



ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES ISOLATED FROM GIANT AFRICAN SNAIL (Achatina fulica) **AGAINST** Propionibacterium acnes

DIVA AURORA MATAHARI



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES **IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2024





- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.



STATEMENT ABOUT UNDERGRADUATE THESIS, INFORMATION SOURCES, AND ACT OF SPILLING OVER **COPYRIGHT**

By this writing, I clarify that the undergraduate thesis entitled "Antibacterial Effect of Protein Hydrolysates Isolated from Giant African Snail (Achatina fulica) Against Propionibacterium acnes" is my own work under the supervision of the advising committee and has not been proposed for any institution. Copied infromation source of published and unpublished writing of other authors has been mentioned in the text and incorporated in the references at the end of this undergraduate thesis.

By this writing, I hand over the copyright of my undergraduate thesis to IPB University.

Bogor, August 2024

Diva Aurora Matahari G3401201095



ABSTRAK

DIVA AURORA MATAHARI. Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Hidrolisat Protein dari Bekicot (Achatina fulica) terhadap Bakteri Propionibacterium acnes. Dibimbing oleh NISA RACHMANIA MUBARIK dan TEERASAK E-KOBON.

Giant african snail atau bekicot (Achatina fulica) merupakan salah satu hama dan menjadi ancaman besar bagi pertanian, keanekaragaman hayati, dan ekosistem. Meskipun kerusakan ditimbulkan oleh spesies ini pada ekosistem, bekicot memiliki protein dan mukus yang bermanfaat bagi manusia. Protein Achatina fulica diduga memiliki peptida yang mengandung aktivitas antimikroba seperti mytimacin-AF dan achasin-AF. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari aktivitas antibakteri dari hidrolisat protein yang disintesis dari bekicot terhadap *Propionibacterium acnes*, bakteri yang memiliki peran penting dalam peradangan jerawat. Proses hidrolisis protein digunakan untuk mendegradasi dan menghasilkan protein dengan berbagai ukuran dan asam amino bebas. Hasil dari proses ini dapat menghasilkan berbagai bioaktivitas. Tiga replikasi hidrolisat protein A. fulica menunjukan aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *P. acnes* dengan hasil yang bervariasi. Presentase inhibisi terbesar dihasilkan dari replikasi ketiga hidrolisat protein sebesar 92 ± 4,8% terhadap strain P. acnes JB7. Inhibisi bakteri kemudian dilanjut dengan uji minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) dengan konsentrasi 200-1.56 µg/ml dalam metode dilusi padat. Hasil uji MBC menunjukkan efek inhibisi terhadap P. acnes dalam rentang konsentrasi 12,5-1,56 µg/mL dengan nilai MBC 3,125 dan 1,54 µg/mL. Studi ini menunjukkan adanya peluang bagi hidrolisat protein dari A. *fulica* untuk diuji dan diteliti lebih lanjut pada pengaplikasian dalam industri medis atau perawatan kulit.

Kata kunci: Lissachatina fulica, Cutibacterium acnes, Hidrolisis, MBC,



ABSTRACT

DIVA AURORA MATAHARI. Antibacterial Effect of Protein Hydrolysated Isolated from Giant African Snail (Achatina fulica) Against Propionibacterium acnes. Supervised by NISA RACHMANIA MUBARIK and TEERASAK E-KOBON.

The giant African snail is one of the major threats to agriculture, biodiversity, and the ecosystem. Besides the severe damage this alien species has done to the ecosystem, the giant African snail has protein and beneficial mucus for humans. Achatina fulica protein is suspected of owning antimicrobial peptides or activities such as mytimacin-AF and achasin-AF. In this recent study, we aimed to focus on the antimicrobial activity of protein hydrolysate from giant African snails against Propionibacterium acnes, a bacteria that plays an important role in acne development. The protein hydrolysis process is a degradation process that produces a protein with diverse sizes and free amino acids. The results from this process can yield various bioactivities. Three replicates of Achatina fulica hydrolysate protein exhibited antimicrobial activity against P. acnes, with multiple results. A third sample of hydrolysate protein A.fulica produced the most significant percentage of inhibition in 92 \pm 4,8% against P. acnes JB7. Inhibition of P. acnes was further observed for searching a minimum bactericidal concentration between 200-1,56 µg/mL in the agar dilution method. Furthermore, the results showed a strong inhibitory effect of P. acnes in the 12,5-1,56 µg/mL range with Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) at 3,125 and 1,56 µg/mL. This study demonstrates an opportunity for the hydrolysate protein from A. fulica to be tested and further examined for application in the medical or skincare industry.

Keywords: Lissachatina fulica, Cutibacterium acnes, Hydrolysis, MBC,



© Hak Cipta milik IPB, tahun 2024 Hak Cipta dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan atau menyebutkan sumbernya. Pengutipan hanya kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik, atau tinjauan suatu masalah, dan pengutipan tersebut tidak merugikan kepentingan IPB.

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apa pun tanpa izin IPB.



ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF PROTEIN HYDROLYSATES ISOLATED FROM GIANT AFRICAN SNAIL (Achatina fulica) AGAINST Propionibacterium acnes

DIVA AURORA MATAHARI

An Undergraduate Thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment to acquire Bachelor of Science Degree In The Field of Biology from Department of Biology

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES **IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2024



The standard of the standard o 1. Prof. Dr. Ir. Raden Roro Dyah Perwitasari, M. Sc.



Research Title: Antibacterial Effect of Protein Hydrolysates Isolated from Giant

African Snail (Achatina fulica) Against Propionibacterium acnes

: Diva Aurora Matahari Name

: G3401201095 Student ID

Approved by

Supervisior 1:

Dr. Dra. Nisa Rachmania Mubarik, M. Si

Supervisior 2:

Asst. Prof. Teerasak E-Kobon, Ph.D

Digitally signed by Teerasak E-KOBON Date: 2024.07.31 06:13:01 +07'00'

Acknowledged by

Head of Department Biology Prof. Dr. Ir. Iman Rusmana M. Si NIP 196507201991031002



Pass Date:

Examination Date: 7 August 2024





- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.

FOREWORDS

First of all, the author thanks Allah SWT, the Almighty God, for all the blessings and graces, for the opportunities and health in writing this undergraduate thesis entitled "Antibacterial Effect of Protein Hydrolysates Isolated from Giant African Snail (*Achatina fulica*) Against *Propionibacterium acnes*" so that can be completed correctly and on time. This undergraduate thesis was prepared in order to fulfill the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in the Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, IPB University. The author is grateful for the opportunity to conduct this research through the Kasetsart University Exchange Program (KUEX) 2023.

Many parties assisted and guided the author in preparing this undergraduate thesis, especially the Department of Biology, IPB University, and the Department of Genetics, Kasetsart University. Therefore, the author would like to thank the supervisors, Mrs. Dr. Dra. Nisa Rachmania Mubarik, M.Si., and Mr. Asst. Prof. Teerasak E-Kobon, Ph.D., for their endless support and advice throughout the research. Thanks also presented to the Head of the Department of Biology, Mr. Dr. Ir. Iman Rusmana M. Si, The Examiner of this undergraduate thesis, and all the lecturers and staff in the Department of Biology, IPB University. The author would like to express gratitude to all the committee members of KUEX 2023 for their scholarship and support through this collaborative exchange program.

Another special gratitude was expressed to Ms. Khemrutai Sripath, Mr. Viroj Tachapuripunya, and the Laboratory TE4511 team for their endless support and laughter. Special thanks to the author's parents, Mr. Gunawan Wibisono and Mrs. Nurscecha, as well as sisters and family. The author also gives gratefulness to Ulum, Icha, Jongpil, Hana, Ané, Agathe, Rikuto, P'Thammon, P'Ten, and all Krissana International Dormitory friends and PPI Simpul Kasetsart for the constant encouragement and accompany. Big thanks also to Silva, Dhea, Litta, and all Panthera Hugo Biology 57 for their endless assistance and guidance. Last but not least, the author gives special appreciation to Hafizh Irsyad Fifatama for his accompany and endless warmth to the author until the last minute of her university life.

Hopefully, this undergraduate thesis will be helpful and increase knowledge for all the people who need it. With all sincerity, the author apologizes if there are any mistakes or weaknesses in this undergraduate thesis.

Bogor, August 2024

Diva Aurora Matahari





- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-undang

 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar IPB University.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin IPB University.





CONTENT

LIS	T OF	TABLE	viii
		FIGURE DIXES	viii viii
Ι	INTI 1.1 1.2	RODUCTION Background Objective	1 1 2
II	2.1 2.2	THOD Time and Place Material and Tools Method	3 3 3
III	RES 3.1 3.2 3.3	ULTS Protein content of Achatina fulica after being Treated with Alcalase Percentage of Inhibition Achatina fulica Hydrolysate against Propionibacterium acnes Minimum Bactericidal Concentration of Achatina fulica Hydrolysate Protein	7 7 7 8
IV	DISC	CUSSION	10
V	CON 5.1 5.2	ICLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS Conclusion Suggestions	14 14 14
REFERENCES			
AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY			





LIST OF TABLE

1	Percentage of inhibition of three samples replicate A. fulica hydrolysate	
P	against <i>P. acnes</i> in 24 hours	8
Ha	The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) values of three samples replicate <i>A. fulica</i> hydrolysate protein	9
k ci	replicate A. juitcu flydrofysate protein	9
pta		
Alak cipta milik IPB University 3	LIST OF FIGURE	
17.11		
PB (
	Bacteria preparation of JB7, JB13, and Gram coloring bacteria	4
vers	The concentration range of treatment from giant African snail hydrolysate protein (μ g/mL) with positive control (POS), growth	
j.	bacteria control (GR) and sterility control	5
3	Minumum bactericidal concentration (MBC) parameter	5
4	Three samples of <i>Achatina fulica</i> were collected around the Faculty of	
	Science, Kasetsart University, Thailand	7
5	BSA Standard Curve using Lowry Assay	7
6	MBC determination or three protein hydrolysate replicates against P .	
7	acnes strain JB7	9
7	MBC determination for three protein hydrolysate replicates against <i>P. acnes</i> strain JB13	9
	aches strain JB15	9
	APPENDIXES	
1	Taxonomic classification Lissachatina fulica and Propionibacterium	
	acnes	21
2	Flow diagram	22
3 4	Microplate reader results Minimum hastoricidal concentration (MBC) results	23
4	Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) results	25