

**PERBANDINGAN KADAR TOTAL FLAVANOID FRAKSI BUAH PALA
(*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS* HOUTT) DARI MALUKU UTARA DENGAN
MENGUNAKAN SPEKTROFOTOMETER UV-VIS**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Nilai ekonomi tanaman pala terdapat pada fuli dan bijinya, sedangkan bagian daging buahnya masih belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Faktanya, daging buah pala masih mengandung bahan kimia yang dapat bermanfaat sebagai obat. Efektivitas pengobatan dipengaruhi oleh senyawa aktif yang terkandung dalam tanaman. Khasiat pengobatan tersebut muncul akibat adanya kandungan senyawa pada tanaman tersebut. Senyawa tersebut berupa flavanoid sebagai antioksidan

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui kadar total flavanoid fraksi buah pala (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) dari Maluku Utara dengan menggunakan alat spektrofotometer UV-Vis.

Metode: Pengambilan sampel daging buah pala (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) dilanjutkan pembuatan simplisia. Setelah itu ekstraksi simplisia dengan menggunakan metode maserasi. Ekstrak yang di peroleh dilanjutkan pada tahap partisi dengan metode partisi cair-cair. Fraksi dari hasil partisi di uji penetapan kadar total flavanoid.

Hasil: Hasil kadar senyawa total flavanoid fraksi n-heksan, pala Kab. Halbar 246.96 ± 16.41 , pala Kota Ternate 67.18 ± 17.85 . Fraksi kloroform pala Tidore 364.61 ± 9.40 , pala Kab. Halbar 570.25 ± 10.27 , pala Kota Kota Ternate 142.55 ± 3.83 . Fraksi etil asetat pala Kab. Halbar 347.94 ± 11.33 , Kota Kota Ternate 431.89 ± 36.72 .

Simpulan: Terdapat kadar total flavanoid pada fraksi daging buah pala (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) dan kadar flavanoid tertinggi pada fraksi kloroform, kedua fraksi etil asetat, dan terendah fraksi n-heksan.

Kata Kunci: Flavanoid, Fraksi, Daging buah pala (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt)

COMPARISON OF TOTAL FLAVONOID CONTENT IN THE FRUIT FRACTION OF NUTMEG (*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS* HOUTT) FROM NORTH MALUKU USING UV-VIS SPECTROPHOTOMETER

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ABSTRACT

Background: The economic value of the nutmeg plant lies in its mace and seeds, while the flesh of the fruit remains underutilized. In fact, the flesh of the nutmeg fruit still contains chemical compounds that can be beneficial as medicine. The effectiveness of treatment is influenced by the active compounds contained in the plant. These therapeutic effects are due to the presence of compounds in the plant, including flavonoids as antioxidants.

Objective: To determine the total flavonoid content in the fruit fraction of nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) from North Maluku using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer.

Method: Samples of nutmeg fruit flesh (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) were collected and processed into simplicia. The simplicia was then extracted using the maceration method. The obtained extract was subjected to partitioning using a liquid-liquid partition method. The fractions obtained from the partition were then tested for their total flavonoid content.

Results: The total flavonoid content in the n-hexane fraction of nutmeg from Halmahera Barat Regency was 246.96 ± 16.41 , from Ternate City was 67.18 ± 17.85 . The chloroform fraction of nutmeg from Tidore showed 364.61 ± 9.40 , from Halmahera Barat Regency 570.25 ± 10.27 , and from Ternate City 142.55 ± 3.83 . The ethyl acetate fraction of nutmeg from Halmahera Barat Regency was 347.94 ± 11.33 , and from Ternate City 431.89 ± 36.72 .

Conclusion: The nutmeg fruit flesh fraction (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt) contains total flavonoids, with the highest flavonoid content found in the chloroform fraction, followed by the ethyl acetate fraction, and the lowest in the n-hexane fraction.

Keywords: Flavonoids, Fraction, Nutmeg fruit flesh (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt)