

Pengembangan Metode Analisis Human Insulin secara Indirect ELISA Berbasis Antibodi Poliklonal Dibandingkan dengan KCKT Fase Terbalik = Development of Human Insulin Analysis Method by Indirect ELISA Based on Polyclonal Antibody Compared to Reverse Phase HPLC

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Abstrak

Diabetes melitus merupakan kelainan metabolik yang ditandai hiperglikemia dimana landasan terapinya masih menggunakan human insulin. Telah banyak sediaan yang beredar, namun metode analisis yang standar dan valid belum ditetapkan di dalam negeri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan dan memvalidasi metode analisis secara indirect ELISA dibandingkan KCKT UV fase terbalik untuk determinasi sediaan. Antibodi poliklonal IgG dihasilkan dari kelinci yang diimunisasi dengan 1 mg/mL antigen human insulin rekombinan, dimurnikan melalui presipitasi dan kromatografi afinitas, dikuantitasi dengan spektrofotometer UV280nm, dikarakterisasi dengan uji Dot blot menggunakan substrat BCIP-NBT, serta dikarakterisasi melalui uji SDS-PAGE dan Western Blot dengan konsentrasi gel 7,5% dan 17,5%. Sedangkan, metode KCKT menggunakan kolom ReliantTM C-18 (4,6 x 150 mm, 5 µm), fase gerak Na₂SO₄ pH 2,3 : Na₂SO₄ pH 2,3 dalam asetonitril (55:45,v/v) rasio 38:62 v/v, standar internal etilparaben 10 µg/mL, detektor UV 215 nm, suhu kolom 40°C, laju alir 1 mL/menit, dan volume injek 20 µL. Validasi kedua metode dilakukan terhadap larutan uji yang mengandung m-kresol dan gliserol. Metode ELISA pada rentang 80,11-200,28 µg/mL ($r = 0,99$) dan KCKT pada 9,735-146,025 µg/ml ($r = 0,9997$) terbukti linear. Rekoveri pada ELISA dan KCKT adalah $99,11\% \pm 5,01$ dan $100,71\% \pm 1,11$, sedangkan RSD 3,91% dan 0,64%. LOD dan LOQ metode ELISA 22,05 µg/mL dan 73,51 µg/mL, serta KCKT 0,193 µg/ml dan 0,643 µg/ml. Human insulin bersifat stabil pada suhu 2-8°C selama 24 jam (ELISA) dan suhu 23°C selama 48 jam (KCKT). Kesimpulan, hasil validasi kedua metode valid dan mampu mendeterminasi human insulin tanpa berbeda signifikan (Uji T, $\alpha 0,05$).

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internet connection or reload the browser Disable in this text field phrase. Rephrase current sentence. Edit in
Ginger Enable Ginger. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia that is still
treated with human insulin. Many preparations on the market, but a standard and valid analytical method has
not been established in our country. This study aims to develop and validate an indirect ELISA method for
determining human insulin comparative to reverse phase UV HPLC. IgG polyclonal antibodies were
produced by immunizing rabbits with 1 mg/mL recombinant human insulin antigen, purified by
precipitation and affinity chromatography, quantified by UV spectrophotometer 280nm, characterized by dot
blot test using BCIP-NBT substrate, and characterized by SDS-PAGE and Western Blot at 7.5% and 17.5%
gel concentrations. The HPLC method was performed using a Reliant TM C-18 column (4.6 x 150 mm, 5
µm), with mobile phase Na₂SO₄ pH 2.3: Na₂SO₄ pH 2.3 in acetonitrile (55:45, v/v) ratio 38: 62 (v/v), 10
µg/mL ethylparaben internal standard, UV detector 215 nm, 40°C column temperature, 1 mL/minute flow
rate, and 20 µL injection volume. The validation of both methods using test solutions containing m-cresol and

glycerol. ELISA method in the range of 80.11-200.28 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ($r = 0.99$) and HPLC at 9.735-146.025 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ($r = 0.9997$) was resulted to be linear. The recovery yields on ELISA and HPLC were $99.11\% \pm 5.01$ and $100.71\% \pm 1.11$. RSD on ELISA and HPLC were 3.91%, and 0.64%, respectively. The LOD and LOQ of the ELISA were 22.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 73.51 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, while HPLC were 0.193 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.643 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Human insulin is stable at 2-8°C for 24 hours (ELISA) and 23°C for 48 hours (HPLC). In conclusion, the validation results of both methods are valid and able to determine human insulin with no significant difference (T test, $\alpha 0.05$).

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