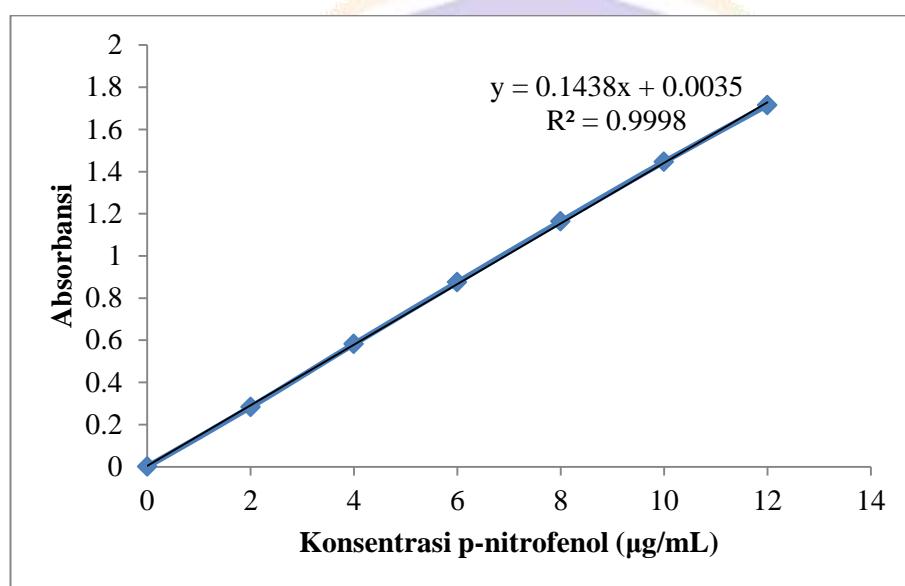


**Lampiran 1. Data hasil pengukuran OD bakteri menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis**

<b>Waktu (jam)</b>	<b>Absorbansi pada 600nm</b>
0	0,052
4	0,537
6	0,7
8	0,839
10	1,132
12	1,18
13	1,156
15	1,238
17	1,278
19	1,32
21	1,342
23	1,54
25	1,778
27	1,77
29	1,96
31	1,906
33	1,9
35	1,926
38	1,804
43	2,448
48	2,316
50	2,324
52	2,344
54	2,452
55	2,756
56	2,756
58	2,46
60	2,48
61	2,568
62	2,456
64	2,516
66	2,604
68	2,596

**Lampiran 2. Data hasil pengukuran standar p-nitrofenol (pNP)**

Konsentrasi pNP $\mu\text{g/mL}$	Absorbansi pada $\lambda$ 405 nm		Absorbansi rata-rata
	A 1	A2	
0	0	0	0
2	0,282	0,284	0,283
4	0,581	0,583	0,582
6	0,875	0,874	0,8745
8	1,164	1,163	1,1635
10	1,445	1,447	1,446
12	1,714	1,716	1,715



UNDIKSHA

### Lampiran 3. Data hasil pengukuran aktivitas lipase

Waktu (jam)	Absorbansi	[pNP] $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$	W pNP $\mu\text{g}$	nmol pnp	Unit	Aktivitas (Unit/mL)
6	0,38	2,62	1,83	13,19	52,74	10,55
12	0,363	2,50	1,75	12,59	50,36	10,07
19	0,429	2,96	2,07	14,90	59,61	11,92
25	0,397	2,74	1,92	13,78	55,12	11,02
31	0,36	2,48	1,74	12,48	49,94	9,99
38	0,36	2,48	1,74	12,48	49,94	9,99
40	0,637	4,41	3,08	22,19	88,74	17,75
43	1,232	8,54	5,98	43,02	172,09	34,42
48	0,763	5,28	3,70	26,60	106,39	21,28
50	0,945	6,55	4,58	32,97	131,89	26,38
52	0,282	1,94	1,36	9,75	39,01	7,80
54	0,401	2,76	1,93	13,92	55,68	11,14
55	1,283	8,90	6,23	44,81	179,24	35,85
56	0,32	2,20	1,54	11,08	44,34	8,87
58	0,313	2,15	1,51	10,84	43,36	8,67
60	0,384	2,65	1,85	13,33	53,30	10,66
62	0,36	2,48	1,74	12,48	49,94	9,99
64	0,358	2,47	1,73	12,41	49,66	9,93
66	0,348	2,40	1,68	12,06	48,26	9,65
68	0,388	2,67	1,87	13,47	53,86	10,77

Diketahui :

a. Nilai regresi p-nitrofenol =  $Y = 0,1438x + 0,0035$

b. substrat + *crude* lipase = 0,7 mL

c. *crude* lipase = 0,2 mL

d. waktu inkubasi = 0,25 jam

e. berat molekul 4-nitrofenol = 139

dihitung :

a. konsentrasi [pNP] =  $\frac{\text{absorbansi} - 0,0035}{0,1438}$   
 $= \frac{0,38 - 0,0035}{0,1438} = 2,62 \mu\text{g/mL}$

b. Massa pNP = konsentrasi pNP  $\times$  (substrat + *crude* lipase)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2,62 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL} \times 0,7 \text{ mL} = 1,83 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \\ \text{c. nmol pNP} &= \frac{\text{massa pNP} \times 1000}{\text{berat molekul pNP}} \\ &= \frac{1,83 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \times 1000}{139} = 13,19 \text{ nmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Unit} &= \frac{\text{nmol pNP}}{\text{waktu (jam)}} \\ &= \frac{13,19 \text{ nmol}}{0,25 \text{ jam}} = 52,74 \text{ Unit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. Unit/mL} &= \frac{\text{Unit}}{\text{crude lipase}} \\ &= \frac{52,74 \text{ Unit}}{0,2 \text{ mL}} = 10,55 \text{ Unit/mL} \end{aligned}$$



#### Lampiran 4. Data hasil penentuan pH optimum aktivitas lipase

pH	Absorbansi Rata-rata	$\mu\text{g/mL}$	$\mu\text{g pNP}$	nmol pNP	Unit	Unit/mL
6	0,13	0,85188	0,59631	4,29003	0,71501	2,86
6.6	0,15	1,00487	0,70341	5,06049	0,84341	3,37
7	0,19	1,32823	0,92976	6,68895	1,11482	4,46
7.6	0,34	2,30529	1,6137	11,6093	1,93489	7,74
8	0,43	2,95202	2,06641	14,8663	2,47771	9,91
8.6	0,58	4,03338	2,82337	20,312	3,38533	13,54
9	0,69	4,7427	3,31989	23,8841	3,98068	15,92
9.6	0,49	3,35188	2,34631	16,88	2,81333	11,25
10	0,35	2,39569	1,67698	12,0646	2,01077	8,04
10.6	0,31	2,13143	1,492	10,7338	1,78897	7,16

Diketahui :

a. Nilai regresi p-nitrofenol =  $Y = 0,1438x + 0,0035$

b. substrat + *crude* lipase = 0,7 mL

c. *crude* lipase = 0,25 mL

d. waktu inkubasi = 6 jam

e. berat molekul 4-nitrofenol = 139

dihitung :

a. konsentrasi [pNP] = 
$$\frac{\text{absorbansi} - 0,0035}{0,1438}$$
  

$$= \frac{0,13 - 0,0035}{0,1438} = 0,85188 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

b. Massa pNP = konsentrasi pNP  $\times$  (substrat + *crude* lipase)  

$$= 0,85188 \mu\text{g/mL} \times 0,7 \text{ mL} = 0,59631 \mu\text{g}$$

c. nmol pNP = 
$$\frac{\text{massa pNP} \times 1000}{\text{berat molekul pNP}}$$
  

$$= \frac{0,59631 \mu\text{g} \times 1000}{139} = 4.29003 \text{ nmol}$$

d. Unit

$$= \frac{nmol\ pNP}{waktu\ (jam)}$$

$$= \frac{4.29003\ nmol}{6\ jam} = 0.71501\ Unit$$

e. Unit/mL

$$= \frac{Unit}{crude\ lipase}$$

$$= \frac{0.71501\ Unit}{0,25\ mL} = 2,86\ Unit/mL$$



### Lampiran 5. Data hasil penentuan temperatur optimum aktivitas lipase

Temperatur (°C)	Absorbansi rata-rata	µg/mL	µg pNP	nmol pNP	Unit	Unit/mL
10	0,030	0,18	0,13	0,93	0,15	0,62
30	0,043	0,27	0,19	1,38	0,23	0,92
40	0,270	1,85	1,30	9,33	1,56	6,22
50	0,362	2,50	1,75	12,57	2,09	8,38
60	0,342	2,36	1,65	11,87	1,98	7,91
70	0,059	0,38	0,27	1,93	0,32	1,29
80	0,045	0,29	0,20	1,44	0,24	0,96

Diketahui :

a. Nilai regresi p-nitrofenol =  $Y = 0,1438x + 0,0035$

b. substrat + *crude* lipase = 0,7 mL

c. *crude* lipase = 0,25 mL

d. waktu inkubasi = 6 jam

e. berat molekul 4-nitrofenol = 139

dihitung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. konsentrasi [pNP]} &= \frac{\text{absorbansi}-0,0035}{0,1438} \\ &= \frac{0,030-0,0035}{0,1438} = 0,18 \mu\text{g/mL} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Massa pNP} &= \text{konsentrasi pNP} \times (\text{substrat} + \text{crude lipase}) \\ &= 0,18 \mu\text{g/mL} \times 0,7 \text{ mL} = 0,13 \mu\text{g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. nmol pNP} &= \frac{\text{massa pNP} \times 1000}{\text{berat molekul pNP}} \\ &= \frac{0,13 \mu\text{g} \times 1000}{139} = 0,93 \text{ nmol} \end{aligned}$$

d. Unit

$$= \frac{nmol\ pNP}{waktu\ (jam)}$$

$$= \frac{0,93\ nmol}{6\ jam} = 0,15\ \text{Unit}$$

e. Unit/mL

$$= \frac{Unit}{crude\ lipase}$$

$$= \frac{0,15\ Unit}{0,25\ mL} = 0,62\ \text{Unit/mL}$$



**Lampiran 6. Data hasil penentuan pengaruh pelarut organik terhadap aktivitas lipase**

Pelarut (50%)	Absorbansi Rata-rata	µg/mL	µg pNP	nmol pNP	Unit	Unit/mL	Aktivitas relatif (%)
Metanol	0,34	2,32	2,21	15,87	2,65	10,58	151,8
Etanol	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,10	0,02	0,06	1
Kloroform	0,17	1,19	0,83	5,99	1,00	3,99	57,3
Heksana	0,73	5,07	4,82	34,67	5,78	23,11	331,6
Kontrol	0,22	1,53	1,45	10,46	1,74	6,97	100,0

Diketahui :

a. Nilai regresi p-nitrofenol =  $Y = 0,1438x + 0,0035$

b. substrat + *crude* lipase = 0,95 mL

c. *crude* lipase = 0,25 mL

d. waktu inkubasi = 6 jam

e. berat molekul 4-nitrofenol = 139

dihitung :

a. konsentrasi [pNP] =  $\frac{absorbansi - 0,0035}{0,1438}$   
 $= \frac{0,34 - 0,0035}{0,1438} = 2,32 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL}$

b. Massa pNP = konsentrasi pNP × (substrat + *crude* lipase)  
 $= 2,32 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL} \times 0,95 \text{ mL} = 2,21 \text{ } \mu\text{g}$

c. nmol pNP =  $\frac{massa pNP \times 1000}{berat molekul pNP}$   
 $= \frac{2,21 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \times 1000}{139} = 15,87 \text{ nmol}$

d. Unit

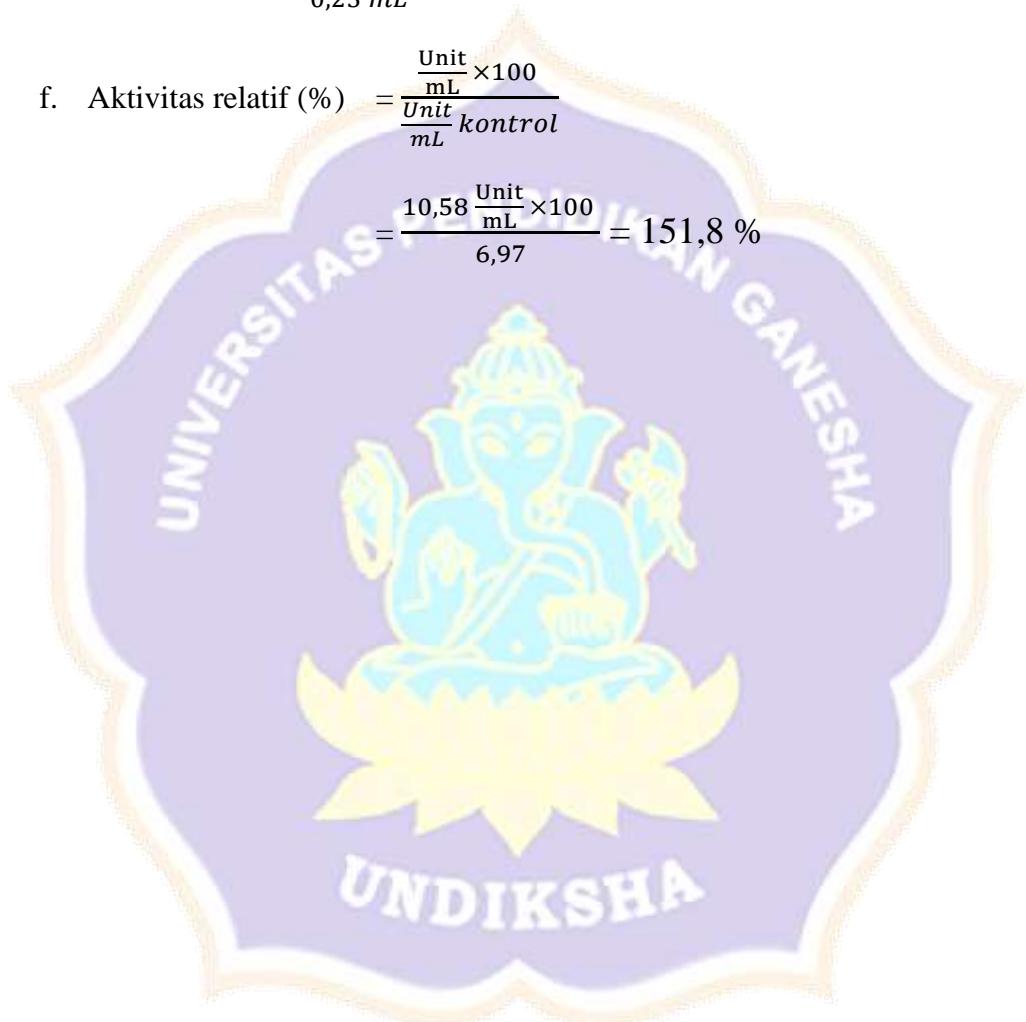
$$= \frac{nmol\ pNP}{waktu\ (jam)}$$
$$= \frac{15,87\ nmol}{6\ jam} = 2,65\ Unit$$

e. Unit/mL

$$= \frac{Unit}{crude\ lipase}$$
$$= \frac{2,65\ Unit}{0,25\ mL} = 10,58\ Unit/mL$$

f. Aktivitas relatif (%)

$$= \frac{\frac{Unit}{mL} \times 100}{\frac{Unit}{mL}\ kontrol}$$
$$= \frac{10,58 \frac{Unit}{mL} \times 100}{6,97} = 151,8\ %$$



**Lampiran 7. Data hasil penentuan pengaruh penambahan garam NaCl terhadap aktivitas lipase**

NaCl (%)	Absorbansi rata-rata	$\mu\text{g/mL}$	$\mu\text{g pNP}$	nmol pNP	Unit	Unit/mL	Aktivitas relatif (%)
0	0,42	2,93	2,05	14,74	2,46	9,83	100,0
2	0,24	1,64	1,15	8,25	1,37	5,50	55,9
6	0,12	0,83	0,58	4,17	0,69	2,78	28,3
10	0,07	0,47	0,33	2,38	0,40	1,59	16,2

Diketahui :

a. Nilai regresi p-nitrofenol =  $Y = 0,1438x + 0,0035$

b. substrat + *crude* lipase = 0,7 mL

c. *crude* lipase = 0,25 mL

d. waktu inkubasi = 6 jam

e. berat molekul 4-nitrofenol = 139

dihitung :

a. konsentrasi [pNP] = 
$$\frac{\text{absorbansi} - 0,0035}{0,1438}$$
  

$$= \frac{0,42 - 0,0035}{0,1438} = 2,93 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

b. Massa pNP = konsentrasi pNP  $\times$  (substrat + *crude* lipase)  

$$= 2,93 \mu\text{g/mL} \times 0,7 \text{ mL} = 2,05 \mu\text{g}$$

c. nmol pNP = 
$$\frac{\text{massa pNP} \times 1000}{\text{berat molekul pNP}}$$
  

$$= \frac{2,05 \mu\text{g} \times 1000}{139} = 14,47 \text{ nmol}$$

d. Unit = 
$$\frac{\text{nmol pNP}}{\text{waktu (jam)}}$$
  

$$= \frac{14,47 \text{ nmol}}{6 \text{ jam}} = 2,46 \text{ Unit}$$

e. Unit/mL

$$= \frac{\text{Unit}}{\text{crude lipase}}$$
$$= \frac{2,46 \text{ Unit}}{0,25 \text{ mL}} = 9,83 \text{ Unit/mL}$$

f. Aktivitas relatif (%)

$$= \frac{\frac{\text{Unit}}{\text{mL}} \times 100}{\frac{\text{uni}}{\text{mL}} \text{ kontrol}}$$
$$= \frac{9,83 \frac{\text{Unit}}{\text{mL}} \times 100}{9,83} = 100,0 \%$$

