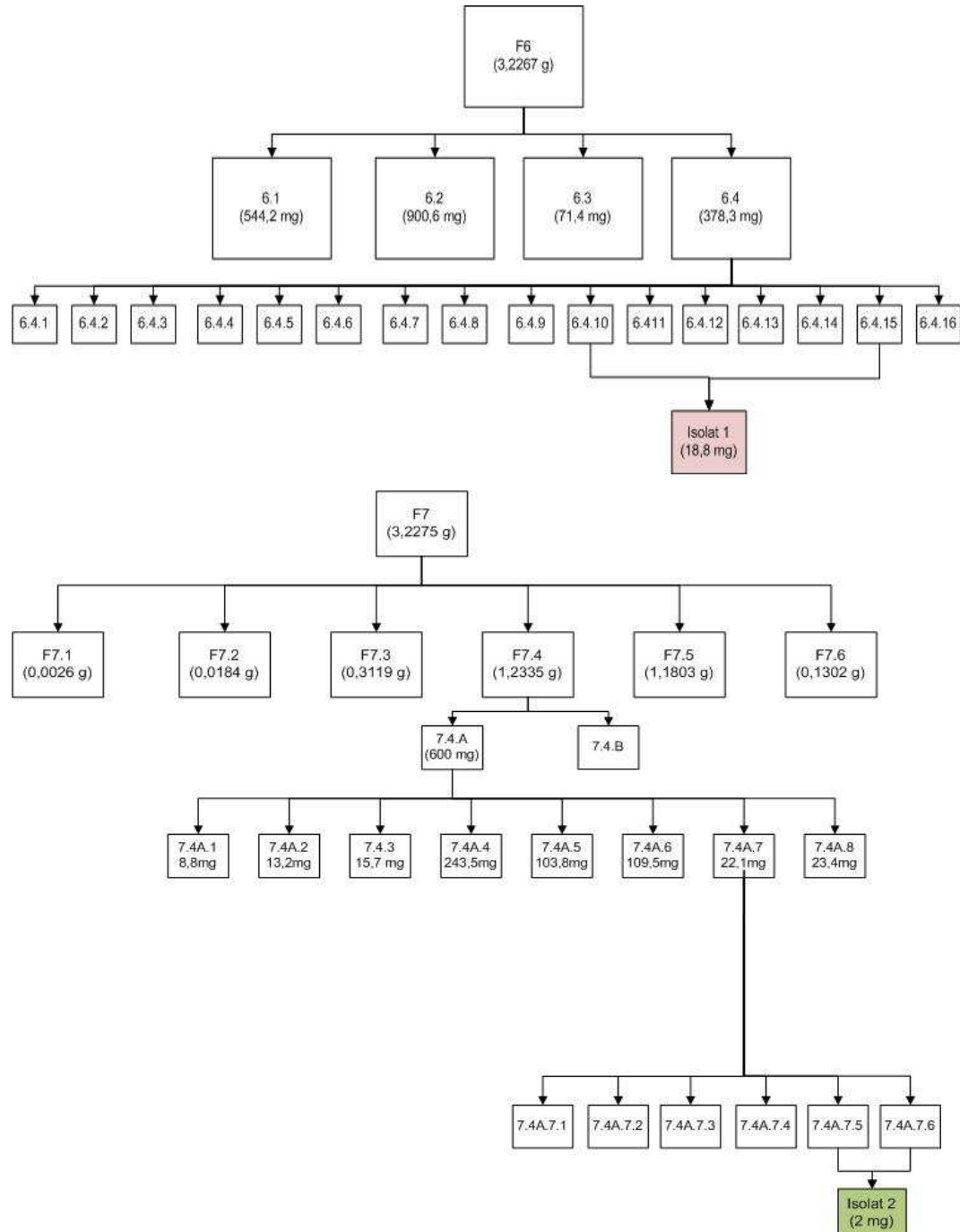


## LAMPIRAN

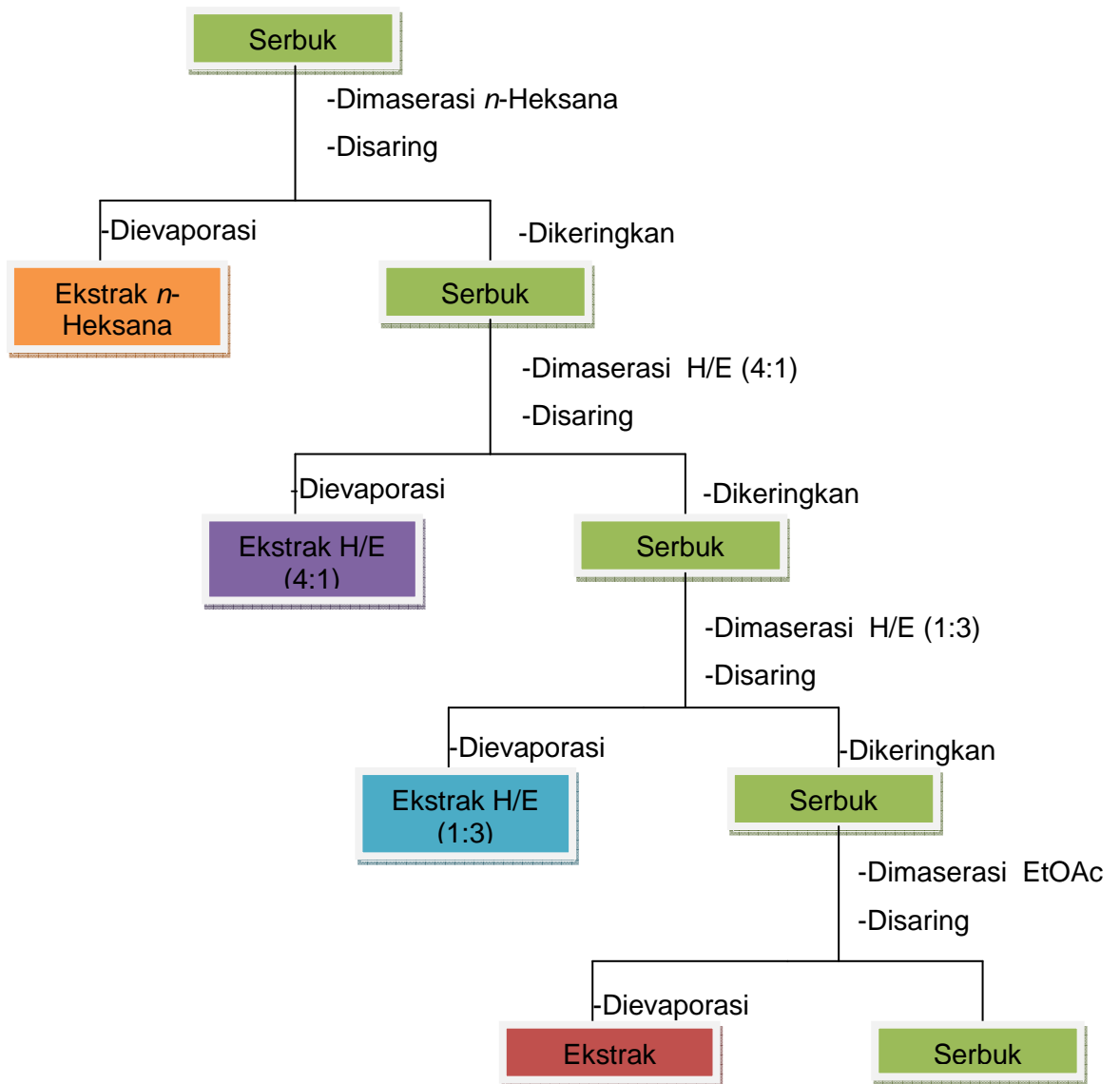
### Lampiran 1. Pemisahan dan Pemurnian Fraksi *n*-heksan : etil asetat (4:1)

Daun *Cryptocarya ferrea*

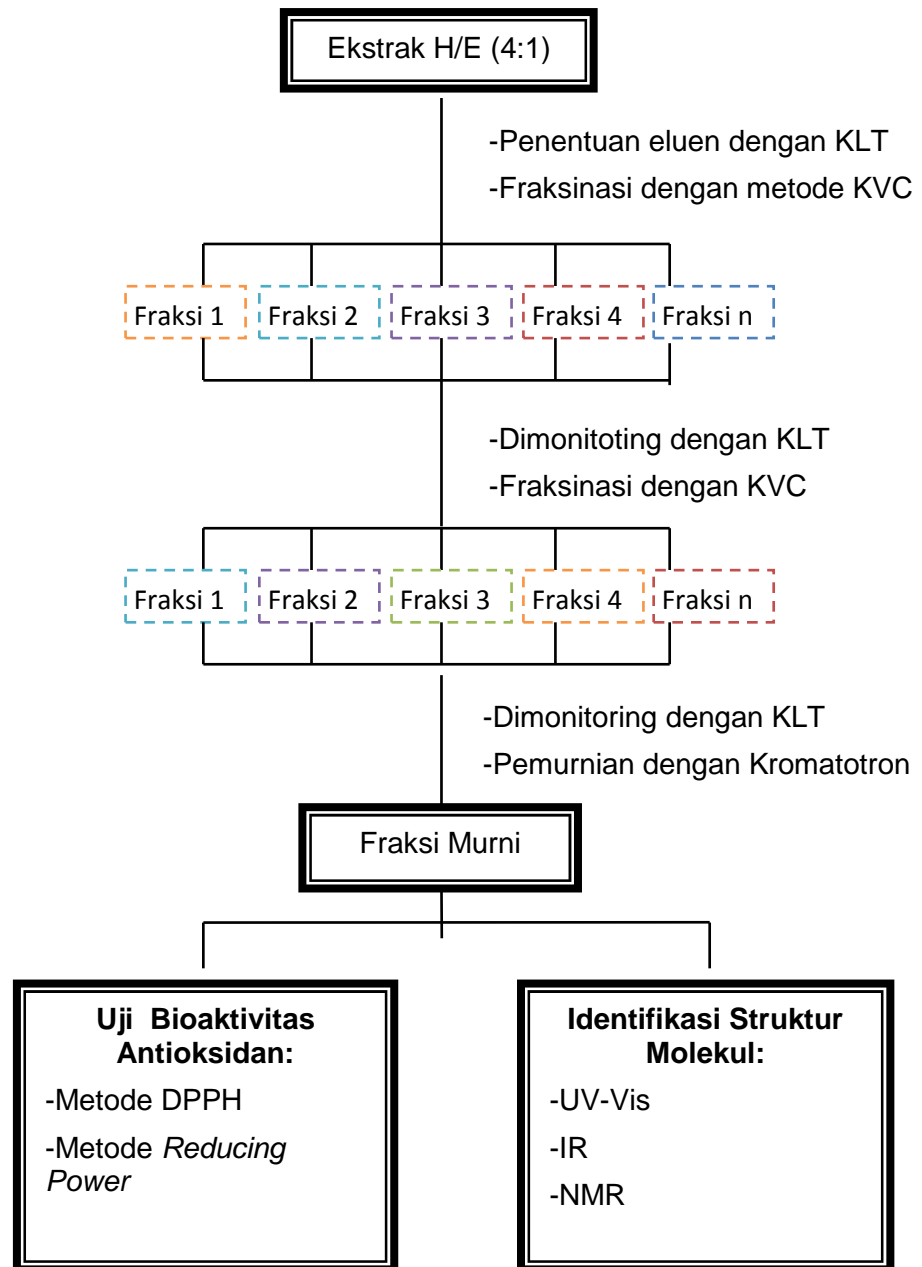


## Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

- Partisi Padat-Cair

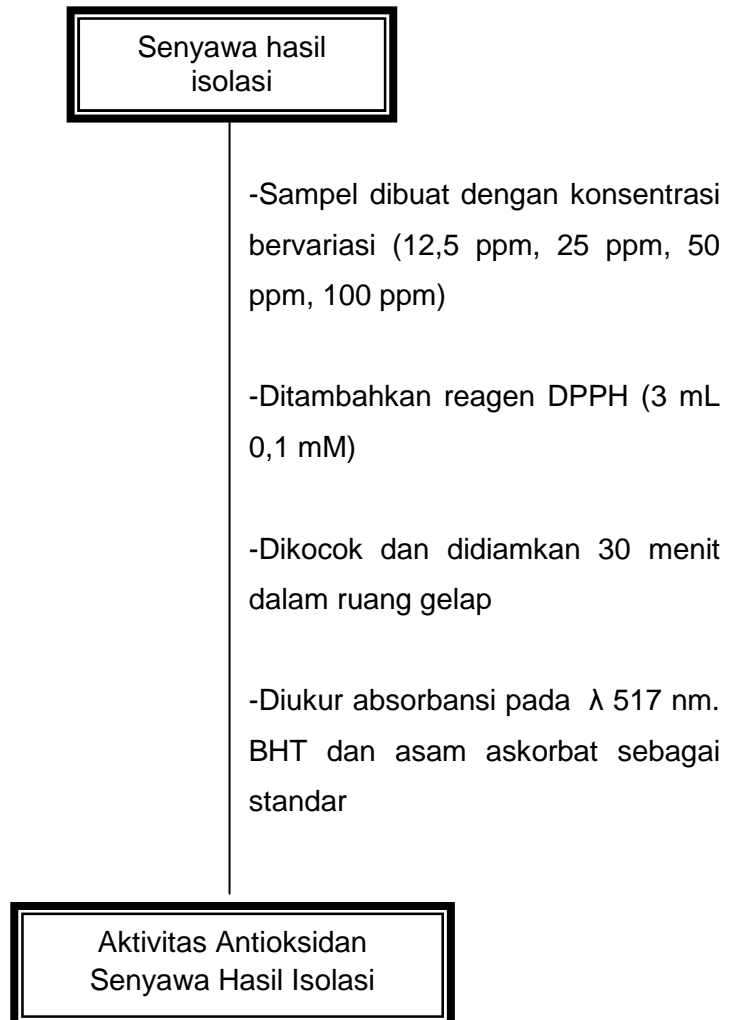


- Fraksinasi Ekstrak H/E (4:1) Daun *Cryptocarya ferrea*

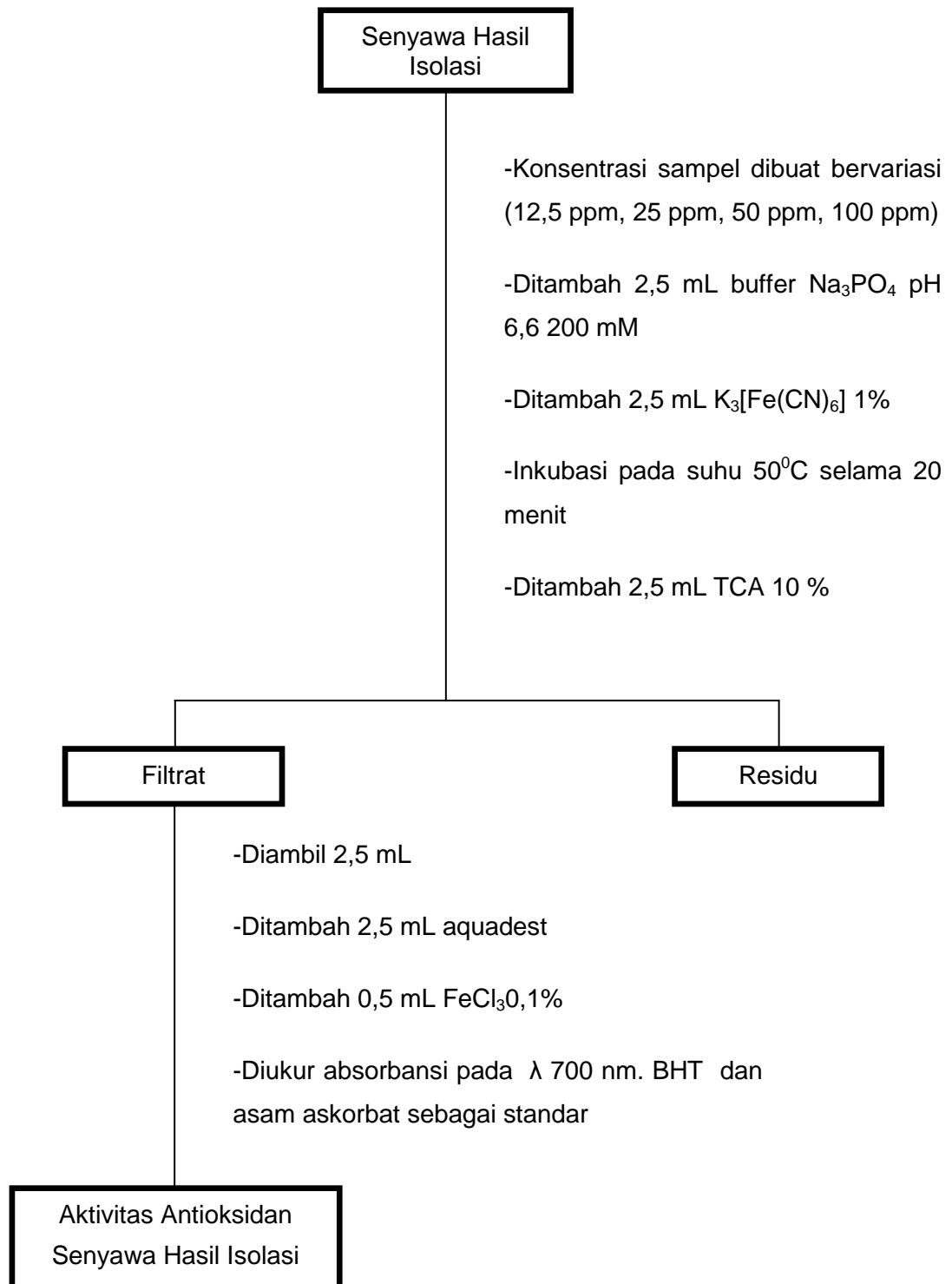


### Lampiran 3. Bagan Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan

- Metode DPPH



- Metode *Reducing Power*



#### Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan

1. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Untuk Senyawa Isolat I, Isolat II, Standar Asam Askorbat dan BHT (125 ppm)

$$ppm = \frac{\text{Massa zat (mg)}}{\text{Massa pelarut (Kg)}}$$

$$125 \text{ ppm} = \frac{\text{Massa zat (mg)}}{\text{Massa jenis metanol} \times V \text{ (L)}}$$

$$125 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{0,0008 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}} \times V}$$

$$V = 0,01 \text{ L} = 10 \text{ mL}$$

= 1 mg Isolat, Asam askorbat, dan BHT dilarutkan dalam 10 mL metanol

2. Pengenceran Larutan Induk 125 ppm menjadi 100 ppm

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times M_{\text{Larutan induk}} = V_{\text{pengenceran}} \times M_{\text{pengenceran}}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 100 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} = 8 \text{ mL}$$

3. Pengenceran Larutan Induk 100 ppm menjadi 50 ppm

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times M_{\text{Larutan induk}} = V_{\text{pengenceran}} \times M_{\text{pengenceran}}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 50 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

4. Pengenceran Larutan Induk 50 ppm menjadi 25 ppm

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times M_{\text{Larutan induk}} = V_{\text{pengenceran}} \times M_{\text{pengenceran}}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 25 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

5. Pengenceran Larutan Induk 25 ppm menjadi 12,5 ppm

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times M_{\text{Larutan induk}} = V_{\text{pengenceran}} \times M_{\text{pengenceran}}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} \times 25 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 12,5 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan induk}} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

6. Pembuatan larutan buffer fosfat 200 mM pH 6,6

- Pembuatan Larutan  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0,2 M

$$[\text{Larutan Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{\text{Massa Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Mr Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{1000}{V_{\text{pelarut (mL)}}$$

$$0,2 \text{ mol/L} = \frac{\text{Massa Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}}{268,03 \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{mol}}} \times \frac{1000}{50 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2,6803 \text{ gram}$$

- Pembuatan Larutan  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  0,2 M

$$[\text{Larutan NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{\text{Massa NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Mr NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{1000}{V_{\text{pelarut (mL)}}$$

$$0,2 \text{ mol/L} = \frac{\text{Massa NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}}{137,99 \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{mol}}} \times \frac{1000}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{Massa NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2,7598 \text{ gram}$$

- Perbandingan Komposisi  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  :  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $= 37,5 \% : 62,5 \%$   
 $= 37,5 \text{ mL Larutan Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ditambah  $62,5 \text{ mL Larutan NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  dalam labu ukur 100 mL

- Penyesuaian pH dengan pH meter

7. Pembuatan Larutan Potassium Ferricyanide 1%

$$= 1 \text{ gram Potassium Ferricyanide dalam } 100 \text{ mL akuades}$$

8. Pembuatan Larutan TCA 10%

$$= 10 \text{ gram TCA dalam } 100 \text{ mL akuadest}$$

9. Pembuatan Larutan  $\text{FeCl}_3$  0,1 %

= 0,1 gram  $\text{FeCl}_3$  dalam 100 mL akuadest

10. Pembuatan Larutan DPPH 0,1 mM

$$[\text{Larutan DPPH}] = \frac{\text{Massa DPPH}}{\text{Mr DPPH}} \times \frac{1000}{V \text{ pelarut (mL)}}$$

$$0,0001 \text{ mol/L} = \frac{\text{Massa DPPH}}{394,32 \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{mol}}} \times \frac{1000}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\text{Massa DPPH} = 3,9432 \text{ mg}$$



## Lampiran 5. Perhitungan Aktivitas Antioksidan

- Metode DPPH

### a. BHT

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.376}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 57.08$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.327}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 62.67$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.169}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 80.71$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.061}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 93.04$$

### b. Isolat I

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.6495}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 25.86$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.642}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 26.71$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.6275}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 28.37$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.6075}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 30.65$$

### c. Isolat II

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.679}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 22.49$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.6705}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 23.46$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.666}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 23.97$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi kontrol} - \text{Absorbansi sampel}}{\text{Absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.876 - 0.662}{0.876} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 24.43$$

- Metode *Reducing Power*

a. Asam Askorbat

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - \text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.4015 - 0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 53.67$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - \text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.5280 - 0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 64.77$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - \text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.6770 - 0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 72.52$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - \text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.7835 - 0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 72.26$$

b. BHT

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel} - \text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2690-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 30.85$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.3225-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 42.32$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.4390-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 57.63$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.5750-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 67.65$$

c. Isolat I

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.264-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 29.54$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2685-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 30.72$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.273-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 31.87$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2945-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 36.84$$

d. Isolat 2

- Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.1980-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 6.06$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2020-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 7.92$$

- Konsentrasi 50 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2090-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 11.00$$

- Konsentrasi 100 ppm

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{\text{Absorbansi sampel}-\text{Absorbansi kontrol}}{\text{Absorbansi sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = \frac{0.2320-0.186}{0.186} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Aktivitas antioksidan (\%)} = 19.82$$

**Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Nilai IC<sub>50</sub>**

- Metode DPPH

## 1. BHT

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 41.83x + 8.603$

$$x = 41.397 / 41.83$$

$$= 0.9896$$

$$\text{Anti log } 0.9896 = 9.7645$$

## 2. Isolat I

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 5.325x + 19.65$

$$x = 30.35 / 5.325$$

$$= 5.6995$$

$$\text{Anti log } 5.6995 = 500645.73$$

## 3. Isolat II

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 2.102x + 20.33$

$$x = 29.67 / 2.102$$

$$= 14.115$$

$$\text{Anti log } 14.115 = 1.303 \times 10^{14}$$

- Metode *Reducing Power*

1. Asam askorbat

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 25.73x + 28.09$

$$x = 21.91 / 25.73$$

$$= 0.8515$$

$$\text{Anti log } 0.8515 = 7.1045$$

2. BHT

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 41.18x - 13.86$

$$x = 63.86 / 41.18$$

$$= 1.5507$$

$$\text{Anti log } 1.5507 = 35.5428$$

3. Isolat I

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 7.657x + 20.38$

$$x = 29.62 / 7.657$$

$$= 3.8683$$

$$\text{Anti log } 3.8683 = 7385.089$$

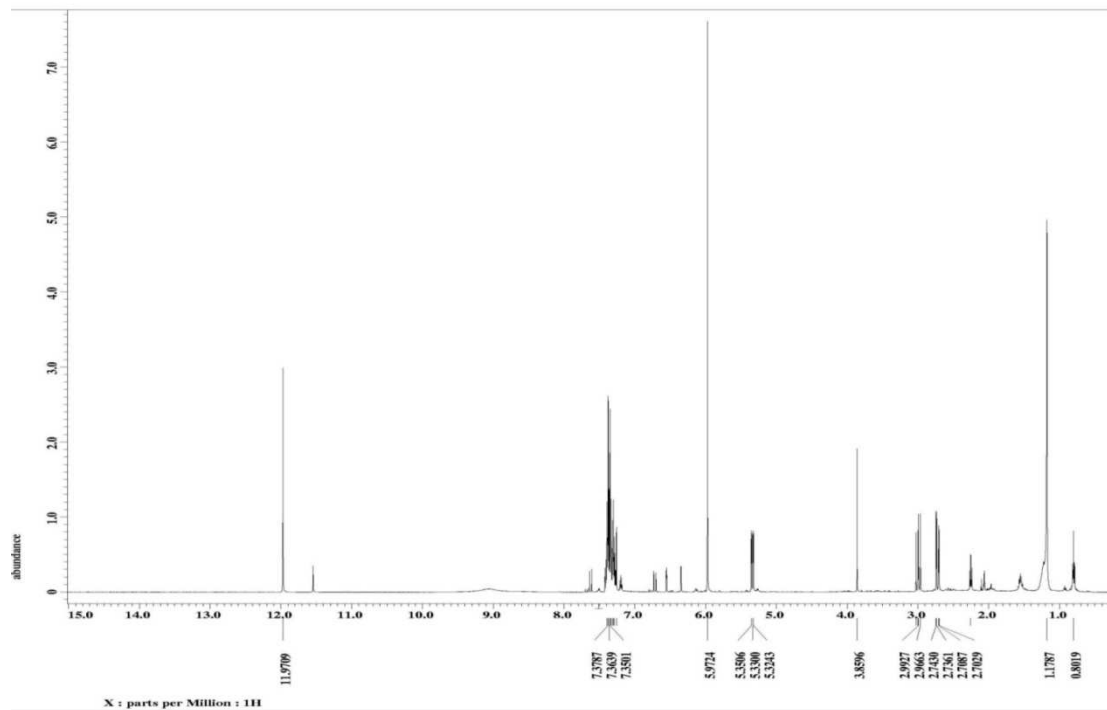
4. Isolat II

Persamaan regresi linear pada grafik :  $y = 14.73x - 11.61$

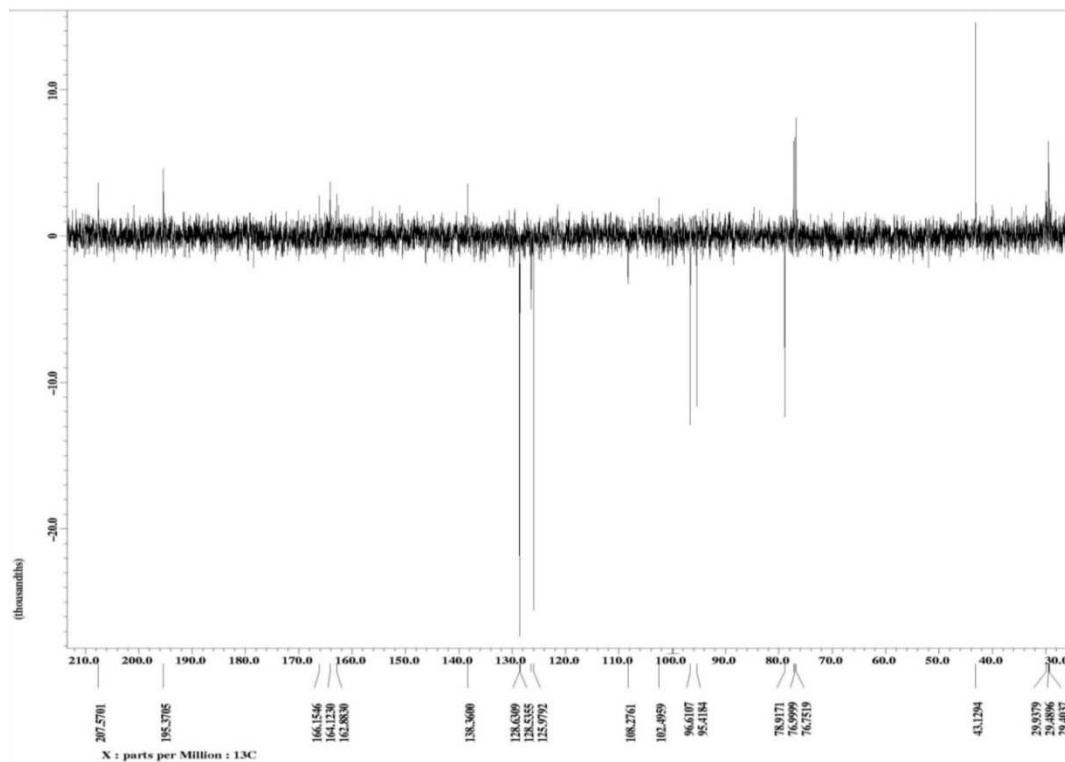
$$x = 61.61 / 14.73$$

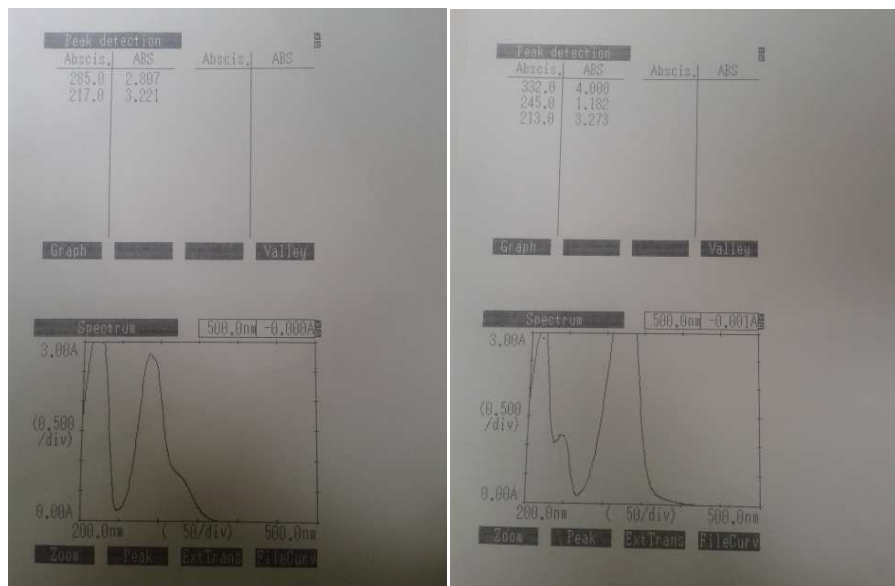
$$= 4.1826$$

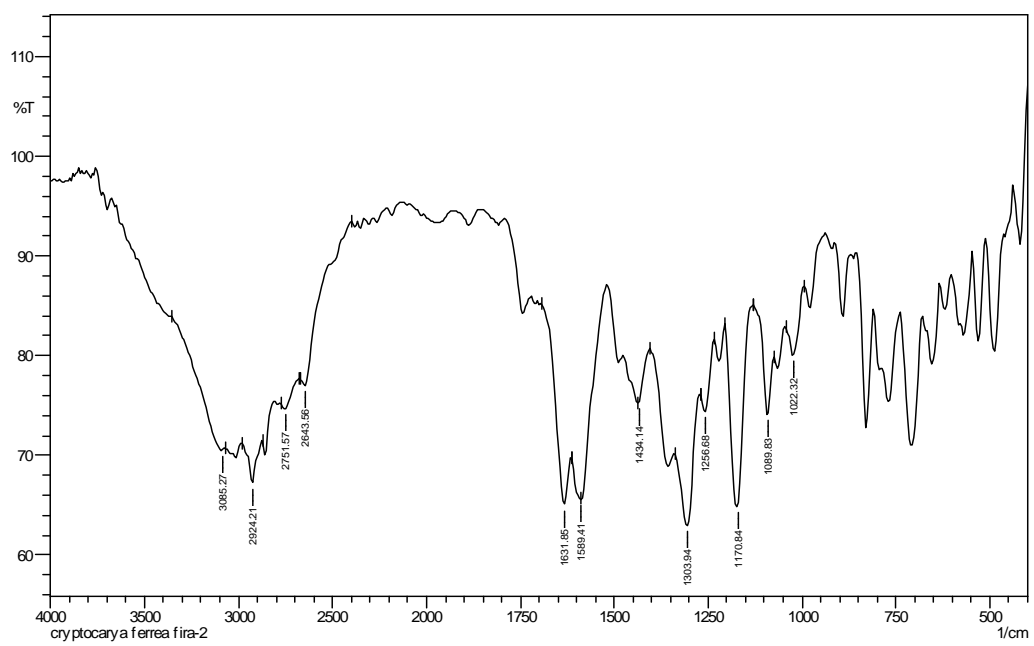
$$\text{Anti log } 4.1826 = 15227.215$$

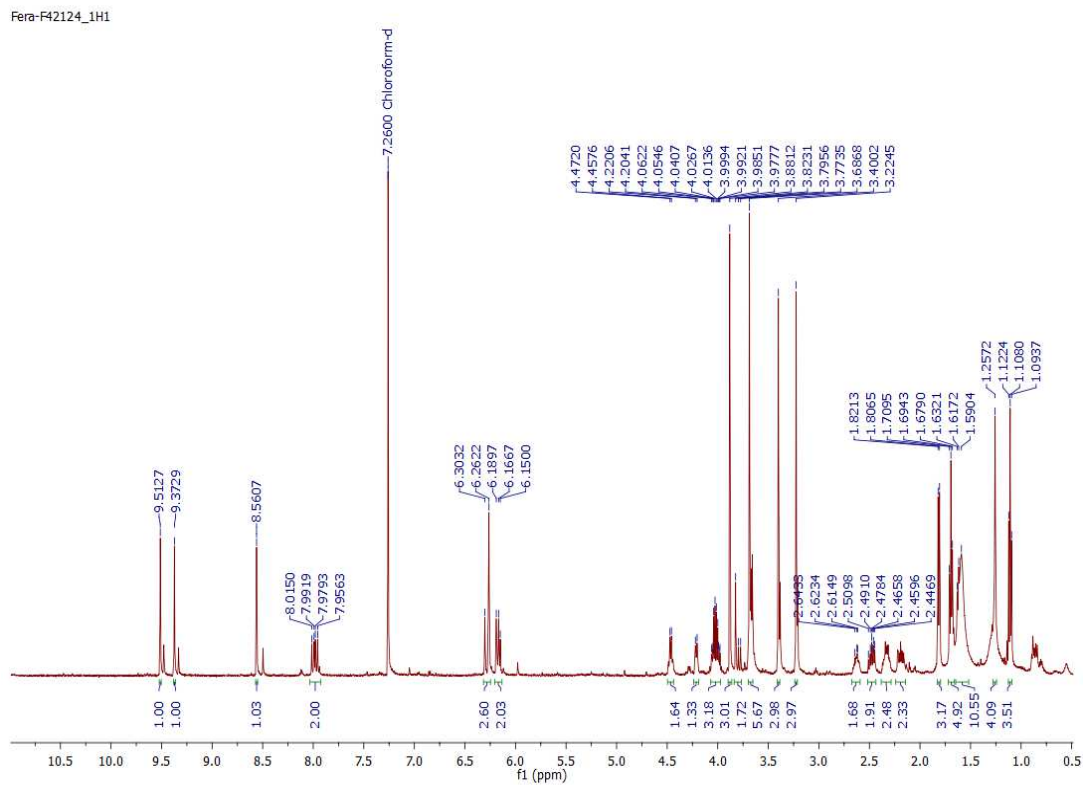
Lampiran 7. Spektrum<sup>1</sup>H-NMR Senyawa Isolat 1



Lampiran 8. Spektrum  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR Senyawa Isolat 1

**Lampiran 9. Spektrum UV Isolat 1**

**Lampiran 10. Spektrum IR Isolat 1**

Lampiran 11. Spektrum  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  Senyawa Isolat 2

Lampiran 12. Spektrum  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR Senyawa Isolat 2