

**ISOLASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI BAKTERI ASOSIASI
SPONS LAUT *Petrosia nigricans* YANG BERPOTENSI
SEBAGAI ANTIBAKTERI DARI KEPULAUAN SERIBU
JAKARTA**

SKRIPSI

MARIA EIRINE KRISNAWATI

A 233 010



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YAYASAN HAZANAH
BANDUNG
2025**

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Sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Farmasi

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KUTIPAN

Kutipan atau saduran baik sebagian ataupun seluruh naskah, harus menyebut nama pengarang dan sumber aslinya, yaitu Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia

PERSEMBAHAN

Skripsi ini dipersembahkan untuk keluarga dan teman-teman yang sudah memberikan semangat kepada saya selama saya menempuh pendidikan di Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Indonesia.

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan resistensi antibiotik memerlukan upaya eksplorasi sumber senyawa antibakteri baru, salah satunya melalui bakteri asosiasi spons laut *Petrosia nigricans*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi, mengidentifikasi, dan mengevaluasi aktivitas antibakteri bakteri asosiasi spons laut. Sebanyak 15 isolat berhasil diperoleh dengan morfologi sel meliputi *Streptococcus*, monobasil, kokobasil, dan *Staphylococcus*. Hasil uji aktivitas antibakteri menunjukkan bahwa isolat 01-PND-7.1 memiliki daya hambat tertinggi terhadap *Escherichia coli* (18,117 mm), sedangkan isolat 03-PND-5 menunjukkan daya hambat tertinggi terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* (7,02 mm). Identifikasi molekuler berdasarkan sekuen gen 16S rRNA mengonfirmasi identitas isolat potensial, diketahui isolat bakteri 01-PND-7.1 memiliki kekerabatan dengan spesies bakteri *Bacillus licheniformis* yang telah dibuktikan dengan analisis filogenetik. Temuan ini memperlihatkan potensi bakteri asosiasi *P. nigricans* sebagai kandidat sumber agen antibakteri baru yang berpotensi dikembangkan dalam bidang farmasi.

Kata kunci: Resistensi antibiotik, *Petrosia nigricans*, bakteri asosiasi, *Bacillus licheniformis*, aktivitas antibakteri, identifikasi molekuler.

ABSTRACT

*The increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance necessitates the exploration of novel antibacterial compound sources, one of which is marine sponge-associated bacteria from Petrosia nigricans. This study aimed to isolate, identify, and evaluate the antibacterial activity of sponge-associated bacteria. A total of 15 isolates were obtained, exhibiting cell morphologies including Streptococcus, monobacillus, coccobacillus, and Staphylococcus. Antibacterial activity assays revealed that isolate 01-PND-7.1 exhibited the highest inhibitory activity against Escherichia coli (18.117 mm), while isolate 03-PND-5 showed the highest inhibitory activity against Staphylococcus aureus (7.02 mm). Molecular identification based on 16S rRNA gene sequences confirmed the identity of the potential isolate, with isolate 01-PND-7.1 showing close phylogenetic affiliation to *Bacillus licheniformis*, as supported by phylogenetic analysis. These findings highlight the potential of *P. nigricans*-associated bacteria as a promising candidate source of novel antibacterial agents for pharmaceutical development.*

Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, Petrosia nigricans, associated bacteria, *Bacillus licheniformis*, antibacterial activity, molecular identification.

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