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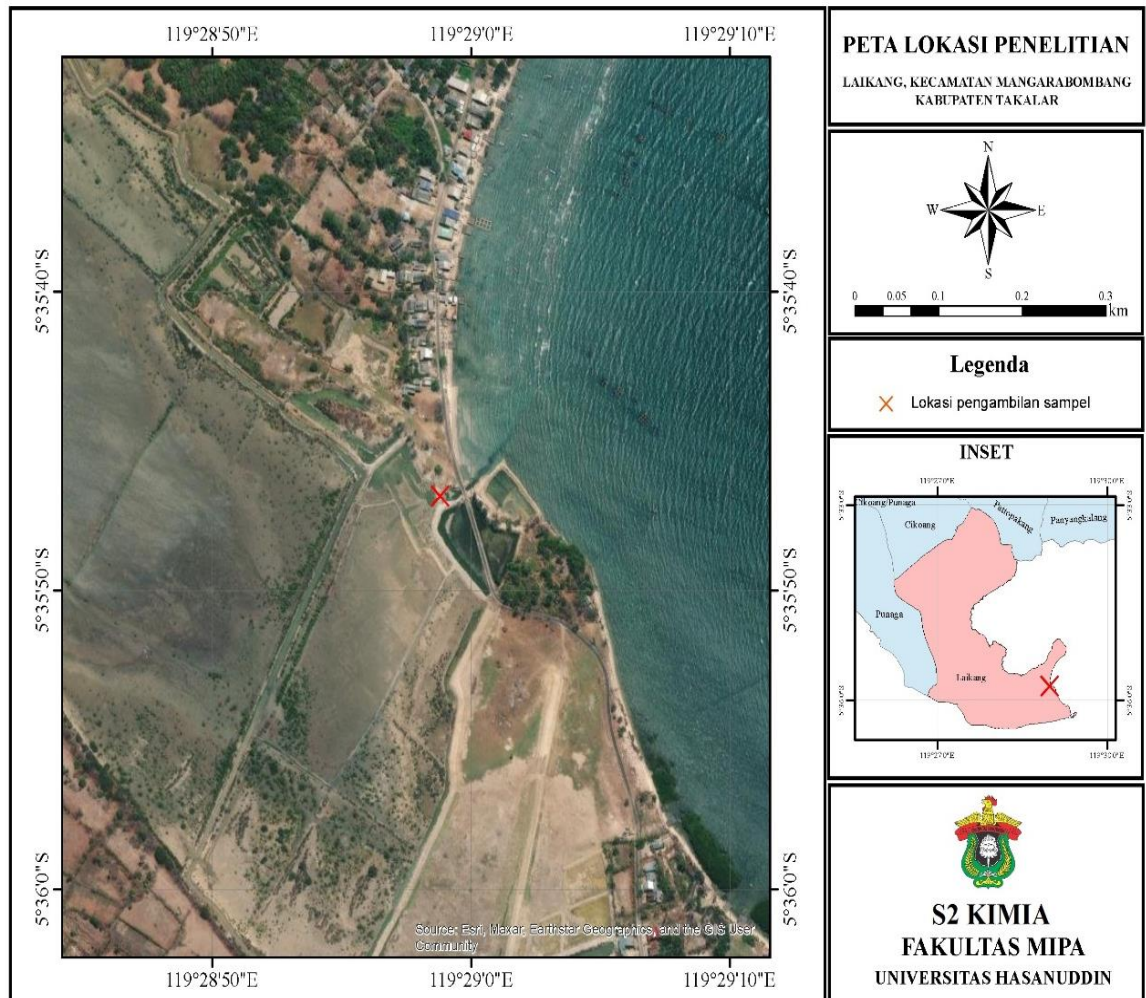
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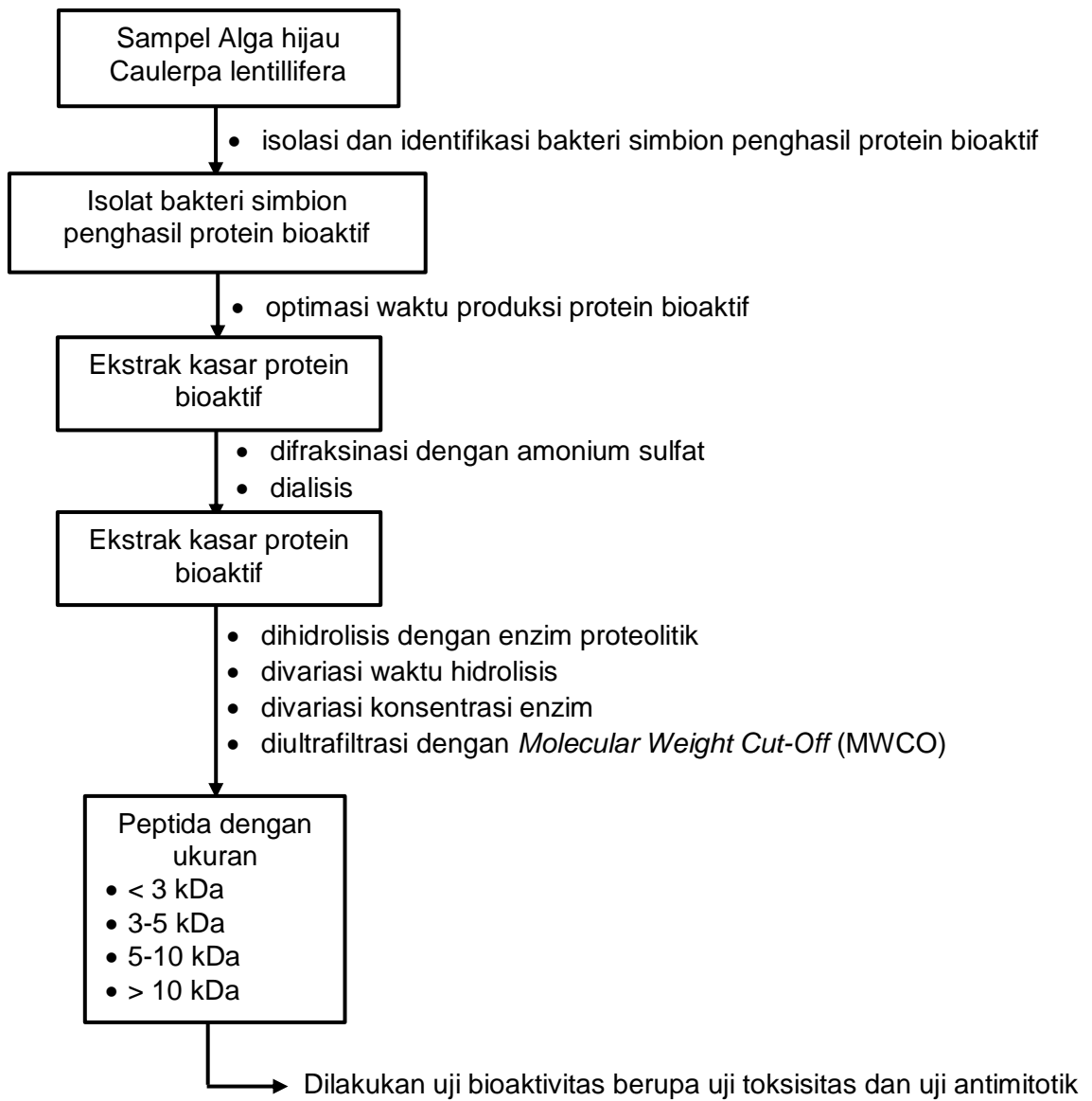
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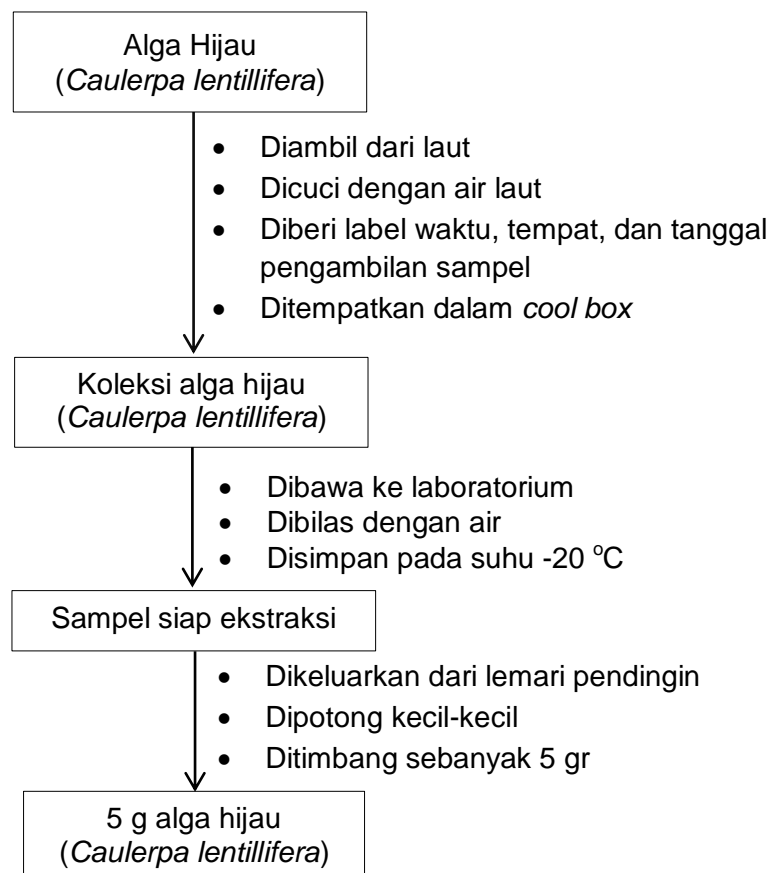
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Lampiran 1. Lokasi pengambilan sampel alga hijau *C. lentillifera*



Lampiran 2. Diagram Alur Penelitian

Lampiran 3. Skema kerja pengambilan sampel

Lampiran 4. Hasil uji identifikasi spesies alga *C. lentillifera*

**LABORATORIUM PRODUKTIVITAS & KUALITAS PERAIRAN
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Telp / Fax : +62 0411 586025, email : flkp@unhas.ac.id, website : <http://flkp.unhas.ac.id>

Nomor : 11.UM/Lab.Air/VI/2022
Pemilik Sampel : Siti Khairunnur, S.Si
Tanggal Terima Sampel : 21 Juni 2022
Jumlah Sampel : 1
Jenis Sampel : Alga
Asal Sampel : Kab. Takalar
Kegiatan : Penelitian S3

DATA HASIL IDENTIFIKASI

Kalsifikasi	Sampel Uji
Kingdom	Plantae
Divisio	Chlorophyta
Classis	Ulvophyceae
Ordo	Bryopsidales
Familia	Caulerpaceae
Genus	Caulerpa
Species	Caulerpa lentillifera

Sumber pustaka :

Gavino C. Trono. 1988. *Philippine Seaweeds*. Penerbit National book store. ISBN 9710839365.
Hal.330p.

World Register Of Marine Species

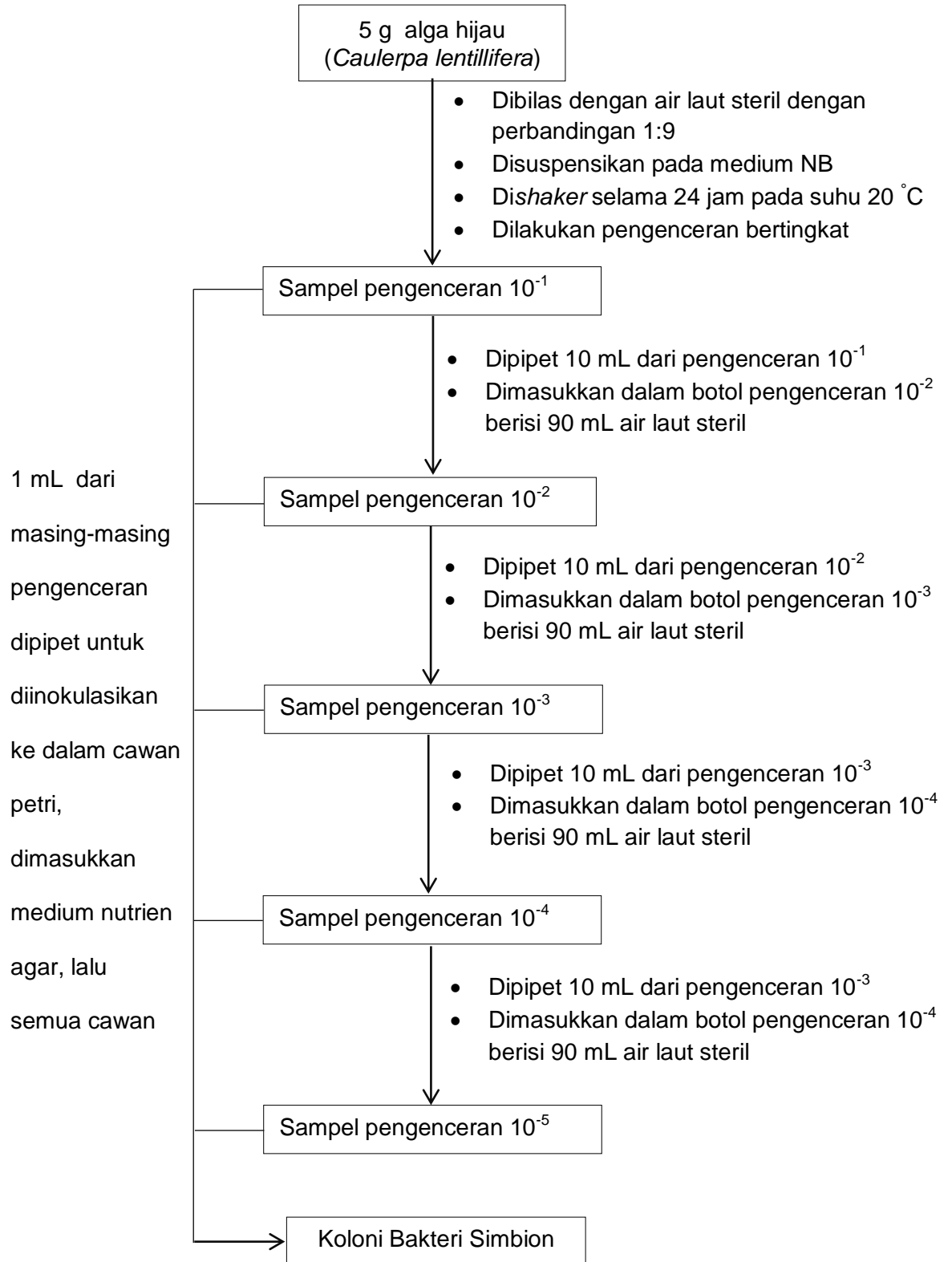
Pranata Lab. Pendidikan (PLP)

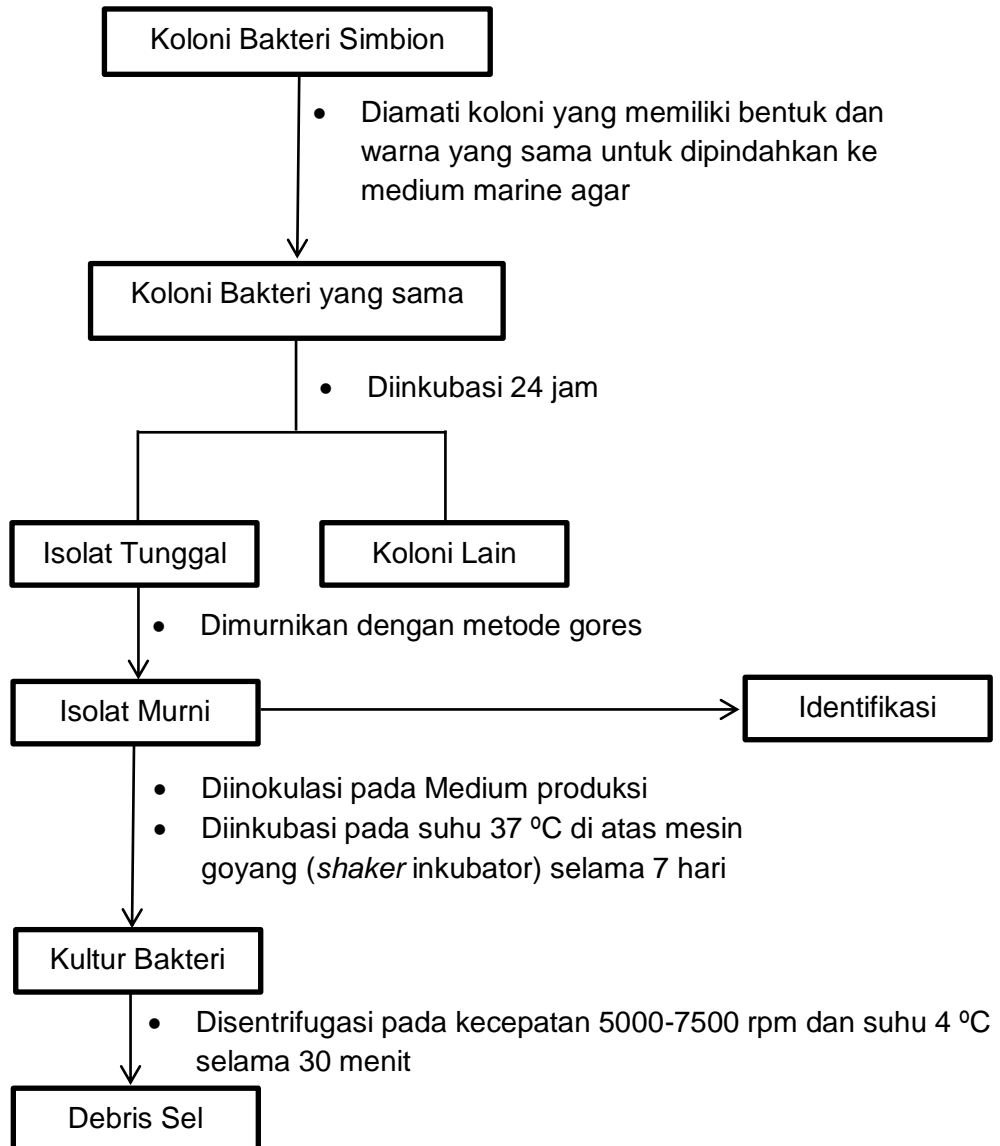
Fitriyani, S.Si., M.K.M
NIP 19771012 200112 2 001

Makassar, 23 Juni 2022
Kepala Lab.

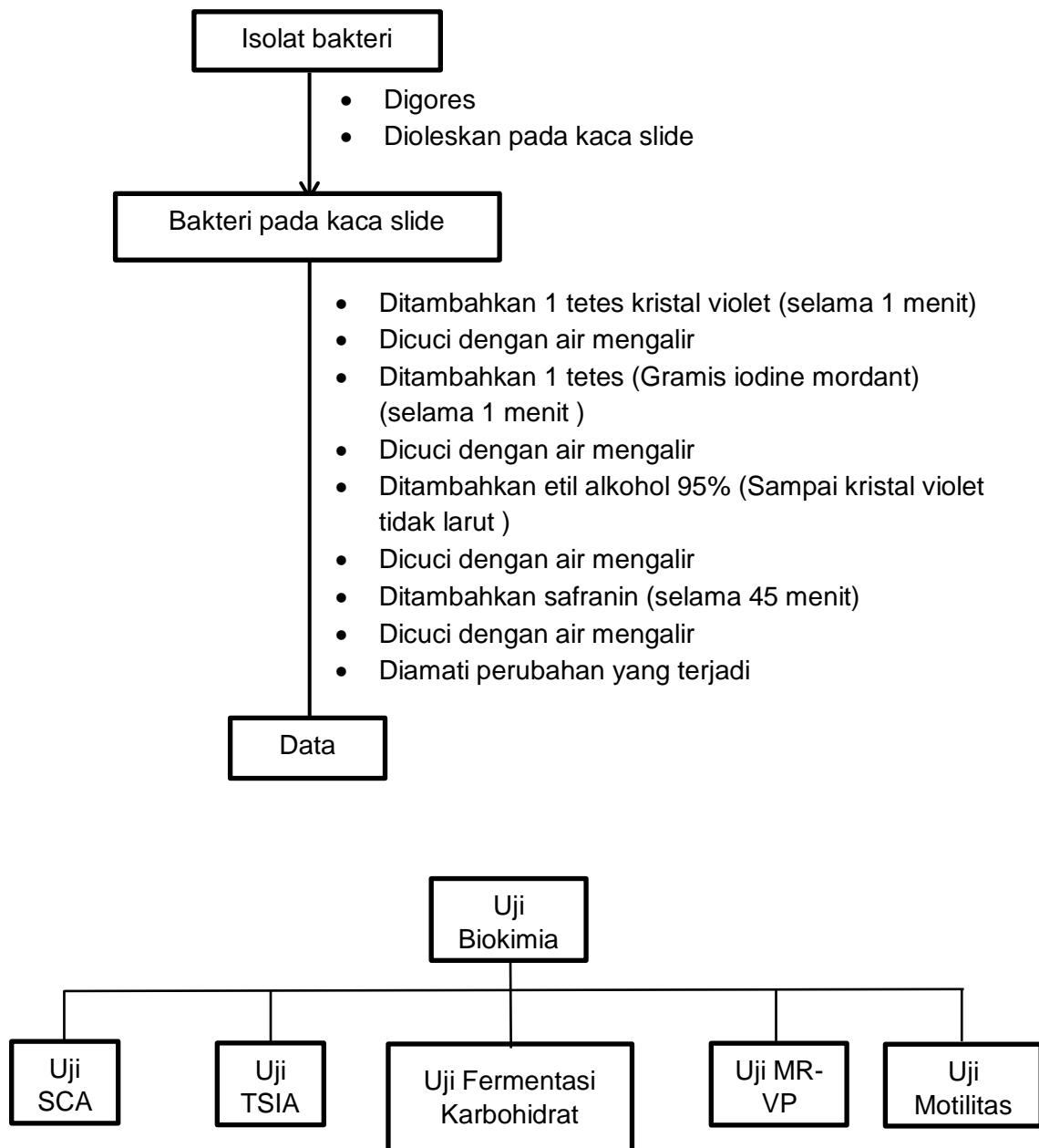
Dr. Ir. Badraeni, MP
NIP 19651023 199103 2 001

Lampiran 5. Skema kerja isolasi bakteri simbion alga hijau (*Caulerpa lentillifera*)

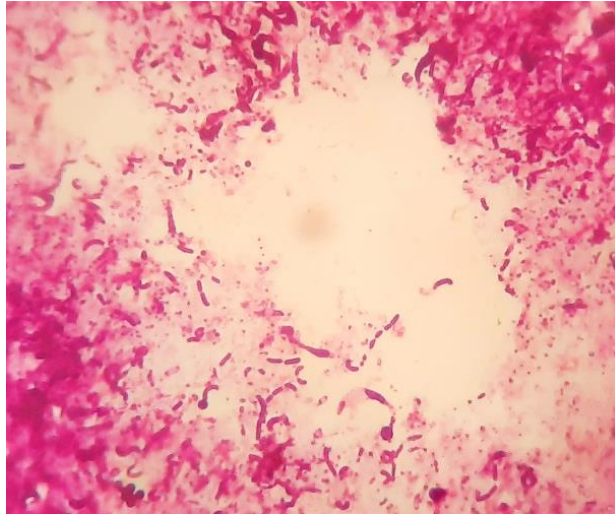


Lampiran 6. Skema kerja purifikasi bakteri

Lampiran 7. Identifikasi bakteri



Lampiran 8. Hasil Pewarnaan Gram dan Uji Biokimia Sederhana dari Isolat CL₂-2



Isolat bakteri CL₂-2 secara morfologi di bawah mikroskop dengan pembesaran 100x



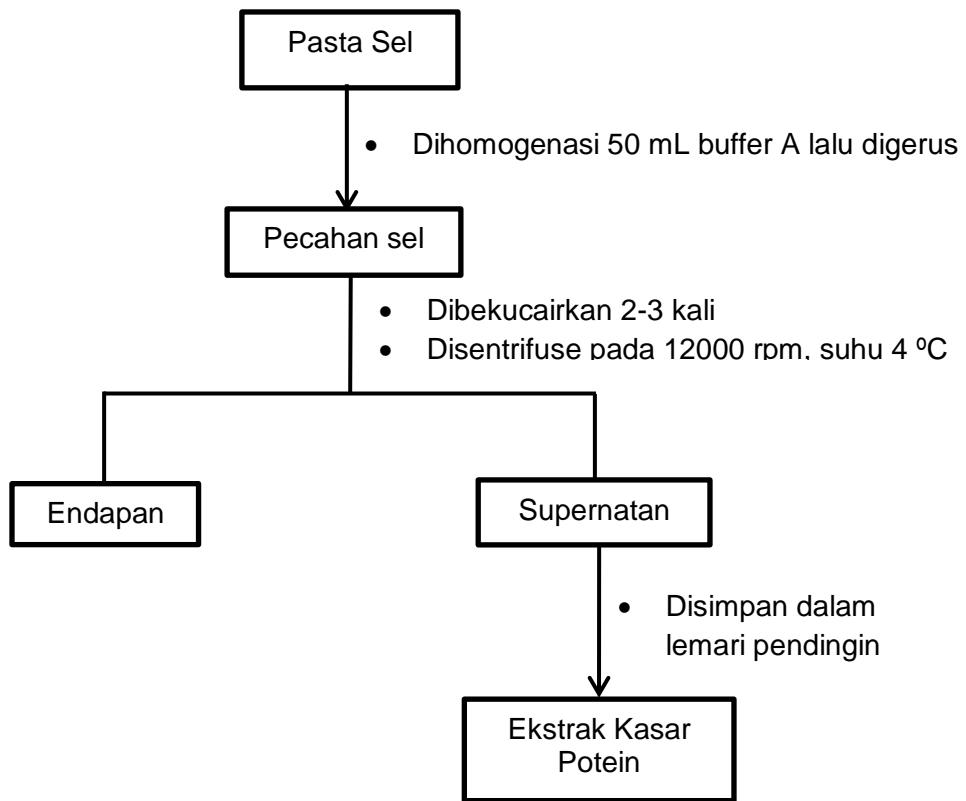
Uji TSIA, SIM, MR-VP, sitrat, Urea, dan uji karbohidrat

Lampiran 9. Hasil Analisis Sekuens Nukleotida 16s rRNA

Query	10	AGCTTGCTAGAAAGCGTCGAGCGCGCGGACGGGTGAGTAATGCATGGGAATCTGCCCGATA	69
Sbjct	57	AGCTTGCTAGAAAGCGTCGAGCGCGCGGACGGGTGAGTAATGCATGGGAATCTGCCCGATA	116
Query	70	GTGGGGGACAAACCTGGGGAAACTCAGGCTAATACCGCATAACGTCCTACGGGAGAAAGCAG	129
Sbjct	117	GTGGGGGACAAACCTGGGGAAACTCAGGCTAATACCGCATAACGTCCTACGGGAGAAAGCAG	176
Query	130	GGGATCTTCGGACCTTGCCTATCGGATGAGCCCATGTCGGATTAGCTTGTGGTGAGGT	189
Sbjct	177	GGGATCTTCGGACCTTGCCTATCGGATGAGCCCATGTCGGATTAGCTTGTGGTGAGGT	236
Query	190	AACGGCTACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTAGCTGGTCTGAGAGGATGATCAGCCACACTGGGA	249
Sbjct	237	AACGGCTACCAAGGCGACGATCCGTAGCTGGTCTGAGAGGATGATCAGCCACACTGGGA	296
Query	250	CTGAGACACGGCCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGGACAATGGGCGA	309
Sbjct	297	CTGAGACACGGCCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGGGGAATATTGGACAATGGGCGA	356
Query	310	AAGCCTGATCCAGCCATGCCCGGTGTGTGAAGAAGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAAAGCACTTTCA	369
Sbjct	357	AAGCCTGATCCAGCCATGCCCGGTGTGTGAAGAAGGCCTTCGGGTTGTAAAGCACTTTCA	416
Query	370	GCGAGGAAGAAGCGCTCGGGATTAATACTCCCAGGAAAGACATCACTCGCAGAAGAAGC	429
Sbjct	417	GCGAGGAAGAAGCGCTCGGGATTAATACTCCCAGGAAAGACATCACTCGCAGAAGAAGC	476
Query	430	ACCGGCTAACTCCCGTCCAGCAGCCCGGTAATACGGAGGGTGCAAGCGTTAATCGGAAT	489
Sbjct	477	ACCGGCTAACTCCCGTCCAGCAGCCCGGTAATACGGAGGGTGCAAGCGTTAATCGGAAT	536
Query	490	TACTGGGCGTAAAGCGCGCTAGGTGGCTAAGTCAGCCAGGTGTGAAAGCCCCGGGCTCA	549
Sbjct	537	TACTGGGCGTAAAGCGCGCTAGGTGGCTAAGTCAGCCAGGTGTGAAAGCCCCGGGCTCA	596
Query	550	ACCTGGGAACGGCATCTGGAAGTCTGGCTAGAGTGCAGGAGAGGAAGGTAGAATTCCC	609
Sbjct	597	ACCTGGGAACGGCATCTGGAAGTCTGGCTAGAGTGCAGGAGAGGAAGGTAGAATTCCC	656
Query	610	GGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGTAGAGATCGGGAGGAATACCAGTGGCGAAGGCGCCTTCTG	669
Sbjct	657	GGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGTAGAGATCGGGAGGAATACCAGTGGCGAAGGCGCCTTCTG	716
Query	670	GACTGACACTGACACTGAGGTGCGAAAGCGTGGGTAGCAAACAGGATTAGATACCCTGGT	729
Sbjct	717	GACTGACACTGACACTGAGGTGCGAAAGCGTGGGTAGCAAACAGGATTAGATACCCTGGT	776
Query	730	AGTCCACGCCGTAACCGATGTCAACTAGCCGTTGGGTCCCTTGAGGACTTAGTGCGGCAG	789
Sbjct	777	AGTCCACGCCGTAACCGATGTCAACTAGCCGTTGGGTCCCTTGAGGACTTAGTGCGGCAG	836
Query	790	CTAACGCAATAAGTTGACCGCTGGGGAGTACGGCCGCAAGGTTAGAACTCACATGAATT	849
Sbjct	837	CTAACGCAATAAGTTGACCGCTGGGGAGTACGGCCGCAAGGTTAGAACTCAAATGAATT	896
Query	850	GACGGGGCCCGCACAAAGCGGTGGAGCATGTGGTTTAAATTCGATGCAACGCGAAGAACCT	909
Sbjct	897	GACGGGGCCCGCACAAAGCGGTGGAGCATGTGGTTTAAATTCGATGCAACGCGAAGAACCT	956
Query	910	TACCTACCCTTGACATCCAGAGGACTTCCAGAGATGGATTGGTGCCTTCGGGAACCTG	969
Sbjct	957	TACCTACCCTTGACATCCAGAGGACTTCCAGAGATGGATTGGTGCCTTCGGGAACCTG	1016
Query	970	AGACAGGTGCTGCATGGCTGTCGTCAGCTCGTTTTGTGAAATGTTGGGTTAAGTCCCGTA	1029
Sbjct	1017	AGACAGGTGCTGCATGGCTGTCGTCAGCTCGTTTTGTGAAATGTTGGGTTAAGTCCCGTA	1076
Query	1030	ACNAGCGCAACCCCTATCCTTATTTGCCAGCCAGTAATGTCGGGAACNTAAGGAAACTG	1089
Sbjct	1077	ACGAGCGCAACCCCTATCCTTATTTGCCAGCCAGTAATGTCGGGAACNTAAGGAGACTG	1136
Query	1090	CCGGTGACAAACCGAAGAAAGGTGGGGACAACGTCA-GTCATNAGGNCCCTTACGG	1144
Sbjct	1137	CCGGTGACAAACCGGAGGAAGGTGGGGACGACGTCAAGTCATCATGGCCCTTACGG	1192

Lampiran 10. Klasifikasi Bakteri *Cobetia marina* strain CL₂-2

Kingdom : Bacteria
Phylum : Protobacteria
Class : Gammaprotobacteria
Order : Oceanospirillales
Family : Halomonadaceae
Genus : *Cobetia*
Species : *Cobetia marina*

Lampiran 11. Skema kerja isolasi protein

Lampiran 12. Skema kerja penentuan kadar protein

Pereaksi:

1. Pereaksi Lowry A

Lowry A dibuat dari campuran antara follin ciocalteus dan akuades dengan perbandingan 1 : 1.

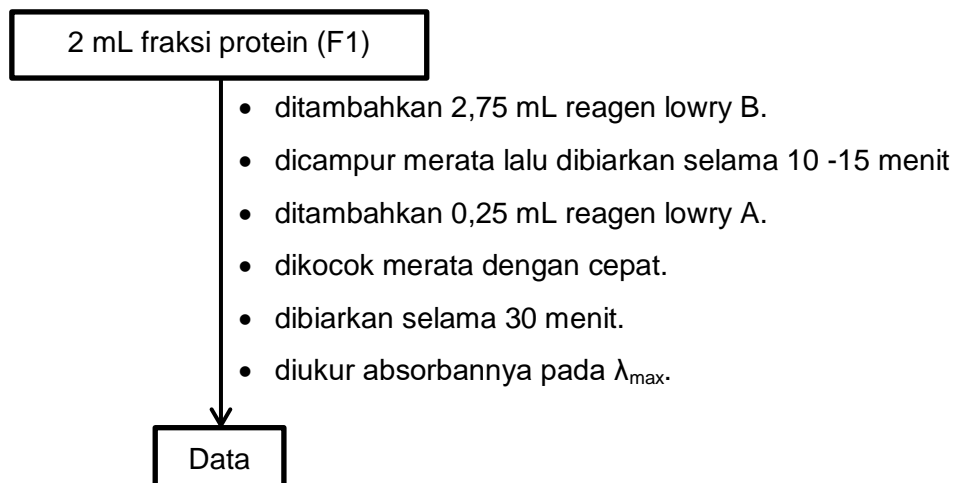
2. Pereaksi Lowry B

Lowry B dibuat dengan pencampuran antara Na_2CO_3 2 % dalam NaOH 0,1 N, Na-K-Tartat 2 %, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1 % perbandingan 100 : 1 : 1, di mana diambil larutan Na_2CO_3 2 % dalam NaOH 0,1 N sebanyak 100 mL, Na-K-Tartat 2 % sebanyak 1 mL, dan $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1 % 1 mL.

3. Larutan Baku

Bovine Serum Albumin ditimbang dengan teliti untuk membuat sediaan 1 mg/mL dan diencerkan dengan variasi konsentrasi: 0,02; 0,04; 0,08; 0,16 dan 0,32 mg/mL.

Analisis kadar protein

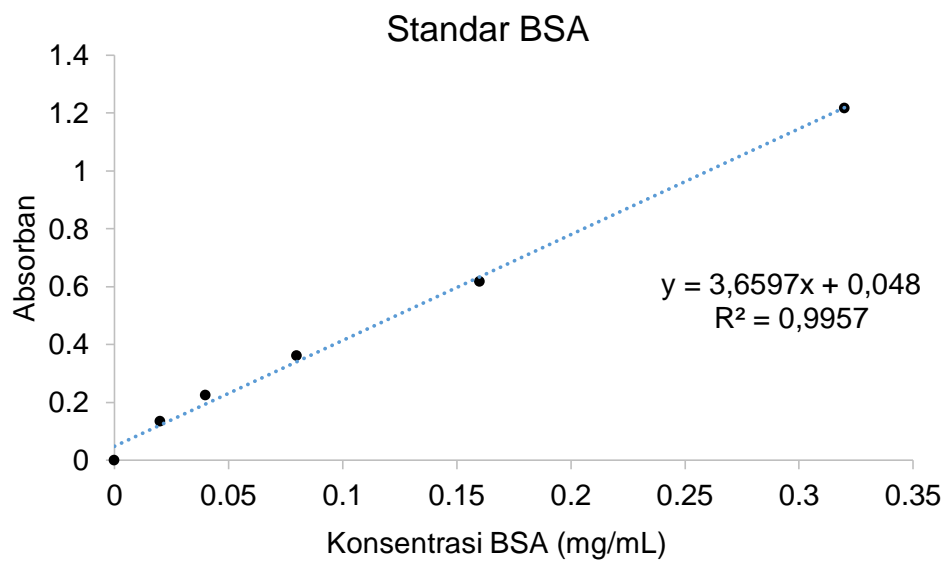


Catatan :

Hal yang sama dilakukan untuk fraksi protein (F2, F3, F4, EK), larutan baku, larutan blanko

Lampiran 13. Kurva Standar Bovin Serum Albumin pada λ 660 nm

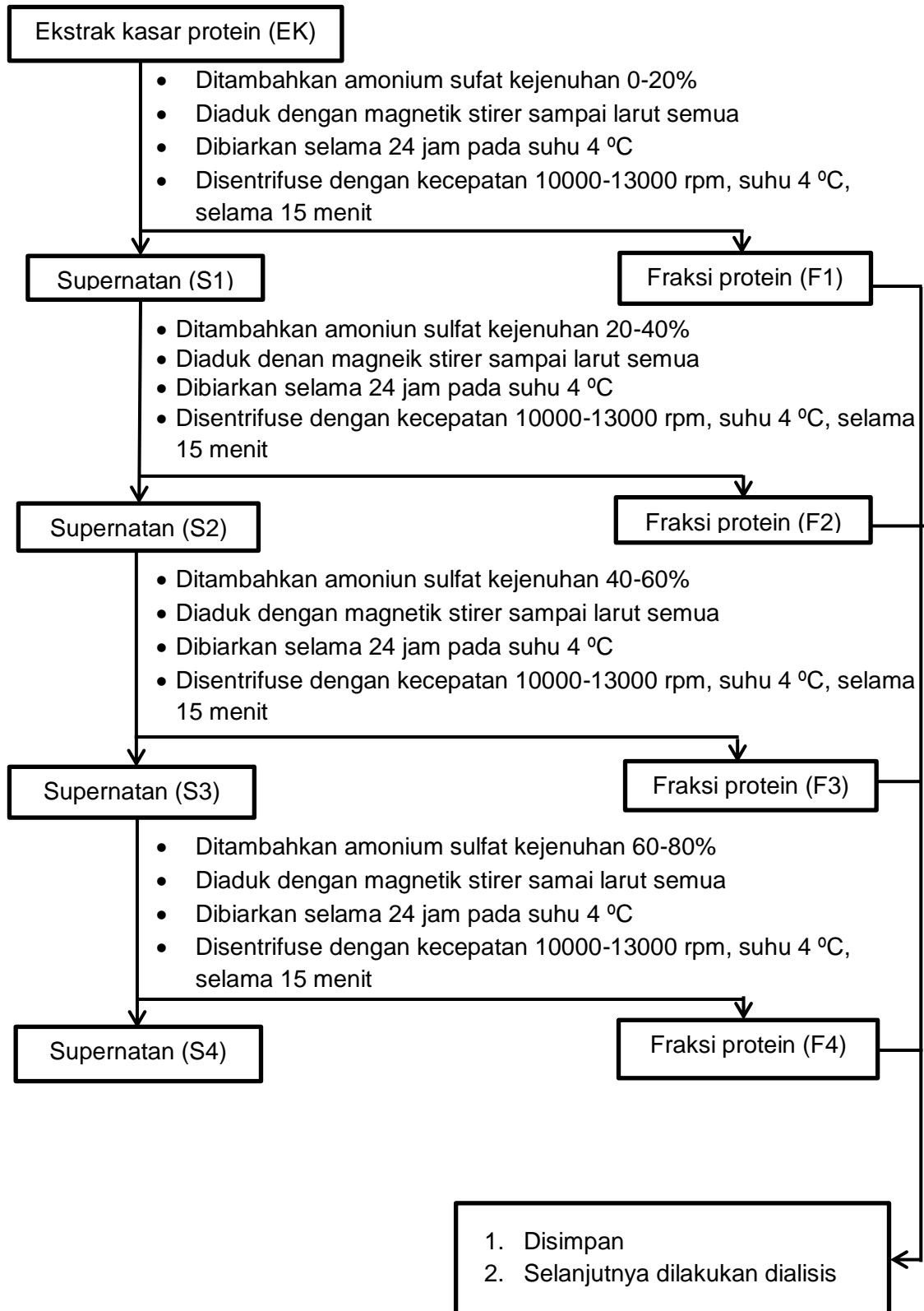
No	Konsentrasi BSA	Absorbansi
1	0	0
2	0,02	0,135
3	0,04	0,226
4	0,08	0,361
5	0,16	0,618
6	0,32	1,217



Lampiran 14. Data hasil penentuan waktu produksi optimum protein dari bakteri *C. marina* strain CL₂-2 dan optical density (OD)

No	Waktu Fermentasi (jam)	OD	Kadar Protein (mg/mL)
1	0	0,744	0,6449
2	6	1,121	1,1504
3	12	1,318	1,1367
4	18	1,7	1,7788
5	24	1,738	1,8471
6	30	1,781	1,9155
7	36	1,209	1,6695
8	42	1,058	1,3143
9	48	0,926	1,0411

Lampiran 15. Skema kerja fraksinasi protein dengan ammonium sulfat



Konsentrasi awal dari amonium sulfat (% kejenuhan pada 0°C)	% Kejenuhan pada 0°C																
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
	Penambahan amonium sulfat kristal (gram) untuk pada 1 liter larutan																
0	106	134	164	194	226	258	291	326	361	398	436	476	516	559	603	650	697
5	79	108	137	166	197	229	262	296	331	368	405	444	484	526	570	615	662
10	53	81	109	139	169	200	233	266	301	337	374	412	452	493	536	581	627
15	26	54	82	111	141	172	204	237	271	306	343	381	420	460	503	547	592
20	0	27	55	83	113	143	175	207	241	276	312	349	387	427	469	512	557
25		0	27	56	84	115	146	179	211	245	280	317	355	395	436	478	522
30			0	28	56	86	117	148	181	214	249	285	323	362	402	445	488
35				0	28	57	87	118	151	184	218	254	291	329	369	410	453
40					0	29	58	89	120	153	187	222	258	296	335	376	418
45						0	29	59	90	123	156	190	226	263	302	342	383
50							0	30	60	92	125	159	194	230	268	308	348
55								0	30	61	93	127	161	197	235	273	313
60									0	31	62	95	129	164	201	239	279
65										0	31	63	97	132	168	205	244
70											0	32	65	99	134	171	209
75												0	32	66	101	137	174
80													0	33	67	103	139
85														0	34	68	105
90															0	34	70

Lampiran 16. Tabel kejenuhan amonium sulfat

Lampiran 17. Jumlah Amonium Sulfat yang Ditambahkan pada Fraksinasi berbagai Tingkat Kejenuhan

Fraksi Protein	Bobot Amonium Sulfat (gram)
0-20 %	104,94
20-40 %	110,175
40-60 %	112,8
60-80 %	123,195

Penambahan Amonium sulfat:

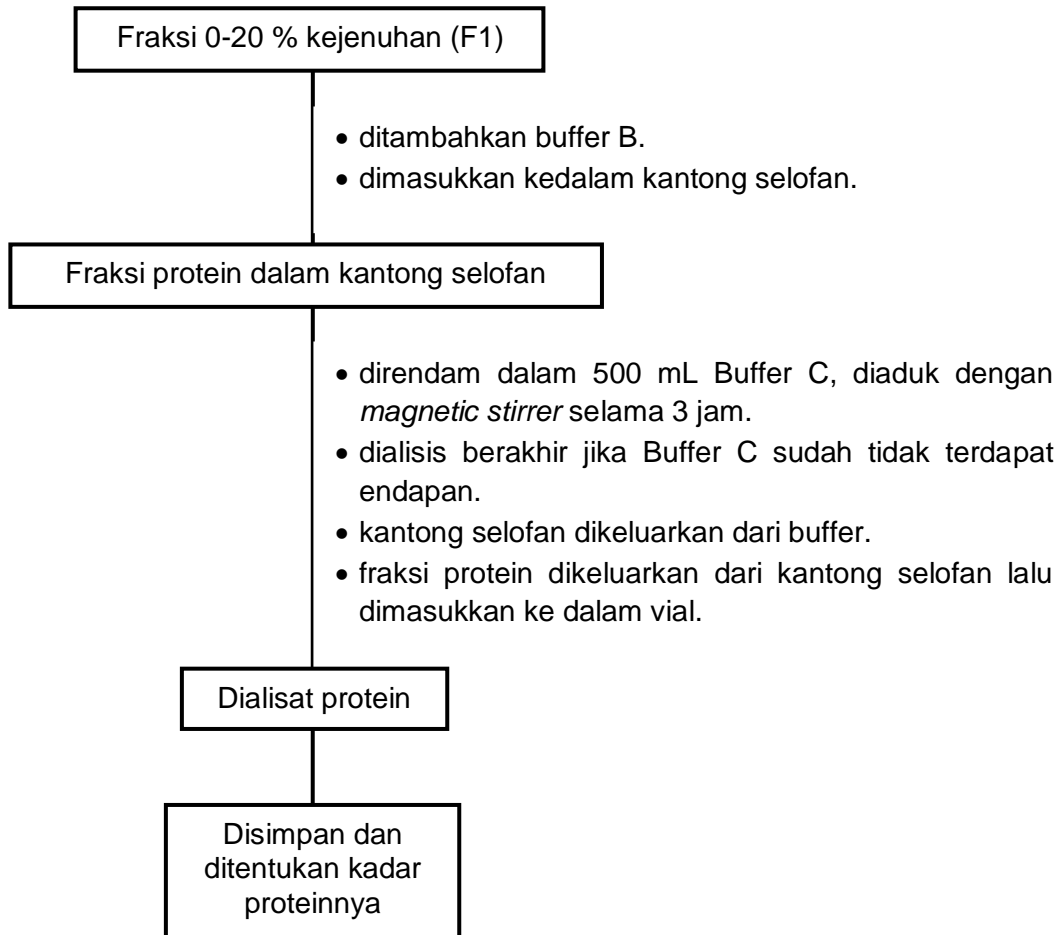
Protein

$$0-20 \% = \frac{990 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 106 \text{ gram} = 104,94 \text{ gram}$$

$$20-40 \% = \frac{975 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 113 \text{ gram} = 110,175 \text{ gram}$$

$$40-60 \% = \frac{940 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 120 \text{ gram} = 112,8 \text{ gram}$$

$$60-80 \% = \frac{955 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 129 \text{ gram} = 123,195 \text{ gram}$$

Lampiran 18. Skema kerja dialisis protein

Catatan:

Perlakuan yang sama untuk fraksi F2, F3, F4, dan EK

Lampiran 19. Pengukuran Kadar Protein pada Setiap Tahap Pemurnian Fraksi Protein

Fraksi Protein	Absorban	Faktor Pengenceran	Kadar Protein (mg/mL)
0-20 %	0,764	50	9,782
20-40 %	0,624	50	7,87
40-60 %	0,836	50	10,77
60-80 %	0,592	50	7,43

Dari hasil regresi kurva larutan standar diperoleh persamaan garis: $y = 3,6597x + 0,048$, Maka data pada tabel di atas diperoleh dengan cara:

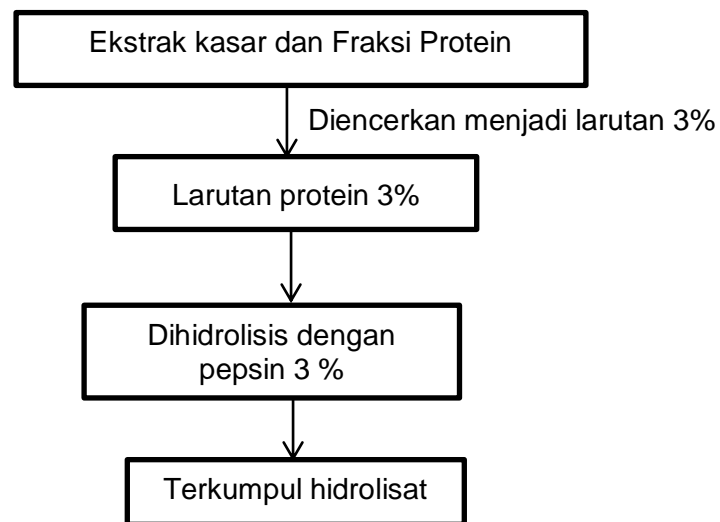
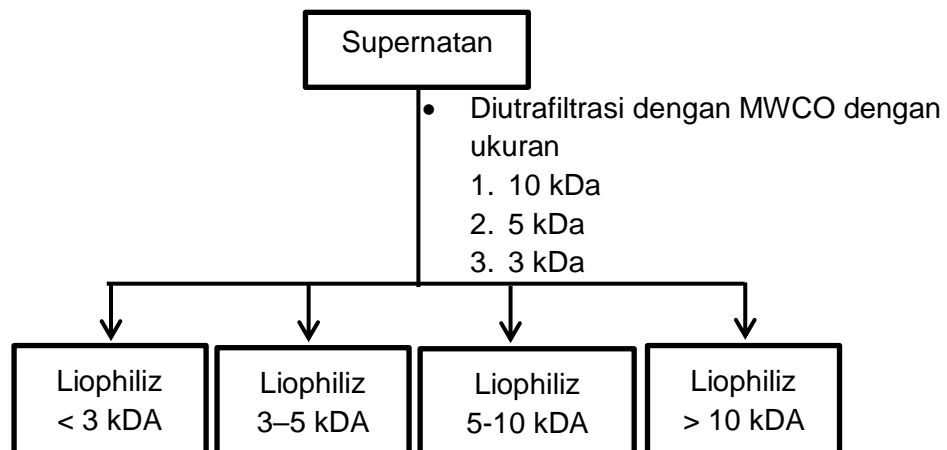
Fraksi Protein

$$X_1 = \frac{y - 0,048}{3,6597} = \frac{0,564 - 0,048}{3,6597} = 0,2009 \text{ mg/mL}$$

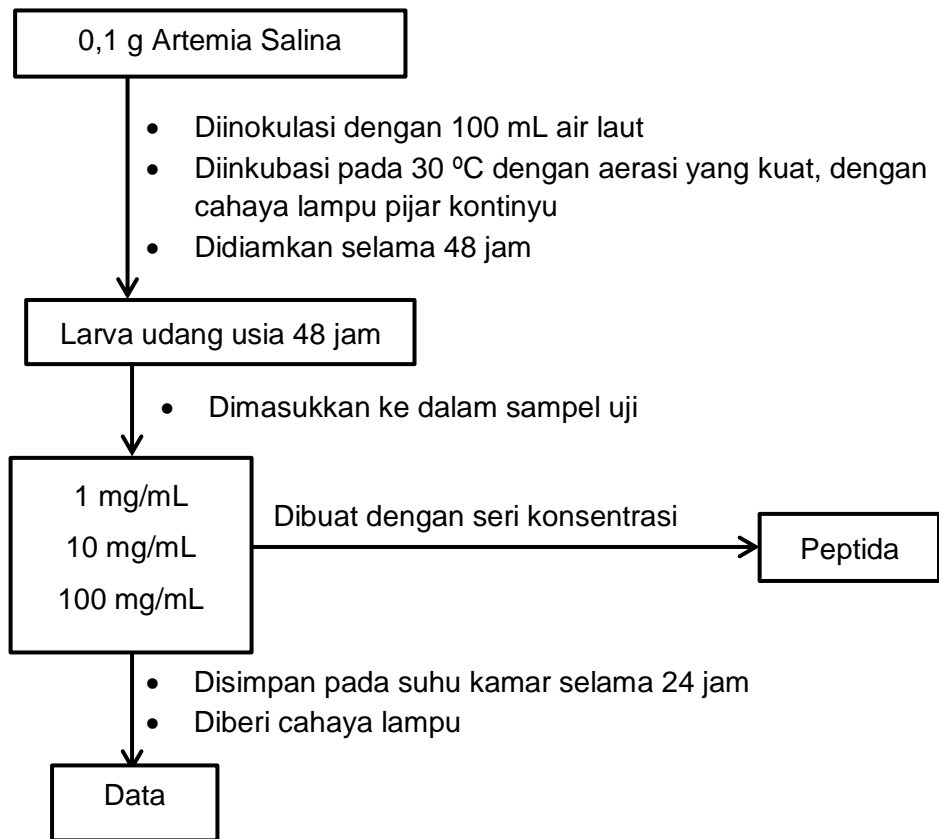
$$X_2 = \frac{y - 0,048}{3,6597} = \frac{0,526 - 0,048}{3,6597} = 0,1871 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{y - 0,048}{3,6597} = \frac{0,492 - 0,048}{3,6597} = 0,1748 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$X_4 = \frac{y - 0,048}{3,6597} = \frac{0,420 - 0,048}{3,6597} = 0,1487 \text{ mg/mL}$$

Lampiran 20. Skema kerja hidrolisis protein**Lampiran 21.** Skema kerja ultrafiltrasi hidrolisat protein

Liophyiz yang didapatkan dikumpulkan dan disimpan pada suhu -20°C

Lampiran 22. Skema kerja uji toksisitas BSLT

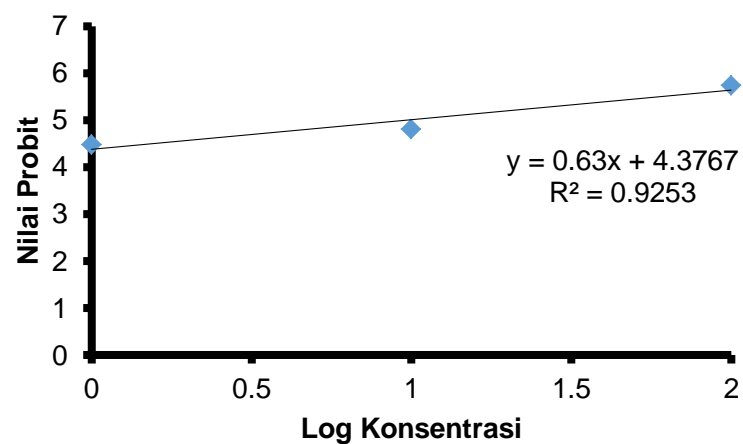
Lampiran 23. Tabel Nilai Probit

Persentase	Probit									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-	2,67	2,95	3,12	3,25	3,36	3,45	3,52	3,59	3,66
10	3,72	3,77	3,82	3,87	3,93	3,95	4,01	4,05	4,08	4,12
20	4,17	4,19	4,23	4,26	4,29	4,33	4,36	4,39	4,42	4,45
30	4,48	4,50	4,53	4,56	4,59	4,61	4,64	4,67	4,69	4,72
40	4,75	4,77	4,80	4,82	4,85	4,87	4,90	4,92	4,95	4,97
50	5,00	5,03	5,05	5,08	5,10	5,13	5,15	5,18	5,20	5,23
60	5,25	5,28	5,31	5,33	5,36	5,39	5,41	5,44	5,47	5,50
70	5,52	5,55	5,58	5,61	5,64	5,67	5,71	5,74	5,77	5,81
80	5,84	5,88	5,92	5,95	5,99	6,04	6,08	6,13	6,18	6,23
90	6,28	6,34	6,41	6,48	6,55	6,64	6,75	6,88	7,05	7,33
-	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
99	7,33	7,37	7,41	7,46	7,51	7,55	7,66	7,75	7,88	8,09

Lampiran 24. Data Toksisitas Isolat Bakteri Symbion

Perhitungan LC_{50} CL_{1-1}

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	30	4,48
1	43	4,8
2	77	5,74



Untuk LC_{50} , nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,63x + 4,3767$

$$Y = 0,63x + 4,3767$$

$$5 = 0,63x + 4,3767$$

$$X = 0,9894$$

Jadi, $\log X = 0,9894$

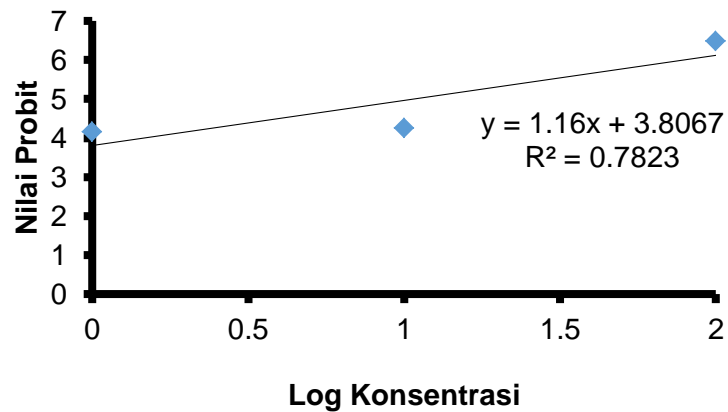
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,9894$$

$$= 9,758 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC_{50} CL_{1-1} adalah = $9,758 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ CL₁₋₂

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	20	4,16
1	23	4,26
2	93	6,48



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,16x + 3,8067$

$$Y = 1,16x + 3,8067$$

$$5 = 1,16x + 3,8067$$

$$X = 1,028707$$

Jadi, log X = 1,028707

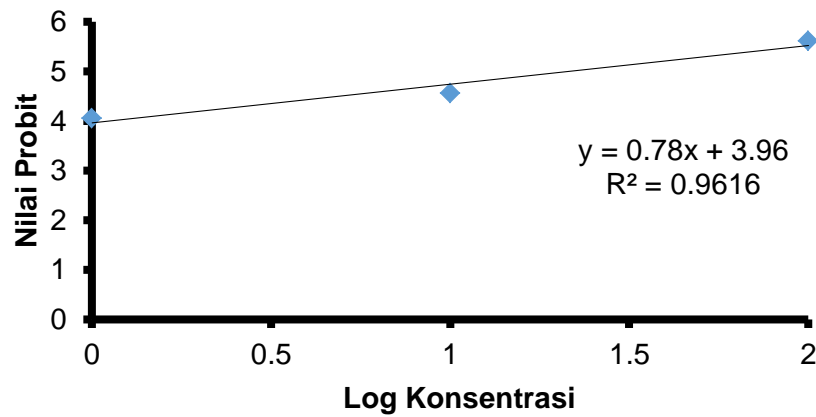
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,028707$$

$$= 10,683 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ CL₁₋₂ adalah = 10,683 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ CL₂-1

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	17	4,05
1	33	4,56
2	73	5,61



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,78x + 3,96$

$$Y = 0,78x + 3,96$$

$$5 = 0,78x + 3,96$$

$$X = 1,33333$$

Jadi, log X = 1,33333

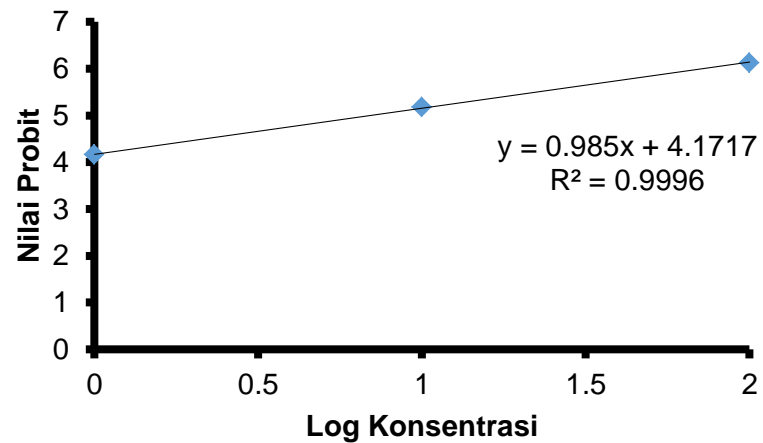
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,33333$$

$$= 22 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ CL₂-1 adalah = 22 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ CL₂-2

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	20	4,16
1	57	5,18
2	87	6,13



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,985x + 4,1717$

$$Y = 0,985x + 4,1717$$

$$5 = 0,985x + 4,1717$$

$$X = 0,845$$

Jadi, log X = 0,845

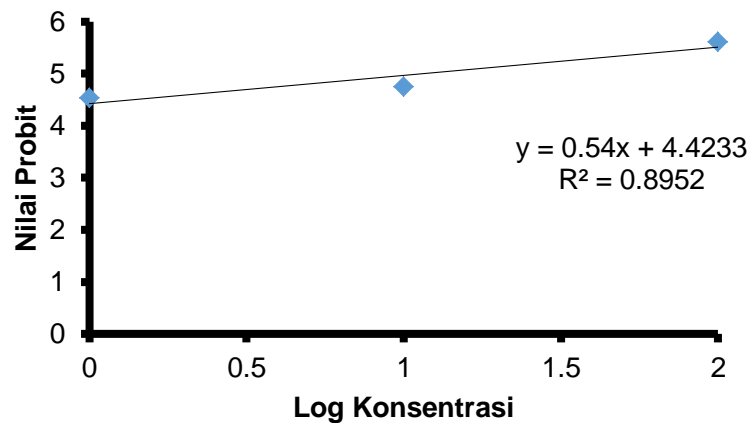
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,845$$

$$= 7,002 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ CL₂-2 adalah = 7,002 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ CL₃-1

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	33	4,53
1	40	4,75
2	73	5,61



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,54x + 4,4233$

$$Y = 0,54x + 4,4233$$

$$5 = 0,54x + 4,4233$$

$$X = 1,06796$$

Jadi, log X = 1, 06796

$$X = \text{antilog } 1,06796$$

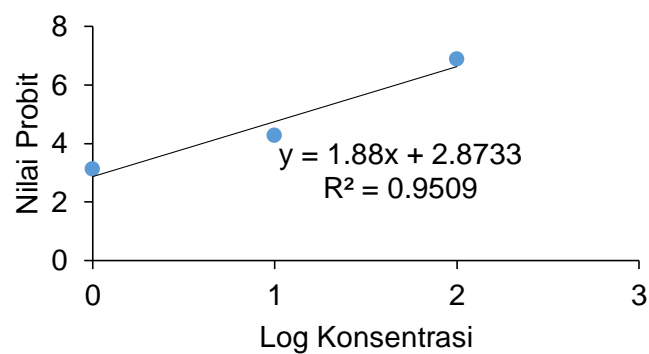
$$= 11,694 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ CL₃-1 adalah = 11,694 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Lampiran 25. Data Toksisitas Fraksi Protein

Perhitungan LC_{50} F1

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	3	3,12
1	23	4,26
2	97	6,88



Untuk LC_{50} , nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,88x + 2,8733$

$$Y = 1,88x + 2,8733$$

$$5 = 1,88x + 2,8733$$

$$X = 1,1312$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,1312$

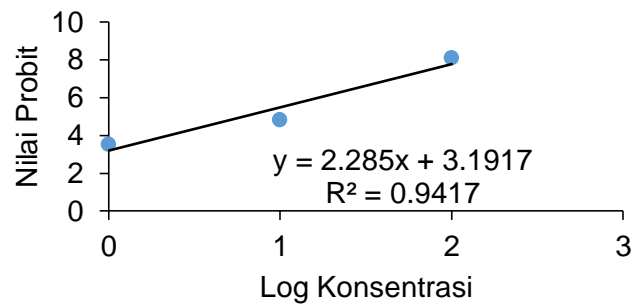
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,1312$$

$$= 13,528 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC_{50} F1 adalah = 13,528 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ Fraksi F2

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	7	3,52
1	43	4,26
2	100	6,88



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 2,285x + 3,1917$

$$Y = 2,285x + 3,1917$$

$$5 = 2,285x + 3,1917$$

$$X = 0,7914$$

Jadi, $\log X = 0,7914$

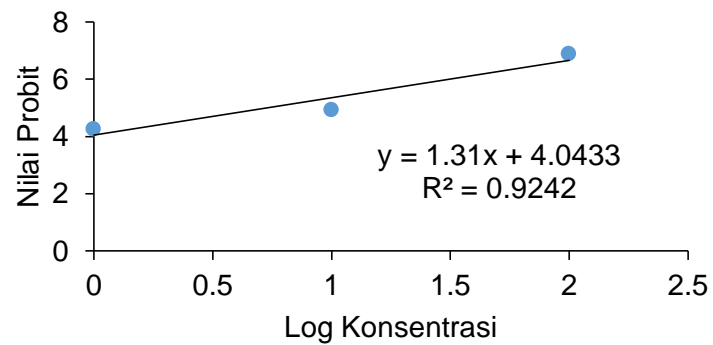
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,7914$$

$$= 6,186 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ Fraksi F2 adalah = 6,186 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ Fraksi F3

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	23	3,52
1	47	4,82
2	97	8,09



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,31x + 4,0433$

$$Y = 1,31x + 4,0433$$

$$5 = 1,31x + 4,0433$$

$$X = 0,7303$$

Jadi, $\log X = 0,7303$

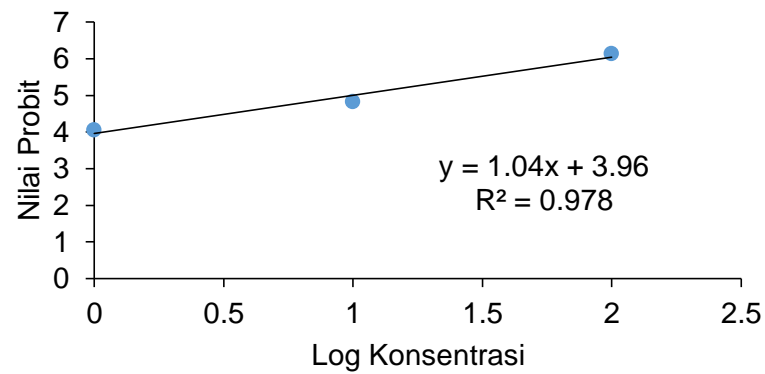
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,7303$$

$$= 5,374 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ F3 adalah = 5,374 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC_{50} Fraksi F4

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	17	4,05
1	43	4,82
2	87	6,13



Untuk LC_{50} , nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,04x + 3,96$

$$Y = 1,04x + 3,96$$

$$5 = 1,04x + 3,96$$

$$X = 1$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1$

$$X = \text{antilog } 1$$

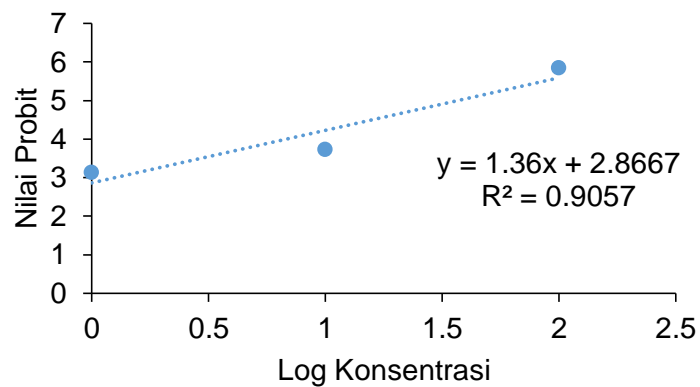
$$= 10 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC_{50} F4 adalah = 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Lampiran 26. Penentuan Nilai LC₅₀ Fraksi Hidrolisat Protein

Perhitungan LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 0 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	3	3,12
1	10	3,72
2	80	5,84



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,36x + 2,8667$

$$Y = 1,36x + 2,8667$$

$$5 = 1,36x + 2,8667$$

$$X = 1,5686$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,5686$

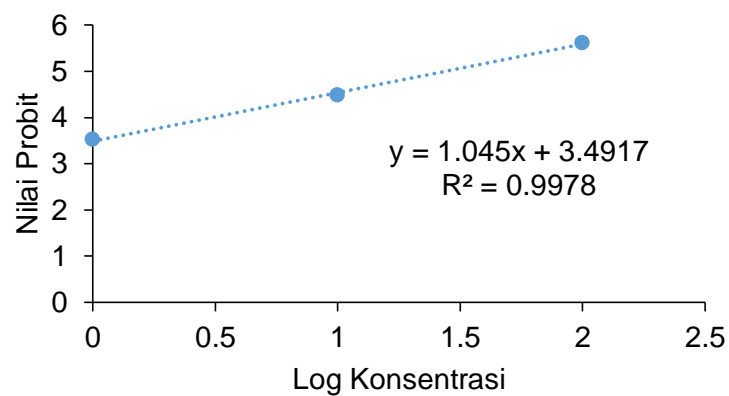
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,5686$$

$$= 37,034 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 0 menit = 37,034 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 30 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	7	3,52
1	30	4,48
2	73	5,61



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,045x + 3,4917$

$$Y = 1,045x + 3,4917$$

$$5 = 1,045x + 3,4917$$

$$X = 1,4433$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,4433$

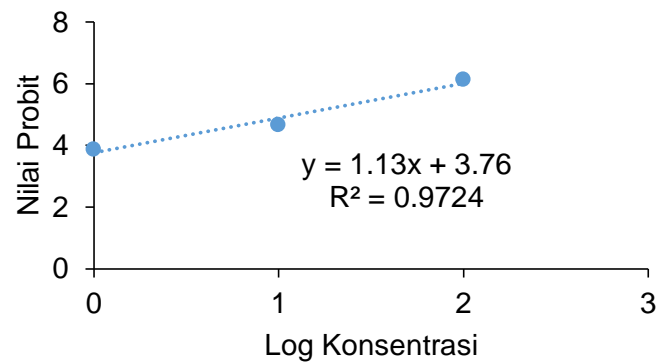
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,4433$$

$$= 27,756 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 30 menit adalah = 27,756 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 60 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	13	3,87
1	37	4,67
2	87	6,13



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,13x + 3,76$

$$Y = 1,13x + 3,76$$

$$5 = 1,13x + 3,76$$

$$X = 1,0973$$

Jadi, log X = 1,0973

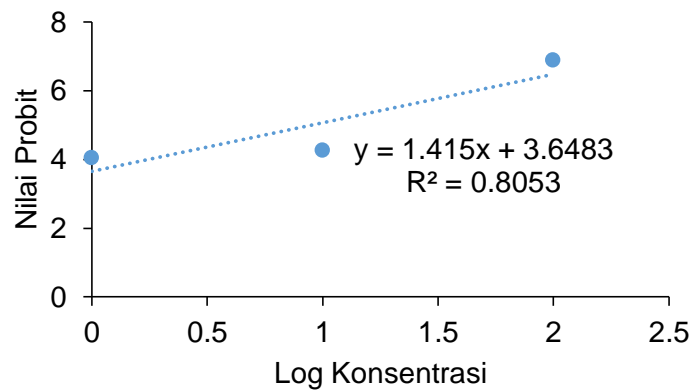
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,0973$$

$$= 12,513 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 60 menit adalah = 12,513 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 90 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	17	4,05
1	23	4,26
2	97	6,88



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,415x + 3,6483$

$$Y = 1,415x + 3,6483$$

$$5 = 1,415x + 3,6483$$

$$X = 0,9623$$

Jadi, log X = 0,9623

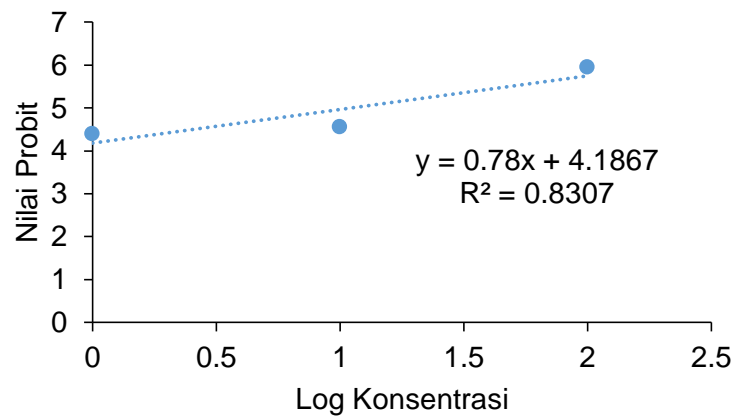
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,9623$$

$$= 9,169 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 90 menit adalah = 9,169 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC_{50} waktu inkubasi 120 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	27	4,39
1	33	4,56
2	83	5,95



Untuk LC_{50} , nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,78x + 4,1867$

$$Y = 0,78x + 4,1867$$

$$5 = 0,78x + 4,1867$$

$$X = 1,0427$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,0427$

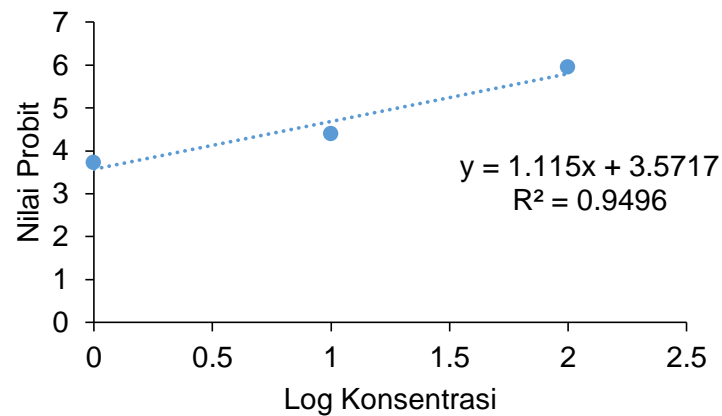
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,0427$$

$$= 11,033 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC_{50} waktu inkubasi 120 menit adalah = 11,033 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 150 menit

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	10	3,72
1	27	4,39
2	83	5,95



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,115x + 3,5717$

$$Y = 1,115x + 3,5717$$

$$5 = 1,115x + 3,5717$$

$$X = 1,2810$$

Jadi, log X = 1,2810

$$X = \text{antilog } 1,2810$$

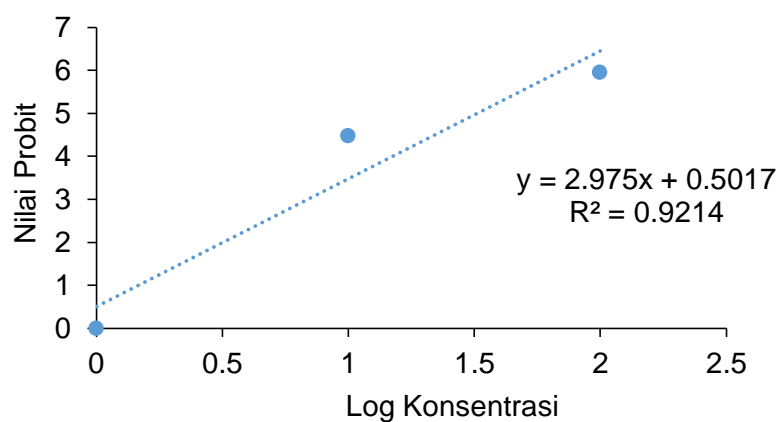
$$= 19,098 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ waktu inkubasi 150 menit adalah = 19,098 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Lampiran 27. Penentuan Nilai LC₅₀ Fraksi Peptida

Perhitungan LC₅₀ peptida > 10 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	0	0
1	30	4,48
2	83	5,92



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 2,975x + 0,5017$

$$Y = 2,975x + 0,5017$$

$$5 = 2,975x + 0,5017$$

$$X = 1,5146$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,5146$

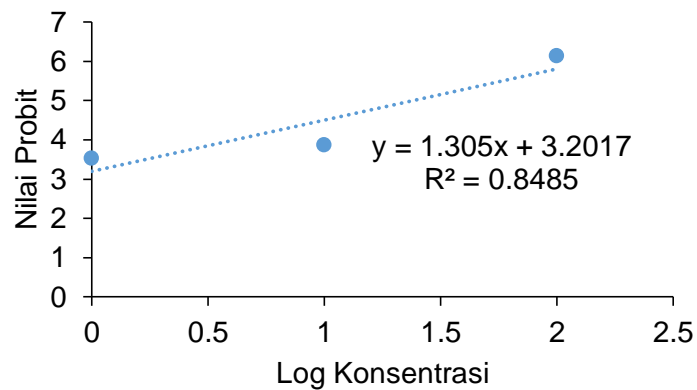
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,5146$$

$$= 32,702 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ peptida > 10 kDa adalah = 32,702 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ peptida 5 - 10 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	7	3,52
1	13	3,87
2	87	6,13



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,305x + 3,2017$

$$Y = 1,305x + 3,2017$$

$$5 = 1,305x + 3,2017$$

$$X = 1,3780$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,3780$

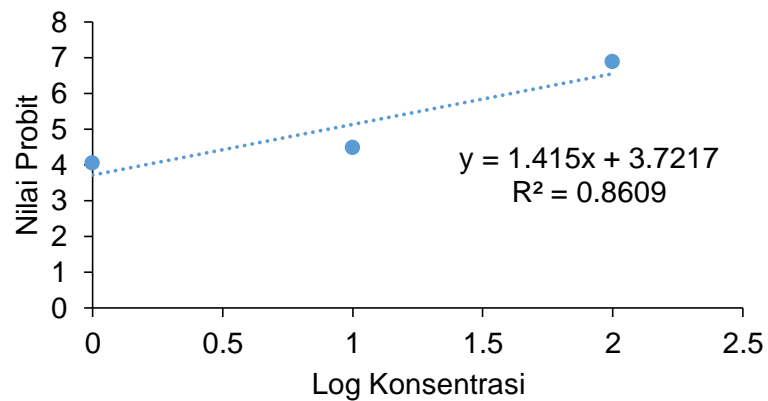
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,3780$$

$$= 23,879 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ peptida 5 - 10 kDa adalah = 23,879 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ peptida 3 - 5 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	17	4,05
1	30	4,48
2	97	6,88



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 1,415x + 3,7217$

$$Y = 1,415x + 3,7217$$

$$5 = 1,415x + 3,7217$$

$$X = 0,9034$$

Jadi, log X = 0,9034

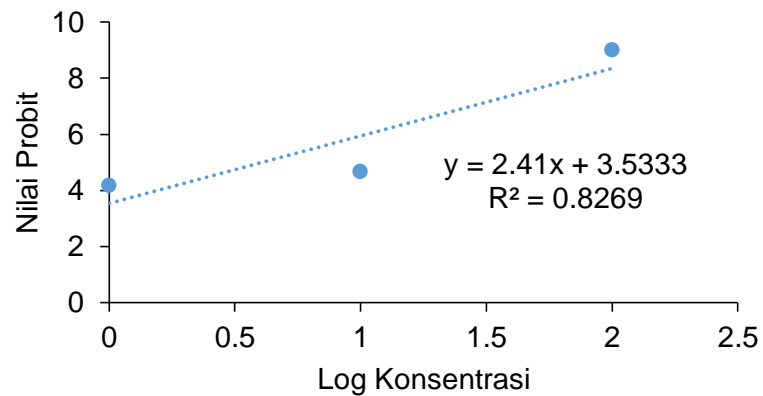
$$X = \text{antilog } 0,9034$$

$$= 8,006 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

LC₅₀ peptida 3 - 5 kDa adalah = 8,006 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan LC₅₀ peptida < 3 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Kematian	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	20	4,17
1	37	4,67
2	100	8,99



Untuk LC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 2,41x + 3,5333$

$$Y = 2,41x + 3,5333$$

$$5 = 2,41x + 3,5333$$

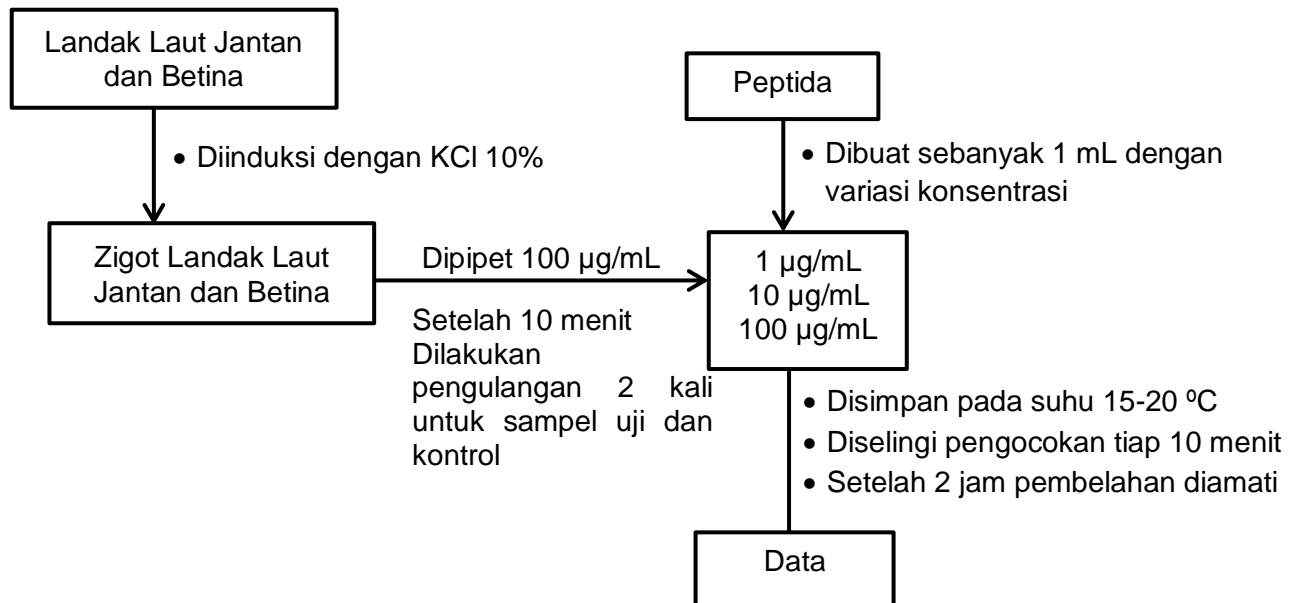
$$X = 0,6086$$

Jadi, $\log X = 0,6086$

$$X = \text{antilog } 0,6086$$

$$= 4,061 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

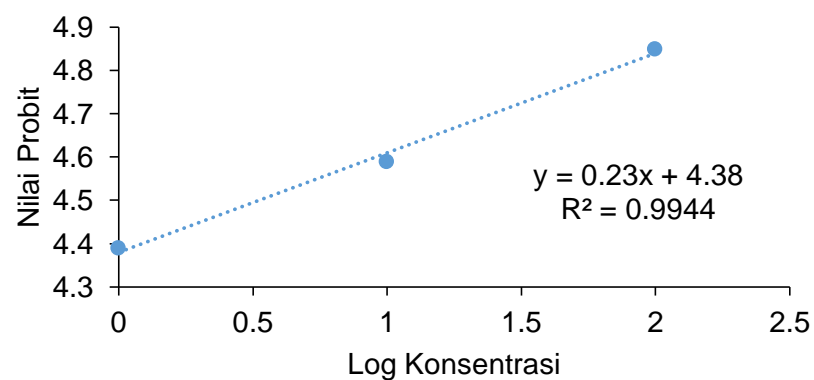
LC₅₀ peptida < 3 kDa adalah = 4,061 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Lampiran 28. Skema kerja uji antimitosis sel landak laut

Lampiran 29. Penentuan Nilai IC₅₀ Fraksi Peptida

Perhitungan IC₅₀ peptida > 10 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Inhibisi	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	27	4,39
1	34	4,59
2	44	4,85



Untuk IC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,23x + 4,38$

$$Y = 0,23x + 4,38$$

$$5 = 0,23x + 4,38$$

$$X = 2,6957$$

Jadi, $\log X = 2,6957$

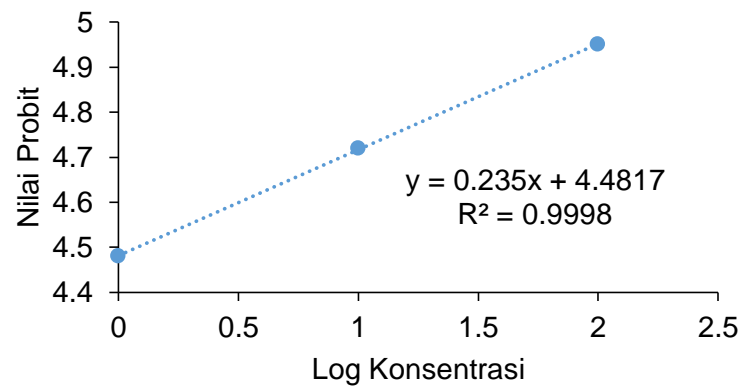
$$X = \text{antilog } 2,6957$$

$$= 496,195 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

IC₅₀ peptida > 10 kDa adalah = 496,195 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan IC₅₀ peptida 5 - 10 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Inhibisi	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	30	4,48
1	39	4,72
2	48	4,95



Untuk IC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,235x + 4,4817$

$$Y = 0,235x + 4,4817$$

$$5 = 0,235x + 4,4817$$

$$X = 2,2055$$

Jadi, $\log X = 2,2055$

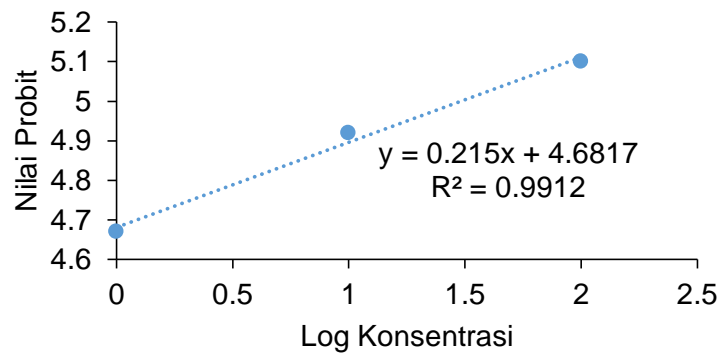
$$X = \text{antilog } 2,2055$$

$$= 160,521 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

IC₅₀ peptida 5 - 10 kDa adalah = 160,521 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan IC_{50} peptida 3 - 5 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Inhibisi	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	37	4,67
1	47	4,92
2	54	5,10



Untuk IC_{50} , nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,215x + 4,6817$

$$Y = 0,215x + 4,6817$$

$$5 = 0,215x + 4,6817$$

$$X = 1,4805$$

Jadi, $\log X = 1,4805$

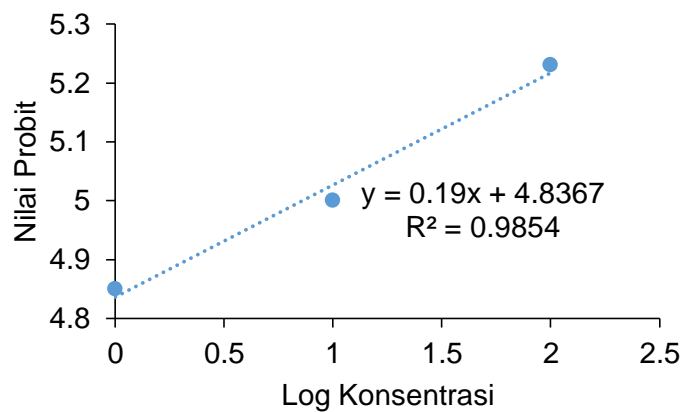
$$X = \text{antilog } 1,4805$$

$$= 30,232 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

IC_{50} peptida 3 - 5 kDa adalah = 30,232 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Perhitungan IC₅₀ peptida < 3 kDa

Log Konsentrasi (X)	% Inhibisi	Nilai Probit (Y)
0	44	4,85
1	50	5
2	59	5,23



Untuk IC₅₀, nilai probit adalah 5, dimasukkan ke persamaan regresi $Y = 0,19x + 4,8367$

$$Y = 0,19x + 4,8367$$

$$5 = 0,19x + 4,8367$$

$$X = 0,8595$$



Jadi, $\log X = 0,8595$


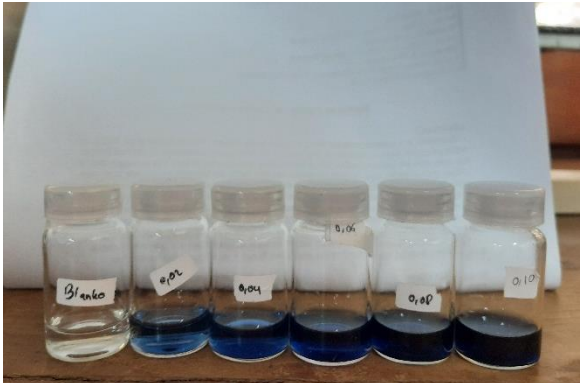

$$X = \text{antilog } 0,8595$$

$$= 7,236 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

IC₅₀ peptida < 3 kDa adalah = 7,236 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Lampiran 30. Dokumentasi

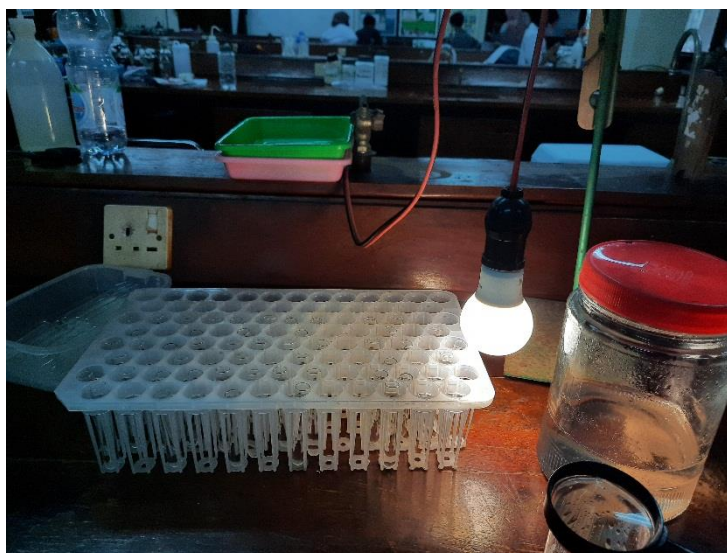
<p>Proses inkubasi media agar</p>	 A photograph showing several petri dishes containing agar media, arranged on a metal tray inside a laboratory incubator. The incubator's interior is brightly lit, and the dishes are neatly organized.
<p>Pembuatan Buffer</p>	 A photograph of a glass beaker containing a clear liquid. A red pH electrode is inserted into the liquid. The electrode's digital display shows a green number, likely representing the pH value. The beaker is placed on a laboratory bench.
<p>Proses shaker media produksi</p>	 A photograph showing several glass bottles containing a brownish liquid, likely a culture medium, placed inside a laboratory shaker. The bottles are secured in a metal tray, and the shaker's lid is partially open.

<p>Sentrifugasi hasil shaker</p>	
<p>Pengukuran kadar protein</p>	
<p>Dialisis</p>	

Hidrolisis protein



Uji BSLT



Uji Mitotik



Pengambilan sel
zigot landak laut

