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PENGARUH ASAM ASKORBAT TERHADAP KADAR IMUNOGLOBULIN A SEKRETORI PADA SALIVA

Abstract

Salivary secretory immunoglobulin A (IgA) is a critical component in the oral immune system. It inhibits microbial adherence, inactivates bacterial enzymes and toxins, and neutralizes viruses. Number of oral diseases are associated with salivary secretory immunoglobulin A, such as caries and periodontal disease. The effect of ascorbic acid on salivary secretory immunoglobulin A have been studied. This research observed the chromatographic expression of salivary secretory immunoglobulin A using ELISA method. The animal model was Rattus norvegicus strain Sprague–Dawley. The number of the subjects was 30 and divided into three groups. Each group had ten rats. Group I was the placebo group. In the second and third group the animals received ascorbic acid supplementation in the dose of 1 and 2 mg/100 g body weight per day for two weeks, respectively. After ascorbic acid supplementation were completed, we performed saliva collection procedure. The animals were injected with pilocarpine and isoproterenol to stimulate saliva secretion. The analytical test (Anova) showed significant differences between all groups on the concentration of salivary secretory immunoglobulin A in the magnitude of μg/ml. This study suggests that the supplementation of α-tocopherol and ascorbic acid may stimulate the salivary secretory immunoglobulin A.

Keyword: immunoglobulin, A, saliva, ascorbic, acid, ELISA,

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