

Uji Fitokimia dan Efek Penghambatan Ekstrak Orange Cup Coral (*Tubastraea coccinea*) Terhadap Cell Line Kanker Paru A549 = Phytochemical Compound Assessment and Tumour Cell Inhibitory Effect of Orange Cup Coral (*Tubastraea coccinea*) against Lung Cancer Cell Line A549

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Prevalensi kanker paru adalah salah satu yang tertinggi di Indonesia. Namun, resistensi dan penurunan efektivitas obat terus terjadi. Tingginya kekayaan alam di Indonesia membuka peluang untuk bahan alam dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai alternatif pengobatan kanker paru. Salah satunya adalah *Tubastraea coccinea* yang merupakan spons laut di daerah Indo-Pasifik yang berpotensi dikembangkan menjadi obat kanker.

Metode Sampel *T. coccinea* diekstraksi dengan teknik maserasi menggunakan pelarut etil asetat, etanol, dan n-heksana. Uji fitokimia ekstrak *T. coccinea* secara kualitatif dengan menguji tannin, saponin, flavonoid, triterpenoid, steroid, alkaloid, dan glikosida, kemudian dilakukan uji kromatografi lapis tipis. Uji sitotoksitas ekstrak *T. coccinea* terhadap sel kanker paru A549 dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode MTT.

Hasil: Uji fitokimia ekstrak etanol, etil asetat, dan n-heksana *T. coccinea* positif mengandung flavonoid dan triterpenoid. Uji kromatografi lapis tipis menunjukkan ekstrak etanol *T. coccinea* memiliki komponen senyawa dengan $R_f = 0,30$ dan $0,85$; ekstrak n-heksana *T. coccinea* memiliki komponen senyawa dengan $R_f = 0,88$ dan $0,97$; ekstrak etil asetat *T. coccinea* memiliki $R_f = 0,25$; $0,67$; $0,86$. Uji MTT ekstrak etanol *T. coccinea* terhadap sel kanker paru A549 memiliki IC_{50} rata-rata $1,36 \mu\text{g/ml}$, ekstrak dengan etil asetat memiliki IC_{50} sebesar $21,12 \mu\text{g/ml}$, ekstrak dengan n-heksana memiliki IC_{50} sebesar $77,01 \mu\text{g/ml}$.

Kesimpulan: Ketiga ekstrak *T. coccinea* positif mengandung flavonoid dan triterpenoid, ketiga ekstrak *T. coccinea* memiliki kemampuan sitotoksitas terhadap sel paru A549. Ekstrak etanol *T. coccinea* menunjukkan aktivitas sitotoksik tertinggi terhadap sel paru A549 dan lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kontrol positif doxorubicin.

.....Introduction: Lung cancer prevalence in Indonesia is one of the highest. However, drug resistance and decline in drug effectivity is increasing. Indonesia's natural diversity opens opportunities for natural ingredients to be used as an alternative treatment for lung cancer. One of them is *Tubastraea coccinea* which is a marine sponge spread across the Indo-Pacific region with a lot of pharmaceutical potentials.

Method Samples of *T. coccinea* were extracted by maceration technique and then dissolved with ethyl acetate, ethanol, and n-hexane. Phytochemical assessments were carried out qualitatively by assessing tannins, saponins, flavonoids, triterpenoids, steroids, alkaloids, and glycosides, and then assessed by Thin-Layer Chromatography. MTT assessment used for testing the extract's cytotoxicity against cell line A549.

Result: The phytochemical assessment of *T. coccinea* n-hexane, ethanol, and ethyl acetate extract was positive for containing flavonoids and triterpenoids. The thin-layer chromatography test revealed that the *T. coccinea* ethanol extract had $R_f = 0.30$ and 0.85 ; *T. coccinea* n-hexane extract had $R_f = 0.88$ and 0.97 ; *T. coccinea* ethyl acetate extract had $R_f = 0.25$; 0.67 ; 0.86 . The MTT assay of *T. coccinea* extract against cell

line A549 for *T. coccinea* ethanol extract $IC_{50}=1.36 \mu\text{g/ml}$, for *T. coccinea* ethyl acetate extract $IC_{50}= 21.12 \mu\text{g/ml}$, for *T. coccinea* n-hexane extract $IC_{50}= 77.01 \mu\text{g/ml}$.

Conclusion: ethanol, ethyl acetate, and n-hexane extract of *T. coccinea* were positive for flavonoids and triterpenoids, all of them also had cytotoxicity effect against cell line A549 with *T. coccinea* ethanol extract having the highest cytotoxic activity against cell line A549 and better than doxorubicin.