

## ABSTRAK

### “UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI BERBAGAI FRAKSI DAUN KERSEN (*Muntingia calabura* L.) TERHADAP *Escherichia coli*”

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Daun kersen (*M.calabura* L.) memiliki metabolit sekunder yang diduga berfungsi sebagai antibakteri. Pada penelitian sebelumnya dilaporkan bahwa ekstrak dan fraksi daun kersen memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *S.aureus*, namun aktivitasnya terhadap *E. coli* belum banyak dilaporkan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yakni mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri fraksi dari daun kersen (*M.calabura* L.) terhadap *E. coli*.

Penelitian eksperimental diawali dengan maserasi serbuk simplisia, fraksinasi secara ekstraksi cair-cair dengan n-heksana, etil asetat dan etanol serta uji kandungan kimia fraksi secara KLT. Aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan secara difusi cakram serta penentuan kesetaraannya dengan antibiotik pembanding dan konsentrasi hambat minimum dilakukan secara dilusi.

Rendemen yang didapat pada ekstrak etanol 96% yakni 31%, fraksi n-heksana dan etil asetat sebesar 2,7%, dan fraksi etanol sebesar 19,09%. Pada fraksi tersebut didapati adanya senyawa flavonoid, tanin, saponin, dan triterpenoid. Fraksi n-heksana, etil asetat dan etanol daun kersen memperlihatkan kesetaraan antibakteri terhadap tetrakisiklin pada konsentrasi 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  secara berurutan adalah 0,0099  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , 0,0141  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , dan 0,0114  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  serta memperlihatkan adanya KHM terhadap bakteri *E. coli* secara berurutan pada konsentrasi 62,5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , 23,44  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  dan 31,25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah fraksi daun kersen memperlihatkan adanya aktivitas antibakteri terhadap bakteri *E. coli*, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antar fraksi.

**Kata kunci:** antibakteri, daun kersen, *Escherichia coli*, *Muntingia calabura*.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **“ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF VARIOUS KERSEN LEAVE FRACTIONS (*Muntingia calabura* L.) AGAINST *Escherichia coli*”**

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Cherry leaves (*M.calabura* L.) have secondary metabolites thought to function as antibacterial. Previous studies reported that extracts and fractions of cherry leaves have antibacterial activity against *S.aureus*. Still, their action against *E. coli* has yet to be widely reported. This study aimed to determine the antibacterial activity of the cherry leaf fraction (*M.calabura* L.) against *E. coli*.

Experimental research began with the maceration of Simplicia powder, fractionation by liquid-liquid extraction with n-hexane, ethyl acetate, ethanol, and testing the chemical content of the fractions by TLC. Antibacterial activity was carried out by disc diffusion and determination of its equivalence with reference antibiotics, and the MIC was carried out by dilution.

The 96% ethanol extract yield was 31%, the n-hexane and ethyl acetate fractions were 2.7%, and the ethanol fraction was 19.09%. The fraction contained flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and triterpenoids. The n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and ethanol fractions of cherry leaves showed antibacterial equivalence to tetracycline at 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , respectively, 0.0099  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , 0.0141  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , and 0.0114  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . It showed the presence of MIC against *E. coli* bacteria in concentrations of 62.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , 23.44  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , and 31.25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . This study concludes that cherry leaf fractions show antibacterial activity against *E. coli* bacteria, but there was no significant difference between the fractions.

**Keywords:** antibacterial, cherry leaf, *Escherichia coli*, *Muntingia calabura*.