



## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Hiperglikemia pada diabetes melitus menyebabkan terjadinya stres oksidatif yang berujung pada inflamasi dan jumlah sel-sel spermatogenik yang turun sehingga dapat mempengaruhi reproduksi khususnya pada pria berakibat pada infertilitas. Ciplukan (*P. angulata*) memiliki senyawa flavonoid yang berperan sebagai antioksidan untuk menangkal radikal bebas dan memiliki efek proteksi serta perbaikan pada sel-sel spermatogenik tikus diabetes melitus.

**Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh fraksi aktif ciplukan (*P. angulata*) terhadap histologi jumlah sel-sel spermatogenik, ekspresi mRNA NF $\kappa$ B dan TNF- $\alpha$  pada testis tikus model diabetes melitus.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian *posttest-only control group design*. Terdiri dari 5 kelompok perlakuan, kelompok kontrol (K), kelompok DM (K-DM), kelompok DM + fraksi aktif *P. angulata* dosis 8,5 mg/kg BB (KP-1), kelompok DM + fraksi aktif *P. angulata* dosis 34 mg/kg BB (KP-2), dan kelompok DM + fraksi aktif *P. angulata* 136 mg/kg BB (KP-3). Masing-masing terdiri dari 5 ekor tikus putih jantan (*Rattus norvegicus*) galur Wistar. Gambaran histologi testis diamati pada preparat dengan pewarnaan HE, perbesaran 400x. Ekspresi mRNA NF $\kappa$ B dan TNF- $\alpha$  diuji menggunakan qPCR. Analisis statistik menggunakan software SPSS, uji normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk*, dan uji *Anova* sebagai uji hipotesis.

**Hasil :** Jumlah spermatogonium K-DM ( $14,36 \pm 0,59$ ) lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan K ( $17,00 \pm 1,00$ ) dan berbeda signifikan ( $p=0,002$ ). Jumlah spermatogonium KP-1, KP-2 dan KP-3 ( $15,72 \pm 1,60$ ;  $14,84 \pm 0,73$  dan  $15,96 \pm 1,42$ ) lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan K-DM. KP-1 dan KP-2 tidak berbeda signifikan ( $p=0,073$  dan  $0,512$ ), KP-3 berbeda signifikan ( $p=0,038$ ). Jumlah spermatosit primer K-DM lebih sedikit ( $9,16 \pm 1,43$ ) dibandingkan dengan K ( $14,88 \pm 1,25$ ) berbeda signifikan ( $p=<0,001$ ). Jumlah spermatosit primer KP-1, KP-2 dan KP-3 ( $14,96 \pm 0,91$ ;  $13,56 \pm 0,67$  dan  $18,60 \pm 1,16$ ) lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan K-DM dan berbeda signifikan ( $p=<0,001$ ). Jumlah spermatid K-DM ( $15,36 \pm 0,96$ ) lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan K ( $42,48 \pm 1,06$ ) dan berbeda signifikan ( $p=<0,001$ ). Jumlah spermatid KP-1, KP-2 dan KP-3 ( $19,84 \pm 0,96$ ;  $29,00 \pm 1,58$  dan  $30,60 \pm 1,50$ ) berbeda signifikan ( $p=<0,001$ ). Jumlah sel spermatogenik K-DM ( $38,88 \pm 1,40$ ) lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan K ( $74,36 \pm 1,13$ ) berbeda signifikan ( $p=<0,001$ ). Jumlah spermatogenik KP-1, KP-2 dan KP-3 ( $50,52 \pm 1,31$ ;  $57,40 \pm 1,14$  dan  $65,16 \pm 1,40$ ) lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan K-DM dan berbeda signifikan secara statistik ( $p=<0,001$ ). Ekspresi mRNA NF $\kappa$ B dan TNF- $\alpha$  rendah setelah diberikan fraksi aktif *P. angulata* pada kelompok DM, KP-2 dan KP-3 secara statistik berbeda signifikan dibandingkan dengan K-DM ( $p<0,05$ ), KP-1 tidak berbeda signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Jumlah sel-sel spermatogenik pada kelompok tikus DM yang diberi fraksi *P. angulata* lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan kelompok tikus DM yang tidak diberi fraksi aktif *P. angulata*. Ekspresi mRNA NF $\kappa$ B dan TNF- $\alpha$  pada kelompok tikus DM yang diberi fraksi *P. angulata* lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan kelompok tikus DM yang tidak diberi fraksi aktif *P. angulata*.

**Kata kunci :** fraksi aktif, ciplukan, *P. angulata*, testis, NF $\kappa$ B, TNF- $\alpha$ , DM.



## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Hyperglycemia in diabetes mellitus causes oxidative stress, leading to inflammation and fewer number of spermatogenic cells, which can affect reproduction, especially in men, resulting in infertility. Ciplukan (*P. angulata*) contains flavonoid compounds that act as antioxidants to counteract free radicals and have a protective and therapeutic effect on spermatogenic cells in diabetic rats.

**Objective :** This study aims to investigate the effect of the active fraction of *Physalis angulata* on the histology of spermatogenic cells, in addition to mRNA expression of NFkB, and TNF- $\alpha$  in the testis of diabetic rat model.

**Method :** This study employed a post-test-only control group design. It consisted of 5 treatment groups: control group (K), DM group (K-DM), DM group + active fraction of *P. angulata* at a dose of 8,5 mg/kg BW (KP-1), DM group + active fraction of *P. angulata* at a dose of 34 mg/kg BW (KP-2), DM group + active fraction of *P. angulata* at a dose of 136 mg/kg BW (KP-3). Each group comprised of 5 male white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) of the Wistar strain. Testicular histology was prepared with HE-staining and then observed under a microscope at 400x magnification. The mRNA expression of NFkB and TNF- $\alpha$  was tested using qPCR. All statistical analysis including Shapiro-Wilk test for normality and ANOVA for hypothesis testing was performed in SPSS.

**Results :** The number of K-DM spermatogonia ( $14.36 \pm 0.59$ ) was less than K ( $17.00 \pm 1.00$ ) and was significantly different ( $p = 0.002$ ). The number of KP-1, KP-2 and KP-3 spermatogonia ( $15.72 \pm 1.60$ ;  $14.84 \pm 0.73$  and  $15.96 \pm 1.42$ ) was greater than that of K-DM. KP-1 and KP-2 are not significantly different ( $p=0.073$  and  $0.512$ ), KP-3 is significantly different ( $p=0.038$ ). The number of primary spermatocytes in K-DM was less ( $9.16 \pm 1.43$ ) compared to K ( $14.88 \pm 1.25$ ), which was significantly different ( $p=<0.001$ ). The number of primary spermatocytes KP-1, KP-2 and KP-3 ( $14.96 \pm 0.91$ ;  $13.56 \pm 0.67$  and  $18.60 \pm 1.16$ ) was greater than that of K-DM and was significantly different ( $p=<0.001$ ). The number of K-DM spermatids ( $15.36 \pm 0.96$ ) was less than K ( $42.48 \pm 1.06$ ) and was significantly different ( $p = < 0.001$ ). The number of KP-1, KP-2 and KP-3 spermatids ( $19.84 \pm 0.96$ ;  $29.00 \pm 1.58$  and  $30.60 \pm 1.50$ ) was significantly different ( $p = < 0.001$ ). The number of spermatogenic cells in K-DM ( $38.88 \pm 1.40$ ) was less than that in K-DM ( $74.36 \pm 1.13$ ), which was significantly different ( $p=<0.001$ ). The number of spermatogenic KP-1, KP-2 and KP-3 ( $50.52 \pm 1.31$ ;  $57.40 \pm 1.14$  and  $65.16 \pm 1.40$ ) was greater than that of K-DM and was statistically significantly different ( $p=<0.001$ ). NFkB and TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA expression was low after being given the active fraction of *P. angulata* in the DM, KP-2 and KP-3 groups which were statistically significantly different compared to K-DM ( $p<0.05$ ), KP-1 was not significantly different ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** The number of spermatogenic cells in the group of DM rat that were given the *P. angulata* fraction was greater compared to the group of DM rat that were not given the active *P. angulata* fraction. The expression of NFkB and TNF- $\alpha$  mRNA in the group of DM rat that were given the *P. angulata* fraction was lower compared to the group of DM rat that were not given the active *P. angulata* fraction.

**Keywords :** active fraction, ciplukan, *P. angulata*, testes, NFkB, TNF- $\alpha$ , DM