Distribusi Polimorfisme Gen Toll-Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) pada Cheilitis Angularis = Distribution of Toll-Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) Gene Polymorphism in Angular Cheilitis

Karina Kalisa, author

Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar Belakang: Cheilitis angularis adalah penyakit inflamasi yang dipicu oleh faktor genetik, lingkungan dan agen infektif. Gen Toll Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) merupakan komponen penting dalam respon imun innate. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis distribusi polimorfisme gen Toll Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) pada cheilitis angularis dan non cheilitis angularis. Metode: 50 sampel cheilitis angularis dan 50 sampel non cheilitis angularis digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Campuran TLR2 16934 T/A dengan ddH2O, enzim polimerase dan DNA template dianalisis menggunakan teknik PCR RFLP, yang menggunakan HphI sebagai enzim restriksi, dilanjutkan dengan elektroforesis. Hasil: Genotip terbanyak yang ditemukan pada cheilitis angularis dan non cheilitis angularis adalah genotip TT. Jumlah genotip dan alel polimorfik paling banyak ditemukan pada cheilitis angularis (22% dan 13%) dibandingkan non-cheilitis angularis (12% dan 6%). Uji Continuity Correction menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara cheilitis angularis dan non-cheilitis angularis. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara polimorfisme gen TLR2-16934 T/A dan cheilitis angularis.
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<i>ABSTRACT
Background: Angular cheilitis is an inflammatory disease induced by genetic, environmental and infective agent factors. Toll Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) gene is essential components for innate immunity response. Objective: This study aimed to analyzed distribution of Toll Like Receptor 2 (TLR2) gene polymorphism in angular cheilitis and non angular cheilitis. Methods: 50 samples angular cheilitis as case group and 50 samples non angular cheilitis as control group were used in this research. TLR2-16934 T/A mixed with ddH2O, polymerase enzyme and DNA template were analyzed using PCR RFLP technique, which used HphI as restriction enzyme, then followed by electrophoresis. Subsequently assessed with statistical analysis using Continuity Corrections test. Results: The most genotype found in angular cheilitis and non angular cheilitis was TT genotype. The amount of polymorphic genotype and allele were recorded greater in angular cheilitis (22% and 13%) than non-angular cheilitis (12% and 6%). Continuity Corrections test showed no significant differences between angular cheilitis and non ngular cheilitis (p-value=0,287). Conclusion: There is an association between TLR2-16934 T/A gene polymorphism and angular cheilitis.<i/>