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A3243G MITOCHONDRIAL DNA MUTATION DOES NOT PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE AMONG DM POPULATION IN INDONESIA
(Agung Pranoto)

EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON THE LEVELS OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL, LDL-CHOLESTEROL, THE AMOUNT OF F2-ISOPROSTAN AND FOAM CELL IN AORTIC WALL OF RATS WITH ATEROGENIC DIET
(Ika Fikriah)

INCREASE OF IMMUNoglobulin A TITER IN MICE INTESTINAL MUCOSA AFTER IMMUNIZATION WITH TOXOPLASMA GONDII SOLUBLE PROTEIN WITH AND WITHOUT INTRANASAL CHOLERA TOXIN ADJUVANT
(Mona Zubaidah)

USE OF HAEMATOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL BIOMARKERS AS INDICATORS OF PB INTOXICATION
(Tri Martiana)

CORRELATION BETWEEN BIRTHWEIGHT AND BODYWEIGHT INCREASE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH NORMAL BODY MASS
(Marsianto)

ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY EDEMA IN PREECLAMPSIA-ECLAMPSIA IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA
(Marsianto)

THE ROLE OF LAPAROSCOPY SURGERY IN INFERTILITY
(Budi Santoso)

INFLUENCE OF LBW FORMULA FEEDING ON THE GROWTH OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANT
(Risa Etkia)

DIAGNOSIS OF UPPER URINARY TRACT INFECTION USING STREPTAVIDIN BIOTIN TEST IN URINE SEDIMENT
(Priambodo)

DETECTION OF DENGUE VIRUS ANTIGEN IN MONOCYTE TO SUPPORT THE DIAGNOSIS OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
(Y Nining Sri Wuryaningsih)

DRUG UTILIZATION PROFILE IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS A Study at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya
(Yulistiani, Junaidi Khotib, Bambang Subakti Zulkarnain, Nasronudin)

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# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A3243G Mitochondrial DNA Mutation does not Play an Important Role among DM Population in Indonesia</td>
<td>129 - 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON THE LEVELS OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL, LDLCHOLESTEROL, THE AMOUNT OF F2-ISOPROSTAN AND FOAM CELL IN AORTIC WALL OF RATS WITH ATHEROGENIC DIET</td>
<td>136 - 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increase of Immunoglobulin A Titer in Mice Intestinal Mucosa after Immunization with Toxoplasma Gondii Soluble Protein with and without Intranasal Cholera Toxin Adjuvant</td>
<td>141 - 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Use of Haematological and Immunological Biomarker as Indicator of Pb Intoxication</td>
<td>148 - 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Correlation between Birthweight and Bodyweight Increase of Pregnant Women with Normal Body Mass</td>
<td>153 - 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY EDEMA IN PREECLAMPSIAECLAMPSIA IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA</td>
<td>160 - 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Role of Laparoscopy Surgery in Infertility</td>
<td>165 - 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Influence of LBW Formula Feeding on the Growth of Low Birth Weight Infant</td>
<td>170 - 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Diagnosis of Upper Urinary Tract Infection using Streptavidin Biotin Test in Urine Sediment. A New Approach Using Immunohistochemical Test for Determining the Site of Urinary Tract Infection</td>
<td>177 - 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Detection of Dengue Virus Antigen in Monocytes to Support the Diagnosis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
<td>183 - 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Drug Utilization Profile in HIV/AIDS Patients. Study at Dr Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya</td>
<td>189 - 194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increase of Immunoglobulin A Titer in Mice Intestinal Mucosa after Immunization with Toxoplasma Gondii Soluble Protein with and without Intranasal Cholera Toxin Adjuvant

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the difference effect of intranasal immunization of Toxoplasma gondii SPTAg with or without CT adjuvant on IgA intestinal mucosa level. This experimental study was also to find out the interaction effect between combined group of treatment and time of flushing intestinal mucosa collection that influenced IgA intestinal mucosa level. This study was an experimental study designed using factorial 3x4 post test only design. Forty-eight mice were divided into 3 groups: First group was the control group, immunized with PBS (Phosphate Buffer Saline), second group immunized with SPTAg; third group was immunized with SPTAg and CT adjuvant. Immunization was done once at the beginning of the course of this study. Samples of flushing intestinal mucosa, were collected every week up to week four post immunization. The titration of IgA was performed using ELISA method. Data were analyzed using factorial ANOVA test and LSD test. The use of SPTAg without adjuvant increased IgA significantly, particularly during week 1 (0.669), and decreased during the subsequent week, because degradation of SPTAg by intestinal normal flora. In mice immunized with SPTAg and CT adjuvant showed, that Ig A response was low at week 1 (0.386), but then was followed with significant increase and reached the peak of IgA response at week 3 (0.632). Subsequently, it reduced and became insignificant (p>0.05) up to week 4 (0.551). The result showed that immunization with SPTAg and CT adjuvant was able to maintain IgA response of intestinal mucosa longer than that of immunization without CT adjuvant, probably CT adjuvant could reduce the degradation of intestinal flora, and because IgA switching was relatively higher in intestinal mucosa than that in serum. Conclusively, the immunization with SPTAg and CT adjuvant intranasally is able to induce the increase and change of immune response profile better than SPTAg only.

Keyword : T., gondii, SPTAg, CT, adjuvant, intranasal, IgA,

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