

INTISARI

PENGARUH LAMA HIDROLISIS MENGGUNAKAN ALKALASE TERHADAP AKTIVITAS ANTIOKSIDAN HIDROLISAT PROTEIN JEROAN GURITA

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh lama waktu hidrolisis secara enzimatis menggunakan enzim alkalase komersial terhadap karakteristik hidrolisat protein jeroan gurita (HPJG) dan aktivitas antioksidannya. Jeroan gurita yang telah dihomogenisasi dihidrolisis selama 0 jam (kontrol), 2, 4, 6, dan 8 jam pada kondisi optimal (suhu 55°C, pH 8) dengan penambahan enzim alkalase 0,5%. Disentrifugasi pada kecepatan 3000 rpm 4°C selama 30 menit. Supernatan hasil sentrifugasi kemudian dikeringkan dengan oven pada suhu 80°C untuk diperoleh produk HPJG. Sampel HPJG dianalisis karakteristiknya meliputi rendemen, kadar air, kadar protein total, derajat hidrolisis, serta uji aktivitas antioksidan menggunakan metode DPPH (1,1-difenil-2-pikrilhidrazil) dan metode ABTS (2,2-azinobis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid)). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lama waktu hidrolisis tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap rendemen dan kadar air, sedangkan kadar protein total cenderung menurun dan derajat hidrolisis meningkat seiring dengan penambahan waktu hidrolisis. Berdasarkan uji aktivitas antioksidan, HPJG yang dihidrolisis selama 2 jam menghasilkan aktivitas antioksidan terbaik pada metode DPPH (10 mg/ml) dan ABTS (30 mg/ml) yaitu masing-masing senilai $88,08 \pm 2,95\%$ dan $2,42 \pm 0,11 \mu\text{MTE}$. Hasil ini mengindikasikan bahwa jeroan gurita berpotensi sebagai sumber antioksidan alami dalam bentuk hidrolisat protein.

Kata kunci: antioksidan, hidrolisat protein, enzim alkalase, lama hidrolisis, jeroan gurita

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF HYDROLYSIS DURATION USING ALCALASE ON ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE FROM OCTOPUS VISCERA

The objective of this study is to investigate how the time of enzymatic hydrolysis using commercial enzyme alcalase affected the characteristics of octopus viscera protein hydrolysate (OVPH) and its antioxidant activity. Homogenized octopus viscera were hydrolyzed for 0 hours (control), 2, 4, 6, and 8 hours under optimal conditions (55°C, pH 8) with 0,5% alcalase. The samples were centrifuged at 3000 rpm and 4°C for 30 minutes. The supernatant was oven-dried at 80°C resulting in the OVPH products. The OVPH samples were analyzed for yield, moisture content, total protein content, degree of hydrolysis (DH), and antioxidant activity using the DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) and ABTS (2,2-azinobis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid)) methods. The results showed that hydrolysis time did not significantly affect ($P < 0,05$) yield and moisture content across treatments, while total protein content decreased and DH increased with prolonged hydrolysis time. According to antioxidant tests, OVPH hydrolyzed for two hours indicated the optimum antioxidant activity in both DPPH (10 mg/mL) and ABTS (30 mg/mL) methods, with values of $88,08 \pm 2,95\%$ and $2,42 \pm 0,11 \mu\text{MTE}$, respectively. Based on the results of this study, octopus byproducts have the potential to be used as a natural antioxidant source.

Keywords: antioxidant, protein hydrolysate, alcalase enzyme, hydrolysis time, octopus viscera