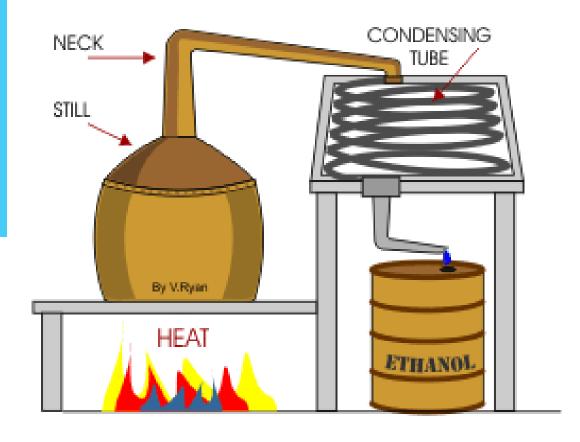
FERMENTATION TECHNOLOGY

Nur Asni Setiani, M.Si Irma Mardiah, M.Si Umi Baroroh, S.Si., M.Biotek Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia





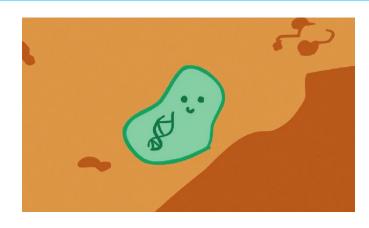
FERMENTATION



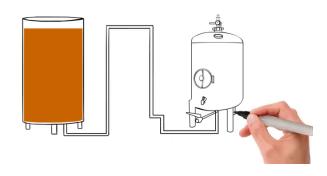
- Biochemistry: energy formation through the process of catabolism of organic compounds that function as electron donors and the last electron acceptor
- Microbiology: the process of producing products using microorganisms as biocatalysts

A process of chemical change in an organic substrate through the activity of enzymes produced by microorganisms

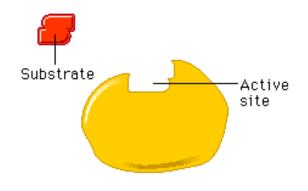
FERMENTATION COMPONENT



Microorganism



Fermentor



Enzyme



Media

FERMENTATION PRODUCT

- 1. Fermentation that produces cells / biomass as a product
- 2. Fermentation that produces enzymes
- 3. Fermentation results in microbial metabolism
- 4. Fermentation which modifies the compound (transformation process)



α-carotene

β-carotene

 α -cryptoxanthin

β-cryptoxanthin

lutein

zeaxanthin

Carotenoid & Neurospora sitophila

PEMANFAATAN AIR KELAPA DAN LIMBAH KECAP SEBAGAI SUBSTRAT DALAM PRODUKSI PIGMEN KAROTENOID

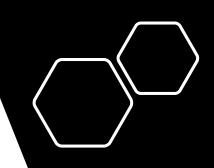
Seno Aulia Ardiansyah, Nur Asni Setiani, Anggi Restiasari, Landiyani Putri, Eka Noviana

Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia

Abstrak

Antioksidan dapat ditemukan di alam atau dibuat secara sintetik. Salah satu antioksidan alami adalah karotenoid. Neurospohora sitophila biasa disebut sebagai jamur yang berasal dari oncom banyak mengandung karotenoid. Limbah atau ampas kecap merupakan limbah yang masih banyak mengandung protein yang tinggi. Air kelapa dapat digunakan sebagai substrat dalam fermentasi karotenoid. Penelitian ini bertujuan memanfaatkan air kelapa dan limbah kecap sebagai substart serta menentukan pengaruh penambahan kofaktor logam dalam produksi pigmen karotenoid. Neurospora sitophila diisolasi dari oncom merah, diinokulasi pada media PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) dan diinkubasi selama 5 hari pada suhu ruangan. Suspensi spora dihasilkan dari proses inkubasi Neurospora sitophila. Limbah kecap dan air kelapa sebagai substrat ditambahkan dengan konsentrasi 10%, 15%, 20% dan 25% v/v. Selain itu ditambahkan ion logam Mg²⁺ sebagai trace element untuk meningkatkan aktivitas enzim dan meningkatkan produksi karotenoid dalam media PDA. Dilakukan analisis pigmen karotenoid dengan menggunakan Spektrofotometer UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 450 nm dengan standar beta karoten. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penambahan ion logam Mg dengan substrat limbah kecap menghasilkan karotenoid sebesar 6,485 gram sedangkan penambahan ion logam Mg dengan substrat air kelapa dapat menghasilkan karotenoid sebesar 10,022 gram.

Kata kunci : Neurospora sitophila, air kelapa, limbah kecap, substrat, ion logam Mg^{2+} , Spektrofotometer Uv-Vis





DANGER



Textile dye in food

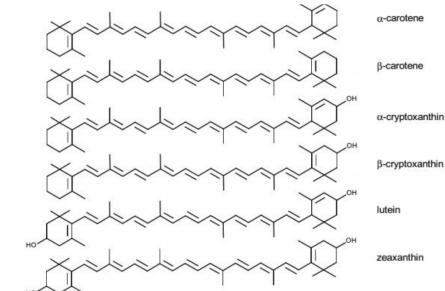








To produce





Natural coloring from mold Neurospora sitophila



- Red oncom
- Coconut water
- Soy sauce waste
- Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA)
- MgSO4.7H2O
- FeSO4.7H2O
- CuSO4.7H2O
- β-carotene standard
- Acetone
- 70% ethanol
- 96% distilled water





Media production

• PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar)

inoculation

Neurospora sitophila

Carotenoid extraction

• Hexane 1:3

Fermentation

- Coconut water, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%
- Soy sauce waste, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%

Analysis

- Standard curve (β-carotene)
- Spectrophotometer UV-Vis (450 nm)

RESULTS





N. Sitophila in PDA after 5 days

Tabel 2. Data Konsentrasi Substrat Air Kelapa Terhadap Hasil Bobot Karotenoid

Konsentrasi	Bobot (gram)
10 %	-
15 %	0,010
20 %	-
25 %	0,500

Tabel 1. Data Bobot Yang Dihasilkan Dari Konsentrasi Substrat Limbah Kecap

Konsentrasi	Bobot (gram)			
10 %	-			
15 %	0,490			
20 %	0,470			
25 %	0,580			

Tabel 4. Data absorban substrat dengan logam Fe2+ pada panjang gelombang 450 nm

Konsentrasi (mg/ml)	Absorbansi	Bobot (gram)		
1	0,008	5,786		
2	0,006	5,699		
3	0,024	6,485		
4	0,008	5,786		
5	0,008	5,786		
6	0,019	6,266		

Tabel 5. Data absorban substrat dengan logam Mg2+ pada panjang gelombang 450 nm

Absorbansi	Bobot (gram)
0,011	5,917
0,032	6,834
0,007	5,742
0,039	7,139
0,007	5,742
0,105	10,022
	0,011 0,032 0,007 0,039 0,007

Tabel 6. Data absorban substrat dengan logam Cu2+ pada panjang gelombang 450 nm

Konsentrasi (mg/ml)	Absorbansi	Bobot (gram)				
1	0,007	5,742				
2	0,009	5,829				
3	0,012	5,961				
4	0,104	9,978				
5	0,021	6,929				
6	0,016	6,135				

CONCLUSION

N. Sitophila fermentation in coconut water and soy sauce waste medium could be used. In 25% concentration, coconut water and soy sauce waste medium was produced 0.50 g and 0.58 g spore, respectively.

Increasing concentration could increase spore production.

Co-factor Fe²⁺, Mg²⁺, and Cu²⁺ effect to the production.



KEFIR

- Kefir beverage is commonly manufactured by fermenting milk with kefir grains.
- This process supports a complex microbial symbiotic mixture of lactic acid bacteria (e.g., *Lactobacillus, Lactococcus, Leuconostoc* and *Streptococcus*) and yeasts (e.g., *Kluyveromyces* and *Saccharomyces*) (Magalhães *et al.*, 2010).
- The main products of kefir fermentation are lactic acid, ethanol and carbon dioxide which confer the beverage with viscosity, acidity and low alcohol content (Firdausi, et al., 2010)
- One of the most abundant ingredients in kefir is lactic acid, lactic acid is a group of AHA (Alpha Hydroxy Acid) which is often contained in moisturizing products and is safe for the skin. Lactic acid is hypothesized to be part of the skin's natural moisturizer that plays a role in skin hydration
- Kefir milk can be made from cow's milk, goat's milk or soy milk which is added to a kefir starter in the form of kefir granules or kefir seeds

Research Grant
"Penelitian Dosen Pemula –
RISTEKDIKTI 2019"
Yola Desnera Putri, M.Farm



STANDARDISASI MUTU KEFIR SEBAGAI PROSPEK BAHAN BAKU INDUSTRI FARMASI



Yola Desnera Putri (NIDN 0403128902) Nur Asni Setiani (NIDN 0423038803) | Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia (STFI) Bandung

Latar Belakang

Kefir merupakan minuman fermentasi susu dengan kandungan kalsium, asam amino, magnesium, vitamin B, vitamin K, zink, asam folat, dan senyawa lain yang berperan dalam berbagai aktivitas farmakologis. Selain sebagai produk pangan, kefir banyak dimanfaatkan untuk industri farmasi dan kosmetik. Standardisasi mutu sangat penting dilakukan terhadap bahan baku farmasi sebagai kontrol mutu dan jaminan terhadap bahan baku yang digunakan dalam pembuatan obat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membuat kefir terstandar codex sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai bahan baku industri farmasi.

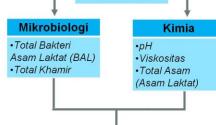
Metode



Karakterisasi

Kefir

Optimasi suhu inkubasi Optimasi lama penyimpanan



Kefir Terstandar

Karakterisasi Kimia

Pengaruh Suhu dan Waktu Inkubasi Terhadap Asam Laktat, pH, dan Viskositas Kefir

and the same	Rata-rata kadar Asam Laktat (%)						
Suhu Fermentasi	Kefir Susu	Kambing	Kefir Susu Sapi				
	24 jam	48 jam	24 jam	48 jam			
Ruang (26 – 28°C)	0,906	1,52	0,793	2,036			
Inkubator (37°C)	1.35	2.2	1.005	2.23			

	pH						
Suhu Fermentasi	Kefir Susu	u Kambing	Kefir Susu Sapi				
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	24 jam	48 jam	24 jam	48 jam			
Ruang (26 – 28°C	4,34	4,1	4,21	3,76			
Inkubator (37°C)	4,33	4,17	4,04	3,68			

	Viskositas (cPs)						
Suhu Fermentasi	Kefir Susu	Kambing	Kefir Susu Sapi				
	24 jam	48 jam	24 jam	48 jam			
Ruang (26 – 28°C	1400	1480	216	400			
Inkubator (37°C)	1400	1600	220	400			

Pengaruh Suhu dan Lama Penyimpanan Terhadap Asam Laktat, pH, dan Viskositas Kefir

Perlakuan			Kadar asam laktat (%) selama penyimpanan (hari)					Kambing	
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
Inkubator	Ruang	2,53	2,80	2,44	1,97		- 6	-	
	Dingin	2,94	2,77	2,85	2,46	2,5	2,27		
Ruang	Ruang	2,82	2,82	2,72	2,78	3,46	2,18	-	
	Dingin	2,72	2,65	2,93	2,56	2,49	3,54		

Perlakuan			Ka		m laktat impanan	(%) selai (hari)	ma Su	su Sapi
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	2,58	2,84	2,43	1,93	1,63	1,43	
	Dingin	2,53	2,80	2,33	1,9	1,69	1,28	
Ruang	Ruang	2,38	2,23	2,11	-			
	Dingin	2,48	2,69	2,28	-	12	-	

	pН							
Perlak		elama P	pH enyimpa	nan (ha	100	Susu ambing		
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	3,62	4,13	4,1	4,54	-	-	
	Dingin	3,51	3,57	3,6	3,69	3,72	3,57	-
Ruang	Ruang	3,55	3,79	4,3	3,73	3,56	3,49	
	Dingin	3,59	3,62	3,6	3,72	3,72	3,81	

Perlakuan			s	pH selama Penyimpanan (hari)				
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	3,54	3.47	3,63	3,60	3,98	4,00	
	Dingin	3,30	3,37	3,52	3,66	3,64	3,84	
Ruang	Ruang	4,29	5,34			-	-	
	Dingin	3,47	3,40	4,42	-			

Hasil

Visk	ositas							
Perlaku	an				kositas (cPs)		Susu Kambing
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	4400	3600	5900	3400	3000	3000	
	Dingin	4600	5200	3300	3800	4200	4200	0
Ruang	Ruang	2000	1000	-	-	-	-	-
	Dingin	2600	3200	-	-	-		-

Perlaku	an		ri)	usu Sapi				
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	6400	5500	4200	3400			
	Dingin	0	0	0	0	0	1600	
Ruang	Ruang	0	0	0	0	0	3800	
	Dingin	0	6000	5500	5300	3400	5000	100

Karakterisasi Mikrobiologi

Susu	Bakteri Asam Laktat (BAL)	Khamir
Sapi	$2,01 \times 10^{7}$	$2,25 \times 10^7$
Kambing	1,96 x 10 ⁷	1,51 x 10 ⁷

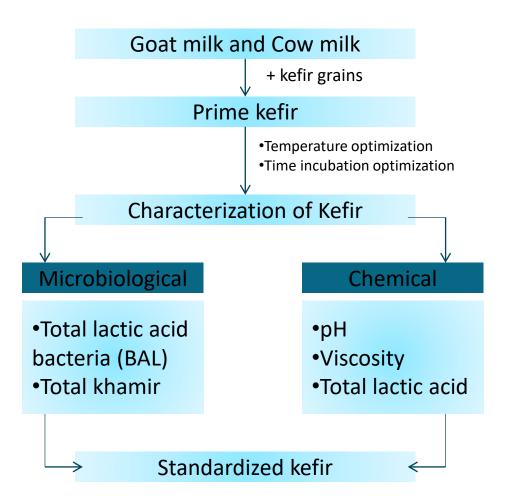
Simpulan

- Suhu dan waktu inkubasi berpengaruh terhadap penurunan pH karena terbentuknya asam laktat yang diikuti adanya peningkatan viskositas.
- Lama penyimpanan kefir tidak lebih dari 8 hari sehingga pH, asam laktat, dan viskositas memenuhi SNI dan Codex.
- Total Bakteri Asam Laktat (BAL) dan Khamir dalam kefir memenuhi standar Codex.

Referensi

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Standardized Kefir Characterization



Lactic acid levels

_								G	oat milk		
	Perlakua	an		Ka	adar asaı	m laktat	(%) selar	ma			
				penyimpanan (hari)							
	Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28		
	Inkubator	Ruang	2,53	2,80	2,44	1,97	-	-	-		
		Dingin	2,94	2,77	2,85	2,46	2,5	2,27	-		
	Ruang	Ruang	2,82	2,82	2,72	2,78	3,46	2,18	-		
		Dingin	2,72	2,65	2,93	2,56	2,49	3,54	-		

Perlaku	Perlakuan Kadar asam laktat (%) selama						ma Cow	milk
		penyimpanan (hari)						
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	2,58	2,84	2,43	1,93	1,63	1,43	-
	Dingin	2,53	2,80	2,33	1,9	1,69	1,28	-
Ruang	Ruang	2,38	2,23	2,11	-	-	-	-
	Dingin	2,48	2,69	2,28	-	-	-	-

Standardized Kefir Characterization

рН

Perlak	uan				pH		Goat	milk
reliak	uaii		selama Penyimpanan (hari)					
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Inkubator	Ruang	3,62	4,13	4,1	4,54	-	-	-
	Dingin	3,51	3,57	3,6	3,69	3,72	3,57	-
Ruang	Ruang	3,55	3,79	4,3	3,73	3,56	3,49	-
	Dingin	3,59	3,62	3,6	3,72	3,72	3,81	-

	Perlaku	an			Vic	kositas (cPs)	Goat	milk -	
	renaku	a11	Viskositas (cPs) selama Penyimpanan (hari)							
Ferr	mentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
Ink	ubator	Ruang	4400	3600	5900	3400	3000	3000	0	
		Dingin	4600	5200	3300	3800	4200	4200	0	
R	uang	Ruang	2000	1000	-	-	-	-	-	
		Dingin	2600	3200	-	-	-	-	-	

Perlaku	an				pН		Cow i	nilk	
		selama Penyimpanan (hari)							
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
Inkubator	Ruang	3,54	3.47	3,63	3,60	3,98	4,00	-	
	Dingin	3,30	3,37	3,52	3,66	3,64	3,84	-	
Ruang	Ruang	4,29	5,34	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dingin	3,47	3,40	4,42	-	-	-	-	

Perlaku	akuan Viskositas (cPs)						Cow r	nilk	
		selama Penyimpanan (hari)							
Fermentasi	Suhu	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
Inkubator	Ruang	6400	5500	4200	3400	-	-	-	
	Dingin	0	0	0	0	0	1600	-	
Ruang	Ruang	0	0	0	0	0	3800	-	
	Dingin	0	6000	5500	5300	3400	5000	-	

Microbiological analysis

Milk	Lactic Acid Bacteria (BAL)	Khamir
Cow	2,01 x 10 ⁷	2,25 x 10 ⁷
Goat	1,96 x 10 ⁷	1,51 x 10 ⁷



RESEARCH ARTICLE

STUDIES ON BIOSURFACTANT PRODUCED USING

Exiguobacterium profundum

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*Corresponding author: nur.asni@stfi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background: The manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations generally adds surfactants. Microbial biosurfactants can be an alternative because biodegradable and have antibacterial properties.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the biosurfactant activity of Exiguobacterium profundum.

Methods: Hemolysis and spreading oil tests were performed as an initial screening. Biosurfactant production was carried out by growing bacteria on oil-enriched media with shaker system for 7 days. Biosurfactant activity can be seen from the emulsification index, while the characterization of biosurfactant were used thin layer chromatography and antibacterial qualitative testing.

Results: Exiguobacterium profundum could spread the oil layer and form micelles. The emulsification index on days 0, 1, 3, 5, and 7 showed percentage in sequence 44.83%, 48.28%, 48.28%, 40%, and 43.75%. The result of TLC showed lipopeptide group which is marked with red stain with ninhydrin appearance. Antibacterial testing using Escherichia coli showed the formation of clear zones around the disk paper.

Conclusion: The biosurfactant produced by Exigoubacterium profundum can be classified into lipopeptide group which has antibacterial activity against gram-negative.

Keywords : Antibacterial, Biosurfactant, Emulsification, Exiguobacterium profundum, Lipopeptide

Test Activity of Biosurfactant Producing Bacteria

Method

- bacterial isolates
- Inoculation to NA medium.
- Incubation at 37°C, 24 hours

slosurfactant Producing

- Hemolysis Test
- Oil Spreading Technique

Production

- 1 ml of bacterial suspension inoculated into 100 ml of NB media enriched by 3.3ml, coconut oil.
- Grown for 7 days in 25°C with shaker

- 2 mL of supernatant was added with 2 mL of coconut oil, vortex for 2 minutes and allowed to stand for 24 hours
- Emulsion index was calculated

- Cell-free supernatant spotted on TLC. eluted using chloroform, methanol, and water eluents (65: 25: 4, v: v: v)
- visualized with the ninhydrin reagent

- Staphylococcus aureus (Gram +) and Escherichia coli (Gram -)
- Observed formation of inhibitory

Result

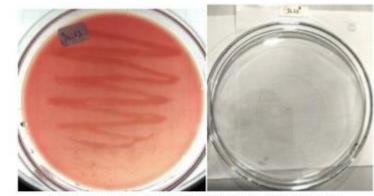


Figure 1. Hemolysis and Oil Spreading Test of Exigobacterium profundum

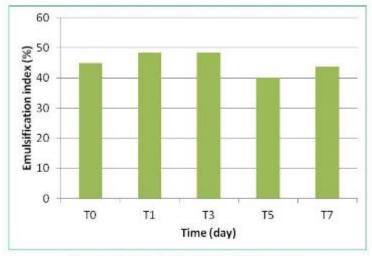


Figure 2. Emulsification Test Results

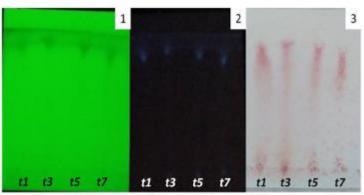


Figure 3. TLC results using the mobile phase of chloroform: methanol: water (65: 25: 4) under UV 254nm (a) 366 nm (b) and the appearance of Ninhydrin spots (c) on the Exiguobacterium profundum supernatant

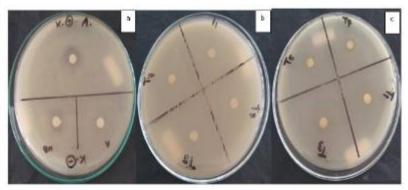


Figure 4. Antibacterial activity test of crude surfactant from Exiguobacterium profundum a) control (b) Staphylococcus aureus (c) Escherichia coli