

Diah Ayu Wulandari. 2019. Pengaruh Kombinasi Konsentrasi Zat Pengatur Tumbuh *Indole Butyric Acid* (IBA) dan Kinetin Terhadap Induksi Kalus dan Profil Metabolit Sekunder Kultur Kalus Daun Tapak Liman (*Elephantopus scaber* L.). Skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Dr. Junairah, S.Si., M. Kes., dan Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, MS., Departemen Biologi Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kombinasi konsentrasi zat pengatur tumbuh IBA dan Kinetin terhadap waktu induksi, persentase, berat basah dan berat kering, morfologi, dan profil metabolit sekunder kalus *Elephantopus scaber* L.. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental laboratoris dengan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) non faktorial dengan 10 perlakuan kombinasi konsentrasi ($I_{0,0}K_{0,0}$, $I_{0,5}K_{0,5}$, $I_{0,5}K_{1,0}$, $I_{0,5}K_{1,5}$, $I_{1,5}K_{0,5}$, $I_{1,5}K_{1,0}$, $I_{1,5}K_{1,5}$, $I_{2,0}K_{0,5}$, $I_{2,0}K_{1,0}$, $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$) dan setiap perlakuan diulang 3 kali. Media yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah media MS dan ditambahkan kombinasi konsentrasi zat pengatur tumbuh IBA dan Kinetin. Setelah diperoleh kalus, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan analisis kandungan senyawa metabolit sekunder pada kalus dan daun *Elephantopus scaber* L. menggunakan metode skrining fitokimia. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data kualitatif meliputi morfologi kalus dan hasil analisis kandungan metabolit sekunder dari kalus dan daun *Elephantopus scaber* L., sedangkan data kuantitatif meliputi waktu induksi, persentase, berat basah dan berat kering dianalisis secara statistik. Data waktu induksi dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* dengan nilai signifikansi ($\alpha=0,05$) begitu pula dengan data berat basah, sedangkan berat kering di analisis menggunakan uji *t independen* dengan nilai signifikansi ($\alpha=0,05$). Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa pada perlakuan $I_{2,0}K_{1,0}$ dan $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ mampu menginduksi kalus lebih cepat dari perlakuan yang lain dengan rerata waktu induksi $5,33 \pm 0,577$ hari setelah tanam. Perlakuan $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ menghasilkan rerata berat basah dan berat kering kalus paling tinggi yaitu 0,7016 g dan 0,0776 g. Morfologi kalus paling baik dihasilkan oleh kalus dengan pemberian kombinasi konsentrasi $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ yang menghasilkan kalus berwarna hijau muda dan bertekstur kompak. Hasil analisis metabolit sekunder pada kalus dan daun tapak liman yaitu mengandung flavonoid, alkaloid, terpenoid, dan saponin.

Kata kunci : *Elephantopus scaber* L., IBA, Induksi kalus, Kinetin, Metabolit sekunder, Skrining fitokimia

Diah Ayu Wulandari. 2019. The Effect of *Indole Butyric Acid* (IBA) and Kinetin Growth Regulator Concentration Combination on Callus Induction and Secondary Metabolite Callus Culture Profile of Tapak Liman Leaves (*Elephantopus scaber* L.). This script is guided by Dr. Junairah, S.Si., M. Kes., and Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, M.S., Department of Biology Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to know the effect concentration combination of growth regulator IBA and Kinetin on induction time, percentage, wet weight and dry weight, morphology and secondary metabolite profile callus of *Elephantopus scaber* L.. This research was a laboratory experimental research with complete randomized design method non-factorial with 10 concentration combination treatments ($I_{0,0}K_{0,0}$, $I_{0,5}K_{0,5}$, $I_{0,5}K_{1,0}$, $I_{0,5}K_{1,5}$, $I_{1,5}K_{0,5}$, $I_{1,5}K_{1,0}$, $I_{1,5}K_{1,5}$, $I_{2,0}K_{0,5}$, $I_{2,0}K_{1,0}$, $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$) and each treatment was repeated 3 times. Media used on callus induction was MS medium with addition of combination concentration of growth regulator IBA and Kinetin. After the culture were obtained, then the compounds of the culture were analyzed using phytochemical screening. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data includes callus morphology and the result of the analysis of secondary metabolite from callus and leaf of *Elephantopus scaber* L., while quantitative data including induction time, percentage, wet weight and dry weight were analyzed statistically. The induction time data were analyzed statistically using the *Mann-Whitney test* with a significance value ($\alpha = 0.05$) as well as wet weight data, while the dry weight was analyzed using an *independent t test* with a significance value ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results obtained showed that in treatment $I_{2,0}K_{1,0}$ and $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ able to induce callus faster than other treatments with the average induction time of $5,33 \pm 0,577$ days after planting. The treatment of $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ resulted in the highest wet weight and callus dry weight, which were 0,7016 g and 0,0776 g. Callus morphology is best produced by callus by giving a combination of $I_{2,0}K_{2,5}$ concentration which produces green callus and compact texture. The results of the analysis of secondary metabolites in the callus and leaves of tapak liman, which contain flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, and saponins.

Keywords : Callus induction, *Elephantopus scaber* L., IBA, Kinetin, Phytochemical screening, Secondary Metabolite.