

**SKRINING MOLEKUL QUORUM QUENCHER DARI
EKSTRAK ETIL ASETAT TEMUIRENG, TEMUGIRING,
TEMU PUTIH, DAN TEMU LAWAK TERHADAP
*AUTOINDUCER 3O-C12-HSL Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1***

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ABSTRAK

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, bakteri patogen oportunistis yang memanfaatkan quorum sensing dalam mengeluarkan faktor virulensinya. Penelitian Rudrappa (2008), menunjukkan senyawa kurkumin pada *Curcuma longa* (kunyit) merupakan molekul quorum quencher. Kurkumin menghambat faktor virulensi *Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1* seperti pembentukan biofilm, biosintesis pyocyanin, aktivitas protease/elastase, dan produksi acyl homoserine lactone. Temu lawak, temu giring, temu ireng dan temu putih berkerabat dekat dengan *Curcuma longa* kemungkinan memiliki senyawa kurkumin atau turunannya yang memiliki kemampuan yang serupa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa temu ireng, temu giring dan temu lawak mampu menghambat luminescence pada *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075. Temu giring dan temu lawak menghambat pada konsentrasi tertentu saja sedangkan temu putih tidak dapat menghambat luminescence *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075. Temu ireng menunjukkan kemampuan penghambatan luminescence tertinggi pada jumlah larutan uji 100 μ l (0,00110 gram/ml) dengan persentase luminescence yang dihasilkan 14,49%. Temu giring pada 100 μ l (0,00105 gram/ml) dengan persentase luminescence sebesar 20,6 %. Temu putih pada 10 μ l (0,00011 gram/ml) dengan persentase luminescence sebesar 80,23% dan temu lawak pada 10 μ l (0,00008 gram/ml) dengan persentase luminescence sebesar 41,9%. Kemampuan penghambatan terhadap *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075 menunjukkan perannya sebagai molekul quorum quencher.

Kata kunci: *quorum sensing*, molekul *quorum quencher*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1*, biosensor *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075, temu-temuan

SCREENING OF QUORUM QUENCHER MOLECULE FROM ETHYL ACETATE EXTRACT OF TEMU IRENG, TEMU GIRING, TEMU PUTIH, AND TEMU LAWAK ON 3O-C12- HSL AUTOINDUCER OF *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1

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ABSTRACT

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is an opportunistic pathogen bacteria that use quorum sensing system to secrete virulence factor. Curcumin from *Curcuma longa* is quorum quencher molecule. Curcumin inhibited virulence factor of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1 by preventing the formation of biofilm, pyocyanin biosynthesis, protease/elastase activity, and acyl homoserine lactone production. Temu ireng, temu giring, temu lawak, and temu putih that closely related with *Curcuma longa* are predicted to produce curcumin or its derivative giving the similar quorum quencher activity. The results of this research showed that temu ireng, temu giring, and temu lawak were able to inhibit luminescence of *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075. The inhibition activity of temu giring and temu lawak on *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075 just took place in certain concentration range, on the other hand temu putih gave the induction activity. Temu ireng showed its highest luminescence inhibition activity in 100 µl test solution (0,00110 gram/ml) with luminescence percentage of 14,49 %, temu giring in 100 µl test solution (0,00105 gram/ml) with luminescence percentage of 20,6 %, temu putih in 10 µl test solution (0,00011 gram/ml) with luminescence percentage of 80,23 %, and temu lawak in 10 µl test solution (0,00008 gram/ml) with luminescence percentage of 41,9 %. That inhibition activity on *Escherichia coli* XL1 pSB1075 indicated the potential of those extracts to be used as a quorum quencher molecules.

Keywords : *quorum sensing, quorum quencher molecule, Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1, biosensor Escherichia coli XL1 pSB1075, temu-temuan*