

ABSTRAK

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**IMOBILISASI ENZIM KITINASE EKSTRASELULER SEMI MURNI
Mucor circinelloides PADA AGAR UNTUK PRODUKSI N-
ASETILGLUKOSAMIN DARI KITIN CANGKANG UDANG WINDU
(*Penaeus monodon*)**

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(xvi +71 halaman, 6 tabel, 17 gambar, 9 lampiran)

N-asetilglukosamin (NAG) merupakan produk turunan yang dihasilkan dari hidrolisis cangkang udang windu (*Penaeus monodon*) menggunakan enzim kitinase dari *Mucor circinelloides*. Enzim kitinase dapat digunakan berulang melalui imobilisasi enzim menggunakan matriks polimer agar sehingga stabilitas enzim dan kadar N-asetilglukosamin dapat ditentukan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui konsentrasi agar dan jumlah enzim kitinase terbaik dalam fermentasi untuk menghasilkan N-asetilglukosamin dan untuk mengetahui stabilitas enzim kitinase pada pemakaian berulang. Penentuan konsentrasi agar dan jumlah kitinase dalam fermentasi enzim terimobilisasi dilakukan menggunakan konsentrasi agar (3,4,5, dan 6%) dan jumlah enzim kitinase (0,2 mL, 0,4 mL, 0,6 mL, 0,8 mL, dan 1 mL). Pemakaian berulang (1 kali, 2 kali, 3 kali, dan 4 kali) enzim terimobilisasi dilakukan untuk mengetahui stabilitas enzim kitinase dalam menghasilkan N-asetilglukosamin. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa imobilisasi enzim dengan konsentrasi agar 3 % dan jumlah enzim kitinase 0,6 mL menghasilkan kadar N-asetilglukosamin tertinggi (1111,667 ppm) dan menjadi kondisi terpilih untuk diaplikasikan dalam pemakaian berulang. Pemakaian enzim kitinase terimobilisasi pertama menghasilkan kadar N-asetilglukosamin tertinggi (1078,889 ppm), tetapi kadar N-asetilglukosamin pada pemakaian berulang kedua dan ketiga kali menurun. Kadar N-asetilglukosamin terendah dihasilkan pada pemakaian berulang 4 kali. Enzim kitinase terimobilisasi masih dapat digunakan hingga pemakaian keempat namun terjadi penurunan kadar N-asetilglukosamin pada setiap pemakaian berulang enzim kitinase terimobilisasi.

Kata kunci: Imobilisasi enzim, kitinase, *Mucor circinelloides*, agar, N-asetilglukosamin

Referensi : 118 (2000-2018)

ABSTRACT

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IMMOBILIZATION OF SEMI PURIFIED EXTRACELLULAR CHITINASE ENZYME FROM Mucor circinelloides IN AGAR FOR THE PRODUCTION OF N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE FROM BLACK TIGER SHRIMP SHELL (Penaeus monodon)

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N-acetylglucosamine (NAG) is a product derived from hydrolysis of black tiger shrimp shell using chitinase enzyme from Mucor circinelloides. Chitinase enzyme could be used continuously through enzyme immobilization using agar polymer matrix, thus its stability and N-acetylglucosamine content could be determined. This research was aimed to investigate the best agar concentration and addition of enzyme towards the N-acetylglucosamine content and to determine the stability of immobilized chitinase enzyme during repeated usage. Determination of enzyme and agar concentration during immobilized enzyme fermentation was conducted by agar concentration (3,4,5, and 6%) and addition of enzyme (0,2 mL, 0,4 mL, 0,6 mL, 0,8 mL, and 1 mL). Repeated usage (1,2,3, and 4 times) was conducted to determine the immobilized enzyme stability. The result showed 3% of agar concentration and 0,6 mL resulted in the highest of N-acetylglucosamine content (1111,667 ppm). The first usage of immobilized enzyme showed the highest N-acetylglucosamine content (1078,889 ppm), but the N-acetylglucosamine content was decreased in the second and third time usage. Moreover, forth stage usage gave the lowest N-acetylglucosamine content. Immobilized enzyme could be used until the fourth time usage but the N-acetylglucosamine content decreased towards the repetition.

Keywords: Enzyme immobilization, chitinase, Mucor circinelloides, agar, N-acetylglucosamine

References : 118 (2000-2018)