

Kloning Molekuler dan Karakterisasi *In Silico* Gen NPR1 dari Tanaman Cabai
(*Capsicum annum* L.)

Tesis

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KLONING MOLEKULAR DAN KARAKTERISASI *IN SILICO* GEN NPR1 DARI TANAMAN CABAI (*Capsicum annum* L.)

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Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui struktur genomik dari gen NPR1 yang diisolasi dari tanaman cabai var. Lotanbar (*Capsicum annum*), serta memprediksi interaksi protein *replicase* virus gemini dengan protein NPR1 domain *ankyrin* *Capsicum annum* var. Lotanbar. Cabai berumur 2 minggu diambil daunnya sebagai sampel untuk isolasi DNA. Dari DNA yang didapat kemudian gen NPR1 diamplifikasi menggunakan primer spesifik dengan strategi *nested* dan *touch down* PCR. Produk PCR kemudian dikloning ke dalam plasmid pGEM *T Easy vector* dan ditransformasi ke dalam *E.coli* DH5 α menggunakan metode *heat shock*. Transforman kemudian diverifikasi dengan PCR koloni dan sekuensing. Data sekuensing digunakan untuk menentukan struktur 3D dari protein NPR1 domain *ankyrin* dengan metode *homology protein modelling*. Struktur 3D dari protein NPR1 domain *ankyrin* kemudian diprediksi interaksinya dengan protein *replicase* virus Gemini strain PSSWS dan TDWS secara *in silico* dengan metode *docking*. Hasil verifikasi menunjukkan gen yang diisolasi memiliki identitas 99% dengan gen NPR1 *Capsicum annum* dan berhasil mendapatkan 1 domain *ankyrin* NPR1 yang lengkap. Analisis *in silico* dengan metode *docking* menunjukkan daerah terjadinya *binding site* yang berbeda untuk kedua strain virus Gemini PSSWS dan TDWS.

Kata kunci : gen NPR1, *protein modelling*, interaksi protein, *docking*, *binding site*



MOLECULAR CLONING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NPR1 GENE FROM PEPPER (*Capsicum annum* L.)

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Abstract

*The study aimed to determine the genomic structure of the NPR1 gene isolated from the chili var plant. Lotanbar (*Capsicum annum*), as well as predicting geminivirus protein replicase interactions with the ankyrin domain NPR1 protein *Capsicum annum* var. Lotanbar. 2 weeks old chili leaves were taken as samples for DNA isolation. The NPR1 gene was amplified using specific primers with nested and touch down PCR. The PCR product was then cloned into a pGEM T Easy vector plasmid and transformed into *E.coli* DH5a using the heat shock method. The transformant is then verified by PCR colony and sequencing. The sequencing data is used to determine the 3D structure of the ankyrin domain NPR1 protein with the modeling protein homology method. The three-modelling structure of the ankyrin domain NPR1 protein was used for interaction analysis with the Geminivirus protein replicase strain PSSWS and TDWS using the docking method. The results showed isolated gene has a 99% identity with the *Capsicum annum* cv. Zunla NPR1 gene and has a complete ankyrin NPR1 domain. In silico analysis using docking method showed different binding sites for both of Geminivirus PSSWS and TDWS virus strains.*

Keywords: NPR1 gene, protein modeling, protein interaction, docking, binding site

