

Kongres XI dan Seminar Nasional XIX  
Perhimpunan Biokimia dan Biologi Molekuler Indonesia  
(PBBMI)



# SERTIFIKAT

Diberikan Kepada:

**Prof. Dr. Ernawati Sinaga, MS. Apt**

Sebagai:

## PEMBICARA

Dalam kegiatan seminar dengan tema:

*"Biochemistry and Molecular Biology are on The Cutting Edge of Research Trend"*

yang diselenggarakan pada 12 – 14 November 2015 di Denpasar, Bali

Peserta : 10 SKP, Pembicara : 12 SKP, Moderator : 4 SKP, Panitia : 2 SKP

(SKP IDI No: 06/XI/2015/SKP/IDI-BALI)

Panitia Kongres XI dan Seminar Nasional XIX  
Perhimpunan Biokimia dan Biologi Molekuler Indonesia

(PBBMI)  
Ketua,

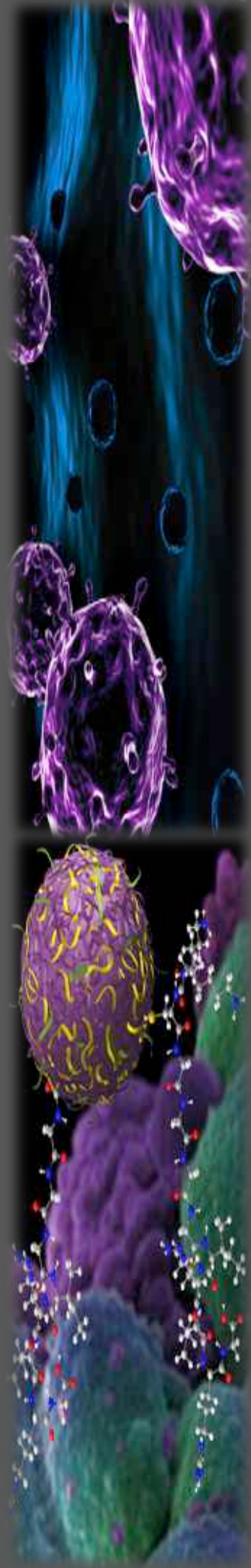
Dr.rer.nat.dr.Ni Nyoman Ayu Dewi, M.Si

Perhimpunan Biokimia dan Biologi Molekuler Indonesia

(PBBMI)

Ketua,

Prof. dr. Nur Asikin, PhD



# MODULASI *JUNCTION* ANTARSEL

## STRATEGI MENINGKATKAN

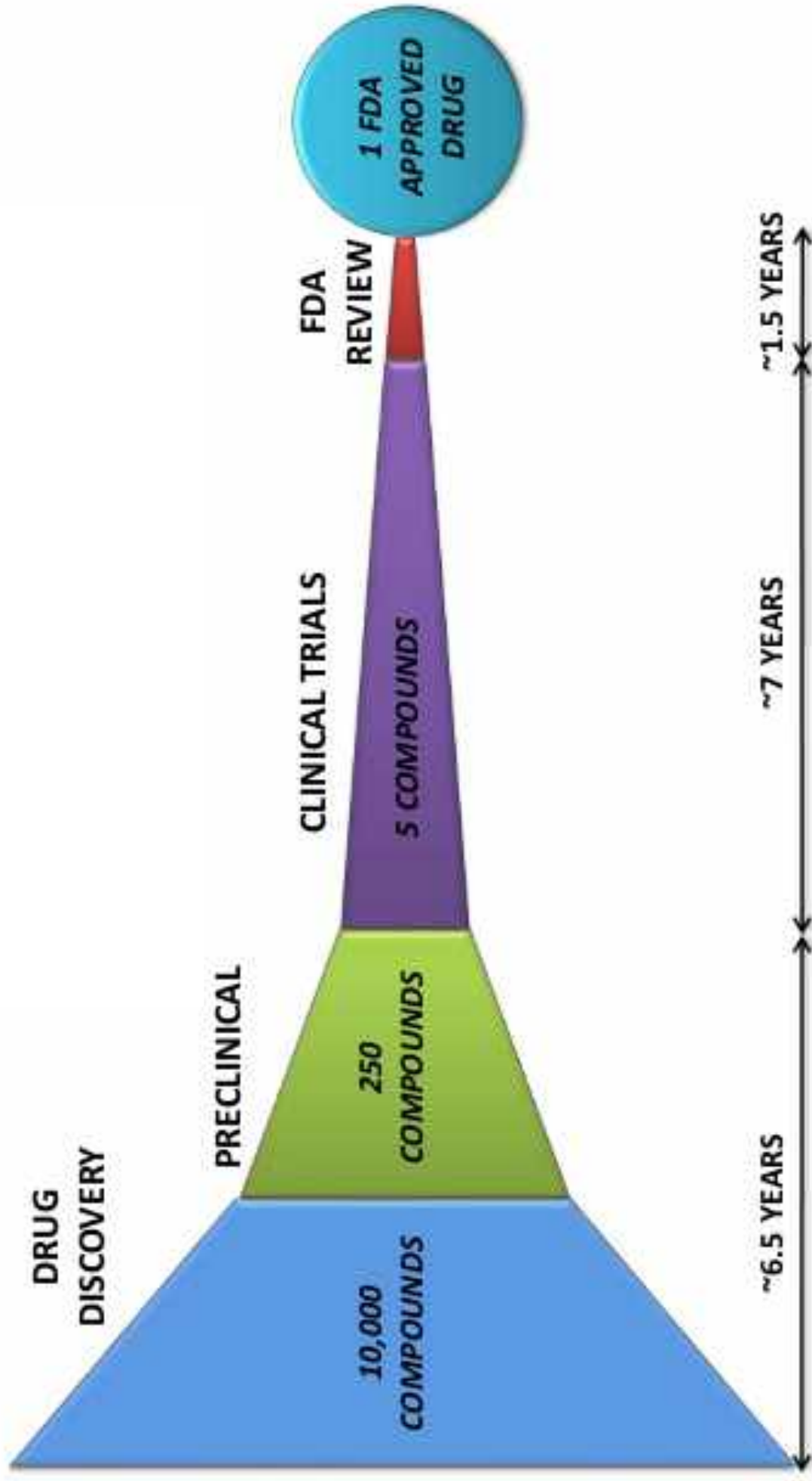
## PENGHANTARAN OBAT

Ernawati Sinaga

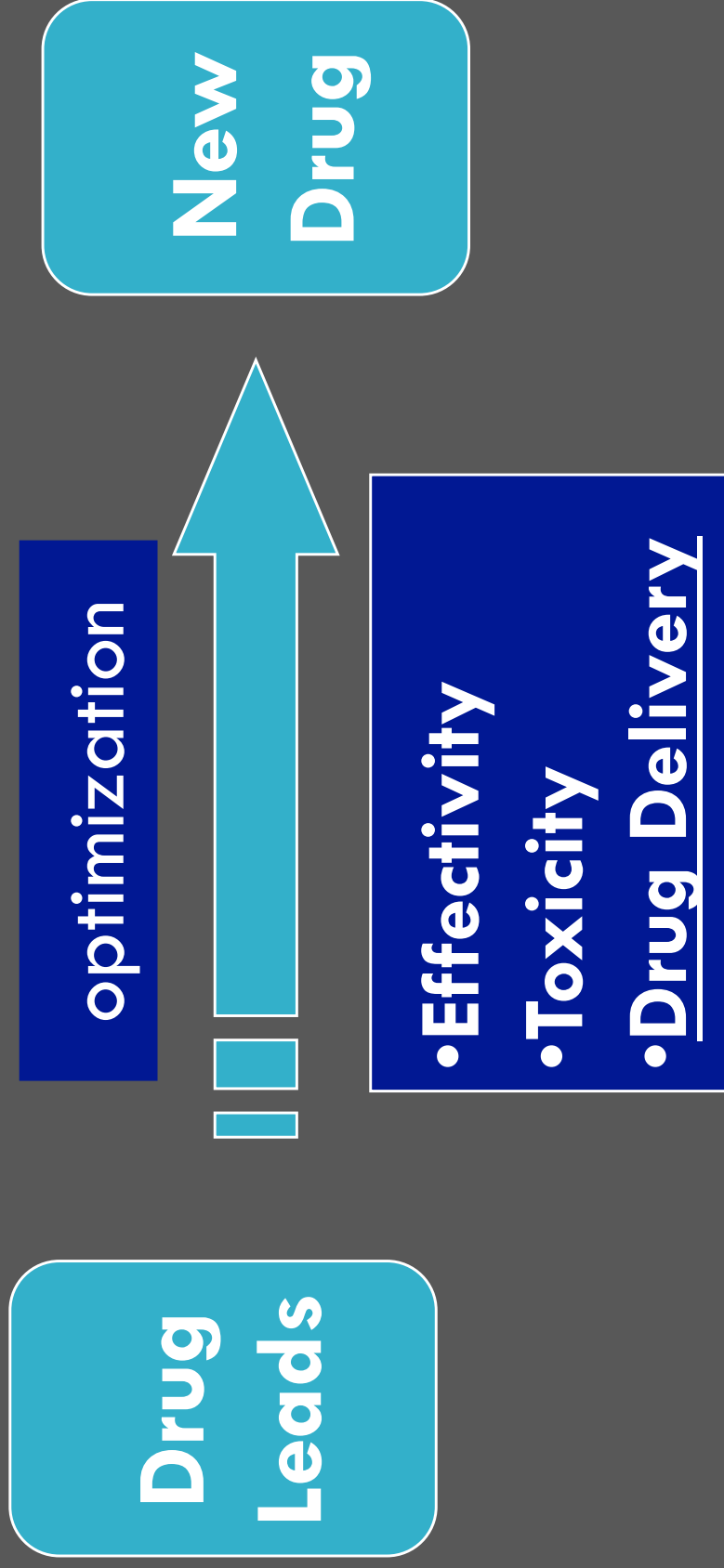
Fakultas Biologi Universitas Nasional

[ernawati.sinaga@civitas.unas.ac.id](mailto:ernawati.sinaga@civitas.unas.ac.id)

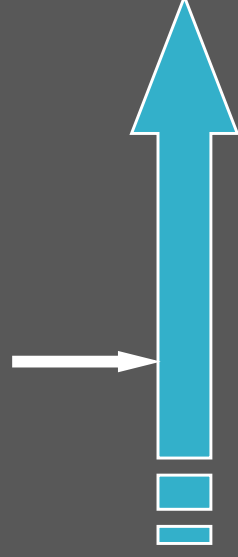
# Drug Discovery & Development



# Drug Discovery & Drug Development



**Drug  
Delivery**



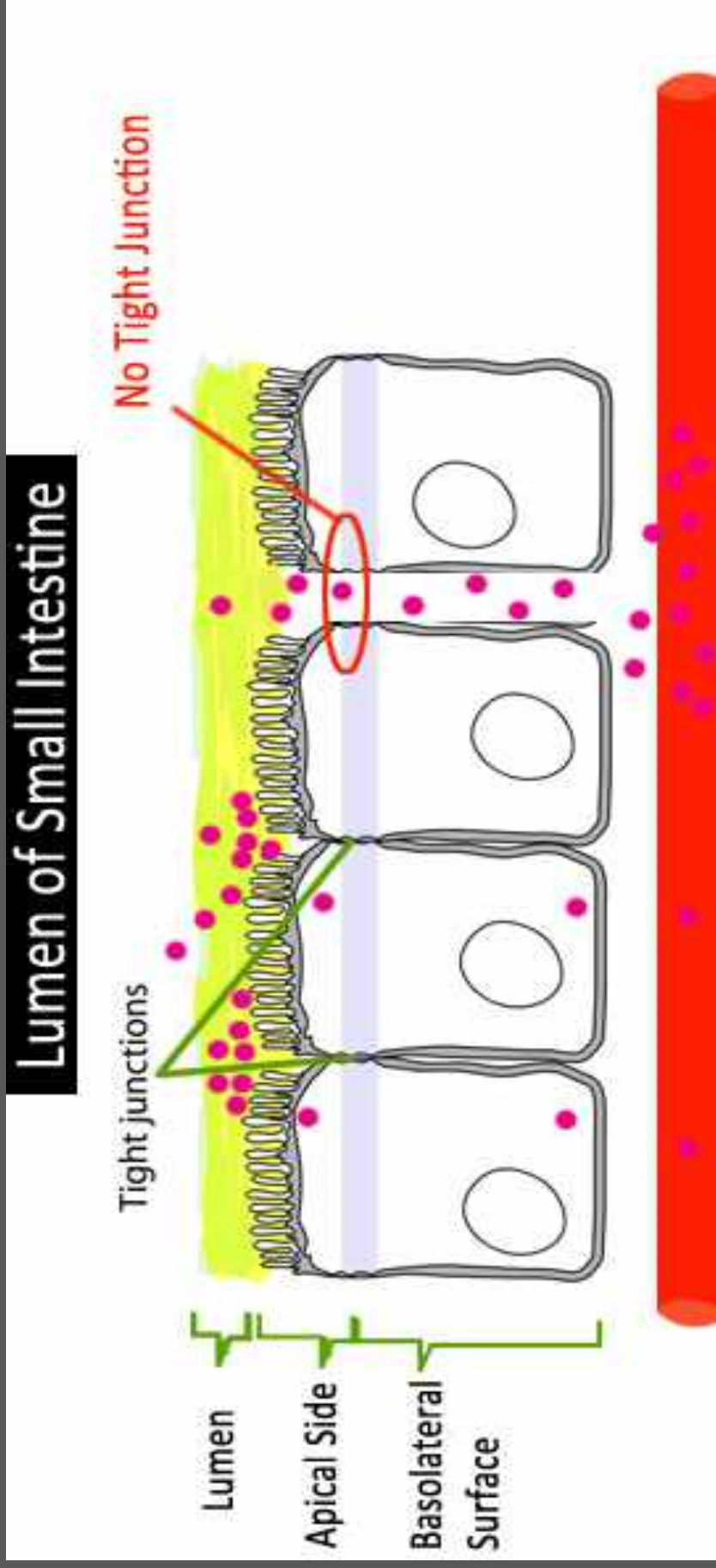
**Site of  
Administration**

**Site of  
Action**

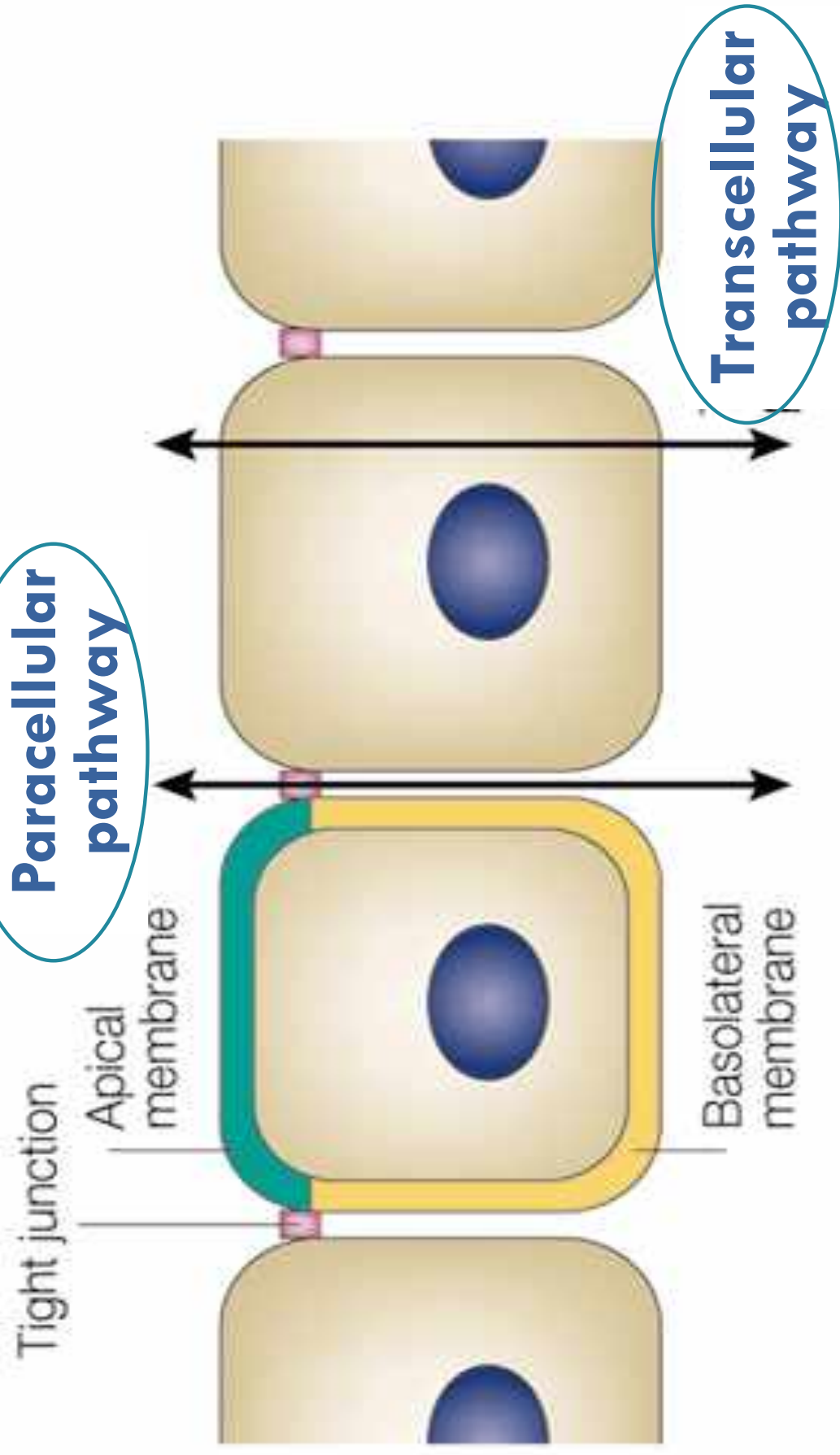
**Pharmacological  
Effect**

# Biological Barrier

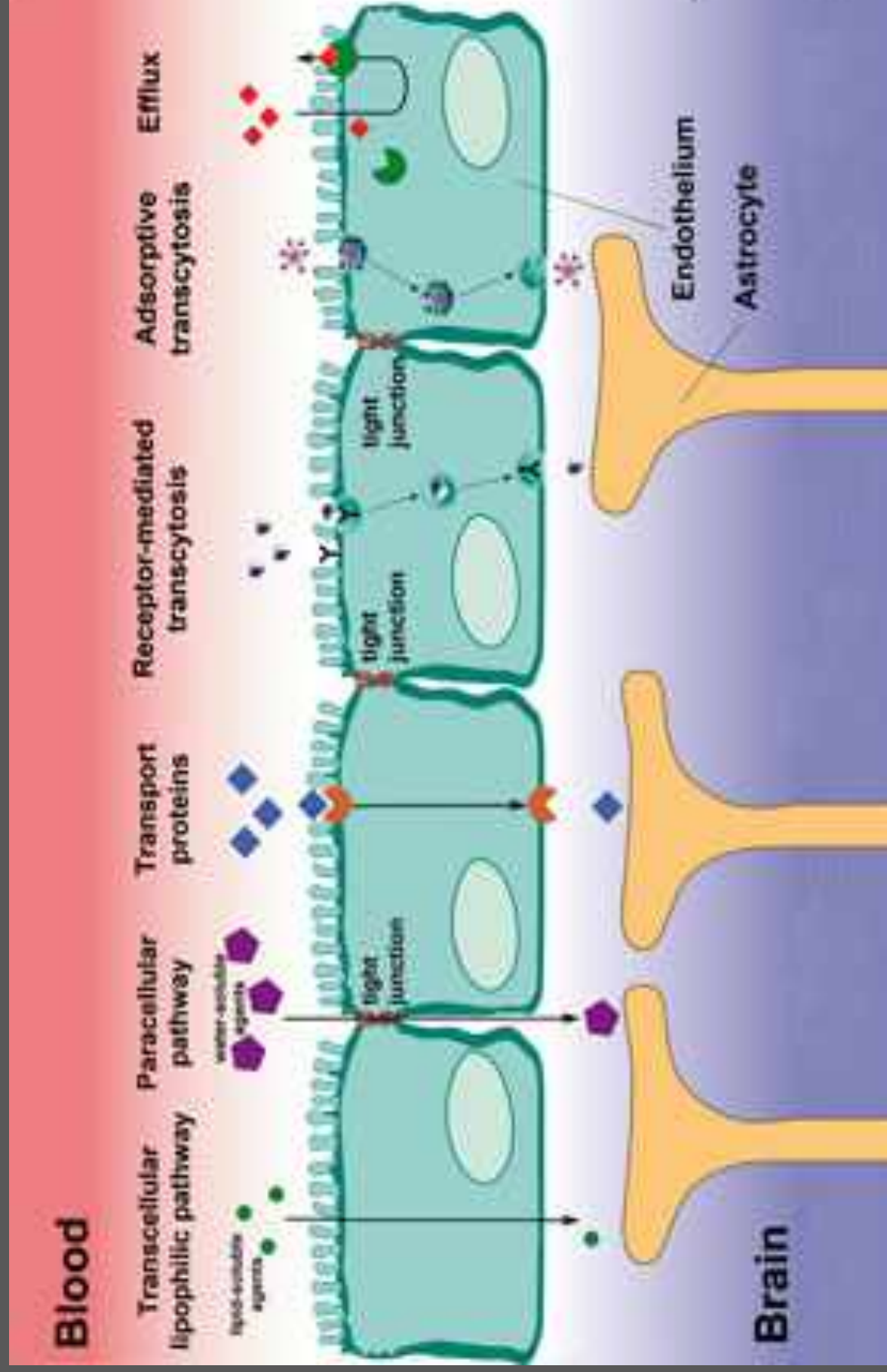
- ❑ Blood-Brain Barrier    ❑ Blood-Kidney Barrier
- ❑ Intestinal Barrier    ❑ Skin Barrier



# Transport of Molecules



# Blood-Brain Barrier



# New Drug Molecules

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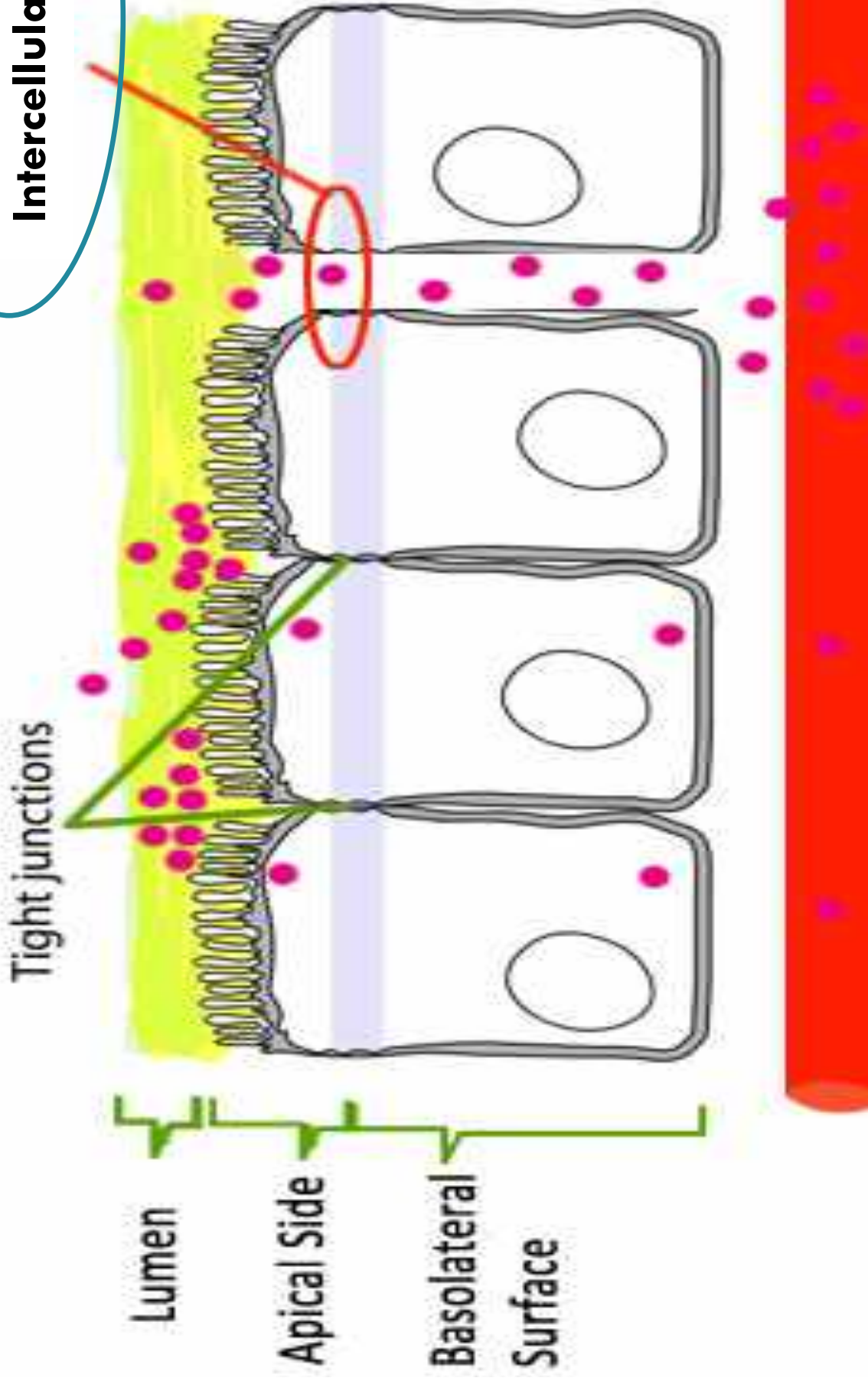
- Peptides
- Peptidomimetics



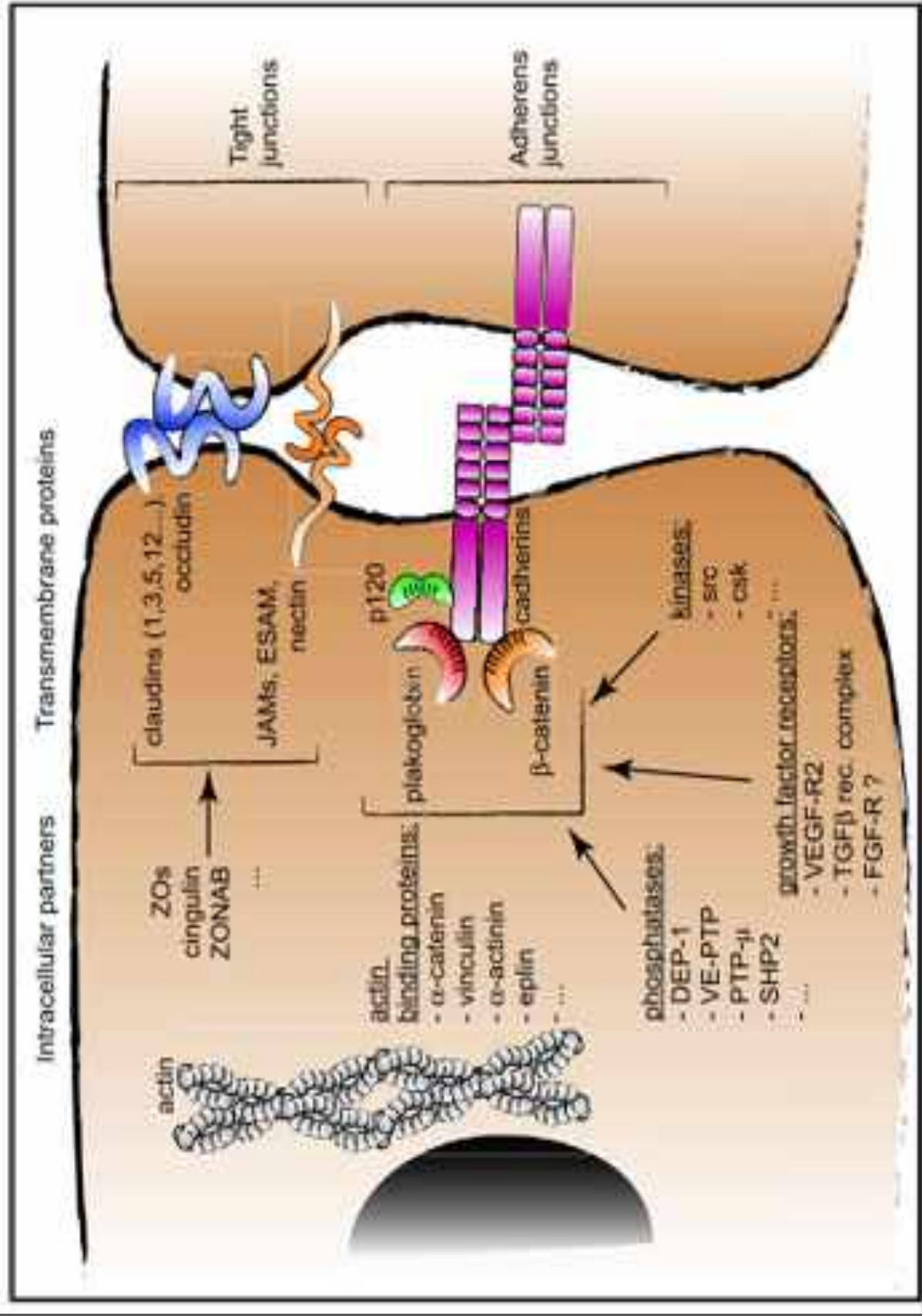
**Hidrofilik**

**Paracellular  
Transport**

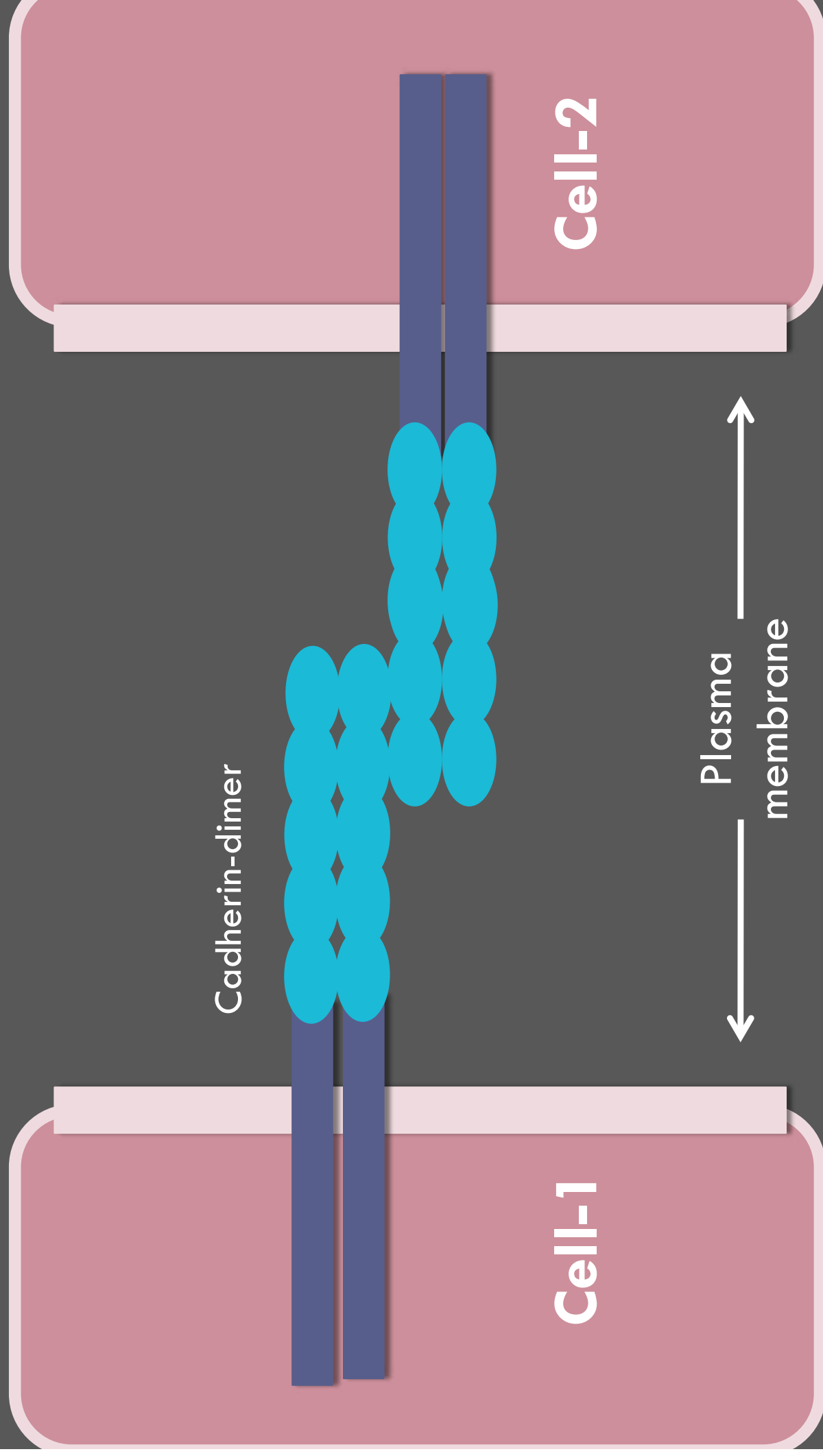
## Modulation of Intercellular Junction



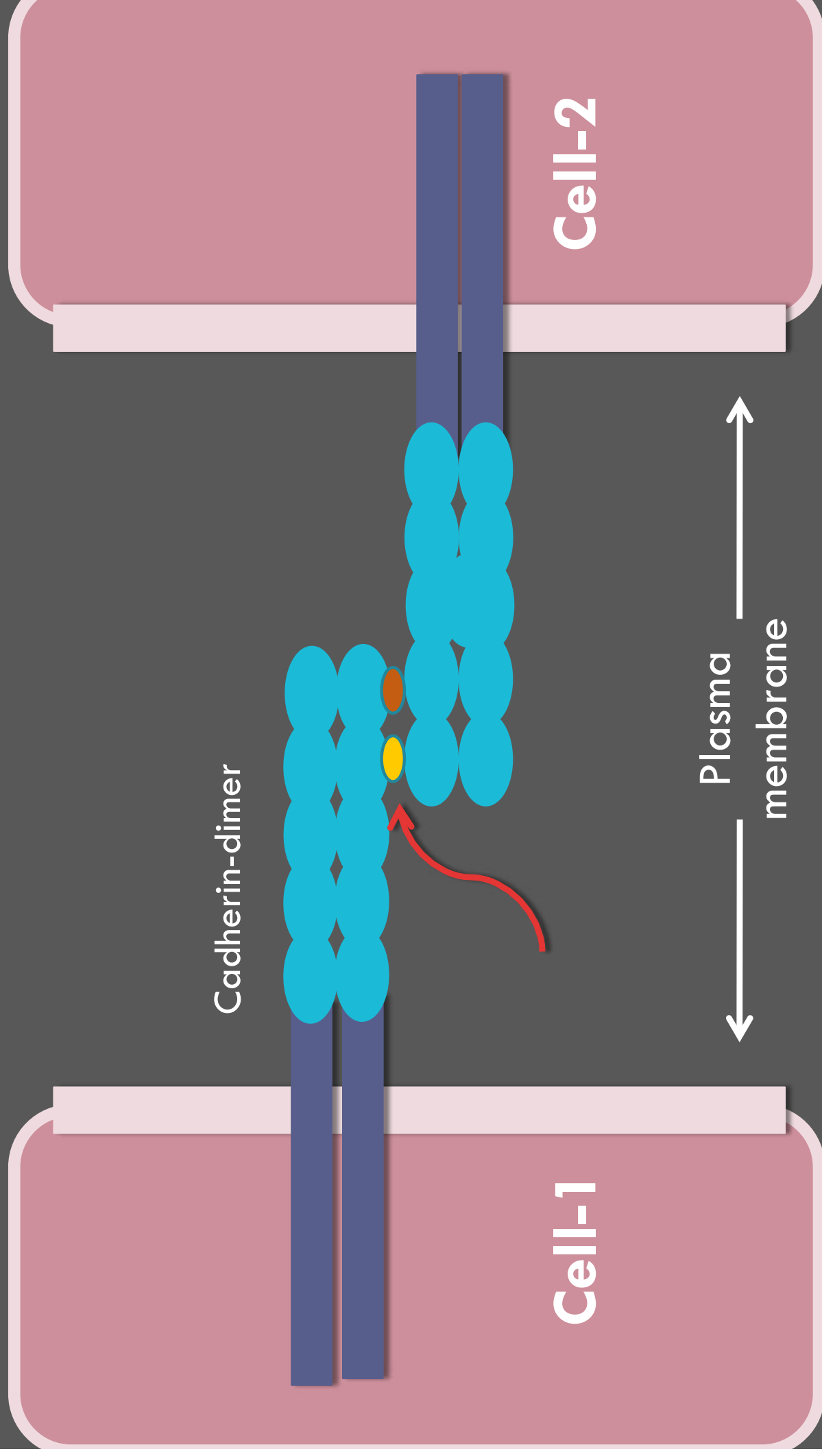
# Modulation of Intercellular Junction

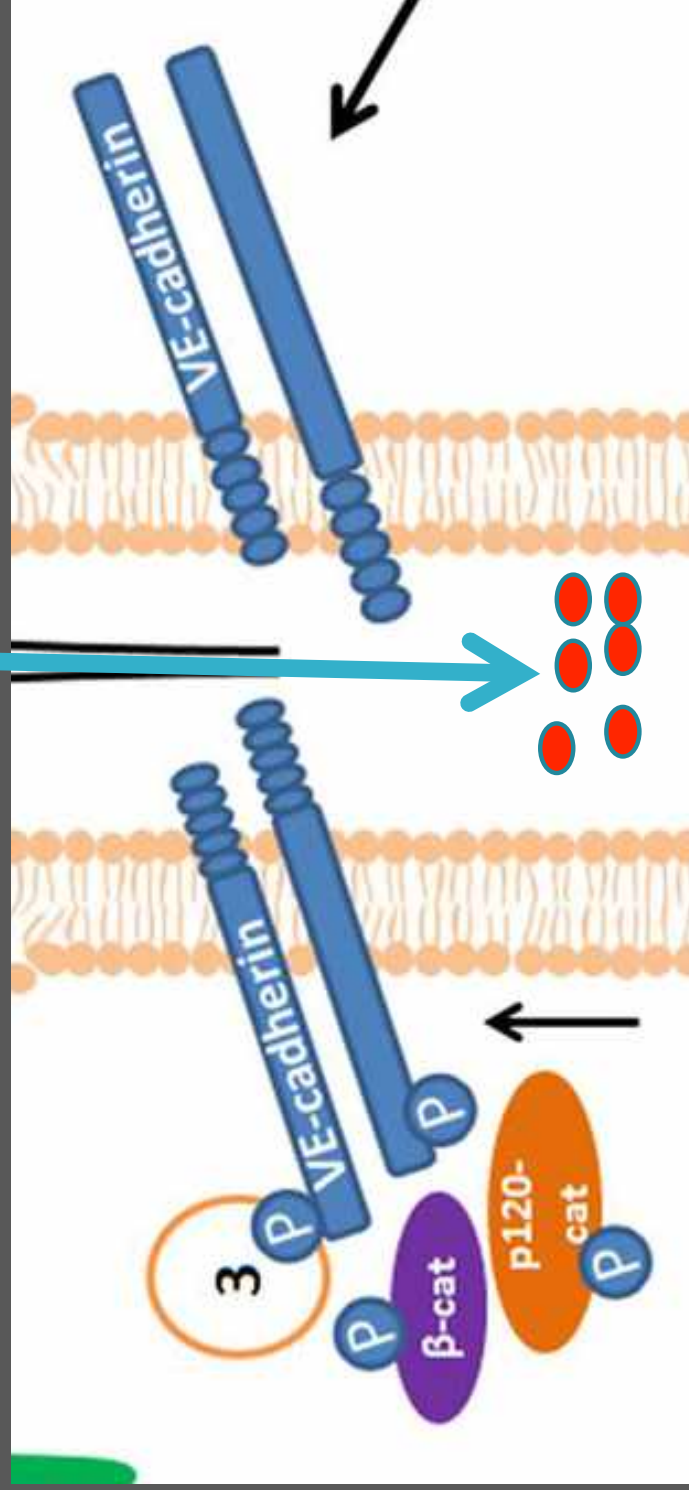
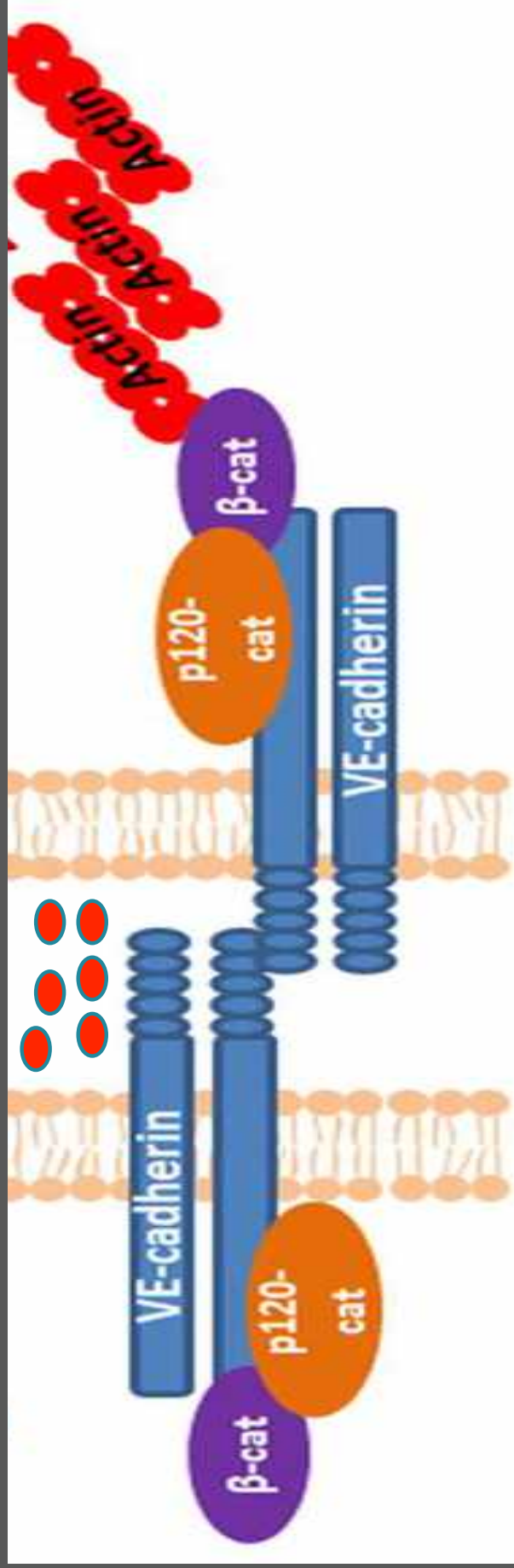


# Cadherin interaction



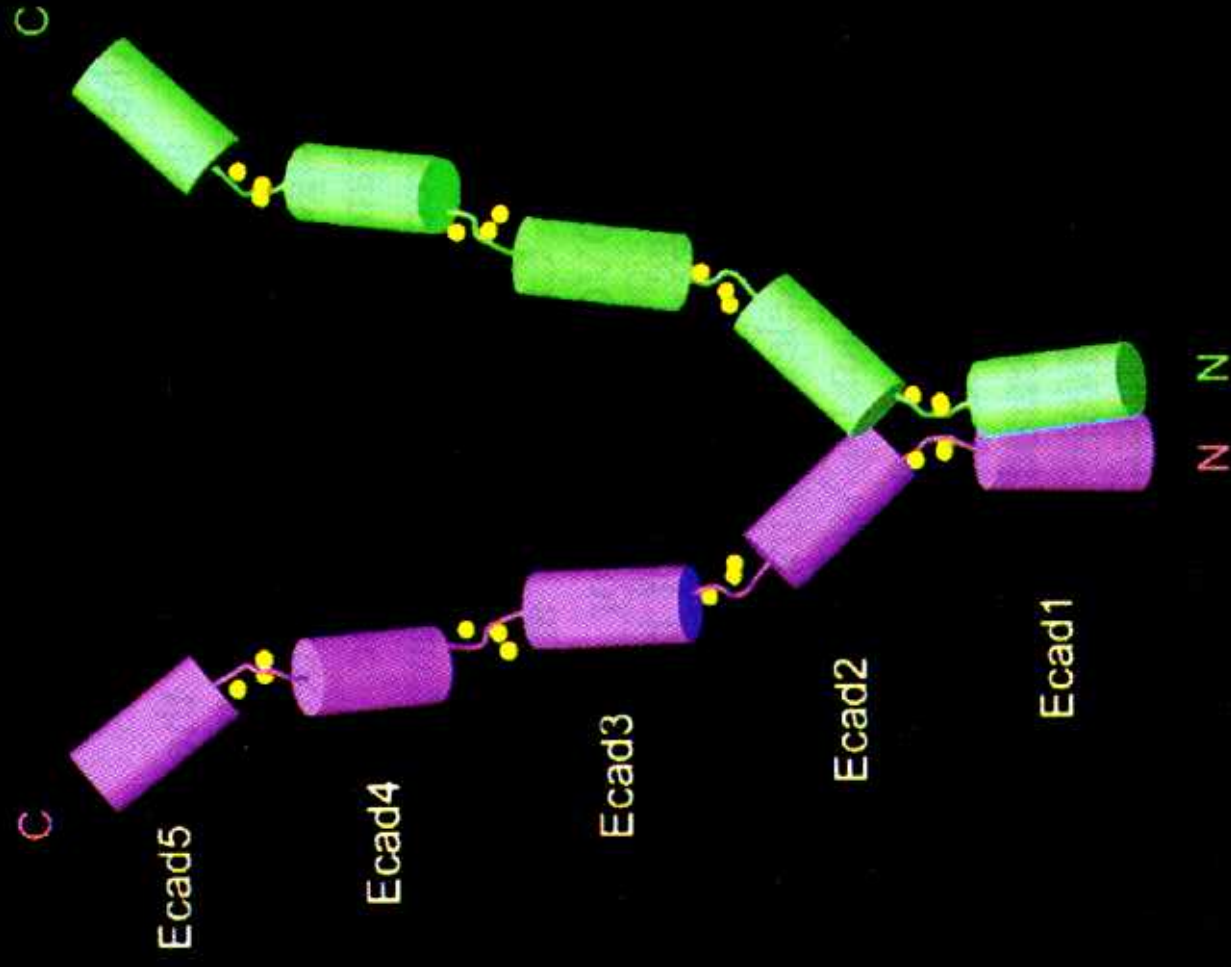
# Cadherin interaction





# Modulation of intercellular junction

- ❑ Calcium Chelating agent : EDTA, EGTA
- ❑ Surfactant : Na dodecyl sulphate
- ❑ Bile acids
- ❑ Hormone and neurotransmitter
- ❑ Cytochalasin B dan D
- ❑ Inhibitor of glycolysis and phosphorilative oxydation
- ❑ **Modulation of cadherin**



# Human E-Cadherin

dwvippiscpenekgp fpknlvqiksnkdkegkvfysitg **qgadtppvgv** fiiere  
tgwlkvtepl dreriatyt **Ifshavssng** naved pmeilitvtdqndnkp  
eftqevfkgsvmegalpgtsvmevtatdaddvntynaaiaytilsqdpelknmfti  
nrntgvisvttgldresfptytlvqaadlqgeglsttatavitvtdndnppifnp  
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krvevsefvgvqeitsytaqepdtfmeqkityriwrtdanwleinpdtgaistraeldred  
fehvknstyaliatdngspvatgtgtllilisdvndnapipeprtiffcernpkpq  
viniidadlp pntspftaelthgasanwti qyndptqesiilkpkmalevgdykinklm  
dnqnkdqvtt levsacdceg aagvcrkaqp veaglqipai lgilggilalilililf  
lrrravvkep llppeddtrd nvyydeegg geedqdflls  
qlhrglarpevtrndvapt lmsvprylpr panpdeignf idenlkaadt  
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kladmyggge dd

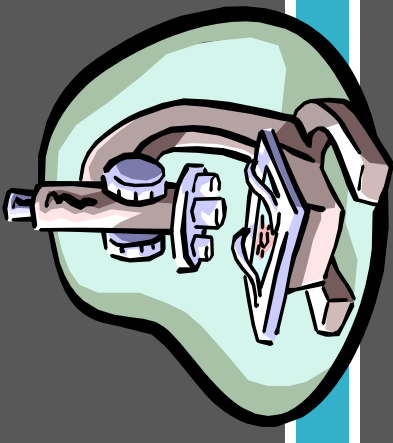
| <b>Nama</b>        | <b>Simbol 3 H</b> | <b>Simbol 1 H</b> |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Glisin</b>      | <b>Gli</b>        | <b>G</b>          |
| <b>Alanin</b>      | <b>Ala</b>        | <b>A</b>          |
| <b>Prolin</b>      | <b>Pro</b>        | <b>P</b>          |
| <b>Valin</b>       | <b>Val</b>        | <b>V</b>          |
| <b>Leusin</b>      | <b>Leu</b>        | <b>L</b>          |
| <b>Isoleusin</b>   | <b>Ile</b>        | <b>I</b>          |
| <b>Fenilalanin</b> | <b>Phe</b>        | <b>F</b>          |
| <b>Metionin</b>    | <b>Met</b>        | <b>M</b>          |
| <b>Serin</b>       | <b>Ser</b>        | <b>S</b>          |
| <b>Treonin</b>     | <b>Tre</b>        | <b>T</b>          |

| Nama          | Simbol 3 H | Simbol 1 H |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Tirosin       | Tyr        | Y          |
| Asparagin     | Asn        | N          |
| Glutamin      | Gln        | Q          |
| Histidin      | His        | H          |
| Triptofan     | Trp        | W          |
| Sistein       | Cys        | C          |
| Asam Aspartat | Asp        | D          |
| Asam Glutamat | Glu        | E          |
| Lisin         | Lys        | K          |
| Arginin       | Arg        | R          |

# Peptida Kadhherin

1. Ac-SHAVSS-NH2 (HAV-6)
2. Ac-LFSHAVSSNG-NH2 (HAV-10)
3. Ac-ADTPPV-NH2 (ADT-6)
4. Ac-QGADTPPVGV-NH2 (ADT-10)
5. Ac- SSVVHS-NH2 (VAH-6)
6. Ac-ADKPPV-NH2 (ADK-6)
7. ADK6-aminocaproic-HAV6
8. HAV6-aminocaproic-ADK6

# Parameter



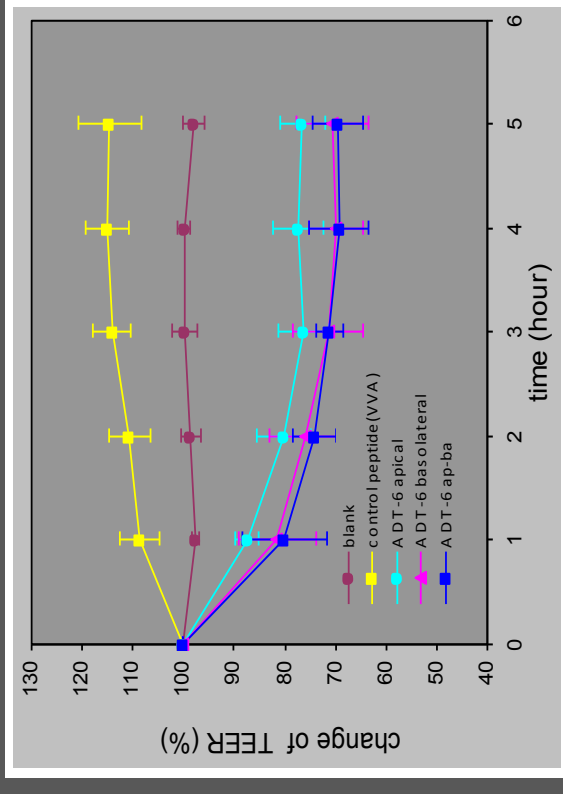
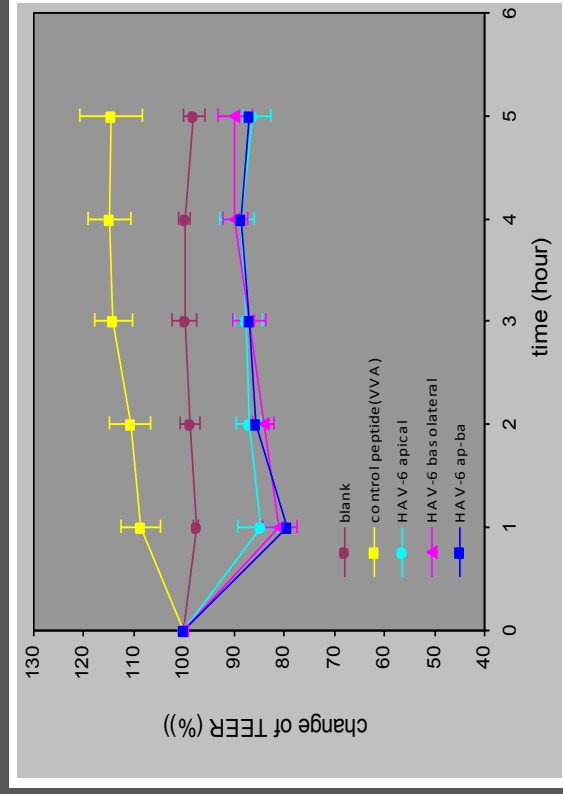
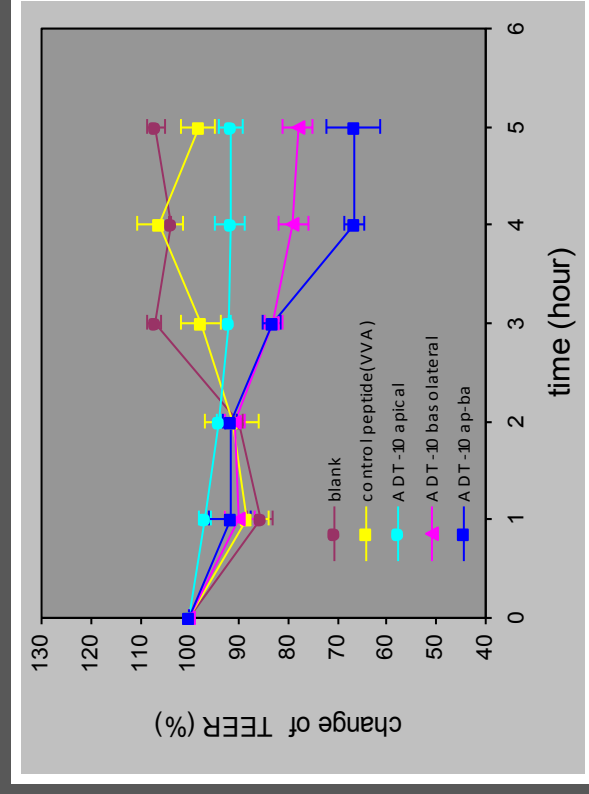
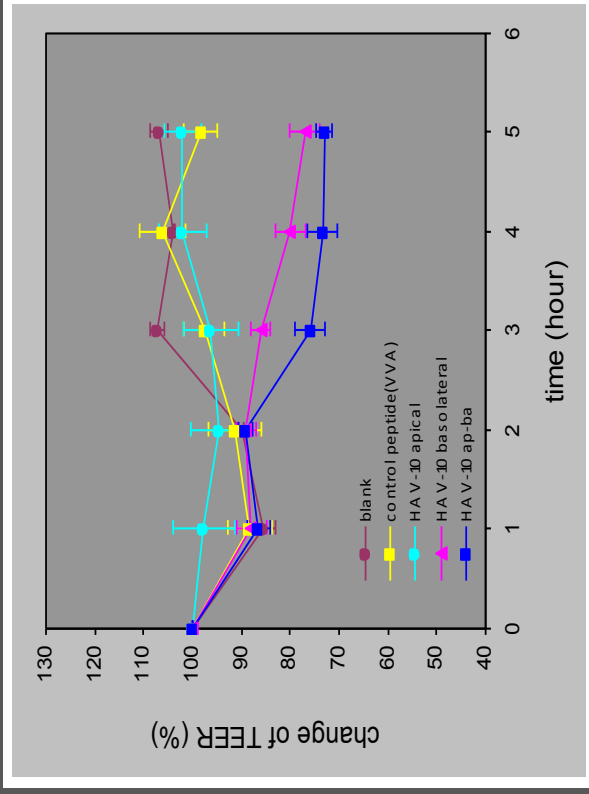
- TEER (Transepithelial Electrical Resistance)
- Cell adhesion (cell reaggregation)
- Paracellular transport ( $^{14}\text{C}$ -Mannitol)

# Tahap Pekerjaan

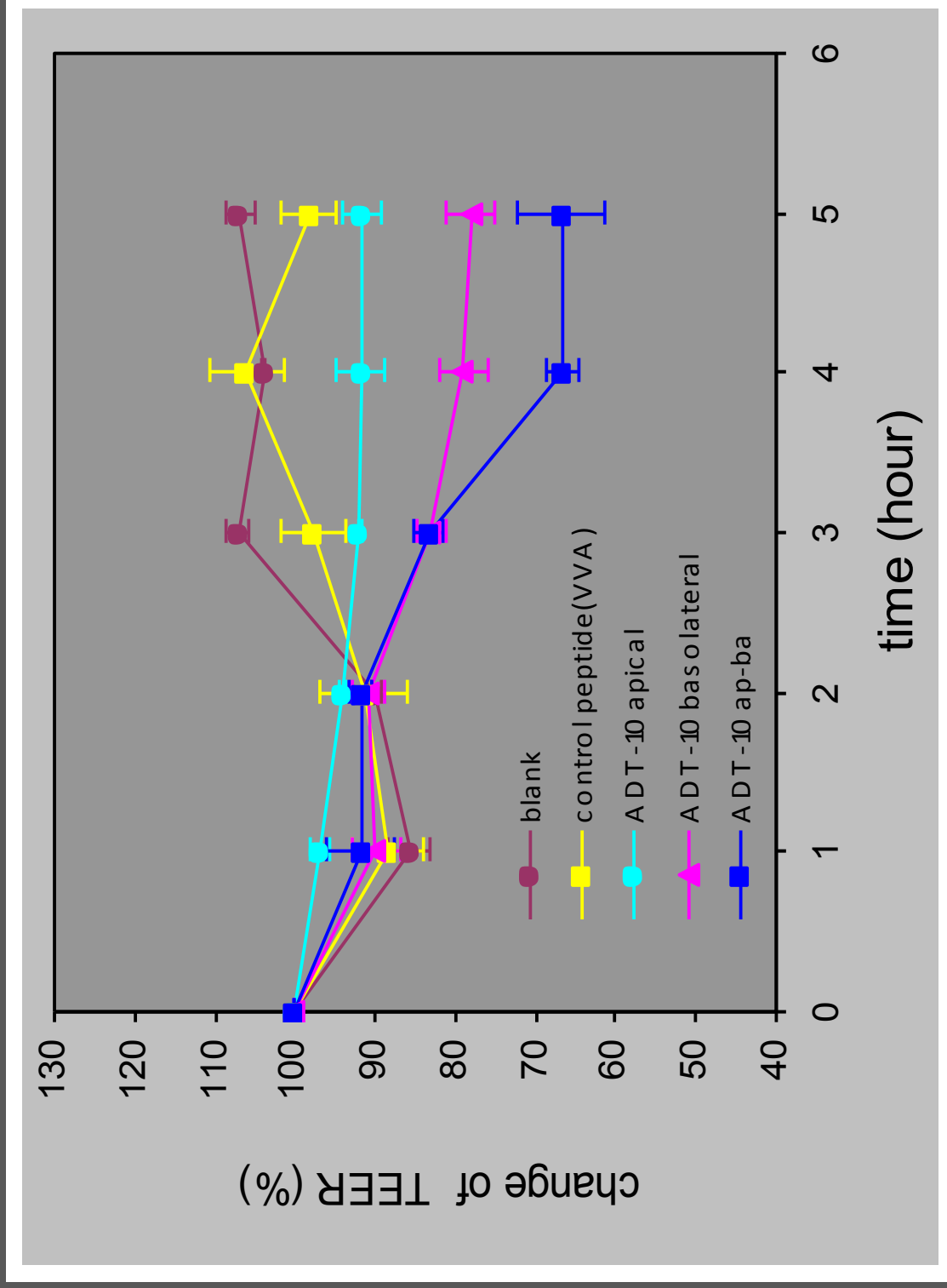
- ❑ Sintesis & pemurnian peptida (HAV-10, HAV-6, ADT-10, ADT-6, dll)
- ❑ Kultur sel (MDCK dan CACO-2)
- ❑ Analisis efek peptida terhadap nilai TEER
- ❑ Analisis efek peptida terhadap daya reagregasi sel
- ❑ Analisis efek peptida dalam meningkatkan transport paraseluler

# Efek peptida terhadap nilai TEER

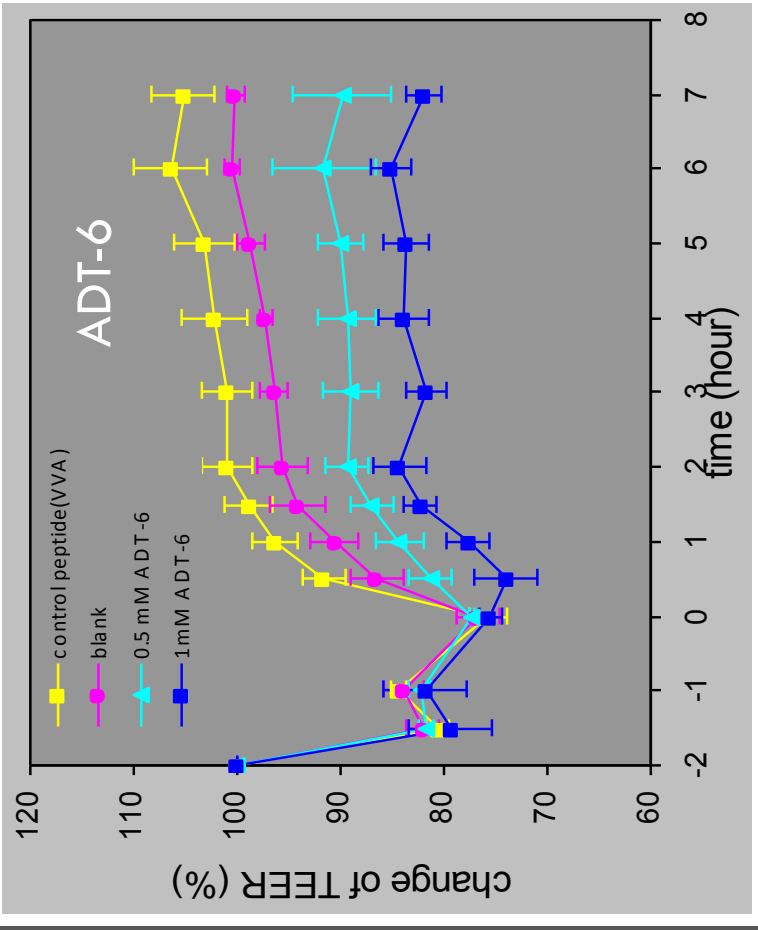
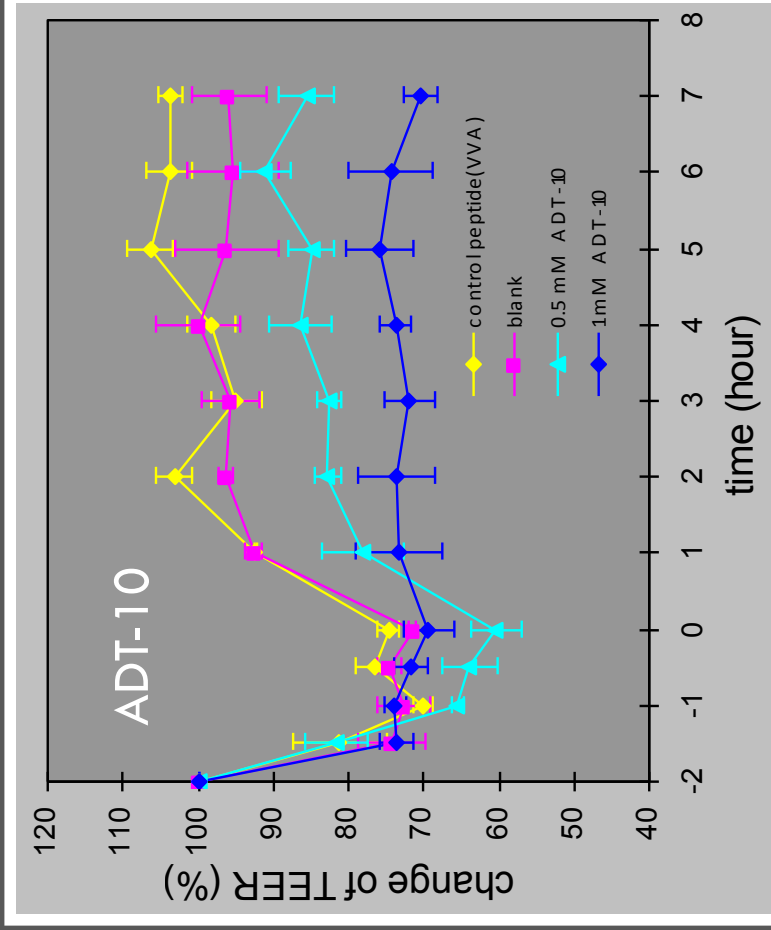
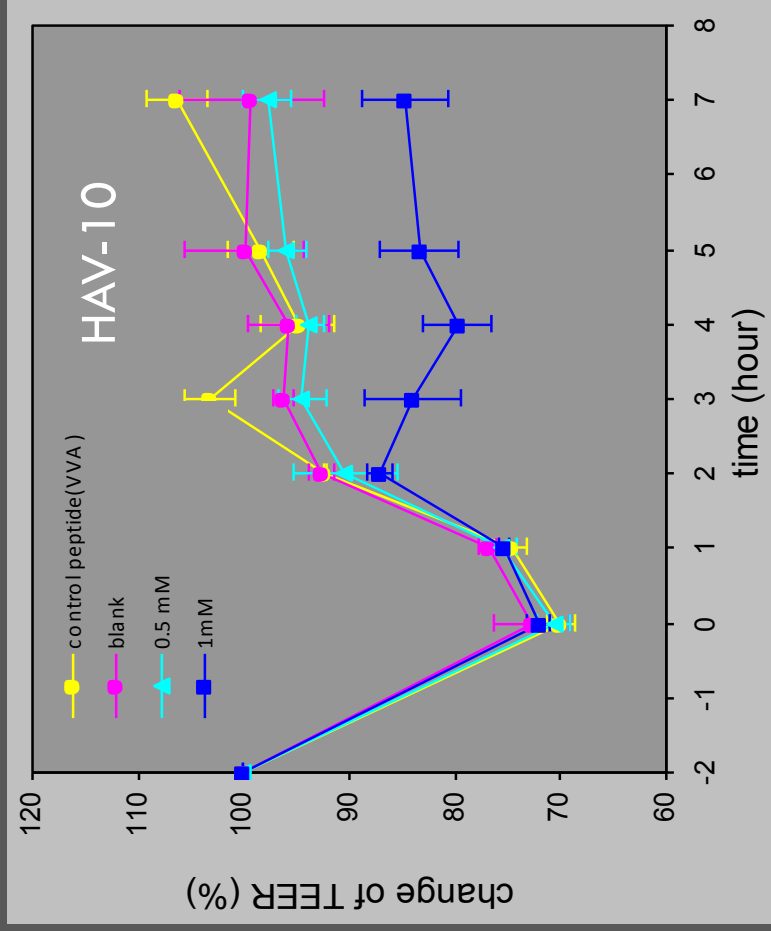
## lapis tunggal sel-sel MDCK



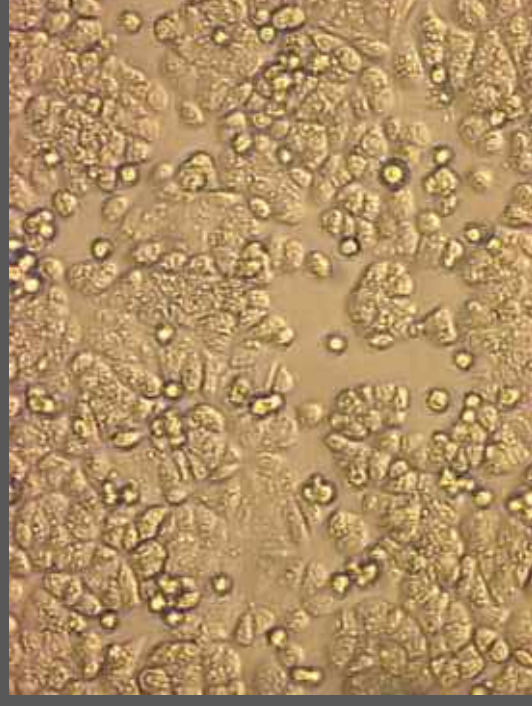
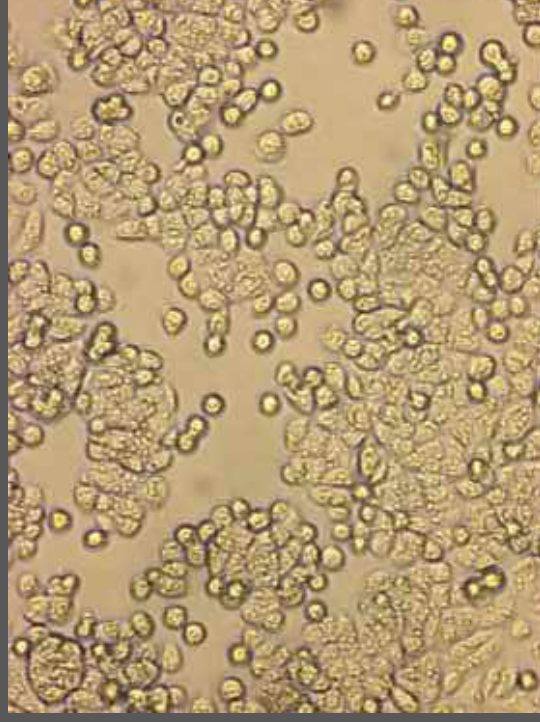
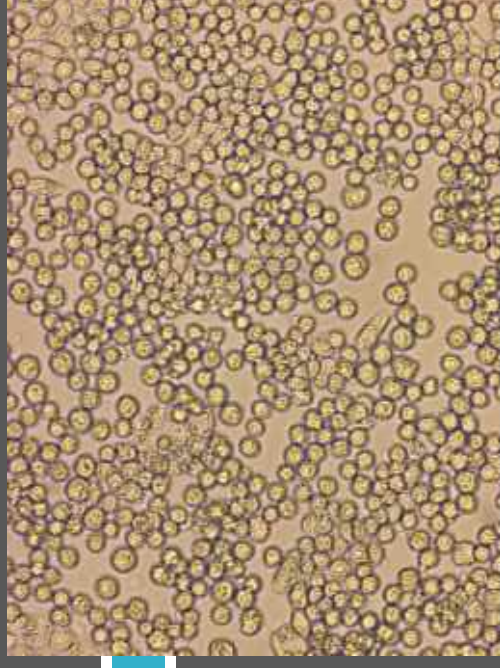
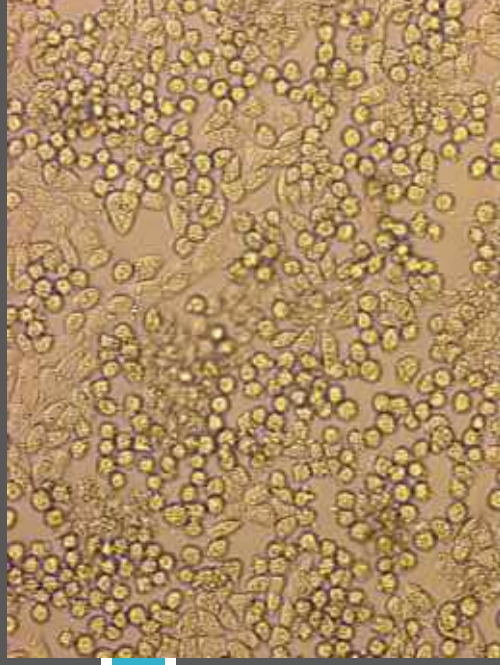
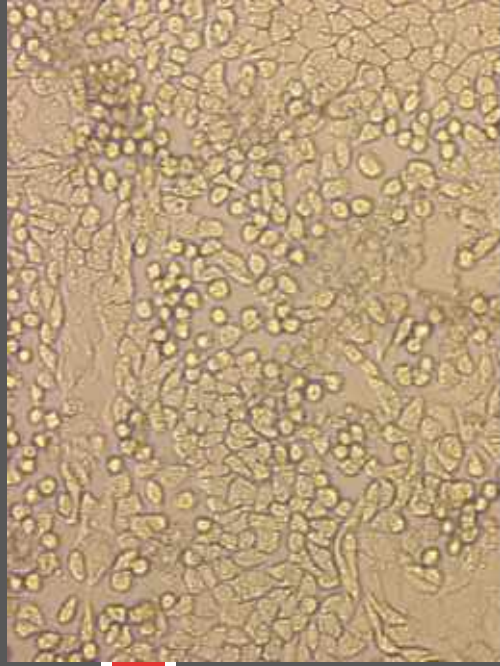
# Efek Peptida ADT-10 terhadap nilai TEER lapis tunggal sel-sel MDCK



# Efek peptides terhadap nilai TEER lapis tunggal sel-sel CACO-2

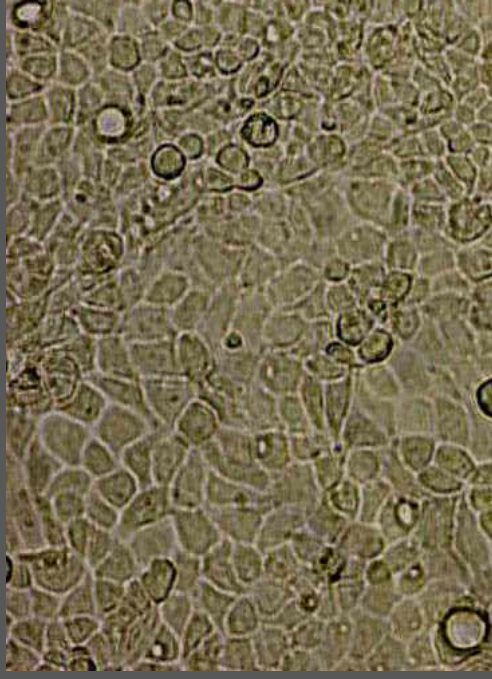
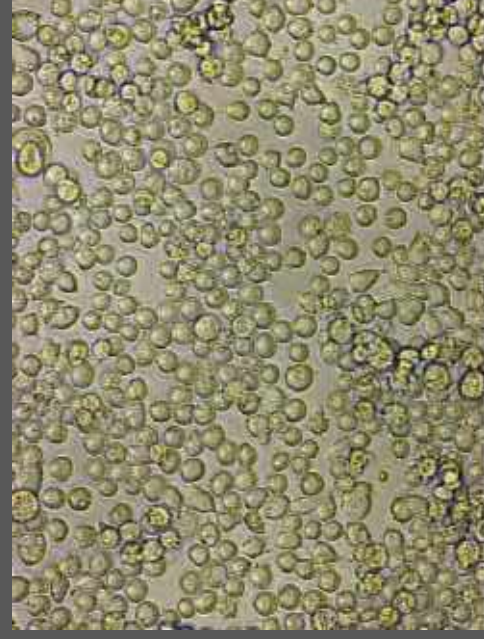
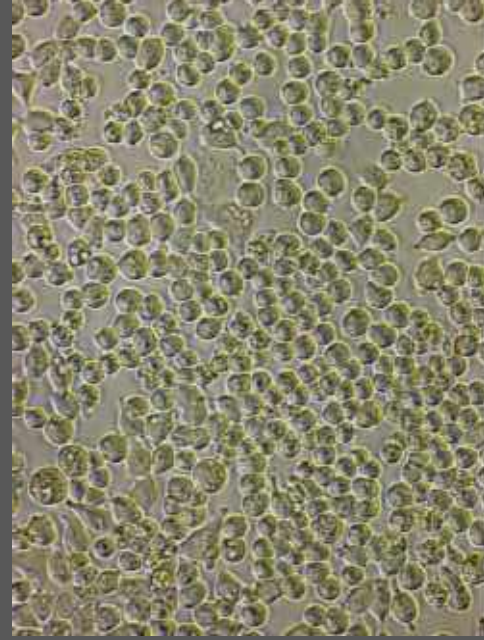
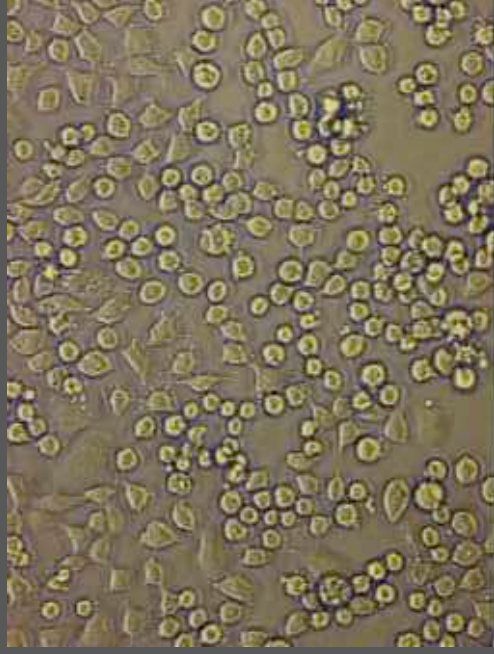
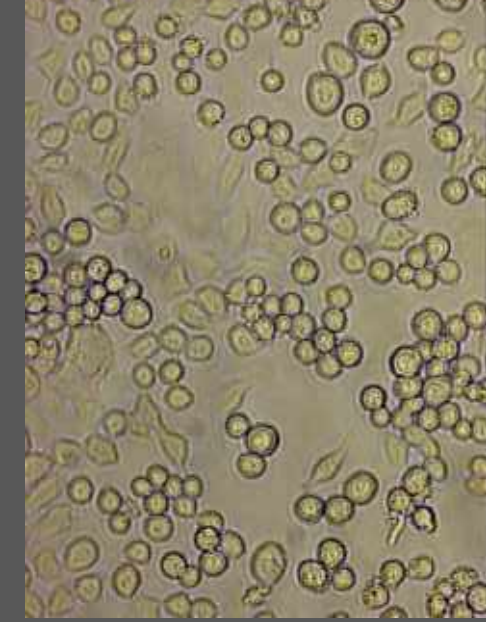


## •MDCK Cell Monolayer

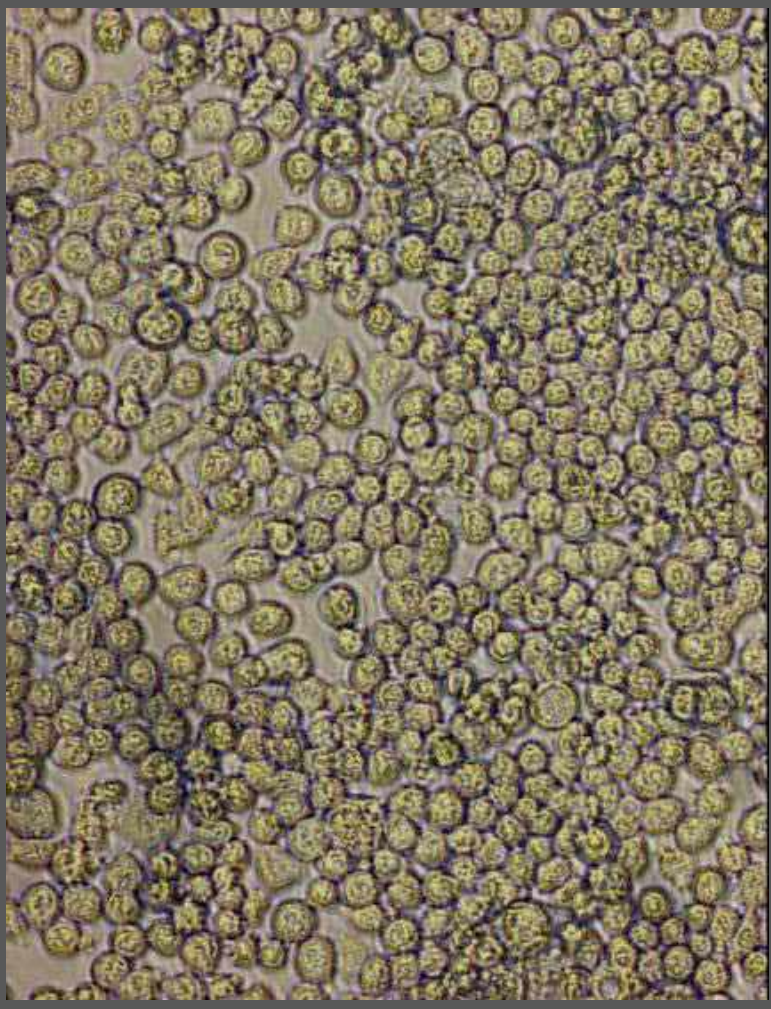
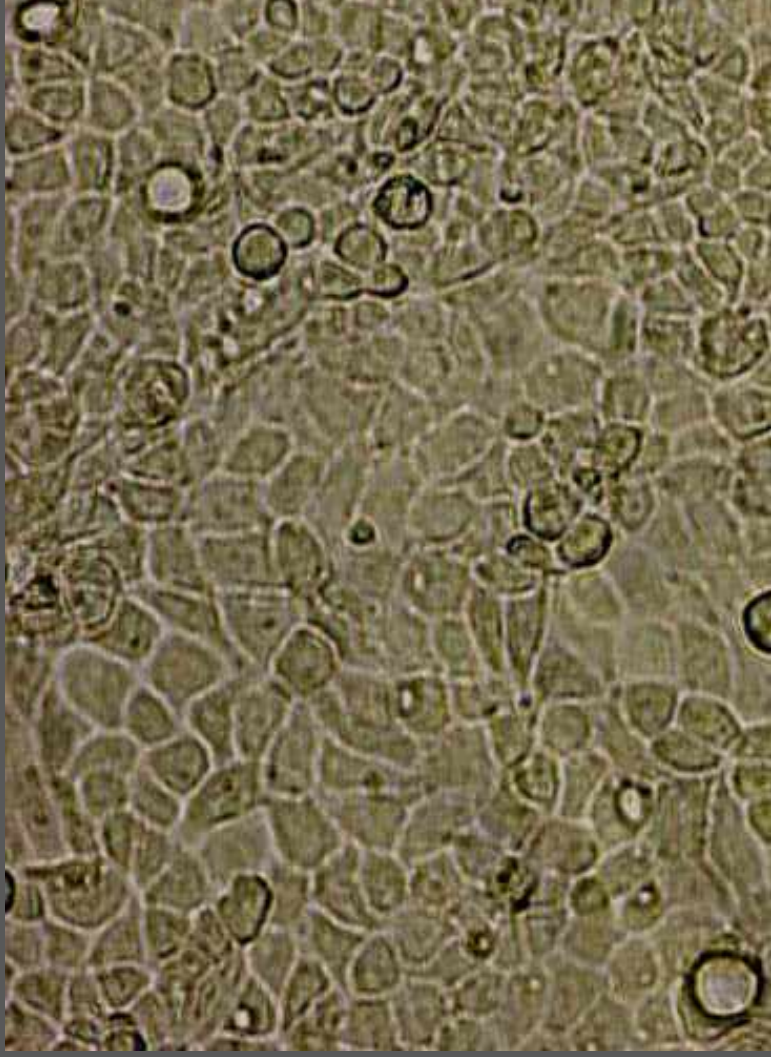


- deaggregation in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  free medium at 60, 75 and 150 min of incubation
- Reaggregation in  $2 \text{ mM } \text{Ca}^{2+}$  /  $0,74 \text{ mM } \text{Mg}^{2+}$  media after 30 and 60 min

# CACO-2 cells deaggregation & reaggregation

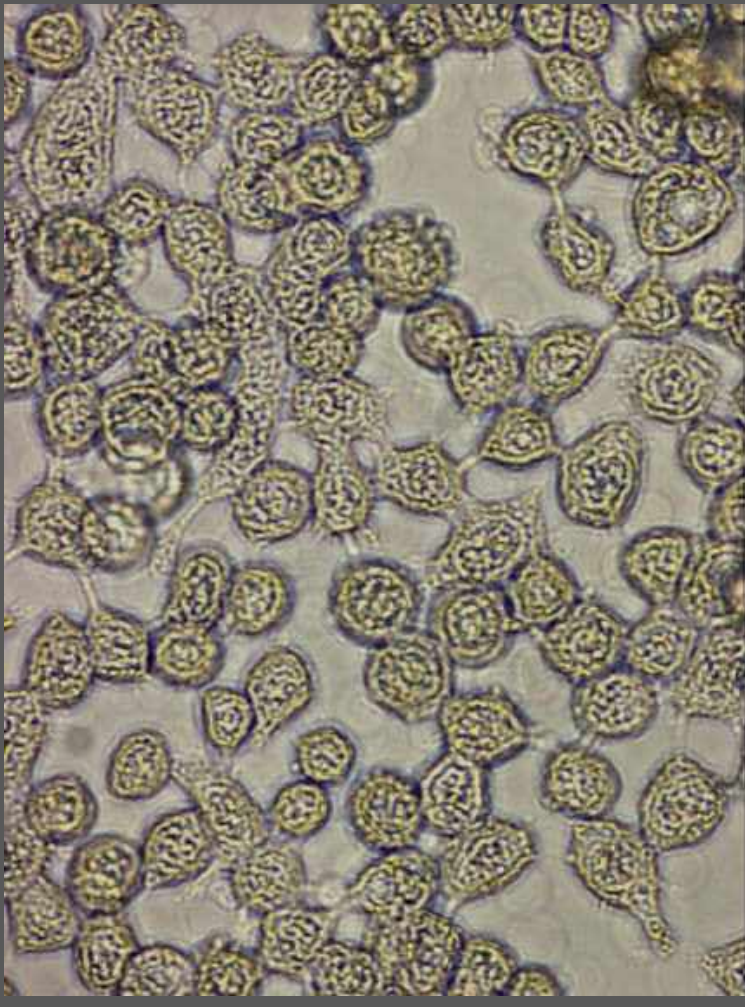
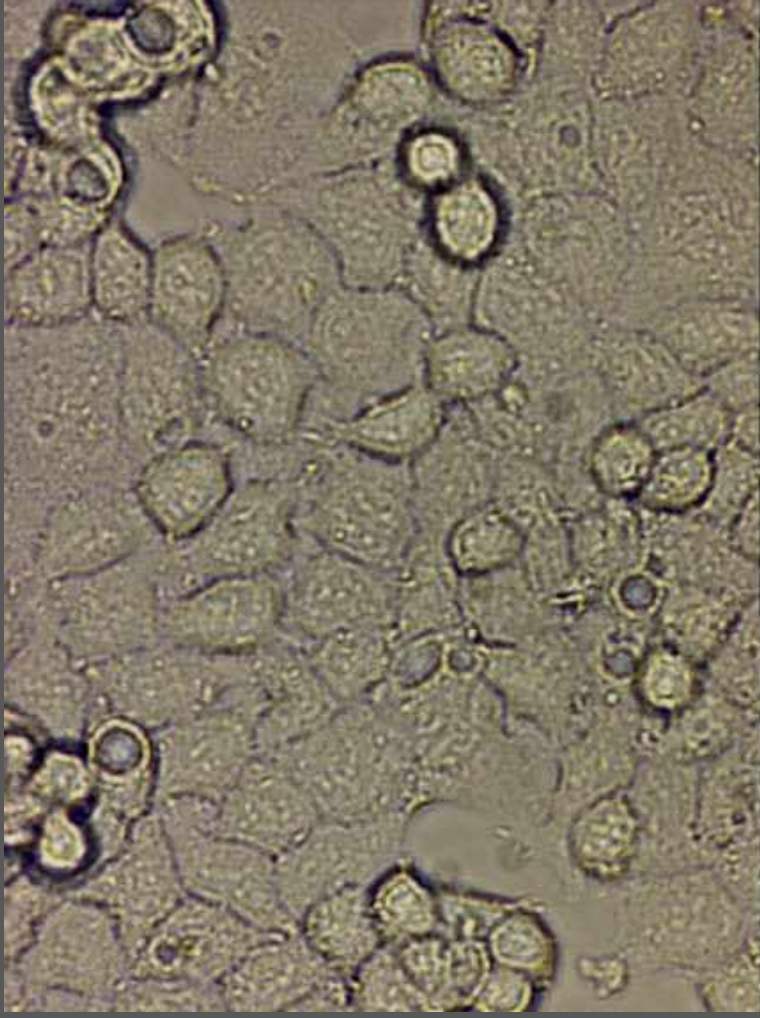


# Efek peptida ADT-10 terhadap daya reagregasi sel CACO-2

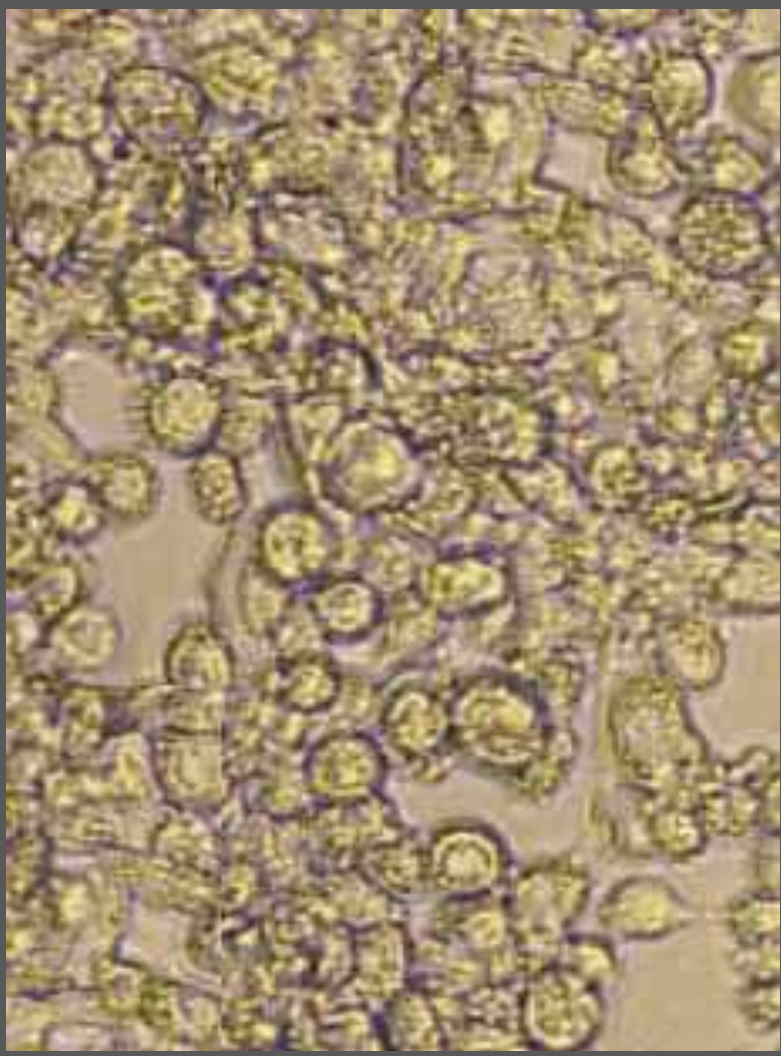
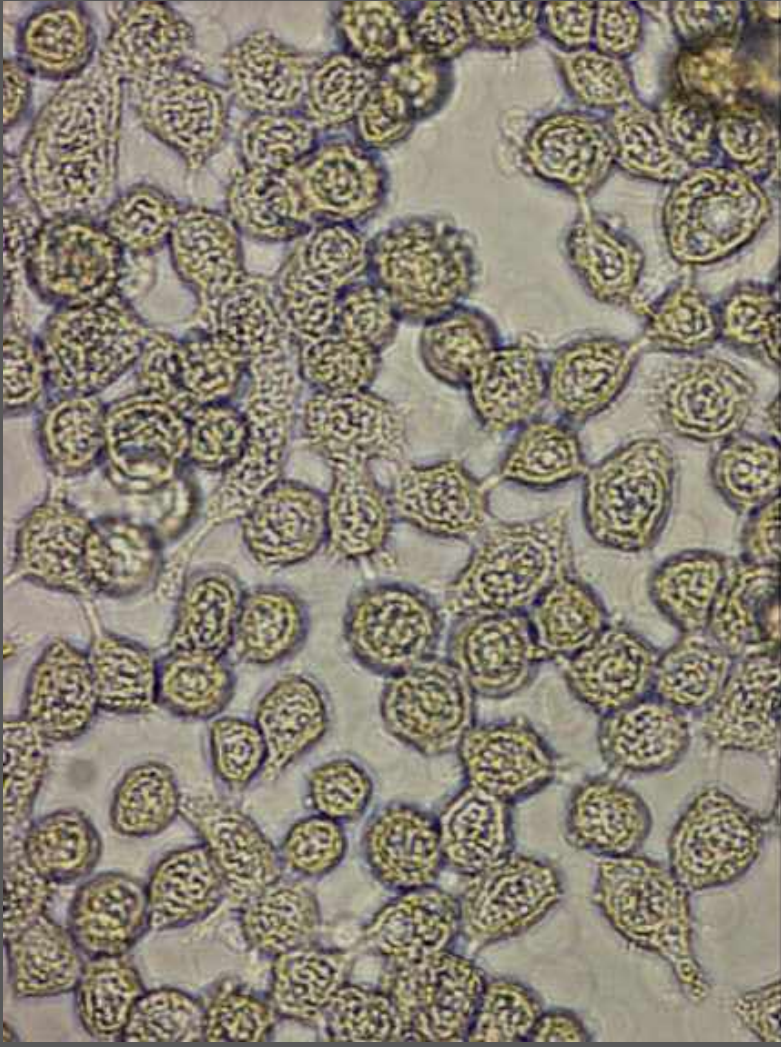


Reagregasi sel CACO-2 dalam media yang mengandung (ka)  
atau tanpa peptida ADT-10 (ki) setelah 1 jam pemulihan  
(Direkam dengan perbesaran 100x)

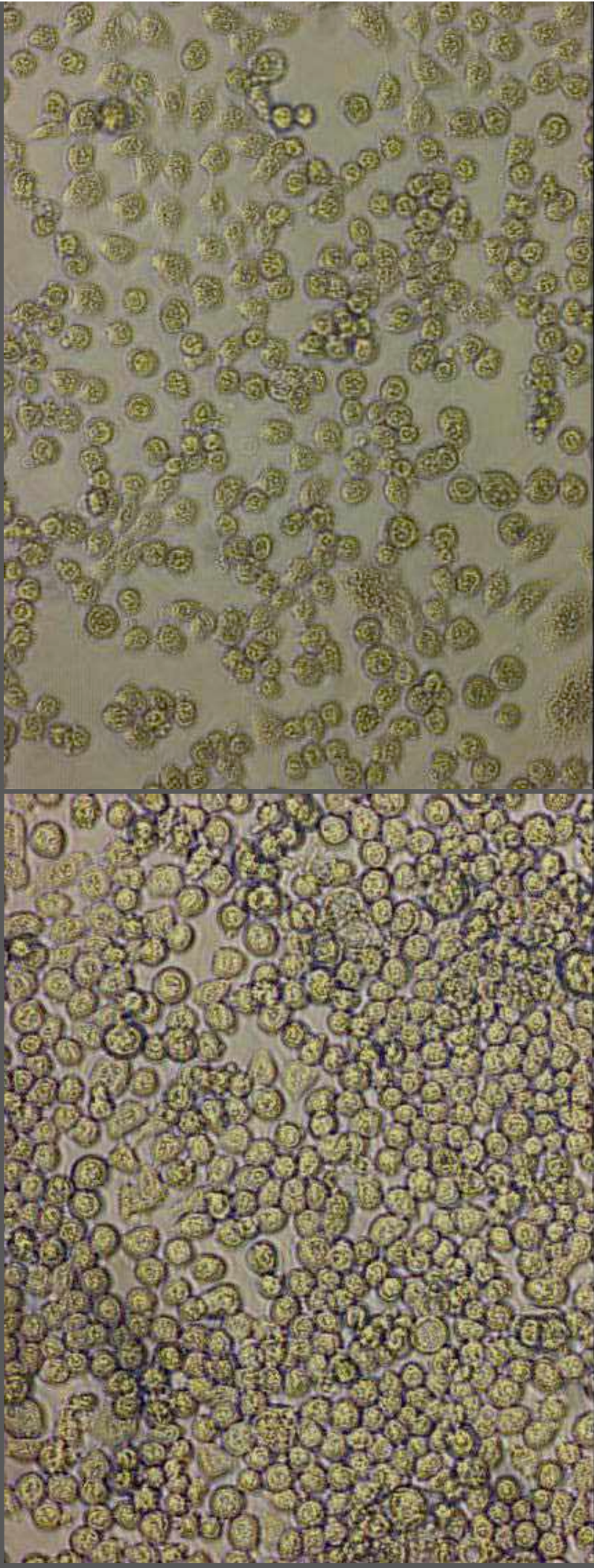
# Efek peptida HAV-10 terhadap daya reagregasi sel CACO-2



Reagregasi sel CACO-2 dalam media yang mengandung (ka)  
atau tanpa peptida HAV-10 (ki) setelah 1 jam pemulihan  
(Direkam dengan perbesaran 400x)

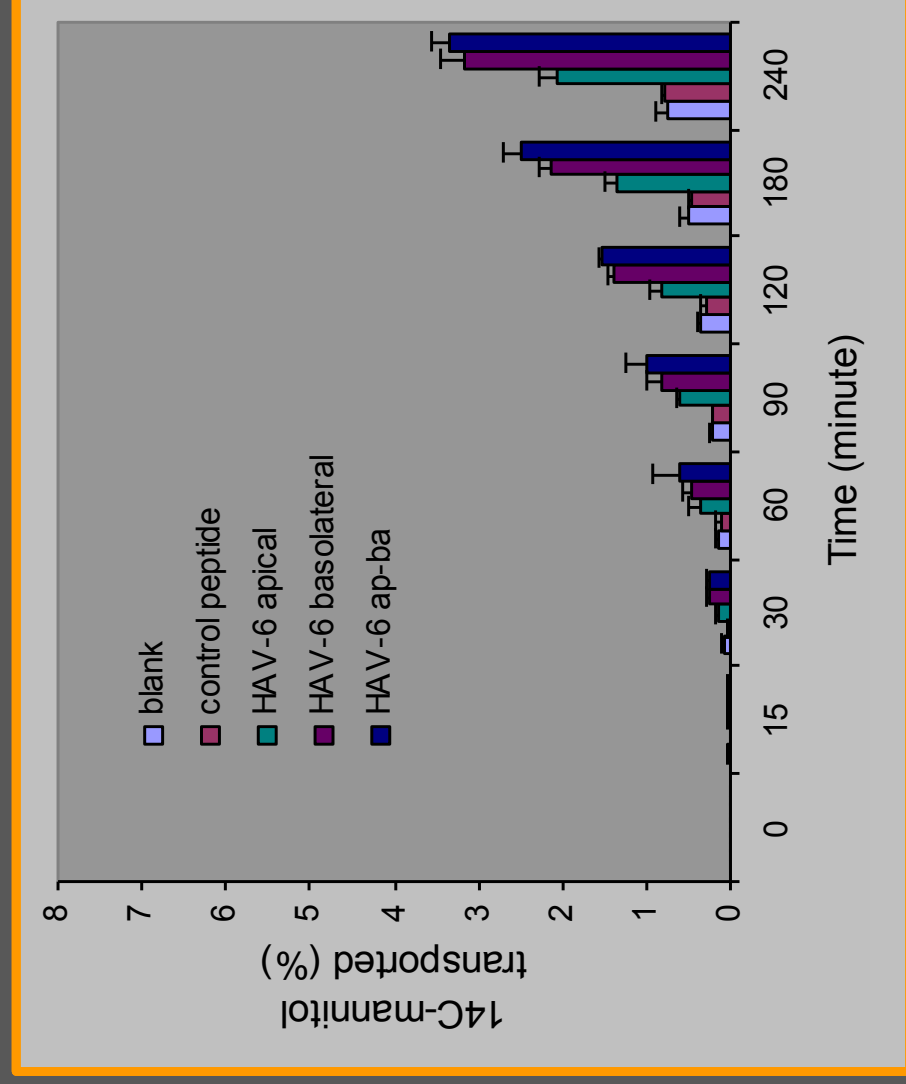
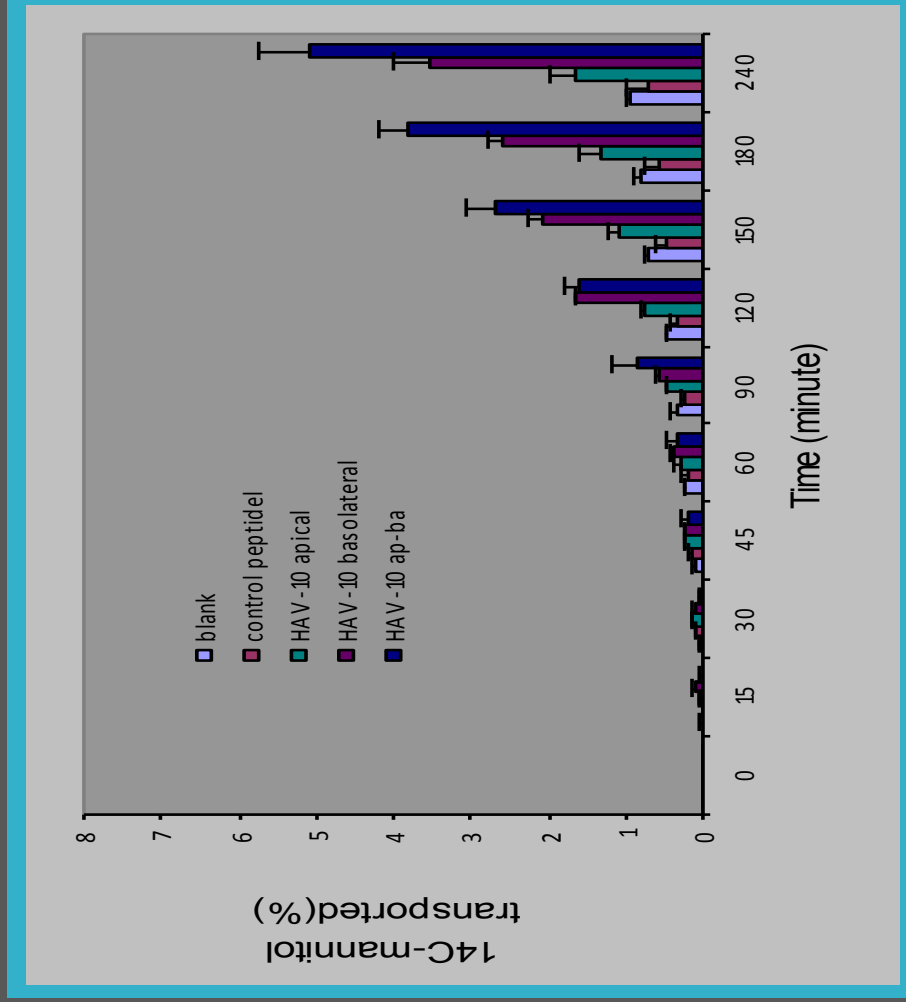


Setelah 5 jam reagregasi mulai berlangsung  
walaupun ada peptida HAV-10  
(perbesaran 400x)



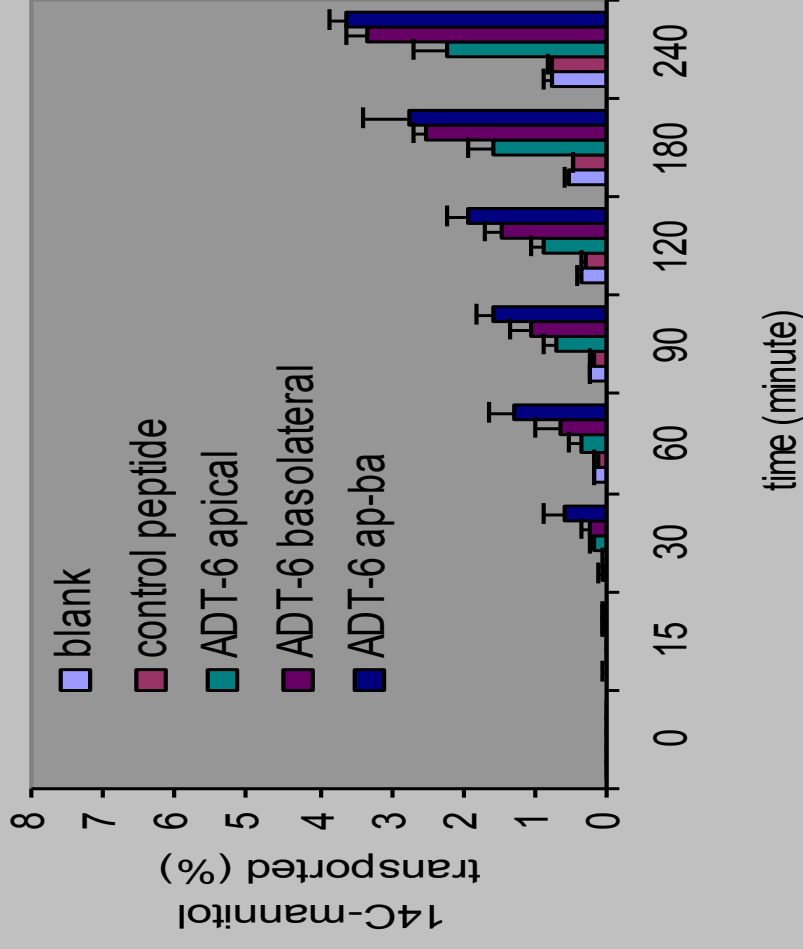
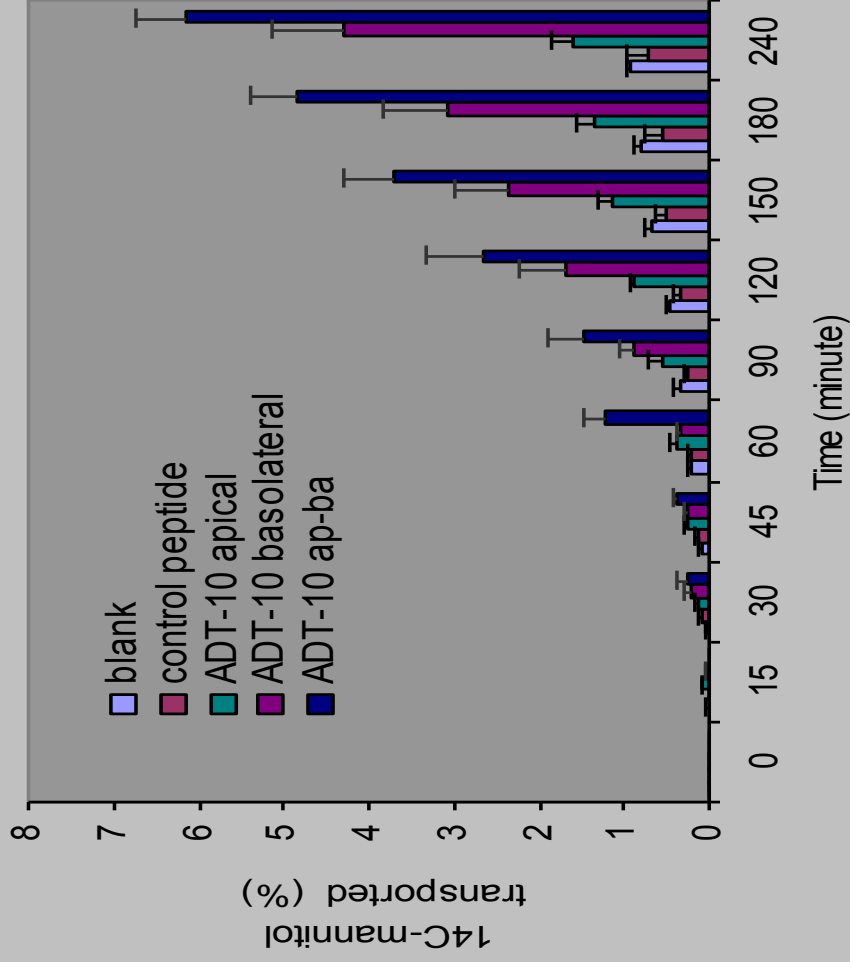
Setelah 5 jam reagregasi mulai berlangsung  
walaupun ada peptida ADT-10  
(perbesaran 100x)

# Aktivitas peptida HAV dalam meningkatkan transpor paraseluler



Transpor paraseluler  $^{14}\text{C}$ -mannitol melintasi lapis tunggal sel MDCK

# Aktivitas peptida ADT dalam meningkatkan transpor paraseluler

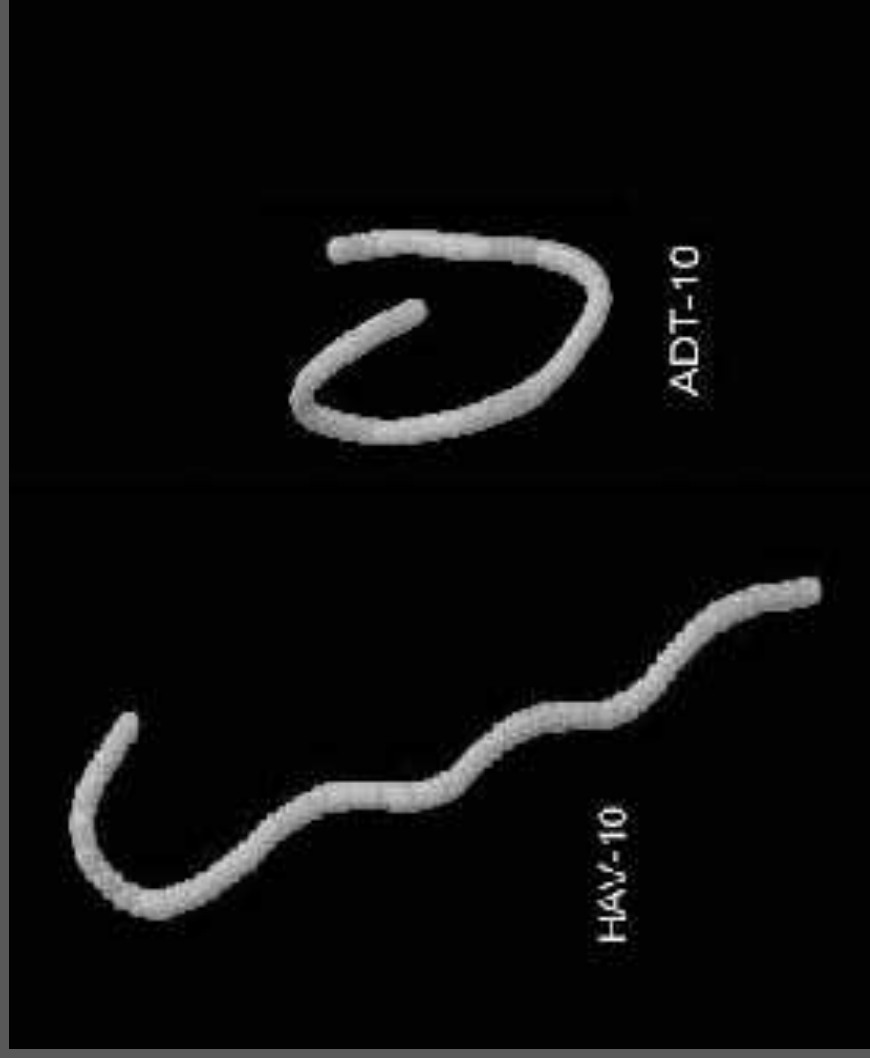


Transpor paraseluler  $^{14}\text{C}$ -mannitol melintasi lapis tunggal sel MDCK

# Aktivitas Peptida Kadherin dalam meningkatkan transpor paraseluler

| Peptida | Koefisien Permeabilitas<br>(cm/det. X 1000000) |             |             |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|         | apikal                                         | basolateral | ap-ba       |
| Kontrol | 0.35 ± 0.04                                    | 0.35 ± 0.04 | 0.35 ± 0.04 |
| Blanko  | 0.37 ± 0.05                                    | 0.37 ± 0.05 | 0.37 ± 0.05 |
| HAV-10  | 0.61 ± 0.12                                    | 1.31 ± 0.13 | 1.88 ± 0.23 |
| HAV-6   | 1.01 ± 0.11                                    | 1.59 ± 0.07 | 1.71 ± 0.12 |
| ADT-10  | 0.60 ± 0.08                                    | 1.57 ± 0.34 | 2.31 ± 0.24 |
| ADT-6   | 1.12 ± 0.26                                    | 1.70 ± 0.14 | 1.80 ± 0.17 |

# Peptides Conformation



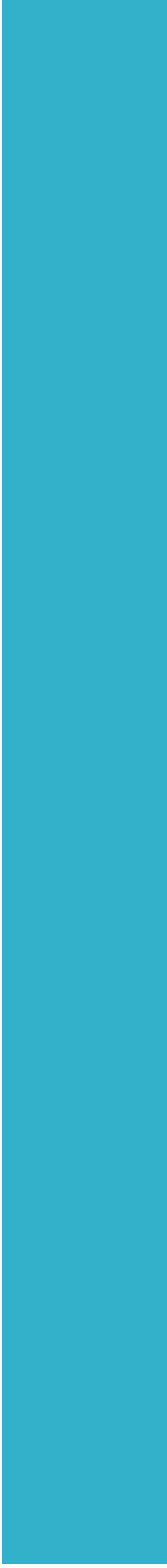
# Ringkasan Hasil

- Keempat peptida (HAV-10, HAV-6, ADT-10, dan ADT-6) memiliki aktivitas yang cukup tinggi dalam memodulasi *junction* antar sel:
  - ▣ Dapat menurunkan nilai TEER sel MDCK sampai 75% dari nilai TEER semula dalam waktu 3 jam
  - ▣ Dapat menghambat reagregasi sel-sel CACO-2 secara sementara (reversibel) dalam waktu maksimal 5 jam
  - ▣ Dapat meningkatkan permeasi/transport paraseluler sampai

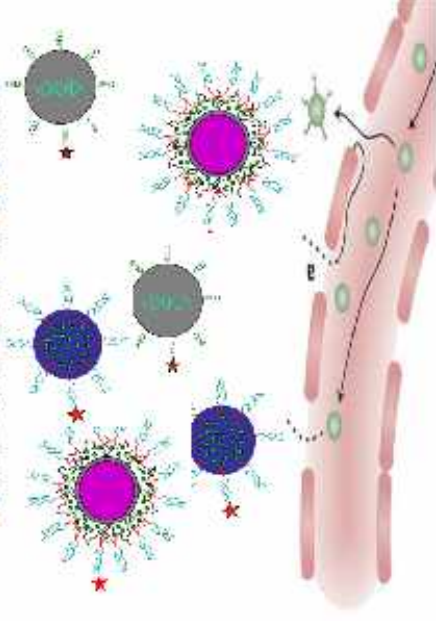
# Kesimpulan

- ❑ Beberapa peptida sintetik, yaitu LFSHAVSSNG, QGADTPPVG, SHAVSS dan ADTPPV, telah terbukti dapat memodulasi junction antar sel dan meningkatkan permeasi paraseluler.
- ❑ Hasil penelitian ini membuka jalan untuk mengembangkan suatu metode baru dalam penghantaran obat, yaitu dengan memodulasi junction antar sel menggunakan peptida sintetik.
- ❑ Untuk itu diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut dan mendalam agar metode/teknik penghantaran obat ini dapat digunakan secara klinis.

# THANK YOU



# Strategi Meningkatkan Pengantaran Obat Di Dalam Tubuh



Prof. Dr. Ernawati Sinaga, MS., Apt.

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