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IDENTIFICATION OF Mycobacterium tuberculosis ADHESION PROTEIN IN SPUTUM OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

Abstract

The pulmonary tuberculosis is an endemic disease in Indonesia. Pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosis at this moment confirmatory using clinical manifestation with detection and identification mycobacteria. Detection and identification of Mycobacteria with culture method, examination microscopy and molecular detection with DNA or RNA Mycobacteria. Pendekatan diagnosis tuberkulosis paru secara serologis menggunakan berbagai macam antigen. Diagnosis of phenomenological the pulmonary tuberculosis in a serologic manner using various antigen. The general purpose of this research is to find out the detection of Pili Protein at s-IgA in patient tuberculosis sputum with Immunoblotting examination whereas specific purpose of this research are to find out molecular weight of Pili Protein molecular and also to find out the sensitivity and specificity of Pili Protein using Immunoblotting method. This research used Mycobacterium tuberculosis Pili as antigen and s-IgA (secretory IgA) as antibody to diagnose pulmonary tuberculosis. At this research the Pili was isolation and determine the molecular weight with electrophoresis SDS PAGE (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis). This research also detected that Mycobacterium tuberculosis Pili (MTP) is hemaglutinin molecule and acquire the band of molecular weight of Pili with value 63.63 kDa that response by s-IgA. Therefore, at this research also done the experiment to 96 sample of sputum patient which available that presumable the suffer of pulmonary tuberculosis with dot blot method and McNemar table, the result are sensitivity 71.42% and specificity with value 63.93% at the cut-off 121.24.

Keyword : adhesin, hemaglutinin, sIgA, Pili, M., tuberculosis, 

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