

ABSTRAK

AMMANDHA, WP., 2021, ARTIKEL REVIEW AKTIVITAS SITOTOKSIK TANAMAN BAWANG PUTIH (*Allium sativum L.*) TERHADAP KULTUR SEL KANKER PAYUDARA BESERTA MEKANISMENYA, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Kanker payudara adalah penyebab utama kematian didunia, jumlah penderita kanker terus bertambah seiring pertumbuhan populasi dunia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui aktivitas sitotoksik bawang putih terhadap kultur sel kanker payudara, mengetahui kandungan senyawa didalam bawang putih yang memiliki aktivitas sitotoksik terhadap kultur sel kanker payudara beserta mekanisme aksinya berdasarkan kajian literatur.

Metode penelitian ini adalah *literature review* melalui pengumpulan data jurnal nasional dan internasional yang dipublikasikan di *Google Scholar* dengan kata kunci *Allium sativum L.* atau *Garlic, Cytotoxic Activity, Breast Cancer, MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, T47D, and Mechanism of Action* dengan rentang waktu dari tahun 2011-2021. Jurnal selanjutnya direview terhadap aktivitas sitotoksik, kandungan senyawa aktif dan mekanisme aksinya.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini pertama, bawang putih memiliki aktivitas sitotoksik terhadap kultur sel kanker payudara MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, dan T47D. Kedua, senyawa aktif yang terdapat pada bawang putih yang berperan dalam aktivitas sitotoksik adalah dialil trisulfida, dialil disulfida, polifenol, ajoene, *S-allylcysteine*, diselenida, dan alisin. Ketiga, mekanisme aktivitas sitotoksik yang terdapat pada bawang putih adalah menurunkan viabilitas sel, menghambat proliferasi sel, menginduksi apoptosis, dan menghentikan siklus sel.

ABSTRACT

AMMANDHA, WP., 2021, ARTICLE REVIEW ON CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF GARLIC (*Allium sativum L.*) ON BREAST CANCER CELL CULTURE AND ITS MECHANISM, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Breast cancer is the main cause of death in the world, the number of cancer sufferers continues to grow as the world population grows. The purpose of this study was to determine the cytotoxic activity of garlic against breast cancer cell culture, to determine the content of compounds in garlic that have the cytotoxic activity to breast cancer cell culture, and its mechanism of action based on a literature review.

This research method is a literature review by collecting data from national and international journals published in Google Scholar with the keywords *Allium sativum L.* or Garlic, Cytotoxic Activity, Breast Cancer, MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, T47D, and Mechanism of Action. with a period from 2011-2021. The next journal reviewed the cytotoxic activity, the content of active compounds, and the mechanism of action.

This study concludes that garlic has cytotoxic activity against MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, and T47D breast cancer cell cultures. Second, the active compounds in garlic that play a role in cytotoxic activity are diallyl trisulfide, diallyl disulfide, polyphenols, ajoene, S-allyl cysteine, diselenide, and allicin. Third, the mechanism of cytotoxic activity in garlic is to reduce cell viability, inhibit cell proliferation, induce apoptosis, and stop the cell cycle.