EXPLORATION AND CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

The ICOLIB 2015 focuses on life sciences and biotechnology aspects to explore and conserve biodiversity by bringing together investigators from different fields such as health and medical, agriculture, food technology and security, new and renewable energy, and conservation management including exploration of biodiversity.
Saliva is a fluid secreted by the body to keep the moisture of oral cavity consisting of proteins, minerals, epithelials, leukocytes and lymphocytes. Some salivary proteins have an important influence in tooth enamel remineralize associated with calcium hydroxyapatite. Statherin is the most powerful protein that binds calcium hydroxyapatite in saliva than other calcium-binding protein. Therefore, researchers wanted to determine the concentration of the salivary statherin mainly on the Indonesian as an initial data to explore the influence and function of statherin in the oral cavity. By spitting method, 30 samples of whole saliva taken from healthy individuals aged 20-40 years, not the antibiotic treatment, oral cavity healthy, no smoking, no chewing, not pregnant, lactating or menstruating. ELISA method has been used to measurement of statherin concentration. Results showed a median concentration of statherin the Indonesian people was 1.5 ug / ml, while the average was 2.35 ug / ml. Statherin low concentration proposed to be a salivary protein that improve calcification of plaque on the tooth enamel.

Keywords: statherin, saliva, calcification, enamel