



ANDI SETIAWAN <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>

Reminder for Presentation Materials of International Symposium of 2nd JESSD

5 messages

International Symposium of JESSD <symposium.jessd@ui.ac.id>
To: Andi Setiawan <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>

Fri, Sep 17, 2021 at 6:19 PM

Dear Andi Setiawan

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Science, Bandar Lampung, 35141, Lampung Indonesia

I would like to remind you to submit the presentation materials for your manuscript Screening Extract EtOAc Sponge-derived Fungi with Manuscript ID JESSD-159 which consist of:

1. Presentation video, Make sure the video length doesn't exceed 9 minutes (2 minutes for opening-closing and 7 minutes for main material). please check these guidelines <https://symposiumjessd.ui.ac.id/guideline-virtual-presentations/>. Also, an example video presentation from one of speaker here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/18_ApcENQYhPY7XIS0noZNFTk3DiCo-M3/view

2. Name of the author who will attend the virtual symposium

Please submit the materials immediately, it will help our team to proceed with your paper. Please confirm us when you will be able to submit the materials by replying to this email, I will really appreciate it. Have a nice day!

--

Sincerely,

Herdis Herdiansyah

2nd JESSD Symposium Chair

School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia

scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jessd | <https://symposiumjessd.ui.ac.id/>**ANDI SETIAWAN** <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>
To: International Symposium of JESSD <symposium.jessd@ui.ac.id>

Fri, Sep 17, 2021 at 10:37 PM

Dear Herdis Herdiansyah,

I would like to submit a manuscript ID JESSD-159 " Screening Extract EtOAc Sponge-derived Fungi against

 [ArticeI ROSYIDATUL LUTFIAH JESSD-159.docx](#) [Format-Rosyidatul Lutfiah Revision-JESSD-159.docx](#) [PRESENTATION-ROSYIDATUL LUTFIAH-JESSD-IOP-1...](#)

Clinical Staphylococcus aureus" with the presentation Video.

Rosyidatul Lutfiah is the author who will attend the virtual symposium

Best regards

Andi Setiawan

[Quoted text hidden]

International Symposium JESSD <symposium.jessd@ui.ac.id>
To: ANDI SETIAWAN <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>

Sat, Sep 18, 2021 at 7:49 AM

Dear Andi Setiawan,

We have received your revised manuscript and video presentation. Due to page changes, we have revised the invoice (attached). Please make sure to fulfill the payment before September 19th, 2021. Thank you

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Invoice bank transfer-JESSD 159 Rev.pdf**
64K

ANDI SETIAWAN <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>
To: International Symposium JESSD <symposium.jessd@ui.ac.id>

Sun, Sep 19, 2021 at 4:43 PM

Dear Herdis Herdiansyah,

I attach proof of payment for registration, publication, proofread fees for paper JESSD 159, on behalf of Rosyidatul. L

Best regards,
Andi Setiawan
[Quoted text hidden]

 **Registration, Publication, and Proofread fees for paper JESSD 159, Rosydatul L.pdf**
124K

International Symposium JESSD <symposium.jessd@ui.ac.id>
To: ANDI SETIAWAN <andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id>

Sun, Sep 19, 2021 at 5:33 PM

Dear Andi Setiawan

We have received your payment proof. Thank you, have a great day!
[Quoted text hidden]

Screening Extract EtOAc Sponge Derived-Fungi against Clinical *Staphylococcus aureus*.

R Lutfiah, N L G R Juliasih, J Hendri and A Setiawan*

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Bandar Lampung, 35141, Lampung-Indonesia.

niluhratna.juliasih@fmipa.unila.ac.id; john.hendri@fmipa.unila.ac.id;

*andi.setiawan@fmipa.unila.ac.id;

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0731-6417>

Abstract. The increasing cases of resistance of pathogenic bacteria to various types of antibiotics worldwide has become a serious problem for medicine and human health. This study aims to determine antibacterial activity of extract ethyl acetate (EtOAc) produced by sponge-derived fungi as an antibacterial agent. In this study, nineteen fungal isolates were obtained from the marine sponge in Singaraja, Buleleng Bali, Indonesia. The pathogenic bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* was obtained from patients at Abdul Moeloek Hospital, Bandar Lampung. The susceptibility test of *Staphylococcus aureus* was carried out to nine types of commercial antibiotics using the disk diffusion method. Cultivation and co-cultivation of fungi were carried out by solid state fermentation (SSF) method on rice media. The cultivation and co cultivation results were extracted using EtOAc as a solvent. The bioactivity of the extract was tested against pathogenic bacteria *S. aureus*. The results of the susceptibility test to antibiotics showed *S. aureus* resistance to amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin. showed that extracts A12RF, A05RF, C36RF had inhibitory activity against the growth of *S. aureus* at a concentration of 0,5mg/mL. These results indicate that co-cultivation can induce fungi to produce different secondary metabolites. This basic information is important for further studies related to the production of fungal bioactive compounds through the co-cultivation stage in the SSF process.

1. Introduction

The tendency of pathogenic bacteria to become resistant to various types of antibiotics is a serious problem in medicine and human health. The results of a literature review related to clinical data show an increase in the resistance of pathogenic bacteria in the ESKAPE group (*Enterococcus faecium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Species Enterobater*) has become a worldwide concern. As the cause of increasing disease burden, increasing mortality rate, and decreasing treatment options, ESKAPE pathogenic bacteria are a serious threat to human health. Various efforts have been made by researchers to overcome these problems, one of which is getting new antibiotic compounds that can inhibit ESKAPE bacteria [1].

Until now, natural products are still relied on as a source of new bioactive compounds that have antibiotic properties. Natural products ingredients have been shown to make a major contribution in the field of medicine, one of which is to treat diseases due to bacterial infections. However, exploring the potential of natural compounds also presents a challenge to obtain new compounds. Some of the technical challenges that are often faced include finding new sources, screening stages, isolation of active compounds, and elucidation of structures. In this study, the search for new sources focused on bioactive compounds from fungi derived from sponges [2].