Toxicity Test *Xestospongia* Fraction From Sea Sponge Using Brine Shrimp Test (BST)

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Abstract

*Xestospongia* marine sponges of the genus have a variety of products of secondary metabolites have pharmacological activity that can be used as ingredients. In this research, the identification of compounds to determine the type of secondary metabolites from *Xestospongia* qualitatively by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and for isolation by preparative TLC with chloroform and acetone (5:1) (v / v). The identification results obtained are terpenoid compounds with Rf value of 0.7 is characterized by a purple discoloration with anisaldehid reagent. Toxicity tests conducted on *Artemia salina* Leach terpenoids by using test Brine Shrimp Test (BST) as an initial screening for biological activity by counting the number of larvae that died after treatment at 24 hours. Percent of deaths used to calculate the $LC_{50}$ by probit analysis method. Toxicity test results showed $LC_{50}$ values in 683 031 ppm. These results indicate that the fraction of terpenoids from extracts *Xestospongia*, is toxic because it has $LC_{50}$ values $\leq 1000$ ppm

Key Words : Xestospongia, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC), Brine Shrimp Test (BST)