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**(Example Abstract for 1st ICOMESH 2023)**

**Title**

*Author1 , Author 2*

*1Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 35145, Indonesia*

*2Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 35145, Indonesia*

Corresponding email: …….

**Background:** Traditionally, various parts of the, *Aegle marmelos* Corr (Rutaceae) plant is reported to have multiple therapeutic properties such as anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic, anti diabetic, anti diarrheal, anti hyperlipidemic, antifungal, antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti parasitic, anti cancer, anti malaria, hepatoprotective, and cardioprotective potentials. **Objective:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the immunomodulatory activity of methanolic extract from *Aegle marmelos* fruit (FEAM) in experimental model of immunity.. Materials and **Methods:** Cellular immunity was carried out by neutrophil adhesion test and carbon clearance assay, whereas, humoral immunity was analyzed by mice lethality test and indirect haemagglutination assay. FEAM dose was selected by Stair case method (up and down) and administered at 100 and 500 mg/kg orally. The *Ocimum sanctum* (OSE, 100 mg/kg, *p.o*) was used as standard. **Results:** FEAM at 100 and 500 mg/kg produced significant increases in adhesion of neutrophils and an increase in phagocytic index in carbon clearance assay. Both high and low doses of FEAM significantly prevented the mortality induced by bovine *Pasteurella multocida* in mice. Treatment of animals with FEAM and OSE significantly increased the circulating antibody titre in indirect haemagglutination test. Among the different doses, low one was more effective in cellular immunity models than the high. However, all the doses exhibited similar protection in humoral immunity procedures. **Conclusion:** From the above findings, it is concluded that FEAM possesses potential for augmenting immune activity by cellular and humoral mediated mechanisms more at lower dose (100 mg/kg) than higher dose (500 mg/kg).

**Key words: Immunomodulation, Neutrophil adhesion, Phagocytic response**