



DETECTION OF ALKALOID, FLAVONOID, AND TERPENOID COMPOUNDS IN BREAD (*Artocarpus communis* Forst.) LEAVES AND PULPS

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ABSTRACT

Leaves of bread tree (Sukun/ *Artocarpus communis* Forst.) can be used to cure skin diseases, heart, kidneys, and inflammation. The advantageous of bread might be related with its secondary metabolite compounds. The purpose of this research was to detect and compare the content of alkaloid, flavonoid, and terpenoid compounds in bread leaves and pulps using Thin layer Chromatography (TLC) methods. The coloring reagents were dragendorf for alkaloid, sitroborat for flavanoid and sulfate vanillin for terpenoid. Reference compounds used for alkaloid is quinine, rutine for the flavonoid, and terpeniol for terpenoid. The result indicated that alkaloid were detected in chloroform extracts of leaves with Rf score 0.76 and methanol extracts with Rf 0.8, while the alkaloid in pulps weren't detected. This showed that the leaves were contain of polar and nonpolar alkaloid. Flavonoid were detected in leaves with Rf value 0.89 and in pulps with Rf value 0.9. This result indicated that flavonoid in the leaves and pulps possibly the same compound. Terpenoid were detected in the methanol and chloroform extract of leaves (4 spots) and pulps (2 spots). Moreover, there were spots which have the same Rf value in chloroform and methanol extracts of the leaves (Rf :0,625 and 0,99). In addition, the pulps extracts (chloroform and methanol) have the same Rf values with reference, that was 0,31. It was proved that the pulps contain terpeniol. It can be concluded that alkaloid was only detected in leaves, while flavonoid and terpenoid present in leaves and pulps of bread tree.

Key words : *Artocarpus communis* Forst., alkaloid, flavonoid, terpenoid, TLC.

INTRODUCTION

Bread tree (*Artocarpus communis* Forst.) was tropical plants that have multiple functions: fruit can be used as food, wood can be used as home furnishings and building materials, flowers can be used as a toothache medicine, and leaves can be used as traditional medicine (Widowati, 2003). Leaves of bread can used to cure skin diseases, heart, kidneys, also function as anti-inflammation. The advantageous of bread might be related with its secondary metabolite compounds. The used of bread as traditional medicine was focused mainly to the leaves. Although bread's pulp are not used as medicine, they possibly have the similar secondary metabolite compounds as in leaves means pulp also have potency to be used as traditional medicine as well as leaves (channell,1998).A plant can function as a traditional medicine because of the content of secondary metabolites (Torssell, 1983). Secondary metabolites such as alkaloid, flavonoid and terpenoid had specific characteristics that varied chemical structure, its spread was relatively stable, biosynthesis was influenced by the amount and activity of enzymes and cell specialization in the process of differentiation and development of the organism (Mursyidi, 1990). Alkaloid was nitrogen organic bases compounds that derived from plants and animals. Alkaloid acted as a regulator of growth supplied nitrogen to plants and antimicrobial. Flavonoid was secondary metabolites with tetrasiklik siklopentanoperhidrofenantren structure. Flavonoid acted to protect plants from UV radiation, temperature stress, anticancer, antimicrobial and antiviral, tolerance to heavy

metals, defense against from insects and chemical signals to attract insects. Terpenoid was secondary metabolites with isopren framework. Terpenoid acted as antiseptic, antimicrobial, antibiotics, plant growth regulators, cured skin disorders and diabetes (Lenny, 2006). Research on the content of alkaloid, flavonoid, and terpenoid compounds in fruits and leaves of bread tree was very limited. Therefore this study was conducted to determine difference of alkaloid, flavonoid, and terpenoid profile in the leaves and pulps of bread tree (*Artocarpus communis* Forst.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted on February-April 2013 in the Integrated Research and Analysis Laboratorium (LPPT) Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Sampling

Samples of leaves and pulps were taken in Mergangsan Kidul Yogyakarta. Then, the samples were dried until they got constant dry weight and made simplicia powder.

Detection of Alkaloid

For the detection of alkaloid, the powder was preextracted using methanol 96% and NH_3 10% or NH_3 10% only, then extracted with CHCl_3 .

Detection of Flavonoid

The powder was hydrolyzed with 4N HCl for 30 minutes and then dissolved in ether. The solution will separate into two layers, then took the upper layer (ether phase).

Detection of Terpenoid

The powder was extracted using maceration method by dissolving powder into chloroform or methanol 96% which had been placed in the Erlenmeyer glass. Then, closed with plastic and gave erlenmeyer rubber. After that, shaken the solution with a magnetic stirrer and allowed to stand for 2x24 hours. Subsequently, the solution was filtered using filter paper and funnel. Then, filtrate inserted into the cup and evaporated in a water bath until get dried.

Running

Each extract was spotted on silica gel F_{254} plat. Then eluted with a mobile phase of methanol: ammonia (100:1,5) for alkaloid, ethyl acetate: formic acid: acetic acid: water (100:11:11:27) for flavonoid, and for terpenoid using the mobile phase was toluene: ethyl acetate (93:7). Reference compounds used for alkaloid were quinine, rutine for the flavonoid, and terpeniol for terpenoid

Staining

The chromatogram observed under UV 254 nm and 366 nm then sprayed with the coloring reagent dragendorf that produced orange color for alkaloid, sitroborat that produced yellow color for flavanoid and sulfate vanillin that produced purple color for terpenoid. Analysis of secondary metabolites compounds were done by measurement of Rf score. The formula of

Rf score was distance of sample or reference compound divided to distance of the solvent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Spots of secondary metabolites in TLC plate can be seen in figure 1 (alkaloid), figure 2 (flavonoid), and figure 3 (terpenoid).

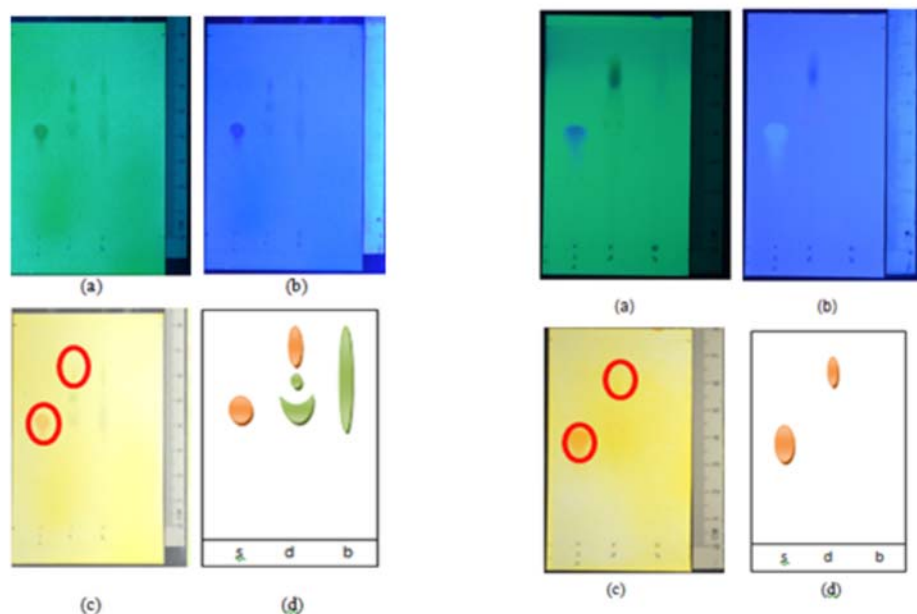


Figure 1. Detection of alkaloid compounds in chloroform extract (left) and methanol extract (right) with light treatment (a) UV 254 nm, (b) UV 366 nm, (c) visible; (d) monogram, after sprayed with reagent Dragendorff. Positions in TLC plate from left to right were reference compound, leave and pulp. Red circle were spot of alkaloid.

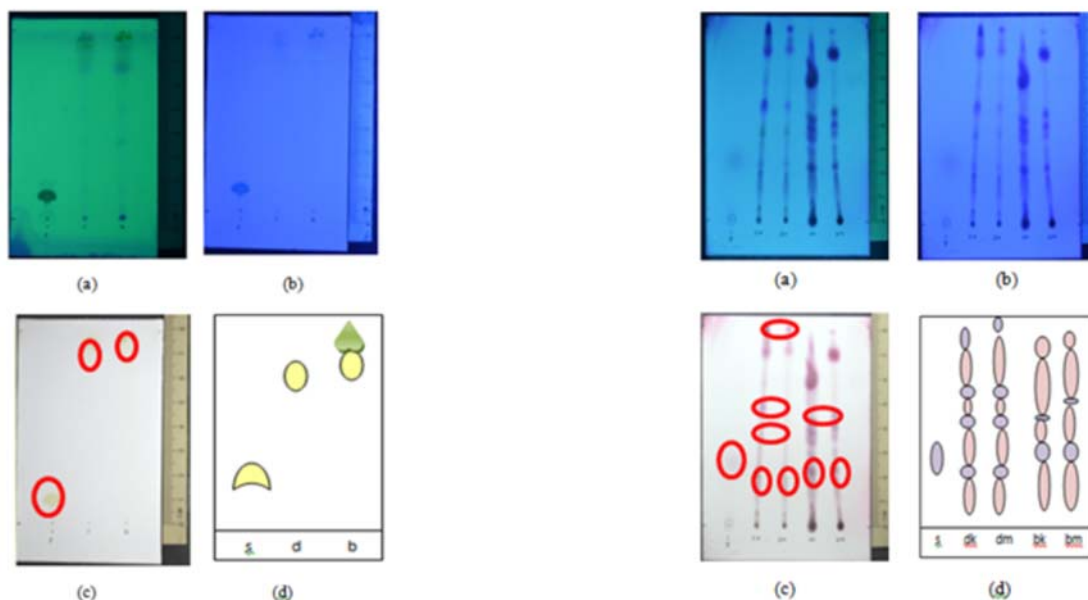


Figure 2. Detection of flavonoid compounds with light treatment (a) UV 254 nm, (b) UV 366 nm, (c) visible, (d) monogram, after sprayed with reagent Sitroborat

Figure 3. Detection of terpenoid compounds in chloroform and methanol extracts with light treatments (a) UV 254 nm, (b) UV 366 nm, (c) visible, (d) monogram, after sprayed with reagent sulfate vanillin

In figure 2 and 3, positions in TLC plate from left to right were reference compound, leave, and pulp. Red circle were spot of flavonoid (Figure 2) and terpenoid (Figure 3). Result of the study indicated that alkaloid was detected in chloroform extracts of leaves with Rf score 0.76 and methanol extracts of leaves with Rf 0.8, while the alkaloid was not detected in pulp. This showed that the leaves of bread tree were contain of polar and semipolar or nonpolar alkaloid. Flavonoid were detected in leaves with Rf values of 0.89 and in pulp with Rf value of 0.90. This result indicated that flavonoid in the leaves possibly the same compound with pulps. Terpenoid were detected in the methanol extract and chloroform extract of leaves (produced 4 spots) and pulps (produced 2 spots). Moreover, there were spots which have the same Rf value in chloroform and methanol extracts of the leaves (Rf score were 0,625 and 0,99), indicated that terpenoid in the leaves possibly the same compound with pulps. In addition, the pulp of bread tree extracts (both chloroform and methanol) has the same Rf values with standards, that was 0,31. It was proved that the pulp contains terpeniol. It can be concluded that alkaloid was only detected in leaves of bread tree, while flavonoid and terpenoid present in leaves and pulps of bread tree. Rf score can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Rf score of alkaloid, flavonoid and terpenoid compounds in the leaves and pulps

| Secondary Metabolite compounds | Reference compounds | Rf score | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | Leaves of bread tree | | Pulps of bread tree | |
| | | Chloroform extract | Methanol extract | Chloroform extract | Methanol extract |
| Alkaloid | Quinine = 0,55 | 0,76 | 0,8 | ND | ND |
| Terpenoid | Terpeniol = 0,31 | 0,3 | 0,28 | 0,31 | 0,31 |
| | | 0,5 | 0,48 | 0,43 | 0,53 |
| | | 0,63 | 0,63 | | |
| | | 0,99 | 0,99 | | |
| Flavonoid | Rutine = 0,14 | 0,89 | | 0,90 | |

Based on the table 1, it can be seen that the profile of the chromatogram between the leaves and pulps of bread tree have the similarity on Rf values and the amount of staining spot. Leaves and pulps contained similar kind of secondary metabolites. Because of this reason, both organs can substitute each other to be used as traditional medicine. Furthermore, both leaves and pulps are available throughout the year. Hence, we can use both of them to get advantageous of their secondary metabolite compounds.

CONCLUSION

Flavonoid and terpenoid were detected in leaves and pulps of bread tree. While, alkaloid only detected in leaves of bread tree. Based on their Rf score, it can be concluded that flavonoid and terpenoid compounds in leaves were similar with pulps.

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