

# Kloning vektor rekombinan pembawa gen penyandi bakteriosin 1 dari *Weissella confusa* mbf8-1 dengan metode gateway = Cloning of recombinant vector encoding bacteriocin 1 gene from *Weissella confusa* mbf8-1 by gateway method

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## Abstrak

Bakteri *Weissella confusa* MBF 8-1 yang diisolasi dari produk ampas kacang kedelai terfermentasi telah diteliti memiliki aktivitas Bacteriocin Like Inhibitory Substance (BLIS) terhadap bakteri *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*. *W. confusa* MBF8-1 menyandikan tiga jenis bakteriosin yaitu bakteriosin 1 (Bac1), 2 (Bac2), dan 3 (Bac3). Di masa depan, diharapkan bakteriosin tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai peptida antimikroba baru maupun sebagai komplemen antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan vektor rekombinan pembawa gen bakteriosin 1 (*bac1*) yang dapat diintroduksi ke inang yang sesuai. Vektor rekombinan dikloning dengan metode rekombinatorial Gateway®. Amplifikasi *bac1* dengan teknik PCR menggunakan primer yang didesain spesifik dari sekuens *bac1* dengan tag *attB*. Produk PCR disisipkan ke plasmid pDONRTM221 lewat reaksi BP. Plasmid rekombinan selanjutnya ditransformasikan ke sel inang *Escherichia coli* DH5. Keberadaan *bac1* pada plasmid rekombinan diverifikasi dengan sekuensing. Transformasi yang dilakukan berhasil mengkloning *bac1* ke vektor rekombinan, sehingga diperoleh plasmid pENT\_Wcbac1 yang dapat digunakan untuk proses selanjutnya dalam ekspresi Bac1.

*Weissella confusa* MBF 8-1 was isolated from waste of fermented soya and showed Bacteriocin Like Inhibitory Substance (BLIS) activity against bacteria *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*. There are three types of bacteriocin produced by *W. confusa* MBF8-1: bacteriocin 1 (Bac1), 2 (Bac2), and 3 (Bac3). In the future, bacteriocin is potent either to be a new antimicrobial peptide or as antibiotics complement. This experiment was conducted to clone recombinant vector containing bacteriocin 1 gene (*bac1*) that later can be introduced to suitable expression system. Recombinant vector was cloned by Gateway® recombinatorial technique. First, *bac1* was amplified by PCR, using specifically designed primers from *bac1* sequence added with *attB* tag. The PCR product then inserted into pDONRTM221 by BP recombination reaction. Finally, the resulting recombinant plasmid was transformed to *Escherichia coli* DH5. The *bac1* was verified by sequencing. The transformation successfully cloned *bac1* into recombinant vector, named pENT\_Wcbac1, which later can be used in the next step of Bac1 expression.