

Deteksi shiga toxin producing escherichia coli (STEC) pada daging perna viridis linnaeus 1758 (kerang hijau) dan anadara granosa linnaeus 1758 (kerang darah) = Detection of shiga toxin producing escherichia coli (STEC) in perna viridis linnaeus 1758 green mussel and anadara granosa linnaeus 1758 (blood cockle)

Aulia Jauhari Rakhman, author

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Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk mendeteksi Shiga Toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) pada daging Perna viridis (kerang hijau) dan Anadara granosa (kerang darah) yang berasal dari pasar tradisional, swalayan, dan tempat budidaya kerang di Cilincing serta Muara Kamal. Rangkaian uji yang digunakan adalah Multiple Tube Fermentation (MTF), hemolisis dan teknik molekular untuk mendeteksi gen spesifik shiga toxin (stx1, stx2), intimin (eaeA) dan hemolisin (hlyA). Hasil uji MTF menunjukkan bahwa kandungan bakteri E. coli dalam daging kerang melebihi ambang batas keamanan pangan SNI No. 01-2729-3-2006 (> 200 MPN/100 g). Hasil uji hemolisis menunjukan bahwa 59,4 % bakteri E. coli yang diisolasi dari daging kerang mampu melisiskan sel darah merah. Gen penyandi STEC tidak ditemukan pada sampel daging kerang

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

A study was carried out to detect Shiga Toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) in Perna viridis (green mussel) and Anadara granosa (blood cockle) fleshs. Shellfish fleshs were obtained from traditional markets, supermarkets, and shellfish aquacultures in Cilincing and Muara Kamal. Multiple Tube Fermentation (MTF) test, hemolysis test and molecular test for shiga toxin-specific (stx1, stx2), intimin (eaeA) and hemolysin (hlyA) genes have been done. The MTF test results showed that all samples exceed the threshold of food safety SNI No. 01-2729-3-2006 (> 200 MPN/100 g). Hemolysis test results showed that 59,4 % of E. coli isolated from shellfish flesh lysed the red blood cells. The genes responsible for STEC expression were not found in shellfish flesh.:A study was carried out to detect Shiga Toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) in Perna viridis (green mussel) and Anadara granosa (blood cockle) fleshs. Shellfish fleshs were obtained from traditional markets, supermarkets, and shellfish aquacultures in Cilincing and Muara Kamal. Multiple Tube Fermentation (MTF) test, hemolysis test and molecular test for shiga toxin-specific (stx1, stx2), intimin (eaeA) and hemolysin (hlyA) genes have been done. The MTF test results showed that all samples exceed the threshold of food safety SNI No. 01-2729-3-2006 (>

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