

Intisari

Probiotik adalah mikroorganisme hidup yang apabila diberikan dalam jumlah yang cukup dapat meningkatkan kesehatan bagi inangnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dan dosis efektif pemberian probiotik pada pakan buatan terhadap pertahanan tubuh non-spesifik seluler *Clarias* sp. Probiotik uji terdiri atas tiga jenis bakteri, yaitu *Bacillus* sp. (T2A), *Bacillus* sp. (T3PI), dan *Lactococcus raffinolactis* (JAL1). Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu kontrol negatif (pakan tanpa probiotik) (P1), pakan ditambah probiotik dosis 10^2 CFU/g (P2), pakan ditambah probiotik dosis 10^3 CFU/g (P3), pakan ditambah probiotik dosis 10^4 CFU/g (P4), dan kontrol positif (pakan buatan ditambah probiotik komersial merek Raja Lele) (P5). Pemberian pakan dilakukan 2 kali sehari dengan dosis 3% dari biomassa ikan uji. Pengambilan sampel darah dilakukan pada hari ke 0, 14, 28, 42, dan 56. Parameter pertahanan tubuh non-spesifik yang diamati yakni aktivitas fagositosis, indeks fagositosis, ledakan respirasi ekstraseluler, *superoxide dismutase* (SOD), diferensiasi leukosit. Parameter leukokrit dan hematokrit diamati untuk mengetahui kondisi kesehatan ikan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian probiotik dapat meningkatkan pertahanan tubuh non-spesifik seluler *Clarias* sp. melalui peningkatan aktivitas dan indeks fagositosis. Dosis efektif pemberian probiotik untuk meningkatkan pertahanan tubuh non-spesifik seluler *Clarias* sp. berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan adalah 10^2 CFU/g.

Kata Kunci: *Clarias* sp., pertahanan tubuh non-spesifik, probiotik, seluler

Abstract

Probiotics are living microorganisms when added in sufficient quantity can improve health to the host. The research aims to determine the effect and effective probiotics dosage of commercial feed on cellular innate immune of *Clarias* sp. There were three bacteria types, such as *Bacillus* sp. (T2A), *Bacillus* sp. (T3PI), and *Lactococcus raffinolactis* (JAL1). The experiment used Randomized Complete Design (RCD) with 5 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments in this research consisted of negative control (without addition of probiotic) (P1), addition of probiotics at 10^2 CFU/g (P2), addition of probiotics at 10^3 CFU/g (P3), addition of probiotics at 10^4 CFU/g (P4), and a positive control (addition of “Raja Lele” probiotic 7,5 mL/kg dose. The feed was given twice at 3% of its biomass in a day. Blood samples were taken at day 0, 14th, 28th, 42th, and 56th. Parameters of cellular innate immune that observed were phagocytic activity test, phagocytic index test, respiratory burst, *superoxide dismutase* (SOD), and differentiation of leukocyte. The percentage of leukocyte and erythrocyte were observed to determine the health status of fish. The results showed that the addition of probiotics in feed significantly increases cellular innate immune of *Clarias* sp. by increasing the phagocytic activity and phagocytic index. The effective dosage of probiotics addition to increasing cellular innate immune of *Clarias* sp. according to this research was 10^2 CFU/g.

Keywords: *Clarias* sp., innate immune, probiotic, cellular