

ABSTRAK

Natanael, Yosh. 2016. **Efek Paparan Profilin *Toxoplasma gondii* terhadap Kadar NF-κB pada Kultur Adiposit (Studi Hubungan Disfungsi Adiposit dengan Infeksi *Toxoplasma gondii*)**. Tugas Akhir, Program Studi Kedokteran, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (1) dr. Agustin Iskandar, M.Kes, Sp.PK (2) dr. Ardani Galih Prakosa, M.Biomed

Penelitian terdahulu telah membuktikan bahwa profilin *Toxoplasma gondii* merupakan ligan spesifik terhadap TLR-11 dalam sel host dan dapat meningkatkan IL-6 yang merupakan sitokin proinflamasi di sel adiposit. NF-κB (*Nuclear Factor Kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cell*) merupakan master regulasi dari transkripsi IL-6 dalam sel sehingga dapat menimbulkan hipertrofi dan hiperproliferasi dari jaringan adiposit (disfungsi adiposit). Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental laboratorik secara in vitro dengan rancangan *Post Test Only Control Group Design*. Sampel dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok yaitu satu kelompok kontrol negatif, satu kelompok kontrol positif dan 3 kelompok perlakuan dengan memberikan profilin *T.gondii* dalam dosis 5, 20, dan 40 µg. Variabel yang diukur adalah kadar NF-κB dari sel kultur adiposit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang bermakna antara 5 perlakuan (Kruskal Wallis, $p=0,019$). Kelompok yang diberi profilin *T.gondii* dengan kadar 40 µg merupakan kelompok yang memiliki perbedaan bermakna dibandingkan dengan kelompok lainnya. Hubungan kedua variabel bersifat kuat dan signifikan (Spearman, $p=0,000$; koefisien korelasi=0,888). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah paparan profilin *Toxoplasma gondii* dapat meningkatkan kadar NF-κB dalam kultur adiposit dan semakin tinggi dosis profilin *Toxoplasma gondii* semakin tinggi juga kadar NF-κB pada kultur adiposit.

Kata kunci : profilin, *Toxoplasma gondii*, disfungsi adiposit, kadar NF-κB



ABSTRACT

Natanael, Yosh. 2016. **Effect of *Toxoplasma gondii*'s Profilin Exposure on NF-κB Level in Adipocyte Culture (Study of Relation between Adipocyte Dysfunction with *Toxoplasma gondii* Infection).** Final Assignment, Medical Program, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisors: (1) dr. Agustin Iskandar, M.Kes, Sp.PK (2) dr. Ardani Galih Prakosa, M. Biomed

The latest research has proven that profilin of *Toxoplasma gondii* is a specific ligand that bind with TLR-11 in the surface of host's cell and has potential to increase the production of IL-6 which is a pro inflammation cytokine in adipocyte cell. NF-κB (*Nuclear Factor Kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cell*) is the regulation master of IL-6 transcription inside of cell which can cause hypertrophy and hyperproliferation of adipocyte tissues (adipocyte dysfunction). This research was carried out experimentally by in vitro laboratoric using Post test Only Control Group design. Samples are divided into 5 groups which is one negative control group, one positive control group, and three groups that are given different dose of profilin which are 5, 20, and 40 µg. The measured varibale is the level of NF-κB from the cell of adipocyte culture using ELISA method. The outcome shows significant differences in 5 groups (Kruskal Wallis, $p=0,019$). Group that is given 40 µg *T.gondii*'s profilin is the group which has significant difference compared to other groups. The relationship between these two variables is strong and significant (Spearman, $p=0,000$; koefisien korelasi=0,888). The conclusion of this research is *Toxoplasma gondii*'s profilin does have a connection with NF-κB level in in vitro adipocyte culture and increasing the dose of *Toxoplasma gondii*'s profilin will also escalate the level of NF-κB in adipocyte culture.

Keyword : profilin, *Toxoplasma gondii*, adipocyte dysfunction, NF-κB level

