Phytochemical Screening and Antidiabetic Activity of N-hexane, Ethyl acetate and Water Extract from Durian Leaves
(Durio zibethinus L.)

DYNA GRACE ROMATUA ARUAN1,2, TONEL BARUS1, GINDA HARO3, RIKSON SIBURIAN1* and PARTOMUAN SIMANJUNTAK4,5

1Postgraduate of Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Science, University of Sumatera Utara, Padang Bulan, Medan 20155, Indonesia.
2Department Pharmacy and Public Health, University of Sari Mutiara Indonesia, Medan 20123, Indonesia.
3Department Pharmacy, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan 20155, Indonesia.
4Research Centre for Biotechnology, Indonesian Institute of Science, LIPI Jl. Raya Bogor Km 46, Cibinong 16911, Indonesia.
5Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Pancasila, Jl. Srengseng Sawah, Jagakarsa, Jakarta, Indonesia.
*Corresponding author E-mail: riksonsiburian2000@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

The leaf of Durian (Durio zibethinus L.) contain flavonoids and steroids in ethanol extract. Natural flavonoids have an important role in the prevention of diabetes and its complications and are able to provide good effects in the fight against diabetes mellitus, either through the ability to reduce glucose absorption and improve glucose tolerance. The purpose of this research is to know the activity of antidiabetic extract of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water from durian leaf ethanol extract. The results of phytochemical screening screen showed that durian leaf contains chemical compounds of flavonoids, steroids, and glycosides. The treatment was gradual to obtain durian leaf extract i.e. with 96% ethanol, then partitioned gradually with n-hexane and ethyl acetate. Therefore, the extract of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water is obtained. All three extracts were tested activity antidiabetic with inhibition method of \( \alpha \)-glucosidase enzyme activity. The inhibitory results of \( \alpha \)-glucosidase enzyme activity showed IC\(_{50}\) values for n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water extracts of 9.79 \( \mu \)g/mL; 38.18 \( \mu \)g/mL and 35.83 \( \mu \)g/mL. The results show that the polar chemical component of the durian leaf is potential as an antidiabetic.

Keywords: Phytochemistry, Diabetes mellitus, Antidiabetic, Extraction, Flavonoids, Durio zibethinus L.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder caused by a lack of insulin in a person's body. The lack of insulin in a person's body sugar...
(glucose) consumed by the body cannot be processed perfectly. This situation causes sufferers to experience hyperglycemia or excess blood sugar. In diabetes, excessive blood sugar levels can cause long-term damage, dysfunction and failure of various organs, especially the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart and blood vessels. How to treat diabetes mellitus is one of them by inhibiting the α-glucosidase enzyme. The enzyme has a role in converting carbohydrates to sugar (glucose) can be returned to normal limits.

Durian (Durio zibethinus L.) is one of the Malvaceae family plants which has antidiabetic activity on durian skin ethanol extract. Phytochemical screening on Durian fruit contains the chemical compound flavonoids, polyphenols. In the methanol extract durian bark contains flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, terpenoids, and steroids. The aim of the study was to determine the chemical compounds of durian leaves and to test antidiabetic activity so that it could be developed as a natural medicine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material used in the study is. Ethanol 96%, n-hexane, ethyl acetate, 1% DMSO, 0.1 M phosphate buffer and 0.01 M, 0.5 mM p-nitrophenyl-α-D-glucosidase substrate, 0.04 α-glucosidase enzyme / mL, Na₂CO₃ 0.2 M, distilled water.

Research Methods. Sample drying cabinet, simplicia grinder, set of distillation apparatus, rotary evaporator, Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometer (Hitachi U-3900H), micropipette, tip, measuring cup, measuring flask, analytic scale, incubator (Jouan), and a set of glass tools.

Phytochemical Screening. Identification flavonoids. 10 g each extract, dissolved 100 mL hot water, boiled for 5 min and filtered in hot condition, into 5 mL of filtrate added 0.1 g of magnesium powder and 1 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 2 mL of amyl alcohol, shaken and allowed to separate. Flavonoids positive if there is a red or yellow or orange color in the amyl alcohol layer.

Identification saponins. The extract was weighed as much as 0.5 g then added 1 mL of 2N hydrochloric acid and 9 mL of distilled water, heated on a water bath for 2 min cooled and filtered. The obtained filtrate is used for saponin tests. Three test tubes are taken, then put 0.5 mL of filtrate in to it. In each test tube added 2 drops mayer reagents, 2 drops Wagner reagent, Dragendorff reagent. Saponins are positives if there is sediment or turbidity in two of the three experiments above.

Identification tanins. A total of 1 g of extract was weighed, along with 10 mL of distilled water and then filtered, the filtrate was diluted with water until colorless. The solution was taken as much as 2 mL and added 1-2 drops of iron (III) chloride reagent. If there is a blue or blackish green color indicates the presence of tannins.

Identification alkaloids. The weighed extract was 0.5 g then added 1 mL of 2N hydrochloric acid and 9 mL of distilled water, heated on a water bath for 2 min cooled and filtered. The obtained filtrate is used for alkaloid tests. Three test tubes are taken, then put 0.5 mL of filtrate in to it. In each test tube added 2 drops mayer reagents, 2 drops Wagner reagent, Dragendorff reagent. Alkaloids are positives if there is sediment or turbidity in two of the three experiments above.

Identification glycosides. A total of 3 gram extract added 30 mL of ethanol : water (7:3) refluxed for 10 min cooled and filtered. Then 20 mL of filtrate was taken with 25 mL of distilled water and 25 mL of lead (II) acetate 0.4 M, shaken, allowed to stand for 5 min then filtered. The filtrate was added 20 mL of a mixture of chloroform and isopropanol (3:2), repeated three times. Then evaporated at a temperature of not more than 50°C. the rest is dissolved in 2 mL of methanol. The remaining solution is used for experiments: as much as 0.1 mL if the experimental solution is put into a test tube and evaporated over a water bath. The remaining 2 mL of water and added 5 drops of Molish reagent. Then added 2 mL of sulfuric acid through the tube wall with slowly. Forming a purple ring at the boundary of the two liquids, indicating the presence of a sugar bond.

Identification steroids/terpenoids. The extract was weighed as much as 1 g macerated with 20 mL of n-hexane for 2 h filtered. The filtered was evaporated in a vaporized plate and the remaining Liebermann-Burchard reagent was added through the cup wall. If a purple or red color turns blue or blue or green blue indicates the presence of triterpenoids/steroids.

Inhibition of the enzyme α-glucosidase. Tests were carried out based on with a phosphate buffer 0.1 M pH 7.0 as much as 50 μL added 25 μL
0.5 mM 4-nitrophenyl α-D-glucopyranoside. The mixture was brokububated for 5 min at a temperature of 37°C and then added 10 μL of the tested sample. Extracts were made with varying concentrations of 5 ppm, 10 ppm, 25 ppm, 50 ppm, and 100 solutions were added 250 μL of α-glucosidase solution, incubated for 30 min at 37°C. The solution is terminated with the addition of 1000 μL of 0.2 M Na₂CO₃ solution. The inhibition of the extract is measured on λ 410 nm with microplate reader. The experiment was carried out in triplo

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The leaves of durian 7 kg, drying in room temperature, and cut small, then made powder. We got the powder of leaves durian 4,8 kg. The powder was maceration with ethanol 96%. We got the ethanol extract 185,2 gram. Phytochemical screening results is done in maceration for 2 x 24 hours. Extraction is filtered to separate the filtrate from the residue. The residue is remacerated until the obtained filtrate does not contain flavonoids. The maceration filtrate was evaporated using a rotary evaporator to obtain ethanol extract of Durian leaf. In ethanol extract, n-hexane and water were added (1:1), then the extract was filtered, and the n-hexane filtrate was evaporated. Ethyl acetate is added to the water extract, then filtered and evaporated from ethyl acetate and water extraction. Then each extract, namely n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and water extract, was screened for phytochemical screening and antidiabetic testing. Phytochemical screening screening for Durian (Durio zibethinus L.) leaves includes examination of secondary metabolite compounds such as alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, tannins, glycosides, and terpenoids/steroids described in Table 1.

Table 1: Phytochemical Screening of Durian (Durio zibethinus L.) leaves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Metabolite</th>
<th>Ethanol</th>
<th>n-Hexane</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Ethyl acetate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saponins</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Flavonoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tannins</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Terpenoids/Steroids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Glycosides</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antidiabetic Activity

Preliminary test and inhibition of the enzyme α-glucosidase is the hydrolysis of the enzyme against p-nitrophenyl-α-D-glucopyranoside to p-nitrophenol which gives a yellow color. The enzyme inhibitory activity test was carried out by spectrophotometry method at a wavelength of 410 nm. This test was carried out at different extract concentrations to determine the effect of the concentration of each extract on IC₅₀ inhibitory power, the greater the percent value indicated, the greater the inhibition of the enzyme, and vice versa. IC₅₀ values showed the ability of the extract to inhibit enzyme activity by 50%. The IC₅₀ value <50 μg/mL is very strong, if the value of 50-100 μg/mL is said to be strong, if the value of 100-150 μg/mL is said to be weak, the value of 150-200 μg/mL is said to be very weak if the smaller IC₅₀ value indicates activity higher inhibition, and vice versa. The results of this study indicate that the IC₅₀ value of each extract of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and water is 35.83 μg/mL; 38.18 μg/mL; and 9.79 μg/mL. This shows that water extract has the potential as a source of active chemical compounds for diabetic drugs which are polar compounds.

Table 2: Test results for Antidiabetic Activity of n-Hexane, Ethyl acetate, and Water extract of Durian (Durio zibethinus L.) leaves with inhibition method of α-glucosidase enzyme activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Concentration (ppm)</th>
<th>Inhibition (%)</th>
<th>IC₅₀ (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Extract</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>227,882</td>
<td>97,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>522,063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>565,974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>610,317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>625,027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl acetate Extract</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>227,666</td>
<td>38,1772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>271,793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>316,136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>632,057</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>668,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Hexane Extract</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>227,666</td>
<td>38,1772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

for Active Chemical Compounds for Diabetic Drugs which are Polar Compounds.
CONCLUSION

Phytochemical screening results showed that secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, terpenoids/steroids, glycosides, existed in *Durio zibethinus* L. durian leaves. The results showed that antidiabetic activity in Durian leaf water extract was very strong because IC<50 ppm was 9.7889 ppm compared with n-hexane and ethyl acetate extract of Durian leaves.

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