



## Sintesis Senyawa Monoasilglicerol Sebagai Bahan Antibakteri dan Imunostimulan dari Minyak Kelapa (*Cocos nucifera L.*)

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### Intisari

Telah dilakukan sintesis beberapa senyawa monoasilglicerol sebagai bahan antibakteri dan 1-monolaurin sebagai bahan imunostimulan dari minyak kelapa. Optimasi sintesis 2-monolaurin dilakukan melalui reaksi transesterifikasi parsial trigliserida minyak kelapa, etanolisis trigliserida minyak kelapa dan etanolisis trilaurin. Sintesis 1-monolaurin dilakukan melalui isolasi asam laurat diikuti dengan esterifikasi asam laurat dan gliserol, transesterifikasi metil laurat dan etil laurat dengan 1,2-asetonida gliserol yang diikuti deproteksi dengan Amberlyst-15. Sintesis 1-monomiristin, 1-monokaprin, 1-monokaprillin dan 1-monoolein dilakukan melalui reaksi transesterifikasi masing-masing etil miristat, etil kaprat, etil kaprilat dan etil oleat dengan senyawa 1,2-asetonida gliserol yang diikuti deproteksi masing-masing produk menggunakan Amberlyst-15. Senyawa 2-monoolein disintesis melalui reaksi esterifikasi asam laurat menjadi triolein diikuti etanolisis triolein menggunakan enzim *Lipozyme TL IM*. Senyawa Asam laurat, 1-monolaurin, 2-monoasilglicerol, 2-monolaurin, 1-monomiristin, 1-monokaprin, 1-monokaprillin, 1-monoolein dan 2-monoolein diujikan aktivitasnya sebagai senyawa antibakteri pada bakteri *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. thypimurium*, dan *E. coli*. Uji sitotoksitas 1-monolaurin dilakukan terhadap sel vero. Uji imunostimulan 1-monolaurin meliputi uji fagositosis makrofag dan uji proliferasi limfosit pada hewan coba.

Reaksi neutralisasi minyak kelapa murni dengan larutan  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  30% (b/v) dapat mengurangi nilai bilangan asam minyak kelapa sampai  $<1$  mg KOH/g. Reaksi transesterifikasi parsial minyak kelapa dapat menghasilkan senyawa 2-monolaurin dengan rendemen 26% dan kemurnian 100%. Reaksi etanolisis trigliserida minyak kelapa dengan etanol dan enzim *Lipozyme TL IM* dapat menghasilkan senyawa 2-monolaurin dengan rendemen 30% dan kemurnian 100%. Asam laurat berhasil diisolasi dari minyak kelapa melalui tahapan transesterifikasi penuh, isolasi metil laurat secara distilasi fraksinasi dan hidrolisis basa terhadap metil laurat dengan rendemen 84%. Senyawa 1-monolaurin dengan rendemen 60% dan kemurnian 100% berhasil disintesis dari reaksi asam laurat dan gliserol. Senyawa 1,2-asetonida gliserol dapat disintesis dari gliserol dan aseton dengan kemurnian 99,07%. Reaksi etanolisis trilaurin dengan etanol dan enzim *Lipozyme TL IM* dapat menghasilkan senyawa 2-monolaurin dengan rendemen 44%. Senyawa 1-monolaurin dengan rendemen 75% dan kemurnian 100% telah berhasil disintesis melalui tahapan reaksi transesterifikasi metil laurat dan 1,2-asetonida gliserol diikuti reaksi deproteksi senyawa 1,2-asetonida-3-lauril gliserol menggunakan Amberlyst-15. Senyawa 1-monolaurin, 1-monomiristin, 1-monokaprin, 1-monokaprillin, dan 1-monoolein telah berhasil disintesis masing-masing dengan rendemen 87%, 88%, 78%, 74%, 59% dan masing-masing dengan kemurnian 100% dari reaksi etil laurat, etil miristat, etil kaprat, etil kaprilat dan



til oleat dengan 1,2-asetonida gliserol diikuti deproteksi menggunakan Amberlyst-15. Senyawa 2-monoolein juga dengan rendemen 55% dan kemurnian 95% dapat dihasilkan melalui reaksi etanolisis triolein menggunakan katalis enzim *Lipozyme TL IM*.

Senyawa 1-monolaurin mampu menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. thypimurium*, dan *E. coli* pada konsentrasi 500 µg/mL sedangkan senyawa lain seperti asam laurat, 2-monoasilglicerol, 2-monolaurin, 1-monomiristin, 1-monokaprin, 1-monokaprilin, 1-monoolein dan 2-monoolein memberikan efek penghambatan pada konsentrasi yang lebih tinggi dari 500 µg/mL. Nilai konsentrasi hambat minimum dari senyawa 1-monolaurin dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. thypimurium*, dan *E. coli* berturut-turut adalah 50, 400 µg/mL, >400 dan >1000 µg/mL. Nilai konsentrasi hambat minimum dari senyawa 1-monolaurin dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. thypimurium*, dan *E. coli* adalah 50 µg/mL, 400 µg/mL, > 400 µg/mL dan > 1000 µg/mL. Nilai IC<sub>50</sub> dari uji sitotoksitas senyawa 1-monolaurin terhadap sel Vero adalah 277,583 µg/mL. Mencit Swiss yang diberi senyawa 1-monolaurin dengan dosis 156 mg/kg menunjukkan aktivitas fagositosis makrofag yang lebih besar dibandingkan kontrol pada hari ke-2 pasca pemberian sediaan 1-monolaurin. Mencit Swiss yang diberi sediaan 1-monolaurin tidak menunjukkan peningkatan jumlah limfosit baik dengan penambahan PHA maupun tanpa penambahan PHA.

Kata kunci: minyak kelapa, monoasilglicerol, antibakteri, imunostimulan



## Synthesis of Monoacylglycerol as Antibacterial and Immunostimulant Agents from Coconut Oil (*Cocos nucifera L.*)

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### Abstract

Synthesis of several compounds of monoacylglycerol as antibacterial agent and 1-monolaurin as immunostimulant agent from coconut oil (*Cocos nucifera L.*) has been carried out. Optimization of the synthesis of 2-monolaurin was carried through partial transesterification and ethanolysis reaction of triglycerides from coconut oil, and ethanolysis of trilaurin using *Lipozyme TL IM* enzyme. Synthesis of 1-monolaurin was carried out through isolation of lauric acid followed by esterification of lauric acid and glycerol, transesterification of each methyl laurate and ethyl laurate with 1,2-acetonide glycerol followed by deprotection using Amberlyst-15. Synthesis of 1-monomysteatin, 1-monocaprin, 1-monocaprylin and 1-monoolein was conducted through transesterification reaction of each ethyl myristate, ethyl caprate, ethyl caprylate and ethyl oleate with 1,2-acetonide glycerol followed by deprotection of each product using Amberlyst-15. 2-Monoolein was synthesized by esterification of oleic acid into triolein followed by ethanolysis of triolein using *Lipozyme TL IM* enzyme. Lauric acid, 1-monolaurin, 2-monoacylglycerol, 2-monolaurin, 1-monomysteatin, 1-monocaprin, 1-monocaprylin, 1-monoolein and 2-monoolein were tested their activities as antibacterial compounds using *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. typhimurium*, and *E. coli* bacteria. The immunostimulant test of 1-monolaurin consisted of cytotoxicity assay on vero cells, macrophage phagocytosis and lymphocytes proliferation test on experimental animals.

The neutralization reaction of pure coconut oil with a solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 30% (w/v) reduced the acid value of oil until <1 mg KOH/g. Partial transesterification reaction of coconut oil produced 2-monolaurin with yield of 26% and purity of 100%. Ethanolysis reaction of coconut oil using ethanol and *Lipozyme TL IM* enzyme produced 2-monolaurin with yield of 30% and purity of 100%. Lauric acid was isolated from coconut oil through transesterification reaction. Methyl laurate was isolated by fractionation distillation and alkaline hydrolysis of the methyl laurate in 84% yield. Ethanolysis reaction of trilaurin using ethanol and *Lipozyme TL IM* enzyme produced 2-monolaurin with yield of 44%. 1-Monolaurin with a yield of 60% and purity of 100% was synthesized from the reaction of lauric acid and glycerol. The compound glycerol 1,2-acetonide can be synthesized from glycerol and acetone with a purity of 99.07%. 1-Monolaurin with yield of 75% and purity of 100% has been synthesized through transesterification reaction of methyl laurate and 1,2-acetonide glycerol followed by deprotection reaction of 1,2-acetonide-3-lauryl glycerol using Amberlyst-15. 1-Monolaurin, 1-monomysteatin, 1-monocaprin, 1-monocaprylin, and 1-monoolein each with yield of 87%, 88%, 78%, 74%, 59% respectively and 100% purity can be produced from reaction of ethyl laurate, ethyl myristate, ethyl caprate, and ethyl caprylate each with 1,2-acetonide glycerol followed by deprotection reaction



of 1,2-acetonide-3-lauryl glycerol, 1,2-acetonide-3-myristyl glycerol, 1,2-acetonide-3-capryl glycerol, 1,2-acetonide-3-caprylyl glycerol and 1,2-acetonide-3-oleyl glycerol each using Amberlyst-15. 2-Monoolein also with yield of 55% and purity of 95% can be produced through ethanolysis reaction of triolein using *Lipozyme TL IM* enzyme.

The 1-monolaurin could inhibit the growth of all tested bacteria i.e. *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. typhimurium*, and *E. coli* at concentration of 500 µg/mL while other compounds i.e. 2-monoacylglycerol, 2-monolaurin, 1-monomiristin, 1-monocaprin, 1-monocaprylin, 1-monoolein and 2-monoolein showed the effect of inhibition at concentration higher than 500 µg/mL. The value of the minimum inhibitory concentration of 1-monolaurin in inhibiting the growth of *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *S. typhimurium*, and *E. coli* was 50, 400, >400 and >1000 µg/mL, respectively. The IC<sub>50</sub> value of cytotoxicity assay of 1-monolaurin against Vero cells was 277.583 µg/mL. The 1-monolaurin was tested towards Swiss mice and this compound could increase macrophage phagocytic activity at dose of 156 mg/kg on second day after the addition of 1-monolaurin when compared to control. Swiss mice fed 1-monolaurin dosage showed no increase in lymphocyte count either with PHA addition or without addition of PHA.

Keywords: coconut oil, monoacylglycerol, antibacteria, immunostimulant