Revelation of New Compound from Ethanolic Extract of *Fragaria x ananassa* var. Lembang

Desak Gede Sri Andayani¹, Puspa Dewi Narrij Lotulung², Anny Sulaswaty², Nur Qaanitaati³, Desak Gede Tirta Andini⁴, Rahmaniar Mulyani³, Eva Nursyifa³

¹Research Unit for Clean Technology-Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Bandung, Indonesia
²Research Centre for Chemistry-Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Puspiptek Serpong, Tangerang, Indonesia
³Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Bandung West Java, Indonesia
⁴Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

**Abstract**

*Fragaria x ananassa* (strawberry) is a subtropical plant that can adapt well in tropical highlands. *Fragaria x ananassa* have been widely used to cope with health problems. The active compound component of secondary metabolites contained in *Fragaria x ananassa* has the potential as an antioxidant. This research is done to isolate secondary metabolites from extract of *Fragaria x ananassa* fruits. Extract *Fragaria x ananassa* was produced by maceration using ethanol as the solvent. Separation and isolation compound were carried out using Vacuum Liquid Chromatography (VLC) and Gravity Column Chromatography (GCC) guided by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) using hexane: ethyl acetate (3:7) as the eluent. The flavonoid compound was determined by the total content of phenolic and flavonoid in extract of *Fragaria x ananassa* fruits. The results of total phenolic content and total flavonoid content were 0.1130 mg/g and 0.0112 mg/g, respectively. The alkaloid compound was determined by Dragendorff testing. The elucidation of the structure by Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), and Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LCMS) showed that the active compound contained in the secondary metabolite of extract ethanol from *Fragaria x ananassa* is 3-Cyclopentyl-5-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3- d]pyrimidin-7-one.

**Keywords:** *Fragaria x ananassa* extract, flavonoid, alkaloid, total phenolic and flavonoid content, FTIR, NMR, LCMS.

**INTRODUCTION**

The natural product isolation researches are growing through the decades. The success story of Paclitaxel from *Taxus brevifolia* as an anticancer drug on clinical trial induces researchers discovering natural products or its metabolites as novel chemopreventive agents. Several Indonesian natural products such as *Caesalpinia sappan*, *Cinnamomum burmanii*, and *Nerium indicum* have been explored their distinct chemopreventive mechanism on cancer cell (Larasati, *et al*., 2014; Lestari, *et al*., 2017; Utomo, *et al*., 2018). However, the lack of identification about the secondary metabolite contribute on its chemopreventive activity impacts on...
the bias standard for the application of certain natural products. Therefore, the revelation of secondary metabolite of Indonesian natural products need to be urged further.

Fragaria x ananassa, commonly known as strawberry is widely found in Indonesia at tropical highland areas with a cool temperature, especially in Ciwidey, Garut, and Lembang, West Java (Aristya et al., 2019). Ko et al. (2017) reports that Fragaria x ananassa Duch. in South Korea contains anthocyanin, alkaloid, flavanols, lignans, and Ellagitannins. Interestingly the alkaloid compound, Cinchonine exhibited a promising anticancer activity highlighting the important of Fragaria x ananassa as source of herbal medicine (Jin et al., 2018; Qi et al., 2017). Due to the lack of information about the secondary metabolite information of Indonesian Strawberry, we aim to identify the secondary metabolite of the fruit section of Fragaria x ananassa var. Lembang.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and reagents

The sample used in this study was Fragaria x ananassa flour derived from dried Fragaria x ananassa fruit, ethanol p.a (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), methanol p.a (Merck), acetone (Merck), ethyl acetate (Merck), n-hexane (Merck), reagent Folin-Ciocalteu (Merck), gallic acid (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, USA), quercetin (Sigma-Alrdich), Na₂CO₃ (Merck), Aluminum chloride (AlCl₃) (Sigma-Alrdich), CH₃COOK (Merck), distilled water, bi-distilled water. Merck 60 silica gel (0.2-0.5 mm), Merck 60 G. silica gel. UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Hitachi U-2800, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan). A set of Vacuum Liquid Chromatography (VLC) tools and a set of gravity column tools, column glass, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) plates.

Preparation of Extract

The fresh Fragaria x ananassa fruits from Lembang, Bandung were dried by oven (Memmert GmbH +Co. KG, Schwabach, Germany) at 50°C for three days until the water contain was 6-8%. The dried Fragaria x ananassa fruits were blended at high speed at 300 rpm, filtered by sieve shaker with 60-70 mesh, then macerated with ethanol p.a. for three days until the solution became clear to obtain ethanolic extract of Fragaria x ananassa var. Lembang (EFAL).

Isolation by Vacuum Liquid Chromatography and Gravity Column Chromatography

In order to obtain the best separation, we performed VLC and Gravity Column Chromatography (GCC). For VLC method, 50 grams of EFAL was dissolved and fractioned in solvent system containing n-hexane:ethyl acetate then finally eluted by methanol. For GCC method, about 10 grams of EFAL was fractionated by n-hexane: ethyl acetate (3:7) as the solvent system. The isolated spot then was characterized by FTIR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and LCMS.

Qualitative Test of Flavonoid Content

About 100 mg of magnesium powder was put into a test tube then added with 1 mL of 2 M HCl and 3 mL of amyl alcohol. A little amount of EFAL was added and shake to the test tube, then the color change was observed.

Qualitative Test of Alkaloid Content

A small amount of EFAL was put in the test tube, then added with 10 drops of H₂SO₄ 2M and Meyer Reagent. The formation of sediment and color changes were observed to identify the presence of alkaloid content.

Total Phenolic Content Assay (TPC)

Determination of total phenol content was determined using the Folin-Ciocalteteu method using gallic acid as standard according to Singleton and Rossi (1965) with slight modifications.

Measurement of Gallic Acid Standard

In amount of 10 mg Gallic acid was dissolved by 10 mL of methanol p.a., then diluted into various concentration (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 ppm).
Folin-Ciocalteau reagent was added to gallic acid standard solution followed with 4 mL of Na$_2$CO$_3$ 7%, then diluted by distilled-water to a volume of 10 mL. The solution was incubated for 30 minutes at 45°C. The absorbance of the solution is measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometry at 765 nm.

**Measurement the Total Phenol Content of EFAL**

One hundred milligrams of EFAL was dissolved by 10 mL of methanol p.a., added by 4 mL of Na$_2$CO$_3$ 7%, then diluted by distilled water. The solution was incubated for 30 minutes at 45°C. The absorbance of the solution is measured at 765 nm. All the tests were performed in duplicates. Calculation of total phenol content using the following formula:

$$TPC = \frac{(c \cdot V)}{m}$$

Where $c$ is the concentration of phenol in the extract, $V$ is the volume of extract in the test solution and $m$ is the weight of the extract weighed. The phenol value was expressed as mg Gallic Acid Equivalent (GAE)/g extract.

**Total Flavonoid Content Assay (TFC)**

Determination of total flavonoid content was carried out by spectrophotometric using quercetin as the standard refers to (Ahmad, et al., 2014; Chang, et al., 2002) with some modifications. **Measurement of Quercetin Standard**

In amount of 10 mg of quercetin was dissolved by 10 mL of methanol p.a., then diluted into various concentrations (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 ppm). Each standard quercetin solution was added by 3 mL of methanol, 0.2 mL AlCl$_3$ 10%, 0.2 mL potassium acetate, then diluted by distilled water. The sample was stored in a dark place for 30 minutes at room temperature, then measured the absorbance by a UV-Vis spectrophotometry at 431 nm. Calculation of total flavonoids content using the following formula:

$$TFC = \frac{(c \cdot V)}{m}$$

Where $c$ is the concentration of phenol in the extract, $V$ is the volume of extract in the test solution and $m$ is the weight of the extract weighed. The phenol value is expressed as mg Quercetin Equivalent (QE)/g extract.

**RESULTS**

**Extraction and Phytochemical Identification**

Identification of secondary metabolite of certain variety of *Fragaria x ananassa* var. Lembang purposes to inform its distinct profile compared to other varieties. In addition, the information of isolated compound can be used as the database of lead compound candidates for chemopreventive agent discovery. First, we performed the ethanolic extraction to get EFAL and successfully obtained 5.102 % yield (Figure 1). The TLC analysis then was conducted by n-hexane: ethyl acetate and revealed spot detected under at UV light 254 nm but not at 366 nm (Figure 1). This shows that the compound has at least two conjugated double bonds but does not have an auxochrome group in its structure. By using phytochemical test, we also confirmed that EFAL contained flavonoid and alkaloid (Tabel 1). The obtained extract was then fractioned to get the isolated compound.

**Total Phenolic Content**

Total content of phenolic compounds in the sample was determined using the colourimetric method with gallic acid as a standard. Gallic acid is
a hydroxybenzoic derivative and belongs to simple, stable and pure phenol acid. Reactions that occur can be seen from the colour changes in the sample. The phenol compound in the sample reacts with a specific reagent Folin-Ciocalteu which produces complex blue compounds (Schofield, et al., 2001). The blue chromophore formation reaction involves the phosphotungstic phosphomolibdenum reaction (Gülçin, 2005). After several calculation we found that total phenolic contained on EFAL was 0.1130±0.0254 mg GAE/g extract (Table 5).

**Total Flavonoid Content**

Determination of total flavonoid content using the spectrophotometer method with Quercetin as standard. The reaction that occurs can be seen from the colour change of the sample solution when added to the AlCl₃ solution, this occurs because there is the formation of complex compounds with flavonoids which produce a more yellow colour so that the absorbance can be read in the visible area. After that, a potassium acetate solution was added to maintain the wavelength shift in the visible area. After several calculation, EFAL contained 0.0112±0.0139 mg QE/g extract (Table 6).

**Yield (%) of extract of Fragaria x ananassa var Lembang**

\[
\text{Yield} = \frac{\text{Weight of EFAL/Fresh Fragaria x ananassa var x 100}}{10280 \text{ Gram}} = 5.102\%
\]

**Vacuum Liquid Chromatography (VLC)**

Isolation using Vacuum Liquid Chromatography (VLC) and Gravitational Column Chromatography (GCC)

VLC and GCC methods were carried out to separate secondary metabolites based on its polarity. From 10 to 50 grams extract of *Fragaria x ananassa* var Lembang dissolve with methanol then impregnated into silica gel 60 using eluent ratio n-hexane-ethyl acetate (Table 4) which increased its polarity in gradient from 0-100 %/100%-0 and finally eluted with methanol. Analysis using Thin Layer Chromatography at a wavelength of 254 nm and staining with H₂SO₄, showed the elution with hexane: ethyl acetate (3:7) showed significant separation (Figure 2).

**Characterization of secondary metabolite content**

The characterization of secondary metabolite from the extract was carried out by FTIR, ¹H, ¹³C NMR and LCMS (Figure 3). The FTIR spectrum (Figure 7) shows typical compound of alkyne: C-H at 600 cm⁻¹, RC≡CH, HC≡CH, RCH=CHR (cis) at 667 cm⁻¹, CC≡C, RC≡CH at 2159 cm⁻¹, aromatic: C-H at 667 cm⁻¹, C-O at 1076 cm⁻¹ and 1393 cm⁻¹ N-H at 3270 cm⁻¹, phenol: O-H at 667 cm⁻¹, C-O at 1147 cm⁻¹, amine: N-H at 2341 cm⁻¹, 2360 cm⁻¹, 2940 cm⁻¹, 3270 cm⁻¹, 667 cm⁻¹, 1592 cm⁻¹, C-N at 1076 cm⁻¹, 3270 cm⁻¹. C=N, C=O at 1592 cm⁻¹, aliphatic: N-H at 3270 cm⁻¹, alkene: C=C at 1976 cm⁻¹, C(CH₃)₃ at 930 cm⁻¹, carboxyclic acid: C=O at 1763 cm⁻¹, 2940 cm⁻¹, O-H at 1393 cm⁻¹, hydrocarbon: C-H, O-H at 2940 cm⁻¹, O-H aldehyde: O-H at 1393 cm⁻¹, alcohol saturated: C-O, aliphatic: C=O at 1763 cm⁻¹, vinyl acetate: C-O, phenyl acetate, ROH at 1147 cm⁻¹, thiazole, guanidine: C=N, β-diketone, carboxyl anion : C=O at 1592 cm⁻¹, peroxide, acyl, aroyl: C=O, ester, lactone, aliphatic: C=O at 1763 cm⁻¹, isocyanidine, isocyanate, thiocyanate, isothiocyanate: C≡N at 2030 cm⁻¹.

The LCMS spectrum (Figure 4) shows a strong molecular ion (M⁺, m/e (248.25+H⁺)). The ¹H NMR spectrum (Figure 4a) shows typical compound of aldehyde: R-C=OH at 9.5 ppm, aromatic: ArH at 7.3-6.5 ppm, phenolic: ArOH, amino: R-NH₂ at 4.8 ppm, R₂=CH₂, amino RNH₁ at 4.6; 4.5 and 4.4-4.0 ppm, 2 ppm, 1.2-1.3 ppmether, ester, ROCH₂R, RCOOCH₂R, HOCH₂R at 2, 3.7-3.4 ppm, alkyl R₂CH, R₂CH₂, at 0.9 ppm, hydroxyl ROH at 0.9; 1.2-1.3, 1.5 ppm. The 13C NMR spectrum (Figure 4b) shows typical compound of aldehyde RC=OH at 179.4 ppm, anhydride: RC=O-O-C=OR at 172.9 ppm, RC-
=O-O-C=OR, RC=O-O-C=OR at 153.8 ppm, ester: RC=O-OR at 163.2 ppm, RC=O-OR at 172.9 ppm, RC=O-OR at 153.8 ppm, carboxylic acid: RC=O-OR at 172.9 ppm, RC=O-OR at 163.2 ppm, alkene (aromatic) R\textsubscript{2}C=CR\textsubscript{2} at 163.2 ppm, R\textsubscript{2}C=CR\textsubscript{2} at 153.8 ppm, R\textsubscript{2}C=CR\textsubscript{2} at 124-110 ppm, aryl (benzene): C in ring at 153.8 ppm, 124-110 ppm, and 99.2 ppm, nitrile: RC≡N at 124-110 ppm, alkyne : RC≡CR at 61.5-68.5 and 72-73 ppm, ether: R,C-O at 72-73 and 61.5-68.5 ppm, amine: R,C-NR\textsubscript{2} at 61.5-68.5, 57.6-57.5, 52.3-52.7, 49.2, 39.8-30.7, and 20.2-14.2 ppm, ether: R\textsubscript{3}C-O at 57.6-57.5 ppm, alkyl : RCHR\textsubscript{2}, RCH\textsubscript{3} at 52.3-52.7, 57.6-57.5, and 49.2 ppm, alkyl RCH\textsubscript{2}R, RCH\textsubscript{3}R, RCHR\textsubscript{2} at 39.8-30.7 ppm, alkyl: RCH\textsubscript{3}, RCH\textsubscript{2}R at 20.2-14.2 ppm.

The elucidation of the structure by FTIR, \textsuperscript{1}H, \textsuperscript{13}C NMR and LCMS showed that the active compound contained in the secondary metabolite of extract ethanol from Fragaria x ananassa was 3-Cyclopentyl-5-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one and the molecular weight was 248.29 g/mol. The molecular structure was showed in Figure 5.

Figure 1. Fragaria x ananassa var Lembang and its TLC Profile. (A) Fruit of Fragaria x ananassa var Lembang used in this study. (B) Ethanol extract of Fragaria x ananassa var Lembang. (C). The TLC profile of EFAL under UV 254 nm. (D) The TLC profile of EFAL under UV 366 nm. The arrow indicates the presence of spot.
Table 1. Result of Flavonoid and Alkaloid Test on *Fragaria x ananassa* Extracts

| Phytochemical Testing | Photo | Results | Note |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|------|
| Flavonoid             | ![Flavonoid Photo](image1.png) | + | Presence of orange-colored amyl alcohol layer |
| Alkaloid              | ![Alkaloid Photo](image2.png) | + | Presence of orange-colored sediment |

Table 2. Total phenol content of *Fragaria x ananassa* extract

| Sample          | Absorbance λ 765 nm | Phenol concentration (mg/mL) | Total phenol content (mg GAE/g extract) | The average of total phenol content ±SD (mg GAE/g extract) |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ethanol Extract | 0.664                | 45.222                       | 0.1310                                 | 0.1130±0.0254                                            |
| Ethanol Extract | 0.552                | 32.778                       | 0.0950                                 |                                                          |

Table 3. Total flavonoid content of extract *Fragaria x ananassa* var lembang

| Sample | Absorbance λ 431 nm | Flavonoid concentration (mg/mL) | Total flavonoid content (mg QE/g extract) | The average of total flavonoid content ±SD (mg QE/g extract) |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Extract| 0.306               | 3.647                         | 0.0211                                   | 0.0112±0.0139                                              |
| Ethanol| 0.248               | 0.235                         | 0.0014                                   |                                                          |

Table 4. Eluent Ratio VLC

| Eluent                     | Ratio | Amount  |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 10:0  | 2x400 mL|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 8:2   | 3x400 mL|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 6:4   | 3x400 mL|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 5:5   | 2x400 mL|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 3:7   | 3x400 mL|
| n-hexane : ethyl acetate   | 0:10  | 3x400 mL|
| ethyl acetate : methanol   | 1:1   | 4x400 mL|

Figure 2. Chromatogram of isolate 12 at (a) $\lambda = 254$ nm and (b) coloring with $H_2SO_4$.
Figure 3. FTIR spectra of *Fragaria x ananassa* var Lembang extract

Figure 4. Results of 1H (a), 13C (b) NMR and LCMS (c) of Isolate 12
DISCUSSION

Strawberry, a delicious fruit consumed both as fresh fruits and processed, may thus be an herbal medicine for many people. Fruits of strawberry contain certain secondary metabolite such as phenolic compounds and alkaloid with promising health effects (Tulipani, et al., 2008). The secondary metabolite of strawberry vary significantly with genotype but it also affected by environmental factors such as humidity, agricultural practice, and sun irradiation (Battino, et al., 2009; Pineli, et al., 2011). From over 19 varieties of Fragaria species in the world, it was Fragaria x ananassa that widely growth on Ciwidey, Lembang Indonesia. Our finding reveal that Fragaria x ananassa var. Lembang contained appropriate amount of phenolic compound and flavonoid which was well known possessing chemopreventive activity through various mechanism.

Here, we also reveal a novel compound from alkaloid contained on Fragaria x ananassa var. Lembang namely, 3-Cyclopentyl-5-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one. Differ with already known alkaloid Cinchonine, in this compound possessed an interesting feature by the presence of pyrimidine and pyrazole rings, the two electron-rich nitrogen heterocycles contributed on cancer marker binding affinity. Among the reported medicinal attributes of pyrimidine, anticancer activity was the most extensively reported (Kaur, et al., 2015) the Imatinib (Figure 6), the first line therapy for Leukemia contained the pyrimidine ring which contributes to form H-bond with Thr315 on the Abl domain and prevents ATP from reaching its binding site (Manley, et al., 2002). On the other hand, pyrazole ring (Figure 6), a 5-member ring and the most widely explored among azole family also contributes in anticancer activity (Mohamed, et al., 2013). One of the compound bearing pyrazole ring, celecoxib (Figure 6) possessed as anti-inflammatory activity by binding with COX-2. The molecular docking study reported
that The trifluoromethyl group attached to the pyrazole ring is surrounded by a close hydrophobic cavity and strong electrostatic field with Arg120 (Deb, et al., 2017). Summarizing all of the evidence, we predict that the presence of pyrimidine and pyrazole on one structure of compound 3-Cyclopentyl-5-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one promoted the potential chemopreventive activity. Further experiment on chemopreventive activity need to be conducted to extend the application of Fragaria x ananassa var Lembang or its isolated compound for more valuable benefits.

CONCLUSION

The obtained results showed that the quantitative testing of total phenolic and flavonoid content were 0.1130 mg/g and 0.0112 mg/g respectively. The qualitative testing of Fragaria x ananassa extract was positive contain alkaloid. Structural elucidation by FTIR, $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR and LCMS showed that the compound is 3-Cyclopentyl-5(1-hydroxyethyl)-1,6-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-7-one with molecular formula $C_{12}H_{16}N_4O_2$ and molecular weight of 248.29 g/mol.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you for the funding provided by Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of Republic of Indonesia through the INSINAS 2018 program from Indonesian Institute of Sciences Flagship Priority in the Field Development of Local Resources Based Functional Food.

REFERENCES

Ahmad, A., Wisdawati, S. and Asrifa, W., 2014, Study of Antioxidant activity and determination of Phenol and Flavonoid content of Pepino’s Leaf extract (Solanum muricatum Aiton), Int. J. PharmTech Res., 6, 600-606.

Aristya, G.R., Kasiandari, R.S., Setyoningrum, R. and Larasati, B., 2019, Genetic variations of strawberry cultivars of Fragaria x ananassa and Fragaria vesca based on RAPD, Biodiversitas J. Biol. Divers., 20, 770-775.

Battino, M., Beekwilder, J., Denoyes-Rothan, B., Laimer, M., McDougall, G.J. and Mezzetti, B., 2009, Bioactive compounds in berries relevant to human health, Nutr. Rev., 67, S145-S150.

Chang, C.C., Yang, M.H., Wen, H.M. and Chern, J.C., 2002, Estimation of Total Flavonoid Content in Propolis by Two Complementary Colorimetric Methods, J. Food Drug Anal., 10, 178-182.

Deb, P.K., Mailabaram, R.P., Saadh, B.A.-J. and M.J., 2017, Molecular Basis of Binding Interactions of NSAIDs and Computer-Aided Drug Design Approaches in the Pursuit of the Development of Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) Selective Inhibitors, Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflamm. Drugs.

Gülçin, İ., 2005. The antioxidant and radical scavenging activities of black pepper (Piper nigrum) seeds, Int. J. Food Sci. Nutr., 56, 491-499. Jin, Z.-L., Yan, W., Qu, M., Ge, C.-Z., Chen, X., Zhang, S.-F., 2018. Cinchonine activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells, Exp. Ther. Med. 15, 5046-5050.

Kaur, R., Kaur, P., Sharma, S., Singh, G., Mehdiratta, S., Bedi, P.M.S. and Nepali, K., 2015, Anti-cancer pyrimidines in diverse scaffolds: a review of patent literature, Recent Patents Anticancer Drug Discov., 10, 23-71.

Ko, M.J., Jayaramaiah, R.H., Gupta, R., Kim, S.W., An, J.U., Wang, Z., Li, M., Kang, N.J., Hong, K.-P., Kang, J.-S., Kim, S.T. and Choi, Y.W., 2017, Evaluation of Bioactive Compounds in Strawberry Fruits by a Targeted Metabolomic Approach, 환경과학기술, 35, 805-819.

Larasati, Y.A., Putri, D.D.P., Utomo, R.Y., Hermawan, A. and Meiyanto, E., 2014, Combination of Cisplatin and Cinnamon Essential Oil Inhibits HeLa Cells Proliferation through Cell Cycle Arrest, J. Appl. Pharm. Sci., 4, 014-019.
Lestari, B., Muntafiah, L., Walidah, Z. and Jenie, R.I., 2017, A Comparison of Antimetastatic Activity between Nerium indicum and Cinnamomum burmannii on 4T1 Cells, *Indones. J. Cancer Chemoprevention*, 8, 85-93.

Manley, P.W., Cowan-Jacob, S.W., Buchdunger, E., Fabbro, D., Fendrich, G., Furet, P., Meyer, T. and Zimmermann, J., 2002, Imatinib: a selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor, *Eur. J. Cancer*, 38, S19–S27.

Mohamed, A.M., El-Sayed, W.A., Alsharari, M.A., Al-Qalawi, H.R.M. and Germoush, M.O., 2013, Anticancer activities of some newly synthesized pyrazole and pyrimidine derivatives, *Arch. Pharm. Res.*, 36, 1055-1065.

Pineli, L. de L. de O., Moretti, C.L., dos Santos, M.S., Campos, A.B., Brasileiro, A.V., Córdova, A.C. and Chiarello, M.D., 2011, Antioxidants and other chemical and physical characteristics of two strawberry cultivars at different ripeness stages, *J. Food Compos. Anal.*, 24, 11-16.

Qi, Y., Pradipta, A.R., Li, M., Zhao, X., Lu, L., Fu, X., Wei, J., Hsung, R.P., Tanaka, K. and Zhou, L., 2017, Cinchonine induces apoptosis of HeLa and A549 cells through targeting TRAF6, *J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res.*, 36, 35.

Schofield, P., Mbugua, D.M., Pell, A.N., 2001. Analysis of condensed tannins: a review. Anim. Feed Sci. Technol., Tannins:Analysis and Biological Effects in Ruminant Feeds 91, 21-40.

Singleton, V.L. and Rossi, J.A., 1965, Colorimetry of Total Phenolics with Phosphomolybdic-Phosphotungstic Acid Reagents, *Am. J. Enol. Vitic.*, 16, 144-158.

Tulipani, S., Mezzetti, B., Capocasa, F., Bompadre, S., Beekwilder, J., de Vos, C.H.R., Capanoglu, E., Bovy, A. and Battino, M., 2008, Antioxidants, Phenolic Compounds, and Nutritional Quality of Different Strawberry Genotypes, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 56, 696-704.

Utomo, R.Y., Novarina, A., Tirtanirmala, P., Kastian, R.F. and Jenie, R.I., 2018, Enhancement of Cytotoxicity and Apoptosis Induction of Doxorubicin by Brazilin Containing Fraction of Secang (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) on T47D Cells, *Indones. J. Cancer Chemoprevention*, 9, 32-40.