

Isolasi, identifikasi, dan pengujian kemampuan kapang selulolitik dari manuskrip kuno berbahan daluang asal Perpustakaan Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya Universitas Indonesia = Isolation, identification, and investigation of cellulolytic fungi from old manuscripts of daluang materials from Library of Faculty of Humanities University of Indonesia

Michelle, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengisolasi, mengidentifikasi, dan menguji kemampuan kapang selulolitik dari lima manuskrip daluang asal Perpustakaan FIB UI. Hasil isolasi pada medium PCA menghasilkan 19 isolat kapang, sedangkan isolasi pada medium DG18 menghasilkan 15 isolat kapang xerofilik. Sebanyak 15 isolat kapang memiliki kemampuan tumbuh pada kertas daluang, sedangkan 14 isolat dapat menggunakan CarboxyMethyl Cellulose (CMC) dan Congo red yang mengindikasikan dapat menghasilkan endoglukanase. Hasil identifikasi konvensional berdasarkan karakter morfologi menunjukkan 4 isolat merupakan genus *Aspergillus*, 8 isolat merupakan genus *Penicillium*, 1 isolat merupakan genus *Fraseriella*, dan 2 isolat merupakan mycelia sterilia.

.....This research was to isolate fungi from old daluang manuscripts from Library of Faculty of Humanities University of Indonesia, to investigate cellulolytic isolates and to identify the isolates. Nineteen mould isolates were obtained on medium PCA, whilst fifteen xerophilic mould isolates were obtained on medium DG18 agar. Fifteen isolates were able to grow on daluang paper. Fourteen isolates were able to grow on Carboxymethyl Cellulose (CMC) and Congo red indicating they have endoglucanase. Identification by conventional method showed that 4 isolates were *Aspergillus*, 8 isolates were *Penicillium*, 1 isolate were *Fraseriella*, and 2 isolates were mycelia sterilia.