

Intisari

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Keamanan pangan merupakan tantangan global akibat meningkatnya kasus *foodborne diseases* yang disebabkan oleh kontaminasi mikroba patogen. Oleh karena itu, pemanfaatan bahan alam sebagai pengawet alami semakin diperlukan untuk menggantikan pengawet sintetik yang berisiko bagi kesehatan. Kulat Pelawan (*Heimioporus* sp.) merupakan jamur ektomikoriza lokal yang berpotensi sebagai agen antimikroba, namun masih belum banyak dieksplorasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi aktivitas antifungi ekstrak Kulat Pelawan terhadap *Aspergillus flavus* FNCC 6109 dan aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853. Ekstraksi dilakukan secara bertingkat menggunakan pelarut n-heksana, etil asetat, metanol, dan air. Uji aktivitas antimikroba dilakukan dengan metode *disk diffusion* dan mikrodilusi untuk menentukan zona hambat, MIC, MFC, dan MBC. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat memiliki aktivitas antifungi terhadap *A. flavus* dengan zona hambat tertinggi sebesar $10,17 \pm 0,28$ mm pada konsentrasi 100 mg. Ekstrak etil asetat dan metanol juga menunjukkan aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *P. aeruginosa*, dengan zona hambat terbesar masing-masing sebesar $11,85 \pm 1,42$ mm dan $8,53 \pm 0,40$ mm pada konsentrasi 100 mg. Nilai MIC dan MFC ekstrak etil asetat terhadap *A. flavus* berturut-turut sebesar 6,25 mg/mL dan 50 mg/mL. Sementara itu, nilai MIC dan MBC ekstrak etil asetat terhadap *P. aeruginosa* adalah 3,125 mg/mL dan 6,25 mg/mL, sedangkan ekstrak metanol memiliki nilai MIC dan MBC sebesar 25 mg/mL dan 50 mg/mL. Secara keseluruhan, ekstrak Kulat Pelawan, khususnya ekstrak etil asetat, berpotensi sebagai kandidat pengawet alami untuk menghambat pertumbuhan patogen pangan.

Kata kunci: *Heimioporus* sp., Kulat Pelawan, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, antimikroba alami.

***MUSHROOM EXTRACT (*Heimioporus* sp.) AGAINST *Aspergillus flavus* FNCC
6109 FUNGUS AND *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 BACTERIA***

Abstract

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*Food safety remains a global challenge due to the increasing incidence of foodborne diseases caused by contamination with pathogenic and toxin-producing microorganisms. Consequently, the utilization of natural materials as preservatives is increasingly required to reduce reliance on synthetic preservatives that may pose health risks. Pelawan mushroom (*Heimioporus* sp.) is a local ectomycorrhizal fungus with potential bioactive properties; however, its antimicrobial potential remains underexplored. This study aimed to evaluate the antifungal activity of Pelawan mushroom extracts against *Aspergillus flavus* FNCC 6109 and the antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853. Sequential extraction was conducted using solvents of different polarities, namely *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate, methanol, and water. Antimicrobial activity was assessed using the disk diffusion method to determine inhibition zones, followed by a microdilution assay to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC), and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC). The results demonstrated that only the ethyl acetate extract exhibited antifungal activity against *A. flavus*, with the highest inhibition zone of 10.17 ± 0.28 mm at a concentration of 100 mg. Both ethyl acetate and methanol extracts showed antibacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa*, with maximum inhibition zones of 11.85 ± 1.42 mm and 8.53 ± 0.40 mm, respectively at a concentration of 100 mg. The MIC and MFC values of the ethyl acetate extract against *A. flavus* were 6.25 mg/mL and 50 mg/mL, respectively. Furthermore, the MIC and MBC values of the ethyl acetate extract against *P. aeruginosa* were 3.125 mg/mL and 6.25 mg/mL, while those of the methanol extract were 25 mg/mL and 50 mg/mL, respectively. Overall, Pelawan mushroom extracts, particularly the ethyl acetate extracts, demonstrate potential as natural preservative candidates for inhibiting the growth of foodborne pathogens.*

Keywords: *Heimioporus* sp., Kulat Pelawan, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, natural antimicrobial.