

Metilasi promotor Gen E-Cadherin (CDG1) pada penderita Orofacial Cleft = E-Cadherin (CDH1) promoter Methylation in Orofacial Cleft

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Metilasi di area promotor berpotensi mengakibatkan gene silencing pada gen CDH1 yang berperan penting dalam adhesi antarsel dan morfogenesis kraniofasial.

Tujuan: Mengetahui distribusi metilasi antara individu cleft dan non-cleft.

Metode: 24 sampel DNA penderita orofacial cleft dan 24 sampel kontrol dianalisis menggunakan teknik methylation-specific PCR (MSP).

Hasil: Dari kelompok cleft didapatkan 5 sampel (20,83%) berstatus fully methylated dan 19 sampel (79,17%) berstatus partially methylated, sedangkan dari kelompok kontrol didapatkan 24 sampel (100%) berstatus partially methylated.

Kesimpulan: Terjadi metilasi CDH1 pada penderita orofacial cleft, namun secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada distribusi status metilasi CDH1 antara individu cleft dan non-cleft ($p=0,05$).

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Background: Methylation at promoter area potentially results in silencing of CDH1 gene which plays important role in cell adhesion and craniofacial morphogenesis.

Objective: To obtain the distribution of CDH1 methylation in cleft and non-cleft individuals.

Methods: 24 DNA samples of individuals with orofacial cleft and 24 control samples were analyzed with methylation-specific PCR (MSP) technique.

Results: From cleft group, 5 (20.83%) were fully methylated and 19 (79.17%) were partially methylated; while from control group, 24 (100%) were partially methylated.

Conclusion: CDH1 methylation was observed in orofacial cleft affected individuals but there is no significant difference in CDH1 methylation status between cleft and non-cleft individuals ($p=0.05$).