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Padang, November 18, 2006

Prof. Dr. Dagmar Arbain
Chairman



THE TWELFTH ASIAN SYMPOSIUM ON
MEDICINAL PLANTS, SPICES AND OTHER
NATURAL PRODUCTS (ASOMPS XII)



"Natural Products for
Future Healthcare"



13 – 18 November 2006
Bumi Minang Hotel
Padang, West Sumatra
INDONESIA

PROGRAM and ABSTRACTS

THE INFLUENCE OF pH AND TEMPERATURE ON THE STABILITY OF CATECHIN ISOLATED FROM GAMBIR (*Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb)

Suardi, Muslim., Zulharmita, and Khohar, Rosmida

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Oral Presentation, Chemistry 2 (Organic Chemistry)

The effects of pH and temperature on the chemical stability of catechin isolated from gambir (*Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb.) have been investigated. Experiments were conducted in buffer solution at 0.1 M and ionic strength of 0.3 at various pHs of 1.5, 7.4, and 8.0, temperatures of 25, 37, and 55°C. The stability of catechin was observed after 10 days of storing. The percentage of catechin remained was determined by reverse phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) using C-18 column and mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile-aquabidestillata-formic acid (18:81:1% v/v/v). The flow rate was adjusted at 1 mL/min. Catechin was detected by UV-Vis detector at maximum absorption wavelength of 279 nm. Results showed that the mean percentage of catechin remained decreased within buffer solution at pH 1.5, 7.4, and 8.0 at various temperatures. The percentage of catechin remained within buffer solution of pH 1.5 at temperature of 25, 37, and 55 were 82.8, 76.1, and 59.0%, respectively. The percentage of catechin remained within buffer solution of pH 7.4 at temperature of 25, 37, and 55 were 50.3, 35.8, and 32.5%, respectively. The percentage of catechin remained within buffer solution of pH 8 at temperature of 25, 37, and 55 were 50.7, 26.2, and 17.0%, respectively. An increase in buffer solution pH resulted in an increase in catechin decomposition. Catechin was more stable in acidic compared to base solution.

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF INDUCED RESISTANCE GINGER to WILT DISEASE WITH ANTAGONIST MICROBIAL

Suharti, Netti¹, Habazar, Trimurti² and Dachriyanus¹

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Poster 77, Botany-Microbiology

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) is one of important traditional medicine plant. Bacterial wilt disease causes by *Ralstonia solanacearum* is a serious problem on Ginger cultivation. This phytopathogen does not just destruct and reduce of ginger rhizome, but also contaminate the soil. Our previous study obtained that antagonist microbial *Pseudomonas fluorescence* and fungi arbuscular mycorrhiza were effective suppress wilt disease in ginger. The objective of this research was to examine antioxidant activity of two types ginger rhizome (normal and induced rhizome). The result of this study will be presented in this seminar.

LEMBAR
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KARYA ILMIAH : *PROSIDING* *

Judul Karya Ilmiah (paper) : The Influence of pH and Temperatur on The Stability of Catechin isolated from Gambir (uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb)
 Jumlah Penulis : Orang
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Identitas Prosiding : a. Judul *Prosiding* : The Twelfth Asian Symposium on Medicinal Plants, Speces and Other Natural Products (ASOMPS XII)
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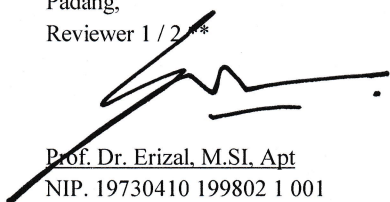
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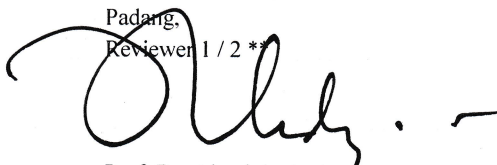
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