

oa.
mjms
www.oajournals.net
International Access

T2 - "Public Health and
Natalia Sciences in the
Current Millennial Era"

T | Thematic
Issues



[Home](#) / [Archives](#) /

Vol. 8 No. T2 (2020): T2 - Thematic Issue "Public Health and Nutrition Sciences in the Current Millennial Era"

Vol. 8 No. T2 (2020): T2 - Thematic Issue "Public Health and Nutrition Sciences in the Current Millennial Era"



Published: 2020-01-02

Full Issue

[Thematic Issue 2 Full text](#)

Physiology

Effect of Honey Variation on Blood Glucose Level in Pregnant Wistar Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*)

Syarifuddin Syarifuddin, Veny Hadju, Rahayu Inriasari (Author)

98-103

[PDF](#)

Pathophysiology

Effect of the Stems Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) in Pallumara and Pepes Anchovy (*Stolephorus Sp.*) to Uric Acid Levels of Hyperuricemia Elderly Women

Diany Maulid, Burhanuddin Bahar, Saifuddin Sirajuddin, Veni Hadju, Citrakesumasari Citrakesumasari, Masni Masni (Author)

109-114

[PDF](#)

Pharmacology

Identification of Active Compounds of Ethanol Extract of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves by Analysis of Thin-layer Chromatography and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry as Bioinsecticide Candidates for Mosquitoes

Kasman Kasman, Nuning Irnawulan Ishak, Poedji Hastutiek, Endang Suprihati, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

1-6



The Effect of Celery Therapy and Abdominal Stretching Exercise on Pain Intensity in Adolescent with Dysmenorrhea at the Soppeng High School

Sri Rezkiani Kas, Nur Nasry Noor, Muh Tahir Abdulllla, Anwar Mallongi, Erniwati Ibrahim (Author)

55-58



The Effect of *Moringa oleifera* to Hemoglobin Levels of Preconception Women in the Health Center Tibawa District Tibawa, Gorontalo

Yusna Mustapa, Veny Hadju, Rahayu Indriasari, Healthy Hidayanti, Saifuddin Sirajuddin, Syamsiar S. Russeng (Author)

104-108



Endocrinology

Effect of *Cinnamomum burmannii* Stew on Glucose Fasting Blood Levels in Adult Prediabetes in Makassar

Nurhaedar Jafar, Fadillah Nur Qalbi, Ridwan M. Thaha, Veny Hadju, Healthy Hidayanti, Abdul Salam, Aminuddin Syam (Author)

71-74



Ophtalmology

Correlation of Age, Gender, and Employment Status with Quality of Life Glaucoma Patient

Andi Hardianti, Nur Nasry Noor, Lalu Muhammad Saleh, Andi Nur Utami, Iva Hardi Yanti, Muliati Muliati, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

47-50



Public Health Education and Training

The Improvement of Experiential Learning Model-Based Management in Public Health Center (Puskesmas) of Indonesia

Andi Mansur Sulolipu, Ridwan Amiruddin, Sukri Palutturi, Ridwan M. Thaha, A. A. Arsunan (Author)

16-21



Effectiveness of Audiovisual Media Intervention Aku Bangga Aku Tahu on Knowledge in Practices in Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Transmission in Adolescents

Nuramalia Nuramalia, Ida Leida Maria, Nurhaedar Jafar, Aminuddin Syam (Author)

51-54



Attitude of Health Workers to the Utilization of Immigrant Patients Health Services in Tamalanrea Health Center

Nurul R. Qalbi, Indar Indar, Rahmatiah Yunus (Author)

32-35



Knowledge and Understanding of Mental Disorders in Families of People with Mental Disorders

Rosalina Sandi, Sudirman Nasir, Apik Indarty Moedjiono, Erniwati Ibrahim (Author)

136-140



Influence of Education and Parental Income of Parents on Early Marriage for Young Women the Village Baranti Districts Baranti Regency Sidenreng Rappang

Nur Qadriyana Tahir, Ridwan Mochtar Thaha, Ridwan Amiruddin, Muhammad Rachmat, Suriah Suriah (Author)

127-130



The Effects of Public Service Motivation to Medical Specialist's Organizational Citizenship Behavior at Haji Makassar Hospital and Kota Makassar Hospital

Asmaryadi Asmaryadi, Syahrir A. Pasinringi, Lalu M. Saleh, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

168-171



The Effect of Educational Media Development in Increasing Knowledge and Attitudes on Pregnancy Complications at Sayang Rakyat Hospital in Makassar

Stang Stang, Debora Selin, Suriah Suriah, Sumarni Marwang, Hasanuddin Ishak (Author)

196-199

 PDF

Public Health Legislation

Impact Evaluation of Healthy City Implementation in Makassar City

Inayah Nur Fitry, Sukri Palutturi, Ridwan M. Thaha, Aminuddin Syam (Author)

12-15

 PDF

Economic Status of Community Interest in Membership of BPJS Health in Duampanua District, Pinrang Regency

Sri Nurul Kur'aini, Amran Razak, Anwar Daud, Anwar Mallngi (Author)

36-40

 PDF

Implementation of the National Health Insurance Referral System at the Public Health Center in the Pangkajene Kepulauan District in 2019

Nurul Fajriah Istiqamah, Darmawansyah Darmawansyah, Muhammad Syafar, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

27-31

 PDF

The Legislative Role of Universal Health Coverage Achievement in Kolaka Regency

Rahmat Anzari, Sukri Palutturi, Aminuddin Syam (Author)

41-46

 PDF

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Unmet Need Incidence in Couples of Childbearing Age in the West Bulotadaa Village Gorontalo City in 2019

Mayangsari Kau, Andi Ummu Salmah, Anwar Mallongi, Muhammad Arif Tiro (Author)

94-97

 PDF

Reinforcers and Inhibitors of Family-based Stunting Children Parenting (Case Studies in Slums Area of Makassar City)

Rizky Chaeraty Syam, Muhammad Syafar, M. Alimin Maidin, Muhammad Rachmat, Uyuun Wiji Ismita, Iva Hardi Yanti, Erniwati Ibrahim (Author)

131-135

 PDF

The Legal Responsibility of the Doctor on the Family's Demand to Stop the Treatment of the Terminal Patient that Causes Death

Indar Indar, Slamet Sampurno, Samriah Samriah, Alwy Arifin, Anwar Mallongi, Yusri Abadi, Nurhayani Nurhayani (Author)

157-161



Effect of Patient Centered Care Application on Inpatient Outcomes in Rskdia Pertiwi and Rsia Ananda (Woman and Child Hospitals)

Zulkarnain Abubakar, Fridawaty Rivai, Nurshanty A. Sapada (Author)

162-167



Evaluation of the Application of Health and Safety Management System (SMK3) in the Mining Company of PTX. Based on Government Regulation Number 50 of 2012

Suhartina Suhartina, Lalu M. Saleh, Syaifuddin Sirajuddin, Sumbangan Baja, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

183-187



The Effect of the Implementation of Makassar Healthy City Based on Capacity Building and Sustainability

Sukri Palutturri, Ridwan M. Thaha, Inayyah Nur Fitry (Author)

215-219



Public Health Epidemiology

Correlation Study between Elevation, Population Density, and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Kendari City in 2014-2018

Siti Nurul Ainun Istiqamah, Arsunan A. Arsin, Andi Ummu Salmah, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

63-66



The Effect of Socioeconomy on Chronic Energy Deficiency among Pregnant Women in the Sudiang Raya Health Center, 2019

Nofita Setiorini Putri Purwanto, Masni Masni, M. Nadjib Bustan (Author)

115-118



Dating Behavior and Age at First Time having Premarital Sexual Intercourse on Young Men in Indonesia

Uswatun Hasanah Purnama Sari, Apik Indarty Moedjiono, Nadjib M. Bustan (Author)

119-122

 PDF

Analysis Implementation System Incident Report With Method Realist Evaluation at Siloam Hospitals Balikpapan 2018

Muhammad Fauzi Saputra, Alimin Maidin, Anwar Mallongi, Syamsuddin Syamsuddin (Author)

152-156

 PDF

Factors Affecting Pregnant Women's have Nothiing in Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission Examination in Public Health Centers of Makassar in 2019

Bety Anisa Wulandari, Arifin Seweng, M. Muhammad Arif Tiro, Anwar Mallongi, Muliati Muliati (Author)

123-126

 PDF

Smoking Characteristics on Junior High School Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

Muhammad Rachmat, Nur Arifah, Tanti Asrianti, Andi Tenri Awaru, Muliati Hidayat, Masriadi Masriadi, Sitti Andriani Anwar (Author)

141-146

 PDF

Public Health Disease Control

Workplace Stretching Exercise toward Reduction Job Burnout among Workers Pt. X International, Indonesia

Atjo Wahyu, Stang Stang, Syamsiar Russeng, Andi Ummu Salmah, Nur Alam Dahlan, Anwar Mallongi, Muhammad Restu (Author)

7-11

 PDF

Water, Sanitation Dan Hygiene Analysis, and Individual Factors for Stunting among Children Under Two Years in Ambon

Uswatun Hasanah, Ida Leida Maria, Nurhaedar Jafar, Andi Hardianti, Anwar Mallongi, Aminuddin Syam (Author)

22-26

 PDF

Risk Factors Analysis and Mapping of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Community Health Centre Tamalatea of Jeneponto District

Irnawati Nur, Nur Nasry Noor, Andi Ummu Salmah, Anwar Mallongi, Hasnawati Amqam (Author)

59-62

 PDF

Association of Gender, Triglyceride/HDL Ratio, and Physical Activity of Obese Adolescents in Makassar

Nurhaedar Jafar, Aminuddin Syam, Yessy Kurniati, Een Kurnaesih, Reza Aril Ahri, Nurlela Jamaluddin (Author)
81-86

 PDF

Analysis of Nutrition Intake Based on Gender in Adolescents

Citrakesumasari Citrakesumasari, Yessy Kurniati, Devintha Virani (Author)
87-89

 PDF

Accuracy of Actual Weight Measurement Using Upper arm Circumference in South Sulawesi Ethnic

Citrakesumasari Citrakesumasari, Yessy Kurniati, Andi Imam Arundhana, Abdul Salam (Author)
90-93

 PDF

The Implementation of Balanced Nutrition Using “Piring Makanku” on Food Consumption of Orphanage Children in Makassar City

Nurhaedar Jafar, Amaliah Chairul Nusu, Suriah Suriah (Author)
75-80

 PDF

Influence of Patient Experience and Hospital Image on Patient Loyalty in Meloy Public Hospital of Sangatta, East Kutai Regency

Asmaryadi Asmaryadi, Syahrir A. Pasinringi, Yahya Thamrin, Masyitha Muis (Author)
147-151

 PDF

Comparison of Success Management Effect of Therapy Use of Generic Drugs and Branded Drugs in Typhoid Fever Patients in Installation of Inpatients

Gemy Nastity Handayany, Trimaya Cahya Mulat, Irawaty Irawaty, Anwar Mallongi (Author)
67-70

 PDF

Counseling Quality of Dangerous Signs of Pregnancy Health in Work Region of Urban and Rural Puskesmas (Public Health Center) Jeneponto

Hafidah Amiruddin, Ansariadi Ansariadi, Sukri Palutturi, Wahidin M. Wahidin, Abdul Rahman Akmal, Zhanaz Tasya, Iva Hardi Yanti (Author)

172-175



Related Health Service Provider with Mental Health during Pregnancy

Nurul Husnul Lail, Rizanda Machmud, Adnil Edwin, Yusrawati Yusrawati, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

188-191



Seaweed Farmers and Work Fatigue: A Mixed-Method Approach

Yahya Thamrin, Masyita Muis, Atjo Wahyu, Andi Hardianti (Author)

192-195



Prognostic Factors and Survival Rate of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Eastern Indonesia: Kaplan–Meier and Cox Regression Approach

Arsin A. Arsunan, Rezki Elisafitri, Atjo Wahyu, Aisyah Aisyah (Author)

204-209



Effect of Chocolate Soybean Drink on Nutritional Status, Gamma Interferon, Vitamin D, and Calcium in Newly Lung Tuberculosis Patients

Nurpudji Astuti Taslim, Haerani Rasyid, Mellyana Kusuma Atmanegara, Sigit Angriavan, Rezky Amelia (Author)

210-214



Factors Related to the Incidence of Contact Dermatitis In-Fisherman on the Spermonde Island

Agus Bintara Birawida, Anwar Mallongi, Fais M. Satrianegara, Ain Khaer, Appolo Appolo, Muhammad Restu (Author)

220-223



Analysis of Cancer Patients Characteristics and the Self-ruqyah Treatment to the Patients Spiritual Life Quality

M. Fais Satrianegara, Anwar Mallongi (Author)

224-228



The Impact of His Frequency and Religiosity toward Prolonged Second Stage and its Impact of the Placenta Separation in Maternity at Siti Fatimah Hospital Makassar

Sumarni Marwang, Masni Masni, Stang Stang, Anwar Mallongi, Jumrah Sudirman, Nurhidayat Triananinsi
(Author)

200-203



Quality of Antenatal Care at Urban and Rural Puskesmas (Public Health Center) in Jenepono Regency

Nurul Fauziah, Ansariadi Ansariadi, Darmawansyah Darmawansyah, Wahidin M. Wahidin, Reski Amaliah, Zhanaz Tasya, Itma Annah, Iva Hardi Yanti (Author)

177-182



Information

[For Readers](#)

[For Authors](#)

[For Librarians](#)

[Open Journal Systems](#)

[Make a Submission](#)

Browse

Categories

[A - Basic Sciences](#)

[B - Clinical Sciences](#)

[C - Case Reports](#)

[D - Dental Sciences](#)

[E - Public Health](#)

[F - Review Articles](#)

[G - Nursing](#)

[T - Thematic Issues](#)

[T1 - "Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\)"](#)

[T2 - "Public Health and Nutrition Sciences in the Current Millennial Era"](#)

T3 - "Neuroscience, Neurology, Psychiatry and General Medicine"

T4 - "Contribution of Nurses on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)"

T5 - "Re-Advancing Nursing Practice, Education and Research in The Post Covid Era"

T6 - "The Challenges and Opportunities for Nurses in The New Era Adaptation"

T7 - "APHNI: Health Improvement Strategies Post Pandemic Covid-19"

T8 - "Pharmacy collaboration in achieving health resilience"

PKP Publishing Services

Part of the
PKP Publishing Services Network

Published by



About us

[About the Journal](#)
Editorial Team
Author Fees
Online Payments
Bibliographic Information
Journal History

Information

[For readers](#)
[For authors](#)
[For librarians](#)
[For Reviewers](#)
Transparency

Contact

Publisher
Co
publisher
Registration
Contact
Privacy
statement

Platform &
workflow by
OJS / PKP



Identification of Active Compounds of Ethanol Extract of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves by Analysis of Thin-layer Chromatography and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry as Bioinsecticide Candidates for Mosquitoes

Kasman Kasman¹, Nuning Irawulan Ishak², Poedji Hastutiek^{3*}, Endang Suprihati³, Anwar Mallongi⁴

¹Departement of Epidemiology and Biostatistic, Faculty of Public Health, Islamic University of Kalimantan, Banjarmasin, Indonesia; ²Department of Occupational Health Safety and Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Islamic University of Kalimantan, Banjarmasin, Indonesia; ³Department of Veterinary Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia; ⁴Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The use of active compounds from plants becomes an alternative to control mosquitoes nowadays and in the future because they are environmentally-friendly and do not cause health problems. *Citrus amblycarpa* is a local orange of South Kalimantan potential as bioinsecticidal, which commonly used for controlling mosquitoes. Therefore, research needs to be done to find out the benefits of *C. amblycarpa* leaves as bioinsecticidal.

AIM: The research aimed to identify active compounds contained in the extract ethanol of *C. amblycarpa* leaves as bioinsecticidal against mosquitoes.

RESULTS: Based on thin-layer chromatography test, there were some secondary metabolite compounds found such as terpenoids/steroids, flavonoids, polyphenols, and saponins. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) test revealed that there were ten primary components of the fraction. The components were Maragenin I (18,82%), 1,3-benzenedicarboxamide (12.28%), 2,3,8-trioxocephalotaxane (10.39%), aristolone, 2H-cycloprop[a] naphthalene-2-one, noruns-12-ene (7.46%), palmitic acid, n-hexadecanoic acid (7.21%), stigmaterol, demecolcine (7.03%), alpha-tocopherol (5.88%), 2,4,5-trimethylphenol, pseudocumenol (4.21%), germacrene-D (3.45%), and 9-octadecenoic acid (3.36%).

CONCLUSION: These active compounds possess biological activity as bioinsecticidal. It was expected that those active compounds in *C. amblycarpa* leaves could be applied for controlling mosquitoes by replacing the use of resistant temephos.

Edited by: Mirko Spiroski
Citation: Kasman K, Ishak NI, Hastutiek P, Suprihati E, Mallongi A. Identification of Active Compounds of Ethanol Extract of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves by Analysis of Thin-layer Chromatography and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry as Bioinsecticide Candidates for Mosquitoes. Open Access Maced J Med Sci. 2020 Sep 20; 8(T2):1-6. <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2020.5207>
Keywords: Thin-layer chromatography; Gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy; Bioinsecticide; *Citrus amblycarpa*; *Aedes aegypti*
***Correspondence:** Poedji Hastutiek, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia. E-mail: poedjihastutiek@gmail.com
Received: 09-Jul-2020
Revised: 18-Aug-2020
Accepted: 15-Sep-2020
Copyright: © 2020 Kasman Kasman, Nuning Irawulan Ishak, Poedji Hastutiek, Endang Suprihati, Anwar Mallongi
Funding: This study was supported by the Directorate General of Research and Community Service, Directorate General of Research Strengthening and Development, Ministry of Research, Technology and Education, Indonesia
Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist
Open Access: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

Introduction

Dengue fever, both in tropical and sub-tropical, is a disease [1], [2] transmitted through the bites of *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* and caused by Dengue virus [3], [4]. South Kalimantan is a province which belongs to dengue fever endemic where 13 cities/regencies have been affected by the diseases [5]. A report from Health Agency of South Kalimantan Province showed that there are 1079 cases of dengue fever with 33 people died over 2013. In 2014, there are 363 cases of dengue fever with eight people died (incidence rate/1000 people is 1103), while in 2015 there is a significant increase in the incidence of dengue fever reaching 1.216 cases with 19 people died. The highest case occurs in Banjarmasin, Banjarbaru, and Banjar Regency [6]. The fluctuated condition of

dengue fever incidence encourages a need to control *A. aegypti*. One of the methods to break the cycles and kill mosquitoes' larvae is using insecticides [7].

The constant use of synthetic insecticides (temephos/abate, malathion, cypermethrin, lambda siihalothrin, and deltamethrin) on mosquitoes vector causes resistance, bioactive characteristics which are harmful for the environment, toxic substances, in the insecticides will have adverse impact on human health. Plant-based insecticides become an alternative to control mosquitoes using more environmentally friendly plants to suppress the use of synthetic insecticides and anticipate negative impacts on health [8].

In Indonesia, there are around 2.400 species of plants potential for bioinsecticides [9]. One of the local plants and abundant in South Kalimantan and contains active compounds to be used for bioinsecticides

against *A. aegypti* is *Citrus amblycarpa*. The plants contain several active secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and alkaloids [10]. The extracted fresh peel of *C. amblycarpa* is proven to be lethal for *A. aegypti* third larval instars within 7 h in all concentrations [11]. The aim of the study was to identify and analyze chemical components of *C. amblycarpa* and its potential as bioinsecticides against *A. aegypti*.

Materials and Methods

The study was an experimental laboratory conducted in the Laboratory of Entomology and Protozoology, Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary, Airlangga University. Extraction, isolation, and analysis of chemical compounds were carried out in the Laboratory of Faculty of veterinary, Airlangga University. Around 2.5 kg fresh samples of Limau Kuit leaves were collected from Kaliukan Village, Astambul, Banjar Regency, and South Kalimantan. Several materials used for extraction, isolation, and identification were ethyl-alcohol p.a. (E. Merck), technical ethanol, and aquadest. A set of maceration, rotary evaporator, pipette, test tube, evaporating dish, analytical balance, vial bottle, micropipette, falcon tube, Erlenmeyer glass, capillary pipe, drop plate porcelain, UV lighting ($\lambda = 245$ nm), chromatography chamber, thin-layer chromatography (TLC), chromatography column, test pipette heater, electrical stove, 20 W fluorescent bulb, and a set of gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS).

The samples of *C. amblycarpa* leaves were sorted and cleaned by washing the leaves using clean water, drained and distributed on the paper to reduce the water content. After that, 2.5 kg of samples were dried weight, aired for 7 days by putting the samples in the shade places. The samples were then mashed to generate powder. 1 kg of simplisia was macerated using ethyl alcohol solvent for 3 days. Filtration was conducted every day and the filtrates were collected and steamed using rotary evaporator to generate 52 g extracted dry leaves of *C. amblycarpa*. Phytochemical screening of extract ethyl alcohol and the most active fractions include alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, phenolics, triterpenoids, quinones, and terpenoids and steroids. TLC analysis on the collected extract was run with mobile phase, a combination of ethyl alcohol p.a with various comparisons, and silent phase used silica gel of 60 GF25. The composition of the best TLC

was then employed as a mobile phase in collected extract of chromatography column. Silent phase in the chromatography column was 60 G silica gel. Extract of Limau Kuit leaves and fractions of chromatography column were tested for their activities using BSLT method. The solution making for activity tests was carried out with 3 times replications.

Fraction LC₅₀ was used because it was the most active fraction. The fraction was then analyzed its components using Agilent 6980N Network GC system, detector Agilent 5973 inert MSD. Around 1 μ L sample was injected to GC-MS operated using glass column for 30 m, diameter of 0.25 mm, and thickness of 0.25 μ m. Oven temperature was 50°C (5 min), 10°C/min, and 280°C (15 min). Flow in the column was 1 ml/min (constant), Wiley Reference of version 7.0. The method was employed to identify a compound, either one or mixed components [12]. Precise spectrometry mass was employed to determine fragmentation and molecules and also to identify components contained in small amounts [13].

Results

Screening of phytochemical of *C. amblycarpa* results of the study showed that there were some compounds of secondary metabolites such as free terpenoid/steroid, flavonoid, polyphenol, and saponin. The identification result of chemical compounds of *C. amblycarpa* leaves is presented in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1 shows positive test result in free terpenoids/steroids, flavonoids, polyphenols, and saponins but shows negative test in alkaloids.

Analysis of GC-MS of *C. amblycarpa* leaves extracted using ethanol

The samples were analyzed using GC-MS Agilent 6980 N Network GC System, detector Agilent 5973 inert MSD. Chromatogram of *C. amblycarpa* leaves is presented in Figure 2, while the chemical components are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that there are ten main components of fraction obtained from GC-MS analysis. The components are Maragenin (18.82%), 1,3-benzenedicarboxamide (12.28%), 2,3,8-trioxocephalotaxane (10.39%), aristolone, 2H-cyclopropa[a] naphtalen-2-one, noruns-12-ene (7.46%), palmitic acid, n-hexadecanoic acid (7.21%),

Table 1: Screening of phytochemical of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves extracted using ethanol

Phytochemical test	Reagent	Staining appearance	Result
Alkaloids	Dragendorff	Orange	-
Free Terpenoids/Steroids	Sulfate acid anisaldehyde	Red purple or purple	+
Flavonoids	Ammonia evaporation	Intensive yellow	+
Polyphenols	2% FeCl ₃	Brown to black	+
Saponins	a drop of 2N HCl	Stabile foam for more than 30 min	+

+: Contain chemical compound, -: No chemical compound

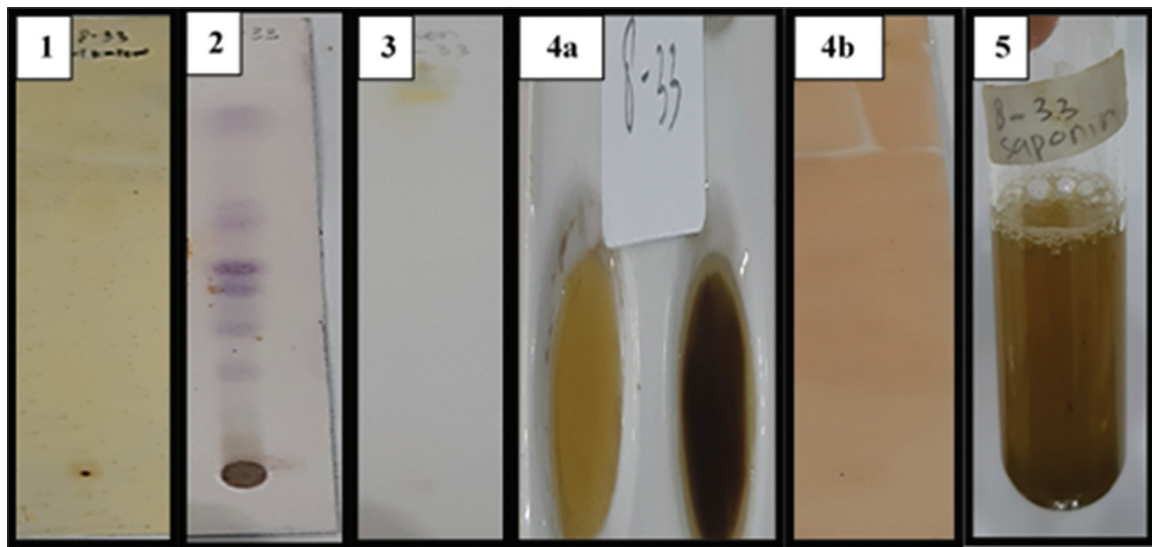


Figure 1: (1) Samples do not show orange spot (contain negative [-] alkaloids), (2) purple spot (contain positive (+) terpenoids/free steroids), (3) intensive yellow spot (contain positive (+) flavonoids), (4a) based on Ferric chloride test, samples display black-blue green spot (contain positive (+) polyphenols), (4b) based on KLT test, samples show blackish spot (contain positive (+) polyphenols), and (5) based on foam test, the foam can last for 30 min (contain positive (+) saponins)

stigmasterol, demecolcine (7.03%), alpha-tocopherol (5.88%), 2,4,5-trimethylphenol, pseudocumenol (4.21%), germacrene-D (3.45%), and 9-octadecenoic acid (3.36%).

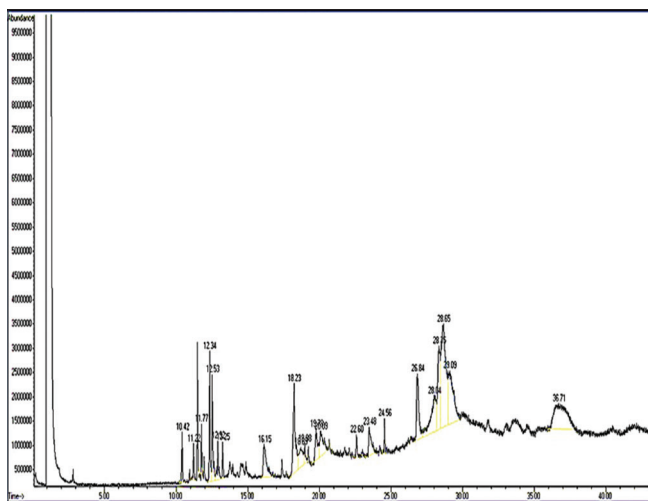


Figure 2: Chromatogram of Limau Kuit (*Citrus amblycarpa*) leaves extracted using ethanol, analyzed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

Discussion

Indonesia possesses a wide variety of local plants potential for biopesticidal [14]. In the present study, we are interested in *C. amblycarpa* because the plant is a local orange and abundant from South Kalimantan. Moreover, it could also be plant-based insecticides. The plant contains secondary metabolite compounds such as alkaloids, saponins, tannins, and flavonoids [10]. Principally, plant cells contain primary and secondary

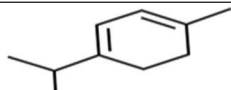

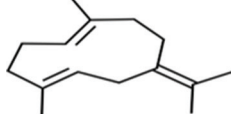
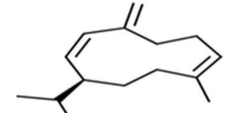
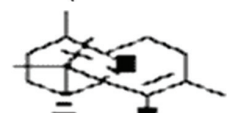
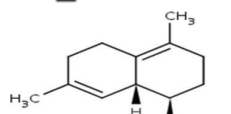
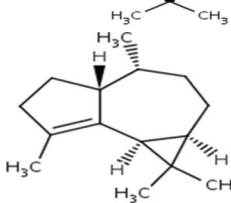
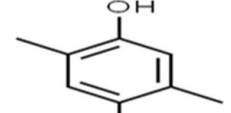


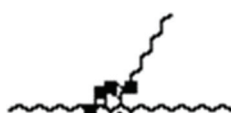
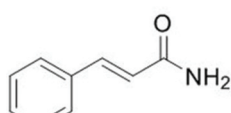
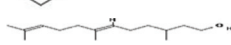
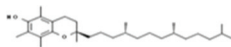
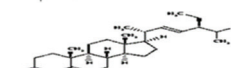

metabolites. Primary metabolites are carbohydrate, amino acids, lipids, and vitamins, while secondary metabolites are a source for pharmaceuticals, food additives, perfume ingredients, or pesticides [15]. The secondary metabolite compounds are a relatively safe insecticidal to environment and human health because it possesses insufficient risks [16].

The purpose of the study was to identify and analyses the chemical content of *C. amblycarpa* leaves using TLC and GC-MS analysis, and also to examine its potency as bioinsecticidal. The active compounds such as alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and polyphenols in the extract were determined using color reagent, while saponins compounds were tested by foam test. The results showed that extract ethanol of the leaves showed positive test on terpenoids/steroids, flavonoids, polyphenols, and saponins compounds, but showed negative result on alkaloids compounds (Table 1). Ghosh reported that steroids, sitosterols, and stigmasterols compounds are found in maja leaves and possess larvicidal activity for *A. aegypti*, *A. stephensi* and *C. quinquefasciatus* larvae [17]. Steroids are toxic to nerve cells affecting neurotransmission function and inhibiting ion transports making mosquitoes limp and death [18].

Flavonoids contained in the plant affects the respiration of mosquitoes. The compound gets into the nerve cells along with the air through respiratory organs decreasing the amount of oxygen. As a result, the mosquitoes suffer from nervous and spiracle disruptions and then death [19]. Plants containing flavonoids compounds have toxic effect on *Anopheles* and *A. aegypti* larvae, indicated by the loss of chitin layer and abnormal body stretching [20].

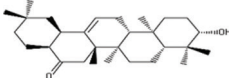
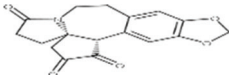
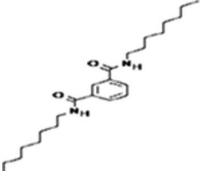
The results of chromatogram and analysis of GC-MS extract ethanol of *C. amblycarpa* leaves showed 22 compounds with ten primary components of

Table 2: Chemical components of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves extracted using ethanol and analyzed using GC-MS

Peak	Retention time (min)	Area (%)	Chemical formula	Compound name	Biological activities	Chemical structure
1	10.42	1.46	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	Alpha-terpinene	Potential larvicides and mosquito Repellent ¹⁴	
2	11.22	0.99	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	2-Methylene-4,8,8-trimethyl-4-vinyl-Bicyclo [5.2.0] nonane, Beta-Elementene	Potential Insecticide of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> ¹⁵	
3	11.78	0.91	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Gamma elemene, Germacrene-B	Potential Insecticide of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> ¹⁵	
4	12.34	3.45	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Germacrene-D	Toxic to <i>Anopheles subpictus</i> , <i>Aedes albopictus</i> and <i>Culex tritaeniorhynchus</i> larvae ¹⁶ , Potential insecticides ¹⁷	
5	12.53	3.13	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Lepidozene	Mosquito Repellent <i>Aedes aegypti</i> ¹⁸	
6	12.92	1.66	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Delta-cadinene, beta.-cadinene	Potential insecticides ¹⁹ , Anti feedant ²⁰	
7	13.25	0.91	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	Alpha-Gurjunene, beta.-Neoclovene	Activity of larvicides of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> ²¹ , mosquito repellent ²²	
8	16.16	4.21	C ₉ H ₁₂ O	4-Hydrazinopyrazino [3,2-D] Pyrimidine,-2,4,5 Trimethylphenol, Pseudocumol	Potential insecticides ²³	
9	18.23	7.21	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic acid, n-Hexadecanoic acid	Possess biolarvicides effect on <i>Aedes aegypti</i> , <i>Culex</i> sp., and <i>Anopheles sudaicus</i> larvae. ²⁴	
10	18.70	2.95	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic acid, n-Hexadecanoic acid	Activity of insecticides on <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . ²⁵	
11	18.98	0.81	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	9-Octadecenoic acid	Lethal to <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and <i>Culex pipiens</i> pallens larvae ²⁶	
12	19.78	2.65	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	9-Octadecenoic acid		
13	20.09	3.36	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	9-Octadecenoic acid		
14	22.60	0.77	C ₃₄ H ₆₈ O ₄	Diocetyl ester, 1-2 Benzenedicarboxylic acid	Activity of larvicides vector of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> ²⁷	
15	23.48	2.87	C ₉ H ₉ NO	Cinnamide	Potential insecticides and antifungal, ²⁸ Repellent ²⁹	
16	24.56	0.80	C ₁₅ H ₂₈ O	Dihydrofarnesol,-dodecatrienol	Antioxidant, antifungal, antibacterial ³⁰	
17	26.84	5.88	C ₂₉ H ₅₀ O ₂	Alpha-tocopherol, Vitamin E	Antioxiidant ³¹	
18	28.04	7.03	C ₂₈ H ₄₈ O	Stigmasterol, Demecolcine	Potential Insecticides ^{32,33}	
19	28.35	7.46	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O	Aristolone, 2H-Cyclopropa[a] naphthalen-2-one, Noruns-12-ene	Potential Insecticides ³⁴	

(Contd...)

Table 2: (Continued)

Peak	Retention time (min)	Area (%)	Chemical formula	Compound name	Biological activities	Chemical structure
20	28.65	18.82	C ₂₉ H ₄₆ O ₂	Maragenin I	Potential Insecticides ³⁵	
21	29.09	10.39	C ₂₀ H ₃₆	2,3,8-Trioxocephalotaxane	Potential Insecticides ³⁶	
22	36.71	12.28	C ₂₄ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₂	1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide	Potential Insecticides ³⁷	

GC-MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

the fraction. *Maragenin I* is a main compound with the highest component found in the leaves. *Maragenin I* is a derivate of triterpenoid [21]. Literature study has been done, *Maragenin I* compound is found to be antiviral [22], anti-microbe, and antioxidant [23]. The compound is able to control the growth of insects and potential as insecticides [24]. It is a derivative of triterpenoid/steroid. Therefore, it is concluded that the compound is potent to be used as biopesticides, and poisonous to *A. aegypti*.

The compound is able to kill *A. aegypti* to 90%. *Stigmasterol* is the main sterol of plasma membrane in the cell of plants [25]. Sterols, in plants known as phytosterol and belongs to the group of alcohol steroids, are natural phytochemical exclusively found in plants. The compound is alcohol soluble. Stigmasterols are present in various medical plants and it has been reported that the compounds inhibit the activity of acetyl cholinesterase making them possessing larvicidal effect. Moreover, stigmasterols are one of active compounds which contribute to insecticidal [26]. It is potential to prevent insects and to be developed for botanical biopesticides.

D-alpha-tocopherol (Vitamin E) is fat-soluble compound and the main antioxidant for cells. This compound contains highest antioxidant activity of all tocopherols [27]. *Trimethylphenol* compound is found in the extract of *Artemia salina* flowers with cytotoxic that can be used for pesticides. Germacrene-D is a compound belonging to sesquiterpenoid hydrocarbon group [28]. This compound has been reported poisonous to *Anopheles subpictus*, *Aedes albopictus*, and *Culex tritaeniorhynchus* larvae. Germacrene-D compound causes typical biological activities such as toxic which inhibits food, antiparasitic, and pesticides.

9-Octadecenoic acid, also known as oleic acid, is a compound from fatty acid. Compounds from lipid acids are benefit to prevent pests. The acid can be lethal to *A. aegypti* and *Culex pipiens pallens* larvae. 9-Octadecenoic acid is also an active principle compound obtained from the extract of *Annona glabra*. It is also poisonous that work quickly if applied manually and serves as ingested and contact insecticides. Thus, it affects mortality rate for *Eurema* sp. larvae [29], [30], [31], [32].

Conclusion

C. amblycarpa leaves contain active chemicals such as terpenoids/steroids, flavonoids, polyphenols, and saponins potential as bioinsecticides. The analysis of GC-MS showed that the main components of fraction were maragenin I, 1,3-benzenedicarboxamide, 2,3,8-trioxocephalotaxane, aristolone, 2H-cyclopropa[a]naphthalen-2-one, noruns-12-ene, palmitic acid, n-hexadecanoic acid, stigmasterol, demecolcine, alpha-tocopherol, 2,4,5-trimethylphenol, pseudocumenol, and germacrene-D. The active compounds of the leaves could be an alternative to control mosquitoes in the future by replacing the use of resistant *temephos*.

Acknowledgments

AQ6

The authors would like to express the gratitude to Directorate General of Research and Community Service, Directorate General of Research Strengthening and Development, Ministry of Research, Technology and Education for their financial support during the study. The authors would also like to thank to the director of LPPM University of Islam Kalimantan, and the head department of Parasitology in the Faculty of Veterinary, Airlangga University.

References

1. Tosepu R, Tantrakarnapa K, Nakhapakorn K, Worakhunpiset S. Climate variability and dengue hemorrhagic fever in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int*. 2018;25(15):14944-52. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-018-1528-y> PMID:29549613
2. Mapalagamage M, Handunnetti S, Premawansa G, Thillainathan S, Fernando T, Kanapathippillai K, et al. Is total

- serum nitrite and nitrate (NOx) level in dengue patients a potential prognostic marker of dengue hemorrhagic fever? *Dis Markers*. 2018;2(2):1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/5328681> PMID:30069272
3. Retnaningrum OT, Martini M, Raharjo M. Incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in semarang coastal area: Epidemiology descriptive case and bionomic vector. *Indones J Trop Infect Dis*. 2019;7(6):144-9. <https://doi.org/10.20473/ijtid.v7i6.10389>
 4. Harapan H, Michie A, Mudatsir M, Sasmono RT, Imrie A. Epidemiology of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Indonesia: Analysis of five decades data from the National Disease Surveillance. *BMC Res Notes*. 2019;12:350. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-019-4379-9> PMID:31221186
 5. Ishak NI, Kasman K. The effect of climate factors for dengue hemorrhagic fever in Banjarmasin city, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, 2012-2016. *Public Health Indones*. 2018;4(3):121-8. <https://doi.org/10.36685/phi.v4i3.181>
 6. Ridha MR, Sembiring W, Fadilly SS. Indikator Entomologi dan Status Resistensi Vektor Demam Berdarah Dengue (*Aedes aegypti* L) Terhadap Beberapa Golongan Insektisida di Kota Banjarbaru. In: *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Seri No. 8*; 2018. p. 128-42. <https://doi.org/10.22435/vektor.v13i2.931>
 7. Susilowati RP, Darmanto W, Aminah NS. "MORIZENA" against *Aedes aegypti* death. *Indones J Trop Infect Dis*. 2018;7(2):50-5.
 8. Hastutiek AS, Heru PR. Permot (*Passiflora foetida* Linn.) leaf extracts as bioinsecticide against *Aedes aegypti* larvae. *Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health*. 2017;48(6):1169-74.
 9. Anwar C, Syukur KM, Dalillah D, Salni S, Novrikasari N. The efficacy of red ginger fraction (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe var. *rubrum*) as insecticidal *Aedes aegypti*. *Biosci Med*. 2018;2(2):31-41. <https://doi.org/10.32539/bsm.v2i2.40>
 10. Irwan A, Mustikasari K, Ariyani D. Chemical preliminary evaluation of leaves, peels, and fleshs fruit of limau kuit: local orange of south kalimantan. *Sains Terap Kim*. 2017;11(2):71-9. <https://doi.org/10.20527/jstk.v11i2.4040>
 11. Ishak NI, Kasman K, Chandra C. Effectiveness of Lime Skin Extract (*Citrus amblycarpa*) as natural larvacide aedes aegypti instar III. *J MKMI*. 2019;15(3):302-10. <https://doi.org/10.30597/mkmi.v15i3.6533>
 12. Sastrohamidjojo H. *Kromatografi*. Yogyakarta: Liberty Yogyakarta; 1985.
 13. Harborne J. *Metode Fitokimia Penuntun Cara Modern Menganalisis Tumbuhan*. Bandung: Penerbit ITB; 1987.
 14. Astriani Y, Widawati M. Potential plant in indonesia as natural larvicides for aedes aegypti. *SPIRAKEL*. 2018;8(1):37-46. <https://doi.org/10.22435/spirakel.v8i2.6166.37-46>
 15. Kartina, Agang MW, Adiwena M. Characterisation of phytochemical content of leaf extract from karamunting (*Melastoma malabathricum* L.) using gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS). *Biota*. 2019;4(1):16-23. <https://doi.org/10.24002/biota.v4i1.2363>
 16. Perumalsamy H, Jang MJ, Kim J, Kadarkarai M, Ahn Y. Larvicidal activity and possible mode of action of four flavonoids and two fatty acids identified in *Millettia pinnata* seed toward three mosquito species. *Parasit Vectors Biomed Cent*. 2015;8:237. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-015-0848-8> PMID:25928224
 17. Ghosh A. Efficacy of phytosterol as mosquito larvicide. *Asian Pacific J Trop Dis*. 2013;3(3):252. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2222-1808\(13\)60050-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2222-1808(13)60050-x)
 18. Hidana SN. Effectiveness of lemongrass leaves (*Cymbopogon nardus*) extract as anti-oviposition to aedes aegypti mosquito. *J Kesehat Bakti Tunas Husada*. 2015;13(1):130-4. <https://doi.org/10.36465/jkbth.v13i1.24>
 19. Utami IW, Cahyati WA. Potential of cambodia leaf extract (*Plumeria acuminata*) as insecticide against aedes aegypti mosquitoes. *HIGEIA*. 2017;1(1):22-8.
 20. Gautam K, Kumar P, Poonia S. Larvicidal activity and GC-MS analysis of flavonoids of *Vitex negundo* and *Andrographis paniculata* against two vector mosquitoes *Anopheles stephensi* and *Aedes aegypti*. *J Vector Borne Dis*. 2013;50(3):171-8. PMID:24220075
 21. Hylands PJ, Salama AM. Maragenin I, II, and III, new pentacyclic triterpenes from *Marah macrocarpus*. *Tetrahedron*. 1978;35:417-20. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0040-4020\(79\)80081-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0040-4020(79)80081-2)
 22. Itoaka H, Nakajima H, Ikuta A, Iitaka Y. Two triterpenes from the flowers of *Camellia japonica*. *Phytochemistry*. 1981;20(11):2539-42. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-9422\(81\)83089-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-9422(81)83089-0)
 23. Aref HL, Aouni M, Chaumon JP, Said K, Fekih A, Génétique L De. *In vitro* antiviral activities of *Jrani caprifig* latex and its related terpenes. *Afr J Microbiol Res*. 2011;5(32):5812-8. <https://doi.org/10.5897/ajmr.10.104>
 24. El-tantawy ME, Haggag EG, Kamal AM, Lithy RM. Phytochemical and biological evaluation of banana, cantaloupe and guava waste parts. *J Pharm Res*. 2016;10(5):308-18.
 25. Aboobucker SI, Suza WP. Why do plants convert sitosterol to stigmasterol? *Front Plant Sci*. 2019;10:354. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2019.00354> PMID:30984220
 26. Okonkwo CO, Onyeji CM. Insecticidal potentials and chemical composition of essential oils from the leaves of *Phyllanthus amarus* and *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* in Nigeria. *Int J Biochem Res Rev*. 2018;22(3):1-16. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijbcr/2018/42315>
 27. Ifeanyi OE. A review on palm oil supplemented diet and enzymatic antioxidants in aging. *Int J Curr Res Med Sci*. 2018;4(4):43-52.
 28. Wartono MW, Ainurofiq MI. Chemical constituent of the essential oils from the fruits of *Piper betle* L, *Piper cubeba* L, and *Piper retrofractum* Vahl. *Molekul*. 2014;9(1):1-12. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jm.2014.9.1.143>
 29. Ishak H, Mallongi A, Wahid I, Bachtar I. Spatiotemporal factors related to dengue hemorrhagic fever in Makassar city, 2010-2014. *Indian J Public Health Res Dev*. 2018;9(6):452. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2018.00596.x>
 30. Muhith A, Winarti E, Perdana SS, Haryuni S, Rahayu KI, Mallongi A. Internal locus of control as a driving factor of early detection behavior of cervical cancer by inspection visual of acetic acid method. *Open Access Maced J Med Sci*. 2020;8(E):113-6. <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2020.4341>
 31. Mallongi A, Birawida AB, Astuti RD, Saleh M. Effect of lead and cadmium to blood pressure on communities along coastal areas of Makassar, Indonesia. *Enferm Clin*. 2020;30(4):313-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2020.03.001>
 32. Darmawan UW, Ismanto A. Mortality of yellow butterfly (*Eurema* sp.) larvae due to pond apple (*Annona glabra* L.) seed extract application. *J Penelit Hutan Tanam*. 2016;13(2):157-64. <https://doi.org/10.20886/jpht.2016.13.2.157-164>

Author Queries???

AQ6: Please check the acknowledgments text part.