

STUDI PEPTIDA BIOAKTIF DARI *Holothuria cinerascens* (Brandt, 1835) SEBAGAI INHIBITOR BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE UNTUK TERAPI PENYAKIT ALZHEIMER SECARA IN-VITRO DAN IN-SILICO

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INTISARI

Enzim *Butyrylcholinesterase* (BChE) menjadi salah satu kunci penting dalam progresi penyakit Alzheimer. Enzim BChE menghidrolisis senyawa kolinester yang berperan sebagai neurotransmitter serta berasosiasi dengan pembentukan plak β -Amyloid dan *Neurofibrillary Tangles* (NFT). Penghambatan aktivitas BChE menjadi target penting dalam terapi penyakit Alzheimer. Terapi berbasis senyawa peptida bioaktif sangat potensial karena memiliki spesifitas dan stabilitas yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil peptida bioaktif dari *Holothuria cinerascens* dan aktivitasnya sebagai inhibitor BChE pada penyakit Alzheimer. Protein yang diisolasi memiliki konsentrasi 1950 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Hasil analisis SDS-PAGE menunjukkan berat molekul protein berkisar 10 – 120 kDa, sedangkan pada hidrolisatnya memiliki berat molekul 1 - 1,2 kDa. Purifikasi protein dengan *anion exchange chromatography* menghasilkan konsentrasi tertinggi pada elusi NaCl 0,75 M yaitu 143 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Protein dilakukan hidrolisis menggunakan tripsin dan menghasilkan derajat hidrolisis sebesar 92%. Sampel peptida menunjukkan aktivitas penghambatan terhadap enzim BChE sebesar 37% pada konsentrasi 2000 ppm dan 52% pada konsentrasi 3000 ppm. Hasil analisis LC-HRMS dan *in-silico* menunjukkan 3 sekuens peptida yang diprediksi memiliki aktivitas penghambatan terhadap BChE yaitu GTEANCATMVTK, ADFAEESLK, dan TIQELNFEV. Sekuens tersebut berikatan pada sisi *catalytic active site* (CAS) BChE yaitu His 438 dan Ser 198; *peripheral anionic site* (PAS) BChE yaitu Asp 70 dan Ala 277; dan reaktivasi ikatan pada organofosfat dari BChE yaitu prolin.

Kata Kunci : Alzheimer, *Butyrylcholinesterase*, *Holothuria cinerascens*, LC-HRMS, Peptida Bioaktif

BIOACTIVE PEPTIDES STUDY FROM *Holothuria cinerascens cinerascens* (Brandt, 1835) AS BUTYRYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR WITH IN-VITRO AND IN-SILICO APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) enzyme plays an important role in the progression of Alzheimer's disease. The BChE enzyme hydrolyzes cholinester compounds, which act as neurotransmitters and are associated with forming β -Amyloid plaques and Neurofibrillary Tangles (NFTs). Inhibition of BChE activity is an essential target in Alzheimer's disease therapy. Therapy based on bioactive peptide compounds has great potential because it has high specificity and stability. This research aims to determine the profile of bioactive peptides from *Holothuria cinerascens* and its activity as a BChE inhibitor in Alzheimer's disease. The isolated protein had a concentration of 1950 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The results of SDS-PAGE analysis show that the molecular weight of the protein ranges from 10 - 120 kDa, while the hydrolyzate has a molecular weight of 1 - 1.2 kDa. Purified protein with anion exchange chromatography produced the highest concentration in 0.75 M NaCl elution, 143 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. The protein was hydrolyzed using trypsin and produced a hydrolysis degree of 92%. The peptide sample showed inhibitory activity against the BChE enzyme of 37% at a concentration of 2000 ppm and 52% at a concentration of 3000 ppm. The results of LC-HRMS and in-silico analysis show three peptide sequences predicted to have inhibitory activity against BChE, namely GTEANCATMVTK, ADFAEESLK, and TIQELNFEV. These sequence binding to the catalytic active site (CAS) of BChE namely His 438 and Ser 198; peripheral anionic site (PAS) of BChE namely Asp 70 and Ala 277; and reactivates the binding to organophosphates of BChE namely proline.

Keywords: Alzheimer's, Butyrylcholinesterase, *Holothuria cinerascens*, LC-HRMS, Bioactive Peptides