ROBUSTA COFFEE BEANS INCREASE LEVELS OF TNF- α AS A RESPONSE TO Streptococcus mutans

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Currently immunomodulator being a topic of conversation in the world of health is used as a prevention or treatment of various diseases. Coffee beans suspected potentially be imunomodulator. The immune response of dental caries as fagositosis, IL-1β, IL-1α and TNF-α. Streptococcus mutans is the primary cause of dental caries. Aim. The purpose of the research was to analyze of modulation of TNF-α robusta coffee beans against S. mutans. Method. Peripherial blood sampling of healthy people as much as 6 cc then mixed with anticoagulants (heparin). Ficoll-Hypaque centrifugation were suspended in medium RPMI 1640. The cells are placed on a microtiter plate and washed 4 times with medium. Furthermore monocytes obtained treated in accordance groups. The control group (K0): untreated. KP1: monocytes + S. mutans. KP2: monocytes + coffee 2.5% + S. mutans. KP3: monocytes + coffee 5% + S. mutans, KP4: monocytes + coffee 10% + S. mutans. After incubated 24 hours, fixed with methanol. Phagocytic activity were analyzed under a light microscope with 400x magnification per 100 monocytes. Supernatant is taken for analysis of TNF-α by ELISA technique. Data were analyzed using ANOVA followed by LSD test. Results. The analysis of one-way ANOVA on all research groups was showed significant value 0.002 (p < 0.05). The analysis of LSD was showed a significantly different with the control group (K0) only on the KP4 group which has significant value 0000 (p < 0.05). Conclusion. The steeping of robusta coffee beans in concentration of 10% was increased the level of TNF-α produced by monocytes that was exposed to S. mutans.

Keywords: coffee; caries; *S. mutans*; the immune response; immunomodulatory.