



INTISARI

Micromelum minutum dari berbagai negara telah diteliti secara ekstensif serta berbagai senyawa bioaktif utama sebagai antikanker sudah diisolasi. Namun, kandungan kimia maupun aktivitas farmakologi dari *M. minutum* asal Indonesia belum pernah dilaporkan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kandungan kimia ekstrak etil asetat daun *M. minutum* yang berasal dari Taman Nasional Bantimurung Bulusaraung, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dan aktivitas sitotoksik ekstrak, fraksi, dan isolatnya terhadap sel kanker payudara MCF-7 dan 4T1.

Serbuk kering daun *M. minutum* dimaserasi bertingkat yang didahului dengan *n*-heksan dan kemudian etil asetat. Ekstrak difraksinasi menggunakan kromatografi cair vakum (KCV). Fraksi aktif kemudian diisolasi untuk mendapatkan isolat. Elusidasi struktur isolat dilakukan secara spektroskopi UV, FT-IR, LC-MS/MS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, DEPT 135°, HSQC, HMBC, dan COSY. Aktivitas sitotoksik ekstrak, fraksi-fraksi, dan isolat dilakukan dengan MTT assay.

Ekstrak etil asetat daun *M. minutum* Indonesia diperoleh dengan rendemen 6,12% terhadap bobot simplisia dan memiliki efek sitotoksik dengan IC₅₀ sebesar $182 \pm 18,52 \mu\text{g/mL}$ pada sel MCF-7 dan $170 \mu\text{g/mL}$ pada sel 4T1. Fraksinasi ekstrak etil asetat menggunakan KCV menghasilkan 9 fraksi gabungan (G1-G9). Fraksi G1 dan G4 menunjukkan efek sitotoksik dengan nilai IC₅₀ kurang dari 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Pemisahan lebih lanjut fraksi G4 menghasilkan 3 isolat kumarin: asetildihidromikromelin A (G4A), serta campuran epimer dihidromikromelin A dan B (G4B) yang tidak aktif terhadap sel kanker MCF-7 dan 4T1.

Kata kunci: *Micromelum minutum*, MCF-7, 4T1, asetildihidromikromelin A, dihidromikromelin A dan B.



ABSTRACT

Micromelum minutum from various countries has been studied extensively as well as various major bioactive compounds as anticancer has been isolated. However, the chemical content and pharmacological activity of *M. minutum* from Indonesia has not been reported. The purpose of this research is to know the chemical content of ethyl acetate extract of *M. minutum* leaf from Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park, South Sulawesi Province and cytotoxic activity of extract, fraction, and isolate on breast cancer cells MCF-7 and 4T1.

M. minutum leaves dry powder is macerated with *n*-hexane and then ethyl acetate. The extract was fractionated using vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC). The active fraction was isolated to obtain isolates. The structure elucidation of isolate was identified by UV, FT-IR, LC-MS/MS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, DEPT 135°, HSQC, HMBC, and COSY spectroscopy. The cytotoxic activities of extracts, fractions, and isolates was performed by MTT assay.

Extract of ethyl acetate leaves of *M. minutum* Indonesia was obtained with a yield of 6.12% of the simplicia and had cytotoxic effects with IC_{50} $182 \pm 18,52 \mu\text{g/mL}$ and $170 \mu\text{g/mL}$ against MCF-7 cells and 4T1 cells respectively. Fractionation of ethyl acetate extract using KCV was resulted 9 fractions (G1-G9). The G1 and G4 fractions showed cytotoxic effects with IC_{50} values less than $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$. Further separation from G4 fraction produced 3 coumarins: acetidihydromycromelin A (G4A) and epimer mix of dihydromycromelin A and B (G4B) inactive against MCF-7 and 4T1 cancer cells.

Key words: *Micromelum minutum*, MCF-7, 4T1, acetyl dihydromycromelin A, dihydromicromelin A and B.