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Chapter in book:

Webb CO, Cannon CH, Davies SJ. 2008. Ecological organization, biogeography, and the phylogenetic structure of rainforest tree communities. In: Carson W, Schnitzer S (eds) *Tropical Forest Community Ecology*. Wiley-Blackwell, New York.

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Thesis, Dissertation:

Sugiyarto. 2004. Soil Macro-invertebrates Diversity and Inter-Cropping Plants Productivity in Agroforestry System based on Sengon. [Dissertation]. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. [Indonesian]

Information from internet:

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Table of Content

[Cover \[PDF\]](#)[Editorial Board & Guidance for Authors \[PDF\]](#)

1. Community structure of Echinoderms in seagrass beds of Pacitan beaches, East Java, Indonesia
FARID KAMAL MUZAKI, EDWIN SETIAWAN, GHULAM FATHIR AUTHAR INSANY, NURUL KUSUMA DEWI, IWENDA BELLA SUBAGIO [\[PDF\]](#)
2. Short Communication: Diversity and community structure of trees in two forest types in Mt. Apo Natural Park (MANP), Philippines
FLORENCE ROY P. SALVANA, CHRISTIE KAYE C. LOPEZ, CHERIE C. MANGAOANG, BRYAN LLOYD P. BRETANA [\[PDF\]](#)
3. Using ecosystem approach indicators for assessing the ecological status of reef fisheries management in a marine protected area
ERNIK YULIANA, MENNOFATRIA BOER, ACHMAD FAHRUDIN, MOHAMMAD MUKHLIS KAMAL, SHINTA TRILESTARI PARDEDE [\[PDF\]](#)
4. Antibacterial potential of nudibranch-associated bacteria from Saparua and Nusa Laut Islands, Indonesia
RHESI KRISTIANA, MADA TRIANDALA SIBERO, MACELLYNE YOHANNA FARISA, DIAH AYUNINGRUM, DIO DIRGANTARA, MUHAMMAD HANAFAI, OCKY KARNA RADJASA, AGUS SABDONO, AGUS TRIANTO [\[PDF\]](#)
5. Screening for potential antidiabetes and antioxidant activities of selected plants from East Kalimantan, Indonesia
RICO RAMADHAN, ALFINDA NOVI KRISTANTI, RUDIANTO AMIRTA, IRAWAN WIJAYA KUSUMA, PREECHA PHUWAPRAISIRISAN, MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ HAQIQI, SAPARWADI [\[PDF\]](#)
6. Plant fruits used as food by the Dayak community of Tamambaloh in Labian Ira'ang Village, Kapuas Hulu District, Indonesia
MARKUS IYUS SUPIANDI, LELIAVIA, DIDIN SYAFRUDDIN, YUNIARTI ESSI UTAMI, RUFINA SEKUNDA [\[PDF\]](#)
7. The potential of yeasts from the oil-contaminated soil and mangrove rhizosphere for degrading crude oil
NUR HIDAYATUL ALAMI, LUTHFI LAILATUL MAULIDIYA, N.D. KUSWYASARI, ENNY ZULAIKA, MAYA SHOVI TRI [\[PDF\]](#)
8. Short Communication: Using wildlife for local livelihood – Experiences from the Bird's Head Peninsula, West Papua, Indonesia
FREDDY PATTISELANNO, JOHN R. M. APITULEY, AGUSTINA Y. S. AROBAYA, JOHAN F. KOIBUR [\[PDF\]](#)
9. Mammalian diversity in West Java, Indonesia
TEGUH HUSODO, SYA SYA SHANIDA, PUPUT FEBRIANTO, M. PAHLA PUJIAN TO, ERRI N. MEGANTARA [\[PDF\]](#)
10. Short Communication: Aphrodisiac plants used by Dayak Ethnic in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
FAUZI, HARTO WIDODO [\[PDF\]](#)
11. Outline-based geometric morphometric analysis to identify two *Anopheles* and three *Culex* mosquitoes in Thailand
TANAWAT CHAIPHONGPACHARA [\[PDF\]](#)
12. The structure of mangrove communities in response to water quality in Jakarta Bay, Indonesia
NILAM SARI, MUFTI P. PATRIA, TRI EDHI BUDHI SOESILO, IWAN GUNAWAN TEJAKUSUMA [\[PDF\]](#)
13. Epistatic gene control on the yield of tomato at medium elevation in the tropical agroecosystem
FAJAR PRAKOSO MAWASID, MUHAMAD SYUKUR, TRIKOESEMANINGTYAS [\[PDF\]](#)
14. Inventory of orchids in Polewali Mandar, West Sulawesi, Indonesia
DWI MURTI PUSPITANINGTYAS [\[PDF\]](#)
15. Extinction risk analysis of *Anthocephalus macrophyllus* in Gunungsewu Karst Area, Southern Java, Indonesia
LIES RAHAYU WIJAYANTI FAIDA, HERO MARHAENTO [\[PDF\]](#)
16. Optimization of manganese bioleaching activity and molecular characterization of indigenous heterotrophic bacteria isolated from the sulfuric area
DENAYA ANDRYA PRASIDYA, WAHYU WILOPO, I WAYAN WARMADA, ENDAH RETNANINGRUM [\[PDF\]](#)
17. Glyphosate resistance of *Eleusine indica* populations from North Sumatra, Indonesia
KOKO TAMPUBOLON, EDISON PURBA, MOHAMMAD BASYUNI, DIANA SOFIA HANAFAH [\[PDF\]](#)
18. Fatty acids composition and biohydrogenation reduction agents of tropical forages
MALIK MAKMUR, MARDIATI ZAIN, YETTI MARLIDA, KHASRAD, ANURAGA JAYANEGARA [\[PDF\]](#)
19. Short Communication: The diversity of butterflies (Superfamily Papilionoidea) as a success indicator of tin-mined land revegetation
DINDA WIRANTI, EDDY NURTJAHYA, DAHELMI [\[PDF\]](#)
20. Screening for amyolytic activity and characterization of thermophilic Actinobacteria isolated from a geothermal

area in West Java, Indonesia
WINDA AYU SYAFITRI, FITRIA NINGSIH, PUTRI PRATIWI SETYANINGSIH, MAZYTHA KINANTI RACHMANIA,
DHIAN CHITRA AYU FITRIA SARI, SHUHEI YABE, AKIRA YOKOTA, ARIYANTI OETARI, WELLYZAR
SJAMSURIDZAL [\[PDF\]](#)

21. Metagenomic analysis of *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*-infected soil in banana plantation, Sukabumi, Indonesia
YUNUS EFFENDI, A. PAMBUDI, A. PANCORO [\[PDF\]](#)
22. Decomposition of tree litter: Interaction between inherent quality and environment
SYIFA RACHMAWATI, TITUT YULISTYARINI, KURNIATUN HAIRIAH [\[PDF\]](#)
23. Rhizosphere fungal community, soil physicochemical properties, understorey vegetation and their relationship during post-coal mining reclamation in East Kalimantan, Indonesia
SUDRAJAT, BAYU WIDHAYASA, RUSDIANSYAH, DWI SUSANTO [\[PDF\]](#)
24. Species relationship and genetic diversity in some Iranian *Lamium* L. species using ISSR markers
FATEMEH AZIMISHAD, MASOUD SHEIDAI, SEYED MEHDI TALEBI, ZAHRA NOORMOHAMMADI [\[PDF\]](#)
25. Phytoremediation potential of some grasses on lead heavy metal in tailing planting media of former tin mining
NYAYU SITI KHODIJAH, RUJITO AGUS SUWIGNYO, M. UMAR HARUN, LUCY ROBIARTINI [\[PDF\]](#)
26. Economic valuation of the Danau Sentarum National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia
EMI ROSLINDA [\[PDF\]](#)
27. Socio-ecological perspective of local bio-resources based production system of palm sugar and palm flour from aren (*Arenga pinnata*): Case study of Sukaesmi Village, West Bandung, Indonesia
SUSANTI WITHANINGSIH, PARIKESIT, JOHAN ISKANDAR, RISYA PUTRI [\[PDF\]](#)
28. The pattern of *Etlingera elatior* cultivation in agroforestry systems and its use as traditional medicines and food by local people of Kabanjahe, North Sumatra, Indonesia
AGUS PURWOKO, HELTIMALA TURNIP, WAHYU HARYATI MASER [\[PDF\]](#)
29. Analysis of IGF- gene in ayam ketawa (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) with dangdut and slow type vocal characteristics
ABINAWANTO, ALFI SOPHIAN, RETNO LESTARI, ANOM BOWOLAKSONO, PIPIH SUNINGSIH EFENDI, RUDI AFNAN [\[PDF\]](#)
30. Short Communication: Two new species and new record of *Psydrax* Gaertn. (Rubiaceae: Vanguerieae) in Borneo
RIDHA MAHYUNI, TATIK CHIKMAWATI, NUNIK SRI ARIYANTI [\[PDF\]](#)
31. The intertidal gastropods (Gastropoda: Mollusca) diversity and taxa distribution in Alas Purwo National Park, East Java, Indonesia
SUSINTOWATI, NYOMAN PUNIAWATI, ERNY POEDJIRAHAJOE, NIKEN SATUTI NUR HANDAYANI, SUWARNO HADISUSANTO [\[PDF\]](#)
32. Effect of photoperiod on the cultural morphology of *Rhizoctonia solani* isolates of maize from Yogyakarta and Central Java, Indonesia
SRI WAHYUNI BUDIARTI, RUDY LUKMAN, CHRISTANTI SUMARDIYONO, ARIF WIBOWO, ACHMADI PRIYATMOJO [\[PDF\]](#)
33. Short Communication: In vitro antibacterial activity of essential oils from twelve aromatic plants from East Kalimantan, Indonesia
HARLINDA KUSPRADINI, AGMI SINTA PUTRI, SAAT EGRA, YANTI [\[PDF\]](#)
34. Rangeland conversion to dryland and its effects on species diversity and richness
REZA HASANPORI, ADEL SEPEHRY, HOSSEIN BARANI [\[PDF\]](#)
35. Isolation of antagonistic fungi from rhizospheres and its biocontrol activity against different isolates of soil borne fungal pathogens infected legumes
ERIYANTO YUSNAWAN, ALFI INAYATI, YULIANTORO BALIADI [\[PDF\]](#)
36. Short Communication: Material analysis and micromorphology of *Bauhinia scandens* using SEM-EDS technique
LIANA LIAHAH, FATAH IDRIS, KRISANTINI KRISANTINI [\[PDF\]](#)
37. Detection of transovarial transmission of dengue virus in *Aedes* spp. (Diptera: Culicidae) from Brontokusuman Village, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
DILA HENING WINDYARAINI, TITI MARSIFAH, YAHYA MUSTANGIN, SOENARWAN HERY POERWANTO [\[PDF\]](#)
38. Larval dispersal model of coral *Acropora* in the Karimunjawa Waters, Indonesia
ELIS INDRAYANTI, MUHAMMAD ZAINURI, AGUS SABDONO, DIAH PERMATA WIJAYANTI, WIDODO SETIYO PRANOWO, HENDRY SYAHPUTRA ROPINUS SIAGIAN [\[PDF\]](#)
39. Distribution of *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* as the most dominant species among Staphylococcal infections at the Zainoel Abidin Hospital in Aceh, Indonesia
SUHARTONO SUHARTONO, ZINATUL HAYATI, MAHMUDA MAHMUDA [\[PDF\]](#)
40. Species richness of trees in disturbed habitats within a protected area and its implications for conservation: The case of Mt. Apo Natural Park, Mindanao Island, Philippines
MARION JOHN MICHAEL M. ACHONDO, BENEDICT R. ZAPANTA, AARON FROILAN M. RAGANAS, FLORENCE ROY P. SALVANA [\[PDF\]](#)

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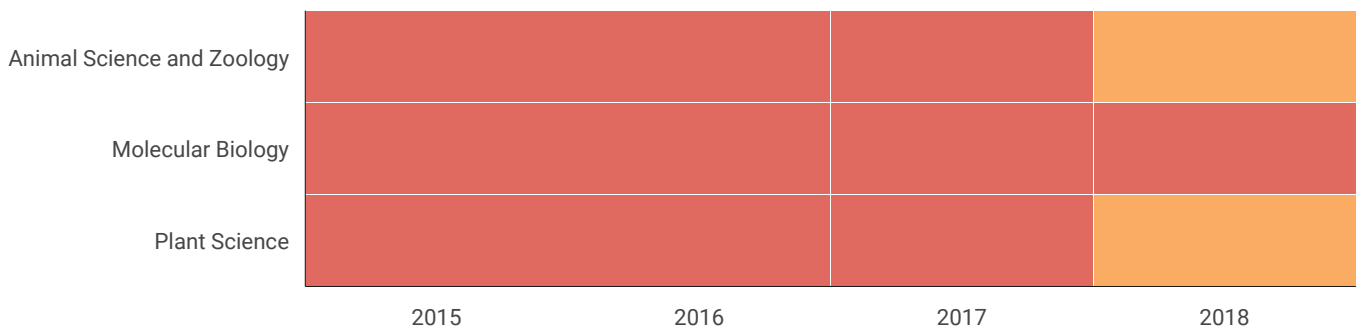
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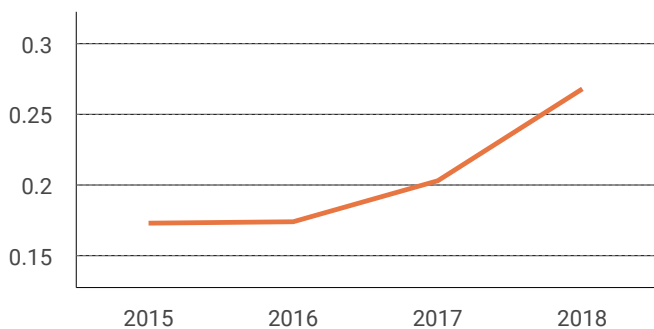
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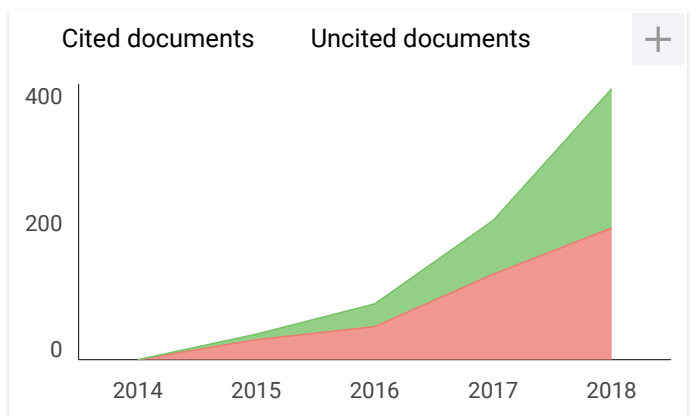
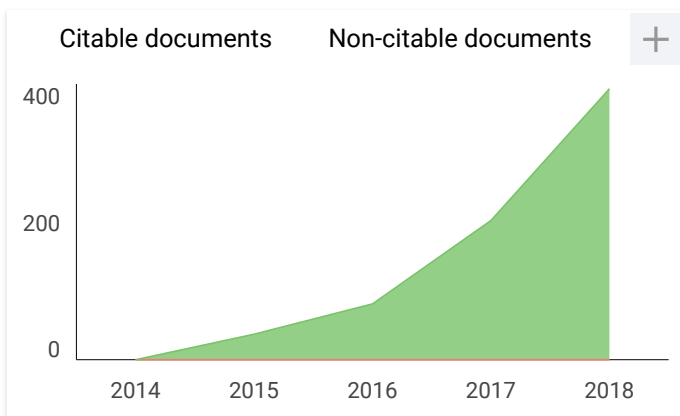
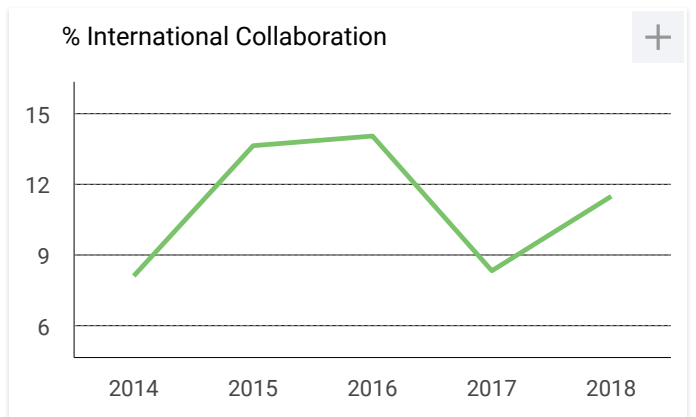
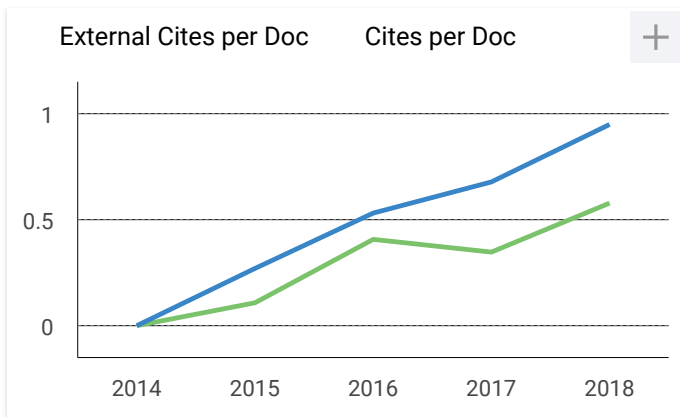
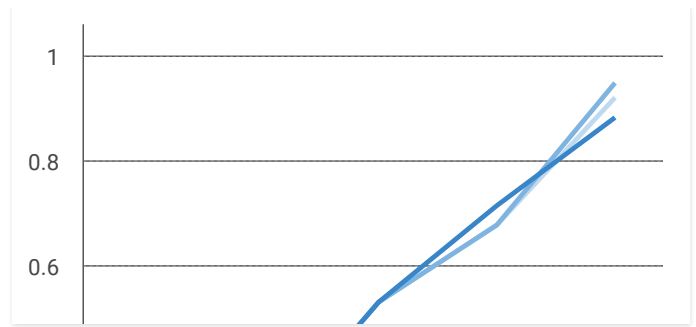
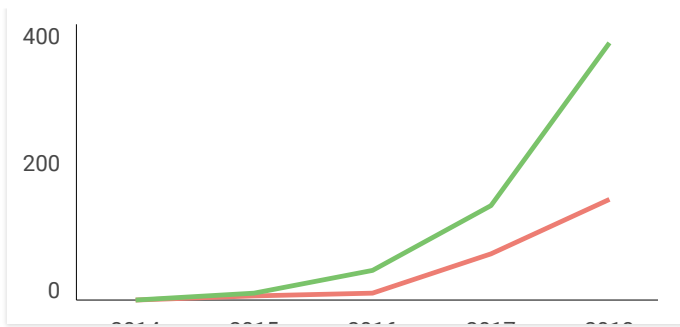


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Screening for potential antidiabetes and antioxidant activities of selected plants from East Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Abstract. Ramadhan R, Kristanti AN, Amirta R, Kusuma IW, Phuwapraisrisan P, Haqiqi MT, Saparwadi. 2019. Screening for potential antidiabetes and antioxidant activities of selected plants from East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 20: 1820-1826. Ten selected plants in this study have been used traditionally in West Kutai, East Kalimantan as medicinal plants. This study aimed to screen and evaluate the in vitro antidiabetic and antioxidant activity of methanol extracts of selected plants from East Kalimantan. The antidiabetic activity was carried out by α -glucosidase inhibitory activity with maltose and sucrose as substrates while antioxidant activity was determined by free radicals scavenging activity against DPPH, ABTS and Nitric Oxide (NO). The results showed that *Garcinia riedeliana* extract had strong inhibitory activity with an IC₅₀ value of 0.04 mg/mL followed by *Shorea laevis*, *Pternandra azurea* and *Bridelia tomentosa* with IC₅₀ values of 0.12; 0.15 and 0.16 mg/mL in maltose respectively, while quercetin as positive control had an IC₅₀ value of 0.08 mg/mL. *G.riedeliana* extract also showed good α -glucosidase inhibitory activity with an IC₅₀ value of 0.23 mg/mL in sucrose as substrate. The results on antioxidant activity showed that all extracts have IC₅₀ value against free radicals DPPH, ABTS, and nitric oxide. The most active extract as α -glucosidase inhibitory activity and antioxidant activity was *G. riedeliana* extract. These findings provide the scientific evidence that one species of medicinal plants from East Kalimantan might be potential as an antioxidant and α -glucosidase inhibitor.

Keywords: Anti-diabetic, antioxidant, East Kalimantan, free radical scavenging, α -glucosidase

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease characterized by prolonged hyperglycemia (Liu et al. 2009). In the year 2000, there were 171 million people with DM, and the number was increasing year to year (Wild et al. 2004). DM is a metabolic disorder caused by several factors such as a reduction of insulin secretion in the pancreas and opposed to insulin action in different tissues in the body, causing a decrease in sugar absorption (Hwang et al. 2011). Postprandial hyperglycemia (PPHG) is the main factor causing diabetes mellitus (DM) and its complication with multiple factors mechanisms (Labonté et al. 2006). Oxidative stress is responsible for the pathogenesis process of diabetes and its complications. Therefore, the search for an antidiabetic agent which also able to overcome oxidative stress would be potential to treat diabetes. At present, the treatment of diabetic patients focuses on controlling PPHG by using analogs targets such as α -glucosidase and α -amylase (Bischoff 1994). Acarbose, miglitol, and voglibose are famous synthetic inhibitors of α -glucosidase that most used for controlling PPHG (Bischoff 1994; Johnston et al. 1998). However, these inhibitors cause side effects such as flatulence, vomiting,

and diarrhea, so consumption used these inhibitors should be limited (Hanefeld 1998; Chakrabarti and Rajagopalan 2002). Several studies on natural products for evaluating free radical scavenger activity and inhibitor α -glucosidase with low side effects have been carried out (Benalla et al. 2010). On the other hand, previous research by Vadivel et al. (2012) reported that natural products with free radical scavenging activities have the potential to reduce the effects of oxidative damage and prevent diabetes complications. Therefore, searching the natural product with the potential to prevent oxidative stress and overcome various diabetic disorders and their complications is more beneficial.

Many medicinal plants have been used to treat diabetes in traditional healthcare systems. On the other hand, a study on potential plants as antidiabetes and antioxidant from East Kalimantan are still very limited. Information about the use of plants from generation to generation for religious purpose and herbal medicine from the East Kalimantan local community (Dayak community) is very important (Joshi et al. 2004). Therefore, in this study, we evaluated ten selected plants from East Kalimantan to determine their activity as free radical scavengers and the inhibitor of α -glucosidase. It was done to provide the

scientific background of the use of plants as herbal medicine. To the best of our knowledge, this study will be the first report on the α -glucosidase activity as well as free radical scavenging activity of selected plants from East Kalimantan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant collection and identification

Selected plant species used in this study were collected from forest sites of West Kutai District, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia during the dry season (August 2017). The plant collections, local names, botanical family, part used, voucher specimens number for this study are listed in Table 1. After plant identification, plant voucher specimens were deposited in the Laboratory of Forest Products Chemistry, Faculty of Forestry, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia.

Chemical reagents

The chemical used were DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide) purchased from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany), rat intestinal acetone powder (Sigma Aldrich), and ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) purchased from Sigma Chemical Co (St. Louis, MO, USA) and DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl), ascorbic acid, sulphanic acid, naphthyl ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, sodium nitroprusside and potassium perchlorate were of analytical grade.

Plant extraction

Twig, stems and branch of selected plants were washed with distilled water and dried at room temperature, cut in small pieces and ground into powder. The dried powder from each plant species was weighed to approximately 100 g and extracted by maceration method at room temperature using 400 mL methanol thrice with mild shaking. The filtrate was filtered through filter paper (Whatman Grade 42). The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum in a rotary evaporator (R100, BUCHI) to obtain concentrated methanol extracts. The methanol extracts were stored at 20°C for further use.

Antidiabetic activity

α -glucosidase inhibitory activity

α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of the methanol extracts was assayed according to the procedure described previously by Shobana et al. (2009) with slight modifications. Briefly, rat intestinal α -glucosidase powder (Sigma Aldrich) was dissolved in buffer saline as crude enzyme solution, sources of maltase and sucrase. Extracts were individually dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) with various concentrations (0.0025-0.3125 mg/mL), 10 μ L of the extract from each concentration was added with phosphate buffer (pH 6.9, 0.1 M, 30 μ L). The reaction was initiated by adding 20 μ L of a substrate solution (10 mM maltose or 100 mM sucrose, followed by adding crude enzyme solution (20 μ L) and glucose kit (80 μ L) respectively. The reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 10 min (maltose) and 40 min (sucrose), respectively. The amount of glucose released from reaction mixtures was quantified using a microplate reader (TECAN 50) in 96 microwell plate at 503 nm. Quercetin was used as a positive control from natural products. The percentage of inhibition (%) was calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = (\text{Abs control} - \text{Abs sample}) / \text{Abs control} \times 100.$$

The concentration of extract which inhibited 50% α -glucosidase activity under reaction conditions was defined as IC₅₀ value.

Antioxidant activity

DPPH radical inhibitory activity

DPPH radical scavenging activity of selected plant extracts was measured according to the method by Ramadhan and Phuwapraisirisan (2017). Twenty μ L of an extract with serial concentrations (0.04-1 mg/mL) was added to 80 μ L of 0.01 M DPPH in methanol. The mixture was homogenized and stored in the dark for 20 min. After incubation, the absorbance of the mixture was measured using a microplate reader (TECAN 50) in 96 microwell plate at 517 nm. Ascorbic acid was used as a positive control. The percentage of free radical scavenging activity was calculated using the equations as follows:

$$\% \text{ scavenging activity} = (\text{Abs control} - \text{Abs sample}) / \text{Abs control} \times 100$$

Table 1. Selected plants collected from East Kalimantan, Indonesia plants for antidiabetic and antioxidant evaluation

Plant species	Local names	Botanical family	Part used
<i>Garcinia riedeliana</i>	Kayu duling	Clusiaceae	Stem
<i>Shorea laevis</i>	Abanyit	Dipterocarpaceae	Stem
<i>Tristanopsis whiteana</i>	Pelawan	Myrtaceae	Stem
<i>Endiandra ochracea</i>	Palan bayi	Lauraceae	Stem
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	Serapak lungun	Phyllanthaceae	Branch
<i>Shorea ovalis</i>	Awang buaq	Dipterocarpaceae	Stem
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Jati Putih	Lamiaceae	Stem
<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	Serkong	Euphorbiaceae	Stem
<i>Licania splendens</i>	Kacang	Chrysobalanaceae	Stem
<i>Pternandra azurea</i>	Mutun	Melastomataceae	Twig

The lower the absorbance indicates, the higher the free radical scavenging activity. The IC₅₀ represent the concentrations of extract required to inhibit 50% of free radical DPPH. According to Miryanti et al. (2011) states that antioxidant activity is considered extremely high if the value of IC₅₀ is less than 0.05 mg/mL, high if the value of IC₅₀ is between 0.05-0.1 mg/mL, moderate if the value is between 0.1-0.15 mg/mL and low if the value is between 0.151-0.2 mg/mL.

ABTS radical inhibitory activity

This assay was measured using 2, 2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) method as described by Floegel et al. (2011). The working solution of ABTS was prepared by a combined equal volume of 7 mM ABTS solution and 2 mM potassium persulfate solution followed by incubation process for 24 hours at room temperature in dark condition. Free radical ABTS scavenging activity was assessed by mixing 20 µL extract (0.04-1 mg/mL) with 100 µL of ABTS working solution. The mixture was incubated at room temperature for 60 min. After incubation, absorbance was determined using a microplate reader (TECAN 50) in 96 microwell plate at 750 nm. The scavenging activity was calculated using a similar formula as follows :

% scavenging activity = (Abs control-Abs sample)/ Abs control x 100.

Nitric oxide radical inhibitory activity

Nitric oxide was generated from sodium nitroprusside in aqueous solution at physiological pH, which interacts with oxygen to produce nitric ions, which was determined using the Griess reactions (Boora et al. 2014). Twenty µL of various concentrations of extracts were added with 30 µL of 5 mM sodium nitroprusside. After incubation for 1 h at room temperature, 100 µL Griess reagent was added in the mixture followed by second incubation for 10 min. Vitamin C was used as a standard.

Pink chromophore was measured spectrophotometrically at 540 nm. Scavenging activity of Nitric oxide (%) was calculated using the following formula as in DPPH inhibitory activity as follows:

% scavenging activity = (Abs control-Abs sample)/ Abs control x 100.

Data analysis

All data are given as the mean±SD of three measurements and analyzed by nonlinear regression analysis. Quantitative data obtained were analyzed descriptively. All measurement was done in triplicate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Antidiabetic activity of selected plant extracts from East Kalimantan

This study was conducted to determine the antidiabetic potential of extracts of selected plants from East

Kalimantan using the α-glucosidase method, measured using the TECAN 50 Infinite microplate reader. The α-glucosidase test was carried out for initial screening to ensure that the extract of the selected plants has α-glucosidase inhibitory activity. Enzymes of α-glucosidase in the brush of small intestinal cells have a crucial role in the digestion of carbohydrates in human metabolism, including maltase and sucrase. One method to treat diabetes mellitus is by inhibiting carbohydrate digestive enzyme activities such as α-glucosidase to reduce blood glucose levels (Bharatham et al. 2008; Akhter et al. 2013). The principle this assay is to retard the absorption of glucose by inhibiting of carbohydrate-hydrolyzing enzymes at the terminal of non-reducing 1-4 linked (Chiba 1997; Bhandari et al. 2008).

Table 1. The IC₅₀ values of the α-glucosidase inhibitory effect of selected plants

Samples	IC ₅₀ (mg/mL)	
	Substrates	
	Maltose	Sucrose
<i>Garcinia riedeliana</i>	0.09 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.01
<i>Shorea laevis</i>	0.12 ± 0.02	53.83±0.59
<i>Tristanopsis whiteana</i>	1.96 ± 0.77	NI ^b
<i>Endiandra ochracea</i>	0.44 ± 0.19	NI
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	0.16 ± 0.01	4.09 ± 1.80
<i>Shorea ovalis</i>	1.31 ± 0.52	NI
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	0.22 ± 0.04	78.30 ±1.60
<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	0.26 ± 0.02	NI
<i>Licania splendens</i>	0.21 ± 0.01	114.05±13.37
<i>Pternandra azurea</i>	0.15 ± 0.03	4.60 ± 0.02
Quercetin ^a	0.083 ± 0.01	0.034 ± 0.01

Note: ^a Positive control; ^b No inhibition, inhibitory activity was less than 30% at 0.3125 mg/mL (final concentration); Each value represents the mean ± S.D (n=3)

Table 2. Antioxidant activity of selected plants against free radicals DPPH, ABTS, and Nitric Oxide

Samples	IC ₅₀ (mg/mL)		
	DPPH	ABTS	Nitric Oxide
<i>Garcinia riedeliana</i>	0.04 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.01
<i>Shorea laevis</i>	0.58 ± 0.03	0.37 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.08
<i>Tristanopsis whiteana</i>	0.09 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.03
<i>Endiandra ochracea</i>	0.36 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.02	57.83 ± 5.32
<i>Bridelia tomentosa</i>	0.15 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.05
<i>Shorea ovalis</i>	0.26 ± 0.01	0.32 ± 0.19	0.21 ± 0.09
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	0.69 ± 0.05	0.72 ± 0.15	NI ^b
<i>Macaranga gigantea</i>	0.25 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.04	4.82 ± 0.21
<i>Licania splendens</i>	0.05 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.03	0.58 ± 0.25
<i>Pternandra azurea</i>	0.10 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.09	0.32 ± 0.03
Ascorbic acid ^a	0.03 ± 0.06	0.12 ± 0.09	0.04 ± 0.01

Note: ^a Positive control; ^b No inhibition, inhibitory effects less than 30% at 1 mg/mL; Each value represents the mean ± S.D (n=3)

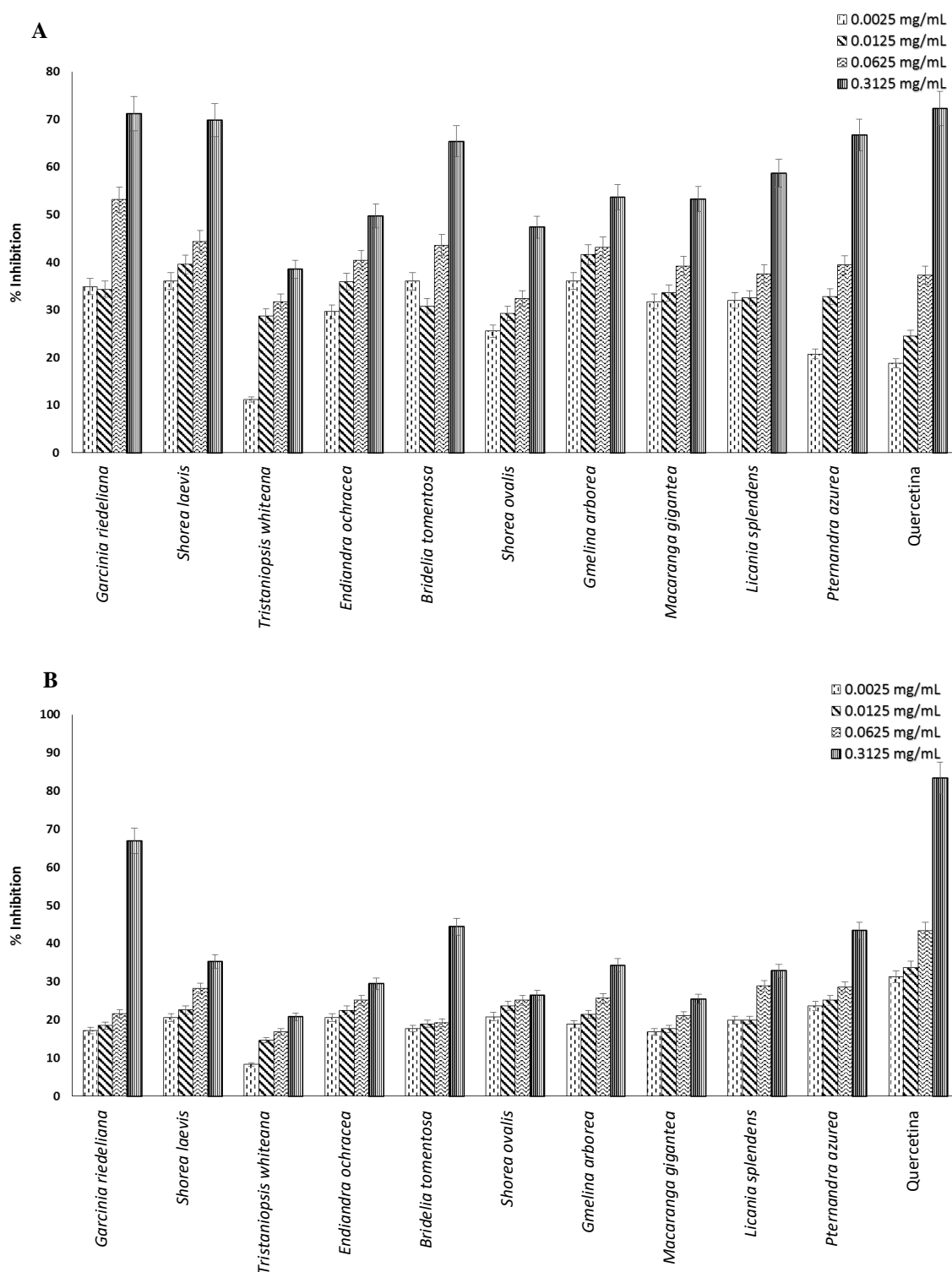


Figure 1. α -Glucosidase inhibitory activity of ten selected plant extracts with maltose (A) and sucrose (B) as substrates

Results of α -glucosidase (maltose and sucrose as substrates) inhibitory activity of ten selected plant extracts presented in Table 1. Extract of *Garcinia riedeliana* with maltose as a substrate has the strongest α -glucosidase inhibitory activity among the ten extracts with the IC_{50} value of 0.09 ± 0.02 mg/mL that is comparable to IC_{50} value of Quercetin (as positive control) (0.083 ± 0.01

mg/mL). *Garcinia riedeliana* extract have α -glucosidase inhibitory activity with maltose as a substrate 18.8 %, 24.4%, 37.2% and 72.2 % at final concentrations of 0.0025; 0.0125; 0.0625 and 0.3125 mg/mL respectively. According to Kalita et al. (2018) and Rasouli et al. (2017), genus *Garcinia* contains several polyphenolic compounds such as benzophenones, xanthonones, coumarins, and flavonoids that

might be responsible for the inhibition of α -glucosidase by several available hydrogen bonds (H-bond) donor and acceptor and the presence of OH groups. Figure 1a showed the percentage of α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of extracts in different concentrations against with maltose as substrate. Fig. 1 showed that *Shorea laevis*; *Bridelia tomentosa*; *Gmelina arborea*; *Macaranga gigantea*; *Licania splendens* and *Pternandra azurea* extracts had better anti-diabetic activity, exhibited more than 50% inhibition with maltose as substrate at the same concentrations. According to Li et al. (2009), quercetin is used as a positive control because it is a natural product that is stronger in controlling blood glucose levels than synthetic inhibitors. Table 1 showed IC₅₀ values as inhibitory activity of alpha-glucosidase from selected plant extracts in maltose in the following order: : *Tristaniopsis whiteana* (1.96 ± 0.77 mg/mL) > *Shorea ovalis* (1.31 ± 0.52 mg/mL) > *Endiandra ochracea* (0.44 ± 0.19 mg/mL) > *Macaranga gigantea* (0.26 ± 0.02 mg/mL) > *Gmelina arborea* (0.22 ± 0.04 mg/mL) > *Licania splendens* (0.21 ± 0.01 mg/mL) > *Bridelia tomentosa* (0.16 ± 0.01 mg/mL) > *Pternandra azurea* (0.15 ± 0.03 mg/mL) > *Shorea laevis* (0.12 ± 0.02 mg/mL). The lower the IC₅₀ values, the better the anti-diabetic of plant extracts.

The result of α -glucosidase inhibitory activity with sucrose as substrate showed that extract *G. riedeliana* has higher inhibition at various concentrations (0.0025-0.3125 mg/mL) than other extracts (Fig. 1b). As shown in Figure 1b, Extract *T. whiteana*, *E.ochracea*, *S. ovalis*, and *M. gigantea* have inhibition of the α -glucosidase activity of less than 30%, therefore considered as inactive in inhibiting α -glucosidase. The stem bark extract of *G. riedeliana* showed the best α -glucosidase inhibitory activity in maltose and sucrose substrates (Table 1), it indicated that *G. riedeliana* extract has the best antidiabetic activities among the extracts of selected plants in this study. However, extracts of *S. laevis*; *B. tomentosa*; *G. arborea*; *M. gigantea*; *L. splendens* and *P. azurea* extracts had α -glucosidase inhibitory activity in maltose as substrate. Based on literature studies, antidiabetes inhibitory activity of *Garcinia lateriflora* leaves against yeast α -glucosidase were reported by Mahayasih et al. (2017) in various fractions such *n*-hexane (IC₅₀ 92.33 μ g/mL), ethyl acetate (IC₅₀ 34.79 μ g/mL) and methanol (IC₅₀ 31.27 μ g/mL), respectively. Phytochemical components of genus *Garcinia* sp. consists of secondary phenolic metabolites including xanthenes, biflavonoids, flavonoids, chalcones and phloroglucinols (Thepthong et al. 2017). Kissinger et al. (2016) reported that *Shorea belangeran* bark extract growth in Kerangas forest had antidiabetic inhibitory activity against α -glucosidase with an IC₅₀ value of 0.816 ppm, which phytochemical of this species contains oligostilbenoid (Tukiran et al. 2005). Furthermore, Gunawan-Puteri and Kawabata (2010) reported that new phenolic groups such as macatannins A (IC₅₀ 0.80 mM) and macatannins B (IC₅₀ 0.55 mM) from leaf of *Macaranga tanarius* showed antidiabetic inhibitory activity against rat intestinal α -glucosidase. However, our finding results were consisted with those of the above-mentioned study about antidiabetic assay but quite differ with source

of α -glucosidase and part of plants used in assay examined. Therefore, as far as we know, there have been no reports of antidiabetic screening by α -glucosidase inhibitory activity (on the substrate of maltose and sucrose) of selected plants from East Kalimantan mentioned above. Further study to isolate secondary compounds responsible for antidiabetic activity from active extracts is in progress.

Antioxidant activity

The free radical scavenging activity of the selected plant extracts was determined by DPPH, ABTS, and Nitric Oxide assays. The results were presented in Table 2. *G. riedeliana*; *L. splendens* and *T. whiteana* extracts had the IC₅₀ value of 0.04 ± 0.01; 0.05 ± 0.02 and 0.09 ± 0.01 mg/mL, respectively which were classified as very strong antiradical scavenging activity against DPPH. According to Miryanti et al. (2011) IC₅₀ values < 0.05 mg/mL for antioxidant was very strong. These IC₅₀ values were similar with an IC₅₀ value of a positive control ascorbic acid (0.03 ± 0.06 mg/mL). The IC₅₀ value indicates the concentration of extract requires to inhibit 50% DPPH free radicals into a stable molecule that indicated by changing the color of DPPH from purple to yellow (Li et al. 2012). The lower the IC₅₀ value, the higher the antioxidant activities. Several studies of antioxidant activity from several species of plants in this study have been reported. Attanayake et al. 2019 reported that stem bark methanol extract of *G. arborea* from Sri Lanka had antioxidant activity (IC₅₀ value of 36.89 ± 1.23 μ g/mL). Anjum et al. (2013) reported that *B. tomentosa* extract had free radical activity with an IC₅₀ value of 7.55 ± 0.27 μ g/mL. The result of this study differs from Anjum et al. (2013) alleged due to according Salim et al. (2016) differences in the place of growth of a species affect the precursors of biosynthesis of secondary metabolites that might be effective to their bioactivity.

Mazlan et al. (2013) and Tajuddin and Zain (2010) reported that *M. gigantea* and *S. ovalis* has weak inhibitory activity against free radical DPPH. However, our finding results demonstrated that *G.riedeliana* and *L. splendens* are categorized as very strong antioxidant. Based on IC₅₀ value the extracts of *T. whiteana* and *P. azurea* are categorized as strong antioxidant activity, and *B. tomentosa* is categorized as moderate antioxidant activity. Moreover, *S.ovalis* and *M. gigantea* are categorized as weak antioxidant activity based on category IC₅₀ values of Miryanti et al. (2011). Meanwhile, according to Molyneux (2004) states that IC₅₀ value of 0.2-1 mg/mL was declared less active but still has potential as an antioxidant, so that *E. ochracea*, *S. laevis*, *G.arborea* are categorized less active.

The antioxidant activity of plant extract from East Kalimantan also determined by ABTS free radicals. ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) is one of the free radicals commonly used to assess antioxidant activity, with the principle of electron transfer and involves the reduction of a colored oxidant. ABTS assay is established on the generation of a blue/green ABTS^{•+} that can be reduced by antioxidant; it generated by reacting ABTS salt with potassium persulfate (K₂S₂O₈) (Floegel et al. 2011; Rodriguez-Amanya 2010). Table 2 showed that the IC₅₀ of ABTS scavenging activity from ten

selected plant extracts in increasing order: *G.riedeliana* = *T. whiteana* < *M. gigantea* = *L. splendens* < *E. ochracea* < *B. tomentosa* < *S. ovalis* < *S. laevis* < *P. azurea* < *G. arborea*. Based on the results, *G.riedeliana*, *T. whiteana*, *M. gigantea*, *L. splendens*, and *E. ochracea* are categorized strong antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.05-0.10 mg/mL, while *B.tomentosa* revealed moderate antioxidant activity. Furthermore, *S. laevis*, *S. ovalis*, *G. arborea*, and *P. azurea* are categorized weak antioxidant activity based on antioxidant activity category of Miryanti et al. (2011). The lower the IC₅₀ value of plant extracts against ABTS radical indicates the higher the antioxidant activities. According to Sanseera et al. (2014) reported that methanol extract from *B. retusa* stems has antioxidant activity against ABTS free radical with IC₅₀ value of 0.56 mg/mL, these results differ with present study, which might be due to different present of secondary metabolites that responsible for antioxidant activity. Subramanian et al. (2013) reported the antioxidant activity of methanol extract of *Shorea roxburghii* stem bark detected by ABTS method has strong antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ value of 0.056 mg/mL, these results have a linear affect of the presence of bioactive phenolic compounds. Other studies, Verma et al. (2009) reported that methanol extract of *Macaranga peltata* stem bark has antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ value of 9.77 ppm. However, the recent study demonstrated that some selected plants from East Kalimantan flora have potential as source natural antioxidant. Based on our knowledge, this is the first report free radical scavenging activity against ABTS of selected species collected from East Kalimantan flora. Moreover, to continuously verify the antioxidant activity of selected plants, we determined antioxidant activity against nitric oxide free radicals.

Nitric oxide is engendered from amino acid L-arginine by vascular endothelial cells; it plays an important role in the inflammatory processes. Nitric oxide is categorized as free radicals because of its unpaired electron; it has an adverse effect when react with superoxide radicals to form highly reactive peroxynitrite anion (ONOO⁻) (Nagmoti et al. 2012; Sunil et al. 2013). The results in Table 2 showed that *G. riedeliana*, *S. laevis*, and *T. whiteana* have the same inhibitory activity as positive control ascorbic acid against nitric oxide. Extracts of *B.tomentosa*, *P. azurea*, *S. ovalis*, and *L. splendens* showed moderate inhibitory activity, while *M. gigantea*, *E.ochracea*, and *G. arborea* extracts have lower inhibitory activity compared to ascorbic acid and do not have antioxidant activity based on its IC₅₀ value (4.82 and 57.83 mg/mL; no inhibition). The extracts of selected plants inhibited nitrite formation by competing with oxygen, which leads to a reduction in nitric oxide production (Razali et al. 2008). Based on the results of antioxidant activities of ten selected plants from East Kalimantan has clearly recognized that some extract plants has a good potential of antioxidant activity achieved by free radical scavenging against DPPH, ABTS and nitric oxide. Of test extract plants, *G. riedeliana* and *T. whiteana* showed strikingly strong antioxidant activity in all bioassay examined, while *L. splendens* showed strong antioxidant activity in both free radicals against DPPH and ABTS.

Furthermore, extracts of *B.tomentosa* was also categorized moderate antioxidant activity in all bioassay examined.

In summary, to the best our knowledge, this is the first report showed that selected plants from East Kalimantan have anti-diabetic activity based on α -glucosidase inhibitory activity in maltose and sucrose as substrates and antioxidant activities as free radicals scavenger against DPPH, ABTS, and nitric oxide. This study provides scientific evidence of the use of plants in the traditional healthcare system. Furthermore, extracts with good activity as an α -glucosidase inhibitor and antioxidant need to be studied further to isolate secondary metabolites that may be responsible for antidiabetes and its complications caused by free radicals.

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