

Advances in Biological Sciences Research

Asmoro Lelono ·  
Muhammad Akbar Bahar · Syubanul Wathon ·  
Kartika Senjarini · Asep Ginanjar Arip ·  
Ramdhan Putrasetya · Beny Andika ·  
Nadhea Ayu Sukma · Bambang Sugiharto *Editors*

# Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Life Sciences and Biotechnology (ICOLIB 2021) · Volume 27

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Syubanut Wathon · Kartika Senjarini ·  
Asep Ginanjar Arip · Ramdhan Putrasetya ·  
Beny Andika · Nadhea Ayu Sukma ·  
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# Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Life Sciences and Biotechnology (ICOLIB 2021)



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## Preface ICOLIB 2021

I am pleased to welcome all of the speakers and participants to the 2021 International Conference on Life Sciences and Biotechnology (4th ICOLIB), which is held from 15 to 16 November 2021, virtually on Zoom meeting. The conference is organized by the Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, the University of Jember.

This year the conference's theme is "Towards Sustainable Development: Application of Biosciences to Improve Welfare and Quality of Life". Along with the theme, we have four conference topics; there are Applied Sciences (Agriculture, Biotechnology and Bioinformatics), Basic Sciences (Ecology, Zoology, Botany, and Microbiology), Biodiversity and Bio-conservation, and Health and Medicine (Pharmacy and Medical Sciences). This scientific event provides a platform for researchers, academics, professionals, industries, and policymakers to exchange ideas, share the recent advances and development in life sciences, and can be a valuable place for starting fruitful collaboration, especially in uncovering the potential of biodiversity at the molecular level to biosphere.

This year's conference is also the first time held online due to the global pandemic situation. However, it becomes a blessing in disguise, because the conference becomes accessible to a wider audience and participants from all over the world. The number of participants registered is 223, among them, 170 participants will present their research.

Most of the participants are from Indonesia but also we have participants from Malaysia, Czech Republic, China, Philippines, Pakistan, and India. Besides the participants, the online of this conference also allows us to invite speakers from Netherlands, Germany, USA, and Australia. There will be Prof. A.G.G (Ton) Groothuis from GELIFES Institute, Groningen University Netherlands, Prof Antonius Suwanto from IPB Indonesia, Prof Simon Griffith from Department of Biological Sciences at Macquarie University, Sydney, Dr. Jorge A. Santiago-Blay from the Department of Paleobiology MRC-121 National Museum of Natural History Smithsonian Institution, USA, Prof. Elvira Hoerandl from George-August, Goothingen University Germany, Dr. Kahar Muzakar from Biology Department, Jember University, and Dr. Christina Bauch from Instituto Universitario in Lisbon, Portugal and Groningen University, Netherlands.

The output of this conference will be published in the Atlantis Press Proceeding: Part of Nature in series of "Advances in Biological Sciences Research", the Journal of ILMU Dasar MIPA, and the Journal of Tropical Biodiversity and Biotechnology. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the Board of Jember University which supported this conference. And I also like to thank to Vanadia and DAAD as one of the main sponsors which make this conference possible.

I hope this conference will be fruitful for everyone. We look forward to seeing you all at the next ICOLIB conference.

Asmoro Lelono  
Chairman of 4th ICOLIB 2021



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## Contents

Peer-Review Statements . . . . .	1
<i>Bambang Sugiharto, Asmoro Lelono, Muhammad Akbar Bahar, Syubanut Wathon, Asep Ginanjar Arip, Kartika Senjarini, Ramdhan Putrasetya, Beny Andika, and Nadhea Ayu Sukma</i>	
Analysis of the Impact of 200 $\mu$ T and 300 $\mu$ T <i>Extremely Low Frequency</i> (ELF) Magnetic Fields on the Growth Rate of Edamame Plants . . . . .	4
<i>Sudarti, Trapsilo Prihandono, Winaning Nur Prihatin, and Ilme Mufida Suyono Putri</i>	
Application of Gibberellic Acid (GA <sub>3</sub> ) and Coconut Water with Stratification on Morphological, Anatomical, and Germination of Cherry Seed ( <i>Prunus jamaakura</i> ) . . . . .	15
<i>Ika Fitri Ariyani, Solichatun, Suratman, and Sugiyarto</i>	
Lipase Production of <i>Aspergillus aculeatus</i> MS. 11 Using Solid State Fermentation on Rubber Seed Press Cake . . . . .	24
<i>Maya Nurjanah and Miftahul Ilmi</i>	
Sex-Embryo Determination Using the Heart Rate as a Non-destructive Method in the Avian Species: Study on Japanese Quail ( <i>Cortunix japonica</i> ) . . . . .	44
<i>Asmoro Lelono and Bambang Sugiharto</i>	
The Habitat Characteristics of Banteng ( <i>Bos Javanicus</i> D'alton, 1832) in Pringtali Feeding Ground, Meru Betiri National Park, East Java . . . . .	53
<i>Arif Mohammad Siddiq, Hari Sulistiyowati, and Tom Reader</i>	
Circan: A Database of Circular RNAs Exploring Chromosomal Linkages in Human Cancers . . . . .	65
<i>Gaurav Kumar Bhagat</i>	
The Diversity of Indigenous Mushrooms Grow on Decomposed Oil Palm Empty Fruits Bunch at Palm Oil Plantation in Paser Regency, Indonesia . . . . .	72
<i>Masitah, Krishna Purnawan Candra, Muhammad Amir Masruhim, and Pintaka Kusumaningtyas</i>	



The Study of Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activities of <i>Styrax</i> Leaves Fermentation by <i>Aspergillus niger</i> . . . . .	79
<i>Sam Muehl Sejahtera Naiborhu, Adelina Manurung, and Merry Meryam Martgrita</i>	
Optimization of Citric Acid Production by Utilizing Rice Husk Waste as a Substrate Using Submerged Fermentation. . . . .	88
<i>Eka Rahmadani Ritonga, Adelina Manurung, and Merry Meryam Martgrita</i>	
Analysis of Amino Acids, Protein Profile, Calcium and Phosphorus Levels of <i>Upeneus moluccensis</i> Waste ( <i>Thorns and Scales</i> ) . . . . .	98
<i>I Dewa Ayu Ratna Dewanti, I Dewa Ayu Susilawati, Pujiana Endah Lestari, Erawati Wulandari, Risty Widi Endah Yani, and Sunlip Wibisono</i>	
Identification of Advantages of <i>Indigofera-Pennisetum</i> Intercropping Under Coconut Plantation Based on Dry Matter Yield . . . . .	110
<i>Malcky Makanaung Telleng, Wilhelmina Beritan Kaunang, Srimalasinha Sane, and Ivonne Maria Untu</i>	
In Vitro Analysis of Human IgG Immune Response Against 31 kDa and 67 kDa Immunogenic Protein from <i>Aedes albopictus</i> Salivary Glands . . . . .	122
<i>Syubbanul Wathon, Izza Afkarina, Unzilatih Rohmah, Rike Oktarianti, and Kartika Senjarini</i>	
The Apyrase Functional Properties of the 56 kDa Protein from <i>Aedes aegypti</i> Salivary Gland. . . . .	135
<i>Rike Oktarianti, Alfian Suhardiansyah, Elisa Erni, Syubbanul Wathon, and Kartika Senjarini</i>	
The Habitat Suitability of Javan Langur ( <i>Trachypithecus auratus</i> E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812) in Kucur Resort at Alas Purwo National Park, Indonesia . . . . .	144
<i>Haikal Idris Maulahila, Arif Mohammad Siddiq, and Hari Sulistiyowati</i>	
Humoral Immune Response (IgG) of BALB/c Mice ( <i>Mus musculus</i> ) Post-injection by 56 kDa Immunogenic Protein Extract from the Salivary Glands of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> L. . . . .	157
<i>Aisyah, Rike Oktarianti, Kartika Senjarini, and Syubbanul Wathon</i>	
The Effectiveness of Suspension Beta Asarone Mixed with Silica Nanoparticles in the Mortality of <i>Crocidolomia pavonana</i> . . . . .	168
<i>Purwatiningsih, Barlah Rumhayati, Susantin Fajariyah, and Raodatul Jannah</i>	

Classification of Lymphoma, Benign Lesions, and Carcinoma Using Convolutional Neural Network . . . . .	175
<i>Hanina Nuralifa Zahra, Isa Anshori, Hasna Nadila, Hofifa Mulya Utami, Joshua Adi Chandra, Muhammad Rashid Kurniawan, Yunianti Khotimah, Widyardana Adiprawita, Hermin Aminah Usman, and Okky Husain</i>	
Comparative Study of Convolutional Neural Network Architecture in Lymphoma Detection . . . . .	193
<i>Michaella Yosephine, Rafita Erli Adhawiyah, Yasmin Salsabila Kurniawan, Isa Anshori, Ramadhita Umitaibatin, Vegi Faturrahman, Rey Ezra Langelo, Widyardana Adiprawita, Hermin Aminah Usman, and Okky Husain</i>	
Deep Learning for Lymphoma Detection on Microscopic Images . . . . .	203
<i>Ammar Ammar, Irfan Tito Kurniawan, Resfyanti Nur Azizah, Hafizh Rahmatdianto Yusuf, Antonius Eko Nugroho, Ghani Faliq Mufiddin, Isa Anshori, Widyardana Adiprawita, Hermin Aminah Usman, and Okky Husain</i>	
Citric Acid Production Optimization from Toba Banana Peel Through Submerged Fermentation by <i>Aspergillus niger</i> Using Central Composite Design . . . . .	216
<i>Merry Meryam Martgrita, Adelina Manurung, Herti Novalia Hutapea, and Fauziah Balqis Anggi Fitriani</i>	
Activity Enhancement of Antioxidant Contained in Sugar Palm Fruit ( <i>Arenga pinnata</i> Merr) Through Solid State Fermentation by <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> . . . . .	225
<i>Merry Meryam Martgrita, Roga Florida Kembaren, Adelina Manurung, Herti Novalia Hutapea, and Theodora Mega Putri Lumbangaol</i>	
Electroelution of 31 kDa Immunogenic Protein Fraction from the Salivary Gland of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and <i>Aedes albopictus</i> (Diptera: Culicidae). . . . .	234
<i>Ilma Zakiyyah, Linda Dwi Santika, Syubbanul Wathon, Kartika Senjarini, and Rike Oktarianti</i>	
The Effect of Dietary Bromelain Enzyme on Broiler Chicken ( <i>Gallus gallus</i> ) Growth Performance . . . . .	249
<i>Ni'matul Laili Nur Mahfudhoh, Sajidan, and Agung Budiharjo</i>	
Amylase Production by <i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> Using Solid State Fermentation with Cassava Solid Waste as Substrate . . . . .	257
<i>Merry Meryam Martgrita, Roga Florida Kembaren, Herti Novalia Hutapea, Ivana Sitepu, and Evy Enjelina Simanjuntak</i>	



In Vitro Cytotoxicity of Gallic Acid Derivatives (Alkyl gallates) Against Breast MCF-7 Cancer Cells . . . . .	266
<i>Ade Arsianti, Maya Dorothea, Naura Syafira, Ananda Tony, and Anton Bahtiar</i>	
The Roles of Genetic and Epigenetic Aspects in Mandibular Prognathism: A Review . . . . .	277
<i>Putri Fatimatus Zahro, Francisca Veyta Ayu, Fadli Jazaldi, and Elza Ibrahim Auerkari</i>	
Genetics and Epigenetics Aspects of Thalassemia . . . . .	288
<i>Inayu Mahardhika Putri, Ferry P. Gultom, and Elza Ibrahim Auerkari</i>	
The Comparison of Essential Oil Extraction from Citronella Grass ( <i>Cymbopogon nardus L.</i> ) Using Solvent-Free Microwave Extraction and Microwave Hydrodistillation Methods . . . . .	297
<i>Ditta Kharisma Yolanda Putri, Ardetha Titarnia Aurlly, Siti Fatimah, and Boy Arief Fachri</i>	
The Effects of Ethanol Extract of Asian Pigeon Wings ( <i>Clitoria ternatea L.</i> ) Flower on Body Weight and Malondialdehyde Level in Diabetes Rat Model . . . . .	303
<i>Tantri Febriana Putri, Brian Wasita, and Dono Indarto</i>	
Modifying High Sucrose Tomatoes by Genome Editing A-Review . . . . .	312
<i>Muhammad Mufarrij Fuad Ulfi, Ridlo Firmansyah, Wahyu Indra Duwi Fanata, Dibyajyoti Pramanik, Jae-Yean Kim, and Sholeh Avivi</i>	
Patau Syndrome: Genetic and Epigenetic Aspects . . . . .	321
<i>Yesi Octavia, Muhammad Garry Syahrizal Hanafi, Fadli Jazaldi, and Elza Ibrahim Auerkari</i>	
Anticancer Effect of Red Fruit Fractions Toward Breast Cancer in T47D Cell and Oral Squamous Cancer in KB Cell . . . . .	330
<i>Hana Ratnawati, Yoki Chandra, and Endry Kho</i>	
Screen-Printed Carbon Electrode Fabrication Method for Electrochemical Biosensor Application . . . . .	341
<i>Eduardus Ariasena, Ivandy Arifin Putra Noerrizky, Raih Rona Althof, and Isa Anshori</i>	

Immunogenic Proteins from Salivary Gland of Potential Malaria Vector <i>An. vagus</i> and <i>An. sundaicus</i> . . . . .	354
<i>Ika Wahyuni, Rike Oktarianti, Syubbanul Wathon, Lailly Nur Uswatul Hasanah, and Kartika Senjarini</i>	
Identification of Protein Levels as Production of Bacteriosin from <i>Lactobacillus Plantarum</i> in Fermented Chicken Eggs . . . . .	363
<i>Azmi Mangalisu, Irma Isnafia Arief, Andi Kurnia Armayanti, and Zakiah Wulandari</i>	
Alkaloid Fraction of <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> Leaves has Higher <i>Betaxanthin</i> Levels than Ethanol Extract and is Potentially Developed for Anemia Treatment. . . . .	370
<i>Yuliana Heri Suselo, Dono Indarto, Brian Wasita, and Hartono</i>	
Changing of Morphological, Anatomical, Cytological Characteristic and Artemisinin Content in <i>Artemisia Cina</i> by Colchicine Treatment . . . . .	378
<i>Maria Marina Herawati, Endang Pudjihartati, and Andree Wijaya Setawan</i>	
The Effect of Extract Areca Seeds ( <i>Areca catechu</i> L.) on the Thickness of the Colonic Tunica Muscularis in Mice ( <i>Mus musculus</i> ) Fedded <i>Trichuris muris</i> Infective Eggs Peroral. . . . .	391
<i>Endy Juli Anto</i>	
Utilization of Bagasse for Bioethanol Raw Materials Using Crude Cellulase from <i>Phanerochaete Chrysosporium</i> with SSF Method . . . . .	399
<i>Sri Rulianah, Prayitno, and Carita Ayu Maulidina</i>	
Determination of Salinity Tolerance on Cayenne Genotypes Based on Leaf Damage Symptoms . . . . .	409
<i>Rustikawati, Mimi Sutrawati, Wuri Prameswari, Catur Herison, and Yoga Suprimansyah</i>	
Selection of Potential Plants as Phytoremediation for Heavy Metals in Estuarine Ecosystem: A Systematic Review . . . . .	420
<i>Alfin Fatwa M. Afifudin, Rony Irawanto, and Neny Purwitasari</i>	
Genetic and Epigenetic Aspects of <i>Amelogenesis Imperfecta</i> and <i>Dentinogenesis Imperfecta</i> . . . . .	435
<i>Nurulia Januarti, Francisca Veyta Ayu, Ria Puspitawati, and Elza Ibrahim Auerkari</i>	



Isolation and Identification of Biogas-Producing Methanogenic Bacteria from Cow Manure. . . . .	444
<i>Grace Roma Artha Samosir, Ellyas Alga Nainggolan, Meiyer Marthen Kinda, and Dedy Anwar</i>	
Molecular Aspects of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus . . . . .	451
<i>Benita Kurniawan, Francisca Veyta Ayu, Benny Mulyono Soegiharto, and Elza Ibrahim Auerkari</i>	
An Extracellular Cellulase Production Under Solid-State Fermentation of Coffee Pulp Waste by <i>Aspergillus</i> sp. VTM1 and Its Purification . . . . .	460
<i>Ramadhan Putrasetya, Reni Rusdianti, Viara Septaninda Sugianto, Rudju Winarsa, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
Production and Partial Purification of Cellulase from <i>Aspergillus</i> sp. VT12 by Solid-State Fermentation Using Coffee Pulp. . . . .	467
<i>Farah Salma Elida, Dwi Fajarwati Ramadhani, Rudju Winarsa, Hidayat Teguh Wiyono, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
The Cytotoxicity Effect of Ethanol Extract and Alkaloid Fraction of <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Leaves in Hepatocarcinoma Cell Line . . . . .	475
<i>Yuliana Heri Suselo, Dono Indarto, Brian Wasita, and Hartono</i>	
Pectinase Production by <i>Aspergillus</i> VTM4 Induced by Pomelo Pulp ( <i>C. maxima</i> Merr.) As Substrate . . . . .	482
<i>Rudju Winarsa, Okta Novalia Gasani, Tamimul Badriya, Hidayat Teguh Wiyono, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
Pectinase Production of <i>Aspergillus</i> sp. VTM5 Through Solid State Fermentation Using Coffee Pulp Substrate and Its Purification . . . . .	492
<i>Azizah, Atim Ainul Hidayah, Rosa Amelia, Hidayat Teguh Wiyono, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
Coffee Pulp Waste Substrate Based in Cellulase Production by <i>Penicillium</i> sp. VT11 Under Solid-State Fermentation . . . . .	501
<i>Hidayat Teguh Wiyono, Nabilah Ilmalah Sunarto, Finda Rahmawati, Rudju Winarsa, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
Cellulase Production from <i>Paecilomyces Lilacinus</i> ICP1 Using Coffee Pulp as Substrate . . . . .	510
<i>Trianawati, Rudju Winarsa, Siswoyo, and Kahar Muzakhar</i>	
Isolation and Identification of Hemicellulolytic Bacteria from Indonesian Coffee Pulp Waste . . . . .	517
<i>Sattya Arimurti, Yulia Nuraini, Tri Ardyati, and Suharjono Suharjono</i>	

Linker Optimization in Breast Cancer Multiepitope Peptide Vaccine Design Based on Molecular Study . . . . .	528
<i>Fadilah Fadilah, Rafika Indah Paramita, Linda Erlina, Khaerunissa Anbar Istiadi, Puspita Eka Wuyung, and Aryo Tedjo</i>	
Phytochemical Screening and Antimicrobial Activity of <i>Cordyline fruticosa</i> Leaf Infusion and Ethanol Extract Against <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> and <i>Candida albicans</i> . . . . .	539
<i>Vilya Syafriana, Amelia Febriani, and Hera Ratmasari</i>	
Tobacco Stalk as Source of CMCase Enzyme Production of Actinomycetes Isolated from Rhizosphere of Tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.) by Submerged Fermentation . . . . .	550
<i>Esti Utarti, Annisa'ul Jannah, and Sattya Arimurti</i>	
Susceptibility Status of <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> to Malathion in Brebes Regency, Indonesia . . . . .	560
<i>Husnatun Nihayah, Budi Mulyaningsih, and Sitti Rahmah Umniyati</i>	
The Comparative Effects of Branded and Local High Fat Foods on Body Mass Index and Vascular Wall Thickness in Male Wistar Rats for Development of Atherosclerosis Animal Model. . . . .	572
<i>Prasetyo Sarwono Putro, Dono Indarto, Bambang Poerwanto, Widiastuti Soewondo, and Sulistyani Kusumaningrum</i>	
The Influence of Gum Inducer Solution Administration on the Gum Production of the Jaranan Plant ( <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.) . . . . .	579
<i>Hidayat Teguh Wiyono, Selin Monika Prihasinta, Dwi Setyati, and Nadhea Ayu Sukma</i>	
In Silico Study of Antigenicity and Immunogenicity of the D7 Protein from Salivary Glands of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . . . . .	588
<i>Kartika Senjarini, Susmaya Atmandaru, Ari Satia Nugraha, Syubbanul Wathon, and Rike Oktarianti</i>	
DNA Barcoding of <i>Vanda tricolor</i> Lindl. Based on <i>matK</i> , <i>rbcL</i> and ITS2 Sequences . . . . .	596
<i>Mukhamad Su'udi, Waki'atil Rosida, El Shania Ravitamala, and Dwi Setyati</i>	
Ecological Value of Tree Vegetation at Ere-ere Biosite of Ijen Geopark, Indonesia . . . . .	605
<i>Hari Sulistiyowati, Arif Mohammad Siddiq, Abdullah Baraas, Fikli Perdana Kusuma, and Firman Syauqi Nur Sabila</i>	



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[AQ1](#) All of the articles in this proceedings volume have been presented at the International Conference on Life Science and Biotechnology (ICOLIB) on November 15–16, 2021 at Jember University Indonesia. These articles have been peer-reviewed by the members of the Scientific Committee of ICOLIB and approved by the Editor-in-Chief, who affirms

[AQ2](#) that this document is a truthful description of the conference’s review process.

## 1 Review Procedure

The reviews were double-blind. Each submission was examined by two reviewer(s) independently. The conference submission management system was easy chair.

We divided the submission of the ICOLIB participant into two categories, the first is abstract and the second the full manuscript submission. The submissions of the abstract were first screened for generic quality, relatedness to the main topic and suitability by the editorial team. Based on this initial screening, all of the abstracts would be classified by the main theme, i.e. Applied Sciences (Agriculture, Biotechnology & Bioinformatics), Basic Sciences (Ecology, Zoology, Botany, and Microbiology), Biodiversity & Bioconservation, Health & Medicine (Pharmacy & Medical Sciences). All of the selected abstracts would be presented by their author during the ICOLIB conferences. The committee gave an option to the authors to publish their manuscripts or just presented their work in the ICOLIB conference.

All of the complete manuscripts then follow the review process, the first step was to evaluate the relatedness to the proceedings series “Advances in Biological Sciences Research”, scientific quality, novelty and contribution to the science. The second step is checking the similarity using Turnitin to evaluate the textual overlap and detect the possible sign of plagiarism. The third step was to send for peer review by matching each

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B. Sugiharto—Editors-in-Chief of the ICOLIB.

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paper's topic with the reviewers' expertise, taking into account any competing interests. However, in some case, we also sent the manuscript to the third reviewer to consider another opinion if the first two reviewers has an opposite decision. A paper could only be considered for acceptance if it had received favourable comments and suggestions from the two reviewers. The recommendations then sent back to the author to address the reviewer's comment. The acceptance or rejection of a revised manuscript was final. In the final steps, all of the manuscripts were adjusted in their layout and some of the technical editing for the pre-print version. This preprint document would be sent to the author for clarification. They also should be sent a statement of the novelty and originality of the study.

## 2 Quality Criteria

Reviewers were instructed to assess the quality of submissions solely based on the academic merit of their content along the following dimensions. The editorial gave a rubric for a guideline which contains some important aspect related to the quality of the manuscript such as:

1. Pertinence of the article's content to the scope and themes of the conference;
2. Clear demonstration of originality, novelty, and timeliness of the research;
3. Soundness of the methods, analyses, and results;
4. Adherence to the ethical standards and codes of conduct relevant to the research field;
5. Clarity, style, cohesion, and accuracy in language and other modes of expression, including figures and tables.

We have a policy that each manuscript should be reviewed by two reviewers and each reviewer only reviews two manuscripts. The consequences of this policy is that we contact more reviewers, in total we ask 61 reviewer for completing the review process.

## 3 Key Metrics

Total submissions	118
Number of articles sent for peer review	67
Number of accepted articles	61.
Acceptance rate	51.5%
Number of reviewers	61

## 4 Competing Interests

Neither the Editor-in-Chief nor any member of the Scientific Committee declares any competing interest.



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# The Apyrase Functional Properties of the 56 kDa Protein from *Aedes aegypti* Salivary Gland

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**Abstract.** Apyrase is an enzyme that inhibits platelet aggregation process, capable of degrading ADP in the process of blood feeding and is mostly found in hematophagous arthropods. While during blood feeding, this apyrase salivary protein is responsible for inhibiting platelet aggregation in the human host, by hydrolyzing adenosine diphosphate or adenosine triphosphate molecules that produce adenosine monophosphate thus decrease platelet aggregation. Our previous study reported that the immunogenic proteins 56 kDa from salivary gland of dengue's vector *Aedes aegypti* constituted high apyrase activity. This study wanted to analyze apyrase functional properties of this immunogenic protein. The amount of inorganic phosphate released from ADP degradation by apyrase was analyzed using malachite green detection kit. We also further analyzed its platelet aggregation inhibition activity. The results showed that 56 kDa immunogenic protein has high apyrase activity with 33.30 nmol/well inorganic phosphate released, half of positive control activity (ATP-se) and it can inhibit platelet aggregation by *in vitro* was 40–50%.

**Keywords:** Apyrase · 56 kDa immunogenic protein · *Aedes aegypti*

## 1 Introduction

Apyrase is an enzyme mostly found in hematophagous arthropods, and is able to degrade adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) into adenosine monophosphate (AMP) and inorganic phosphate [1, 2]. This enzyme is important for helping hematophagous arthropods blood feeding, which interferes host blood coagulation or inhibiting platelet aggregation [2]. Apyrase activity depends on an ion-co factor, either calcium or magnesium [3]. ATP and ADP are important inducers to platelet aggregation, as they will interact with P2 receptors. The P2Y<sub>12</sub> and P2Y<sub>1</sub> are important receptors for ADP-induced platelet aggregation, while P2X<sub>1</sub> is a receptor for ATP [4]. They were released by injured cells during the hematophagous arthropod blood feeding [1, 5]–[7].

Hemostasis and inflammation could be inhibited by apyrase thus the hematophagous arthropods can blood feeding easily and enhance pathogen transmission [6]. Apyrase detected in ticks, bugs and mosquitos' saliva and the other blood-feeding arthropods. It has been identified in *Ixodes dammini* [8], and *Ornithodoros moubata* [9], *Ornithodoros savignyi* [10], *Phlebotomus papatasi* [11], and *Triatoma infestans* [12] and in mosquitoses such as *Aedes aegypti* [13], *Aedes albopictus* [14] and *Anopheles gambiae* [15].

The apyrase enzyme which is expressed by gene apyrase of adult female mosquitoes has a molecular weight about 68 kDa [16]. The distal-lateral dan medial lobes of salivary gland resul apyrase involved in blood-feeding process [17, 18]. The previous studies showed that apyrase of *Aedes albopictus* expressed in the distal-lateral lobes was 80% and 20% of the medial lobes [19]. *Aedes albopictus*'s apyrase has molecular weight at 61 kD [20].

The previous study apyrase abundantly was detected at 56 kDa from *Aedes aegypti* salivary gland [21]. The objective of this study is to analyzed apyrase functional properties of this immunogenic protein. The apyrase activities were measured based on the amount of inorganic phosphate released from ADP degradation using malachite green detection kit and also further analyzed its platelet aggregation inhibition.

## 2 Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Rearing and Salivary Gland Dissection

In this experiment, we used *Ae. Aegypti* which was reared on laboratory scale. Rearing of *Ae. Aegypti* was carried out on laboratory scale under controlled conditions at 28 °C with 60% relative humidity at Animal Care Unit Zoology Laboratory of Biology Department, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Sciences, University of Jember. The cage with dimension of 1 × 1 × 1 m<sup>3</sup> for maintaining the pupae into adult mosquitos. The male adult mosquitoses were given nutrition with 10% sucrose solution and female mosquitoses feeding by fresh blood from wistar rat. The female adult mosquitoses' salivary glands were isolated by using microdissection method. Then the salivary glands were pooled into a new microtube in PBS-PMSF (Phenyl Methyl Sulfonyl Fluoride) (Sigma-Aldrich, USA) then stored frozen at -20 °C until needed.

### 2.2 Sodium Dedocyl Sulphate-Polyacrilamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) Analysis

Protein samples were separated based on their molecular weight using the SDS-PAGE method with 12% separating gel and 4% stacking gel. Electrophoresis was performed using a constant voltage of 120 V for ±2 h at room temperature. Protein bands were visualized using Commassie Brilliant Blue (CBB) R250 (Sigma-Aldrich, USA).

### 2.3 Electroelution and Dialysis

The band of 56 kDa was excised using a sharp disposable blade and then electroeluted using 6–8 cm cellophane membrane that already clamped to one side. Proteins were



electro-eluted for 60 min, constant voltage 120 V at room temperature. In order to remove the chemicals that were not needed, the elution procedure was continued with a dialysis process for 24 h using fresh cold PBS in a cold chamber. The buffer was replaced with a fresh one every 8 h. The protein was precipitated and concentrated overnight in a cold chamber by adding an equal volume of cold ethanol. The supernatant was centrifuged at 12.000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C. The pellet obtained was air-dried and resuspended in 0.05 M Tris-HCl pH 6,8.

## 2.4 Blood Sera Collection

Sera blood samples were taken from neonates, healthy person and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) patient living in Jember-East Java, Indonesia. All participants gave written informed consent to take part in the study. The collecting protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of Dentistry Faculty, University of Jember Indonesia No: 1034 / UN25.8 / KEPK / DL / 2020.

## 2.5 Human Immune Response by in Vitro Analysis Using ELISA

In vitro human immune response to 56 kDa from the salivary glands of the *Aedes aegypti* was measured using indirect ELISA analysis. Indirect ELISA procedure begins with antigen coating by adding 50 µL of 56 kDa protein extract into each well and was incubated overnight at 4 °C. then washed with 250 µl of PBST (Phosphate Buffer Saline Tween). The next step was coating buffer blocking by adding 200 µL of blocking buffer into each well and incubating for 1 h at 37 °C, washed again with 250 µL of PBST, then added with 50 µL of primary antibody which has been diluted in blocking buffer in a ratio of 1:100 and incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. It was washed again with 250 µL of PBST and added 50 µL of secondary antibody (anti human IgG-HRP conjugated (1:5000) (Rockland, USA) then incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Enzyme activity was detected by incubating for 10 min at room temperature with 50 µL Tetra Methyl Benzidine (TMB) (Sigma-Aldrich, USA). Enzymatic reaction was stopped using 50 µL 1M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for 10 min at room temperature. Optical density (OD) at 450 nm was determined with a microplate reader.

## 2.6 Apyrase Activity Assay

The apyrase activity was measured based on the amount of inorganic phosphate released by ATP, using malachite green colourimetric detection kit (R&D System, MN, USA Catalog Number DY996). All incubations up to the step of alkaline phosphatase activity measurements were performed as recommended by the manufacturer instructions. The 56 kDa immunogenic protein sample (0.232 mg/ml) from *Aedes aegypti* was tested in this assay.

## 2.7 Platelet Aggregation

The platelet aggregation ability was measured using Hamasaki methods with minor modification (5). Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) was prepared by centrifugation of anti-coagulated blood from healthy people at 1500 rpm for 10 min at room temperature.

Platelet aggregation was determined by measuring the change in the optical density. As much as 30  $\mu\text{l}$  of 56 kDa protein (0.745  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$ ) was added with 70  $\mu\text{l}$  PRP and 10  $\mu\text{l}$  ADP 20  $\mu\text{M}$  (Sigma-Aldrich, USA), then incubated on a shaker for 10 min. Platelet aggregation was measured by microplate reader at a wavelength of 630 nm.

### 3 Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Apyrase Activity

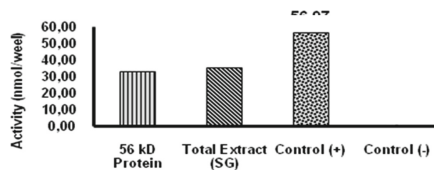
The 56 kDa protein induced immune responses of people living in endemic areas. Based on western blot analysis this protein was recognized by only healthy and DHF sera sample. Proteomic analysis of these protein showed that most abundant protein from 56 kDa band was apyrase [21]. Apyrase is an enzyme that inhibits platelet aggregation process and very important in the blood feeding process in arthropods hematophagous. This enzyme was able to inhibit platelet aggregation by breaking down the phosphodiester bonds and hydrolyzes ATP or ADP into AMP and inorganic phosphate [1, 16, 22, 23].

Determination of apyrase activity measured based on the amount of inorganic phosphate released from ATP by using the malachite green colorimetric detection kit (R&D). Malachite green is a chemical dye that has various uses, its reaction with phosphomolybdate results in an intense absorbance band at 620 nm wavelength [24]. Our results showed that 56 kDa immunogenic protein had an apyrase activity of 33.30 nmol/well inorganic phosphate released. It was higher than half of positive control activity itself (ATP-se). The apyrase activity of both positive control (ATP ase) and total extract of salivary gland were 56.97 nmol/well, 35.97 nmol/well respectively (Fig. 1).

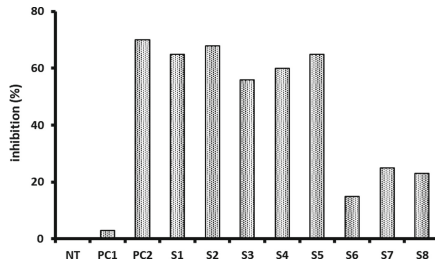
#### 3.2 Platelet Aggregation

The human platelet aggregation by in vitro analysis was inhibited by 56 kDa protein of salivary gland of *Aedes aegypti* up to 14–70% by destroying its ADP (Fig. 2). The percentage of inhibition in the PRP sample by apyrase showed higher results than the negative control (non-treatment) and the positive control (Aspirin 0.1 mg/ml). These results indicated that the 56 kDa protein has similar activities as apyrase, which is capable in hydrolyzing ADP to inhibit platelet aggregation in human. This study results supported our hypothesis that this protein has the same ability as aspirin which is a thrombolytic agent, and thus apyrase is potentially used as a thrombolytic agent.

Salivary gland of all arthropods hematophagous including mosquitoes, sand fly, bugs or ticks have apyrase. Apyrase is nucleoside triphosphate-diphosphohydrolase



**Fig. 1.** Liberation of inorganic phosphate (Pi) from ATP (nmol/well) by apyrase activity.



**Fig. 2.** Platelet aggregation inhibition. NT (negative control); PC1 PC2 (positive control Aspirin) and S1-S8 (PRP sample + 56 kD 0,1 mg/mL).

enzyme and this enzyme can hydrolyze ATP or ADP into AMP and P, so it can inhibit platelet aggregation. ADP as an inducer in the aggregation of platelet process is released from damaged cells by hematophagous arthropod bites [1, 5]. ADP is the signal for platelet aggregation, and the activities depend on the ion co-factors, both calcium, and magnesium [3].

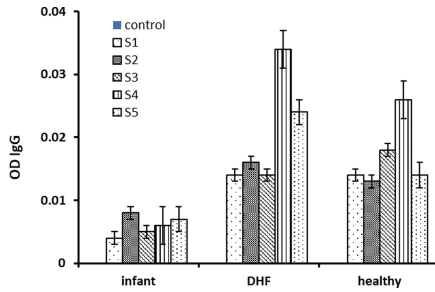
Platelet aggregation induced by ADP can be inhibited by recombinant apyrase isolated from *Phlebotomus duboscqi* (rPduApy) by 40% without incubation and about 90% with incubation. Apyrase recombinant of *Aedes albopictus* from cloned showed a biological activity to inhibit platelet aggregation [6]. The platelet aggregation inhibition by ADP as an inducer was 8–12% [16]. Based on the ability in inhibiting platelet aggregation, apyrase was able to be developed as an anti-thrombotic protein that can be used as a potential treatment of thrombotic disease [5].

Platelet activation is induced by ADP, thrombin, and collagen molecules. Activated platelets will release mediator granules that play a role in coagulation, angiogenesis, molecular adhesion, and cytokines and chemokines. The released granules will then accelerate the activation of the platelets to form platelet aggregation [1]. This platelet activity can be inhibited by proteins produced by apyrase which is able to break down ADP thus these processes can be inhibited and facilitate mosquitoes in the blood feeding process [17].

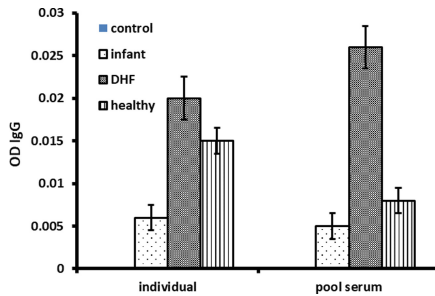
### 3.3 Human Immune Response by in Vitro Analysis Using ELISA

The Elisa analysis results of cross react between 56 kDa protein salivary gland and sera human from all sample showed that the highest IgG response was detected in sera from dengue patients compared to healthy people and infants, either on individual response (Fig. 3) or pool sera response (Fig. 4).

These results indicate that people living in DHF endemic area have a specific antibody to 56 kDa protein, and this prove that salivary proteins are immunogenic and can induce specific antibody responses [25]. They have specific antibody due frequent exposure to saliva of mosquitoes [26]. Similiar result from another study showed that travelers in tropical country have a significant increase in antibody response to saliva mosquitoes [27].



**Fig. 3.** Individual human immune response against protein of 56 kD.



**Fig. 4.** Individual and pool sera human immune response against 56 kD proteins.

The concentrations of IgG as the host immune response to saliva arthropods haematophagous are correlated to the frequency of exposure [28]. Anti salivary proteins have been developed since the host exposed frequently to the mosquito’s saliva [29]. IgG responses on DHF patient were higher than healthy people, it could be DHF patient were more exposed to *Aedes aegypti* saliva. The results of the study on malaria endemic population found that anti-saliva titers (IgG) were detected higher due to the repeated exposure to Anopheles mosquitoes [30].

A factor presence in salivary glands of *Aedes aegypti*, called 56 kDa immunogenic proteins, is believed to have apyrase activity 33.30 nmol/well, which could inhibit platelet aggregation in human plasma. The human platelet aggregation was inhibited by this immunogenic protein up to 40–50% by destroying its ADP. This protein may also elicit IgG response in humans, both from individual and pooled sera. The highest rate of IgG was detected in sera from dengue patients than those from infant and healthy people.

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**Authors' Contributions.** RO conceived and planned the experiments and wrote the manuscript. AS and EE carried out the experiment and contributed to the interpretation of the results. SW contributed to sample preparation and interpretation of the results. KS conceived the original idea and supervised the project. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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