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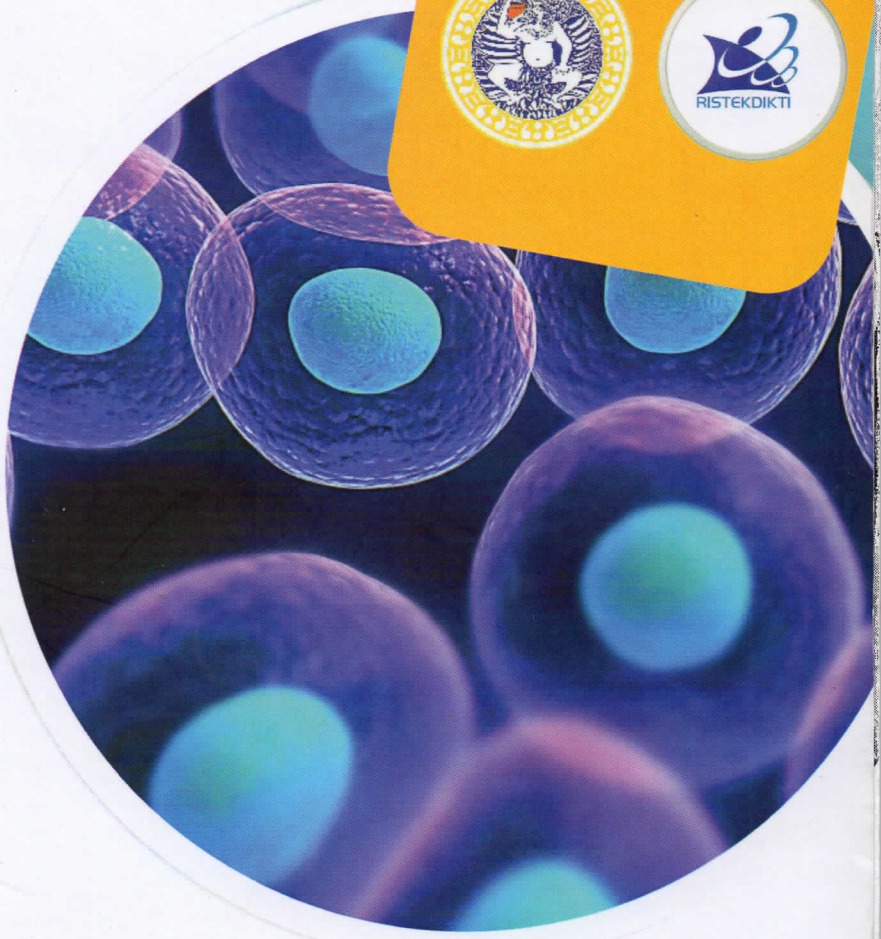

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CONTENTS:

The Role of Stem Cell and Comparative Medicine
Fedik Abdul Rantam, Ferdiansyah, Purwati, Dwikora Novembri Utomo. Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia 1-3

CRISPR/Cas9 The New Age of Gene Surgery. Basic, Biochemistry, Applications and Ethical consideration.
Wolfgang Nellen, Science bridge, Kessel University, Kassel, Germany 4-6

Boron Neutron Capture Therapy in Taiwan
Yung Chang Lin, College of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan 7

A Challenge to The Diagnosis Feline Infectious Peritonitis Disease.
Bambang Sektiari Lukiswanto, clinical veterinary department, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia 8-13

Epigenetic Analysis on Animal Reproduction.
Fatchiyah, Department of biology, Faculty of Science, Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia 14-17

The Effect of Alkaloid *Achyranthes Aspera Linn.* on Apoptosome on Mitochondria of Mice Breast Cancer was Conduction by Benzopyurine
Dewa Ketut Meles, Wurlina, Sunarni Zakaria. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia . 18-20

Bacterial Isolation and Molecular Identification of *Avibacterium paragallinarum* of Chickens Derived from Kupang Regency NTT Province.
Elisabet Tangkonda, Antin Y.N. Widi, A.E.T.H Wahyuni, Charles Rangga Tabbu, Indonesia 21-23

Application Effects of Decellularization and Antigen Removal (AR) on Sheep Heart to Acute In Vivo Biocompatibility Test Based The Illustration of New Tissue and Interleukin-10 (IL-10) Expression in Subcutaneous Tissue of Mice Balb/C
Bangun Dwi Yulian, Fajar Shodiq Permata, Indah Amalia Amri, Ajeng Aeka N., Djoko Winarso, Sri Murwani. Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia 24-26

The Antidiabetic Potential of Grinting Grass *(Cynodon dactylon)* in Increasing The Quantity of Langerhans' Pancreatic Islet Cells and Beta Cells' Pdx1 Expression of Diabetic Mice.
Martia Rani Tacharina, Hani Plumeriastuti. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 27-29

Use of Combination Decellularization and Antigen Removal (AR) at sheep Myocardium Tissue to Expression of Interleukin-6 (IL-6) and Total of Mast Cells in Subcutaneous Tissue of Mice Balb/C as In Vivo Acute Biocompability Test.
Amelda Kurnia Esty Vera, Fajar Shodiq Permata, Indah Amalia Amri, Ajeng Aeka N., Sri Murwani. Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia..... 30-32

Hepatoprotector Activity Sapogenin Extract of Sambiloto *(Andrographis Paniculata)* on ALT and AST Level and Histopatological Change of Hepatosit Cells Inducted by Paracetamol
Sunarni Zakaria, Dewa Ketut Meles, Wurlina. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia.33-34

Molecular Epidemiology of Newcastle Disease in Wild Waterfowl in North Queensland, Australia.
Maria Aega Gelolodo. Universitas Nusa Cendana. Kupang. Indonesia. 36-38

Effect of The Antigen Removal Technique on Myocardial Acellular Tissue Based on Interleukin-1 Beta (IL-1β) Expression and The Number of Inflamatory Cell in Subcutaneous Tissue of Mice on Acute Immune Response Biocompability Test.
Fiktor Mahardika, Fajar Shodiq Permata, Indah Amalia Amri, Ajeng Aeka Nurmaningdyah, Aulanni'am Aulanni'am. Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia..... 39-41

Ultimate Tensile Stress, Histological Characters and Bone Morphogenetic Protein-2 (BMP-2) Expression of Decellularized Bone Xenograft Derived Caprine Based on Verious Time of Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate (SDS) Immersion.
Fajar S. Permata, Analis W. Wardhana, Dyah A.O.A. Pratama, Herlina Pratiwi, Agung P.W. Mahendra. Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia..... 42-44

Expression of Tumor Necrosis Factor-*Alpha* (TNF-α) and The Skin Histopathology Overview Mice on Acute Immune Response Biocompability Test to Ovine Heart Wall Post-Treatment of Decellularization and Antigen Removal (AR) Techniques.
Sonya Budiarto, Fajar Shodiq Permata, Indah Amalia Amri, Ajeng Aeka Nurmaningdyah, Dyah Ayu O.A. Pratama, Agung Pramana W. Mahendra. Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia. 45-47

Optical Density Measurements in New Zealand White Rabbits Immunized With Multivalen *Dengue* Vaccines.
Lita Rachma Yustinasari, Fedik Abdul Rantam, Rahayu Ernawati, Agus Widodo. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 48-50

CD8 as The Marker of Cellular Immune Response
Nunuk Dyah Retno Lastuti, Fedik Abdul Rantam, Dony Chrismanto, Annisa Karimah Soetjipto. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 51-53

Cellulases Activity Produced by Actinobacillus sp. Bacteria on Several Alternative Media.
Muhammad Anam Al-Arif, Mirni Lamid. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 54-56

The Influence of The Administration of Amoxicillin and Tatracycline on Feature of Urine on Local Cats (*Fellis Cattus*)
Dian Ayu Kartika Sari, Andreas Berny Yulianto. Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia..... 57-58

Characteristic *Bacillus lacheniformis* as Xylanolitic Bacteria Candidate.
Tri Nurhajati, Koesnoto Soepranianondo, Widya Paramita Lokapirnasari. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 59-61

***Lactococcus lactis* Lactic Acid Bacteria from Intestine Beef Cattle as a Candidate Probiotics.**
Widya Paramita Lokapirnasari, Adriana Monica Sahidu, Tri Nurhajati, Koesnoto Soepranianondo, Andreas Berny Yulianto 62-64

Phylogenetic Analysis and Prediction of Epitope Immunogen Gene Encoding Fusion Protein Newcastle Disease Virus of Blitar.
Amelia Hendriana Wijayanti, Fedik Abdul Rantam, Jola Rahmahani. Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia..... 65-67

The Apoptotic Effect of Alkaloid *Achyrantes aspera* Linn. on Myeloma Cells.
Dewa Ketut Meles, Wurlina, Sunarni Zakaria. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia . 68-70

Treatment of Estradiol Benzoate Improve The Synchrony of Prostalglandin F2α Induced Oesterus in Dairy Cows
Mas'ud Hariadi, Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia..... 71-73

Xenotransplant Human Adipose Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells Improved Glucose Homeostasis in Diabetic Rats.
Nusdianto Triakoso, Eryk Hendrianto, Helen Susilowati, M. Zainal Arifin, Fedik Abdul Rantam. Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia..... 74-76

Identification Of *Streptomyces* sp. Soil Isolate Sidoarjo Lapindo Mud Based On Gene 16S rRNA.
Rochmah Kurnijasanti, Sri Agus Sudjarwo, Tutik Juniastuti, Martia Rani Tacharina. Universitas Airlangga Indonesia..... 77-79

Isolation and Identification of 16S rRNA Gene *Streptomyces sp.* Soil Isolate Semeru Mountain.
Tutik Juniastuti, Sri Agus Sudjarwo, Rochmah Kurnijasanti, Kusnoto. Universitas Airlangga. Indonesia 80-85

***Cytochrome b* as The Identification Of Target Genetic Relationship Between Three Types Of Dogs in Yogyakarta and Surabaya**
Albiruni Haryo, Universitas Brawijaya. Indonesia 86-87

APPLICATION OF FROZEN DRY EQUINE CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN (*e*CG) PRODUCTION FROM LOCAL HORSE FOR INCREASING BALI CATTLE PREGNANCY RATE
Herry Agoes Hermadi, and RTS Adikara 88-95

IDENTIFICATION of *Streptomyces* sp. SOIL ISOLATE SIDOARJO LAPINDO MUD BASED on GENE 16S rRNA

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Abstract

This study was aimed to identify the Streptomyces sp. soil isolates of Lapindo Sidoarjo mud based on 16S rRNA gene. Several stages of research was conducted to identify Streptomyces sp. isolates of Lapindo Sidoarjo mud based on 16S rRNA gene. The isolation of Streptomyces sp. from Lapindo Sidoarjo mud was conducted by several stages. The process was divided into isolation, purification and identification of Streptomyces sp. isolates based on its morphology. The next process was DNA isolation, purification, and identification of Streptomyces sp. isolates of lumpur Lapindo Sidoarjo mud based on 16S rRNA gene. The isolation process resulted eight isolates of Streptomyces sp. with morphologically distinct characters. The DNA isolation and identification based on 16S rRNA gene showed 8 isolates of Streptomyces sp. of lumpur Lapindo mud has ribbon at 1500 bp long.

Keywords : Streptomyces sp., Lapindo Sidoarjo mud, 16S rRNA gene

Introduction

Actinomycetes are a group of bacteria that have a high biodiversity and the potential to generate novel species. Actinomycetes have a morphology similar to fungi. In common with fungi lies in the structure of filament-shaped soft actinomycetes (hyfa / mycelia) (Rao, 2001). At this time a lot of research that is focused on actinomycetes, particularly Streptomyces which is indicated as bacteria capable of generating most antibiotics. Streptomyces have an important role in the field of biotechnology, because it can produce some bioactive secondary metabolites are antibiotics. Habitat actinomycetes, particularly Streptomyces is on the ground, including the Lapindo Sidoarjo mud. Approximately 70% of the microbes in the soil is Streptomyces (Kyuma, 2000). Until now, many Streptomyces genome as a source of biodiversity has not been studied, so research 16S rRNA gene sequences of Streptomyces sp. of isolates Lapindo Sidoarjo mud needs to be done.

Material and Methods

This research is the laboratory exploration. Several steps were taken as follows :

1). Isolation of Streptomyces from mud Lapindo done by culturing suspension of mud on ISP medium-4 Agar. Purification is done by culturing repeatedly until a colony of Streptomyces in accordance with morphological features.

2). Identification of the isolates by 16S rRNA gene carried by DNA isolation using a Qiagen kit. Furthermore, the PCR using (Davelos *et al.* 2004):

foward pA 5'-AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG-3'

reverse pH 5'AAGGAGGTGATCCAGCCGCA-3'

Amplification was performed for 35 cycles: denaturation 95 ° C for 1 min, annealing 60 ° C for 1 min, elongation 72 ° C for 1 minute. In the 35th round of post elongation of 72 ° C for 10 minutes.

The next step is electrophoresis of PCR products using 2% agarose gel.

Result and Discussion

Isolated mud Lapindo Sidoarjo obtained eight isolates showing morphological characteristics of Streptomyces. Streptomyces identification based on morphological visible colonies with slippery surfaces and form mycelium after incubation few days with various colors include yellow, pink and gray with white spores. The big difference in the color of the isolates of Streptomyces made possible because of the influence of age colony, carbon or nitrogen source (Oskay, 2011).

Identification of Streptomyces by 16S rRNA gene carried as confirmation that isolates the Streptomyces isolates. Results PCR isolates suspected of Streptomyces sp. Figure 1 shows that the eight isolates Streptomyces produce one dominant band measuring approximately 1500 bp corresponding to the size of the 16S rRNA gene.

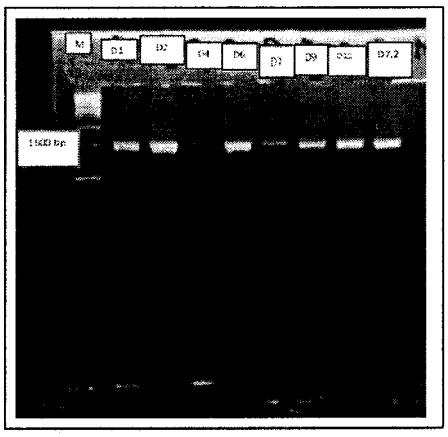

Figure 1. PCR Product of Lapindomud isolates

Identification of the bacteria can be done using 16S rRNA gene by the method of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Identification of Streptomyces sp. can use the 16S rRNA gene for 16S RNA sequences 1500 bp in length is a conservative area (not much change from one organism into another organism) so that the sequence obtained is used for microbial identification (Clarridge, 2004).

Conclusion

The DNA isolation and identification based on 16S rRNA gene showed 8 isolates of Streptomyces sp. of lumpur Lapindo mud has ribbon at 1500 bp long.

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