

QSAR, DOCKING MOLEKUL DAN SINTESIS SENYAWA TURUNAN HIDROKSIXANTON SEBAGAI ANTIKANKER DAN ANTIOKSIDAN

Emmy Yuanita
NIM: 13/350676/SPA/00458

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan senyawa hidroksixanton yang potensial sebagai obat kemoterapi penyakit kanker dan antioksidan. Tahapan penelitian yang dilakukan adalah 1) Desain senyawa turunan hidroksixanton yang memiliki aktivitas terbaik menggunakan analisis QSAR; 2) Verifikasi aktivitas anti kanker senyawa turunan hidroksixanton hasil analisis QSAR menggunakan *docking* molekul terhadap C-Kit protein tirosin kinase (**1T46.pdb**); 3) Sintesis senyawa turunan hidroksixanton hasil kajian komputasi QSAR dan *docking* molekul; 4) Uji aktivitas antikanker dan antioksidan senyawa hidroksixanton.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis QSAR diperoleh persamaan QSAR yaitu $\text{Log IC}_{50} = -9,132qC1 + 28,853qC5 + 2,456qC6 - 7,375qC10 - 5,112qC11 + 3,900$. Model persamaan QSAR digunakan untuk mendesain senyawa turunan hidroksixanton (**HX 1-11**) baru sebagai bahan aktif obat antikanker, dan senyawa **HX 6-11** memiliki $\text{IC}_{50\text{pred}}$ berkisar 0,40 – 2,01 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Hasil analisis *docking* molekul terhadap C-kit reseptor protein tirosin kinase (**1T46.pdb**) menunjukkan semua senyawa yang diusulkan dari hasil QSAR memiliki interaksi ikatan dengan ligan aktif STI-571. Sintesis senyawa **HX 1-11** menghasilkan rendemen reaksi yang baik hingga sangat baik. Senyawa **HX 1-5** diperoleh melalui reaksi siklodehidrasi berbagai senyawa asam dan turunan fenol dalam pereaksi Eaton menghasilkan rendemen berturut-turut yaitu 75,21; 81,96; 79,82; 74,00 dan 76,00%. Reaksi brominasi senyawa **HX 1-3** menggunakan Br_2 dalam asam asetat glasial membentuk senyawa **HX-7**, **HX-9**, dan **HX-11** dengan rendemen 92,10; 89,10 dan 82,10%. Reaksi klorinasi menggunakan sistem pereaksi yaitu NCS (N-klorosuksinamida)/*p*-toluen sulfonat (*p*-TSA)/natrium klorida (NaCl) dalam etanol menghasilkan senyawa **HX-6**, **HX-8**, dan **HX-10** dengan rendemen 81,50; 89,50 dan 81,50%.

Berdasarkan nilai IC_{50} hasil uji secara *in vitro* terhadap 4 sel kanker (T47D, HeLa, HepG2, dan P388) serta penentuan nilai indeks selektivitas (IS) maka senyawa yang direkomendasikan menunjukkan hasil berbeda terhadap masing-masing sel kanker. Senyawa **HX-6**, **HX-8**, **HX-9**, dan **HX-10** berpotensi untuk dikembangkan sebagai bahan aktif antikanker berdasarkan nilai IC_{50} dan IS. Aktivitas antioksidan senyawa **HX 1-11** ditentukan melalui metode 2,2-difenil-2-pikrilhidrazil (DPPH). Berdasarkan nilai IC_{50} , senyawa hidroksixanton **HX 1-5** lebih direkomendasikan sebagai antioksidan (IC_{50} 3,93– 79,77 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) dengan kategori sangat kuat hingga kuat dibandingkan senyawa hidroksixanton dengan substituen halogen kloro dan bromo (**HX 6-11**) yang memiliki IC_{50} 93,75 – 526,82 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dengan kategori kuat hingga lemah.

QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING, AND SYNTHESIS OF HYDROXYXANTHONE DERIVATIVES AS ANTICANCER AND ANTIOXIDANT

Emmy Yuanita
NIM: 13/350676/SPA/00458

ABSTRACT

This study aims to look for new active compounds as chemotherapy drugs to treat cancer from hydroxyxanthone derivatives. The study was divided into four steps: 1) Designing the best performing activity of hydroxyxanthone derivatives using QSAR analysis; 2) Verifying the anticancer activity of the hydroxyxanthone derivatives generated from the QSAR analysis using molecular docking with tyrosine kinase protein (**1T46.pdb**); 3) Synthesizing the hydroxyxanthone derivatives obtained from the previous step; 4) Testing the anticancer and antioxidant activities of the prepared hydroxyxanthone derivatives.

Based on the QSAR analysis, a QSAR equation describing descriptor effects on anticancer activities was formulated as: $\text{LogIC}_{50} = -9.132qC1 + 28.853qC5 + 2.456qC6 - 7.375qC10 - 5.112qC11 + 3.900$. The QSAR equation model was used to design hydroxyxanthone derivatives (**HX 1-11**) for anticancer drug, which **HX 6-11** have good activities in range $\text{IC}_{50\text{pred}}$ of 0,40 – 2,01 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The molecular docking result toward C-kit receptor of tyrosine kinase protein (**1T46.pdb**) revealed that all compounds suggested by the QSAR analysis had binding interaction with active ligand **STI-571**. Thus, it could be concluded that the compounds possess anticancer activities. Synthesis of **HX1-11** was carried out to afford good to excellent yield of the expected products. Compound **HX 1-5** were obtained via cyclodehydration reaction of acid derivatives and substituted phenols in Eaton's reagents with yields of 75.21; 81.96; 79.82; 74.00 and 76.00% respectively. Bromination of **HX 1-3** with $\text{Br}_2/\text{glacial acetic acid}$ afforded good yields of **HX-7**, **HX-9** and **HX-11** i.e. 92.10; 89.10 and 82.10% respectively. Meanwhile, chlorination of **HX 1-3** using $\text{NCS}/p\text{-TSA}/\text{NaCl}$ in ethanol produced **HX-6**, **HX-8** and **HX-10** in 81.50, 89.50 and 81.50% yield respectively.

Based on the IC_{50} value from the *in vitro* test against four different cancer cells (T47D, HeLa, HepG2, and P388) and the determination of selectivity index (IS) value, the recommended derivatives for each cell was found to be different. **HX6**, **HX-8**, **HX-9** and **HX-10** were observed to be the main compounds that predominantly working against the cancer cells, as seen from their low IC_{50} and high selectivity against the cancer cells. The antioxidant activity test was performed through 2,2-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) method and **HX 1-5** showed the excellent result with IC_{50} ranges between 3.93-79.77 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, which could be categorized as very strong to strong. Meanwhile, IC_{50} of the hydroxyxanthones with chloro and bromo substituents (**HX 6-10**) were 93.75-526.82 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ which belonged to strong to weak category.