

# 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 Mos

---

**Submission date:** 08-Oct-2021 11:08AM (UTC+0800)  
by Endang Suprihati

**Submission ID:** 1668359965

**File name:** a\_leaves\_by\_Analysis\_of\_Thin-layer\_Chromatography\_and\_Gas\_Ch.pdf (954.21K)

**Word count:** 4045

**Character count:** 23433



# 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<sup>1</sup>, Nuning Irawulan Ishak<sup>2</sup>, Poedji Hastutiek<sup>3\*</sup>, Endang Suprihati<sup>3</sup>, Anwar Mallongi<sup>4</sup>

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

## Abstract

**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 spectrometry; 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)

**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 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-cyclopropa[a] naphthalene-2-one, noruns-12-ene (7.46%), palmitic acid, n-hexadecanoic acid (7.21%), stigmasterol, demecolone (7.03%), alpha-tocopherol (5.88%), 2,4,5-trimethylphenol, pseudocumolone (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.

## 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 mosquitos' larvae is using insecticides [7].

The constant use of synthetic insecticides (temephos/abate, malathion, cypermethrin, lambda sihalothrin, 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 LC<sub>50</sub> 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  $\mu$ L sample was injected to GC-MS operated using glass column for 30 m, diameter of 0.25 mm, and thickness of 0.25  $\mu$ 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] naphthalen-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 <sub>3</sub>	Brown to black	+
Saponins	a drop of 2N HCl	Stable foam for more than 30 min	+

+: Contain chemical compound, -: No chemical compound

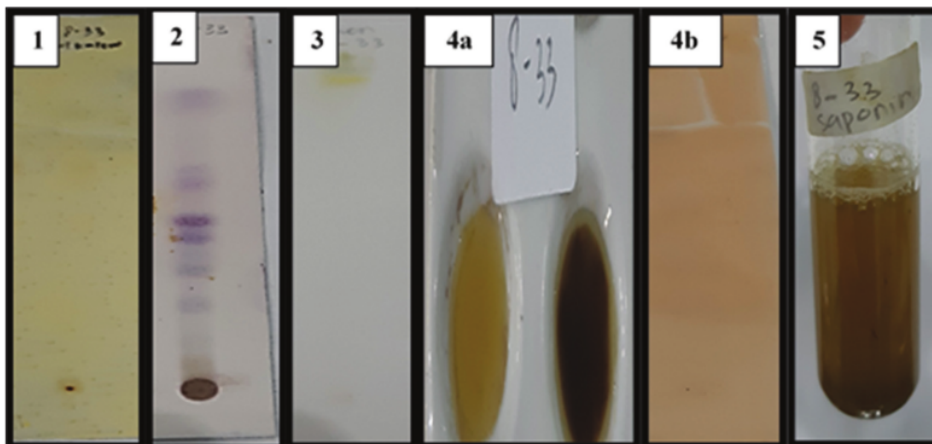
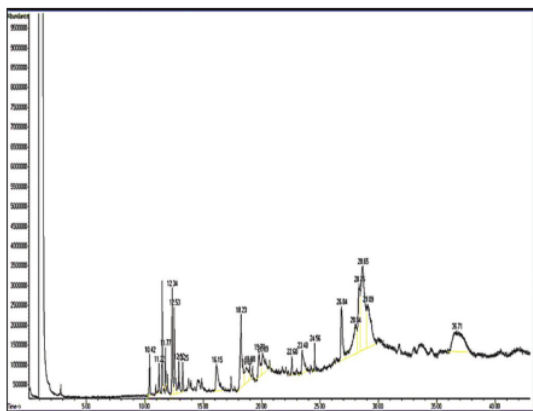
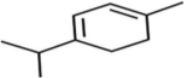

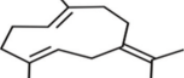
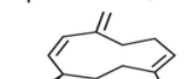

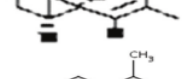
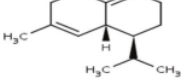
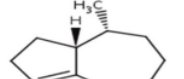
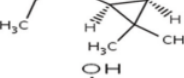
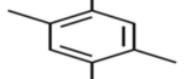



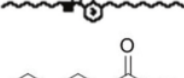
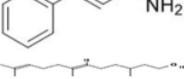
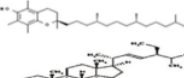


Figure 1: (1) Samples do not show orange spot (contain negative [-] alkaloids), (2) purple spot (contain positive (+) terpenoids/free steroids), (3) intensive yellow spot (contain positive (+) flavonoids), (4a) based on Ferric chloride test, samples display black-blue green spot (contain positive (+) 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%).


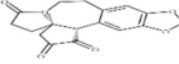
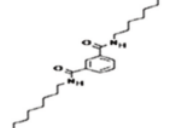


**Table 2: Chemical components of *Citrus amblycarpa* leaves extracted using ethanol and analyzed using GC-MS**

Peak	Retention time (min)	Area (%)	Chemical formula	Compound name	Biological activities	Chemical structure
1	10.42	1.46	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	Alpha-terpinene	Potential larvicides and mosquito Repellent <sup>14</sup>	
2	11.22	0.99	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	<b>13</b> 2-Methylene-4,8,8-trimethyl-4-vinyl-Bicyclo [5.2.0]nonane, Beta-Elemene	Potential Insecticide of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <sup>15</sup>	
3	11.78	0.91	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	Gamma elemene, Germacrene-B	Potential Insecticide of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <sup>15</sup>	
4	12.34	3.45	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	Germacrene-D	Toxic to <i>Anopheles subpictus</i> , <i>Aedes albopictus</i> and <i>Culex tritaeniorhynchus</i> larvae <sup>16</sup> , Potential insecticides <sup>17</sup>	
5	12.53	3.13	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	Lepidozene	Mosquito Repellent <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <sup>18</sup>	
6	12.92	1.66	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	Delta-cadinene, beta.-cadinene	Potential insecticides <sup>19</sup> , Anti feedant <sup>20</sup>	
7	13.25	0.91	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub>	Alpha-Gurjunene., beta.-Neodovlene	Activity of larvicides of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <sup>21</sup> , mosquito repellent <sup>22</sup>	
8	16.16	4.21	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O	4-Hydrazinopyrazino [3,2-D] Pyrimidine,-2,4,5 Trimethylphenol, Pseudocumenol	Potential insecticides <sup>23</sup>	
9	18.23	7.21	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<b>20</b> Palmitic acid, n-Hexadecanoic acid	Possess biolarvicides effect on <i>Aedes aegypti</i> , <i>Culex</i> sp., and <i>Anopheles sudaicus</i> larvae. <sup>24</sup>	
10	18.70	2.95	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Palmitic acid, n-Hexadecanoic acid	Activity of insecticides on <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <sup>25</sup>	
11	18.98	0.81	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<b>16</b> 9-Octadecenoic acid	Lethal to <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and <i>Culex pipiens pallens</i> larvae <sup>26</sup>	
12	19.78	2.65	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	9-Octadecenoic acid		
13	20.09	3.36	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	9-Octadecenoic acid		
14	22.60	0.77	C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>58</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Diocyl ester, 1-2 Benzenedicarboxylic acid	Activity of larvicides vector of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <sup>27</sup>	
15	23.48	2.87	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO	Cinnamamide	Potential insecticides and antifungal, <sup>28</sup> Repellent <sup>29</sup>	
16	24.56	0.80	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O	Dihydrofarnesol,-dodecatrienol	Antioxidant, antifungal, antibacterial <sup>30</sup>	
17	26.84	5.88	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Alpha-tocopherol, Vitamin E	Antioxiidant <sup>31</sup>	
18	28.04	7.03	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>40</sub> O	Stigmasterol, Demecolcine	Potential Insecticides <sup>32,33</sup>	
19	28.35	7.46	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O	Aristolone, 2H-Cyclopropa[a] naphthalen-2-one, Noruns-12-ene	Potential Insecticides <sup>34</sup>	

(Contd...)

Table 2: (Continued)

Peak	Retention time (min)	Area (%)	Chemical formula	Compound name	Biological activities	Chemical structure
20	28.65	18.82	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>36</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Maragenin I	Potential Insecticides <sup>25</sup>	
21	29.09	10.39	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>36</sub>	2,3,8-Trioxocephalotaxane	Potential Insecticides <sup>26</sup>	
22	36.71	12.28	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide	Potential Insecticides <sup>27</sup>	

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 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. Hastuti 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, Dalilah 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 larvicide 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. Harbome 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 *Milletia 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 (*Plumeia 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. Itokawa H, Nakajima H, Ikuta A, litaka 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/ajmr10.104>
  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 stigmaterol? 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, Ainurofqi 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, Bachtiar 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.enfci.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.

# 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 Mos

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

14%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

- |   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | <a href="http://jurnal.fkmumi.ac.id">jurnal.fkmumi.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source  | 2% |
| 2 | Yusna Mustapa, Veny Hadju, Rahayu Indriasari, Healthy Hidayanti, Saifuddin Sirajuddin, Syamsiar S. Russeng. "The Effect of Moringa oleifera to Hemoglobin Levels of Preconception Women in the Health Center Tibawa District Tibawa, Gorontalo", Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences, 2020<br>Publication | 2% |
| 3 | <a href="http://core.ac.uk">core.ac.uk</a><br>Internet Source  | 1% |
| 4 | Rosalina Sandi, Sudirman Nasir, Apik Indarty Moedjiono, Erniwati Ibrahim. "Knowledge and Understanding of Mental Disorders in Families of People with Mental Disorders",   | 1% |



# Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences, 2020

Publication

---

5	<a href="http://worldwidescience.org">worldwidescience.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
6	<a href="http://www.e-sc.org">www.e-sc.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
7	<a href="http://eudl.eu">eudl.eu</a> Internet Source	1 %
8	Submitted to Universitas Airlangga Student Paper	1 %
9	<a href="http://www.gssrr.org">www.gssrr.org</a> Internet Source	1 %
10	<a href="http://kesmas.ulm.ac.id">kesmas.ulm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	<a href="http://link.springer.com">link.springer.com</a> Internet Source	1 %
12	<a href="http://casopisi.junis.ni.ac.rs">casopisi.junis.ni.ac.rs</a> Internet Source	1 %
13	<a href="http://www.mdpi.com">www.mdpi.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://www.science.gov">www.science.gov</a> Internet Source	<1 %

---

- 15 Suhartina Suhartina, Lalu M. Saleh, Syaifuddin Sirajuddin, Sumbangan Baja, Anwar Mallongi. "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", Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences, 2020  
Publication <1 %
- 
- 16 [pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)  
Internet Source <1 %
- 
- 17 [repository.unusa.ac.id](https://repository.unusa.ac.id)  
Internet Source <1 %
- 
- 18 Achmad Farich, Nur Indrawati Lipoeto, Hafni Bachtiar, Hardisman Hardisman. "The Effects of Community Empowerment on Preventing Dengue Fever in Lampung Province, Indonesia", Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences, 2020  
Publication <1 %
- 
- 19 Bikash Debnath, Waikhom Somraj Singh, Kuntal Manna. "A phytopharmacological review on Ananas comosus", Advances in Traditional Medicine, 2021  
Publication <1 %
- 
- 20 Rogge, W.F.. "Organic marker compounds for surface soil and fugitive dust from open lot <1 %

dairies and cattle feedlots", Atmospheric Environment, 200601

Publication

21

Sarika Torawane, Ramnath Andhale, Radhakrishna Pandit, Digambar Mokat, Samadhan Phuge. "Screening of some weed extracts for ovicidal and larvicidal activities against dengue vector Aedes aegypti", The Journal of Basic and Applied Zoology, 2021

Publication

<1 %

22

[jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id](http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

23

[ojs.uajy.ac.id](http://ojs.uajy.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

24

[www.bio-conferences.org](http://www.bio-conferences.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

25

Ramadoni Syahputra, Indah Soesanti. "Renewable energy systems based on micro-hydro and solar photovoltaic for rural areas: A case study in Yogyakarta, Indonesia", Energy Reports, 2021

Publication

<1 %

26

[stikbar.org](http://stikbar.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

27

Meircurius Dwi Condro Surboyo, Ira Arundina, Retno Pudji Rahayu, Dieni Mansur, Taufan Bramantoro. "Potential of Distilled Liquid

<1 %

# Smoke Derived from Coconut (Cocos nucifera L) Shell for Traumatic Ulcer Healing in Diabetic Rats", European Journal of Dentistry, 2019

Publication

---

---

Exclude quotes      Off

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      On

# 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 Mos

---

GRADEMARK REPORT

---

FINAL GRADE

**/0**

GENERAL COMMENTS

**Instructor**

---

PAGE 1

---

PAGE 2

---

PAGE 3

---

PAGE 4

---

PAGE 5

---

PAGE 6

---