

ABSTRAK

RACHMADANI,M, 2021, **KAJIAN NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY RIMPANG JAHE (*Zingiber Officinale Roscoe*) SEBAGAI IMUNOMODULATOR**

Sistem imun tubuh memiliki fungsi membantu perbaikan DNA manusia, mencegah infeksi yang disebabkan oleh virus, bakteri, jamur dan mikroorganisme lainnya, serta menghasilkan antibodi baru yang untuk memerangi serangan bakteri dan virus asing ke dalam tubuh. Jahe adalah tanaman dapat meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui senyawa yang berinteraksi dengan protein target serta mengetahui profil *network pharmacology* jahe sebagai imunomodulator.

Penelitian ini menggunakan software cytoscape agar bisa mengetahui profil *network pharmacology*. Sampel yang digunakan ialah kandungan kimia dari rimpang jahe yang diambil dari database knapsack dan protein target didapatkan dari SuperTarget. Pada nama gen yang telah didapat lalu divalidasikan dengan menggunakan *webservice* uniprot setelah itu dicari interaksi protein dengan menggunakan *web server* string.pada string didapatkan hasil interaksi dengan nilai combine score 0,9, lalu data tersebut dikumpulkan menjadi satu dan ditabulasikan. Data yang ditabulasikan dimasukkan ke dalam aplikasi yang bernama cytoscape untuk melihat *network pharmacology*.

Hasil *network* menunjukkan bahwa pada senyawa yang digunakan tidak berikatan dengan protein target yang digunakan. Ada protein yang berikatan seperti protein *BTK* dengan *LCK*, *CD40 Ligand* dengan *JAK 3*, dan pada protein *ADA* tidak berikatan dengan protein dikarnakan pada pemilihan target tidak di ambil semua protein target.

Kata Kunci : ***Zingiber officinale Roscoe***, cytoscape, Sistem Imun , *network pharmacology*, *BTK,LCK,JAK 3, ADA*

ABSTRACT

RACHMADANI, M, 2021, STUDY OF NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY OF GINGER Rhizome (*Zingiber Officinale* Roscoe) AS IMMUNOMODULATOR

The body's immune system has a function that is to help repair human DNA, prevent infections caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms, and produce new antibodies to combat foreign bacterial and viral attacks into the body. The task of the immune system is to find and destroy the harmful substances in the human body. Humans have a large number of T cells in their bodies, but with increasing age the number will decrease, which is indicated by the body's vulnerability to disease. Ginger is a plant that is believed to increase immunity. Network pharmacology is a method used to determine the interaction between compounds and proteins. This study aims to determine the compounds that interact with the target protein and to determine the profile of network pharmacology.

This research uses cytoscape software in order to know the profile of network pharmacology. The sample used is the chemical content of ginger rhizome taken from the knapsack database and the target protein is obtained from the SuperTarget. The name of the gene that has been obtained is then validated using the Uniprot webserver, after that protein interactions are searched using the web server string. On the string, the interaction results with a combined score of 0.9, then the data is collected into one and tabulated. The tabulated data is entered into an application called Cytoscape to view network pharmacology.

The network results show that the compounds used do not bind to the target protein used. There are proteins that bind such as BTK protein to LCK, CD40 Ligand to JAK 3, and the ADA protein does not bind to protein because in the selection of targets not all target proteins are taken.

Keywords: *Zingiber Officinale* Roscoe, cytoscape, Immune system, network pharmacology, BTK, LCK, JAK 3, ADA