Introduction
In the last decade of the 20th century there is a global tendency return to nature. Back to nature in the field of medicine is a return to the traditional medicinal plants. This trend is particularly strong in developed countries and major influence in developing countries. (Januwati and Yusron, 2005).

Centella asiatica harvested from nature until now. To support the development of large-scale Centella asiatica should be supported by the cultivation. Centella asiatica is still categorized as a wild plant that has not undergone domestication. Chemical constituents are already known, among other things: contain some saponin compounds (Mangas et al., 2009), including asiaticoside, madecassoside and asiatic acid. This study aims to determine the bioactive content; asiaticoside, madecassoside and asiatic acid on the top (leaves and petiol) and bottom (roots and tendrils) with HPLC method. The experiment was conducted in growth chamber Department of Biological Sciences and School of Pharmacy Auburn University, USA. This study conducted in September-December 2011. The materials used are Centella asiatica of Deli Serdang accession, Kabanjahe accession, Berastagi accession and Samosir accession. Equipment needed to support the growth chamber study were digital scales, plastic pots, HPLC system types waters alliance 2695 auto sampler, 996 photodiode array detector, coulomb adsorbosphere C18 5µ, size 250 x 4.60 mm, UV absorbance, wavelength of 210 nm, flow rate 1.8 ml / min, injection volume of 20 mL, Empower Pro software, and others. The results that the pattern of centelloside (asiaticoside, madecassoside and asiatic acid), when the content of one of the high content of bioactive, the others bioactive will be lower or biosynthetic pattern toward a compound needed. Centelloside plant age affects the content of Centella asiatica. Centelloside pattern is influenced by the condition of the planting medium, very high levels of phosphorus, biosynthesis of centelloside more toward to asiaticoside.

Test content of asiaticoside
Test content of asiaticoside C. asiatica leaves are done each harvest to determine asiaticoside, madecassoside and asiatic acid analysis in the leaves. Determination of asiaticoside levels are as follows: start with 0.2 g dry powder, add 4 ml of 90% methanol (90 methanol : 10 water), thoroughly mix and place on shaker for at least 5 hours. Filter using Whatman number 4 filter paper, filtrate can be stored at -20°C. Evaporate liquid under fume hood at 50°C, mix with 1 ml 90% methanol. It should completely dissolve. Filter the mixture using 0.22 µM filter adapter. Store the filtrate for HPLC analysis; will use 20 µl for HPLC injection (Jain and Ram, 2008).

Results and Discussion
HPLC analysis of the results obtained with the content of centelloside of the various accessions of Centella asiatica which are harvested from the wild (see Table 1). Centelloside content patterns can be seen that when the content of one bioactive higher than others will be lower than others. As explained in the biosynthesis of triterpene saponins (Figure 1).
The last step biosynthetic pathway is not yet known, but "candelloside" (asiaticoside, madecassoside, asiatic acid and madecassic acid) will be synthesized in Centella asiatica. The factors that influence it is not yet so clear (allegedly influenced by the age of the plant when harvested, the soil content of phosphorus and also there is a specific signal for the formation of secondary metabolites.

Table 1. The Centelloside content of Centella asiatica in various accession harvested from nature

| Sample (accession) | Asiaticoside (µg/ml) | Madecassoside (µg/ml) | Asiatic Acid (µg/ml) |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Medan              | 4.655                | 31.838                | 62.756              |
| Deli Serdang       | 42.307               | 125.711               | 350.814             |
| Berastagi          | 6.072                | 35.264                | 160.269             |
| Kabanjahe          | 15.286               | 63.152                | 194.848             |
| Samosir            | 4.492                | 49.205                | 279.689             |

Table 2. Centella asiatica samples from Deli Serdang

| Sample (accession) | Asiaticoside (µg/ml) | Madecassoside (µg/ml) | Asiatic Acid (µg/ml) |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Leaves             | 53.603               | 23.082                | 31.027              |
| Petiole            | 46.489               | 9.637                 | 57.185              |
| Root               | 103.906              | 24.640                | 70.308              |

Conclusions

Centelloside pattern (asiaticoside, madecassoside and asiatic acid), when the content of one bioactive is higher the others bioactive will be lower or biosynthetic pattern toward to a compound needed. Centelloside pattern is influenced by the condition of the planting medium and very high levels of phosphorus. Plant age affects the centelloside content of Centella asiatica.