



PIDATO PENGUKUHAN

MENGUNGKAP KEANEKARAGAMAN KANDUNGAN KIMIAWI DAN BIOAKTIVITAS DALAM BAHAN OBAT ALAMI

Prof. Dr. Achmad Fu'ad, M.S., Apt.

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Disampaikan pada
Pengukuhan Jabatan Guru Besar dalam Bidang Ilmu Biologi Farmasi
pada Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Airlangga di Surabaya
pada Hari Kamis, Tanggal 28 Desember 2017

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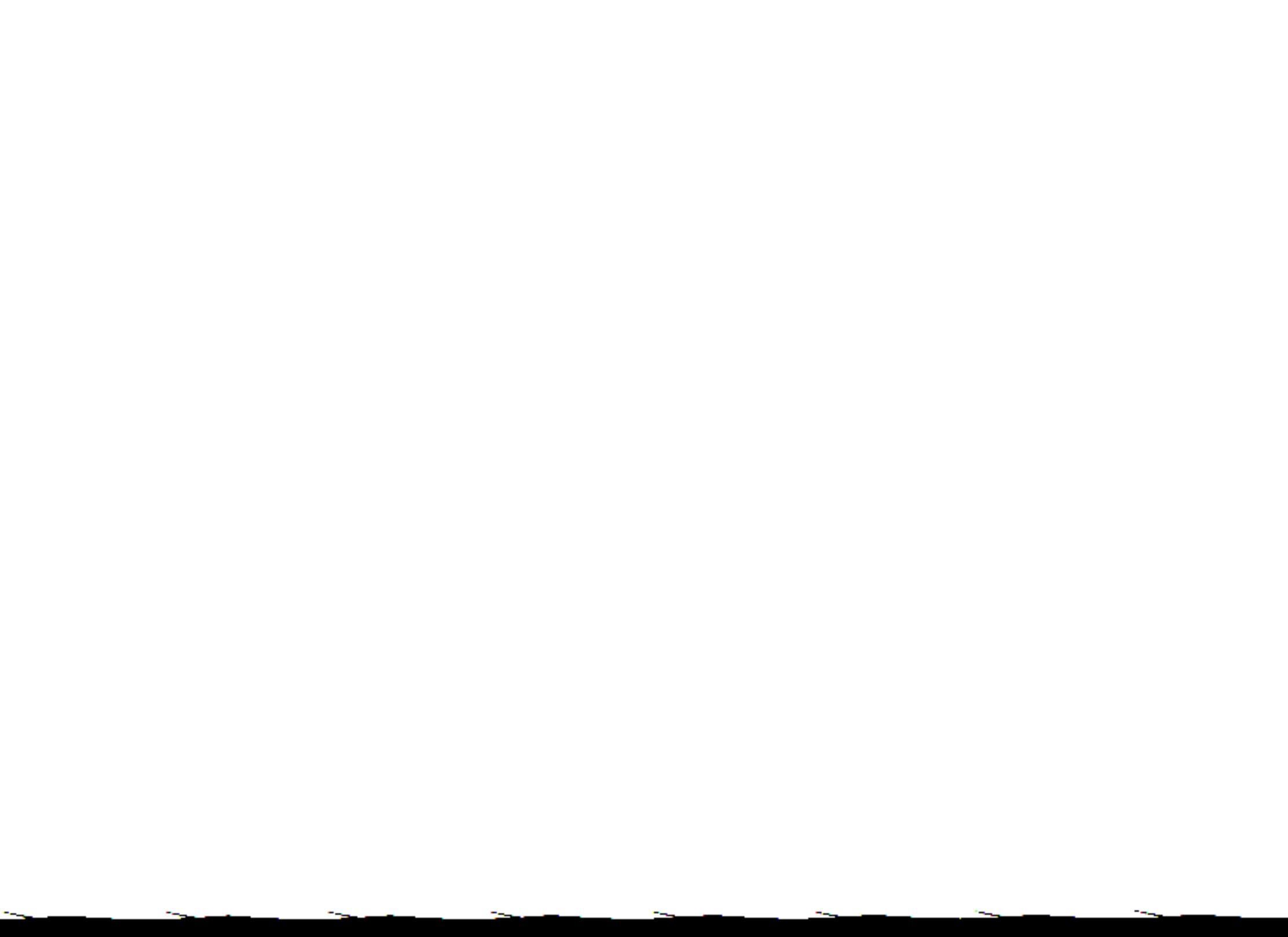
ACHMAD FUAD HAFID



*Kupersembahkan untuk:
Bapak dan Ibu serta almarhum(ah) Bapak dan Ibu Mertua
yang saya hormati dan cintai
Isteri, anak-anak, cucu-cucu, dan adik-adikku tercinta*

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Saya menyadari bahwa pengangkatan sebagai Guru Besar ini merupakan suatu amanah dan tanggung jawab yang harus diemban oleh tenaga pengajar di Perguruan Tinggi.

Hadirin yang saya hormati,

Pada kesempatan yang berbahagia ini, perkenankanlah saya dengan segala kerendahan hati menyampaikan pidato pengukuhan sebagai Guru Besar dalam Bidang Ilmu Biologi Farmasi pada Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Airlangga, dengan judul:

**MENGUNGKAP KEANEKARAGAMAN
KANDUNGAN KIMIAWI DAN BIOAKTIVITAS
DALAM BAHAN OBAT ALAMI**

Hadirin yang saya muliakan,

SEJARAH BAHAN OBAT ALAMI

Sejarah penggunaan bahan alam sebagai obat sudah dikenal sejak tahun 2600 SM dimana dilaporkan telah dilakukan tata laksana sistem pengobatan yang maju di Mesopotamia dengan tercatatnya 1000 jenis obat yang berasal dari tanaman. Demikian juga terjadi pada sejarah pengobatan di Mesir yang tercatat sejak tahun 2900 SM, namun dokumen yang paling berharga adalah "Eber Papyrus" (sekitar tahun 1550 SM) didalamnya tercatat lebih dari 700 macam obat-obatan berasal dari tanaman (Borchardt, 2002; Cragg and Newman, 2013; Sneader, 2005). Dokumentasi tentang Obat Tradisional Cina dan sistem Ayurveda dari India juga setidaknya sudah sejak 1000 tahun sebelum Masehi. Dalam perkembangan dokumentasi tentang obat yang berasal dari tanaman pertama kali diketahui dalam abad ke 15 Masehi (1484) dengan terbitnya The Mainz Herbal (Sneader, 2005).

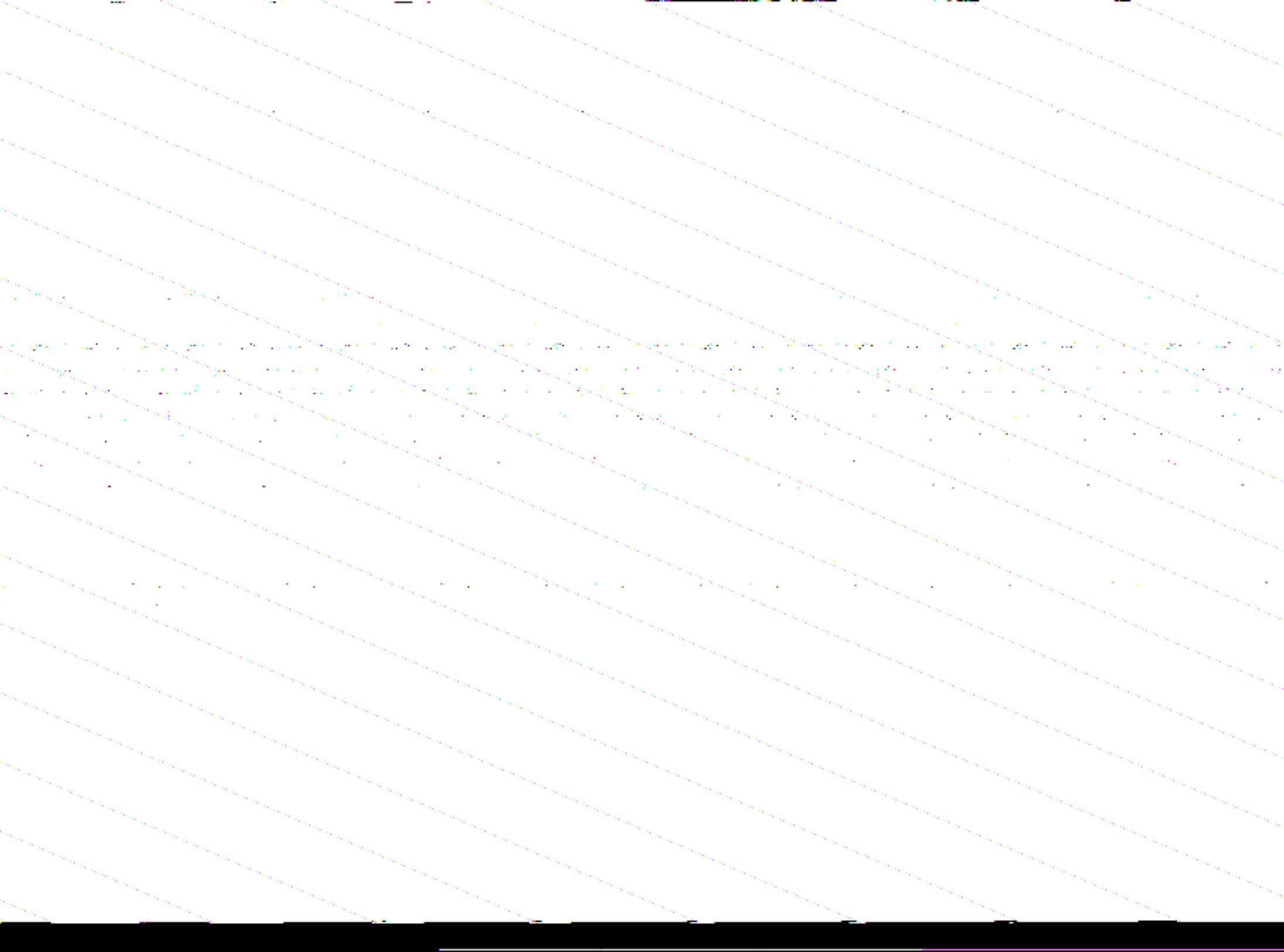
Dalam masa selama itu, pemanfaatan tanaman obat hanya sebatas empirik tanpa pengetahuan dasar tentang mekanisme

baik pada aktivitas farmakologis maupun kandungan senyawa aktifnya. Kemudian bermula pada abad ke-18, penelitian tentang herba beracun seperti Aconite dan Colchicum oleh Anton von Storck dan studi tanaman Digitalis (*foxglove*) untuk pengobatan edema didasarkan pada kajian klinis tentang obat herbal secara rasional (Sneader, 2005).

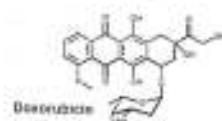
PENEMUAN BAHAN AKTIF DARI BAHAN OBAT ALAMI

Penemuan obat yang rasional dari tanaman bermula pada awal abad ke 19, dimana seorang Asisten Apoteker dari Jerman yang bernama Friedrich Sertuer berhasil melakukan isolasi zat yang bersifat analgesik dan perangsang-tidur (sleep-induced) dari Opium, yang zat tersebut kemudian disebut dengan morphium (morphin) berasal dari nama Morpheus yaitu Dewa Mimpi (Yunani). Karya monumental tersebut dipublikasikan dalam tulisan yang meliputi cara isolasi, kristalisasi, struktur kristal dan sifat farmakologis dimana dilakukan studi pertama kali pada anjing dan juga pada percobaan-percobaan pribadinya (Sertuer, 1817). Peristiwa ini merupakan pemicu penelitian tentang bermacam herbal yang digunakan sebagai obat. Sehingga dalam beberapa dekade berikutnya diketemukan beberapa bahan alami aktif terutama golongan alkaloid (kinin, kafein, nikotin, kodein, atropin, kolcisin, kokain, capsaisin) yang diisolasi dari tanaman. Para Apoteker yang spesialis dalam purifikasi senyawa-senyawa tersebut kelak menjadi nenek moyang perusahaan farmasi (Corson and Crews, 2007; Felter and Lloyd, 1898; Hosztafi, 1997; Kaiser, 2008; Kruse, 2007; Sneader, 2005; Zenk and Juenger, 2007; Atanas, 2015).

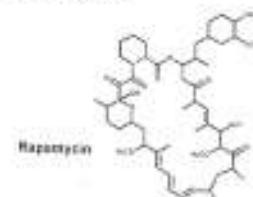
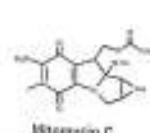
Saat ini perkembangan di bidang sains dan teknologi yang mendukung penemuan obat baru yang berasal dari tanaman



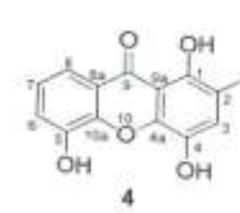
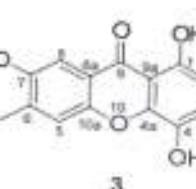
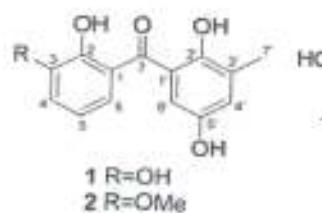
Anticancer drugs



Immune suppressants

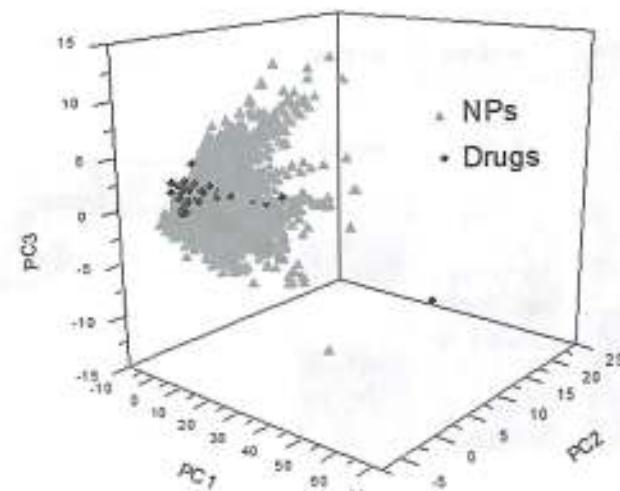


Lautan nan luas telah menjadi sumber bahan alami, molekul, dan obat untuk terapi penyakit yang sangat menjanjikan. Sungguh tidak terbilang keanekaragaman varietas dan organisme yang berada di dalamnya. Kemudian muncul semangat dan keberanian di bidang sains dan industri untuk menjadikan lautan sebagai sebuah sumber yang menjanjikan untuk memperoleh pelopor obat baru yang potensial. Para peneliti telah terjun untuk meneliti penemuan obat alami dari biota laut dalam bermacam kategori yang dianggap penting, seperti antikanker, antiinflamasi, analgesik, dan antivirus. (Harsyad Malve, 2015). Seperti contoh di bawah ini, telah berhasil diisolasi 4 senyawa kelompok difenilketon dan xanton dari Jamur endofit pada Laurencia okamurae (Marine Red Alga) yang menunjukkan aktivitas sebagai anti radikal bebas dan antibakteri (Hong-Lei Li, et al 2016).



Uraian di atas memberikan gambaran tentang perjalanan riset dalam mengungkap keanekaragaman senyawa aktif dalam bahan alami. Namun capaian penemuan hingga saat ini masih

dianggap sedikit dibanding dengan masih luasnya potensi penemuan senyawa aktif baru dari bahan alam.



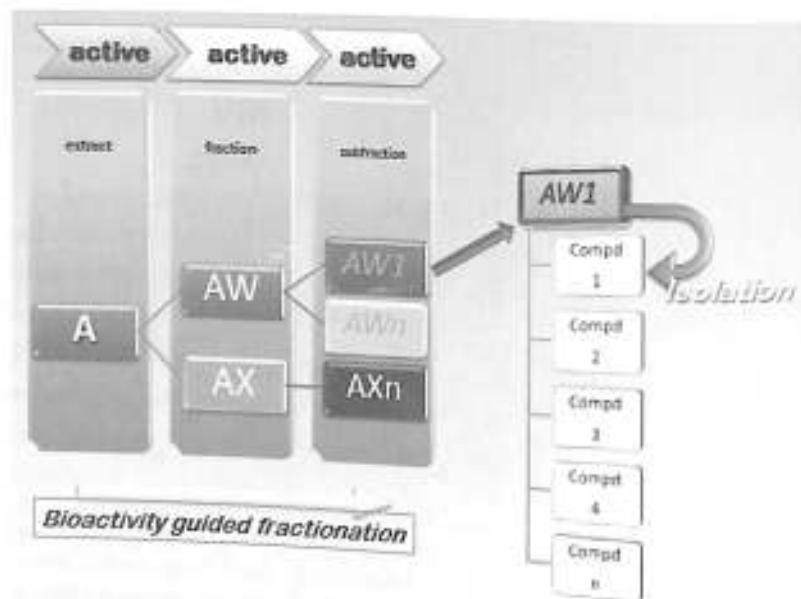
Gambar 1. Distribusi area senyawa kimia yang telah disetujui oleh FDA terhadap kandungan kimia utama dalam Bahan alami. Titik segitiga warna hijau mewakili Bahan alami, titik segitiga hitam mewakili senyawa yang disetujui FDA

PENGEMBANGAN RISET BIOAKTIVITAS BAHAN OBAT ALAMI

Sebagai tindakan lanjut setelah didapatkan beragam senyawa baru yang bersumber dari bahan obat alami, maka dilakukan berbagai uji bioaktivitas berawal dari *in vitro* kemudian *in vivo* dan sampai pada uji klinis untuk sampai pada keputusan bahwa penemuan telah mencapai tahap pemanfaatan terapi dapat masuk pada skala industri.

Metoda riset yang terkesan klasik tetapi masih relevan digunakan sampai saat ini adalah metode "*bioactivity guided fractionation/isolation*" dimana setiap tahap sejak ekstrak, fraksi,

sub-fraksi, hingga senyawa hasil isolasi harus lolos uji bioaktivitas yang dikehendaki.



Dengan pola seperti di atas telah dilakukan penelitian tentang upaya mendapatkan tanaman obat yang diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai anti virus Hepatitis-C (anti HCV), yang hasilnya seperti Tabel 1.

Tabel 1 memberikan informasi akan adanya potensi tanaman obat di kawasan Jawa Timur yang dapat dikembangkan lebih lanjut sebagai anti virus hepatitis-C.

Riset sejenis juga dilakukan pada sumber bahan alami selain tanaman yaitu biota laut seperti tampak pada Tabel 2 berikut.

Tabel 1. Antiviral activity (IC₅₀) against HCV J6/JFH1-P47, cytotoxicity (CC₅₀) and selectivity index (SI) of Indonesian medicinal plants (dikutip dari Tutik Sri Wahyuni, 2013).

No.	Botanical Name	Parts	Family	IC _{50a} (µg/ml)	CC ₅₀ (µg/ml)	SI
1.	<i>Eupatorium inulifolium</i>	Stems	Asteraceae	> 500	> 500	na
2.	<i>Callianдра polytirsia</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	31.9 ± 7.1	> 100	> 3.1
3.	<i>Strophocantus membranifolius</i>	Herbs	Acanthaceae	> 100	> 500	na
4.	<i>Cestrum calycinum</i>	Leaves	Solanaceae	52.1 ± 5.7	> 500	> 9.6
5.	<i>Cestrum calycinum</i>	Stems	Solanaceae	> 500	> 500	na
6.	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Stems	Myrtaceae	43.0 ± 39.5	> 100	> 2.3
7.	<i>Toona surenic</i>	Leaves	Meliaceae	13.9 ± 1.6	> 500	> 35.9
8.	<i>Melicope latifoliac</i>	Leaves	Rutaceae	3.5 ± 1.4	> 100	> 28.6
9.	<i>Melicope latifolia</i>	Stems	Rutaceae	42.6 ± 37.6	> 100	> 2.4
10.	<i>Piper sulcatum</i>	Stems	Piperaceae	38.0 ± 4.2	> 100	> 2.6
11.	<i>Fagraea blumei</i>	Stems	Fagaceae	> 100	> 500	na
12.	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	Stems	Meliaceae	> 500	> 500	na
13.	<i>Maesa latifolia</i>	Leaves	Myrsinaceae	32.7 ± 6.6	> 100	> 3.1
14.	<i>Maesa latifolia</i>	Stems	Myrsinaceae	32.2 ± 10.2	> 100	> 3.1
15.	<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosae</i>	Stems	Euphorbiaceae	17.1 ± 1.6	> 100	> 5.8
16.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Leaves	Fabaceae	44.9 ± 7.1	> 500	> 11.1
17.	<i>Randia maculata</i>	Stems	Rubiaceae	38.7 ± 5.7	> 500	> 12.9
18.	<i>Gomphostemma polythrsa</i>	Flowers	Acanthaceae	92.8 ± 19.8	> 500	> 5.4
19.	<i>Acmena acuminatissima</i>	Leaves	Myrtaceae	> 100	> 100	na

No.	Botanical Name	Parts	Family	IC50a ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	CC50 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	SI
20.	<i>Acmena acuminatissima</i>	Stems	Myrtaceae	> 100	> 500	na
21.	<i>Ficus fistulosae</i>	Leaves	Moraceae	15.0 ± 7.1	> 100	> 7.6

a Data represent means \pm SEM of data from two independent experiments using HCVJ6/JFH1-P47.

b Not applicable.

c The plant extracts with IC50 of < 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and CC50 of >100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ are written in bold face letters.

Tabel 2. A perspective of pipeline of marine drugs (dikutip dari Harsyad Lalve, 2015)

Chemical class	Compound name	Marine organisms	Chemical class	Biologic area
Approved	Cytotoxin, 22a-Z	Sponge	Nucleic Acids	Cancer, leukemia
	Bromelain isolated (BIIA-25)	Benthic dinoflagellates	ADC (IMMATE)	Cancer, lymphoma
	Uvularia, ssp. A	Fish	Macrolides	Anti-viral
	Omega-3,4-dihydroxy ester	Gorgonians	Saponins	Hypertension/ulcer
	Zimosterol	Corals	Peptides	Pain
	Ecdysone derivative (ET1200)	Sponges	Marine	Anti-tumor
	Trabectedin (ET-743	Soft coral	Alkaloids	Cancer
	Plitoblastid	Soft coral	Diterpenoids	Cancer
	Thiotrichoside	Polychaeta	Saponins/alkaloids	Cancer
	Sibufenia (T21-1227)	Hydroids	Terpenoids	Chronic pain
	SMX304 (GTS-03)	Algae	Alkaloids	Cancer
				Cytotoxic, Antivirals
				Diabetes, anticoagulant
				Cancer
				Breast cancer, rectal/colon
				Cancer
				Wound healing
				Cancer
				Non-Hodgkin lymphoma,
				Human lymphocyte leukemia
				Cancer
				Cancer for ovary,
				endometriosis, cervical, prostate
				Cancer
				Bacterial infection
				Bacterial infection
				Fungal infection
				Bacterial infection
				Fungi infection
				Microalgae
				Microalgae
				Microalgae
				Primate infection
				Virus infection
				Viruses
				Inflammation
				Microalgae system
				Microalgae system
				Microalgae system

aIC: Antibody inhibitory activity, IMMATE: MonomericImmunostimulatory T, FTS: Polyphenol fraction, 100%: bioactive fraction synthesized.

PENUTUP

Produk alami memiliki keragaman kimiawi yang luas, tidak hanya keanekaragaman struktural tetapi juga berbagai aktivitas biologis, sehingga menjamin peluang untuk menemukan berbagai senyawa utama bagi berbagai penyakit. Kami menemukan bahwa obat-obatan bahan alami dan senyawa aktif yang telah digunakan dalam pengobatan modern masih memberikan banyak ruang di bidang kimia.

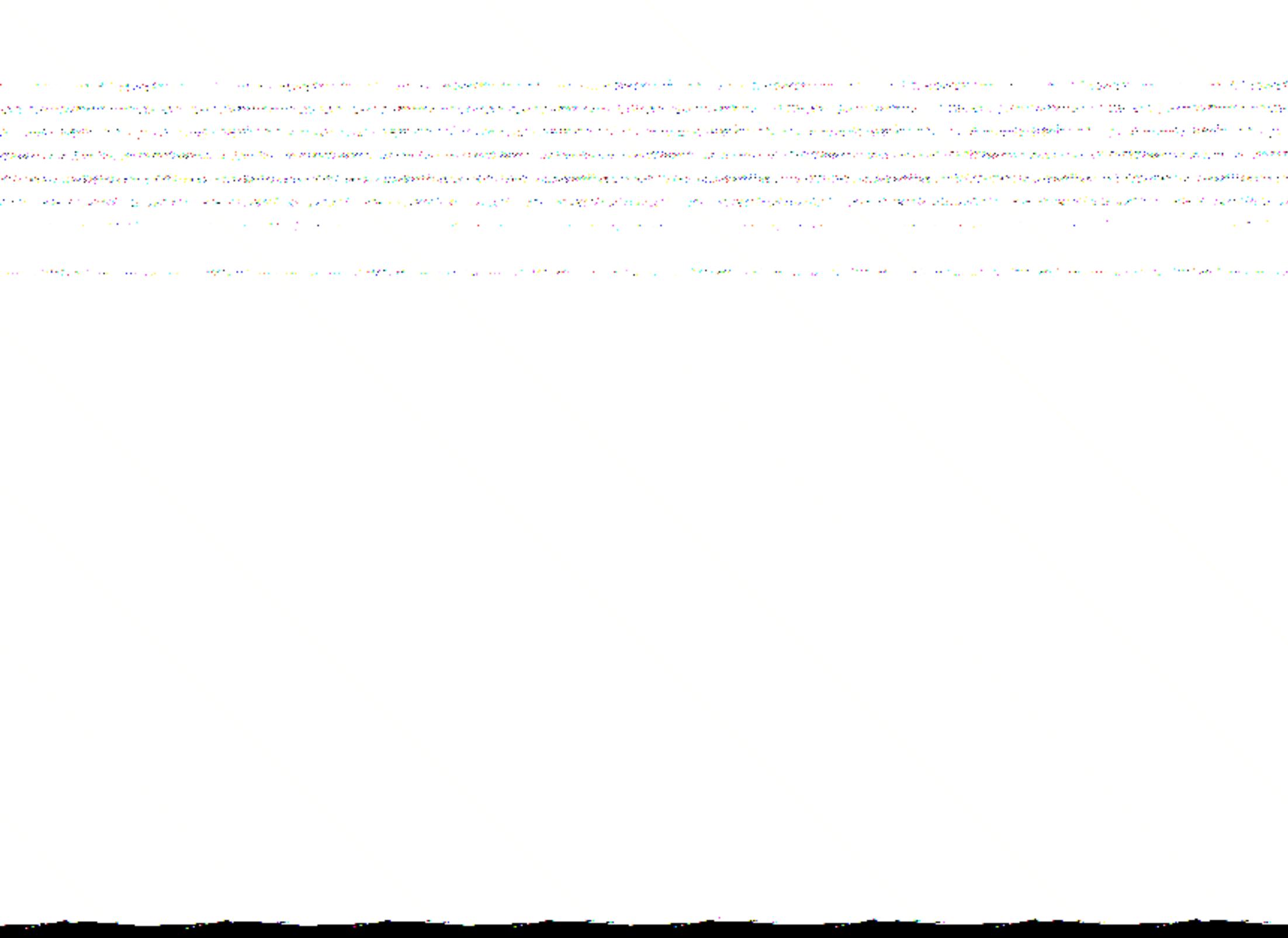
Selain itu, bahan alami memiliki sejumlah besar senyawa serupa senyawa utama, yang dapat digunakan sebagai perancah untuk memperluas pustaka kimia. Meskipun kemajuan terkini dari omics, data koleksi bahan alami sebagian besar tidak lengkap.

Pertama, persediaan bahan alami tetap tidak lengkap dan struktur kimia baru ditemukan karena riset masih terus berlangsung.

Kedua, peneliti hanya mengeksplorasi sebagian kecil fungsi biologis bahan alami.

Ketiga, masih adanya kesalahan pada data yang ada. Banyak struktur kimia bahan alami yang patut dipertanyakan. Data aktivitas biologis yang diperoleh dari laboratorium yang berbeda untuk satu senyawa akan sangat bervariasi. Meskipun tidak ada data yang memadai, pelengkap yang baik dan berguna adalah hasil skrining virtual. Last but not least, lebih banyak metode penelitian keduanya eksperimental dan komputasi untuk menghasilkan data yang lebih akurat dan menyeluruh dibutuhkan secara mendesak.





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the first time, the results of the study were presented at the 2006 meeting of the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS) in San Antonio, Texas. The results were well received and have been published in the *Journal of Traumatic Stress* (2007).

The second study was conducted in 2007. This study involved 100 participants who had experienced a serious traumatic event. The participants were recruited from the same community as the first study. The participants were asked to complete a questionnaire about their trauma history and current mental health status. The results of this study were presented at the 2007 meeting of the ISTSS in San Antonio, Texas. The results were well received and have been published in the *Journal of Traumatic Stress* (2008).

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polymerization reaction. As a result, the polymer chain length is shorter than that of the polymer obtained by the conventional emulsion polymerization. The authors also found that the molecular weight of the polymer obtained by the emulsion polymerization was higher than that of the polymer obtained by the precipitation polymerization. The authors suggested that the difference in the molecular weight between the two polymers was due to the difference in the reaction conditions. The authors also suggested that the difference in the reaction conditions was due to the difference in the reaction time.

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As a result, the first step in the process of creating a new model of the system of state regulation of the economy is to identify the main problems of the existing system.

Figure 10. The effect of the number of hidden neurons on the performance of the proposed model.

the same time, the number of species per genus was reduced from 10 to 6. This reduction in the number of species per genus is consistent with the general trend of increasing species richness per genus observed in the fossil record (Raup, 1971; Raup & Crick, 1979).

The fossil record also shows a significant increase in the number of genera per family. In the early Paleozoic, there were 10 families, each containing one or two genera. By the end of the Paleozoic, the number of families had increased to 20, and each contained between 2 and 10 genera. This increase in the number of genera per family is consistent with the general trend of increasing species richness per family observed in the fossil record (Raup, 1971; Raup & Crick, 1979). The fossil record also shows a significant increase in the number of species per family. In the early Paleozoic, there were 10 families, each containing 10 to 20 species. By the end of the Paleozoic, the number of families had increased to 20, and each contained between 20 and 100 species.

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