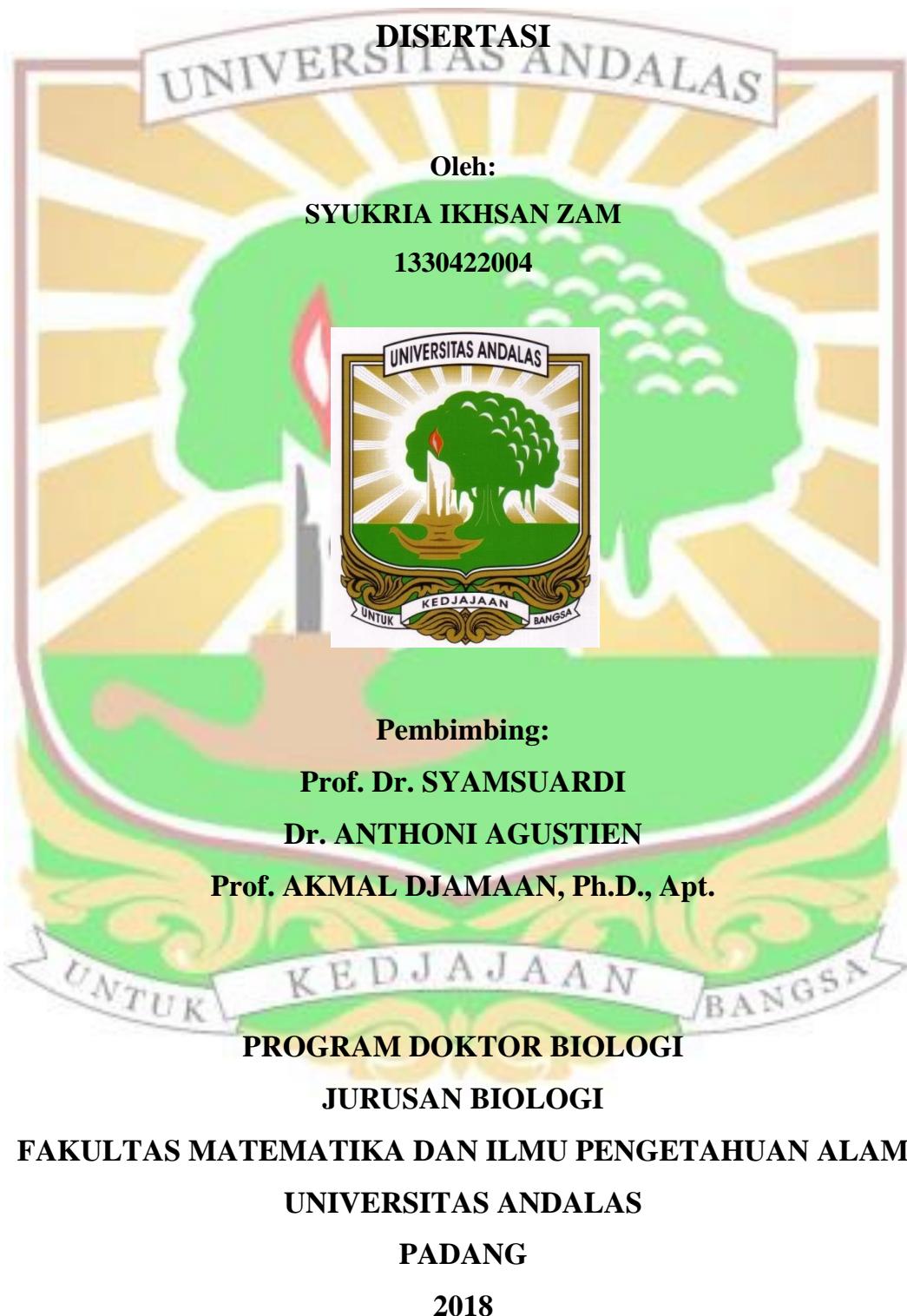


**KEANEKARAGAMAN BAKTERI ENDOFIT DAN POTENSINYA
UNTUK MENGHASILKAN BIOPESTISIDA**



KEANEKARAGAMAN BAKTERI ENDOFIT DAN POTENSINYA UNTUK MENGHASILKAN BIOPESTISIDA

Syukria Ikhsan Zam: Di bawah bimbingan Prof. Dr. Syamsuardi sebagai Ketua Komisi Pembimbing; Dr. Anthoni Agustien, M.S. dan Prof. Akmal Djamaan, Ph.D., Apt. sebagai Anggota Komisi Pembimbing

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS RINGKASAN

Bakteri endofit adalah bakteri yang hidup dalam jaringan tumbuhan. Bakteri ini memiliki peranan dalam perlindungan tumbuhan, karena dapat menghasilkan senyawa bersifat antibiotika yang bisa dimanfaatkan sebagai biopestisida. Seiring semakin meningkatnya resistensi fitopatogen terhadap pestisida yang sudah ada, maka perlu dilakukan eksplorasi untuk menemukan strain-strain bakteri endofit baru dari berbagai tumbuhan penghasil biopestisida, yang potensial untuk dikembangkan sebagai penghasil biopestisida. Tumbuhan sumber isolat dari penelitian ini adalah *Annona muricata* L., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Brucea javanica* (L.) Merr., *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J. Konig) C. Specht, *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle, *Datura metel* L., *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen, *Morinda citrifolia* L., *Syzygium cumini* ([L.](#)) Skeels., dan *Tinospora crispa* (L.) Miers.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: 1) menganalisis komposisi bakteri endofit dari tumbuhan penghasil biopestisida berdasarkan karakteristik makroskopis, mikroskopis, serta biokimia; 2) menganalisis keanekaragaman bakteri endofit penghasil biopestisida berdasarkan 16S rRNA; 3) menemukan kondisi optimum proses fermentasi biopestisida dari strain bakteri endofit terpilih; dan 4) karakterisasi senyawa biopestisida dari ekstrak hasil fermentasi strain terpilih.

Isolasi bakteri endofit menggunakan metode cawan sebar, karakterisasi makroskopis dilakukan melalui pengamatan ciri-ciri morfologi koloni, karakterisasi mikroskopis dilakukan melalui pengamatan hasil pewarnaan Gram dan endospora di bawah mikroskop, dan karakterisasi biokimia isolat dilakukan melalui pengamatan aktivitas enzimatis (fermentasi glukosa, fermentasi laktosa, fermentasi manitol, uji H₂S, reduksi nitrat, uji indol, MR/VP, sitrat, urease, katalase, hidrolisis gelatin, hidrolisis lemak, hidrolisis pati, hidrolisis kasein, susu litmus, dan

motilitas). Hasil penelitian pada tahapan ini memperoleh empat isolat dari *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, empat isolat dari *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle, tiga isolat dari *Morinda citrifolia* L., satu isolat dari *Annona muricata* L., *Brucea javanica* (L.) Merr., *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen, dan *Tinospora crispa* (L.) Miers, sedangkan dari *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels. dan *Datura metel* L. tidak terisolasi. Hasil karakterisasi makroskopis, mikroskopis, dan biokimia menunjukkan bahwa isolat yang diperoleh berasal dari empat genus, yaitu *Bacillus* (AAF2, AMF1, BJF1, CAF1, CAF3, CAF4, MCF1, MCF2, MCF3, MZF1, dan TCF1), *Pantoea* (AAF4 dan CAF2), *Pseudomonas* (AAF1 dan AAF3), dan *Kocuria* (CSF1).

Pada tahapan ini, uji aktivitas antibiotika menggunakan metode difusi agar untuk bakteri fitopatogen dan *poisoned food technique* untuk fungi fitopatogen, identifikasi dilakukan melalui analisis 16S rRNA, dan analisis filogenetik menggunakan *ClustalW2 Phylogenetic Tree* di <http://www.ebi.ac.uk>. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan empat belas strain memiliki aktivitas antibiotika terhadap fitopatogen, sedangkan dua strain (AMF1 dan MZF1) tidak. Strain AAF1, AAF2, AAF3, AAF4, BJF1, CAF1, CAF2, dan MCF2 memiliki aktivitas antibiotika terhadap *Ralstonia solanacearum*, strain AAF2, CAF2, CAF3, CSF1, MCF1, MCF2, dan TCF1 terhadap *Xanthomonas campestris*, strain AAF1, AAF2, AAF3, BJF1, CAF3, CAF4, CSF1, MCF1, dan MCF3 terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum*, strain AAF2, CAF3, CAF4, MCF1, dan MCF3 terhadap *Sclerotium rolfsii*. Strain-strain bakteri endofit teridentifikasi sebagai *Bacillus indicus* (BJF1, TCF1, dan MCF2), *Bacillus pumilus* CAF4, *Bacillus* sp. CAF1, *Bacillus subtilis* (AAF2, MCF1, CAF3, dan MCF3), *Pseudomonas psychrotolerans* AAF1, *Pseudomonas oryzihabitans* AAF3, *Pantoea agglomerans* CAF2, *Pantoea stewartii* AAF4, dan *Kocuria kristinae* CSF1. Seluruh strain yang diperoleh telah diakui NCBI sebagai strain-strain baru (KY806221 – KY806234).

Penentuan umur inokulum terbaik dilakukan melalui pembuatan pertumbuhan, penentuan kondisi fermentasi terbaik dilakukan melalui pemilihan medium fermentasi, pemilihan sumber karbon, pemilihan sumber nitrogen, optimasi konsentrasi inokulum, optimasi konsentrasi nitrogen, optimasi konsentrasi air rendaman jagung, optimasi pH awal medium, dan optimasi agitasi. *Bacillus*

subtilis AAF2 memiliki umur inokulum terbaik pada umur 8 jam, dan memasuki fase stasioner dimulai umur 20 jam. Strain ini memiliki kondisi fermentasi terbaik pada medium rendaman jagung yang telah dimodifikasi dengan sumber karbon glukosa, sumber nitrogen pepton, konsentrasi inokulum 5,0%, konsentrasi nitrogen 1,5%, konsentrasi air rendaman jagung 3,0%, pH awal medium 7,0%, agitasi 110 rpm, dan waktu fermentasi terbaik 48 jam.

Ekstraksi senyawa biopestisida menggunakan metode ekstraksi bertingkat dengan heksana, diklorometan dan etil asetat, uji bioaktivitas menggunakan metode difusi agar untuk bakteri fitopatogen dan *poisoned food technique* untuk fungi fitopatogen, pemurnian senyawa biopestisida menggunakan KLT preparatif, karakterisasi senyawa biopestisida menggunakan UV-vis, FT-IR, dan LC-MS. Seluruh ekstrak memperlihatkan aktivitas antibiotika terhadap isolat fungi fitopatogen, sedangkan terhadap bakteri fitopatogen tidak. Aktivitas antibiotika tertinggi diperoleh dari ekstrak etil asetat dengan daya hambatan 100% terhadap kedua isolat fungi uji, diikuti oleh ekstrak diklorometan dengan daya hambatan 76,0% terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum* dan 63,3% terhadap *Sclerotium rolfsii*, dan aktivitas terendah diperoleh pada ekstrak heksan dengan daya hambatan 72,0% terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum* dan 38,3% terhadap *Sclerotium rolfsii*. Diperoleh dua noda yang terpisah dari kromatografi lapis tipis ekstrak etil asetat, dengan Rf 0,78 (AAF¹) dan 0,59 (AAF²). Senyawa AAF² memperlihatkan aktivitas antibiotika yang tinggi terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum* (92,0%) dan *Sclerotium rolfsii* (91,7%), dibandingkan aktivitas antibiotika senyawa AAF¹ terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum* (70,0%) dan *Sclerotium rolfsii* (55,0%). Hasil analisis LC-MS menunjukkan bahwa senyawa AAF² terdiri atas dua puncak. Puncak tertinggi memiliki waktu retensi 1,795 menit, dengan berat molekul 268,301 (m/z). Senyawa tersebut diduga sebagai L-homosistin (C₈H₁₆N₂O₄S₂).

Luaran yang telah dihasilkan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) tiga buah artikel, dua artikel sudah dipublikasikan pada jurnal internasional dengan judul “Isolation, Characterization of Endophytic Bacteria from *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle Leaves and Testing of Antifungal Activity towards *Fusarium oxysporum*” (Der Pharmacia Lettre, 2016, 8(11): 83-89), dan “Identification and Antifungal Activity Test of Endophytic Bacterial Isolates from *Morinda citrifolia* L. Leaves against *Fusarium*

oxysporum" (Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research, 2017, 9(11): 73-80), sedangkan satu artikel dengan judul "Screening antifungal activity of endophytic bacteria from *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle leaves to *Sclerotium rolfsii*" masih dalam tahapan review (Oriental Journal of Chemistry); dan 2) tiga inversi paten yang telah daftarkan ke Ditjen HKI Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia RI, dengan nomor pendaftaran P00201708666 (Strain Bakteri *Bacillus subtilis* CA-3 Penghasil Senyawa Biopestisida Isolat Daun *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle yang Aktif Menghambat Pertumbuhan *Fusarium oxysporum*), P00201708679 (Strain Bakteri *Bacillus* sp. CA-1 Penghasil Antibiotika Isolat dari Tumbuhan *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), dan P00201708663 (Strain Bakteri *Pantoea agglomerans* CA-2 Penghasil Antibiotika Isolat Daun *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle yang Aktif Menghambat Pertumbuhan *Vibrio cholerae* INABA).



DIVERSITY OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA AND ITS POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE BIOPESTICIDES

Syukria Ikhsan Zam: Supervised by Prof. Dr. Syamsuardi as Promotor; Dr. Anthoni Agustien, M.S. and Prof. Akmal Djamaan, Ph.D., Apt. as Co-Promotor

SUMMARY

Endophytic bacteria are bacteria that live in plant tissues. These bacteria play a role in the protection of plants, because it can produce antibiotic compounds that can be used as biopesticide. As increasing phytopathogenic resistance to existing pesticides, exploration is needed to find new endophytic bacterial strains from various biopesticide-producing plants, potentially to be developed as biopesticide producers. Plant sources of isolates in this research were *Annona muricata* L., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Brucea javanica* (L.) Merr., *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J. Konig) C. Specht, *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle, *Datura metel* L., *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen, *Morinda citrifolia* L., *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels., and *Tinospora crispa* (L.) Miers.

The objectives of this research were: 1) to analyze the endophytic bacteria composition of biopesticide-producing plants based on macroscopic, microscopic, and biochemical characteristics; 2) analyze the diversity of endopitic bacteria producing biopesticides based on 16S rRNA; 3) finding the optimum conditions of biopesticide fermentation process of selected endophytic bacterial strains; and 4) characterization of biopesticide compounds from fermentation extracts of selected strain.

Isolation of endophytic bacteria used spread-plate method, macroscopic characterization was done through observation of colony morphological characteristics, microscopic characterization was done through observation of Gram staining and endospora results under microscope, and characterization of biochemical isolates was done through observation of enzymatic activity (glucose fermentation, lactose fermentation, mannitol fermentation, H₂S test, nitrate reduction, indole test, MR/VP, citrate, urease, catalase, gelatin hydrolysis, fat

hydrolysis, starch hydrolysis, casein hydrolysis, litmus milk, and motility). The results of this research obtained four isolates were obtained from *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson's) Fosberg, four isolates from *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle, three isolates from *Morinda citrifolia* L., one isolate from *Annona muricata* L., *Brucea javanica* (L.) Merr., *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen, and *Tinospora crispa* (L.) Miers, while from *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, and *Datura metel* L. were not isolated. The results of macroscopic, microscopic, and biochemical characterization showed that the isolates were from four genera: *Bacillus* (AAF2, AMF1, BJF1, CAF1, CAF3, CAF4, MCF1, MCF2, MCF3, MZF1, and TCF1), *Pantoea* (AAF4 and CAF2), *Pseudomonas* (AAF1 and AAF3), and *Kocuria* (CSF1).

At this stage, the antibiotic activity test used the agar diffusion method for the phytopathogenic bacteria and the poisoned food technique for the phytopathogenic fungi, the identification was done through 16S rRNA analysis, and phylogenetic analysis used ClustalW2 Phylogenetic Tree at <http://www.ebi.ac.uk>. The results showed fourteen strains had antibiotic activity against phytopathogen, whereas two strains (AMF1 and MZF1) were not. Strains AAF1, AAF2, AAF3, AAF4, BJF1, CAF1, CAF2, and MCF2 had antibiotic activity against *Ralstonia solanacearum*, strains AAF2, CAF2, CAF3, CSF1, MCF1, MCF2, and TCF1 against *Xanthomonas campestris*, strains AAF1, AAF2, AAF3, BJF1, CAF3, CAF4, CSF1, MCF1, and MCF3 against *Fusarium oxysporum*, strains AAF2, CAF3, CAF4, MCF1, and MCF3 against *Sclerotium rolfsii*. Endophytic bacterial strains were identified as *Bacillus indicus* (BJF1, TCF1, and MCF2), *Bacillus pumilus* CAF4, *Bacillus* sp. CAF1, *Bacillus subtilis* (AAF2, MCF1, CAF3, and MCF3), *Pseudomonas psychrotolerans* AAF1, *Pseudomonas oryzihabitans* AAF3, *Pantoea agglomerans* CAF2, *Pantoea stewartii* AAF4, and *Kocuria kristinae* CSF1. All strains obtained have been recognized by NCBI as new strains (KY806221 - KY806234).

The best inoculum age determination was done by making the growth curve, the best fermentation condition was determined by fermentation medium selection, carbon source selection, nitrogen source selection, inoculum concentration optimization, nitrogen concentration optimization, corn steep liquor optimization, early pH optimization, and agitation optimization. *Bacillus subtilis* AAF2 has the

best inoculum age at 8 hours, and enters stationary phase starting at 20 hours. This strain has the best fermentation condition in modified corn steep liquor medium with glucose as carbon source, peptone as nitrogen source, 5.0% (v/v) of inoculum concentration, 1.5% (w/v) of nitrogen concentration, 3.0% (v/v) of corn steep liquor concentration, initial pH medium was 7.0, agitation in 110 rpm, and the best fermentation time was 48 hours.

Extraction of biopesticide compounds used multilevel extraction methods with hexane, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate, bioactivity test uses agar diffusion method for phytopathogenic bacteria and poisoned food technique for phytopathogenic fungi, purification of biopesticide compounds used preparative thin-layer chromatography (TLC), characterization of biopesticide compounds used UV-vis, FT-IR, and LC-MS. All extracts exhibited antibiotic activity against the phytopathogenic fungi, whereas the phytopathogenic bacteria were not. The highest antibiotic activity was obtained from ethyl acetate extract with 100% power inhibition against both phytopathogenic fungi, followed by dichlorometan extract with 76.0% power inhibition against *Fusarium oxysporum* and 63.3% against *Sclerotium rolfsii*, and the lowest activity was obtained from hexane extract with 72.0% power inhibition against *Fusarium oxysporum* and 38.3% against *Sclerotium rolfsii*. There were obtained two separate stains from TLC of ethyl acetate extract, with Rf of 0.78 (AAF¹) and 0.59 (AAF²). The AAF² compound showed high antibiotic activity against *Fusarium oxysporum* (92.0%) and *Sclerotium rolfsii* (91.7%), compared with antibiotic activity of AAF¹ compound against *Fusarium oxysporum* (70.0%) and *Sclerotium rolfsii* (55.0%). The result of LC-MS analysis showed that AAF² compound consists of two peaks. The highest peak was at 1.795 minutes of retention time, with molecular weighs 268.301 (m/z). The compound was suspected as L-homocystin ($C_8H_{16}N_2O_4S_2$).