

INTISARI

Produksi bakteriosin oleh bakteri asam laktat berkaitan dengan pertumbuhan, maka produksinya dapat ditingkatkan dengan perbaikan pertumbuhan sel melalui optimasi formulasi media tumbuh dan kondisi lingkungan. Bakteriosin merupakan protein yang memiliki aktivitas antimikrobia terhadap mikroorganisme dari spesies yang sama atau spesies terkait dengan strain penghasil bakteriosin. Bakteriosin dihasilkan oleh bakteri asam laktat pada proses metabolismenya. Isolat BAL (B5, B7, B8) pada penelitian ini adalah hasil isolasi Hapsari (2020) dari udang krosok (*Parapenaeopsis sculptilis*) Pantai Cilacap, Jawa Tengah. Hasil uji awal isolat mampu menghasilkan bakteriosin. Agar dapat diaplikasikan pada skala industri maka peningkatan produksi bakteriosin perlu diseleksi dan ditingkatkan lewat proses optimasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menyeleksi dan mengoptimasi isolat BAL. Metodologi meliputi seleksi berbasis produksi bakteriosin dan daya hambat terhadap *Aeromonas hydrophila* dan *Vibrio harveyi*. Isolat terpilih dilakukan optimasi meliputi konsentrasi inoculum, sumber karbon dan nitrogen serta beberapa faktor lingkungan. Hasil seleksi menunjukkan isolat B8 unggul dalam memproduksi bakteriosin dan daya hambat terhadap *A. hydrophila* dan *V. harveyi* lebih baik dibandingkan isolat yang lain. Hasil optimasi produksi bakteriosin dicapai pada kondisi konsentrasi sel 5%, glukosa 2,5%, *meat extract* 3,6%, pH awal 6, suhu ruang ($\pm 28^{\circ}\text{C}$), agitasi 50 rpm dan aerasi 1L/menit dan dapat meningkatkan produksi bakteriosin dari 260 AU/ml menjadi 400 AU/ml pada jam ke 20.

Kata kunci : bakteriosin, bakteri asam laktat, produksi, dan udang krosok

ABSTRACT

Bacteriocin production by lactic acid bacteria is associated with growth, it's production can be increased by improving cell growth by optimizing the formulation of growing media and environmental conditions. Bacteriocins are proteins that have antimicrobial activity against microorganisms of the same species or species related to bacteriogenic strains. Bacteriocins are produced by lactic acid bacteria in their metabolic processes. The LAB isolates (B5, B7, B8) in this study were the results of the isolation of Hapsari (2020) from krosok shrimp (*Parapenaeopsis sculptilis*) Cilacap Beach, Central Java. The results of the initial test isolates were able to produce bacteriocins. To be applied to an industrial scale, the increase in bacteriocin production needs to be selected and increased through an optimization process. The purpose of this study was to select and optimize LAB isolates. The methodology includes selection based on bacteriocin production and inhibition *Aeromonas hydrophila* and *Vibrio harveyi*. The selected isolates were optimized including inoculum concentration, carbon and nitrogen sources and several environmental factors. The selection results showed that isolate B8 was selected in producing bacteriocin and ability inhibition *A. hydrophila* and *V. harveyi* had rather than the other isolates. The optimization results of bacteriocin production were achieved under conditions of cell concentration of 5%, glucose 2.5%, meat extract 3.6%, initial pH 6, room temperature ($\pm 28^{\circ}\text{C}$), agitation of 50 rpm and aeration of 1L/minute and could increase the production of bacteriocins from 260 AU/ml to 400 AU/ml at 20 hours.

Keyword : bacteriocin, lactic acid bacteria, production, krosok shrimp