

[Home](#) / Editorial Team

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief

Professor Fahrul Huyop, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Scopus id: 10240240100) (Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=Gl_2KcgAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao).

Managing Editor

Professor Nashi Widodo, Brawijaya University, Indonesia (Scopus id: 57190247745) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=pnIZyPUAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Custer Deocarlis, Philippine Nuclear Research Institute, Philippines (Scopus id: 57216802098) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=QHSqgBgAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Hideo Tsuboi, Nagoya University, Japan (Scopus id: 36766270900)

Professor Muhaimin Rifai, Brawijaya University, Indonesia (Scopus id: 57208470109)(Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=oXSsUu4AAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Nazefah Abdul Hamid, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (Scopus id: 57191261017)(Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=kbfRqaAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>).

Editorial Board

Dr. Kok-Yong Chin, Department of Pharmacology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Scopus id: 55990839000) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=2Mz7nHMAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Navjot Shah, Medical University of South Carolina, United States (Scopus id: 26026425100) (Google scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=OohxTaUAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Professor Te-Yu Liao, National Sun Yat-Sen University, China (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=G6sJLlgAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Hideo Tsuboi, Nagoya University, Japan (Scopus id: 36766270900)

Dr. Custer Deocaris, Philippine Nuclear Research Institute, Philippines (Scopus id: 57216802098)
(Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=QHSqgBgAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)

Dr. Young-Ho Lee, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, United States (Scopus id: 57219388536) ([Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=zX4gYo0AAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=zX4gYo0AAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao))

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akira Muneya Kikuchi, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Scopus id: 55516610400)

Prof. Dr. Bhupal Govinda Shrestha, Kathmandu University, Nepal (Scopus id: 13806828400) (Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=qHdnY_oAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao)

Professor Roger Price, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Australia (Scopus id: 7403298373)

Dr. Helal U. Biswas, University of Massachusetts Medical School, United States (Scopus id: 7102911908)

Dr. Tanvir Hossain, The Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital, United States (Scopus id: 57196657608) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=id&user=FJ5HkoIAAAJ>)

Dr. Michael B. Harvey, Broward Community College, United States (Scopus id: 7202676318)

Dr. Takeshi Igawa, Hiroshima University, Japan (Scopus id: 9839321100) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=id&user=DWYfDVcAAAAJ>)

Dr. Zafar Farooqui, University of Karachi, Pakistan (Scopus ID: 55539971600)

Dr. Yunus Effendi, Al Azhar University, Cairo (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=id&user=FnvBfaIAAAJ>)

Dr. Akshay Shiwanand, Jai Narain Vyas University, India (Google scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=kN4e-UAAAAJ&hl=en>)

Technical Editor

Viky Vidayanti, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia (Scopus ID: 57194377900) (Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=vKKKQBkAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=ao>)



MAKE A SUBMISSION

About JTLS

Focus and Scope

Editorial Team

Review Process

Publication Ethics

Plagiarism

Article Publication Charge

Author Guidelines

Copyright

Open Access Policy

Indexed in

Scopus[®]





ASEAN
CITATION
INDEX



Microsoft*

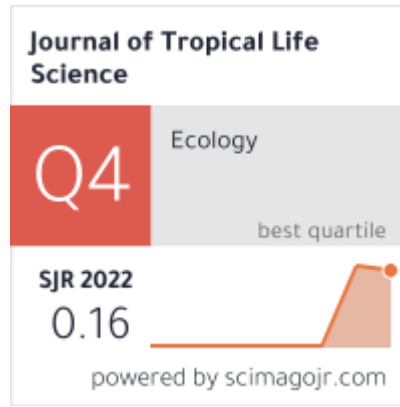
Beta

Academic Search



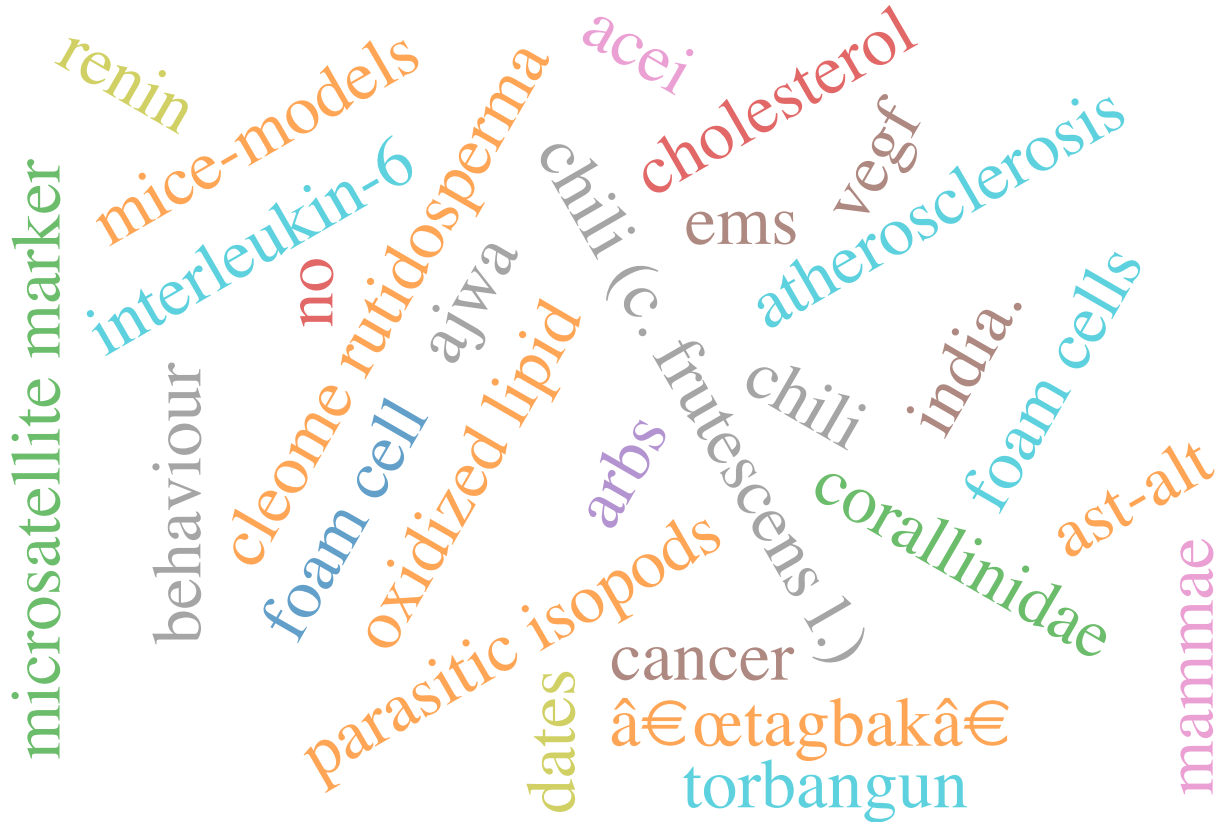
sinta
Science and Technology Index

SCImago Journal Rank



Browse

Keywords



[View My Stats](#)

Platform &
workflow by
OJS / PKP

About the Journal



The Journal of Tropical Life Science (JTLS) is peer-reviewed three times a year (January, May, and September) and publishes full-length papers, short communication and review articles describing new findings or theories in living systems, cells and molecular level in tropical life sciences and related areas.

The journal publishes articles that report novel findings in the areas of biodiversity, agriculture, fisheries, health, animal husbandry, forestry and environmental technology.

Extended closing time for article submission

 2023-07-04

We have information about the extended closing time for article submission

[Read More >](#)

Current Issue

Vol. 14 No. 1 (2024): In Press

In Press Vol 14 No 1 2024

Published: 2024-01-25

Articles

[Agronomical Performances of Gajah Mungkur Mutant Rice Varieties Under Drought Stress](#)

Agronomical Performances of Gajah Mungkur Mutant Rice Varieties

Dwi Rahmawati, Azri Kusuma Dewi, Venti Yanti Mufikasari, Elly Daru Wilujeng, Moch. Rosyadi Adnan
65 – 76



[The effect of Phyllanthus niruri and Catharanthus roseus on Macrophage Polarization in Breast Cancer Mice Model](#)

The Effect of P. niruri and C. roseus in Breast Cancer Mice Model

Sefihara Paramitha Sakti, Fikriya Novita Sari, Farida Rachmawati, Sri Rahayu, Aris Soewondo, Yoga Dwi Jatmiko, Muhaimin Rifa'i

21-26



[Extract of Black Rice \(Oryza sativa L. 'Sembada Hitam'\) Bran Protect Cytotoxicity of Hydrogen Peroxide on Vero Cells in a Short Time Incubation](#)

Black rice bran 'Sembada Hitam' protect cytotoxicity of H₂O₂

Suci Hari Aprilianti, Yekti Asih Purwestri, Hendry T.S.S.G Saragih, Ardaning Nuriliani

1-12



The Effect of VP3 Biofertilizer and Compost Application on Red Spinach (*Amaranthus dubius*) and Green Spinach (*Amaranthus viridis*) Yield and Quality

The Effect of VP3 Biofertilizer and Compost Application on Red Spinach (*Amaranthus dubius*) and Green Spinach (*Amaranthus viridis*) Yield and Quality

Novi Arfarita, Masyhuri Masyhuri, Sugiarto Sugiarto , Takaya Higuchi

27 – 38



Botanical Origin and Extraction Methods of Philippine Stingless Bee (*Tetragonula biroi* Friese) Pollen and its Food Functionality: Phenolic and Flavonoid Content and Antioxidant Activity

Philippine Stingless Bee Pollen Food Functionality

Dr. Custer Deocaris, Mr. Fernando Salcedo, Ms. Carly Sullivan, Jose Rene Micor, Dr. Malona V. Alinsug, Dr. Elmer-Rico E. Mojica

55 – 64



The Genetic Polymorphisms of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 in Javanese Indonesian Population

The Genetic Polymorphisms of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 in Javanese Indonesian

Sarah Atmaja, Ellsya Angeline Rawar, Ani Kristiyani, Dwi Aris Agung Nugrahaningsih, Ahmad Hamim Sadewa, Christine Patramurti

45 – 54



Exploring Microbial Diversity in Green Honey from Pulau Banggi Sabah: A Preliminary Study

Microbial Diversity in Green Honey from Pulau Banggi Sabah

Nanthini Rajindran, Roswanira Ab Wahabb, Nurul Huda , Habeebat Adekilekun Oyewusi, Ida Bagus Wayan Gunam, Amir Husni Mohd Shariff , Norjihada Izzah Ismail, Fahrul Huyop

13-20



The Cytotoxic Activity of Marine Sponge-Derived Fungus *Aspergillus nomius* NC06 Against HT29 Colon Cancer Cells

Cytotoxic Activity of *A. nomius* NC06 Against HT29 Cancer Cells

Muh. Ade Artasasta, Akmal Djamaan, Yanwirasti Yanwirasti, Muhammad Taher, Heder Djamaludin, Siswanto Siswanto, Dian Handayani

39 – 44



[View All Issues >](#)



MAKE A SUBMISSION

About JTLS

[Focus and Scope](#)

[Editorial Team](#)

[Review Process](#)

[Publication Ethics](#)

[Plagiarism](#)

[Article Publication Charge](#)

[Author Guidelines](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Open Access Policy](#)

Indexed in

Scopus[®]



DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS





ASEAN
CITATION
INDEX



Microsoft*

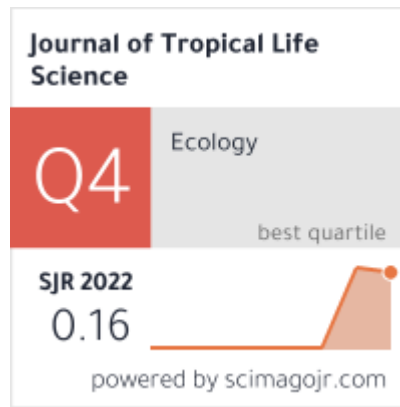
Beta

Academic Search



sinta
Science and Technology Index

SCImago Journal Rank



Browse

Keywords



[View My Stats](#)

Platform &
workflow by
OJS / PKP

The Genetic Polymorphisms of *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* in Javanese Indonesian Population

Sarah Puspita Atmaja ^{1*}, Ellsya Angeline Rawar ¹, Ani Kristiyani ¹, Dwi Aris Agung Nugrahaningsih ², Ahmad Hamim Sadewa ³, Christine Patramurti ⁴

¹ Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Kristen Immanuel, Sleman 55571, Indonesia

² Department of Pharmacology and Therapy, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

³ Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

⁴ Faculty of Pharmacy, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta 55282, Indonesia

Article history:

Submission April 2023

Revised September 2023

Accepted September 2023

*Corresponding author:

E-mail: sarah@ukrimuniversity.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Polymorphisms of *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* affect the pharmacokinetic profile of various drugs, e.g., fentanyl, tacrolimus, diltiazem, simvastatin. Tetra-primer amplification refractory mutation system-polymerase chain (ARMS-PCR) is a simple and economical method for SNP determination. The polymorphisms in the *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* genes have not yet been examined using this method in Javanese Indonesian. Our aim was to determine the frequency of polymorphisms in the *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* genes in Indonesian Javanese using the ARMS-PCR method. Eighty-six patients at the Kalasan Community Health Centre in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, were chosen based on the inclusion criteria, which is Javanese ancestry. They gave their informed consent to blood collection by completing a form. Genetic variants were detected using Tetra-primer amplification refractory mutation system-polymerase chain (ARMS-PCR). The chi-square test was used to determine genotype deviations from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, with a significant threshold of 0.05. For homozygous wild types, *CYP3A4*1/*1* dominated overall among study participants (73.35%), whereas for *CYP3A5*3/*3*, homozygous mutants were more prevalent (83.72%). Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is consistent with genotype frequencies ($p > 0.005$). One participant carried a homozygous mutation for both *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3*, while the other 49 subjects were heterozygous for *CYP3A4*1G* and homozygous mutant for *CYP3A5*3*, which is the highest number of SNP combinations. The findings of the current investigation demonstrate that the population has the highest proportion of homozygous *CYP3A4*1G* wild-types (*CYP3A4*1/*1*) and homozygous mutants for *CYP3A5*3* (*CYP3A5*3/*3*)

Keywords: ARMS-PCR, *CYP3A4*1G*, *CYP3A5*3*, Indonesian, Javanese, Polymorphism

Introduction

Gene variations in the human body are responsible for drug efficacy and safety changes. The *CYP3A4* and *CYP3A5* genes are two genes responsible for encoding cytochromes that metabolize endogenous and exogenous substances. These genes belong to the cytochrome P450 genes located on chromosome 7q22.1 [1]. The two genes

have similar structures that produce overlapping substrates [2].

There are 139 known variants of the *CYP3A4* single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). The wild type of *CYP3A4* is *CYP3A4*1A*, while *CYP3A4*1B* is a -392A>G mutation in the 5'UTR region. Another variant is *CYP3A4*1G*, located in

How to cite:

Atmaja SP, Rawar EA, Kristiyani A, et al. (2024) The Genetic Polymorphisms of *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* in Javanese Indonesian Population. *Journal of Tropical Life Science* 14 (1): 45 – 54. doi: 10.11594/jtls.14.01.06.

intron 10 of the CYP3A4 gene and mostly found in Asian populations [3]. The CYP3A5 gene has 25 allelic variants, and the most common allele found in the population is CYP3A5*3 [4].

Individuals with CYP3A4*1G showed variations in the pharmacokinetic profiles of fentanyl, tacrolimus, diltiazem, sufentanil, and tylerdipine hydrochloride [5-9]. An increased risk of breast cancer occurrence is known to be associated with CYP3A4*1G polymorphism [10]. Individuals carrying CYP3A5*3/*3 have increased simvastatin levels, while studies on tacrolimus therapy found that individuals with CYP3A5*1/*1 and *1/*3 variants take longer to reach steady-state levels than those with CYP3A5*3/*3 [11,12].

SNP detection methods using sequencing have many advantages, namely precision and reliability, but also limitations, namely high prices. The RFLP method also has an expensive price and can lead to incomplete and/or partial digestion, resulting in false negatives or positives [13]. Tetra-primer amplification refractory mutation system-polymerase chain (ARMS-PCR) is a simple and economical method for SNP determination. This method uses four primers, two outer primers, and two inner primers, followed by conventional PCR and gel electrophoresis. When conditions are optimal, this method has good accuracy and efficiency in detecting SNPs [14].

CYP3A5*3 allele variations are found in the American (80%) and European (94%) racial populations, while in the ASEAN population 65.7% with variations in the Thai population 37.7%; Vietnam 43.05%, Singapore 57.38% [15]. Based on the literature review conducted by the researchers, no study has been conducted on the variation of CYP3A5*3 gene in the Indonesian-Javanese population, while for CYP3A4, the frequency of polymorphism of the gene in the Javanese population was found as follows: CYP3A4*1/*1 0.25; CYP3A4*1/*1G 0.55; and CYP3A4*1G/*1G 0.20 detected using the RFLP method [16]. This article reports CYP3A5*3 and CYP3A4*1G polymorphisms in the Indonesian-Javanese population using ARMS-PCR tetra primer method to detect CYP3A4*1G rs2242480 and CYP3A5*3 rs776746.

Material and Methods

Subjects

Patients from Kalasan Community Health Centre, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, who met the

inclusion criteria > 14 years, were of Indonesian-Javanese descent (subjects were surveyed for ethnicity background of three generations ago) and consented to blood collection by signing an informed consent form. The subjects were patients in the Amlodipine Efficacy and Side Effects Study. This study was conducted with ethical approval from the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Gadjah Mada College, under the number KE/FK/0871/ EC /2022.

DNA isolation

A total of 86 peripheral blood samples from patients of Kalasan Community Health Centre, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, were isolated using Favor-Prep Blood Genomic DNA Extraction Mini Kit. DNA isolation was performed according to the instructions on the kit. DNA concentration was measured using a Nanodrop spectrophotometer (TECAN SPARK 20M). Analysis of the quality of the DNA isolates using 1.0% agarose gel and electrophoresis (Sigma-Aldrich®).

Primer design

The CYP3A4*1G (rs2242480) variant is located at position chr7:99763843 and has a base C to T change, whereas CYP3A5*3 (rs776746) is located at position chr7:99672916 with a base T to C change (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>). The DNA sequences of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 were obtained from a database search in NCBI and then used as a reference for primer design (Figures 1 and 2). Two pairs of different primers were designed using Geneious software, consisting of outer forward primers and inner reverse primers to detect single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), as well as inner forward primers and outer reverse primers that have the function of detecting wild type. Illustrations of the primer design are provided in Figures 1 and 2. The results of the primer design are shown in Table 1 for CYP3A4*1G and in Table 2 for CYP3A5*3. The specificity of the outer primers in detecting CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 was tested using the program NCBI BLAST (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast>).

Identification of CYP3A4*1G SNP using the tetra-primer ARMS PCR method

The identification of CYP3A4*1G SNP was performed in several steps, namely optimization of the tetra-primer ARMS PCR by determining the

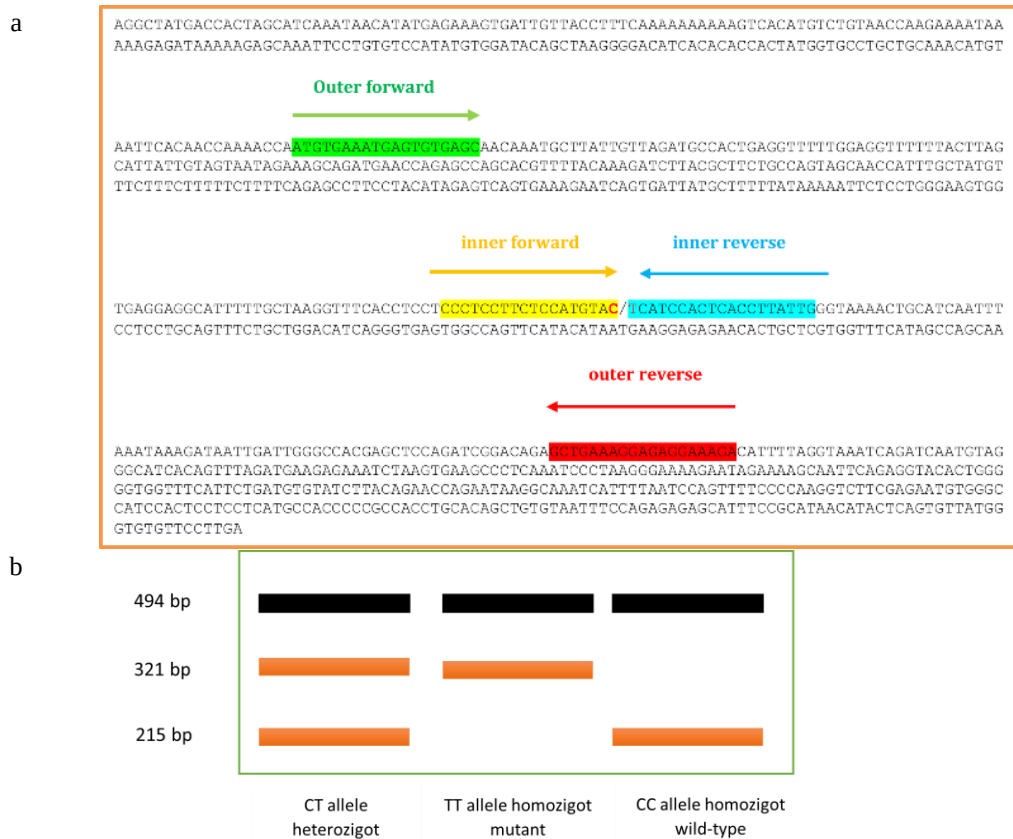


Figure 1. (a) Location of primer designs used in the Tetra-Primer ARMS PCR. T and C symbolize the change from cytosine to thymine. The DNA sequence used as a reference for the primer design is from the genomic scaffold of Homo sapiens chromosome 7, GRCh38.p14 with [ref|NC_000007.14| (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/sviewer/?id=NC_000007.14&v=99763843:99763843&mk=9-9763843|rs2242480|008000). The flanking region of rs2242480 is from NCBI <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/rs2242480#flanks> (b) Illustration of the identification results of CYP3A4*1G (rs2242480) by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Table 1. Primers used in the tetra-primer ARMS PCR for detection of CYP3A4*1G polymorphism.

Primer set and sequences	‡Tm (°C)	hairpin	Product size
forward outer primer: 5' ATGTGAAATGAG-TGTGAGC 3'	53.3	None	321 bp‡
Reverse inner primer: 5' CAATAAGGTGAGTG-GATGA 3'	51.5	None	
Forward inner primer: 5' CCTCCTTCTCCATGTAC 3'	53.2	None	215 bp‡
Reverse outer primer: 5' TCTTTCCTCTCCTTTTCAGC 3'	54.1	None	

Noted: ‡Tm: Melting Temperature; bp: base pair

optimal annealing temperature and subsequent amplification with primers designed with a touch-down PCR system to avoid smear and prevent mis-priming [17]. The PCR kit used was the PowerPol 2x PCR Mix, which consists of DNA polymerase, dNTPs, MgCl₂, KCl, and other stabilizers mixed with outer and inner primers. The

primer concentration used in this analysis was 40 pmol/microliter. In one PCR tube contained five microliters of DNA isolate, four primers with a volume of 1 microliter each, 12.5 microliters of Taq polymerase, and 3.5 microliters of nuclease-free water. Amplification was performed using a PCR instrument (Perkin Elmer thermal cycler

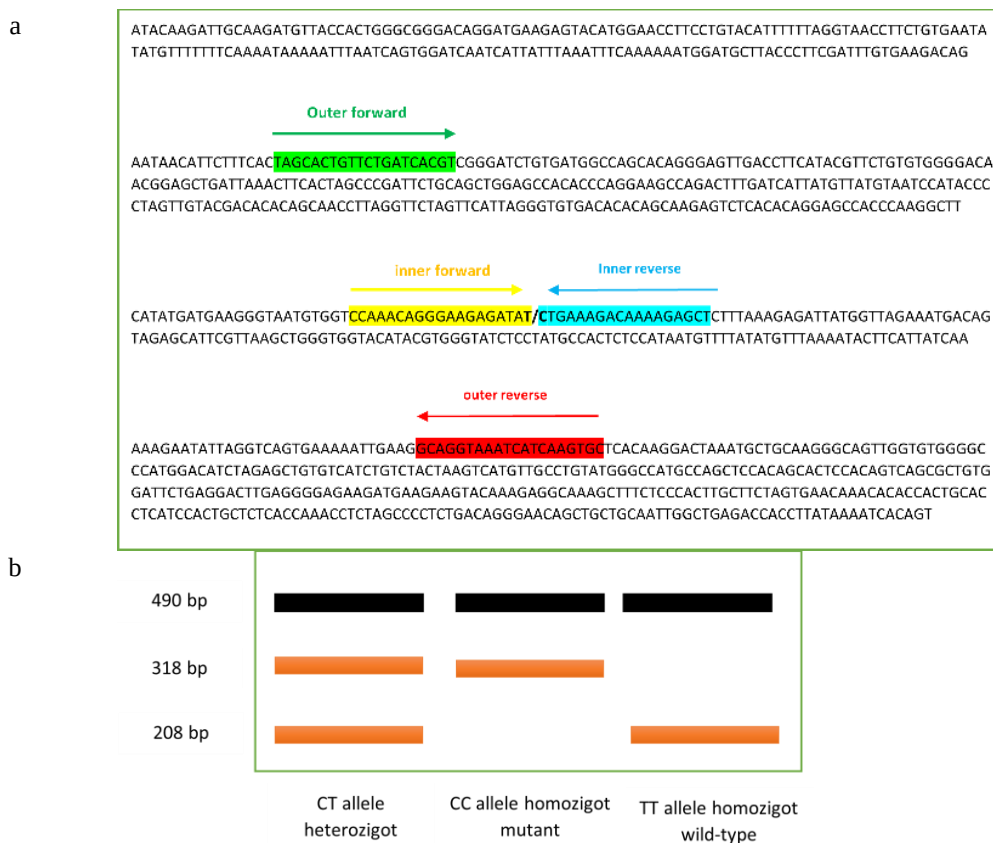


Figure 2. (a) DNA sequence used as a reference for primer design, taken from the genomic scaffold of Homo sapiens chromosome 7, GRCh38.p14 with [ref]NC_000007.14[(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/viewer/?id=NC_000007.14&v=99672916:99672916&mk=99672916|rs776746|008000)]. The flanking region rs776746 was obtained from NCBI <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/snp/rs776746/#flanks>. (b) Representation of the identification results of CYP3A5*3 rs776746 by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Table 2. Primers used in the tetra-primer ARMS PCR for detection of CYP3A5*3 polymorphisms.

Primer set and sequences	Tm (°C)	hairpin	Product size
forward outer primer: 5' CTAGCAC-TGTTCTGATCAC 3'	52.8	None	318 bp‡
Reverse inner primer: 5' GAGCTCTTTT-GTCTTTCAG 3'	51.4	None	
Forward inner primer: 5' CCAAACAGGGGAAGA-GATAT 3'	51.1	None	208 bp‡
Reverse outer primer: 5' CACTTGATGATTTAC-CTGC 3'	51.5	None	

2400). The PCR conditions used are listed in Table 3.

All PCR products are quantitatively tested using 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis and compared with the 50 bp DNA ladder (ExcelBand™). Electrophoresis results were performed at 110 volts for 30 minutes. Electrophoresis results were viewed with a UV transilluminator lamp and documented with a DSLR camera.

Identification of CYP3A5*3 SNPs by the tetra-primer method ARMS PCR

The identification of CYP3A5*3 SNPs was performed in several steps, namely the optimization of the tetra-primer ARMS PCR by determining the optimal annealing temperature. The PCR kit used is the PowerPol 2x PCR Mix, which consists of DNA polymerase, dNTPs, MGCl₂, KCl, and other stabilizers mixed with outer and inner

primers. Primer concentrations used in this analysis were five pmol/microliter for outer forward and reverse primers and 30 pmol/microliter for inner forward and reverse primers. The choice of primer concentration is determined by the concentration optimization method using primer comparison referring to previous research [18,19]. In one PCR tube, five microliters of DNA isolate were mixed with four primers (1 microliter each), Taq polymerase (12.5 microliters), nuclease-free water (3.5 microliters), and PCR was performed with a temperature setting of pre-denaturation at 98°C for 45 seconds, denaturation at 98°C for 10 seconds, annealing at 56.90°C for 15 seconds, elongation at 72°C for 30 seconds, and final elongation at 72°C for 5 minutes with 35 cycles. PCR products were quantitatively tested by gel electrophoresis.

Statistical calculations

Deviations of genotypes from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium were calculated by chi-square test with a significance level of 0.05 using Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium Gene-Calc. Differences in genotype distribution between sexes were analysed by chi-square test with statistically significant differences at a P value < 0.05.

Results and Discussion

ARMS PCR method for each single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is shown in Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 shows that samples with CYP3A4*1/*1G variations formed 321 bp and 215 bp products (a, b), whereas CYP3A4*1/*1 variations formed 215 bp products (c). Product 321 bp (d) for CYP3A4*1G/*1G variation. The CYP3A5*3/*3 SNP variation is indicated by the presence of a 318 bp product (a, b, d, f), and CYP3A5*1/*3 formed 318 bp and 208 bp products (c, g, e).

The genotype and allele frequencies of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 polymorphisms in the Indonesian-Javanese population are shown in Tables 4 and 5. The results of this study show that genotype frequencies are consistent with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ($p > 0.005$). Homozygous wild types CYP3A4*1/*1 dominated in the study participants overall (73.35%), while for CYP3A5*3/*3, homozygous mutants had the highest number (83.72%), and homozygous wild types were not found in the same group of subjects. The combined variation of SNPs in both genes within a subject is shown in Table 6. Forty-nine subjects were heterozygous for CYP3A4*1G and

homozygous mutant for CYP3A5*3, and only one subject had a homozygous mutation for CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3. Chi-square analysis showed no difference in the distribution of the number of genotypes between the sexes (Table 4).

In this study, the frequency of the CYP3A4*1/*1 genotype was higher (73.25%) than in the study by Sutrisna *et al.*, [16] who investigated the same SNP in the Indonesian population but specifically in Javanese tribes. In addition, the genotypes of CYP3A4*1/*1G and CYP3A4*1G/*1G were lower in this study than in the study by Sutrisna *et al.* [16]. However, this study and Sutrisna's research showed that the genotype frequency was still in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Sutrisna's research used the RFLP method, which is different from the detection strategy employed in this study. The RFLP approach is costly and has the potential to result in incomplete and/or partial digestion, leading to false negative or positive [13].

The allele frequency in this study showed 86% for *1 and 14% for *1G. In other Asian populations, the allele frequency of *1G is slightly higher than the Indonesian-Javanese population, 24.01% for Chinese-Han, 22.80% for Japanese, and 20.5% for Korean. However, the number is almost the same as Chinese-Uyghur (11.5%) [20]. It is well known that the presence of the CYP3A4*1G allele causes changes in the pharmacokinetic profile of some drugs. For example, a study by Zhou *et al* [7], showed that the concentrations of diltiazem and its primary metabolites were strongly influenced by the CYP3A4*1G allele [7]. The average area under the plasma concentration-time curve of atorvastatin was 36% and 25% lower in CYP3A4*1G/*1G than in the wild-type or *1/*1G genotype, respectively [21]. In other cases, the CYP3A4*1G polymorphism significantly affects the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor [22].

CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 are known to have strong linkage disequilibrium. No linkage disequilibrium studies were performed for these two variations in this study. The researchers calculated the linkage disequilibrium between the two alleles using LDlink (<https://analy-sistools.cancer.gov/LDlink/?tab=ldpair>) by selecting the entire Asian population (East and South Asia) and obtained $r^2 = 0.5714$, indicating a moderate level of linkage disequilibrium. In addition to the calculation results, it was discovered that the rs2242480 (C) allele was correlated with the

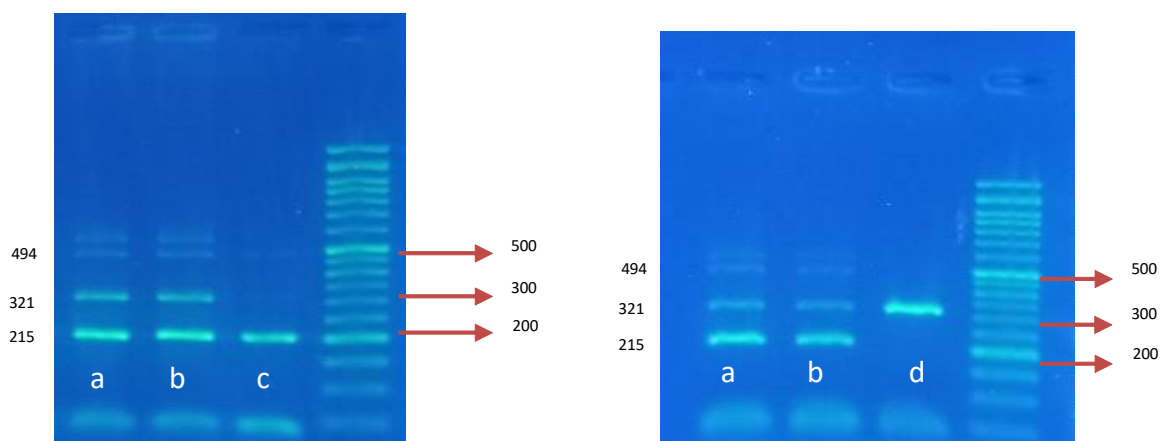


Figure 3. Gel electrophoresis results of *CYP3A4*1G* polymorphism detection using Tetra-primer ARMS PCR. (a), (b) show heterozygotes with the appearance of 2 bands at 321 bp and 215 bp. (c) shows homozygous wild type with the occurrence of 1 band at 215 bp. (d) shows homozygous mutant with the occurrence of 1 band at 321 bp.

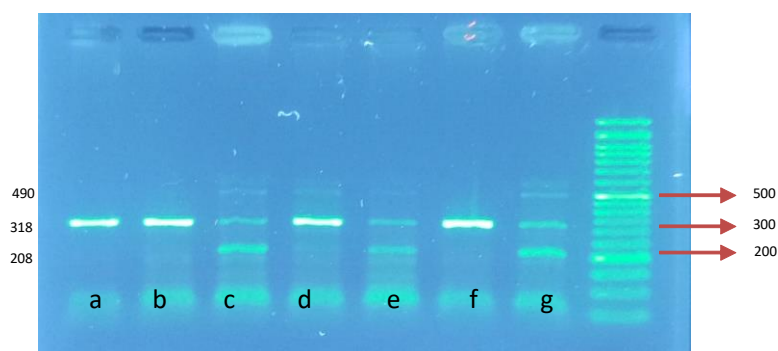


Figure 4. Gel electrophoresis results of *CYP3A5*3* polymorphism detection using Tetra-primer ARMS PCR. (a), (b), (d), (f) show the homozygous mutant with the appearance of 1 band at 318 bp. (c), (e), (g) shows the heterozygous with the occurrence of 2 bands at 318 bp and 208 bp.

Table 4. Gene characteristics by sex

genotype	<i>CYP3A4*1/*1</i>	<i>CYP3A4*1/*1G</i>	<i>CYP3A4*1G/*1G</i>	p*
Sex	(n)	(n)	(n)	
Male	7	25	0	0.597
Female	15	38	1	
genotype	<i>CYP3A5*1/*1</i>	<i>CYP3A5*1/*3</i>	<i>CYP3A4*3/*3</i>	
Sex	(n)	(n)	(n)	
Male	0	8	46	0,633
Female	0	6	26	

*Chi-square test ($p < 0.05$)

rs776746 (C) allele, and the *rs 2242480* (T) allele was also found to be correlated with the *rs776746* (T) allele. The study by Zhou et al [7]. showed a strong linkage disequilibrium between *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3* in the Chinese population. However, another study demonstrated a moderate level of LD between *CYP3A4*1/*1G*

and *CYP3A5*1/*3* ($r^2 = 0.502$) [23]. The presence of linkage disequilibrium is a challenge in the study of drug metabolism. The primary reason is because the explanation of the activity of the drug-metabolizing enzyme in individuals is influenced not only by one gene locus but also by other alleles located at different sites on the same chromosome.

Table 5. Genotype and allele frequencies in test subjects

subject	Genotype frequency	Allele frequency	Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
CYP3A4			
- CYP3A4 *1/*1	63 (73.25%)		The χ^2 value obtained is 0.361. This value is smaller than the chi-square value of 3.841.
- CYP3A4 *1/*1G	22 (25.58%)		
- CYP3A4 *1G/*1G	1 (1.16 %)		
- Allele C (*1)		0.86	
- Allele T (*1G)		0.14	
CYP3A5			
- CYP3A5 *1/*1	0 (0 %)		The χ^2 value obtained is 0.684. This value is smaller than the chi-square value of 3.841.
- CYP3A5 *1/*3	14 (16.27 %)		
- CYP3A5 *3/*3	72 (83.72 %)		
- Allele T (*1)		0.08	
- Allele C (*3)		0.92	

‡ C: Cytosine; T: Timine

Table 6. Genotype frequencies of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 polymorphisms in the same individual

Combinations of genotypes in one individual	Total
CYP3A4*1/*1 and CYP3A5*3/*3	22 (25.58%)
CYP3A4*1/*1G and CYP3A5*1/*3	14 (16.28%)
CYP3A4*1/*1G and CYP3A5*3/*3	49 (56.98%)
CYP3A4*1G/*1G and CYP3A5 *3/*3	1 (1.16%)

The study by Chan et al [24], for example, showed that CYP3A5 expressors (patients carrying at least one CYP3A5*1) with a combination of CYP3A4*1/*1G had a significantly lower midazolam AUC than those who carry CYP3A4*1/*1. This suggests that the linkage disequilibrium between CYP3A5*1 and CYP3A4*1G affects the action of metabolizing enzymes, whereby the CYP3A4*1G polymorphism may increase CYP3A activity in populations with CYP3A5 expressors.

This study identified that the most prevalent variant of the CYP3A5 gene was CYP3A5*3/*3 (83.72%) with a C allele frequency of 0.92. CYP3A5*3/*3 is also the most prevalent genotype in several other Asian populations, including China (54.90%), Japan (58.40%), Korea (62.85%), and Taiwan (47.25%). However, compared to the population of Singapore of Malaysian and Indian descent, the percentage of CYP3A5*1/*3 is higher, at 50% and 46.46%, respectively [15]. Carriers of the CYP3A5*3 gene are more likely to develop clopidogrel resistance [25]. In another study, CYP3A5 expressors (*1/*1

and *1/*3) correlated positively with carbamazepine serum concentrations and carbamazepine dose requirements [26]. The CYP3A5 genotype also influences oral clearance of nifedipine in pregnant women [27]. This study also demonstrated that the distribution of each genotype did not differ significantly between genders. This result was also observed in studies with more participants [28].

This study is limited by the small sample size, but it does provide an overview of the CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 genotype variations in the Indonesian-Javanese population. In conclusion, the incidence of CYP3A4*1G in the Indonesian-Javanese population was 73.25% for CYP3A4*1/*1, 25.58% for CYP3A4*1/*1G, and 1.16% for CYP3A4 *1G/*1G. Meanwhile, the variance of CYP3A5*3 genotypes was 16.27% for CYP3A5 *1/*3 and 83.72% for CYP3A5*3/*3.

Conclusion

The results of the current study show that the population has the highest proportion of homozy

gous *CYP3A4*1G* wild type and homozygous mutants of *CYP3A5*3*. One subject had a homozygous mutation for both *CYP3A4*1G* and *CYP3A5*3*, while the other 49 subjects were heterozygous for *CYP3A4*1G* and homozygous mutant for *CYP3A5*3*. Chi-square analysis showed no difference in the distribution of the number of genotypes between the sexes.

Acknowledgment

I would like to take this chance to thank Sanata Dharma University's Faculty of Pharmacy for providing all the necessary resources to conduct this research.

References

- Zuo XC, Zhou YN, Zhang BK et al. (2013) Effect of CYP3A5*3 polymorphism on Pharmacokinetic drug interaction between tacrolimus and amlodipine. *Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics* 28 (5): 398–405. doi: 10.2133/dmpk.DMPK-12-RG-148.
- Tornio A, Backman JT (2018) Cytochrome P450 in Pharmacogenetics: An Update, 1st ed. *Adv Pharmacol*. doi: 10.1016/bs.apha.2018.04.007
- Saiz-Rodríguez M, Almenara S, Navares-Gómez M et al. (2020) Effect of the most relevant CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 polymorphisms on the pharmacokinetic parameters of 10 CYP3A substrates. *Biomedicines*. doi: 10.3390/biomedicines8040094
- Lamba J, Hebert JM, Schietz EG et al. (2016) PharmGKB summary: Very important pharmacogene information for MT-RNR1. *Pharmacogenetics and Genomics* 26 (12): 558–567. doi: 10.1097/FPC.0000000000000247.
- Zhang W, Chang YZ, Kan QC et al. (2010) CYP3A4*1G genetic polymorphism influences CYP3A activity and response to fentanyl in Chinese gynecologic patients. *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 66 (1): 61–66. doi: 10.1007/s00228-009-0726-4.
- Zuo XC, Ng CM, Barrett JS et al. (2013) Effects of CYP3A4 and CYP3A5 polymorphisms on tacrolimus pharmacokinetics in Chinese adult renal transplant recipients: A population pharmacokinetic analysis. *Pharmacogenetics and Genomics* 23 (5): 251–261. doi: 10.1097/FPC.0b013e32835fcb6.
- Zhou LY, Zuo XC, Chen K et al. (2016) Significant impacts of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 genetic polymorphisms on the pharmacokinetics of diltiazem and its main metabolites in Chinese adult kidney transplant patients. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* 41 (3): 341–347. doi: 10.1111/jcpt.12394.
- Zhang H, Chen M, Wang X, Yu S (2017) Patients with CYP3A4*1G genetic polymorphism consumed significantly lower amount of sufentanil in general anesthesia during lung resection. *Medicine (United States)* 96 (4): 2016–2018. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000006013.
- Zhou S, Tao M, Wang Y et al. (2019) Effects of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 polymorphisms on pharmacokinetics of tylerdipine hydrochloride in healthy Chinese subjects. *Xenobiotica* 49 (3): 375–380. doi: 10.1080/00498254.2018.1447711.
- Liu X, Huang X, Zhang S et al. (2019) Correlations between CYP3A4 polymorphism and susceptibility to breast cancer in Chinese Han population. *International Journal of Clinical Oncology* 24 (2): 179–188. doi: 10.1007/s10147-018-1346-8.
- Kitzmiller JP, Luzum JA, Baldassarre D et al. (2014) CYP3A4*22 and CYP3A5*3 are associated with increased levels of plasma simvastatin concentrations in the cholesterol and pharmacogenetics study cohort. *Pharmacogenetics and Genomics* 24 (10): 486–491. doi: 10.1097/FPC.0000000000000079.
- Durand P, Debray D, Kolaci M et al. (2013) Tacrolimus dose requirement in pediatric liver transplantation: Influence of CYP3A5 gene polymorphism. *Pharmacogenomics* 14 (9): 1017–1025. doi: 10.2217/pgs.13.87.
- Honardoost MA, Tabatabaieian H, Akbari M, Salehi M (2014) Investigation of sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of Tetra primer ARMS PCR method in comparison with conventional ARMS PCR, based on sequencing technique outcomes in IVS-II-I genotyping of beta thalassemia patients. *Gene* 549 (1): 1–6. doi: 10.1016/j.gene.2014.05.071.
- Medrano RFV, De Oliveira CA (2014) Guidelines for the tetra-primer ARMS-PCR technique development. *Molecular Biotechnology* 56 (7): 599–608. doi: 10.1007/s12033-014-9734-4.
- Dorji PW, Tshering G, Na-Bangchang K (2019) CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP3A5 polymorphisms in South-East and East Asian populations: A systematic review. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* 44 (4): 508–524. doi: 10.1111/jcpt.12835.
- Sutrisna E, Dwiprahasto I (2011) CYP3A4* 1G gene Polymorphism on Javanese People. *Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology* 16 (2): 83–87. doi: https://doi.org/10.22146/ijbiotech.16373.
- Korbie DJ, Mattick JS (2008) Touchdown PCR for increased specificity and sensitivity in PCR amplification. *Nature Protocols* 3 (9): 1452–1456. doi: 10.1038/nprot.2008.133.
- Suhda S, Paramita DK, Fachiroh J (2016) Tetra primer ARMS PCR optimization to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms of the CYP2E1 gene. *Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention* 17 (7): 3065–3069. doi: 10.14456/apjcp.2016.54/APJCP.2016.17.7.3065.
- Dewi AL, Paramita DK, Fachiroh J (2022) Tetra-primer amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS) PCR used to detect 3'UTR rs1948 mutation in CHRN4. *Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology* 27 (1): 1–7. doi: 10.22146/ijbiotech.64933.
- Hu GX, Dai DP, Wang H et al. (2017) Systematic screening for CYP3A4 genetic polymorphisms in a Han Chinese population. *Pharmacogenomics* 18 (4): 369–379. doi: 10.2217/pgs-2016-0179.
- He BX, Shi L, Qiu J et al. (2014) The effect of CYP3A41G allele on the pharmacokinetics of atorvastatin in Chinese han patients with coronary heart disease. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 54 (4): 462–467. doi: 10.1002/jcph.229.
- Liu S, Shi X, Tian X et al. (2017) Effect of CYP3A4*1G and CYP3A5*3 polymorphisms on pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ticagrelor in healthy chinese

- subjects. *Frontiers in Pharmacology* 8 (176): 1–8. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2017.00176.
23. Li CJ, Li L, Lin L et al. (2014) Impact of the CYP3A5, CYP3A4, COMT, IL-10 and POR genetic polymorphisms on tacrolimus metabolism in Chinese renal transplant recipients. *PLoS ONE* 9 (1): 1–9. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0086206.
24. Chan SW, Xiao Y, Hu M et al. (2016) Associations of the CYP3A5*3 and CYP3A4*1G polymorphisms with the pharmacokinetics of oral midazolam and the urinary 6 β -hydroxycortisol/cortisol ratio as markers of CYP3A activity in healthy male Chinese. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics* 41 (5): 552–558. doi: 10.1111/jcpt.12433.
25. Priyadharsini R, Shewade DG, Subraja K et al. (2014) Single nucleotide polymorphism of CYP3A5*3 contributes to clopidogrel resistance in coronary artery disease patients among Tamilian population. *Molecular Biology Reports* 41 (11): 7265–7271. doi: 10.1007/s11033-014-3613-8.
26. Hong PT, Minh HHT, Thi VH, Manh3 TH (2020) Effect of CYP3A5 genotypes on serum carbamazepine concentrations at steady-state in Vietnamese epileptic patients. *Res J Pharm Technol*. doi: 10.5958/0974-360X.2020.00498.9
27. M D, Quinney KS, Clay MJ et al. (2014) Nifedipine pharmacokinetics are influenced by CYP3A5 genotype when used as a preterm labor tocolytic. *Exp Biol Med* 30 (11): 271–281. doi: 10.1055/s-0032-1323590.
28. Maurya MR, Gautam S, Raj JP et al. (2022) Evaluation of genetic polymorphism of CYP3A5 in normal healthy participants from western India - A cross-sectional study. *Indian Journal of Pharmacology* 54 (2): 97–101. doi: 10.4103/ijp.ijp_279_21.

This page is intentionally left blank.