

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN NANOPARTIKEL DAN *CONDITIONED MEDIA BOVINE UMBILICAL MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL* TERHADAP FUNGSI KOGNITIF MENCIT NEURODEGENERASI

Muhammad Zikra Zawra Raihan
21/473748/KH/10842

Penyakit neurodegeneratif merupakan penyakit yang secara primer melibatkan sel saraf yang kehilangan struktur dan/atau fungsinya. Berdasarkan *World Alzheimer Report* tahun 2015, benua Asia memiliki jumlah lansia terbesar dan secara linear menjadi pengidap penyakit neurodegeneratif terbesar di dunia dengan perkiraan akan terus naik setiap tahunnya. Nanopartikel *Bovine Umbilical Mesenchymal Stem Cell Conditioned Media* (NP-BUMSC-CM) memiliki potensi dalam mengobati penyakit neurodegeneratif dengan memanfaatkan kemampuannya dalam menurunkan inflamasi, mencegah apoptosis, dan memicu proses neuroregenerasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efek pemberian nanopartikel dan *conditioned media* BUMSC terhadap fungsi kognitif mencit dengan induksi neurodegenerasi. Hewan model berupa mencit C3H diinduksi *Trimethyltin Chloride* dan dilakukan uji fungsi kognitif menggunakan *Radial Arm Maze*. Mencit C3H sebanyak 20 ekor dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok perlakuan, yaitu kontrol negatif (NaCl 1 ml/100gr), kontrol positif, (TMT 2,5 mg/kg), dosis maksimal (0,2 ml nanopartikel dan *conditioned media* BUMSC), setengah dosis maksimal (0,1 ml nanopartikel dan *conditioned media* BUMSC), dan kelompok obat pembanding (Donepezil 3 mg/kg). Pengujian dilakukan di waktu malam selama 22 hari yang terdiri dari *training phase* (7 hari), hari induksi (1 hari), dan *trial phase* (14 hari). Parameter yang diukur meliputi jumlah lengan benar, lengan salah, serta durasi pengujian, yang dianalisis menggunakan perangkat lunak GraphPad Prism 8. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pemberian nanopartikel dan *conditioned media* BUMSC mampu meningkatkan fungsi kognitif mencit model neurodegenerasi dengan meningkatkan jumlah lengan benar dan durasi uji, serta memberikan hasil yang sebanding dengan efek Donepezil.

Kata kunci: neurodegenerasi, NP-BUMSC-CM, fungsi kognitif, *Radial Arm Maze*.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF NANOPARTICLES AND CONDITIONED MEDIA FROM BOVINE UMBILICAL MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN NEURODEGENERATIVE MOUSE MODEL

Muhammad Zikra Zawra Raihan
21/473748/KH/10842

Neurodegenerative diseases are characterized by the progressive loss of neuronal structure and/or function. According to the *World Alzheimer Report (2015)*, Asia hosts the largest elderly population globally and consequently bears the highest burden of neurodegenerative disorders, with prevalence expected to rise annually. Nanoparticles derived from Bovine Umbilical Mesenchymal Stem Cell Conditioned Media (NP-BUMSC-CM) possess therapeutic potential due to their anti-inflammatory properties, anti-apoptotic effects, and ability to promote neuroregeneration. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of nanoparticle and conditioned media BUMSC administration on cognitive function in a neurodegenerative mouse model. C3H mice were induced with Trimethyltin Chloride (TMT) and assessed using the Radial Arm Maze (RAM) test. A total of 20 mice were randomly assigned to five groups: negative control (NaCl 1 ml/100 g), positive control (TMT 2.5 mg/kg), maximum dose (0.2 ml nanoparticle and conditioned media BUMSC), half dose (0.1 ml nanoparticle and conditioned media BUMSC), and reference drug (Donepezil 3 mg/kg). Behavioral testing was conducted at night over a 22-day period comprising a 7-day training phase, 1-day induction, and 14-day trial phase. Data on correct arm entries, incorrect arm entries, and test duration were analysed using GraphPad Prism 8. Results demonstrated that nanoparticle and conditioned media BUMSC improved cognitive performance in neurodegenerative mice, as evidenced by increased correct arm entries and prolonged test engagement, with effects comparable to those of Donepezil.

Keywords: neurodegeneration, NP-BUMS-CM, cognitive function, Radial Arm Maze.