

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan dari hasil penelitian dan pembahasan dapat ditarik kesimpulan sebagai berikut,

1. Kombinasi zat pengatur tumbuh 2,4-D dan Kinetin dalam media New Phalaenopsis (NP) mampu menginduksi kalus daun Stevia
2. Konsentrasi penambahan zat pengatur tumbuh Kinetin 1 ppm mampu mempengaruhi pembentukan kalus daun Stevia lebih banyak dari konsentrasi lainnya.
3. Kadar steviosida dalam kalus daun Stevia lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan kadar dalam daun Stevia hasil adaptasi di Solo.

B. Saran

Pertama, perlu diadakan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk mengetahui pengaruh zat pengatur tumbuh 2,4-D dan kinetin terhadap pertumbuhan kalus dan kadar steviosida dalam kalus daun Stevia.

Kedua, perlu dikaji secara lebih mendalam untuk mengetahui kandungan kimia dari kalus daun Stevia selain steviosida yang nantinya dapat berguna dan bermanfaat terutama bagi dunia kesehatan.

Ketiga, perlu diadakan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan membandingkan kadar kalus hasil adaptasi dengan kadar kalus asli dari Tawangmangu.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Depkes. 2000. *Inventaris Tanaman Obat Indonesia*. Jilid 1. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial RI. Badan Litbangkes
- Bawane, Adesh A. 2005. *Standarization Of Botanical : Stevia reboudiana Leaves And AEvaluation For Antioxidant Activity*. Departemen Of Pharmacognosy K. L. E. Society's College of Pharmacy. Karnataka. India.
- Brandle, J.E. & Telmer, P.G. 2007. *Steviol Glycoside Biosynthesis*, Southern Crop Protection and Food Research Centre, London, *Phytochemistry*, 68; 1855-1863.
- Gandjar, IG & Rohman, A. 2007. *Kmia Farmasi Analisis*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. Hlm 353-361
- Gardana *et al.* (2003). *Metabolism of Stevioside and Rebaudioside A from Stevia rebaudiana Extracts by Human Microflora*. Jurnal of Agricurtural Food Chemistry. 2003, 51, 6618-6622
- Geuns J.M.C. 2003. *Molecules of Interest - Stevioside*. Phytochem 64, 913-921.
- Hendaryono, D.P.S. & Wijayani, A., 1994, *Teknik Kultur Jaringan Tanaman*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius Press, 115-125
- Kinghorn, A.D. 2002. *Stevia, The genus Stevia*. Departemen of Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacognosy University of Illinois at Chicago. USA
- Liudianto, E.R. 2003. *Identifikasi Senyawa Steviosida Dalam Kalus Daun Stevia rebaudiana Bertonii M. Dengan Kombinasi Hormon 2,4-D dan BAP Pada Media Murashige-Skoog [Skripsi]*. Surakarta: Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Setia Budi.
- Mahadi *et al.* (2013): *Pengaruh Pemberian Naa Dan Kinetin Terhadap Pertumbuhan Eksplan Buah Naga (Hylocereus Costaricensis) Melalui Teknik Kultur Jaringan Secara In VITRO*. Jurnal Biogenesis, Vol. 9, Nomor 2, Februari 2013
- Mawarni, Lisa (2011): *Produksi Tanaman Stevia (Stevia Rebaudiana Bertonii M.) dengan Perlakuan Setek dan Auksin*. Departemen Budidaya Pertanian. STEVIA. Vol. 1. No 01. ISSN No. 2087-6939. Januari 2011
- Nugroho A & Sugito H. 2004. *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Teknik Kultur Jaringan*. Depok: Penebar Swadaya. Hlm 1-52

- Nurwardani P. 2008. Teknik *Pembibitan Tanaman Dan Produksi Benih*. Jilid 2. Jakarta : Direktorat Pembinaan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan
- Raini M & Isnawati A. 2011. *Kajian: Khasiat dan Keamanan Stevia Sebagai Pemanis Pengganti Gula*. Media Litbang Kesehatan. Volume 21. No. 4. Hlm 146-149
- Ratnani RD. & Anggraeni R. 2005. *Ekstraksi Gula Stevia Dari Tanaman Stevia Rebaudiana Bertonii*. Momentum. Vol 1, No. 2. Hlm 27-32
- Ritonga A.W, 2007. *Pembuatan Media Kultur Jaringan Tanaman*. Laporan Pratikum Dasar-Dasar Bioteknologi Tanaman. Bogor: Institut Pertanian
- Rodiansyah A. 2007. *Induksi Mutasi Kromosom Dengan Kolkisin Pada Tanaman Stevia (Stevia Rebaudiana Bertoni) Klon Zweeteners Secara In Vitro* [Skripsi]. Bogor: Fakultas Pertanian, Institut Pertanian Bogor
- Santoso, U. & Nursandi, F. 2002. *Kultur Jaringan Tanaman*. Edisi Pertama, Malang: UMM Press. 131-136
- Sumaryono & Sinta M. (2011). *Peningkatan Laju Multiplikasi Tunas Dan Keragaan Planlet Stevia Rebaudiana Pada Kultur In Vitro*. Menara Perkebunan 2011 79(2), 49-56
- Wahidah, Sri. (2011). *Pengaruh Hormon Kinetin Terhadap Pertumbuhan Kalus Rumput Laut Kappaphycus alvarezii Melalui Kultur In Vitro*. Jurnal Vokasi. Vol. 7. No. 2. 192-197. Juli 2011.
- Wiryosoendjoyo *et al.* (2011): *Pengaruh Penambahan Zat Pengatur Tumbuh 2,4-D Dan Kinetin Pada Media New Phalaenopsis (Np) Terhadap Kandungan Steviosida Dalam Kalus Daun Stevia Rebaudiana Bertonii M*. Biomedika. Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi dan Kesehatan. Vol. 4. No. 2. ISSN no. 1979-035 X. September 2011.
- Zulkarnain. 2009. *Kultur Jaringan Tanaman Solusi Perbanyak Tanaman Budi Daya*. Jakarta: Penerbit Bumi Aksara.

Lampiran 1. Surat keterangan determinasi tanaman Stevia.



No : 163/DET/UPT-LAB/09/VI/2014
 Hal : Surat Keterangan Determinasi Tumbuhan

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Rini Elviyah
 NIM : 15113357 A
 Fakultas : Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi

Telah mendeterminasikan tumbuhan : **Stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertonii M.)**

Hasil determinasi berdasarkan : **Baker: Flora of Java**

1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 12b – 13b – 14b – 17b – 18b – 19b – 20b – 21b – 22b – 23b – 24b – 25b – 26b – 27b – 799a. Familia 166. Asteraceae. 1b – 3a – 4b – 5b – 23b – 28a – 29b. 11. *Stevia* sp.

Deskripsi *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertonii M.

Habitus : Semak, semusim, tinggi dapat mencapai 90 cm.
 Batang : Bulat, hijau, beruas, berbulu.
 Daun : Tunggal, berhadapan, bulat telur, berbulu, ujung tumpul, pangkal runcing, tepi bergerigi, tulang daun menyirip, tangkai pendek, hijau.
 Bunga : Majemuk malai, di ujung dan di ketiak daun,
 Buah : Kotak, berambut, coklat.
 Biji : Bentuk jarum.
 Akar : Tunggang.

Pustaka : Backer C.A. & Brink R.C.B. (1965): *Flora of Java* (Spermatophytes only).
 N.V.P. Noordhoff – Groningen – The Netherlands.

Surakarta, 09 Juni 2014

Tim determinasi

Dra.Kartinah Wiryoendjojo, SU.

Lampiran 2. Certificate of Analysis steviosida standard.

NINGBO HAISHU J S TRADING CO.,LTD.

ADD: 529 YUANBAOSHAN ROAD, BEILUN DISTRICT, NINGBO, CHINA E-mail: jasonji@vip.163.com
 TEL: 0086-574-87897188/27851288 FAX:0086-574-87897189 URL: http://www.jsbotanics.com

Certificate of Analysis

Product Name:	Stevioside	Manufacture Date:	2009-05-01
Latin Name:	<i>Stevia Rebaudiana Hemsl</i>	Testing Date:	2009-05-05
Batch Number:	SST20090501	Expire Date:	2011-04-30
Quantity:	500KGS	Shelf Life:	24 MONTHS

ITEM	SPECIFICATION	TEST RESULT
PHYSICAL TESTS:		
DESCRIPTION:		
APPEARANCE	WHITE FINE POWDER	COMPLIES
AROMA	CHARACTERISTIC	COMPLIES
TASTE	CHARACTERISTIC	COMPLIES
PARTICLE SIZE	80 MESH	COMPLIES
BULK DENSITY	0.35-0.55G/ML	0.35G/ML
CHEMICAL TESTS:		
ASSAY	≥95.00%	95.48%
SPECIFIC ROTATION	-30° ~ -38°	-37°
SPECIFIC ABSORANCE	≤0.050	0.038
LOSS ON DRYING	≤4.0%	3.5%
ASH	≤0.2%	0.11%
HEAVY METAL	≤10PPM	<10PPM
AS	≤1PPM	<1PPM
MICROBIOLOGICAL RESULTS		
TOTAL AEROBIC PLATE COUNT	≤1000CFU/G	<10 CFU/G
YEAST & MOLD	≤100 CFU/G	10 CFU/G
E.COLI	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
SALMONELLA	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
STORAGE	STORE IN COOL & DRY PLACE. KEEP AWAY FROM STRONG LIGHT AND HEAT.	

QUALITY ASSURANCE OFFICER

S.L.AN

CORRECTOR

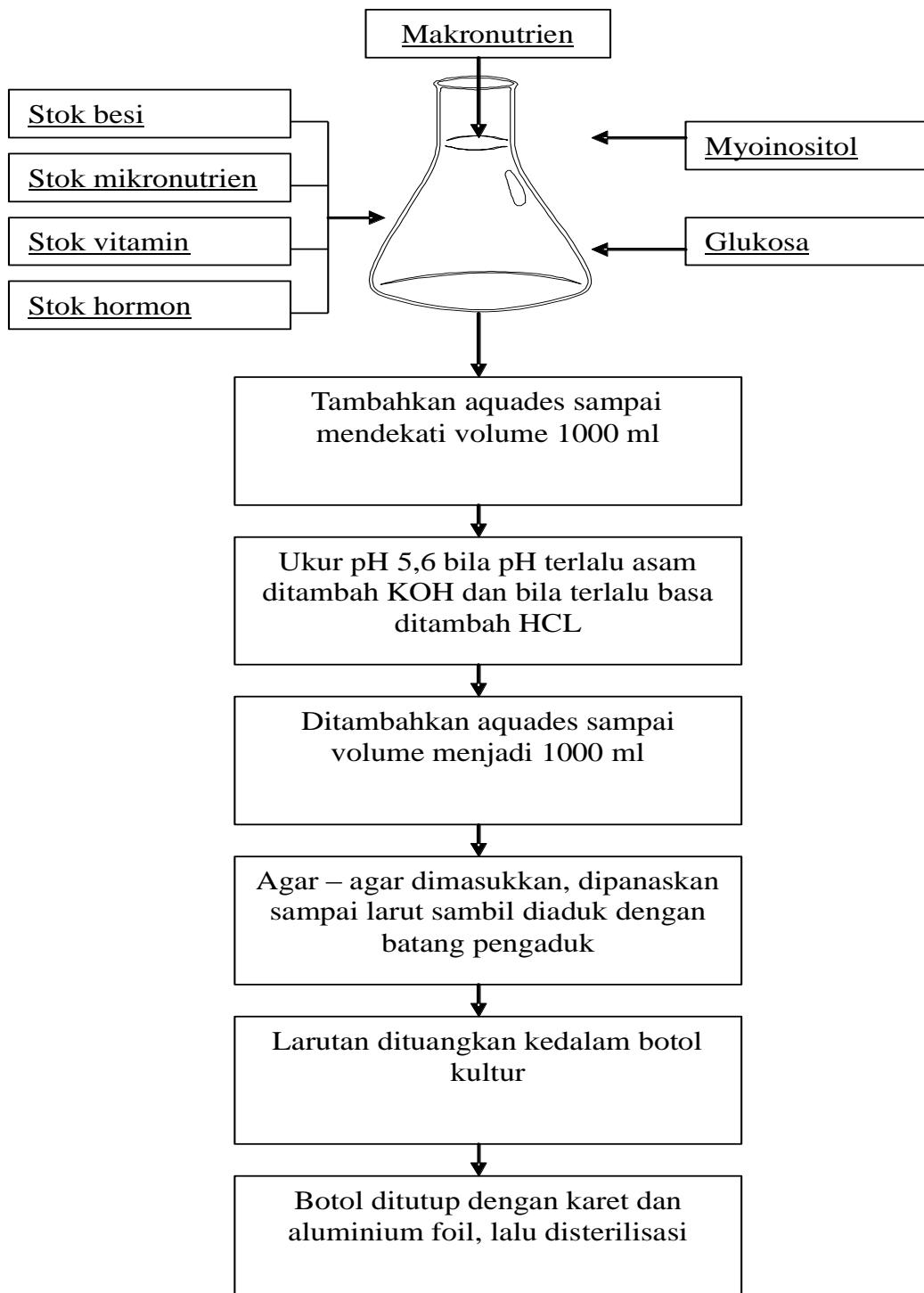
LI YI



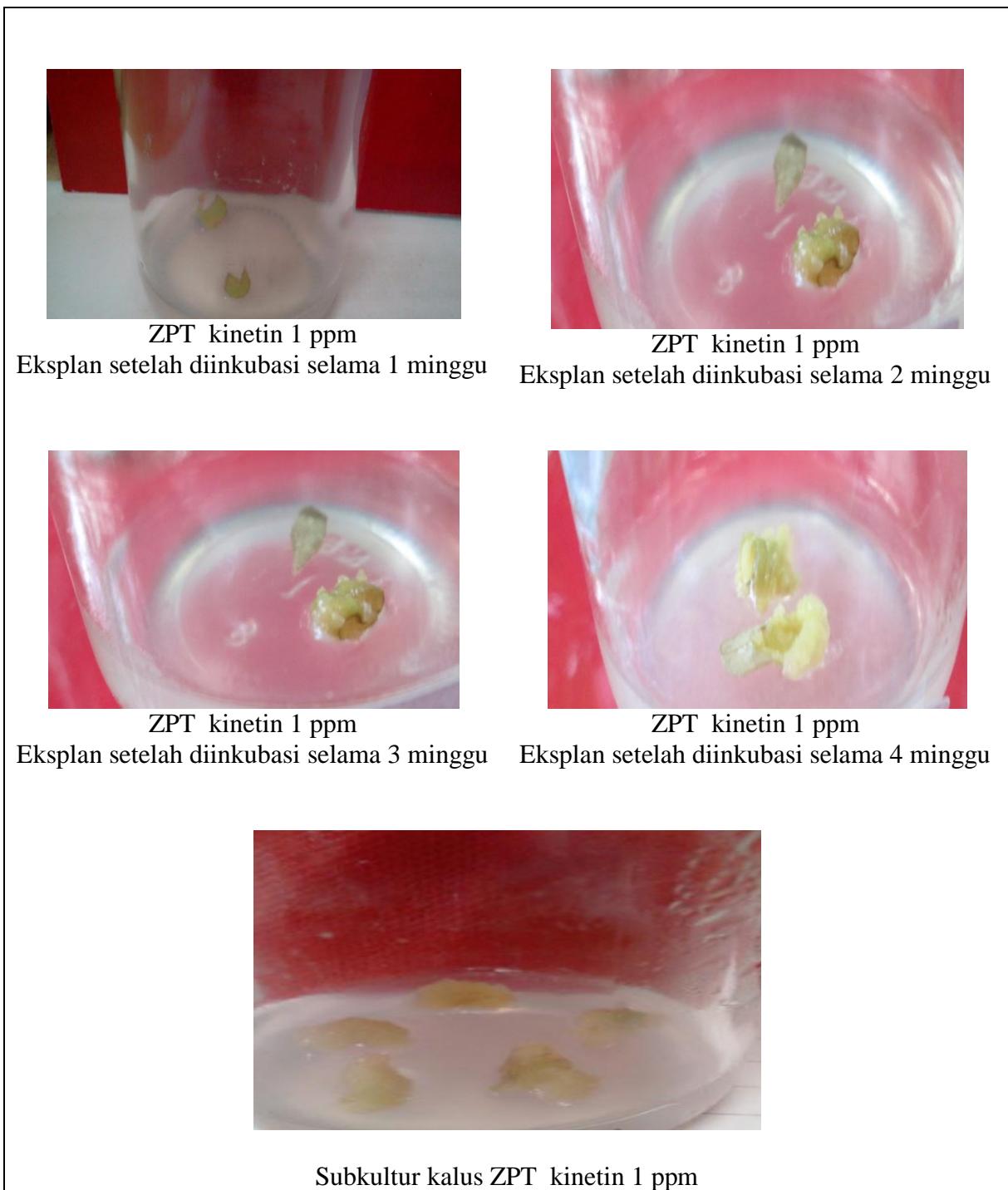
Lampiran 3. Komposisi media New Phalaenopsis (NP).

Bahan	Jumlah (mg/L)
I. Makronutrien	
NH ₄ NO ₃	32
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	303,9
KNO ₃	424,6
Mg(NO ₃) ₂ .6H ₂ O	256,4
Ca(NO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O	637,6
KH ₂ PO ₄	462,7
II. Besi	
Na ₂ EDTA	37,3
FeSO ₄ 7H ₂ O	27,8
III. Mikronutrien	
MnSO ₄ H ₂ O	11,15
ZnSO ₄ 4H ₂ O	4,3
H ₃ BO ₃	3,1
KI	0,415
NaMoO ₄ 2H ₂ O	0,125
CuSO ₄ 5H ₂ O	0,0125
CoCl ₂ 6H ₂ O	0,0125
IV. Vitamin	
Glycine	2
Nicotinic acid	0,5
Pyridoxine-HCl	0,5
Thiamine-HCl	0,1
Myoinositol	100
Glukosa	20.000
Agar	7000
pH	5,6

Lampiran 4. Skema pembuatan media New Phalaenopsis (NP) 1 liter.



Lampiran 5. Foto kalus *Stevia rebaudiana* Bertonii M.





ZPT 2,4-D 0,25 ppm dan kinetin 0,75 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 1 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,25 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 2 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,25 ppm dan kinetin 0,75 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 3 minggu



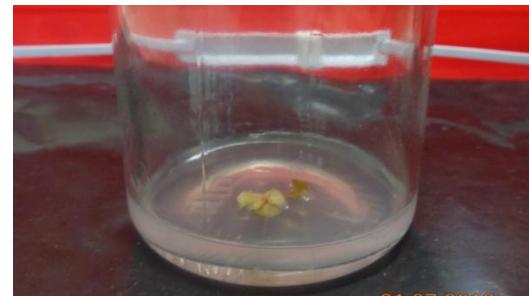
ZPT 2,4-D 0,25 ppm dan kinetin 0,75 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 4 minggu



Subkultur kalus ZPT 2,4-D 0,25 ppm dan kinetin 0,75 ppm



ZPT 2,4-D 0,5 ppm dan kinetin 0,5 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 1 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,5 ppm dan kinetin 0,5 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 2 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,5 ppm dan kinetin 0,5 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 3 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,5 ppm dan kinetin 0,5 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 4 minggu



Subkultur kalus ZPT 2,4-D 0,5 ppm dan kinetin 0,5 ppm



ZPT 2,4-D 0,75 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 1 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,75 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 2 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,75 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 3 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 0,75 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 4 minggu



Subkultur kalus ZPT 2,4-D 0,75 ppm dan kinetin 0,25 ppm



ZPT 2,4-D 1 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 1 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 1 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 2 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 1 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 3 minggu



ZPT 2,4-D 1 ppm
Eksplan setelah diinkubasi selama 4 minggu



Subkultur kalus ZPT 2,4-D 1 ppm

Lampiran 6. Foto ekstrak daun dan kalus daun Stevia



**Ekstrak daun
Stevia asal Solo**



ekstrak Kalus daun Stevia

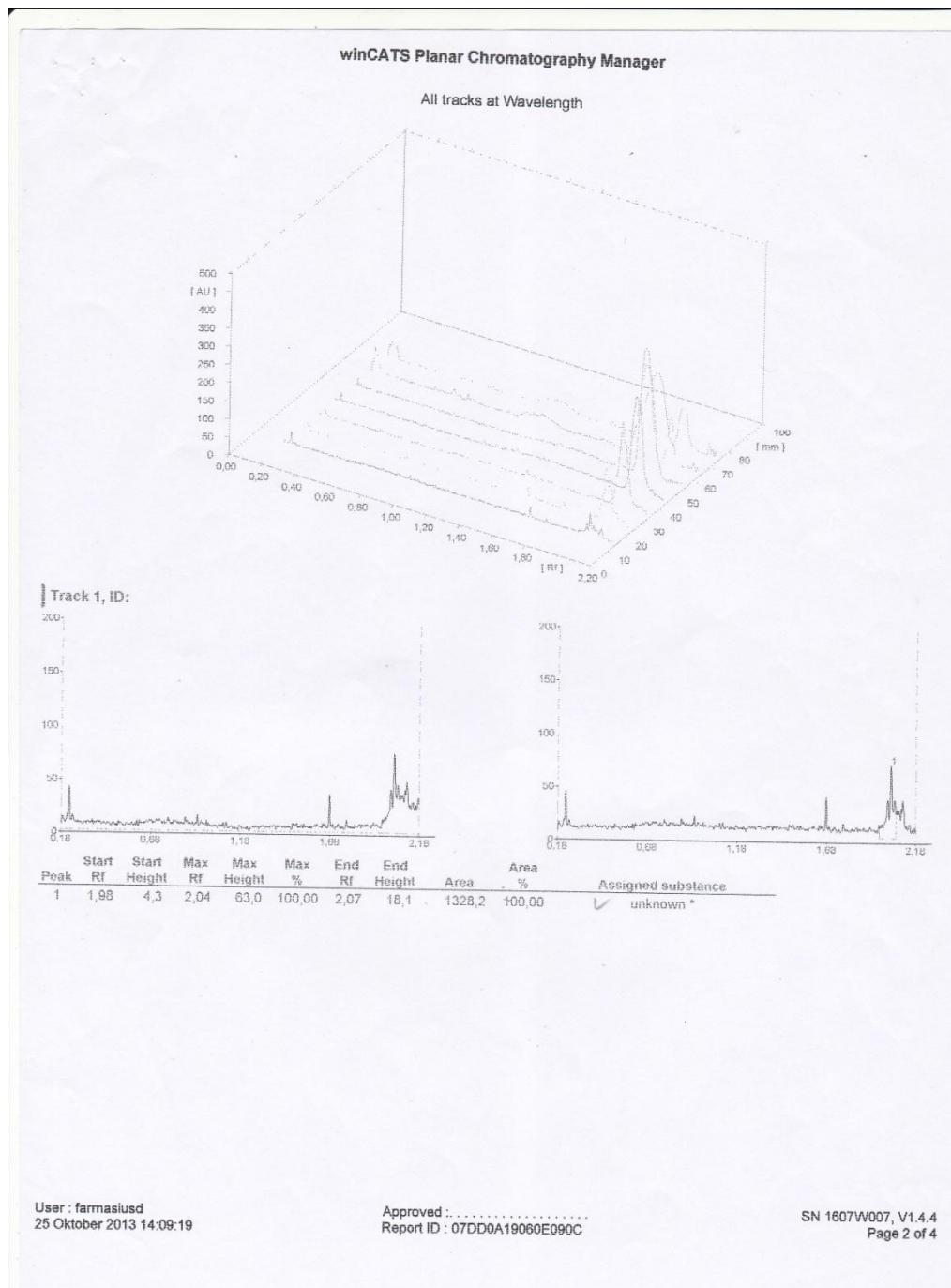
Lampiran 7. Sampel daun Stevia hasil adaptasi di Solo

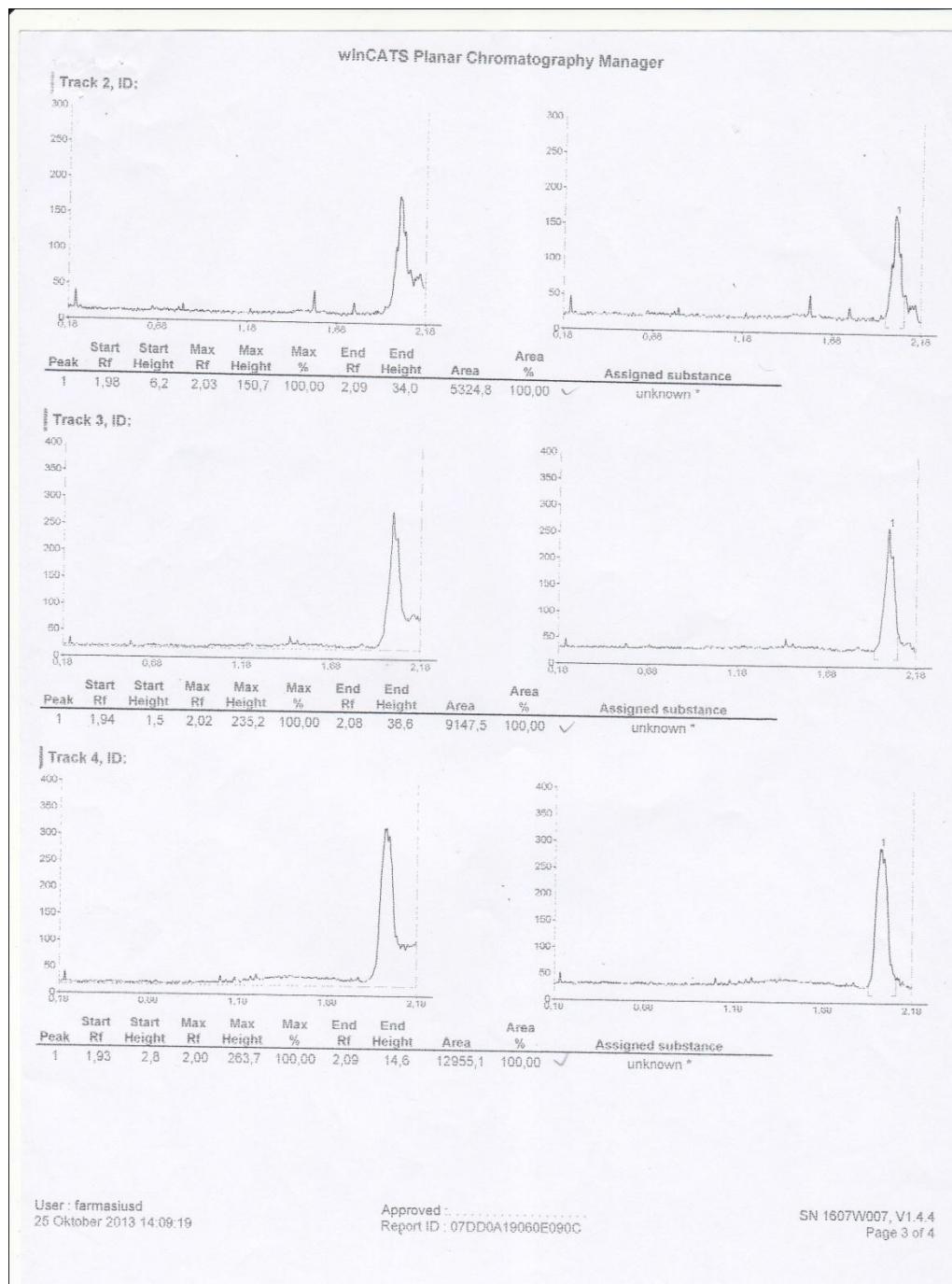


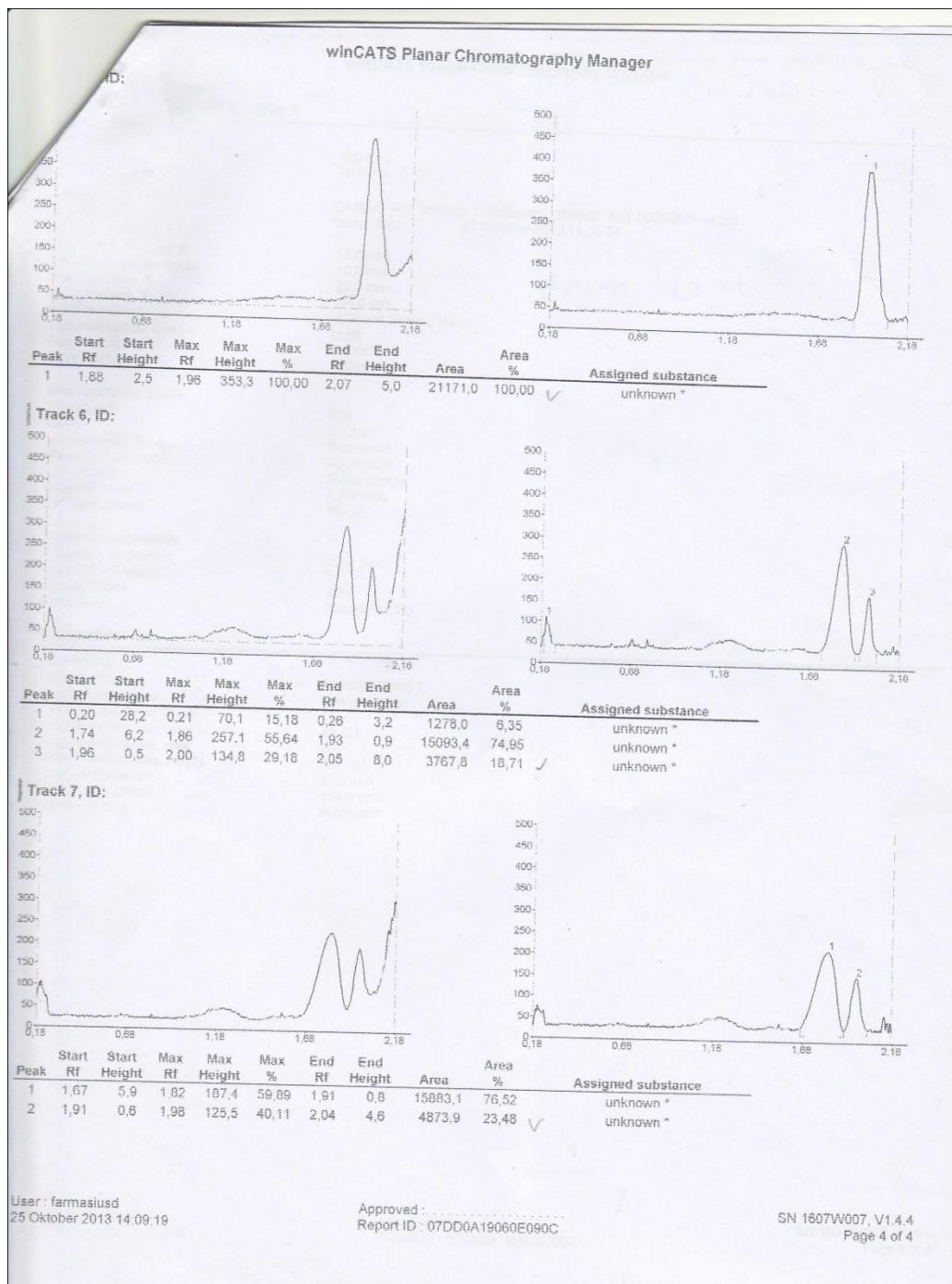
Lampiran 8. Kromatogram steviosida standard dan daun Stevia sebanyak 2 replikasi

Replikasi 1

winCATS Planar Chromatography Manager	
(0) Jain Stevia sebanyak 2 replikasi (2gr ab 5ml) 88 <i>daun 10 ml</i>	
Detection - CAMAG TLC Scanner 3	
Information	
Application position	8,0 mm
Solvent front position	75,0 mm
Instrument	
Executed by	CAMAG TLC Scanner 3 "Scanner3_160602" S/N 160602 (1.14.28)
Number of tracks	farmasiusd 25 Oktober 2013 14:09:04
Position of first track X	7
Distance between tracks	15,0 mm
Scan start pos. Y	10,0 mm
Scan end pos. Y	20,0 mm
Slit dimensions	154,0 mm
Optimize optical system	6,00 x 0,10 mm, Micro
Scanning speed:	Light
Data resolution:	20 mm/s
	100 µm/step
Measurement Table	
Wavelength	400
Lamp	D2 & W
Measurement Type	Remission
Measurement Mode	Absorption
Optical filter	Second order
Detector mode	Automatic
PM high voltage	462 V
Detector properties	
Y-position for 0 adjust	20,0 mm
Track # for 0 adjust	0
Analog Offset	10%
Sensitivity	Automatic (36)
Integration	
Properties	
Data filtering	Savitsky-Golay 7
Baseline correction	Lowest Slope
Peak threshold min. slope	15
Peak threshold min. height	40 AU
Peak threshold min. area	200
Peak threshold max. height	990 AU
Track start position	20,0 mm
Track end position	154,0 mm
Display scaling	Automatic
User : farmasiusd	Approved :
25 Oktober 2013 14:09:19	Report ID : 07DD0A19060E090C
SN 1607W007, V1.4.4	
Page 1 of 4	

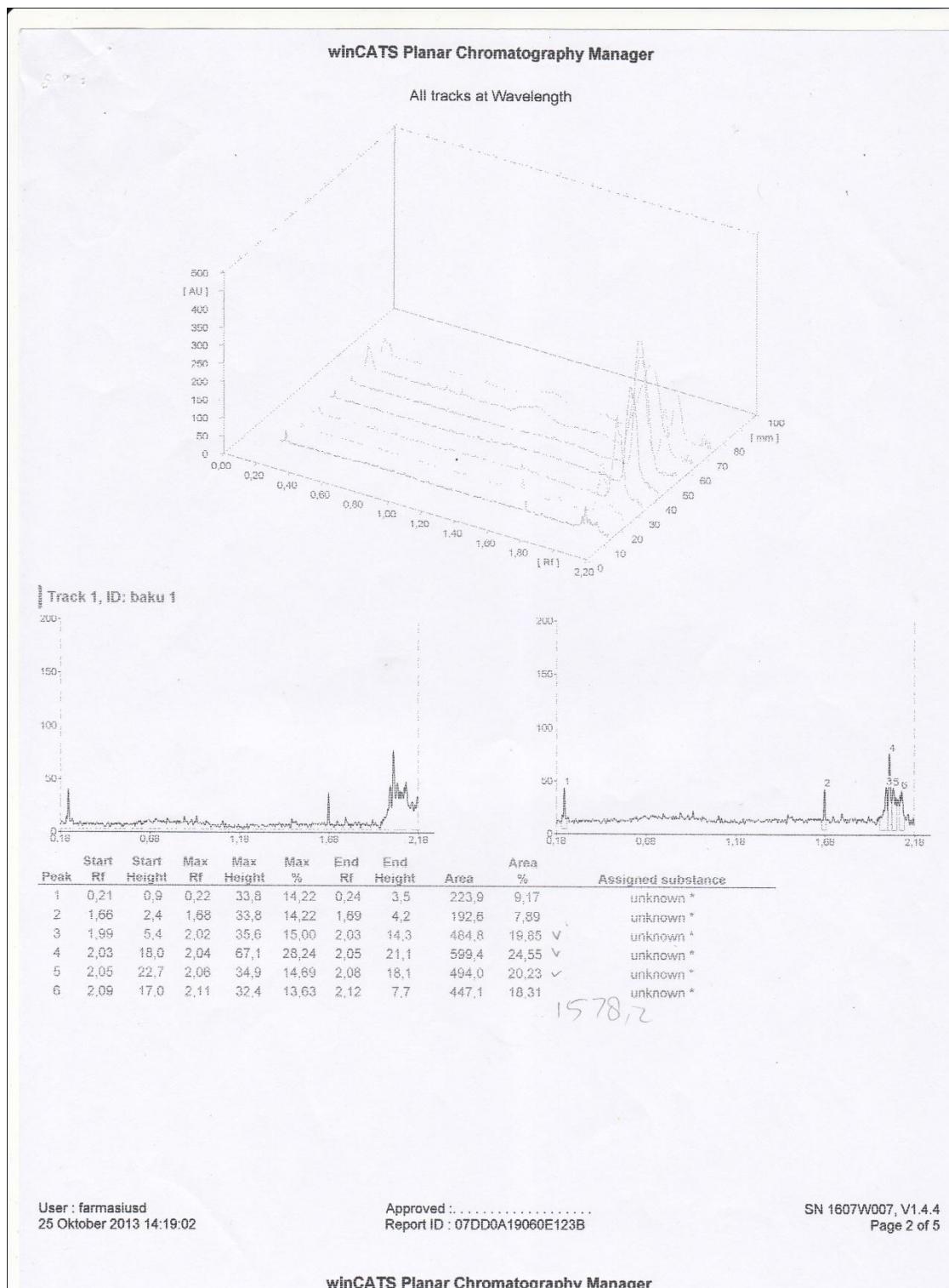


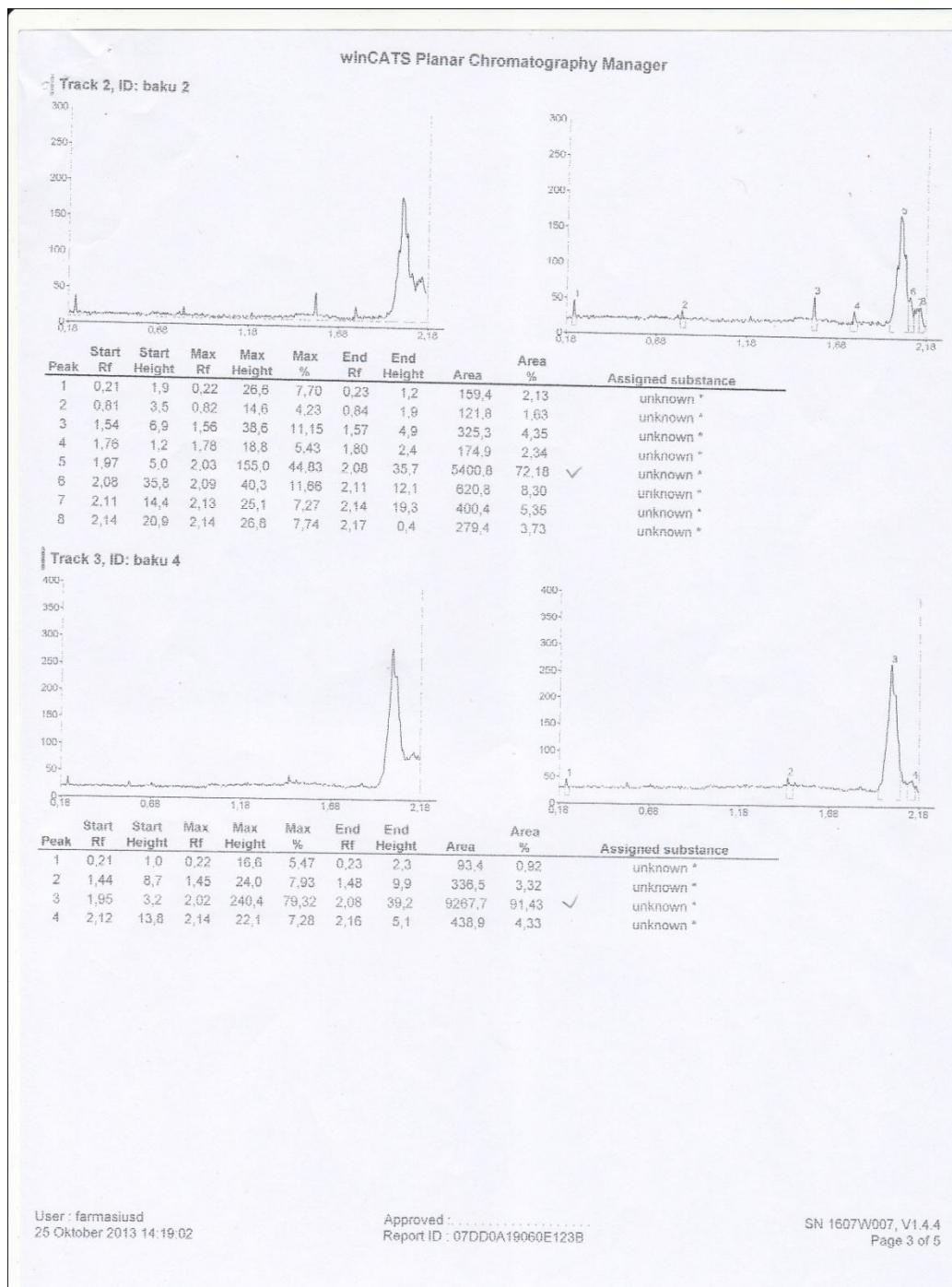


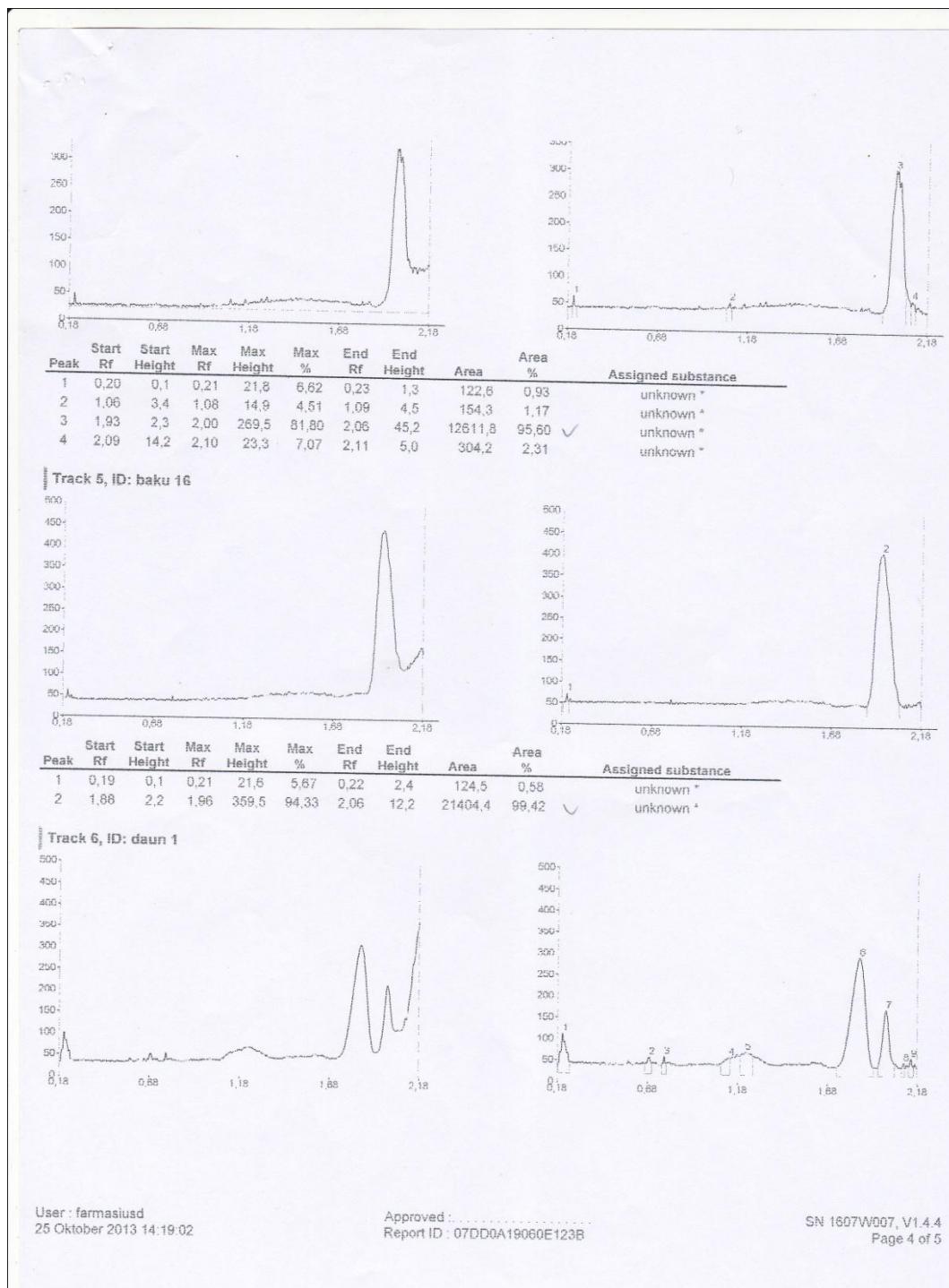


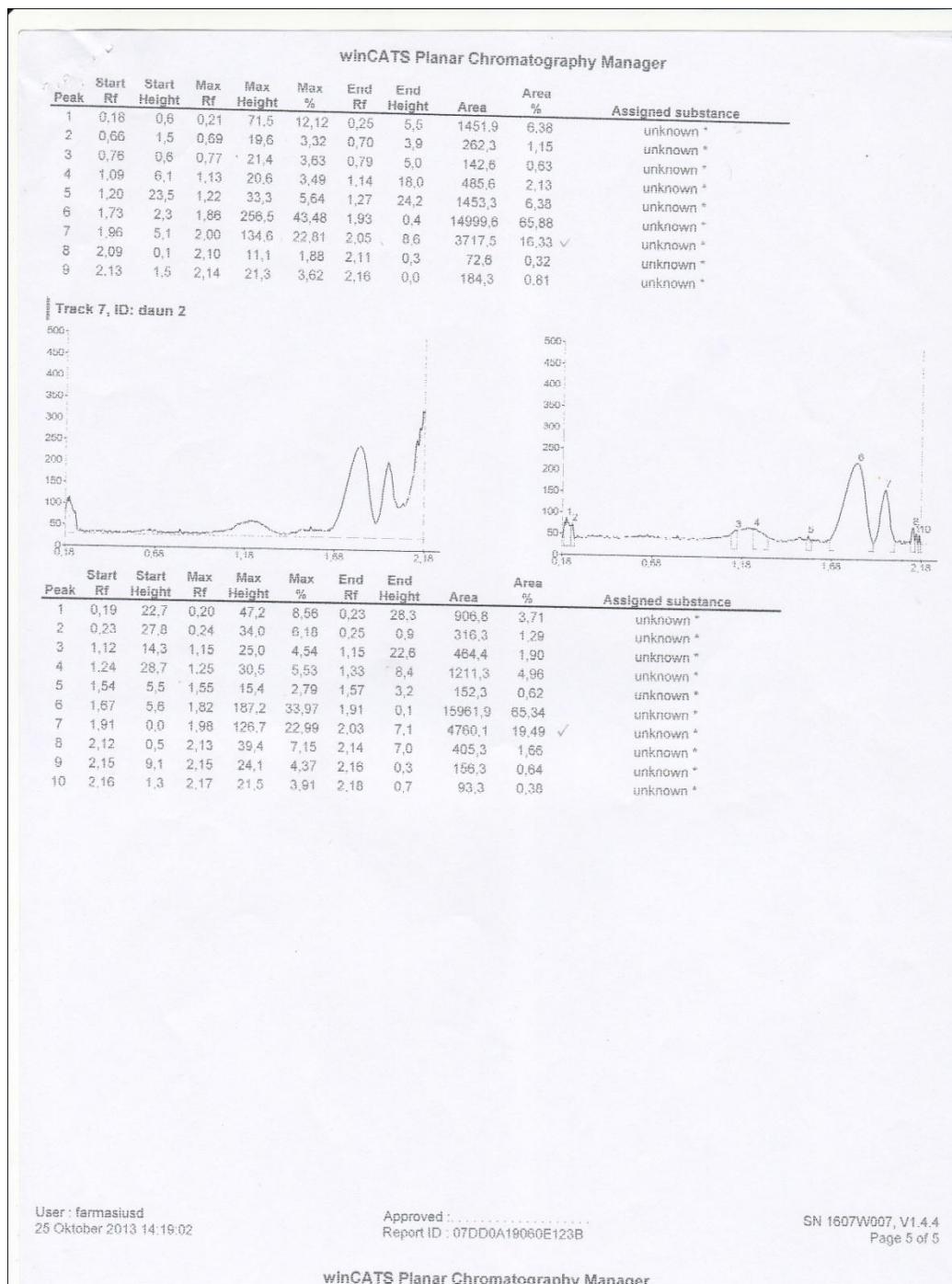
Replikasi 2

<p style="text-align: right;">Paul Clevera Weddin Erol Sveo 241 ab 5 ml 88</p>	
<p>Application position</p> <p>Solvent front position 8,0 mm 75,0 mm</p>	
<p>Instrument</p> <p>Executed by CAMAG TLC Scanner 3 "Scanner3_160602" S/N 160602 (1.14.28) farmasiusd 25 Oktober 2013 14:18:57</p>	
<p>Number of tracks 7</p> <p>Position of first track X 15,0 mm</p> <p>Distance between tracks 10,0 mm</p> <p>Scan start pos. Y 20,0 mm</p> <p>Scan end pos. Y 154,0 mm</p> <p>Slit dimensions 6,00 x 0,10 mm, Micro</p> <p>Optimize optical system Light</p> <p>Scanning speed: 20 mm/s</p> <p>Data resolution: 100 µm/step</p>	
<p>Measurement Table</p> <p>Wavelength 400</p> <p>Lamp D2 & W</p> <p>Measurement Type Remission</p> <p>Measurement Mode Absorption</p> <p>Optical filter Second order</p> <p>Detector mode Automatic</p> <p>PM high voltage 460 V</p>	
<p>Detector properties</p> <p>Y-position for 0 adjust 20,0 mm</p> <p>Track # for 0 adjust 0</p> <p>Analog Offset 10%</p> <p>Sensitivity Automatic (36)</p>	
<p>Integration</p> <p>Properties</p> <p>Data filtering Savitsky-Golay 7</p> <p>Baseline correction Lowest Slope</p> <p>Peak threshold min. slope 5</p> <p>Peak threshold min. height 10 AU</p> <p>Peak threshold min. area 50</p> <p>Peak threshold max. height 990 AU</p> <p>Track start position 20,1 mm</p> <p>Track end position 154,0 mm</p> <p>Display scaling Automatic</p>	
<p>User : farmasiusd 25 Oktober 2013 14:19:02</p> <p>Approved : Report ID : 07DD0A19060E123B</p> <p>SN 1607W007, V1.4.4 Page 1 of 5</p>	









Lampiran 9. Kromatogramstandar dan kalus daun Stevia senyak 2 replikasi
Replikasi 1

winCATS Planar Chromatography Manager

✓ 89

Analysis Report

SOP document : *D:\steviosida DF_a.cna*
 Validated : *Design*
 Description : *40 μl*

Analysis : *D:\steviosida DF_a.cna*
 Created/used by : *farmasiusd* 28 Oktober 2013 9:26:28
 Current user : *farmasiusd*

Detection - CAMAG TLC Scanner 3

Information

Application position	10,0 mm
Solvent front position	75,0 mm

Instrument

Executed by	CAMAG TLC Scanner 3 "Scanner3_160602" S/N 160602 (1.14.28)
Number of tracks	11
Position of first track X	25,0 mm
Distance between tracks	15,0 mm
Scan start pos. Y	20,0 mm
Scan end pos. Y	160,0 mm
Slit dimensions	10,00 x 0,40 mm, Macro
Optimize optical system	Light
Scanning speed:	20 mm/s
Data resolution:	100 µm/step

Measurement Table

Wavelength	400
Lamp	D2 & W
Measurement Type	Remission
Measurement Mode	Absorption
Optical filter	Second order
Detector mode	Automatic
PM high voltage	428 V

Detector properties

Y-position for 0 adjust	20,0 mm
Track # for 0 adjust	0
Analog Offset	10%
Sensitivity	Automatic (36)

Integration

Properties

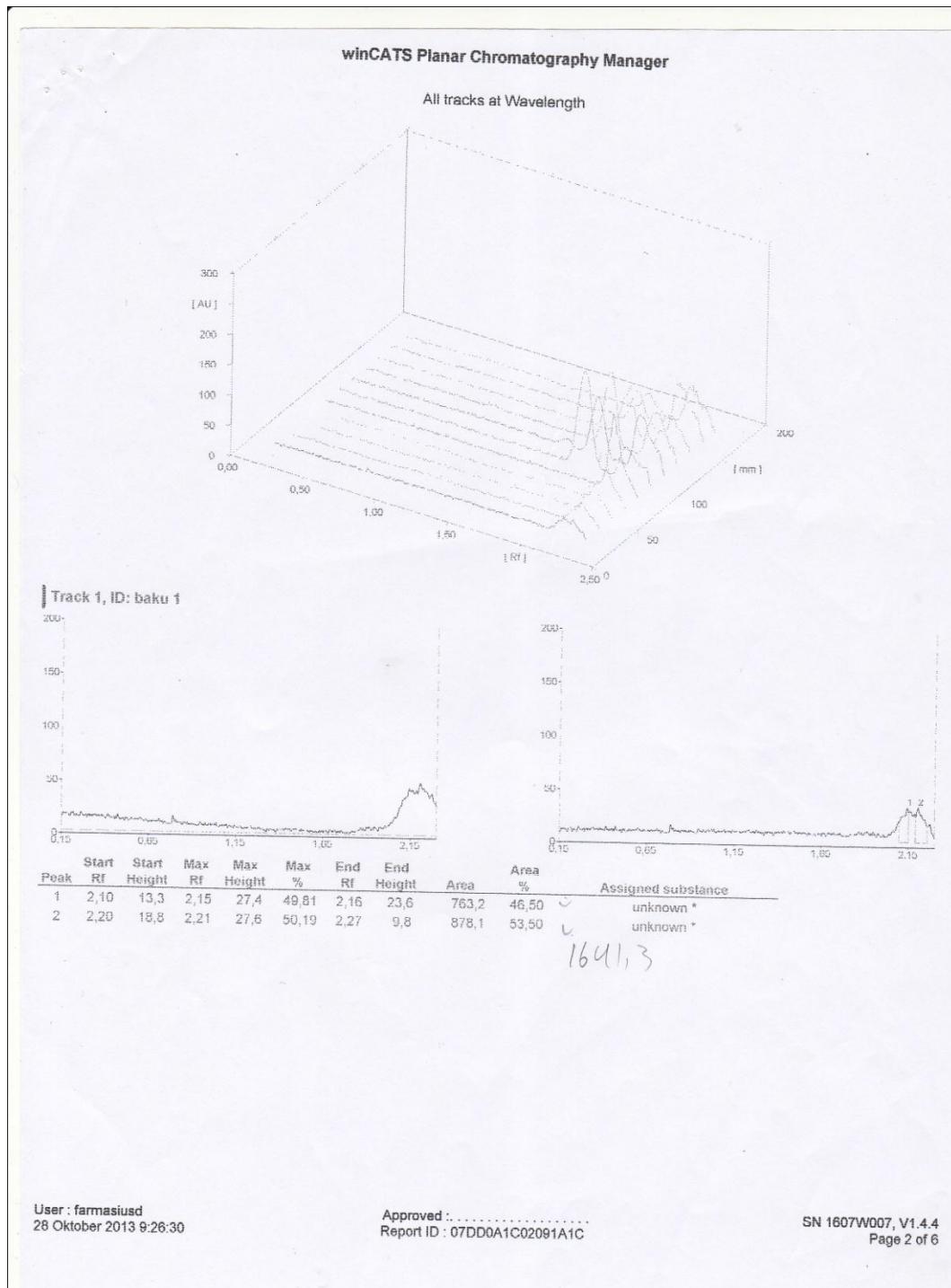
Data filtering	Savitsky-Golay 7
Baseline correction	Lowest Slope
Peak threshold min. slope	5
Peak threshold min. height	10 AU
Peak threshold min. area	50
Peak threshold max. height	990 AU
Track start position	20,1 mm
Track end position	159,9 mm
Display scaling	Automatic

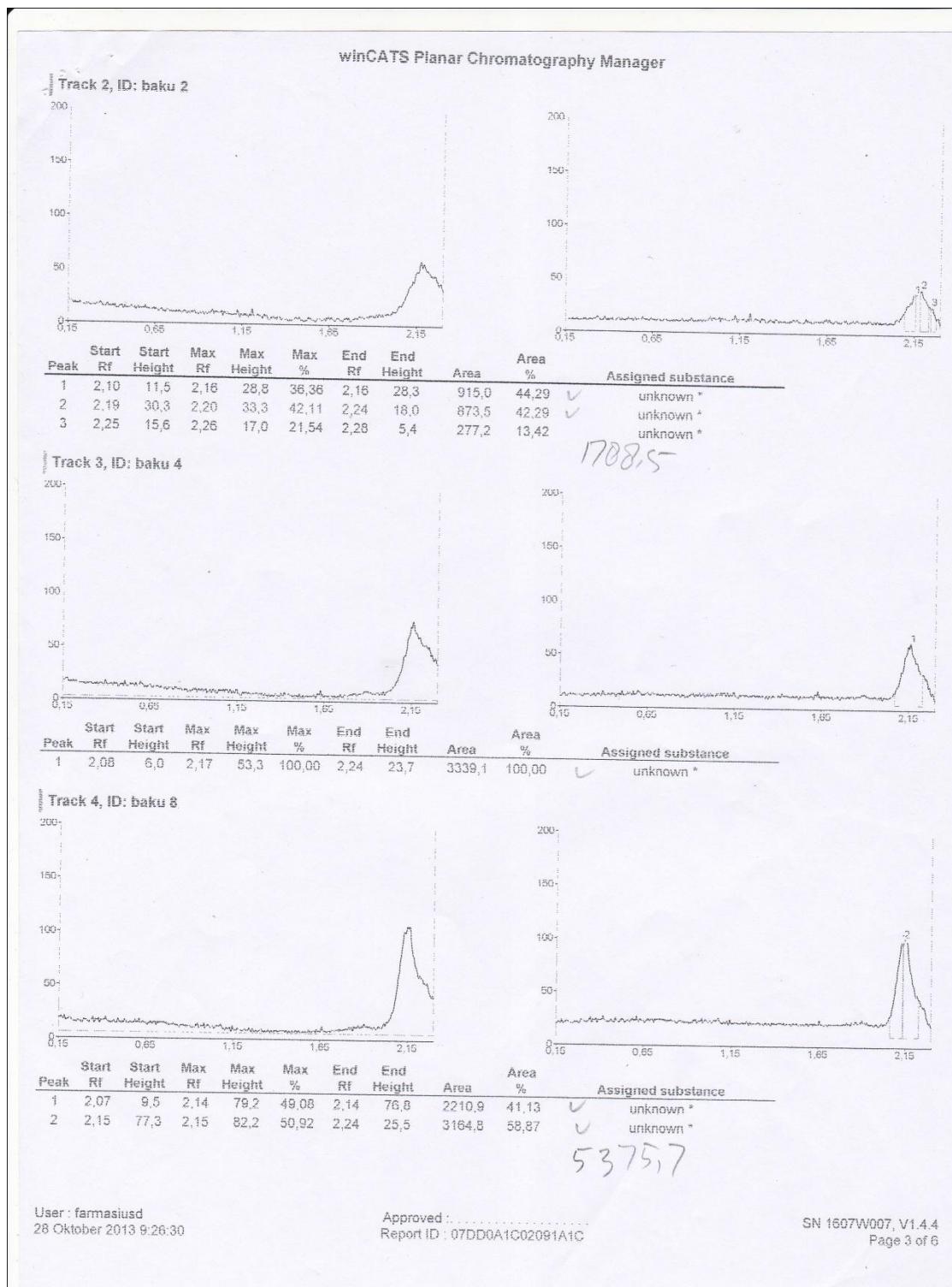
✓ 30 μl

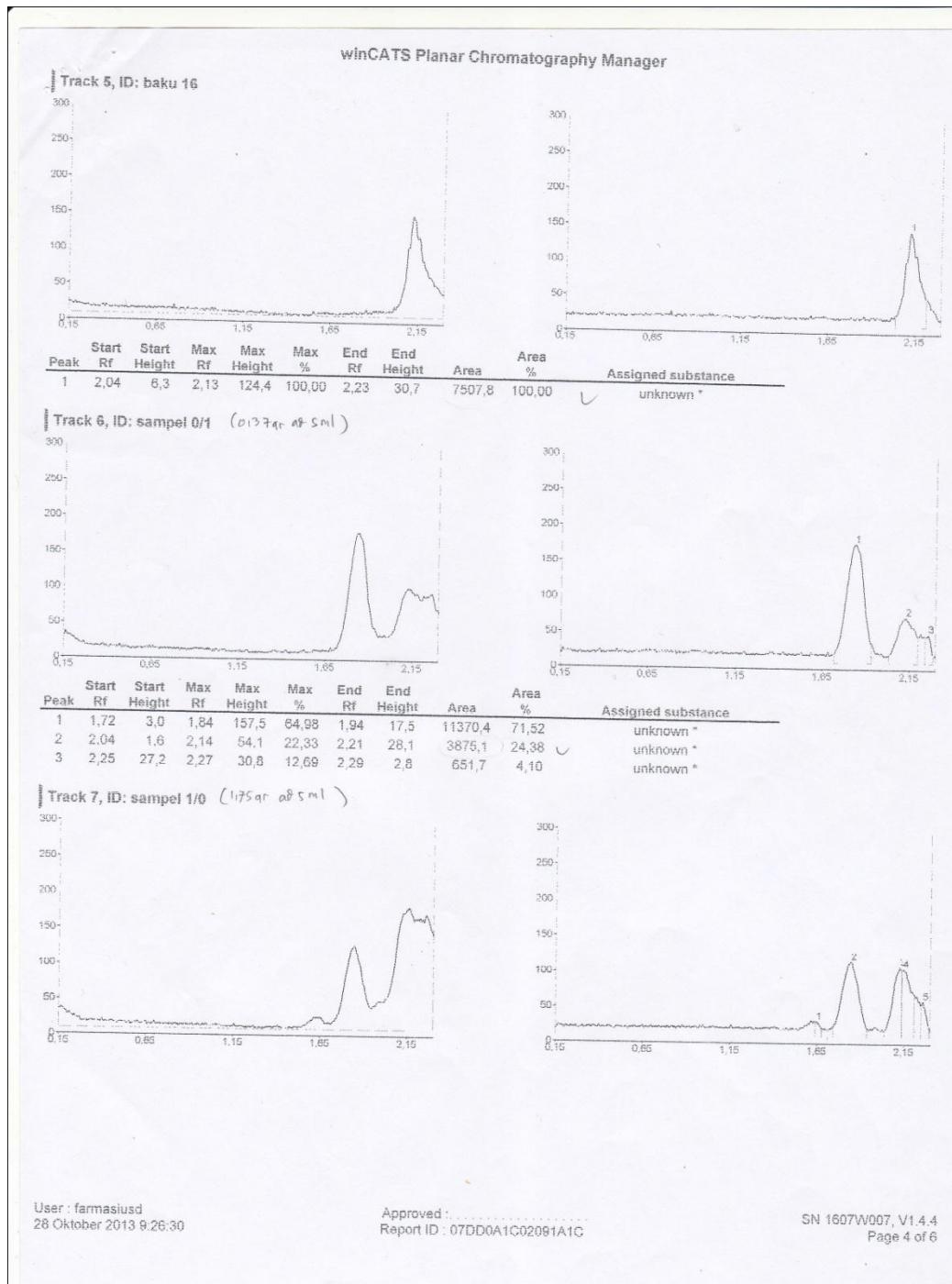
User : farmasiusd
 28 Oktober 2013 9:26:30

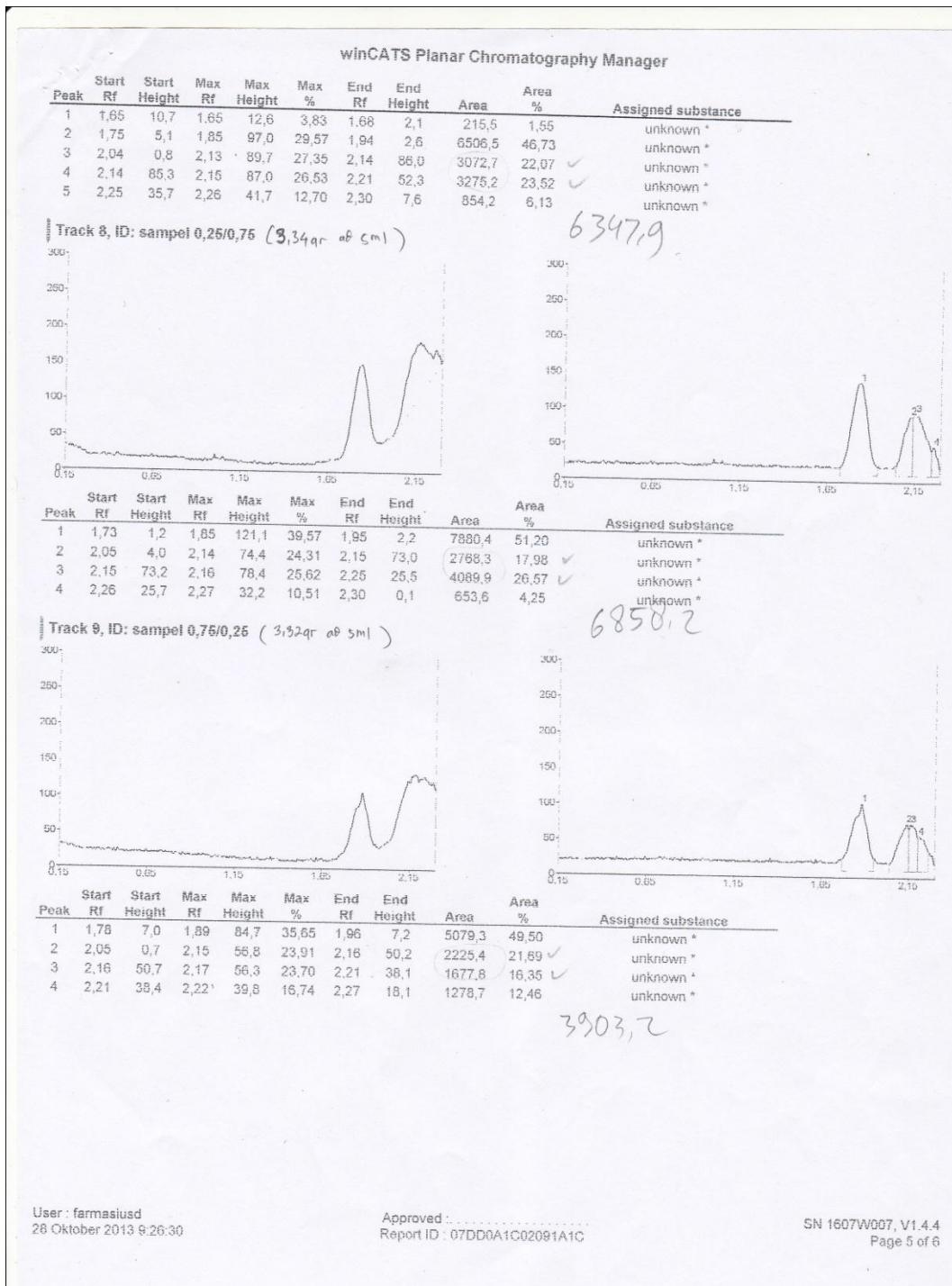
Approved :
 Report ID : 07DD0A1C02091A1C

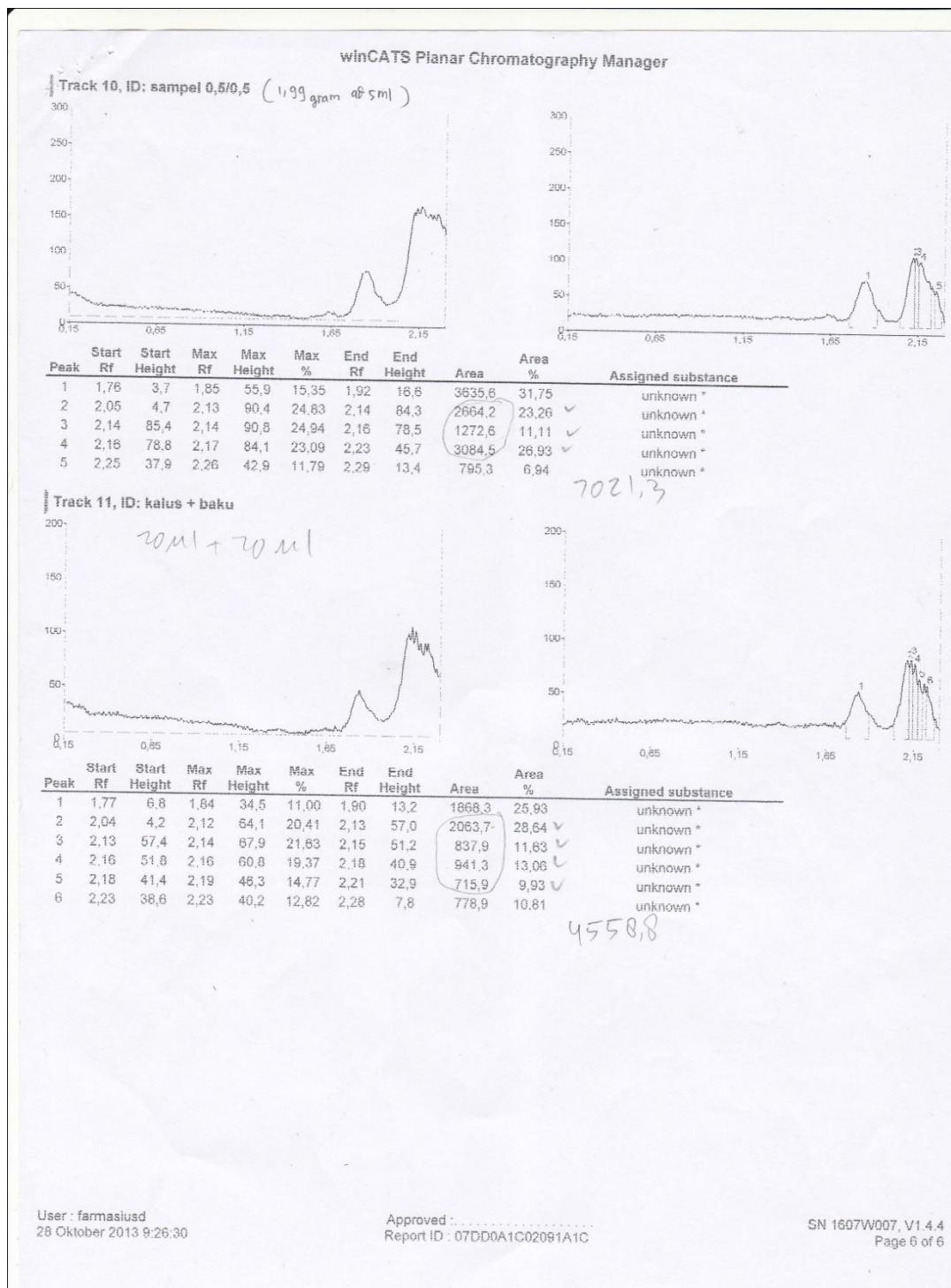
SN 1607W007, V1.4.4
 Page 1 of 6





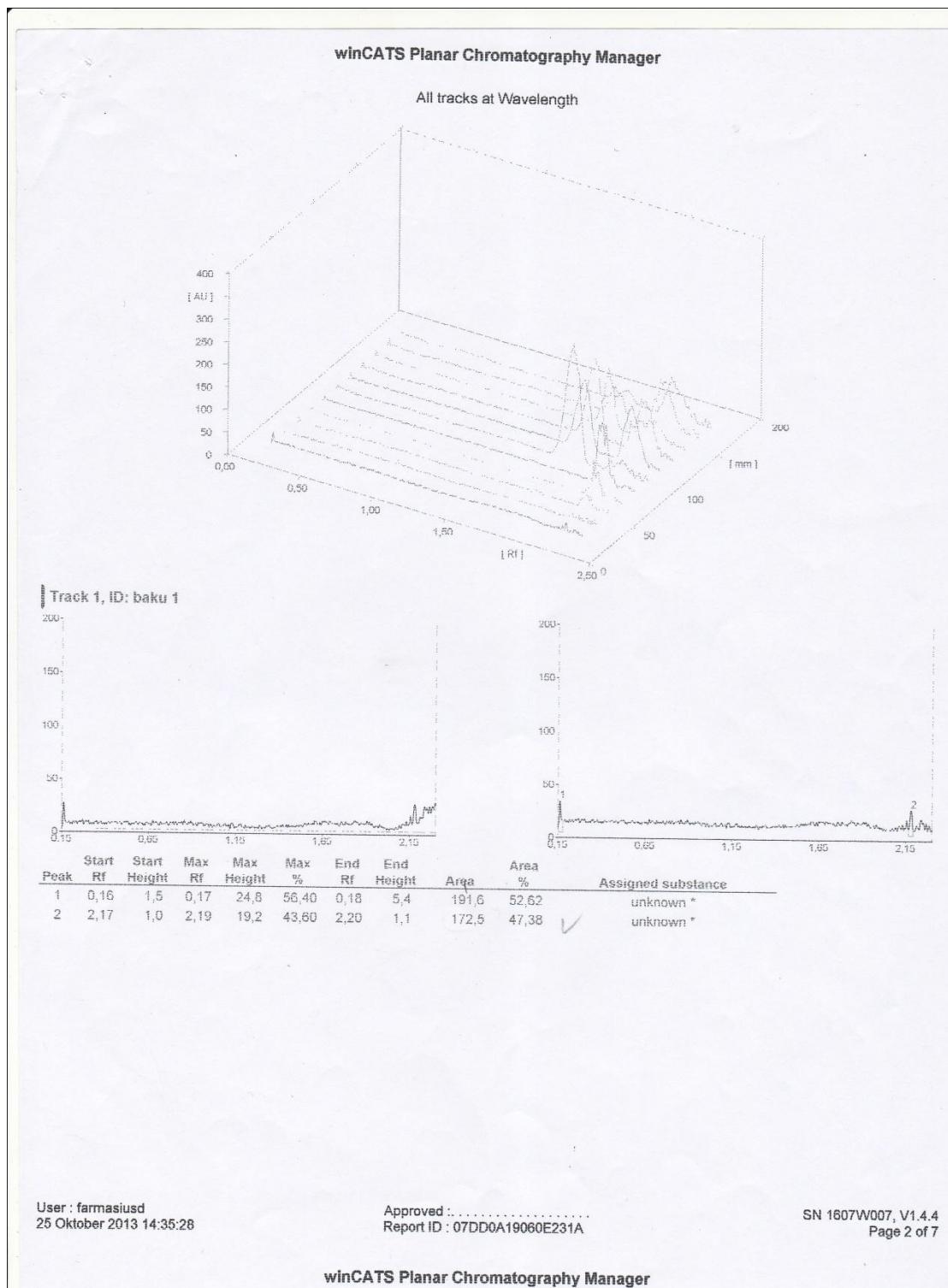


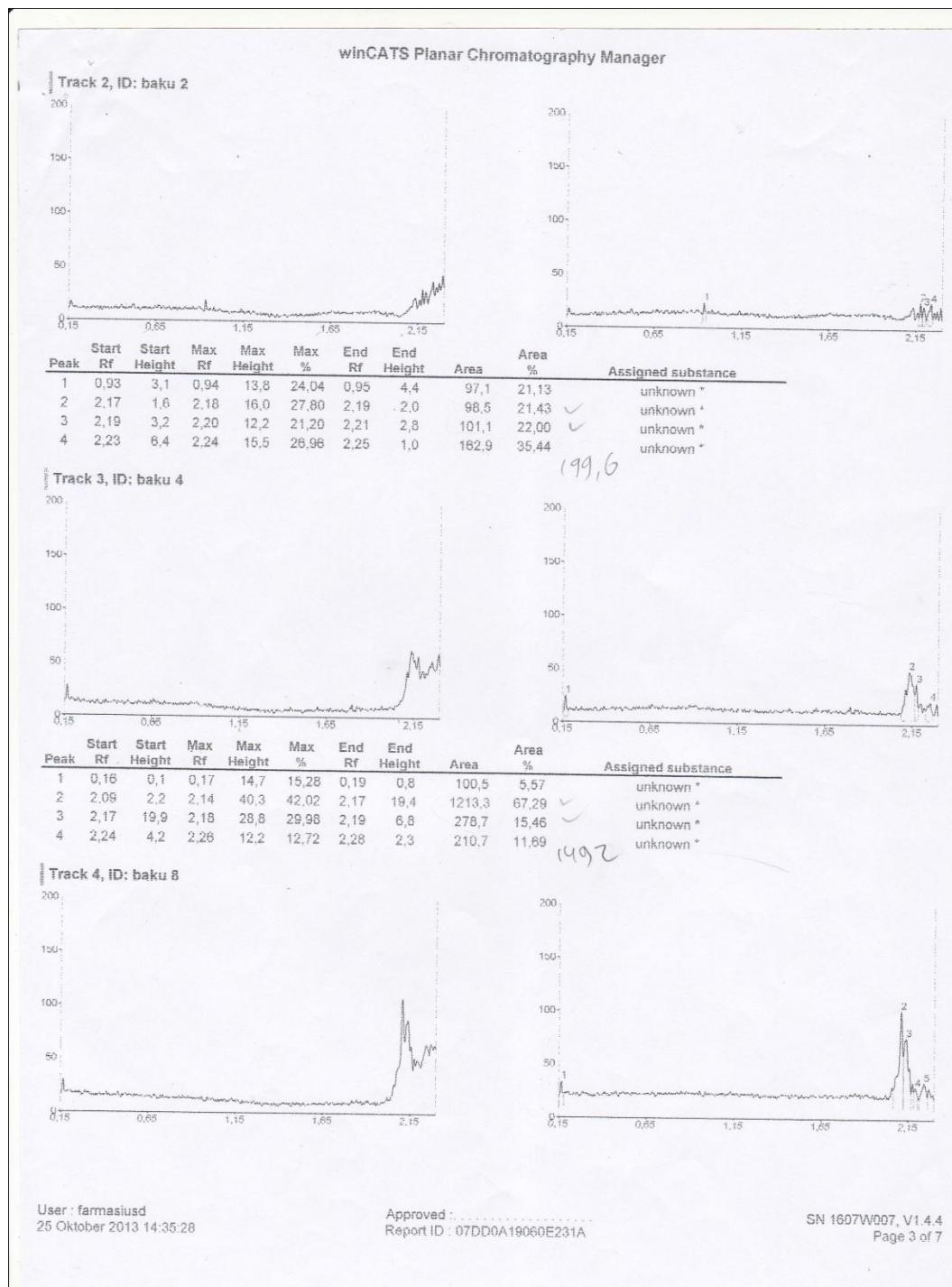


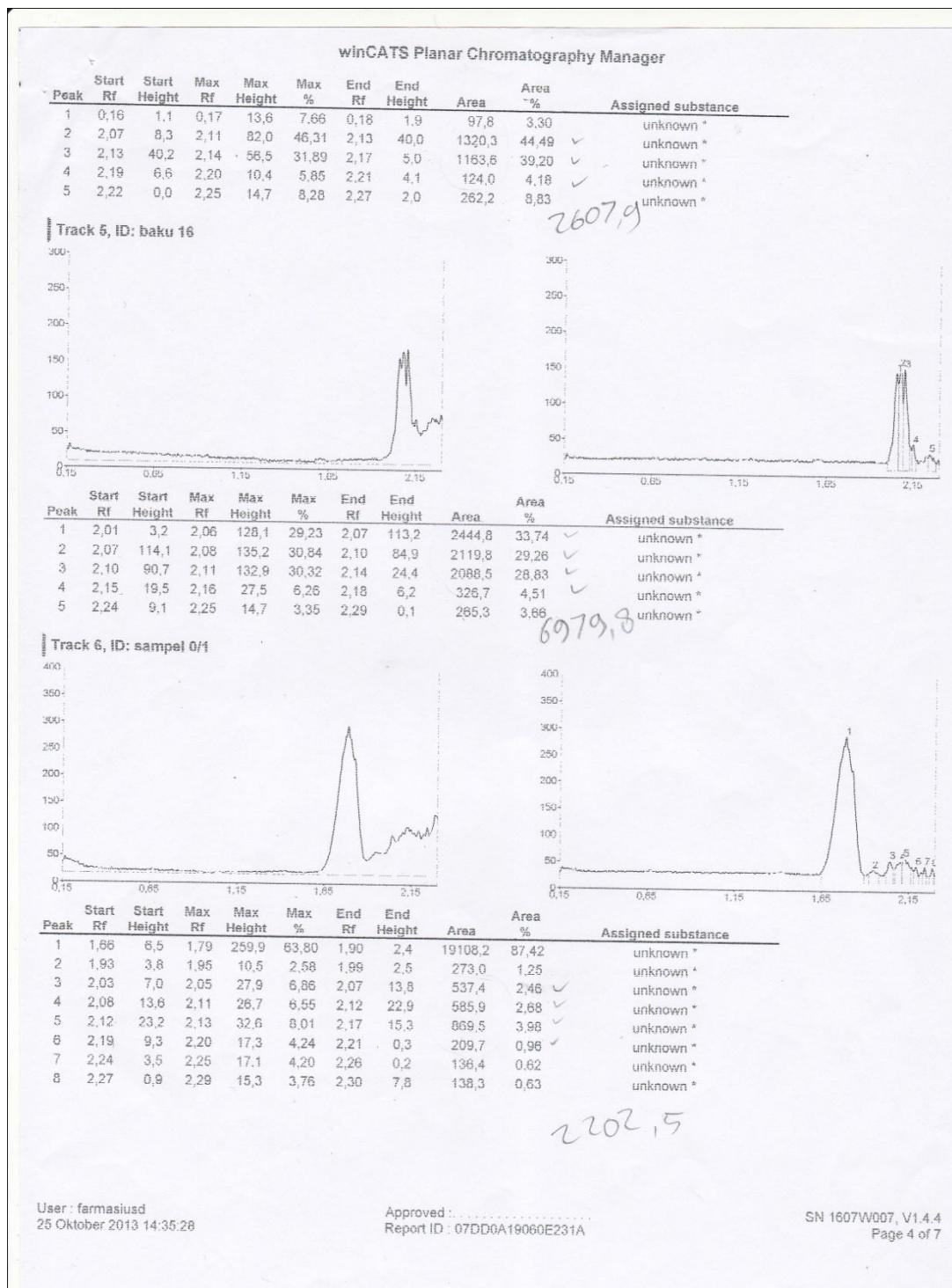


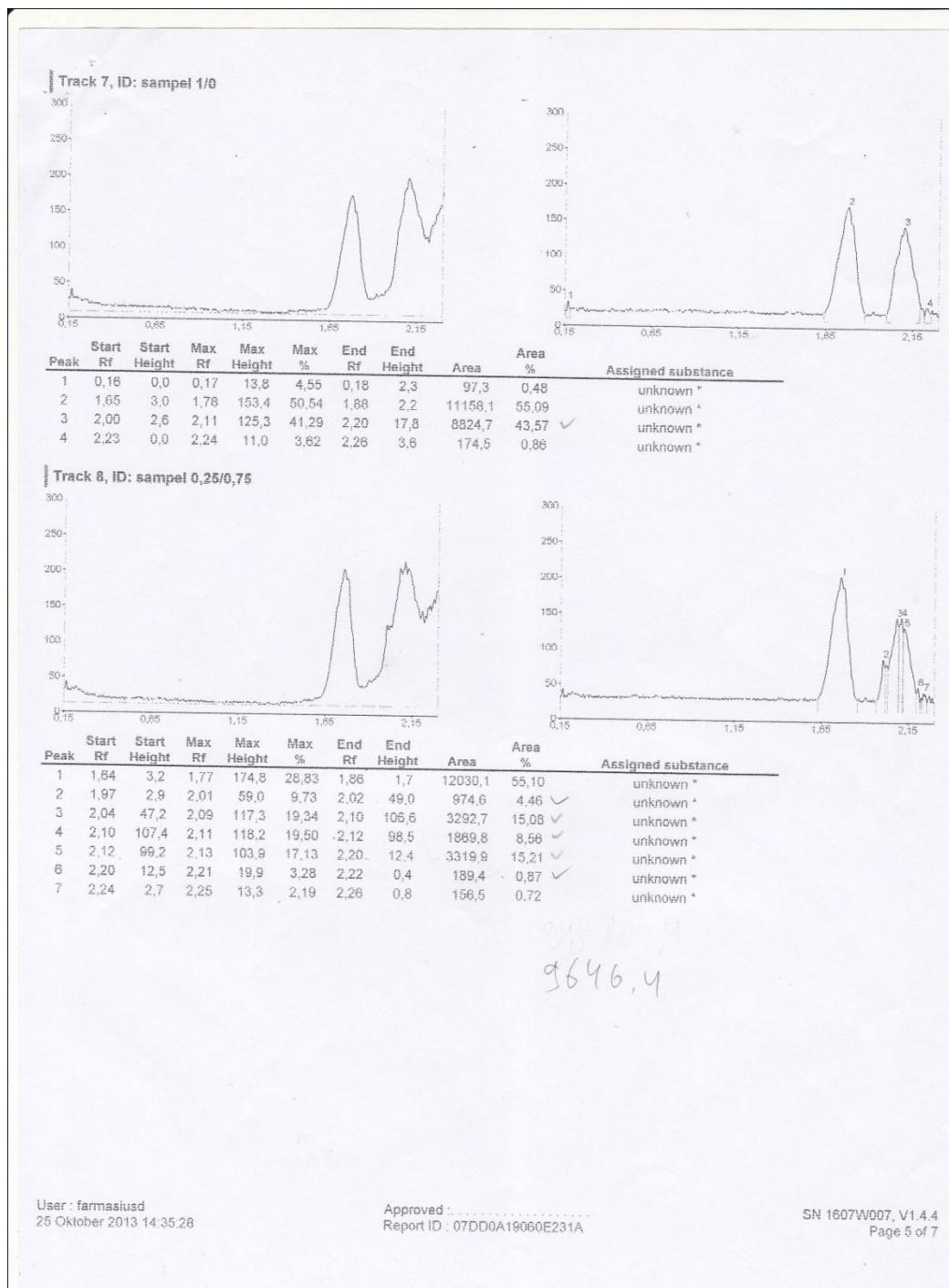
Replikasi 2

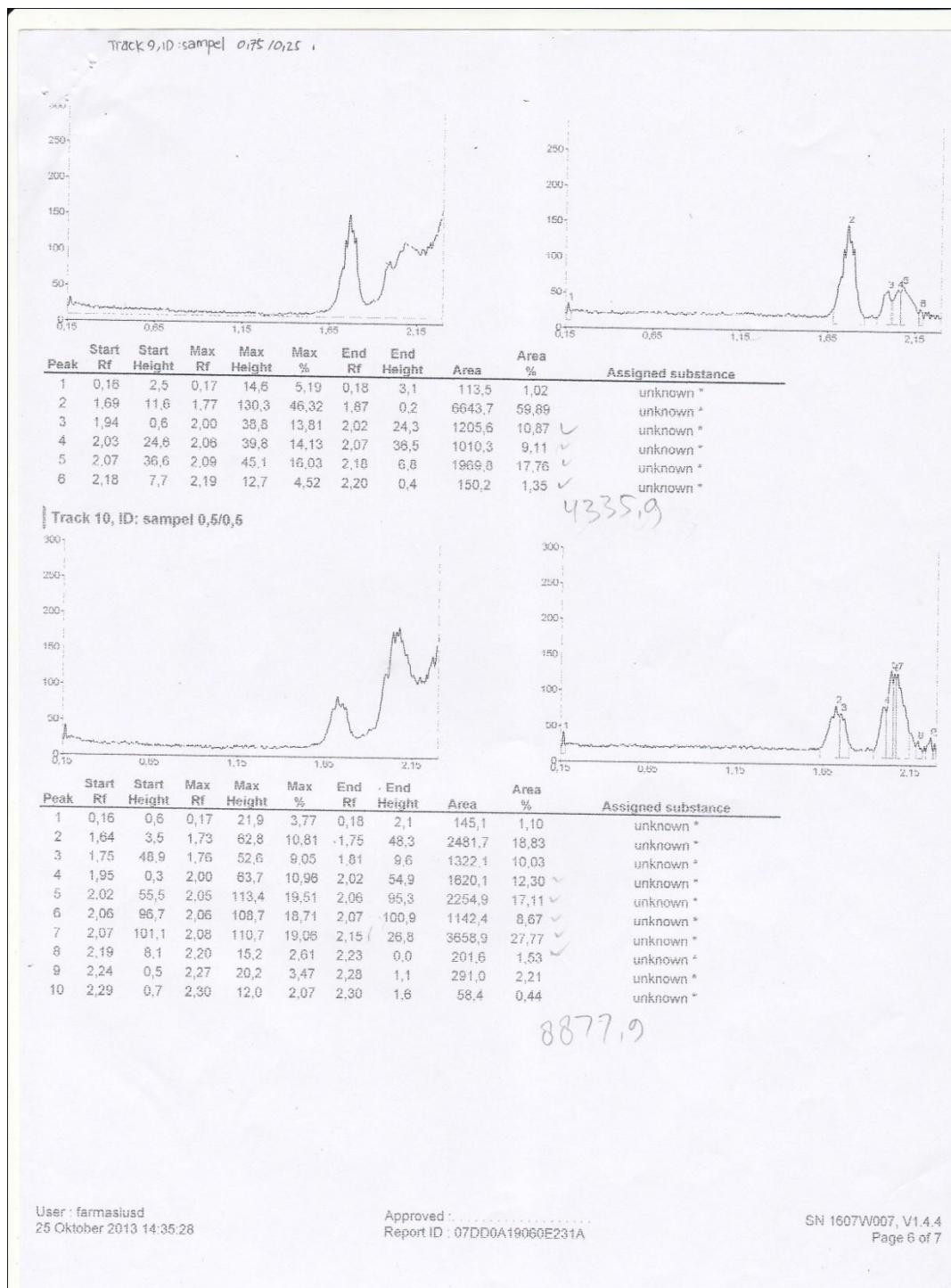
Date : DF SS	
Application position	10,0 mm
Solvent front position	75,0 mm
Instrument	
Executed by	farmasiusd
Number of tracks	25
Position of first track X	25,0 mm
Distance between tracks	10,0 mm
Scan start pos. Y	20,0 mm
Scan end pos. Y	160,0 mm
Slit dimensions	10,00 x 0,40 mm, Macro
Optimize optical system	Light
Scanning speed:	20 mm/s
Data resolution:	100 µm/step
Measurement Table	
Wavelength	400
Lamp	D2 & W
Measurement Type	Remission
Measurement Mode	Absorption
Optical filter	Second order
Detector mode	Automatic
PMT high voltage	427 V
Detector properties	
Y-position for 0 adjust	20,0 mm
Track # for 0 adjust	0
Analog Offset	10%
Sensitivity	Automatic (30)
Integration	
Properties	
Data filtering	Savitsky-Golay 7
Baseline correction	Lowest Slope
Peak threshold min. slope	5
Peak threshold min. height	10 AU
Peak threshold min. area	50
Peak threshold max. height	990 AU
Track start position	20,1 mm
Track end position	159,9 mm
Display scaling	Automatic
User : farmasiusd	Approved :
25 Oktober 2013 14:36:28	Report ID : 07DD0A19060E231A
SN 1607W007, V1.4.4 Page 1 of 7	











Lampiran 10. Perhitungan kadar steviosida dalam daun dan ekstrak kalus daun Stevia

- Perhitungan kadar steviosida standard

Kadar steviosida dalam pelarut n-butanol = 500 mg/ml

Diambil 2 ml diencerkan sampai 10 ml, sehingga diperoleh kadar 100 mg/ml

kemudian diambil 0,5 ml dan dijadikan 25 ml

Kadar steviosida standard = $0,5 \times 100 / 25 = 2 \text{ mg/ml} = 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

- Pembuatan kurva baku steviosida standard dengan lima macam konsentrasi

Kadar = jumlah totolan x kadar steviosida standard

a. Jumlah totolan = 1 μl

Kadar 1 = $1 \times 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l} = 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

b. Jumlah totolan = 2 μl

Kadar 2 = $2 \times 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l} = 4 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

c. Jumlah totolan = 4 μl

Kadar 3 = $4 \times 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l} = 8 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

d. Jumlah totolan = 8 μl

Kadar 4 = $8 \times 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l} = 16 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

e. Jumlah totolan = 16 μl

Kadar 5 = $16 \times 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l} = 32 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$

- Penetapan kadar steviosida daun Stevia (AUC steviosida pada Rf 0,79 – 0,81)

Jml totolan (μl)	Kadar (μg/μl)	AUC (luas bercak) Replikasi 1	AUC (luas bercak) Replikasi 2
1	2	1328,2	1578,2
2	4	5324,8	5400,8
4	8	9147,5	9267,7
8	16	12955,1	12611,8
16	32	21171	21404,4

Persamaan regresi : $Y = A + BX$

Replikasi 1 $Y = 2427 + 609,54 X$ (perhitungan kalkulator)

$$r = 0,9778$$

Replikasi 2 $Y = 2503,1875 + 608,82 X$ (perhitungan kalkulator)

$$r = 0,9805$$

Bobot sampel = 3 g

Volume penotolan = 10 μl

Volume pengenceran = 5 ml

Replikasi 1 (AUC = 4873,9)

$$Y = 2427 + 609,54 X$$

$$X = 4873,9 - 2427 / 609,54 = 4,0143 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 10 \mu\text{l} \times 4,0143 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 2,01 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 2,01 \text{ mg} / 3 \text{ g} = 0,67 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,067 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 4760,1)

$$Y = 2503,1875 + 608,82X$$

$$X = 4760,1 + 2503,1875 / 608,82 = 3,707 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 10 \mu\text{l} \times 3,707 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 1,85 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 1,85 \text{ mg} / 3 \text{ g} = 0,62 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,062 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 0,67 \text{ mg/g} + 0,62 \text{ mg/g} / 2 = 0,64 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,064 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 3,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

- Penetapan kadar steviosida dalam kalus (AUC steviosida pada Rf 0,78 - 0,86)

Jml totolan (μl)	Kadar ($\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$)	AUC (luas bercak) Replikasi 1	AUC (luas bercak) Replikasi 2
1	2	1641,3	172,5
2	4	1788,5	199,6
4	8	3339,1	1492
8	16	5375,7	2607,9
16	32	7507,8	6979,8

Persamaan regresi : $Y = A + BX$

Replikasi 1 $Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$ (Perhitungan kalkulator)

$$r = 0,9802$$

Replikasi 2 $Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$ (Perhitungan kalkulator)

$$r = 0,9930$$

Bobot sampel DF 0/1 = 0,37 g

DF 0,25/0,75 = 3,34 g

DF 0,5/0,5 = 1,99 g

DF 0,75/0,25 = 3,32 g

DF 1/0 = 1,75 g

Volume penotolan = 40 µl

Volume pengenceran = 5 ml

DF 0/1

Replikasi 1 (AUC = 3875,1)

$$Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$$

$$X = 201,14 - 1436,304167 / 201,14 = 12,125 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam 5 ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 12,125 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 1,52 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 1,52 \text{ mg} / 0,37 \text{ g} = 4,10 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,410 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 2202,5)

$$Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$$

$$X = 2202,5 + 546,2458 / 228,7585 = 12,016 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam 5 ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 12,016 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 1,502 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 1,502 \text{ mg} / 0,37 \text{ g} = 4,06 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,406 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 4,10 \text{ mg/g} + 4,06 \text{ mg/g} / 2 = 4,08 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,408 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 2,82 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

DF 0,25/0,75**Replikasi 1 (AUC = 6858,2)**

$$Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$$

$$X = 6858,2 - 1436,304167 / 201,14 = 26,955 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 26,955 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 3,37 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 3,37 / 3,34 \text{ g} = 1,01 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,101 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 9646,4)

$$Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$$

$$X = 9646,4 + 546,2458 / 228,7585 = 44,556 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 44,556 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 5,569 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 5,569 \text{ mg} / 3,34 \text{ g} = 1,66 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,166 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 1,01 + 1,66 / 2 = 1,33 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,133 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 0,046 \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

DF 0,5/0,5**Replikasi 1 (AUC = 7021,3)**

$$Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$$

$$X = 7021,3 - 1436,304167 / 201,14 = 27,766 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 27,766 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 3,47 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 3,47 \text{ mg} / 1,99 \text{ g} = 1,74 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,174 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 8877,9)

$$Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$$

$$X = 8877,9 + 546,2458 / 228,7585 = 41,197 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 41,197 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 5,15 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 5,15 \text{ mg} / 1,99 \text{ g} = 2,58 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,258 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 1,74 \text{ mg/g} + 2,58 \text{ mg/g} / 2 = 2,16 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,216 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 0,059 \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

DF 0,75/0,25

Replikasi 1 (AUC = 3903,2)

$$Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$$

$$X = 3903,2 - 1436,304167 / 201,14 = 12,264 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 12,264 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 1,53 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 1,53 \text{ mg/g} / 3,32 \text{ g} = 0,46 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,046 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 4335,9)

$$Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$$

$$X = 4335,9 + 546,2458 / 228,7585 = 21,342 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \times 21,342 / 1000 = 2,67 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 2,67 \text{ mg} / 3,32 \text{ g} = 0,803 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,803 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 0,46 \text{ mg/g} + 0,803 \text{ mg/g} / 2 = 0,63 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,063 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 0,0242 \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

DF 1/0**Replikasi 1 (AUC = 6347,9)**

$$Y = 1436,304167 + 201,14 X$$

$$X = 6347,9 - 1436,304167 / 201,14 = 24,418 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 24,418 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 3,05 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 3,05 \text{ mg} / 1,75 \text{ g} = 1,74 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,174 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (AUC = 8824,7)

$$Y = -546,2458 + 228,7585 X$$

$$X = 8824,7 + 546,2458 / 228,7585 = 40,964 \mu\text{g}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam } 5 \text{ ml} = 5000 / 40 \mu\text{l} \times 40,964 \mu\text{g} / 1000 = 5,120 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar dalam tiap sampel} = 5,120 \text{ mg} / 1,75 \text{ g} = 2,93 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,0293 \%$$

$$\text{Rata - rata kadar} = \text{replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} / 2$$

$$= 1,74 \text{ mg/g} + 2,93 \text{ mg/g} / 2 = 2,33 \text{ mg/g} \rightarrow 0,233 \%$$

$$\text{SD} = 8,4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (perhitungan kalkulator)}$$

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan harga Retardian factor (hRf) daun dan ekstrak kalus daun Stevia dengan kromatografi lapis tipis

$$hRf = \frac{\text{jarak titik pusat bercak dari titik awal}}{\text{jarak yang ditempuh pengembang}} \times 100$$

Sampel (kalus)	Jarak titik pusat bercak dari titik awal (cm)		Perhitungan hRf	
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2
A	13	12,4	$\frac{13}{15} \times 100 = 86,6$	$\frac{12,4}{15} \times 100 = 82,6$
B	13	12,4	$\frac{13}{15} \times 100 = 86,6$	$\frac{12,4}{15} \times 100 = 82,6$
C	13	12,4	$\frac{13}{15} \times 100 = 86,6$	$\frac{12,4}{15} \times 100 = 82,6$
D	13	12	$\frac{13}{15} \times 100 = 86,6$	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$
E	12,8	11,7	$\frac{12,8}{15} \times 10 = 85,3$	$\frac{11,7}{15} \times 100 = 78$
1	12,9	12	$\frac{12,9}{15} \times 100 = 86$	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$
2	12,8	11,7	$\frac{12,8}{15} \times 100 = 85,3$	$\frac{11,7}{15} \times 100 = 78$
3	12,8	11,8	$\frac{12,8}{15} \times 10 = 85,3$	$\frac{11,8}{15} \times 100 = 79$
4	12,8	12	$\frac{12,8}{15} \times 10 = 85,3$	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$
5	12,8	11,7	$\frac{12,8}{15} \times 10 = 85,3$	$\frac{11,7}{15} \times 100 = 78$

Keterangan :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A : standar stevosida 1 μ l | 1 : kinetin 1 ppm |
| B : standar stevosida 2 μ l | 2 : 2,4-D 1 ppm |
| C : standar stevosida 4 μ l | 3 : 2,4-D 0,25 ppm, kinetin 0,75 ppm |
| D : standar stevosida 8 μ l | 4 : 2,4-D 0,75 ppm, kinetin 0,25 ppm |
| E : standar stevosida 16 μ l | 5 : 2,4-D 0,5 ppm, kinetin 0,5 ppm |

Lampiran 12. Perhitungan harga Retardian factor (hRf) ekstrak daun Stevia dengan kromatografi lapis tipis

$$hRf = \frac{\text{jarak titik pusat bercak dari titik awal}}{\text{jarak yang ditempuh pengembang}} \times 100$$

Sampel (daun)	Jarak titik pusat bercak dari titik awal (cm)		Perhitungan hRf	
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2
A	12,2	12,1	$\frac{12,2}{15} \times 100 = 81,3$	$\frac{12,1}{15} \times 100 = 80,6$
B	12	12	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$
C	12	11,9	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$	$\frac{11,9}{15} \times 100 = 79,3$
D	11,9	11,9	$\frac{11,9}{15} \times 100 = 79,3$	$\frac{11,9}{15} \times 100 = 79,3$
E	11,9	11,9	$\frac{11,9}{15} \times 100 = 79,3$	$\frac{11,9}{15} \times 100 = 79,3$
a	11,7	11,6	$\frac{11,7}{15} \times 100 = 78$	$\frac{11,6}{15} \times 100 = 77,3$
b	12,2	12	$\frac{12,2}{15} \times 100 = 81,3$	$\frac{12}{15} \times 100 = 80$

Keterangan :

A : standar stevosida 1 μ l

E : standar stevosida 16 μ l

B : standar stevosida 2 μ l

a : sampel daun Stevia 5 μ l

C : standar stevosida 4 μ l

b : sampel daun Stevia10 μ l

D : standar stevosida 8 μ l