

# Sintesis dan uji sitotoksik senyawa derivat asam galat terhadap sel kanker kolon HCT-116 = Synthesis and cytotoxic test of gallic acid derivative

compound against colon cancer cells HCT-116 / Aji Humaedi

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## Abstrak

Asam galat merupakan senyawa polihidroksifenolik yang mempunyai peran penting dalam berbagai aktivitas selektif terhadap banyak sel line. Desain senyawa dengan modifikasi struktur dan mekanisme aksi dari lead compound asam galat diharapkan dapat meningkatkan aktivitas baik lipofilisitas maupun aksi sitotoksiknya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendesain dan memodifikasi struktur asam galat, melakukan simulasi docking, mensintesis, serta melakukan uji aktivitas sitotoksik senyawa derivat asam galat terhadap sel line kanker kolon HCT-116. Simulasi docking dilakukan dengan beberapa software adalah is MarvinSketch 15.5.11, Chimera 1.10.2, Autodock 4.2, Pymol 1.7.4.5 dan LigPlot v.1.4.5.; sintesis senyawa derivat asam galat melibatkan beberapa reaksi yaitu esterifikasi, metilasi dan hidrolisis; serta melakukan uji sitotoksik terhadap sel kanker kolon HCT-116. Hasil simulasi docking menghasilkan empat senyawa derivat asam galat dengan nilai binding energy terkecil yaitu benzil galat -7,36 kkal/mol , 2-hidroksi benzil galat -7,63 kkal/mol , 4-metoksi- 2-hidroksi benzil galat -7,18 kkal/mol dan feniletil galat -7,47 kkal/mol . Selanjutnya senyawa derivat asam galat disintesis dan dikarakterisasi menggunakan FT-IR, spektrometer Massa, <sup>1</sup>H NMR dan <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Sintesis senyawa derivat asam galat menghasilkan rendemen masing-masing adalah 62,11 ; 53,25 ; 51,05 dan 58,87 . Uji sitotoksik keempat senyawa derivat asam galat memiliki aktivitas penghambatan yang baik terhadap sel line kanker kolon HCT-116 dengan nilai IC50 masing-masing adalah 24,79 g/mL; 21,82 g/mL; 26,98 g/mL; dan 19,93 g/mL. Senyawa terbaik yang memberikan aktivitas penghambatan terhadap sel kanker kolon HCT-116 adalah feniletil galat dengan IC50 sebesar 19,93 g/mL.

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Gallic acid is a polyhydroxyphenolic compound that has an important role in a variety of selective activity against many cell line. Design modifications of compounds with structures and mechanisms of action of lead compound gallic acid is expected to increase the activity of both lipophilicity and cytotoxic action. This research aims to design and modify the structure of gallic acid, docking simulation, synthesis, and test the cytotoxic activity of gallic acid derivative compounds against colon cancer cell line HCT 116. Docking simulation performed with some software is MarvinSketch 15.5.11, Chimera 1.10.2, Autodock 4.2, Pymol 1.7.4.5 and LigPlot v.1.4.5. Synthesis of compound gallic acid derivatives which involves several reaction that is esterification, methylation and hydrolysis. As well as to test the cytotoxic against colon cancer cell HCT 116. Docking simulation results produced four compounds gallic acid derivatives with a value of binding energy smallest that is benzyl gallate 7.36 kcal mol , 2 hydroxy benzyl gallate 7.63 kcal mol , 4 metoksi 2 hydroxy , benzyl gallate 7.18 kcal mol and phenylethyl gallate 7.47 kcal mol . Further synthesized compound gallic acid derivatives with yield respectively is 62.11 53.25 51.05 and 58.87 . Analysis of compound characterization using FT IR, mass spectrometry, <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Test fourth cytotoxic compound gallic acid derivatives have good inhibitory activity against colon cancer cell line HCT 116 with

a value IC50 respectively is 24.79 g mL 21.82 g mL 26.98 g mL and 19.93 g L. Compounds that give the best inhibitory activity against colon cancer cells HCT 116 is phenylethyl gallate with IC50 of 19.93 g mL.