

*Research Article*

# Isolation of terpenoid compound of n-hexane extract of *Marsilea crenata* Presl.

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Isolation, identification, and structure elucidation of terpenoid compounds from an n-hexane extract of *Marsilea crenata* Presl., had been done. The leaves of *M. crenata* was extracted using n-hexane solvent. The extract then separated with vacuum column chromatography and open column chromatography to obtain the isolate. Furthermore, the isolate was identified and elucidated using UV-Vis, FT-IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, and 2D-NMR (COSY, HMQC, and HMBC). The identification and elucidation of the isolated structure from an n-hexane extract of *M. crenata* leaves indicate the isolate was a pentacyclic triterpenoid.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Clover (*Marsilea crenata* Presl.) is a type of aquatic plant that is widely distributed in Southeast Asia and grows wild in rice fields, dams, waterways, gutters, and areas with standing water (Ma'arif & Agil, 2018).

Although it has been known and used for decades by the people of Surabaya, the existence of *M. crenata* is now very rare, even though *M. crenata* has excellent potential to be developed into traditional Indonesian medicine. Several studies have been carried out on *M. Crenata* and its leaves are known to contain saponin, terpenoids, steroids,

polyphenols, and antioxidant compounds (Yacoeb et al., 2010; Nurjanah and Abdullah, 2010). The ethanol extract of *M. crenata* leaves has been tested through the radioimmunoassay (RIA) technique and shows that the concentration of estrogen-like substance detected is quite high (Laswati, 2011). The results of in vivo activity tests on vertebral and femur trabecular bones of female mice also showed that 96% ethanol extract of *M. crenata* leaves could inhibit osteoporosis by increasing the mechanism of bone remodeling at the stage of bone formation (Laswati, 2011; Adityara, 2017; Widiyari, 2017; Agil, Ma'arif & Aemi, 2018). Another in vitro study of

MC3T3-E1 osteoblast cells showed that n-hexane extracts and fractions resulting from the separation of *M. crenata* leaves could increase the proliferation and differentiation of MC3T3-E1 osteoblast cells (Ma'arif, Agil & Laswati, 2018). Other studies using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis show that *M. crenata* leaves contain several types of compounds that can enhance the process of bone formation (Ma'arif, Agil & Laswati, 2019). These benefits arise because of the effects of secondary metabolites contained in *M. crenata* (Manitto, 1992). Steroid and triterpenoid compounds in *M. crenata* are known to have an estrogenic activity (Ososki & Kennelly, 2003).

Based on these data, further research is needed regarding phytoestrogen compounds contained in *M. crenata* by isolation and identification of the structure using UV-Vis, FT-IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR so that they can provide useful scientific data on their use as medicinal plants.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Materials

#### Plants Material

*M. crenata* Presl., used in this study was obtained from the Benowo area, Surabaya, East Java, and was determined at LIPI Purwodadi Pasuruan East Java with a determination code 1a-17b-18a-1

#### Chemical Material

N-hexane, petroleum ether, toluene, chloroform, methanol, ethyl acetate, potassium hydroxide, anhydrous sodium sulfate, silica gel 60 GF254, anisaldehyde, sulfuric acid, anhydrous acetic acid, and distilled water (Merck.)

### Methods

#### Extraction and Fractionation

*M. crenata* leaf powder was extracted using the n-hexane solvent. Phytochemical screening was then performed on n-hexane extract by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) method. Sulfuric acid and anisaldehyde were used as stain visualization. The extract was then prepared to be separated by a vacuum column chromatography (VCC) method, the GF254 silica gel stationary phase, and n-hexane:ethyl acetate with gradient elution as mobile phase. TLC tested the fraction separated by VCC, and selected fractions that produced red-purple or purple stains with specific H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> anisaldehyde stain appearance showed terpenoid class compounds. The selected fraction is then combined, prepared, and separated

using slow column chromatography (MPA) with a diameter of 1.5 cm and a height of 50 cm, Merck 60 silica gel stationary phase (0,200-0,500 mm), and the mobile phase of n-hexane:ethyl acetate with isocratic elution (4:1) (Sarker, Latief & Gray, 2006).

#### Compound Identification

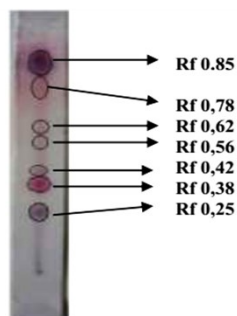
The isolates obtained were dissolved with chloroform and identified by the HP 8452 A UV-Vis spectrophotometer single beam diode array using a wavelength of 200-500 nm. The isolate is mixed with anhydrous KBr and pressed to form a transparent round plate, and then observed with Jasco FTIR 5300 Spectrophotometer. Elucidation of the structure carried out with 500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (Sarker, Latief & Gray, 2006).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.6 kg *M. crenata* leaf powder was extracted with n-hexane by maceration method to obtain an extract weighing 80 g with a yield of 5%. The maceration method was chosen because it is a relatively safer and effective method of extracting compounds from plants. The n-hexane extract stain profile was identified using TLC with an H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> anisaldehyde stain appearance, and several specific purple, red, pink, and blue stains showed a terpenoid group (Figure 1).

The 11 g n-hexane extract was separated by the VCC method with the 150 g stationary silica gel GF254 stationary phase and the gradient mobile phase n-hexane:ethyl acetate. The weight of n-hexane extract used in separation with VCC is based on the number of stationary phases in the column. The VCC column used has a diameter of 7.5 cm and a height of 7.5 cm, the size of this column has a maximum quiescent capacity of 70 g, so the amount of extract taken to be separated is 5% of 70 g which is 3.5 g of n- extract hexane. Determination of the weight of this extract aims to produce good separation with VCC, and if the amount of extract is excessive, it will produce unfavorable separation. The results of the n-hexane extract of *M. crenata* leaves with VCC resulted in 11 fractions (Table 1).

The fractions are then grouped into three large fraction groups based on the proximity of R<sub>f</sub> and the color similarity of the stain. Fraction 2 (a combination of fractions 4 and 5) was then selected and separated by the MPA method with the Merck 60 silica gel powder and the n-hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1) mobile phase. The fractions produced from the MPA are further grouped based on the TLC profile, and six fraction groups are obtained (Table 2)



**Figure 1.** Stain profile of *M. crenata* Presl n-hexane extract with anisaldehyde  $H_2SO_4$  stain appearance and the mobile phase of n-hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1).

**Table 1.** TLC profile of the fraction resulted from the separation of n-hexane extract of *M. crenata* leaves with anisaldehyde  $H_2SO_4$  stain appearance and the mobile phase of n-hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1).

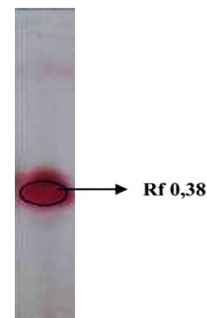
Fraction	Stain Spot	Colour	Rf	Weight (mg)
1	-	-	-	159.1
2	1	Grenish blue	0.75	-
3	1	Purple	0.75	1958.9
4	1	Purplish red	0.38	4164.9
5	1	Purplish red	0.38	1901.6
6	1	Purple	0.23	454.9
7	1	Purple	0.00	79.4
8	1	Brown	0.00	32.1
9	1	Brown	0.00	24.7
10	1	Brown	0.00	23
11	-	-	-	-

**Table 1.** The TLC profile of the fraction resulted from the separation of fractions 2 of *M. crenata* leaf with anisaldehyde  $H_2SO_4$  stain appearance and the mobile phase of n-hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1).

Fraction	Stain Spot	Color	Rf	Weight (mg)
2.1	-	-	-	-
2.2	1	Grenish blue	0.85	513
2.3	1	Purple	0.77	-
2.4	1	Red	0.38	482
2.5	1	Brownish purple	0.25	391
2.6	1	Brown	0.31	-

Of these fractions, 2.4 fractions were selected for further analysis by spectrophotometry, fractions 2.4 were chosen because they had spot on Rf 0.38 in intensive red and purple color corresponding to the characteristics of triterpenoid group compounds (Figure 2).

The isolate (fraction 2.4) was dissolved with chloroform solvent and analyzed with a wavelength UV-Vis ( $\lambda$ ) spectrophotometer 200-450 nm. Isolates showed maximum absorption at  $\lambda$  232 nm and 242 nm, this indicates the existence of double bonds as chromophore groups in isolates, so that it can be detected in UV light. The isolate has a maximum of 2  $\lambda$  allegedly due to the presence of impurities in the



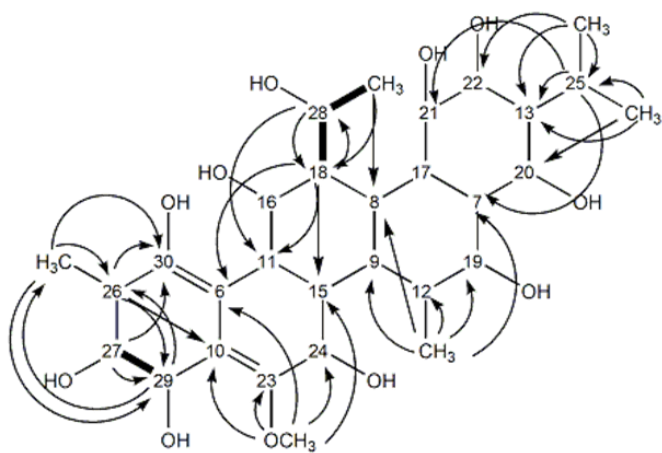
**Figure 2.** Stain profile of fraction 2.4 with anisaldehyde  $H_2SO_4$  stain appearance and the mobile phase of n-hexane:ethyl acetate (4:1).

isolate, which gives low absorbance at 232 nm.

Analysis of isolates with FT-IR spectrophotometer showed a widening absorption in the  $3434\text{ cm}^{-1}$  regions, which was thought to be absorption from the OH group ( $3500\text{-}3200\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). In the area of  $2956$ ,  $2917$ , and  $2849\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , there was an absorption that was thought to be a stretching vibration of the C-H group at  $CH_3$ . The absorption band at  $1631\text{ cm}^{-1}$  shows the stretching vibration of the C=C group ( $1700\text{-}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), which shows the double bond in the isolate, while the absorption at  $1472$ ,  $1462$ , and  $1379\text{ cm}^{-1}$  shows the stretching vibration of the C-H group at  $CH_3$ . In the  $1094\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region, there was a strong absorption, which appeared as stretching vibrations from the CO group ( $1320\text{-}1000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and in regions  $800$ ,  $730$ , and  $719\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , there was an absorption which showed a stretching vibration = CH ( $1000\text{-}650\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). From the interpretation of FT-IR spectrophotometer data above, it is suspected that the isolate has hydroxy (OH), alkyl ( $CH_3$ ), alkenyl (C = C), =C-H, and C-O groups.

The next step was to isolate analysis using NMR spectrometers. Analysis of the  $^1H$ -NMR spectrum of the isolates showed that there were 11 types of H atoms, three metin at  $\delta$  1.1398 (H-25),  $\delta$  1.5795 m (H-18) and  $\delta$  1.9894 m (H-26), three ethers at  $\delta$  4.1595 d (6.5) (H-27),  $\delta$  3.6380 t (7,15; 6,45) (H-28), and  $\delta$  5.4099 t (7,15; 1, 3) (H-29), one methoxy group at  $\delta$  1.2527 s (H-14), and several methyl at  $\delta$  0.8493 m (H-1),  $\delta$  0.8584 m (H-3),  $\delta$  0.8635 m (H-5), and  $\delta$  1.0672 m (H-2). Analysis of the  $^{13}C$ -NMR spectrum of the isolates showed that as many as 30 C atoms were making up the isolate. The atoms are identified based on their chemical shift region and among them form methoxy, methyl groups, and several quaternary carbon atoms.

The 2D-NMR was then used to complete the isolation structure isolation using Heteronuclear Multiple Quantum Coherence (HMQC), Heteronuclear Correlated Spectroscopy (COSY), and



**Figure 1.** HMBC spectrum of isolate from *M. crenata* leaves

Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Connectivity (HMBC). From a series of isolation and identification processes, obtained terpenoid group compounds, namely triterpenoid pentacyclic with a total of 30 C atoms, 11 O atoms, and 35 H atoms, with the chemical name 14-(1-hydroxyethyl)-3-isopropyl-8-methoxy-6,11-dimethyl-1,2,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,6b,7,9,10,11,12b,13,14,14a,14b-octadecahydronicene-1,2,4,5,7,9,10,12,13-nonaol (Figure 3).

## CONCLUSION

The process of separating and isolating the n-hexane extract of *M. crenata* leaves produced isolates that were included in the pentacyclic triterpenoid compounds. Although further studies need to be carried out on the estrogenic activity of isolates, the isolated structure obtained is included in phytoestrogen group compounds.

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