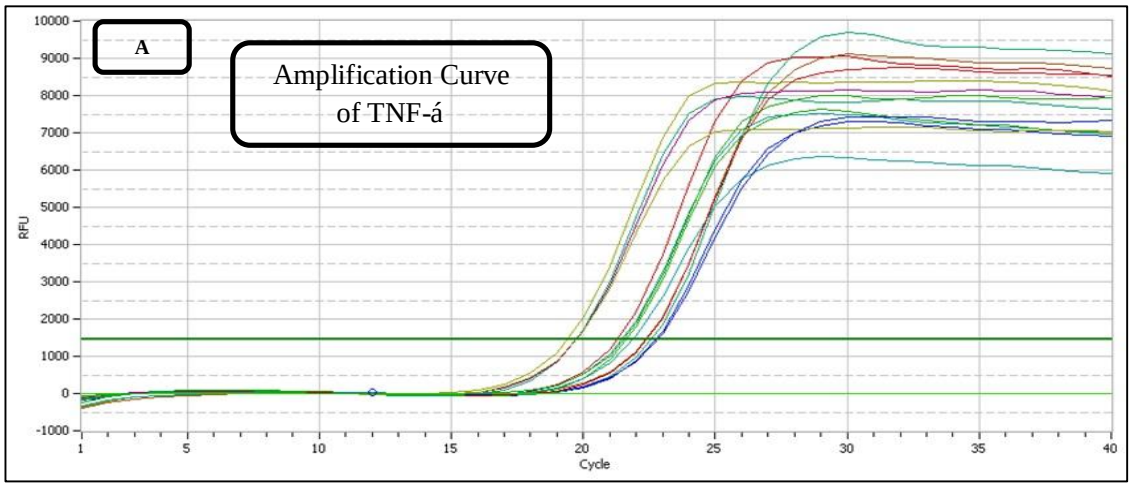

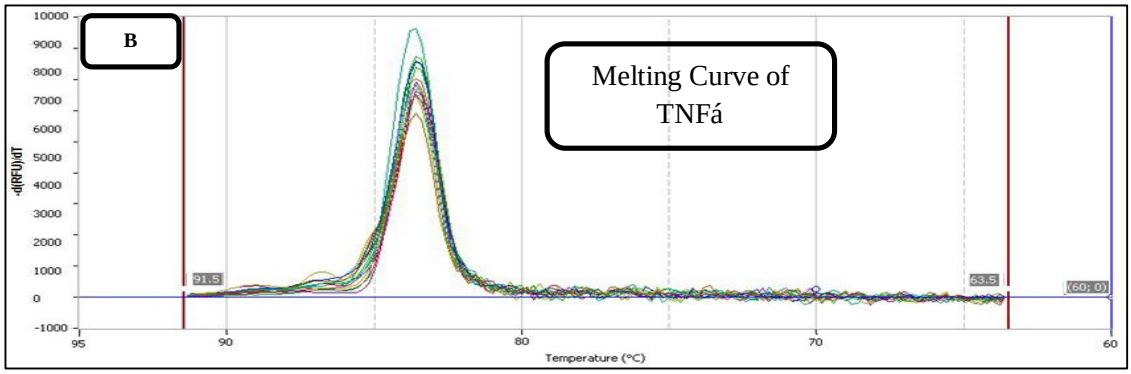

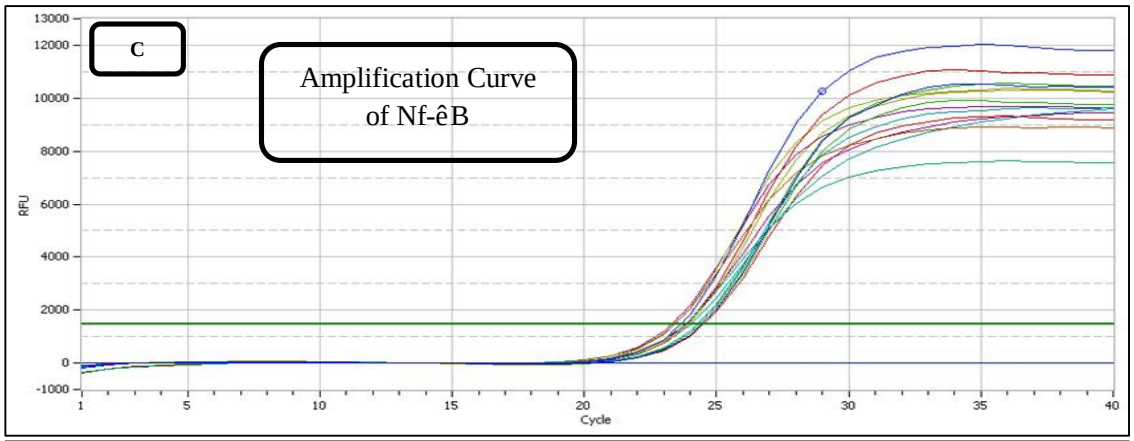

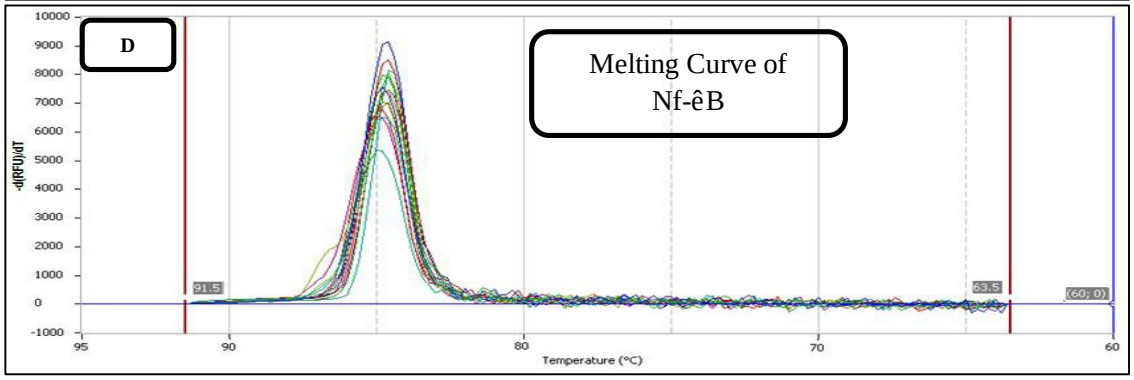

Figure 1: (A) Amplification curve showing the cycle number at which the PCR fluorescence signal is generated in correspondence to doubling of TNF-á gene in the samples. (B) Melting curve showing the change in fluorescence signal is generated in correspondence to the melting of TNF-á gene with respect to temperature change.(C) Amplification curve showing the cycle number at which the PCR fluorescence signal is generated in correspondenceto doubling of Nf-êBgene in the samples. (D) Melting curve showing the change in fluorescence signal is generated in correspondence to the melting of Nf-êBgene with respect to temperature change.

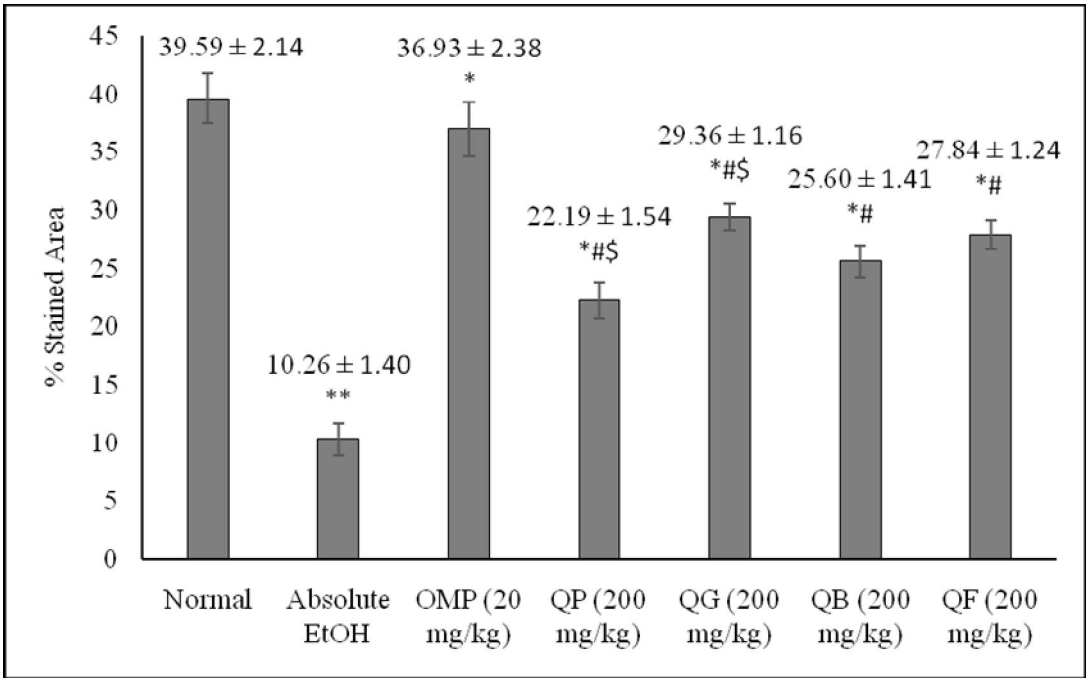

Figure 2: Quantitative analysis of haematoxylin and eosin (H & E) staining of the stomach tissues. OMP (Omeprazole, 20 mg/kg); QP (quinoa seeds cooked under high pressure, 200 mg/kg);QG (first stage-germinated quinoa seeds, 200 mg/kg); QB (quinoa seeds fermented by *Lactobacillusplantarum* bacteria, 200 mg/kg); QF (quinoa seeds fermented by *Rhizopusoligosporus* fungus, 200 mg/kg). Results were illustratedbased on the determination of the % positive-stained area analyzed from 6 images/group using Image-J analysis software. **P <0.05 compared to normal. *P <0.05 compared to Absolute EtOH. $^{\#}$P <0.05 compared to omeprazole OMP. $^{\$}$P <0.05 compared to QB.