



INTISARI

ANALISIS KEANEKARAGAMAN GENETIK DAN KEKERABATAN IKAN TENGGIRI (*Scomberomorus* sp.) ASAL KENDARI, KUPANG, DAN CILACAP BERDASARKAN SEKUEN GEN CYTOCHROME B

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Ikan tenggiri atau *Scomberomorus* sp. merupakan ikan pelagis dari famili *Scombridae* yang dapat diidentifikasi berdasarkan biomolekuler dan morfologi. Distribusi ikan tenggiri yang tersebar luas di hampir seluruh pesisir kepulauan Indonesia membuat ikan tenggiri memegang peranan ekonomi dan bahan pangan protein hewani penting bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Namun, hubungan filogenetik dan status taksonomi ikan tenggiri yang belum jelas membuat perlindungan dan pencegahan eksploitasi sumber daya ikan tenggiri terhambat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman genetik dan kekerabatan ikan tenggiri (*Scomberomorus* sp.) asal Kendari (AH, BH, CH), Kupang (AU, BU, CU), dan Cilacap (C1, C2, C3) berdasarkan sekuen gen *cytochrome b*. Sampel diamplifikasi dengan metode PCR menggunakan primer *forward* cytBbaruF dan *reverse* cytBbaruR menghasilkan amplikon sebanyak 1311 bp. Amplikon tersebut melalui sekruensing yang hasilnya dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi MEGA 11 untuk melihat keragaman genetik dan kekerabatan sampel ikan tenggiri dengan sampel pembanding dari *Genbank*. Hasil sekruensing berupa 1141 situs nukleotida yang menyandi 380 asam amino. Hasil analisis diketahui bahwa sampel ikan tenggiri asal Kendari (AH, BH, CH) dan Kupang (AU, BU, CU) merupakan spesies *Scomberomorus commerson* (EF141176.1) dengan jarak genetik 0-0,2%, sementara sampel ikan tenggiri asal Cilacap (C1, C2, C3) teridentifikasi sebagai *Scomberomorus commerson* voucher Zhang Q. SCDX1 (AY986968.1) dengan jarak genetik 1,3-1,4%.

Kata kunci: gen *cytochrome B*, ikan tenggiri, PCR, *Scomberomorus* sp., sekruensing



ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF GENETIC DIVERSITY AND KINSHIP OF MACKEREL (*Scomberomorus* sp.) ORIGIN FROM KENDARI, KUPANG, AND CILACAP BASED ON CYTOCHROME B GENE SEQUENCE

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Mackerel or *Scomberomorus* sp. is a pelagic fish of the family Scombridae that can be identified based on biomolecular and morphology. The widespread distribution of mackerel on almost coasts of the Indonesian archipelago makes mackerel play an important economic role and animal protein food for Indonesian people. However, unclear phylogenetic relationships and taxonomic status of mackerel make the protection and prevention of mackerel resource exploitation hampered. This study aims to analyze the genetic diversity and kinship of mackerel (*Scomberomorus* sp.) from Kendari (AH, BH, CH), Kupang (AU, BU, CU), and Cilacap (C1, C2, C3) based on the *cytochrome B* gene sequence. By PCR method, samples amplified using *forward* primer named cytBbaruF and *reverse* primer named cytBbaruR produced amplicons of 1311 bp. The amplicons passed sequencing, then analyzed in MEGA 11 application to identify the genetic diversity and kinship of mackerel samples in comparison with *Genbank* samples. The result is there are 1141 nucleotide sites encoding 380 amino acids. The results of analysis by MEGA 11 found that mackerel samples from Kendari (AH, BH, CH) and Kupang (AU, BU, CU) were identified as *Scomberomorus commerson* (EF141176.1) with genetic distance range 0-0,2%. Mackerel sample from Cilacap (C1, C2, C3) were identified as *Scomberomorus commerson* voucher Zhang Q. SCDX1 (AY986968.1) with genetic distance range 1,3-1,4%.

Keywords: *cytochrome b* gene, mackerel, PCR, *Scomberomorus* sp., sequencing