

INTISARI

Dalam pengobatan tumbuhan mimba digunakan sebagai penambah nafsu makan, memacu enzim pencernaan, penurun panas, pencahar, penurun panas, eksim, borok, memar, obat penyakit malaria, sakit kuning dan disentri. Salah satu kandungan metabolit sekundernya adalah flavonoid. Penelitian ini Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagian atau organ dari tumbuhan mimba yang mengandung flavonoid paling besar antara daun, kulit batang dan kulit akar.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah, bahan yang digunakan adalah tumbuhan mimba yang diperoleh dari taman Kampus Universitas Sanata Dharma Fakultas Teologi Kentungan. Uji kualitatif dilakukan secara KLT dengan fase diam selulosa dan fase gerak asam asetat 15% (v/v) dan uji pendahuluan dengan pereaksi warna. Penetapan kadar flavonoid total menggunakan metode Christ dan Muller. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik *one way* ANOVA dengan kepercayaan 95%

Hasil penelitian diperoleh kadar flavonoid total yaitu $0,255 \pm 0,016\%$ (daun), $0,214 \pm 0,012\%$ (kulit batang) dan $0,201 \pm 0,010\%$ (kulit akar). Setelah dianalisis dengan statistik *one way* berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa bagian atau organ tumbuhan mimba yang mengandung kadar flavonoid paling besar adalah daun dengan kadar $0,255 \pm 0,016\%$.

ABSTRACT

In the plant medicine, the mimba was used to increasing the appetite, to drive on the digestion enzyme and as medicine to the malaria disease, jaundice and dysentery. One of the secondary metabolites was flavonoid. This research aimed at comparing the total flavonoid content in leaf, stalk surface and the surface of mimba's root to find out, from these here part of mimba plant, whether they have significant different in flavonoid content. Therefore, based on its flavonoid content, it can be determined the best part that can be used as medicine.

This research was experimental study with , and the material used was mimba plant, which derived from the garden of theology campus of Sanata Dharma University in Kentungan. Qualitative test performed by TLC with fixed phase of cellulose and movable phase of 15 % acetate acid and initial test with colour reagent. The determination of total flavonoid content using Christ and Muller method. Data obtained was analysed statistically using one way ANOVA with reliability by 95%.

The result of the research resulting the total flavonoid content, which were $0.266\pm 0.011\%$ (leaf), $0.213\pm 0.009\%$ (stalk surface), and $0.210\pm 0.006\%$ (root surface). From the statistical analysis using one way ANOVA suggesting that there was a significant different. Based on this research result, it can be summarised that the part of the mimba plant has highest flavonoid content was leaf, and followed by stalk surface and the root surface. Therefore, it was proposed that in the treatment, it would prefer to use the mimba's leaf than its stalk surface or root surface.