

## **ABSTRAK**

Nama : Muthoharoh Idris  
NPM : 2302021010  
Program Studi : Magister Biomedik  
Judul : Induksi Lipopolisakarida Pada Fibroblas; Studi In Vitro Platelet Rich Plasma (Prp) Terhadap Viabilitas, Migrasi, Interleukin-6 dan Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (Vegf)

### **PENDAHULUAN**

Fibroblas dermis merupakan sel terpenting dalam proses penyembuhan luka. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji kemampuan viabilitas, migrasi, interleukin-6 (IL-6), dan Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) pada Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) yang diaktivasi kalsium klorida ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ ) terhadap sel fibroblas sermal yang di induksi lipopolisakarida (LPS).

### **METODE**

Sel fibroblas ditanam dalam medium DMEM diinduksi LPS kemudian ditambahkan perlakuan PRP yang sudah diaktivasi  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . Mengukur viabilitas sel fibroblas digunakan kit CCK-8 (cell counting kit-8) di evaluasi dengan menggunakan microplate reader, uji migrasi menggunakan scratch-assay di evaluasi menggunakan perangkat lunak Tscratch. Ekspresi IL-6 dan VEGF menggunakan kit ELISA. Semua data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS (software statistical program for social science) versi 26, dengan melakukan uji One-Way ANOVA (analysis of variance), Kruskal Wills dan Mann Whitney.

### **HASIL**

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa PRP meningkatkan viabilitas sel dan mempercepat migrasi sel fibroblas secara signifikan pada kelompok perlakuan PRP 10%. Interleukin-6 tidak menurunkan, meningkatkan VEGF pada kultur sel fibroblas secara signifikan setelah diberikan PRP.

### **KESIMPULAN**

Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) yang diaktivasi  $\text{CaCl}_2$  pada sel fibroblas yang di induksi LPS yaitu meningkatkan viabilitas, mempercepat migrasi, meningkatkan ekspresi IL-6 dan VEGF. Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) diharapkan menjadi alternatif terapi dalam penyembuhan luka dengan mempercepat proses inflamasi dengan meningkatkan faktor pertumbuhan sehingga proses penyembuhan luka atau inflamasi lebih cepat.

**Kata Kunci:** Viabilitas, Migrasi, Kadar Sitokin IL-6, VEGF, Human Dermal Fibroblast, Platelet-Rich Plasma,  $\text{CaCl}_2$

## **ABSTRACT**

Name : Muthoharoh Idris  
NPM : 2302021010  
Major : Magister Biomedik  
Title : Lipopolysaccharide Induction in Fibroblasts; An In Vitro Platelet Rich Plasma (Prp) Against Viability, Migration, Interleukin-6 and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (Vegf)

## **INTRODUCTION**

Dermis fibroblasts are the most important cells in the wound healing process. The purpose of this study was to test the viability, migration, interleukin-6 (IL- 6), and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) of Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) activated by calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ ) against lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced dermal fibroblast cells.

## **METHODS**

Fibroblast cells were grown in DMEM medium induced with LPS then added  $\text{CaCl}_2$ -activated PRP treatment. Measuring fibroblast cell viability using CCK-8 kit (cell counting kit-8) was evaluated using a microplate reader, migration test using scratch-assay was evaluated using Tscratch software. IL-6 and VEGF expression using ELISA kit. All data were analyzed using SPSS (software statistical program for social science) version 26, by performing One-Way ANOVA (analysis of variance), Kruskal Wills and Mann Whitney tests.

## **RESULTS**

The results of this study showed that PRP increased cell viability and accelerated fibroblast cell migration significantly in the 10% PRP treatment group. Interleukin-6 did not decrease, increase VEGF in fibroblast cell culture significantly after PRP administration.

## **CONCLUSION**

$\text{CaCl}_2$ -activated Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) on LPS-induced fibroblast cells increases viability, accelerates migration, increases IL-6 and VEGF expression. Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) is expected to be an alternative therapy in wound healing.

**Keywords:** Viability, Migration, Cytokine Levels of IL-6, VEGF, Human Dermal Fibroblast, Platelet-Rich Plasma,  $\text{CaCl}_2$