



## PENGARUH VITAMIN D TERHADAP EKSPRESI mRNA p16 DAN SOD-1 PADA HIPPOCAMPUS TIKUS MODEL DIABETES MELLITUS

### INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Diabetes mellitus (DM) adalah gangguan metabolisme yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan memori. Pada penderita DM, *reactive oxygen species* (ROS) diproduksi berlebihan sehingga terjadi stres oksidatif dan *cellular senescence*. Vitamin D dapat meningkatkan fungsi mitokondria untuk membantu proses penuaan sehat. Namun, penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai efek vitamin D terhadap stres oksidatif dan *cellular senescence* belum dilakukan lebih dalam.

**Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh vitamin D terhadap ekspresi mRNA p16 dan *superoxide dismutase 1* (SOD-1) pada hippocampus tikus model diabetes mellitus.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental dengan *post test only control group*. Subjek penelitian yang digunakan adalah tikus jantan galur *Sprague dawley*, usia 3 bulan, berat 200-300 gram secara acak dibagi dalam 6 kelompok. Hewan coba model DM dibuat dengan menginjeksi *streptozotocin* (STZ) 60 mg/kgbb dosis tunggal melalui intraperitoneal, lalu dibiarkan selama 30 hari (DM-1, n=5) dan 60 hari (DM-2, n=5). Intervensi vitamin D diberikan secara intraperitoneal setiap hari selama 30 hari pada tikus yang diinduksi STZ selama 1 bulan. Kelompok vitamin D dibagi menjadi 3, yaitu kelompok VD-0,125 (n=4), kelompok VD-0,25 (n=5), dan kelompok VD-0,5 (n=5). Kelompok kontrol (n=5) diberikan injeksi NaCl 0,9% dosis tunggal. Setelah tikus diterminasi dan hippocampus diambil, dilakukan pemeriksaan ekspresi mRNA p16 dan SOD-1 menggunakan *Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction* (RT-PCR).

**Hasil :** Ekspresi mRNA p16 pada kelompok DM-2 lebih tinggi secara signifikan daripada kelompok kontrol ( $p=0,001$ ). Ekspresi mRNA p16 lebih rendah secara signifikan pada kelompok VD-0,125 ( $p=0,006$ ), VD-0,25 ( $p=0,001$ ), dan VD-0,5 ( $p=0,001$ ) daripada kelompok DM-2. Ekspresi mRNA SOD-1 pada kelompok DM-2 lebih rendah secara signifikan daripada kelompok kontrol ( $p=0,000$ ). Ekspresi mRNA SOD-1 lebih tinggi secara signifikan pada kelompok VD-0,125 ( $p=0,000$ ), VD-0,25 ( $p=0,000$ ), VD-0,5 ( $p=0,000$ ) daripada kelompok DM-2.

**Kesimpulan :** Ketiga varian dosis vitamin D memberikan efek pada ekspresi mRNA p16 yang lebih rendah dan mRNA SOD-1 yang lebih tinggi secara signifikan pada hippocampus tikus model diabetes mellitus.

**Kata kunci :** hippocampus, diabetes mellitus, vitamin D, stres oksidatif, *cellular senescence*, p16, SOD-1



## **EFFECT OF VITAMIN D ON *p16* AND *SOD-1* mRNA EXPRESSION IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF DIABETES MELLITUS RAT MODEL**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder that can cause memory impairment. In patients with DM, reactive oxygen species (ROS) are produced excessively resulting in oxidative stress and cellular senescence. Vitamin D can improve mitochondrial function to help the healthy aging process. However, further research on the effects of vitamin D on oxidative stress and cellular senescence has not been conducted in depth.

**Objective:** This study aims to examine the effect of vitamin D on mRNA expression of *p16* and superoxide dismutase 1 (*SOD-1*) in the hippocampus of diabetes mellitus model rats.

**Methods:** This type of research is experimental with post test only control group. The research subjects used were male Sprague dawley rats, age 3 months, weight 200-300 grams randomly divided into 6 groups. DM model animals were made by injecting streptozotocin (STZ) 60 mg / kgbb single dose via intraperitoneal, then left for 30 days (DM-1, n = 5) and 60 days (DM-2, n = 5). Vitamin D intervention was given intraperitoneally every day for 30 days to STZ-induced rats for 1 month. The vitamin D group was divided into 3, namely VD-0.125 group (n=4), VD-0.25 group (n=5), and VD-0.5 group (n=5). The control group (n=5) was given a single dose of 0.9% NaCl injection. After the rats were euthanized and the hippocampus was taken, mRNA expression of *p16* and *SOD-1* was examined using Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).

**Results:** The expression of *p16* mRNA in the DM-2 group was significantly higher than that in the control group ( $p=0,001$ ). The expression of *p16* mRNA was significantly lower in the VD-0,125 ( $p=0,006$ ), VD-0,25 ( $p=0,001$ ), and VD-0,5 ( $p=0,001$ ) groups than the DM-2 group. The mRNA expression of *SOD-1* in the DM-2 group was significantly lower than that in the control group ( $p=0,000$ ). *SOD-1* mRNA expression was significantly higher in VD-0,125 ( $p=0,000$ ), VD-0,25 ( $p=0,000$ ), VD-0,5 ( $p=0,000$ ) than DM-2 group.

**Conclusion:** The three variants of vitamin D doses affect lower *p16* mRNA expression and significantly higher *SOD-1* mRNA in the hippocampus of diabetes mellitus model rats.

**Keywords:** hippocampus, diabetes mellitus, vitamin D, oxidative stress, cellular senescence, *p16*, *SOD-1*