

Long terminal repeats region as a potential target for HIV molecular detection / Aroem Naroeni, Hatiyowidi Yuliawuri, Fera Ibrahim, Budiman Bela

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Abstrak

Indonesian National Committee for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome

(AIDS) has reported the significant increase of HIV infected individual in Indonesia. A sensitive accurate diagnostics

are urgently needed to prevent the dissemination of HIV and also to provide a suitable therapy. For this reason, we have

developed HIV diagnostic method based on PCR to elucidate this problem. For this research, samples were collected

from hospitals and Indonesian Red Cross that consist of samples possessing HIV serological test positive and indeterminate. Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) were isolated from blood plasma. These RNA then were amplified after

Reverse transcriptase reaction by using primers which have been designed using env (C2V3C3), Long Terminal

Repeats (LTR) (U3) and Capsid gag (p24) as target regions. The obtained results shown 26/34 (76.5%) positive in LTR,

10/33 (36.4%) positive in Env and 11/33 (33.3%) positive in p24. These results showed that LTR primers detect HIV

more than other primers. It suggests that LTR could be used as detection target as complement of env and p24 These

results need to be explored further by using sequencing method.