

# Polimorfisme Gen Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase VNTR (Intron 4 A/B) pada Penderita Periodontitis = Intron 4 VNTR A/B Polymorphism of Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Gene in Periodontitis

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## Abstrak

<p><strong>Latar Belakang</strong>: <em>Nitric Oxide </em>(NO) merupakan mediator penting dalam sistem inflamasi dan imunitas. Gen eNOS merupakan salah satu dari tiga isoform <em>Nitric Oxide Synthase </em>(NOS), yang bertugas mensintesis NO. Periodontitis merupakan penyakit inflamasi pada jaringan pendukung gigi dengan keterlibatan faktor genetik. Adanya polimorfisme pada gen eNOS menyebabkan perubahan dalam aspek fungsional pada gen tersebut yang dapat meningkatkan kerentanan pada berbagai penyakit inflamasi, termasuk periodontitis. <strong>Tujuan</strong>: Mendeteksi adanya polimorfisme gen <em>Endothelial</em><em>Nitric Oxide Synthase </em>(eNOS) intron 4 pada penderita periodontitis di Indonesia. <strong>Metode</strong>: Analisis polimorfisme gen eNOS dilakukan dengan metode PCR-VNTR. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan uji <em>Chi-square </em>dan <em>odds ratio</em>. <strong>Hasil</strong>: Dalam penelitian ini, pada kelompok periodontitis ditemukan 34 sampel dengan genotip AA, 3 sampel dengan genotip AB, dan 13 sampel dengan genotip BB. Sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol, ditemukan 41 sampel dengan genotip AA dan 9 sampel dengan genotip BB. Tidak ditemukan genotip AB pada kelompok kontrol. Pada kelompok periodontitis ditemukan 71 alel A dan 29 alel B, serta pada kelompok kontrol ditemukan 82 alel A dan 18 alel B. Genotip dan alel polimorfik ditemukan lebih banyak pada kelompok periodontitis (32% dan 29%) dibandingkan kelompok kontrol (18%). <strong>Kesimpulan</strong>: Polimorfisme gen eNOS intron 4 ditemukan pada pasien periodontitis. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada distribusi polimorfisme gen eNOS intron 4 antara penderita periodontitis dan kelompok kontrol. Polimorfisme gen eNOS intron 4 tidak memengaruhi tingkat risiko terjadinya periodontitis.</p><p></p><hr /><p><strong>Background</strong>: Nitric Oxide (NO) is an important mediator in the inflammatory and immune system. The eNOS gene is one of the three isoforms of Nitric Oxide Synthase (NOS), which is responsible for synthesizing NO. Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease in periodontal tissue with genetic involvement. Polymorphism in eNOS gene changes the functional aspect of this gene and is associated with several inflammatory diseases including periodontitis. <strong>Aim:</strong> To detect <em>Endothelial</em> <em>Nitric Oxide Synthase</em> intron 4 gene polymorphism in Indonesian population with periodontitis. <strong>Method:</strong> Analysis of the <em>Endothelial</em> <em>Nitric Oxide Synthase </em>(eNOS) intron 4 gene polymorphism was observed by carrying out PCR method followed by electrophoresis for the analysis, without the usage of restriction enzyme. The chi-square test and odds ratio were performed for statistical analysis. <strong>Result:</strong> In this study, there were 34 samples with AA genotype, 3 samples with AB genotype, and 13 samples with BB genotype in periodontitis group. Whereas in control group, there were 41 samples with AA genotype and 9 samples with BB genotype. AB genotype was absent in control group. In periodontitis group, there were 71 A alleles and 29 B alleles, and in control group, 82 A alleles and 18 B alleles were found. Polymorphic genotypes and alleles were found higher in periodontitis sample (32% and 29%) than healthy controls

(18%). **Conclusion:** The polymorphism of eNOS intron 4 was found in periodontitis patients. There is no significant distribution difference was found between the periodontitis patients and the control group. ENOS intron 4 gene polymorphism does not affect the risk of periodontitis.