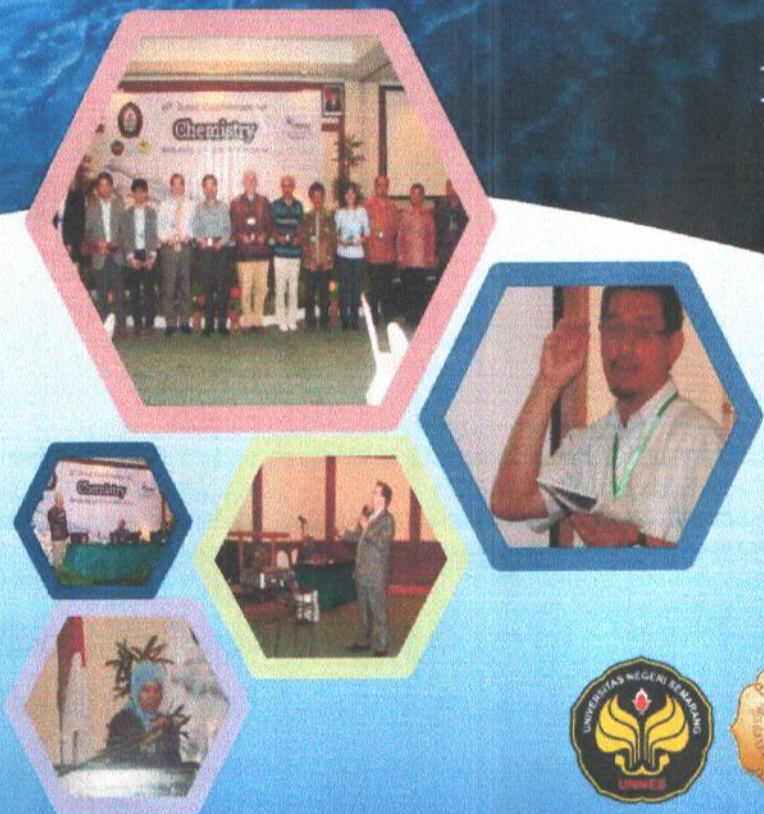


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# Green Chemistry

## Proceeding of 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Conference on Chemistry

12-13 November 2014  
Semarang, Indonesia





# Proceedings of The 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Conference on Chemistry

Diponegoro University (UNDIP),  
Semarang State University (UNNES), Sebelas Maret University (UNS) and  
Jenderal Soedirman University (UNSOED)

Grand Candi Hotel, Semarang, 12-13 November, 2014

## Green Chemistry

### Editors

Dwi Hudyanti

Agustina L.N. Aminin

Adi Darmawan

Yayuk Astuti

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The 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Conference on Chemistry*

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Editor: Dwi Hudyanti, Agustina L.N. Aminin, Adi Darmawan, Yayuk Astuti.

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## Preface to The Conference Proceedings

We are very pleased to introduce The 9th Joint Conference on Chemistry (9th JCC) held by Diponegoro University (UNDIP) On behalf of the Chemistry Consortium in Central Java, Indonesia. The JCC is an annual conference organized by the consortium of Chemistry Department of four universities in Central Java: Diponegoro University (UNDIP), Semarang State University (UNNES), Sebelas Maret University (UNS) and Jenderal Soedirman University (UNSOED); since 2006. The growing of environmental problems that persist to escalate worldwide has compelled us to select "**Green Chemistry**" as the leading theme of the 9th JCC.

We had 10 plenary speakers, 10 invited speakers and over 120 suitable papers from 11 countries were submitted for presentation at the conference. This required the program to be organized in five parallel sessions, each on a specific theme, to provide each paper with sufficient time for presentation and to accommodate all of them within the overall time allocated. One of the five sessions contained analytical chemistry. A second session was devoted to the theme of biochemistry. The third and fourth session were dedicated to physical and material chemistry. The fifth session was concerned with chemical education. These were well represented in the program of the conference and were clearly topics which continue to stimulate a global interest. The programs were chaired in a professional and efficient way by the session chairmen who were selected for their international standing in the subject.

All the papers went through a peer-review procedure prior to being accepted for publication in this book. These Proceedings present the permanent documentation of what was presented. They indicated the state of advancement at the time of writing of all aspects of this theme and will be very useful to all people in the field.

As a final point, it is appropriate that we record our thanks to our fellow members of the steering committee, organizing committee, and scientific committee. We are also indebted to those who served as chairmen. Without their support, the conference could not have been the success that it was. We also would like to express our sincere gratitude to all authors for their valuable contributions. We are thankful to the students of Chemistry Department Faculty of Science and Mathematics Diponegoro University especially to Maya and Fuad for their support during preparation of the manuscript.

Dwi Hudyanti

Agustina L.N. Aminin

Adi Darmawan

Yayuk Astuti

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## Table of Contents

Title Page	i
Copyright page	ii
Preface	iii
Board of Reviewers	v
Table of Contents	vii
<b>Section 1: Material Chemistry</b>	<b>1</b>
TiO <sub>2</sub> -SiO <sub>2</sub> Modified on Acrylic Paint with Self-Cleaning Characteristic <i>Agus Ridwan, Sri Wahyuni</i>	3
Synthesis and Characterization of Cellulose Based Superabsorbent Polymer Composites <i>Ahmad Zainal Abidin, N. M. T. P. Sastra, G. Susanto, H.P.R. Graha</i>	8
Synthesis and Characterization of Nano Scale Zero-Valent Iron Supported on Mesoporous Silica <i>Atyaf Khalid Hamed, Nugroho Dewayanto, D. Dongyun, Mohd Ridzuan Nordin</i>	13
Synthesis of 2, 7-Disulfonatonaphthalene-5-Hydroxy-4-Amino-N-Propyl Silica Hybrid by Sol-Gel and Grafting Processes <i>Choiril Azmiyawati, Nuryono, Narsito</i>	21
Modification of Ni/Zn-HZSM-5 Double Promoted Catalyst for Biofuel Production from <i>Cerbera manghas</i> Oil <i>Danawati Hari Prajitno, Agus Budianto, Muhammad Iqbal, Achmad Roesyadi, Victor Purnomo</i>	25
Influences of Ammonia for Synthesis of 8-hydroxyquinoline Copper(II) <i>Suhartana, Laelatri Agustina, Sriatun</i>	29
Influence of Variation Temperature on Phase Composition of Ca-Mg-Al Hydrotalcite <i>Eddy Heraldly, Khoirina Dwi Nugrahaningtyas, Fendry Bangkit Sanjaya, Desi Suci Handayani, Yuniawan Hidayat</i>	34
Synthesis and Characterization of Chitosan – Rice Husk Ash Silica Composite as Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) <i>Eva Mardiningsih, Ella Kusumastuti</i>	38
Synthesis and Characterization of the Zn(II) Complex with Dimethyl Hydroxyl Pyridine-2,6-Dicarboxylate <i>Fahimah Martak</i>	44



Synthesis and Characterization of $\text{La}_{1-y}\text{Sr}_y\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ and $\text{La}_{1-y}\text{Ba}_y\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ ( $0.0 \leq y \leq 0.4$ ) Dense Membranes <i>Hamzah Fansuri, N. Widiastuti, A. Aliyatulmuna, W. P. Utomo, D. Prasetyoko, B. Prijamboedi</i>	50
Synthesis, Characterization and Catalytic Activity of CuO/ZnO on Phenol Oxidation <i>Nuni Widiarti, Sri Wahyuni, S Barokah</i>	56
Characterization of Enzyme Electrode from Nanochitosan Immobilized Glucose Oxidase on Carbon Paste Modified with Nanofiber Polyaniline for Biosensor Application <i>Popi Asri Kurniatin, Laksmi Ambarsari, Inda Setyawati, Puspa Julistia Puspita, Aneisti</i>	60
Andisol Soil Utilization of Mount Lawu as Natural Adsorbent Multi Soil Layering Materials for Domestic Waste <i>Pranoto, R. Sudaryanto, Supriyadi</i>	65
Modifying Surface Charge of Chitosan Membrane by Carboxymethylchitosan Blended with Poly(vinylalcohol) <i>Retno Ariadi Lusiana, Dwi Siswanta, Mudasir, T. Hayashita</i>	72
Effect of N-doped Graphene for Pt/N-doped Graphene Catalyst <i>Rikson Siburian, Minsyahril Bukit</i>	76
The utility of Aqueous Extract of Air-dried <i>Callophyllum inophyllum</i> L. Leaf as Medium/Reduction System for Synthesis of Gold Nanoparticles (AuNPs) <i>Salprima Yudha S., Zulfikri Achid Mardlia, Eka Angasa, Totok Eka Suharto, Yuta Nishina</i>	85
The Impregnated Boron Oxide Catalysts for the Reaction of Dehydrogenation of Ethane <i>Setiadi</i>	89
Preparation of Zn-Ni/TiO <sub>2</sub> Photocatalyst by Sol-gel Method and Its Activity in Water Decomposition <i>Sigit Priatmoko, E. Cahyono, S. Wahyuni, Ella Kusumastuti, Satrio Bektu Uji Prambasto</i>	95
Synthesis of Humic Acid Coated Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Magnetic Nanoparticle and Its Application to Adsorp Cu(II) <i>Soerja Koesnarpadi, Daniel</i>	101
Modification of Synthetic Zeolite from Bagasse Ash and Their Characterization <i>Sriatun, Taslimah, Linda Suyati</i>	105
Synthesis and Surface Modification of TiO <sub>2</sub> /Carbon Photocatalyst Produced by Arc Discharge in Ethanol Medium <i>Teguh Endah Saraswati, Isya Fitri Andhika, Astrid Olivia Nandika, Sayekti Wahyuningsih, Candra Purnawana</i>	110
The Effect of Vulcanization Time on Mechanical and Chemical Properties of Liquid Rubber Compound <i>Teja Dwi Sutanto, Bambang Setiaji, Karna Wijaya, Totok Eka Suharto</i>	114
Calcium Phosphate-Chitosan Composite as a Bone Cement Candidate <i>Tri Windarti and Benjamin Horrocks</i>	119

Optimization Process of H-Zeolite Catalyst Preparation with Surface Response Methods <i>Widayat, H. Susanto, H. Satriadi</i>	124
Preparation of Activated Carbon from Oil Palm Shell by Activating ZnCl <sub>2</sub> as Carbon Monoxide Adsorbent <i>Yuliusman, Widodo W. Purwanto, Yulianto S. Nugroho, Randy Anggriany</i>	130
<b>Section 2: Physical Chemistry</b>	135
Effects of Voltage and Number of Cell on Desalination of Brackish Water using Electrodialysis Method <i>Alfan Purnomo, Zakiatul Mirfada, Arseto Yekti Bagastyo</i>	137
Mesostructured Titanosilicates Catalyst for Synthesis of Vitamin K3 <i>Alfa AkustiaWidati, Hamami, Handoko Darmokoesomo, Nada Adhisty Stevany</i>	142
XRD of Synthetic Zeolite for Surfactant Builder: NaOH Concentration Variation in Sodium Silicate Decision of Rice Husk Ash <i>Arnelli, Ahmad Suseno, Teguh Imam Prasetyo</i>	146
Catalytic Conversion of 1-Octadecene to Shorten Chains Alkane (C <sub>6</sub> – C <sub>12</sub> ) <i>D. Setyawan Purwo H, Triyono, Narsito, Tutik Dwi Wahyuni</i>	149
Electrochemical Characterization of Direct Ethanol Fuel Cell (DEFC) with Crude Bioethanol Feed <i>Dwi Kemala Putri, Mitra Eviani, Aditya Yudistira, Isdiriyani M. Nurdin, Hary Devianto, Ardiyan Harimawan</i>	153
Conversion of Glycerol into Polyhydroxybutyrate(PHB) using <i>Escherichia coli</i> <i>Endah Fitriani Rahayu, Wega Trisunaryanti, Karna Wijaya</i>	156
The Effects of Hydrolysis Temperature and Catalyst Concentration on Bio-ethanol Production from Banana Weevil <i>Eni Budiayati and Umar Bandi</i>	161
The Effect of Coconut Oil Concentration on Physical and Chemical Properties of Cosmetic Emulsions <i>Eni Widiyati, AH. Bambang Setiaji, Totok Eka Suharto, Triyono</i>	167
Adsorption of Pb(II) and Co(II) on Adsorbent Clay Immobilized <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Biomass <i>Fahmiati, Mashuni, L.D. Syahdam Hamidi, Nasra</i>	171
Utilization of Cassava Peel as Electric Energy Source through Microbial Fuel Cell <i>Linda Suyati, Didik Setiyo Widodo, Abdul Haris, Wuryanti, Rahmad Nuryanto</i>	178
Effect of Activated Bagasse Charcoal Size as Biomaterial Pretreatment on Waste Cooking Oil Biodiesel Characteristics <i>Lizda Johar Mawarani, Tatik Farihah</i>	181



Electrochemical Characterization of Direct Ethanol Fuel Cell (DEFC) with Bioethanol Feed Containing Acetic Acid as Impurity <i>Mitra Eviani, Isdiriyani M. Nurdin, Hary Devianto</i>	185
The in Silico Molecular Interaction of Organoboron Compounds as Curative Measure toward Cervical Cancer <i>Ridla Bakri, Arli Aditya Parikesit, Cipta Priyo Satrianto, Djati Kerami, Usman Sumo Friend Tambunan</i>	189
Catalytic Properties of Bimetallic NiNP-M/AlOH (M = Sn, In, Ga, Ag, Nb, and Zr) on Selective Hydrogenation of Furfural <i>Rodiansono, M. D. Astuti, A. Ghofur, Shogo Shimazu</i>	193
Adsorption Study of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole at Copper Surface as Corrosion Inhibitor in HCl <i>Taomy Alif Firman, Yoki Yulizar</i>	199
Emulsification Ability of Surfactant-Like Peptides Predicted by Coarse Grained Molecular Dynamics Simulations <i>Tegar Nurwahyu Wijaya, Rukman Hertadi</i>	202
Biofuel from Light Tar Resulted from Coconut Shell Pyrolysis by Distillation Process <i>Uswatun Hasanah, Bambang Setiaji, Triyono, Chairil Anwar</i>	205
Adsorption of Cyanide Ion from Aqueous Solutions by <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Biomass <i>Venty Suryanti, Fitria Rahmawati, Yudha Anggara Haeqal</i>	209
Biosorption of Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , and Cd <sup>2+</sup> by <i>Nannochloropsis salina</i> in a Three-Metal System <i>Yusafir Hala, Emma Suryati, Paulina Taba, Nesty MudiTumale</i>	213
The Effect of Annealing Temperature to The X-Ray Diffraction Patterns of The Thin Film of Cardanol Compound from Alor Regency NTT Province <i>Zakarias Seba Ngara, I Gusti M. Budiana, Aliwarsito</i>	217
<b>Section 3: Analytical Chemistry</b>	221
Effect of pH on Cu-S TiO <sub>2</sub> Photocatalytic Performance toward Phenol Photodegradation and Cr(VI) Photoreduction by Visible Light Irradiation <i>Abdul Haris, Didik Setiyo Widodo, Rahmad Nuryanto</i>	223
Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy Analysis of Lithium Polymer Batteries during Charge/Discharge Cycle <i>Achmad Rochliadi, Multazam, I Made Arcana, Bunbun Bundjali</i>	226
Influence of C/N Ratio in Activated Sludge to Remove Cr(VI) <i>Arseto Yekti Bagastyo, Natalia Diani Triana</i>	230
Method Development and Validation for Lead (Pb) Analysis in Natural Honey from East Kalimantan <i>Bohari Yusuf, Finqo Aprianto</i>	238



Electroremediation of Polluted Water: Electrodecolorization of Batik Wastewater <i>Didik Setiyo Widodo, Abdul Haris, Gunawan</i>	243
Influence on The Degree of Increase in Natrium Metabisulphite White Bread Flour <i>Heny Kusumayanti, Laila Faizah, R.TD. Wisnu Broto, Hanifah, M. Taqiyuddin</i>	248
Selective Adsorption of Phenol and Vanillin Using Eugenol Based Molecularly Imprinted Polymer <i>M. Cholid Djunaidi, Dwi Siswanta, Jumina</i>	251
The Influence of Ascorbic Acid, Creatinine and Urea on the Analysis of Uric Acid in the Blood Serum by Stripping Voltammetry using Graphite Electrode <i>Miratul Khasanah, Handoko Darmokusumo, Ganden Supriyanto, Ahmad Zaky Pulungan, Putut Satrio Dahono</i>	258
Optimization and Validation of HPLC for Analysis of Rhodamine B in Sponge Cake <i>Novi Yantih, Zuhelmi Aziz, Aditya Dicky Prasetya</i>	263
Analysis of 8 Human Pharmaceuticals in Water Samples Using Solid Phase Extraction Followed by Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry <i>Samuel Budi Wardhana Kusuma, Ibrahim Al Tarawneh, Robert Kreuzig</i>	267
Analysis of Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) in Salted Fish with Hollow Fibre-Liquid Phase Microextraction Gas Chromatography Flame Ionization Detector(HF-LPME-GC-FID) Method <i>Usreg Sri Handajani, Ganden Supriyanto, Yanuardi Raharjo, Gunawan Dwi Saputra</i>	273
Application of Cone Shaped Membrane-Liquid Phase Microextraction for Analysis Nitrosodipropylamine in Salted Fish <i>Yanuardi Raharjo, Usreg Sri Handajani, Eko Aryo Wijaksono</i>	278
<b>Section 4: Organic Chemistry</b>	283
Phytochemical Screening and Toxicity Test BSLT for Ethanol Extract of Agarwood( <i>Aquilaria microcapa Baill</i> ) <i>Ahmad Musir, Risma M. Tambunan, Bambang Triseno</i>	285
Determination of Glabridin in Licorice Root ( <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra L.</i> ) Using High Performance Liquid Chromatography <i>Faridah, Siti Umrah Noor, Rahmawati T.</i>	289
Antidiabetic and Antihypercholesterolemic Activities of Citrus Sinensis Peel in Rats <i>Haryoto, Muhtadi, Tanti Azizah, Andi Suhendi</i>	294
Acute Toxicity for Combination Extract of <i>Terminalia muelleri Benth.</i> and <i>Curcuma xanthorrhiza</i> <i>Khairul Anam, Dewi Kusrini, Ratna Megawati Widharna</i>	298
The Effect of Oil Types on The Characteristics of Solid Soap <i>Mardiyah Kurniasih, Purwati, Anung Riapanitra, Zufahair, Tri Wahyuni</i>	303

Antibacterial Activities Some Compounds Clove Leaf Oil Derivatives <i>Ngadiwiyana, Purbowatinigrum Ria Sarjono, Enny Fachriyah, Nor Basid Adiwibawa Prasetya</i>	308
The Effect of the Addition of Glycerol and Chitosan in the Biodegradable Plastics Production from "Porang" Flour ( <i>Amorphophallus muelleri</i> Blume) <i>Niniek Fajar Puspita, Saidah Altway, Lizda Johar Mawarani, Dwi Ayu, Dessy Rosita</i>	312
Standardization and $\alpha$ -Glucosidase Inhibitory of Extract from <i>Anredera Cordifolia</i> Leaves <i>Ratna Djamil, Wiwi Winarti, Syamsudin, Merrysca Rasna</i>	317
Determination of Total Flavonoid Content and Standardization <i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i> Leaves Extracts <i>Sarah Zaidan, Ratna Djamil</i>	322
Effect of Reaction Time toward Formation of 1,5-Bis-(2-Furanyl)-1,4-Pentadien-3-One from Claisen-Schmidt Condensation of Furfural and Acetone <i>Siti Mariyah Ulfa, Indah NurPramesti, M. Farid Rahman, Hideki Okamoto</i>	326
Blood Chemistry Data Base of Kedu Chicken;-The Indonesian Indigenous Poultry <i>Siti Susanti, Rina Muryani, Isroli, Hanny Indrat Wahyuni, Agus Sucipto</i>	330
The Potency of Liquorice Extract ( <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> L.) as Skin Whitening <i>Siti Umrah Noor, Faridah, Astri Windi</i>	334
Triterpenoids from Tembelekan( <i>Lantana camara</i> ) Leaf Extract and Its Activity as an Antibacterial ( <i>Escherichia coli</i> ) <i>Sitti Hadijah Sabarwati, Oce Astuti, Indriyani Nur</i>	339
Hydrothermal Methods for Hydrolysis Cellulose to Glucose and/or Oligosaccharide: A Comparative Study with and without Ultrasound Pretreatment <i>Sumari, A. Roesyadi, Sumarno</i>	341
Chemical Constituent of DCM Extract and Neutral-Acid Fraction of <i>Voacangafoetida</i> (Bl.) Rolfé Leaves from Three Locations of Lombok Island on The Basis of GC-MS Analysis <i>Surya Hadi, Lely Kurniawati, Baiq Mariana, Handa Muliasari, Sri Rahayu</i>	345
Preparation and Characterization of Inclusion Complex of Xanthone with Sulfonatocalix[4]arene <i>Triana Kusumaningsih, Maulidan Firdaus, Muhammad Widyo Wartono, Desi Suci Handayani, Sidiq Nugraha, Tegar Parnandi Galih Rosdian</i>	351
Quality Standardization and Determination of in Vitro Antihyperglycemic Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Pacar Kuku ( <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.) <i>Wiwi Winarti, Syamsudin, Ratna Djamil, Aloysius Sebastian</i>	355
Phenolic Compounds from the Leaves of <i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> (Crassulaceae) Plant <i>Yenny Febriani Yun, Lilis Siti Aisyah, Tri Reksa Saputra, Arif Rahman Hakim, Tati Herlina, Euis Julaeha, Achmad Zainuddin, Unang Supratman</i>	359
Bioactive Components and Antioxidant Properties of Stevia Beverage <i>Yohanes Martono, Hartati Soetjipto</i>	363



Characteristic of 70% Ethanol Extract from <i>Cyclea barbata</i> Miers leaves and Antioxidant Activity using DPPH Method <i>Yunahara Farida, Erlindha Gangga, Kartiningsih, Elisa, Teguh</i>	369
<b>Section 5: Biochemistry</b>	375
Isolation and Partial Purification of New Protease form Thermophilic Bacteria <i>Pseudomonas otitidis</i> WN 1 obtained from Indonesian Hot Spring <i>Amin Fatoni, Zufahair</i>	377
The Complexity of Molecular Interactions and Bindings between Cyclic Peptide and Inhibit Polymerase A and B1 (PAC-PB1N) H1N1 <i>Arli Aditya Parikesit, Harry Noviardi, Djati Kerami, Usman Sumo Friend Tambunan</i>	382
Identification and Characterisation of Bioactive Peptides of Fermented Goat Milk <i>Chanif Mahdi, H. Untari, M. Padaga</i>	386
Comparative of Biomass for Pretreatment with Biological Process for Efficient Hydrolysis <i>Desy Kurniawati, Muhamad Natsir, Rahmi Febrialis, Prima Endang Susilowati</i>	391
Characterization of Immobilized Lipase from Fractionation Result of <i>Azospirillum Sp.</i> Prd1 using Chitosan <i>Dian Riana Ningsih, Zufahair, Santi Nur Handayani, Puji Lestari</i>	397
Hydrolysis Enzyme Production $\alpha$ -Amylase and $\beta$ -Glucosidase from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> with Solid State Fermentation Method on Rice Husk, Bagasse and Corn Cob Substrate <i>Heri Hermansyah, Rizky Ramadhani, Adinda Putri Wisman, Rita Arbianti</i>	402
Alkaline protease activity of Black Aspergilli isolated from soil of West Sukolilo Madura <i>Isworo Rukmi, Wuryanti, Arina Tri Lunggani</i>	408
Anti Hyperuricemia Activity of Salam ( <i>Syzigium Polyanthum Walp.</i> ) and Meniran ( <i>Phyllanthus niruri Linn.</i> ) Herbs Extracts in Oxonate-Induced Mice <i>Muhtadi, Andi Suhendi, Nurcahyanti W., EM. Sutrisna</i>	413
Lignocellulolytic Enzyme Complex of Thermophilic Compost for Agriculture Biomass Conversion <i>Nies Suci Mulyani, Octafsari K. Saputri, Agustina L.N. Aminin</i>	420
Biogas from the Solid Waste of Dairy Cattle as Renewable Alternative Energy at Mowila and Konda, Konawe Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara <i>Prima Endang Susilowati, Ahmad Zaeni, Darwis</i>	424
Production and Characterization of Biosurfactant from Halophilic Bacteria <i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i> Strain BK-AB12 <i>Rukman Hertadi, Desyka Sari Sihaloho, Deana Wahyunigrum</i>	428
The Ability of Bacterial Isolates of <i>Actinobacillus sp.</i> in Degrading Pollutants p-Cresols and Sunset Yellow <i>Subandi, Muntholib, Eli Hendrik Sanjaya, Prita Olivia Putri</i>	434



<b>Section 6: Chemical Education</b>	439
The Model Development of Chemical Practical Work Approach and Performance Assessment to Increase the Performance of the Laboratory Practitioners <i>Endang Susilaningih, Murbangun Nuswowati</i>	441
Measure Student Teachers' Ability to Implement Authentic Assessment <i>Harjito, Sri Nurhayati</i>	448
Chemical-Science Education Integrated with Religion <i>Kasmadi Imam Supardi</i>	454
Giving Task Designing and Presenting Environmental Problem Solving through Environmental Chemistry Course to Increase Character Values and Knowledge of the Students <i>Murbangun Nuswowati</i>	461
The Application of Discovery Learning with Scientific Approach to Improve the Students' Science Process Skill <i>Naila Ayadiya, Woro Sumarni</i>	466
Science, Environment, Technology and Society (SETS) Oriented Mini-Chem Book <i>Nor Harisah, WoroSumarni</i>	470
Inquiry Learning in Laboratory by HPLC Reversed-Phase Method Development in Taking the Conditions of Heavy Metals Separation <i>Sri Wardani</i>	476

Proceedings of The 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Conference on Chemistry  
Diponegoro University

Green Chemistry Section 1:  
**Material Chemistry**





# The Influence of Ascorbic Acid, Creatinine and Urea on the Analysis of Uric Acid in the Blood Serum by Stripping Voltammetry using Graphite Electrode

Miratul Khasanah<sup>a</sup>, Handoko Darmokusumo<sup>a</sup>, Ganden Supriyanto<sup>a</sup>, Ahmad Zaky Pulungan<sup>a</sup>, Putut Satrio Dahono<sup>a</sup>

## Abstract

The voltammetry method using bare electrode to analyse uric acid encountered a major problem concerning the interference from other organic compound which present together in the serum sample. This research studied the effect of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea in the analysis of uric acid by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrodes. The deposition potential of uric acid on the surface of electrode was 0.3 V during 60 s at the pH 5. The analytical performance of the method were as follows: precision (RSD) of 0.17%-0.89% for concentrations of 0.1 µg/L – 0.5 µg/L, sensitivity of 1.331 µA.L/µg, detection limit of 0.036 µg/L, and accuracy of 97.0 % -105.6%. The creatinine was found not to interfere the uric acid analysis, but urea and ascorbic acid significantly interfere on the uric acid analysis by this method. Analysis of uric acid in the serum sample showed lower result as compared to that done by spectrophotometric method, with recovery of 88%.

Keywords: uric acid; creatinine; ascorbic acid; urea; graphite electrode

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## Introduction

Uric acid is the primary end product of purine metabolism that is commonly found in biological fluids of human, mainly in blood and urine. In the healthy human being, the typical concentration of uric acid in serum of male is 3,5-7 mg/dL and 2,6-6 mg/dL in female. Clinical studies have shown that the extreme abnormalities of uric acid levels in blood serum and urine are symptoms of several diseases like diabetes, hypertension, kidney disease and also a risk factor for cardiovascular. The method of uric acid determination which is ordinary done in biomedical field is by using spectrophotometry (Chen et al., 2005).

The weaknesses of this method are the large amount of sample needed, high detection limit (nM), and the complicated of the sample pretreatment, so that it need long time. Therefore, it is necessary to develop simple and rapid methods for the determination uric acid in routine analysis. The research of uric acid determination using reversed phase of HPLC have been reported (George et al., 2006). Result of the research showed that detection limit and recovery were 0.11 µg/mL and 94 – 104 %, respectively.

Various electrochemical methods were developed to solve the problem on uric acid analysis method. The

determination of uric acid by voltammetry method have received much interest because of its higher selectivity, less expensive and less time consuming compared to colorimetric and enzymatic methods (Matos et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2005). However, a major problem encountered in this method to determine uric acid is the interference from other compounds in blood and urine which can be oxidized at the potentials close to the uric acid (Li et al., 2009).

This recent research studied influence of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea on uric acid determination by voltammetry using graphite electrode. The parameters which be studied on this research were deposition potential, deposition time, and pH solution, and method validity. The influence of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea was determined by adding each compound on the uric acid standard solution with the variation of molar ratio.

## Methodology

### Chemicals, Materials and Instrumentation

Chemical used were uric acid (Fluka), creatinine (Sigma-Aldrich), ascorbic acid, acetic acid, sodium acetate, sodium hydroxide trihydrate, sodium hydrogen phosphate hepta hydrate, sodium

dihydrogenphosphate, sodium phosphate dodecahydrate, and ureum (Merck). All chemicals were analytical grade. The solvent used was ultra-high purewater. The stock solution of uric acid 1000 mg/L was prepared by dissolving 0.1000 g uric acid in about 10 mL sodium hydroxide 50% (b/b) and diluted with water until 100 mL in volumetric flask. Working uric acid solutions under 1 mg/L were prepared daily by diluting appropriate working solution, and their pH were adjusted with the addition of acetate and phosphate buffer. Sample used is a serum from a pathological clinic laboratory in Surabaya Indonesia.

The instrumentations used in this study were 797 Computrace Voltammetry (MVA system-1) which comprises a sample container, stirrer, processor units, PCs, working electrode of graphite, reference electrode of Ag/AgCl and Pt auxiliary electrodes. The other equipments were micropipet, pH meter, hot plate and glassware.

## Methods

### Optimization of the research conditions

The research conditions optimized were deposition potential, deposition time, and pH of solution. The measurement of test solution for each condition had been done three times. The optimization of research conditions used 25.0 mL uric acid 5 µg/L. The deposition potential was varied from -500 mV until 500 mV. Variation of deposition time started 30 s to 150 s using optimum potential. pH solution have been varied on pH 4, 5, 6 and 7.

### Calibration curve and method validation

Each of the uric acid standard solution 0.1; 0.2; 0.3; 0.4; and 0.5 µg/L was analysed by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrode under the optimum conditions. The calibration curve which current versus concentration uric acid was made and the method validity including linearity of calibration curve, sensitivity, precision, recovery and detection limit was studied.

### Influence of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea

Influence of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea was studied by adding each of the compound to uric acid solution 5 µg/L, so molar ratio of uric acid and ascorbic acid concentration was 1:0.5; 1:1; and 1:10. While the molar ratio of uric acid and creatinine was 1:0.25; 1:0.5; 1:1; 1:1.5 and 1:2.5. The molar ratio of uric acid and urea was 1:1; 1:5; 1:10; and 1:15. All of the solutions were analysed by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrode. The current responses obtained from the measurement of uric acid without and with the addition of ascorbic acid, creatinine or urea were compared.

## Results and Discussion

### Optimization of deposition potential and time

Deposition is the electrochemical pre-concentration of the analyte on the electrode surface. This step involved the deposition and adsorption of the analyte on the electrode surface, or electron transfer mechanism on modified electrode surface, depending on the interaction between the analyte and the electrode. In this research, the uric acid deposition process occur because of the surface-active character of uric acid that can be accumulated on the graphite electrode (Gandour et al., 1994). The results showed that the peak current of uric acid was detected when using potential deposition of 0.3 V. Analysis of uric acid at the deposition potential of 0.3 V did not produce the greatest current signal. However, the generated voltammogram better compared to other potential. Voltammogram of uric acid obtained from analysis at deposition potential of 0.3 V is shown in Figure 1. The type of voltammetric method of uric acid analysis in this study is cathodic stripping voltammetry because of deposition potential worth more positive than the peak potential (Wang, 2000). Reaction in the surface of electrode is explained in the Figure 2.

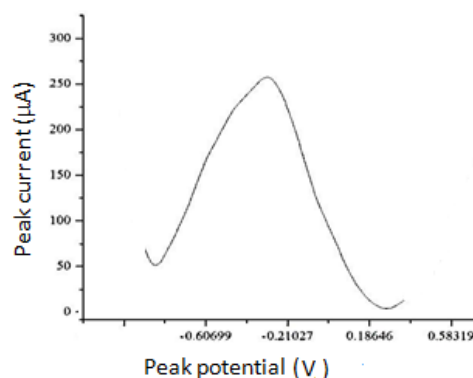


Figure 1. Voltammogram of uric acid 10 µg/L using deposition potential 0.3 V and deposition time 5 s.

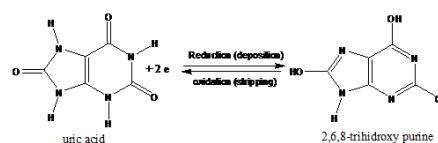


Figure 2. Reaction of uric acid at the electrode surface

The longer the deposition the higher the current produced. The relationship between accumulated analyte on the electrode surface versus deposition time explained by Faraday's law (Wang, 2000). Election of deposition time was done to obtain efficient in time of analysis and to prevent interferences that occur which was caused by saturation of electrode. Deposition time chosen in this research was 60 s.

### Effect of pH

Determination of optimum pH was done by analysing the 5 µg/L uric acid with a pH of 4, 5, 6 and 7 on the deposition potential of 0.3 V and deposition time of 60 s. Selection of pH variation based on the results of research on the analysis of uric acid by adsorptive stripping voltammetry that has been conducted before (Gandour et al., 1994; Khasanah et al., 2009). Current data on the pH optimization is shown in Table 1. In this research has been acquired selected 5 as the optimum pH with consideration of pKa of uric acid is 5.75, so at pH 5 the uric acid is in the form of molecules, whereas at higher pH are in the form anionic and it is not to be accumulated on the electrode [(Zen and Hsu, 1992; Zen et al., 1998).

**Table 1.** Data of the uric acid current signal on the various pH

No.	pH	Peak potential (V)	Peak current* <sup>1</sup> (µA)
1	4	0.02	12.98
2	5	0.03	13.31
3	6	-0.08	6.06
4	7	-0.12	7.32

\*) n= 3

#### Calibration curve and method validity

The curve between uric acid concentration of 0.1; 0.2; 0.3; 0.4 and 0.5 µg/L at pH 5 and their current signal of each solution was explained by the equation of calibration curve of  $y = 1.331x + 18.527$  with correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) = 0.9978. Intercept obtained in the study was quite high, that was affected by the presence of non-faradic measurable current. The calibration curve and the standard solution current were then used to determine the method validity including linearity, sensitivity, precision, and limit of detection.

A very good linearity of response current toward concentration of uric acid expressed by the correlation coefficient of regression equation ( $r$ ) of 0.9978. Correlation coefficient is acceptable if  $t_{crit} > t_{table}$ . The calculation of  $t$  resulted the value of 26.3845, while the  $t_{crit}$  is 2.353. This shows that there is a linear relationship between uric acid concentration and current signal. The sensitivity of the method was found to be 1.331 µA L/µg, that is higher than that obtained using hanging mercury drop electrode [Khasanah et al., 2009]. Relative standard deviation obtained from measurement of standard solution was 0.17 – 0.89% (n=3). According to the Horwit's trumpet, at the concentration level of part per billion (µg/L) the RSD of 32% is still statistically acceptable (Traverniers et al., 2004; Workman and Mark, 2006). The voltammetry method using graphite electrode to determine uric acid was very accurate. At the level of 0.1 to 0.5 µg/L, the accuracy of 40-120% is still statistically acceptable (Traverniers et al., 2004; Workman and Mark, 2006)

and the studied method showed an accuracy range of 97.0-105.6%.

The detection limits obtained in this study is 0.036 µg/L, which is low enough for the analysis of uric acid in the natural sample. Compared to the previous studies which used a glassy carbon, bare HMD and modified HMD electrode, the use of graphite electrode produced the lowest detection limit (Khasanah et al., 2009; 2010<sup>a,b</sup>).

#### Influence of the ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea on the analysis of uric acid by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrode

One of the major problems on the determination of uric acid in the sample by the voltammetry method is the presence of ascorbic acid, a compound usually found together with uric acid in serum and urine samples (Luo et al., 2005; Wei et al., 2006). Using HMDE, the presence of ascorbic acid in equal concentration with uric acid decreased the current response of 63.61% (Khasanah et al., 2009). Using glassy carbon or carbon paste electrode, the voltammetric response of uric acid and ascorbic acid tends to occur at close potential and sometimes even overlapping (John, 2005). The high interference is caused by the competition of uric acid and ascorbic acid to the electrode surface during the deposition process.

In this study, the interference of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea on determination of the uric acid by graphite electrode have been studied. Data of the influence of ascorbic acid, creatinine and urea on uric acid determination by stripping voltammetry is shown in Table 2. Concentration of ascorbic acid and urea in the real serum Sample are a half and 8-fold of uric acid concentration, respectively, whereas the creatinine concentration is a quarter of the concentration of uric acid. In this study, the significant influence of ascorbic acid and urea on uric acid determination has been observed. The influence of ascorbic acid with a half of concentration of uric acid is demonstrated by decreasing the current signal until 9.8%. Presence of urea with concentration five times of uric acid concentration caused the current deviation 6.9%, even if its concentration 10 times to the concentration of uric acid can cause the deviation current until 100%. Urea and uric acid competed with uric acid to reach the electrode surface during the diffusion process. Data in the Table 2 shows that the presence of creatinine in this research had not significantly interfere on the uric acid analysis using this method, was indicated by the current deviation of less than 5%. Although creatinine is an electroactive compound but the peak potential far adrift from uric acid. The creatinine was detected at a potential of 0.9 V, while the uric acid was detected at -0.32V.



**Analysis of uric acid in serum sample by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrode and recovery test**

Application of voltammetry method using graphite electrode for the analysis of uric acid in a serum sample was performed at optimum conditions, namely at deposition potential 0.3 V during 60 s and a pH 5. The concentration of uric acid found in the sample was 3.18 mg/dL (n=3), whereas result from analysis using spectrophotometry in clinical laboratory was 5.43 mg/dL. This suggests that the presence of other matrices in the blood serum interfered the analysis of uric acid by stripping voltammetry using graphite electrode. Furthermore, recovery test have been done with the data obtained as shown in Table 3.

**Table 2.** The current deviation of uric acid at the various of matrices addition

[uric acid]:[matrix]	Current deviation (%)
Ascorbic acid	
1 : 0	0
1 : 0.5	9.80
1 : 1	14.20
1 : 10	17.61
Creatinine	
1 : 0	0
1 : 0.25	4.75
1 : 0.5	4.89
1 : 1	5.66
1 : 1.5	5.82
Urea	
1 : 0	0
1 : 1	3.49
1 : 5	6.19
1 : 10	100.00
1 : 15	100.00

Note. Concentration of uric acid was  $6 \times 10^{-10}$  M (0.1 µg/L)

**Table 3.** Data of the analysis of uric acid in serum sample

Sample	Current* (µA)	Concentration found (µg/dL)	Recovery (%)
Blood serum 1	18.716	0.1397	88
Blood serum 1 + uric acid 0.25 µg/L	18.820	0.3598	
Uric acid 0.25 µg/L	18.863	0.250	

\*) n = 3

**Conclusions**

Analysis of uric acid in the serum sample showed lower result as compared to that done by spectrophotometric method, with recovery of 88%. The creatinine was found not to interfere the uric acid analysis, but urea and ascorbic acid significantly interfere on the uric acid analysis by this method.

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