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Gingerol in red ginger (*Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe) with percolation method modified base. Ginger was a spice type most widely used in various food and beverage recipes. Ginger is commonly used as a medicine at colds, indigestion, as an analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and others. Some of main components in ginger such as gingerol and shogaol are antioxidants. The purpose of this research was to isolate the red-gingerol in ginger rhizome and to identify. Metode used was extraction process by using percolation with ethanol solvent at room temperature, followed by isolation of gingerol by adding KOH solution at concentrations of 0, 1N, 0.5N; 1.0 N. Furthermore, the extracted of compounds were identified using TLC and GC-MS. Based on the research result and identification had been carried out on samples of red ginger, it could be concluded that the water content of red ginger samples were 9.70% with levels of 8.72% oleoresin. The weight of crude gingerol obtained in 1.0 N KOH concentration was to 0.61 g, while the concentration of KOH that produces greatest gingerol was 0.5 N, which amounted of 6.13%. The other peak than the gingerol peak suggested that the isolation was not pure yet. Homovanill alcohol compounds was always in the greatest presentase, which was 22%, followed by shogaol compounds of 4.30%. Ion with a value 137 of m/e: was the highest ion to be formed and the most stable ion. Most compounds isolated by KOH were phenolic compounds groups, such as gingerol, shogaol and homovanill alcohol. Keywords: red ginger, gingerol, extraction, TLC, GC-MSABSTRACT. Jahe merupakan jenis rempah-rempah yang paling banyak digunakan dalam berbagai resep makanan dan minuman. Jahe biasa digunakan masyarakat sebagai obat masuk angin, gangguan pencernaan, sebagai analgesik, anti-inflamasi, dan lain-lain. Beberapa komponen utama dalam jahe seperti gingerol dan shogaol bersifat antioksidan. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan adalah untuk mengisolasi gingerol pada rimpaung jahe merah secara optimum dan mendentifikasi khasiatnya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan meliputi proses ekstraksi jahe merah dengan menggunakan teknik ekstraksi perkolasai suhu ruang dengan pelarut etanol, dilanjutkan dengan isolasi gingerol dengan penambahan larutan KOH pada konsentrasi 0,1N, 0,5N; 1.0N. Selanjutnya senyawa hasil ekstraksi diidentifikasi dengan menggunakan TLC dan GC-MS. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan identifikasi yang telah dilakukan pada sample jahe merah, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kadar air sampel jahe merah yang diteliti adalah sebesar 9,70%, dengan kadar oleoresin sebesar 8,72%. Bobot kasar gingerol terbesar pada konsentrasi KOH 1,0N, yaitu sebesar 0,61g. sedangkan konsentrasi KOH yang menghasilkan %kemelimpahan gingerol terbesar adalah pada konsentrasi 0,5N, yaitu sebesar 6,13%. The other peak than the gingerol peak suggested that the isolation was not pure yet. 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Homovanill alcohol compounds was always in the greatest presentase, which was 22%, followed by shogaol compounds of 4.30%. Ion with a value 137 of m/e: was the highest ion to be formed and the most stable ion. Most compounds isolated by KOH were phenolic compounds groups, such as gingerol, shogaol and homovanill alcohol. Keywords: red ginger, gingerol, extraction, TLC, GC-MSPage 3The PDF file you selected should load here if your Web browser has a PDF reader plug-in installed (for example, a recent version of Adobe Acrobat Reader). If you would like more information about how to print, save, and work with PDFs, Highwire Press provides a helpful Frequently Asked Questions about PDFs. Alternatively, you can download the PDF file directly to your computer, from where it can be opened using a PDF reader. To download the PDF, click the Download link above. Fullscreen Fullscreen Off There are currently no rebacks. Copyright (c) 2017 Jurnal Sains Natural Ciptaan disebarluaskan di bawah Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional. Indexed by: View The Statistics of I. Sains Nat. Home / Archives / Vol. 11 No. 1, Januari 2020 / Articles DOI: Keywords: Pseudomonas aeroginosa, Artocarpus altilis, perkolasai, percolation method Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui daya hambat ekstrak etil asetat dan sukuhan metode perkolasai dan konsentrasi optimal ekstrak sukuhan yang dapat menghambat pertumbuhan *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* dengan konsentrasi optimal 100%. The research about Antibacteria of Percolation Etyl Acetate of Breadfruit Leaf Extract to inhibit *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* had finished.. This study is an analytic experimental design and post test with control. The research was done during July 2018 to May 2019 at Bacteriological Laboratory of STIKES Nasional. Hypothesis test is done with Kruskal Wallis, post hoc test followed by Man Whitney. The result of this study has been found radical zone diameter in 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% concentration are 9 mm; 12 mm; 13.17 mm; 14.17 mm; 15.67 mm, hasil uji Kruskal Wallis didapat nilai p 0.000, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat dan sukuhan mampu menghambat pertumbuhan *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* dengan konsentrasi optimal 100%. The research about Antibacteria of Percolation Etyl Acetate of Breadfruit Leaf Extract to inhibit *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* had finished.. This study is an analytic experimental design and post test with control. The research was done during July 2018 to May 2019 at Bacteriological Laboratory of STIKES Nasional. Analysis data menggunakan uji Kruskal Wallis test is found to be significant, which means Artocarpus altilis leaf ethyl acetate extract are able to inhibit the growth of *P. aeroginosa* with optimum concentration is 100%. Home / Archives / Vol. 9 No. 2 (2020): JPFI / Articles antioxidant, kersen leaves, Muntingia calabura L., percolation, Soxhletation Antiosidant adalah suatu aktivitas senyawa yang banyak terdapat di dalam tumbuhan, dan memiliki banyak manfaat bagi kesehatan manusia. Aktivitas antiosidans suatu ekstrak tumbuhan dipengaruhi oleh jumlah senyawa antiosidans yang terdapat di dalamnya. Metode ekstraksi bisa mempengaruhi perolehan ekstrak dan jumlah senyawa kimia yang diperoleh. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan aktivitas antiosidans dari ekstrak daun kersen (*Muntingia calabura L.*) yang diekstraksi menggunakan pelarut etanol 70% dengan metode perkolasai dan soxhletasi. Uji aktivitas antiosidans dilakukan dengan mengamati absorbansi perendaman DPPH (1,1-difenil-2-pikrilhidraizol) di dalam antiosidans dari ekstrak dan dibandingkan dengan vitamin C sebagai pembanding. Persen inhibisi penghambatan DPPH dari ekstrak perkolasai dan ekstrak Soxhletasi diamati pada berbagai konsentrasi yaitu 160, 110, 60 dan 10 ppm, lalu dilihat nilai IC50 sebagai parameter daya antiosidans. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perolehan rendemen ekstrak berturut-turut untuk ekstrak perkolasai sebesar 19,46% dan ekstrak Soxhletasi sebesar 15,21%. Pada ekstraks perkolasai didapatkan persen inhibisi berturut-turut adalah 43,70%, 29,04%, 14,03%, 6,13% dan pada ekstraks Soxhletasi didapatkan persen inhibisi 39,27%, 27,50%, 12,23%, 4,92%. Dari hasil perhitungan persen inhibisi didapatkan nilai IC50 dari masing-masing metode yaitu dari metode perkolasai 189,85 ppm dan metode soxhletasi 209,90 ppm, sedangkan vitamin C mempunyai nilai IC50 19,77 ppm. Hasil analisa statistik uji-T terjadi perbedaan yang bermakna (p < 0,05).

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