

Cytotoxic Activity Against P-388 Murine Cells from the Seeds of Gwang (*Corypha Utan Lamk*)

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Abstract

Gwang (*Corypha utan Lamk.*) is a plant that grows wild in savanna area of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Gwang fruit is traditionally used by the people of Timor, NTT, as fish poison. This empirical fact gives an early indication of the presence of active toxic compounds in the Gwang plant. The purpose of this study was to isolate the active compounds in seed and knowing Gwang cytotoxic activity against cancer cells P-388 murine leukemia. Isolation methods started with maceration of Gwang seed with methanol. Methanol extract was then separated and purified by chromatography methods. The resulted isolates was evaluated by cytotoxicity test against Murin leukemia cancer cells P-388 and characterized using UV spectrometer, FTIR, and NMR (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, 1D NMR and 2D NMR). Isolation obtained was brownish white solids as much as 50 mg and based on the results of the characterization indicated that isolates was suspected as Resveratrol compound with the formula of C₁₄H₁₃O₃. Result of cytotoxicity test against Murin leukemia cancer cells P-388 showed IC₅₀ value = 4,0 ppm which is meant that the compound can be categorized as very active compound, hence it has good prospects as anticancer.

Keywords: *Corypha utan Lamk*, Murin cell leukemia P-388, Isolation, Resveratrol.