



The Effect of Soybean and Soybean Meal Extract on COX-2 and iNOS Expression in Colon Preneoplasia of Mice Induced by Azoxymethane and Dextran Sodium Sulfate

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Abstract: Several studies show an increase in colon cancer cases which is triggered by lifestyle changes in society such as smoking, obesity, high-fat diet, consumption of burned food and lack of fiber consumption. This study objective is to evaluate the inhibition activities of soybean seed extract and soybean meal extract on COX-2 and iNOS expressions in colon preneoplasia of mice induced by azoxymethane and dextran sodium sulfate. Swiss Webster mice are injected intraperitoneally by single dose of 10 mg/kg BW azoxymethane and after 7 days followed by administration of 2% dextran sodium sulfate in their drinking for a week. Both extracts are administered orally in three different doses (75 mg / 20 g BW, 150 mg / 20 g BW and 200 mg / 20 g BW) daily for 4 weeks. Immunohistochemical examination is conducted to see the cells with the expression of COX 2 and iNOS in every 1000 epithelial cells. The result shows both the extracts decrease the expression of COX-2 at dose 150 mg / 20 g body weight and 200 mg / 20 g BW significantly with $P < 0.05$. The iNOS expression is decreased significantly only by the soybean meal extract at dose 150 mg / 20 g BW. The examination of the extract shows each seed extract and soybean meal containing active compound lunasin 0.623 mg / g extract and 0.823 mg / g extract.

Key words : Soybean, soybean meal, azoxymethane, dextran sodium sulfate, COX-2, iNOS.