

ABSTRAK

Hewan mengeluarkan keluarga protein yang terglukolisasi yang disebut dengan lendir, memiliki potensi termasuk adhesi, hidrasi dan pelumasan. Gastropoda merupakan golongan invertebrata yang memiliki lendir untuk pencegahan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh mikroba maupun kondisi lingkungan eksternal. Gastropoda memiliki beberapa spesies seperti yang mudah dijumpai di daerah mangrove dan tambak tradisional yaitu *Telescopium telescopium*. Penelitian kali ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui daya hambat yang dihasilkan dari ekstrak lendir gastropoda dengan spesies berbeda yaitu *Telescopium telescopium*, *Tectus pyramis* dan *Turbo chrysostomus* terhadap bakteri *Vibrio harveyi*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan beberapa tahapan yaitu pengambilan sampel gastropoda pada dua tempat di perairan Bangkalan yaitu di Desa Ujung Piring dan di desa Prancak, Kecamatan Sepulu, preparasi sampel, sterilisasi alat dan bahan, proses sentrifugasi, pemurnian bakteri, pembuatan suspensi bakteri uji, pembuatan konsentrasi, uji aktivitas antibakteri dan pengukuran zona hambat. Analisa zona hambat bakteri ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabel hasil pengukuran menggunakan bantuan *Microsoft excel*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak lendir *Telescopium telescopium*, *Tectus pyramis* dan *Turbo chrysostomus* memiliki zona hambat yang termasuk dalam kategori lemah dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Vibrio harveyi*. Tingkat konsentrasi terbaik dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Vibrio harveyi* pada ketiga ekstrak lendir terdapat pada konsentrasi 30% lendir *Telescopium telescopium*.

Kata kunci : *Gastropoda*, *Lendir*, *Antibakteri*, *Vibrio harveyi*, *Sentrifugasi*

ABSTRAC

Gastropods are a group of invertebrates that spend most or all of their lives on the bottom of the water, move slowly with relatively small to medium sizes. Gastropods have mucus which plays a role in preventing diseases caused by microorganisms and external environmental conditions. Gastropods have several species, such as those that are easily found in mangrove areas and traditional ponds, namely *Telescopium telescopium*. The present study aims to determine the inhibitory power produced from the extract of gastropod slime with different species, namely *Telescopium telescopium*, *Tectus pyramis* and *Turbo chrysostomus* against *Vibrio harveyi* bacteria. The research was carried out in several stages, namely sampling of gastropods at two places in Bangkalan waters, in Ujung Piring Village and Prancak Village, Bangkalan, sample preparation, sterilization of tools and materials, centrifugation, bacterial purification, preparation of test bacterial suspensions, preparation of concentrations, antibacterial activity test and inhibition zone measurement. Bacterial inhibition zone analysis is displayed in the form of a table of measurement results using Microsoft excel. The results showed that the slime extracts of *Telescopium telescopium*, *Tectus pyramis* and *Turbo chrysostomus* had an inhibition zone which was included in the weak category in inhibiting the growth of *Vibrio harveyi* bacteria. The best concentration level in inhibiting the growth of *Vibrio harveyi* bacteria in the three mucus extracts was at a concentration of 30% *Telescopium telescopium* mucus. Animals secrete a family of glycosylated proteins called mucus, which have potentials including adhesion, hydration and lubrication. Gastropods are a group of invertebrates that have mucus for the prevention of diseases caused by microbes and external environmental conditions.

Keywords: *Gastropods, Mucus, Antibacterial, Vibrio harveyi, Centrifugation*