

# PROFIL TOTAL PROTEIN NYAMUK *Aedes* SP. DAERAH ENDEMIS DAN NON ENDEMIS DI KELURAHAN TAMBAKAJI DAN GONDORIYO KOTA SEMARANG

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## ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus *dengue* dan ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Aedes* sp. sebagai vektor utama. Daerah Endemis biasanya sering dilakukan pengendalian secara kimiawi. Hal ini dapat mempengaruhi sistem metabolisme tubuh pada vektor nyamuk dan mengakibatkan resistensi serta mutasi genetik sehingga dapat mempengaruhi profil total protein. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui profil total protein *Aedes* sp. daerah endemis dan non endemis di Kelurahan Tambakaji dan Kelurahan Gondoriyo Kota Semarang dengan metode SDS-PAGE. Objek penelitian ini yaitu nyamuk betina *Aedes* sp. yang diperoleh dari daerah Endemis dan Non Endemis di Kelurahan Tambakaji dan Kelurahan Gondoriyo Kota Semarang. Metode penelitian yaitu deskriptif. Hasil Penelitian Daerah Endemis terdapat 21 pita protein dengan berat molekul 22 kDa sampai 145 kDa, sedangkan Daerah Non Endemis terdapat 15 sub unit protein berukuran 21 kDa sampai 106 kDa. Berat molekul protein yang berbeda disebabkan karena perbedaan faktor lingkungan dan iklim pada wilayah masing-masing.

**Kata Kunci :** *Aedes* sp., Profil Total Protein, Endemis dan Non endemis, Kelurahan Tambakaji dan Kelurahan Gondoriyo.

# **TOTAL PROTEIN PROFILE MOSQUITO *Aedes* SP. ENDEMIC AND NON ENDEMIC AREA IN TAMBAKAJI AND GONDORIYO VILLAGE SEMARANG CITY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by dengue virus and is transmitted through the bite of *Aedes* sp. As the main vector. Endemic areas are often chemically controlled. This can affect the body's metabolic system in mosquito vectors and result in genetic resistance and mutation that can affect the total protein profile. The purpose of this study was to determine the total protein profile of *Aedes* sp. endemic and non endemic areas in District Tambakaji and District Gondoriyo Semarang City by SDS-PAGE method. The object of this research is the mosquito obtained from Endemic and Non Endemic areas in Tambakaji and District Gondoriyo Semarang City. The research method is descriptive. Results of Endemic Regional Research contained 21 protein bands with a molecular weight of 22 kDa to 145 kDa, while Non Endemic Areas contained 15 sub-units of protein measuring 21 kDa to 106 kDa. Different molecular weight proteins are caused due to climate differences in each region.

**Keywords : *Aedes* sp., Profil Total Protein, Endemic and Non Endemic, District Tambakaji dan District Gondoriyo.**