



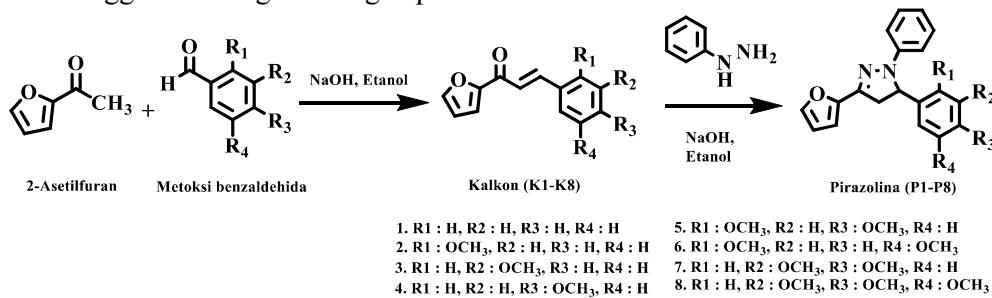
SINTESIS TURUNAN PIRAZOLINA DARI 2-ASETILFURAN DAN UJI AKTIVITASNYA SEBAGAI SENYAWA ANTIKANKER

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INTISARI

Sintesis turunan pirazolina dari bahan dasar 2-asetilfuran telah diselesaikan melalui dua tahapan reaksi yang melibatkan intermediet kalkon, diikuti dengan evaluasi bioaktivitasnya sebagai senyawa antikanker. Sintesis tahap pertama melibatkan reaksi *Claisen-Schmidt* antara 2-asetilfuran dan turunan metoksi benzaldehida untuk menghasilkan intermediet kalkon-furan **K1-K8**. Selanjutnya kalkon direaksikan dengan fenilhidrazin melalui reaksi siklokondensasi dalam suasana basa sehingga diperoleh pirazolina **P1-P8**. Semua produk sintesis kemudian dikarakterisasi menggunakan FTIR, GC-MS, ¹H- dan ¹³C- NMR. Pengujian aktivitas antikanker turunan pirazolina **P1-P8** dilakukan dengan metode MTT terhadap sel Hela, MCF-7, T47D, dan WiDr, serta sel Vero untuk menentukan selektivitasnya.

Sintesis senyawa pirazolina **P1-P8** menghasilkan padatan berwarna cokelat, dengan rendemen berkisar antara 55-64%. Hasil uji aktivitas antikanker senyawa pirazolina terhadap sel Hela, MCF-7, T47D, WiDr, dan Vero menunjukkan aktivitas antikanker terbaik dimiliki oleh pirazolina **P4** yang tersubstitusi gugus metoksi pada posisi para dengan nilai IC₅₀ 1,07 dan 2,25 µg/mL serta indeks selektivitasnya sebesar 135,21 dan 64,13 terhadap sel Hela dan WiDr. Penambahan gugus metoksi juga diketahui meningkatkan toksitas senyawa terhadap sel kanker dan menambah selektivitas senyawa terhadap sel normal. Hal ini terlihat pada pirazolina **P2-P8** dengan nilai IC₅₀ yang lebih kecil dan indeks selektivitas yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan pirazolina **P1**.



Kata kunci : 2-Asetilfuran, antikanker, kalkon, pirazolina.



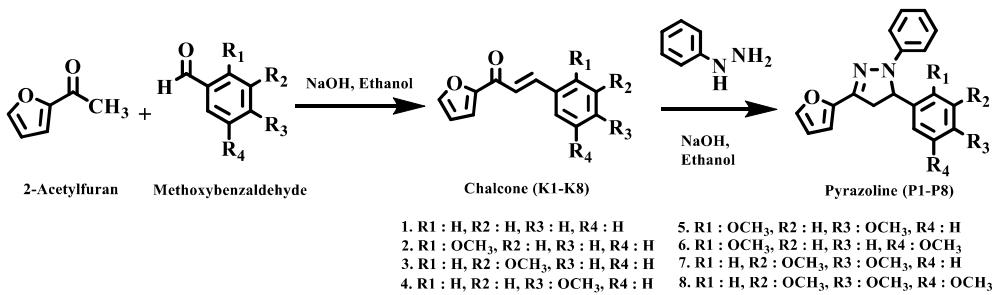
SYNTHESIS OF PYRAZOLINE DERIVATIVES FROM 2-ACETYLFURAN AND THEIR ASSAY AS ANTICANCER AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

The synthesis of pyrazoline derivatives using 2-acetyl furan as the starting material was conducted via a two-step reaction involving chalcone intermediates, followed by an evaluation of their bioactivity as an anticancer compound. In the first step, a Claisen-Schmidt reaction between 2-acetyl furan and various methoxy benzaldehyde produced chalcone-furan intermediates **K1-K8**. Subsequently, a cyclocondensation reaction of these chalcones with phenylhydrazine under alkaline conditions yielded pyrazolines **P1-P8**. The synthesized products were then characterized using FTIR, GC-MS, and ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy. The anticancer activities of the pyrazolines **P1-P8** were assessed using the MTT assay on Hela, MCF-7, T47D, and WiDr cell lines, as well as Vero cells used to evaluate the selectivity.

The synthesis of pyrazolines **P1-P8** resulted in brown solids with yields ranging from 55 to 64%. Anticancer activity assays against Hela, MCF-7, T47D, WiDr, and Vero cells demonstrated that pyrazoline **P4**, which has a methoxy group substituted at the para position, exhibited the highest anticancer activity. It had IC₅₀ values of 1.07 and 2.25 µg/mL, and selectivity index of 135.21 and 64.13 for Hela and WiDr cells, respectively. The presence of methoxy groups was also found to increase the compound's toxicity against cancer cells and enhanced its selectivity towards normal cells. This was evident in pyrazolines **P2-P8**, which showed lower IC₅₀ values and higher selectivity index compared to pyrazoline **P1**.



Keywords : 2-Acetyl furan, anticancer, chalcone, pyrazoline.