



INTISARI

Latar belakang: Diabetes melitus merupakan penyakit metabolisme kronis yang jumlahnya terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Diabetes melitus menyebabkan terjadinya stres oksidatif yang dapat merusak testis. Kerusakan testis yang diinduksi stres oksidatif ditandai dengan adanya penurunan berat testis, kerusakan tubulus seminiferus dan peningkatan apoptosis jaringan testis. Fraksi aktif *Physalis angulata* memiliki kandungan flavonoid yang memiliki aktivitas antihiperglikemia dan antioksidan. Flavonoid yang terkandung dalam *P. angulata* berperan dalam menangkal radikal bebas yang dihasilkan oleh stres oksidatif akibat induksi hiperglikemia.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh fraksi aktif ekstrak *P. angulata* terhadap rasio berat testis perpanjang tibia, diameter lumen tubulus seminiferus testis, tebal epitel tubulus seminiferus serta ekspresi mRNA Bax dan Bcl-2 pada testis tikus model DM.

Metode : Subjek penelitian ini terdiri dari 5 kelompok kontrol (K), kelompok DM, DM + fraksi aktif 8,5 mg/kg BB (P1), DM + fraksi aktif 34 mg/kg BB (P2) dan DM + fraksi aktif 136 mg/kg BB (P3). Masing – masing kelompok terdiri dari 5 ekor tikus wistar jantan. Gambaran histologi testis dilihat pada preparat dengan pewarnaan HE serta ekspresi mRNA Bax, Bcl-2 diuji menggunakan real time PCR. Analis data menggunakan SPSS 27. Uji normalitas menggunakan *Shapiro Wilk* dan uji signifikansi menggunakan Uji one way ANOVA pada tingkat signifikansi $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Rasio berat testis per panjang tibia tikus pada P1 ($34,24 \pm 10,95$ mg/mm), P2 ($34,25 \pm 2,45$ mg/mm) dan P3 ($39,5 \pm 2,69$ mg/mm) tidak berbeda signifikan (p value = 0,283) dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol ($45,69 \pm 1,73$ mg/mm) dan kelompok DM ($34,21 \pm 2,88$ mg/mm)). Diameter lumen tubulus seminiferus pada P1 ($39,34 \pm 2,88$ μm), P2 ($37,23 \pm 2,77$ μm) dan P3 ($35,88 \pm 2,37$ μm) berbeda signifikan dibandingkan kelompok kontrol ($28,83 \pm 5,2$ μm) dan kelompok DM ($59,41 \pm 3,98$ μm) (p value < 0,001). Tebal epitel tubulus seminiferus pada P1 ($5,90 \pm 0,37$ mm), P2 ($6,30 \pm 0,46$ mm) dan P3 ($6,50 \pm 0,38$ mm) berbeda signifikan dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol ($7,40 \pm 0,34$ mm) dan kelompok DM ($3,70 \pm 0,23$ mm) (p value = 0,006). Rasio Ekspresi relatif mRNA Bax/Bcl-2 pada kelompok kontrol ($1,04 \pm 0,10$), P1 ($1,23 \pm 0,08$), P2 ($1,07 \pm 0,11$) dan P3 ($1,06 \pm 0,07$) berbeda signifikan dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol ($2,47 \pm 0,13$) (p value = 0,012).

Kesimpulan: Fraksi aktif ekstrak *P. angulata* dosis 136 mg/kg BB memberikan efek paling optimal dalam meningkatkan berat testis, tebal epitel tubulus seminiferus, ekspresi mRNA Bcl-2 dan menurunkan diameter lumen tubulus seminiferus, ekspresi mRNA Bax serta rasio Bax/Bcl-2 pada testis tikus model DM.

Kata kunci : fraksi aktif *P. angulata*, ciplukan, testis, Bax, Bcl-2



ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease currently on the rise. One of its side effects including damage to testicle through oxidative stress. The stress manifests in the form of decreased testicle weight, deteriorating histological image of Seminiferous tubule, and increased cell apoptosis on testicle tissue. Active fraction of *P. angulata* contains flavonoids that act as anti-hyperglycaemia and antioxidant which prevent damage caused by free radical produced in oxidative process.

Aim : to study the effects of active fraction of *P. angulata* extract on the ratio of testicle weight per tibia length, lumen diameter of Seminiferous tubule, epithelial thickness of Seminiferous tubule, as well as the expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA in testes of diabetic rat model.

Methods: There were 5 group in this research consist of control groups (K), DM group (DM) , DM + active fraction 8.5 mg/kg body weight (P1), Dm + active fraction 34 mg/kg body weight (P2), and DM + active fraction 136 mg/kg body weight (P3). Each group consisted of 5 male individuals *R. norvegicus*. Histological specimen of the testicle was dyed with HE while the expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA were tested using real-time PCR.

Result : The ratio of testicle weight per tibia length in P1 (34.24 ± 10.95 mg/mm), P2 (34.25 ± 2.45 mg/mm) and P3 (39.5 ± 2.69 mg/mm) were not statistically significant (p value = 0.283) compared to control (45.69 ± 1.73 mg/mm) and DM (34.21 ± 2.88 mg/mm). Lumen diameter of the Seminiferous tubule in P1 (39.34 ± 2.88 μm), P2 (37.23 ± 2.77 μm), and P3 (35.88 ± 2.37 μm) were significantly different (p value < 0.001) compared to control (28.83 ± 5.2 μm), and DM (59.41 ± 3.98 μm). Epithelial thickness of the Seminiferous tubule in DM, P1, P2, and P3 were significantly different compared to control, in addition DM, P1, P2, P3 were significantly different compared to K+. The epithelial thickness of seminiferous tubule in P1 (5.90 ± 0.37 mm), P2 (6.30 ± 0.46 mm) and P3 (6.50 ± 0.38 mm) significantly different compared to control (7.40 ± 0.34 mm) and DM (3.70 ± 0.23 mm) (p value = 0.006).. The ratio of mRNA relative expression Bax/Bcl-2 in control (1.04 ± 0.10), P1 (1.23 ± 0.08), P2 (1.07 ± 0.11), and P3 (1.06 ± 0.07) were significantly different compared to DM (2.47 ± 0.13) (p value = 0.012).

Conclusion : The administration of active fraction of *P. angulata* extract to diabetic rats increased testicle weight, decrease Seminiferous tubule's diameter, increase epithelial thickness of Seminiferous tubule, decrease Bax mRNA expression and increase the expression of mRNA Bcl-2 as well as decrease the ratio of Bax/Bcl-2 expression in diabetic rats treated with active fraction compared to the non-treated diabetic rats.

Keywords: active fraction of *P. angulata*, Ciplukan, testis, Bax, Bcl-2