

STUDI ENZIM KERATINASE HASIL ISOLASI BAKTERI  
UNTUK *DESCALING AGENT* PENYAMAKAN KULIT  
IKAN BUNTAL (*Arothron spp.*)  
RAMAH LINGKUNGAN

**INTISARI**

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Kulit ikan buntal di Indonesia belum dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal karena tidak menarik dan dianggap beracun. Nilai jual ikan buntal dapat ditingkatkan dengan mengolah kulit menjadi kulit samak sehingga mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini dilakukan dalam tiga tahap. Tahap pertama bertujuan untuk mendapatkan isolat bakteri yang memiliki aktivitas keratinolitik unggul yang diisolasi dari hasil pembusukan kulit ikan buntal. Tahap kedua bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi optimum dan karakteristik enzim keratinase dari kulit ikan Buntal. Tahap ketiga bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan enzim keratinase pada proses penyamakan terhadap kualitas kulit ikan buntal dengan melihat faktor faktor dari hasil uji fisik, kimia dan struktur histologinya serta beban cemaran yang dihasilkannya. Hasil penelitian tahap satu menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6 bakteri yang memiliki aktivitas keratinolitik yaitu BRAW\_KT, BRAW\_KM, BRAW\_PT, BRAW\_PB, BRAW\_ST dan BRAW\_PI. Aktivitas spesifik keratinase tiga tertinggi adalah BRAW\_PI (6,78U/mg); BRAW\_KM (5,08U/mg) dan BRAW\_PT (4,87U/mg). sedangkan pengujian aktivitas kolagenase diperoleh hasil yang tertinggi adalah BRAW\_ST (1,029U/mg), BRAW\_ST (0,841U/mg) dan BRAW\_KT (0,583U/mg). Hasil penelitian tahap dua menunjukkan bahwa kondisi optimum keratinase adalah pada suhu 29°C dan pH 8 sampai 12, serta waktu inkubasi 90 menit. Tiga dari enam jenis isolat mempunyai aktivitas keratinase tertinggi yaitu BRAW\_PT; BRAW\_PB dan BRAW\_PI, dan sebagai dasar untuk penerapan di penelitian tahap ketiga. Hasil penelitian tahap ketiga menunjukkan bahwa secara mikroskopis penggunaan enzim keratinase dapat melepaskan keratin dari spina atau duri. Berdasarkan analisis ragam menunjukkan tidak adanya interaksi antara konsentrasi *pemberian* enzim dan jenis bakteri. Akan tetapi pada nilai kemuluran, kekuatan sobek dan kelemasan kulit ikan buntal samak menunjukkan adanya interaksi ( $P < 0,05$ ) antara konsentrasi pemberian enzim dan jenis enzim. Perbedaan konsentrasi keratinase dan jenis bakteri memberikan pengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap kadar air, kadar lemak dan kadar protein kulit ikan buntal samak, dan juga pada indikator kualitas limbah yang dihasilkan yaitu nilai BOD, COD dan TSS. Berdasarkan penelitian tersebut maka kulit ikan buntal dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif bahan pelengkap penyamakan kulit dengan menggunakan enzim keratinase dari bakteri BRAW\_PT, BRAW\_PB dan BRAW\_PI yang ramah lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Isolasi bakteri, Produksi enzim keratinase, Kulit Ikan buntal, Ramah lingkungan, Penyamakan kulit

STUDY OF KERATINASE ENZYME RESULT OF BACTERIAL ISOLATION FOR  
*DESCALING AGENT TANNING OF PUFFER FISH (*Arothron spp.*) SKIN*  
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

**ABSTRACT**

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Puffer fish skin in Indonesia can not be used optimally because it is not attractive and considered toxic. The sale value of puffer fish can be improved by processing the skin into leather so that it can improve people's welfare. This study was conducted in three stages. The first stage aims to obtain isolates of bacteria that have superior keratinolytic activity isolated from the decay of puffer fish skin. The second stage aims to determine the optimum conditions and keratinase enzyme characteristics of puffer fish skin. The third stage aims to determine the effect of keratinase enzyme on the process of tanning to the quality of puffer fish skin by looking at the factors of the physical, chemical, and histology test results, and the contamination load it produces. The results of first stage showed that there were 6 bacteria that had keratinolytic activity ie BRAW\_KT, BRAW\_KM, BRAW\_PT, BRAW\_PB, BRAW\_ST and BRAW\_PI. The highest three keratinase-specific activities were BRAW\_PI (6.78U/mg); BRAW\_KM (5.08U/mg) and BRAW\_PT (4.87U/mg). While the collagenase activity test obtained the highest results ie BRAW\_ST (1,029U/mg), BRAW\_ST (0,841U/mg) and BRAW\_KT (0,583U/mg). The results of the second phase showed that the optimum condition of keratinase was at 29°C and pH 8 to 12, and the incubation time was 90 minutes. Three of the six types of isolates had the highest keratinase activity ie BRAW\_PT, BRAW\_PB and BRAW\_PI and as a basis for implementation in the third stage of research. The results of the third stage showed that microscopically the use of keratinase enzymes can release keratin from the spine or thorns. Based on the analysis of variance showed no interaction between enzyme concentration and bacteria type. However, in the elongation values, tear strength and puffer fish leather tanning showed an interaction ( $P < 0,05$ ) between enzyme concentration and enzyme type. The difference of keratinase concentration and type of bacteria gave a significant effect ( $P < 0,05$ ) to water content, fat content and protein content of puffer fish leather, and also to indicator of waste quality that resulted BOD, COD and TSS. Based on the research, puffer fish skin can be used as an alternative material complement for leather tanning using keratinase enzyme from BRAW\_PT, BRAW\_PB and BRAW\_PI bacteria which is environmentally friendly.

Keywords: Bacterial isolation, Keratinase enzyme production, Puffer fish skin,  
Environmentally friendly, Leather tanning