Abstrak

POTENSI TANAMAN ASTERACEAE SEBAGAI AGEN ANTIPROLIFERATIF

Euis Nurhayati, Warsinah, Nur Amalia Choironi

Latar Belakang : Kanker merupakan penyebab kematian terbesar kedua setelah penyakit kardiovaskular. Pengobatan kanker melalui tindakan operasi, radioterapi, dan kemoterapi seringkali menimbulkan efek samping. Tanaman dianggap dapat dijadikan sebagai alternatif pengobatan kanker yang lebih aman dibandingkan bahan kimia.

Tujuan : Mengetahui tanaman dari famili *Asteraceae* yang memiliki potensi sebagai antiproliferatif beserta metabolit dan mekanisme aksinya.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental dengan metode *literature review*. Data diambil dari literatur primer yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi.

Hasil penelitian : Sebanyak 20 artikel memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Dari hasil analisis didapatkan tanaman yang memiliki aktivitas antiproliferatif yaitu *Achillea falcata*, Daun seribu *(A. millefolium)*, *C. officinalis*, Kardoon *(C. cardunculus)*, *I. graveolens*, *I. viscosa*, *C. boreale*, *A. lancea*, *A. macrocephala*, Bunga daisy *(B. perennis L)*, *E. acris*, *A. annua*, *A. aucheri*, *A. ciniformis*, *A. armeniaca*, *A. absinthium*, *E. lanceolatus*, *S. orientalis*, *E. cannabinum*, *H. italicum*, *C. acaulis*, *C. acanthifolia*.

Kesimpulan : Metabolit utama pada tanaman Asteraceae adalah flavonoid dengan mekanisme penghentian siklus sel dan penghambatan transduksi sinyal pertumbuhan.

Kata kunci : Kanker, Antiproliferatif, Tanaman Asteraceae

Abstract

POTENTIAL OF ASTERACEAE PLANTS AS AN ANTIPROLIFERATIVE AGENT

Euis Nurhayati, Warsinah, Nur Amalia Choironi

Background: Cancer is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease. Cancer treatment such as surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy often causes side effects. Plants are considered to be a safer alternative to cancer treatment than chemicals.

Objective: To identify plants from the Asteraceae family that have potential as antiproliferative along with their metabolites and actions.

Methodology: This research is a non-experimental study using a literature review method. The data were taken from the primary literature that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: A total of 20 journal articles met the inclusion criteria. From the results of the article analysis, it was found that plants that had antiproliferative activity were *Achillea falcata*, Daun seribu *(A. millefolium)*, *C. officinalis*, Kardoon *(C. cardunculus)*, *I. graveolens*, *I. viscosa*, *C. boreale*, *A. lancea*, *A. macrocephala*, Bunga daisy *(B. perennis L)*, *E. acris*, *A. annua*, *A. aucheri*, *A. ciniformis*, *A. armeniaca*, *A. absinthium*, *E. lanceolatus*, *S. orientalis*, *E. cannabinum*, *H. italicum*, *C. acaulis*, *C. acanthifolia*.

Conclusion: The main metabolites in Asteraceae plants are flavonoids with cell cycle arrest mechanisms and growth signal transduction inhibition.

Keywords: Cancer, Antiproliferative, Asteraceae Plants