

ANALISIS POTENSI SENYAWA AKTIF TANAMAN HERBAL SEBAGAI AGEN IMUNOTERAPI MELALUI INTERAKSI DENGAN RESEPTOR LAG-3 DAN CTLA-4 SECARA *IN-SILICO*

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ABSTRAK

Imunoterapi mulai diminati beberapa tahun terakhir dengan memicu respon imun antikanker yaitu blokade *immune checkpoint*. Reseptor *immune checkpoint* dalam imunoterapi seperti *Lymphocytes Activation Gene 3*, LAG-3 dan *Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte Associated Protein 4*, CTLA-4 merupakan reseptor untuk menghambat kerja dari limfosit T. Senyawa aktif tanaman herbal yang diprediksi berpotensi sebagai antikanker, khususnya imunoterapi meliputi *astragaloside IV*, *flindersine*, *maricaffeolylide*, *n-butylidenephthalide*, dan *xanthorrhizol*. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui interaksi yang terjadi antara molekul senyawa aktif tanaman herbal terhadap reseptor LAG-3 dan CTLA-4 secara *in silico* melalui *molecular docking*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah eksperimental secara *in silico* melalui penambatan molekul yang meliputi tahap pemilihan ligan dan reseptor, preparasi ligan dan reseptor, validasi *gridbox*, penambatan molekul (ligan-protein dan protein-protein), validasi RMSD dan visualisasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu senyawa aktif tanaman herbal dapat berinteraksi dengan reseptor LAG-3 dan CTLA-4. Senyawa aktif menghambat LAG-3 dengan energi ikatan *astragaloside IV* -5,9; *flindersine* -4,9; *maricaffeolylide* -5,4; *n-butylidenephthalide* -4,1; dan *xanthorrhizol* -4,5 pada RMSD 0. Interaksi senyawa terhadap CTLA-4 menghambat dengan energi ikatan *astragaloside IV* -7,3; *flindersine* -5,7; *maricaffeolylide* -5,9; *n-butylidenephthalide* -5,0; dan *xanthorrhizol* -4,9 pada RMSD 0. Interaksi terhadap reseptor LAG-3 membentuk kemiripan residu asam amino pada senyawa *astragaloside IV*, *flindersine*, *maricaffeolylide* dan *n-butylidenephthalide* dengan ikatan hidrogen konvensional, amide-pi *stacked*, alkil dan pi-alkil, kecuali *xanthorrhizol* karena perbedaan area ikatan. Interaksi dengan reseptor CTLA-4 tidak menghasilkan kemiripan residu asam amino karena area ikatan yang berbeda. Kemiripan residu menunjukkan bahwa senyawa memiliki aktivitas yang mirip dengan ligan pembanding terhadap reseptor LAG-3 sebagai agen imunoterapi. Analisis penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa senyawa *maricaffeolylide* memiliki hasil paling potensial sebagai agen imunoterapi terhadap reseptor LAG-3 maupun CTLA-4.

Kata kunci: *senyawa aktif herbal, LAG-3, CTLA-4, in silico*.

ANALYZING THE POTENTIAL OF HERBAL ACTIVE COMPOUNDS AS IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS THROUGH IN-SILICO INTERACTION WITH LAG-3 AND CTLA-4 RECEPTORS

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ABSTRACT

Immunotherapy has gained interest in recent years by triggering an anticancer immune response, namely immune checkpoint blockade. Immune checkpoint receptors in immunotherapy such as *Lymphocytes Activation Gene 3*, LAG-3 and *Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte Associated Protein 4*, CTLA-4 are receptors to inhibit the work of T lymphocytes. Herbal active compounds that are predicted to have potential as anticancer, especially immunotherapy include *astragaloside IV*, *flindersine*, *maricaffeolylyde*, *n-butylidenephthalide*, and *xanthorrhizol*. The purpose of this study is to determine the interactions that occur between the active compound molecules of herbal plants against LAG-3 and CTLA-4 receptors in silico through molecular docking. The method used in this research is experimental in silico through molecular docking which includes the stages of ligand and receptor selection, ligand and receptor preparation, gridbox validation, molecular docking (ligand-protein and protein-protein), RMSD validation and visualization. The results of this study are that the active compounds of herbal plants can interact with LAG-3 and CTLA-4 receptors. The active compounds inhibit LAG-3 with binding energy *astragaloside IV* -5.9; *flindersine* -4.9; *maricaffeolylyde* -5.4; *n-butylidenephthalide* -4.1; and *xanthorrhizol* -4.5 at RMSD 0. Interaction of compounds against CTLA-4 inhibited with binding energy *astragaloside IV* -7.3; *flindersine* -5.7; *maricaffeolylyde* -5.9; *n-butylidenephthalide* -5.0; and *xanthorrhizol* -4.9 at RMSD 0. Interaction with LAG-3 receptor established similarity of amino acid residues in compounds *astragaloside IV*, *flindersine*, *maricaffeolylyde* and *n-butylidenephthalide* with conventional hydrogen bonds, amide-pi stacked bonds, alkyl bonds and pi-alkyl bonds, except *xanthorrhizol* due to differences in bonding area. Interaction with CTLA-4 receptor did not result in amino acid residue similarity due to different binding sites. Residue similarity indicates that the compounds have similar activity to the comparator ligand against the LAG-3 receptor as an immunotherapeutic agent. Analysis of this study shows that *maricaffeolylyde* compounds have the most potential results as immunotherapeutic agents against LAG-3 and CTLA-4 receptors.

Keywords: *herbal active compounds, LAG-3, CTLA-4, in silico.*