

INTISARI

ISOLASI *OPEN READING FRAME* (ORF) FOSFORIBULOKINASE DARI *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL 5 DAN KARAKTERISASI PRODUKNYA SECARA *IN SILICO*

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Siklus Calvin merupakan salah satu proses biokimia penting di bumi yang dilakukan oleh tumbuhan dan berbagai organisme fotosintetik. Proses ini terdiri dari tiga tahap yaitu fiksasi, reduksi, dan regenerasi. Tahap regenerasi merupakan tahap pembuatan kembali RuBP (*Ribulose 1,5-biphosphate*) dari Ru5P (*Ribulose 5-phosphate*) oleh enzim fosforibulokinase. Enzim fosforibulokinase mengkatalisis fosforilasi Ru5P ke RuBP sebagai substrat awal dan molekul akseptor CO₂ dari siklus Calvin. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengisolasi *open reading frame* (ORF) fosforibulokinase dari *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 dan melakukan analisis secara *in silico* untuk mengetahui struktur dan karakteristik produknya. Hasil sekuensing menunjukkan ORF fosforibulokinase dari *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 memiliki ukuran 912 bp. ORF fosforibulokinase dari *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 memiliki 290 asam amino dengan berat molekul 33,30 kDa, rasio B/A 0,83; rasio Arg/Lys sebesar 3,13; rasio Pro/Gly sebesar 0,84; dan nilai GRAVY -0,349. Berdasarkan analisis struktur protein, enzim ini memiliki topologi $\alpha/\beta/\alpha$ sandwich dan memiliki kemiripan dengan fosforibulokinase dari *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* (PDB: 1A7J). Fosforibulokinase dari *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 memiliki residu katalitik Asp-42, His-45, Arg-49, dan Asp-169 yang berperan dalam pengikatan Ru5P, residu Thr-19 dan Glu-131 yang berperan dalam pengikatan ligan, serta residu Gln-221, Arg-234, Arg-257 yang berperan dalam pengikatan efektor.

Kata kunci: siklus Calvin, fosforibulokinase, *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5, analisis *in silico*.

ABSTRACT

ISOLATION OF OPEN READING FRAME (ORF) PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE FROM *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 AND IN SILICO CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PRODUCT

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Calvin cycle is one of the important biochemical processes on earth, that is carried out by plants and various photosynthetic organisms. This process goes through three step called fixation, reduction, and regeneration. The regeneration process is the stage of regenerating RuBP (Ribulose 1,5-biphosphate) from Ru5P (Ribulose 5-phosphate) by the phosphoribulokinase enzyme. Phosphoribulokinase enzyme catalyze the phosphorylation of Ru5P (ribulose 5-phosphate) to RuBP as the initial substrate and CO₂ acceptor molecule of the Calvin cycle. It is very interesting to study the properties of phosphoribulokinase from bacteria. The study was aimed to isolate the open reading frame (ORF) of Phosphoribulokinase and perform in silico characterization to determine the structure and characteristics of the phosphoribulokinase from *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 product. Sequencing results showed that the size of the ORF was 912 bp in length. The ORF of phosphoribulokinase from *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 has 290 amino acid residues, with a molecular weight of 33,30 kDa, a ratio of basic/acidic amino acid of 0,83; an arginine/lysine ratio of 3,13; a proline/glycine ratio of 0,84; and the value of GRAVY 0,349. Based on the protein structure analysis, the enzyme has the $\alpha/\beta/\alpha$ sandwich topology and has several similarities with the ORF of phosphoribulokinase from *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* (PDB: 1A7J). The ORF of phosphoribulokinase from *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5 had Asp-42, His-45, Arg-49, and Asp-169 as catalytic residues that act in the Ru5P binding, Thr-19 and Glu-131 that act in the ligand binding, and Gln-221, Arg-234, Arg-257 that crucial to the binding of the effector.

Keywords: Calvin cycle, phosphoribulokinase, *Chromohalobacter salexigens* BKL5, in silico analysis.