

## INTISARI

### **KARAKTERISASI GENETIK IKAN BAUNG (*Hemibragus sp.*) ASAL SUNGAI KALIMANTAN DAN PAPUA MENGGUNAKAN SEKUEN GEN 12S rRNA.**

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Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara yang disebut *mega biodiversity* flora dan fauna. Diperkirakan sejumlah 8.500 spesies ikan hidup di perairan Indonesia bagian barat dan merupakan 45% dari jumlah spesies global di dunia. Salah satu jenis sumberdaya perikanan di Indonesia adalah ikan air tawar golongan *catfish*. Ikan baung merupakan jenis ikan air tawar golongan *catfish* yang berasal dari beberapa sungai di Indonesia. Ikan baung masih sangat jarang dibudidayakan dan hanya mengandalkan hasil tangkapan, sehingga perlu untuk dilakukannya usaha budidaya. Upaya budidaya ikan baung belum banyak dilakukan oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan kajian penanda genetik untuk mengidentifikasi spesies yang dibudidayakan dalam menjaga kelestarian sumber daya genetiknya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keragaman jenis, hubungan kekerabatan, dan pohon filogenetik pada ikan baung asal sungai Kalimantan dan Papua berdasarkan sekuen nukleotida gen 12S rRNA.

Duabelas sampel ikan baung diperoleh dari empat sungai di Indonesia, yaitu tiga sampel berasal dari Sungai Mahakam Kalimantan (KM1, KM2, dan KM3), dua sampel berasal dari Sungai Kapuas Kalimantan (A dan B), dan tiga sampel berasal dari Sungai Martapura (BJ1, BJ2, dan BJ3) dan empat sampel dari sungai Bomberay, Papua Barat. Seluruh sampel diisolasi DNA dan amplifikasi dengan teknik PCR. Produk PCR yang dihasilkan adalah 1.310 bp kemudian disekuensing. Hasil sekuensing gen 12S rRNA kemudian dianalisis keragaman genetik antar spesies dengan spesies ikan baung lain dari Genbank menggunakan program MEGA 10.

Hasil analisis berdasarkan sekuen gen 12S rRNA, ikan baung asal Kalimantan (KM1, KM2, KM3, A, B, BJ1, BJ2, BJ3) teridentifikasi sebagai *Hemibragus sp* dengan jarak genetik 0,5-0,6%. Terdapat 15 situs nukleotida yang dapat dijadikan sebagai penanda genetik antara sampel ikan baung asal Sungai Mahakam, Kapuas dan Martapura. Ikan baung asal Sungai Bomberay, Papua Barat (PA1, PA2, PA3, dan PA4) teridentifikasi sebagai *Netuma sp* dengan jarak genetik sebesar 5,2%. Terdapat 50 situs nukleotida yang dapat dijadikan sebagai penanda genetik pada sampel ikan baung asal Sungai Bomberay, Papua Barat dengan *Netuma thalassiana*.

Kata kunci: ikan baung, 12S rRNA, *Hemibragus sp*, *Netuma sp*, keragaman genetik, sekuen DNA.

## ABSTRACT

### GENETIC CHARACTERIZATION OF BAUNG (*Hemibragus sp.*) FROM KALIMANTAN AND PAPUA RIVER USE ENCODING GENE 12S rRNA.

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Indonesia is one of the countries called mega biodiversity of flora and fauna. An estimated 8,500 species of fish live in western Indonesian waters and constitute 45% of the total global species in the world. One type of fishery resource in Indonesia is catfish freshwater fish. Baung fish is a type of freshwater fish of catfish originating from several rivers in Indonesia. Baung fish are still very rarely cultivated and only rely on catches, so it is necessary to do cultivation business. The effort to cultivate baung has not been done much, so it is necessary to study genetic markers to identify species that are cultured in preserving their genetic resources. The purpose of this study aims to determine the diversity of species, kinship relationships, and phylogenetic trees in baung from the Kalimantan and Papua rivers based on the nucleotide sequence of the 12S rRNA gene.

Twelve samples of baung were obtained from four rivers in Indonesia, three from the Mahakam River in Kalimantan (KM1, KM2 and KM3), two from the Kapuas River Kalimantan (A and B), and three from the Martapura River (BJ1, BJ2, and BJ3) and four samples from the Bomberay river, West Papua. All samples were DNA isolated and amplified by PCR technique. The resulting PCR product was 1,310 bp and then it was sequenced. The results of sequencing the 12S rRNA gene were then analyzed for genetic diversity between species and other species of fish from Genbank using the MEGA 10 program.

Analysis results based on 12S rRNA gene sequences, baung fish from Kalimantan (KM1, KM2, KM3, A, B, BJ1, BJ2, BJ3) were identified as *Hemibragus sp* with a genetic distance of 0,5-0,6%. There are 15 nucleotide sites that can be used as genetic markers between fish samples from the Mahakam, Kapuas and Martapura rivers. Fish from the Bomberay River, West Papua (PA1, PA2, PA3, and PA4) were identified as *Netuma sp* with a genetic distance of 5.2%. There are 50 nucleotide sites that can be used as genetic markers in fish samples from the Bomberay River, West Papua with *Netuma thalassiana*.

Keywords: baung fish, 12S rRNA, *Hemibragus sp*, *Netuma sp*, genetic diversity, DNA sequence.