

UJI EFEK PENGHAMBATAN ENZIM XANTIN OKSIDASE EKSTRAK TUMBUHAN SISIK NAGA (*Pyrrrosia piloselloides* (L.) M.G Price) POHON INANG TEH

Nendi Cresti Silviana

Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

INTISARI

Hiperurisemia adalah keadaan terjadinya peningkatan kadar asam urat di atas normal. Enzim *xantin oksidase* berperan sebagai katalisator dalam proses oksidasi *hipoxantin* menjadi *xantin* kemudian terbentuk asam urat yang bekerja aktif di hati, usus halus, dan ginjal. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan ekstraksi dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut dari tingkat nonpolar sampai polar, yaitu diklorometana (non polar), etil asetat (semi polar), dan metanol (polar). Pengujian dilakukan dengan metode KLT untuk melihat kandungan flavonoid dan mengetahui aktivitas efek penghambatan enzim *xantin oksidase* ekstrak tumbuhan sisik naga (*Pyrrrosia piloselloides* (L.) M.G Price) yang menempel pada pohon inang teh menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 288,2 nm.

Hasil uji membuktikan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat dan ekstrak metanol mengandung senyawa flavonoid sementara ekstrak diklorometana mengandung senyawa golongan steroid. Hasil uji efek penghambatan enzim *xantin oksidase* pada ekstrak diklorometana, ekstrak etil asetat, dan ekstrak metanol tumbuhan sisik naga pohon inang teh diperoleh nilai IC_{50} rata-rata secara berturut-turut 131,157; 253,067; 66,817 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Nilai IC_{50} rata-rata standar allopurinol adalah 5,985 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistika antara kelompok ekstrak dan standar didapatkan hasil berbeda signifikan ($p > 0,005$) sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat perbedaan daya hambat antara allopurinol dan ekstrak tumbuhan sisik naga terhadap aktivitas *xantin oksidase*.

Kata Kunci : hiperurisemia, *xantin oksidase*, ekstrak tumbuhan sisik naga pohon inang teh, nilai IC_{50} .

The Test of Inhibitory Effect Enzyme Xanthine Oxidase in Extracts Sisik Naga Plant (*Pyrrrosia Piloselloides* (L.) M.G Price) on Host Tree Tea

Nendi Cresti Silviana

Pharmacy Faculty, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Hyperuricemia is a condition where there is an increase in uric acid levels above normal. The xanthine oxidase enzyme acts as a catalyst in the oxidation process of hypoxanthine to xanthine and uric acid is formed which works actively in the liver, small intestine and kidneys. In this study extraction was done by maceration method using solvents from nonpolar to polar levels, namely dichloromethane (non polar), ethyl acetate (semi-polar), and methanol (polar). The test was carried out by the TLC method to see the flavonoid content and determine the activity of the inhibitory effect of xanthine oxidase enzyme sisik naga extract (*Pyrrrosia piloselloides* (L.) M.G Price) attached on host tree tea using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 288.2 nm.

The test results prove that ethyl acetate extract and methanol extract contain flavonoids while dichloromethane extract contains steroid class compounds. The test results of the inhibitory effect of the xanthine oxidase enzyme in dichloromethane extract, ethyl acetate extract, and methanol sisik naga plant extract of tea tree host obtained IC_{50} values in a mean of 131,157; 253,067; 66,817 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$. The IC_{50} value of the average allopurinol standard is 5,985 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$. Based on the results of statistical tests between the extract and standard groups, the results were significantly different ($p > 0.005$) so that it can be concluded that there were differences in the inhibition of allopurinol and sisik naga plant extracts against xanthine oxidase activity.

Keywords: hyperuricemia, xanthine oxidase, sisik naga plant on host tree tea extract, IC_{50} value.