

ABSTRAK

Daun kangkung pagar (*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.) merupakan tanaman liar yang masih belum banyak dikembangkan khasiatnya, kandungan flavonoid dalam daun kangkung pagar merupakan senyawa terbesar fenol, salah satunya berfungsi sebagai antimikroba. tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui karakterisasi dari ekstrak n-heksan daun kangkung pagar (*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.) dan aktivitas dari ekstrak n-heksan, etil asetat dan etanol daun kangkung pagar (*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.) terhadap *Salmonella typhi*. Pengujian karakterisasi metabolit sekunder dilakukan uji skrining fitokimia, KLT, fraksinasi menggunakan kromatografi kolom, pengujian kemurnian Fraksi, dan mengkarakterisasi berdasarkan FTIR, spektrofotometri UV-Vis dan KLT. Pengujian aktivitas antibakteri menggunakan Difusi cakram menggunakan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Hasil pengujian aktivitas antibakteri dianalisis menggunakan SPSS dengan Anova (Analysis of Variant). Hasil pada pengujian karakterisasi metabolit sekunder ekstrak n-heksan daun kangkung pagar didapat satu senyawa murni Kumarin, dan Uji antibakteri menggunakan metode difusi cakram dengan 3 serial konsentrasi 2500ppm, 2000ppm dan 1500ppm dan pelarut yang berbeda mempunyai daya hambat yang berbeda pada ekstrak n-heksan zona hambat terbesar kriteria sedang 5-10mm pada konsentrasi 2000ppm diameter rata-rata 9,96mm, ekstrak Etil asetat zona hambat terbesar kriteria kuat 10-20mm pada konsentrasi 2500ppm diameter rata-rata 12,46mm, ekstrak Etanol zona hambat terbesar kriteria kuat 10-20mm pada konsentrasi 200ppm diameter rata-rata 13.53mm.

Kata Kunci : Daun kangkung pagar (*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.), Bakteri *Salmonella typhi*, Karakterisasi Metabolit Sekunder, Antibakteri

ABSTRACT

Water spinach leaf (Ipomoea carnea Jacq.) is a wild plant whose properties have not yet been developed, the flavonoid content in water spinach leaf is the largest compound of phenol, one of which functions as an antimicrobial. The purpose of this study was to determine the characterization of the n-hexane extract of water spinach leaf (Ipomoea carnea Jacq.) and the activity of the n-hexane, ethyl acetate and ethanol extract of water spinach leaf (Ipomoea carnea Jacq.) against Salmonella typhi. The secondary metabolite characterization test was carried out by phytochemical screening test, TLC, fractionation using column chromatography, fraction purity testing, and characterization based on FTIR, UV-Vis spectrophotometry and TLC. Antibacterial activity testing using disc diffusion using Salmonella typhi bacteria. The results of the antibacterial activity were analyzed using SPSS with Anova (Analysis of Variant). The results of the secondary metabolite characterization test of n-hexane extract of kale leaves obtained one pure compound coumarin, and antibacterial test using the disc diffusion method with 3 serial concentrations of 2500ppm, 2000ppm and 1500ppm and different solvents have different inhibitory power on the n-hexane extract zone. the biggest inhibition criteria was 5-10mm at a concentration of 2000ppm the average diameter was 9.96mm, the Ethyl acetate extract the largest inhibition zone was 10-20mm at a concentration of 2500ppm the average diameter was 12.46mm, the Ethanol extract the largest inhibition zone was 10-20mm at a concentration of 200ppm the average diameter is 13.53mm.

Keywords : Leaf Kangkung Pagar (*Ipomoea carnea Jacq.*), *Salmonella typhi* bacteria, Characterization of Secondary Metabolites, Antibacterial