

PANDUAN DASAR ANALISIS DATA GENETIK UNTUK PUBLIKASI

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1  acatctatctc  tgatttttttg  gtcaccccgga  agtctacatc  ctaattctac  caggatttgg
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541  gcacttcttt  attatgttta  ttggagtcaa  tctaacattc  ttoccacaac  ac
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PANDUAN DASAR ANALISIS DATA GENETIK UNTUK PUBLIKASI

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Cetakan Pertama, Maret 2021

v+58 hlm, 21 cm x 29.7 cm

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Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan dengan cara apapun tanpa seizin tertulis dari penerbit

Proyek Marine Biodiversity of Raja Ampat Islands

MB-RAI adalah proyek pendidikan, penelitian dan publikasi konservasi dan biodiversitas laut Kepulauan Raja Ampat yang didanai oleh program PEER-USAID tahun 2012-2016. Proyek dikerjakan bersama perguruan tinggi dan lembaga penelitian Indonesia seperti Universitas Papua (UNIPA, Manokwari), Universitas Brawijaya (UB, Malang), Indonesian Biodiversity Research Center (IBRC-Bali), Conservation International-Indonesia (CI-I), dan didukung oleh Paul H. Barber, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) dan Kent Carpenter, Old Dominion University sebagai partner proyek dari US. Proyek MB-RAI dipimpin oleh Abdul Hamid A. Toha dari UNIPA.

Proyek MB-RAI dapat diakses secara on-line via www.ibcraja4.org.

PENGANTAR

Panduan ini berisi prosedur, tahapan dan uraian analisis data genetik hasil penelitian (data primer), hasil download dari genbank (data sekunder) atau gabungan keduanya untuk keperluan publikasi. Empat program pengolahan data genetik dalam Panduan ini adalah:

1. MEGA7 (http://www.megasoftware.net/active_download),
2. DnaSP 5.1 (<http://www2.ub.es/dnasp/download.html>),
3. Arlequin3.5 (<http://cmpg.unibe.ch/software/arlequin35/Arl35Downloads.html>), dan
4. Network 5 (<http://www.fluxus-engineering.com/sharenet.htm>).

Penggunaan berbagai program dalam Panduan berguna untuk menghasilkan output sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian atau rencana publikasi. Publikasi artikel nasional dan internasional sengaja dijadikan dasar dalam Panduan sebagai target output latihan analisis. Setelah menggunakan Panduan, Pembaca akan mendapatkan hasil olahan seperti artikel publikasi dan termotivasi untuk mempublikasikannya.

Panduan ini mulai dari tahapan sangat dasar dan dapat dikembangkan sesuai dengan perkembangan kemampuan setiap pengguna. Program analisis data genetik lain juga tersedia namun tidak disampaikan dalam Panduan ini. Pembaca bebas mengembangkan dan mengakses berbagai program lain untuk menambah keahlian mengolah data genetik.

Semoga bermanfaat.

Penyusun,

Tim

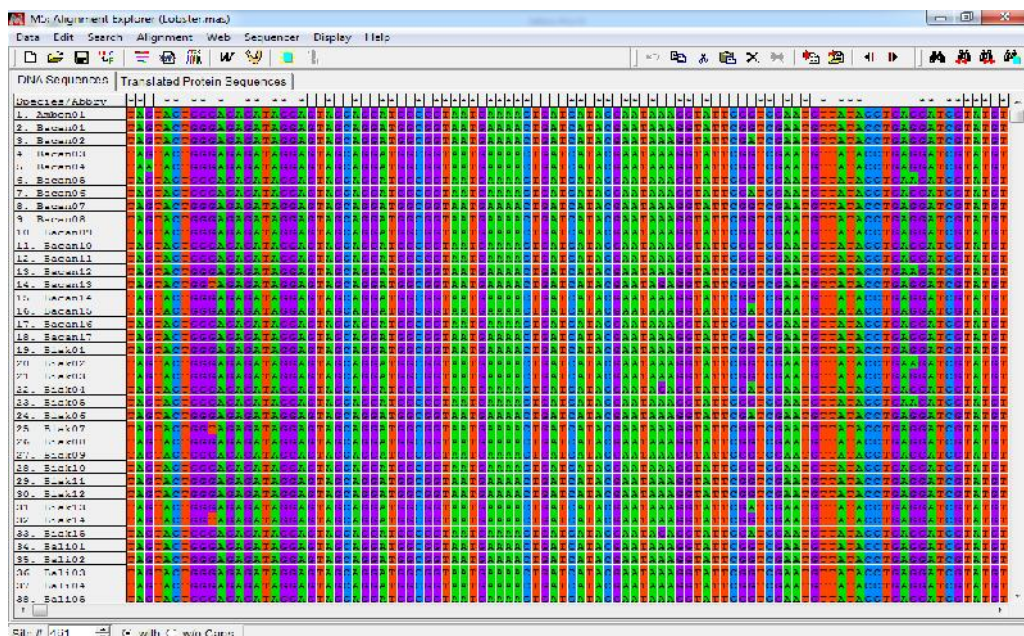
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1. PRINSIP DASAR

Materi genetik adalah cetak biru makhluk hidup dan menentukan sifat fisik, (bio)kimia dan fisiologi makhluk hidup. Sekarang informasi genetik digunakan untuk: Identifikasi spesies, analisis distribusi genetik, menduga kelimpahan populasi atau rasio jenis kelamin, evaluasi hubungan habitat, menduga derajat subpopulasi terisolasi, konfirmasi kehadiran spesies yang sulit terdeteksi, pemantauan kelimpahan, pemantauan perubahan variabilitas genetik dan investigasi kemungkinan respons adaptasi terhadap perubahan iklim.

Bahan baku utama penyusun materi genetik adalah nukleotida. Nukleotida sendiri tersusun atas basa nitrogen, gula pentosa (keduanya disebut nukleosida) dan ester fosfat. Pengetahuan nukleotida akan membantu memahami sifat, struktur, fungsi materi genetik suatu makhluk hidup. Ada empat jenis nukleotida utama yang menyusun DNA makhluk hidup yaitu:



Contoh. Sekuen fragmen gen COI hewan laut yang tersusun atas 4 jenis nukleotida

Tabel 1. Jenis nukleotida utama pada DNA

Basa Nitrogen	Nama Deoksiribonukleotida	Singkatan
Adenin	Deoksi Adenosin 5'-monofosfat (dAMP)/Asam Deoksiadenilat	A
Guanin	Deoksi guanosin 5'-monofosfat (dGMP)/Asam Deoksiguanilat	G
Timin	Deoksi Timidin 5'-monofosfat (dTMP)/Asam Timidilat	T
Sitosin	Deoksi Sitidin 5'-monofosfat (dCMP)/Asam Deoksisitidilat	C

Nukleotida jenis lain juga ada dan disampaikan dalam berbagai literatur. Secara lengkap jenis nukleotida disajikan pada tabel berikut:

Tabel 2. Kode Nukleotida Satu huruf secara lengkap

Kode ¹	Arti (Basa Nitrogen)	Kode	Arti (Basa Nitrogen)
A	adenosin (A)	M	amino (A atau C)
C	sitidin (cytidine, C)	S	strong (kuat, G atau C)
G	guanin (G)	W	weak (lemah, A atau T)
T	timidin (T)	B	bukan A (G atau T atau C)
U	uridin (U)	D	bukan C (G atau A atau T)
R	purin (G atau A)	H	bukan G (A atau C atau T)
Y	pirimidin (T atau C)	V	bukan T (G atau C atau A)
K	keto (G atau T)	N	beberapa basa (A atau G atau C atau T)
-	gap		

Ket.: ¹ Secara lengkap kode nukleotida yang diterima adalah kode huruf yang ditebalkan (bold). U= nukleotida khusus pada RNA. Pada DNA, U diganti dengan T.

Nukleotida dapat diperoleh melalui sekuensing DNA genom hasil isolasi, hasil PCR, atau lainnya. Metode sekuensing yang paling umum digunakan adalah metode dideoksi Sanger. Metode Sanger adalah dasar dari sebagian besar sekuensing otomatis, yang saat ini menjadi metode yang disukai untuk sekuensing.

Urutan nukleotida tergolong salah satu penanda kodominan. Penanda ini dapat mengidentifikasi kepastian perbedaan pasang basa antara individu. Urutan nukleotida dapat melihat secara pasti dimana dan bagaimana urutan nukleotida individu berbeda. Urutan nukleotida juga dapat mengidentifikasi hubungan evolusi makhluk hidup dan analisis lainnya.

2. PETUNJUK UMUM

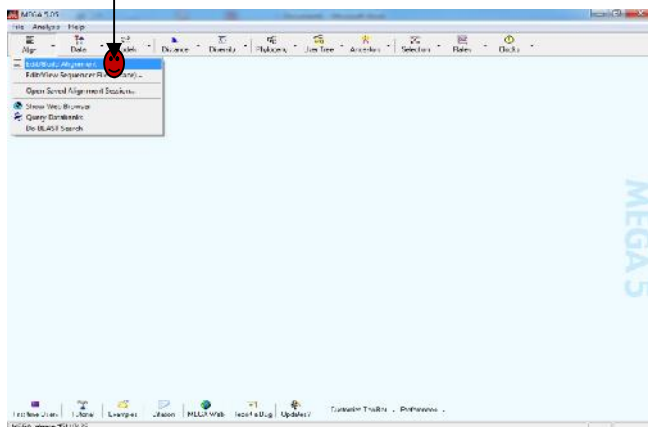
Tujuan: mengakses, mengedit, menjajarkan dan menyiapkan data genetik urutan nukleotida hasil sekuensing untuk analisis genetik. Data genetik berasal dari penelitian sendiri (data primer) dan penelitian pihak lain terutama dari genbank (data sekunder). Berikut adalah petunjuk umum menggunakan kedua jenis data.

A. Data primer

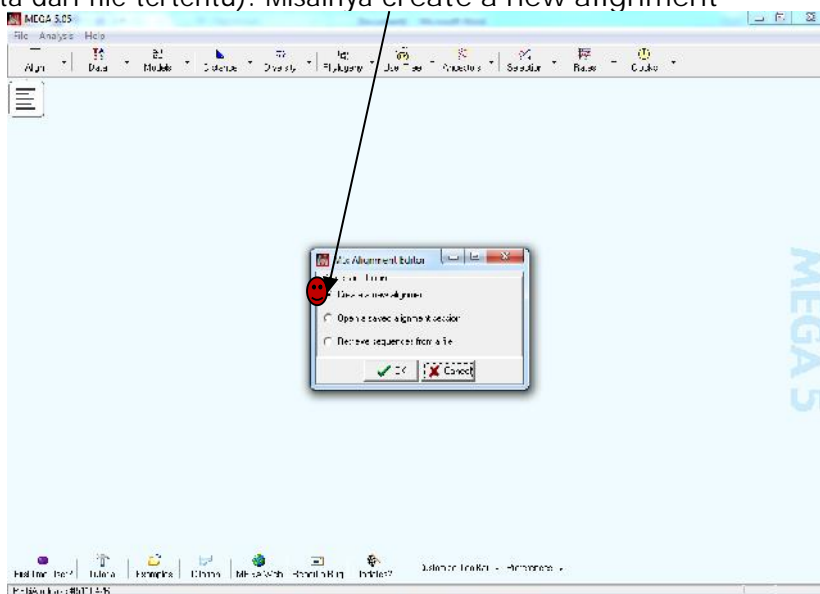
1. Buka/aktifkan program Mega5.05 (Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis)



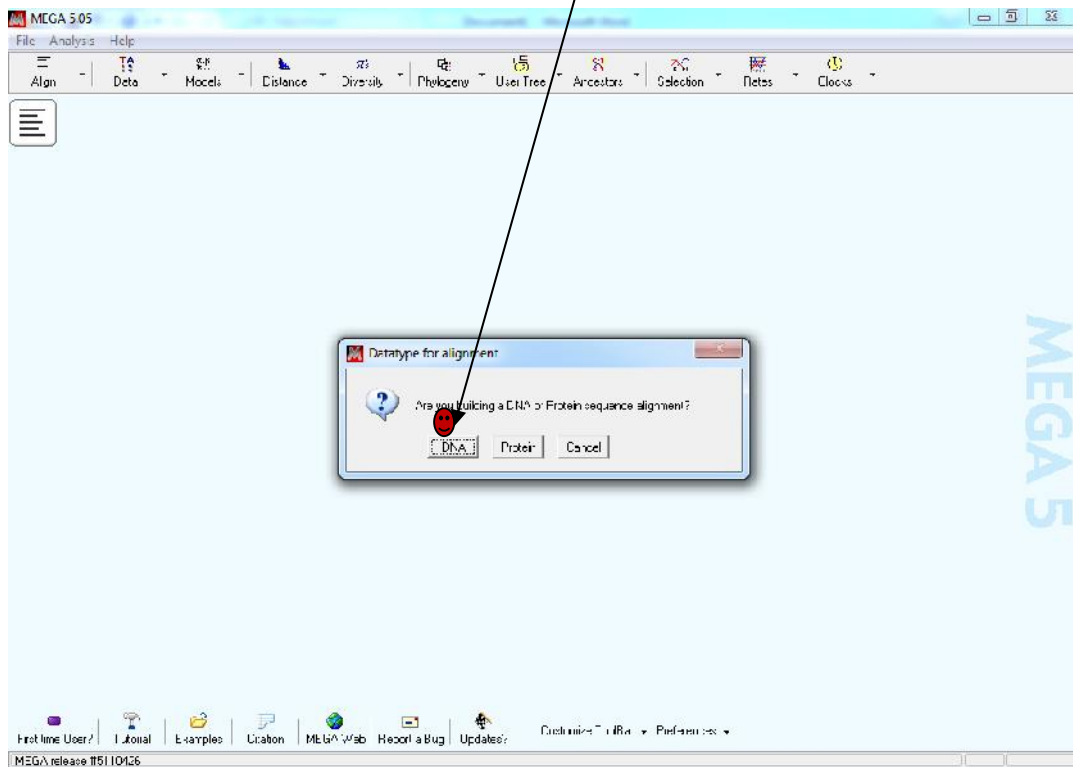
2. Tekan Align lalu ke Edit/Build Alignment untuk mengedit atau membuat penjajaran



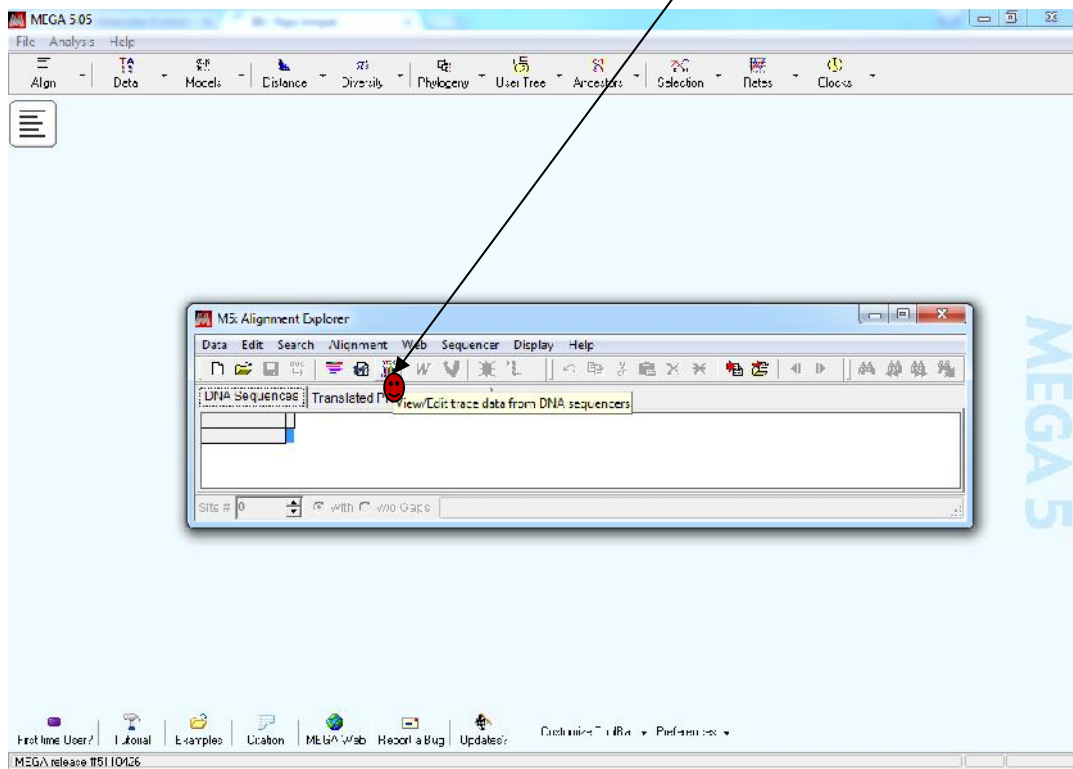
3. Pilih Create a new alignment (bila membuat penjajaran baru), pilih open a saved alignment session (bila ingin mengedit/penjajaran data yang sudah ada sebelumnya), pilih open retrieve sequences from a file (bila ingin mengakses data dari file tertentu). Misalnya create a new alignment



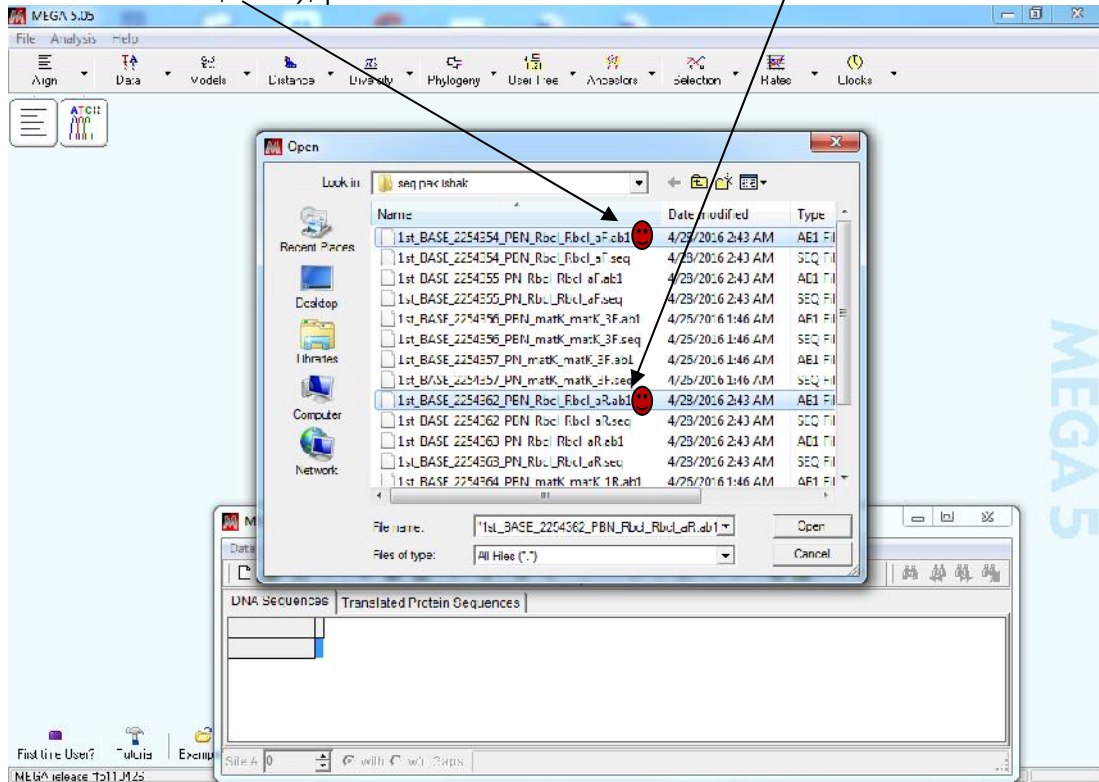
4. Penjajaran DNA atau protein? Pilih DNA



5. Lihat atau edit data dari pengurut DNA. Pilih view/edit trace from DNA sequencers



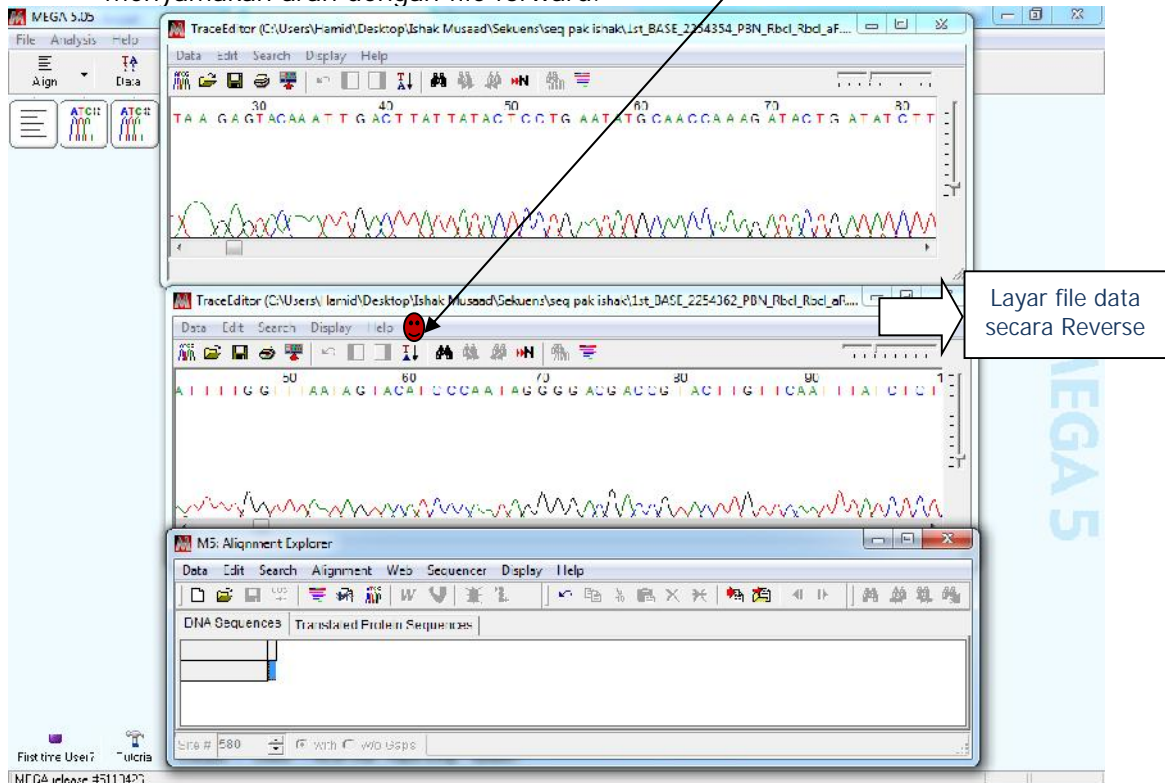
6. Pilih file berkodeab. Bila disequensing dua arah (reverse, R.ab, dan forward, F.ab), pilih kedua file bersamaan dan buka



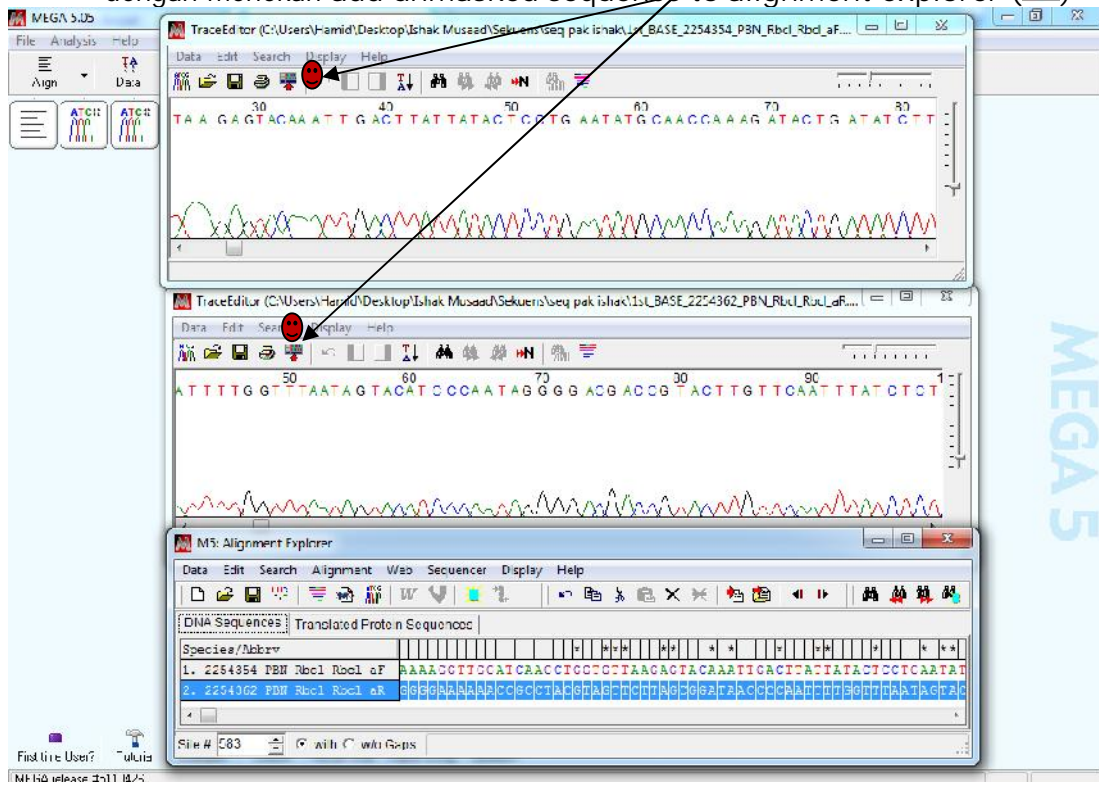
7. Atur layar untuk memudahkan pengeditan dan penjajaran (atas forward, tengah reverse, dan bawah view/edit)



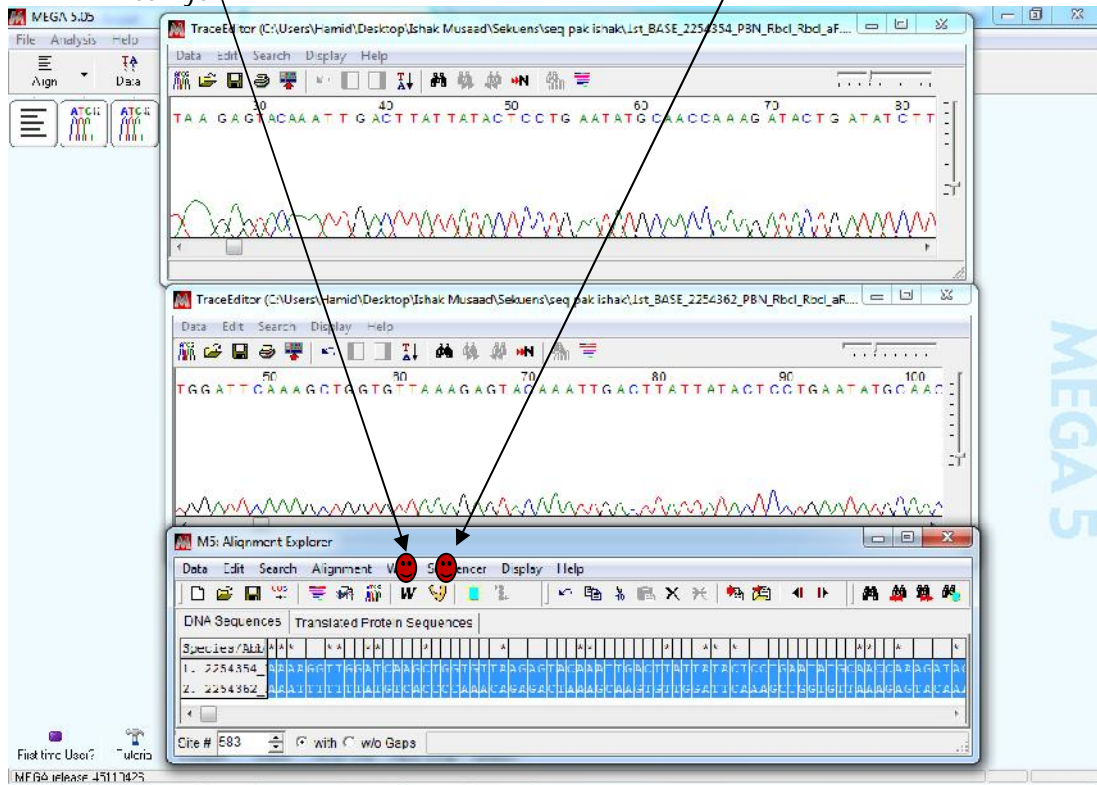
8. Pada layar file reverse, pilih reverse complement sequence (↔) untuk menyamakan arah dengan file forward.



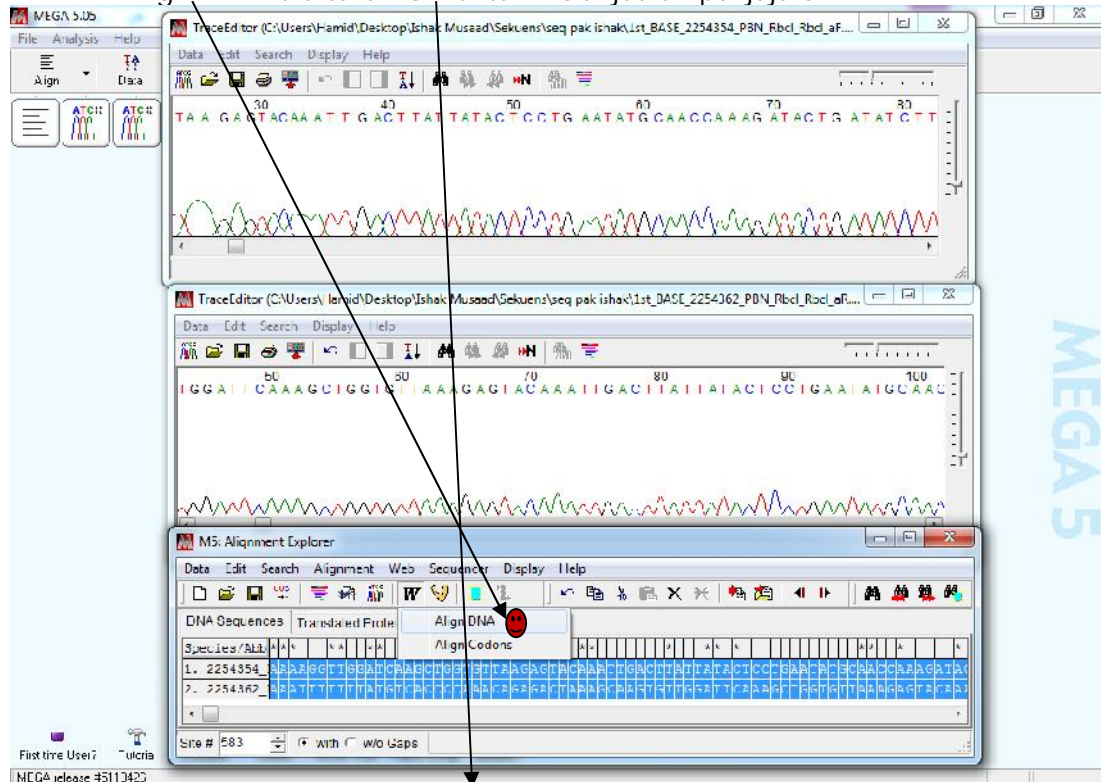
9. Pindahkan data layar forward dan reverse secara berurutan ke layar view/edit dengan menekan add unmasked sequence to alignment explorer (➕)

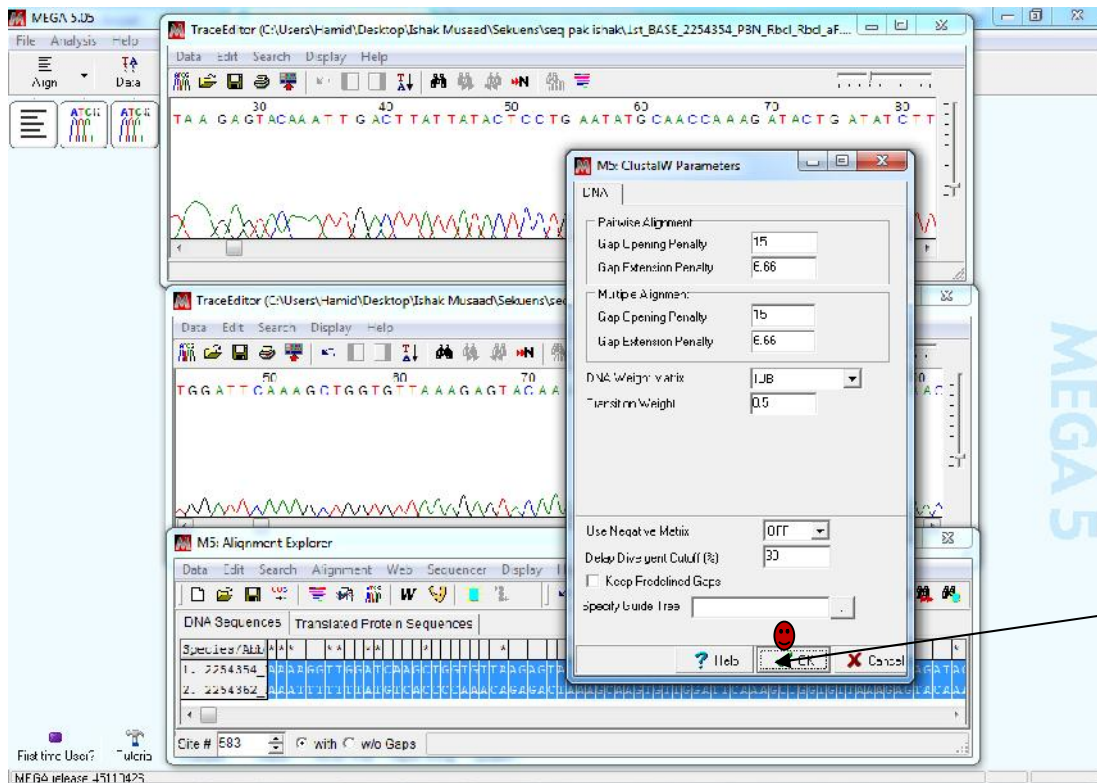


10. Block kedua sekuen (control A) untuk penjaran dengan menekan align selected block by clustalW (W) atau align selected with MUSCLE (M). Misalnya

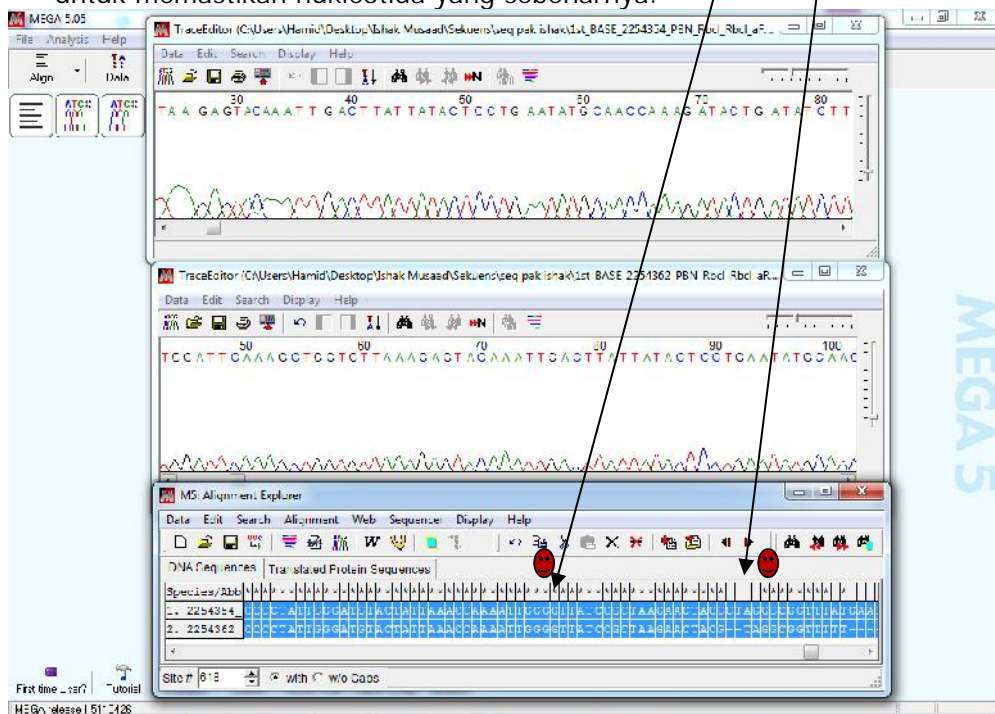


11. Pilih Align DNA lalu tekan OK untuk melanjutkan penjaran

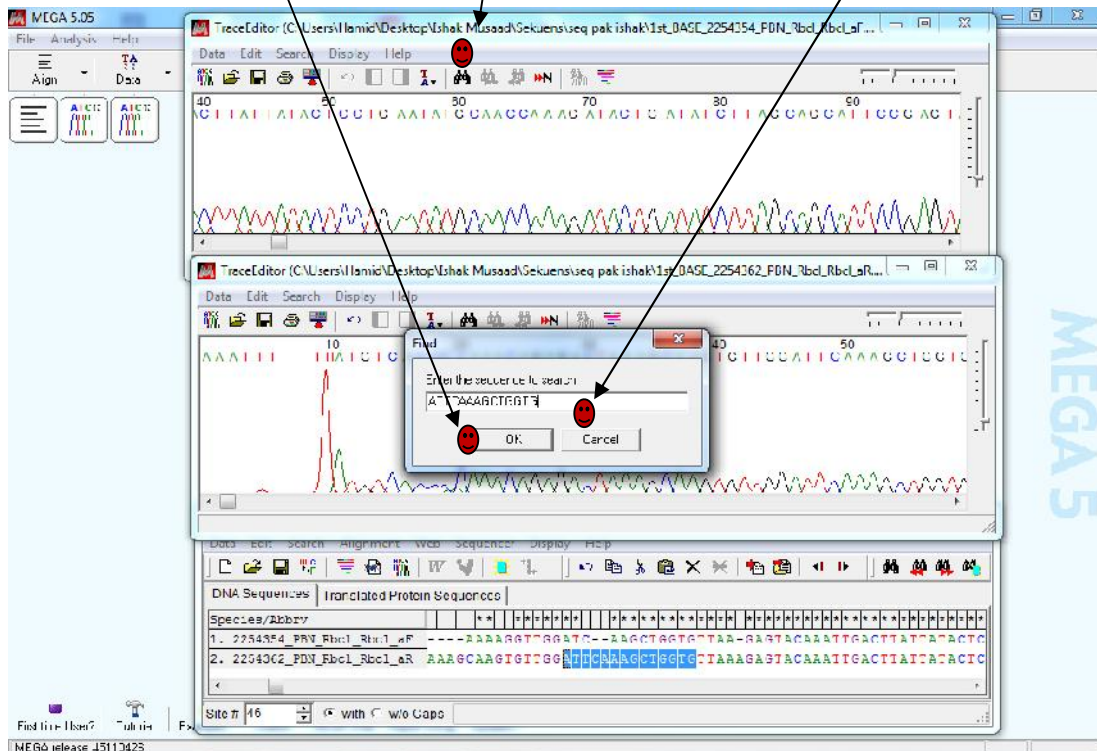




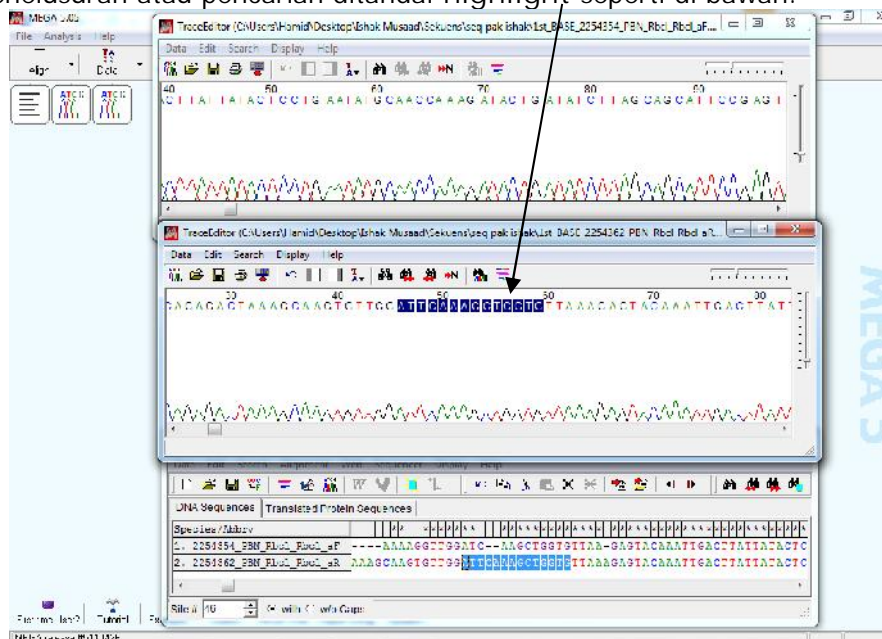
12. Pengecekan urutan nukleotida yang benar. Tanda bintang menunjukkan bahwa kedua urutan adalah identik sedangkan tanpa bintang berarti kebalikannya. PERHATIAN: KEDUA URUTAN (Forward dan Reverse) SEBENARNYA SATU URUTAN YANG DIPEROLEH MELALUI POSISI BERLAWANAN (seharusnya sama). Tanpa bintang menjadi perhatian utama untuk memastikan nukleotida yang sebenarnya.



13. Lakukan pengecekan dengan menyalin (copy) urutan tanpa bintang dan berbintang pada layar view/edit lalu cek pada urutan forward dan reverse. Perhatikan puncak-puncak kromatogram. Puncak yang baik adalah puncak tinggi dan lebar serta tanpa tumpang tindih dan tanpa puncak pengotor pada bagian bawah. Cari urutan yang disalin dengan menekan find the first position of the specified sequence atau tekan control +F (⌘). Lalu tulis ulang (paste) ke dalam kotak urutan salin (enter the sequence to search) dan tekan OK. (Hal seperti ini juga dilakukan untuk pengecekan primer yang kita gunakan).



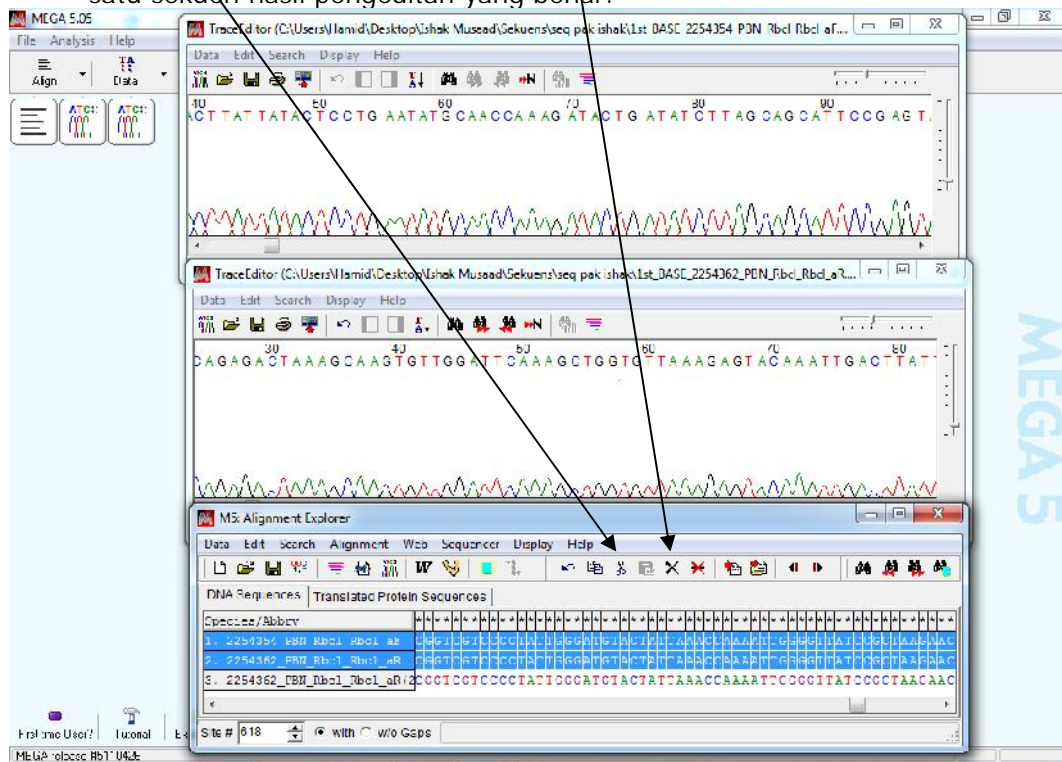
Hasil penelusuran atau pencarian ditandai highlight seperti di bawah.




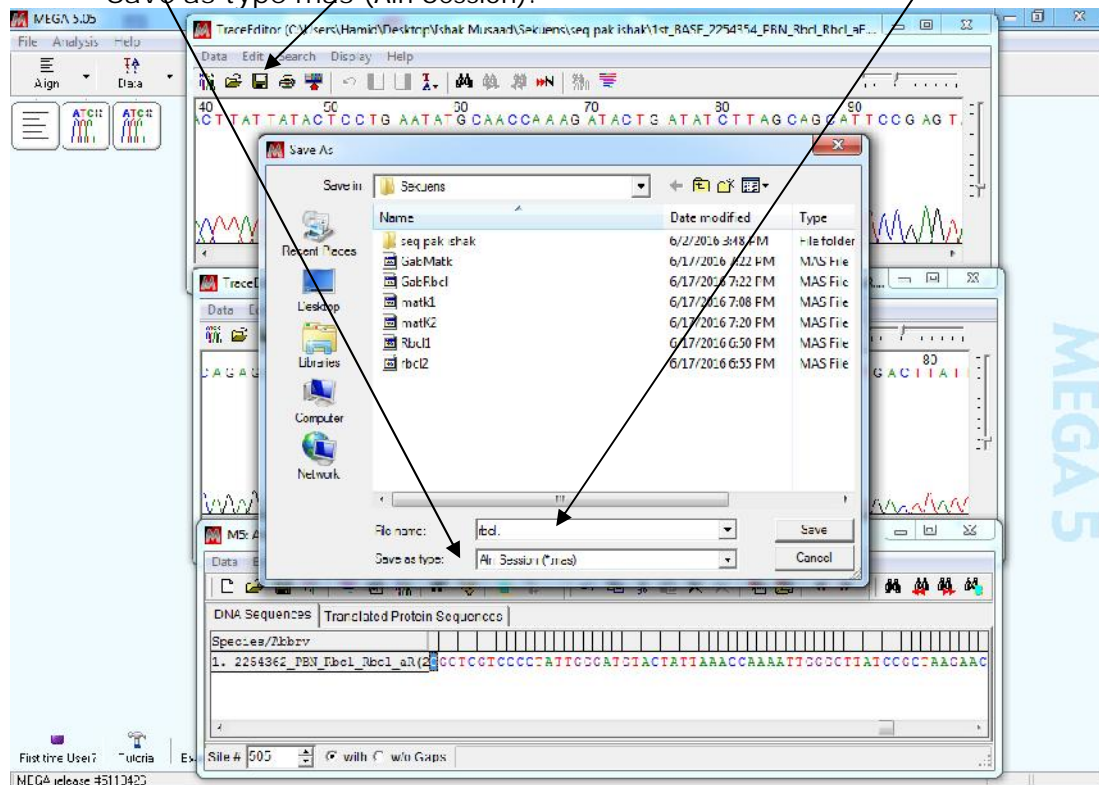
14. Bila pengeditan urutan nukleotida sudah selesai, salin (copy) salah satu urutan yang memiliki hasil sekuensing paling baik. Transkripsi (tuliskan ulang, paste) urutan tersebut ke bagian paling bawah (nomor 3).



15. Setelah pengeditan selesai, dua sekuen pertama dibuang dengan menekan cut to clipboard (✂) atau delete selected block (✖) sehingga menyisakan satu sekuen hasil pengeditan yang benar.



16. Sekuens yang tersisa dapat digunakan untuk analisis lanjut. Simpan sekuen ini dengan menekan Save atau Control S () , beri nama file yang sesuai dan Save as type mas (Aln Session).



B. Data sekunder dari genBank

1. Tentukan marka/penanda genetik dan organisme target penelitian (sesuai dengan rencana disertasi atau publikasi masing-masing)
2. Link genbank ke <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

The screenshot shows the NCBI homepage with the 'All Databases' dropdown menu open. The menu lists various databases including dbVar, Epigenomics, EST, Gene, Genome, GEO Datasets, GEO Profiles, GSS, GTR, Human Gene, MedGen, MeSH, NCBI Web Site, NLM Catalog, Nucleotide, OMIM, PMC, PopSet, Probe, and Protein. The 'Nucleotide' option is highlighted in blue. The main content area includes a 'Welcome to NCBI' message, a 'Get Started' section with links for 'Tools', 'Downloads', 'How To's', and 'Submissions', and a 'Popular Resources' section with announcements for Genome Workbench 2.0.10 and Conserved Domain Database (CDD) version 3.13.

3. Tekan All Databases dan pilih nucleotide

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, but with the 'Nucleotide' option selected in the 'All Databases' dropdown menu. The main content area now features an 'Education Resources' section, which is described as a 'Central point of access for help documents, teaching materials, news outlets, and other educational resources'. The 'Popular Resources' section remains visible on the right side of the page.

4. Tulis nama penanda genetik yang digunakan dan organisme target penelitian. Misalnya penanda genetik COI dan organisme spesies *Tripneustes gratilla*.

The screenshot shows the NCBI homepage with the search bar containing the text "COI gene of Tripneustes gratilla". The page layout includes a navigation menu on the left, a main content area with a "Welcome to NCBI" message, and a sidebar with "Popular Resources" and "NCBI Announcements".

5. Tekan search dan menghasilkan

The screenshot shows the search results page for "COI gene of Tripneustes gratilla". The search bar is at the top, and the results are listed below. The first result is "Tripneustes gratilla haplotype H23 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds: mitochondrial" with accession number KF012824.1. The page also shows filters for species, molecule types, and source databases.

6. Tandai atau pilih sekuen yang akan diambil/download

NCBI Nucleotide search results for "COI gene of Tripneustes gratilla". The search results show 24 items, with items 21 through 24 selected. The selected items are:

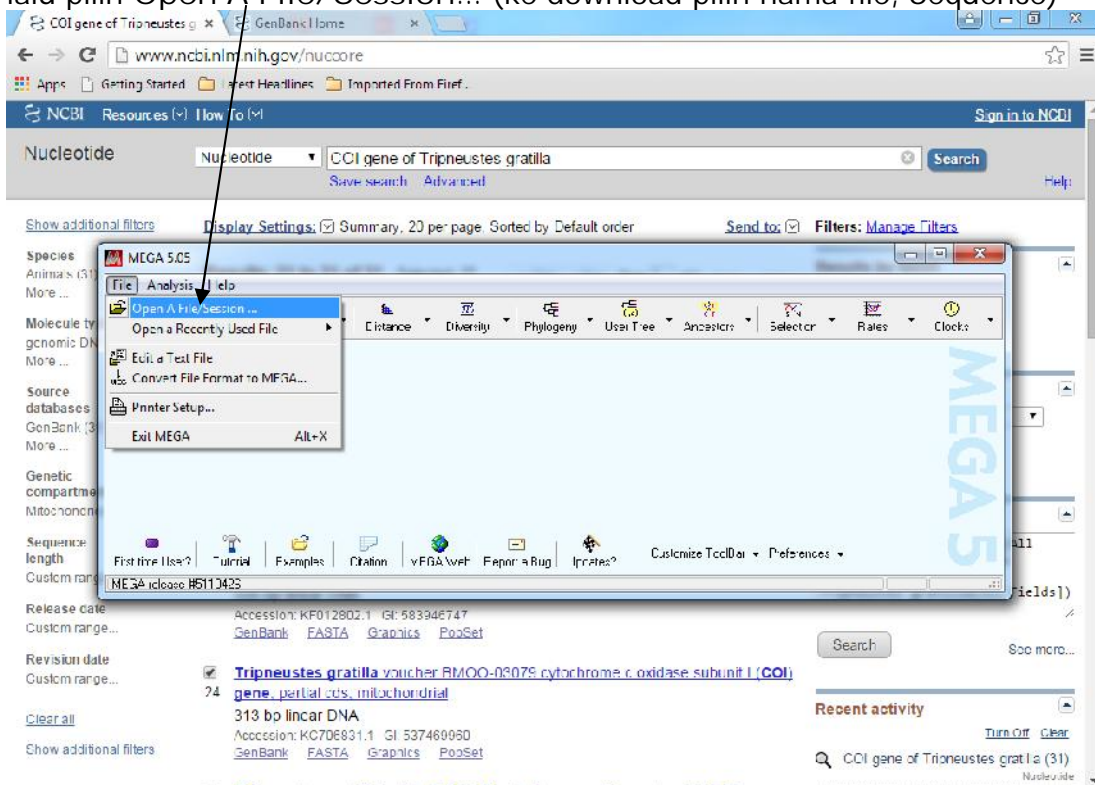
- 21. [Tripneustes gratilla haplotype H3 cytochrome oxidase subunit I \(COI\) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial](#)
566 bp linear DNA
Accession: KF012004.1 GI: 583946751
GenBank FASTA Graphics PopSet
- 22. [Tripneustes gratilla haplotype H2 cytochrome oxidase subunit I \(COI\) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial](#)
666 bp linear DNA
Accession: KF012803.1 GI: 583946749
GenBank FASTA Graphics PopSet
- 23. [Tripneustes gratilla haplotype H1 cytochrome oxidase subunit I \(COI\) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial](#)
766 bp linear DNA
Accession: KF012802.1 GI: 583946747
GenBank FASTA Graphics PopSet
- 24. [Tripneustes gratilla voucher BMOO-08075 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I \(COI\) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial](#)
313 bp linear DNA
Accession: KC706831.1 GI: 537469990
GenBank FASTA Graphics PopSet

7. Tekan Send to dan pilih File (untuk buat file), lalu atur Format ke Fasta dan tekan Create File.

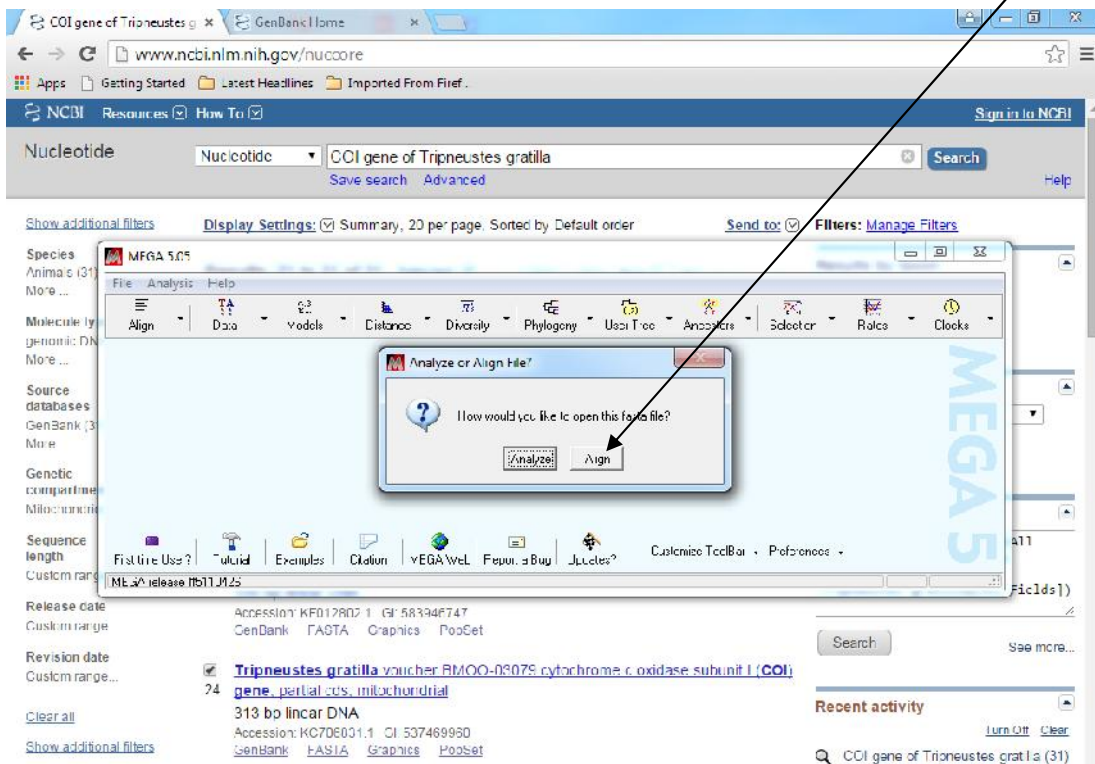
NCBI Nucleotide search results for "COI gene of Tripneustes gratilla". The search results show 24 items, with items 21 through 24 selected. The "Send to" dialog box is open, showing the following options:

- Choose Destination: File Clipboard Collections
- Download 2/1 items.
- Format:
- Sort by:
-

8. Lihat data yang diambil dengan membuka program MEGA 5.05. Tekan File lalu pilih Open A File/Session... (ke download pilih nama file, Sequence)



9. Pilih Align (untuk penjajaran) atau Analysis (untuk analisis). Tekan Align



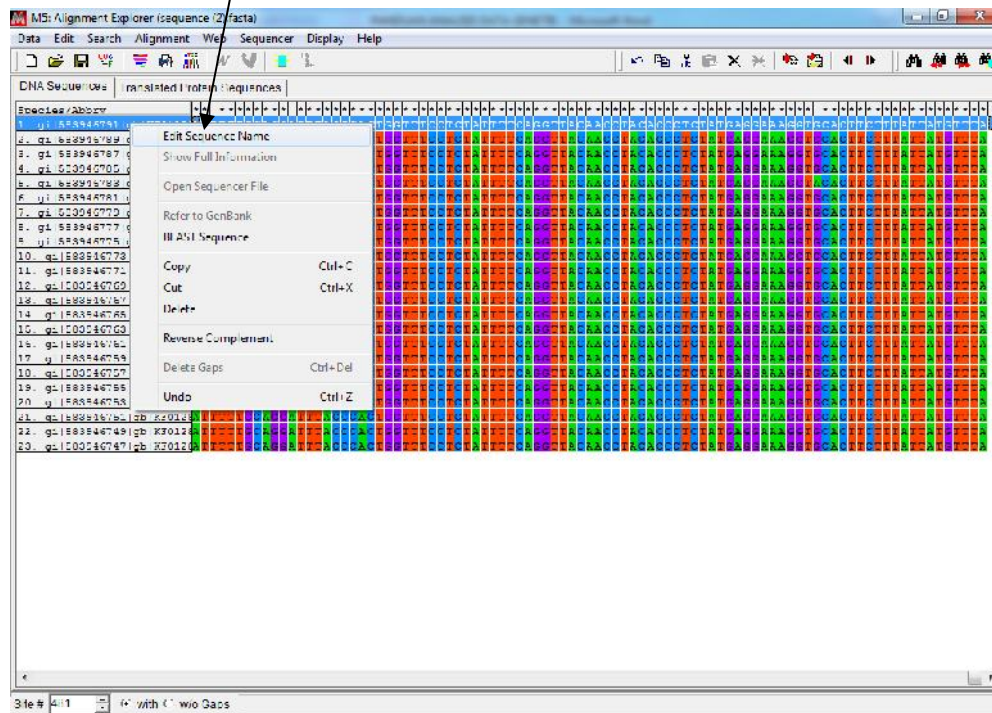
10. Data sekuens seperti di bawah:

The screenshot shows a window titled "M5: Alignment Explorer (sequence (2) fasta)". The interface includes a menu bar (Data, Edit, Search, Alignment, Web, Sequences, Display, Help) and a toolbar. The main area is divided into two tabs: "DNA Sequences" (selected) and "Translated Protein Sequences". The DNA Sequences tab displays a list of sequences on the left, each with a unique identifier, accession number, and species name. The right side of the window shows a grid of aligned nucleotide bases (A, C, G, T) for each sequence, with gaps represented by dashes. The sequences are color-coded: A is green, C is blue, G is red, and T is yellow. The alignment shows high similarity across all sequences, with only a few positions showing variation.

11. Blok data sekuens lalu sejajarkan dengan clustalW atau MUSCLE. Misalnya gunakan ClustalW.

The screenshot shows a window titled "M5: Alignment Explorer (sequence (2) fasta)". The interface includes a menu bar (Data, Edit, Search, Alignment, Web, Sequences, Display, Help) and a toolbar. The main area is divided into two tabs: "DNA Sequences" (selected) and "Translated Protein Sequences". The DNA Sequences tab displays a list of sequences on the left, each with a unique identifier, accession number, and species name. The right side of the window shows a grid of aligned nucleotide bases (A, C, G, T) for each sequence, with gaps represented by dashes. The sequences are color-coded: A is green, C is blue, G is red, and T is yellow. The alignment shows high similarity across all sequences, with only a few positions showing variation. A "ClustalW Progress" dialog box is overlaid on the alignment, showing a progress bar and a "Cancel" button.

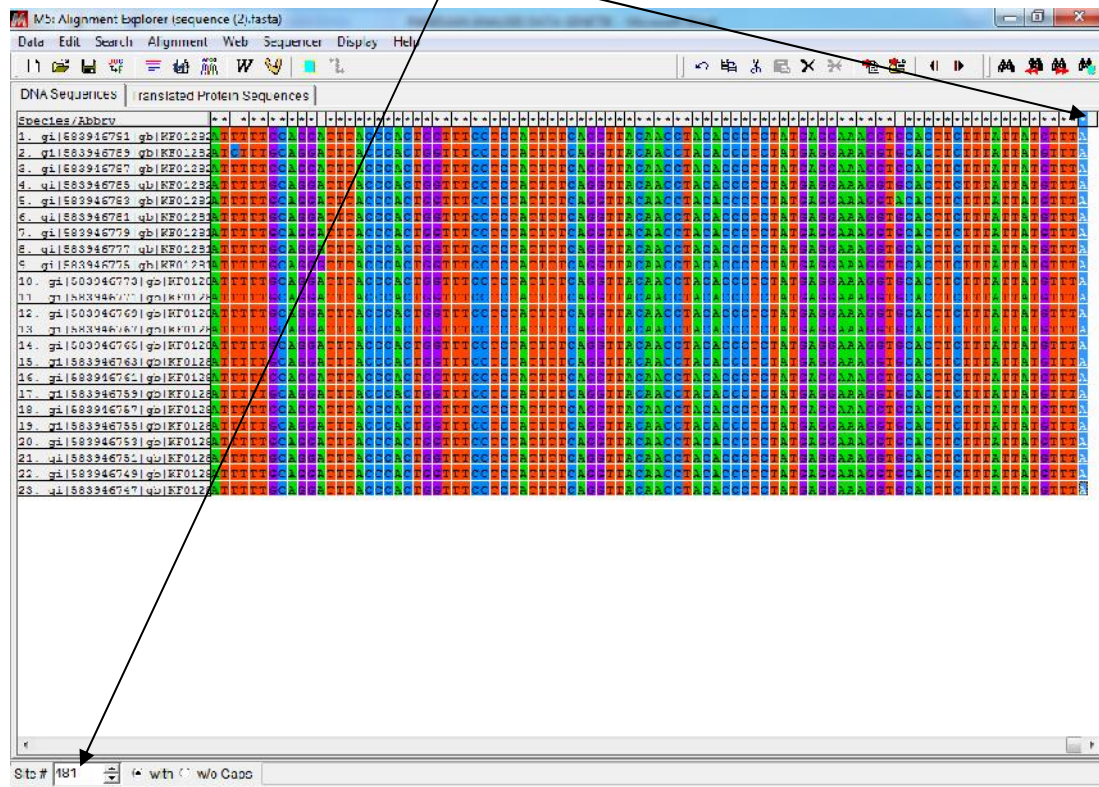
12. Edit semua sekuen. Ubah nama sekuen dengan menekan kode akses Edit name sequence. Misal T. gratilla 1 dll.



Potong nukleotida yang tidak rata dengan menekan Delete selected block (X), mulai dari ujung kiri atau ujung kanan, dengan menyamakan jumlah nukleotida setiap sekuen



13. Hasil pengeditan adalah sekuens yang sama panjang. Dalam hal ini panjang setiap sekuens adalah 481pb.



Hasil di atas dapat digunakan untuk analisis lanjut. Bisa digabung dengan data primer atau lainnya.

PETUNJUK KHUSUS

Tujuan: menganalisis data genetik untuk penjabaran dengan data genbank (BLAST, identifikasi), mendapatkan data karakteristik molekuler (komposisi nucleotida, prosentase GC dan AT), keragaman genetik, (polimorfik site, jumlah dan keragaman haplotipe, keragaman nukleotida), filogenetik data genetik, dan jaringan haplotipe. Petunjuk ini juga bertujuan untuk mendapatkan hasil perhitungan seperti yang ditampilkan beberapa artikel dalam jurnal nasional atau internasional.

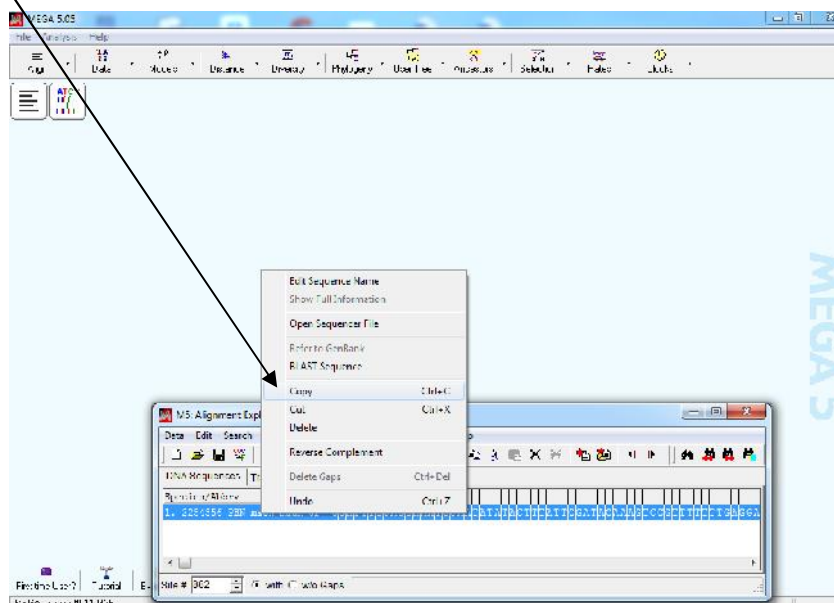
PERHATIAN. Petunjuk khusus ini mulai dengan membuka file yang berisi data sekuen masing-masing menggunakan program MEGA5 seperti diajarkan sebelumnya (Ingat banyak program lain yang dapat digunakan untuk memfasilitasi permulaan prosedur ini termasuk tanpa menggunakan program analisis genetik atau hanya menggunakan program Windows). Cara awal lain adalah langsung ke website blastn ncbi atau ncbi dengan terlebih dahulu menyalin (copy) urutan nukleotida yang akan digunakan oleh peneliti.

C. Identifikasi Individu secara Online

Menentukan identitas individu secara molekuler diantaranya dapat dilakukan secara mandiri dengan analisis tunggal atau berjenjang dengan 1) BLAST, 2) filogenetik, 3) jarak genetik, dan lain-lain. Misalkan menggunakan Bold System (DNA Barcode) dan atau BLAST Basic local alignment search tool (BLAST), alat mencari penjabaran lokal dasar yang dapat melaporkan nama ilmiah spesies organisme (organism report), hubungan organisme melalui laporan keturunan (lineage report), dan ringkasan klasifikasi organisme (taxonomy report).

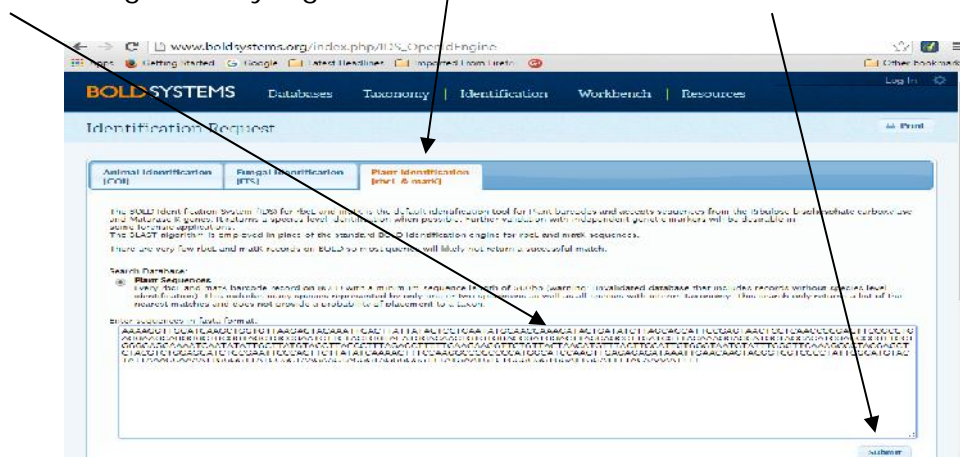
Prosedur mengidentifikasi menggunakan Bold System sebagai berikut:

1. Copy sekuens yang akan diidentifikasi dengan cara menekan mouse bagian kanan tepat pada sekuens atau arahkan kursor ke sekuens untuk copy manual.

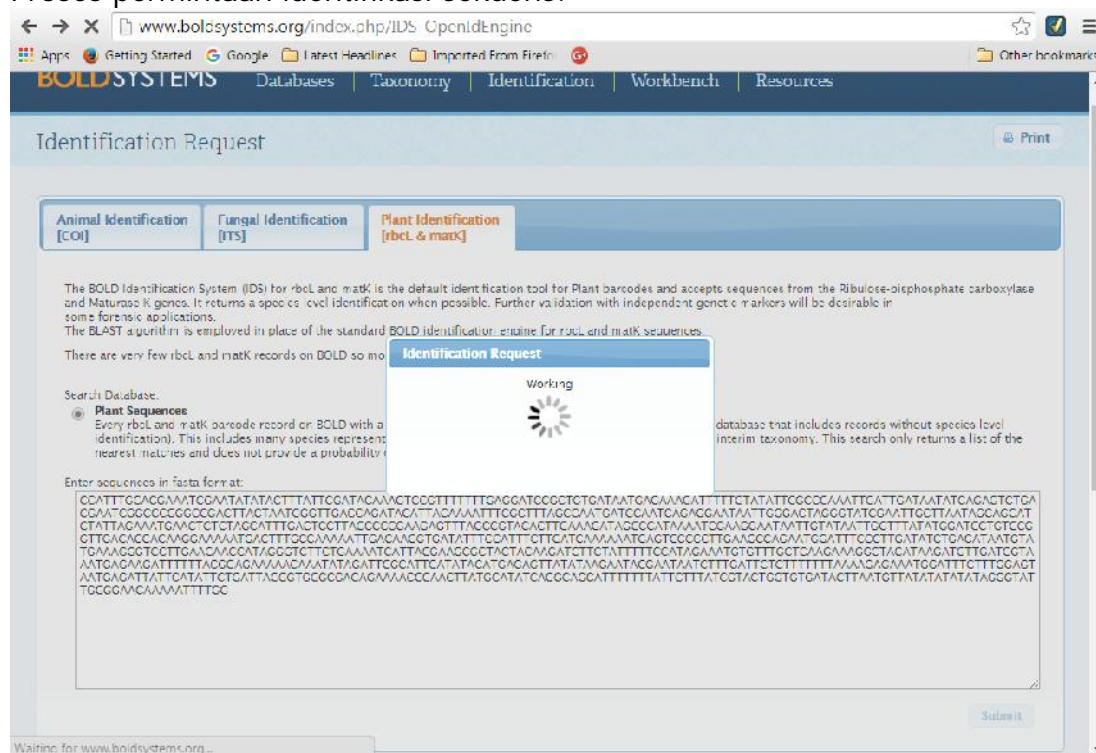


2. Ke: http://www.boldsystems.org/index.php/IDS_OpenIdEngine

3. Pilih jenis organisme target yang diidentifikasi (ada tiga pilihan masing-masing untuk hewan gunakan COI, jamur gunakan ITS, dan tanaman menggunakan rbcL dan matK). Misalkan identifikasi tanaman menggunakan marka rbcL, pilih **Plant identification (rbcL & matK)**. Masukkan atau paste sekuens organisme yang akan diidentifikasi lalu tekan submit.

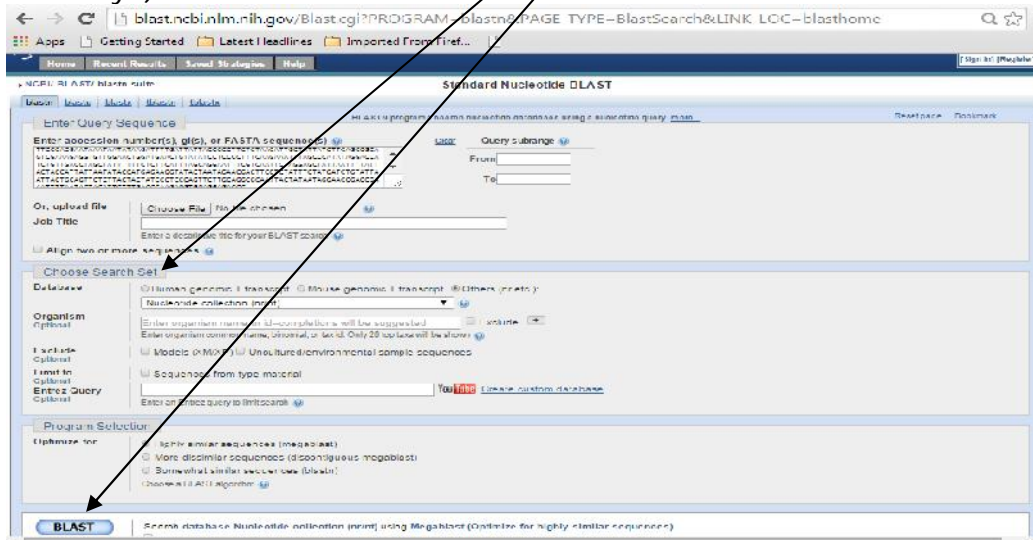


Proses permintaan identifikasi sekuens:

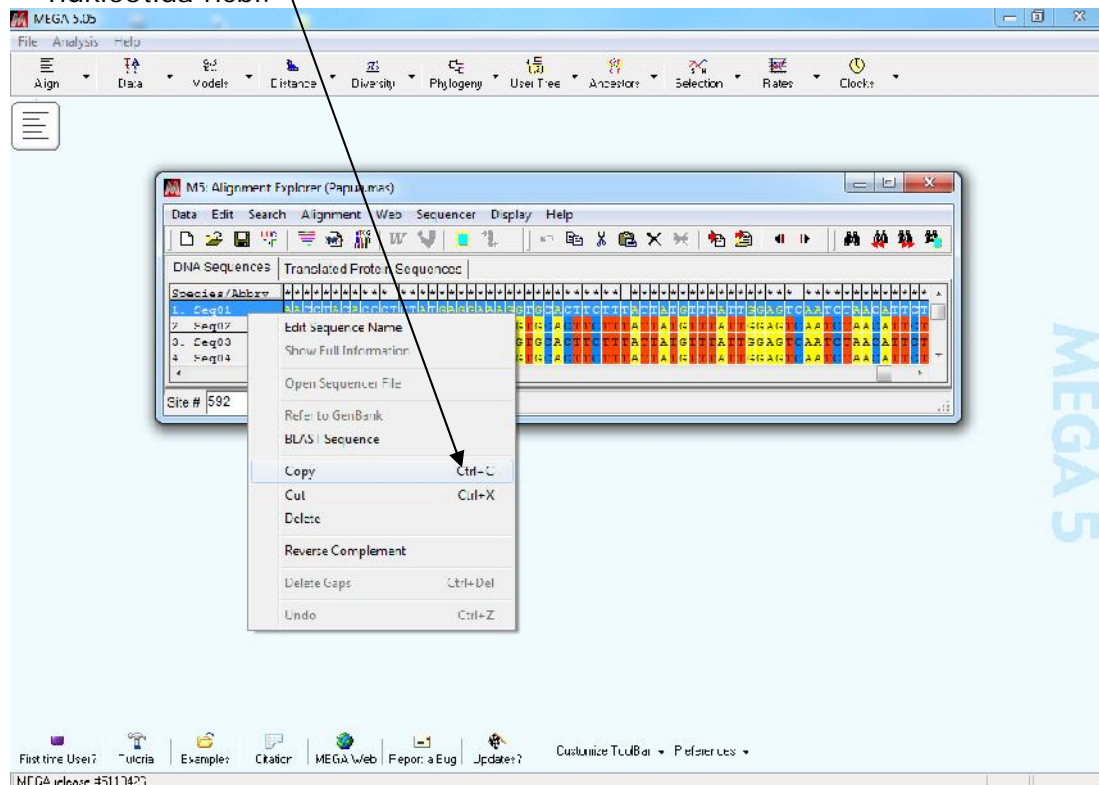


Hasil permintaan identifikasi sebagai berikut:

2. (Hasilnya seperti di bawah). Lanjutkan dengan menyesuaikan datasheet dengan sampel yang dimiliki, seperti Choose search set (sesuaikan dengan jenis organisme) dan Optimize for (pilih highly similar atau lainnya).



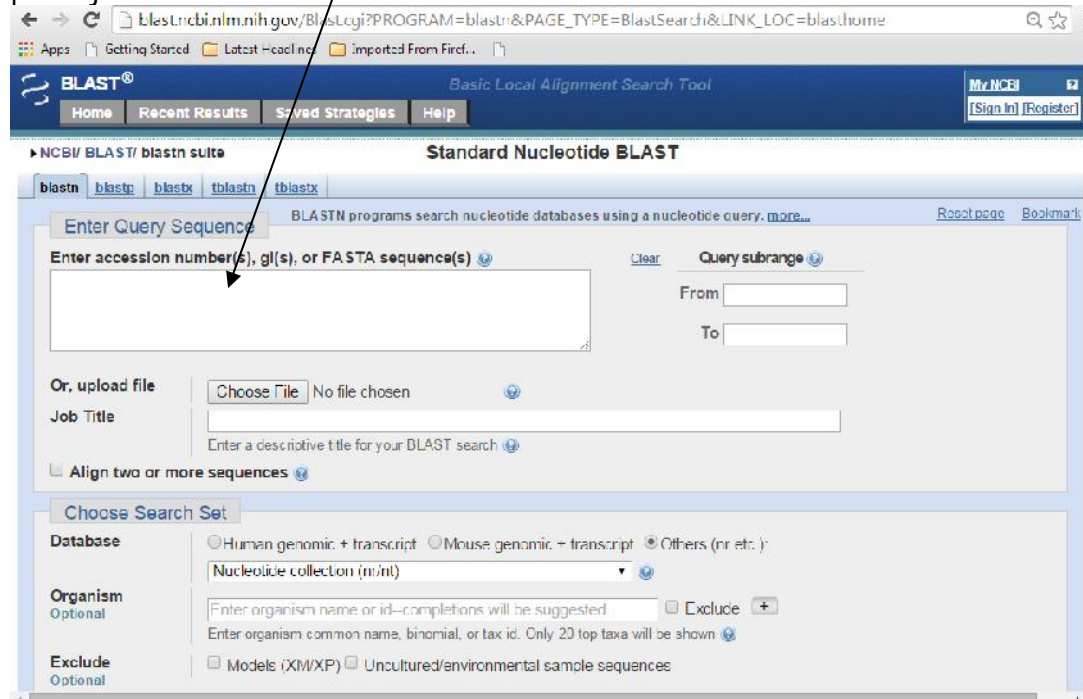
1. Cara lain, salin (copy) urutan nukleotida target lalu transkripsi ke kotak nukleotida ncbi.



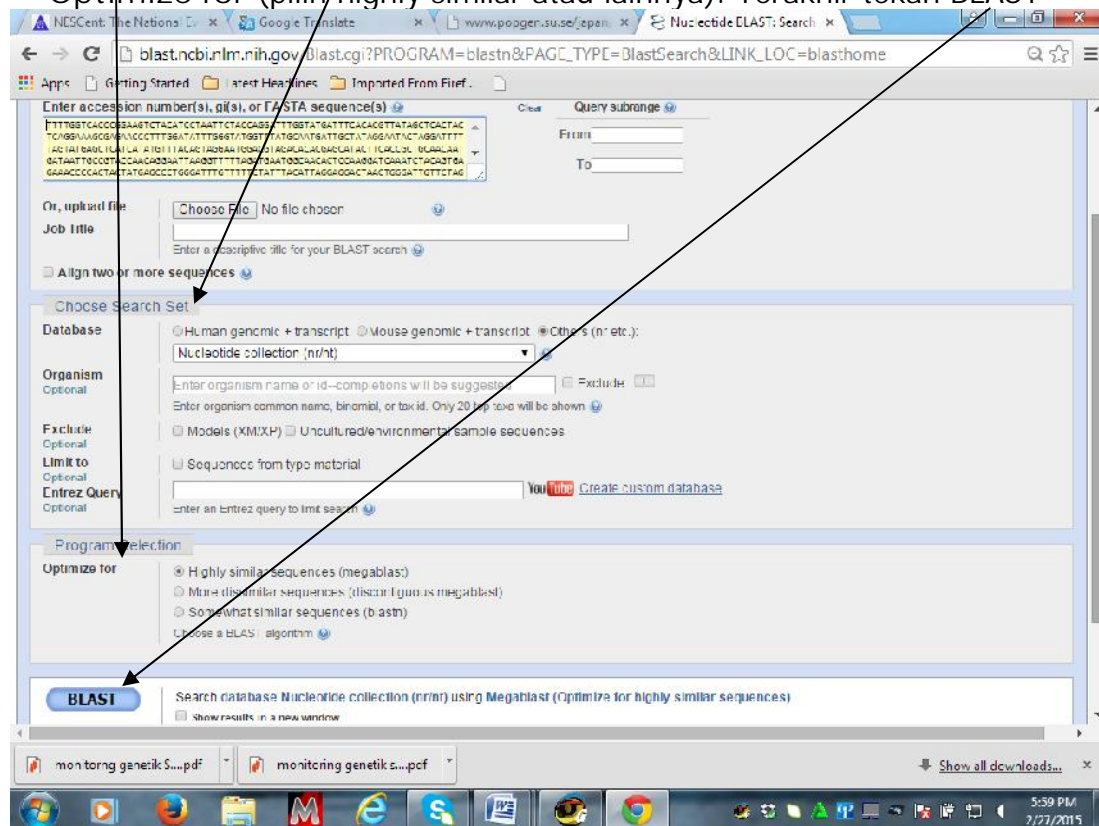
2. Link ke internet dan akses ke www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov. Pilih BLAST untuk melakukan blast sekuen.

3. Pilih nucleotide blast untuk mulai blast

4. Salin sekuens ke kotak Blast (seperti no. 2). Lalu lakukan seperti pada petunjuk awal.



5. Lanjutkan dengan menyesuaikan datasheet dengan sampel yang dimiliki, seperti Choose search set (sesuaikan denan jenis organisme) dan Optimize for (pilih/highly similar atau lainnya). Terakhir tekan BLAST



6. Hasilnya adalah kromatogram dengan data. Lakukan pengunduhan (download) data yang diperlukan dengan menekan All lalu pilih GenBank dan Download.

The image shows two screenshots of the NCBI BLAST web interface. The top screenshot displays a sequence alignment with a color-coded scale from 0.0 to 1.0. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Sequences producing significant alignments' table, which lists various sequences with their descriptions, scores, and accession numbers. Arrows from the text above point to the alignment and the 'Download' button in the table.

Sequences producing significant alignments:
 Select: **All** None Selected: 10
 Alignment Download GenBank Graphics Distance tree of results

Description	Max score	Total score	Query cover	E value	Ident	Accession
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopoda</i> sp. BOLD:AAF-44/1 voucher BIUUG<CAN>:HLC-24/79 cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (1123	1123	100%	0.0	90%	HM377490.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> mitochondrial COI gene for cytochrome c oxidase subunit I, partial cds	1123	1123	100%	0.0	99%	AB191280.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> mitochondrial COI gene for cytochrome c oxidase subunit I, partial cds, soecimen	1118	1118	100%	0.0	90%	AB430634.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> mitochondrial COI gene for cytochrome c oxidase subunit I, partial cds, soecimen	1112	1112	100%	0.0	99%	AB430635.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> isolate OctCyan25 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (cox1) gene, partial cds, mitoch	1094	1094	98%	0.0	99%	GQ900740.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> isolate OctCyan31 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (cox1) gene, partial cds, mitoch	1081	1081	96%	0.0	99%	GQ900742.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus cyaneus</i> isolate OctCyan76 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (cox1) gene, partial cds, mitoch	1055	1055	90%	0.0	98%	GQ900741.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Ihaumoctopus micus</i> isolate Ihaum111 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (cox1) gene, partial cd	737	737	96%	0.0	80%	GQ900746.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus laqueus</i> mitochondrial COI gene for cytochrome c oxidase subunit I, partial cds, specimar	736	736	99%	0.0	88%	AB430643.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Cetopus</i> sp. 2LD-2011 isolate sp5 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds, mitoch	730	730	90%	0.0	80%	HQ846161.1

8. Pilih sekuen yang akan didownload ke komputer kita dengan mencentang kotak sekuen (misalnya 20 sekuen pada satu halaman yang tampil)

The screenshot shows the NCBI Nucleotide search results for 'COI gene of Tripneustes gratilla'. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for item number, title, and details. Items 21 through 24 are selected, indicated by checked checkboxes. The items are:

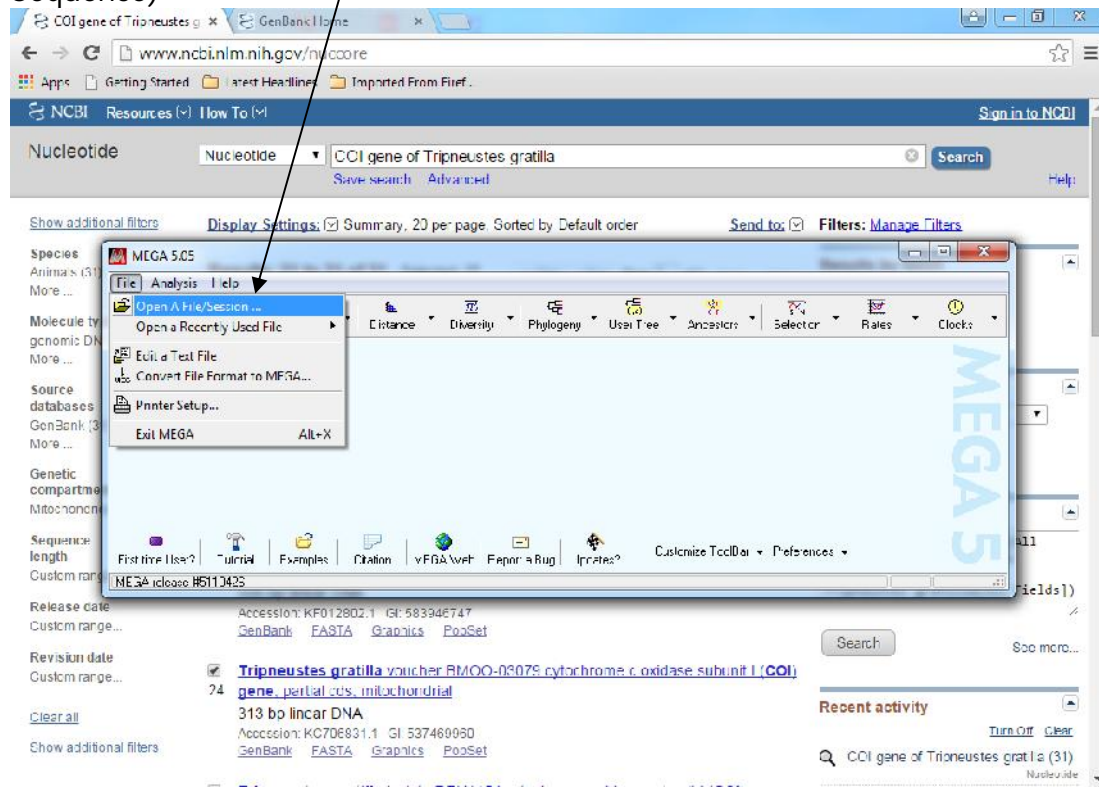
- 21. *Tripneustes gratilla* haplotype H3 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial. 566 bp linear DNA. Accession: KF012804.1. GI: 583946751.
- 22. *Tripneustes gratilla* haplotype H2 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial. 666 bp linear DNA. Accession: KF012803.1. GI: 583946749.
- 23. *Tripneustes gratilla* haplotype H1 cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial. 666 bp linear DNA. Accession: KF012802.1. GI: 583946747.
- 24. *Tripneustes gratilla* voucher BMOO-09075 cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) gene, partial cds; mitochondrial. 313 bp linear DNA. Accession: KC706031.1. GI: 537469960.

9. Download sekuen pilihan dengan menekan Send to dan pilih File (untuk buat file), lalu atur Format ke Fasta dan tekan Create File.

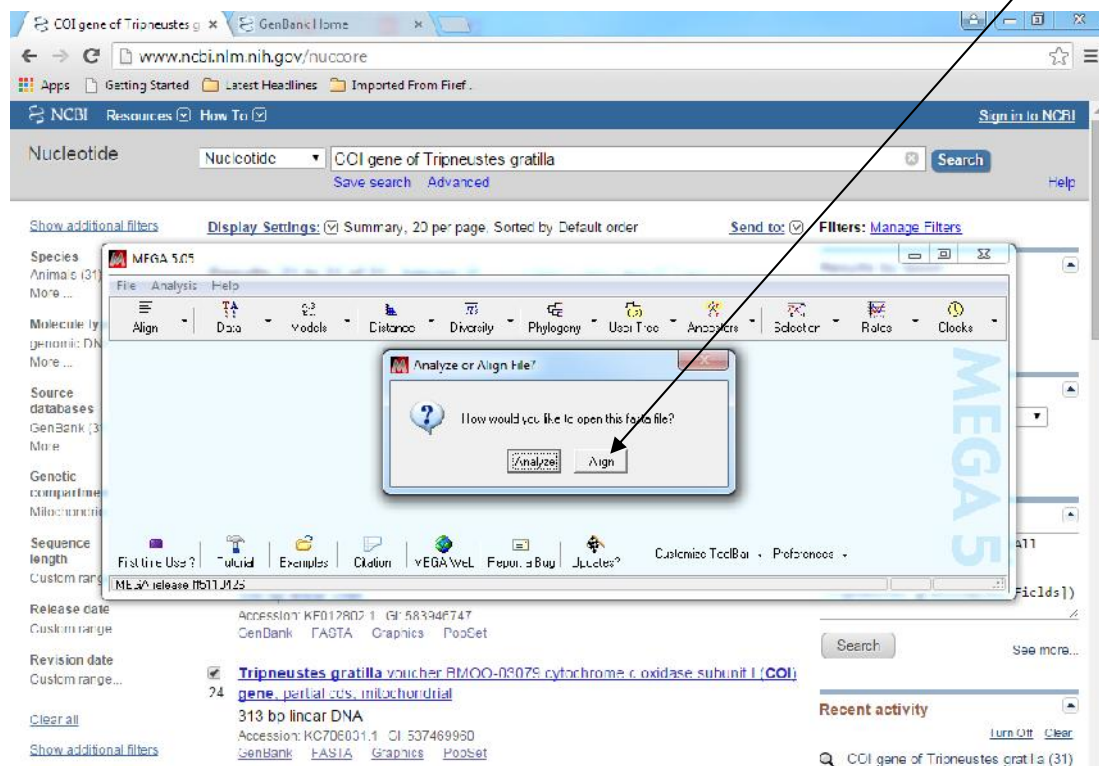
The screenshot shows the same NCBI Nucleotide search results page, but with a 'Send to' dialog box open. The dialog box has the following settings:

- Destination: File (selected)
- Format: FASTA (selected)
- Sort by: Default order
- Buttons: Download 27 items, Create File (highlighted)

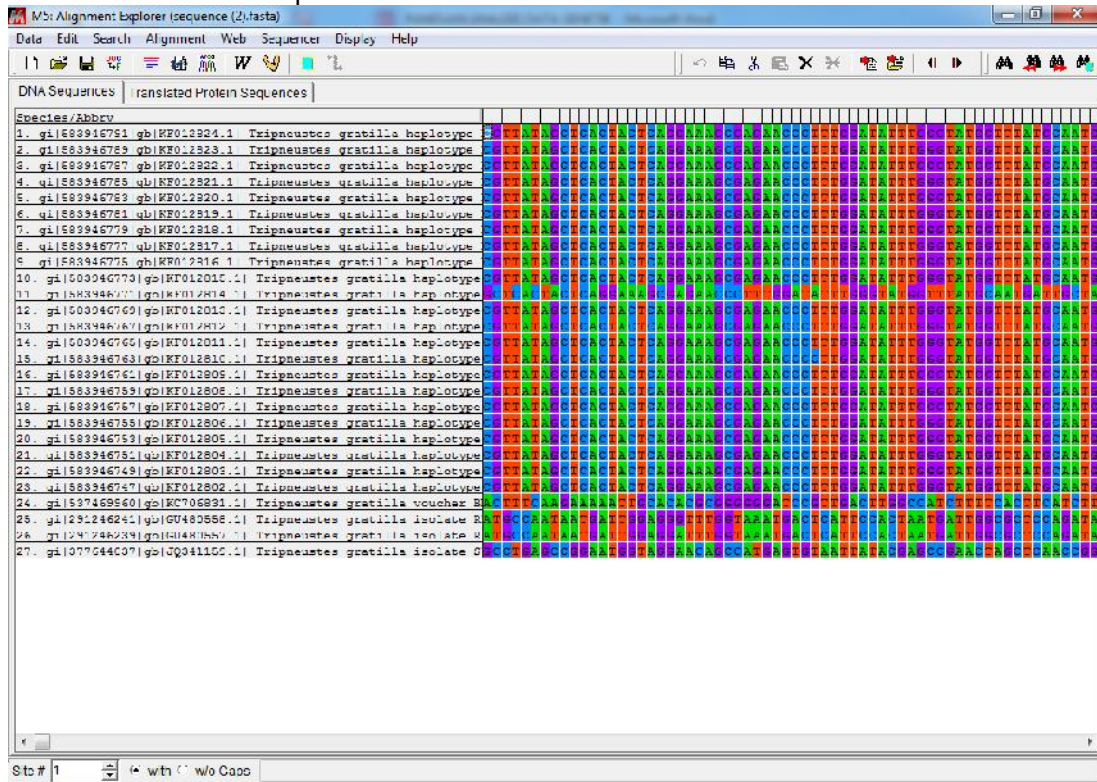
10. Lihat data yang diambil dengan membuka program MEGA 5.05/MEGA6. Tekan File lalu pilih Open A File/Session... (ke download pilih nama file, Sequence)



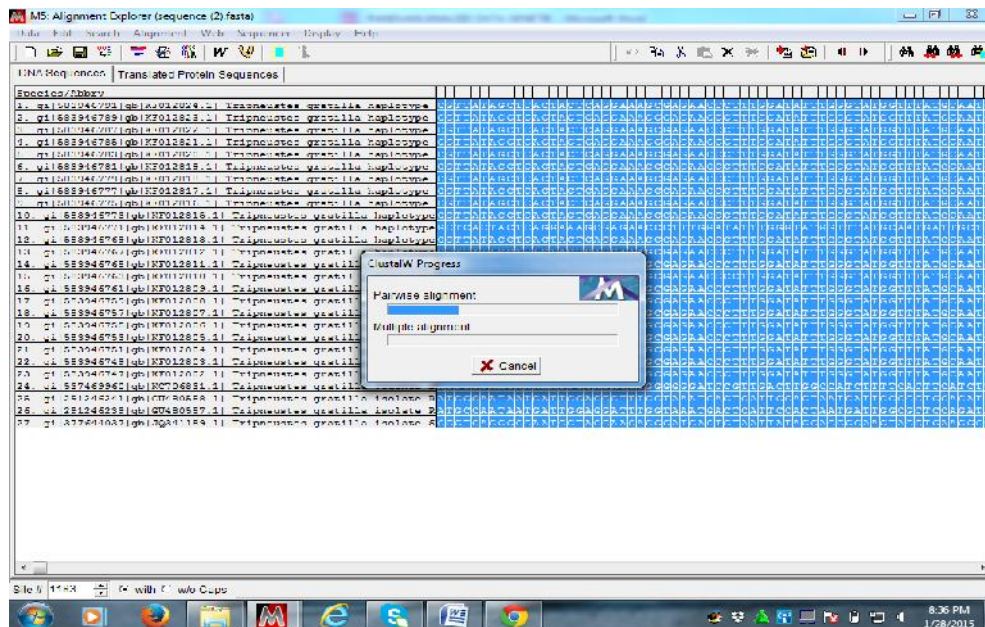
9. Pilih Align (untuk penjajaran) atau Analysis (untuk analisis). Tekan Align



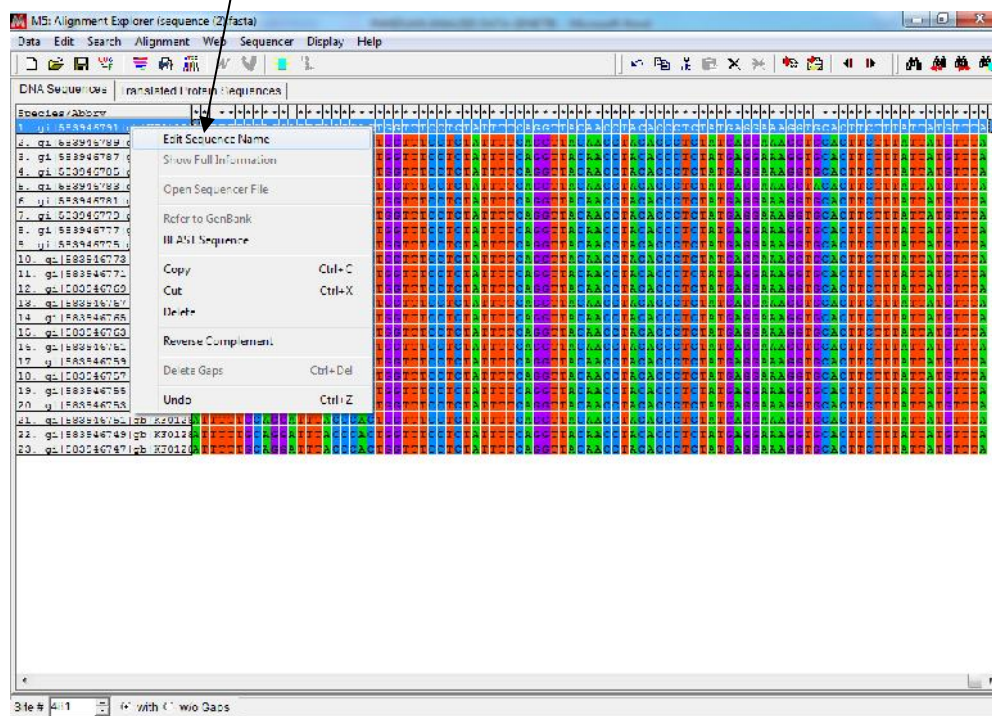
10. Data sekuens seperti di bawah:



11. Blok data sekuens lalu penjarangan dengan clustalW atau MUSCLE. Gunakan ClustalW.



12. Edit semua sekuens. Ubah nama sekuens dengan menekan kode akses Edit name sequence. Misal T. gratilla 1 dll.



Potong nukleotida yang tidak rata dengan menekan Delete selected block (X), mulai dari ujung kiri atau ujung kanan, dengan menyamakan jumlah nukleotida setiap sekuens.



Contoh publikasi yang memanfaatkan hasil pengolahan di atas:

Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Research (2015) 41, 273-278
HOSTED BY
National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries
Egyptian Journal of Aquatic Research
http://ejournal.ocean.nif.gov.eg
www.ocean.nif.gov.eg

FULL LENGTH ARTICLE

Color diversity and distribution of sea urchin *Tripneustes gratilla* in Cenderawasih Bay ecoregion of Papua, Indonesia

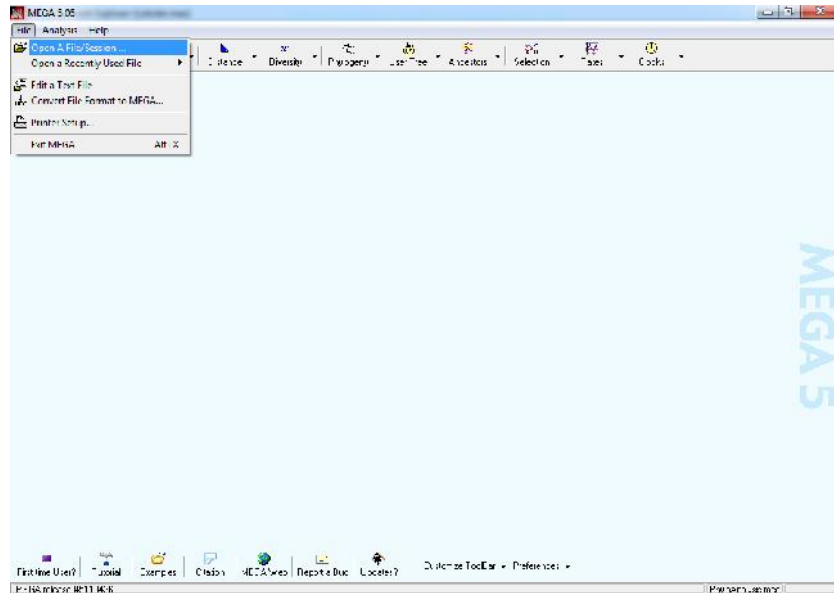
Abdul Hamid A. Toha^{a,b}, Sutiman B. Sumitro^b, Widodo^{b,c}, Luchman Hakim^b

^a Fisheries Department of the State University of Papua, Manokwari, West Papua, Indonesia
^b Biology Department, Branjangan University, Mafong, East Java, Indonesia
^c...

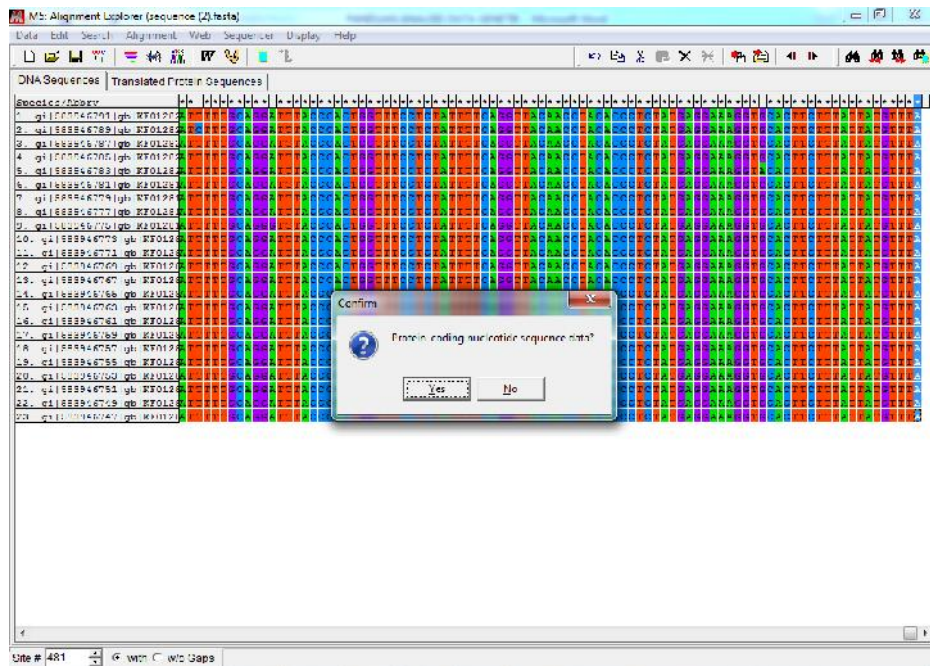
Abstract
Investigated with relation to the environment, the occurrence and distribution of sea urchin in the Cenderawasih Bay ecoregion...
Methods and results
As many as 107 individuals of *T. gratilla* were randomly collected in 3 different habitats in Cenderawasih Bay ecoregion (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th) and their individuals were...
Results
In *T. gratilla* were identified 36 color morphotypes and 100 specimens of each morphotype were analyzed using DNA Barcoding. The 100% bootstrap showed that in this sample were clustered into 2 groups based on gene barcoding. All samples show 100% similarity with the COI sequence of *T. gratilla* (accession number: KJ912211-13) (JPN) from Japan...
Figure 2
North-south view of a COI gene for the Cenderawasih Bay ecoregion. The COI gene for the Cenderawasih Bay ecoregion of *T. gratilla* from Branjangan University and 100% bootstrap from GenBank.

D. Analisis dengan MEGA5.05

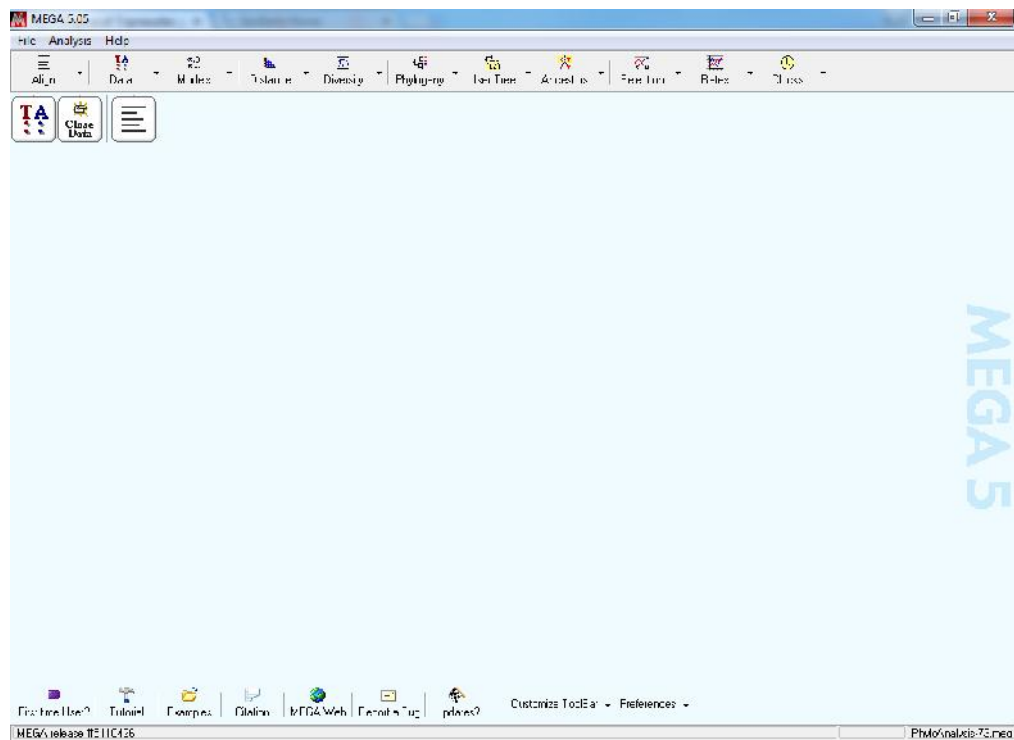
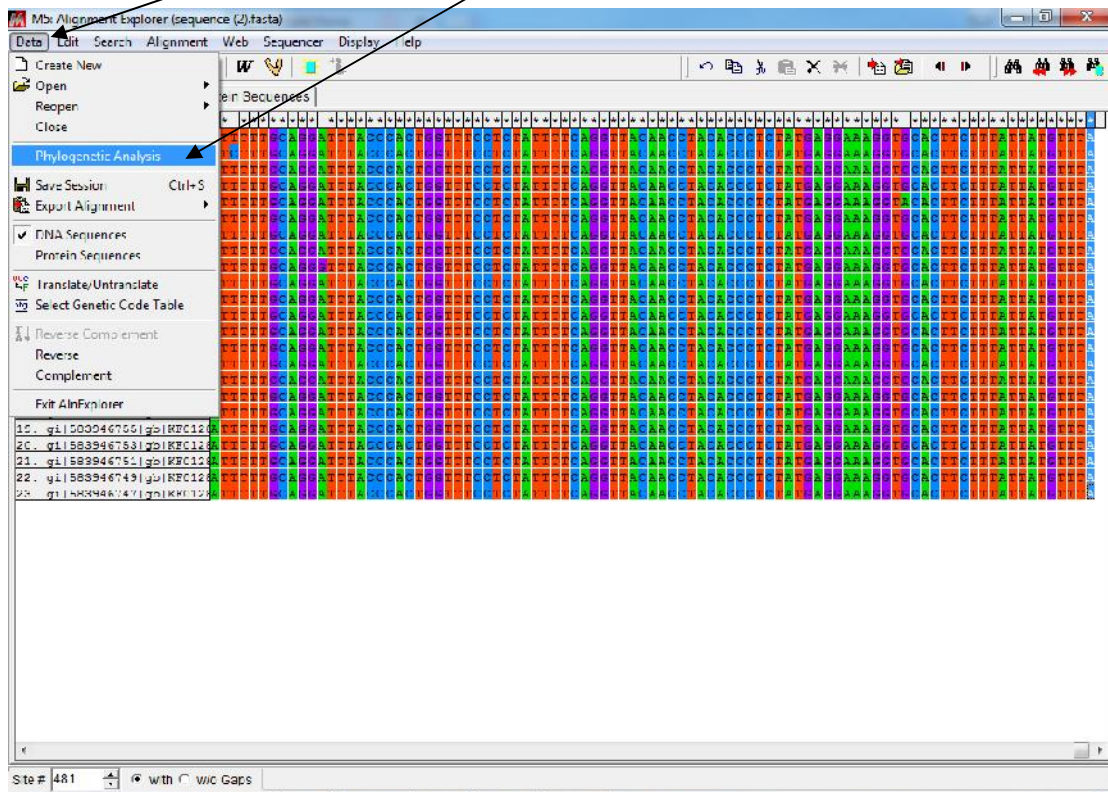
Pada program MEGA5.05, tekan File dan pilih sumber data simpanan untuk membuka sekuen data genetik yang akan dianalisis (seperti instruksi sebelumnya). MEGA dapat digunakan untuk analisis komposisi nukleotida, jarak genetik, filogenetik, diferensiasi genetik dan lain-lain (secara lengkap disampaikan sesudah ini).



- Tekan Yes untuk menyetujui data urutan nukleotida mengkode protein. Setelah itu kembali ke layar semula (MEGA5.05):

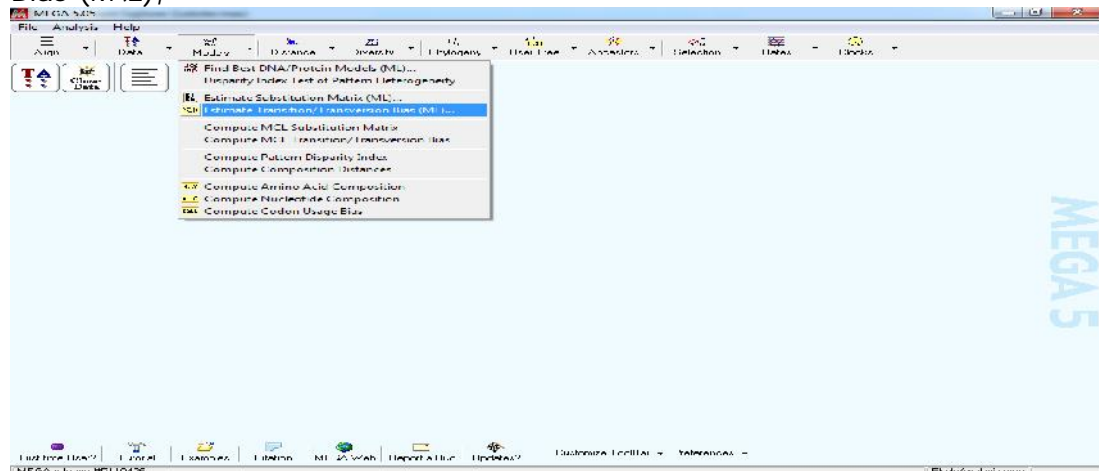


- Pada layar M5: Aligment Explorer (seque fasta), pilih dengan menekan Data lalu pilih Phylogenetic Analysis

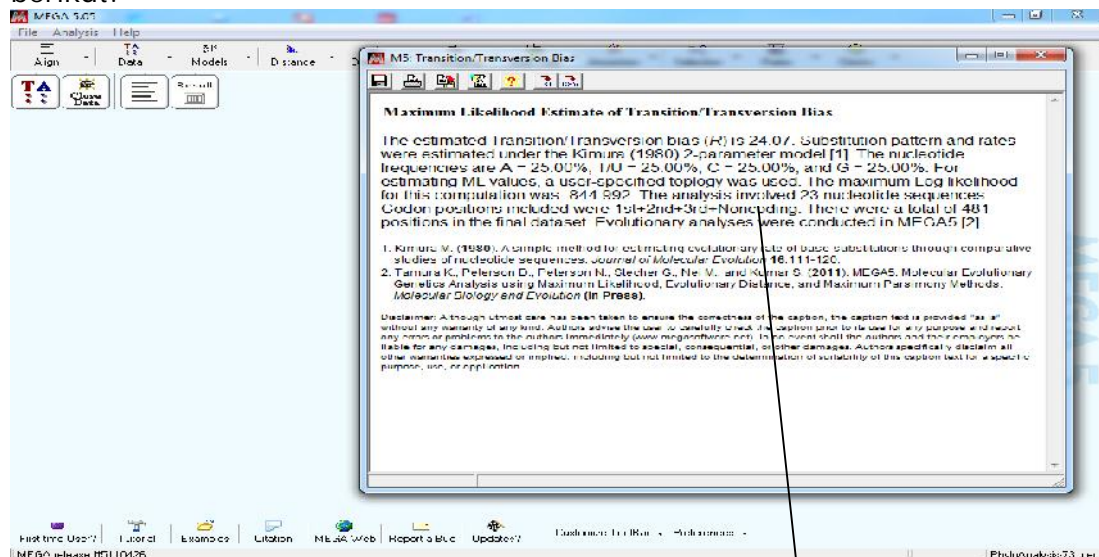


1. Perkiraan bias Transisi/Transversi

Pada MODELS, misalnya dengan menekan Estimate Transition/Transversion Bias (M/L),



akan menampilkan hasil Perkiraan bias Transisi/Transversi sebagai berikut:



Contoh publikasi yang menampilkan hasil pengolahan di atas.

Open Journal of Genetics, 2014, 4, 332-341
 Published Online July 2014 in SciRes. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojgen.2014.44032>

Phylogenetic Position of North Sulawesi *Tarsius sp.* Based on Partial Cytochrome b Gene Sequences

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Received 5 May 2014; revised 4 June 2014; accepted 3 July 2014

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3. Results

3.1. Extraction and Amplification of *cyt b* Gene

Total DNA of six samples of North Sulawesi *Tarsius sp.* had been isolated and amplified. The results of electrophoresis on 1.5% agarose gel showed that *cyt b* gene amplified was at about 400 bp (Figure 1).

3.2. Sequence Characteristic

Multiple alignment of *cyt b* gene sequence of 307 bp long derived from *T. sangirensis*, *T. aurifer*, *T. amoenus* and those from homologous *cyt b* gene sequence of several tarsier species taken from GenBank indicates that invariable sites character as much as 72.97%, informative parsimony sites as much as 27.03% and variable sites as much as 27.03% (Table 6).

Nucleotide composition of the partial gene *cyt b* sequence of each tarsier species exhibits variations indicated by frequency difference of each bases among species. Average base frequency of T = 32.80%, C = 22.67%, A = 19.61% and G = 15.00%. Analysis of several parameters of partial *cyt b* gene sequence (Table 6) found that nucleotide diversity (P) = 0.0098, total mutation = 97, ratio transition (R) = 4.97% and ratio between purine bases = 5.253 and between pyrimidine bases = 13.018, respectively.

3.3. Genetic Distance

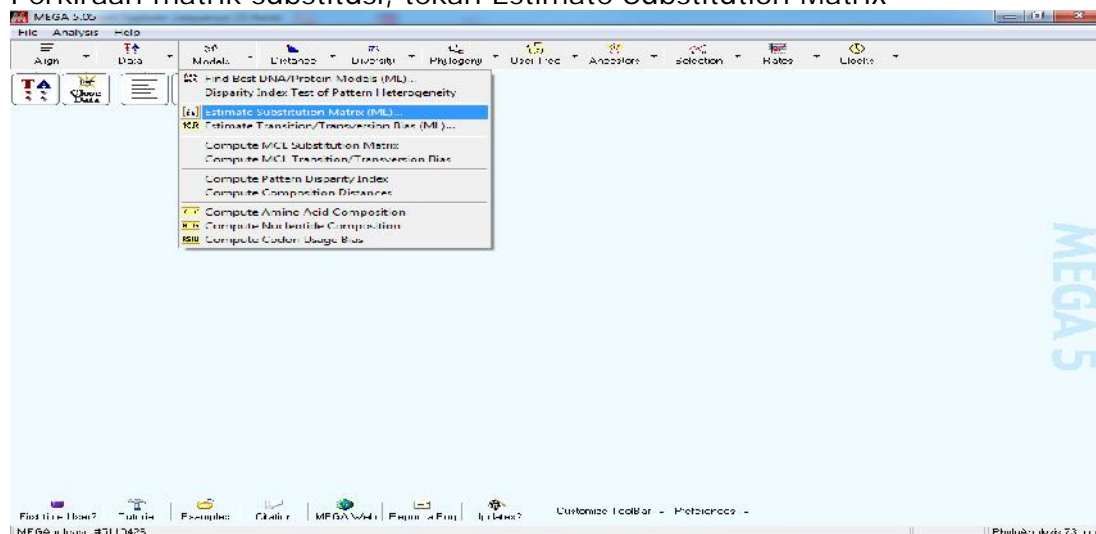
Genetic distance measured using the Tamura 3 parameters indicate that the value varies from 0 to 0.740 (complete matrix data are not included). The genetic distance of 0 is shown by sample pairing of the same species. Genetic distance is shown by pairing of *C. banyasur* and other species, i.e. from 0.181 to 0.210, as well as pairing of *C. sibilata* and other tarsier species, with values from 0.181 to 0.200. Pairing among Sulawesi *Tarsius sp.* have the values 0 to 0.095. Overall mean distance is 0.050. These data indicate that those Sulawesi tarsiers are classified as closely related taxa and relatively distant related to the Borneo tarsier *C. banyasur* as well as to the Philippine tarsier *C. sibilata*.

3.4. Phylogenetic Tree

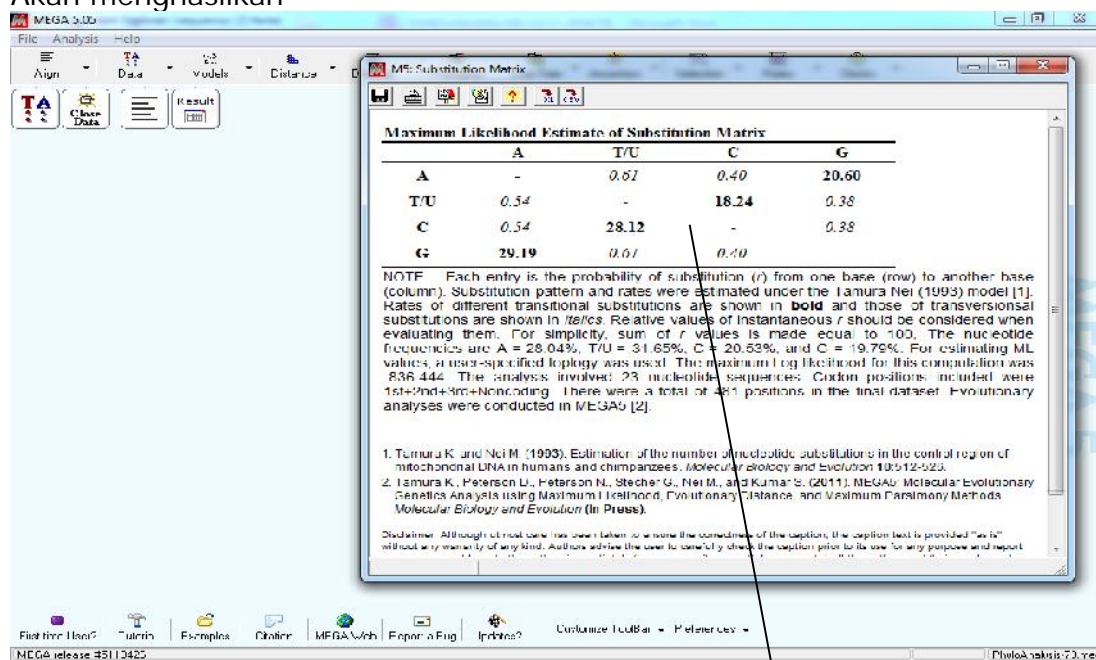
Figure 2 and Figure 3 are phylogenetic trees based on nucleotides of partial *cyt b* gene constructed by method

2. Perkiraan matrik substitusi

Perkiraan matrik substitusi, tekan Estimate Substitution Matrix



Akan menghasilkan



STRUKTUR GENETIK DAN FILOGENI YELLOWFIN TUNA (*Thunnus albacares*) BERDASARKAN SEKUEN DNA MITOKONDRIA CONTROL REGION SITOKROM OKSIDASE I PADA DIVERSITAS ZONE BIOGEOGRAFI

I Made Sara Wijana¹ dan I Gusti Ngurah Mahardika²
¹Jurusan Biologi Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Universitas Udayana
²Laboratorium Diemedik Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Udayana
 Kampus Bukit Jimbaran Bali
 E-mail: sarawijana@yahooscc.id

Abstract
*Genetic structure and phylogeny of 37 sequences control region DNA mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) have been downloaded from GenBank and analyzed using Maximum Likelihood (ML), Pairwise Genetic Distance and Bootstrapping Phylogeny Model of Kimura 2 Parameter. The result shows that the corrected value of the data was 2.5% and the mean of genetic distances were 3.7%, where the genetic distances were 0.9% and the longest was 5%. The genetic distances with the out groups (*Thunnus chrysops*) ranged between 7.8% – 9.8% and with the *Thunnus thynnus* ranged between 10.4% – 12.5%. The value of bootstrap phylogeny of 37 sequences of yellowfin tuna was less than 20%. All these result shows that there was no significant genetic differences of 34 samples sourced from Philippines and 3 from Spain based on sequence region DNA mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I.*

Key words: *T. albacares*, control region DNA Mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I, genetic structure, phylogeny.

Jurnal Bumi Lestari, Volume 10 No. 2, Agustus 2010, hlm. 270 – 274

Tabel 2. Probabilitas Substitusi Nukleotida dengan Analisis Maximum Likelihood (ML)

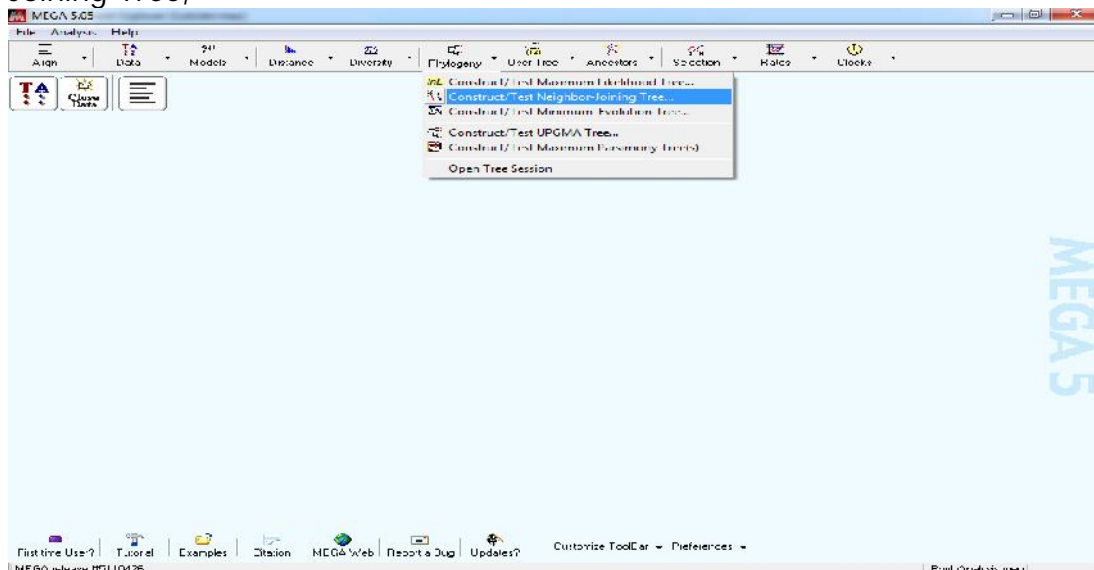
	A	T	C	G
A	-	1.41*	0.98*	10.39**
T	1.88*	-	18.9**	0.55*
C	1.88*	27.25**	-	0.55*
G	33.66**	1.41*	0.98*	-

Keterangan:
 ** Probabilitas substitusi transisi
 * Probabilitas substitusi transversi

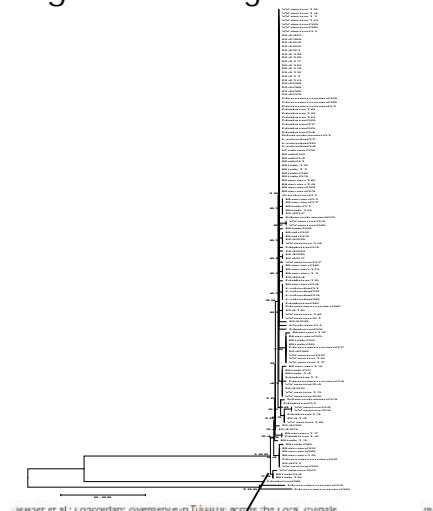
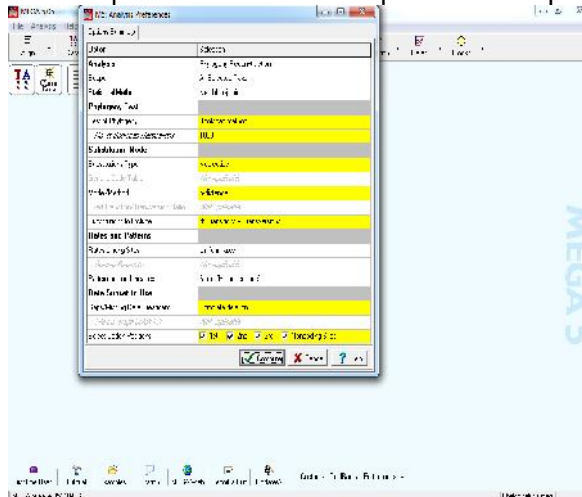
Nilai probabilitas substitusi paling tinggi didapatkan pada basa A, diikuti oleh basa T, C dan G. Hal ini berkaitan erat dengan frekuensi masing-masing nukleotida. Makin tinggi frekuensi nukleotida bersangkutan maka kemungkinan arah terjadinya substitusi semakin besar (PATERSON, lebih besar dari yellowfin tuna tersebut relative tinggi. Hal ini juga didukung oleh pohon filogeni yang memisahkan satu clade dengan nilai bootstrap kurang dari 50%. Hasil ini berbeda dengan *Thunnus albacares* sebagai out group dengan nilai bootstrap sebesar 86%. Hasil pengujian substitusi semakin besar (PATERSON, lebih besar dari pohon filogeni dengan metode bootstrapping diungkapkan

3. Analisis Filogenetik

Pada PHYLOGENY, misalnya dengan menekan Construct/test Neighbour-Joining Tree,



akan diproses dan menampilkan hasil pohon filogenetik sebagai berikut:



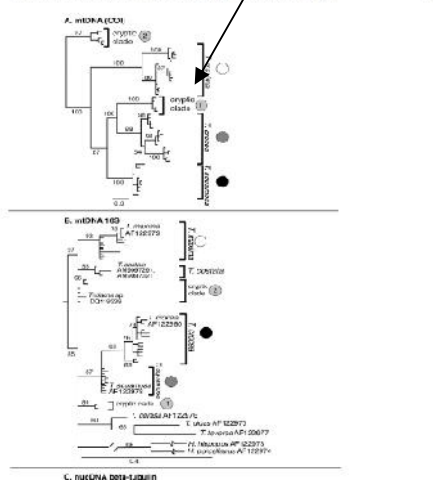
research paper

Concordance between phylogeographic and biogeographic boundaries in the Coral Triangle: conservation implications based on comparative analyses of multiple giant clam species

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²Current address: Ocean Genome Legacy, Ipswich, Massachusetts 01938.
³Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Dapitan City, Philippines.
⁴Conservation International, Indonesia Marine Program, Jl. Muwardi No. 17 Bali, Indonesia.
⁵California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118.
⁶Biology Department and CLIMAR De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines.
⁷Marine Science Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Diponegoro University, Kampus Tembalanga, Semarang, Indonesia.
⁸Department of Biological Sciences, FIU, Dania Beach, FL, USA.

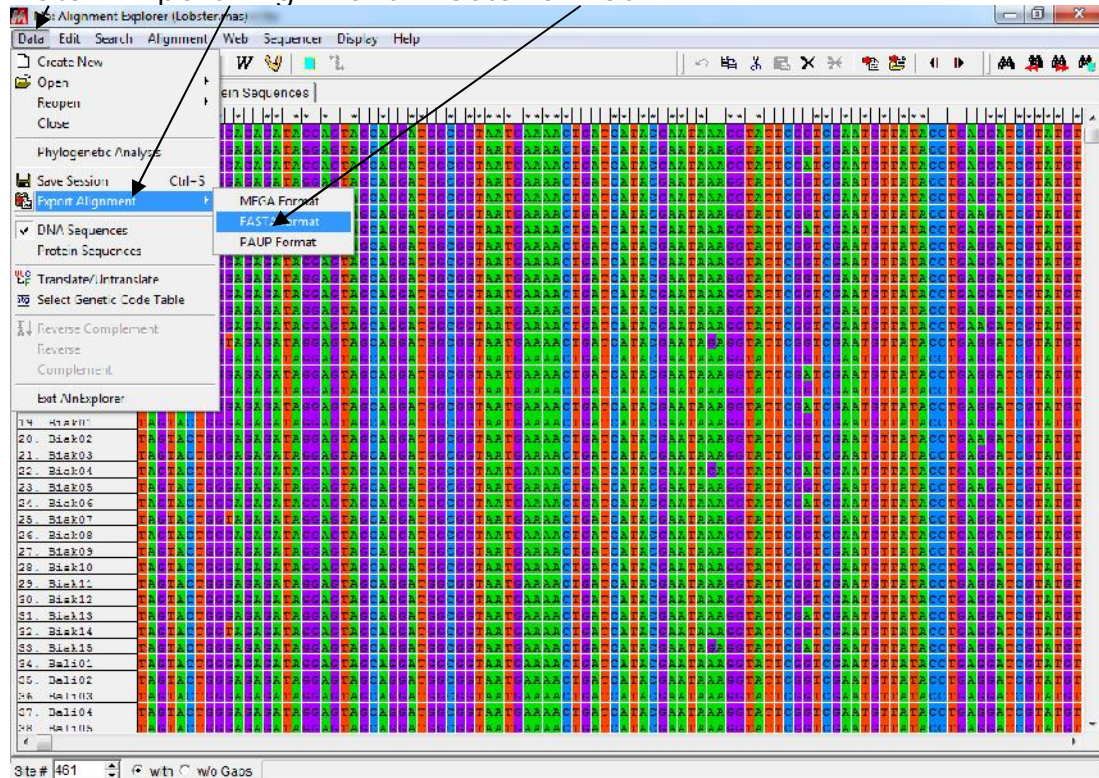
Timery S. Delioer^{1,*}
Ma Rio Abdan Nugit²
Mark V Erdmann^{4,5}
Ma Carmen A Ablan-Lagman⁶
Ambarlyanto⁷
Kent E Carpenter⁸
Abdul Hamid A Toha³
Paul H Barber^{8,9}

ABSTRACT—Marine habitats are in decline worldwide, precipitating a strong interest in marine conservation. The use of biogeographic data to designate ecoregions has had significant impacts on terrestrial conservation efforts. However, classification of marine environments into ecoregions has only become available in the last several years, based on biogeographic data supplemented by genetic phylogeny, ocean currents, and water temperatures. Here we use a comparative phylogeographic approach to test for concordant phylogeographic patterns in three closely related species of *Tridacna* giant clams across the Coral Triangle, the most biodiverse marine region in the world and one of the most threatened. Data from a 450 base pair fragment of mitochondrial cytochrome-c oxidase

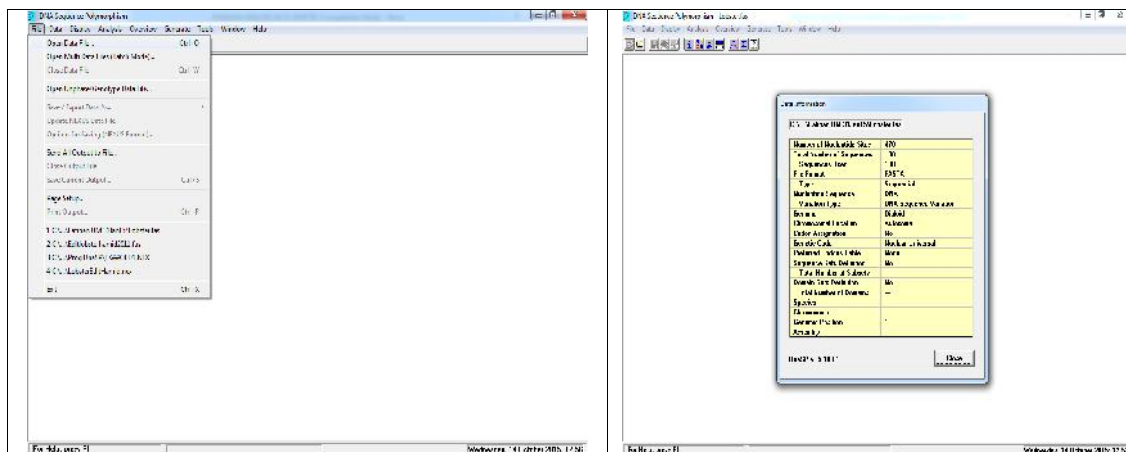


E. Analisis dengan DnaSP

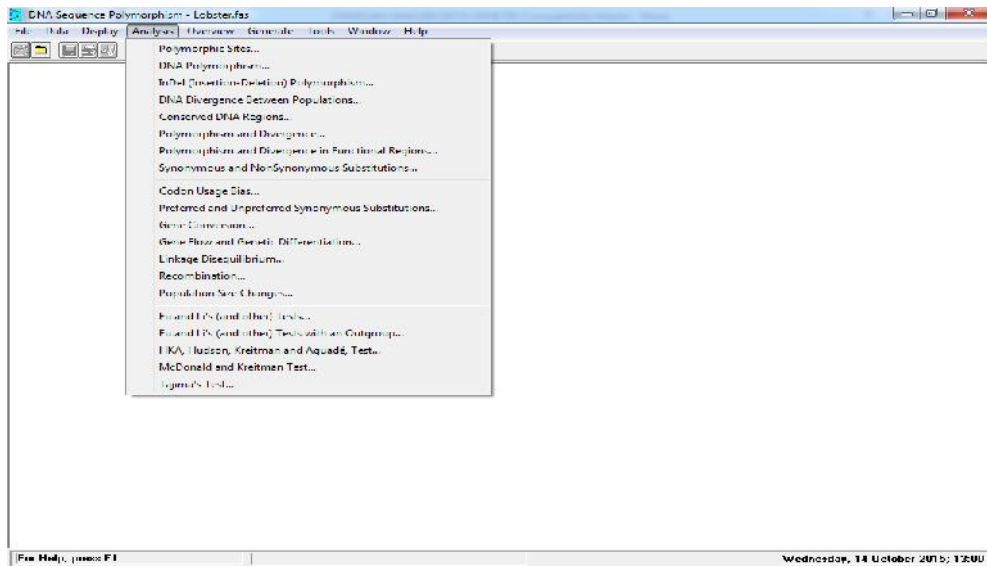
Sebelum menggunakan program ini, data yang ada (misalnya pada MEGA5-6) diekspor atau disimpan dalam format Fasta dengan menekan Data→Export Alignment→Fasta format.



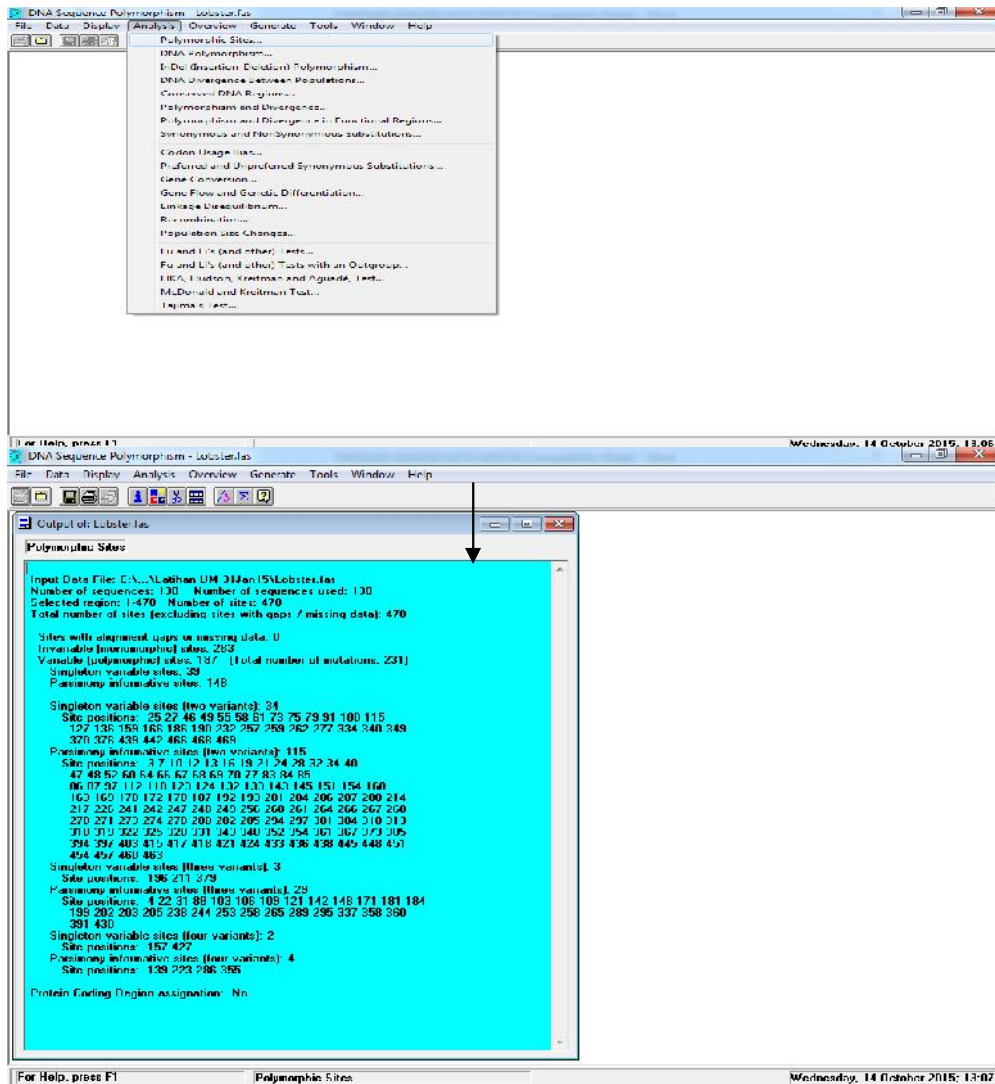
Pada program DnaSP (DNA sequence polymorphism), tekan File dan pilih open data file untuk membuka sekuen data genetik yang akan dianalisis.



DnaSP berguna untuk analisis polymorphic sites, DNA Polymorphism, Gene Flow and Genetic Differentiation, Fu and Li's Test, dan lain-lain (secara lengkap lihat di bawah).

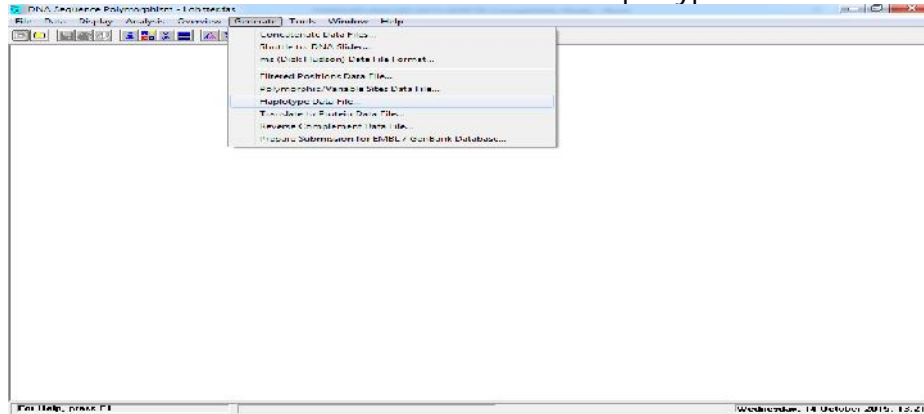


1. Polimorphic site

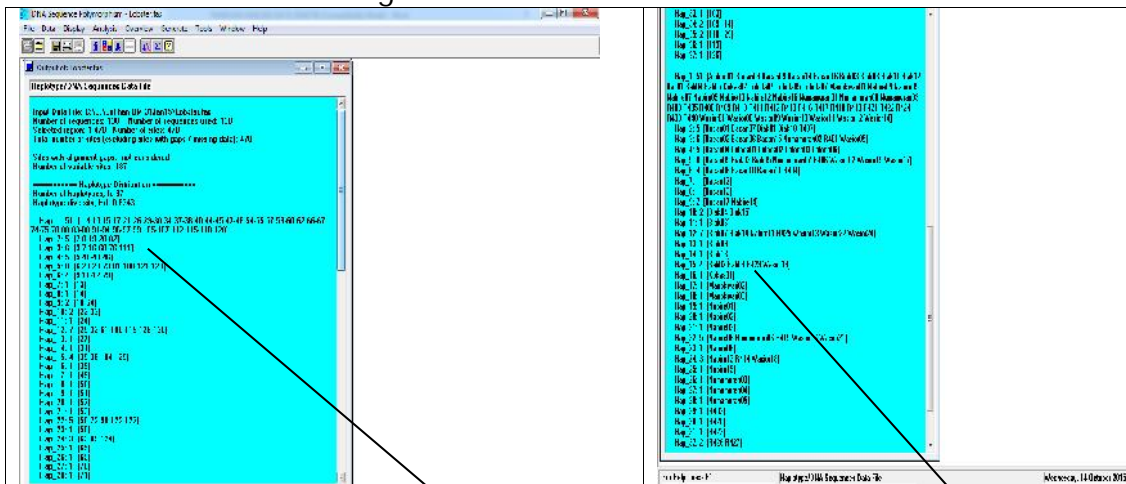


2. Haplotype

Arahkan kursor ke Generate dan tekan Haplotype Data File



Hasil analisis adalah sebagai berikut:



Frekuensi haplotype biasa ditampilkan dalam diagram Pie dengan kombinasi lokasi penelitian

Vol. 446: 111–132, 2017
doi:10.3355/meps.0413

MARINE ECOTOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES
Mar Ecol Prog Ser

Published January 10

Patterns of *Symbiodinium* distribution in three giant clam species across the biodiverse Bird's Head region of Indonesia

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⁵Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Diponegoro University, Kampus Tegalang, Semarang, Indonesia

⁶Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Los Angeles, 621 Charles E. Young Dr. South, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA

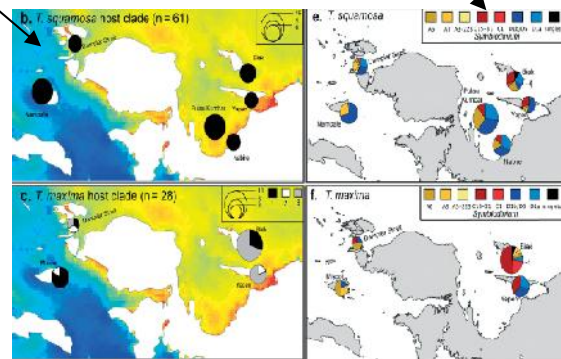
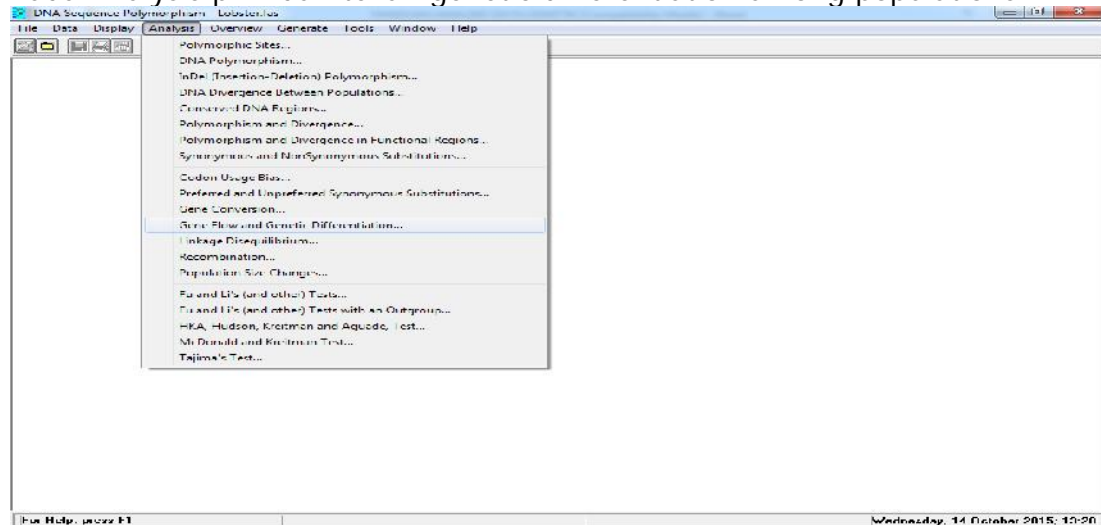


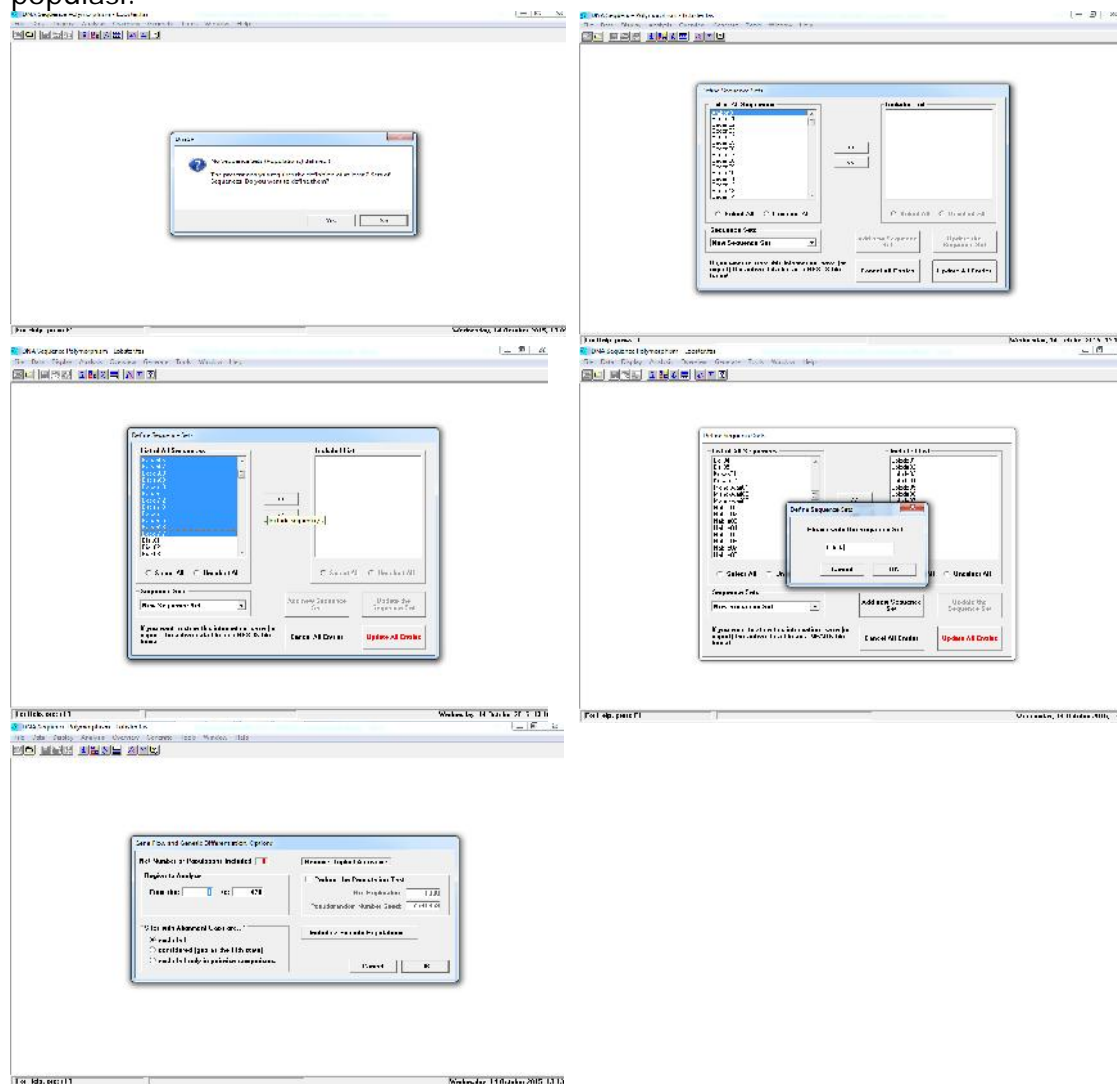
Fig. 4. *Symbiodinium* in *Tridacna* spp. (a–c) Frequency of each COI clade for (a) *T. crocea*, (b) *T. squamosa*, and (c) *T. maxima*. Host clades are defined based on a neighbor-joining tree of COI sequence shown in Fig. 3. Circle size in each key indicate number of host clams sampled in each population. Note that sample sizes differ in panels a, b and c. Underlying color shows monthly averaged mean sea surface temperature over the entire MHI-JMS museum (1 Jan 2007 to 2 Jan 2008). (d–f) Frequency of each *Symbiodinium* type in surveyed populations of (d) *T. crocea*, (e) *T. squamosa*, and (f) *T. maxima*. Hosts containing multiple *Symbiodinium* types are scored as contributing equally (50%) to each type, as explained in the legend of Fig. 3

3. Gene Flow and Genetic Differentiation among Populations

Pada Analysis pilih dan tekan genetic differentiation among populations



Dalam analisis ini, terlebih dahulu semua individu dikelompokkan dalam populasi.



Hasil analisis adalah:

Gene Flow and Genetic Differentiation

Input Data File: C:\... \Latihan UM 31Jan
 Number of Populations Included: 10
 Selected region: 1-470 Number of sites: 470
 Sites with alignment gaps are Excluded
 Total sites (excluding alignment gaps): 470

Population 1: Bacan
 Number of sequences: 17
 Number of segregating sites, S: 13
 Number of haplotypes, h: 9
 Haplotype diversity, Hd: 0.90441
 Average number of differences, K: 2.67
 Nucleotide diversity, Pi: 0.00669
 Nucleotide diversity with JC, PnJC: 0.00669

Population 2: Biak
 Number of sequences: 15
 Number of segregating sites, S: 12
 Number of haplotypes, h: 8
 Haplotype diversity, Hd: 0.90476
 Average number of differences, K: 2.57
 Nucleotide diversity, Pi: 0.00647
 Nucleotide diversity with JC, PnJC: 0.00647

Population 3: Bali
 Number of sequences: 5
 Number of segregating sites, S: 1
 Number of haplotypes, h: 2
 Haplotype diversity, Hd: 0.60000
 Average number of differences, K: 0.60000
 Nucleotide diversity, Pi: 0.00128
 Nucleotide diversity with JC, PnJC: 0.00128

Population 4: Kokos
 Number of sequences: 2
 Number of segregating sites, S: 2
 Number of haplotypes, h: 2
 Haplotype diversity, Hd: 1.00000
 Average number of differences, K: 2.00000
 Nucleotide diversity, Pi: 0.00426
 Nucleotide diversity with JC, PnJC: 0.00427

Genetic Differentiation Among Populations

POPULATION 1	POPULATION 2	DeltaSi	GammaSi	Nst	Fst	Dxy
Bacan	Biak	0.00012	0.02234	-0.02010	-0.01998	0.00547
Bacan	Bali	0.00028	0.05962	0.12370	0.12421	0.00398
Bacan	Kokos	0.00028	0.05373	0.05425	0.05367	0.00526
Bacan	Loloda	0.00041	0.09161	0.17731	0.17766	0.00420
Bacan	Manukwan	0.00027	0.05216	0.03851	0.03831	0.00517
Bacan	Nabire	0.00069	0.03409	0.00156	0.00297	0.01927
Bacan	Numamuan	0.00057	0.13815	0.10950	0.10625	0.01200
Bacan	Raja Ampat	0.00013	0.03407	0.01507	0.01541	0.00422
Bacan	Wasior	0.00019	0.03537	0.01715	0.01713	0.00580
Biak	Bali	0.00029	0.08569	0.11868	0.11905	0.00383
Biak	Kokos	0.00031	0.06105	0.04040	0.04762	0.00511
Biak	Loloda	0.00049	0.11306	0.20265	0.20290	0.00419
Biak	Manukwan	0.00032	0.06250	0.04801	0.04762	0.00511
Biak	Nabire	0.00061	0.03388	0.00280	0.00411	0.01817
Biak	Numamuan	0.00078	0.13410	0.10884	0.10568	0.01113

Contoh publikasi yang menampilkan diferensiasi genetik

Evaluating edge-of-range genetic patterns for tropical echinoderms, *Acanthaster planci* and *Tripneustes gratilla*, of the Kermadec Islands, southwest Pacific

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 Libby Liggins*, Lachlan Gleeson, Cynthia Riginos

*Corresponding author email: l.liggins@uq.edu.au

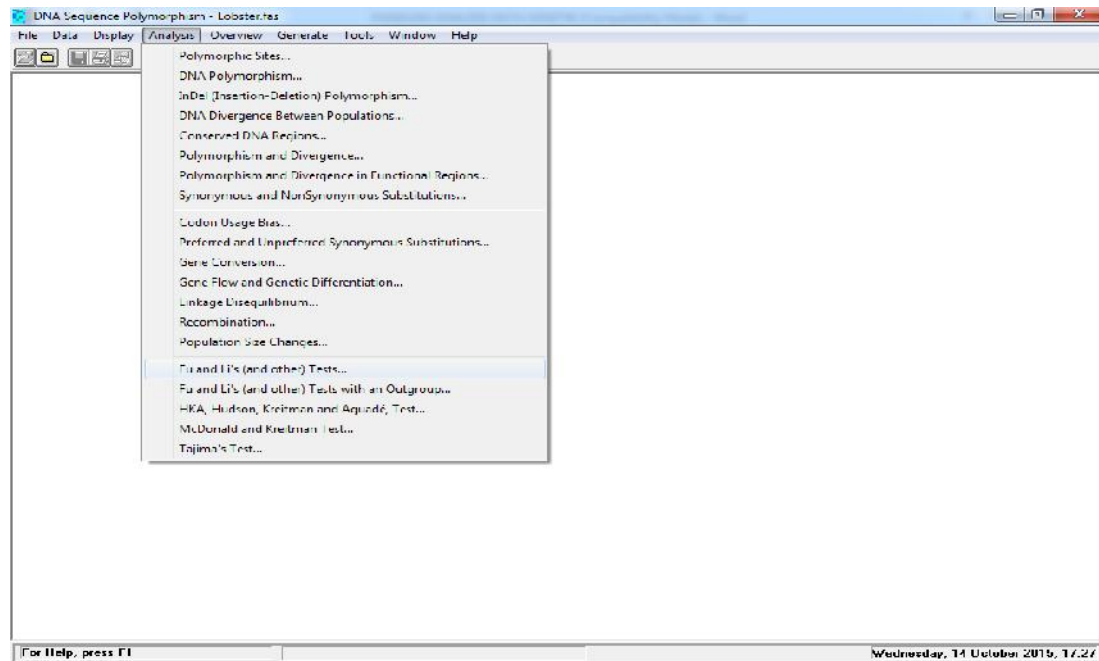
ABSTRACT—Edge-of-range populations are often typified by patterns of low genetic diversity and high genetic differentiation relative to populations within the core of a species' range. The "core-periphery hypothesis" also known as the "central-marginal hypothesis," predicts that these genetic patterns at the edge-of-range are a consequence of reduced population size and connectivity toward a species range periphery. It is unclear, however, how these expectations relate to high dispersal marine species that can conceivably maintain high abundance and high connectivity at their range edge. In the present study, we characterize the genetic patterns of two tropical echinoderm populations in the Kermadec Islands, the edge of their southern Pacific range, and compare these genetic patterns to those from populations throughout their east Indian and Pacific ranges. We find that the populations of both *Acanthaster planci* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Tripneustes gratilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) are represented by a single haplotype at the Kermadec Islands (based on mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase C subunit I). Such low genetic diversity concurs with the expectations of the "core-periphery hypothesis." Furthermore, the haplotype composition of both populations suggests they have been

Table 2. Summary of included data and genetic diversity statistics for each location studied for *Acanthaster planci* and *Tripneustes gratilla*: number of sequences (n), polymorphic sites (P), number of haplotypes (H), haplotype diversity [Hd (SD)], rare allele diversity [ra (s-D)], Tajima's D statistic and significance (P, no correction). Source (Src) of the COI data: a = Nagler et al. (2003), b = present study, c = Lessios et al. (2003).

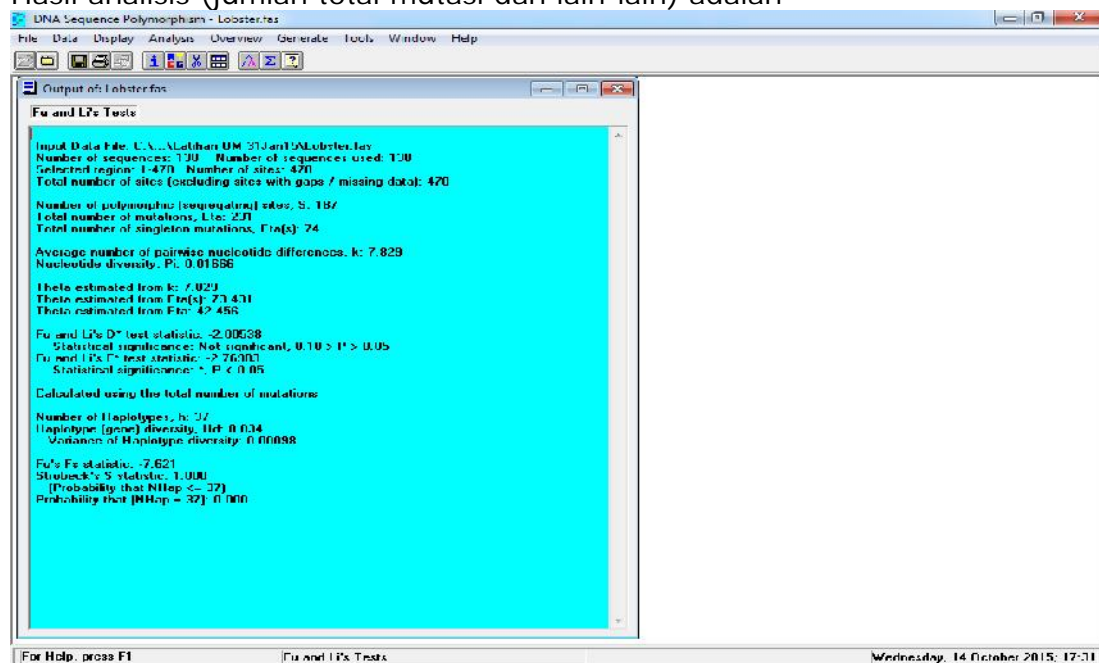
Code	Location	n	Latitude	Longitude	P	H	Hd (SD)	ra (SD)	Tajima's D	P	Src
<i>Acanthaster planci</i>											
BP	Okinawa	5	36.18	133.75	3	3	0.73 (0.16)	0.0014 (0.0013)	-0.05	0.15	a
HW	Hawaii	5	19.97	-155.63	3	4	0.93 (0.16)	0.0019 (0.0017)	-1.05	0.05	a
BH	Bahamas Atoll	7	16.73	-169.54	3	4	0.81 (0.13)	0.0071 (0.0017)	0.40	0.66	a
GM	Guam	8	13.44	144.79	5	5	0.85 (0.11)	0.0030 (0.0022)	-0.17	0.45	a
PH	Philippines	7	13.04	121.71	5	5	0.95 (0.16)	0.0031 (0.0073)	-1.13	0.16	a
PM	Panama	7	8.33	-80.78	3	1	0.00 (0.00)	0.0000 (0.0000)	na	na	a
KG	Kingman Reef	8	6.45	-162.40	12	5	0.93 (0.05)	0.0070 (0.0044)	-0.26	0.40	a
CR	Cocos Island	13	5.52	-87.07	1	2	0.28 (0.14)	0.0005 (0.0006)	-0.27	0.30	a
IN	Pulau Seribu	8	-5.79	105.71	4	4	0.84 (0.15)	0.0018 (0.0014)	-1.33	0.05	a
SO	Socomeo Islands	3	-8.24	157.37	2	2	0.67 (0.32)	0.0021 (0.0022)	0.90	0.99	b
GV	Guov	7	-12.35	136.79	2	3	0.52 (0.21)	0.0009 (0.0010)	-1.24	0.12	a
AN	Niuafoou Island	5	-14.27	-170.70	13	5	0.94 (0.05)	0.0057 (0.0042)	0.27	0.67	a
LZ	Lizard Island	19	-14.67	145.48	7	4	0.84 (0.07)	0.0025 (0.0018)	-0.71	0.27	ab
VU	Vanuatu	7	-15.38	166.96	9	5	0.91 (0.10)	0.0053 (0.0041)	0.32	0.61	a
MR	Morocco	5	17.52	149.84	15	5	0.93 (0.12)	0.0104 (0.0066)	1.00	0.48	a
ED	Endeby Island	3	20.61	116.53	1	2	0.25 (0.18)	0.0004 (0.0006)	1.02	0.21	a
KE	Kermadec Islands	29	29.27	177.92	3	1	0.00 (0.00)	0.0000 (0.0000)	na	na	b
<i>Tripneustes gratilla</i>											
BP	Japan	10	36.18	133.75	5	5	0.84 (0.10)	0.0036 (0.0075)	0.50	0.34	c
HW	Hawaii	10	19.92	-155.63	8	7	0.91 (0.08)	0.0035 (0.0024)	1.47	0.07	c
GM	Guam	7	13.44	144.79	3	1	0.00 (0.00)	0.0000 (0.0000)	na	na	c
PH	Philippines	13	13.04	121.71	13	8	0.94 (0.05)	0.0059 (0.0037)	-1.04	0.15	c
CF	Clipperton Island	15	10.78	-109.77	11	8	0.85 (0.07)	0.0033 (0.0034)	-0.40	0.38	c
PM	Panama	4	8.33	-80.78	3	1	0.00 (0.00)	0.0000 (0.0000)	na	na	c
ML	Marshall Islands	7	7.13	171.18	4	3	0.67 (0.16)	0.0034 (0.0025)	-1.40	0.08	c
CR	Cocos Island	10	5.52	-87.07	2	2	0.23 (0.15)	0.0038 (0.0009)	-1.40	0.08	c
KR	Kiritimati	10	1.87	-153.35	7	7	0.91 (0.05)	0.0044 (0.0030)	-0.24	0.42	c
GP	Galapagos	6	-0.82	-91.10	7	5	1.00 (0.10)	0.0048 (0.0030)	-1.01	0.20	c
KV	Kavonza	11	-2.57	150.80	8	7	0.89 (0.14)	0.0026 (0.0019)	-1.70	0.03	b
SO	Socomeo Islands	13	-8.24	157.37	13	13	0.92 (0.06)	0.0032 (0.0027)	-1.74	0.03	b
MJ	Marquesas	9	-9.45	-159.33	8	3	0.53 (0.17)	0.0019 (0.0027)	-1.37	0.09	c
PU	Puapue Island	23	9.51	147.31	12	12	0.81 (0.08)	0.0019 (0.0020)	-1.75	0.02	bc
LZ	Lizard Island	5	14.67	145.48	5	5	0.93 (0.12)	0.0018 (0.0027)	1.34	0.05	b
MO	Macleod Island	19	-26.68	153.12	6	7	0.81 (0.13)	0.0016 (0.0018)	-1.54	0.05	b
CL	Easter Island	3	27.12	109.37	5	5	0.93 (0.08)	0.0033 (0.0024)	0.42	0.33	c
KE	Kermadec Islands	7	29.27	177.92	3	1	0.00 (0.00)	0.0000 (0.0000)	na	na	b

4. Fu and Li's (and other) Tests (Keragaman nukleotida, Keragaman haplotype, dan lainnya)

Kursor ke Analysis lalu tekan Fu and Li's (and other) Tests



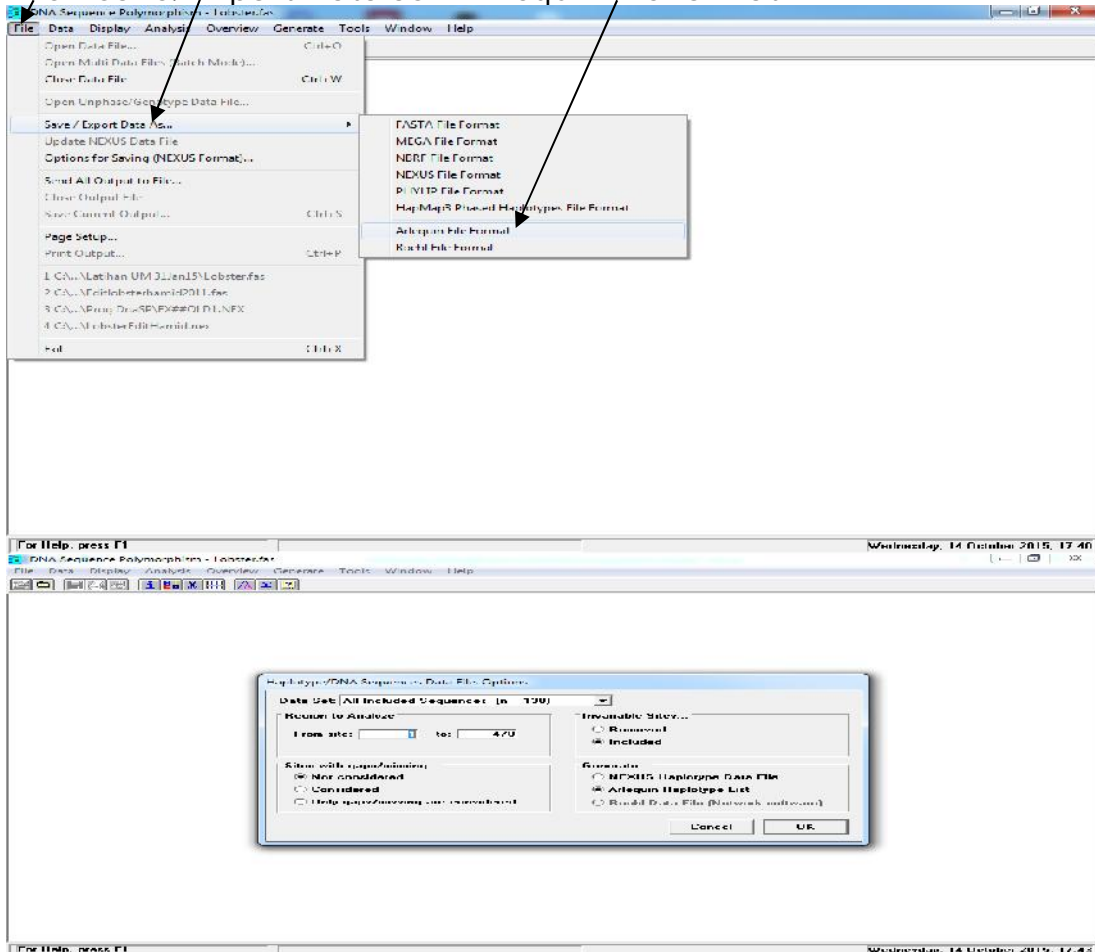
Hasil analisis (jumlah total mutasi dan lain-lain) adalah



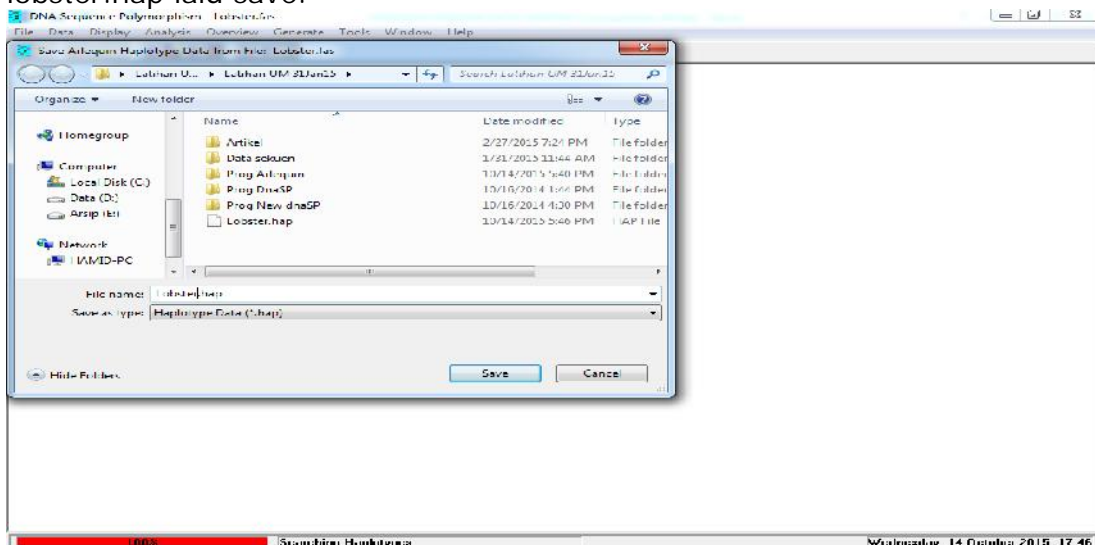
Hasil-hasil analisis di atas dapat ditemukan pada berbagai artikel penelitian.

F. Analisis dengan Arlequin

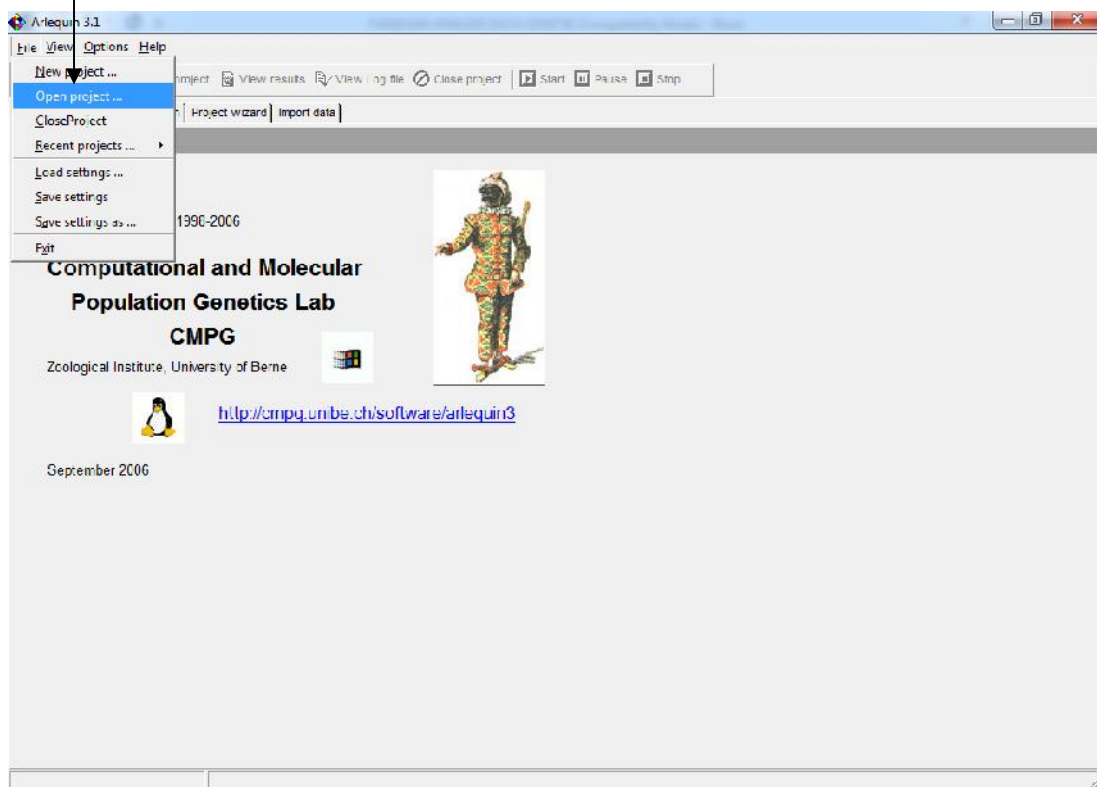
Sebelum menggunakan Arlequin, data yang ada (misalnya pada DnaSP) diekspor atau disimpan dalam format Arlequin format dengan menekan **File**→**Save/Export Data as** →**Arlequin file format**.



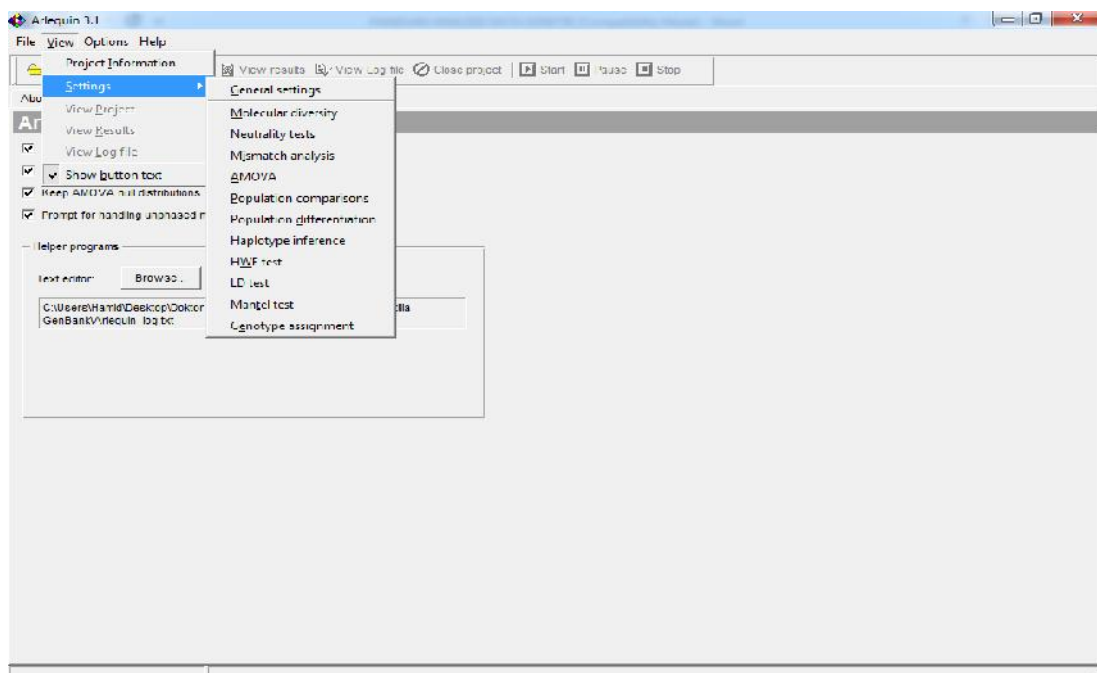
Setelah menekan Ok, namai file dalam format haplotype (*hap). Misalnya lobster.hap lalu save.



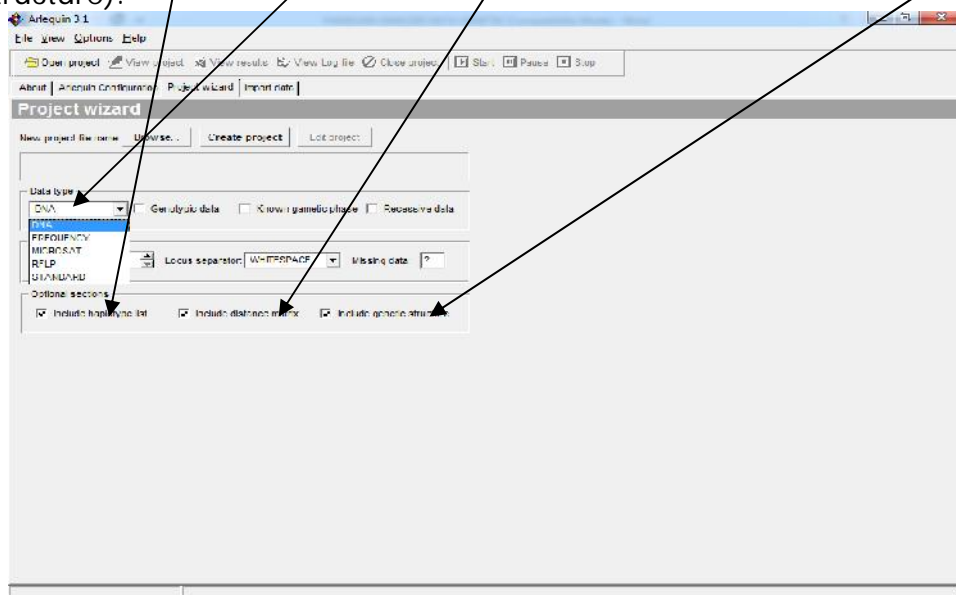
Mulai mengoperasikan program Arlequin dengan menekan File dan pilih open project untuk membuka data haplotype yang akan dianalisis.



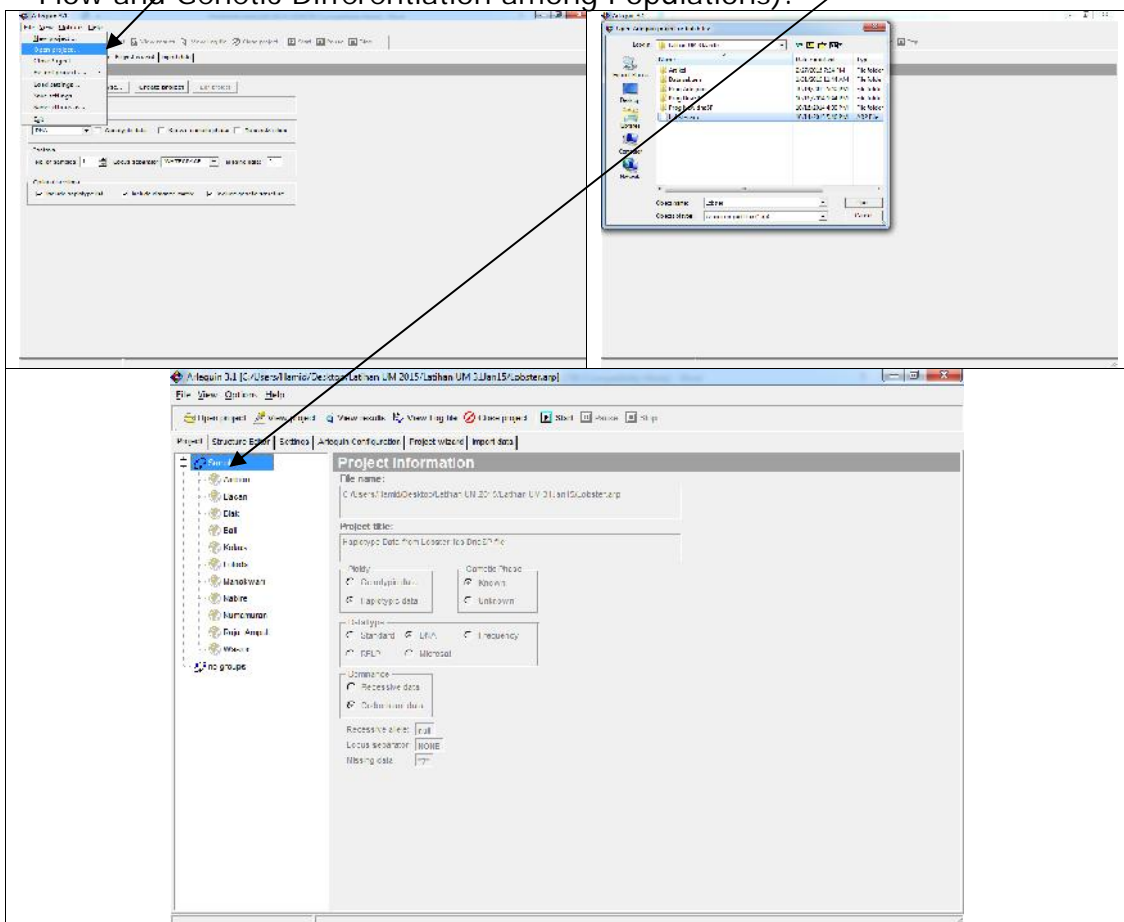
Arlequin dapat disetting untuk analisis Keragaman molekuler, uji netralitas, analisis mismatch, AMOVA, perbandingan populasi, dan lain-lain (lihat di bawah).



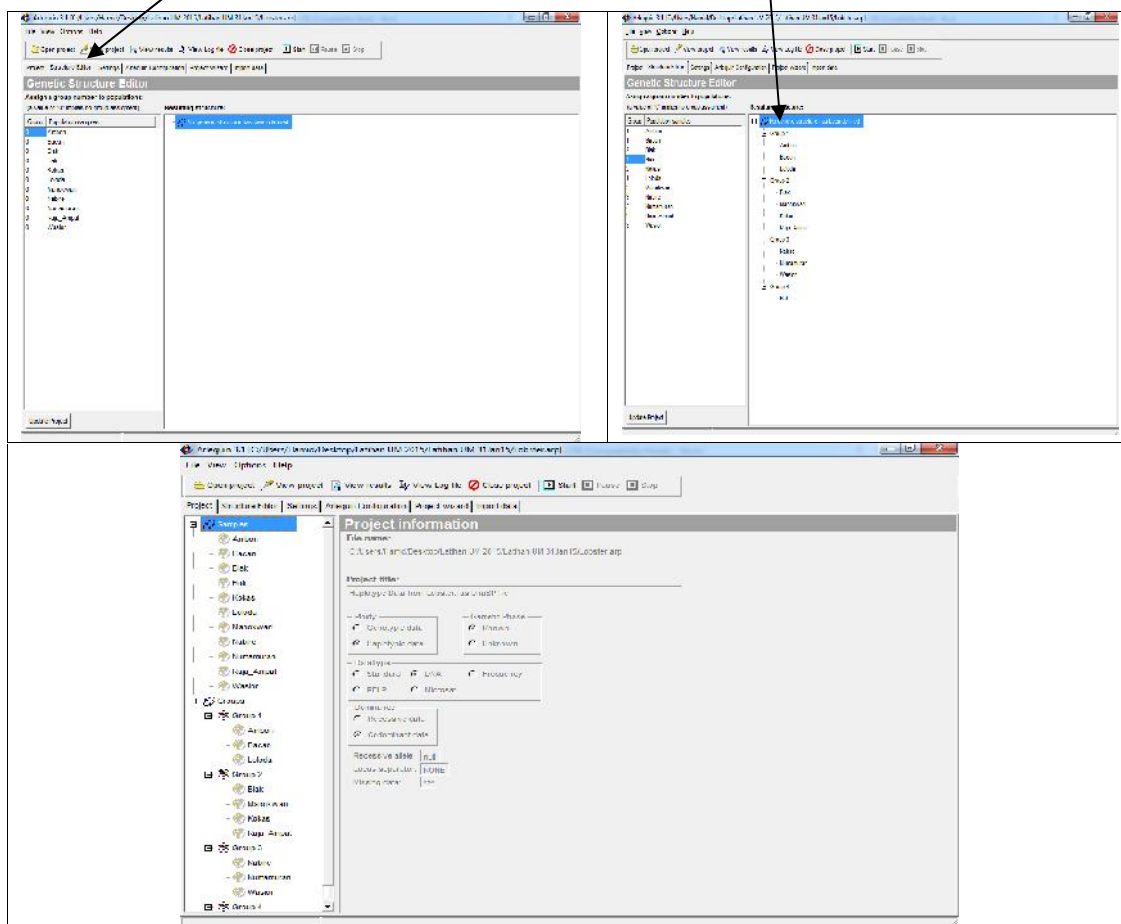
1. Atur terlebih dahulu Data type ke DNA dan centang semua optional section (include haplotype list, include distance matrix, include genetic structure).



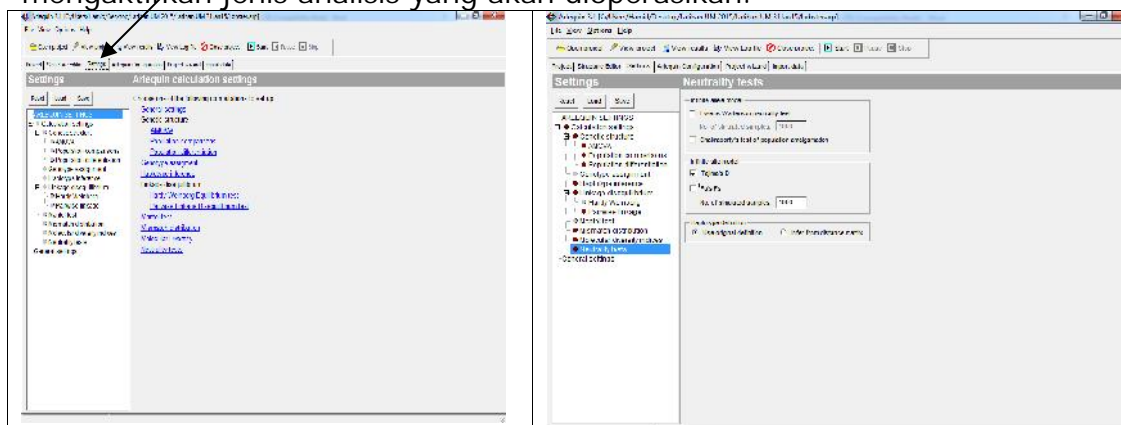
2. Mulai dengan Open Project. Setelah menekan Open, maka program Arlequin membuka Project sebagai berikut (settingan project samples seperti ini merupakan bawaan awal DnaSP, ingat pada saat analisis Gene Flow and Genetic Differentiation among Populations):



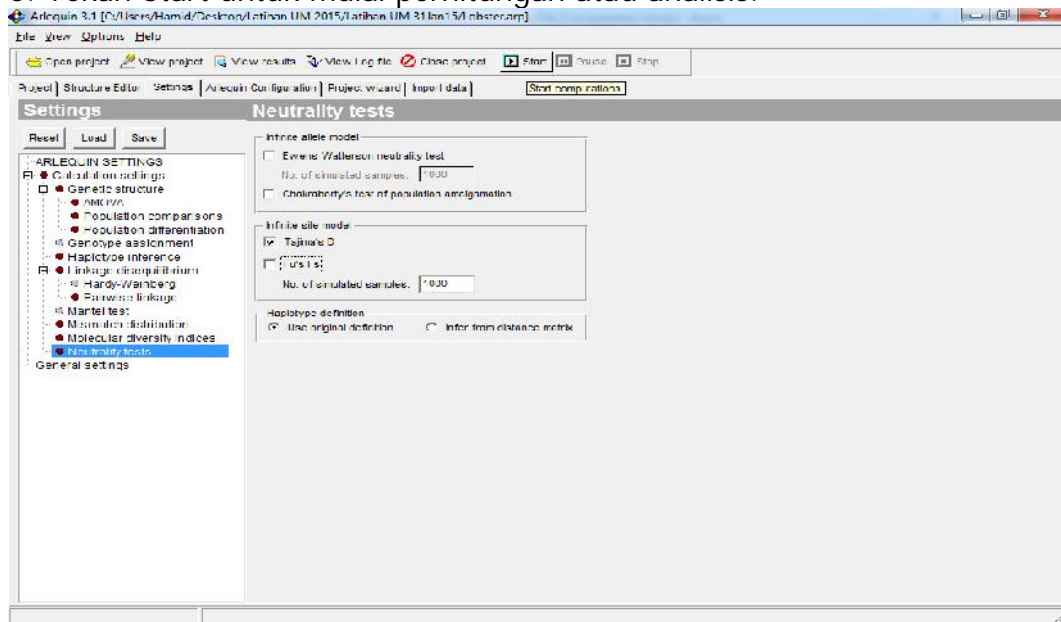
3. Arahkan kursor ke Structure Editor (samping kanan project) untuk mengelompokkan populasi (misalnya kelompok berdasarkan batas administrasi). Dalam contoh ada empat kelompok (grup) yaitu grup Maluku (tiga populasi=Loloda, Bacan dan Ambon), Papua non teluk (empat populasi=Biak, Manokwari, Raja Ampat, dan Kokas), Papua teluk (tiga populasi=Wasior, Numamuran dan Nabire) dan grup Bali satu populasi. Update project.



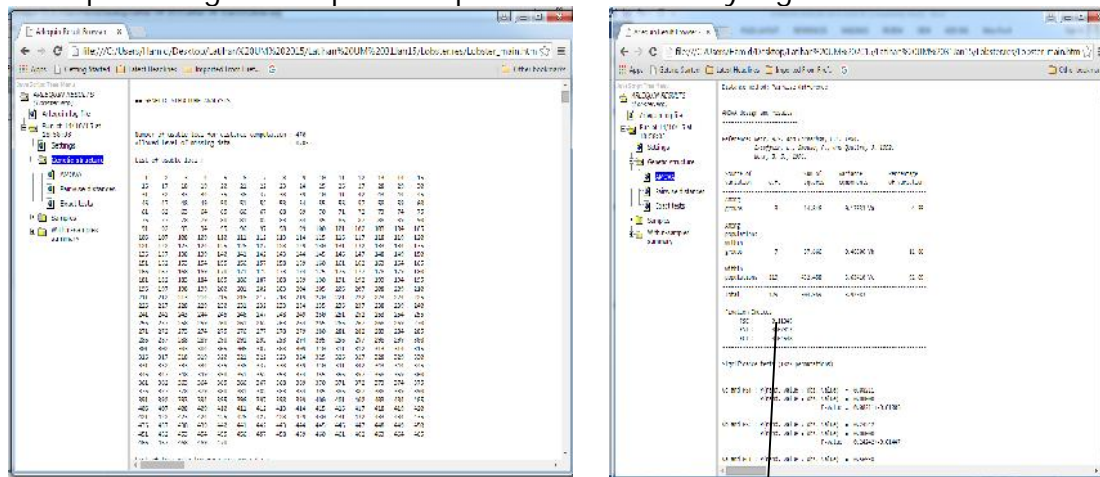
4. Tekan Setting (sebelah kanan structure editor) untuk memilih dan mengaktifkan jenis analisis yang akan dioperasikan.



5. Tekan Start untuk mulai perhitungan atau analisis.



Hasil perhitungan Arlequin berupa seluruh analisis yang diminta.



Contoh publikasi yang menampilkan hasil AMOVA

research article DOI: 10.1016/j.jbioge.2015.06.005

Strong genetic structure among coral populations within a conservation priority region, the Bird's Head Seascape (Papua, Indonesia)

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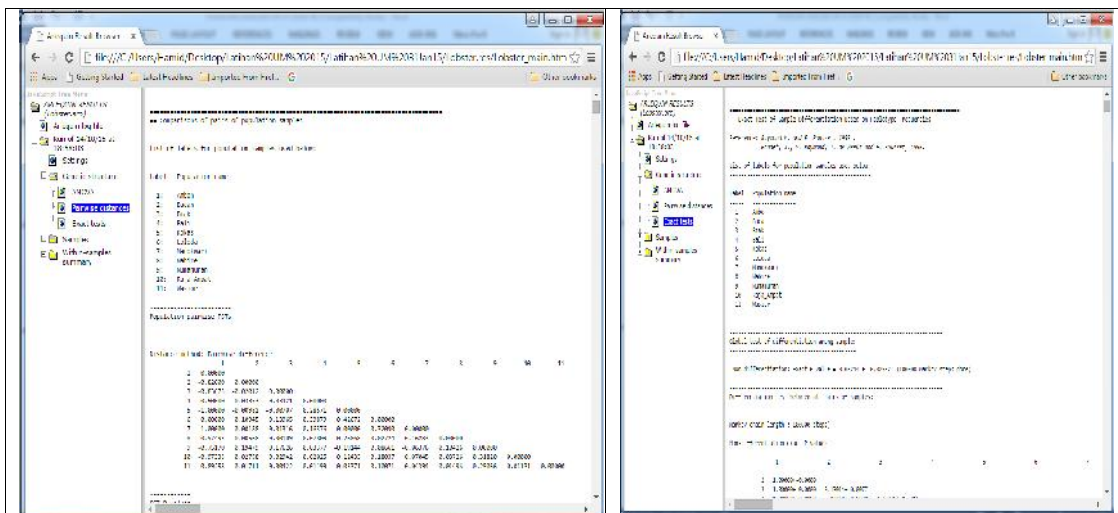
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Abstract. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are widely considered to be one of the best strategies available for protecting species diversity and ecosystems processes in marine environments. While both an increasing and genetic structure of marine populations are critical to designing appropriate size and spaced networks of MPAs, such data are rarely available. This study examines genetic structure in reef-building corals from Papua and West Papua, Indonesia, one of the most biodiverse and least disturbed coral reef regions in the world. We focused on two common reef-building corals, *Pocillopora damicornis* (Cnidaria: Scleractinia) and *Sorbuspora fissura* (family: Pocilloporidae), from three regions under different management regimes: Taka (Central Papua), Raja Ampat, and southern Papua. Analyses of molecular variance, assignment tests, and genetic landscape mapping based on microsatellite markers revealed significant genetic structure in both species, although there were no clear regional H_{ST} to gene flow among regions. Overall, *P. damicornis* populations were less structured ($F_{ST} = 0.159$, $p < 0.00001$) than *S. fissura* ($F_{ST} = 0.173$, $p < 0.00001$). Strong genetic structure in one of the most biodiverse marine habitats in the world, populations of both species showed evidence of recent declines. Furthermore, evidence of individual populations from conservation analyses revealed the need to establish Main Island connectivity within and among regions. Future biological will require a well coordinated plan on the local scales and regional networks of MPAs.

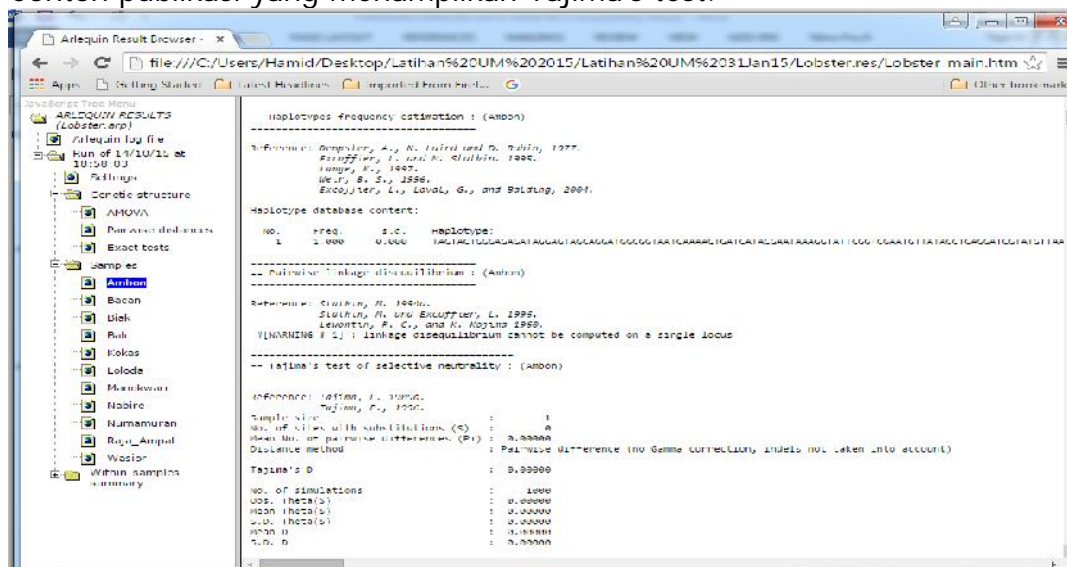
Keywords. Coral Triangle, Marine Connectivity, Conservation, Papua, Bird's Head Seascape

Table 4. Results from AMOVA for *Pocillopora damicornis*. Four genetic structures are tested. "All samples" indicates that there are no hierarchical divisions in the populations. The significance of a given genetic structure among Taka (Central Papua), Raja Ampat, and Southern Papua. Finally, the structure inferred by RAPD and genetic landscape mapping (GBM) are tested. Estimators are calculated based on both the infinite alleles model (F statistics) and stepwise mutation model (G statistics) of microsatellite evolution. Negative values are presented, but are effectively equal to zero.

	F statistic	p	95 var	G statistic	p	95 var
All samples						
Among localities	F _{ST} = 0.139	<0.00001	13.946	G _{ST} = 0.130	<0.00001	13.500
Within localities			96.560			89.000
3 regions						
Among clusters	F _{CT} = 0.078	0.874	2.930	G _{CT} = 0.017	0.387	1.563
Among localities within regions	F _{SC} = 0.155	<0.00001	15.590	G _{SC} = 0.120	<0.00001	11.810
Within localities	F _{ST} = 0.112	<0.00001	86.840	G _{ST} = 0.135	<0.00001	86.540
Structure inferred by RAPD						
Among clusters	F _{CT} = 0.140	0.003	14.000	G _{CT} = 0.050	0.241	8.000
Among localities within clusters	F _{SC} = 0.040	0.007	2.410	G _{SC} = 0.024	0.013	2.460
Within localities	F _{ST} = 0.165	<0.00001	83.400	G _{ST} = 0.135	<0.00001	86.520
Structure inferred by GBM						
Among clusters	F _{CT} = -0.011	0.255	-1.070	G _{CT} = 0.053	0.178	5.930
Among localities within clusters	F _{SC} = 0.148	<0.00001	14.340	G _{SC} = 0.026	0.067	2.160
Within localities	F _{ST} = 0.119	<0.00001	86.130	G _{ST} = 0.136	<0.00001	86.530



Contoh publikasi yang menampilkan Tajima's test.



Ecol Evol. 5(1):179-187, 2014
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/evo.12175>



Evaluating edge-of-range genetic patterns for tropical echinoderms, *Acanthaster planci* and *Tripneustes gratilla*, of the Kermadec Islands, southwest Pacific

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Lachlan Gleeson
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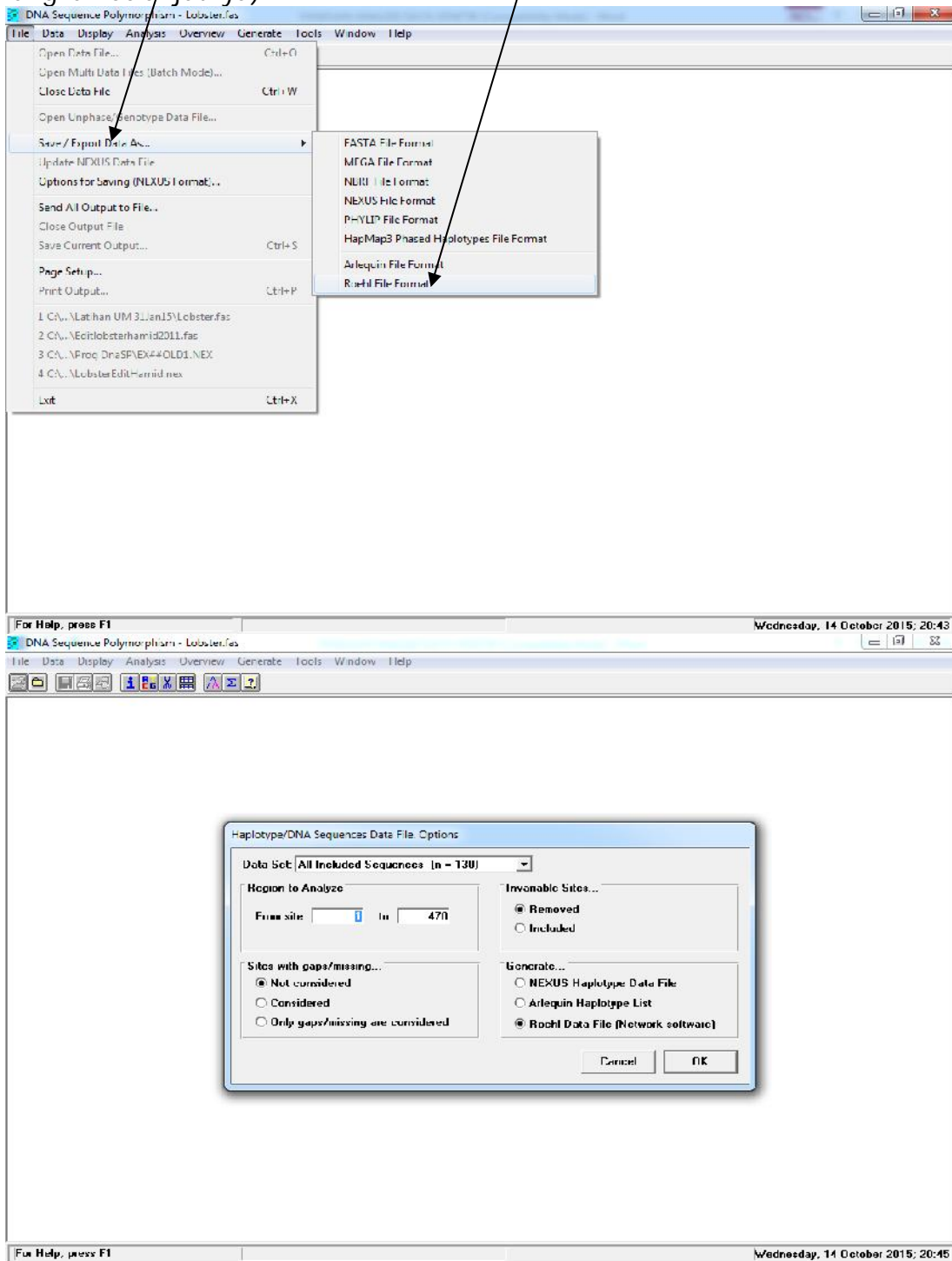
* Corresponding author email:
l.liggins@uq.edu.au

Table 2. Summary of induced data and genetic diversity statistics for each location studied for *Acanthaster planci* and *Tripneustes gratilla*: number of sequences (n), polymorphic sites (P), number of haplotypes (H), haplotype diversity [Hd(S)], nucleotide diversity [π (SD)], Tajima's D statistic and significance (P, no correction). Source: (S) of the COI data: a = Vogler et al. (2008), b = present study; c = Liggins et al. (2003).

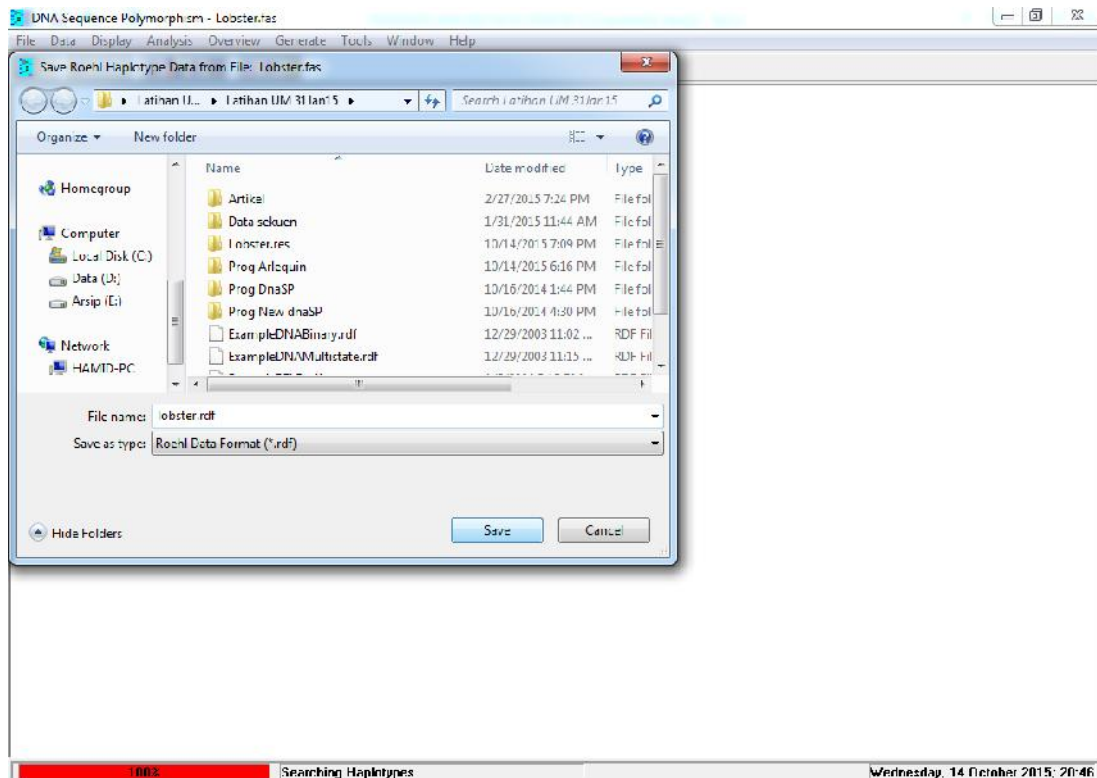
Code	Location	n	Latitude	Longitude	θ	H	Hd(S)	π (SD)	Tajima's D	P	Sig.
JP	Okinawa	6	36.14	138.25	2	3	0.73 (0.16)	0.0014 (0.0013)	-0.05	0.45	a
HA	Hawaii	5	19.97	-155.60	3	4	0.30 (0.16)	0.0019 (0.0017)	-1.01	0.15	a
JH	Johnston Atoll	7	16.73	169.54	3	4	0.31 (0.12)	0.0021 (0.0017)	0.40	0.66	a
GM	Guam	8	13.44	144.79	5	5	0.56 (0.11)	0.0030 (0.0023)	-0.17	0.45	a
PH	Philippines	7	13.04	121.71	6	6	0.35 (0.10)	0.0031 (0.0023)	-1.13	0.16	a
PM	Palau	2	8.53	160.78	0	1	0.30 (0.00)	0.0030 (0.0000)	na	na	a
KG	Kirgaman Reef	8	6.45	162.40	12	6	0.35 (0.08)	0.0070 (0.0044)	0.29	0.40	a
CK	Cocos Island	13	5.52	-87.07	1	2	0.23 (0.14)	0.0035 (0.0006)	-0.27	0.30	a
IN	Palaui Saifu	8	-5.79	167.71	4	4	0.54 (0.18)	0.0016 (0.0014)	-1.53	0.05	a
SO	Solomon Shells	3	-8.74	157.57	7	7	0.67 (0.17)	0.0077 (0.0077)	0.00	0.93	b
GV	Grove	7	-12.25	156.79	2	3	0.52 (0.21)	0.0070 (0.0010)	-1.24	0.12	a
NS	Nswain Island	8	-14.27	-176.70	10	6	0.33 (0.08)	0.0057 (0.0042)	0.57	0.67	a
LT	Lina Island	15	-14.67	145.46	7	4	0.53 (0.07)	0.0075 (0.0038)	-0.71	0.77	a,b
VI	Vanuatu	7	15.38	166.96	9	5	0.31 (0.10)	0.0051 (0.0041)	0.33	0.64	a
MR	Morosa	6	17.52	145.84	15	5	0.35 (0.12)	0.0034 (0.0066)	0.10	0.48	a
ED	Enderby Island	8	-26.61	116.53	1	2	0.25 (0.18)	0.0004 (0.0000)	-1.05	0.21	a
KP	Kermadec Islands	10	-39.77	-177.97	0	1	0.30 (0.00)	0.0030 (0.0000)	na	na	b

G. Analisis dengan Network

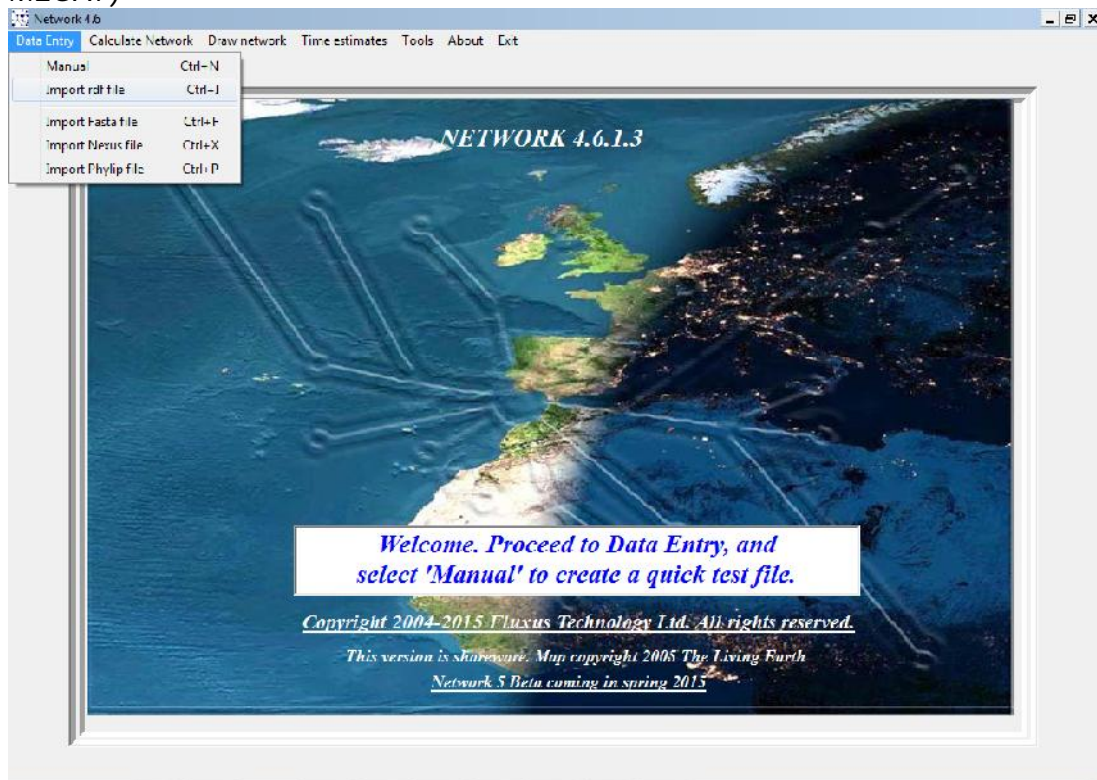
Sebelum menggunakan Network, data yang ada (misalnya pada DnaSP) diekspor atau disimpan dalam format Roehl File format dengan menekan File→Save/Export Data as →Arlequin file format. Permulaan pengoperasian Network 5.6.1.3 dapat juga dilakukan secara langsung (lihat langkah selanjutnya).



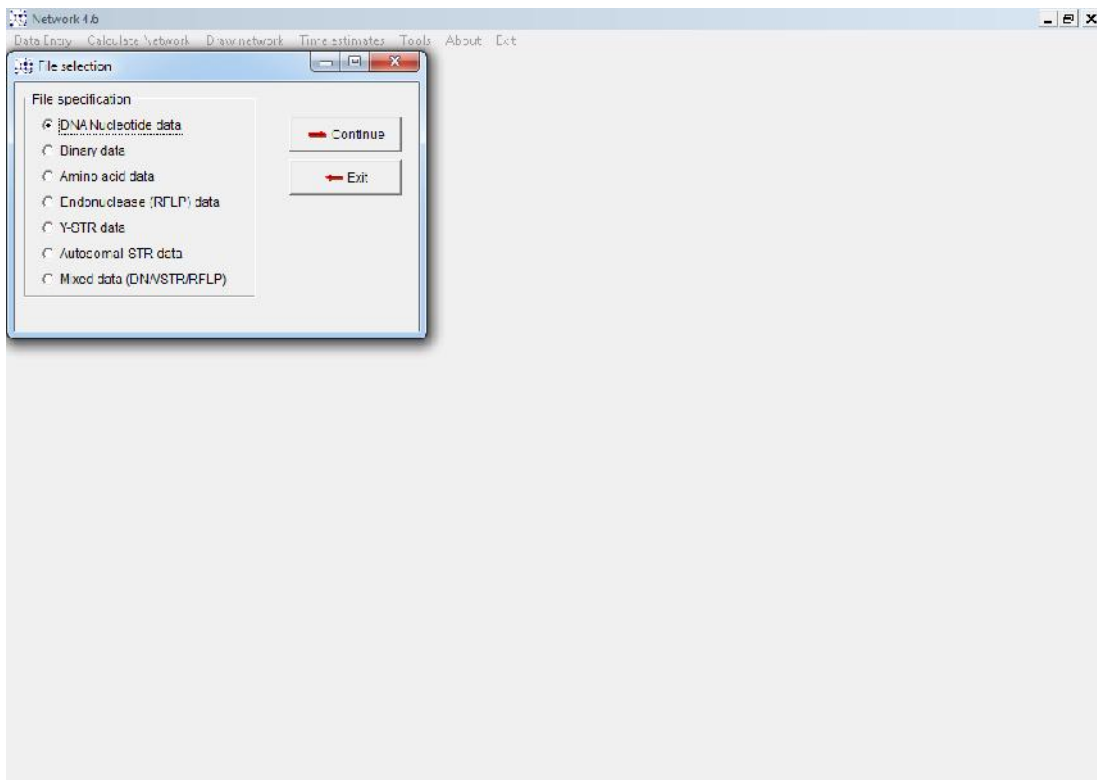
Save dengan memberikan nama misalnya lobster.rdf



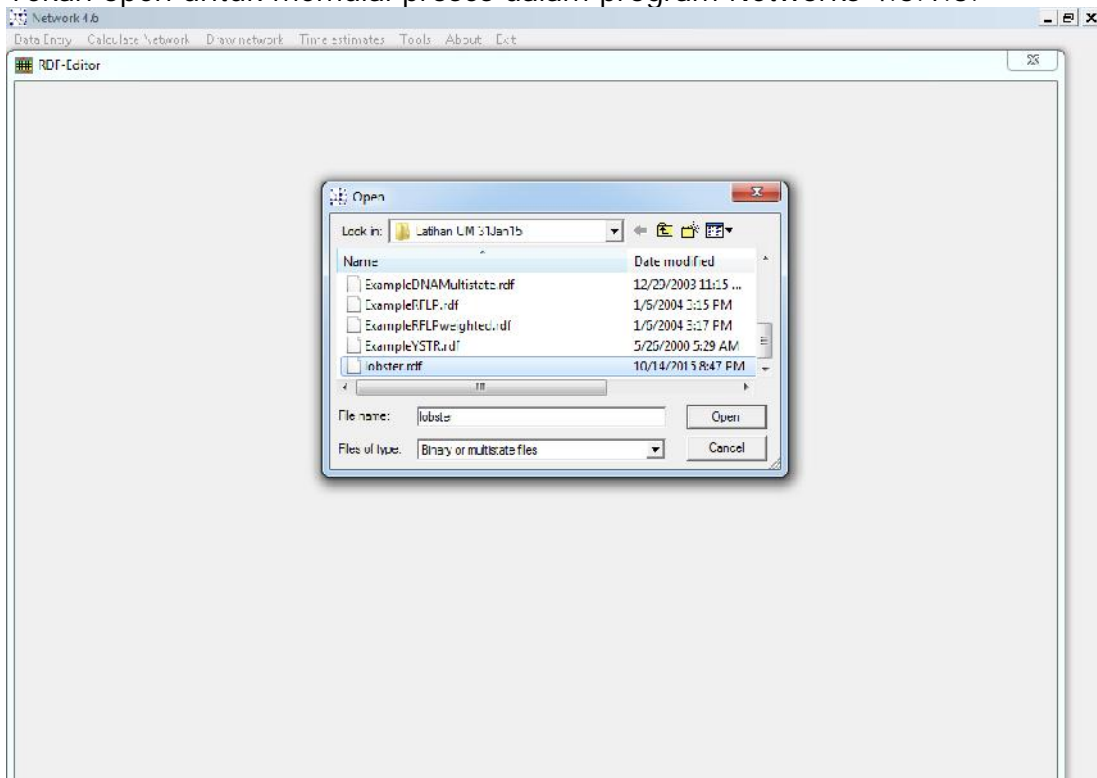
1. Buka program Network 4.6 secara langsung. Pilih dan tekan Data Entry untuk memulai program Network 4.6.1.3. Salah satu cara mengimpor rdf file (dieksport atau disimpan melalui DnaSP). Cara lain dengan mengimpor Fasta file pada tahapan sebelumnya (menggunakan MEGA5 atau MEGA6 atau MEGA7)



File selection yang ada pilih/centang pada DNA nucleotide data lalu tekan continue.



Tekan open untuk memulai proses dalam program Networks 4.6.1.3.



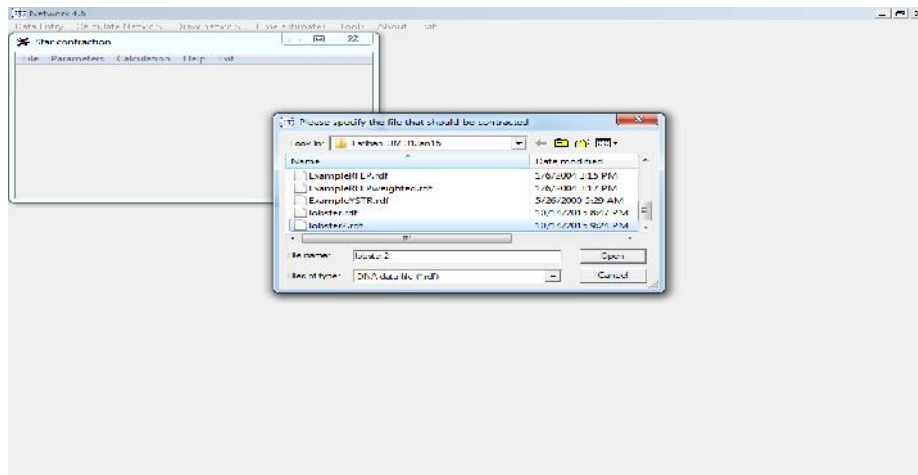
Data yang akan dianalisis seperti di bawah. Simpan data Save dan tutup data dengan menekan exit.



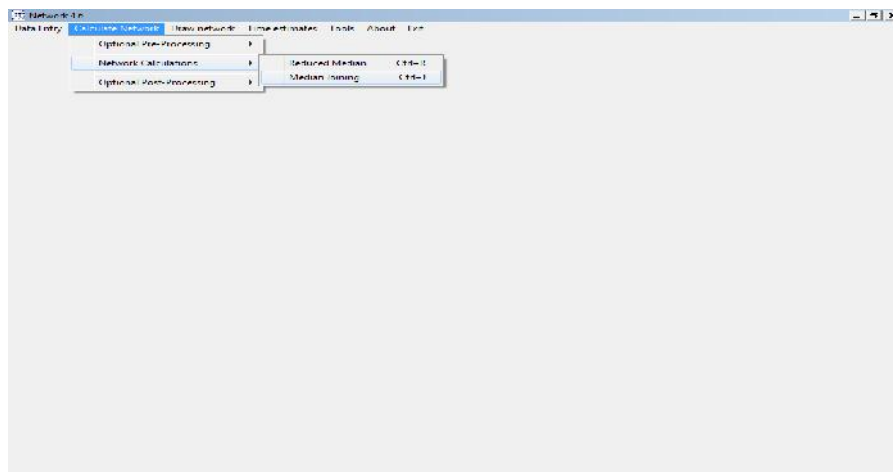
Mulai menghitung Network dengan menekan Calculate Network lalu tekan Optional pre-processing → Start Contraction.



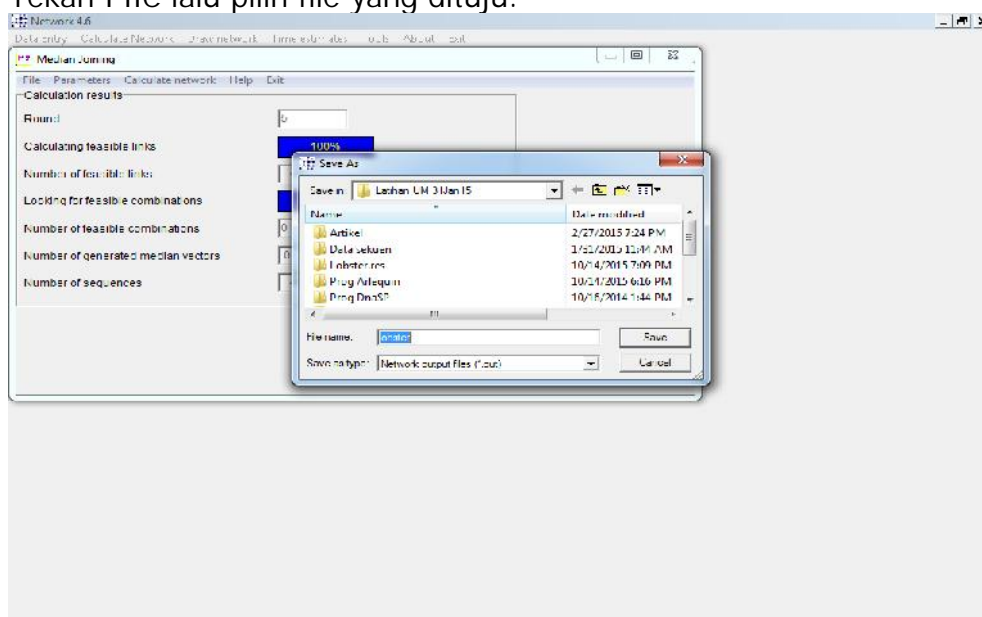
Pilih File lalu arahkan kursor ke file yang dituju (lobster.rdf) lalu tekan open.



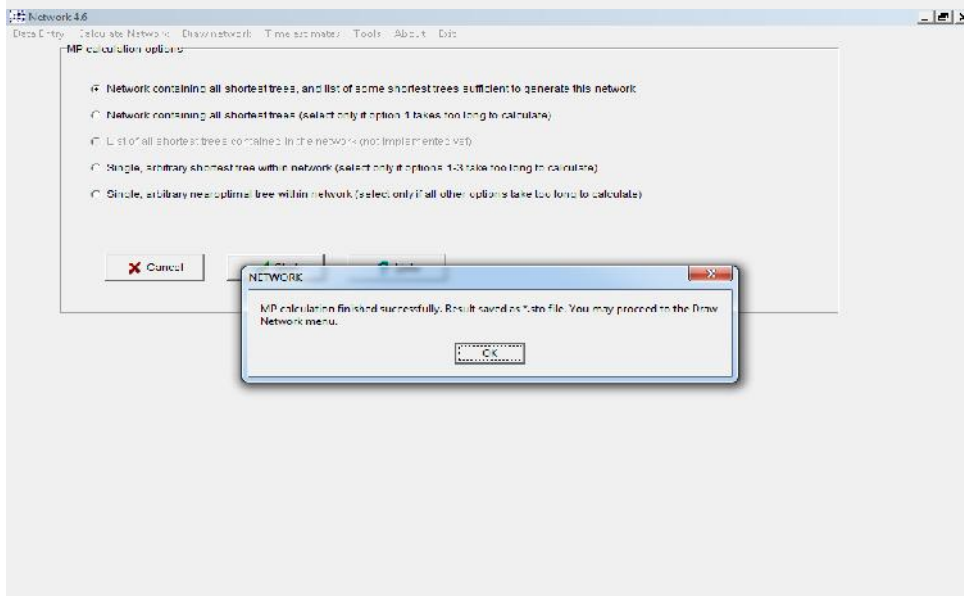
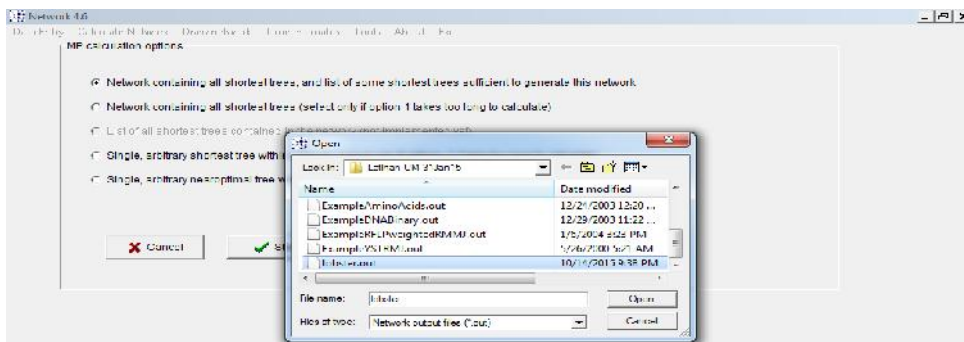
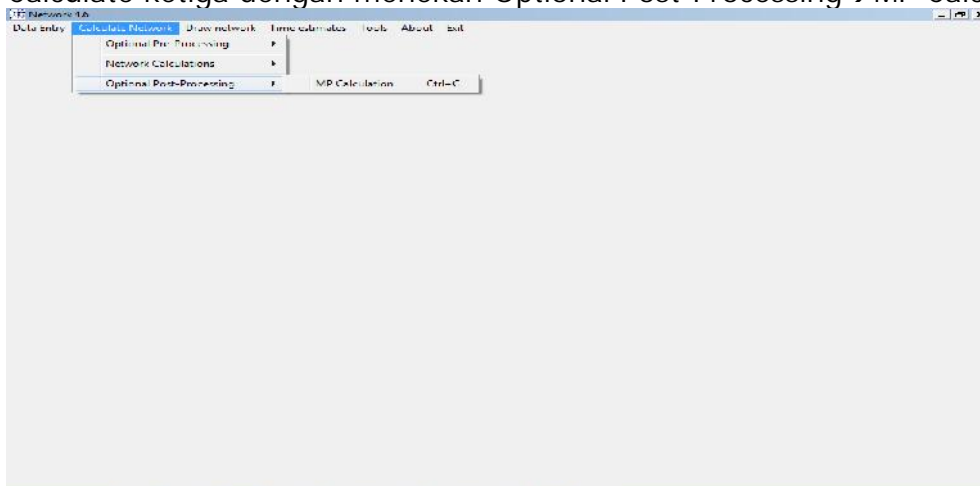
Calculate kedua dengan memilih dan menekan network calculation → misalnya Median Joining.



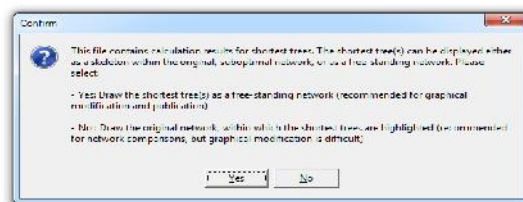
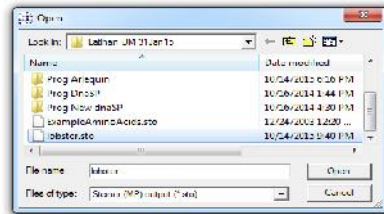
Tekan File lalu pilih file yang dituju.



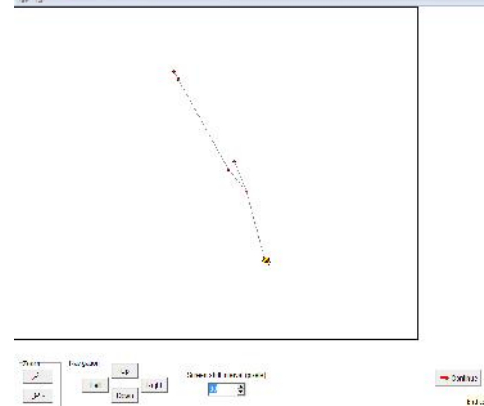
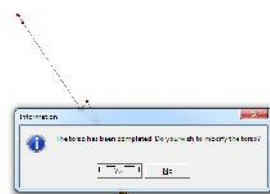
Calculate ketiga dengan menekan Optional Post-Processing → MP Calculation.



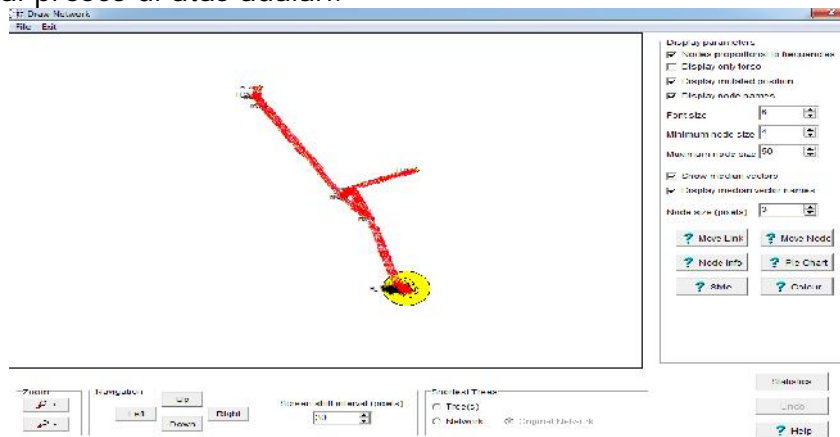
Tahap selanjutnya adalah membuat gambar dengan menekan Draw Network. Pilih File lalu Open file yang disiapkan tahap sebelumnya.



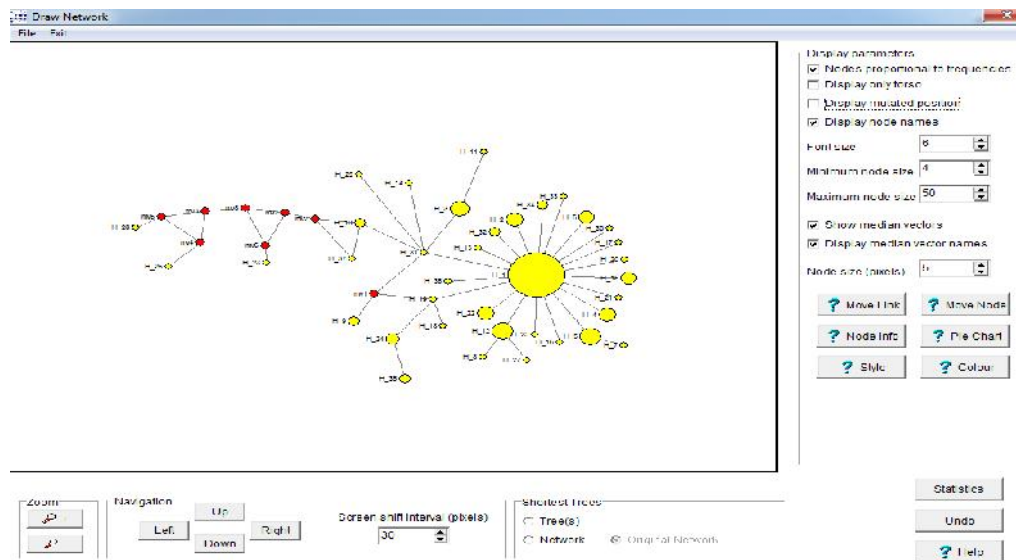
Tekan Continue dan Finalise.



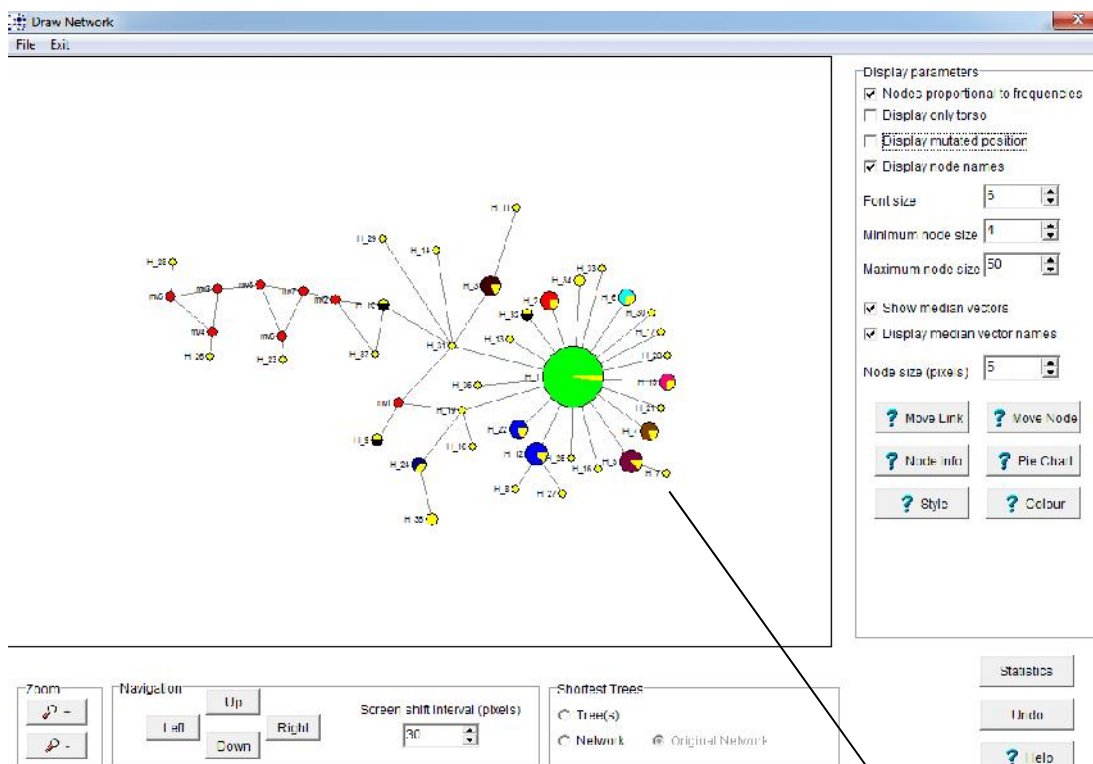
Hasil awal proses di atas adalah:



Edit dengan menghilangkan posisi mutasi, misalnya, dengan menekan Display mutated position.



gan haplotype dapat diubah warna sesuai dengan populasi atau jumlah individu setiap haplotype. Perubahan warna dengan menekan diagram pie setiap haplotype dengan mengclick mouse sebelah kanan.



Contoh publikasi yang menampilkan jaringan Haplotype

Bull Mar Sci. 9(01):277-300, 2014
<http://dx.doi.org/10.23918/bms.2014.1003>



Concordance between phylogeographic and biogeographic boundaries in the Coral Triangle: conservation implications based on comparative analyses of multiple giant clam species

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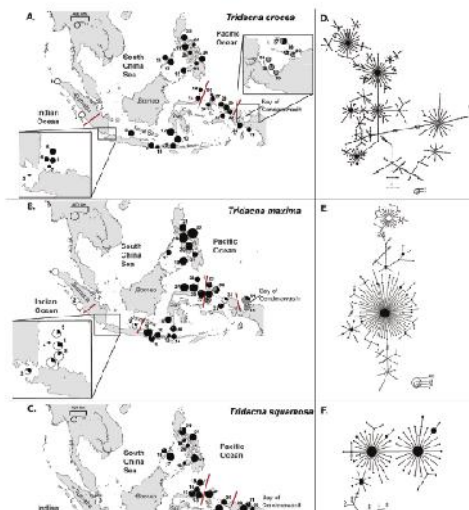
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ABSTRACT—Marine habitats are in decline worldwide, precipitating a strong interest in marine conservation. The use of biogeographic data to designate ecoregions has had significant impacts on terrestrial conservation efforts. However, classification of marine environments into ecoregions has only become available in the last several years, based on biogeographic data supplemented by geomorphology, ocean currents, and water temperatures. Here we use a comparative phylogeographic approach to test for concordant phylogeographic patterns in three closely related species of *Tridacna* giant clams across the Coral Triangle, the most biodiverse marine region in the world and one of the most threatened. Data from a 450 base pair fragment of mitochondrial cytochrome-c oxidase

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