

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Determinasi Tanaman



DIREKTORAT PENGELOLAAN KOLEKSI ILMIAH

Gedung B.J. Habibie JL. M.H Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta Pusat 10340

Telepon/WA: +62811 1064 6760; Surel: djt-pki@brin.go.idLaman: www.brin.go.id

Nomor : B-1228/II.6.2/IR.01.02/6/2023
 Lampiran : -
 Perihal : Hasil Identifikasi/Determinasi Tumbuhan

8 Juni 2023

Yth.
 Bpk./Ibu/Sdr(i). apt. Putu Gita Maya Widyaswari Mahayasih, M.Farm
 Universitas Esa Unggul

Bersama ini kami sampaikan hasil identifikasi/determinasi tumbuhan yang Saudara kirimkan ke "Herbarium Bogoriense", Direktorat Pengelolaan Koleksi Ilmiah BRIN Cibinong, adalah sebagai berikut :

| No. | No. Kol. | Jenis | Suku |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Buah Lontar Tua | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L. | Arecaceae |

Demikian, semoga berguna bagi Saudara.

Plt. Direktorat Pengelolaan Koleksi Ilmiah,
 Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional



Dr. Ratih Damayanti, S.Hut. M.Si.



Dokumen ini ditandatangani secara elektronik menggunakan sertifikat dari BSRÉ, silahkan lakukan verifikasi pada dokumen elektronik yang dapat diunduh dengan melakukan scan QR Code

Lampiran 2. Pengujian Kadar Air dan Kadar Abu

1. Pengujian kadar air

No.: 18-8-1.5/F-MU
Revisi 10



REKAMAN PENGUJIAN KADAR AIR/KADAR AIR DAN BAHAN MENGUAP/SUSUT PENDINGINAN *)

Metode Acuan: Terlampir

| Tgl Est. | Tgl Uji | No. Sampel | Matriks | Metode | No. Wadah | Bobot (g) | | | Kadar Air (%) | Ket. | Paraf | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------|----------|------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | Wadah (A) | Porsi Uji (B) | Wadah+Porsi Uji setelah Pemanasan (C) | | | Analisis | Supervisor | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| 13/06/23 | 08/06/23 | 306.R.115 | Kulit Buah | 1 | | 31,7508 | 1,1708 | 32,8049 | 32,8048 | 3 | 9,98 | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | 29,3922 | 1,5172 | 30,7574 | 30,7571 | | 10,04 | | | | | |

Perhitungan:

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{(A + B) - C}{B} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

- A = Bobot wadah kosong (g)
- B = Sampel porsi uji (g)
- C = Bobot tetap wadah + porsi uji setelah pemanasan (g)
- *) Coret yang tidak perlu

2. Pengujian kadar abu

No.: 18-8-2.1/F-MU
Revisi 9



REKAMAN PENGUJIAN KADAR ABU/ABU-SULFAT/ABU-TAK LARUT ASAM *)

Metode Acuan : Terlampir

| Tgl Est. | Tgl Uji | No Sampel | Matriks | Metode | No. Cawan | Bobot (g) | | | Kadar Abu (%) | Ket. | Paraf | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------|----------|------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | Cawan Kosong (A) | Porsi Uji (B) | Cawan+ Porsi Uji setelah Pemijaran (C) | | | Analisis | Supervisor | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| 13/06/23 | 08/06/23 | 306.R.115 | Kulit Buah | 1 | | 31,0150 | 2,1720 | 31,1532 | 31,1530 | 3 | 6,35 | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | 29,3025 | 2,4025 | 29,4568 | 29,4567 | | 6,42 | | | | | |

Perhitungan:

$$\text{Kadar Abu} = \frac{C - A}{B} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu Tak Larut dalam Asam} = \frac{W_4}{W_3} \times \frac{100}{100 - KA} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Kadar LOI (\%)} = \frac{(A + B) - C}{B} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

- A = Bobot wadah kosong (g)
- B = Bobot sampel (g)
- C = Bobot tetap wadah + sampel setelah pemijaran (g)
- W₃ = Bobot porsi uji dari abu total (g)
- W₄ = Bobot abu tak larut dalam asam (g)
- KA = Kadar air
- *) Coret yang tidak perlu

3. Data perhitungan kadar air dan kadar abu

$$a. \text{ Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{((A+B)-C)}{B} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

A = Bobot wadah kosong (g)

B = Sampel porsi uji (g)

C = Bobot tetap wadah + porsi uji setelah pemanasan (g)

Pengulangan ke-1

Kadar air (%)

$$= \frac{((31,7508 + 1,1708) - 32,8048)}{1,1708} \times 100\%$$

$$= 9,98 \%$$

Pengulangan ke-2

Kadar air (%)

$$= \frac{((29,3922 + 1,5172) - 30,7571)}{1,5172} \times 100\%$$

$$= 10,04\%$$

Rata-rata

$$= \frac{9,98 + 10,04}{2}$$

$$= 10,01\%$$

$$b. \text{ Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{C-A}{B} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

A = Bobot wadah kosong (g)

B = Bobot sampel (g)

C = Bobot tetap wadah + sampel setelah pemijaran (g)

Pengulangan ke-1

Kadar air (%)

$$= \frac{31,1530 - 31,0150}{2,1720} \times 100\%$$

$$= 6,35 \%$$

Pengulangan ke-2

Kadar air (%)

$$= \frac{29,4567 - 29,3025}{2,4025} \times 100\%$$

$$= 6,42\%$$

Rata-rata

$$= \frac{6,35 + 6,42}{2}$$

$$= 6,385\%$$

Lampiran 3. Persiapan Sampel Simplisia Serabut Buah Lontar Tua



Hasil pengeringan serabut buah lontar tua menggunakan oven selama 3 jam pada suhu 60°C.



Proses penggrinderan selama 10 menit.



Hasil serabut buah lontar tua setelah di grinder.



Didapatkan serbuk halus serabut buah lontar tua dengan pengayakan 40 mesh.

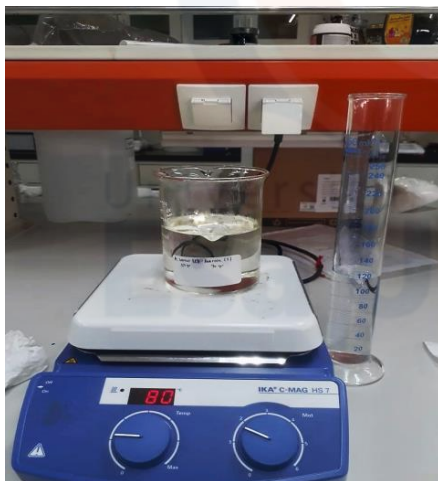
Lampiran 4. Proses Pembuatan Pelarut NADES



Perlengkapan bahan pembuatan NADES



Penimbangan komposisi campuran NADES (asam laktat – sukrosa) sesuai perbandingan



Proses pembuatan NADES



Hasil jadi pelarut NADES dari beberapa perbandingan

Lampiran 5. Penimbangan Pembuatan Pelarut NADES

Larutan NADES dibuat berdasarkan beberapa perbandingan campuran asam laktat – sukrosa yaitu:

1. NADES perbandingan 5:1 (Asam laktat – sukrosa)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Asam laktat | = 350 gram |
| Sukrosa | = 70 gram |
| Didapatkan volume larutan sebesar | = 350 ml |
| Volume aquadest 40% | = $\frac{40}{100} \times 350 = 140$ ml |
| Volume campuran AS + aquadest | = 350 ml + 140 ml |
| Volume total larutan yang didapat | = 490 ml larutan Nades (5:1) |
2. NADES perbandingan 3:1 (Asam laktat – sukrosa)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Asam laktat | = 350 gram |
| Sukrosa | = 120 gram |
| Didapatkan volume larutan sebesar | = 400 ml |
| Volume aquadest 40% | = $\frac{40}{100} \times 400 = 160$ ml |
| Volume campuran AS + aquadest | = 400 ml + 160 ml |
| Volume total larutan yang didapat | = 560 ml larutan Nades (3:1) |
3. NADES perbandingan 1:1 (Asam laktat – sukrosa)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Asam laktat | = 350 gram |
| Sukrosa | = 350 gram |
| Didapatkan volume larutan sebesar | = 550 ml |
| Volume aquadest 40% | = $\frac{40}{100} \times 550 = 220$ ml |
| Volume campuran AS + aquadest | = 550 ml + 220 ml |
| Volume total larutan yang didapat | = 770 ml larutan Nades (1:1) |
4. NADES perbandingan 1:3 (Asam laktat – sukrosa)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Asam laktat | = 175 gram |
| Sukrosa | = 525 gram |
| Didapatkan volume larutan sebesar | = 500 ml + Aquadest 40% (200 ml) |
| Volume aquadest 40% | = $\frac{40}{100} \times 500 = 200$ ml |
| Volume campuran AS + aquadest | = 500 ml + 200 ml |
| Volume total larutan yang didapat | = 700 ml larutan Nades (1:3) |

Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Berat Jenis Pelarut NADES

$$\text{Berat Jenis} = \frac{\text{Berat (g)}}{\text{Volume (mL)}}$$

1. NADES 5:1 (Asam Laktat – Sukrosa)

$$\text{Bj sebelum penambahan aquadest} = \frac{420 \text{ g}}{350 \text{ mL}} = 1,2 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Bj sesudah penamahan aquadest} = \frac{5,84 \text{ g}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 1,16 \text{ g/mL}$$

2. NADES 3:1 (Asam Laktat – Sukrosa)

$$\text{Bj sebelum penambahan aquadest} = \frac{470 \text{ g}}{400 \text{ mL}} = 1,2 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Bj sesudah penamahan aquadest} = \frac{5,96 \text{ g}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 1,19 \text{ g/mL}$$

3. NADES 1:1 (Asam Laktat – Sukrosa)

$$\text{Bj sebelum penambahan aquadest} = \frac{700 \text{ g}}{550 \text{ mL}} = 1,27 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Bj sesudah penamahan aquadest} = \frac{6,26 \text{ g}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 1,25 \text{ g/mL}$$

4. NADES 1:3 (Asam Laktat – Sukrosa)

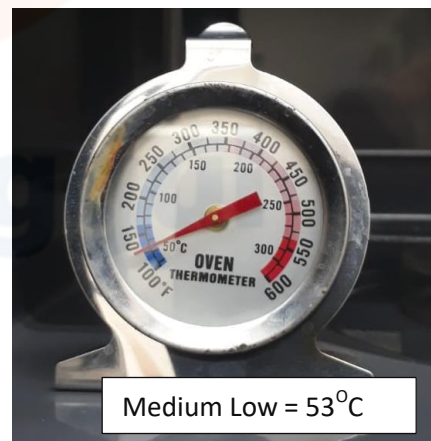
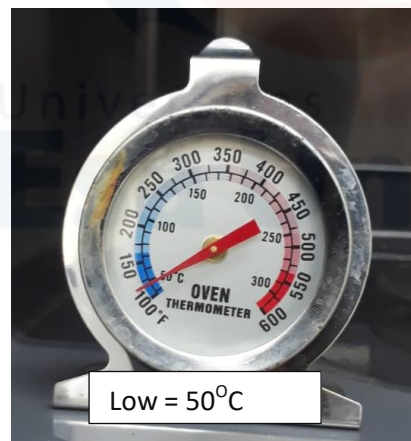
$$\text{Bj sebelum penambahan aquadest} = \frac{700 \text{ g}}{500 \text{ mL}} = 1,4 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Bj sesudah penamahan aquadest} = \frac{6,58 \text{ g}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 1,31 \text{ g/mL}$$

Lampiran 7. Optimasi Microwave

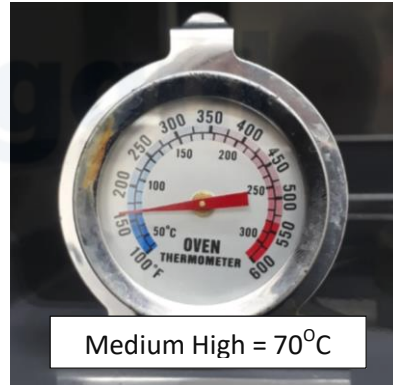
1. Pemanasan 2 menit

a. Low





Medium = 61°C

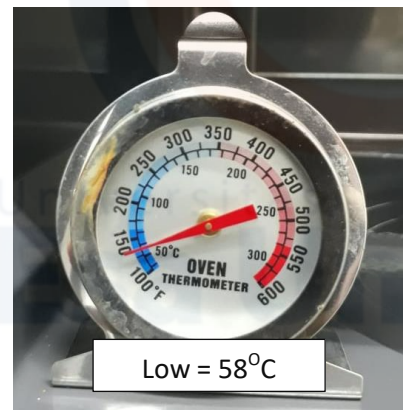


Medium High = 70°C

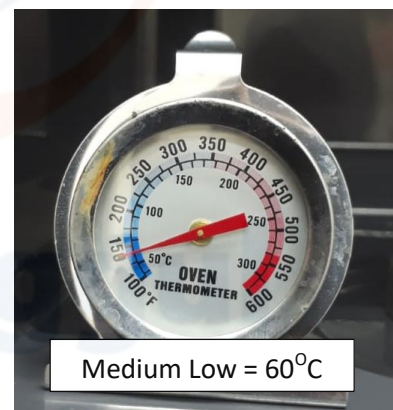


High = 90°C

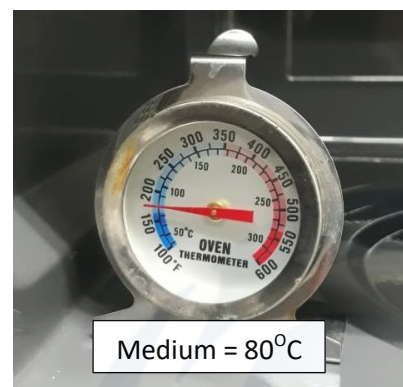
2. Pemanasan 5 menit



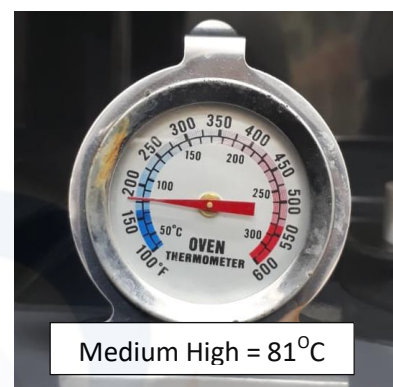
Low = 58°C



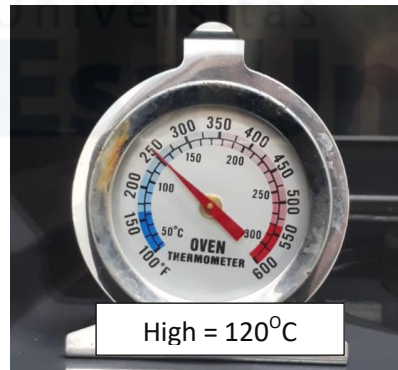
Medium Low = 60°C



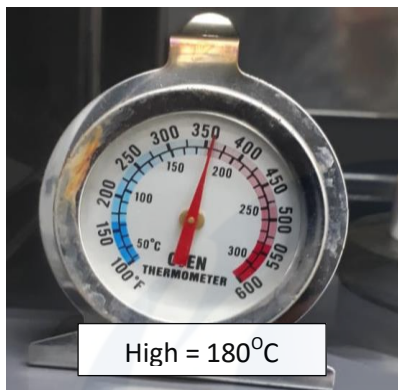
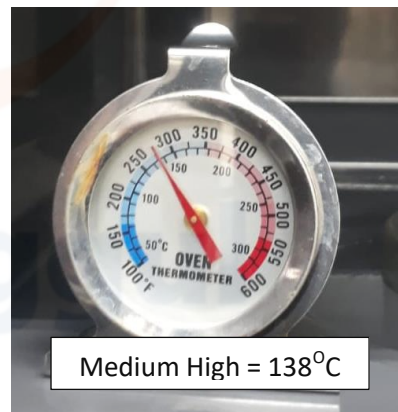
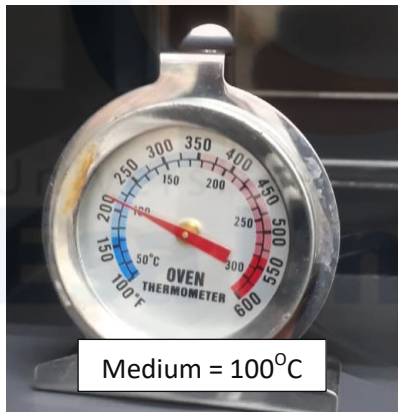
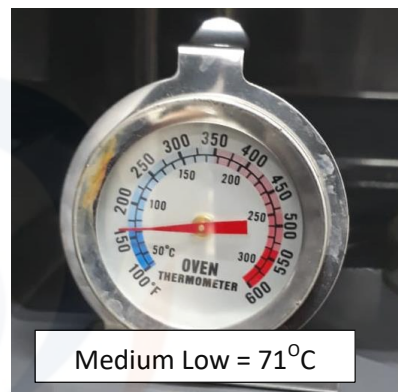
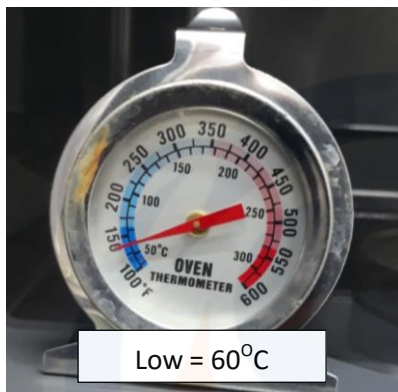
Medium = 80°C



Medium High = 81°C



3. Pemanasan 10 menit



| | Pemanasan 2 menit | Pemanasan 5 menit | Pemanasan 10 menit |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Low | 50°C | 58°C | 60°C |
| Medium Low | 53°C | 60°C | 71°C |
| Medium | 61°C | 80°C | 100°C |
| Medium High | 70°C | 81°C | 138°C |
| High | 90°C | 120°C | 180°C |

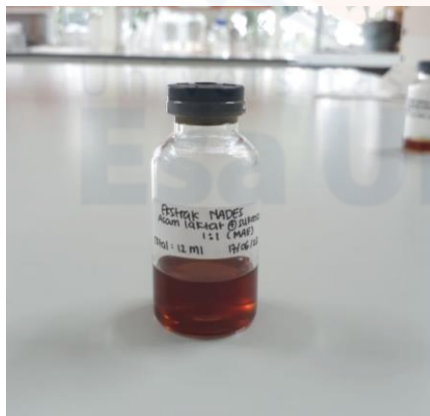
Lampiran 8. Hasil Ekstraksi Serabut Buah Lontar Tua



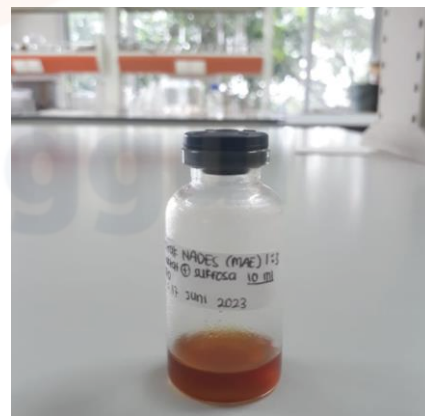
Total ekstrak NADES 5:1
14 mL



Total ekstrak NADES 3:1
17 mL



Total ekstrak NADES 1:1
12 mL



Total ekstrak NADES 1:3
10 mL



Total ekstrak etanol
47,3 g

Perhitungan Bobot Ekstrak dan Konsentrasi Ekstrak dalam Penimbangan 5 mL:

a. NADES 5:1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekstrak Cair} &= 5961,4 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Pelarut} &= \underline{5841,2 \text{ mg}_+} \\ &120,2 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 0,1202 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ppm} &= \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000 \\ &= \frac{120,2 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000 \\ &= 2,4040 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

b. NADES 3:1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekstrak Cair} &= 5994,5 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Pelarut} &= \underline{5960,4 \text{ mg}_+} \\ &34,1 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 0,0341 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ppm} &= \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000 \\ &= \frac{34,1 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000 \\ &= 6,820 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

c. NADES 1:1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekstrak Cair} &= 6290,5 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Pelarut} &= \underline{6266,8 \text{ mg}_+} \\ &23,7 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 0,0237 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ppm} &= \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000 \\ &= \frac{23,7 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000 \\ &= 4,740 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

d. NADES 1:3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekstrak Cair} &= 6597,5 \text{ mg} \\ \text{Pelarut} &= \underline{6586,6 \text{ mg}_+} \\ &10,9 \text{ mg} \rightarrow 0,0109 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ppm} &= \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000 \\ &= \frac{10,9 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000 \\ &= 2,180 \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Konsentrasi Ekstrak 2,5 mL:

a. NADES 5:1

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ 2,5 \text{ ml} \cdot 24040 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ 60100 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ N_2 &= \frac{60100}{5} \\ &= 12020 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

b. NADES 3:1

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ 2,5 \text{ ml} \cdot 6820 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ 17050 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ N_2 &= \frac{17050}{5} \\ &= 3410 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

c. NADES 1:1

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ 2,5 \text{ ml} \cdot 4740 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ 11850 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ N_2 &= \frac{11850}{5} \\ &= 2370 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$





d. NADES 1:3

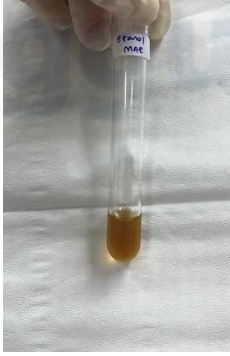



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ 2,5 \text{ ml} \cdot 2180 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ 5450 &= 5 \text{ ml} \cdot N_2 \\ N_2 &= \frac{5450}{5} \\ &= 1090 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml} \end{aligned}$$

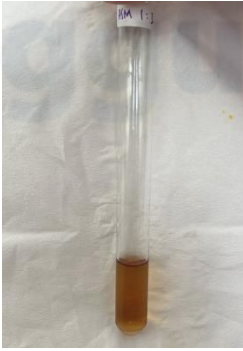
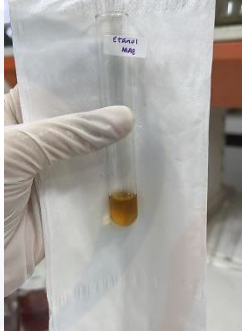
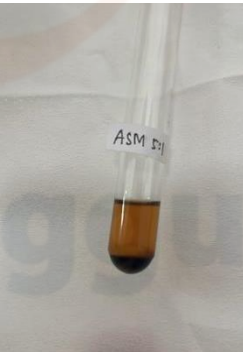
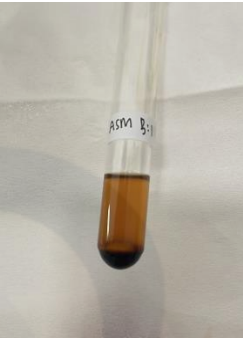
Perhitungan Rendemen Ekstrak Etanol 96% :

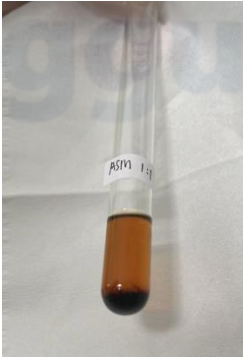
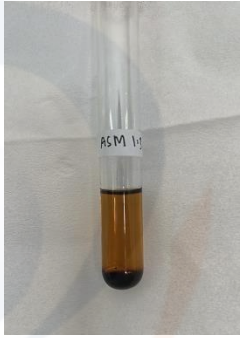


$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Rendemen} &= \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak kental (gram)}}{\text{bobot simplisia awal (gram)}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{47,3 \text{ gram}}{120 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% \\ &= 39,41 \% \end{aligned}$$



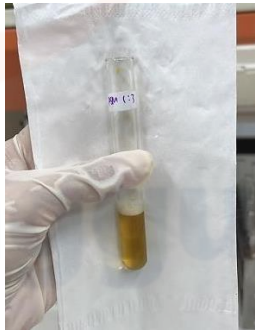

Lampiran 9. Hasil Skrining Fitokimia





| No. | Uji Fitokimia | Sampel | Pengamatan | Hasil |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|--|---|
| 1. | Flavonoid (Mg + HCl pekat) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange sampai merah menandakan adanyak flavon |
| | | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange sampai merah menandakan adanyak flavon |
| | | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange sampai merah menandakan adanyak flavon |
| | | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange sampai merah menandakan adanyak flavon |



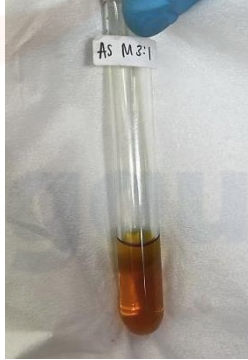
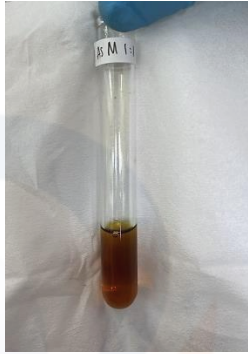
| | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|--|---|
| | | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange sampai merah menandakan adanya flavon |
| 2. | Triterpenoid (Kloroform + Asam asetat + Asam sulfat) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange kemerahan menandakan adanya triterpenoid |
| | | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange kemerahan menandakan adanya triterpenoid |
| | | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange kemerahan menandakan adanya triterpenoid |



| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange kemerahan menandakan adanya triterpenoid |
| | | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai warna orange kemerahan menandakan adanya triterpenoid |
| 3. | Steroid (Kloroform + Asam sulfat) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan cincin warna merah menandakan adanya steroid |
| | | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan cincin warna merah menandakan adanya steroid |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan cincin warna merah menandakan adanya steroid |
| | | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan cincin warna merah menandakan adanya steroid |
| | | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan cincin warna merah menandakan adanya steroid |
| 4. | Saponin (Aquadest + HCl 2N) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan busa menandakan adanya saponin |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan busa menandakan adanya saponin |
| | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan busa menandakan adanya saponin |
| | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan busa menandakan adanya saponin |
| | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai pembentukan busa menandakan adanya saponin |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| 5. | Alkaloid (Dragendorf) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna kuning kekeruhan menandakan adanya alkaloid |
| | | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna kuning kekeruhan menandakan adanya alkaloid |
| | | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna kuning kekeruhan menandakan adanya alkaloid |
| | | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai warna kuning kekeruhan menandakan adanya alkaloid |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai warna kuning kekeruhan menandakan adanya alkaloid |
| 6. | Tanin (FeCl_3) | NADES 5:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna biru kehijauan menandakan adanya tanin |
| | | NADES 3:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna biru kehijauan menandakan adanya tanin |
| | | NADES 1:1 |  | (+) Ditandai warna biru kehijauan menandakan adanya tanin |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|--|
| | NADES 1:3 |  | (+) Ditandai warna biru kehijauan menandakan adanya tanin |
| | Etanol |  | (+) Ditandai terjadinya endapan menandakan adanya tanin |

Lampiran 10. Uji total fenol

1. Penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum asam galat (740 nm)

Larutan induk asam galat:

Larutan Induk Asam galat 1000 µg/ml

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$1000 = \frac{\text{mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Mg} = \frac{1000}{200} = 5 \text{ mg}$$

Keterangan :

Sebanyak 5 mg asam galat, dilarutkan dengan etanol ad tanda batas labu ukur 5 ml dan dihomogenkan.

| Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) | Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 0,7286 | 700 | 0,7473 | 755 |
| 0,7324 | 705 | 0,7440 | 760 |
| 0,7364 | 710 | 0,7405 | 765 |
| 0,7402 | 715 | 0,7352 | 770 |
| 0,7434 | 720 | 0,7291 | 775 |
| 0,7460 | 725 | 0,7227 | 780 |
| 0,7490 | 730 | 0,7154 | 785 |
| 0,7507 | 735 | 0,7087 | 790 |
| 0,7515 | 740 | 0,6996 | 795 |
| 0,7511 | 745 | 0,6908 | 800 |
| 0,7499 | 750 | | |

2. Pengujian standar seri asam galat

| Konsentrasi (µg/mL) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A.Asam galat |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 45 | 0,314 | 0,379 | 0,365 | 0,353 | 0,285 |
| 55 | 0,420 | 0,443 | 0,418 | 0,427 | 0,359 |
| 65 | 0,466 | 0,501 | 0,510 | 0,492 | 0,424 |
| 75 | 0,500 | 0,597 | 0,615 | 0,571 | 0,503 |
| 85 | 0,559 | 0,578 | 0,633 | 0,590 | 0,523 |
| 95 | 0,690 | 0,663 | 0,665 | 0,673 | 0,605 |
| 105 | 0,767 | 0,740 | 0,760 | 0,755 | 0,688 |
| 115 | 0,810 | 0,792 | 0,831 | 0,811 | 0,744 |
| Blanko | 0,066 | 0,069 | 0,068 | 0,068 | |
| Persamaan = $y = 0,0064x + 0,0006$ | | | | | |

Perhitungan larutan seri asam galat dari 1000 µg/ml:

a. 45 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 45$$

$$V_1 = \frac{225}{1000}$$

$$= 0,225 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 225 \text{ µl}$$

b. 55 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 55$$

$$V_1 = \frac{275}{1000}$$

$$= 0,275 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 275 \text{ µl}$$

c. 65 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 65$$

$$V_1 = \frac{325}{1000}$$

$$= 0,325 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 325 \text{ µl}$$

d. 75 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 75$$

$$V_1 = \frac{375}{1000}$$

$$= 0,375 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 375 \text{ µl}$$

e. 85 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 85$$

$$V_1 = \frac{425}{1000}$$

$$= 0,425 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 425 \mu\text{l}$$

f. 95 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 95$$

$$V_1 = \frac{475}{1000}$$

$$= 0,475 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 475 \mu\text{l}$$

g. 105 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 105$$

$$V_1 = \frac{525}{1000}$$

$$= 0,525 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 525 \mu\text{l}$$

h. 115 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 115$$

$$V_1 = \frac{575}{1000}$$

$$= 0,575 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 575 \mu\text{l}$$

3. Data Total Fenol Sampel

| Sampel | Absorbansi Sampel | | | KTFe (mgGAE/g) | SD |
|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| EAS 5:1 | 0,4924 | 0,4918 | 0,4816 | 6,34 | 0,08 |
| EAS 3:1 | 0,4716 | 0,4657 | 0,4511 | 21,18 | 0,48 |
| EAS 1:1 | 0,7012 | 0,6273 | 0,6398 | 43,22 | 2,61 |
| EAS 1:3 | 0,5401 | 0,4816 | 0,4897 | 72,13 | 4,45 |
| Etanol | 0,5236 | 0,5237 | 0,5045 | 10,76 | 0,23 |

Konsentrasi dalam sampel:

$$c = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - b}{a}$$

Keterangan:

- a = slope dari kurva standar
- b = intersept dari kurva standar

Kadar total fenol dalam sampel (mgGAE/g)

$$C = \frac{c \times V \times fp}{m}$$

Keterangan:

- c = Konsentrasi fenol dalam sampel (mg/mL)
- V = Volume ekstrak (mL)
- fp = Faktor pengenceran ekstrak
- m = Berat sampel (g)

Konsentrasi sampel NADES dalam 2,5 ml:

- a. NADES 5:1 = 1,202 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
- b. NADES 3:1 = 3,410 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
- c. NADES 1:1 = 2,370 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
- d. NADES 1:3 = 1,090 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
- e. Etanol = 7500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$7500 = \frac{\text{mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mg} &= \frac{7500}{200} \\ &= 37,5 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 11. Uji Total Flavonoid

1. Penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum kuersetin (425 nm)

Larutan Induk Kuersetin 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$1000 = \frac{\text{mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Mg} = \frac{1000}{200} = 5 \text{ mg}$$

Keterangan :

Sebanyak 5 mg kuersetin, dilarutkan dengan etanol ad tanda batas labu ukur 5 ml dan dihomogenkan.

| Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) | Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 0,5143 | 400 | 0,4008 | 455 |
| 0,5582 | 405 | 0,3429 | 460 |
| 0,6060 | 410 | 0,2858 | 465 |
| 0,6445 | 415 | 0,2366 | 470 |
| 0,6700 | 420 | 0,1938 | 475 |
| 0,6802 | 425 | 0,1594 | 480 |
| 0,6740 | 430 | 0,1379 | 485 |
| 0,6435 | 435 | 0,1210 | 490 |
| 0,6006 | 440 | 0,1085 | 495 |
| 0,5380 | 445 | 0,0993 | 500 |
| 0,4665 | 450 | | |

2. Pengujian standar seri kuersetin

| Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Kuersetin |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 15 | 0,256 | 0,258 | 0,235 | 0,250 | 0,196 |
| 20 | 0,301 | 0,320 | 0,284 | 0,302 | 0,248 |
| 25 | 0,357 | 0,396 | 0,383 | 0,378 | 0,325 |
| 30 | 0,411 | 0,430 | 0,453 | 0,431 | 0,377 |
| 35 | 0,480 | 0,559 | 0,566 | 0,535 | 0,482 |
| 40 | 0,577 | 0,582 | 0,590 | 0,583 | 0,529 |
| 45 | 0,659 | 0,638 | 0,651 | 0,654 | 0,601 |
| Blanko | 0,052 | 0,051 | 0,058 | 0,054 | |
| $y = 0,0138x - 0,0205$ | | | | | |

Perhitungan larutan standar kuersetin dari 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$:

a. 15 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 15$$

$$V_1 = \frac{75}{1000}$$

$$= 0,075 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 75 \mu\text{l}$$

b. 20 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 20$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100}{1000}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 100 \mu\text{l}$$

c. 25 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 25$$

$$V_1 = \frac{125}{1000}$$

$$= 0,125 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 125 \mu\text{l}$$

d. 30 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 30$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150}{1000}$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 150 \mu\text{l}$$

e. 35 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 35$$

$$V_1 = \frac{175}{1000}$$

$$= 0,175 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 175 \mu\text{l}$$

f. 40 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 40$$

$$V_1 = \frac{200}{1000}$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 200 \mu\text{l}$$

g. 45 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 45$$

$$V_1 = \frac{225}{1000}$$

$$= 0,225 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 225 \mu\text{l}$$

3. Data Total Flavonoid Sampel

| Sampel | Absorbansi Sampel | | | KTF (mgQE/g) | SD |
|------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| NADES 5:1 | 0,4640 | 0,4603 | 0,4602 | 2,91 | 0,01 |
| NADES 3:1 | 0,3766 | 0,3570 | 0,3591 | 8,18 | 0,23 |
| NADES 1:1 | 0,4205 | 0,4226 | 0,4053 | 13,35 | 0,29 |
| NADES 1: 3 | 0,6684 | 0,6412 | 0,6028 | 43,74 | 2,19 |
| Etanol | 0,2081 | 0,2039 | 0,2012 | 8,15 | 0,13 |

Konsentrasi dalam sampel:

$$c = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - b}{a}$$

Keterangan:

- a = slope dari kurva standar
- b = intersept dari kurva standar

Kadar total fenol dalam sampel (mgQE/g):

$$C = \frac{c \times V \times fp}{m}$$

Keterangan:

- c = Konsentrasi fenol dalam sampel (mg/mL)
- v = Volume ekstrak (mL)
- fp = Faktor pengenceran ekstrak
- m = Berat sampel (g)

Konsentrasi sampel NADES dalam 2,5 ml:

- a. NADES 5:1 = 1,202 µg/mL
- b. NADES 3:1 = 3,410 µg/mL
- c. NADES 1:1 = 2,370 µg/mL
- d. NADES 1:3 = 1,090 µg/mL
- e. Etanol = 2000 µg/mL

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$7500 = \frac{\text{mg}}{\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{2000}} \times 1000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mg} &= \frac{1000}{200} \\ &= 5 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 12. Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan

1. Penentuan Panjang Gelombang Maksimum DPPH (518 nm)

Pembuatan larutan DPPH

Larutan Induk DPPH 1000 µg/ml:

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$1000 = \frac{\text{mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Mg} = \frac{1000}{200} = 5 \text{ mg}$$

Keterangan :

Sebanyak 5 mg DPPH, dilarutkan dengan metanol ad tanda batas labu ukur 5 ml dan dihomogenkan.

Larutan DPPH 100 µg/ml:

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \text{ ml} \cdot 100$$

$$V_1 = \frac{500}{1000}$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 500 \text{ µg/ml}$$

Keterangan :

Sebanyak 0,5 ml larutan induk DPPH, dilarutkan dengan metanol ad tanda batas labu ukur 5 ml dan dihomogenkan.

| Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) | Absorbansi | Panjang gelombang (nm) |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 0,5010 | 510 | 0,5112 | 516 |
| 0,5023 | 511 | 0,5119 | 517 |
| 0,5046 | 512 | 0,5127 | 518 |
| 0,5059 | 513 | 0,5125 | 519 |
| 0,5080 | 514 | 0,5123 | 520 |
| 0,5097 | 515 | | |

2. Pengujian Standar Seri Asam Askorbat
Larutan Induk Asam askorbat 1000 µg/ml:

$$\text{Ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{volume}} \times 1000$$

$$1000 = \frac{\text{mg}}{5 \text{ ml}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Mg} = \frac{1000}{200} = 5 \text{ mg}$$

Keterangan:

Sebanyak 5 mg asam askorbat, dilarutkan dengan etanol ad tanda batas labu ukur 5 ml dan dihomogenkan.

| konsentrasi (µg/mL) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Asam Askorbat | % inhibisi | IC50 (µg/ml) |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 35 | 0,099 | 0,089 | 0,103 | 0,097 | 0,057 | 92,34 | 22,95 |
| 30 | 0,198 | 0,190 | 0,183 | 0,190 | 0,151 | 79,86 | |
| 25 | 0,394 | 0,353 | 0,319 | 0,355 | 0,316 | 57,83 | |
| 20 | 0,472 | 0,455 | 0,453 | 0,460 | 0,420 | 43,81 | |
| 15 | 0,678 | 0,673 | 0,453 | 0,675 | 0,635 | 15,14 | |
| Blanko | 0,039 | 0,040 | 0,040 | 0,040 | | | |
| Persamaan $y = 3,8093x - 37,431$; $r = 0,9907$ | | | | | | | |

Perhitungan larutan standar asam galat dari 1000 µg/ml:

a. 15 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 15$$

$$V_1 = \frac{75}{1000}$$

$$= 0,075 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 75 \mu\text{l}$$

b. 20 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 20$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100}{1000}$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 100 \mu\text{l}$$

c. 25 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 25$$

$$V_1 = \frac{125}{1000}$$

$$= 0,125 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 125 \mu\text{l}$$

d. 30 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 30$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150}{1000}$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 150 \mu\text{l}$$

e. 35 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 = 5 \cdot 35$$

$$V_1 = \frac{175}{1000}$$

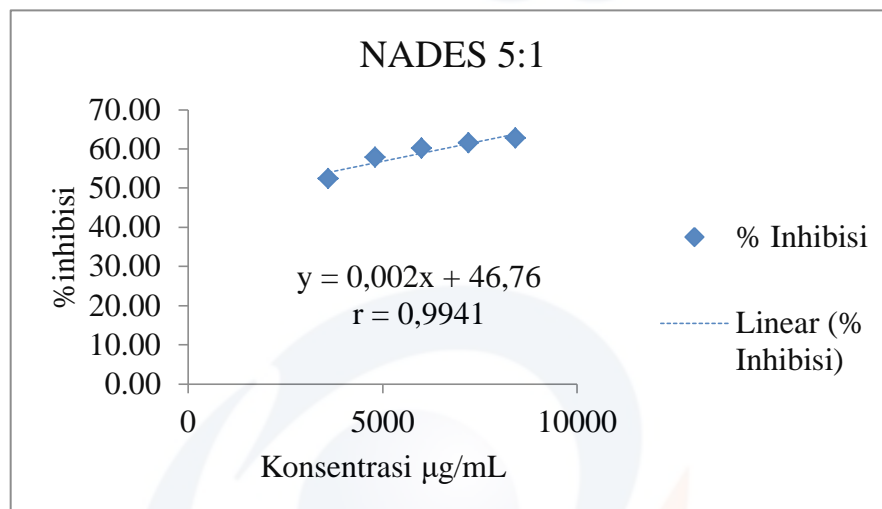
$$= 0,175 \text{ ml} \rightarrow 175 \mu\text{l}$$

3. Pengujian Sampel Aktivitas Antioksidan

a. Asam laktat – sukrosa 5:1

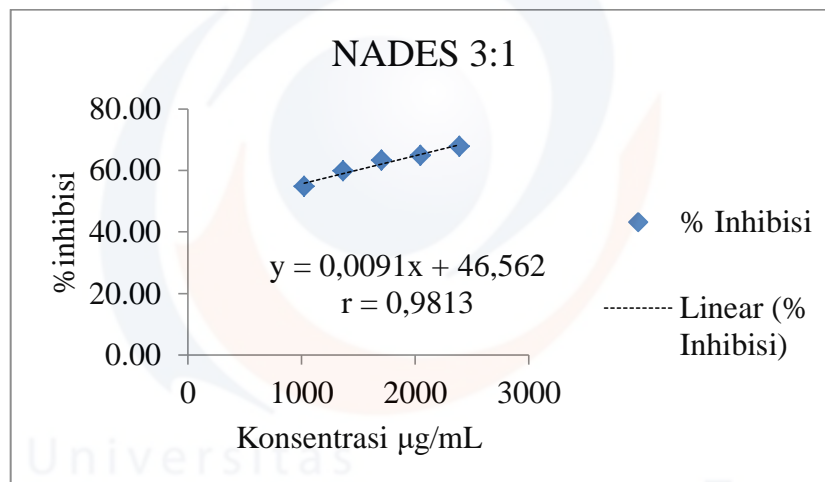
| Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Sampel | % inhibisi | IC50 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 3606 | 0,431 | 0,385 | 0,382 | 0,400 | 0,356 | 52,39 | 1620 |
| 4808 | 0,387 | 0,351 | 0,338 | 0,359 | 0,315 | 57,83 | |
| 6010 | 0,359 | 0,336 | 0,329 | 0,342 | 0,298 | 60,16 | |
| 7212 | 0,354 | 0,325 | 0,317 | 0,332 | 0,288 | 61,43 | |
| 8414 | 0,329 | 0,320 | 0,317 | 0,322 | 0,278 | 62,75 | |
| NADES + Metanol | 0,046 | 0,044 | 0,042 | 0,044 | | | |

Persamaan $y = 0,002x + 46,76$; $r = 0,9441$



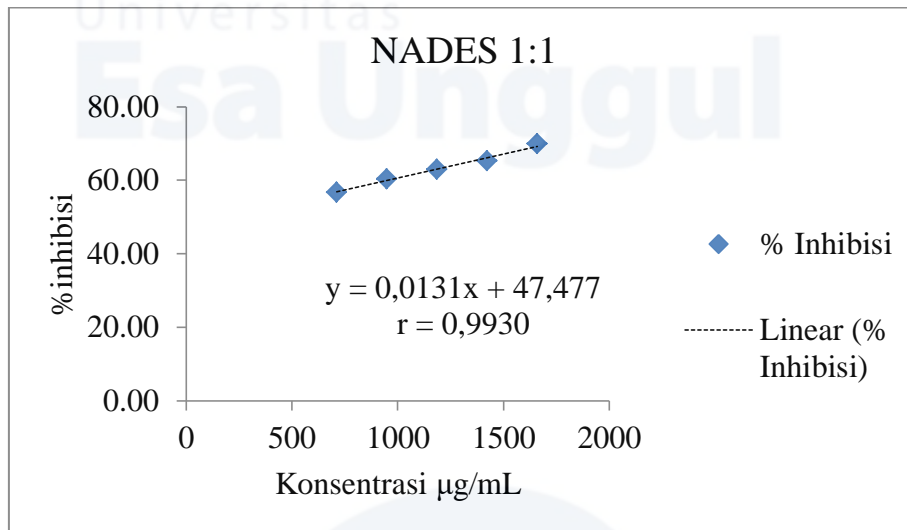
b. Asam laktat – sukrosa 3:1

| Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Sampel | % inhibisi | IC50 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 1023 | 0,405 | 0,375 | 0,358 | 0,380 | 0,333 | 54,74 | 377,8 |
| 1364 | 0,377 | 0,329 | 0,318 | 0,342 | 0,295 | 59,88 | |
| 1705 | 0,329 | 0,316 | 0,306 | 0,317 | 0,271 | 63,20 | |
| 2046 | 0,310 | 0,307 | 0,298 | 0,305 | 0,259 | 64,83 | |
| 2387 | 0,301 | 0,285 | 0,264 | 0,284 | 0,237 | 67,79 | |
| NADES + Metanol | 0,046 | 0,046 | 0,046 | 0,047 | | | |
| Persamaan $y = 0,0091x + 46,562$; $r = 0,9813$ | | | | | | | |



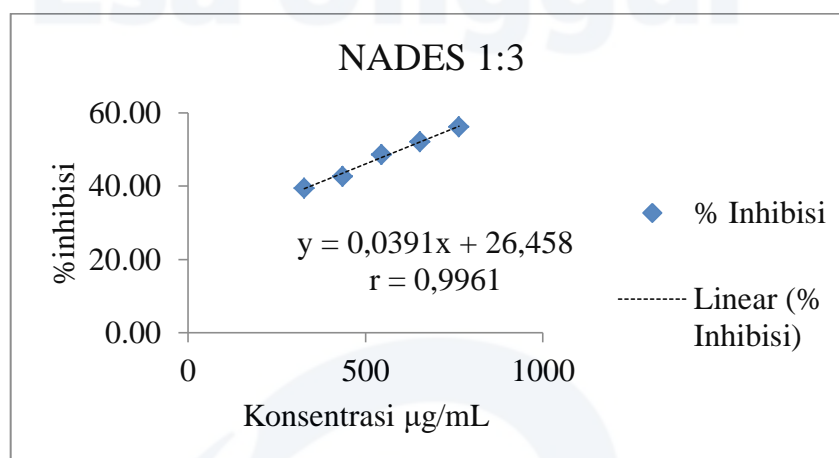
c. Asam laktat – sukrosa 1:1

| Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Sampel | % inhibisi | IC50 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 711 | 0,402 | 0,383 | 0,340 | 0,375 | 0,310 | 56,77 | 192,5 |
| 948 | 0,376 | 0,346 | 0,325 | 0,350 | 0,285 | 60,32 | |
| 1185 | 0,362 | 0,320 | 0,309 | 0,331 | 0,266 | 62,97 | |
| 1422 | 0,346 | 0,313 | 0,283 | 0,314 | 0,249 | 65,24 | |
| 1659 | 0,293 | 0,282 | 0,267 | 0,281 | 0,216 | 69,86 | |
| NADES + Metanol | 0,067 | 0,064 | 0,062 | 0,065 | | | |
| Persamaan $y = 0,0131x + 47,477$; $r = 0,9930$ | | | | | | | |



d. Asam laktat – sukrosa 1:3

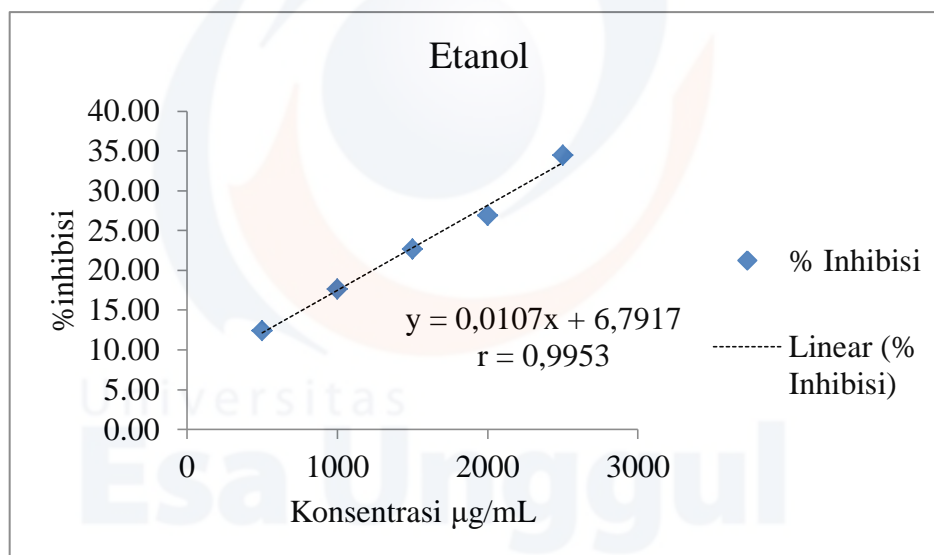
| Konsentrasi (µg/mL) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Sampel | % inhibisi | IC50 (µg/ml) |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 327 | 0,678 | 0,649 | 0,615 | 0,648 | 0,593 | 39,47 | 602,1 |
| 436 | 0,619 | 0,616 | 0,612 | 0,616 | 0,561 | 42,69 | |
| 545 | 0,603 | 0,555 | 0,516 | 0,559 | 0,504 | 48,58 | |
| 654 | 0,537 | 0,530 | 0,507 | 0,525 | 0,470 | 52,01 | |
| 763 | 0,502 | 0,496 | 0,454 | 0,485 | 0,430 | 56,13 | |
| NADES + Metanol | 0,057 | 0,054 | 0,052 | 0,055 | | | |
| Persamaan $y = 0,0391x + 26,458$; $r = 0,9961$ | | | | | | | |



e. Etanol

| Konsentrasi (µg/mL) | Absorbansi pengukuran | | | Rata-rata | A. Sampel | % inhibisi | IC50 (µg/ml) |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| 500 | 0,813 | 0,791 | 0,790 | 0,798 | 0,754 | 12,39 | 4038 |
| 1000 | 0,756 | 0,774 | 0,728 | 0,753 | 0,708 | 17,67 | |
| 1500 | 0,719 | 0,706 | 0,705 | 0,710 | 0,665 | 22,66 | |
| 2000 | 0,693 | 0,664 | 0,662 | 0,673 | 0,629 | 26,91 | |
| 2500 | 0,615 | 0,608 | 0,600 | 0,608 | 0,564 | 34,49 | |
| NADES + Metanol | 0,044 | 0,044 | 0,045 | 0,044 | | | |

Persamaan $y = 0,0107x + 6,7917$; $r = 0,9953$



Konsentrasi Sampel Aktivitas Antioksidan:

Asam laktat – sukrosa 5:1

a. 0,3 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,3 \cdot 24040 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{7212}{2}$$

$$= 3606 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

b. 0,4 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,4 \cdot 24040 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{9616}{2}$$

$$= 4808 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

c. 0,5 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,5 \cdot 24040 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{12020}{2}$$

$$= 6010 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

d. 0,6 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,6 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{4092}{2}$$

$$= 2046 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

e. 0,7 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,7 \cdot 24040 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{16828}{2}$$

$$= 8414 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

Asam laktat – sukrosa 3:1

a. 0,3 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,3 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2046}{2}$$

$$= 1023 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

b. 0,4 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,4 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2728}{2}$$

$$= 1364 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

c. 0,5 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,5 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{3410}{2}$$

$$= 1705 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

d. 0,6 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,6 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{4092}{2}$$

$$= 2046 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

e. 0,7 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,7 \cdot 6820 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{4774}{2}$$

$$= 2387 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

Asam laktat – sukrosa 1:1

a. 0,3 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,3 \cdot 4740 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1422}{2}$$

$$= 711 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

b. 0,4 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,4 \cdot 4740 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1896}{2}$$

$$= 948 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

c. 0,5 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,5 \cdot 4740 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2370}{2}$$

$$= 1185 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

d. 0,6 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,6 \cdot 4740 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2844}{2}$$

$$= 1422 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

e. 0,7 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 4740 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{3318}{2}$$

$$= 1659 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

Asam laktat – sukrosa 1:3

a. 0,3 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,3 \cdot 2180 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{654}{2}$$

$$= 327 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

b. 0,4 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,4 \cdot 2180 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{872}{2}$$

$$= 436 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

c. 0,5 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,5 \cdot 2180 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1090}{2}$$

$$= 545 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

d. 0,6 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,6 \cdot 2180 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1308}{2}$$

$$= 654 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

e. 0,7 mL

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$0,7 \cdot 2180 = 2 \cdot N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1526}{2}$$

$$= 763 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

Etanol

a. 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$x \cdot 20000 = 5 \cdot 500$$

$$N_2 = \frac{2500}{20000}$$

$$= 0,125 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 125 \mu\text{l}$$

b. 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$V_1 \cdot N_1 = V_2 \cdot N_2$$

$$x \cdot 20000 = 5 \cdot 1000$$

$$N_2 = \frac{5000}{20000}$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 250 \mu\text{l}$$

c. 1500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ x \cdot 20000 &= 5 \cdot 1500 \\ N_2 &= \frac{7500}{20000} \\ &= 0,375 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 375 \mu\text{l} \end{aligned}$$

d. 2000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ x \cdot 20000 &= 5 \cdot 2000 \\ N_2 &= \frac{10000}{20000} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 500 \mu\text{l} \end{aligned}$$

e. 2500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot N_1 &= V_2 \cdot N_2 \\ x \cdot 20000 &= 5 \cdot 2500 \\ N_2 &= \frac{12500}{20000} \\ &= 0,625 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 625 \mu\text{l} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai IC_{50} Seri Asam AskorbatPersamaan regresi linear $y = ax + b$

$$\text{IC}_{50} = \frac{50-b}{a}$$

Diketahui:

$$y = 3,8093x - 37,431$$

$$a = 3,8093$$

$$b = 37,431$$

jawab:

$$\text{IC}_{50} = \frac{50-37,431}{3,8093}$$

$$\text{IC}_{50} = 22,95 \mu\text{g/mL}$$