

4. Antioxidant Activity from The Combination-Dinda dkk. 2021 (Co-Author)-Tukiran

by Tukiran Tukiran

Submission date: 20-Jun-2022 07:14AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1859671410

File name: vity_from_The_Combination-Dinda_dkk_2021_Co-Author_-Tukiran.pdf (286.49K)

Word count: 3398

Character count: 16926

Antioxidant Activity from The Combination Ethanol Extract Secang Wood (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) And Red Ginger Rhizome (*Zingiber officinale* Roxb.)

Dinda Koeswantika Putri¹, Tukiran^{1,*}, Suyatno¹, Fauzia Indah Sabila¹

¹ Chemistry Department, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: tukiran@unesu.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The antioxidant activity test combination of the ethanol extract secang wood (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) and red ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinale* Roxb.) was carried out using the DPPH method. Where the principle of the DPPH method is a decrease in the intensity of the absorbance value of the DPPH solution which is directly proportional to the increase in the concentration of antioxidant compounds called IC50 or Concentration Inhibition 50. The results have shown that the value of the IC50 or Inhibition Concentration 50 of the ethanol extract of Secang wood is 54,53 which is a strong antioxidant, the IC50 or Inhibition Concentration 50 value from the ethanol extract of red ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinale* Roxb.) is 197,74 which is a weak antioxidant, and the IC50 or Inhibition Concentration 50 value combination of the ethanol extract Secang wood (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) and red ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinale* Roxb.) for F1 with a ratio of 1:1 is 109,72 which is a moderate antioxidant, F2 with a ratio of 1:2 is 140,96 which is a moderate antioxidant and F3 with a ratio of 2:1 is 90,14 which is a strong antioxidant.

Keywords: antioxidant, DPPH, ethanol extract of secang wood, ethanol extract of red ginger rhizome

1. INTRODUCTION

Antioxidants are compounds that have an activity that can delay, prevent and counteract the process of lipid oxidation which can cause damage to cells in the body [1]. The working principle of antioxidant compounds is by donating one electron so that atoms or molecules that have unpaired electrons will get electron pairs. Antioxidants also function as compounds that can bind free radical compounds in the body [2].

Free radicals are molecules that have unpaired electrons, so they are very reactive. Free radicals are also a by-product of the body's normal metabolism that can cause oxidation such as DNA damage, membrane damage and can cause cell death [3].

Based on the source, antioxidants can be divided into two groups, namely synthetic antioxidants, and natural antioxidants. A synthetic antioxidant is an antioxidant compound obtained through the synthesis of a chemical reaction. Examples of synthetic antioxidants that are widely known by the public are Butylated HydroxyAnisole (BHA) and Butylated HydroxyToluene (BHT). Synthetic antioxidants have negative effects on the body when compared to natural antioxidants,

including those that can cause liver damage and more severe can cause death because of their carcinogenic nature [4].

While natural antioxidants are antioxidant compounds obtained through the extraction of natural ingredients [5]. Because at this time, antioxidant compounds derived from natural ingredients have received great attention both in the food and medical fields because their use is much safer when compared to synthetic antioxidants. Natural antioxidants, in general, can usually be found in plants such as vegetables, seeds, stems, and fruits.

One of the sources of natural antioxidants can be obtained from the wood plant and on the rhizome of red ginger because these two plants have several bioactive compounds that have potential as antioxidants. Secang wood contains several phytochemical compounds including xanthenes, coumarins, chalcones, flavones, and brazilin. The red dye contained in sappan wood is known as a brazilin group compound where brazilin is the main active compound that belongs to the flavonoid group. Brazilin is also an antioxidant compound that has catechol in its chemical structure that can protect the body from poisoning caused by free radicals. While the

red ginger rhizome contains bioactive compounds in the form of gingerols which have antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic, and antitumor activities.

In this study, testing the antioxidant activity of ethanolic extract of secang wood, red ginger rhizome ethanol extract, and the combination of ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome (F1, F2, and F3) was carried out using the DPPH method. In the antioxidant activity test, DPPH acts as a free radical compound that will react with antioxidant compounds so that DPPH will turn into *diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl* non-radical. The increase in *diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl* was characterized by a color change from purple to pink or pale yellow which could be observed using UV-Vis spectrophotometry so that the free radical scavenging activity in the sample could be determined [6]. Based on the description above, the two types of plants must develop the potential and beneficial properties by testing the antioxidant activity of ethanol extract of secang wood, ethanol extract of red ginger rhizome, and a combination ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome using the DPPH method.

1. METHODS

This research belongs to the type of experimental research, which is to find the optimal antioxidant activity of the ethanol extract of secang wood (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) and red ginger rhizome.

1.1. Sample Preparation

5 kg of fresh sappan wood and 4 kg of red ginger rhizome were cleaned and cut into small pieces, then dried at room temperature for 3 days. After that, it is mashed in a blender, until a fine powder of secang wood and red ginger is obtained. The obtained powder will then be extracted by the maceration method.

1.2. Extraction of Secang Wood and Red Ginger Rhizome

The method used was maceration. Secang wood and red ginger rhizome that has been powdered then macerated in 5 L 96% ethanol then allowed to stand for 3 days and placed in a dark place. The obtained macerate was accommodated, then re-macerated 3 times. Then the macerate is evaporated using a rotary evaporator. And the extraction results are then weighed and the % yield is calculated. Furthermore, the process is carried out freeze dry.

1.3. Total Phenolic Content Test

Determination of total phenolic content was carried out by spectrophotometric method using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. As much as 10 mg of secang wood and red ginger ethanol extract were dissolved to a volume of 10 ml with a mixture of ethanol: aqua dest (1:1). The extract solution was taken 0.3 ml and added with 10% Folin Ciocalteu reagent and allowed to stand for 3 minutes. Each solution was added 1.2 ml of 7.5% Na_2CO_3 then vortexed for 3 seconds and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The absorbance was read by UV-vis spectroscopy at 760 nm. The absorbance of the sample was interpolated into a linear regression equation on the standard curve for gallic acid concentrations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ppm.

1.4. Antioxidant Activity Test

Determination of total phenolic content was carried out by spectrophotometric method using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. As much as 10 mg of secang wood and red ginger ethanol extract were dissolved to a volume of 10 ml with a mixture of ethanol: aqua dest (1:1). The extract solution was taken 0.3 ml and added with 10% Folin Ciocalteu reagent and allowed to stand for 3 minutes. Each solution was added 1.2 ml of 7.5% Na_2CO_3 then vortexed for 3 seconds and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature. The absorbance was read by UV-vis spectroscopy at 760 nm. The absorbance of the sample was interpolated into a linear regression equation on the standard curve for gallic acid concentrations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ppm.

1.4.1. Preparation of DPPH Solution DPPH

The solution was prepared by dissolving 4 mg of DPPH in 100 ml of methanol pa to obtain a DPPH solution with a concentration of 0.004%.

1.4.2. Optimization of DPPH Wavelength The DPPH

The solution was prepared by dissolving 4 mg of DPPH in 100 ml of methanol pa to obtain a DPPH solution with a concentration of 0.004%.

1.4.3. Control Absorbance Measurement

To measure the absorbance of the blank, it was done by adding 2 ml of methanol pa to 2 ml of 0.004% DPPH solution. Then shaken until homogeneous and allowed to stand for 30 minutes in a dark room. Then the absorbance was measured at the maximum wavelength using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer to obtain the absorbance value of the blank.

1.4.4 Testing the Antioxidant Activity of the Ethanol Extract of Secang Wood and Red Ginger Rhizome

The testing phase of the antioxidant activity of the ethanol extract of Secang wood and red ginger rhizome was carried out in several stages, namely:

- 1.4.4.1. Making test solutions with various concentrations of 10,25,50,75 and 100 ppm for ethanol extract of sappanwood and ethanolic extract of red ginger rhizome and F1 (1:1 ratio)
- 1.4.4.2. Make a test solution with a concentration variation of 9,27,54,81 and 108 ppm for F2 (1:2) and F3 (2:1 ratio)
- 1.4.4.3. Make a vitamin C test solution as a comparison with variations in concentrations of 5,10,15,20 and 25 ppm.
- 1.4.4.4. The test solution was pipetted as much as 2 mL and transferred into a vial bottle that had been wrapped in aluminum foil and added 2 mL of DPPH solution, then the solution was shaken and incubated for 30 minutes. Then the absorbance of the solution was measured using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 514,5 nm. Then the % inhibition value and IC₅₀ value are determined. The % inhibition value can be determined by the following equation:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \frac{\text{Absorbance Blank} - \text{sample absorbance}}{\text{Absorbance Blank}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

The % inhibition value is then made a linear equation curve and the obtained equation is used to calculate the IC₅₀ value. The IC₅₀ value is obtained by replacing y in the linear equation with a value of 50 and the x obtained is the IC₅₀ value.

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1. Extraction Results of Secang Wood and Red Ginger Rhizome

The purpose of extracting natural ingredients is to extract the chemical components contained in a sample. The maceration method was chosen because the process is easy and does not use high temperatures in the work process which may damage the chemical compounds contained in the sample which may potentially have antioxidant activity.

The solvent used in the extraction with the maceration method is ethanol 96%. The use of ethanol as a solvent, because ethanol is a universal solvent that can attract

most components of chemical compounds in plants so that it can dissolve a polar component. Polar solvents tend to attract polar compounds and vice versa. In addition, ethanol also has the advantage that it is not harmful to the environment.

Then extracted from the wooden cup and red ginger rhizome is filtered and then evaporated by using a rotary evaporator aims to thicken the extract so that an ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome is obtained which is then weighed and the % yield is calculated. The % yield of the ethanol extract of secang wood was 10,62116% and the % yield of the red ginger rhizome ethanol extract was 13,48645%.

2.2. Total Phenolic Content Test Result

A total phenolic test on an ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome was carried out using the Folin-Ciocalteu method. The principle of this method is based on the reducing power of the phenolic hydroxy group which reacts with Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and gallic acid is used as standard. In determining the levels of phenolic compounds used is gallic acid is a standard solution because gallic acid is a comparison compound and is one of the phenolic acids found in plants and is often used to determine phenol in plants through reagents. Folin - Ciocalteu and is a derivative of hydroxybenzoic acid which is classified as a simple phenolic acid and as a standard with stable and pure substance availability.

Table 1. Standart Absorbance Data For gallic Acid

Concentration (ppm)	Absorbance	Linear Regression
10	0.1997	y = 0.153x + 0.0357 R = 0.9981
22	0.3447	
30	0.4910	
40	0.6627	
50	0.7997	

Table 2. Data Of Total Phenolic Content

Sample	Extract Weight (mg)	Dilution factor	Absorbance	Total phenolic content (%)
Sappan wood	10	100	0.1993	10,67
Red Ginger Rhizome	10	10	0.4256	2,53

The presence of an aromatic core in phenolic compounds can reduce the phosphomolybdate phosphotung state to molybdenum tungsten. Phenolic compounds only react with the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent in

an alkaline environment so that proton dissociation occurs in phenolic compounds into phenolic ions [7]. The results of the absorbance measurement of gallic acid standards are presented in table 1.

Based on table 2, it is known that the ethanol extract of Secang wood has a total phenol content of 10.67% while the red ginger rhizome ethanol extract has a total phenol content value of 2.55%.

2.3. Antioxidant Activity Test Results

Activity test of ethanol extract of Secang wood and red ginger rhizome was carried out using the DPPH method and using a UV-Vis Spectrophotometer instrument at a wavelength of 514,5 nm. The DPPH method was chosen because the DPPH method is a fast and simple method. The principle of the DPPH method is that there is a decrease in the intensity of the absorbance value of the DPPH solution which is directly proportional to the increase in the concentration of antioxidant compounds which can be called IC_{50} or *Inhibition Concentration 50*.

Table 3. Data Of Antioxidant Activity Test Result

Sample	concentration (ppm)	Absorbance	% inhibition (%)	Linear Regression
Blank	-	0,9690	-	-
Secang	10	0,8414	13,1687	y =
	25	0,6782	30,0137	0,7699x -
	50	0,5331	44,9807	8,0136
	75	0,2934	69,7246	R ² =
	100	0,1709	82,3583	0,9878
Ginger	10	0,9299	4,1281	y =
	25	0,8747	9,7324	0,2382x -
	50	0,8187	15,3150	2,878
	75	0,7684	20,7056	R ² =
	100	0,7144	26,2773	0,9908
F1	10	0,9382	3,1785	y =
	25	0,8754	9,6594	0,4675x -
	50	0,7344	24,2105	1,2929
	75	0,6548	32,4458	R ² =
	100	0,5772	45,5934	0,9941
F2	9	0,9367	3,3333	y =
	27	0,8787	9,3189	0,1537x -
	54	0,7771	19,8099	0,1434
	81	0,6903	28,7616	R ² =
	108	0,5991	38,1734	0,9904
F3	9	0,9314	3,6803	y =
	27	0,8388	13,4365	0,5731x -
	54	0,6852	29,2879	1,0564
	81	0,5377	44,5088	R ² =
	108	0,3829	60,4850	0,9998
Vitamins C	5	0,9640	0,5172	y =
	10	0,7584	21,7544	2,9363x -
	15	0,6667	31,2004	11,857
	20	0,5295	45,3817	R ² =
	25	0,3673	62,1001	0,9878

In the antioxidant activity test, the ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome has used a concentration of 10, 25, 50, 75, and 100 ppm for ethanol extract of sappan wood and ethanolic extract of red ginger rhizome and F1 (ratio 1:1) and concentrations of 9, 27, 54, 81 and 108 ppm for F2 (comparison 1:2) and F3 (comparison 2:1).

Each concentration was added with 0.004% DPPH solution and incubated for 30 minutes so that the sample could reduce free radicals optimally. Then measurements were made using UV-Vis spectrophotometry to determine the absorbance value of each of these concentrations and calculate the % attenuation or % inhibition and the IC_{50} value.

Based on table 3, shows that the concentration of the test solution affects the absorbance value. According to Gordon (1990) which states that the amount of an added concentrations of antioxidants can affect the rate of oxidation. The greater the concentration of the sample extract, the absorbance of the sample decreases, and the percentage (%) of inhibition increases. DPPH free radicals will be captured by antioxidant compounds which will release hydrogen radicals, thus forming reduced DPPH-H. The antioxidant capacity is determined by the amounts of hydrogen donors of a substance. The interaction of the sample which acts as an antioxidant compound will neutralize free radicals from DPPH. The neutralization reaction can cause a change in the color of the DPPH solution from purple to yellow because the free electrons from the unpaired DPPH become paired.

Table 4. IC_{50} Value

Sample	R ²	Antioxidant Activity Level (IC_{50} Value) With DPPH Method			
		% Inhibition 50%	% Inhibition 100%	% Inhibition 150%	% Inhibition 200%
Secang Wood	54,5321	✓			
Red Ginger Rhizome	197,7421		✓		
F1	109,7174		✓		
F2	140,9571		✓		
F3	90,1351		✓		
Vitamins C	27,0651	✓			

The value of % attenuation or % inhibition is used to determine the value of IC_{50} . The IC_{50} can be obtained from the results of the linear regression equation with the x-axis as the sample concentration and the y-axis as the % attenuation or % inhibition. The linear regression curve generated from the sample can be seen as follows:

From the linear equation above, it is then used to determine the IC_{50} value of each sample where 50% of the sample concentration can reduce the absorbance of the DPPH solution.

Vitamin C is used as a comparison because vitamin C is a natural antioxidant compound that has a very strong antioxidant activity when compared to vitamin E and vitamin A. In addition, vitamin C in its use of safe, practical and can be dissolved in water. The comparison function is to determine whether the test substance can have the same effect as the standard antioxidant source used.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it shows that the total phenolic ethanol extract of sappan wood is 10.67% while the total phenolic ethanol extract of red ginger is 2.55%. Antioxidant activity test of the ethanol extract of secang wood and red ginger rhizome using the DPPH method, it can be concluded that the ethanol extract of secang wood has an antioxidant activity value or IC_{50} of 54.5323 which is a strong antioxidant. The antioxidant activity value or IC_{50} of the red ginger rhizome ethanol extract is 197.7423 which is a weak antioxidant. The antioxidant activity values or IC_{50} of F1, F2, and F3 are 109.7174, 140.9573 which is a medium antioxidant, and 90.1351 which is a strong antioxidant.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are conveyed to the Directorate Research and Community Service, the Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening, the Ministry of Research, Technology, and the National Research and Innovation Agency for funding support in the 2021 fiscal year through the Rector's Decree number B/12096 UN38.9/LK.04.00/2021 on July 13, 2021. This research can be carried out supported by the Department of Chemistry, Universitas Negeri Surabaya for laboratory facilities and other facilities and supported by students of the Universitas Negeri Surabaya. For that, thank you very much for the motivation, cooperation, and assistance.

REFERENCES

- [1] F. N. Alifah, "Pengembangan Strategi Pembelajaran Afektif," *Tadris*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 68-86, 2019. doi: 10.19109/tadris.v5i1.2587.

- [2] F. Arifan, S. Winarni, I. Pudjastuti, and R. T. D. W. Broto, "Functional beverage instant ginger powder (*Zingiber officinale*) with addition of betel extraction (*Piper betle*)," in *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 2020, vol. 845, no. 1, p. 12038.
- [3] and A. N. R. Yulianty, M. Mufidah, "Antioxidant Activity of Combination of Ethanol Extract of Secang Wood (*Cassipouira sappan* L.) and Rosella Flower Petals (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.)," 2016.
- [4] S.-J. Heo, E.-J. Park, K.-W. Lee, and Y.-J. Jeon, "Antioxidant activities of enzymatic extracts from brown seaweeds," *Bioresource Technol.*, vol. 96, no. 14, pp. 1613-1623, 2005.
- [5] E. P. R. and M. Martaino, "Curcumin as an Antioxidant Compound," 2009.
- [6] P. Molyneux, "The use of the stable free radical diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) for estimating antioxidant activity," *Songklanakarin J. sci. technol.*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 211-219, 2004.
- [7] E. Ukriyanna, "Aktivitas antioksidan, kadar fenolik, dan flavonoid total tumbuhan saruhan (*Peperomia pellucida* L. Kunth)," *Fal. Teknol. Pertan. Inst. Pertan. Bogor*, Bogor, 2012.

4. Antioxidant Activity from The Combination-Dinda dkk. 2021 (Co-Author)-Tukiran

ORIGINALITY REPORT

19%
SIMILARITY INDEX

14%
INTERNET SOURCES

11%
PUBLICATIONS

7%
STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

3%

★ ojs.udb.ac.id

Internet Source

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On