

ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan akan material adsorben selektif untuk senyawa farmasi seperti *hydroxychloroquine* (HCQ) mendorong pengembangan *carbon nanoparticles* (CNPs) berbasis D-glukosa yang dimodifikasi dengan ligan kiral *S*-(-)- α -Methylbenzylamine dan *R*-(+)- α -Methylbenzylamine. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mensintesis dan mengkarakterisasi CNPs termodifikasi tersebut, serta mengevaluasi efisiensinya sebagai adsorben selektif untuk HCQ. Sintesis dilakukan dengan metode *microwave-assisted* pada 200 °C selama 100 menit. Karakterisasi menggunakan SEM–EDX dan XRD menunjukkan bahwa CNPs-S memiliki ukuran partikel lebih kecil (63,96 nm) dibanding CNPs-R (95,82 nm), dengan keduanya menunjukkan aglomerasi dan morfologi tidak beraturan. EDX mengonfirmasi unsur C dan O, dan XRD menunjukkan struktur amorf khas material karbon. Uji adsorpsi HCQ (50 ppm) dianalisis dengan HPLC menunjukkan kapasitas adsorpsi CNPs-S sebesar 0,596 mg/g (11,92%), lebih tinggi dibandingkan CNPs-R sebesar 0,425 mg/g (8,5%). Simulasi *molecular docking* mendukung hasil ini, menunjukkan energi bebas pengikatan yang lebih negatif untuk CNPs-S (–2,5 kcal/mol) dibanding CNPs-R (–2,4 kcal/mol). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa konfigurasi stereokimia ligan kiral memengaruhi efisiensi dan selektivitas adsorpsi HCQ oleh CNPs, serta mendukung aplikasinya dalam sistem pemisahan enantiomer dan penghantaran obat berbasis pengenalan stereospesifik.

Kata kunci: adsorpsi, *carbon nanoparticles*, *hydroxychloroquine*, modifikasi kiral, *molecular docking*

ABSTRACT

The demand for selective adsorbent materials for pharmaceutical compounds such as hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) has motivated the development of carbon nanoparticles (CNPs) derived from D-glucose and modified with the chiral ligands S-(–)- α -Methylbenzylamine and R-(+)- α -Methylbenzylamine. This study aimed to synthesize and characterize these modified CNPs and evaluate their efficiency as selective adsorbents for HCQ. The synthesis was performed using a microwave-assisted method at 200 °C for 100 minutes. Characterization by SEM-EDX and XRD revealed that the CNPs-S had a smaller particle size (63.96 nm) compared to CNPs-R (95.82 nm), with both showing agglomeration and irregular morphology. EDX confirmed the presence of C and O elements, and XRD indicated a characteristic amorphous structure typical of carbon materials. HCQ adsorption tests (50 ppm) analyzed by HPLC demonstrated that CNPs-S achieved an adsorption capacity of 0.596 mg/g (11.92%), higher than CNPs-R at 0.425 mg/g (8.5%). Molecular docking simulations supported these results, showing more favorable binding energies for CNPs-S (–2.5 kcal/mol) compared to CNPs-R (–2.4 kcal/mol). These findings suggest that the stereochemistry of the chiral ligands influences the efficiency and selectivity of HCQ adsorption by CNPs, supporting their potential application in enantiomer separation and stereospecific drug delivery systems.

Keywords: adsorption, carbon nanoparticles, hydroxychloroquine, molecular docking, surface modification