

## INTISARI

Daun gatal (*Laportea decumana* Roxb. Wedd) merupakan tanaman yang mudah tumbuh dan banyak tersebar di daerah Maluku. Tanaman ini dikenal oleh masyarakat lokal sebagai obat tradisional untuk mengatasi nyeri. Sebagai bagian dari upaya meningkatkan potensi daun gatal sebagai produk unggulan tanaman obat dari Maluku, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan dukungan ilmiah melalui penelusuran kandungan senyawa bioaktif yang dijadikan sebagai marker standardisasi produk analgesik.

Proses ekstraksi menggunakan etanol 96%. Ekstrak dilakukan karakterisasi secara spesifik dan non spesifik. Evaluasi aktivitas analgesik ekstrak secara *in vivo* pada mencit jantan galur Balb/c dengan metode induksi kimia (asam asetat 0,6% i.p) dan panas (*hot plate* suhu  $50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) dengan dosis ekstrak 100, 200 dan 400 mg/kg BB, kontrol positif (parasetamol 80 mg/kg BB). Proses fraksinasi diperoleh fraksi n-heksan, etil asetat, dan air. Fraksi aktif (etil asetat) dilanjutkan pemisahan dan pemurnian menggunakan metode PLC dan KLT Preparatif. Pengujian aktivitas farmakologi dilakukan secara *in vitro* dengan *COX Inhibitor Screening Assay* kit untuk mengetahui nilai  $\text{IC}_{50}$  penghambatan enzim COX-2 dan elusidasi struktur menggunakan spektroskopi UV-Vis, FTIR, MS dan NMR untuk mengetahui struktur senyawa.

Pengujian *in vivo* pada ekstrak dengan analisis parametrik *one way* ANOVA menunjukkan ada perbedaan secara bermakna antar kelompok perlakuan dengan nilai  $P \text{ value } 0,000 < 0,05$  dan dosis 400 mg/kg BB memiliki aktivitas analgesik paling baik. Ekstrak etanol dan fraksinya dapat menghambat aktivitas enzim COX-2 dan fraksi etil asetat memiliki aktivitas hambatan yang paling baik dengan  $\text{IC}_{50}$  33,64  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (pembanding celecoxib  $\text{IC}_{50}$  20,75  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Analisis korelasi menunjukkan korelasi lemah antara kadar fenolik dan flavonoid total dengan penghambatan radikal DPPH dan COX-2. Identifikasi struktur senyawa diketahui isolat GD1; lupeol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}$ ), isolat DG2; uvaol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2$ ) dan isolat DG3; asam palmitat ( $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ ). Hasil uji aktivitas *in vitro* penghambatan COX-2 menunjukkan  $\text{IC}_{50}$  sebesar 23,55  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (celecoxib), 32,32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (isolat DG1) dan 31,46  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (isolat DG2) sedangkan isolat DG3 tidak memberikan aktivitas penghambatan COX-2. Senyawa yang dapat digunakan untuk marker standardisasi adalah lupeol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}$ ) dan uvaol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2$ ). Daun gatal dapat dikembangkan sebagai herbal analgesik.

**Kata Kunci :** Daun Gatal, *Laportea decumana*, Analgesik, Maluku

## ABSTRACT

Itchy leaf (*Laportea decumana* Roxb. Wedd) is a plant that is easy to grow and is widely distributed in the Maluku area. This plant is well known by local community as tradisional medicine to treat pain. As part of efforts to increase the potential of itching leaves as a superior medicinal plant product from Maluku, this research aims to provide scientific support by tracing the content of bioactive compounds that are used as markers for the standardization of analgesic products.

The extraction process uses 96% ethanol. Extracts were characterized specifically, and *in vivo*, analgesic evaluation of the extract in male Balb/c mice using chemical induction methods (0.6% acetic acid i.p) and physical (hot plate temperature  $50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) with extract doses of 100, 200, and 400 mg/kgBW, positive control (paracetamol 80 mg/kgBW). The fractionation process produces n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and water fractions. The active fraction (ethyl acetate) was continued with separation and purification using the PLC and Preparative TLC methods. Pharmacological activity testing was carried out *in vitro* using the COX Inhibitor Screening Assay kit to determine the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  value of COX-2 enzyme inhibition and structure elucidation using UV-Vis spectroscopy, FTIR, MS, and NMR to determine the structure of the compound.

*In vivo* testing of the extract using one-way ANOVA parametric analysis showed that there were significant differences between treatment groups with a P value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and a dose of 400 mg/kg BB had the best analgesic activity. Ethanol extract and its fractions can inhibit the activity of the COX-2 enzyme and the ethyl acetate fraction has the best inhibitory activity with an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 33.64  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (comparative for celecoxib  $\text{IC}_{50}$  20.75  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Correlation analysis showed a weak correlation between total phenolic and flavonoid levels with DPPH and COX-2. Identification of the structure of compounds known to isolate GD1; lupeol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}$ ), isolate DG2; uvaol ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2$ ) and isolate DG3; palmitic acid ( $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$ ). The results of the *in vitro* COX-2 inhibitory activity test showed an  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of 23.55  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (celecoxib), 32.32  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (DG1 isolate), and 31.46  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  (DG2 isolate) while the DG3 isolate did not provide inhibitory activity of enzyme COX-2. Compounds that can be used as standardization markers are lupeol and uvaol. Itchy leaves can be developed as an analgesic herb.

**Keywords:** *Itchy Leaves, Laportea decumana, Analgesic, Moluccas*