

INTISARI

TORRY G., 2015, UJI AKTIVITAS KOMBINASI FRAKSI ETIL ASETAT EKSTRAK ETANOL JAMUR TIRAM (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) DAN DOKSORUBISIN TERHADAP SEL T47D, SEL VERO DAN PROLIFERASI SEL LIMFOSIT SECARA *IN VITRO*. TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Berdasarkan penelitian sebelumnya yang menyatakan bahwa jamur tiram (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) memiliki potensi efek terapeutik serta pencegahan pada kanker payudara dan sebagai agen imunomodulator, maka tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui aktivitas proliferasi sel limfosit dan efek sitotoksik fraksi etil asetat ekstrak etanol jamur tiram (FEJT) secara *in vitro* serta efek kombinasi FEJT dan doksorubisin terhadap sel T47D, sel Vero dan mengidentifikasi golongan senyawa yang berperan dalam aktivitas tersebut.

Ekstraksi jamur tiram dilakukan menggunakan metode maserasi dengan etanol 96% kemudian dilakukan fraksinasi menggunakan Kromatografi Cair-Cair (KCC). FEJT diuji efeknya terhadap sel limfosit, sel T47D dan sel Vero menggunakan metode MTT dengan berbagai variasi konsentrasi 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ dan 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan SPSS 17.

Hasil pengujian aktivitas menunjukkan bahwa FEJT dapat menstimulasi proliferasi sel limfosit. Kombinasi FEJT (701,27 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) dan doksorubisin (0,005 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) mempunyai efek sitotoksik tertinggi terhadap sel T47D dan menurunkan efek sitotoksik doksorubisin terhadap sel Vero. Fraksi FEJT mengandung steroid, alkaloid dan flavonoid.

Kata kunci : Jamur tiram (*Pleurotus ostreatus*), limfosit, sel T47D, sel Vero.

ABSTRACT

TORRY G., 2015, A STUDY ON THE ACTIVITY OF ETHYL ACETIC FRACTION OF OYSTER MUSHROOM (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) ETHANOL EXTRACT COMBINED WITH DOXORUBICIN ON T47D CELL, VERO CELL AND LYMPHOCYTE CELL PROLIFERATION *IN VITRO*. THESIS, PHARMACY FACULTY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Considering the previous studies suggesting that oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) has potential therapeutic and preventive effect on breast cancer and serves as immunomodulator agent, the objective of current research was to find out the activity proliferation of lymphocyte cell and cytotoxic effect of ethyl acetic fraction of oyster mushroom ethanol extract (FEJT) *in vitro*. This study also aimed to find out the effect of FEJT combined with doxorubicin on T47D cell, Vero cell and identification the compound contributing activity to the examination.

The extraction of oyster mushroom was conducted using maceration method with ethanol 96% and then fractionation with Thin Liquid Chromatography (TLC). FEJT was tested for its effect on lymphocyte cell, T47D cell and Vero cell using MTT method with varying concentrations 50 µg/mL, 100 µg/mL, 200 µg/mL, 400 µg/mL, 800 µg/mL, 1000 µg/mL. The data obtained was analyzed using SPSS 17.

The test results showed that FEJT activity can stimulate lymphocyte proliferation. Combined FEJT (701,27 µg/mL) and doxorubicin (0.005 µg/mL) had the highest cytotoxic effect on T47D cells and decrease the cytotoxic effects of doxorubicin against Vero cells. FEJT fractions containing steroids, alkaloids and flavonoids.

Keywords: Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*), lymphocyte, T47D cell, Vero cell.