ISSN: 2088-9771

# Cytotoxic Activity Prescreen of Leaves of Primate Consumed Plants Subclassis *dilleniidae* and *hamamelididae* Using Brine Shrimp Lethality Test

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## ABSTRACT

Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT) is a prescreened method of cytotoxic activity which one of its aim is finding a new cancer agent. The closest relatives between human and nonhuman primate emerge an idea to utilize a primate consumed plant as an alternative medicinal. In this experiment, five plants extracts from each subclassis (*Dilleniidae* and *Hamamalididae*) were tested using BSLT. The result showed that nine of ten extract were toxic ($LC_{50}$ < 1000 μg/mL) and the highest activity was given by Tangkolo (*Kleinhovia hospita*) extract whose $LC_{50}$ was 88,025 μg/mL. Furthermore, Tangkolo extract was fractionated by Liquid-Liquid Extraction using n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water. All fractions then tested by BSLT. The result showed that ethyl acetate fraction gave the highest activity. The $LC_{50}$ value of n-hexane fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction respectively were 93,998 μg/mL, 53,333 μg/mL and 757,424 μg/mL.

Keywords: Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT), cytotoxic, primate consumed plant, *Dilleniidae* and *Hamamalididae,* Tangkolo