

DETEKSI GEN *gag*-CA PADA VIRUS PENYAKIT JEMBRANA STRAIN TABANAN/87 DENGAN METODE *NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE BASED AMPLIFICATION* (NASBA)

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INTISARI

Penyakit Jembrana (PJ) disebabkan oleh Virus Penyakit Jembrana (VPJ). Gen *gag*-CA dalam VPJ merupakan gen yang *conserved* dan imunodominan sehingga potensial sebagai target amplifikasi. Metode diagnosis yang cepat, sederhana, dan akurat untuk pengendalian penyebaran PJ. Selain RT-PCR, NASBA merupakan alternatif metode deteksi dini berbasis asam nukleat sehingga dapat diterapkan sebelum terbentuknya antibodi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi VPJ melalui amplifikasi gen *gag*-CA dari RNA sampel yang berasal dari Sapi Bali yang diinfeksi VPJ Strain Tabanan 1987, mengetahui kondisi optimum, tingkat sensitifitas dan spesifitas metode NASBA dibandingkan dengan RT-PCR.

Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel jaringan dan plasma dari 8 ekor sapi Bali yang diinfeksi VPJ strain Tabanan/87. Tahapan penelitian ini meliputi prosedur infeksi VPJ, analisis dan ekstraksi cetakan, optimasi kondisi reaksi yaitu lamanya waktu amplifikasi dan konsentrasi KCl. Lamanya waktu amplifikasi optimum yang diperoleh adalah 90 menit dan konsentrasi KCl optimum 70 mM. . Kondisi optimum NASBA ini digunakan untuk mendeteksi gen *gag*-CA dalam sampel. NASBA dapat mendeteksi gen *gag*-CA dalam semua sampel. Hasil uji sensitifitas NASBA dan *one step* RT-PCR pada VPJ strain Tabanan 87 adalah 10^{-5} µg/ml ($2,29 \times 10^3$ copy number). Hasil uji spesifitas NASBA menunjukkan bahwa NASBA hanya mampu mengamplifikasi gen *gag*-CA pada sampel (RNA VPJ Strain Tabanan 87) dan kontrol positif (RNA VPJ Strain Tabanan 1995 dan plasmid rekombinan pGEX-CA) tetapi tidak terdapat amplifikasi pada kontrol negatif (RNA plasma sapi Bali sehat dan sapi PO sehat)

Kata Kunci : VPJ, NASBA, RT-PCR, *gag*-CA, pGEX-CA

DETECTION OF *gag*-CA GENE IN TABANAN/87 STRAIN OF JEMBRANA DISEASE VIRUS BY NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE-BASED AMPLIFICATION (NASBA) METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Jembrana disease (JD) which caused by Jembrana disease virus (JDV) is one of infectious diseases infecting Bali cattle. Gag-CA is a conserved, immunodominant gene and a potential target for amplification. Faster, simpler, and accurate techniques are needed for the early diagnosis of JD during the acute phase before the antibodies are developed. An isothermal nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) assay was optimized to amplify gag-CA gene from samples. The aims of this study are to detect JDV by amplification of gag-CA gene from JDV strain Tabanan/87, to optimize the NASBA condition, to assess its sensitivity and specificity.

This research used tissue and plasma samples from 8 susceptible Bali cattle which were infected by JDV strain Tabanan/87. The steps were infection of Bali Cattle, extraction and analysis of templates, optimized the NASBA reaction. NASBA reaction optimization included duration of reaction and KCL concentration. Its results were then applied to determine sensitivity, specificity, and to perform JDV analysis on samples. The results of this study showed that optimum duration of NASBA reaction was 90 minutes and the optimum KCL concentration was 70 mM. NASBA and RT-PCR gave the same result on detecting JDV strain Tabanan/87 and JDV strain Tabanan/95. Sensitivity test of NASBA and RT-PCR was 10^{-5} µg/ml (2.29×10^3 copy number). Specificity test showed that NASBA was specific, since it only amplified its target (JDV strain Tabanan/95, pGEX-CA recombinant plasmid and samples test) and there was no amplification on negative samples (plasma from a healthy Bali cattle and mixed Ongole cattle).

Keywords : JDV, NASBA, RT-PCR, gag-CA, pGEX-CA