

## **Genetic Analysis of (*Oreochromis niloticus*) Nirvana Tilapia Cultivated in Wanayasa and Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, Minahasa Using Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA Method**

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### **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

### **Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/AJBGMB/2022/v12i330292

### **Open Peer Review History:**

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/91436>

**Original Research Article**

**Received 09 July 2022**  
**Accepted 17 September 2022**  
**Published 22 September 2022**

### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to determine the kinship of nirvana tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) cultivated in Wanayasa with Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa by Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA method. All tilapia cultivated in these four places originated from Wanayasa. This research was conducted in the Biotechnology Laboratory, Laboratory of Microbiology and Molecular Biotechnology, FPIK UNPAD. The research method was an explorative experiment with the RAPD-PCR technique using primary OPA-3 and OPA-5. However, the results of DNA amplification with OPA-3 were better than with OPA-5. Therefore, further analysis was carried out using data from OPA-3. Kinship was analyzed based on the similarity index which was calculated by *Numerical Taxonomy and Multivariate Analysis System* (NTSYS) program. The results showed that the kinship between Nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa with Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa, according to the similarity index was high, about 77-85%. The highest similarity index (85%) was obtained between nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa with Galunggung, and the lowest similarity index (77%) between tilapia cultivated in Bali with Minahasa. Genetic changes that occur because of differences in cultivation environments range from 15-23%.

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**Keywords:** *Tilapia*; *RAPD-PCR*; *Nirvana*; *Oreochromis niloticus*; *Wanayasa*; *Minahasa*; *Bali*; *Lumajang*; *Galunggung*.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

*Tilapia* (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is an important commodity in freshwater aquaculture [1]. The fish has inexpensive cultivation costs, rapidly growing, has high disease resistance, and has broad tolerance to environmental changes. So, the development of tilapia cultivation is quite widespread in several regions in Indonesia [2]. At present, the production of tilapia is the second largest aquaculture commodity after the fish commodity from the family Cyprinidae, with a production of more than 2 million metric tons or about 5% of global production of aquaculture. The main producers of world tilapia, among others: are China, Indonesia, Egypt, Philippines, Mexico, Thailand, Taiwan, and Brazil [3].

*Tilapia* has several varieties, one of which is Nirvana tilapia (*Tilapia Ras Wanayasa*). Nirvana tilapia was a result of genetic improvement done by the Development Center for Tilapia Stock and goldfish Wanayasa (BPPSINM), Purwakarta, West Java. Nirvana tilapia has been around for several years, which was released in 2006.

Nirvana Tilapia was developing and spreading to several regions in Indonesia including Minahasa, Bali, Lumajang, and Galunggung, and still exist in several other places in Indonesia. Environmental changes will cause genetic differences in the nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa and some of these places. Many factors that influence genetic differences include temperature, pH, rainfall, altitude, etc.

The environmental conditions in Wanayasa have a temperature of around 23.4-30°C, pH value of about 6.5-8 with an altitude of around 668 masl, and rainfall of 3,093 mm/year. The Galunggung area has temperatures ranging from 22-30°C, pH 6, rainfall of 2,687 mm/year, and an altitude of 613 masl. In the Lumajang area, the average temperature ranges from 20,6 -21,7 °C with 3,763 mm/year of rainfall. In Bali, the temperature ranges from 23-30.4°C, rainfall is 1,230 mm/year and the height is 100-150 masl. Whereas Minahasa has a temperature of 25.5°C, the pH value of the water is around 6.8-8.2, and has an altitude of 600 meters above sea level.

Environmental differences in the four places might cause mutations or genetic changes. The method that can be used to determine genetic changes and kinship was the Random Amplified

Polymorphic DNA or commonly referred to as RAPD-PCR [4].

The RAPD technique was useful and sensitive in differentiating various fish genera and species [5]. This technique was widely used in identifying diversity at the intraspecies [6] and interspecies levels [7]. Therefore, this research aims to determine the kinship of tilapia in the four cultivation sites using the RAPD (Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA) method.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted from November 2017 until February 2018. The research activities were carried out at the Biotechnology Laboratory of FPIK UNPAD. The test samples were caudal fin of nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa, Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa. All nirvana tilapia cultivated in Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa originally came from Wanayasa.

### 2.1 DNA Isolation

DNA isolation was carried out to separate chromosomal DNA or genomic DNA from other cell components. Five mg caudal fins were isolated using the Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Promega).

### 2.2 DNA Quantifications

DNA quantification was carried out by using spectrophotometry. Double band DNA can absorb UV light at  $\lambda$  260 nm, while protein or phenol contaminants will absorb light at  $\lambda$  280 nm. DNA purity can be measured by calculating the absorbance value of  $\lambda$  260 nm divided by the absorbance value of  $\lambda$  280 nm ( $A_{260} / A_{280}$ ). Good-quality DNA for molecular analysis will have an  $A_{260}/A_{280}$  ratio of 1.8–2.0 [8]. The Formula for calculating double-stranded DNA concentrations according to Barbas et al. [9]:

$$\text{Concentration } (\mu\text{g/ml}) = A_{260} \text{ reading} - A_{320} \text{ reading} \times \text{dilution factor} \times 50\mu\text{g/ml}$$
$$\text{Dilution factor} = 50 \text{ times}$$

### 2.3 DNA Amplification

The DNA was then amplified using the OPA-3 Primer (5'AGsTCAGCCAC-3') and OPA-5 primer

(5'AGGGGTCTTG-3'). Amplification was carried out using the PCR method with the composition of the ingredients: GoTaq® green master mix as much as 12.5 µl, OPA-3 primer as much as 1.25 µl, Template DNA 2 µl, and Nucleus Free Water 9.25 µl. Furthermore, it is included in a thermocycler with a cycle of 34 cycles, namely one cycle of initial denaturation at 94°C for 2 minutes, 34 subsequent cycles consisting of denaturation at 94°C for 1 minute, 36°C annealing for 1 minute, and elongation of 72°C for 2 minutes. Final elongation at 72°C for 7 minutes. The PCR results were seen through electrophoresis.

## 2.4 Kinship Analysis

Kinship can be known by calculating the similarity index based on amplified numeric data bands. Kinship was analyzed based on the similarity index calculated through the Numerical Taxonomy and Multivariate Analysis System (NTSYS) program.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 DNA Isolation

Isolation of genomic DNA is the process of separating DNA molecules from other molecules in the cell nucleus. DNA isolation is a process to obtain pure DNA that can be used for examination and diagnosis purposes in an organism [10]. The isolated genomic DNA can be known for its existence and quality using electrophoresis. The Electrophoresis process carried out by using a potential power of 75 volts for 45 minutes with an agarose gel concentration of 1%. The agarose gel from electrophoresis was then immersed in Ethidium bromide (Etbr) and visualized with UV light.

The results of electrophoresis in Fig. 1 showed that the DNA samples were more than 10.000 bp. Smear bands were seen on the agarose gel. These were due to the presence of contaminants of protein and RNA in DNA isolates. These contaminants can inhibit the amplification process (PCR) [11]. Therefore, DNA samples were purified by adding RNase. Then, DNA purity and concentration were measured by using spectrophotometer.

The DNA concentration results in Table 1 showed that the DNA purity in the sample from Wanayasa (WN) was 1,810. while in the sample from Galunggung (G) was 1,792. In the sample

from Lumajang (L) was 1,893. Then in the sample from Bali (B) was 1,724 and the sample from Minahasa was 1,819. Sambrook and Russell [8] stated that the results of DNA isolation can be said to be pure if the value of the ratio is  $\lambda$  260 nm and  $\lambda$  280 nm between 1.8 to 2.0. The absorbance ratio at a wavelength (A260 / A280) which is above the range of pure DNA values indicates that there are RNA contaminants. Whereas values below 1.8 indicate protein contaminants [12]. The results of DNA purity from several samples ranged from 1.7 to 1.8. These indicate that the results of the DNA isolation can be used for the amplification process.

### 3.2 RAPD-PCR Analysis

The amplification results showed that OPA-3 produces more DNA fragments than OPA-5. Amplification with OPA-3 showed DNA band fragments for each sample. Whereas, the results of the amplification of Genomic DNA with OPA-5 did not show any bands for each sample. So, the further analysis only uses data from OPA-3.

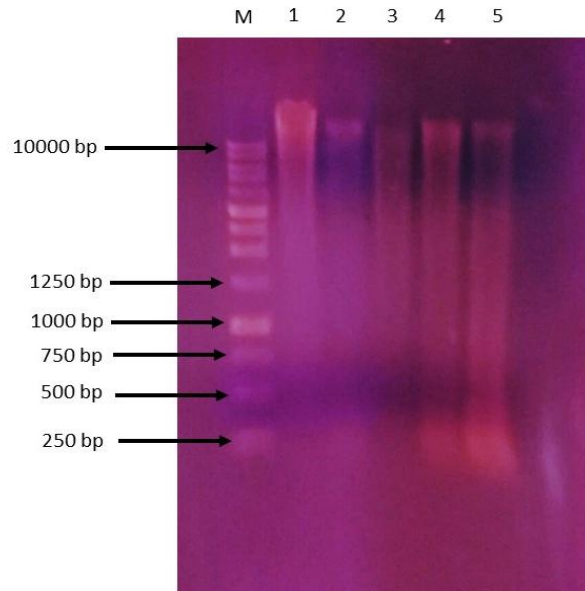
Based on the results of the amplification interpretation (Table 2), Electrophoresis result (Fig. 2), and phenogram (Fig. 3), an estimation of the genetic changes between the above species was 15-23%. The genetic changes were characterized by the presence of polymorphic bands in each sample. In the Wanayasa (WN) sample, there is one polymorphic band at 1380.25 bp. Whereas in the Galunggung (G) sample, there are two polymorphic bands at 1223.12 bp and 1478.45 bp. In the sample Lumajang (L) at 581.51 bp and 843.39. Then, in the Bali sample (B), there are two polymorphic bands at 764.83 bp and 1059.45 bp. In the Minahasa sample (MH), there are two polymorphic bands at 1268.95 bp and 1412.98 bp (Table 2).

Genetic changes that occur were presumably due to differences in temperature, pH, rainfall, altitude, and others. These environmental factors from each place allow the occurrence of genetic mutations in fish. Nugroho et al. [13] also found that genetic diversity of Tor soro collected from kuningan (Pesawahan, Gandasoli, Ragawacana), and Sumedang was significant different among collection.

In Galunggung (G), Lumajang (L), Bali (B), and Minahasa (MH) samples, there are two polymorphic bands in each region. Whereas

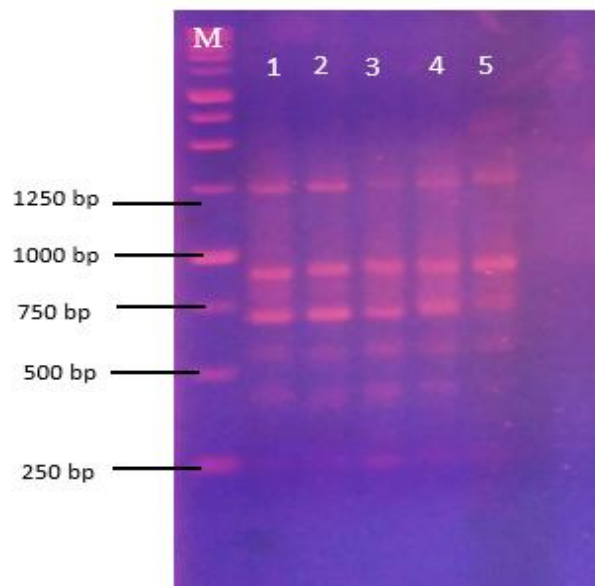
in the Wanayasa sample (WN), there is only one polymorphic band. This indicates that Nirvana tilapia in four regions have higher genetic diversity than Nirvana tilapia in Wanayasa. According to Imron et al. [14], genetic diversity can affect the organism's ability to

respond to natural and artificial selection. High diversity populations can also indicate a high capacity to adapt to stressful environments, productivity, and population persistence than low diversity populations [15,16].



**Fig. 1. Agarose gel electrophoresis of Tilapia's DNA**

*M : Marker 1 Kb DNA ladder  
1 = Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia, 2 = Galunggung Nirvana tilapia  
3 = Lumajang Nirvana tilapia, 4 = Bali Nirvana tilapia  
5 = Minahasa Nirvana tilapia*

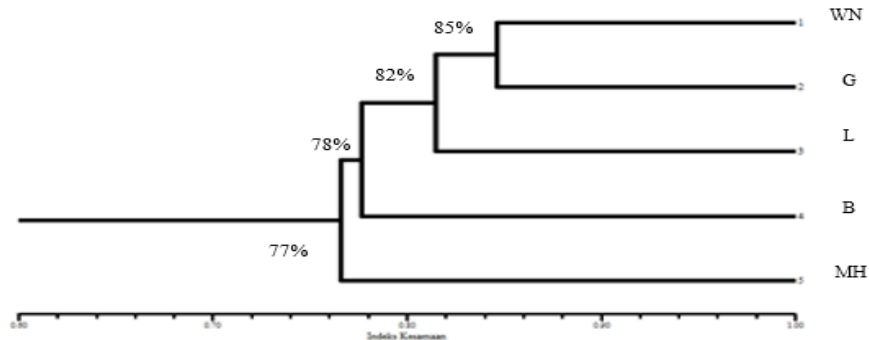


**Fig. 2. Electrophoresis of DNA amplification of Nirvana tilapia with OPA-3**

*M : Marker 1 Kb DNA ladder, 1 = Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia, 2 = Galunggung Nirvana tilapia,  
3 = Lumajang Nirvana tilapia, 4 = Bali Nirvana tilapia  
5 = Minahasa Nirvana tilapia*

**Table 1. Result of DNA Concentration of Nirvana tilapia**

Sampel DNA	Abs 260 nm	Abs 280 nm	Result	Concentration (ng/μl)
Wanayasa (WN)	0.257	0.142	1.810	64.25
Galunggung (G)	0.086	0.048	1.792	21.50
Lumajang (L)	0.053	0.028	1.893	13.25
Bali (B)	0.100	0.058	1.724	25.00
Minahasa (MH)	0.081	0.019	1.819	20.25



**Fig. 3. Phenogram of Nirvana tilapia**

WN = Wanayasa B = Bali, G = Galunggung MH = Minahasa, L = Lumajang

**Table 2. Interpretation of DNA amplification of Nirvana tilapia with OPA-3**

M (Fragment distance)	WN	G	L	B	MH
1674.86	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1629.03	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1602.85	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1550.47				--^	--^
1478.45		--*			
1412.98					--*
1380.25	--*				
1334.42			--^		--^
1268.95					--*
1223.12		--*			
1196.93	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1170.74	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1151.13	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1124.92	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
1059.45				--*	
1000.52			--^		--^
961.24	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
928.59	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
902.32	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
843.39			--*		
764.83				--*	
692.81	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
646.98			--^	--^	
581.51			--*		
516.04	--^	--^	--^	--^	--^
509.59	--^			--^	

--^ = Monomorphic band ---\* = Polimorphic band

According to Kusmini et al. [17], the high level of polymorphism in the population shows the effectiveness of individuals in the process of selection and reproduction in their habits. Conversely, the low level of population polymorphism is thought to be related to barriers to gene flow by environmental factors. The higher the number of polymorphic alleles contained in fish DNA, the easier it is for selection purposes. So, It can be said that the Nirvana tilapia cultivated in Galunggung, Minahasa, Lumajang, and Bali is superior to Nirvana tilapia in Wanayasa.

From the results of the phenogram shown in Fig. 3, it can be seen that the nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa with Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa using OPA-3 were grouped into 4 groups. In the first group are Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia (WN) and Galunggung Nirvana tilapia obtaining (G) similarity index of about 0.85 or if it is set at 85%. The second group is Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia (WN) with Galunggung (G), and Lumajang obtaining a similarity index of 0.82 or 82%. The third group, between Lumajang Nirvana tilapia (L) and Bali Nirvana tilapia obtained a similarity index of 0.78 or 78%. The fourth group, which is between Bali Nirvana tilapia (WN) and Minahasa Nirvana tilapia (MH) obtained a similarity index of 77%.

The highest similarity index (85%) was obtained between Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia with

Galunggung Nirvana tilapia. This might be due to the distance between Wanayasa and Galunggung being quite close and within one province. Organisms cultivated in adjacent places will have higher kinship values than organisms in far-off regions [18,19].

A high similarity index can also be caused by similar environmental factors. The temperature in Wanayasa (23.4-30°C) and with temperature in Galunggung (22-30°C) is not much different. The altitude is not too much different. The Environmental factors that were not too different caused low genetic changes in tilapia that were cultivated in Galunggung. So, the index of similarity with Wanayasa Nirvana tilapia was high.

The lowest similarity index (77%) between tilapia cultivated in Bali with Minahasa. This can happen because the two places are on different islands so the environmental conditions are also very different. However, overall, the relationship between Nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa with Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa, according to the similarity index is high, which ranges from 77-85%. This indicates that the nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa with four other regions, Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa have a close kinship.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that:

1. Nirvana tilapia which was originally cultivated in Wanayasa undergo genetic changes when cultivated in Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa about 15-23%.
2. These genetic changes were characterized by the presence of 2 polymorphic bands in tilapia that are cultivated in these four places, while only 1 polymorphic band is found in tilapia that is cultivated in Wanayasa. This signifies the emergence of excellence in response to changes in the environment.
3. The relationship between Nirvana tilapia cultivated in Wanayasa and Galunggung, Lumajang, Bali, and Minahasa, according to the similarity index is high, ranging from 77-85%.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Peer-review history:  
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:  
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