

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Mikro RNA *miR-1* dan *miR-133a* terhadap Ekspresi HDAC4 dan SRFBP1 dalam Proses Induksi Transdiferensiasi Sel CD34+ Darah Perifer menjadi Kardiomyosit Matur

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Latar belakang: Regenerasi miokardium yang telah mati dapat dilakukan dengan teknik kardiomioplasti seluler. Salah satu cara untuk menyediakan sumber sel baru untuk kardiomioplasti seluler adalah transdiferensiasi. Sel CD34+ darah perifer berpotensi berdiferensiasi menjadi kardiomyosit matur dengan induksi *miRNA* spesifik jantung yaitu *miR-1* dan *miR-133a*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran *miR-1* dan *miR-133a* dalam menginduksi transdiferensiasi sel CD34+ darah perifer menjadi kardiomyosit matur.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental *in vitro*. Sel CD34+ diisolasi dari darah perifer menggunakan metode *magnetic beads*. Kultur sel dibagi menjadi empat kelompok perlakuan yaitu : kontrol negatif (P0); perlakuan transfeksi *miR-1* (P1); perlakuan transfeksi *miR-133a* (P2); dan perlakuan dengan pemberian medium diferensiasi kardiomyosit (P3). Kultur sel dipanen pada hari ke-2 pasca perlakuan untuk mengukur ekspresi gen HDAC4 dan SRFBP1 menggunakan RT-qPCR dan pada hari ke-5 pasca perlakuan untuk mengukur prosentase *cardiac troponin* menggunakan metode imunositokimia.

Hasil: Ekspresi gen HDAC4 menurun -0,54 kali pada P1. Ekspresi gen SRFBP1 menurun -0,55 kali pada P2. Prosentase *cardiac troponin* meningkat signifikan ($p < 0,05$) pada P1 dan P3, namun tidak pada P2. Efisiensi transdiferensiasi P1 sebesar 32%, sedangkan P3 sebesar 21,4%. Ekspresi gen HDAC4 memiliki hubungan negatif dan signifikan dengan prosentase *cardiac troponin* ($B = -14,15$; $p = 0,001$), sedangkan ekspresi gen SRFBP1 tidak berhubungan dengan prosentase *cardiac troponin* ($B = -3,64$; $p = 0,265$).

Kesimpulan: Transfeksi *miR-1* menurunkan ekspresi gen HDAC4 dan transfeksi *miR-133a* menurunkan ekspresi gen SRFBP1. Transfeksi *miR-1* lebih efisien dibandingkan dengan pemberian medium diferensiasi kardiomyosit dalam proses transdiferensiasi. Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan baru bahwa *miR-1* dapat menginduksi transdiferensiasi sel CD34+ darah perifer menjadi kardiomyosit matur melalui penurunan ekspresi gen HDAC4.

Kata kunci: transdiferensiasi, sel CD34+, *microRNA-1*, *microRNA-133a*, kardiomyosit

ABSTRACT***The Effect of miR-1 and miR-133a on HDAC4 and SRFBP1 Expression in the Processes of Inducing Transdifferentiation of CD34+ Peripheral Blood Cells into Mature Cardiomyocytes*****Andrianto**

Background: Regeneration of the dead myocardium can be done with cellular cardiomyoplasty. Transdifferentiation is a technique for providing cell sources for cellular cardiomyoplasty. CD34+ cell has the potential to differentiate into cardiomyocytes by induction of cardiac-specific miRNA, namely miR-1 and miR-133a. This study aimed to analyze the role of miR-1 and miR-133a in inducing transdifferentiation of peripheral blood CD34+ cells into mature cardiomyocytes.

Methods: This research was an *in vitro* study. CD34+ cells were isolated from peripheral blood using the magnetic beads method. Cell culture was divided into four treatment groups: negative control (P0), miR-1 transfection (P1), miR-133a transfection (P2), and treatment with cardiomyocyte differentiation medium (P3). Cell culture was harvested on the second-day post-treatment to measure HDAC4 and SRFBP1 gene expression using RT-qPCR and on the fifth-day post-treatment to measure the percentage of cardiac troponin using immunocytochemistry.

Results: HDAC4 gene expression decreased by -0.54 fold in P1. SRFBP1 gene expression decreased by -0.55 fold in P2. The percentage of c-troponin increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in P1 and P3, but not in P2. Transdifferentiation efficiency in P1 was 32%, while P3 was 21.4%. HDAC4 gene expression had a negative and significant relationship with cardiac troponin percentage ($B = -14.15$; $p = 0.001$), whereas SRFBP1 gene expression was not related to cardiac troponin percentage ($B = -3.64$; $p = 0.265$).

Conclusion: miR-1 transfection decreased HDAC4 gene expression and miR-133a transfection decreased SRFBP1 gene expression. miR-1 transfection is more efficient than the treatment of cardiomyocyte differentiation medium in the transdifferentiation process. This research also found a new finding that miR-1 can induce transdifferentiation of peripheral blood CD34+ cells into mature cardiomyocytes through a decrease of HDAC4 gene expression.

Keywords: transdifferentiation, CD34+ cell, microRNA-1, microRNA-133a, cardiomyocyte