

Conference Paper

BMP-2 Expression of Post Tooth Extraction that *Catfish* Oil Application

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Abstract

Background: *Catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil contain the highest amount of omega-3-PUFA among other freshwater fish. The omega-3-PUFA in fish oil produced eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). It is known that EPA and DHA in essentials fatty acid (EFA) could improve BMP-2 expression. Bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP-2) is bone stimulator which capable of inducing differentiation of mesenchymal cells into osteoblast, stimulating bone formation in wound healing process of dental extraction. **Purpose:** To prove the increasing expression of BMP-2 after *catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil application. **Methods:** We have used the post test only design in this research. There have been 21 *Rattus novergicus* as research samples, and those were divided into 3 groups, group KK as control, group KP1 was given *catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil in 5% concentration, and group KP2 was given *catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil in 10% concentration. *Catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil were applied into the socket of dental extraction. Rat was decapulated 7 days after fish oil application and the jaw in the treated regions and control group were cut for immunohistochemistry examination to observe BMP-2 expression. Data was analyzed using one-way ANOVA test. **Result:** There is significant difference increased of BMP-2 expression between control and treatment group. In samples given with 10% concentration of catfish oil had the most significant increase of BMP-2 expression. **Conclusion:** *Catfish* (*Clarias batrachus*) oil in 10% concentration could increase the expression of BMP-2 post dental extraction.

Keywords: Catfish oil, BMP-2, dental extraction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bone Morphogenetic Protein-2 (BMP-2), a cytokine that is part of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily, was first detected in cartilage and bone.[1, 2]

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Many studies have shown that BMP-2 supports improvements bone. BMP-2 to recruit stem cells to the bone healing, improve angiogenesis and cause differentiation of stem cells into osteoblasts. BMP released during bone resorption by osteoclasts, were able to induce the differentiation of mesenchymal cells towards osteoblasts (osteinduction), stimulates bone formation in the process of remodeling and repairing.[3]

Catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) had higher levels of omega-3-PUFA highest when compared with fish, shrimp and other fresh fish at levels of 28% of the total fatty acid. The resulting fatty acids from fish, specifically as a source of omega-3, especially eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexanoic acid (DHA).[4] Essentials Fatty Acids (EFA) and its metabolites such as γ -linolenic acid (GLA), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), and dokosaheksaenoic acid (DHA) is reported to increase the expression of BMP-2.[5]

Omega-3-PUFAs, such as EPA and DHA are known to have benefits in bone metabolism. Several studies have reported Bahwan omega-3-PUFAs can increase bone formation, affecting bone mass and reduce bone loss. One mechanism of omega-3-PUFAs can regulate bone metabolism, including decreases the release of prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂), modulate the amount of proinflammatory cytokines, increase IGF1 production and improve the accumulation of calcium in the bones. Prostaglandins, which are generated from the precursor EFA in osteogenic cells regulate the formation and bone resorption. Several studies have shown that the experimental animals that were given omega-3-PUFA tend to show an increased rate of bone formation, possibly as the result of a stimulatory effect on the activity osteoblas.[6]

However, until now there has been no research to prove the potential of giving fish oil catfish *C.batrachus* in an increase in BMP-2 after extraction. Therefore, the author wants to prove *C.batrachus* catfish fish oil can improve the BMP-2 after extraction.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Extraction of fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) using the method of extraction with hexane. 250g meat catfish disonifikasi with hexane at a temperature of 30 ° in 1 hour with a pause of 5 minutes every 15 minutes to avoid heat generation due to sonifikasi. The filtrate is collected in a vacuum and the residue disonifikasi back with hexane and the filtrate was taken. Both filtrate is collected and entered into a rotary vacuum evaporator to remove hexane. Added 0.1 μ mole BHT (butylated hydroxyl toluene) to fish oil to prevent oxidation. 250g fish meat obtained from fish oil 25ml and is made at a concentration of 5% and 10%.[7]

TABLE 1: Average Number Expression of BMP-2.

Group	Mean
KK	7.5
KP1	11
KP2	15.7

This research is an experimental research laboratory with post test only control group design. Male Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) 2-3 months old, weighing 200-300 grams, were divided into 3 groups: control group, (KK) treatment group 1 (KP1), and the treatment group 2 (KP2). The control group performed tooth extractions and then not given any treatment. The treatment group 1, performed tooth extractions were then given fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) with a concentration of 5%. The treatment group 2, performed tooth extractions were then given fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) with a concentration of 10%. Mice didekaputasi on the seventh day after the extraction of teeth and tooth extraction sockets former taken as preparations for immunohistochemical staining method to observe the expression of BMP-2. Calculation of BMP-2 expression is carried out under a light microscope with 400x magnification. Then do a comparison expression of BMP-2 in the control and treatment groups.

Analysis of the data using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine the normal distribution of research data. Test Levene's Test to determine homogeneity. Then analyzed using One Way Anova statistical test to determine differences in the expression of BMP-2 in the control group and the treatment group 1 and 2.

3. RESULTS

In this study, immunohistochemical staining method to look at the expression of BMP-2 on the seventh day after tooth extraction. The expression of BMP-2 are examined under a light microscope with 400x magnification

Based on research that has been done, using 21 samples of rats Wistar (*Rattus norvegicus*) were divided into a control group (KK), the treatment group 1 (KP1) with a concentration of fish oil 5% and the treatment group 2 (KP2) with a concentration of fish oil 10 % obtained an average expression of BMP-2 post following tooth extraction.

In this study, the expression of BMP-2 after tooth extraction has increased in the group given fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*). The expression of BMP-2 on KP2 with catfish fish oil concentrations 10% had increased expression of BMP-2 which is the highest compared to KK and KP1.

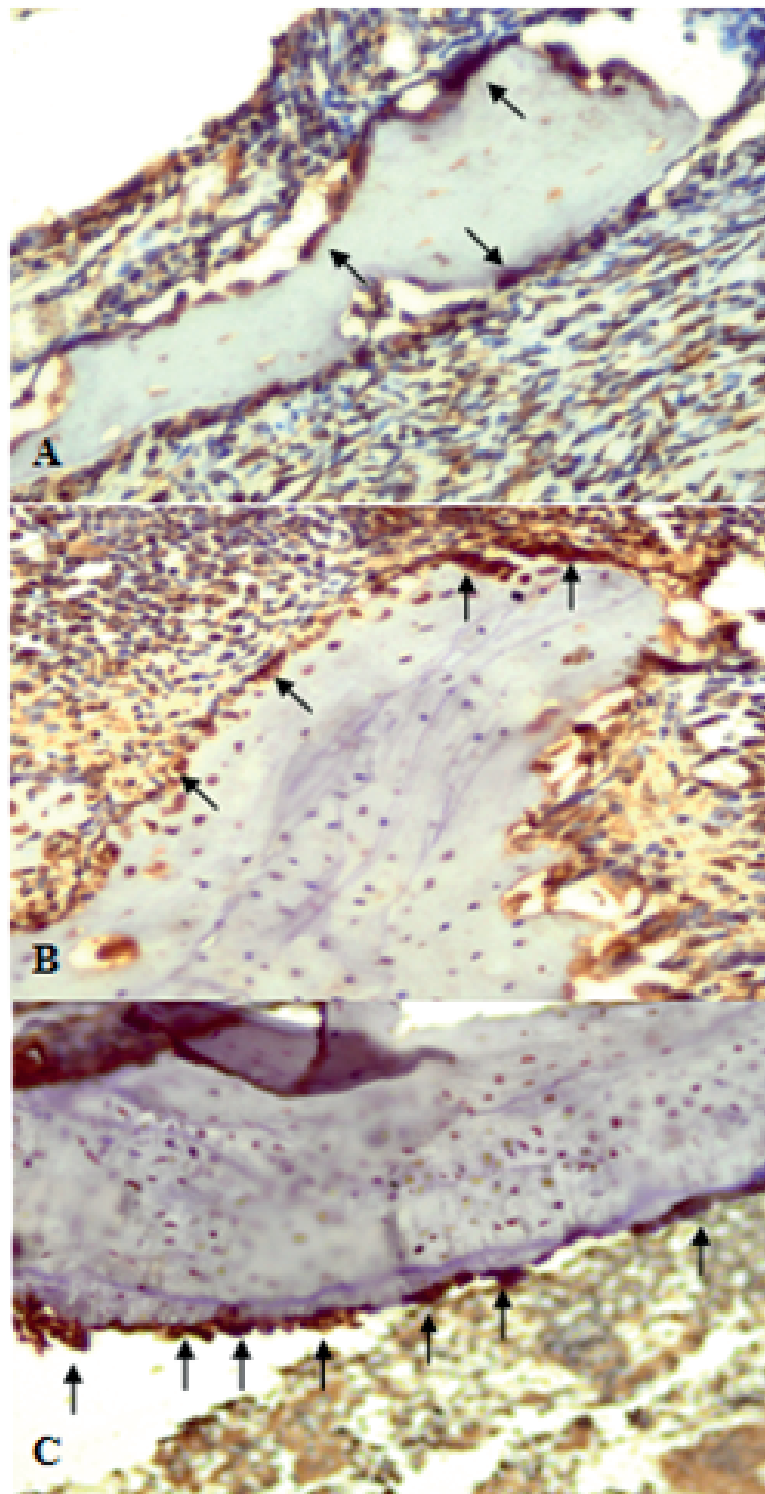


Figure 1: An overview of expression of BMP-2 (→) with immunohistochemical examination of each group designated by arrows (magnification 400x). (A) The control group; (B) The treatment group 1; (C) The treatment group 2.

Data processing amount of BMP-2 expression in rats after tooth extraction is done by using One-Way ANOVA. To perform this test before the data is to be normally

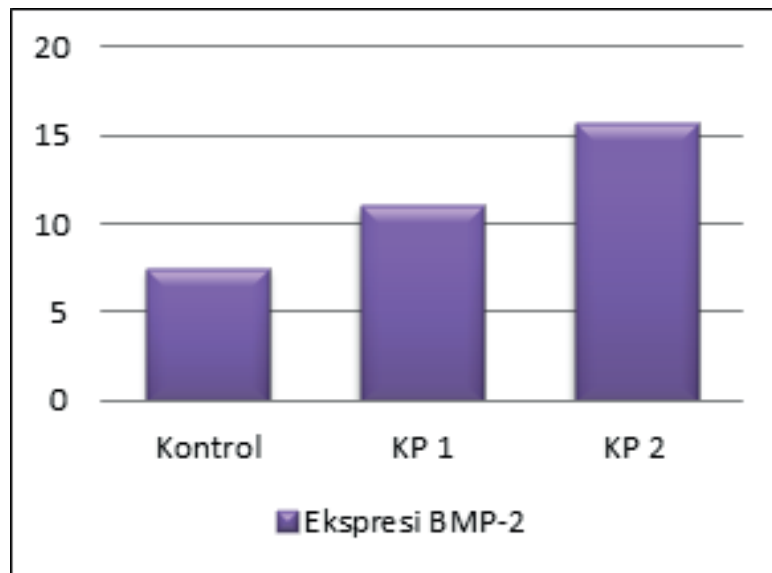


Figure 2: Graph Average Number Expression of BMP-2.

TABLE 2: Post-hoc test.

Group	KK	KP1	KP2
KK		0.041*	0.000*
KP1	0.041*		0.004*
KP2	0.000*	0.004*	

*: Indicates significant difference between groups (P < 0.05)

distributed, therefore the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was done to see the distribution of the data. Then the variance between variables trial should be homogeneous so do Levene test. After the data were normally distributed and homogeneous, carried One-Way ANOVA test. Then, to see the best concentrations of fish oil, which means the amount of BMP-2 expression Highest Post-hoc test was used. (P < 0.05)

4. DISCUSSION

One of the wounds that are often found in the field of dentistry is wound after tooth extraction. The process of wound healing in the socket former dental extractions together with the healing of wounds in soft tissues, only wound healing tooth extraction involves also the healing of bone, the process includes (1) the formation of the clot, (2) re-epithelialization, (3) the formation of granulation tissue and (4) the establishment bone.[8] In the inflammatory phase will occur inflammatory response that aims to eliminate damaged tissue and reduce the spread of infection. Inflammatory phase will occur after the proliferative phase characterized by proliferation of inflammatory

cells, such as macrophages. Macrophages will respond to such damage by releasing a variety of cytokines and mediators, including TNF- α and IL-1 at sites of inflammation. Increased production of proinflammatory cytokines can enhance PGE₂ production in the marrow tulang.[9, 10]

This research is a purely experimental to seek the benefits of fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) in the field of dentistry. Catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) had higher levels of omega-3-PUFA highest when compared with fish, shrimp and other fresh fish at levels of 28% of the total fatty acid. The resulting fatty acids from fish, specifically as a source of omega-3, especially eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexanoic acid (DHA).[4] EPA and DHA which are the result of desaturation and elongation of the omega-3-PUFA (as essential fatty acids or EFAs) have an effect on bone metabolism. In his research, Viegas et al [11] explained that EPA has anti-mineralogenik, whereas DHA has the effect of pro-mineralogenik. However, when combined DHA can compensate for the effect of anti-mineralogenik of EPA. The study resulted in the increase in regulation of gene expression of BMP-2 (200%) in cells that were given DHA.

In this study showed that the expression of BMP-2 increased the concentration of fish oil KP2 10% with a mean of 15.7143 compared to the control group and KP1 concentration of 5% fish oil. It is known that fish oil contains *C. batrachus* Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFAs), which consists of EPA and DHA can increase the expression of BMP-2.[5] Mechanisms to connect omega-3-PUFA with increased expression of BMP-2 is through prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂). One mechanism of omega-3-PUFAs in regulating bone metabolism by lowering the release of PGE₂ PGE₂. [6] have biphasic effects on the process of bone formation at high concentrations (10⁻⁶ M) PGE₂ has osteoclastic properties through the stimulation of RANK-RANKL, while at the concentration low (10⁻¹⁰ M to 10⁻⁸ M) PGE₂ may modulate the effects of BMP-2 stimulation of osteoblast differentiation. PGE₂ induces the expression of BMP-2 through the activation of its receptor (EP₁, EP₂, EP₃, and EP₄) contained in osteoblasts. Activation of the receptor selective prostaglandin will affect the proliferation and differentiation of progenitor cells osteoblas.[10]

Assumed, the release of PGE₂ in the inflammatory phase activates its receptors are present in osteoblasts, thus inducing the expression of BMP-2. In addition, the application of fish oil *C. batrachus* also help activating receptors of PGE₂, so that the expression of BMP-2 can be increased.

In this study there was an increase of the expression of BMP-2 in mice post after administration of fish oil extraction catfish *C. batrachus* and showed a significant difference between the control group, KP 1 and KP 2 with a p-value of <0.05. In this study, the best concentration is a concentration of 10%, and therefore the remodeling process is expected to last well and quickly.

It is expected that this study can be the basis for further research to clarify the mechanism of increased expression of BMP-2 by fish oil catfish (*Clarias batrachus*).

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