

POTENSI NEUROREGENERATIF EKSTRAK ETANOLIK *Clitoria ternatea* SEBAGAI KANDIDAT PENCEGAH DAN TERAPI ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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INTISARI

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) merupakan penyakit neurodegeneratif yang disebabkan oleh plak neuritik dan kekusutan neurofibriler sebagai dampak akumulasi protein *amyloid beta*. Data WHO, menunjukkan jumlah penderita AD pada tahun 2019 adalah sebanyak 55 juta jiwa dan akan terus meningkat sepanjang tahun. Pengobatan yang tersedia saat ini memberikan dampak minimal dan hanya menargetkan aspek-aspek pada gejala simptomik dari AD. Penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan ekstrak etanolik *Clitoria ternatea*, berpotensi sebagai agen neuroregeneratif. Belum ada kajian tentang karakterisasi senyawa ekstrak *C. ternatea* yang berpotensi sebagai pencegah dan terapi AD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengarakterisasi senyawa fitokimia ekstrak *C. ternatea* yang memiliki potensi neuroregeneratif sebagai pencegah dan terapi AD. Senyawa fitokimia dikarakterisasi dengan *Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometer* (UV-Vis), *Thin Layer Chromatography* (TLC), *Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry* (GC-MS), *Fourier Transform Infra Red* (FT-IR), *molecular docking* secara *in silico*, dan evaluasi proliferasi menggunakan uji MTT pada sel *Rat Pheochromocytoma* (PC-12) terinduksi TMT. Hasil karakterisasi ekstrak etanolik *C. ternatea* dengan UV-Vis dan TLC menunjukkan senyawa yang berpotensi sebagai neuroregeneratif yaitu total fenol 12,28%b/b, total tanin 10,39%b/b, total flavonoid 4,54%b/b, total saponin 1,2%b/b, total steroid 8.019,81 µg/mL, total alkaloid 617,9 µg/mL, dan terpenoid positif. Hasil GC-MS yaitu 33 konstituen fitokimia aktif dengan komposisi asam palmitat mencapai 17%. Hasil FT-IR menunjukkan *appearance* yang kuat pada banyak gugus fungsi *Hydroxy compound*, *Unsaturated/aromatic compound*, *Saturated Aliphatic (alkene/alkyl)*, *Skeletal C-C vibrations*, dan *Ether oxy compound*. *In silico molecular docking* menunjukkan bahwa asam palmitat berikatan dengan *amyloid beta* dengan energi *binding* -294 kJ/mol, dan berikatan dengan asetilkolinesterase dengan energi *binding* -333 kJ/mol. *Clitoria ternatea* mencapai tingkat optimal dosis proliferasi sel PC-12 pada 31,25 µg / mL. Paparan hasil tersebut menunjukkan ekstrak etanolik *C. ternatea* memiliki potensi neuroregeneratif yang signifikan sebagai kandidat pencegah dan terapi AD tetapi masih membutuhkan penelitian lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: Fitokimia, *Alzheimer's Disease*, *Clitoria ternatea*, Bunga telang, Ekstrak Etanol

NEUROREGENERATIVE POTENTIAL OF *Clitoria ternatea* ETANOLIC EXTRACT AS DRUG CANDIDATES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease caused by neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles as a result of amyloid-beta (A β) protein accumulation. WHO data shows that the number of people with AD in 2019 was 55 million and will continue to increase throughout the year. Currently available treatments have minimal impact and only target symptomatic aspects of AD. Previous studies have shown that ethanolic extract of *Clitoria ternatea* has potential as a neuroregenerative agent. There has been no study on the identification of *C. ternatea* extract compounds that have potential as AD prevention and therapy. This study aims to characterize the phytochemical compounds of *C. ternatea* extract that have neuroregenerative potential as AD prevention and therapy. Phytochemical compounds were characterized by Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometer (UV-Vis), Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC), Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS), Fourier Transform Infra Red (FT-IR), molecular docking in silico, and proliferation evaluation using MTT assay on TMT-induced Rat Pheochromocytoma (PC-12) cells. Characterization results of ethanolic extract of *C. ternatea* with UV-Vis and TLC showed compounds that have potential as neuroregenerative, namely total phenol 12.28%w/w, total tannin 10.39%w/w, total flavonoid 4.54%w/w, total saponin 1.2%w/w, total steroid 8,019.81 μ g/mL, total alkaloid 617.9 μ g/mL, and positive terpenoid. GC-MS results are 33 active phytochemical constituents with palmitic acid composition reaching 17%. FT-IR results showed a strong appearance of many functional groups Hydroxy compound, Unsaturated/aromatic compound, Saturated Aliphatic (alkene/alkyl), Skeletal C-C vibrations, and Ether oxy compound. In silico molecular docking showed that palmitic acid binds to amyloid beta with a binding energy of -294 kJ/mol and binds to acetylcholinesterase with a binding energy of -333 kJ/mol. *Clitoria ternatea* reached the optimal level of PC-12 cell proliferation dose at 31.25 μ g/mL. Exposure to these results suggests the ethanolic extract of *C. ternatea* has significant neuroregenerative potential as a candidate for AD prevention and therapy but still requires further research.

Keywords: Phytochemical, Alzheimer's Disease, *Clitoria ternatea*, Blue Pea, Ethanolic Extract