

**ISOLASI DAN KARAKTERISASI SENYAWA METABOLIT SEKUNDER  
SERTA UJI BIOAKTIVITAS DARI EKSTRAK *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb  
DAN *Pometia pinnata* Forst**

**DISERTASI**



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**PROGRAM STUDI S3 ILMU KIMIA  
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## Isolasi dan Karakterisasi Senyawa Metabolit Sekunder serta Uji Bioaktivitas dari Ekstrak *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb dan *Pometia pinnata* Forst

Oleh: FADHILA UTARI (1530412015)

(Dibawah bimbingan: Dr. Mai Efdi, Dr. Afrizal, dan Dr. rer. nat. Syafrizayanti)

### Abstrak

Aktivitas antioksidan beberapa ekstrak dari bagian daun, kulit batang, dan akar *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb diuji dengan metode 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) dan diketahui bahwa ekstrak metanol kulit batang memiliki aktivitas antioksidan tertinggi dengan konsentrasi yang dibutuhkan untuk menghambat 50% radikal ( $IC_{50}$ ):  $6,85 \pm 0,05 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Pemisahan dan pemurnian ekstrak etil asetat dengan metode kromatografi kolom dan rekristalisasi diperoleh enam senyawa murni (**1-6**) dari kulit batang dan dua senyawa murni (**7-8**) dari daun *S. tetrasperma* Roxb. Struktur senyawa hasil isolasi dikarakterisasi menggunakan spektroskopi *Infra-red* (IR), *Nuclear Magnetic Resonance* (NMR) dan *Mass Spectroscopy* (MS). Delapan senyawa hasil isolasi dari *S. tetrasperma* Roxb diidentifikasi sebagai  $\beta$ -sitosterol glukosida (senyawa **1**; 50 mg), asam 3,4-dihidroksibenzoat (senyawa **2**; 3 mg), 2-(hidroksimetil)fenol (senyawa **3**; 6 mg), 1,3-dihidroksifenol (senyawa **4**; 4 mg), 3-(hidroksimetil)fenol (senyawa **5**; 10 mg), 4-metilbenzaldehid (senyawa **6**; 3 mg), 1,2-dihidroksibenzoat (senyawa **7**; 70 mg) dan 3',4',5,7-tetrahidroksiflavin (senyawa **8**; 40 mg). Senyawa **2**, **4**, **5**, **6**, dan **8** baru pertama kali dilaporkan keberadaanya dari *S. tetrasperma* Roxb.

Adapun hasil pengujian aktivitas inhibisi enzim  $\alpha$ -glukosidase dari fraksi daun *Pometia pinnata* menunjukkan bahwa fraksi etil asetat memiliki aktivitas inhibisi yang paling tinggi ( $95,48 \pm 0,2\%$ ) dibandingkan fraksi *n*-heksana dan diklorometana pada konsentrasi  $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Dari fraksi etil asetat tersebut diperoleh dua senyawa murni yaitu kaempferol-3-*O*-rhamnosida (senyawa **9**; 146,5 mg) dan quercetin-3-*O*-rhamnosida (senyawa **10**; 17,4 mg). Berdasarkan hasil karakterisasi *Ultra-Performance Liquid Chromatography-Electrospray Ionization Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry* (UPLC-ESI-TOFMS) didapatkan bahwa senyawa **9** dan **10** adalah komponen utama fraksi aktif. Studi *structure-activity relationship* (SAR) dilakukan pada senyawa flavonol dan turunannya (**9-16**) untuk mengetahui pengaruh substituen terhadap aktivitas inhibisi enzim  $\alpha$ -glukosidase. Hasil SAR menunjukkan bahwa senyawa quercetin (**16**) memiliki aktivitas inhibisi yang paling tinggi ( $82,93 \pm 0,37\%$ ). Adanya substitusi unit gula pada posisi C-3 flavonol menurunkan aktivitas inhibisi  $\alpha$ -glukosidase. Golongan flavonol monoglikosida (**9-12**) memiliki aktivitas inhibisi  $\alpha$ -glukosidase yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan flavonol diglikosida (**13** dan **14**). Flavonol yang mengikat gula rhamnosida (**9** dan **10**) memiliki aktivitas inhibisi lebih tinggi dibandingkan flavonol dengan jenis gula glukosa (**11** dan **12**), dengan persentase inhibisi masing-masing sebesar  $45,06 \pm 0,22\%$  (**9**),  $34,83 \pm 0,59\%$  (**10**),  $37,18 \pm 0,62\%$  (**11**); dan  $31,26 \pm 0,46\%$  (**12**) pada konsentrasi akhir  $50 \mu\text{M}$ . Dengan demikian, senyawa flavonol rhamnosida (**9** dan **10**) paling kuat dibandingkan dengan flavonol glukosida (**11** dan **12**) dan flavonol rutinosida (**13** dan **14**).

Kata kunci: Antioksidan, *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb, inhibisi  $\alpha$ -glukosidase, *Pometia pinnata* Forst, *structure-activity relationship* dan flavonol



## Isolation and Characterization of Secondary Metabolites and Bioactivity Test from *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb and *Pometia pinnata* Forst Extracts

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### Abstract

The antioxidant activity of several extracts from leaves, barks, and roots of *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb was tested by 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) method and the highest antioxidant activity was obtained from methanol extract of the bark with the half maximal inhibitory concentration ( $IC_{50}$ ):  $6.85 \pm 0.05 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Six compounds (**1-6**) from the bark and two compounds (**7-8**) from the leaves of *S. tetrasperma* Roxb were obtained by separation and purification of ethyl acetate extract using column chromatography and recrystallization methods. The structures of isolated compounds were characterized by using Infra-red (IR), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Mass Spectroscopy (MS). Eight isolated compounds from *S. tetrasperma* Roxb were identified as  $\beta$ -sitosterol glucoside (compound **1**; 50 mg), 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (compound **2**; 3 mg), 2-(hydroxymethyl)phenol (compound **3**; 6 mg), 1,3-dihydroxyphenol (compound **4**; 4 mg), 3-(hydroxymethyl)phenol (compound **5**; 10 mg), 4-methylbenzaldehyde (compound **6**; 3 mg), 1,2-dihydroxybenzoate (compound **7**; 70 mg) and 3',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone (compound **8**; 40 mg). The compounds **2**, **4**, **5**, **6**, and **8** were reported for the first time isolated from *S. tetrasperma* Roxb.

Moreover the results of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activity investigation from the *Pometia pinnata* leaf fractions showed that the ethyl acetate fraction had the highest inhibitory activity ( $95.48 \pm 0.20\%$ ) compared to the *n*-hexane and dichloromethane fractions at a concentration of  $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Two pure compounds were obtained from the ethyl acetate fraction, as kaempferol-3-*O*-rhamnoside (compound **9**; 146.5 mg) and quercetin-3-*O*-rhamnoside (compound **10**; 17.4 mg). The characterization result of the Ultra-Performance Liquid Chromatography-Electrospray Ionization Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (UPLC-ESI-TOFMS) found that the compounds **9** and **10** were the major components of the active fraction. A study of structure-activity relationship (SAR) was carried out on flavonol and their derivatives (**9-16**) to determine the effect of substituents on the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. The SAR results showed that quercetin (**16**) had the highest inhibitory activity ( $82.93 \pm 0.37\%$ ). The substitution of sugar moiety in the C-3 position of flavonols decreased the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. The flavonol monoglycoside group (**9-12**) had higher  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity than flavonol diglycosides (**13** and **14**). The flavonol contained rhamnoside sugar (**9** and **10**) had higher  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity than that glucose (**11** and **12**), with inhibitory percentage of  $45.06 \pm 0.22\%$  (**9**),  $34.83 \pm 0.59\%$  (**10**),  $37.18 \pm 0.62\%$  (**11**); and  $31.26 \pm 0.46\%$  (**12**), respectively at a final concentration of  $50 \mu\text{M}$ . Thus, flavonol rhamnoside compounds (**9** and **10**) were the most powerful  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity compared to flavonol glucosides (**11** and **12**) and flavonol rutosides (**13** and **14**).

Keywords: Antioxidant, *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory, *Pometia pinnata* Forst, *structure-activity relationship*, and flavonol

