

**TRANSFORMASI GEN *AnsB* PADA PLASMID *pET28a(+)* KE
DALAM TIGA STRAIN SEL INANG *Escherichia coli***

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Abstrak

Pengolahan kentang dan singkong menjadi kentang goreng atau keripik umumnya dilakukan melalui proses penggorengan menggunakan suhu tinggi. Proses tersebut diketahui akan mengubah kandungan pati pada kentang dan singkong menjadi akrilamida. L-Asparaginase merupakan enzim yang dapat memecah L-Asparagin (L-Asn) pada akrilamida menjadi asam aspartat dengan melepaskan ammonia yang menyebabkan terjadinya non-reaksi asparagin dengan gula yang akan membentuk akrilamida, dengan kata lain L-Asparaginase dapat menekan pertumbuhan akrilamida. Enzim L-Asparaginase juga banyak digunakan sebagai terapi penyakit kanker Leukimia Limfoblastik Akut. Proses produksi enzim L-Asparaginase sejauh ini masih belum ekonomis sehingga harga jual enzim tersebut di pasaran masih terlalu mahal yang menyebabkan biaya terapi dengan enzim L-Asparaginase masih cukup tinggi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan sel *Escherichia coli* rekombinan dari strain BL21, DH5 α dan DH10B yang mengandung konstruksi plasmid *pET28a(+)* yang telah disisipkan gen *AnsB* pengkode enzim L-asparaginase II yang berasal dari bakteri *Serratia plymuthica*_UBCF13. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental berbasis data yang deskriptif dan kuantitatif. Penelitian dilakukan di Laboratorium Bioteknologi Fakultas Pertanian dan Laboratorium Basah Ilmu Biomedis Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas dengan empat tahap utama yang dilakukan, yaitu isolasi plasmid rekombinan *pGEM_AnsB* dari bakteri *E. coli* DH10B, ligasi gen *AnsB* ke dalam vektor plasmid *pET28a(+)*, transformasi plasmid *pET28a(+)* rekombinan ke dalam tiga strain sel inang *Escherichia coli* BL21, DH5 α dan DH10B dan terakhir uji aktivitas enzim L-Asparaginase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan konstruksi plasmid *pET28a(+)_AnsB* berhasil ditransformasikan kedalam tiga strain sel *E. coli* DH10B, DH5 α dan BL21. Hasil uji aktivitas Enzim L-Asparaginase menunjukkan nilai yang tertinggi terdapat pada bakteri *E. coli* DH10B *pET28a(+)_AnsB* sebesar 0,672 U/ml.

Kata Kunci: Akrilamida, Gen *AnsB*, L-Asparaginase 2, Transformasi, Uji Aktivitas.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE *AnsB* GENE IN THE *pET28a(+)* PLASMID TO THREE STRAINS OF *Escherichia coli* HOST CELLS

Abstract

Processing potatoes and cassava into french fries or chips is generally done through a frying process using high temperatures. The process is known to convert the starch content in potatoes and cassava into acrylamide. L-Asparaginase is an enzyme that can break down L-Asparagin (L-Asn) in acrylamide into aspartic acid by releasing ammonia which causes non-reaction of asparagine with sugars that will form acrylamide, in other words L-Asparaginase can suppress the growth of acrylamide. L-Asparaginase enzyme is also widely used as a cancer therapy for *Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia*. The production process of L-Asparaginase enzyme so far is still not economical so that the selling price of the enzyme on the market is still too expensive which causes the cost of therapy with L-Asparaginase enzyme is still quite high. The purpose of this study was to obtain recombinant *Escherichia coli* cells from strains BL21, DH5 α and DH10B containing the plasmid construct *pET28a(+)* that had been inserted with the *AnsB* gene encoding the enzyme L-asparaginase II derived from *Serratia plymuthica*_UBCF13 bacteria. This research is a descriptive and quantitative data-based experimental research. The research was conducted at the Biotechnology Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture and the Biomedical Sciences Wet Laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University with four main stages carried out, namely isolation of recombinant plasmid *pGEM_AnsB* from *E. coli* DH10B bacteria, ligation of *AnsB* gene into plasmid vector *pET28a(+)*, transformation of recombinant plasmid *pET28a(+)* into three strains of *Escherichia coli* host cells BL21, DH5 α and DH10B and finally L-Asparaginase enzyme activity test. The results showed that the *pET28a(+)*_ *AnsB* plasmid construction was successfully transformed into three *E. coli* cell strains DH10B, DH5 α and BL21. L-Asparaginase enzyme activity test results showed the highest value was found in *E. coli* DH10B *pET28a(+)*_ *AnsB* bacteria at 0.672 U/ml.

Keywords: Acrylamide, *AnsB* Gene, L-Asparaginase 2, Transformation, Activity test.