

The Anti-Aging Properties Of *Panax Ginseng*: A Narrative Review Of Mechanisms And Clinical Evidence

Komang Ayu Silfia Budiasih^{1*}, I Gede Eka Handrean²

¹General Practitioner, Anaya Clinic

²Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author:

Email: handrean@unmas.ac.id

Abstract

Aging is a complex physiological process influenced by various factors including oxidative stress, inflammation, and cellular damage. Natural compounds, particularly Panax ginseng, have garnered significant interest in traditional medicine for their anti-aging potential. This study aims to comprehensively review the anti-aging properties of P. ginseng, examining its traditional applications, molecular mechanisms, and clinical evidence. A narrative review methodology was employed, analyzing data from PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases, incorporating both traditional knowledge and contemporary scientific research. Results demonstrate that P. ginseng exhibits significant anti-aging effects through multiple pathways: antioxidant activity, cellular regeneration enhancement, and collagen synthesis stimulation. Ginsenosides, the primary bioactive compounds, show particular efficacy in reducing oxidative stress and supporting cognitive function. However, challenges persist in standardizing clinical applications due to variations in ginsenoside content and study methodologies. While current evidence supports P. ginseng's therapeutic potential, standardized clinical trials are essential to establish optimal dosing protocols and evaluate long-term safety. Future research should address drug interactions and efficacy across diverse populations.

Keywords: *Panax ginseng, anti-aging, ginsenosides, oxidative stress, and cellular regeneration.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Panax ginseng, a perennial herb from the Araliaceae family, has been utilized in traditional medicine for over 5000 years, particularly in East Asia. Its roots and berries are renowned for their diverse pharmacological properties, including anti-aging effects, which have garnered significant attention in contemporary scientific research. The traditional uses of *Panax ginseng* encompass a wide range of health benefits, including enhancement of physical performance, immune system modulation, and neuroprotection, all of which contribute to its reputation as a potent adaptogen and tonic [1,2]. The roots of *Panax ginseng* are rich in bioactive compounds, particularly ginsenosides, which are triterpene glycosides that play a crucial role in the herb's therapeutic effects [3,4]. These compounds have been shown to exhibit antioxidant properties that combat oxidative stress, a significant contributor to aging and age-related diseases [5]. The ability of ginsenosides to modulate various signaling pathways involved in cellular stress responses and inflammation is critical for their anti-aging effects. For instance, ginsenosides Rg1 and Rb1 have been implicated in the activation of neuroprotective mechanisms, thereby potentially delaying the onset of neurodegenerative diseases associated with aging [3,4]. In addition to their antioxidant properties, ginsenosides also influence metabolic processes that are essential for maintaining cellular health. Research has indicated that *Panax ginseng* can improve insulin sensitivity and glycemic control, which are vital factors in preventing age-related metabolic disorders such as type 2 diabetes [6].

The modulation of glucose metabolism by ginsenosides is particularly relevant, as dysregulation of glucose homeostasis is a hallmark of aging. Furthermore, the anti-inflammatory properties of *Panax ginseng* contribute to its ability to mitigate chronic inflammation, which is often exacerbated by aging and is linked to various age-related diseases [5,7]. The berries of *Panax ginseng*, often overlooked in favor of the roots, have also been found to possess significant anti-aging properties. Recent studies suggest that ginseng berries contain higher concentrations of certain ginsenosides and other phytochemicals that exhibit stronger pharmacological activities compared to the roots [7,8]. For example, syringaresinol, a compound found in ginseng berries, has been shown to stimulate longevity through gene activation, highlighting the potential of these berries as a source of natural anti-aging agents [8,9]. Contemporary scientific evidence supports the traditional claims regarding the anti-aging potential of *Panax ginseng*. Numerous studies have demonstrated

its efficacy in enhancing cognitive function, reducing fatigue, and improving overall vitality in aging populations [1,2]. For instance, a systematic review of randomized controlled trials indicated that ginseng supplementation is associated with improved cognitive performance and reduced mental fatigue, which are critical aspects of healthy aging [6].

Additionally, the hepatoprotective effects of Panax ginseng have been documented, showing its ability to alleviate liver injury and promote liver health, further contributing to overall longevity [5,9]. The molecular mechanisms underlying the anti-aging effects of Panax ginseng are complex and multifaceted. Ginsenosides have been shown to activate various signaling pathways, including the SIRT1 pathway, which is associated with longevity and metabolic regulation. [3,4] Activation of SIRT1 can lead to enhanced mitochondrial function and increased cellular resilience to stress, both of which are essential for combating the effects of aging. Moreover, the modulation of the NF- κ B signaling pathway by ginsenosides has been linked to reduced inflammation and improved immune function, further supporting the herb's role in promoting healthy aging [5,7]. Panax ginseng serves as a potent natural ingredient with significant anti-aging potential, supported by both traditional uses and modern scientific evidence. Its diverse bioactive compounds, particularly ginsenosides and polysaccharides, contribute to its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective effects, all of which are critical for promoting longevity and overall health. As research continues to uncover the intricate mechanisms of action of Panax ginseng, its applications in age-related health interventions are likely to expand, offering promising avenues for enhancing the quality of life in aging populations.

II. METHODS

This study employed a narrative review methodology to synthesize existing research on the anti-aging effects of Panax ginseng. The review encompasses both scientific evidence and traditional applications, focusing on identifying patterns in aging-related mechanisms.

a. Literature Search

A systematic literature search was conducted using PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases. Key search terms included "Panax ginseng," "anti-aging," "ginsenosides," "oxidative stress," "cellular regeneration," and "skin aging." Studies published between 2000 and 2024 were considered, including seminal historical papers.

b. Selection Criteria

• Inclusion Criteria:

1. Studies examining *P. ginseng*'s anti-aging effects through antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, or cell regeneration mechanisms
2. Clinical trials, preclinical studies, and in vitro investigations
3. Research on both cutaneous and systemic aging effects
4. Studies investigating molecular mechanisms of action

• Exclusion Criteria:

1. Studies not focused on aging-related effects
2. Research lacking methodological rigor
3. Studies examining only toxicity without anti-aging context

c. Data Analysis

Selected articles underwent systematic analysis focusing on key findings related to anti-aging mechanisms. Results were synthesized and organized by major themes: antioxidant activity, cellular regeneration, and systemic effects.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Panax ginseng, commonly referred to as Korean or Asian ginseng, has been a cornerstone of traditional medicine for thousands of years, particularly in East Asian cultures. Its reputation as a natural ingredient with anti-aging properties is well-documented in both historical texts and contemporary scientific

research. The primary active components of *Panax ginseng*, particularly ginsenosides and polysaccharides, contribute significantly to its therapeutic effects, including its potential to combat the physiological and biochemical changes associated with aging [10,11]. The traditional applications of *Panax ginseng* encompass a wide range of health benefits, including enhancement of vitality, immune system support, and cognitive function improvement. These benefits are attributed to the herb's ability to modulate various physiological processes, which are crucial for maintaining health as one ages [5,10]. For instance, traditional Chinese medicine views ginseng as a tonic that strengthens the body's resistance to stress and disease, promoting overall well-being and longevity [11]. This holistic approach aligns with modern findings that suggest ginseng can alleviate symptoms of fatigue and improve mental clarity, both of which are critical for healthy aging [5]. From a biochemical perspective, the anti-aging effects of *Panax ginseng* are largely mediated by its active compounds, particularly ginsenosides. These triterpene saponins have been shown to exhibit potent antioxidant properties, which are essential for neutralizing free radicals and reducing oxidative stress, a key factor in the aging process [10,12]. Oxidative stress is implicated in the development of various age-related diseases, including neurodegenerative disorders and cardiovascular diseases. By mitigating oxidative damage, ginsenosides contribute to cellular health and longevity [5,12].

Furthermore, research has demonstrated that ginsenosides can enhance the activity of antioxidant enzymes, thereby bolstering the body's natural defense mechanisms against oxidative stress [5,11]. In addition to their antioxidant effects, ginsenosides also play a role in modulating inflammation, which is another critical aspect of the aging process. Chronic inflammation is often referred to as "inflammaging," a term that describes the low-grade, systemic inflammation that accompanies aging and contributes to the pathogenesis of various age-related diseases [5,10]. Studies have shown that *Panax ginseng* can reduce inflammatory markers and cytokines, thereby alleviating the inflammatory response associated with aging [5,12]. This anti-inflammatory action is particularly relevant for conditions such as arthritis, cardiovascular diseases, and neurodegenerative disorders, where inflammation plays a pivotal role in disease progression [5,11]. Moreover, *Panax ginseng* has been found to enhance cognitive function, which is often compromised with age. The neuroprotective effects of ginsenosides have been extensively studied, revealing their ability to promote neuronal survival and function. For example, ginsenoside Rb1 has been shown to protect against neuronal injury induced by oxidative stress and to enhance synaptic plasticity, which is crucial for learning and memory [3,11]. This neuroprotective effect is particularly significant in the context of aging, as cognitive decline is a major concern for the elderly population.

By supporting brain health, *Panax ginseng* may help mitigate age-related cognitive decline and improve overall quality of life [10,11]. The role of *Panax ginseng* in metabolic health is also noteworthy, particularly concerning its effects on insulin sensitivity and glucose metabolism. Aging is often associated with insulin resistance and metabolic dysregulation, leading to conditions such as type 2 diabetes. Research indicates that ginsenosides can improve insulin sensitivity and lower blood glucose levels, thereby reducing the risk of metabolic disorders. This metabolic modulation is essential for maintaining energy balance and preventing the complications associated with aging, such as obesity and cardiovascular diseases [5,13]. In addition to the root of *Panax ginseng*, recent studies have highlighted the anti-aging potential of ginseng berries, which contain a different profile of bioactive compounds. Ginseng berries have been shown to exhibit stronger pharmacological activities compared to the roots, including enhanced anti-hyperglycemic and anti-inflammatory effects. The polysaccharides found in ginseng berries have been linked to immune system activation and improved gut health, further contributing to their overall health benefits [7]. The contemporary scientific evidence supporting the anti-aging effects of *Panax ginseng* is robust, with numerous studies validating its traditional uses. A systematic review of clinical trials has demonstrated that ginseng supplementation can lead to significant improvements in various health parameters, including cognitive function, fatigue reduction, and overall vitality in aging populations [5,10].

A. The antioxidant mechanism of *Panax ginseng*

The antioxidant mechanism of *Panax ginseng* as an anti-aging agent is a multifaceted process that involves various bioactive compounds, particularly ginsenosides, which play a crucial role in mitigating oxidative stress and enhancing cellular resilience. Oxidative stress is a significant contributor to the aging

process and is implicated in numerous age-related diseases, including neurodegenerative disorders, cardiovascular diseases, and metabolic syndromes [5,14]. Ginsenosides, the primary active components of *Panax ginseng*, have been extensively studied for their antioxidant properties. These compounds are known to scavenge free radicals, thereby reducing oxidative damage to cellular components such as lipids, proteins, and DNA [5,15]. For instance, ginsenosides have been shown to enhance the activities of endogenous antioxidant enzymes, including Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT), and Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) [5,14,]. By increasing the levels of these antioxidant enzymes, *Panax ginseng* helps maintain the redox balance within cells, which is essential for preventing oxidative stress and promoting longevity. In a study investigating the hepatoprotective effects of *Panax ginseng*, it was found that the extract significantly increased the activity of antioxidant enzymes in the liver of aged rats [14]. This enhancement of antioxidant enzyme activity not only protects liver cells from oxidative damage but also supports overall metabolic health, which is crucial for aging individuals.

The ability of ginsenosides to modulate the expression of these enzymes underscores their role in the antioxidant defense system, providing a protective effect against age-related oxidative stress [5]. Moreover, *Panax ginseng* has been shown to influence the expression of various signaling pathways associated with oxidative stress response. For example, ginsenosides can suppress the expression of Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase (iNOS), which is often upregulated during inflammatory responses and contributes to the production of reactive nitrogen species [5,14]. By inhibiting iNOS expression, *Panax ginseng* not only reduces oxidative stress but also mitigates inflammation, which is a significant factor in the aging process. This dual action of reducing both oxidative stress and inflammation is particularly beneficial for maintaining cellular health and function in aging populations [5,15]. The protective effects of *Panax ginseng* extend beyond the liver; its antioxidant properties have been demonstrated in various tissues, including the brain. Ginsenosides have been shown to exert neuroprotective effects by reducing oxidative stress and inflammation in neuronal cells. This is particularly relevant in the context of neurodegenerative diseases, where oxidative damage plays a pivotal role in disease progression. Studies have indicated that ginsenosides can enhance neuronal survival and function, thereby potentially delaying the onset of cognitive decline associated with aging [16,17].

In addition to their direct antioxidant effects, ginsenosides also modulate the expression of genes involved in the antioxidant response. For instance, they have been shown to activate the Nuclear Factor Erythroid 2-Related Factor 2 (Nrf2) pathway, which is a key regulator of antioxidant gene expression [5]. Activation of Nrf2 leads to the transcription of various antioxidant enzymes and protective proteins, thereby enhancing the cellular defense against oxidative stress. This mechanism highlights the potential of *Panax ginseng* as a natural agent for promoting longevity and healthspan through its ability to bolster the body's intrinsic antioxidant defenses [5,15]. Furthermore, the antioxidant effects of *Panax ginseng* are not limited to its ginsenoside content. Other components, such as polysaccharides found in ginseng, also contribute to its antioxidant properties. These polysaccharides have been shown to exhibit free radical scavenging activity and enhance the overall antioxidant capacity of ginseng extracts. The synergistic effects of ginsenosides and polysaccharides in *Panax ginseng* may provide a comprehensive approach to combating oxidative stress and promoting healthy aging [5,15].

B. The Cellular Regeneration Mechanism of *Panax Ginseng*

The cellular regeneration mechanism of *Panax ginseng* as an anti-aging agent is a complex interplay of various bioactive compounds, primarily ginsenosides, which promote cellular health and longevity through multiple pathways. Aging is characterized by a decline in cellular function, increased oxidative stress, and cellular senescence, all of which contribute to the deterioration of tissue regeneration and repair mechanisms [18]. *Panax ginseng* has been shown to counteract these processes, thereby enhancing cellular regeneration and promoting healthier aging. One of the key mechanisms through which *Panax ginseng* facilitates cellular regeneration is its ability to activate specific signaling pathways that promote cell survival and proliferation. For instance, ginsenoside Rg1, one of the most studied ginsenosides, has been shown to enhance the proliferation of Neural Stem Cells (NSCs) and promote neurogenesis in the hippocampus, a region critical for memory and learning [19]. This effect is particularly important as neurogenesis declines

with age, contributing to cognitive impairment. By stimulating NSC proliferation and differentiation, ginsenoside Rg1 helps maintain the regenerative capacity of neural tissues, thereby potentially delaying age-related cognitive decline.

Moreover, Panax ginseng has been found to activate the Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1) pathway, which is crucial for regulating cellular metabolism, stress responses, and longevity [18,19]. The activation of SIRT1 leads to enhanced mitochondrial function and improved cellular energy metabolism, both of which are essential for maintaining cellular health and promoting regeneration. In endothelial cells, the activation of SIRT1 by syringaresinol, a lignan compound isolated from Panax ginseng, has been linked to delayed cellular senescence and improved endothelial function [18]. This suggests that Panax ginseng not only supports the regeneration of neural tissues but also enhances the health of vascular tissues, which is vital for overall organ function and longevity. In addition to promoting cell proliferation, Panax ginseng also plays a significant role in mitigating oxidative stress, a major contributor to cellular aging. The antioxidant properties of ginsenosides help to reduce the accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which can damage cellular components and lead to senescence. By scavenging free radicals and enhancing the activity of endogenous antioxidant enzymes, Panax ginseng protects cells from oxidative damage, thereby preserving their regenerative capacity [6]. This protective effect is particularly important in tissues that are highly susceptible to oxidative stress, such as the brain and liver, where Panax ginseng has demonstrated hepatoprotective and neuroprotective effects [5]. Furthermore, the anti-inflammatory properties of Panax ginseng contribute to its cellular regeneration capabilities.

Chronic inflammation is a hallmark of aging and is associated with the decline in tissue regeneration. Ginsenosides have been shown to inhibit the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and reduce inflammation in various tissues, thus creating a more favorable environment for cellular regeneration. By addressing both oxidative stress and inflammation, Panax ginseng helps to maintain a balance that is conducive to cellular health and longevity [15]. The effects of Panax ginseng on cellular regeneration are not limited to its ginsenoside content. Other bioactive compounds, such as polysaccharides, also play a role in promoting cellular health. These polysaccharides have been shown to enhance immune function and support the body's natural repair mechanisms, further contributing to the regenerative effects of Panax ginseng [5, 15]. The synergistic action of ginsenosides and polysaccharides in Panax ginseng underscores the importance of utilizing the whole plant for its therapeutic benefits. Recent studies have also highlighted the potential of Panax ginseng in enhancing muscle regeneration, which is particularly relevant for aging populations. Ginseng supplementation has been shown to increase muscle recruitment and accelerate recovery after exercise, suggesting that it may play a role in maintaining muscle mass and function during aging. This is crucial, as sarcopenia, or age-related muscle loss, significantly impacts mobility and quality of life in older adults [20].

C. The Effects of Panax Ginseng on Collagen Production and Skin Elasticity

The effects of Panax ginseng on collagen production and skin elasticity represent a significant aspect of its anti-aging properties. Collagen, a vital structural protein in the skin, is essential for maintaining skin firmness, elasticity, and overall appearance. As individuals age, collagen synthesis declines, leading to wrinkles, sagging skin, and other signs of aging. Panax ginseng has been shown to enhance collagen production and improve skin elasticity through various mechanisms, supported by both traditional uses and contemporary scientific research [21,-22]. One of the primary mechanisms by which Panax ginseng promotes collagen synthesis is through the modulation of specific signaling pathways involved in fibroblast activity. Fibroblasts are the cells responsible for producing collagen and other extracellular matrix components in the skin. Research has demonstrated that ginsenosides, the active compounds in Panax ginseng, can stimulate fibroblast proliferation and enhance collagen type I synthesis [21]. For instance, a study found that Panax ginseng significantly increased the expression of procollagen type I, which is a precursor to mature collagen, through the activation of Smad signaling pathways. This activation is crucial for the transcription of collagen genes, thereby promoting collagen production in the dermal layer of the skin [21, 22]. In addition to enhancing collagen synthesis, Panax ginseng also plays a role in inhibiting the activity of Matrix Metalloproteinases (MMPs), which are enzymes that degrade collagen and other components of the

extracellular matrix. Increased MMP activity is associated with skin aging and damage, particularly due to environmental factors such as UV radiation [21,22]. Studies have shown that Panax ginseng can markedly attenuate MMP-1 expression, thereby reducing collagen degradation and preserving skin structure.

By inhibiting MMPs, Panax ginseng helps maintain the integrity of the skin's extracellular matrix, contributing to improved skin elasticity and firmness [21]. Moreover, the antioxidant properties of Panax ginseng further support its role in promoting skin health and combating aging. Oxidative stress is a significant factor in skin aging, leading to the breakdown of collagen and other structural proteins. Ginsenosides have been shown to scavenge free radicals and enhance the activity of endogenous antioxidant enzymes, thereby reducing oxidative damage to skin cells. This protective effect not only helps preserve collagen levels but also promotes overall skin health by preventing the onset of photoaging and other age-related skin conditions [22]. Additionally, Panax ginseng has been reported to improve skin hydration, which is essential for maintaining skin elasticity. A study indicated that ginseng extracts could reduce transdermal water loss and increase skin moisture content, thereby enhancing skin texture and appearance. Adequate hydration is crucial for maintaining the suppleness and elasticity of the skin, and the moisturizing effects of Panax ginseng contribute to its overall anti-aging benefits [23]. Furthermore, the application of Panax ginseng in topical formulations has gained popularity in the cosmetic industry. Ginseng extracts are increasingly being incorporated into skincare products due to their demonstrated efficacy in improving skin elasticity and reducing the appearance of wrinkles. Clinical studies have shown that standardized extracts from Panax ginseng leaves exhibit significant anti-skin-aging activity, further supporting its use as a functional ingredient in dermatological formulations [22].

D. Potential Effect Panax Ginseng to Enhance Cognitive Function and Energy Levels

Panax ginseng has long been recognized for its potential to enhance cognitive function and energy levels, particularly as an anti-aging agent. The decline in cognitive abilities and energy is a common concern associated with aging, often leading to decreased quality of life. Research has demonstrated that Panax ginseng can positively influence these aspects through various biochemical mechanisms, primarily involving its active compounds, particularly ginsenosides [3]. One of the key ways Panax ginseng affects cognitive function is through its neuroprotective properties. Ginsenosides, such as Rg1 and Rb1, have been shown to protect neuronal cells from oxidative stress and apoptosis, which are significant contributors to cognitive decline in aging. For instance, ginsenoside Rg1 has been found to enhance synaptic plasticity and promote neurogenesis in the hippocampus, a brain region critical for learning and memory. This neurogenic effect is particularly important as it helps counteract the natural decline in neurogenesis that occurs with age, thereby supporting cognitive health [3,24]. Additionally, Panax ginseng has been shown to modulate the expression of various neurotrophic factors, such as Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF), which plays a vital role in neuronal survival, growth, and differentiation [24].

Increased levels of BDNF are associated with improved cognitive function and memory retention. Studies have indicated that ginseng supplementation can lead to elevated BDNF levels, thereby enhancing cognitive performance in both animal models and human subjects. This mechanism highlights the potential of Panax ginseng as a natural agent for supporting cognitive health in aging populations [3,24]. The anti-fatigue effects of Panax ginseng are also noteworthy, as they contribute to overall energy levels and physical performance. Research has shown that ginseng can enhance physical endurance and reduce perceived exertion during exercise. For example, a study demonstrated that athletes who supplemented with Panax ginseng experienced increased muscle recruitment and accelerated recovery after intense exercise, suggesting that ginseng may improve energy metabolism and reduce fatigue. This effect is particularly beneficial for older adults, who often experience decreased physical stamina and increased fatigue [20]. Moreover, the adaptogenic properties of Panax ginseng play a crucial role in its ability to combat fatigue and enhance energy levels.

Adaptogens are substances that help the body adapt to stress and maintain homeostasis. Panax ginseng has been shown to modulate the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) axis, which is involved in the body's stress response. By regulating the HPA axis, ginseng can help mitigate the effects of chronic stress, which is known to contribute to fatigue and cognitive decline in aging individuals [25]. The antioxidant

properties of *Panax ginseng* also contribute to its effects on cognitive function and energy. Oxidative stress is a significant factor in both cognitive decline and fatigue, as it can lead to cellular damage and inflammation [15,24]. Ginsenosides have been shown to scavenge free radicals and enhance the activity of endogenous antioxidant enzymes, thereby reducing oxidative damage to neuronal cells and promoting overall brain health [15]. This antioxidant action not only protects cognitive function but also supports energy metabolism by maintaining the integrity of cellular structures involved in energy production [15,24]. In addition to its direct effects on cognitive function and energy, *Panax ginseng* may also influence mood and mental clarity. Some studies suggest that ginseng supplementation can lead to improvements in mood and reductions in anxiety, which can indirectly enhance cognitive performance and energy levels. By promoting a positive mental state, *Panax ginseng* may help individuals feel more energized and engaged, further supporting its role as an anti-aging agent [26].

IV. CONCLUSION

Panax ginseng emerges as a multifaceted natural agent with significant potential in combating the effects of aging, particularly through its influence on cognitive function, energy levels, collagen production, and skin elasticity. The extensive body of research supporting its traditional uses underscores the herb's relevance in contemporary health and wellness practices. The active compounds within *Panax ginseng*, particularly ginsenosides, play a pivotal role in mediating these effects through various biochemical pathways. The neuroprotective properties of ginsenosides, such as Rg1 and Rb1, have been shown to enhance cognitive function by promoting neurogenesis, protecting neuronal cells from oxidative stress, and modulating neurotrophic factors like BDNF. These mechanisms are crucial for maintaining cognitive health in aging populations, where the decline in mental acuity is a significant concern. Furthermore, the adaptogenic properties of *Panax ginseng* contribute to improved energy levels and reduced fatigue, making it a valuable ally for individuals seeking to enhance their physical and mental performance as they age.

Additionally, the effects of *Panax ginseng* on collagen synthesis and skin elasticity highlight its role in promoting skin health and mitigating signs of aging. By stimulating fibroblast activity and inhibiting matrix metalloproteinases, ginseng helps maintain the structural integrity of the skin, thereby improving its appearance and resilience. The antioxidant properties of ginseng further protect against oxidative damage, which is a key factor in both cognitive decline and skin aging. As research continues to unveil the intricate mechanisms underlying the health benefits of *Panax ginseng*, its applications in anti-aging interventions are likely to expand. The herb's ability to enhance cognitive function, boost energy levels, and promote skin health positions it as a promising natural ingredient in the quest for longevity and improved quality of life. Future studies should focus on elucidating the optimal dosages, formulations, and combinations of *Panax ginseng* with other natural compounds to maximize its therapeutic potential. In summary, *Panax ginseng* stands out as a potent natural ingredient with a rich history of use in traditional medicine, now supported by contemporary scientific evidence. Its multifaceted effects on cognitive function, energy, collagen production, and skin elasticity make it a valuable component of anti-aging strategies, offering hope for healthier aging and enhanced well-being in older adults.

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