

INTISARI

Sintesis senyawa analog kurkumin banyak dilakukan dengan mengubah rantai utama dan samping guna memperoleh senyawa baru yang lebih poten. HGV-6 merupakan salah satu senyawa analog kurkumin terdiri dari rantai siklik karbonil yang mempunyai aktivitas antibakteri. Struktur senyawa HGV-6 akan dimodifikasi dengan mengubah rantai siklik dan samping guna mengetahui pengaruh aktivitas antimikroba senyawa tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi lebih lanjut senyawa analog kurkumin dalam seri HGV, yakni senyawa 3,5-*bis*-(2'-klorobenziliden)-tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on (D125); 3,5-*bis*-(4'-kloroben-

ziliden)-tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on (D144); 3,5-*bis*-(2',4'-diklorobenziliden)-tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on (D154); 3,5-*bis*-(3',5'-dikloro-4'-hidroksibenziliden)-tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on (D156); dilanjutkan dengan uji aktivitas antimikroba.

Sintesis senyawa analog kurkumin melibatkan reaksi kondensasi. Sintesis dilakukan dengan mereaksikan 2-klorobenzaldehid; 4-klorobenzaldehid; 2,4-diklorobenzaldehid; 3,5-dikloro-4-hidroksibenzaldehid, dengan tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on, menggunakan katalis asam atau basa. Kromatografi Lapis Tipis (KLT) dan jarak lebur digunakan untuk mengetahui kemurnian senyawa. Karakterisasi struktur senyawa dilakukan menggunakan DI-MS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, dan IR. Uji aktivitas antimikroba menggunakan metode difusi agar dengan pengenceran senyawa pada rentang konsentrasi 1000–31,25 µg/mL terhadap bakteri *E. coli* (ATCC 25922), *B. subtilis* (ATCC 6633), *K. pneumoniae*, *E. faecalis* (ATCC 29212), *S. aureus* (ATCC 25923), *S. mutans* (ATCC 25175), *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) dan *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231).

Hasil sintesis senyawa analog kurkumin D125, D144, D154 dan D156 ditunjukkan dari nilai persen rendemen yang diperoleh, kemurnian dapat diamati dari uji titik lebur, hasil kromatografi lapis tipis dan elusidasi senyawa. Senyawa analog kurkumin D125, D144, D154 dan D156 memiliki aktivitas antimikroba lebih baik pada bakteri Gram positif *B. subtilis*, *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus*, *S. mutans* dan bakteri Gram negatif *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, tetapi tidak pada jamur. Senyawa D156 memiliki aktivitas antimikroba paling tinggi pada bakteri Gram positif hingga konsentrasi 125 µg/mL dan pada bakteri Gram negatif hingga konsentrasi 125 µg/mL. Daya hambat senyawa D156 lebih tinggi dari HGV-6 hingga pada konsentrasi 125 µg/mL.

Kata kunci : 3,5-*bis*-(3',5'-dikloro-4'-hidroksibenziliden)-tetrahidro-4H-tiopiran-4-on (D156), antimikroba, difusi agar, diameter hambat

ABSTRACT

Synthesis of curcumin analog compounds has been carried out by changing the main and side chains to obtain more potent compounds. HGV-6 is a curcumin analog compound consisting of a cyclic carbonyl chain that has antibacterial activity. The structure of the HGV-6 compound will be modified by changing the cyclic and side chains to determine the effect of the antimicrobial activity of the compound. This study aims to further explore the lives of curcumin analogs in the HGV series, which are 3,5-*bis*-(2'-chlorobenzylidene)-tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one (D125), 3,5-*bis*-(4'-chlorobenzylidene)-tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one (D144); 3,5-*bis*-(2',4'-dichlorobenzylidene)-tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one (D154); 3,5-*bis*-(3',5'-dichloro-4'-hydroxybenzylidene)-tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one (D156); followed by an antimicrobial activity test.

Synthesis of curcumin analog compounds involves a condensation reaction. Synthesis is carried out by reacting 2-chlorobenzaldehyde; 4-chlorobenzaldehyde; 2,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde; 3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde with tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one, using an acid or base catalyst. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and melting distance are used to determine the purity of compounds. Characterization of the structure of compounds was carried out using DIMS, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and IR. Antimicrobial activity test using agar diffusion method with the prevention of compounds in the concentration range of 1000–31,25 µg/mL against *E. coli* bacteria (ATCC 25922), *B. subtilis* (ATCC 6633), *K. pneumoniae*, *E. faecalis* (ATCC 29212), *S. aureus* (ATCC 25923), *S. mutans* (ATCC 25175), *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231).

The results of the synthesis of curcumin analog compounds D125, D144, D154 and D156 are shown from the percent yield obtained, purity can be observed from the melting point test, the results of thin layer chromatography and compound elucidation. Curcumin analog compounds D125, D144, D154 and D156 have better antimicrobial activity in Gram positive *B. subtilis*, *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus*, *S. mutans* and Gram negative bacteria *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, but not in fungal. D156 has the highest antimicrobial activity in Gram positive bacteria up to 125 µg/mL and in Gram negative bacteria up to 125 µg/mL. Antimicrobial activity of HGV-6 is lower than D156 to a concentration of 125 µg/mL.

Keyword : 3,5-*bis*-(3',5'-dichloro-4'-hydroxybenzylidene)-tetrahydro-4H-thiopyran-4-one (D156), antimicrobial, agar diffusion, diameter inhibition