

**WOUND HEALING ABILITY OF WHITE TYPE EDIBLE
JELLYFISH *LOBONEMA SMITHI* IN WHITE RATS**

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The wound healing ability of white type edible jellyfish *Lobonema smithii* was evaluated in white rats. The results showed that it has significant wound healing activity. In this study, 24 rats were administered orally with different doses of sterilized jellyfish dust which at 0.1 g/kg, 0.5 g/kg and 2.5 g/kg. The evaluation was made by evaluation of physical condition body weight, food and water intake, organ's relative weight, histology and the histology analysis. Histological pattern of jellyfish dust treated rats were shown better than control group. The results indicated that the wound healing ability of *Lobonema smithii* was dose dependent and more potent effect was observed at different concentrations.

Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree
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Abstract of the thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science.

WOUND HEALING ABILITY OF WHITE TYPE EDIBLE JELLYFISH *Lobonema smithii* IN WHITE RATS

SUVIK ASSAW

2010

Chairperson : Prof. Dr. Mohd Effendy Abd Wahid, PhD

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Institute : Institute of Marine Biotechnology

White type edible jellyfish, *Lobonema smithii* were desalted, dried and extracted to formulate for oral consumption in white rats in wound healing study. Prior to that it was subjected to toxicity screening and tested for antioxidant activity. Methanolic and cold acetone protein precipitation extraction method was done to obtain methanol crude extract and crude protein extract. In toxicity study, 24 rats were administrated orally with different dosage of freeze-dried jellyfish dust which at 0.1 g/kg, 0.5 g/kg and 2.0 g/kg for 14 days continuously. Toxicity evaluation was made by evaluation of physical parameter (body weight, food and water intake, organs relative weight), leucocytes count and via histology analysis. Antioxidant potential of jellyfish's methanolic extract and crude protein extract was assayed at different concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 10 mg/ml by the 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging. Meanwhile in wound healing study, 18 wounded rats were used and treated with 1.0 g/kg of freeze-dried jellyfish dust orally for 21 days post wounding and evaluated by gross observation, leucocytes count, tissue reconstruction and collagen deposition via histology and detection of T lymphocytes cells, CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ by immunohistochemistry method.

It was noted that during extraction process, approximately 95% of desalted jellyfish comprised of water. Extraction process has showed that methanolic extraction gave a higher extract yield with 13.37 g/kg compared to crude protein which yielded only 1.82 g/kg from 1000 g of dried jellyfish sample. Meanwhile, the antioxidant assay showed higher antioxidant activity (46.78%) in the methanolic crude extract when compared to crude protein (37.60%). There was no lethality or adverse toxicity sign were seen and LD₅₀ value was more than 2.0 g/kg without any significant ($P>0.05$) changes on the body weight, leucocytes counts, food and water intake and relative organs weight in any tested jellyfish dosage compared to normal. No adverse and delay toxicity effect was noted on histology analysis of liver and kidney. In wound healing study, wound reduction rate was significantly higher ($p<0.05$) in treatment animals with full wound closure at day 13 compared to normal at day 17 post wounding. Histological analysis reconfirmed that new tissue reconstruction in the treatment group acquire high collagen deposition and aggregation when compared with control group. Immunohistochemistry analysis showed that the production of T lymphocytes cell in treatment group was significantly higher ($P<0.05$) compared to normal healing tissue on day 7 post wounding. These findings clearly substantiate the jellyfish consumption is safe and able to fasten the wound healing process with antioxidant activity.

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**POTENSI PENYEMBUHAN LUKA OLEH OBOR-OBOR PUTIH YANG BOLEH
DIMAKAN *Lobonema smithii* KE ATAS TIKUS PUTIH**

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Obor-obor putih yang boleh dimakan, *Lobonema smithii* telah dinyah garam, dikeringkan dan diekstrak bagi formulasi pemakanan ke atas tikus untuk kajian penyembuhan luka. Oleh itu, ekstrak telah disaring kesan toksisiti dan aktiviti antioksida. Kaedah pengekstrakan metanol dan pemendakan protein aseton sejuk dilakukan bagi memperolehi ekstrak metanol dan ekstrak protein. Dalam kajian toksisiti, 24 ekor tikus telah diberi makan serbuk obor-obor kering secara penyejukan pada dos yang berlainan iaitu 0.1 g/kg, 0.5 g/kg dan 2.0 g/kg selama 14 hari berterusan. Penilaian toksisiti dibuat dengan menilai parameter fizikal (berat badan, pengambilan makanan, air, dan berat relatif organ), pengiraan leukosit dan menerusi analisis histologi. Potensi antioksida dalam ekstrak mentah metanol dan ekstrak mentah protein disaring pada kepekatan berlainan antara 0.2 ke 10 mg/ml dengan kaedah pemerangkapan radikal bebas oleh 1, 1-dipheyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). Sementara itu dalam ujian penyembuhan luka, 18 ekor tikus terluka telah digunakan dan dirawat dengan 1.0 g/kg serbuk obor-obor kering secara makan selama 21 hari proses penyembuhan dan dinilai melalui pemerhatian fizikal, hematologi, penyusunan semula tisu dan pembentukan collagen melalui histologi dan pengesanan sel T limfosit, CD4⁺ dan CD8⁺ melalui kaedah imunohistokimia.

Pengekstrakan menunjukkan dengan tepat 95 % obor-obor nyah-garam terdiri daripada air. Pengekstrakan menunjukkan pengekstrakan metanol memberikan hasil ekstrak yang tertinggi dengan 13.37 g/kg berbanding ekstrak mentah protein yang hanya memberikan 1.82 g/kg hasil ekstrak daripada 1000 g sampel obor-obor kering. Sementara itu, penyaringan antioksida menunjukkan ekstrak metanol mempunyai aktiviti antioksida yang lebih tinggi ($46.78 \pm 0.03\%$) berbanding ekstrak protein ($37.60 \pm 0.03\%$). Ujian toksiti menunjukkan tiada kematian atau kesan toksikiti dijumpai dan nilai LD₅₀ adalah melebihi 2.0 g/kg dengan tiada perbezaan ketara ($P<0.05$) pada perubahan berat badan, kiraan leukosit, pengambilan makanan dan air serta berat relatif organ dalam mana-mana dos obor-obor yang telah diuji berbanding tikus normal. Analisis histologi pada hati dan ginjal mengesahkan memakan obor-obor tidak mempunyai kesan sampingan. Dalam kajian penyembuhan luka, kadar pengecutan luka adalah berbeza dengan ketara ($P<0.05$) pada kumpulan rawatan berbanding normal dengan penutupan luka yang penuh pada hari ke 13 berbanding normal pada hari ke 17 penyembuhan luka. Analisis histologi mengesahkan proses penyusunan tisu adalah lebih cepat dalam kumpulan rawatan dengan pembentukan kolagen yang tinggi dalam setiap tempoh penyembuhan berbanding luka normal. Analisis immunohistokimia, menunjukkan penghasilan sel T limfosit CD4⁺ dan CD8⁺ dalam kumpulan rawatan adalah lebih tinggi dengan perbezaan ketara ($P<0.05$) pada hari ke 7 proses penyembuhan berbanding tisu luka normal yang dicetuskan oleh memakan obor-obor. Penemuan-penemuan ini dengan jelas mengesahkan memakan obor-obor adalah selamat dan mempercepatkan proses penyembuhan luka dengan kebolehannya sebagai agen antioksida.