

KEJU NABATI BERBASIS KACANG KORO PEDANG: ANALISIS PROKSIMAT DAN AKTIVITAS ANTIOKSIDAN

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Abstrak

Prevalensi diabetes melitus di Indonesia terus meningkat dan berkaitan dengan stres oksidatif akibat hiperglikemia kronis sehingga diperlukan pangan fungsional antidiabetes. Kacang koro pedang (*Canavalia ensiformis*) berpotensi dikembangkan menjadi keju nabati sebagai alternatif pangan fungsional. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh perbedaan formulasi keju nabati berbasis kacang koro pedang terhadap kandungan proksimat, aktivitas antioksidan, dan sifat organoleptik serta menentukan formulasi terbaik. Penelitian eksperimental ini menerapkan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan tiga variasi rasio *curd* (F1 = 76%:10%, F2 = 81%:5%, dan F3 = 86%:0%) yang diulang sebanyak dua kali. Pengujian mencakup analisis proksimat (kadar air, abu, protein, lemak, dan karbohidrat), uji aktivitas antioksidan metode DPPH, serta pengujian organoleptik oleh 30 orang panelis semi-terlatih. Hasil analisis mengindikasikan bahwa perbedaan formulasi memberikan dampak yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) terhadap persentase abu, protein, aktivitas antioksidan, dan kriteria tekstur. Sebaliknya, pengaruh non-signifikan ($p > 0,05$) dijumpai pada kadar air, lemak, karbohidrat, serta atribut sensori warna, aroma, dan rasa. Formulasi F2 ditetapkan sebagai perlakuan terbaik dengan kandungan protein sebesar 9,28 g/100 g yang telah memenuhi standar klaim sebagai sumber protein (15,47% ALG/100 g).

Kata Kunci: Aktivitas Antioksidan, Antidiabetes, Kacang Koro Pedang, Keju Nabati

JACK BEAN (*CANAVALIA ENSIFORMIS*) PLANT BASED CHEESE: PROXIMATE ANALYSIS AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

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Abstract

The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Indonesia continues to rise and is linked to oxidative stress caused by chronic hyperglycemia, highlighting the need for functional antidiabetic foods. Jack beans (*Canavalia ensiformis*) have the potential to be developed into plant based cheese as an alternative functional food. This study aims to analyze the effects of different formulations of plant based cheese made from jack bean on proximate composition, antioxidant activity, and organoleptic testing, as well as to determine the optimal formulation. The experimental study used a completely randomized design (CRD) with three formulations of curd to water ratios (F1 = 76%:10%, F2 = 81%:5%, F3 = 86%:0%) and two replicates. Analyses included moisture content, ash, protein, fat, carbohydrates, antioxidant activity (DPPH method), and organoleptic testing by 30 semi trained panelists. The results showed that the formulations had a significant effect on ash content, protein content, antioxidant activity, and texture ($p < 0.05$), but not on moisture content, fat content, carbohydrate content, color, aroma, and taste ($p > 0.05$). The best formulation is F2, with a protein content of 9.28 g/100 g and meeting the requirements for a protein source claim (15.47% ALG/100 g).

Keywords: Antidiabetes, Antioxidant Activity, Jack Bean, Plant Based Cheese, Proximate Analysis