

Status metilasi gen p16ink4a pada wanita pasca menopause = Methylation status of p16ink4a gene in postmenopausal women

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Abstrak

Gen P16INK4A merupakan gen yang berfungsi menghentikan siklus sel dan mengakibatkan cellular senescence yang berperan pada proses penuaan dan munculnya age-related disease salah satunya pada jaringan muskuloskeletal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan antara status metilasi gen P16INK4A dengan osteoporosis sebagai salah satu age-related disease. 181 sampel DNA wanita pasca menopause (68 sampel osteoporosis dan 113 sampel non-osteoporosis) dianalisis dengan teknik MS-PCR. 12 sampel (6,6%) fully methylated, 164 sampel (90,6%) partially methylated, dan 5 sampel (2,8%) fully unmethylated. Terjadi metilasi gen P16INK4A pada wanita pascamenopause, namun tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status metilasi gen P16INK4A dengan osteoporosis pada wanita pasca menopause ($p=0.652$).

P16INK4A is a tumor suppressor gene which function is stopping the cell cycle that cause on cellular senescence which plays role on aging process and agerelated disease in musculoskeletal organs.

This research has purpose to analyze the relationship between methylation status of P16INK4A gene with osteoporosis as one of the age-related disease. 181 DNA sample (68 osteoporosis and 113 nonosteoporosis) from postmenopausal women has been analyzed using MS-PCR technique. 12 (6,6%) carried fully methylated, 164 (90,6%) carried partially methylated, and 5 (2,8%) carried fully unmethylated. There is no significant association between methylation status of P16INK4A gene and osteoporosis in postmenopausal women ($p=0,652$).