The Potential of Snail Seromucous and Chitosan as Bioimmunomodulator for Tuberculosis Therapy
(Potensi Seromukus Siput dan Kitosan sebagai Bioimunopemodulat untuk Terapi Tuberkulosis)

YUSUP SUBAGIO SUTANTO*, MAGDALENA SUTANTO, AGNES SRI HARTI & NONY PUSPAWATI

ABSTRACT
Tuberculosis (TB) as a global emergency is a chronic disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Mtb plays an important role in inducing or suppressing the production of Interferon Gamma (IFNG) and IL-4 in the regulation of TB homeostasis and pathogenesis. The bioactive compounds of the snail seromucous (Achatina fulica Ferussac) and chitosan function as biological response modifiers. The study aimed to determine the potential effectiveness of snail seromucous and chitosan as bio-immunomodulator for TB therapy. The research method was based on the results of laboratory experiments with the physico-chemical, biochemical, microbiological examination, snail seromucous protein profile, lymphocyte proliferation, measurement of IFNG, and IL-4 levels. The results of the physico-chemical examination of the snail seromucous showed a specific gravity of 1.010; pH 8, glucose 16 mg/dL; cholesterol 9 mg/dL; protein 2.8 mg/dL and heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Hg, Al) negative. The results of microbiological tests showed that a 100% concentration of snail seromucous was antimicrobial against Staphylococcus aureus, Candida albicans, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The protein profile of snail seromucous shows that there are 3 protein subunits, namely the range 55 - 72 kDa and 1 specific protein sub-unit 43 kDa as a bioactive compound achasin sulfate. Addition of chitosan dose of 65 µg/mL; snail seromucous dose of 65 µg/mL and a mixture of chitosan (65 µg/mL): snail seromucous (65 µg/mL) ratio 1: 1, can increase lymphocyte proliferation; optimum levels of IFN-γ and IL-4. Snail seromucous and chitosan are effective immunomodulators and potential candidates for TB therapy.

Keywords: Chitosan; IFNG; IL-4; immunomodulator; Mtb; snail seromucous

INTRODUCTION
Tuberculosis (TB) as a global emergency is a chronic disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). TB transmission occurs through the air and TB has infected one-third of the world’s population. In individuals infected with active TB, bacterial replication occurs intracellularly...
or extracellularly (WHO 2014). Mtb could initiate the formation of an adaptive response through the process of presenting antigens to T lymphocytes. The spread of Mtb to other peripheral organs can occur through the bloodstream and is in a latent state several decades before experiencing reactivation and the occurrence of extrapulmonary TB.

The cellular immune response plays an important role in the elimination process of Mtb. The cellular immune response is largely determined by the function and activity of lymphocytes. There are 2 ways to assess lymphocytes, namely by examining the quantity, and function of cells. The response to several types of extracellular bacteria requires specific antibodies that are produced by B lymphocytes with or without the help of T cells (helper T cells). Differentiation occurs due to the response of T cells to CD4 and CD8 cells based on the aspect of recognition of antigens presented by different MHC molecules. The class I MHC molecules will be recognized by CD8 cells and MHC class II molecules will be recognized by CD4 cells. CD4 and CD8 cells serve very different effector mechanisms. CD4 cells are known as helper T cells, which function to stimulate the growth of many hemopoietic cells with the production of cytokines, including IL-2 as a T cell growth factor, which plays an indispensable role in intracellular bacterial infections. Meanwhile, CD8 cells function as cytotoxic cells that do not require cytokines but through cell contact with one another. CD4 is cytokine-mediated while CD8 is cell-mediated (Abbas et al. 2014).

The inflammatory response in the body is characterized by the presence of various mediators, such as pro-inflammatory cytokines in the form of IL-1, Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF), Interferon (IFN), IL-6, IL-12, and IL-18. Besides, Nitric Oxidase and COX-2 can stimulate the production of pro-inflammatory mediators. Anti-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-4, IL-10, IL13, and IFN-α act antagonistically against pro-inflammatory cytokines. Th2 cytokines such as IL-4 and IL-13 can inhibit autophagy due to IFN-γ induction. Diagnostic tools for measuring various types of cytokines produced by lymphoid cells and preferably in assessing cell function and cell response to various stimuli including the ELISA method.

Interferon (IFN) is a type of protein in the cytokine group. IFN-gamma (IFNG) plays a very important role in protective immunity against Mtb infection (Deretic et al. 2009). IFNG or IFN type II is secreted by cells in response to various inflammatory stimuli or other immune reactions. At 3 weeks after the initial infection, cellular adaptive immunity, which is dominated by CD4 + T lymphocytes, will then differentiate into Th1 so that Mtb growth in the lungs will be inhibited, and the disease progression process will stop temporarily. Activated Th1 cells will secrete IFNG which will activate macrophages for Mtb cytolytic. IFNG is an immunomodulator in the immune response that can increase autophagy against Mtb antigen in active TB patients. IFNG can increase the polarization of Th2 and cells that produce IL-4 during the initial priming of T cells and can induce an autophagy mechanism in cells infected with Mtb (Rovetta et al. 2014).

Chitosan is a complex compound of chitin derivatives in the glycoprotein group as a result of the deacetylation process of chitin which has 1,4 glucosamine bonds. The potential of chitosan as an antimicrobial agent can be used in the biomedical sector because chitosan has several hydroxyl groups (OH) and amine groups (NH2) (Harti et al. 2018).

Snails seromucous contain bioactive compounds such as glycans, peptides, glycopeptides, and chondroitin sulfate. Chondroitin sulfate can function as an immunomodulator and immunosuppressant. Gastropod hemocytes play an important role in cell defensive reactions, namely phagocytosis, encapsulation, nodulation and neutralization of parasites, blood coagulation processes, and wound healing. The bioactive compound of snail hemolymph has the potential as a medicinal derivative that can be used in the medical field, including skin smoothing, treatment of respiratory infections, and wound healing (Benkendorff et al. 2015).

The use of bioactive compounds based on natural ingredients as immunomodulators aims to change the activity of the body’s immune system by dynamizing the regulation of immune system cells such as cytokines. The bioactive compounds in 100% snail seromucous and 1.5% chitosan can be used as immunostimulants for wound healing (Harti et al. 2016). Mtb plays an important role in inducing or suppressing the production of IFNG and IL-4 in vivo, especially related to the inhibition of cell-mediated immunity that produces cytokines in the regulation of TB homeostasis and pathogenesis (Nisha et al. 2018). Based on this, the study aimed to determine the potential and effectiveness of snail seromucous and chitosan as bio-immunomodulator for TB therapy.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The sample was a local snail (*Achatina Fulica ferussac*) by 10 - 50 snails. The snail seromucous isolated from the end of the shell was opened and the liquid out was collected in a container then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for
30 min. The seromucous liquid of the snail was carried out by freeze-drying process at -48 °C for 24 h. The results of freeze-drying were weighed. The process of freeze-drying the snail seromucous was carried out at the Pharmacy Laboratory of the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

Chitosan was obtained from the Biotechsurindo factory, Cirebon Indonesia. The synthesis of chitosan comes from crab or shrimp shell samples through the stages of deacetylation, demineralization, and chitin deproteination. Chitosan can be obtained through the deacetylation process, namely the conversion of chitin with the addition of an alkaline NaOH solution and heating at 60-100 °C. Chitin isolation was carried out in three stages, namely, deproteinization with 3.5% NaOH, decalcification with 2N HCl, and decolouration with acetone and NaOCl 2%. The transformation of chitin into chitosan used 60% NaOH at 90 °C. 2% w/v chitosan was dissolved in 2% acetic acid solution.

RESEARCH STAGES
This type of research used a laboratory experimental design. The research variables included independent variables of the snail seromucous formulation and chitosan. While the dependent variable was lymphocyte proliferation, measurement of IL-4, and IFNG levels. Measurement of lymphocyte proliferation using the MTT assay method, measurement of IL-4 and IFN-γ levels using the ELISA method in each treatment group. All data collected in the study were arranged in tables, diagrams, and graphs. The data analysis used one-way ANOVA with a significance level of p <0.05.

CHARACTERIZATION OF SEROMUCOUS SNAILS
Seromucous characterization of snails includes examination physical, namely: colour, smell, consistency, viscosity, and specific gravity. Biochemistry test includes pH, heavy metals, proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids. Microbiology test includes antimicrobial activity test by Kirby Bauer method and SDS-PAGE method for biomolecular protein profile.

LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION TEST
Lymphocyte cells were isolated using RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS), 0.5% fungizone, and 2% Penicillin-Streptomycin and homogenized, then counting the number of cells using a hemocytometer. To determine the correct number of lymphocytes and the concentration of Con A used in the lymphocyte cell proliferation activity test, a preliminary test was performed. This test used lymphocyte cell cultures of 1×10^4 cells/mL, 2×10^4 cells/mL, 4×10^4 cells/mL, and 10×10^4 cells/mL. Meanwhile, the concentration of ConA used 10 µg/mL, 25 µg/mL, 50 µg/mL, 75 µg/mL, and 100 µg/mL. The test used a complete RPMI medium and incubated on cultured cell plates for 48 h. The results that provide the highest average number of lymphocytes will be used in future studies. The effectiveness of snail seromucous and chitosan on lymphocyte proliferation was carried out by the MTT assay method. Cell proliferation was detected by colorimetric method using Methylthiazoltetrazolium solution (Sigma) in PBS solution. The principle of cells experiencing proliferation is that their mitochondria will absorb MTT so that these cells will be dark purple due to the formation of tetrazolium crystals. Based on this principle, 4 h before the 72-h incubation period, the micro-culture plates were removed from the CO2 incubator. Each well was given 20 μL (100 μg) of MTT solution, then the cell cultures were incubated again. A total of 200 μL of the medium from each well at the end of the 72-h incubation period, was carefully aspirated using a micropipette. Furthermore, each well was added 100 μL of isopropanol containing 0.04 N HCl to resuspend the tetrazolium crystals formed. After the crystals dissolve, a purple-coloured solution is formed with an intensity proportional to the rate of cell proliferation. Colour intensity was measured using an ELISA photo reader at 570 nm. The number of lymphocyte cells used was 2×105 cells per well. Determination of the percentage of lymphocyte proliferation using the formula:

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\text{Lymphocyte proliferation} = \frac{\text{normal absorbance}}{\text{control absorbance}} \times 100\%
\]

GAMMA AND INTERLEUKIN-4 INTERFERON LEVEL MEASUREMENT TEST
The IL-4 and IFNG examination methods used the ELISA solid-phase immunoassay method. Measurement of plasma IL-4 and IFNG levels of mice was carried out individually and in the population for each treatment group. The principle of measurement was based on the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific to IL-4 or IFNG in each microplate well binds to the IL-4 or IFNG present in the sample or standard solution. Then, in each well was
added an enzyme-linked polyclonal antibody against IL-4 or IFNG and a dye substrate so that the colour change will occur. The colour intensity was measured in optical density (OD) using an ELISA microplate reader.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The physic-chemical test results of the snail seromucous as Table 1 showed a specific gravity of 1.010; pH 8; glucose 16 mg/dL; cholesterol 9 mg/dL; protein 2.8 mg/dL and heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Hg, Al) negative. Snail seromucous contains chemicals including Achatina fulica isolate, heparan sulfate, and calcium. The Achatina fulica content of the isolate is useful as an antibacterial and painkiller, while calcium plays a role in hemostasis. The effect of snail seromucous as an anti-inflammatory agent will further accelerate the inflammatory phase so that the lymphocyte proliferation phase will also accelerate in wound healing. Snail seromucous contains bioactive compounds such as glycans, peptides, glycopeptides, and chondroitin sulfate (Dolaskha et al. 2015, 2014). Snail chondroitin sulfate can function as an immunomodulator and immunosuppressant. The content of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), heparin, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, and hyaluronic acid in snail hemolymph can function as a major biological response modifier, namely acting as a stabilizer co-factor, and co-receptor for growth factors, cytokines, and chemokines; enzyme activity regulator; molecular labeling in response to cellular damage, especially in the process of wound healing, infection, and tumorigenesis; targets for virulence factors of bacteria, viruses, parasites; as well as the immune system.

| Test types        | Results                                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Consistency       | Liquid                                     |
| Colour            | transparent white to brownish-yellow       |
| Smell             | odorless - a little fishy                  |
| Density           | 1.010                                      |
| pH                | 8                                          |
| Heavy metals (Pb, Hg, Cu, Al) | negative                       |
| Glucose           | 16 mg/dL                                   |
| Cholesterol       | 9 mg/dL                                    |
| Protein           | 2.8 mg/dL                                  |

The results of microbiological tests as shown in Tables 2 and 3 show that the 100% concentration of snail seromucous is MIC (Minimal Inhibition Concentration) against Staphylococcus aureus, Candida albicans, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

| No | Material         | The diameter of resistance (mm) |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------|
|    |                  | Staphylococcus aureus | Pseudomonas aeruginosa | Candida albicans |
|    |                  | 1    | 2    | x    | 1    | 2    | x    | 1    | 2    | x    |
| 1  | Snail slime      | 18   | 16   | 17   | 18   | 18   | 18   | 19   | 19   |     |
| 2  | Seromucous       | 16   | 18   | 17   | 15   | 14   | 14.5 | 18   | 17   | 17.5 |
| 3  | Snail slime cream| 32   | 20   | 26   | 22   | 21   | 21.5 | 16   | 18   | 17   |
| 4  | Positive control | 20   | 20   | 20   | 21   | 21   | 21   | 19   | 20   | 19.5 |
| 5  | Negative control | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
### TABLE 3. The results of snail seromucous antimicrobial activity with dilution test

| Concentration (%) | Observation results |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 100               | - (Clear, No Growth) |
| 90                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 80                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 70                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 60                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 50                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 40                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 30                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 20                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |
| 10                | + (Cloudy, Growth)   |

Chitosan is a β-(1,4)-2 amino-2 deoxy D-glucopyranose compound, as a product of chitin deacetylation. Chitosan has been widely used in the biomedical and pharmaceutical fields because it is biodegradable, non-toxic, non-immunogenic, and biocompatible with animal tissues. The effectiveness of chitosan as an antimicrobial is related to the role of the Chito-Oligosaccharide (COS) compound, which is a group of glycan-binding protein complexes that have 1,4-b-glucosamine which is a deacetylated chitosan derivative of chitin (Ibrahim et al. 2016). The effect of chitosan as an antimicrobial activity is highly dependent on the degree of deacetylation and polymerization of bacteria and fungi. COS as a potential ingredient as an ‘alternative antibiotic’ has a more effective value without causing residue. The uniqueness of chitosan is polycationic. Therefore, it can reduce the growth rate of diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli* in vitro.

Snail seromucous contains bioactive compounds such as glycans, peptides, glycopeptides, and chondroitin sulfate. Snail slime protein with a molecular weight of 50.81 kDa, 15 kDa, 11.45 kDa as achasin protein has antimicrobial activity on *Streptococcus mutans*, *Escherichia coli*, and inhibits the growth of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (Etim et al. 2015).

The difference in the variation of antibacterial power as the type of antibacterial achasin protein produced is related to the level of resistance of microorganisms and the type of antibacterial achasin protein resulting from genetic expression of different snail strains and is influenced by the ecological conditions of snail (Ulagesan & Kim 2018). Achacin glycoprotein as an antibacterial factor in *Lissachatina fulica* is known as the African giant snail and *Pomacea canaliculata* as an anti-bacterial golden snail on cell membranes against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, namely against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, and *Corynebacterium* sp. (Nantarat et al. 2019).

Based on the results of the characterization of the snail seromucous protein profile with the SDS-PAGE method as shown in Figure 1, it showed that there are 3 protein subunits, namely the range of 55 - 72 kDa and 1 specific protein subunit 34 kDa which is suspected as protein adhesion and functions as immunostimulatory biological response modifiers. The snail seromucous protein was purified and characterized by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) to obtain a dominant band with a certain
molecular weight. The Vivantis brand protein molecular weight ranges from 10 to 180 kDa were used as markers. The results of the Bradford method of total protein analysis at a wavelength of 595 nm showed a protein content of 6.99 µg/µL.

Several protein lectins in snail mucus, namely selectin, galectin, C-type lectin, and fibrinogen-related protein (FREPs) function in the agglutination process of pathogens (Dang et al. 2015). The presence of aldolase and myosin were identified as proteins that play a role in the regulation of hemocyte migration and impact the process of killing pathogens through cytotoxic reactions and phagocytosis. Bioactivity of the snail seromucous against lymphocyte proliferation can be carried out against lymphocyte cells which are treated as normal human cells. If an agent is not toxic to lymphocytes, it can be concluded that the agent is also not toxic to normal cells. Three proliferation mechanisms, namely mitosis, amitosis, and cytoplasmic fragmentation (Sallam et al. 2009).

Marker

![Profile of seromucous snail protein with SDS-PAGE method](image)

The results of statistical tests in Table 4 showed that there were significant differences between the treatment groups. It referred that the addition of a single dose of (65 µg/mL) of chitosan and single-dose snail seromucous (65 µg/mL) and a mixture of chitosan (65 µg/mL): seromucous snail (65 µg/mL) = 1:1, can increase lymphocyte proliferation optimally. While the most optimum lymphocyte proliferation activity was a mixture of chitosan (65 µg/mL): snail seromucous (65 µg/mL) with a ratio of 1:1. It indicated that the seromucous mixture of snail and chitosan was effective as a biological response modifier and a potential candidate for anti-inflammatory cell therapy drugs.

| Group     | Dosage | O.D  | Mean difference | Std. error | Sig   | 95% Confidence interval |
|-----------|--------|------|-----------------|------------|-------|------------------------|
|           |        |      |                 |            |       | Lower bound | Upper bound |
| Chitosan  | 30 µg/mL | 0.097 | .564000*        | .022212    | .000  | .51767 | .61033 |
|           | 35 µg/mL | 0.142 | .519333*        | .022212    | .000  | .47300 | .56567 |
|           | 40 µg/mL | 0.166 | .495333*        | .022212    | .000  | .44900 | .54167 |
|           | 45 µg/mL | 0.206 | .455333*        | .022212    | .000  | .40900 | .50167 |
|           | 50 µg/mL | 0.243 | .417667*        | .022212    | .000  | .37133 | .46400 |
|           | 55 µg/mL | 0.261 | .400000*        | .022212    | .000  | .35367 | .44633 |
|           | 60 µg/mL | 0.466 | .195000*        | .022212    | .000  | .14867 | .24133 |
|           | 65 µg/mL | 0.491 | .170000*        | .022212    | .000  | .12367 | .21633 |
The mechanism of an anti-inflammatory agent could induce apoptosis through the inhibition of several cell-signaling pathways, including transcription factors, oncogenes, and protein signaling. The activity of lymphocyte prophylaxis against exposure to the agent was influenced by the quality and quantity of cells. The inducing agent included the type and number of lymphocytes, the active compound of an agent. The lectin or *Helix pomatia* agglutinin (HPA) compound in the *Helix pomatia* snail type can be used as a prognostic indicator in several cases of cancer, namely breast, stomach, and intestinal cancer, namely the presence of HPA in the fixation of tissue preparations as glycoproteins associated with cancer metastasis (Bismili et al. 2013; Greistorfer et al. 2017). African snails, giant snail mucus, contain substances that are antimicrobial peptides, namely mytimacin-like antimicrobial and glycolic acid (Suwannatri et al. 2016). Acharan sulfate as a glycoaminoglycans in giant African snails, structurally similar to heparin and heparan sulfate; widely used in medical preparations (Zhong et al. 2013). Besides, snail mucus can induce the accumulation of Calcium needed to repair the snail shell. Crystalline Calcium in snails has a similar structure contained in bones and teeth which were developed as tooth and bone material (Zhuang et al. 2015). 100% snail slime and 5% cream snail mucus against lymphocyte proliferation in vitro (Harti et al. 2019).

The results of the one-way ANOVA statistical test in the measurement of Interferon Gamma (IFNG) and Interleukin-4 (IL-4) level as Tables 5 and 6 showed that there were significant differences between the treatment groups. It indicated a single dose of 65 µg/mL of chitosan and a single dose of 65 µg/mL of snail seromucous and a mixture of chitosan (65 µg/mL): seromucous snail (65 µg/mL) = 1: 1, can increase levels of IFNG and IL-4 simultaneously optimum. Meanwhile, the optimum levels...
of IFNG and IL-4 were a mixture of chitosan (65 µg/mL): snail seromucous (65 µg/mL) with a ratio of 1:1. It showed that the mixture of snail seromucous and chitosan was effective as an immunomodulator.

TABLE 5. Effectiveness of snail seromucous and chitosan on interferon gamma levels

| Group                  | Dosage | Mean OD | Concentration pg/mL | Mean difference | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence interval | Lower bound | Upper bound |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        |        |         |                     |                 |            |      |                          |             |             |
| Chitosan               | 30 µg/mL | 0.2220  | 8,667               | -0.031500       | 0.015873   | .075 | -0.06687                 | -0.00387    |
|                        | 35 µg/mL | 0.2880  | 228,667             | -0.097500       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.13287                 | -0.06213    |
|                        | 40 µg/mL | 0.3195  | 333,667             | -0.129000       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.16437                 | -0.09363    |
|                        | 45 µg/mL | 0.3455  | 420,333             | -0.155000       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.19037                 | -0.11963    |
|                        | 50 µg/mL | 0.4175  | 660,333             | -0.227000       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.26237                 | -0.19163    |
|                        | 55 µg/mL | 0.4330  | 712,000             | -0.242500       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.27787                 | -0.20713    |
|                        | 60 µg/mL | 0.4575  | 793,667             | -0.267000       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.30237                 | -0.23163    |
|                        | 65 µg/mL | 0.5365  | 1057,000            | -0.346000       | 0.015873   | .000 | -0.38137                 | -0.31063    |
| Positive control       |        | 0.1905  | -96,333             | -0.131000       | 0.012859   | .002 | -0.16637                 | -0.09563    |
| Seromucous of snail    | 30 µg/mL | 0.2435  | 80,333              | -0.053000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.12915                 | -0.07185    |
|                        | 35 µg/mL | 0.2910  | 238,667             | -0.100500       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.16565                 | -0.10835    |
|                        | 40 µg/mL | 0.3275  | 360,333             | -0.137000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.20465                 | -0.14735    |
|                        | 45 µg/mL | 0.3665  | 490,333             | -0.176000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.24150                 | -0.18435    |
|                        | 50 µg/mL | 0.4015  | 607,000             | -0.211000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.28965                 | -0.23135    |
|                        | 55 µg/mL | 0.4505  | 770,333             | -0.260000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.33315                 | -0.27585    |
|                        | 60 µg/mL | 0.4950  | 918,667             | -0.304500       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.43315                 | -0.37585    |
|                        | 65 µg/mL | 0.6280  | 1362,000            | -0.437500       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.46615                 | -0.40885    |
| Positive control       |        | 0.1905  | -96,333             | -0.131000       | 0.012859   | .000 | -0.15965                 | -0.10235    |

| Ratio Chitosan : Seromucous of snail = 1 : 1 | C 30 µg/mL : SS 30 µg/mL | 0.3605 | 470,333 | -0.170000 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.21166 | -0.12834 |
|                                              | C 35 µg/mL : SS 35 µg/mL | 0.3820 | 542,000 | -0.191500 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.23316 | -0.14984 |
|                                              | C 40 µg/mL : SS 40 µg/mL | 0.4550 | 785,333 | -0.264500 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.30616 | -0.22284 |
|                                              | C 45 µg/mL : SS 45 µg/mL | 0.5310 | 1038,667| -0.340500 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.38216 | -0.29884 |
|                                              | C 50 µg/mL : SS 50 µg/mL | 0.5945 | 1250,333| -0.404000 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.44566 | -0.36234 |
|                                              | C 55 µg/mL : SS 55 µg/mL | 0.6755 | 1520,333| -0.485000 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.52666 | -0.44334 |
|                                              | C 60 µg/mL : SS 60 µg/mL | 0.7530 | 1778,667| -0.562500 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.60416 | -0.52084 |
|                                              | C 65 µg/mL : SS 65 µg/mL | 0.8530 | 2112,000| -0.662500 | 0.018699 | 0.000 | -0.70416 | -0.62084 |
| Positive control                          |        | 0.1905  | -96,333             | -0.131000       | 0.018699   | .000 | -0.17266                 | -0.08934    |

*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level
| Group               | Dosage | Mean OD | Concentration pg/mL | Mean difference | Std. Error | Sig.   | 95% Confidence interval               | Lower bound | Upper bound |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                     |        |         |                     |                |            |        | Lower bound                         |             |             |
|                     |        |         |                     |                |            |        | Upper bound                         |             |             |
|                     |        |         |                     |                |            |        |                                 |             |             |
|                     |        |         |                     |                |            |        |                                 |             |             |
| Chitosan            | 30 µg/mL | 0.5605 | 1137000             | -.138000       | .014940    | .000   | -.17129                             | -.10471     |
|                     | 35 µg/mL | 0.6310 | 1372000             | -.208500       | .014940    | .000   | -.24179                             | -.17521     |
|                     | 40 µg/mL | 0.6690 | 1498667             | -.246500       | .014940    | .000   | -.27979                             | -.21321     |
|                     | 45 µg/mL | 0.7430 | 1745333             | -.320500       | .014940    | .000   | -.35739                             | -.28721     |
|                     | 50 µg/mL | 0.7860 | 1888667             | -.363500       | .014940    | .000   | -.39679                             | -.33021     |
|                     | 55 µg/mL | 0.7845 | 1883667             | -.362000       | .014940    | .000   | -.39529                             | -.32871     |
|                     | 60 µg/mL | 0.7930 | 1912000             | -.370500       | .014940    | .000   | -.40379                             | -.33721     |
|                     | 65 µg/mL | 0.8675 | 2160333             | -.445000       | .014940    | .000   | -.47829                             | -.41171     |
| Positive control    |        | 0.4225 | 677000              | .208500        | .014940    | .000   | .17521                              | .24179      |
| Seromucous of snail | 30 µg/mL | 0.3965 | 590333              | .062000        | .013925    | .091   | -.0503                             | .05703      |
|                     | 35 µg/mL | 0.4835 | 880333              | -.061000       | .013925    | .001   | -.09203                             | -.02997     |
|                     | 40 µg/mL | 0.5105 | 970333              | -.088000       | .013925    | .000   | -.11903                             | -.05697     |
|                     | 45 µg/mL | 0.5500 | 1102000             | -.127500       | .013925    | .000   | -.15853                             | -.09647     |
|                     | 50 µg/mL | 0.6260 | 1355333             | -.203500       | .013925    | .000   | -.23453                             | -.17247     |
|                     | 55 µg/mL | 0.6375 | 1393667             | -.215000       | .013925    | .000   | -.24603                             | -.18397     |
|                     | 60 µg/mL | 0.6560 | 1455333             | -.233500       | .013925    | .000   | -.26453                             | -.20247     |
|                     | 65 µg/mL | 0.7445 | 1750333             | -.322000       | .013925    | .000   | -.35303                             | -.29097     |
| Positive control    |        | 0.4225 | 677000              | .208500        | .014940    | .000   | .17747                              | .23953      |
| Ratio Chitosan :    | (C 30 µg/mL : SS 30 µg/mL) | 0.6000 | 1268667             | -.177500       | .013901    | .000   | -.20847                             | -.14653     |
| Seromucous of snail | (C 35 µg/mL : SS 35 µg/mL) | 0.6895 | 1567000             | -.267000       | .013901    | .000   | -.29797                             | -.23603     |
|                     | (C 40 µg/mL : SS 40 µg/mL) | 0.7615 | 1807000             | -.339000       | .013901    | .000   | -.36997                             | -.30803     |
|                     | (C 45 µg/mL : SS 45 µg/mL) | 0.7995 | 1933667             | -.377000       | .013901    | .000   | -.40797                             | -.34603     |
|                     | (C 50 µg/mL : SS 50 µg/mL) | 0.9125 | 2310333             | -.490000       | .013901    | .000   | -.52097                             | -.45903     |
|                     | (C 55 µg/mL : SS 55 µg/mL) | 0.9300 | 2368667             | -.507500       | .013901    | .000   | -.53847                             | -.47653     |
|                     | (C 60 µg/mL : SS 60 µg/mL) | 0.9900 | 2568667             | -.567500       | .013901    | .000   | -.59847                             | -.53653     |
|                     | (C 65 µg/mL : SS 65 µg/mL) | 1.1370 | 3058667             | -.714500       | .013901    | .000   | -.74547                             | -.68353     |
| Positive control    |        | 0.4225 | 677000              | .208500        | .013901    | .000   | .17753                              | .23947      |

*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level*
The immune response presented an important role in Mtb infection. The risk of developing TB disease increased when conditions interfere with the immune system, such as co-infection with HIV. It was recognized that BCG vaccination cannot provide effective prevention against pulmonary TB. Macrophages in host cells play an important role in the immune system, namely phagocytosis of cellular antigens. In the lungs, bacteria are phagocytes by alveolar macrophages; however, Mtb in macrophages can change the environment by inhibiting the acidification process in phagosome maturation which results in a halted phagosome maturation process. It resulted in phagosomes unable to fuse with lysosomes so that Mtb cannot be destroyed and continues to replicate in the macrophages. It was not clear the causes of the termination of phagosome maturation. It was suspected that Mtb cells secrete virulence factors such as ESAT-6, CFP-10, MPT-64. Mtb cells had many protein antigens, some of them presented in the cytoplasm and cell walls, and others were secreted. Proteins secreted into the extracellular environment by Mtb, namely ESAT-6, CFP-10, MPB-70, MPT-64, MPT-63, MPT-80 created an immune response and have a diagnostic value (Gustiani et al. 2014).

Cytokines are specific molecules that can function as mediators, regulators of immunity, inflammation, and hematopoesis in specific immunity. Specific immunity to pathogenic microbes is generated when CD4 + cells recognize the antigen presented by MHC class II molecules. CD4 + cells secrete the most important cytokines, namely IFNG, IL-4, and TNF-α which activate macrophages to destroy pathogens (Sutanto et al. 2021). Furthermore, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-6 induce differentiation of B lymphocytes into memory cells and plasma cells for antibody production. Cytokines can react synergistically with two or more other cytokines, together or antagonistically. Cytokines trigger the release of other cytokines, and they can also play a role in preventing inflammatory overreaction. Cytokines are important signals to activate the work of other cells so that the type of cytokines produced affects the target cell. Immunological type 1 or Th1 cell cytokines that enhance cellular immune response (IFN-γ, TNF-α, TGF-β, IL-1, IL-2, IL-11, IL-12, IL-18). Th-1 cytokines activate macrophages, form pro-inflammatory cytokines and induce cytotoxic effector immune mechanisms of macrophages. Th2-type cells that support antibody response (IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13). Th-2 cytokines induce antibody formation, as well as inhibiting macrophage function, referred to as anti-inflammatory cytokines. IFNG is produced by helper T cell lymphocytes and acts on macrophage cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, cytotoxic T cells, and B lymphocytes which are capable of being anti-viral (Sudiana 2014). IFNG is generated during the immune response by the presence of T cell-specific antigens and natural killer cells (NK cells) which are stimulated by IL-2. IFNG will activate macrophages to increase phagocytosis and the ability to kill tumor cells, increase the growth of cytolytic T cells and NK cells. Other IFNG activities are increasing antigen presentation by macrophages, activating lysosomal activity in macrophages, increasing Th2 activity, influencing normal cells to increase the expression of MHC class I molecules, promoting adhesion and binding of migrating leukocytes, promoting NK cell activity and activating APCs, stimulating differentiation. Th1 with transcription factor T. IFNG regulates the expression of MHC-I antigen and induces MHC class II. By activating MHC class II in endothelial cells, these cells become sensitive to the action of specific class II cytolytic T cells (Levinson & Jawetz 2003). IFNG and IL-4 are cytokines that play a role in increasing the activity of macrophage cells in the phagocytosis process against inflammation. Measurement of IFNG and IL-4 cytokines can be used as an indicator of a protective immune response in the phagocytosis process against bacterial infections. This indicates that there is a significant increase in IFNG and IL-4 levels so that the chitosan and snail seromucous are potential candidates and potential as immunomodulators and candidates for anti-inflammatory cell therapy drugs including TB therapy.

CONCLUSION

The results of the physico-chemical examination of the snail seromucous showed a specific gravity of 1.010; pH 8, glucose 16 mg/dL; cholesterol 9 mg/dL; protein 2.8 mg/dL and heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Hg, Al) negative. The results of microbiological tests showed that a 100% concentration of seromucous was antimicrobial against Staphylococcus aureus, Candida albicans, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The protein profile of the SDS-PAGE method confirmed that there were 3 protein subunits, namely the range of 55 - 72 kDa as a bioactive compound of Achatin sulfate, and 1 specific protein subunit of 34 kDa. A single dose of 65 μg/mL of chitosan and a single dose of 65 μg/mL of snail seromucous and a mixture of chitosan (65 μg/mL): snail seromucous (65 μg/mL) = 1: 1, can increase lymphocyte proliferation, optimum levels of IFNG and IL-4. Meanwhile, the optimum levels of IFNG and IL-4 were a mixture of chitosan (65 μg/mL): snail seromucous (65
µg/mL) with a ratio of 1:1. The result indicated that the mixture of snail seromucous and chitosan is effective as an immunomodulator and has the potential as a candidate for drug therapy for TB, so further research is needed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to all the participants for their supports in this study. The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this study.

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Yusup Subagio Sutanto*

Pulmonary Disease Study Program

Faculty of Medicine

Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta

Ir. Sutami No. 56 A

Surakarta, Central of Java

Indonesia

---

Magdalena Sutanto

District General Hospital of Surakarta City

Lettu Sumarto No. 1 Str, Surakarta

Central of Java

Indonesia

Agnes Sri Harti

Department of Nursing

Faculty of Health Science

Kusuma Husada University of Surakarta

Jaya Wijaya No. 11, Surakarta, Central of Java

Indonesia

Nony Puspawati

Department of Medical Laboratory Technical Analyst

Faculty of Health Science

Setia Budi University of Surakarta

Let. Jen. Sutoyo, Surakarta, Central of Java

Indonesia

*Corresponding author; email: yusupsubagiosutanto@gmail.com

Received: 1 February 2021

Accepted: 15 March 2021