the $\alpha$ -synuclein via the p38 MAPK signalling pathway (11).   |
| Compound | Astragalus polysaccharide | 6-OHDA-treated PC12 cell   | In vitro                            | Anti-Parkinson effect                                       | Increasing autophagy via inhibiting PI3K protein to activate PI3K/AKT/mtor pathway (12)  |
| Compound | Calycosin                 | MPTP-induced PD mouse model,   | Intracerebroventricularly injection | Anti-parkinsonism and anti-                                 | Mitigating PD symptoms through TLR/NF- $\kappa$ b and MAPK pathways in mice and cell lines (13)  |

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|                 |   |                    |  | LPS-induced BV2 microglia cell                                  |  | neuroinflammatory effects                     |   |
| <i>Bai zhu</i>  | <i>Atractylodes macrocephala</i> Koidz. | Compound           | Atractylenolide-I  | LPS-stimulated BV-2 cell, MPTP-intoxicated C57BL6/J mouse model | In vivo and in vitro, Intraperitoneal administration | Anti-neuroinflammatory                        | Abating the nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa$ b and by inducing HO-1 (in vitro). Reversing MPTP-induced behavioural deficits, decreasing microglial activation, and conferring protection to dopaminergic neurons (in vivo) (14).   |
|                 |   | Compound           | Atractylenolide-I  | MPP <sup>+</sup> -induced cytotoxicity in SH-SY5Y cell          | In vitro   | Anti-apoptosis and antioxidant effects        | Reducing pro-apoptotic signals and also by induction of antioxidant protein (15).   |
|                 |   | Compound           | Atractylon   | MPTP-induced PD mouse model, SY-SY5Y cell                       | In vivo and in vitro, oral administration            | Anti-Parkinson effect                         | Activating DRD2, attenuating motor deficits and gait disorders, and protecting dopaminergic neurons in MPTP-induced PD mice (16).   |
|                 |   | Extracts (ethanol) | Atractylenolide I, atractylenolide III, and atractylodin | LPS-stimulated microglial BV2 cell                              | In vitro   | Anti-neuroinflammatory                        | Attenuating the production of NO and inflammatory cytokines induced by LPS, also inhibiting the expression of inos and COX-2 without causing cytotoxicity, attenuating the transcriptional activities of NF- $\kappa$ b and MAPK phosphorylation, and induced HO-1 expression (17). |
| <i>Dang gui</i> | <i>Angelica sinensis</i> (Oliv.) Diels  | Compound           | <i>N</i> -Butylidenephthalide                            | MPTP-induced PD mouse model, adipose-derived stem cell          | In vitro   | Anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects | Stimulating adipose-derived stem cell with <i>n</i> -Butylidenephthalide improved PD recovery efficiency (18).  |
|                 |   | Compound           | <i>N</i> -Butylidenephthalide                            | <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> PD model                          | Mixed with the OP50/NGM plates for animal incubation | Antiparkinsonian activities                   | Blocking egl-1 expression to inhibit apoptosis pathways and by raising rpn-6 expression to enhance the activity of proteasomes (19).  |
| <i>Di huang</i> | <i>Rehmannia glutinosa</i>              | Compound           | Catalpol   | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -injured astrocytes               | In vitro   | Antioxidant and neuroprotective               | Increasing the cell viability and reducing the intracellular ROS  |

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|  | (Gaertn.) DC.   |  |  |                          | effects  | formation; attenuating H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -induced oxidative stress via preventing the decrease in the activities of antioxidant enzymes in glutathione redox cycling such as glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase and glutathione content (20). |  |
| Compound   | Catalpol  | LPS-induced microglia  | In vitro                                 |                          | Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects | Inhibiting microglial activation and reducing the production of proinflammatory factors (21).  |  |
| Compound   | Catalpol  | MPTP-induced astrocytes  | In vitro                                 |                          | Neuroprotective effect                                     | Attenuating mitochondrial dysfunction and MAO-B activity (22).   |  |
| Compound (Dihuang Granule)                         | <i>Quercetin, kaempferol, luteolin, tanshinone IIA, yohimbine, salviolone, beta-sitosterol, 4-methylenemiltirone, dihydrotanshinlactone, and 2-isopropyl-8-methylphenanthrene-3,4-dione, etc.</i> | 6-OHDA-induced PD rat model  | Intragastric administration              |                          | Anti-Parkinson therapeutic effect                          | Modulating apoptosis through MAPK signalling (23).   |  |
| Compound (Dihuang Granule)                         | N/A   | MPTP-induced PD mouse model  | Oral administration                      |                          | Improving gut microbial in PD                              | Blocking the pathway of TLR4/NF- $\kappa$ b (24).  |  |
| Extract (water, in formula <i>Liuwei dihuang</i> ) | 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde, morroniside, loganin, paeoniflorin, verbascoside and paeonol   | MPTP-induced PD mouse model, MPP <sup>+</sup> -treated primary mesencephalic neurons | In vitro, Intraperitoneal administration |                          | Dopaminergic neurons protection effects                    | Protecting dopaminergic neurons through enhancing antioxidant defense and decreasing apoptotic death (25).   |  |
| <i>Bai shao</i>                                    | <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> Pall.   | Compounds  | Total Glucosides                         | MPTP-induced mouse model | Intragastric administration                                | Neuroprotective effect   | Regulating LRRK2/alpha-synuclein signalling      |
|  |   | Compound   | Paeoniflorin                             | MPTP-induced             | Intragastric   | Neuroprotective  | Regulating the $\alpha$ -synuclein/PKC- $\delta$ |

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|                                    |   |  | PD mouse model                                 | administration  | effect                                       | signalling pathway to reduce neuronal apoptosis (26).   |   |
| Compound                           | Paeoniflorin  |  | MPP <sup>+</sup> -induced PC12 cell            | In vitro  | Neuroprotective effect                       | Regulating mitochondrial membrane potential and Bcl-2/Bax/caspase-3 signalling pathways (27). |   |
| Compound                           | Paeoniflorin  |  | MPP <sup>+</sup> -induced dopaminergic neurons | In vitro  | Neuroprotective and anti-ferroptosis effects | Preventing ferroptosis via activation of the Akt/Nrf2/Gpx4 pathway in vitro (28).             |   |
| Compound                           | Paeoniflorin  |  | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                    | Subcutaneous administration   | Anti-neuroinflammatory effect                | Inhibiting neuroinflammation by activation of the adenosine A1 receptor (29).                 |   |
| Compound                           | Paeoniflorin  |  | 6-OHDA-induced PC12 cell                       | In vitro  | Antioxidant and anti-apoptosis effects       | Inhibiting reactive oxygen species (ROS)/p38/JNK/NF- $\kappa$ B signalling pathway (30).      |   |
| Compound                           | Paeoniflorin  |  | Glutamate induced PC12 cell                    | In vitro  | Neuroprotective effect                       | Mitochondrial membrane potential and Bcl-2/ Bax signal pathway (31).                          |   |
| Extract (aqueous ethanol fraction) | Total glucosides of paeony, including paeoniflorin and albiflorin               |  | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                    | Intragastric administration   | Neuroprotective effect                       | Regulating the camp/PKA/CREB signalling pathway (32)  |   |
| Chai hu                            | 1. <i>Bupleurum chinense</i> DC.<br>2. <i>Bupleurum scorzonerifolium</i> Willd. | Extracts (ethanol, with <i>Moutan</i> cortex, <i>Angelica Dahurica</i> root) | N/A  | MPP <sup>+</sup> -treated SH-SY5Y cell, MPTP-induced PD mouse model                 | Oral administration, In vitro                | Neuroprotective effect  | Alleviating mitochondria damage in experimental models of PD (33).<br>Regulating nuclear receptor-related 1 protein (34). |
|                                    |   | Extracts (ethanol)   | Saikosaponin (C, A B3 and B4)                  | LPS-stimulated microglial cell and LPS-intraperitoneal injected C57BL/6 mouse model | In vitro, oral administration                | Anti-inflammatory effect  | Suppressing NF- $\kappa$ B-mediated inflammatory pathways (35).   |
| Zhi                                | <i>Citrus aurantium</i>   | Extracts   | Naringin, hesperidin,                          | Multistress-  | Oral   | Prokinetic effect   | Reducing gastric residual rate and  |

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| <i>qiao/Zhi shi/Chen pi</i> | L.                              | (water, in combination with <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco and <i>Bupleurum chinense</i> DC.) | neohesperidin, saikosaponin a, and saikosaponin b2 | induced delayed gastric emptying mouse model              | administration, in vitro                             |  | increasing serum levels of 5-HT, MTL and SP (36).   |
|                             |                                 | Extracts (water, in combination with <i>Rhizoma Atractylodis</i> )                             | N/A  | Loperamide-induced constipated rats                       | Oral administration                                  | Anti slow transit constipation               | Regulation the metabolism of caffeine and vitamin B6 (37).  |
| <i>Ren shen</i>             | <i>Panax ginseng</i> C. A. Mey. | Compound   | Ginsenoside Re                                     | Rotenone-induced SH-SY5Y cell and <i>Drosophila</i> model | In vitro, flies administered                         | Neuroprotective effect                       | Inducing Nrf2/heme oxygenase-1 expression and activation of the dual PI3K/AKT and ERK pathways (38).  |
|                             |                                 | Compounds  | Ginsenosides                                       | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                               | Oral administration                                  | Neuroprotective effect                       | Anti-apoptosis, antiinflammation, antioxidant, and maintenance of blood-brain barrier integrity (39). |
|                             |                                 | Compounds  | Ginsenosides Rd and Re                             | Ccl4-induced primary dopaminergic cell                    | In vitro   | Neuroprotective effect                       | Lowering oxidative stress and anti-inflammation (40).   |
|                             |                                 | Compound   | Ginsenoside Rb1                                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                               | Administered intraperitoneally                       | Neuroprotective effect                       | Regulating prefrontal cortical gabaergic transmission (41).   |
|                             |                                 | Compound   | Ginsenoside Rg1                                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                               | In vivo and in vitro, Intraperitoneal administration | Neuroprotective effect                       | Regulating the Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signalling pathway (42).   |
|                             |                                 | Compound   | Ginsenoside Rg1                                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                               | Intraperitoneal administration                       | Immunomodulatory and neuroprotective effects | Regulating the peripheral and central inflammation (43).  |
|                             |                                 | Compound   | Ginsenoside Rg1                                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                               | Intraperitoneal administration                       | Anti-Parkinson effect                        | Restoring motor functions to physiological level in MPTP-treated PD mice, and attenuating the         |

|                   |                              |                                  |                             |  |   |
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|                   |                              |                                  |                             |  | MPTP-induced loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and striatum (44).  |
| Compound          | Ginsenoside Rg1              | MPTP-induced PD mouse model      | Oral administration         | Neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects                              | Reducing aberrant $\alpha$ -synuclein-mediated neuroinflammation (45).  |
| Compound          | Ginsenoside Rg1              | MPTP-induced PD mouse model      | Intraperitoneal injection   | Neuroprotective effect   | Remitting the iron-regulated protein dyshomeostasis by ferritin and against lipid peroxidation stress in oligodendrocytes (46).   |
| Compound          | Ginsenoside Rg3              | Rotenone-induced PD mouse model  | Intragastric administration | Neuroprotective and antioxidant effects                                    | Regulating glutathione cysteine ligase modulatory subunit and glutathione cysteine ligase regulatory subunit expression (47).   |
| Extract           | Ginsenosides                 | BSSG-induced PD mouse model      | Oral administration         | Neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, anti-apoptosis and antioxidant effects | Protecting against dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra. Reducing indices of inflammation, apoptosis and cell stress, preventing the accumulation of insoluble $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregates (48). |
| Extract (water)   | Ginsenosides Rg1, Re and Rb1 | SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cell | In vitro                    | Neuroprotective and anti-cytotoxicity effects                              | Suppressing ROS generation and inhibiting mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway (49).  |
| Extract (water)   | Ginsenosides                 | MPTP-induced PD mouse model      | Oral administration         | Neuroprotective effect   | Inhibiting MPTP-induced dopaminergic neuronal death and suppressing the cleavage of p35 to p25 in the substantia nigra and striatum (50).   |
| Extract (ethanol) | Gintonin                     | MPTP-induced PD mouse model      | Oral administration         | Anti-apoptosis, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant agent effects            | Activation of the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 pathways and the inhibition of phosphorylation of the mitogen-activated protein kinases and nuclear factor-kappa B signalling pathways (51).  |
| Extracts          | Ginseng total protein        | Dm PINK <sub>1</sub>             | Oral                        | Neuroprotective  | Protecting against mitochondrial  |

|                |                                 |                   |                        |  |                             |   |  |
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|                |                                 |                   | model of PD            | administration                                 | effect                      | dysfunction and neurodegeneration by inducing uprmt in the Dm PINK1B9 model of PD (52). |  |
|                |                                 | Extract (water)   | N/A                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                    | Oral administration         | Anti-Parkinson effect   | Preventing MPTP-induced leaky gut barrier, inflammation, and accumulation of asyn (53).  |
|                |                                 | Extract (water)   | N/A                    | MPTP-induced PD mouse model                    | Oral administration         | Anti-Parkinson effect   | Regulating neuronal formation and energy metabolism for survival (54).   |
|                |                                 | Extract (water)   | N/A                    | MPP+-induced SH-SY5Y cell                      | In vitro                    | Anti- apoptosis and anti-mitophagy effect   | Regulating cytochrome c release from mitochondria and PINK1/parkin-mediated mitophagy, through regulation of the Bcl-2 family (55).  |
|                |                                 | Extract (water)   | N/A                    | MPTP-induced mouse model                       | Oral administration         | Anti-Parkinson effect   | Suppressing dopaminergic neuronal death, augmenting the number of brdu- and brdu/double cortin (Dcx) and enhancing the expression of proliferation cell nuclear antigen, BDNF, GDNF, CDNF, CNTF, DRD3 and D5 mrnas (56). |
|                |                                 | Extract           | Pseudoginsenoside-f11  | 6-OHDA-induced PD rat model                    | Oral administration         | Anti-Parkinson effect   | Inhibiting free radical formation and stimulating endogenous antioxidant release (57).   |
| <i>Fu ling</i> | <i>Poria cocos</i> (Schw.) Wolf | Compound          | Acidic polysaccharides | CUMS rat model                                 | Intragastric administration | Antidepressant effect   | Regulating neurotransmitters and NLRP3 inflammasome signalling pathway (58).   |
|                |                                 | Compound          | Pachymic Acid          | Pentobarbital-induced sleep mouse model        | Intragastric administration | Sedative-hypnotic effect  | Enhancing pentobarbital-induced sleeping behaviours via GABAergic mechanisms in rodents (59).  |
|                |                                 | Compound          | Pachymic acid          | Cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury rat model | Intragastric administration | Neuroprotective effect  | Activating PI3K / Akt signalling pathway(60).  |
|                |                                 | Extract (ethanol) | N/A                    | ACTH-induced sleep disturbed mouse model       | Intragastric administration | Sedative-hypnotic effect  | Improving sleep quality under a normal sleep state through the GABA <sub>A</sub> receptor; promoting and improving sleep quality and sleep   |



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|                            |  | Extract (water)  | Polysaccharides   | CUMS rat model                  | Intragastric administration           | Antidepressant-like effect                | structure in both the arousal activation state and stress- based sleep disturbance (61).<br>Regulating monoaminergic neurotransmission (DA, 5-HT) and inactivation of inflammation (p38, NF- $\kappa$ b and TNF- $\alpha$ ) (62).  |
| <i>Dang shen</i>           | 1. <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i> Nannf.<br>2. <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i> var. <i>Pilosula</i><br>3. <i>Campanumoea pilosula</i> Franch. | Compound         | Isorhapontigenin  | PC12 cell                       | In vitro                              | Antioxidant effect                        | Enhanced the antioxidant effect induced by 1-Methyl-4-phenylpyridine in PC12 cell by suppressing the activation of the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway (63).  |
| <i>Bu zhong yi qi tang</i> |  | Extracts (water) | ferulicacid, isoferulicacid, hesperidin, calycosin, glycyrrhizicacid, aposaponind, etc.             | Cerebral ischemia mouse model   | Intragastric administration           | Neuroprotective effect                    | Regulating intestinal microbiota and increasing the abundance of butyrate-producing Prevotellaceae_NK3B31_group and probiotic <i>Akkermansia</i> in mice 72h after surgery (64).   |
|                            |  | Extracts (water) | Liquiritin apioside, Liquiritin, Nodakenin, Hesperidin, Glycyrrhizin, Decursin, Decursinol angelate | A $\beta$ -injected mouse model | In vitro, intragastric administration | anti-dementia and neuroprotective effects | Enhancing inhibition of A $\beta$ aggregation and BACE activity in vivo, as well as antioxidant activity in vitro, suppressing A $\beta$ aggregation and expression, as well as expression of A $\beta$ , NeuN, and BDNF in the hippocampi of A $\beta$ -injected mice (65). |

Note: A $\beta$ : amyloid- $\beta$ ; ACTH: adrenocorticotrophic hormone; aSyn: alpha-synuclein; BDNF: brain derived neurotrophic factor; BSSG:  $\beta$ -sitosterol  $\beta$ -d-glucoside; CCl<sub>4</sub>: Carbon tetrachloride; CDNF: cerebral dopamine neurotrophic factor; CNTF: ciliary neurotrophic factor; COX-2: cyclooxygenase; CUMS: chronic unpredictable mild stress; Dm: *Drosophila melanogaster*; GDNF: glial cell derived neurotrophic factor; DRD3: dopamine receptor D3; N/A: not available. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: hydrogen peroxide; HO-1: heme oxygenase-1; iNOS: inducible nitric oxide synthase; SD: Sprague-Dawley; LPS/MPP<sup>+</sup>: lipopolysaccharide/1-methyl-4-phenylpyridinium; MAPK: mitogen-activated protein kinase; MPTP: 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine; NF- $\kappa$ B: nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B; NO: nitric oxide; NOS: nitrite oxide synthase; PC12: pheochromocytoma cell; PD: Parkinson's disease; PINK<sub>1</sub>: PTEN-induced putative kinase 1; ROS: reactive oxygen specie; SH-SY5Y cell: SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cell line; TH: tyrosine hydrolase;

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