

ABSTRAK

VARIABILITAS GEN *PRION PROTEIN* (PRNP) PADA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS DAN DOMBA EKOR GEMUK

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Gen *Prion Protein* (PRNP) merupakan gen yang berasosiasi terhadap *transmissible spongiform encephalopathies* (TSE) pada mamalia dan pada domba disebut *scrapie disease* dimana polimorfisme dari gen PRNP berasosiasi terhadap suseptibilitas scrapie. Sementara domba ialah hewan ternak yang memiliki posisi strategis dan esensial baik secara ekonomi, sosial, serta budaya bagi masyarakat khususnya domba Ekor Tipis (ET) dan Ekor Gemuk (EG). Dikarenakan belum ada data mengenai identifikasi variabilitas gen PRNP pada domba di Indonesia, maka perlu untuk dilakukan penelitian mengenai hal tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi variabilitas gen PRNP, mengklasifikasi resiko penyakit scrapie secara genotif, dan menganalisis hubungan kekerabatan pada domba Ekor Tipis serta Ekor Gemuk.

Sepuluh sampel isolat DNA ET dan EG diamplifikasi dengan primer *forward* 5'-AAG CCA CAT AGG CAG TTG GA-3' dan *reverse* 5'-GAG ACA CCA CCA CTA CAG GG-3'. Produk PCR disekuensing dan data dianalisis dengan *software* MEGA v.11. Data disejajarkan berganda dengan sampel pembanding dari *GenBank*.

Hasil analisis diperoleh sepuluh variasi nukleotida dan sebelas *Single Nucleotide Polymorphism* (SNP) pada situs ke-379, 380, 566, 691, dan 711. Teridentifikasi adanya empat jenis haplotipe kodon, yaitu G127A, G127S, G127V, dan Q189L serta enam dan dua variasi genotif pada kodon ke-127 dan 189 secara berurutan. Seluruh sampel ET dan EG memiliki kodon scrapie A₁₃₆L₁₄₁R₁₅₄Q₁₇₁ yang termasuk ke dalam klasifikasi genotif dengan resistensi rendah terhadap scrapie klasik serta suseptibel terhadap atipikal scrapie. Sampel ET dan EG memiliki hubungan kekerabatan yang dekat dengan jarak genetik 0% - 0,54% dimana sampel ET 1, ET 3, serta EG 2 memiliki hubungan kekerabatan paling dekat.

Kata kunci: gen PRNP, domba Ekor Tipis, domba Ekor Gemuk, PCR, scrapie

ABSTRACT

VARIABILITY OF PRION PROTEIN (PRNP) GENE IN THIN-TAILED AND FAT-TAILED SHEEP

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The Prion Protein (PRNP) gene is a gene that is associated with transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in mammals and in sheep is called scrapie disease, where polymorphisms of PRNP are associated with scrapie susceptibility. Meanwhile, sheep are livestock that have a strategic and essential position both economically, socially and culturally for society, especially thin-tailed (ET) and fat-tailed (EG) sheep. Because there is no data regarding identification of PRNP gene variability in sheep in Indonesia, it is necessary to conduct research on this matter. This study aims to identify PRNP gene variability, classify the risk of scrapie disease genotypically, and analyze genetic relationships in Thin-Tailed and Fat-Tailed sheep.

Ten samples of ET and EG DNA isolates were amplified with the forward primer 5'-AAG CCA CAT AGG CAG TTG GA-3' and reverse 5'-GAG ACA CCA CCA CTA CAG GG-3'. PCR products were sequenced and data analyzed with MEGA v.11 software. Data were multiple aligned with comparison samples from GenBank.

The results of the analysis obtained ten nucleotide variations and eleven Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) at sites 379, 380, 566, 691, and 711. Four types of codon haplotypes were identified, namely G127A, G127S, G127V, and Q189L as well as six and two genotypic variations at codon 127 and 189 respectively. All ET and EG samples have the scrapie codon A₁₃₆L₁₄₁R₁₅₄Q₁₇₁ which is included in the genotype classification with low resistance to classical scrapie and susceptibility to atypical scrapie. ET and EG samples have a closely related with genetic distance 0% - 0.54% where samples ET 1, ET 3, and EG 2 have the closest related.

Key words: PRNP gene, Thin-Tailed sheep, Fat-Tailed sheep, PCR, scrapie