



ICPPS 2014

# Proceeding

## The 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Pharmaceutics & Pharmaceutical Sciences

Drug Delivery Systems:  
From Drug-Discovery, Pre-formulation, Formulation and Technological Approaches for  
Poorly Soluble Drugs and Protein

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**IN VITRO ANTIMALARIAL ACTIVITY OF CHLOROFORM SUBFRACTION OF SALAM BADAK LEAVES  
(*Acmena acuminatissima*)**

**Erna Cahyaningsih, Achmad Fuad Hafid, Aty Widawaruyanti ..... 92**

**CHARACTERIZATION OF DOSAGE FORM AND PENETRATION DICLOFENAC SODIUM WITH  
MICROEMULSION SYSTEM IN HPMC 4000 GEL BASE (Microemulsion W/O with ratio use of surfactant  
Span 80 – Tween 80 : Cosurfactant Ethanol 96% = 6:1)**

**Esti Hendradi, Tutiek Purwanti, Karina Wahyu Irawati ..... 95**

**CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF THE STRUCTURE-BASED VIRTUAL SCREENING PROTOCOLS  
WITH PDB CODE OF 3LN1 TO DISCOVER CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 INHIBITORS**

**Mumpuni E, Nurrochmad A, Pranowo HD, Jenie UA, Istyastono EP ..... 99**

**VALIDATED UV SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ASPIRIN IN RABBIT  
PLASMA : APPLICATION TO BIOAVAILABILITY STUDY OF ASPIRIN MICROCAPSULE IN RABBIT**

**Faizatun, Novi yantih, Teguh Iman Saputra ..... 102**

**EFFECT OF COMPARISON OF SURFACTANT AND COSURFACTANT W/O MICROEMULSION OVALBUMIN  
WITH SOYBEAN OIL TO PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION (w/o Microemulsion with Surfactant  
Span 80- Tween 80 : Cosurfactant Ethanol 96% = 5:1; 6:1 and 7:1)**

**Farida Mutiara Sari, Riesta Primaharinastiti, Esti Hendradi ..... 105**

**pH INFLUENCE IN DESALTING PROCESS OF CRUDE PERTUSSIS TOXIN (PT) AND FILAMENTOUS  
HEMAGGLUTININ (FHA) PURIFICATION FROM *Bordetella pertussis* BY SEPHADEX G-25 COLUMN  
CHROMATOGRAPHY**

**Faris Adrianto, Esti Hendradi, Neni Nurainy, Isnaeni ..... 108**

**SEPARATION OF COSMETIC PRESERVATIVES USING SILICA-BASED MONOLITHIC COLUMN**

**Febri Annuryanti, Riesta Primaharinastiti, Moch. Yuwono ..... 111**

**PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TELMISARTAN-CITRIC ACID CO-CRYSTAL**

**Fikri Alatas, Hestiary Ratih, Sundani Nurono Soewandhie ..... 114**

**PATIENTS' AND CAREGIVERS' LIQUID MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION ERRORS**

**Gusti Noorrizka Veronika Achmad, Gesnita Nugraheni ..... 117**

**THE POTENCY OF CANARIUM OIL (*Canarium indicum*) AS A MATERIAL FOR STRUCTURED LIPID  
PRODUCTION**

**Hamidah Rahman, Johnner P Sitompul, Kusnandar Anggadiredja, Tutus Gusdinar ..... 121**

**EFFECT OF TREHALOSE ON THERMAL PROPERTIES OF PHOSPHOLIPID-DDA AND TPGS MIXTURES**

**Helmy Yusuf ..... 124**

**PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF FLUKONAZOLE- $\beta$ -CYCLODEXTRIN INCLUSION COMPLEXES**

**Hestiary Ratih, Fikri Alatas, Erin Karlina ..... 127**

**ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ANTIOXIDANT COMPOUND BY BIOPRODUCTION OF  
ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI OF TURMERIC (*Curcuma longa* L.) ISOLATE CL.SMI.RF11**

**Hindra Rahmawati, Bustanussalam, Partomuan Simanjuntak ..... 130**

42-15

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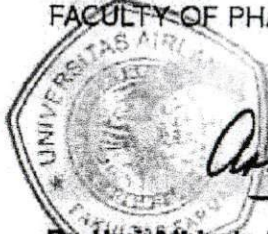
## The 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Pharmaceutics & Pharmaceutical Sciences

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Drug Delivery Systems:

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Poorly Soluble Drugs and Protein

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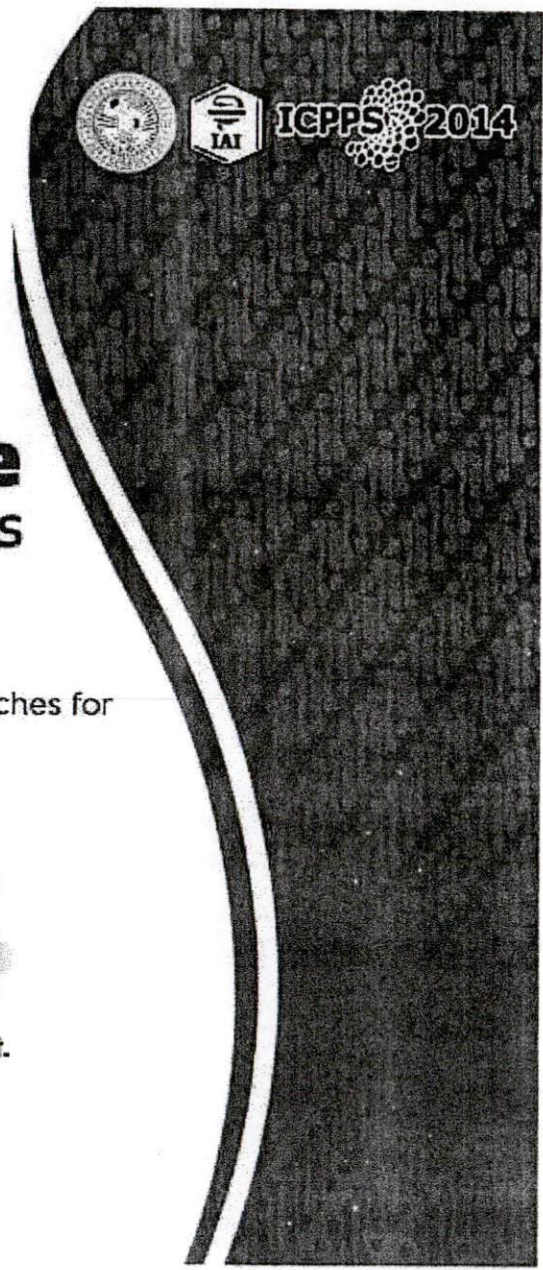
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**IN VITRO ANTIMALARIAL ACTIVITY OF CHLOROFORM SUBFRACTION  
OF SALAM BADAK LEAVES (*Acmena acuminatissima*)**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Malaria is still an endemic disease in more than 90 countries, mainly in developing countries (Sanchez et al., 2004). Patients infected with malaria have doubled in the last two decades. This occurred mainly due to the emergence of resistant strains of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria to the chloroquine and its derivatives (Trape et al., 2002). Perez et al. (1997) stated that the global spread of malaria parasites that are resistant to current antimalarial drug is a major health problem. Therefore, it is need to find new antimalarial substances to replace current drugs that are not sensitive anymore. One attempt to discover new antimalarial substances is through active exploration of the natural sources.

It is known that some species of the family Myrtaceae has an antimalarial activity. Previous studies shown that ethanol extract and chloroform fraction of *A. acuminatissima* leaves (Myrtaceae) were exhibited antimalarial activity with IC50 value of 0.040 µg/ml and 0.006 µg/ml, respectively. Therefore, the separation of the chloroform fraction was done to determine the antimalarial activity substances of *A. acuminatissima*.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS****Plant materials**

*A. acuminatissima* leaves was obtained from Purwodadi Botanical Garden on December 2012. Sample was authenticated by the authority of Purwodadi Botanical Garden, Pasuruan, East Java.

**Fractionation**

Chloroform fractions which obtained from the fractionation of ethanol extract of *A. acuminatissima* leaves was separated by vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC) using hexane, chloroform, and ethanol at gradient condition. This separation was produced six subfractions, then evaporated using a vacuum evaporator and dried. These six subfractions was then analyzed by TLC and tested for antimalarial activity.

**In vitro antimalarial activity test**

Antimalarial in vitro test was performed based on Budimulya et al. (1997). Sample prepared in serial dilution at concentration of 0.01; 0.1; 1; 10 and 100 µg/ml in microwells. Each microwell was added with 500 µl parasite culture (1% parasitemia, 5% haematocrit) and incubated for 48 hours in 37°C. After incubation, thin blood smears were made and stained using 20% giemsa dye. Percentage of parasitemia was determined by counting infected erythrocytes per 1000 total erythrocytes under microscope.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The separation results of *A. acuminatissima* leaves chloroform fraction was produced six subfractions (A-F). Each subfraction was tested for in vitro antimalarial activity against *P. falciparum* (3D7). According to Rasoanawo et al. (2004), an extract is very active if IC50 < 5 µg/mL, active 5 µg/mL < IC50 < 50 µg/mL, weakly active 50 µg/mL < IC50 < 100 µg/mL and inactive IC50 > 100 µg/mL. The test re-



also showed that all chloroform subfractions identified as very active and subfraction E was the most active with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.007 µg/ml. The result of antimalarial activity test of chloroform subfractions (A-F) can be seen in Table 1.

Identification of chloroform subfraction was performed by TLC method using silica gel G254 as stationary phase and chloroform:methanol (98:2) as a mobile phase. Then observed under UV light in wavelength of 254 nm, 366 nm and sprayed with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 10%. TLC chromatogram profile showed that all subfractions contain purple spot (Fig.1). According to Saenka et al. (2012), terpenoid compounds will form a pink to purple or violet after being sprayed with 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. It can be considered that all subfractions were containing terpenoids.

Subfraction	% Inhibition at a concentration of (µg/ml)					IC <sub>50</sub> (µg/ml)
	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	
A	100	100	75.32	65.18	56.19	0.012
B	100	83.39	63.95	47.69	24.12	0.158
C	96.41	83.94	41.38	35.17	20.40	1.469
D	96.90	92.48	64.83	36.5	26.60	0.172
E	100	85.70	70.42	69.84	56.75	0.007
F	87.19	91.41	68.41	59.81	54.61	0.014

Table 1. IC<sub>50</sub> values of Chloroform subfractions against *P. falciparum* 3D7

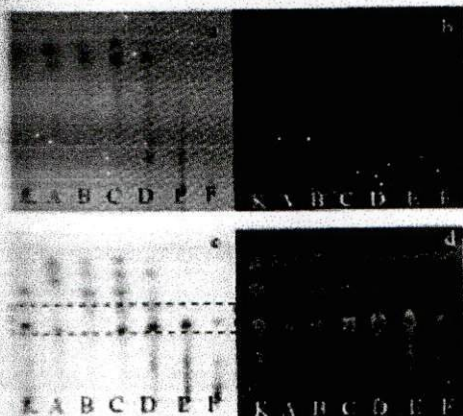


Figure 1. TLC chromatogram of chloroform subfraction using silica gel F254 as stationary phase and chloroform-methanol (98:2) as mobile phase, viewed under UV light : (a) 254 nm; (b) 366 nm; (c) after sprayed with 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and heated at 105°C for 5 minutes. (d) 366 nm after sprayed with 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and heated at 105°C for 5 minutes; K = chloroform fraction, A-F = subfraction.

[ ] = considered to contain terpenoids.

Subfraction A-F were exhibited antimalarial activity (IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.007-1.469 µg/ml) and containing terpenoids substances. Based on that result, it is possible to conclude that antimalarial activity of subfractions was derived from terpenoids substances.

#### CONCLUSION

Subfraction E of *A. acuminatissima* leaves was the most active as antimalarial with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.007 µg/ml. The antimalarial activity was possible derived from terpenoids substances. Further study needed to isolate and identify the active compounds from *A. acuminatissima*

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ICPPS 2014

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