

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo  
Program Studi Farmasi, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan  
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Muhammad Saputra  
050218A142

## **PERBEDAAN METODE SOKLETASI DAN MASERASI TERHADAP KADAR FLAVONOID TOTAL DAN AKTIVITAS TONIKUM**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang** : Ekstraksi berpengaruh terhadap pengambilan senyawa metabolit dalam tanaman dan efek terapinya. Daun pandan wangi (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) memiliki khasiat sebagai tonikum, kandungan kimianya yaitu alkaloid, saponin, flavonoid, tanin dan polifenol, dengan tujuan menganalisis tentang metode ekstraksi mempengaruhi kadar senyawa fitokimia yang terekstraksi terhadap aktivitas tonikum.

**Metode** : Kajian menggunakan metode studi literatur menggunakan lima artikel, referensi internasional terdaftar SCIMAGO dan nasional terdaftar SHINTA yang berkaitan dengan judul dan permasalahan yang diteliti

**Hasil** : Hasil analisis kelima artikel menunjukkan tanaman daun pandan wangi memiliki kandungan alkaloid, flavonoid, dan fenolik yang dapat menurunkan durasi *immobility time* pada tikus yang depresi dengan dosis optimal 1200 mg/kg BB. Pengambilan senyawa alkaloid pada tanaman Macleaya microcarpa menggunakan metode sokletasi sebesar 0,3–2,5mg/g dan maserasi 0,3–3,1mg/g. Kadar fenolik total dalam ekstrak etanol daun kersen menggunakan metode maserasi sebesar 1,163 mg QGA/g ekstrak dan metode sokletasi sebesar 2,53 mg QGA/g ekstrak dengan  $\text{mean} \pm \text{SD}$   $1,85 \pm 0,97$ . Rata-rata total flavonoid pada daun binjai dengan metode sokletasi etanol sebesar 77,41  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , maserasi etanol 30,298  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , sokletasi n-heksana 168,129  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$  dan maserasi n-heksana 104,8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ , dengan  $\text{mean} \pm \text{SD}$   $92,98 \pm 53,54$ .

**Kesimpulan** : Metode ekstraksi mempengaruhi kadar senyawa fitokimia yang terekstrasi, dan mempengaruhi aktivitas tonikum dari hasil tanaman daun binjai, daun kersen dan macleaya microcarpa.

**Kata Kunci** : Tonikum, Maserasi, Sokletasi

**Kepustakaan** : 33 (1985-2019)

Ngudi Waluyo University  
Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences  
Thesis, 17 August 2020  
Muhammad Saputra  
050218A142

## **DIFFERENCES OF SOXLETATION AND MASERATION METHODS TOTAL FLAVONOID CONDITIONS AND TONIC ACTIVITY**

### **Abstract**

**Background :** Extraction affects the uptake of metabolites in plants and their therapeutic effects. Fragrant pandanus leaves (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) Have properties as a tonic, their chemical content is alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, tannins and polyphenols, with the aim of analyzing the extraction method affecting the levels of extracted phytochemical compounds on tonic activity.

**Methods :** The study used the literature study method using five articles, international references registered with SCIMAGO and national registered SHINTA related to the title and problem studied

**Results :** The results of the analysis of the five articles showed that pandan wangi leaves contained alkaloids, flavonoids, and phenolics which could reduce the duration *immobility time* in depressed mice with an optimal dose of 1200 mg/kg BW. The extraction of alkaloid compounds in Macleaya microcarpa plants used the soxletation method of 0.3–2.5 mg / g and maceration of 0.3–3.1 mg / g. The total phenolic content in the ethanol extract of cherry leaves using the maceration method was 1.163 mg QGA / g extract and the soxletation method was 2.53 mg QGA / g extract with a mean  $\pm$  SD  $1.85 \pm 0.97$ . The average total flavonoids in binjai leaves using the ethanol soxletation method were 77.41  $\mu\text{g}$  / mg, ethanol maceration 30.298  $\mu\text{g}$  / mg, n-hexane soxletation 168.129  $\mu\text{g}$  / mg and n-hexane maceration 104.8  $\mu\text{g}$  / mg, with mean  $\pm$  SD  $92.98 \pm 53.54$ .

**Conclusion :** The extraction method affected the levels of extracted phytochemical compounds, and affected the tonic activity of the plant leaves binjai, cherry leaves and macleaya microcarpa.

**Keywords** : Tonic, Soxletation, Maceration

**Literature** : 33 (1985-2019)