

LAPORAN AKHIR TAHUN
PENELITIAN DASAR UNGGULAN PERGURUAN TINGGI
(PDUPT)



KONSTRUKSI BAKTERI LIPOLITIK UNGGUL DALAM PRODUKSI
ENZIM LIPASE UNTUK APLIKASI INDUSTRI

TAHUN KE- 1 DARI RENCANA 3 TAHUN

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SESUAI DENGAN PERJANJIAN PENDANAAN PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADА MASYARAKAT
NOMOR: 122/SP2H/PTNBH/DRPM/2018

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
NOVEMBER 2018

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RINGKASAN

Enzim merupakan salah satu produk bioteknologi yang potensial dan banyak dimanfaatkan untuk berbagai keperluan misalnya pertanian, pangan, kertas dan pulp, pembersih, remediasi lingkungan dan peningkatan daya guna limbah. Penggunaan enzim dalam berbagai bidang dapat menggantikan peranan bahan-bahan kimia yang selama ini dipakai industri. Oleh karena itu kebutuhan enzim cenderung meningkat setiap tahunnya, dan di Indonesia diperkirakan mencapai 2.500 ton dengan nilai impor sekitar 200 Miliar Rupiah pada tahun 2017, dengan laju pertumbuhan volume rata-rata 5-7% per tahun. Suatu nilai yang cukup besar untuk mendorong upaya kemandirian dalam produksi enzim nasional.

Enzim lipase merupakan salah satu enzim yang banyak digunakan pada riset dan berbagai industri, antara lain industri detergen, pengolahan makanan dan minuman, makanan kesehatan, minyak, bahan kimia, kosmetik, kulit, pulp dan kertas, tekstil dan industri obat-obatan. Enzim lipase mampu mengkatalis reaksi hidrolisis, esterifikasi dan transesterifikasi, sehingga dapat digunakan pada sintesis organik, biokonversi dalam pelarut organik, dan resolusi campuran rasematis. Berbagai penelitian eksplorasi dan pengembangan telah dilakukan untuk mendapatkan mikroorganisme unggul sebagai penghasil enzim lipase yang potensial.

Pada penelitian pendahuluan, telah dilakukan eksplorasi bakteri penghasil enzim lipase dari sampel tanah yang terkontaminasi POME (*Palm Oil Mill Effluent*). Beberapa isolat bakteri lipopolitik yang berpotensi menghasilkan enzim lipase dapat diisolasi. Namun demikian, isolat bakteri ini masih perlu dikembangkan lagi untuk meningkatkan potensinya dalam produksi enzim lipase, sehingga dapat diperoleh bakteri lipopolitik yang unggul dalam produksi enzim lipase, yang dapat digunakan untuk produksi enzim lipase skala industri. Pada penelitian tahun pertama ini telah dilakukan beberapa tahapan penelitian, meliputi karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik asal tanah terkontaminasi *Palm Oil Mill Effluent*, dan optimasi produksi enzim lipase dan karakterisasi enzim lipase. Karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik potensial dilakukan melalui observasi morfologi dengan pewarnaan Gram, observasi sifat biokimiawi dan secara molekuler melalui analisis sekuen gen 16S rRNA. Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri potensial dilakukan untuk mendapatkan komposisi medium terbaik untuk produksi enzim lipase.

Hasil karakterisasi morfologi menggunakan pewarnaan Gram menunjukkan bahwa isolat bakteri L49a adalah bakteri Gram positif (+), berbentuk batang dan 4 μm . Berdasarkan data karakteristik mikroskopis dan fisiologis yang diperoleh, isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai karakter fisiologi yang mirip dengan *Bacillus sphaericus* (78%).

Berdasarkan perbandingan sekuen gen 16S rRNA menunjukkan bahwa isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai hubungan kekerabatan paling dekat dengan *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain DSM 28 (99%). Oleh karena itu, diusulkan nama isolat bakteri dari tanah yang terkontaminasi POME (*Palm Oil Mill Effluent*) sebagai *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a. Urutan nukleotida gen 16S rRNA isolat bakteri L49a telah tersimpan di *GenBank* dengan nomor aksesi MH879783.

Medium modifikasi dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (amonium sulfat, pepton dan urea) dan variasi minyak tumbuhan (minyak kelapa, minyak zaitun dan minyak munggaratah), merupakan medium yang baik untuk produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a.

Rencana tahapan penelitian tahun kedua adalah upaya peningkatan produktivitas bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a dalam produksi lipase melalui pembentukan bakteri rekombinan.

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Surabaya, 12 Nopember 2018

Penulis

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DAFTAR ISI

	Halaman
HALAMAN SAMPUL	i
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN	ii
RINGKASAN	iii
PRAKATA	iv
DAFTAR ISI	v
DAFTAR TABEL	vi
DAFTAR GAMBAR	vii
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN	viii
BAB 1 PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1 Latar Belakang	1
1.2 Rumusan Masalah	2
BAB 2 TINJAUAN PUSTAKA	3
2.1 Enzim Lipase	3
2.2 Produksi Enzim Mikrobal	3
BAB 3 TUJUAN DAN MANFAAT PENELITIAN	5
3.1 Tujuan Penelitian	5
3.2 Manfaat Penelitian	5
BAB 4 METODE PENELITIAN	6
4.1 Rancangan Penelitian	6
4.2 Bahan dan Alat Penelitian	6
4.3 Tahap-tahap Penelitian	7
BAB 5 HASIL DAN LUARAN YANG DICAPAI	11
5.1 Hasil Penelitian	11
5.2 Luaran yang dicapai	21
BAB 6 RENCANA TAHAPAN BERIKUTNYA	22
BAB 7 KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN	24
7.1 Kesimpulan	24
7.2 Saran	24
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	25
LAMPIRAN	

DAFTAR TABEL

	Halaman
Tabel 4.1 Variasi medium produksi enzim lipase.....	8
Tabel 4.2 Komposisi campuran reaksi PCR (volume 25 µL)	9
Tabel 5.1 Hasil karakterisasi isolat bakteri L49a	12
Tabel 5.2 Sekuen gen 16S rRNA dari isolat bakteri L49a	13

DAFTAR GAMBAR

	Halaman
Gambar 5.1 Biakan isolat bakteri L49a	11
Gambar 5.2 Morfologi mikroskopis isolat bakteri L49a	11
Gambar 5.3 Elektroforesis agarosa produk PCR	12
Gambar 5.4 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung pepton dan minyak tumbuhan.....	14
Gambar 5.5 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung amonium sulfat dan minyak tumbuhan.....	16
Gambar 5.6 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung urea dan minyak tumbuhan.....	16
Gambar 5.7 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung pepton dan minyak tumbuhan	17
Gambar 5.8 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung amonium sulfat dan minyak tumbuhan	18
Gambar 5.9 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung urea dan minyak tumbuhan	18
Gambar 5.10 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi dengan variasi sumber karbon, sumber nitrogen dan minyak tumbuhan	19

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2. Sertifikat Pemakalah (oral) pada seminar internasional :The 2nd International Conference "Collaboration Seminar of Chemistry and Industry (CoSci)" pada tanggal 11-12 Oktober 2018 di Surabaya.
Judul : Carbon and Nitrogen Sources for Lipase Production of *Micrococcus* sp.
Isolated from Palm Oil Mill Effluent-Contaminated Soil
3. Bukti submit accession no. MH879783 di GenBank data base untuk sekuen gen 16S rRNA bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a.



BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang Permasalahan

Enzim lipase (E.C. 3.1.1.3) merupakan salah satu enzim yang banyak digunakan pada riset dan berbagai industri, antara lain industri detergen, pengolahan makanan dan minuman, inakanan kesehatan, minyak, bahan kimia, kosmetik, kulit, pulp dan kertas, tekstil dan industri obat-obatan. Enzim lipase juga dapat dimanfaatkan untuk remediasi lingkungan dan peningkatan daya guna limbah. Enzim lipase mampu mengkatalis reaksi hidrolisis, esterifikasi dan transesterifikasi, sehingga dapat digunakan pada sintesis organik, biokonversi dalam pelarut organik, dan resolusi campuran rasematis.

Penggunaan enzim dalam berbagai bidang dapat menggantikan peranan bahan-bahan kimia yang selama ini dipakai industri. Konsumsi enzim industri di Indonesia diperkirakan mencapai 2500 ton dengan nilai impor sekitar Rp 200 miliar pada tahun 2017 dengan laju pertumbuhan volume rata-rata 5-7 persen per tahun. Namun demikian, hampir 99 persen kebutuhan enzim (biokatalis) untuk industri masih diimpor dari luar negeri, seperti Cina, India, Jepang dan sebagian dari Eropa. Kebutuhan enzim industri yang cukup banyak untuk mendorong upaya kemandirian dalam produksi enzim nasional (Astuti & Putra, 2017).

Berbagai penelitian eksplorasi dan pengembangan mikroorganisme telah dilakukan untuk mendapatkan mikroorganisme unggul sebagai penghasil enzim lipase yang potensial. Enzim lipase telah berhasil diisolasi dari banyak spesies tumbuhan, hewan, dan mikroorganisme. Beberapa mikroorganisme dikenal sebagai produsen enzim ekstraseluler yang potensial, meliputi bakteri, jamur, dan *yeast* (Takhur, 2012). Enzim lipase mikrobial mendapatkan perhatian khusus dari kalangan industri dan lebih sering digunakan dibanding enzim dari tumbuhan atau hewan, karena stabilitas dan spesifitas substrat yang luas, memiliki aktivitas katalitik yang bagus dengan hasil tinggi, mudah dimanipulasi secara genetik, dan ketersediaan yang cukup karena tidak adanya fluktuasi musiman dan pertumbuhan yang cepat dari mikroorganisme pada media yang murah.

Pada penelitian pendahuluan, telah dilakukan eksplorasi bakteri penghasil enzim lipase dari sampel tanah yang terkontaminasi POME (*Palm Oil Mill Effluent*). Pada penelitian ini diperoleh beberapa isolat bakteri lipopolitik yang berpotensi menghasilkan enzim lipase dapat diisolasi. Namun demikian, isolat bakteri ini masih perlu dikembangkan lagi untuk meningkatkan potensinya dalam produksi enzim lipase,

sehingga dapat diperoleh bakteri lipopolitik yang unggul dalam produksi enzim lipase, yang dapat digunakan untuk produksi enzim lipase skala industri. Peningkatan produktivitas isolat bakteri dalam menghasilkan enzim lipase dapat dilakukan dengan melakukan optimasi komposisi medium, jenis substrat dan kondisi kultivasi, serta rekayasa genetika.

Penelitian berjudul "Konstruksi Bakteri Lipopolitik Unggul Dalam Produksi Enzim Lipase Untuk Aplikasi Industri" ini dilakukan dalam upaya turut serta penyediaan mikroorganisme penghasil enzim potensial untuk mendorong upaya kemandirian dalam produksi enzim nasional untuk memenuhi kebutuhan enzim industri di Indonesia. Penelitian dilaksanakan dalam beberapa tahapan selama 3 tahun. Pada penelitian tahun pertama ini telah dilakukan beberapa tahapan penelitian, meliputi karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik asal tanah terkontaminasi *Palm Oil Mill Effluent*, dan optimasi produksi enzim lipase dan karakterisasi enzim lipase. Karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik potensial dilakukan melalui observasi morfologi dengan pewarnaan Gram, observasi sifat biokimiawi dan secara molekuler melalui analisis sekuen gen 16S rRNA. Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri potensial dilakukan untuk mendapatkan komposisi medium terbaik untuk produksi enzim lipase.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Permasalahan yang dijawab pada penelitian ini adalah:

1. Bagaimanakan karakteristik isolat bakteri lipopolitik L49a asal tanah terkontaminasi *Palm Oil Mill Effluent*?
2. Bagaimanakah kondisi medium terbaik untuk produksi enzim lipase dari isolat bakteri lipopolitik potensial?

**BAB 2****TINJAUAN PUSTAKA****2.1 Enzim Lipase**

Lipase (triasilglicerol hidrolase, EC 3.1.1.3) merupakan salah satu jenis enzim yang banyak digunakan untuk kepentingan riset dan berbagai industri, misalnya industri detergen, pengolahan makanan, daging dan ikan, bahan kimia, kosmetik, penyamakan kulit, tekstil dan industri obat-obatan. Enzim lipase mengkatalisis hidrolisis trigliserida menjadi gliserol dan asam lemak bebas. Enzim lipase juga mampu mengkatalis reaksi sintesis ester asam lemak melalui reaksi esterifikasi dan transesterifikasi asam lemak atau trigliserida dengan alkohol, yang berlangsung secara dengan regio-dan/atau enansioselektifitas tinggi (Thakur, 2012; Anohom *et al.*, 2014; Choudury & Bhunia, 2015).

Enzim lipase mikroba merupakan enzim yang sangat penting dan potensial dalam bioteknologi karena enzim lipase stabil dalam pelarut organik, tidak membutuhkan kofaktor, mempunyai spesifitas substrat yang luas dan enansioselektifitas tinggi. Banyak enzim lipase yang telah diproduksi dan tersedia secara komersial pada umumnya berasal dari fungi dan bakteri, antara lain : *Candida rugosa/ Candida cylindracea*, *Thermomyces lanuginosus/Humicola lanuginosa* dan *Pseudomonas glumae/ Burkholderia glumae* dan *Pseudomonas cepacia/ Burkholderia cepacia* (Sharma *et al.*, 2001).

2.2 Peningkatan Produksi Enzim

Salah satu cara meningkatkan produktivitas dari lipase adalah dengan mengoptimasi media yang digunakan. Produksi enzim lipase oleh bakteri sangat dipengaruhi oleh komposisi media yang digunakan disamping faktor fisika seperti suhu, pH dan oksigen terlarut (Veerapagu *et al.*, 2013). Salah satu faktor terbesar yang mempengaruhi produksi lipase adalah sumber karbon dan sumber nitrogen yang digunakan. Sumber karbon bebas lipid seperti minyak nabati, asam lemak dan trigliserida beserta sumber nitrogen, baik organik (*yeast extract, peptone, tripton*) maupun anorganik (ammonium sulfat, ammonium nitrat, natrium nitrat) diketahui bertindak sebagai *inducer* yang dapat meningkatkan aktivitas lipolitik (Serpil Takaç, 2008). Teknik rekayasa genetika atau manipulasi gen secara biokimiawi ini, merupakan melibatkan pemindahan fragmen-fragmen DNA (gen) melintasi jalur spesies sehingga dihasilkan mikroorganisme baru yang mengandung molekul DNA rekombinan. Teknik

rekombinasi ini dapat memecahkan masalah-masalah biologis teritis maupun praktis. Sebagai contoh, metode rekombinasi dapat digunakan untuk mengembangkan bakteri yang dapat mensintesis bermacam-macam substansi biologis dan kimiawi yang belum tersedia secara industri.

BAB 3

TUJUAN DAN MANFAAT PENELITIAN

3.1 Tujuan Penelitian

3.1.1 Tujuan umum

Tujuan umum dari penelitian ini adalah melakukan konstruksi bakteri rekombinan yang mempunyai kemampuan tinggi dalam menghasilkan enzim lipase untuk mendapatkan bakteri lipopolitik unggul dalam produksi enzim lipase, yang dapat dikembangkan dalam produksi enzim skala komersial untuk memenuhi kebutuhan industri.

3.1.2 Tujuan Khusus

Tujuan pebelitian tahun pertama ini adalah sbagai berikut:

1. melakukan optimasi produksi dan karakterisasi enzim lipase dari isolat bakteri lipopolitik asal tanah terkontaminasi minyak,
2. melakukan karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik asal tanah terkontaminasi *Palm Oil Mill Effluent*,

3.2 Manfaat penelitian

Manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah turut serta turut serta penyediaan ikroorganisme penghasil enzim potensial untuk mendorong upaya kemandirian dalam produksi enzim nasional untuk memenuhi kebutuhan enzim industri di Indonesia.



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BAB 4**METODE PENELITIAN****4.1 Waktu dan tempat pelaksanaan penelitian**

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret-Desember 2018. Sebagian besar penelitian ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Biokimia, laboratorium mikrobiologi dan Laboratorium Genetika Molekuler Fakultas Sains dan Biologi Universitas Airlangga. Sekuensing DNA dilakukan di Macrogen Korea dan 1st Base Singapura.

4.2 Desain Penelitian

Penelitian ini diawali dengan melakukan penelitian pendahuluan yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret-Mei 2017. Pada penelitian tersebut telah dilakukan isolasi dan skrining bakteri lipopolitik dari tanah terkontaminasi limbah cair pabrik minyak sawit (*POME=Palm Oil Mill Effluent*). Pada penelitian ini diperoleh beberapa isolat bakteri lipopolitik. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan karakterisasi dan identifikasi molekuler isolat bakteri lipopolitik yang potensial dan upaya peningkatan produktivitasnya dalam produksi enzim lipase. Penelitian tahun pertama ini diselesaikan melalui beberapa tahapan penelitian, yaitu:

1. karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipopolitik potensial asal tanah terkontaminasi minyak, morfologi, fisiologi dan molekuler.
2. optimasi produksi dan karakterisasi enzim lipase
3. isolasi DNA genom, dilanjutkan dengan amplifikasi dan karakterisasi gen pengandi enzim lipase

4.2 Bahan dan alat penelitian**4.2.1 Sampel penelitian**

1. Isolat bakteri lipopolitik galur lokal, hasil isolasi dari tanah di pengolahan limbah cair pabrik minyak kelapa sawit (*POME=Palm Oil Mill Effluent*).
2. **Bahan penelitian**

Bahan kimia yang digunakan pada penelitian ini semuanya berkualitas *pro-analysis*, antara lain : tripton, *agar bacto*, *yeast extract*, NaCl, Tris, Na₂EDTA, *sea salt*, Kit PCR master mix, agarosa, etidium bromida, p-nitrofenil palmitat (pNPP), p-nitrofenol, asam sitrat, Na₂CO₃, Na₂HPO₄.7H₂O, DNA λ/*Hind*III dan 100 bp DNA

ladder, isopropanol, (NH₄)₂SO₄, bacto agar, pepton, KH₂PO₄, MgSO₄, CaCl₂, NH₄NO₃, Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit, Go-Taq® Green master mix (Promega).

4.2.3 Alat-alat penelitian

Alat utama yang digunakan pada penelitian ini terdiri atas : spektrofotometer UV-Vis, autoklaf, shaker incubator, microcentrifuge, centrifuge dingin, mesin PCR (*Thermocycler* Biometra), geldoc (Biometra), pH meter, piranti elektroforesis protein (mini-Protean II, Biorad), piranti elektroforesis asam nukleat (Biorad), transluminator UV, vortex, pengaduk magnetik dan pipet mikro.

4.3. Tahap-tahap penelitian

4.3.1 Penyiapan medium

1. Medium pertumbuhan

Medium yang digunakan untuk pertumbuhan isolat bakteri L49a adalah medium LB (Luria Bertani). Medium LB cair mempunyai komposisi : 0,5% ekstrak yeast, 1% tripton dan 1% NaCl. Untuk medium LB padat ditambahkan 2% *bacto agar*. Semua bahan dilarutkan dalam akuades dan disterilisasi pada suhu 121 °C selama 20 menit pada tekanan 1 atm. Medium padat steril dituang ke dalam cawan petri steril.

2. Medium produksi

Medium yang digunakan untuk produksi enzim lipase merupakan medium modifikasi yang mengandung Na₂HPO₄ 12 g/L, KH₂PO₄ 2 g/L, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0,3 g/L, CaCl₂ 0,25 g/L, (NH₄)₂SO₄ 2g/L, dan 2% (v/v) minyak nabati. Sumber nitrogen (NH₄)₂SO₄ divariasi dengan urea dan pepton. Minyak nabati yang digunakan (minyak zaitun, minyak kelapa, minyak mustard dan minyak biji bunga matahari) digunakan sebagai sumber karbon utama, yang juga berfungsi sebagai *inducer* produksi enzim lipase. Semua bahan dilarutkan dalam akuades hingga volume total 20 mL dan disterilisasi pada suhu 121 °C selama 20 menit pada tekanan 1 atm. Berdasarkan sumber karbon dan sumber nitrogen yang digunakan, ada 12 variasi medium yang berbeda (Tabel 4.1)

Tabel 4.1 Variasi medium produksi enzim lipase

Sumber karbon/ induser	Sumber nitrogen		
	Ammonium sulfat	Pepton	Urea
Minyak zaitun	✓	✓	✓
Minyak kelapa (VCO)	✓	✓	✓
Minyak mustard	✓	✓	✓
Minyak biji bunga matahari	✓	✓	✓

4.3.2 Karakterisasi dan identifikasi isolat bakteri lipolitik L49a

Karakterisasi isolat bakteri lipolitik meliputi pengamatan morfologi melalui pewarnaan Gram dan uji fisiologi dengan cara pengamatan sifat-sifat biokimianya. Identifikasi bakteri dilakukan secara molekuler dengan menganalisis sekuen fragmen gen 16S rRNA nya. Fragmen gen 16S rRNA diamplifikasi dari DNA genom isolat bakteri L49a dengan metode PCR.

4.3.3 Isolasi dan pemurnian DNA genom

Isolasi DNA dan selanjutnya dianalisis dengan elektroforesis (Sambrook and Russel, 2001). Kultur isolat bakteri lipolitik diperoleh dengan menumbuhkan bakteri di dalam medium LB cair selama semalam. Pelet sel diperoleh dengan sentrifugasi pada 12.000 rpm selama 2 menit. Selanjutnya isolasi DNA genom dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit*.

Untuk bakteri gram positif, sel disuspensikan dengan 480 μ l 50mM EDTA kemudian ditambahkan enzim litik lizosim (120 μ L) dan diinkubasi pada 37°C selama 30–60 menit. Sentrifugasi selama 2 menit pada kecepatan maksimum dan supernatan dibuang. Sedangkan untuk bakteri gram negatif, sel ditambahkan 600 μ l *Nuclei Lysis Solution*, diaduk dengan pemipetan, diinkubasi selama 5 menit pada 80°C, kemudian didinginkan pada temperatur kamar. Selanjutnya ditambahkan 3 μ l larutan Rnase, dicampur, diinkubasi pada 37°C selama 15–60 menit kemudian didinginkan pada temperatur kamar. Ke dalam lisat sel ditambahkan 200 μ l larutan pengendap protein, divortex dan diinkubasi pada es selama 5 menit, kemudian disentrifugasi pada kecepatan maksimum selama 3 menit. Supernatan dituang ke dalam tabung yang berisi 600 μ l isopronoal, dicampur kemudian disentrifugasi, supernatan didekantir dan peletnya ditambahkan 600 μ l etanol 70% suhu ruang. Campuran disentrifugasi selama 2 menit pada kecepatan maksimal. Etanol diuapkan dan pelet dikeringkan di udara selama 10–15 menit. Pelet DNA

direhidrasi dengan 100 μ l *Rehydration Solution* selama 1 jam pada 65°C atau semalam pada at 4°C. (Promega, 2017). Kemurnian dan kuantitas DNA ditentukan dengan mengukur absorbansinya dengan spektrofotometer UV-Vis dan elektroforesis gel agarosa 1%.

4.3.4 Amplifikasi gen 16S rRNA

Amplifikasi fragmen gen 16S rDNA dilakukan dengan menggunakan sepasang primer universal P0(F): 5'-GAG AGT TTG ATC CTG GCT CAG-3' dan P6(R): 5'-CTA CGG CTA CCT TGT TAC GA-3' dan GoTaq® Green Master Mix, dengan komposisi reaksi sebagaimana tercantum pada Tabel 4.2.

Tabel 4.2 Komposisi campuran reaksi PCR (volume 25 μ L) (Promega, 2016)

Komponen	Volume	Konsentrasi
GoTaq® Green Master Mix, 2X	12.5 μ L	1X
Primer forward, 10 μ M	0.25–2.5 μ L	0.1–1.0 μ M
Primer reverse, 10 μ M	0.25–2.5 μ L	0.1–1.0 μ M
DNA template	1–5 μ L	<250ng
Nuclease-Free Water	to 25 μ L	N.A.

Kondisi reaksi PCR meliputi denaturasi awal pada suhu 95°C selama 2 menit. Jumlah siklus sebanyak 30 siklus, dengan kondisi setiap siklus sebagai berikut: denaturasi 95°C selama 30 detik, suhu annealing 55°C selama 1 menit, ekstensi pada 72°C selama 2 menit dan ekstensi akhir pada 72°C selama 5 menit, *hold* 4°C . Hasil reaksi dianalisis dengan elektroforesis gel agarosa 2 %. Produk PCR dianalisis dengan elektroforesis gel agarosa 2%. Amplikon ditentukan sekuen nya dengan metode Sanger.

4.3.5 Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dengan variasi sumber karbon dan nitrogen

Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sumber karbon dan nitrogen terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi enzim lipase oleh bakteri isolat L49a. Kultur sel bakteri isolat L49a dimasukkan ke dalam 12 (dua belas) jenis medium berbeda dengan variasi sumber nitrogen ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, *peptone* dan urea) dan variasi sumber karbon (minyak zaitun, minyak kelapa, minyak mustard dan minyak biji bunga matahari) (Tabel 2.1). Kultivasi bakteri dilakukan dengan pengocokan pada kecepatan 150 rpm dan suhu ruang. Pertumbuhan dan produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri isolat L49a dimonitor setiap 4 jam. Pertumbuhan bakteri diamati dengan mengukur serapan (*optical density* = OD) dengan spektrofotometer pada $\lambda=600$ nm. Produksi enzim diamati

dengan menentukan aktivitas lipolitiknya terhadap substrat p-nitrofenil palmitat. Medium kultur disentrifugasi pada suhu 4° C dengan kecepatan 10.000 rpm selama 5 menit. Supernakan merupakan ekstrak kasar enzim yang diperoleh merupakan ekstrak kasar enzim lipase, ditentukan aktivitasnya terhadap substrat p-nitrofenil pamit (Prosedur 4.3.6).

4.3.6 Penentuan aktivitas enzim lipase

Aktivitas enzim lipase ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode spektrofotometrik (Tripathi *et al.*, 2013). Campuran reaksi terdiri dari 100 µL ekstrak enzim, 800 µL buffer Tris-Cl 0,05 M (pH 8) dan 100 µL p-NPP (0,01 M dalam isopropanol) di dalam *micro tube* (tabung mikro). Campuran diikubasi dalam *waterbath* pada suhu 37°C selama 10 menit. Reaksi dihentikan dengan penambahan 250 µL Na₂CO₃ (0,1 M), kemudian disentrifuge pada kecepatan 11.000 rpm selama 15 menit. Supernatan diukur serapannya dengan spektrofotometer UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 410 nm,

4.3.5 Amplifikasi fragmen gen penyandi enzim lipase

Amplifikasi gen lipase dilakukan dengan metode PCR menggunakan primer spesifik dengan GoTaq® Green Master Mix, dengan komposisi reaksi sebagaimana tercantum pada Tabel 4.2. Kondisi reaksi PCR meliputi denaturasi awal pada suhu 95°C selama 2 menit. Jumlah siklus sebanyak 30 siklus, dengan kondisi setiap siklus sebagai berikut: denaturasi 95°C selama 30 detik, suhu annealing bervariasi sesuai dengan Tm masing-masing primer yang digunakan. selama 1 menit, ekstensi pada 72°C selama 2 menit dan ekstensi akhir pada 72°C selama 5 menit, *hold* 4° C. Produk PCR dianalisis dengan elektroforesis gel agarosa 2%. Amplikon ditentukan sekuen nya dengan metode Sanger.

BAB 5

HASIL DAN LUARAN YANG DICAPAI

5.1 Hasil Penelitian

5.1.1 Karakterisasi dan identifikasi isolat bakteri lipolitik L49a



Gambar 5.1 Biakan bakteri isolat L49a dalam medium Luria Bertani

Hasil karakterisasi morfologi menggunakan pewarnaan Gram menunjukkan bahwa isolat bakteri L49a adalah bakteri Gram positif (+), berbentuk batang dan 4 μm (Gambar 5.2).



Gambar 5.2 Morfologi mikroskopis isolat bakteri L49a

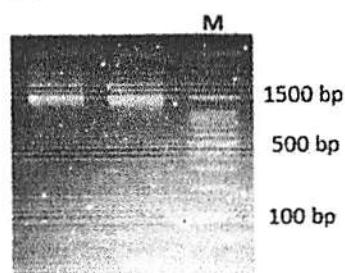
Hasil pengujian biokimia isolat bakteri L49a menggunakan *Microbact Identification Kits 24E* tercantum dalam Tabel 5.1. Berdasarkan data karakteristik mikroskopis dan fisiologis yang diperoleh, isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai karakter fisiologi yang mirip dengan *Bacillus sphaericus* (78%) (Barrow dan Feltham, 1993).

Tabel 5.1 Karakteristik isolat bakteri L49a

No.	Karakteristik fisiologi	Hasil
1	<i>Gram reaction</i>	+
2	<i>Chain of cells</i>	-
3	<i>Motility</i>	+
4	<i>Cell length</i>	4 μ m
5	<i>Spore position and shape</i>	+ (terminal; bulat)
6	<i>Swelling of cell body by spore</i>	+
7	<i>Carbohydrates, acid from ASS:</i> a. Glucose	+
8	b. Mannose	+
9	c. Raffinose	-
10	d. Salicin	-
11	e. Xylose	+
12	ONPG	-
13	<i>Utilization of citrate</i>	-
14	<i>Urease</i>	+
15	<i>Indole</i>	-
16	<i>VP</i>	-
17	<i>Nitrate reduction</i>	+
18	<i>Oxidase</i>	+

Identifikasi isolat bakteri L49a secara molekuler

Identifikasi isolat bakteri L49a secara molekuler dilakukan dengan analisis sekuen gen 16S rRNA. Amplifikasi gen 16S rRNA dilakukan dengan metode PCR menggunakan DNA genomik dari isolat bakteri L49a sebagai template. Hasil analisis produk PCR dengan elektroforesis gel agarosa tercantum pada Gambar 5.3. Pada elektroforegram terlihat adanya pita tunggal dengan ukuran antara 1000-1500 bp, yang menunjukkan gen 16S rRNA dapat teramplifikasi dari DNA genom isolat bakteri L49a menggunakan sepasang primer Po (F) dan P6 (R).



Gambar 5.3 Elektroforesis gel agarosa produk PCR gen 16S rRNA isolat bakteri L49a
M= marker 100 bp DNA

Penentuan sekuen produk PCR dilakukan dengan metode Sanger menggunakan primer P0(F) dan P6(R). Sekuen fragmen gen 16S rRNA diperoleh dengan metode *pairwise alignment* menggunakan program *Bioedit version 7.2.6.1* tercantum pada Tabel 5.2..

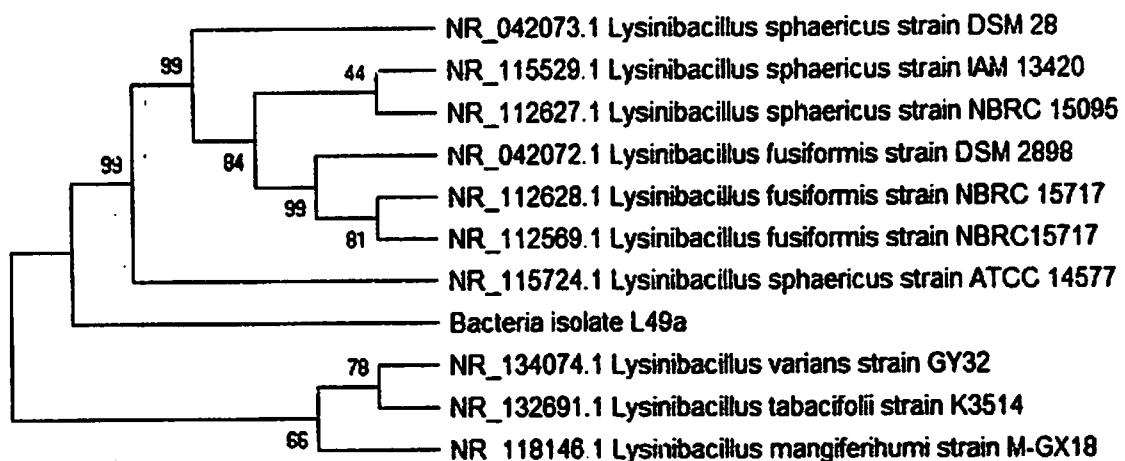
Tabel 5.2 Sekuen fragmen gen 16S rRNA dari isolat bakteri L49a

```
CTATACATGCAAGTCGAGCGAACAGAGAAGGAGCTTGCTCCTTGACGTTAGCGGCCG
GACGGGTGAGTAACACGTGGCAACCTACCCCTATAGTTGGATAACTCCGGAAAC
CGGGGCTAATACCGAATAATCTCTTGTCCCTCATGGGACAATACTGAAAGACGGTT
CGGCTGTGCTATAGGATGGGCCGCGCATAGCTAGTTGGTAGGTAACGGCT
CACCAAGGCAACGATGCGTAGCCGACCTGAGAGGGTGATCGGCCACACTGGGACTGA
GACACGGCCCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTAGGAAATCTCCACAATGGCGAA
AGCCTGATGGAGCAACGCCGCGTAGTGAAGAAGGATTTCGGTTCTGAAAAGTCTGT
TGTAAGGAAAGAACAAAGTACAGTAGTAACGGCTGTACCTTGACGGTACCTTATTAA
AAAGCCACGGCTAAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGTAATACGTAAGTGGCAAGCGTTG
TCCGGAATTATTGGCGTAAAGCCGCGCAAGTGGTTCTTAAGTCTGATGTGAAAG
CCCACGGCTAACCGTGGAGGGTATTGAAACTGGGAGACTGAGTGCAGAAGAGG
ATAGTGGAAATTCCAAGTGTAGCGGTGAAATGCGTAGAGATTGGAGGAACACCAGTG
GCGAAGGCAGCTATCTGGTCTGTAACTGACACTGAGGCGCAGAACGTTGGGAGCAA
ACAGGATTAGATACCCCTGGTAGTCCACGCCGTAAACGATGAGTGTAAAGTGTAGGG
GGTTCCGCCCTTAGTGCTGCAGCTAACGCTTAAGCACTCCGCTGGGAGTACG
GTCGCAAGACTGAAACTCAAAGGAATTGACGGGGCCGACAAGCGGTGGAGCATG
TGGTTAATTGAAGCAACCGGAAGAACCTTACCAAGGTCTTGACATCCGTTGACCA
CTGTAGAGATATGGTTTCCCTTCGGGGACAACGGTGACAGGTGGTGCATGGTGTGTC
GTCAGCTCGTGTGAGATGTTGGGTTAAGTCCGCAACGAGCGCAACCCCTGATC
TTAGTTGCCATCATTAGTTGGCACTCTAAGGTGACTGCCGTGACAAACCGAGG
AAGGTGGGATGACGTCAAATCATCATGCCCTTATGACCTGGGCTACACACGTGCT
ACAATGGACGATAACACGGTTGCCAACTCGCGAGAGGGAGCTAATCCGATAAAAGTC
GTTCTCAGTCGGATTGAGGCTGCAACTCGCCTACATGAAGCCGAATCGCTAGTA
ATCGCGGATCAGCATGCCGCGGTGAATACGTTCCCGGGCTTGTACACACCGCCGT
CACACCACGAGAGTTGTAACACCCGAAGTCGGTGGAGGTAACCTTGGAGGCCAGCC
GCCGAA
```

Analisis sekuen nukleotida

Sekuen nukleotida dari isolat bakteri L49a dibandingkan dengan sekuen 16S gen rRNA yang sudah dilaporkan dan tercantum dalam database *GenBank* menggunakan NCBI BLAST (*Basic Local Alignment Search Tool*) di situs web <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST>. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa sekuen gen 16S rRNA dari isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai kesamaan yang tinggi (99%) dengan data sekuen 16S rRNA dari 10 (sepuluh) strain *Lysinibacillus* yang terdaftar dalam database *Genbank*, yaitu *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*, *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, *Lysiniacillus tabacifolii* dan *Lysinibacillus mangiferihumi*. Pohon filogenetik isolat bakteri L49a dibuat dengan program MEGA X berdasarkan sekuen gen 16S rRNA isolat bakteri L49a dan

sekuen beberapa strain yang mempunyai kekerabatan terdekat berdasarkan sekuen gen 16S rRNA dari strain *Lysinibacillus* (hasil BLAST). Pohon filogenetik (Gambar 5.4) menggambarkan hubungan kekerabatan isolat bakteri L49a dengan 10 (sepuluh) strain *Lysinibacillus* yang mempunyai kemiripan sekuen 16S rRNA (99%).



Gambar 5.4. Pohon filogenetik isolat bakteri L49a

Berdasarkan data karakteristik mikroskopis dan fisiologis, isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai karakter fisiologi yang mirip dengan *Bacillus sphaericus* (78%). Sedangkan secara molekuler, isolat bakteri mempunyai kekerabatan terdekat dengan *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*. Kedua nama bakteri merupakan bakteri yang sama, *Bacillus sphaericus* merupakan sinonim dari *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*.

Berdasarkan perbandingan sekuen gen 16S rRNA menunjukkan bahwa isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai hubungan kekerabatan paling dekat dengan *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain DSM 28 (99%). Oleh karena itu, diusulkan nama isolat bakteri dari tanah yang terkontaminasi limbah pabrik minyak kelapa sawit sebagai *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a. Urutan nukleotida gen 16S rRNA isolat bakteri L49a telah tersimpan di GenBank dengan nomor aksesi MH879783.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya perbedaan nama spesies untuk isolat bakteri L49a. Berdasarkan data karakteristik mikroskopis dan biokimia yang diperoleh, isolat bakteri L49a mempunyai kemiripan dengan karakteristik *Bacillus sphaericus*, tetapi secara molekuler diidentifikasi sebagai *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*. Pada dasarnya, keduanya adalah spesies yang sama. *Bacillus sphaericus* (Meyer & Neide, 1904) merupakan nama awal *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*. Nama genus *Lysinibacillus*

diusulkan oleh Ahmed *et al.* (2007), karena spesies strain tersebut berbeda dengan spesies dari genus *Bacillus*, strain mengandung peptidoglikan dengan asam lisin, aspartat, alanin dan glutamat. Oleh karena itu diusulkan *Bacillus sphaericus* diganti *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* (Ahmed *et al.*, 2007).

Klasifikasi *Lysinibacillus sphaericus*

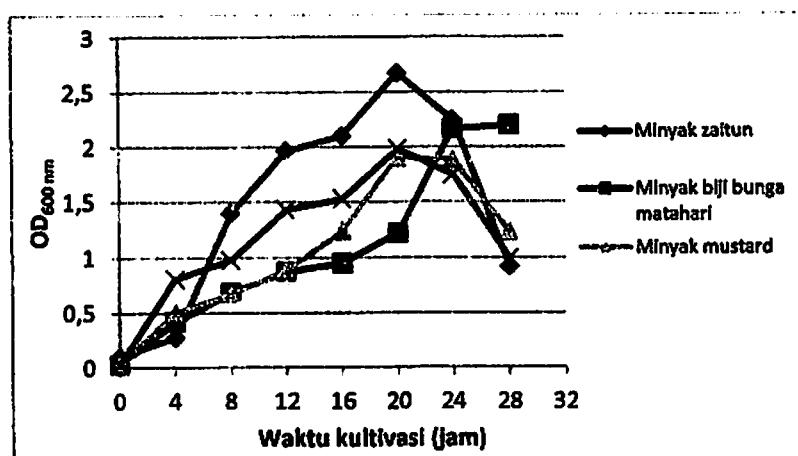
Phylum	: Firmicutes
Class	: Bacilli
Order	: Bacillales
Genus	: <i>Lysinibacillus</i> (Ahmed <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
Spesies	: <i>Lysinibacillus sphaericus</i> (Ahmed <i>et al.</i> , 2007) = <i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> (Meyer & Neide, 1904)

Lysinibacillus sphaericus (direklasifikasi), sebelumnya dikenal sebagai *Bacillus sphaericus* (Iftikhar *et al.*, 2007) adalah bakteri gram-positif, mesofilik, berbentuk batang yang biasa ditemukan di tanah. Bakteri ini dapat membentuk endosporresisten yang toleran terhadap suhu tinggi, bahan kimia dan sinar ultraviolet dan dapat tetap hidup untuk jangka waktu yang lama. Hal ini sangat menarik bagi Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) karena efek larvasida dari beberapa strain terhadap dua genera nyamuk (*Culex* dan *Anopheles*) (Colin, 2012) lebih efektif daripada *Bacillus thuringiensis*, sering digunakan sebagai pengendalian hama biologis. Penting untuk menyoroti bahwa itu tidak efektif terhadap *Aedes aegypti*, vektor penting dari demam kuning dan virus dengue.

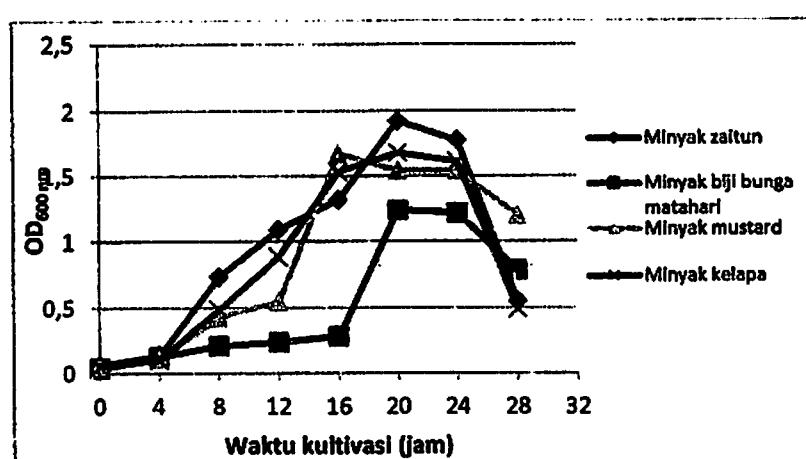
5.1.2 Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dari isolat bakteri L49a

Optimasi produksi enzim lipase dilakukan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas isolat bakteri L49a, selanjutnya disebut *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a (*L. sphaericus* L49a). Peningkatan produktivitas bakteri L49a dalam produksi enzim lipase dilakukan dengan menggunakan medium modifikasi yang mengandung berbagai sumber karbon dan nitrogen untuk produksi enzim dari isolat bakteri L49a. Produksi lipase yang berasal dari mikroba sangat dipengaruhi oleh komposisi medium, jenis sumber karbon dan nitrogen yang digunakan, di samping faktor fisikokimia seperti pH dan temperatur. Peningkatan produksi lipase juga dapat disebabkan adanya lipid, minyak, gliserol, tiasilgliserol, asam lemak atau tween di dalam medium yang berfungsi sebagai inducer (Gupta *et al.*, 2004; Sharma *et al.*, 2001). Medium termodifikasi dengan beberapa

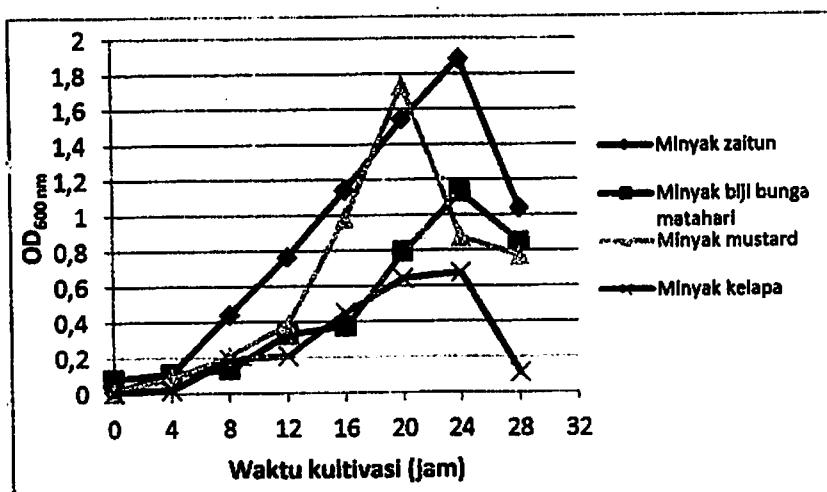
beberapa media dengan sumber karbon dan nitrogen yang berbeda dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh sumber karbon dan nitrogen terhadap pertumbuhan isolat serta mengetahui kondisi optimum isolat untuk produksi lipase. Sumber karbon yang digunakan pada media pertumbuhan yakni minyak zaitun, VCO, minyak mustard dan minyak biji bunga matahari. Sedangkan sumber nitrogen yang digunakan dalam media pertumbuhan yaitu urea, ammonium sulfat dan pepton. Minyak zaitun, minyak kelapa, minyak mustard dan minyak biji buunga matahari dipilih sebagai sumber karbon lipid serta digunakan sebagai inducer untuk mempercepat pertumbuhan bakteri. Substrat atau *inducer* merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan dalam produksi lipase (Kumar and Gupta, 2008).



Gambar 5.5 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung pepton dan minyak tumbuhan

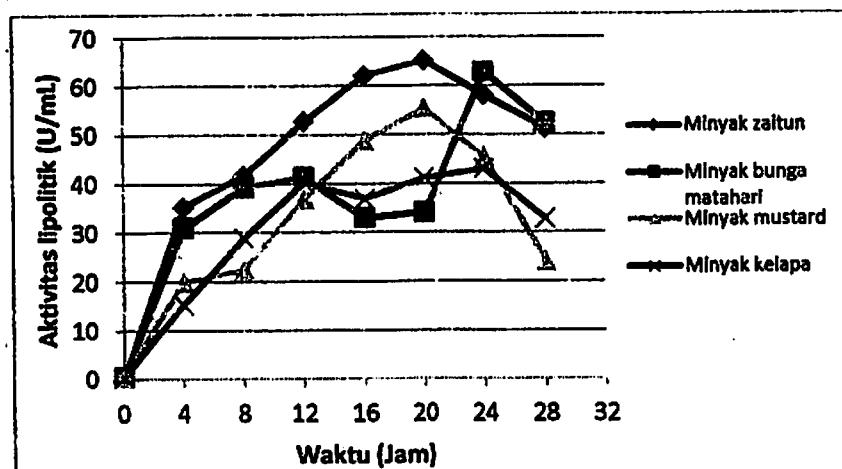


Gambar 5.6 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung ammonium sulfat dan minyak tumbuhan

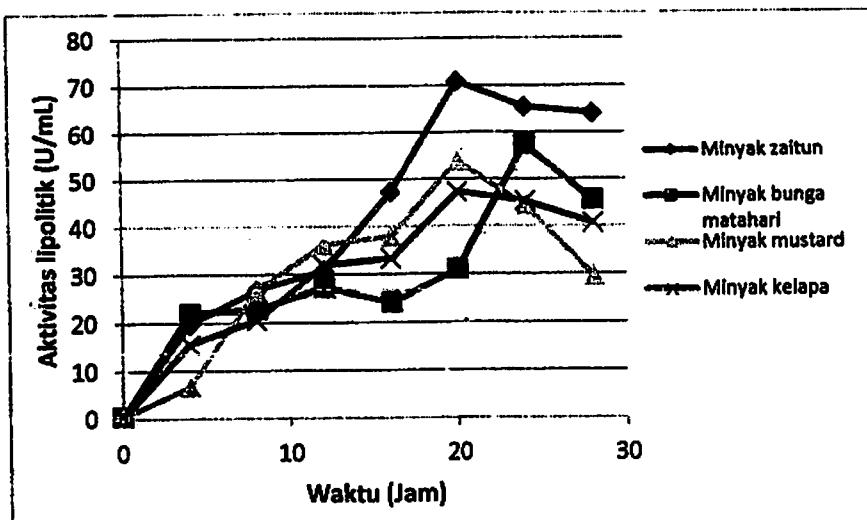


Gambar 5.7 Pertumbuhan bakteri dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung urea dan minyak tumbuhan

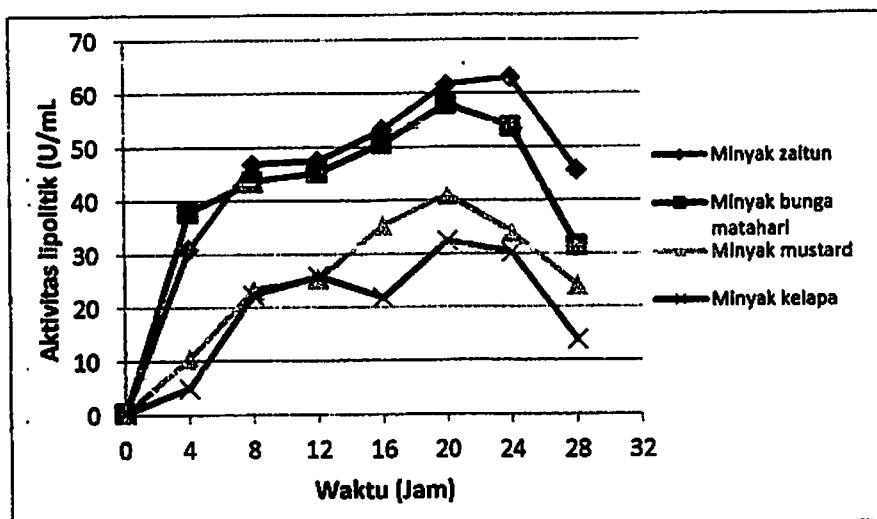
Grafik pertumbuhan bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, medium modifikasi dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (ammonium sulfat, pepton dan urea) dan berbagai minyak nabati merupakan medium yang baik untuk pertumbuhan isolat bakteri L49a. (Gambar 5.5 – Gambar 5.7).



Gambar 5.8 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung pepton dan minyak tumbuhan



Gambar 5.9 Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung amonium sulfat dan minyak tumbuhan

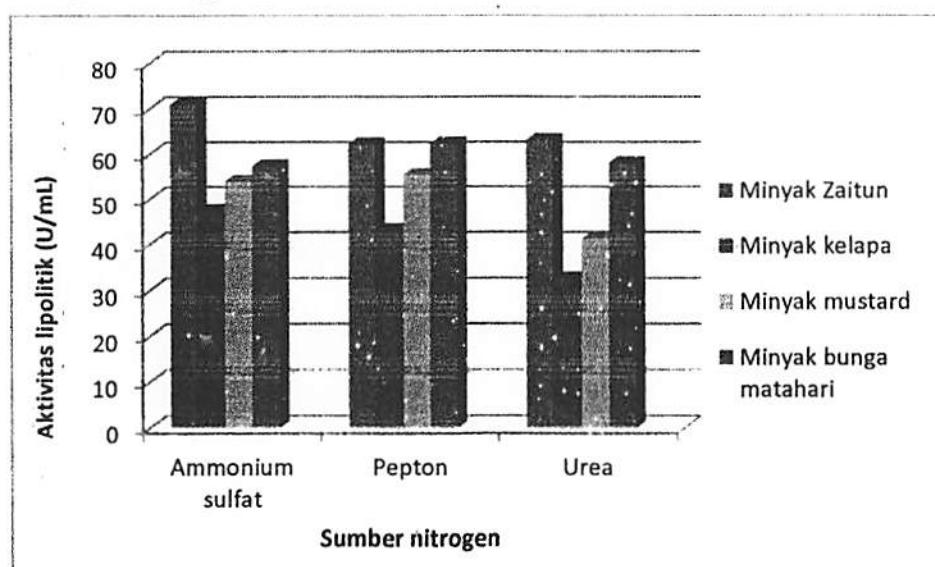


Gambar 5.10. Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi yang mengandung urea dan minyak tumbuhan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, medium modifikasi dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (ammonium sulfat, pepton dan urea) dan berbagai minyak nabati merupakan medium yang baik untuk peroduksi enzim lipase dari isolat bakteri L49a. Enzim lipase aktivitas lipolitik tertinggi dihasilkan oleh isolat bakteri L49a pada jam ke-20 (Gambar 5.8 – Gambar 5.10). Namun demikian, isolat bakteri L49a yang ditumbuhkan dalam medium yang mengandung amonium sulfat dan minyak zaitun menghasilkan enzim lipase dengan aktivitas tertinggi (Gambar 5.11). Produksi lipase membutuhkan sumber karbon dan nitrogen agar proses fermentasi tetap berjalan. Sebagian besar studi mengenai produksi lipase tidak menggunakan gula sederhana sebagai sumber karbon. Minyak merupakan

substrat bagi enzim lipase, sehingga dapat berfungsi sebagai induser. Penggunaan minyak sebagai sumber karbon utama dalam medium dapat meningkatkan produksi enzim lipase (Zhang *et al.*, 2009a; Zhang *et al.*, 2009b; Hun *et al.*, 2003). Minyak sayur nabati, Tween 20, Tween 80, hexadecane (Boekema *et al.*, 2007), tributirin dan tripalmitin juga merupakan induser pada pproduksi enzim lipase (Zarevicka, 2012). Minyak zaitun juga telah disebut sebagai salah satu induktor terbaik dari produksi lipase (Sokolovska *et al.*, 1998).

Komponen utama dari minyak nabati adalah triasilglicerida (98%) yang mana terdiri dari molekul gliserol yang teresterifikasi dengan tiga asam lemak rantai panjang. Minyak zaitun sebagian besar tersusun oleh triasilglicerida dan terdiri juga oleh asam lemak bebas, gliserol, phosphatida dan sterol. Triasilglicerida yang terkandung pada minyak zaitun secara umum memiliki komposisi asam lemak *oleic-oleic-oleic* (O-O-O) yang kemudian diikuti oleh komposisi *palmitic-oleic-oleic* lalu *oleic-oleic-linoleic*. Hal tersebut dikarenakan banyaknya kandungan asam oleat daripada asam linoleat pada minyak zaitun, oleh karena itu triasilglicerida pada minyak zaitun lebih didominasi oleh asam lemak jenuh tunggal.



Gambar 5.11. Produksi enzim lipase dalam medium termodifikasi dengan variasi sumber karbon, sumber nitrogen dan minyak tumbuhan setelah kultivasi selama 20 jam

Berdasarkan grafik pada Gambar 5.8 dapat disimpulkan semua medium modifikasi dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (amonium sulfat, pepton dan urea) dan variasi minyak tumbuhan, merupakan medium yang baik untuk produksi enzim lipase dari

bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a asal tanah terkontaminasi POME (*Palm Oil Mill Effluent*).

Produksi lipase dari mikroba sangat dipengaruhi oleh komposisi medium, jenis-jenis sumber karbon dan nitrogen yang digunakan, di samping faktor-faktor fisiokimia seperti pH dan suhu. Minyak nabati yang berbeda sebagai substrat memiliki efek yang berbeda pada produksi lipase *L. sphaericus* L49a seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Gambar. 8. Di antara minyak nabati yang diuji, aktivitas lipase tertinggi diperoleh dengan minyak zaitun diikuti oleh minyak bunga matahari, minyak mustard dan minyak kelapa. Komposisi medium amonium sulfat- minyak zaitun memberikan aktivitas lipase tertinggi (70,944 U/ mL), diikuti oleh amonium sulfat-bunga matahari oil (57,389 U/ mL), minyak amonium sulfat-mustard (53,944 U / mL), dan amonium sulfat- minyak kelapa (47.389 U/ mL).

Lipid sebagai sumber karbon sangat penting untuk mendapatkan hasil lipase yang tinggi. Produksi lipase dapat ditingkatkan dengan adanya lipid, minyak, gliserol, triasilgliserol, asam lemak atau tween dalam medium yang berfungsi sebagai inducer (Thakur, 2012; Sumarsih *et al.*, 2018). Minyak zaitun, minyak kelapa, minyak mustard dan minyak bunga matahari adalah sumber karbon, juga bertindak sebagai induser untuk meningkatkan produksi lipase. Substrat atau inducer adalah salah satu faktor penting yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi lipase (Masomian *et al.*, 2010). Dalam penelitian lain, minyak zaitun menjadi sumber lipid terbaik untuk menumbuhkan strain bakteri *Aneurinibacillus thermoerophilus* dengan 1% (v / v) minyak zaitun dalam media produksi (Tamilarasan & Kumar, 2011). Budidaya strain bakteri *Bacillus sphaericus* MTCC 7542 dan juga temukan minyak zaitun menjadi minyak optimal untuk produksi lipase (Gupta *et al.*, 2010).

5.2 Luaran yang dicapai

4. Jurnal internasional terindeks Scopus (Terbit).

Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian pendahuluan diterbitkan di journal internasional terindeks Scopus Q4

Sumarsih, S., Khurniyati, M.I., Pratama, A., Puspaningsih, N.N.T. 2018, Characterization of Enzyme and Lipase Gene of *Lactococcus garvieae* from Oil Contaminated Soil, *Asian Jr. of Microbiol. Biotech. Env. Sc.*, 20(1): 134-142

5. Pemakalah (oral) pada seminar internasional dengan luaran jurnal internasional terindeks Scopus atau prosiding terindeks Scopus.

The 2nd International Conference "Collaboration Seminar of Chemistry and Industry (CoSci)" pada tanggal 11-12 Oktober 2018 di Surabaya.

Judul : Carbon and Nitrogen Sources for Lipase Production of *Micrococcus* sp.
Isolated from Palm Oil Mill Effluent-Contaminated Soil

6. Sekuen gen 16S rRNA bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a sudah terdaftar di GenBank dengan accession no. MH879783.

BAB 6**RENCANA TAHAPAN BERIKUTNYA**

Rencana tahapan penelitian tahun kedua adalah upaya peningkatan produktivitas bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a dalam produksi lipase melalui pembentukan bakteri rekombinan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan melalui beberapa tahapan penelitian, meliputi:

1. Isolasi dan pemurnian DNA genom

Kultur bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a diperoleh dengan menumbuhkan bakteri di dalam medium LB cair selama semalam. Pelet sel diperoleh dengan sentrifugasi pada 12.000 rpm selama 2 menit. Isolasi dan pemurnian DNA genom dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Wizard® Genomic DNA Purification Kit*). Kemurnian dan kuantitas DNA ditentukan dengan mengukur absorbansinya dengan spektrofotometer UV dan elektroforesis gel agarosa 1%.

2. Desain primer dan amplifikasi gen penyandi enzim lipase dengan metode PCR

Primer yang digunakan untuk amplifikasi gen lipase dari isolat bakteri lipopolitik didesain berdasarkan sekuen gen lipase bakteri sejenis yang tersimpan di database GenBank. Amplifikasi gen lipase dilakukan dengan metode PCR menggunakan template DNA genom isolat bakteri L49a. Kondisi reaksi PCR meliputi denaturasi awal pada suhu 98°C selama 10 detik untuk 35 siklus dengan kondisi setiap siklus adalah sebagai berikut: denaturasi 98°C selama 10 detik, annealing (PCR gradien suhu 48,3 - 62°C) selama 20 detik, ekstensi pada 72°C selama 45 detik dan ekstensi akhir pada 72°C selama 2 menit, *hold 4° C*. Produk PCR dianalisis dengan elektroforesis gel agarosa 1%. Proses sekuensing dilakukan untuk mengetahui sekuen gen lipase dari bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a. Analisis BLAST pada situs web <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST> dilakukan untuk mengetahui tingkat homologinya terhadap sekuen gen lipase yang tercantum di *GenBank*.

3. Kloning gen lipase dalam sistem pGEM®-T Easy Vector

Kloning gen lipase dalam sistem pGEM®-T Easy Vector dilakukan sesuai prosedur standar produk. Keberhasilan kloning insert ke pGEM®-T Easy Vector mengganggu sekuen nukleotida gen penyandi galaktosidase, sehingga klon yang mengandung produk PC menghasilkan koloni berwarna putih.

4. Analisis sekuen gen lipase rekombinan,

Gen lipase yang terinsersi ke dalam Sekuens nukleotida dilakukan untuk mengetahui sekuen gen lipase yang terinsersi dalam vektor pGEM-T, selanjutnya dianalisis untuk mengetahui ukuran dan tingkat homologinya terhadap sekuen gen lipase yang tersimpan di database *GenBank*.

5. Uji ekspresi gen lipase rekombinan.

Koloni tunggal *E. coli* rekombinan ditumbuhkan dalam medium cair LB (+Amp) pada 37°C. Kultur bakteri disentrifugasi untuk memisahkan sel dan supernatan. Supernatan merupakan enzim ekstraseluler. Pelet sel dilisis dengan ultrasonikasi, lisat sel yang diperoleh digunakan untuk analisis enzim intraseluler. Enzim ekstraseluler dan intraseluler ditentukan aktivitas lipolitiknya terhadap substrat *p*-nitrofenilpalmitat.

BAB 7

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

7.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan:

1. Isolat bakteri L49a dari tanah asal tanah terkontaminasi POME (*Palm Oil Mill Effluent*) teridentifikasi sebagai *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a.
2. Medium modifikasi dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (amonium sulfat, pepton dan urea) dan variasi minyak tumbuhan, merupakan medium yang baik untuk produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* L49a

7.2 Saran

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang diperoleh disarankan untuk melakukan upaya peningkatan produksi enzim lipase dari bakteri lipolitik *Lysinibacillus sphaericus* strain L49a agar dapat dikembangkan lebih lanjut dalam produksi enzim lipase skala komersial.



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CHARACTERIZATION OF ENZYME AND LIPASE GENE OF *LACTOCOCCUS GARVIEAE* FROM OIL CONTAMINATED SOIL

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Key words : *Bacteria, lipase, gene, soil, Lactococcus sp.*

Abstract - This research aims to characterize lipase of *Lactococcus garvieae* isolated from soil of palm oil mill effluent (POME). Screening of lipolytic bacterial was performed in Rhodamin-B agar plate and olive oil as a substrate. The lipolytic bacteria was characterized by morphology, physiology, and molecular. The lipase activity in various pH and temperature were determined toward p-Nitrophenyl palmitate substrate. The gene fragment of lipase was amplified by PCR method using specific degenerate primer for lipase group IV (HSL). The result of this research showed that one of lipolytic bacteria isolates L49 isolate had highest activity was identified as *Lactococcus* sp. The lipase from *Lactococcus* sp. show maximum activity of 9.33 U/mL at pH 7 and temperature 50 °C. Molecular analysis 16S gene of lipolytic bacteria had 85 % homology to *Lactococcus garvieae* strain FMA401. The fragment lipase gene was 248 bp had 95 % homology with *Acinetobacter baumanii* strain ab736.

INTRODUCTION

Lipase (triacylglycerol acylhydrolase, E.C. 3.1.1.3) is an enzyme that hydrolyze long chains of triglycerides (Shariff, et al., 2011). Lipase is a water-soluble enzyme that catalyze the hydrolysis of ester bonds in water-insoluble lipid substrate as long-chain acylglycerol synthesis, diacylglycerol, mono-acylglycerol, and glycerol (Miller et al., 2010). Lipase can be used potentially produced fatty acid which precursors in the chemical industry (Gilham and Lehner, 2005). Other applications of lipase are using in the processing of fats and oils, food processing, chemical synthesis, pharmaceuticals, paper synthesis, cosmetic production and also biodiesel industry (Gupta et al., 2007).

The soil around POME waste (Palm Oil Mill Effluent) is the soil surrounding POME disposal area whereis POME itself is waste of the processing of palm kernel that contain water, dirt and palm oil. POME waste is currently used only as a substitution for fertilizer (land application),

ground moisture guards, as well as retaining palm oil erosion. The soil surrounding POME's waste disposal is thought to have an opportunity as a source of lipolytic bacteria because it has unique environmental conditions where the soil still contains a lot of palm oil residue, this is in a way lipase works that can hydrolyze the triglyceride chain. The soil that is around the waste is presumably still contains many palm oil that can as a source of carbon for still growing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling Site and Collection

Soil samples from Palm Oil Mill Effluent were taken from palm oil mill by PT. Agro Bukit Central Kalimantan which is located on Sudirman road Km 106 Sampit, Central Kalimantan (2° 33'55.3 "S, 112 ° 46'03.5" E) in January 2016. The soil is taken from the bottom of the waste treatment as deep as 3-5 cm from ground.

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Characterization of Enzyme and Lipase Gene of *Lactococcus garvieae* from Oil Contaminated Soil 129

Isolation and Screening Lipolytic Bacteria

Luria Bertani broth medium contain 5% (w/v) of soil contaminated sample was incubation at 37 °C for 24 h. The enrichment was done by spread plate method to get bacterial colonies which is for replicating plate of lipolytic bacteria screening.

Screening of lipolytic bacteria was done on test medium (Rhodanin-B plate agar) with olive oil as a substrate then incubated for 48 hours at 37°C. Lipolytic activity is characterized by a halo zone around the colony (Pereira-Merelles, et al., 1997). The lipolytic index was measured by comparison of the halo zone and colony diameter.

Bacteria Identification

Microscopic and physiological characteristic of L49

Morphological colonies of bacteria are macroscopically observed in the agar medium of Luria Bertani. Observations include colony color, edges, internal structure, and elevation.

The bacterial microscopic characteristics were observed by using the gram staining technique. Gram positive bacteria is characterized by dark blue or purple cell appearance, whereas Gram negative bacteria with red cell appearance.

Observation of bacterial physiological characteristics using microbact™ GNB 12A / B / E, 24 E Identification kits consisting of 24 microplate that substrate biochemistry. The color data obtained will be matched on a color table that has a certain value.

16S rRNA Analysis and Phylogenetic Tree

The genome DNA was isolated from positive bacteria with GenElute™ Bacteria Genomic DNA kit (Sigma Aldrich) and used as a template in the PCR reaction to amplify the gene fragment of 16S and lipase gene fragment. PCR reaction using KAPA2G Fast ReadyMix PCR. Primer Kit used in the amplification process is to use primers 27F and 1492R. The sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene was performed at First Base, Malaysia. The sequencing result is analysis on <http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi> site. The phylogenetic tree was designed using a comparison of 16S rRNA sequences from other bacteria in the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) database program on <http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi> site. Alignment is made using ClustalW program. The formation of phylogenetic trees is carried out using the MEGA7

program.

Lipase Gene Detection and Analysis

The genome isolated from positive bacteria as mention above is used as a template in the PCR reaction. PCR reactions using KAPA2G Fast ReadyMix PCR. Primer was used in the amplification process is CLF (5'-GTGGTGTAYTTYCAYGGBGG-3') and CLR (5'-CAGGTTGCCRCSCGCRTTCNC-3') that is specific degenerate primer for lipase gene fragment group IV or Hormone Sensitive Lipase (HSL) and designed by Zhang et al., (2009). Sequencing of lipase-encoding genes using lipase-specific primers (CLR and CLF). After the sequencing results have been obtained then sequences are analyzed using blast at <http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi> site. After the analysis is complete it can be seen the similarity of gene encoding bacteria lipase selected with other bacteria that also encode the HSL lipase gene.

Growth and Lipase Production Curve

One hundred millilitres production medium was add 5% cell suspension with $\lambda_{600\text{nm}} = 0.1$ from one isolate. The mixture is cultivated by shaking 120 rpm at 37 °C for 48 h. During the cultivation process, every 4 hours the cell was calculated by the number optical density at 600 nm to make the bacterial growth curve.

Enzyme Assay

The enzyme activity test of lipolytic bacteria was done by using p-NPP substrate. Lipase activity test was determined based on enzyme-released p-nitrophenol after The enzyme activity to be obtained is expressed in units of units / mL (U / mL) where 1 unit is defined as the number of enzymes needed to hydrolyze the p-NPP to produce 1 micromol product for minutes.

The determination of enzyme activity was done by preparing eppendorf tube filled with 75 µL of 20 mM p-NPP solution in 50 mM tris buffer pH 7.0, 50 µL lipase, and Buffer Tris pH 7.0. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. P-nitrophenol was measured with a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at λ 410 nm.

Enzyme Characterization

Temperature and pH Optimum

Effect of pH on lipase activity were determined by

incubating the enzyme between pH 5, 6, 7, and 8. The optimal temperature for activity of enzyme was determined at 30, 40, 50, and 60 °C in the optimum pH.

RESULTS

Bacterial Positive Lipase

One hundred fifty colonies were isolated from POME soil sample with Luria Bertani Medium. Screening in a positive isolate of lipase was determined by the hydrolysis index. One isolates show the largest hydrolysis index (L49) was chosen for analysis. A lipolytic index generated by L49 bacterial isolate was 2 and other positive isolate show less than 1. The picture of the bacterial isolate hydrolysis zone is presented in Figure 1.

Characteristics of macroscopic, microscopic, and physiological Isolate L49

Characteristics of L49 isolate colonies are round, white, flat, elevation, smooth texture. Both of these isolates are gram-positive bacteria. Gram positive which is shown with purplish colored cells. Microscopic characteristics of L49 bacterial isolates have a coccus coccoid cell shape with a cell length of 1-2 μm . Physiological test results that can be presented in Table 1.

Based on the observed macroscopic, microscopic, and physiological characteristics, the characteristics of L49 isolates are similar to those of *Lactococcus* bacterial species. The results of the test show that if the colony can ferment sucrose, glucose, maltose, galactose, lactose, fructose, mannose and its fermentation ability is not very good on xylose and unable to ferment mannitol.

Genes 16S rRNA and phylogenetic tree design

The 16S rRNA gene can be amplified with a temperature of 58 °C with a size of 1500 bp, shown in Fig. 2.

The result of a sequence of 16S rRNA gene sequences that has been aligned with another gene-containing 16S rRNA gene sequence found in GenBank indicates that L49, 85% homologous lipolytic bacteria isolate with *Lactococcus garvieae*. The results of the phylogenetic tree isolate design of L49 lipolytic bacteria are presented in Fig. 3.

Detection Lipase Fragmen Gene and Analysis

The electrophoresis results show that there is a

Table 1. Data of physiological characteristics of L49 isolates using Microbact Identification Kits 24E

GNB	Characteristic	Result
12A	Lysine	-
	Ornithine	-
	H2S	-
	Glucose	-
	Mannitol	-
	Xylose	+
	ONPG	-
	Indole	-
	Urease	-
	V-P	+
	Citrate	-
	TDA	-
	Gelatine	-
	Malonate	-
	Inositol	-
	Sorbitol	-
	Rhamnose	-
	Sucrose	+
	Lactose	-
12B/24E	Arabinose	+
	Adonitol	-
	Raffinose	-
	Salicin	+
	Arginine	-

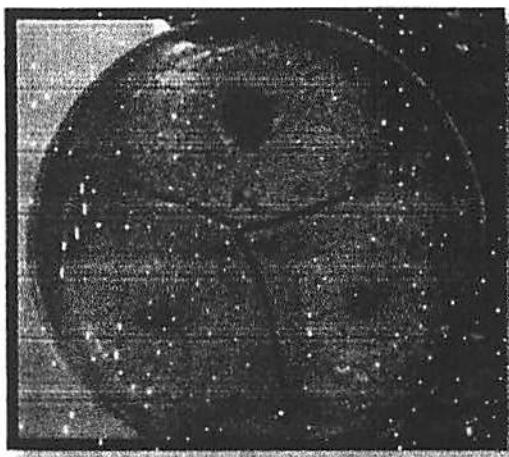


Fig. 1 Clear zone around bacterial isolate colonies on Rhodamin B agar medium added to 1% olive oil.

band between 250-300 bp which is the size of the gene fragment encoding the lipase enzyme and presented in Fig. 4.

Sequence alignment of gene fragments coding L49 lipase isolate with sequence gene fragment encoding lipase from other bacteria. The sequence of amino acids in the boxed sequence located above

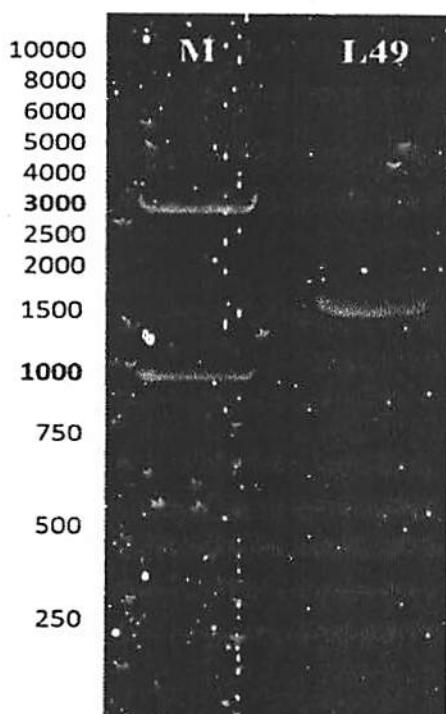
Characterization of Enzyme and Lipase Gene of *Lactococcus garvieae* from Oil Contaminated Soil 131

Fig. 2 PCR gene amplification results of 16S rRNA DNA samples of L49 isolates.

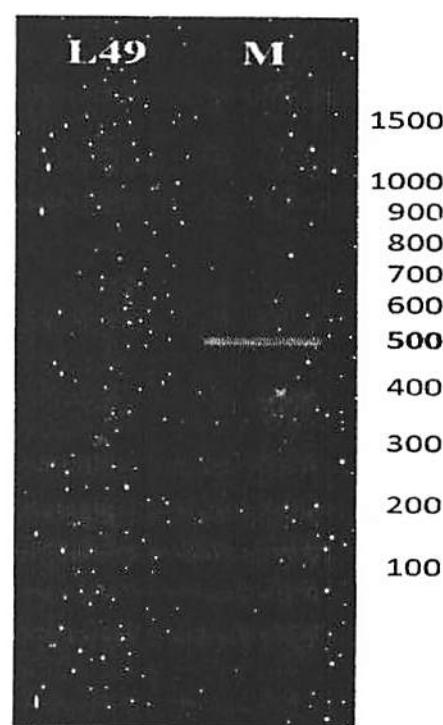


Fig. 4 The PCR amplification results of the lipase DNA lipase gene fragment of L49 isolate sample using the 100bp marker.

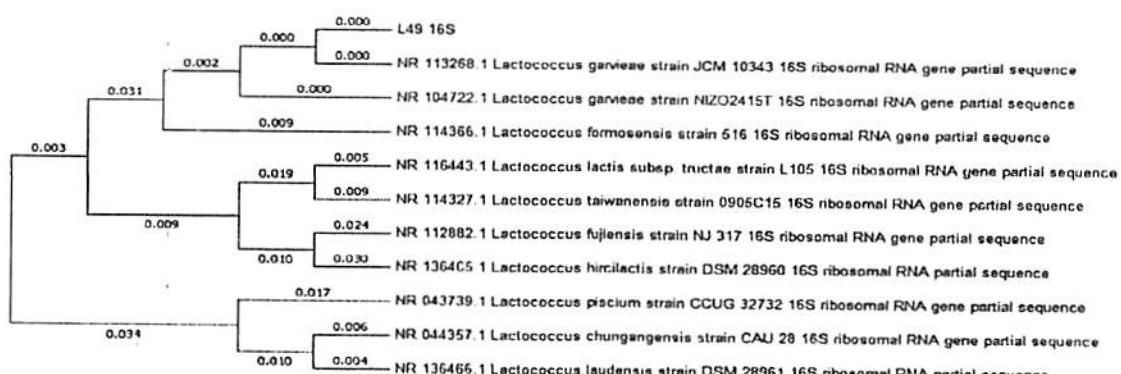


Fig. 3 Phylogenetic tree of L49 isolate

Table 2. Similarity in DNA sequences of L49 Lipase gene fragment with HSL lipase producing microorganisms

Source of Lipase	GenBank Accession No.	Identity (%)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	ARN31933.1	95%
<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. B11-1	AAC38151.1	49%
<i>Moraxella</i> sp.	CAA37862.1	44%
<i>Psychrobacter</i> sp. St1	AAF70342.1	45%
<i>Psychrobacter</i> sp. 2-17	ABR12525.1	43%
Uncultured Bacterium	AAZ67909.1	41%
<i>Lactococcus garvieae</i>	WP_014024482.1	34%
<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. CL-61	ABC25547.1	31%

```
gi|78395951|gb|AAA70342.1|AF260707_1  
gi|296842|gb|CNA37862.1|  
gi|146791449|gb|ABR12515.1|  
WP_014024428.1  
gi|72385306|gb|AAE67909.1|  
gi|83596414|gb|ABC25547.1|  
gi|2853612|gb|AAC38151.1|  
L49_Lipase_Gene_Region  
gi|1188470219|gb|ARN31933.1|
```

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ASSNGLCFKKRADTHNSDETIVLLYFHGGCICIGDVNTHHEFCHAVERGOTGVPIVSVDYRLA
TON-----SERKSTDEAALLFTHGGCICIGDIDTHHEFCRTVCAQGTVAVVSVDYRLA
KCN-----NEGRKSTDRAVLKFTHGGCICIGDIDTHHEFCRTVCAQGTVAVVSVDYRLA
-----HOEKKLPLVFLFYIHGAGMVFPGNAITHDKLRLVERAURVNTSVVFPVEYLS
-----GEKALEARACTLTHGGCAIWAAPAYAARALATLSLSATGMRVLLIVDYLRLA
-----GKEFLPVGISHTHGGCAI-GNUVDTHELF-LVSGTEAAVSVKTYPTA
-----EEDHNLPLVLYFHGGGIVMGNDLHDNCRSLABCTEAUVVSVAYRLA
-----VYIYTHGGGIVVGGLDSEHFTSYLCKELNAVAVISVDYRLA
-----TNPVPGRCPTVLYFHGGGIVVGGLDSEHFTSYLCKELNAVAVISVDYRLA

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gi|7839595|gb|RAF70342.1|AF260707_1  
gi|296842|emb|CAA37862.1!  
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NP_014024482.1  
gi|72385306|gb|RAZ67909.1!  
gi|83596414|gb|ABC25547.1!  
gi|2853612|gb|AAC38151.1!  
L49_Lipase_Gene_Fragment  
gi|1188470219|gb|ARN31933.1!
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DEHPAPARLKCITAYAWLAENCHTLGALPSRIVL-----AGDSAGGCLSTLIACOL
PEYPAPLTALKDCCLAAYAWLAENHSQSLGASPSPRIVL---SGDSAGGCLLAALVACCV
PEYPAPLTALKDCCLAAYAWLAENHSQSLGALPSRIVL----SGDSAGGCLLAALVACCV
PEAKYPAKALEGNYAVWLLQLDRDFPANDRAFDVWNHITV--AGDVGCGNMATVMTL
PEHRFPGASDDCGLGVYRRLTIEGGY---KERPLVV-----AGDSAGGCLTLVFLCRA
PEMHQPDALIIGHAAATLTTVKECEINTVCPRLAVAIIMTRSGGDSAGGCLMNLVVGW
DEPNKPFPAADLDCYATCAATCLVVEHAALELGVDGRRRLA-AGDSAGGCLALAVSR
PEHRFPAAFDLCIALLVWLRDORGBAMOIDGENIVL-----AGDAGGC
PFHRFPAAFDLCIALLVWLRDORGBAMOIDGENIVL-----AGDAGGC

```

Fig. 5 Sequential amino acid sequence of enzyme lipase from HSL type lipase (Hormone Sensitive Lipase).

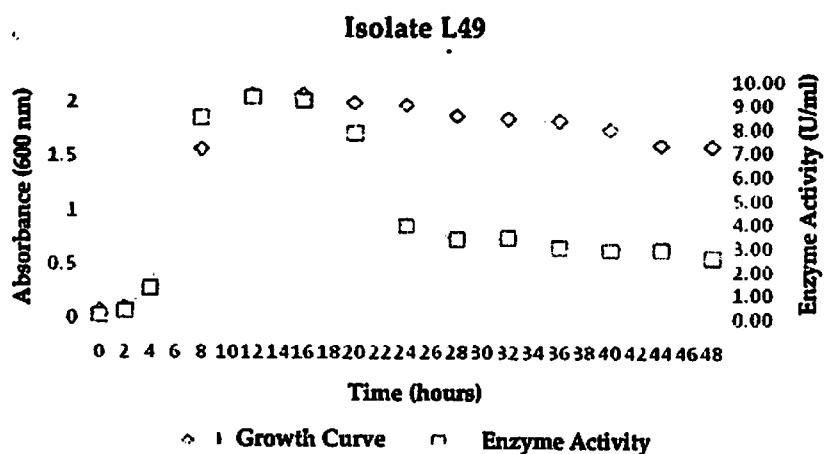


Fig. 6 The growth curve of L49 isolate using LB media enriched with olive oil 1%.

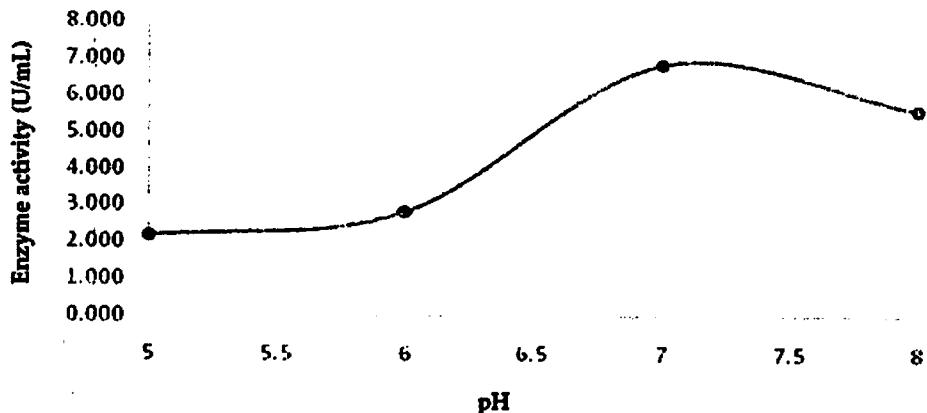


Fig. 7 The optimum pH of lipolytic activity of L49 isolate

is the homology of the oxianion, whereas the amino acid sequence in the sequence below is the active site of the enzyme shown in Fig. 6. In the sequence obtained shows that L49 isolates that are similar to

the lipase gene fragment In *Acinetobacter baumanii* belongs to the HSL type lipase group wherein the oxianion is found [V / L] - [F / Y / D] - [F / I] -HGG-[G / A] and the active site is G- [D/ V]-S- [A / V]-

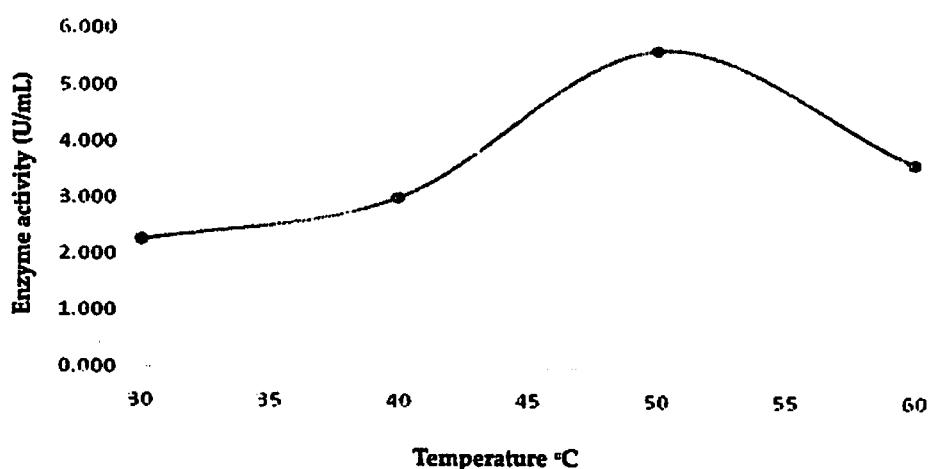
Characterization of Enzyme and Lipase Gene of *Lactococcus garvieae* from Oil Contaminated Soil 133

Fig. 8 Optimum temperature of lipolytic activity of bacterial isolates L49 Based on the picture above shows that the activity experienced a significant increase in temperature 50 °C.

GG- [N / C] - [L / M / I].(Arpigny & Jaeger, 1999; Zhang, 2009)

Growth curve and lipid activity of Isolate L49

The L49 isolate starts entering the exponential phase (log phase) after the 0th hour to the 12th hour. The growth curve of bacterial isolates L49 Shown in Figure 6.

The enzyme activity test was performed on positive bacterial isolates resulting in lipase. The lipase activity test was determined on the basis of enzyme-released p-nitrophenol after being added with p-nitrophenyl palmitate acting as the substrate. The enzyme activity to be obtained is expressed in units of units / mL (U / mL) where 1 unit is defined as the amount of enzyme needed to hydrolyze the oil to give 1 micromol product for 60 minutes. L49 isolates had enzyme activity of 9.33 U / mL.

Optimum pH of lipolytic activity of selected isolates

Lipolytic activity of L49 isolates was performed by reacting enzymes and substrate at pH (5, 6, 7, and 8) and incubated at 30 °C, 40 °C, 50 °C, 60 °C for 30 min. The results of lipolytic activity on pH variation are presented in Figure 7.

It is thus known that the optimum pH of lipolytic activity of bacterial isolates L49 at pH 7. The optimum temperature of lipolytic activity of selected isolates

Lipolytic activity of L49 bacterial isolates was

performed by reacting enzymes and substrate at optimum pH and incubated at various temperatures (30 °C, 40 °C, 50 °C and 60 °C) for 30 min. The result of lipolytic activity on temperature variation is presented in Figure 8.

DISCUSSION

Results of isolation and screening of lipolytic bacteria from soil samples contaminated with oil. The clear zone is measured by the lipolytic hydrolysis index which is the ratio between the diameter of the clear zone and the diameter of the colony. Where the resulting clear zone is directly proportional to the activity produced by the isolates (Saxena et al., 2005). Table 1 shows the lipolytic index produced by L49 bacterial isolate of 2. Orange coloring around the colonies of lipolytic bacteria due to the formation of complex dimer between rhodamin B with fatty acid and mono-glyceride or diglycerida (Shariff et al., 2011). In addition to producing a luminescence zone when detected under UV light, lipolytic bacteria can also produce clear zones. The resulting clear zone shows more olive oil than a medium hydrolyzed by lipase enzyme from L49 isolates and the hydrolysis product is utilized by bacteria as a carbon source in its growth and development. This is reinforced by the statement of Saxena et al., (2005) that the bacterial colonies selected for the production of lipases are the colonies with the largest clear zone that shows more triglycerides than the medium hydrolyzed lipase enzymes.

Detection of fragments and sequencing of gene encoding lipase enzymes

Amplicons obtained from PCR results using CLF and CLR primers have a base size of 300 base pairs. The primary is an important component in the PCR process so it must be specifically designed. Primers that are too short may cause the primer difficult to stick to the mold, whereas a primer that is too long can cause a non-specific amplification result. Generally, the primary lengths used range from 18 to 25 nucleotides (Sambrook, et al., 2001). GC content in primers can affect the temperature of denaturation because the higher the GC content in the primary, the higher the denaturation temperature. It is related to the hydrogen bond between the cytosine base (C) and the guanine base (G) which has three hydrogen bonds. Good GC content in the primary should be in the range of 40-60%. This is consistent with a study by Pratama (2016) which states that samples of metagenomic DNA from contaminated soil are positively lipase in the presence of thick bands on the base size of ~ 250-300 base pairs. Samples of enrichment at a positive room temperature produce amplicons of the HSL group lipase gene fragment. Two areas of H-G consensus on their oxyanion and G-X-S-X-G on the enzyme's active site (Jaeger, et al., 1999), are common in most lipases. To amplify the lipase gene requires a primer that was designed earlier based on the two consensus areas. However, it is difficult to design primary primers in general, because of the same sequence and short sequences in sustainable areas. In this study focused on amplifying the HSL type lipase genes with CLF and CLR primers (Zhang, et al., 2009). In the sequence obtained showed that L49 isolates that have similarities with the lipase gene on *Acinetobacter baumanii* belong to the HSL type lipase group. Based on blast result, it has Aes super family and alpha beta hydrolase fold in many active site of enzyme. It could be esterase or lipase that act on carboxilic ester. This gene fragment is interesting to obtain a full length gene of lipase that actually not belong to *Lactococcus* genus and characterize on heterologue host.

Genes 16S rRNA and phylogenetic tree design

Temperature variations are performed with the aim of determining the optimal temperature of the primer in order to attach to the template DNA perfectly.

Factors to note when PCR optimization other than the annealing temperature is the primary design (Weissensteiner, et al., 2004). The use of the 16S rRNA gene as a basis for knowing of a bacterium by other bacteria due to its universal nature, its nucleotide sequence has a well conserved sequence, has a sustainable area in each organism, meets the size for statistical calculations (not too long and not too short) As well as the availability of information (database in Genbank) encoding 16S rRNA scattered universally (Tortora, et al., 2010). The result of a sequence of 16S rRNA gene sequences that has been aligned with another gene sequence of 16S rRNA gene found in GenBank showed that L49 lipolytic bacteria isolate, 85% homologous with *Lactococcus garvieae*. Bacteria *Lactococcus garvieae* has been widely isolated from various sources. Most of these bacteria are used as one of the pollutant parameters in marine waters that cause fish to contain pathogenic bacteria that can make food borne disease. Mehmetti, et al., (2015), has isolated *Lactococcus garvieae* from cow milk, where the quality of cow milk is determined by the amount of *Lactococcus garvieae* that contaminates milk, the more milk quality decreases. However Ferrer, et al., (2015) that *Lactococcus garvieae* based on the results of his research can be used as an antimicrobial suspension by PCR method as an agent of DNA fingerprint. Another study that explored the *Lactococcus garvieae* bacteria was Gao, et al., (2015) who found that *Lactococcus garvieae* has a bacteriocin-like property that is particularly useful for the food industry as a food biopreservative agent or non-chemical food preservative.

Growth curve and lipase activity of selected isolate enzyme

Growth is the process of increasing the size or mass of an organism. In microbes, growth is defined as an increase in the number of cells from the bacteria. Bacteria have the ability to move themselves exponentially because the reproduction system is a cross binary division, where each bacterial cell divides into two bacterial cells. Growth curve is a picture of the growth of a bacteria gradually from the beginning to the end of the activity.

The microbial growth of liquid medium under nutrient intake conditions and environmental parameters (temperature, agitation velocity, pH, oxygen content) of the optimum will be proportional to the incubation time. Various phases of microbial growth can be observed during the

Characterization of Enzyme and Lipase Gene of *Lactococcus garvieae* from Oil Contaminated Soil 135

incubation period that is the phase lag, log, stationary, and phase of death. Each phase represents the period of microbial growth associated with changes in the physiology of cell cultures and growth rates at each phase significantly different (Mairer *et al.*, 2009).

The L49 bacteria isolate begins to enter the exponential phase (log phase) after the 0th to 12th hour. In this phase the bacteria has adapted to Media and experiencing optimum growth and breeding because it utilizes the element of carbon in olive oil and nutrients in LB media. Increasing the number of bacterial cells by color change and media opacity. At the 0th hour the media is still colorless (colorless) and turns cloudy at 4 hour. In addition to changing color and media turbidity, bacterial growth is also characterized by the formation of oil globules. In the log phase, cells divide at a very constant rate, thus doubling the mass and a balanced growth state (Peczar and Chan, 2008).

The formation of olive oil globules results from the hydrolysis of oil by lipase enzymes. Hydrolysis of olive oil occurs in the bonding ester of triglycerides broken by lipase enzymes, thereby becoming fatty acids and glycerol. Products are subsequently used by bacteria for cell metabolic needs. In the 20th hour incubation (L49) isolate growth begins to undergo a stationary phase. Stationary phase occurs because of the buildup of toxins due to cell metabolism and nutrient content that is starting to run out. The depletion of nutrients results in a nutritional competition that causes some cells to die and some other cells to grow, thus the number of cells becomes constant (Peczar and Chan, 2008).

Variations in pH greatly affect lipolytic activity, at high or low pH allows for the occurrence of denaturation so as to result in decreased enzyme activity. This is because enzymes are proteins, changes in pH will cause ionization and structural changes in enzyme protein molecules. This change can cause the three-dimensional structure to change so that the catalytic function of the enzyme is disrupted. The pH range that causes the highest lipase activity is the optimum pH (Cardenas *et al.*, 2001). In addition, each enzyme has a different molecular structure, where there is a base chain, neutral, or acid.. This results in an enzyme as a whole being positively or negatively charged at a certain pH.

The rise in temperature causes the kinetic

energy of reacting molecules to increase so that the more reacting molecules and the resulting product grow larger (Fernandes *et al.*, 2007). While at 60 °C the activity has decreased, this is due to the enzyme has begun to experience damage. Enzymes that are proteins, when the reaction temperature is too high can cause protein denaturation where the secondary structure of the protein is damaged. The secondary structure of a protein is a hydrogen bond formed from the polar ends of a protein chain. Damage to secondary structures causes the three-dimensional structure of the protein to change. This change causes the disruption of protein function as a catalyst, where the work of an enzyme is analogized as a padlock and a key. If the three-dimensional structure changes, the locks and locks no longer match or in other words catalytic activity may be impaired (Cardenas *et al.*, 2001). High temperatures can accelerate molecular motion. However, the use of temperature is not always good and appropriate, because not all compounds (reactants) can withstand high temperatures.

CONCLUSION

L49 isolate from soil of palm oil mill effluent (POME) had highest activity was identify as *Lactococcus* sp. The lipase from *Lactococcus* sp. show maximum activity of 9.33 U/mL at pH 7 and temperature 50 °C. Molecular analysis 16S gene of lipolytic bacteria had 85% homology to *Lactococcus garvieae* strain FMA401. The fragment gene was 248 bp had 95 % homology with *Acinetobacter baumanii* strain ab736.

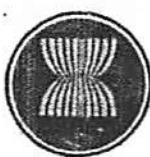
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Carbon and Nitrogen Sources for Lipase Production of *Micrococcus* sp. Isolated from Palm Oil Mill Effluent-Contaminated Soil

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Abstract. This research aim to optimize the lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp. isolated from oil palm contaminated soil. The production of lipase enzymes is carried out in modified medium containing olive oil, sea salt, yeast extract with various types of carbon source (glucose, sucrose, glycerol) and nitrogen sources (tryptone, ammonium phosphate, urea and ammonium nitrate). The activity of lipase enzyme was determined by UV-Vis spectrophotometric method toward p-nitrophenylpalmitate (p-NPP) as a substrate. The results showed that glucose 1% was better carbon source compared with sucrose and glycerol. Ammonium phosphate, urea and ammonium nitrate were good nitrogen sources for lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp., although tryptone was the best nitrogen source.

Keyword: *Lipase, carbon source, nitrogen source, Micrococcus sp., soil,*

1. Introduction

Lipases occur widely in nature, but microbial lipases are commercially significant because of low production cost. Most of the industrial microbial lipase is derived from fungi and bacteria. The majority of enzymes used in food industry are for food processing, mainly for modification and breakdown biomaterials. Most of the commercial lipases produced are utilized for many industries, for examples dairy, fat and oil, flavor enhancement, and bakery industry. Lipases are also used in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, leather, paper industry [1,2,3], and bio-energy production, especially biodiesel [4]. Lipases are important biocatalyst in organic synthesis, such as, esterification, and trans-esterification [5]. Microbial lipases are biotechnological potential, because of stable in organic solvent, do not need cofactor, broad substrate specificity, stabil in organic solvents, high specificity of the substrate, and show high-enantioselectivity [2,3].

Microorganisms with potentials for producing lipases can be obtained from soil contaminated by oil, industrial waste, organic waste, hot springs and other habitats [6]. Some of the best microorganisms producing extracellular lipase enzymes are *Candida rugosa*, *Pseudomonas*, *Rhizopus* and *Geotrichum* sp. [7]. Several studies have been conducted to obtain enzymes with high activity including media optimization and production conditions. The production media used is modified modification media where components such as carbon, nitrogen and mineral sources can be optimized.

2. Experimental Method

Bacteria used in this research was isolated from palm oil mill effluent-contaminated soil which is a collection of the Biochemistry Laboratory of the Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Airlangga. Media used in this study were Luria Bertani (LB) medium was consisted of (v/v): 1% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract and 1% NaCl for bacteria growth, rhodamine B-LB agar plate containing olive oil for lipolytic bacteria screening, modified medium for lipase production containing yeast extract, mineral salt, olive oil, various carbon sources (glucose, sucrose, glycero) and various nitrogen sources

(tryptone, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, urea). The other materials were bacto agar, Tris, HCl, Na₂CO₃, mineral salt (sea salt), *p*-nitrophenylpalmitate (p-NPP), para-nitrophenol (pNP), ethanol, acetone, isopropanol,

Screening of lipolytic bacteria was carried out by inoculating bacteria cells on agar-rhodamine B medium containing olive oil. The culture was incubated at 37°C for 48 hours. Lipolytic activity is detected by the halo zone around orange colonies with UV radiation [8,9].

Bacterial characterization was observed macroscopically and microscopically. Bacterial characteristics were observed macroscopic and microscopic characteristics were observed by Gram staining. Observation of bacterial physiological characteristics was carried out using microbact™ GNB 12A / B / E, 24 E Identification kit.

Optimization of carbon sources for lipase production was carried out in a medium containing sea salt, yeast extract, olive oil and various carbon sources (glucose, sucrose, glycerol) and incubated at 37°C by shaking at 150 rpm.

Optimization of nitrogen sources for lipase production was carried out in a modified containing sea salt, yeast extract; olive oil and various nitrogen sources (tryptone, ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium phosphate) and incubated at 37°C by shaking at 150 rpm. The influence of carbon sources and nitrogen sources on bacterial growth was observed by measuring the optical density of the culture medium with a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at 600 nm. The lipase activity of crude extract was determined toward *p*-nitrophenylpalmitate as a substrate.

Lipolytic activity was determined by a spectrophotometric method toward *p*-nitrophenylpalmitate as a substrate [4]. The reaction mixture consisted of 0.1 ml enzyme extract, 0.8 ml of 0.05 M Tris buffer (pH 8) and 0.1 ml of 0.01M of p-NPP (dissolved in isopropanol). The reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 10 min. the reaction was added with 0.25ml of 0.1M mixture of cold acetone-ethanol (1:1) Na₂CO₃ to stop the reaction. The reaction mixture was centrifuged at 11,000 g for 15 min and the absorbance was measured by spectrophotometer UV-Vis at 410 nm. The enzyme activity expressed in units of units/ mL (U/ mL) One unit of lipase activity was defined as the amount of enzyme which liberated 1 μmol of *p*-nitrophenol per minute.

The lipase activity was determined in various substrate concentration *p*-nitrophenylpalmitate (0.5 mM, 0.75 mM, 1 mM, 1.25 mM and 1.5 mM) and various enzyme concentration.

3. Results and discussion

The screening of lipolytic bacteria of isolates bacteria from oil-contaminated soil, obtained 15 isolates of 150 bacterial collection were lipase-producing bacteria with various hydrolysis index.

Figure 1 shows the lipolytic activity of isolate L69 grown in agar-rhodamine B medium containing 1% olive oil. The color formation of the orange zone around bacterial colonies seen under UV light indicating the presence of lipolytic activity.



Figure 1. Lipolytic activity of isolate L69 grown in agar-rhodamine B medium containing 1% olive oil

In previous research, a lipolytic bacteria molecularly identified as *Lactococcus garvieae* showed good lipolytic activity [8]. The basic principle in this method involves the interaction between olive oil substrate hydrolysis products and rhodamine B on the medium to produce a fluorescent orange color. Lipases produced by bacteria hydrolyze olive oil in the medium. Free fatty acids released are detected on the agar plate which forms a complex with rhodamine B, when exposed to UV-A light, forms an orange fluorescence [9,10,11].

Figure 2 shows morphological characteristic of isolate L69 using Gram staining, the isolate L69 was a round-shaped Gram positive bacteria (+).

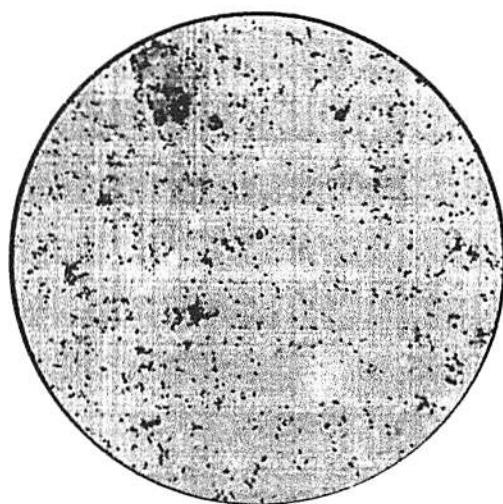


Figure 2. Microscopic characteristic of isolate L69

Table 1 lists physiological characteristics of bacterial cell isolate L69 using Microbact Identification Kits 24E. Based on the physiological characteristics data obtained, it can be concluded that bacterial isolate L69 belong to the genus *Micrococcus* sp.[12].

Table 1. Physiology characteristics of isolate L69

Physiological characteristic	Observation result	Physiological characteristic	Observation result
Lysine	-	Sorbitol	+
Ornitin	-	Rhamose	+
H ₂ S	-	Sucrose	+
Glukosa	+	Lactose	+
Manosa	-	Arabinose	-
Xylosa	-	Adonitol	-
ONPG	-	Rafinose	-
Indol	-	Salisin	-
Urease	-	Arginin	-
VP	-	Motilitas	-
Sitrat	-	Amylum	-
TOA	-	Esculine	-
Gelatin	-	Nitrat	-
Malonat	+	Oxidase	+
Inositol	+		

The improvement of lipase production was performed by cultivating bacteria in modified medium containing yeast extract, mineral salts, olive oil with various carbon sources and nitrogen sources.

Figure 3 shows *Micrococcus* sp. growth on during cultivation in modified medium containing various carbon sources. The bacterial cultivation with glucose carbon sources has a higher lipase enzyme activity of 67.714 U/ mL. This is due to the rapid adaptability of *Micrococcus* sp on media containing carbon glucose sources. Glucose is used by bacteria in cell metabolism through the cycle of glycolysis where there is a change in glucose to pyruvic acid along with the production of ATP and NADH, which can occur aerobically or anaerobically in the cytosol. The pyruvic acid produced will be converted to lactic acid and used for *Micrococcus* sp. growth in the fermentation process [13].

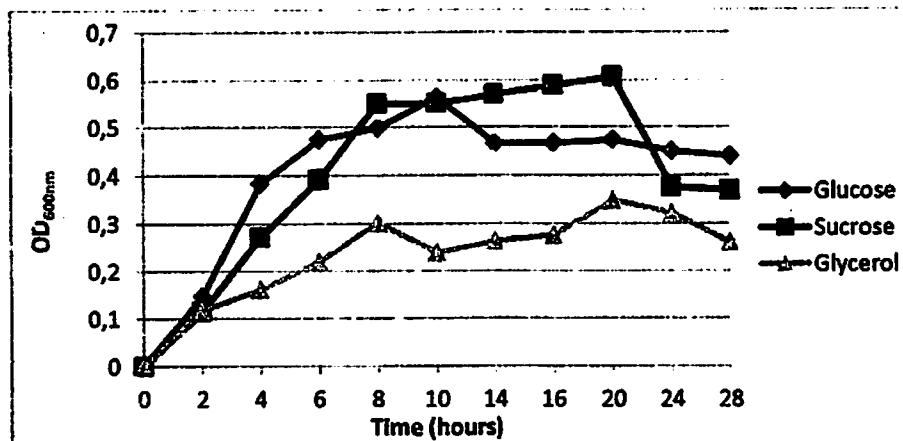


Figure 3. *Micrococcus* sp. growth on during cultivation in modified medium containing various carbon sources

Figure 4 shows lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp. during cultivated in modified medium containing various carbon sources. The increasing of lipase activity is proportional to glucose concentration. The highest lipase activity 70.857 U/ mL achieved when *Micrococcus* sp. cultivated in

modified medium containing 1% glucose. Glucose concentration more than 1.5% could inhibit enzyme production.

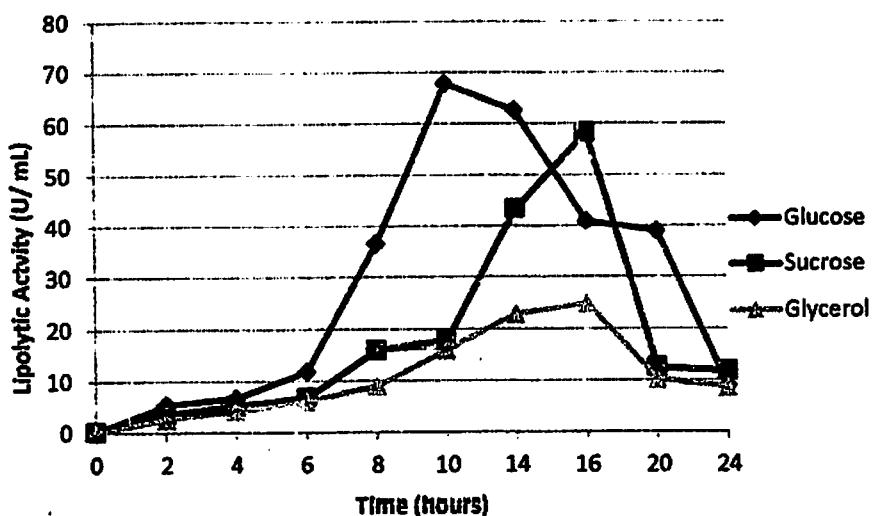


Figure 4. Lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp. during cultivated in modified medium containing various carbon sources

Figure 5 shows *Micrococcus* sp. growth on during cultivated in modified medium containing various nitrogen sources. Ammonium phosphate, urea and ammonium nitrate were good nitrogen sources for *Micrococcus* sp. growth, although tryptone was the best nitrogen source.

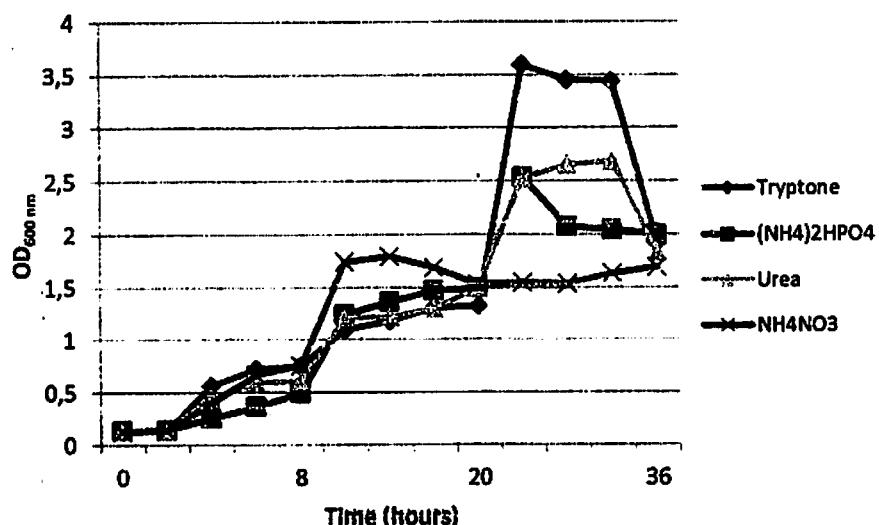


Figure 5. *Micrococcus* sp. growth on during cultivated in modified medium containing various nitrogen sources

Figure 6 shows the lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp. during cultivated in modified medium containing various nitrogen sources. Ammonium phosphate, urea and ammonium nitrate were good nitrogen sources for lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp., although tryptone was the best nitrogen source.

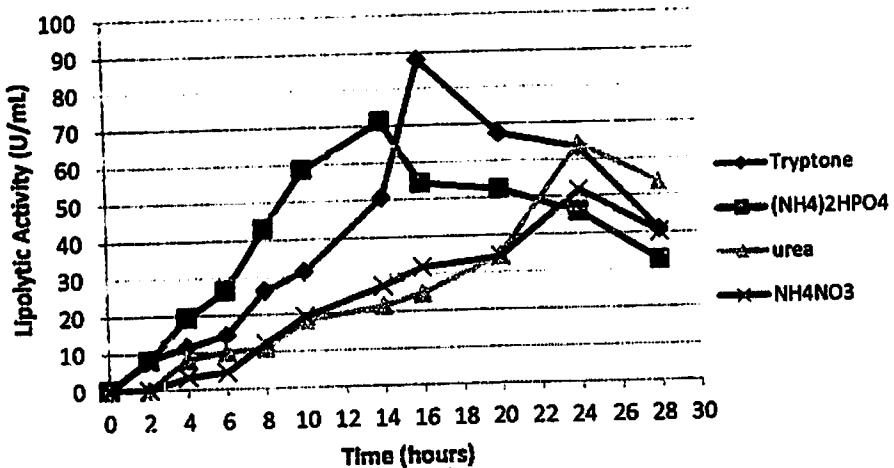


Figure 6. Lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp. growth on during cultivated in modified medium containing various nitrogen sources

Figure 7 shows the effect of enzyme concentrations to lipase activity. Increasing enzyme concentration will increase the rate of reaction, as more enzymes will be colliding with substrate molecules. The increase in lipase volume from 50 μL to 100 μL causes an increase in lipase activity. The highest lipase activity was shown in a 100 μL lipase volume of 72.286 U / mL.

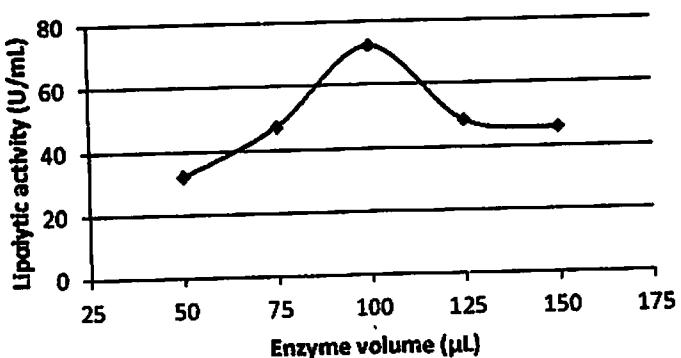


Figure 7. Effect of enzyme concentrations on lipase activity

Figure 8 shows the effect of substrate concentration on lipase activity. The graph shows an increase in lipolytic activity along with an increase in pNPP substrate concentration. The lipase activity has increased with increasing concentration of *p*-nitrophenylpalmitate substrate (0.5-0.75 mM). Increasing substrate concentration increases the rate of reaction. This is because more substrate molecules will be colliding with enzyme molecules, so more product will be formed. However, after a certain concentration of pNPP substrate (≥ 1 mM), any increase will have little effect on the rate of reaction. The lipase activity of 87.480 U / mL was reached at a substrate concentration of 1.5 mM.

Increasing concentration will increase the rate of reaction up to a point, after which any increase will not affect the rate of reaction. As a reaction proceeds, the rate of reaction will decrease, since the substrate will get used up.

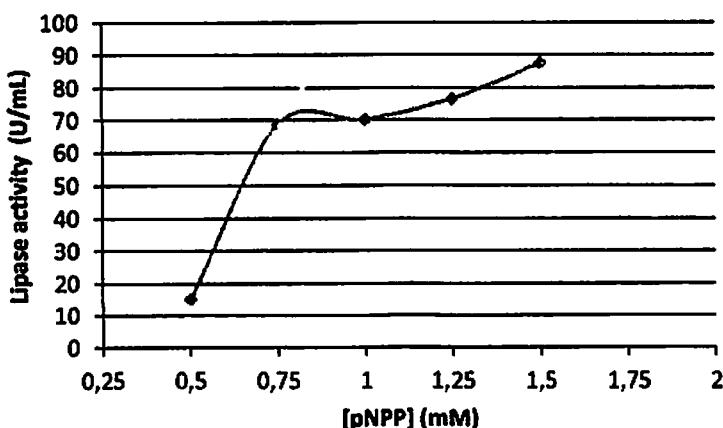


Figure 8. The effect of substrate concentration on lipase activity

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research were lipolytic bacteria isolate L69 belong to the genus *Micrococcus* sp. Glucose 1% was better carbon source compared with sucrose and glycerol. Ammonium phosphate, urea and ammonium nitrate were good nitrogen sources for lipase production of *Micrococcus* sp., although tryptone was the best nitrogen source.

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  Lysinibacillus.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1431)
AUTHORS Sumarsih,S.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (08-SEP-2018) Chemistry, Universitas Airlangga,
  Mulyorejo, Surabaya, East Java 60115, Indonesia
COMMENT On Sep 12, 2018 this sequence version replaced g:1475403517
  Sequences were screened for chimeras by the submitter using Broedl
  7.2.6.1

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11

