

ABSTRAK

Infeksi jamur *Candida tropicalis* memerlukan alternatif agen antifungi baru, salah satunya dengan memanfaatkan potensi alami tanaman sirih merah (*Piper crocatum*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antifungi ekstrak daun sirih merah terhadap *C. tropicalis* serta mengidentifikasi golongan senyawa aktifnya. Ekstraksi senyawa dilakukan menggunakan metode maserasi dengan pelarut etanol 96%. Pemisahan senyawa dianalisis melalui Kromatografi Lapis Tipis (KLT) menggunakan fase diam silika gel F254 dan fase gerak n-heksana:etil asetat (7:3) (v/v). Evaluasi aktivitas antifungi dilakukan melalui metode difusi kertas cakram dan metode KLT-Bioautografi kontak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ekstrak konsentrasi 70% (b/v) memberikan daya hambat sebesar 5,07 mm (kategori sedang) pada uji difusi cakram. Analisis profil KLT berhasil mendeteksi adanya noda senyawa golongan fenolik pada nilai *Retardation Factor* (Rf) 0,54. Pengujian KLT-Bioautografi kontak mengonfirmasi bahwa noda pada titik Rf tersebut menghasilkan rata-rata diameter zona hambat sebesar $5,51 \pm 0,46$ mm (kategori sedang), yang menunjukkan kemiripan profil migrasi kromatografi dengan kontrol positif. Kesimpulannya, ekstrak daun sirih merah memiliki aktivitas antifungi tingkat sedang terhadap *C. tropicalis* yang dikontribusikan oleh senyawa dari golongan fenolik. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, direkomendasikan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengisolasi dan mengelusidasi struktur senyawa secara spesifik, serta melakukan optimasi pada sistem fase gerak.

Kata kunci: *Candida tropicalis*, sirih merah, KLT-Bioautografi, antifungi.

ABSTRACT

Candida tropicalis fungal infections require new alternative antifungal agents, one of which is by utilizing the natural potential of the red betel plant (*Piper crocatum*). This study aims to determine the antifungal activity of red betel leaf extract against *C. tropicalis* and to identify its active compound group. Compound extraction was carried out using the maceration method with 96% ethanol as the solvent. The separation of compounds was analyzed by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) using silica gel F254 as the stationary phase and a mixture of n-hexane:ethyl acetate (7:3) (v/v) as the mobile phase. The evaluation of antifungal activity was performed using the paper disc diffusion method and the contact TLC-Bioautography method. The results showed that the extract at a concentration of 70% (w/v) provided an inhibition zone of 5.07 mm (moderate category) in the disc diffusion test. TLC profile analysis successfully detected a phenolic compound spot at a Retardation Factor (Rf) value of 0.54. Contact TLC-Bioautography testing confirmed that the spot at this Rf value produced an average inhibition zone diameter of 5.51 ± 0.46 mm (moderate category), indicating a similar chromatographic migration profile to the positive control. In conclusion, red betel leaf extract exhibits moderate antifungal activity against *C. tropicalis*, which is contributed by phenolic compounds. Based on these findings, further research is recommended to isolate and elucidate the specific structure of the compound, as well as to optimize the mobile phase system.

Keywords: *Candida tropicalis*, red betel, TLC-Bioautography, antifungal.