

# **BIOKONVERSI ANTOSIANIN MENJADI ANTOSIANIDIN DALAM UBI JALAR UNGU (*Ipomoea batatas L.*) DENGAN FERMENTASI RAGI TEMPE (*Rhizopus Oligosporus*)**

INTISARI

NOVIANA CANDRA DEWI

No. Mhs : 15612120

Antosianin merupakan senyawa bioaktif yang terdapat pada ubi ungu (*Ipomoea batatas L*) sebagai antioksidan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkonversi antosianin menjadi antosianidin dari ekstrak ubi ungu dan uji aktivitas antioksidan menggunakan metode DPPH dengan fermentasi media ragi tempe (*Rhizopus oligosporus*). Proses isolasi senyawa dengan metode maserasi etanol teknis 96%. Aktivitas antioksidan paling tinggi yaitu pada sampel fermentasi hari ke 5 ditunjukkan nilai IC<sub>50</sub> sebesar 0,024. Identifikasi senyawa dari ekstrak melalui skrining fitokimia. Karakterisasi menggunakan *High Performance Liquid Chromatography(HPLC)* diperoleh hasil pada ekstrak ubi ungu terdapat kandungan senyawa antosianidin berupa delphinidin, sianidin dan pelargonidin dengan kadar ekstrak ubi ungu non fermentasi 22,576 µg/mL ; 124,390 µg/mL; 10,106 µg/mL, sedangkan kadar ekstrak ubi ungu fermentasi 5 hari 64,773 µg/mL; 999,862 µg/mL; 54,375 µg/mL hal ini dapat diketahui bahwa kadar pada fermentasi 5 hari mengalami peningkatan.

Kata kunci : Antosianin, *Ipomoea batatas L*, *Rhizopus oligosporus*

**BIOCONVERSION OF ANTHOCYANIN BECOME  
ANTHOCYANIDIN AND TEST OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY  
FROM PURPLE SWEET POTATO (*Ipomoea batatas L.*)  
THROUGH TEMPE FERMENTATION (*Rhizopus Oligosporus*)**

ABSTRACT

NOVIANA CANDRA DEWI

No. Mhs : 15612120

Anthocyanin is a bioactive compound contained in purple sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas L*) as an antioxidant. This study aims to convert the anthocyanins into anthocyanidin in purple sweet potato extract and test the antioxidant activity using the DPPH method through tempe yeast (*Rhizopus oligosporus*) as the fermentation media. The isolation process of the compound used the maceration method with 96% technical ethanol. The highest antioxidant activity was on the 5th day of the fermentation sample with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0,024. The identification of compounds from the extract was through phytochemical screening. The characterization using *High Performance Liquid Chromatography* (HPLC) showed that the non-fermented and fermented purple sweet potato extract contained anthocyanidin compounds in the form of delphinidin, cyanidin and pelargonidin with levels of non-fermented purple sweet potato extract were 22.576 g/mL; 124,390 g/mL; 10.106 g/mL, while the levels of 5 day-fermented purple sweet potato extract were 64,773 g/mL; 999.862 g/mL; 54.375 g/mL, the result showed that the levels in the 5-day fermentation had increased.

Keywords : Anthocyanin, *Ipomoea batatas L*, *Rhizopus oligosporus*