1. PROSES SUBMIT

wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id>

Manuscript submitted to Scientifica

1 message

Scientifica <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com> Thu, May 5, 2022 at 8:03 AM To: wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id

Hindawi

Dear Dr. Ekasari,

Congratulations, the manuscript titled "Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr." has been successfully submitted to Scientifica.

We will confirm this submission with all authors of the manuscript, but you will be the primary recipient of communications from the journal. As submitting author, you will be responsible for responding to editorial queries and making updates to the manuscript.

In order to view the status of the manuscript, please visit the manuscript details page.

Thank you for submitting your work to Scientifica.

MANUSCRIPT DETAILS

Kind regards,
Karlo Lalap
Scientifica

Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr.: Manuscript returned to draft

2 messages

Mona Wenceslao <mona.wenceslao@hindawi.com> Wed, May 11, 2022 at 4:41 PM
To: wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id
Cc: karlo.lalap@hindawi.com

Dear Dr. Wiwied Ekasari,

We have reviewed your manuscript "Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr." with ID No. 3552491 and found the following issues which need to be solved before moving on:

- **Relevance Check**
  - (1) I noticed an existing source is not cited in the manuscript. You can check the aforementioned at (https://www.hindawi.com/journals/ecam/2018/9217835/). Please ensure to cite any original sources and kindly update your manuscript file.
    (2) Upon checking your manuscript we found that there were supplementary material files (Figure 1a.jpg; Figure 1b.jpg; Figure 2.jpg) submitted that were identical to the figures already included in the manuscript file. Please remove the supplementary material files from the system.
- **Authors & Affiliations**
  I noticed that the authors' affiliations (Universitas Airlangga and Universitas Lambung Mangkurat) are not in English format. Please translate the authors' affiliations into English format and kindly update your records in the manuscript file. Ensure that all the data provided in the system is matched with your manuscript file.

Additional Comments:

This paper has been returned to draft for the reasons listed above. Please could you log into your account and address these points as soon as possible? The changes should be made on this submission 3552491, please do not submit a new manuscript.

Please log into your account to make the required updates. Follow the steps outlined below, and we kindly ask that you do not submit a brand new manuscript.

1. Click on the manuscript tile for Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr., which will show the status “Complete submission”.
2. You will see all 4 submission steps. All the information will be pre-filled as you submitted the manuscript, so you will not need to complete the entire submission again. Click through the steps until you reach the area that needs updating.
3. If the manuscript file needs updating then go to step 4, and click the small bin icon next to the manuscript file. This will delete the file. You can then upload the new updated file.
4. When all necessary changes have been made, click the green “Submit manuscript” button at the bottom of step 4, and this will return the manuscript to the Hindawi team.

Kind regards,
Mona Wenceslao

2. PROSES REVIEW

wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id>

3552491: Revision requested
1 message

Carsten Wrenger <support@hindawi.com> Thu, Jun 30, 2022 at 11:46 PM
Reply-To: Karlo Lalap <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com>
To: "Dr. Ekasari" <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id>

Hindawi

Dear Dr. Ekasari,

In order for your submission "Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr." to Scientifica to proceed to the review process, there needs to be a revision.

Reason & Details:

“

Dear Dr Ekasari, Your manuscript entitled "Antimalarial activity of extract and fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr" has now been seen by experts in the field. You will see from their comments below that while they find your work of considerable interest, some major points are raised. We are interested in the possibility of publishing your study in Scientifica, but would like to consider your response to these concerns in the form of a revised manuscript before we make a final decision on publication. We therefore invite you to revise and resubmit your manuscript taking into account the points raised by the reviewer Please highlight all changes in the manuscript text file. At the same time, we ask that you ensure your manuscript complies with our editorial policies.. We would expect revisions of this nature to take around 8 weeks. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Best regards, Carsten Wrenger Reviewer

1: Resistance to antimalarials is one of the major obstacles to the control and possible elimination of human malaria in some parts of the world. Currently, the treatment against the disease is species-specific and, in general, depends on the association of different antimalarials, as is the case with the treatment of P.falciparum, the most pathogenic species. Natural products are an extensive reservoir of diverse chemical compounds with novel biological targets and mode-of-action. These qualities have made them a significant component of the global pharmaceutical arsenal with over half of currently commercially available medicinal drugs having either been derived from a natural source or been inspired by natural compounds. The malaria field has equally benefited, with

natural products having played a pivotal role in the discovery of chemotherapeutic antimalarial agents with two mainstay malaria chemotherapeutic agents, artemisinin and quinine, both derived from medicinal plants. These agents also serve as scaffolds for the synthesis of derivatives including artemether, dihydroartemisinin, artesunate, chloroquine and mefloquine. Another antimalarial, atovaquone, also traces its discovery to a plant-derived natural compound. The proposal is relevant, as it aims to identify active components of plants previously screened in vitro and in vivo as active against malaria. Resistance to antimalarials is a serious problem in endemic areas of the world and current treatment requires a combination of several drugs, some of which are relatively toxic (eg 8-amino-quinolines). Thus, the current proposal may contribute in the medium and long term to identify new compounds active against malaria. Here, the results already found by the proponent suggest that the continuation of this project will be important to (i) identify the purified active components of active plant extracts in vitro, (ii) evaluate potential toxicity, and (iii) seek to identify mechanisms that explain the activity against P.falciparum. Analyse the scientific basis and methods employed. The rationale and objectives are well defined, although some methods should be adjusted. As an example, high resolution LC-MS, chemical characterization of the species, and direct compound purification and de-replication process. A major gap in the proposed article is that it does not evaluate chemical bioprospecting of extracts/fractions.

For more information about what is required, please click the link below.

MANUSCRIPT DETAILS

Kind regards,
Carsten Wrenger

Scientifica

▪ Review report(s)

Reviewer :

Resistance to antimalarials is one of the major obstacles to the control and possible elimination of human malaria in some parts of the world. Currently, the treatment against the disease is species-specific and, in general, depends on the association of different antimalarials, as is the case with the treatment of P.falciparum, the most pathogenic species. Natural products are an extensive reservoir of diverse chemical compounds with novel biological targets and mode-of-action. These qualities have made them a significant component of the global pharmaceutical arsenal with over half of currently commercially available medicinal drugs having either been derived from a natural source or been inspired by natural compounds. The malaria field has equally benefited, with natural products having played a pivotal role in the discovery of chemotherapeutic antimalarial agents with two mainstay malaria chemotherapeutic agents, artemisinin and quinine, both derived from medicinal plants. These agents also serve as scaffolds for the synthesis of derivatives including artemether, dihydroartemisinin, artesunate, chloroquine and mefloquine. Another antimalarial, atovaquone, also traces its discovery to a plant-derived natural compound. The proposal is relevant, as it aims to identify active components of plants previously screened in vitro and in vivo as active against malaria. Resistance to antimalarials is a serious problem in endemic areas of the world and current treatment requires a combination of several drugs, some of which are relatively toxic (eg 8-amino-quinolines). Thus, the current proposal may contribute in the medium and long term to identify new compounds active against malaria. Here, the results already found by the proponent suggest that the continuation of this project will be important to (i) identify the purified active components of active plant extracts in vitro, (ii) evaluate potential toxicity, and seek to identify mechanisms that explain the activity against P.falciparum. Analyse the scientific basis and methods employed. The rationale and objectives are well defined, although some methods should be adjusted. As an example, high resolution LC-MS, chemical characterization of the species, and direct compound purification and de-replication process. A major gap in the proposed article is that it does not evaluate chemical bioprospecting of extracts/fractions

▪ Answer to reviewer(s) [ID 3552491]

1. This sentence has been deleted [lines 283-288)

   Ethanolic leaf extract of S. androgynus was found in this study to contain terpenoids. The terpenoid content of S. androgynus leaves includes sesquiterpenoids and triterpenoids [9]. Several secondary metabolites from plants such as alkaloids, flavonoids and triterpenoids have been reported to have antimalarial activity [24-26]. The terpenoid content contained in this plant extract may have contributed to the antimalarial activity of this extract and therefore explains the mechanism of the antimalarial effect of the extract.

2. We have added this sentence in the revised manuscript (line 325-357)

   Several secondary metabolites from plants such as alkaloids, flavonoids and triterpenoids have been reported to have antimalarial activity [31-33]. Terpenoids have an important role as antimalarial agents by inhibiting the Plasmodium parasites' growth from ring forms to trophozoites, and it can inhibit nutrient uptake by inhibiting the permeation pathway [34,35]. Some antimalarial terpenoids isolated from other Euphorbiaceae plants have been reported, such as betulinic acid from Uapaca nitida Müll-Arg. [36]; 8,9-secokaurane diterpenes from Croton kongensis Gagnep. [37]; geranylgeraniol from Croton lobatus L. [38]; poly-O-acylated jatrophane diterpenes from Pedilanthus tithymaloides (L.) Poit [39]; steenkrotin A from Croton steenkampianus Gerstner

[40]; 2α-hydroxyjatropholone from Jatropha integerrima Jacq. [41]; jatrophone diterpenes from Jatropha isabelli Müll.Arg. [42]; 6-hydroxy neomacrolactone from Neoboutonia macrocalyx L. [43]; samvisterin from Uapaca paludosa [44]; euphorbesulin G from Euphorbia esula L. [45]; and many more. All these compounds exhibited good antimalarial activity with IC50 of ≤ 5 µg/mL against various P. falciparum strains. This current study did not isolate the pure compound of S. androgynous, however it was reported to contain with various compounds. A number of 20 compounds were identified and the major compounds in the leaves extract that were detected in the present study were L-(+)-ascorbic acid 2,6-dihexadecanoate (27,82%). They are followed by hexadecanoic acid, ethyl ester (17.85%); ethyl 9,12,15-octadecatrienoate (16.32%); ethyl (9Z,12Z)-9,12-octadecadienoate (9.40%); 9,12,15-octadecatrienoic acid, (Z,Z,Z)- (7.47%); 2,6,10-trimethyl,14-ethylene-14-pentadecane (4.27%); phytol, acetate (4.12%); 9,12-octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)- (3.76%); 3,7,11,15-tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol (2.04%); 2,4-imidazolidinedione, 1-[{(5-nitro-2-furanyl)methylene}amino]- (1.94%); octadecanoic acid, ethyl ester (1.39%); 7-octadecyne, 2-methyl- (0.94%); heptadecanoic acid, ethyl ester (0.59%); cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl (0,53%); cis-vaccenic acid (0.35%); 2,6,8-trimethyl-bicyclo [4.2.0]oct-2-ene-1,8-diol (0.28%); 2-pentadecanone, 6,10,14-trimethyl- (0.27%); 9-octadecenoic acid (Z)-(0.26%); cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl- (0.26%); 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl methyl ester (0.14%) [46]. Those compounds may the responsible for antimalarial activities. Mahardiani et al. [10] also have been reported that ethanolic leaf extract of S. androgynus was found in this study to contain terpenoids. The terpenoid content of S. androgynus leaves includes sesquiterpenoids and triterpenoids [9]. Thus, we suspect that the terpenoid content contained in this plant extract may have contributed to the antimalarial activity of this extract and therefore explains the mechanism of the antimalarial effect of the extract.

3. ARTIKEL DITERIMA UNTUK PUBLIKASI

wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id>

Your manuscript has been accepted for publication

1 message

Scientifica <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com> Thu, Aug 18, 2022 at 2:35 PM
To: wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id

Dear Dr. Ekasari,

I am delighted to inform you that the review of your Research Article 3552491 titled Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr. has been completed and your article has been accepted for publication in Scientifica.

Please visit the manuscript details page to review the editorial notes and any comments from external reviewers. If you have deposited your manuscript on a preprint server, now would be a good time to update it with the accepted version. If you have not deposited your manuscript on a preprint server, you are free to do so.

We will now check that all of your files are complete before passing them over to our production team for processing. We will let you know soon should we require any further information.

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MANUSCRIPT DETAILS

Kind regards,
Scientifica

4. ARTIKEL DITERBITKAN

wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id>

3552491: Your article has been published

3 messages

Karlo Lalap <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com> Fri, Sep 9, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id

Dear Dr. Ekasari,

I am pleased to let you know that your article has been published in its final form in "Scientifica."

Wiwied Ekasari, "Antimalarial Activity of Extract and Fractions of Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr.," Scientifica, vol. 2022,Article ID 3552491, 9 pages, 2022. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/3552491.

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Survey Link

Thank you for publishing your article with Hindawi, and we hope that you continue to choose Scientifica as a home for your research.

Best regards,

Karlo Lalap
Scientifica Hindawi
https://www.hindawi.com/

wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id> Sun, Sep 11, 2022 at 6:22 PM
To: Karlo Lalap <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com>

Dear Mr. Karlo Lalap
Scientifica
Hindawi

Thank you very much for the good news from you. Hope we can collaborative again for publishing my article in next future.

Best regards,
Dr. Wiwied Ekasari., MSi., Apt

[Quoted text hidden]

Karlo Lalap <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com> Mon, Sep 12, 2022 at 12:35 PM
Reply-To: Karlo Lalap <karlo.lalap@hindawi.com>
To: wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id

Dear Dr. Ekasari,

Thank you for your email.

I hope that you will submit again in our Journal in the future.

Best regards,

Karlo

Karlo Lalap
Editorial Assistant

Hindawi.com | Twitter | FaceBook | LinkedIn | YouTube

[Quoted text hidden]
, wiwied ekasari <wiwied-e@ff.unair.ac.id> wrote:
[Quoted text hidden]
