

Karakterisasi Gen Plantarisin dan Asam Amino yang Diproduksi oleh Bakteri *Lactobacillus plantarum* AKK30 = The Characterization of Plantaricin-Encoding Genes and Amino Acid Profile in *Lactobacillus plantarum* AKK30

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Abstrak

Karakterisasi isolat *Lactobacillus plantarum* strain AKK30 telah dilakukan. Data penelitian menguatkan dugaan *L. plantarum* strain AKK30 mengandung gen plantarisin dan berpotensi menjadi alternatif antibiotik pada pakan ayam. Penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan metode DNA sequencing untuk meneliti gen plantarisin dan high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), serta ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) untuk mengetahui profil asam amino strain tersebut. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa isolat memiliki kandungan gen plantarisin, antara lain gen plnA, plnEF, plnJ, plnK, dan plnO. Dendrogram dikonstruksi dengan membandingkan gen plantarisin *L. plantarum* AKK30 dan gen plantarisin *L. plantarum* strain WCFS1 (NC-004567.2), C11 (X94434.2), dan V90 (FJ809773.1). Dendrogram menunjukkan bahwa gen plantarisin pada *L. plantarum* AKK30 berkerabat dekat dengan beberapa gen penyandi plantarisin yang berkaitan dengan sistem induksi plantarisin (gen plnA) dan imun (gen plnE, plnF, plnJ, dan plnK) dari *L. plantarum*.

Hasil kromatografi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga asam amino dengan kadar lebih dari 1.500 mg/kg dari *L. plantarum* AKK30, yaitu glisin (Gly), prolin (Pro), dan asam glutamat (Glu). Asam amino tertinggi dari sampel ialah Gly (2.480,42 mg/kg). Berdasarkan kadar asam amino Gly dan alanin (Ala), diindikasikan isolat tersebut mampu memproduksi plantarisin. Isolat *L. plantarum* AKK30 juga diindikasikan memiliki kemampuan proteolitik dan produksi -aminobutyric acid (GABA) yang penting dalam probiotik. Oleh karena itu, *L. plantarum* AKK30 dianggap mampu menjadi probiotik sebagai pengganti antibiotik untuk ayam.

.....*Lactobacillus plantarum* AKK30 has been characterized. Research was carried out in order to investigate plantaricin genes by using DNA sequencing. In addition amino acid profiling of the strain was conducted using by chromatography methods, i.e., high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC). The results showed that the sample has plantaricin genes, particularly plnA, plnEF, plnJ, plnK, plnO genes. Dendrogram was constructed to compare plantaricin genes of *L. plantarum* AKK30 and plantaricin genes of *L. plantarum* strain WCFS1 (NC-004567.2), C11 (X94434.2) and V90 (FJ809773.1). It showed that plantaricin genes of *L. plantarum* AKK30 are closely related to plantaricin-encoding genes which responsible to plantaricin induction (plnA gene) and immune system (plnE, plnF, plnJ and plnK genes) of *L. plantarum* bacteria.

Chromatography results showed that *L. plantarum* AKK30 produces three amino acids with levels of more than 1,500 mg/kg, i.e., glycine (Gly), proline (Pro) and glutamic acid (Glu). The highest amino acid was glycine (2,480.42 mg/kg). Based on the amino acid levels of Gly and alanine (Ala), it indicates that *L. plantarum* AKK30 can produce plantaricin. Thus, the data strengthened the hypothesis that *L. plantarum* AKK30 plantaricin genes and is recognized to be a potential probiotic to substitute antibiotic for chicken broiler.