

Karakterisasi kitinase kasar dari *Trichoderma amazonicum* (P. Chaverri & Gazis 2011) LP3 = Characterization of crude chitinase from *Trichoderma amazonicum* (P. Chaverri & Gazis 2011) LP3

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kitinase merupakan enzim yang berguna dalam degradasi kitin dan dapat dimanfaatkan dalam pengolahan limbah perikanan, biokontrol terhadap jamur fitopatogen, biopestisida, dan produksi protein sel tunggal. Penelitian mengenai karakterisasi kitinase kasar dari *Trichoderma amazonicum* LP3 dilakukan menggunakan substrat koloidal kitin. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui produksi dan karakterisasi kitinase kasar yang dihasilkan oleh *T. amazonicum* LP3. Penentuan aktivitas kitinase dilakukan dengan metode kolorimetri dan produk akhir hasil hidrolisis dianalisis berdasarkan metode Reissig.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan aktivitas kitinase dari *T. amazonicum* LP3 tertinggi pada inkubasi hari kedua sebesar 8,22 U/mL. Karakterisasi kitinase kasar menunjukkan aktivitas optimum pada pH 5, suhu 50°C, dan stabil selama 3 jam kondisi pH 5 dan selama 1 jam kondisi suhu 50°C. Ion logam Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Fe²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, dan EDTA 1 mM bersifat sebagai aktivator, sedangkan ion logam Hg²⁺ dan Cu²⁺ bersifat sebagai inhibitor.

ABSTRACT

Chitinase enzyme is an effective tool for chitin degradation and can be used in fishery waste management, biocontrol of phytopathogenic fungi, biopesticide, and single cell protein production. A research on the characterization of crude chitinase from *Trichoderma amazonicum* LP3 has been investigated using colloidal chitin as substrate. This research aims to investigate the production and characterization of crude chitinase from *T. amazonicum* LP3. Chitinase activity was assayed using the colorimetric method and the end products of the reaction were analyzed by the Reissig method.

The highest activity of chitinase (8,22 U/mL) was observed after 2 days incubation. Characterization of crude chitinase showed optimum activity at pH 5, temperature 50°C, stable for 3 hours at pH 5 and 1 hour at 50°C. The activities were increased when treated by Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Fe²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, and EDTA 1 mM, whereas activities were inhibited when treated by Hg²⁺ dan Cu²⁺.