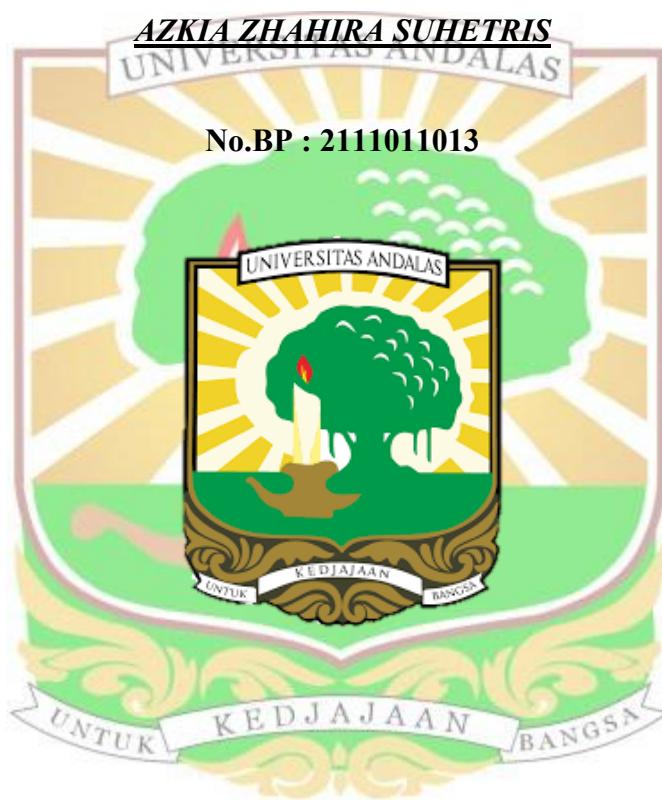


SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI

ISOLASI JAMUR ENDOFIT DARI TUMBUHAN *Curcuma sumatrana* Miq.
DAN UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIMIKROBA

Oleh :



FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

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ABSTRAK

ISOLASI JAMUR ENDOFIT DARI TUMBUHAN *Curcuma sumatrana* Miq. DAN UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIMIKROBA

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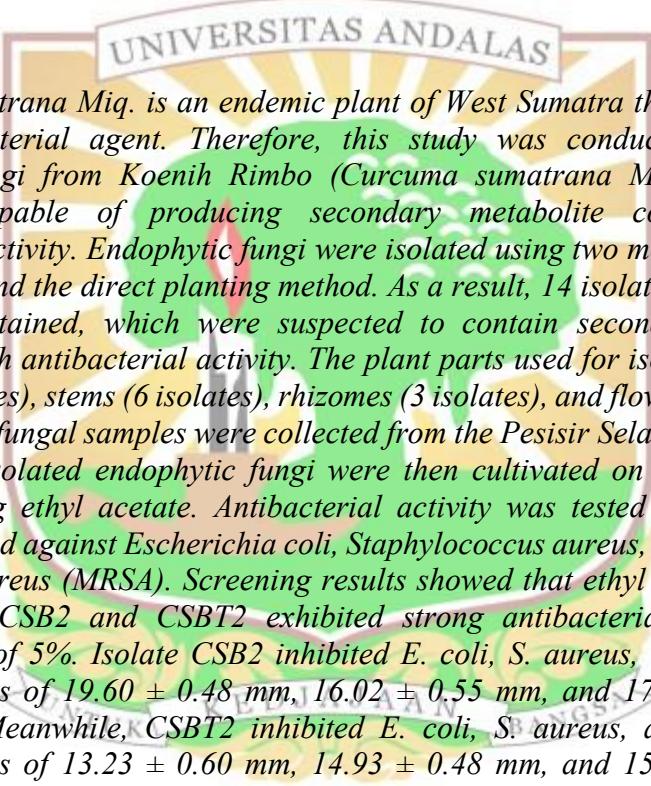
Curcuma sumatrana Miq. merupakan tumbuhan endemik Sumatra Barat yang memiliki potensi sebagai antibakteri. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengidentifikasi jamur endofit dari Koenih rimbo (*Curcuma sumatrana* Miq.) yang memiliki potensi mengandung senyawa metabolit sekunder untuk antibakteri. Isolasi jamur endofit dilakukan dengan menggunakan dua metode, yaitu metode tuang dan metode tanam langsung dari bagian daun, petiol, bunga, dan rimpang tumbuhan *C.sumatrana* yang di koleksi di daerah Pesisir Selatan. Hasil isolasi jamur endofit diperoleh 14 jenis isolat yang berasal dari daun (3 isolat), petiol (6 isolat), rimpang (3 isolat), dan bunga (2 isolat). Jamur endofit yang diperoleh kemudian dikultivasi pada media beras, lalu diekstraksi dengan etil asetat. Pengujian aktivitas antibakteri diuji dengan metode difusi agar terhadap *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, dan *Methicillin-Resistant S. aureus* (MRSA). Hasil skrining menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat isolat CSB2 dan CSBT2 memiliki aktivitas kuat pada konsentrasi 5%. Isolat CSB2 menghambat *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, dan MRSA dengan zona hambat masing-masing $19,60 \pm 0,48$ mm; $16,02 \pm 0,55$ mm; dan $17,14 \pm 0,17$ mm. Sementara itu, CSBT2 menunjukkan daya hambat terhadap *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, dan MRSA dengan zona hambat $13,23 \pm 0,60$ mm; $14,93 \pm 0,48$ mm; dan $15,08 \pm 0,10$ mm. Uji fitokimia menggunakan pereaksi kimia dan KLT menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat CSB2 dan CSBT2 mengandung flavonoid, terpenoid, dan steroid. Identifikasi makroskopis, mikroskopis, dan molekuler mengungkapkan bahwa isolat CSB2 memiliki kesamaan 64% dengan *Fusarium oxysporum*, sedangkan CSBT2 79% dengan *Fusarium proliferatum*. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan Koenih rimbo dapat dijadikan sumber jamur endofit penghasil senyawa antibakteri, yang berpotensi menghambat bakteri Gram positif dan Gram negatif

Kata Kunci: *Curcuma sumatrana* Miq., jamur endofit, Antibakteri, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Fusarium proliferatum*

ABSTRACT

ISOLATION OF ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM *Curcuma sumatrana* Miq AND EVALUATION ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

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The logo of Universitas Andalas features a stylized building facade with multiple windows and arches. Above the building, the text "UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS" is written in a serif font. In front of the building, there is a green area with some trees and a path.

Curcuma sumatrana Miq. is an endemic plant of West Sumatra that has potential as an antibacterial agent. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify endophytic fungi from Koenih Rimbo (*Curcuma sumatrana* Miq.), which are potentially capable of producing secondary metabolite compounds with antibacterial activity. Endophytic fungi were isolated using two methods: the pour plate method and the direct planting method. As a result, 14 isolates of endophytic fungi were obtained, which were suspected to contain secondary metabolite compounds with antibacterial activity. The plant parts used for isolation included leaves (3 isolates), stems (6 isolates), rhizomes (3 isolates), and flowers (2 isolates). All endophytic fungal samples were collected from the Pesisir Selatan region, West Sumatra. The isolated endophytic fungi were then cultivated on rice media and extracted using ethyl acetate. Antibacterial activity was tested using the agar diffusion method against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and Methicillin-Resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA). Screening results showed that ethyl acetate extracts from isolates CSB2 and CSBT2 exhibited strong antibacterial activity at a concentration of 5%. Isolate CSB2 inhibited *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and MRSA with inhibition zones of 19.60 ± 0.48 mm, 16.02 ± 0.55 mm, and 17.14 ± 0.17 mm, respectively. Meanwhile, CSBT2 inhibited *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, and MRSA with inhibition zones of 13.23 ± 0.60 mm, 14.93 ± 0.48 mm, and 15.08 ± 0.10 mm, respectively. Phytochemical screening using chemical reagents and Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) revealed that the ethyl acetate extracts of CSB2 and CSBT2 contained flavonoids, terpenoids, and steroids. Macroscopic, microscopic, and molecular identification showed that isolate CSB2 had a 64% similarity to *Fusarium oxysporum*, while isolate CSBT2 had a 79% similarity to *Fusarium proliferatum*. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that Koenih Rimbo can serve as a source of endophytic fungi that produce antibacterial compounds with potential activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Keywords: *Curcuma sumatrana* Miq., Endophytic fungi, antibacterials, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Fusarium proliferatum*