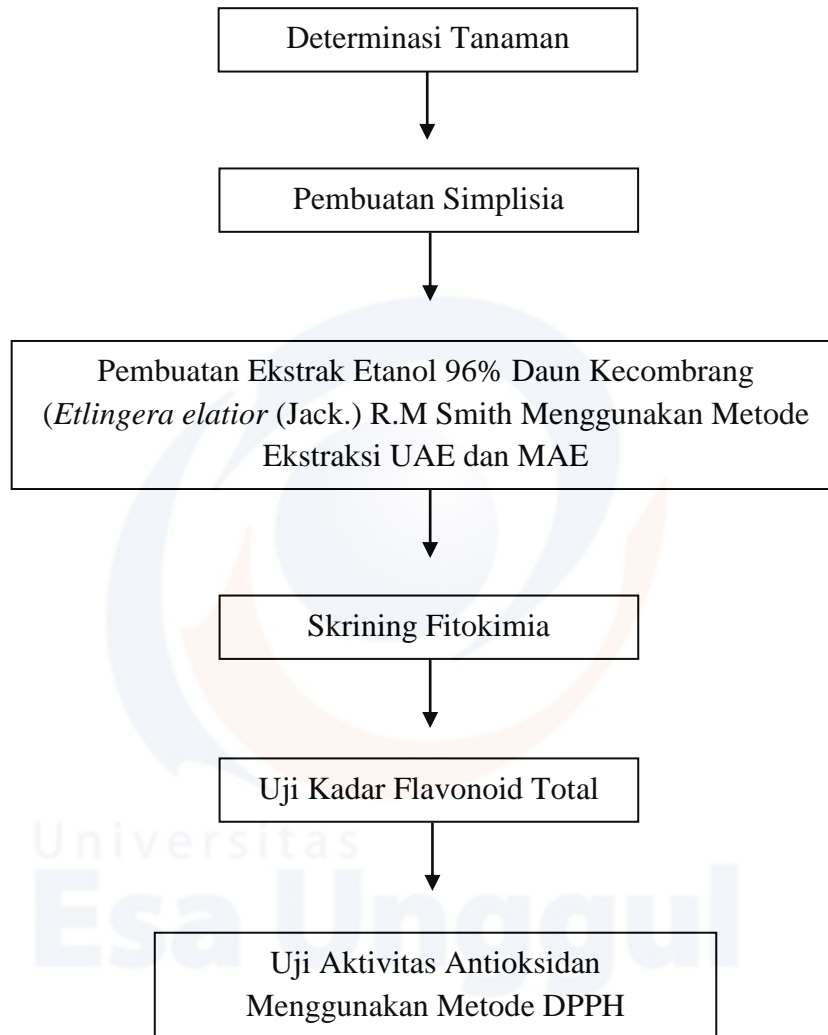


LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Rancangan Penelitian



Lampiran 2. Determinasi Tanaman



BRIN
BADAN RISET
DAN INOVASI NASIONAL

DIREKTORAT PENGELOLAAN KOLEKSI ILMIAH

Gedung B.J. Habibie JL. M.H Thamrin No. 8, Jakarta Pusat 10340
Telepon/WA:+62811 1064 6760; Surel: dit-pki@brin.go.id
Laman: www.brin.go.id

Nomor : B-1450/II.6.2/IR.01.02/6/2023
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Hasil Identifikasi/Determinasi Tumbuhan

21 Juni 2023

Yth.
Bpk./Ibu/Sdr(i). **Mitha Kartika**
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.	Kecombrang	<i>Etilingera elatior</i> (Jack) R.M.Sm.	Zingiberaceae

Demikian, semoga berguna bagi Saudara.

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

TT ELEKTRONIK

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



Dokumen ini ditandatangani
secara elektronik
menggunakan sertifikat dari
BSrE, silahkan lakukan
verifikasi pada dokumen

Lampiran 3. Kadar Air dan Kadar Abu



28.1/F-PP Revisi 4

No	Parameter	Unit	Simplo	Duplo	Limit Of Detection	Method
1	Kadar Abu	%	7.33	7.56	-	SNI 01-2891-1992 point 6.1
2	Kadar Air	%	10.53	10.68	-	SNI 01-2891 - 1992, point 5 . 1

Bogor, 25 Juli 2023
PT. Saraswanti Indo Genetech



Dwi Yulianto Laksono, S.Si
General Laboratory Manager

Lampiran 4. Pembuatan Simplisia



Pengumpulan daun kecombrang



Sortasi Basah



Pencucian



Perajangan



Pengeringan



Sortasi kering



Serbuk simplisia

Lampiran 5. Pembuatan Ekstrak Daun Kecombrang

1. Metode Ekstraksi UAE



2. Metode Ekstraksi MAE



Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Rendemen**1. Rendemen Simplisia**

Simplisia basah	= 10000 gram
Simplisia Kering	= 3200 gram
Rendemen	= $\frac{10000}{8250} \times 100 \%$
	= 32 %

2. Rendemen Ekstrak Etanol 96% Daun Kecombrang**a. Metode UAE**

Simplisia Kering	= 200 gram
Ekstrak Kental Etanol 96%	= 41,75 gram
Rendemen Ekstrak	= $\frac{41,75}{200} \times 100 \%$
	= 20,87 %

b. Metode MAE

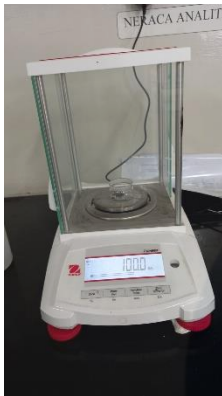
Simplisia Kering	= 200 gram
Ekstrak Kental Etanol 96%	= 38,30
Rendemen Ekstrak	= $\frac{38,30}{200} \times 100 \%$
	= 19,15 %

Lampiran 7. Skrining Fitokimia

- **Pereaksi skrining fitokimia**



- **Hasil Uji Skrining Fitokimia**



Ekstrak
Kecombrang



Larutan Ekstrak
Kecombrang



Flavonoid



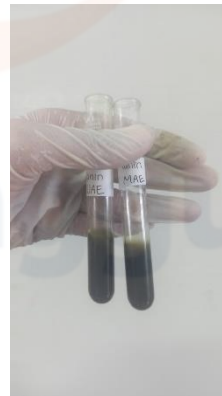
Steroid



Triterpenoid



Saponin



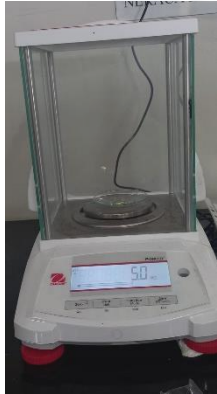
Tannin



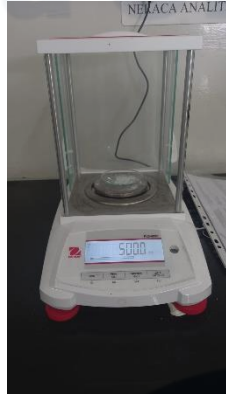
Alkaloid

Lampiran 8. Uji Flavonoid Total

• **Penimbangan Bahan**



Penimbangan kuersetin



Penimbangan $AlCl_3$ 10%



Penimbangan natrium asetat 1M



Penimbangan ekstrak

• **Larutan Uji Flavonoid Total**



Kuersetin 1000 ppm



$AlCl_3$ 10%



Natrium Asetat 1 M



Larutan Ekstrak



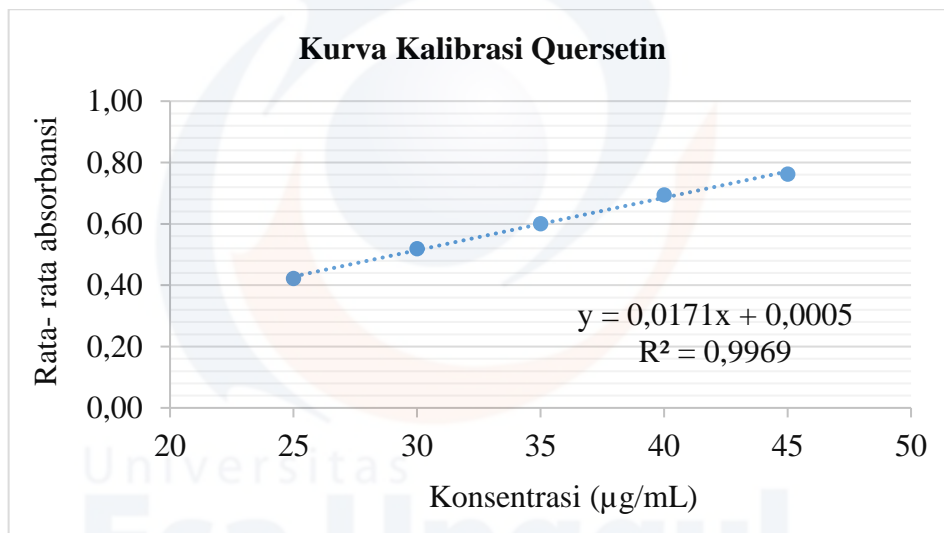
Larutan standar kuersetin

1. Penentuan Panjang Gelombang Maksimum Kuersetin (425 nm)

405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445
0,637	0,6893	0,7335	0,7585	0,7656	0,7527	0,7163	0,653	0,5791
0,7057	0,7694	0,8193	0,8509	0,8621	0,8509	0,8113	0,7446	0,6589
0,7257	0,7889	0,8384	0,8693	0,8785	0,8646	0,8226	0,7487	0,6624
0,6781	0,7383	0,7852	0,8153	0,8255	0,8144	0,7763	0,7123	0,6312

2. Data pengukuran Kurva Kalibrasi Kuersetin

Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Abs. Pengukuran			Rata-rata	Abs. Quersetin
	1	2	3		
25	0,4845	0,4820	0,4926	0,4864	0,4218
30	0,5768	0,5851	0,5901	0,5840	0,5194
35	0,6616	0,6652	0,6677	0,6648	0,6003
40	0,7459	0,7590	0,7720	0,7590	0,6944
45	0,8317	0,8319	0,8170	0,8269	0,7623
Blanko	0,0637	0,0644	0,0656	0,0646	
Persamaan regresi linier $y = 0,0171x + 0,0005$ Nilai $R^2 = 0,9969$					



3. Data Absorbansi sampel

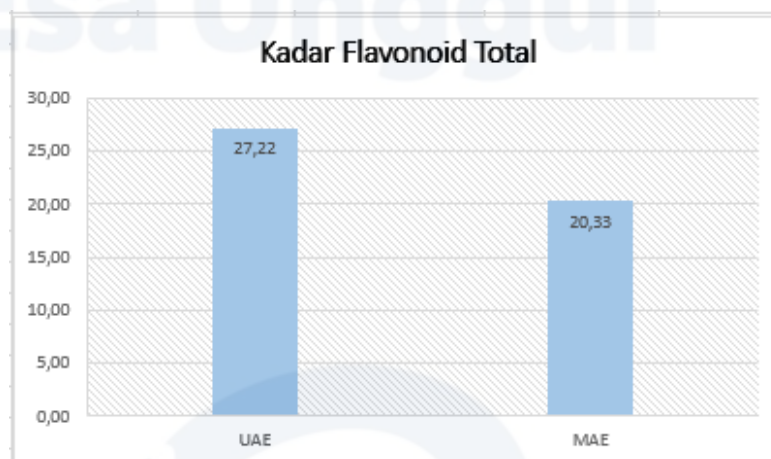
UAE					
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Abs. Pengukuran			Rata-rata	Abs. Sampel
	1	2	3		
1000	0,5257	0,5435	0,5226	0,5306	0,4660
Blanko	0,0637	0,0644	0,0656	0,0646	

MAE					
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Abs. Pengukuran			Rata-rata	Abs. Sampel
	1	2	3		
1000	0,4215	0,4050	0,4114	0,4126	0,3481
Blanko	0,0637	0,0644	0,0656	0,0646	

4. Data Kadar Flavonoid Total

UAE					
Pengulangan	Abs. Pengukuran	Abs. Blanko	Abs. Sampel	KTF (mgQE/g)	Rata-rata KTF (mgQE/g)
1	0,5257	0,0637	0,4620	26,99	27,22
2	0,5435	0,0644	0,4791	27,99	
3	0,5226	0,0656	0,4570	26,70	

MAE					
Pengulangan	Abs. Pengukuran	Abs. Blanko	Abs. Sampel	KTF (mgQE/g)	Rata-rata KTF (mgQE/g)
1	0,4215	0,0637	0,3578	20,89	20,33
2	0,4050	0,0644	0,3406	19,89	
3	0,4114	0,0656	0,3458	20,19	



5. Perhitungan Uji Flavonoid Total

a. Larutan Induk Kuersetin 1000 ppm = $\frac{5 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mL}}$

Larutan induk kuersetin 1000 ppm yaitu 1 mg/mL atau 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

b. Larutan Kuersetin 50 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{250}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 0,25 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 250 \mu\text{L}$$

c. Larutan Seri Kuersetin

• Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 25 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{125}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 0,125 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 125 \mu\text{L}$$

• Konsentrasi 30 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 30 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{150}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 0,150 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 150 \mu\text{L}$$

• Konsentrasi 35 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 35 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{175}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 0,175 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 175 \mu\text{L}$$

• Konsentrasi 40 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 40 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{200}{1000}$$

$$V1 = 0,2 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 200 \mu\text{L}$$

• Konsentrasi 45 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 45 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= \frac{225}{1000} \\
 V_1 &= 0,225 \text{ mL} \\
 &= 225 \mu\text{L}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Larutan Induk Sampel Ekstrak

$$\frac{5 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 1 \text{ mg/mL} = 1000 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

e. Konsentrasi flavonoid dalam larutan ekstrak kental Daun Kecombrang (mg/mL)

- UAE

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - 0,0005}{0,0171} \\
 x &= \frac{0,4660 - 0,0005}{0,0171} \\
 x &= 27,222 \text{ } (\mu\text{g/mL})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{27,222}{1000} = 0,0272 \text{ (mg/mL)}$$

- MAE

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - 0,0005}{0,0171} \\
 x &= \frac{0,3481 - 0,0005}{0,0171} \\
 x &= 20,327 \text{ } (\mu\text{g/mL})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{20,327}{1000} = 0,0203 \text{ (mg/mL)}$$

f. Kadar Flavonoid Total ekstrak kental daun kecombrang

- UAE

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{cf \times V \times FP}{m} \\
 A &= \frac{0,0272 \times 5 \text{ mL} \times 1}{0,005} = 27,22 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}
 \end{aligned}$$

- MAE

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{cf \times V \times FP}{m} \\
 A &= \frac{0,0203 \times 5 \text{ mL} \times 1}{0,005} = 20,33 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

Cf = Konsentrasi Flavonoid total dari persamaan regresi (mg/mL)

V = Volume sampel (L)

FP = Faktor Pengenceran

M = Berat sampel (g)

Lampiran 9. Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan

- Penimbangan Bahan



- Larutan Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan



Larutan DPPH
0,2 mM



Larutan asam
askorbat 1000
ppm



Larutan ekstrak
1000 ppm



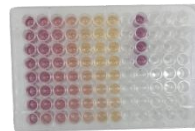
Larutan standar
asam askorbat



Larutan standar
MAE



Larutan standar
UAE



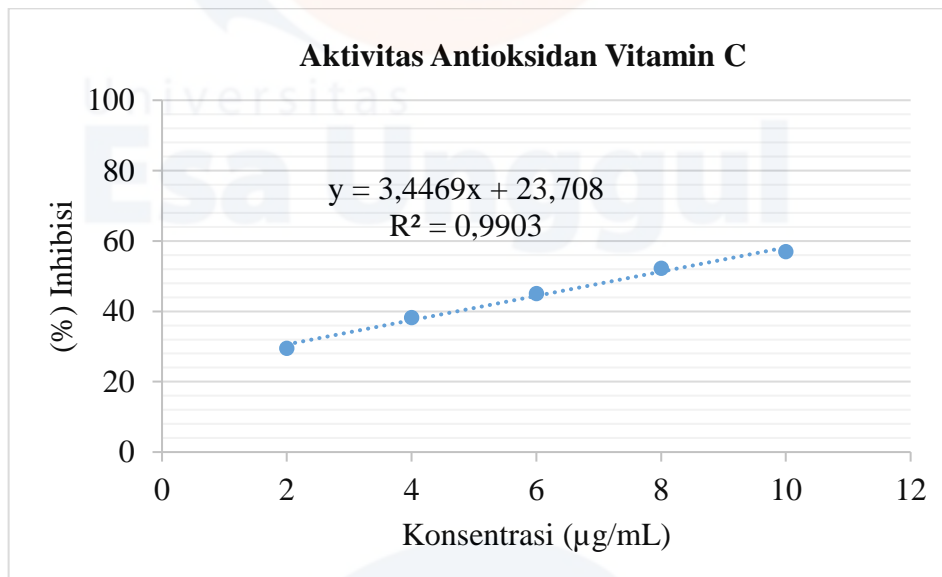
1. Panjang Gelombang Maksimum DPPH 0,2 mM (517 nm)

505	508	511	514	517	520	523	526	529
0,7146	0,7411	0,7457	0,7655	0,7968	0,7928	0,7834	0,7658	0,7472
0,7101	0,7361	0,7579	0,7624	0,8348	0,8308	0,8207	0,8019	0,7828
0,7328	0,7379	0,7490	0,7513	0,8143	0,8102	0,8007	0,7829	0,7640

2. Pengujian Larutan Standar Vitamin C

Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata	Abs. Sampel	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)
	1	2	3				
2	0,5463	0,5501	0,5589	0,5518	0,5113	29,48	7,63
4	0,4906	0,4936	0,4806	0,4883	0,4478	38,23	
6	0,4367	0,4297	0,4500	0,4388	0,3983	45,06	
8	0,3967	0,3927	0,371	0,3868	0,3463	52,23	
10	0,3395	0,3413	0,3770	0,3526	0,3121	56,95	

	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata
	1	2	3	
Larutan DPPH	0,7728	0,7468	0,7768	0,7655
Metanol p.a	0,0412	0,0402	0,0400	0,0405
Kontrol				0,7250

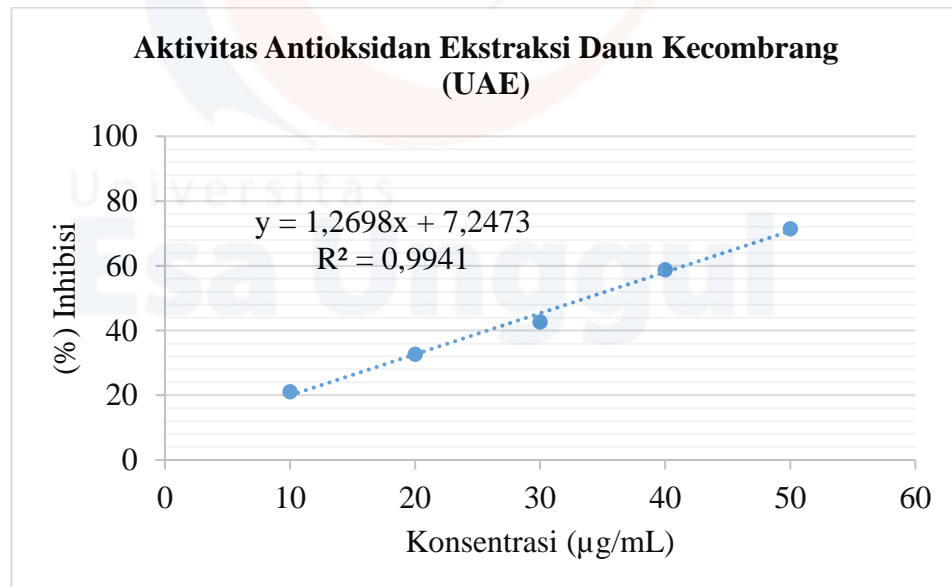


3. Pengujian Aktivitas Antioksidan Sampel Ekstrak Kental Daun Kecombrang

- Metode Ekstraksi UAE

Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata	Abs. Sampel	% Inhibisi	IC50
	1	2	3				
10	0,5796	0,5567	0,5548	0,5637	0,5136	21,07	33,67
20	0,4794	0,4997	0,4854	0,4882	0,4380	32,68	
30	0,4259	0,4331	0,4106	0,4232	0,3731	42,66	
40	0,3229	0,3254	0,3058	0,3180	0,2679	58,82	
50	0,2449	0,2337	0,2284	0,2357	0,1855	71,48	

	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata
	1	2	3	
Larutan DPPH	0,6883	0,6944	0,7196	0,7008
metanol p.a	0,0532	0,0492	0,0480	0,0501
Kontrol				0,6506

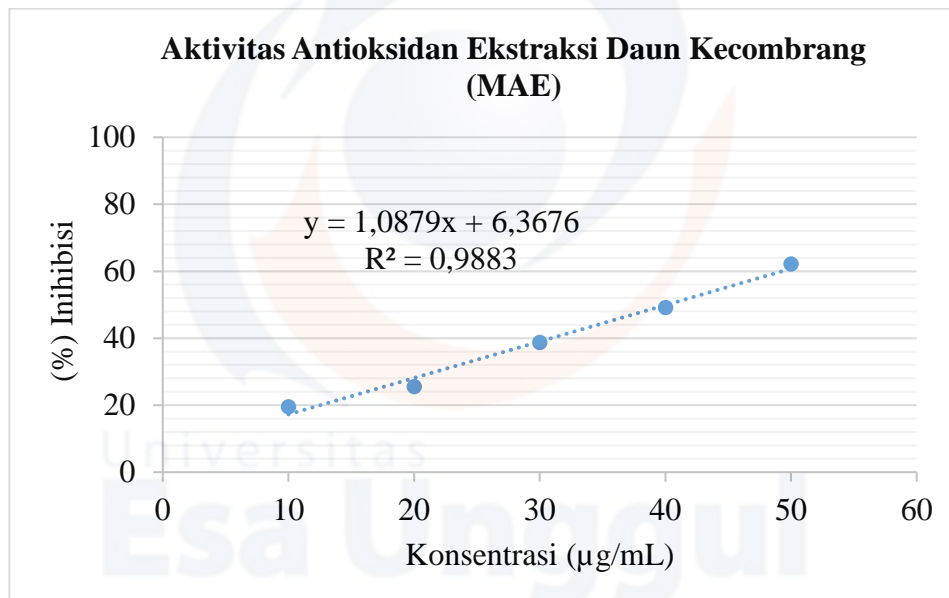


- Metode Ekstraksi MAE

Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata	Abs. Sampel	% Inhibisi	IC50
	1	2	3				
10	0,5781	0,5895	0,5542	0,5739	0,5238	19,49	40,11

20	0,5498	0,5328	0,5202	0,5343	0,4841	25,59
30	0,4328	0,4359	0,4783	0,4490	0,3989	38,70
40	0,3977	0,3525	0,3933	0,3812	0,3310	49,12
50	0,2657	0,3214	0,3026	0,2966	0,2464	62,12

	Abs. Pengulangan			Rata-rata
	1	2	3	
Larutan DPPH	0,6883	0,6944	0,7196	0,7008
Metanol p.a	0,0532	0,0492	0,0480	0,0501
Kontrol				0,6506



4. Perhitungan Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan

a. Larutan DPPH 0,2 mM

$$\text{Larutan DPPH } 0,2 \text{ mM} = \frac{3,94 \text{ mg}}{50 \text{ mL}} = 0,2 \text{ mM}$$

b. Larutan Induk Vitamin C 1000 ppm

$$\text{Larutan Induk Vitamin C} = \frac{10 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mL}} = 1000 \text{ ppm}$$

c. Larutan Seri Vitamin C

- Konsentrasi 2 ppm

$$V1 \cdot M1 = V2 \cdot M2$$

$$V1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 2 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$V1 = \frac{10}{1000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 0,01 \text{ mL} \\ &= 10 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- Konsentrasi 4 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot M_1 &= V_2 \cdot M_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} &= 5 \cdot 4 \mu\text{g/mL} \\ V_1 &= \frac{20}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 0,02 \text{ mL} \\ &= 20 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- Konsentrasi 6 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot M_1 &= V_2 \cdot M_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} &= 5 \cdot 6 \mu\text{g/mL} \\ V_1 &= \frac{30}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 0,03 \text{ mL} \\ &= 30 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- Konsentrasi 8 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot M_1 &= V_2 \cdot M_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} &= 5 \cdot 8 \mu\text{g/mL} \\ V_1 &= \frac{40}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 0,04 \text{ mL} \\ &= 40 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- Konsentrasi 10 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot M_1 &= V_2 \cdot M_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} &= 5 \cdot 10 \mu\text{g/mL} \\ V_1 &= \frac{50}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 0,05 \text{ mL} \\ &= 50 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- d. Larutan Induk Sampel Ekstrak 1000 ppm

$$\text{Larutan Induk Sampel Ekstrak} = \frac{10 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mL}} = 1000 \text{ ppm}$$

- e. Larutan Seri Sampel Ekstrak

- Konsentrasi 10 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \cdot M_1 &= V_2 \cdot M_2 \\ V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} &= 5 \cdot 10 \mu\text{g/mL} \\ V_1 &= \frac{50}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 0,05 \text{ mL} \\ &= 50 \mu\text{L} \end{aligned}$$

- Konsentrasi 20 ppm
$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$
$$V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 20 \mu\text{g/mL}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{100}{1000}$$
$$V_1 = 0,1 \text{ mL}$$
$$= 100 \mu\text{L}$$
- Konsentrasi 30 ppm
$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$
$$V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 30 \mu\text{g/mL}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{150}{1000}$$
$$V_1 = 0,15 \text{ mL}$$
$$= 150 \mu\text{L}$$
- Konsentrasi 40 ppm
$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$
$$V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 40 \mu\text{g/mL}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{200}{1000}$$
$$V_1 = 0,2 \text{ mL}$$
$$= 200 \mu\text{L}$$
- Konsentrasi 50 ppm
$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$
$$V_1 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{g/mL} = 5 \cdot 50 \mu\text{g/mL}$$
$$V_1 = \frac{250}{1000}$$
$$V_1 = 0,25 \text{ mL}$$
$$= 250 \mu\text{L}$$