

ELECTROREDUCTION OF Cu^{2+} IONS ON
LINEARIZED PVP/AD- Ni^{2+} COMPOSITE

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Electroporation of *Chlorella* sp. with linearized PSP'AP-VF2 construct

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	Acyl Carrier Protein
AP	Antisense Palmitoyl-ACP Thioesterase
bp	Base pair
cDNA	Complementary Deoxyribonucleic Acid
CoA	Coenzyme A
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
dNTP	Deoxyribonucleic Triphosphate
EDTA	Ethylene Diamide Tetra-Acetate
g	Gram
L	Liter
LB	Lurie Bertani
M	Molar
MgCl ₂	Magnesium Chloride
mL	Mililiter
μg	Microgram
μL	Microliter
OD	Optical Density
TAE	Tris-Acetate-EDTA
BBM	Bold's Basal Medium

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ABSTRACT

Electroporation is an important genetic transformation tool that has been used in plant genetic engineering to generate a wide variety of fertile transgenic plants. The PSP'AP-VF2 construct carries antisense palmitoyl-ACP thioesterase cDNA driven by Sesquiterpene synthase promoter. The AP2 construct was isolated from *E.coli*. The purity of the DNA obtained was 1.81 and its concentration was 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$. The PSP'AP-VF2 plasmid was verified by PCR technique with primer combinations of PTE-VF1/PTE-VR2 and PTE-VF1/Pro-VF2. The size of amplified bands were 617 bp and 1047 bp respectively. The desired plasmid was successfully linearized by using *EcoR*I restriction enzymes and verified by 1.0% agarose gel electrophoresis. Purified linearized product shows the purity of 1.91 and its concentration was 0.40 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$. Different parameters were used to determine the suitable voltage for transformation using p35S-AP. Agr mode (2.2kV) shows the growth of *Chlorella* sp. colonies on the plates and was selected to be used in the electroporation of *Chlorella* sp with PSP'AP-VF2. The PSP'AP-VF2 construct was successfully electroporated into wild type *Chlorella* sp. at 2.2 kV in 0.1 cm cuvette. The putative transgenic *Chlorella* sp. was spreaded on BBM primary agar plates containing 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of hygromycin. Colonies on primary agar plates was randomly selected and transferred to grid plate containing 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ hygromycin.

Tajuk: Elektroporasi *Chlorella* sp. dengan konstruk linear PSP'AP-VF2

ABSTRAK

Electroforasi merupakan suatu alat transformasi genetik yang amat penting dan dipraktik secara meluas dalam kajian genetik untuk menghasilkan tumbuhan transgenik yang subur. Konstrak PSP'AP-VF2 mengandungi antisen palmitol-ACP thioesterase cDNA yang dipandu oleh promoter Sesquiterpene synthase. Konstrak AP2 telah diekstrak dari *E.coli*. Ketulenan yang diperolehi ialah 1.81 dan kepekataannya ialah 0.15 μ g/ μ L. Plasmid PSP'AP-VF2 disahkan dengan menggunakan kaedah PCR dengan kombinasi primer PTE-VF1/PTE-VR2 dan PTE-VF1/Pro-VF2. Saiz jalur yang diperolehi ialah 617 bp dan 1047 bp. Plasmid yang dikehendaki berjaya dilarai menjadi lurus dengan menggunakan enzim pembatasan *EcoR*1 dan seterusnya dikenalpasti ketulennya dengan menggunakan kaedah elektroforesis gel agaros 1.0%. Ketulenan produk tersebut ialah 1.91 dan kepekataannya ialah 0.40 μ g/ μ L. Parameter yang berlainan telah digunakan untuk menentukan voltan yang plaing sesuai untuk transformasi *Chlorella* dengan menggunakan p35S-AP. Fungsi Agr (2.2 kV) menunjukkan pertumbuhan koloni *Chlorella* di dalam piring dan dipilih untuk digunakan dalam elektroporasi dengan menggunakan PSP'AP-VF2. Konstrak PSP'AP-VF2 telah berjaya dielektroporasikan kepada *Chlorella* liar pada 2.2 kV di dalam kuvet 0.1 cm. *Chlorella* tersebut dipindah ke dalam piring BBM mengandungi 10 μ g/mL hygromycin. Koloni yang tumbuh di atas piring tersebut dipindah ke dalam piring bergrid mengandungi 10 μ g/mL hygromycin.