C.4

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

JudulKarya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Antioxidant Effectiveness and Activity of Ethanol Extract In the Moses-In-The-Cradle (RHOEO Discolor H.) Over MDA, Catalase Enzyme, SGOT, SGPT Levels On Paracetamol-Induced Wistar Rats

Status Pengusul : **Endang Sri Sunarsih1** , Ika Puspitaningrum2 , Frida Ramadhanti2 , Lia Ardilah2 , Yoga Adhi Dana3

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :
a. Nama Jurnal : IOSR Journal Of Pharmacy And Biological Sciences (IOSR-JPBS)
b. Nomor ISSN : 2278-3008, p-2319-7676
c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : Vol. 17, Issue 2 Ser. III , P: 58-65
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c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Tiga puluh ekor tikus dibagi menjadi enam kelompok, masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari lima ekor tikus; Kelompok I : sebagai kontrol biasa, Kelompok II : sebagai kontrol negatif, Kelompok III : sebagai kontrol positif yang diberi Silymarin dosis 52,92 mg/KgBB, Kelompok IV-VI yang diberi ekstrak etanol 400 mg, 800 mg dan 1.200 mg/KgBB dosis (RHOEO Discolor H. berturut-turut
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Reviewer 1

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C.4

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Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan pangkat : Lektor Kepala

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KLR Phrmacy College, Kakatiya

Abstract: On IV. Congress of Yugoslav Neurosurgeons and Neurotraumatologists Skopje (Ohrid, May 22-26, 1973) and the Balkan Symposium on Traffic Injuries to the Head (Ohrid, May 22-26, 1973), I published my paper: Our Experiences in Preventing Brain Edema with Isotol (20% percent Mannitol), in which I pointed all the contraindications for its use, including intracerebral hemorrhage. Surprised by the use of Isotol in such cases half a century after these expert meetings of Yugoslav neurosurgeons and neuro-traumatologists, in many neurological and neurosurgical departments throughout Yugoslavia after its disintegration, and fifty years after these scientific meetings around the.....

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Citation
Abstract
Reference
Full PDF (../papers/Vol17-issue2/Ser-3/I1702035865.pdf)

Paper Type	:	Research Paper
Title	:	**Antioxidant Effectiveness and Activity of Ethanol Extract In the Moses-In-The-Cradle (RHOEO Discolor H.) Over MDA, Catalase Enzyme, SGOT, SGPT Levels On Paracetamol-Induced Wistar Rats**
Country	:	
Authors	:	Endang Sri Sunarsih || Ika Puspitaningrum || Frida Ramadhanti || Lia Ardilah || Yoga Adhi Dana
doi>	:	10.9790/3008-1702035865 **(http://www.doi.org/)**

Abstract: Moses in the cradle (Rhoeo discolor H.) is one of the two-colored (purple-green) plants containing alkaloids, flavonoids, and anthocyanin that have antioxidant activities. Paracetamol can cause liver necrosis because of the accumulation of free radicals in the body. It will trigger lipid peroxidation process distinguished by the increase of malondialdehyde level, the low activity of catalase enzyme, and the increase of SGPT enzyme level, the blood serum SGOT. This research aims to know the antioxidant effectiveness and activities of moses in the cradle ethanol extract over paracetamol-induced rats.
30 rats were divided into six groups, each group consists of five rats; Group I : as normal control, Group II : as negative control, Group III : as positive control....

Keywords: level of total flavonoid, total of tannin, ethanol extract, moses in the cradle (Rhoeo discolor H.), paracetamol induction, malondialdehyde, activity of catalase enzyme, SGPT, SGOT, Wistar rats.

[1]. Khalisahnurjihany Salsabila, Ester Krisdayanti. 2019. Potential of Moringa Oleifera Extract as A Hepatoprotector to Hepatotoxicity Caused by Paracetamol Induction. Journal of Farmasetis, 8 : 95 – 100.
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Quantitative Structure activity Relationship of Aminopyrido [2, 3-d] Pyrimidin -7- yl ureas. as Potent compound against Non-receptor c- Src Tyrosine Kinases.

[1]Syed Abul Afsah
[2]Manoj Kumar*
Department of Chemistry, Post Graduate Centre. R.K. College Madhubani -847211 (INDIA)

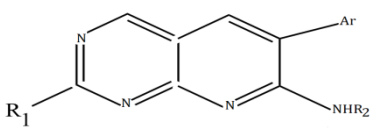
Abstract
Non-receptor c-Src Tyrosine kinases have attracted much attention in recent times in the design of new agents to treat proliferative diseases. 3D-QSAR studies on 2-substituted aminopyrido [2, 3-d] Pyrimidin7-yl- ureas as a novel class compound of this series displayed submictomolar to low nano molar potency against non-receptor c-Src classes. 3D-QSAR studies have been performed on a series of Pyrimidin derivatives by using the receptor surface analysis (RSA) method. The RSA analysis have been carried out on 42 analogues of which 37 were used in the training set and the rest five molecules were test sets. The study produced reasonably good predicted models with good cross-validated and conventional r^2 values in both the models.
Keywords:- *cSrc tyrosine Kinases 3D- QASR studies, RSA, TKs,NRTKs.*

Date of Submission: 02-04-2022 Date of Acceptance: 14-04-2022

I. Introduction

Signaling for a large number of cellular functions including cell growth differentiation and migration [1, 2] is modulated by a varity of transmembrane growth factor receptor and cytoplasmic protein tyrosine Kinases have been linked to a number of Patho- Physiological states including cancer, cardiovascular and immunoinlammatory diseases. Since distinct TKS are implicated in such diverse conditions as angiogenesis [4,5], restenosis [6,7] atherosclerosis [8] and tumor growth [9]. Selective TK inhibitors should be less, likely to affert normal cells and thus produce fewer side effects, broadly acting non selective inhibitors may be required to overcome redundancies in growth signaling pathways in order to arrest aggressively proliferating cells. The complex nature of signal transduction

i.e. redundancies and crosstalk between signaling pathways, absolute selectivity may not be desirable when the need arises to simultaneously inhibit multiple growth signals. The strategy for uncovering broadly acting non selective small molecule inhibitors of the c-Src TKs; [10] which might serve to over come these redundancies in growth signaling. The main objective of the work is to provide a detailed understanding of the molecular mechanism of the Src family of non receptor tyrosine Kinases (NRTKs). The human form of the c-Src NRTKs, the Prototipical Src family of TK will be used as a model system to study the mechanism of Phosphoryl transfer from ATP to tyrosine. Using a transient state Kinetic analysis as well as standard biochemical an biophysical approaches and to investigate the auto phosphorylation mechanism of c-Src. RSA of 3D-QSAR Study an analogue-based rational drug design method will provide a foundation for further studies that will focus on structure-activity relationship for small molecules inhibitors and mechanistic analysis of other Src family tyrosine Kinases.



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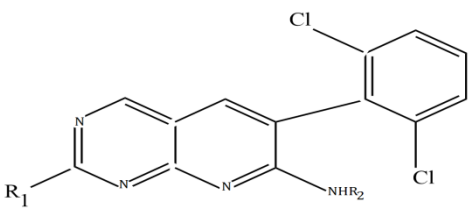

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Comparative phytochemical screening, antioxidants, cytotoxic, and in-vitro anti-inflammatory activity of non-polar and polar solvent extracts of Ipomoea quamoclit

Ananta Kumar Das*[1], Nupur Rani Hawlader[1], Kaniz Fatema Koli[1], Samhan Afrose Joty[1], Morjina Akther Priya[1], Rakiba Akter Bappy[1], Sharmin Sultana Nishi[1], Md. Refat Uz-Zaman[2]

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Abstract
The Ipomoea quamoclit is known as konjolata, commonly called the cypress vine Convolvulaceae family. I. quamoclit leaves found several medicinal uses such as antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, etc. It is also traditionally used as an antidote to snake bites.
Aerial parts of the plant are selected to evaluate the comparative phytochemical screening, antioxidants such as DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) free radical scavenging assay, total phenolic content, total flavonoids content, total antioxidant capacity, cytotoxicity, and in-vitro anti-inflammatory activity of the nonpolar and polar solvent extracts. The aerial part of the plant was successively extracted with dichloromethane (DCM), ethyl acetate, methanol, and 95% ethanol.
Phytochemical screening of the extracts of I. quamoclit reveals the presence of components such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids, carbohydrates, etc. The results of the antioxidant study exhibit good antioxidant properties in different methods such as DPPH free radical scavenging, total phenolic content, total flavonoids content, and the total antioxidant capacity of the extracts of I. quamoclit. In which nonpolar solvent DCM extract showed significant antioxidant activity compared to the other extracts. Cytotoxicity study of the extracts of I. quamoclit indicates that the ethyl acetate and methanolic extract have good cytotoxic activity compared to other extracts LC_{50} 6.092 and 1.688 µg/mL, All the extracts of the polar and nonpolar solvent of I. quamoclit inhibit thermal denaturation of protein is possibly a contributing factor for its anti-inflammatory activity. The extracts (25-200µg/ml) showed significant inhibition of denaturation of egg albumin and bovine albumin in a concentration-dependent manner, highest inhibition found at 200µg/mL at 98.07%.
The finding of the study suggested that nonpolar solvents dichloromethane has good antioxidant property, and the polar solvents methanol extract has good cytotoxic and anti-inflammatory activity.
Key Words: *Ipomoea quamoclit, phytochemicals, antioxidants, cytotoxicity, anti-inflammatory.*

Date of Submission: 02-04-2022 Date of Acceptance: 14-04-2022

I. Introduction

Plants and man are inseparable. Because plants not only provide food, shelter, and medicine but also life-sustaining oxygen gas. Since disease and decay have always co-existed with life, the early man had to think about disease and its treatment at the dawn of human intellect. Thus, the human race started using plants as a means of treatment of diseases and injuries from the early days of civilization on earth and its long journey from ancient times to the modern age the human race successfully used plants and plant products as effective therapeutic tools for fitting against disease and various other health hazards [1].

Plant products are used from the time of immemorial as flavoring agents, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and biological probes. However, their importance as a drug, popularly known as folklore medicine, has been recognized from ancient times. Medicinal plants have been serving as the major sources of medicine for the maintenance of the health and wellbeing of human beings from the very beginning of their existence on earth. As therapeutic uses of plants continued with the progress of civilization and development of human knowledge, scientists endeavored to isolate different chemical constituents from plants, put them to biological and pharmacological tests thus have been able to identify and isolate therapeutically active compounds, which have been used to prepare modern medicines [2]. The plants that possess therapeutic properties or exert beneficial