



# Alpha glucosidase inhibitory activity of combination of *Caesalpinia sappan* L. and *Garcinia mangostana* extract

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## ABSTRACT

*Garcinia mangostana* (Gm) and *Caesalpinia sappan* (Cs) are traditional food used for health supplements. Nevertheless, the synergistic effect of the combinations has never been studied for antidiabetic supplements. This study aimed to evaluate the synergistic  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood combination extracts. Both plants were extracted with ethanol and water. The total flavonoid content was measured by colorimetric assay. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory assay was used to measure the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of extracts. Synergistic effects were analyzed by calculating the combination index (CI). Targeting compounds inside the extracts were detected using liquid chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry. Protein-ligand interaction was analyzed using Yet Another Scientific Artificial Reality Application, Protein-Ligand Ant System, and Ligplot<sup>®</sup> software. The total flavonoid content of Cs aqueous extract was higher than Gm, while the ethanol extract had similar results. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of both extracts was in line with their total flavonoid content. The ethanol extracts showed higher activity compared to the aqueous extracts. The combination of both extracts revealed synergistic inhibitory effects on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity (CI < 1). Flavonoid compounds of Gm and Cs extracts revealed their affinity with the acarbose active site in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme. Thus, the combination of Gm and Cs extract can be developed as a potential herbal supplement to prevent and manage diabetes mellitus.

## INTRODUCTION

The mechanism of the disease and the drug target is substantial in drug discovery. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder marked by a prolonged period of high blood sugar levels (Pathak and Pathak, 2012). There were 536.6 million diabetes mellitus patients (20–79-year olds) worldwide in 2021, and it was estimated to rise to 783.2 million by 2045 (Sun *et al.*, 2022). There

are two types of diabetes mellitus, type-1 for insulin diabetes and type-2 for noninsulin diabetes. Type-1 diabetes is generally risked by genetic susceptibility (Krischer *et al.*, 2017), while type-2 diabetes is generally risked by unhealthy lifestyles (Pathak and Pathak, 2012). One drug mechanism that is used to treat diabetes mellitus, especially type-2 diabetes, is an  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor acts by inhibiting digestion, delaying the absorption of glucose, and is followed by decreasing the glycemic level (Kalra, 2014). Targeting drugs on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition show its prevention of type-2 diabetes development (Moelands *et al.*, 2018).

For years, researchers have focused on drug discovery from herbal medicines that can prevent or treat diseases with little or no side effects (Thomford *et al.*, 2018). The biodiversity of Indonesia shows an immense potency for herbal medicine.

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*Garcinia mangostana* (Gm) (family Clusiaceae) is booming as a natural product that is rich in antioxidants (Rohman *et al.*, 2020; Tjahjani *et al.*, 2014). Gm also shows antidiabetic activity (Taher *et al.*, 2016). Traditionally, people drink this natural product by decoction or infusion to gather its benefit. Unfortunately, Gm pericarp extract has an unpleasant flavor. Thus, formulation to treat this unpleasant flavor needs to be done. On the other hand, *Caesalpinia sappan* (Cs) (family Leguminosae) is traditionally used as a beverage in Indonesia to improve health. This plant has a plain taste and shows several bioactivities including antioxidant, antigenotoxicity, and anticancer (Handayani *et al.*, 2020; Jenie *et al.*, 2017; Meiyanto *et al.*, 2019; Nirmal *et al.*, 2015; Nirmal and Panichayupakaranant, 2015; Rachmady *et al.*, 2016). The flavonoid content in this extract inhibits colon cancer cell growth (Handayani *et al.*, 2017). The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor also decreases the risk of gastrointestinal and colorectal cancer (Zhao *et al.*, 2017). Interestingly, Cs is not traditionally used to treat diabetes mellitus, but this plant also shows antidiabetic activity through the inhibition of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Nirmal *et al.*, 2015). Additionally, *in vivo* toxicological studies demonstrate the safety of Cs extract (Athinarayanana *et al.*, 2017). Then, the antidiabetic activity of the combination of Cs and Gm was interesting to be observed.

Combination therapy is commonly used in herbal medicine (Zhou *et al.*, 2016). Combination therapy would be effective while interactions of the compounds inside the combination show synergistic effects. Investigating synergistic effects on drug interaction is essential while studying a combination of herbal medicine. The combination index (CI) was used to measure the level of synergism (Huang *et al.*, 2017). The synergistic effect of brazilin and brazilin from Cs was shown when combined with chemotherapeutic agents (Handayani *et al.*, 2022, 2020, 2016; Jenie *et al.*, 2018). Combinations of Gm with Cs would be helpful to maintain both its antidiabetic activity and people's acceptance. Then, this study aimed to analyze the synergistic effect of *in vitro*  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity of the combination of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood extracts.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Preparation of extracts

The Cs heartwood and Gm pericarp were determined by Medicinal Plant and Traditional Medicine Research and Development Centre, Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia. The ethanol extract of each sample was prepared by maceration of dried powder of Cs L. heartwood (Cs\_EtOH) or Gm pericarp (Gm\_EtOH) with 70% ethanol-water (1:10) for 24 hours. Then, supernatants were evaporated using a rotary evaporator followed by a vacuum oven to make ethanol extracts. The aqueous extract of each sample was prepared by decoction or boiling of dried powder of Cs (Cs\_W) or Gm (Gm\_W) with water (1:10) for 1 hours. Each sample was filtered to separate cellular debris from the extract. Then, a freeze-drying method was used to get aqueous extracts.

### Total flavonoid content

The  $\text{AlCl}_3$  colorimetric assay (Chandra *et al.*, 2014; Sembiring *et al.*, 2018) with slight modifications was used to measure total flavonoid content. Initially, standard or extracts

were added to 96 well-plates and  $\text{NaNO}_2$  (5%, w/v) was added. After 5 minutes of incubation,  $\text{AlCl}_3$  (10%, w/v) was added and gently shaken for 6 minutes in the dark. Then, 1M NaOH was added and absorbance was measured by a microplate reader (Varioskan Flash, Thermo) at 420 nm. The results were shown as percentage total flavonoid content [G quercetin (Qe) (Sigma-Aldrich) equivalent /100 G extract].

### $\alpha$ -Glucosidase inhibition assay

The inhibitory activity of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was measured following Zhang *et al.* (2017) procedure with slight modifications. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was tested using 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of various concentrations of sample extracts (single and combination) and 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of 5 mM *p*-nitrophenyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside (Wako, Japan) solution in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7). After a 5 min preincubation period, 25  $\mu\text{L}$  of 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7) containing  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Wako, Japan) solution (10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) was added. The reaction mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 15 minutes and stopped by adding 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of 200 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ . The absorbance was measured by a microplate reader (Varioskan Flash, Thermo) at 405 nm.

### Sample extraction for compound analysis

The extraction method was carried out according to Windarsih *et al.* (2022) with slight modifications. The amount of 20 mg sample was weighed and extracted using 1 mL of Mass Spectrometry-grade (MS-grade) methanol (MeOH). After being vortexed for 30 seconds, samples were sonicated for 30 minutes (room temperature). Then, samples were centrifuged at  $1,400 \times g$  for 5 minutes, and the supernatant was collected. The supernatant was filtered using a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon filter and it was ready to be injected for liquid chromatography high-resolution mass spectrometry (LC-HRMS) analysis. MS-grade MeOH was used as a blank sample.

### Compound analysis using LC-HRMS

The LC-HRMS condition was carried out according to Windarsih *et al.* (2022). Liquid chromatography (Thermo Scientific™ Vanquish™ UHPLC Binary Pump) and Orbitrap high-resolution mass spectrometry (Thermo Scientific™ Q Exactive™ Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap™ High-Resolution Mass Spectrometer) were used for compounds analysis. An analytical column of Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ Phenyl-Hexyl 100 mm  $\times$  2.1 mm ID  $\times$  2.6  $\mu\text{m}$  was used as a stationary phase. The MS-grade water (Fisher Scientific, USA) containing 0.1% formic acid (Merck, Germany) (A) and MS-grade acetonitrile (Fisher Scientific, USA) containing 0.1% formic acid (B) employing gradient technique (flow rate of 0.3 mL/minute) were used as mobile phases. The full MS/dd-MS2 acquisition mode at either positive or negative ionization polarities was used to analyze targeted compounds. The column temperature was set to 40°C. The injection volume was set to 3  $\mu\text{L}$ . The system was performed using Xcalibur version 4.4 software (Thermo Scientific, Germany).

### Preparation of ligands and receptors

The two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) structures of test compounds and reference compounds were

visualized using MarvinSketch software for molecular docking studies with the selected enzymes. Meanwhile, the 3D structure of receptors, i.e.,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase [Protein Data Bank (PDB) ID 3W37], was downloaded from the Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics (RCSB) protein database (<http://www.rcsb.org/pdb/home/home.do>). The preparation of protein receptors and ligands was done using Yet Another Scientific Artificial Reality Application (YASARA) 20.8.23 software. Molecular docking was generated using Protein-Ligand Ant System (PLANTS) docking tool. Docking interaction was visualized by Ligplot<sup>+</sup> version 2.2 software.

### Docking protocol validation

The docking protocol was validated by calculating the root mean square deviation (RMSD) values between the native ligand isolated from the PDB file with its conformation and the docked ligand. The RMSD value was calculated using YASARA software. If the RMSD has a value less than 2 Å, the docking protocol can be used for further docking process.

### Interaction of protein-ligand

The interaction of protein and ligand was done with a standard procedure of molecular docking using PLANTS (Meiyanto *et al.*, 2014). The output data were shown as docking scores that showed the energy of the ligand in binding to the target protein. The affinity of the ligand binding to the protein is stronger when the docking score is more negative. Afterwards, the 2D docking interaction of protein receptor and ligand was visualized by Ligplot<sup>+</sup> software.

### Statistical analysis

The  $IC_{50}$  value was calculated using a linear regression depending on the various concentrations versus activity ( $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition) and was performed by Excel 2013 software (Microsoft, Redmond, WA). Statistical analysis was performed using Student's *t*-test (Excel 2013 software; Microsoft, Redmond, WA). Results were expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviation ( $n = 3$ ). *p* values less than 0.05 were considered significant. The CI equation was developed by Reynold and Maurer (2005).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Total flavonoid content

GM pericarp and Cs heartwood are rich in phenolic and flavonoid compounds (Aizat *et al.*, 2019; Nirmal *et al.*, 2015). While flavonoid is the active compound of the extract, the level of flavonoid content is usually related to their activity. Nevertheless, flavonoid contents in organic solvent (ethanol) and aqueous extract might be different. Then, analysis of the flavonoid content inside

the extract is important. Table 1 showed that the ethanol extract of both Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood had similar results. The total flavonoid content of Cs\_W was slightly lower than ethanol extracts (Cs\_EtOH and Gm\_EtOH) but higher than Gm\_W (Table 1). Thus, the total flavonoid content of the aqueous extract in both plants was less than that in the ethanol extract. It possibly occurred because the dissolution ability of the compounds inside the extracts was different. Flavonoid with glycoside structure is usually more water-soluble than aglycone structure (Slámová *et al.*, 2018). Nevertheless, all of the extracts used in this study were rich in flavonoids. Flavonoid compounds have a role in  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition (Proença *et al.*, 2017; Şöhretoğlu and Sari, 2019). Then, we compared the synergistic effect of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity of the combination of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood in both ethanol and aqueous extracts.

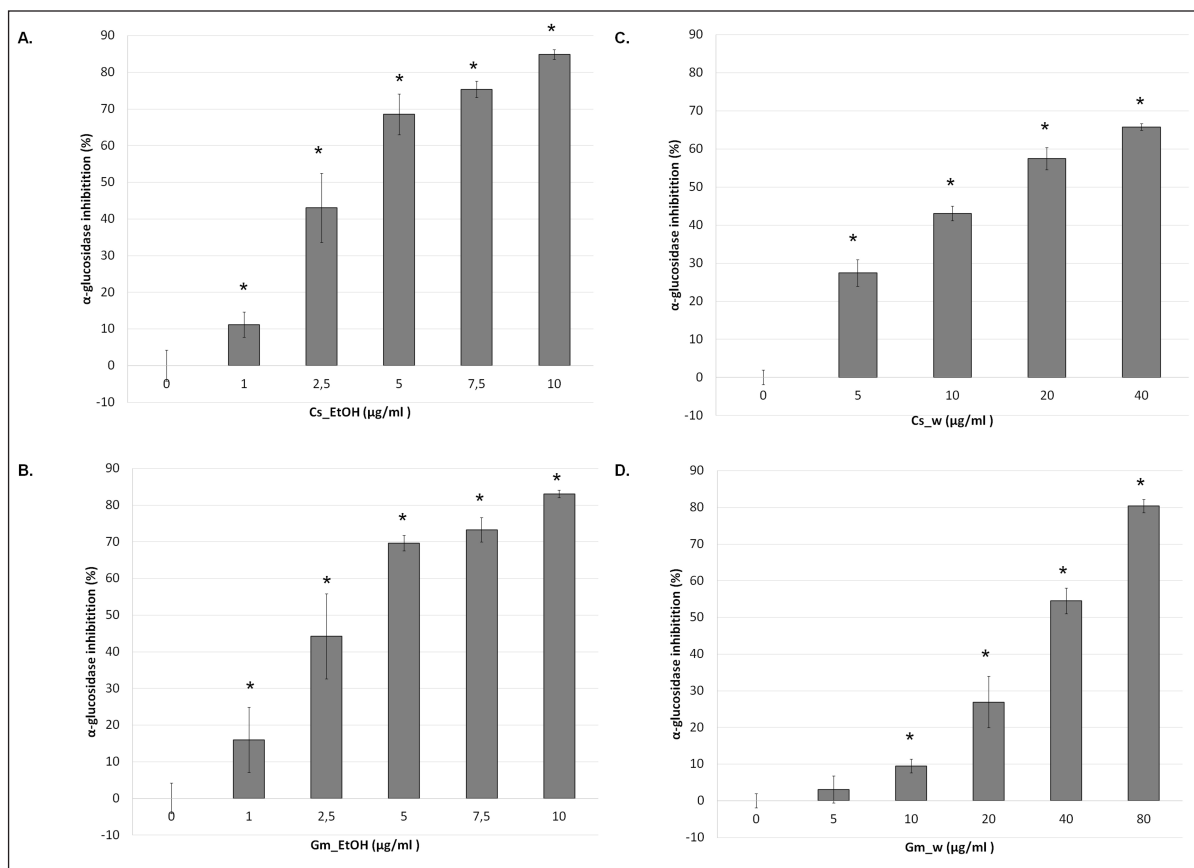
### $\alpha$ -Glucosidase inhibition

Flavonoids are promising modulators of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity (Proença *et al.*, 2017). Flavonoid content in Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood extracts is possibly active as  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors. The results showed that both Gm\_EtOH and Cs\_EtOH almost had a similar  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect, while Cs\_W showed two folds higher  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity than Gm\_W. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect of Cs\_EtOH was five folds higher than its aqueous extract, while Gm\_EtOH was ten folds higher than its aqueous extract (Fig. 1; Table 1). Qe as a flavonoid standard showed the highest  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect (Table 1). The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of both extracts was in line with their total flavonoid content. Cs contained flavonoids, i.e., protosappanin A, protosappanin B, sappanchalcone, and homoisoflavone (brazilin and brazilein) (Nirmal *et al.*, 2015), while anthocyanidin, proanthocyanidin A, proanthocyanidin B, epicatechin, and epigallocatechin are examples of flavonoids contained in Gm (Fu *et al.*, 2007; Rohman *et al.*, 2020; Yoshimura *et al.*, 2015). Free hydroxyl groups at C-4' in the B ring of brazilin and brazilein possibly have a role in  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition. Şöhretoğlu and Sari (2019) reported that the free hydroxyl group at C-4' in the B ring of isoflavone compound is important for  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition (Şöhretoğlu and Sari, 2019).

Interestingly, the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect of Cs\_W and Gm\_W was less than the ethanol extract of Cs and Gm. We suggest that flavonoid content in aqueous extract might be dominated by glycoside flavonoid (flavonoid-containing sugar). Sugar substitution at any position on the aglycon reduced the inhibitory effect of flavonoids (Şöhretoğlu and Sari, 2019). Then, the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of glycoside flavonoid was less than its aglycon. Anyhow, the utility of those plants in the community generally used decoction with water rather than ethanol extract. This study proved that the decoction of Gm

**Table 1.** Total flavonoid contents and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition ( $IC_{50}$  value) of Cs and Gm extracts.

No	Samples	Total flavonoid content	$\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition
		(G/100 G Qe)	$IC_{50}$ ( $\mu$ g/ml)
1	Cs_EtOH	15.52 $\pm$ 2.32	4.3 $\pm$ 0.28
2	Gm_EtOH	16.48 $\pm$ 2.18	4.1 $\pm$ 0.57
3	Cs_W	12.46 $\pm$ 1.47	20.4 $\pm$ 1.21
4	Gm_W	9.37 $\pm$ 1.26	42.6 $\pm$ 2.50
5	Qe	-	1.6 $\pm$ 0.34



**Figure 1.** Inhibition of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase of Cs and Gm extracts. Ethanol extract (A–B) and aqueous extract (C–D) of Cs and Gm were presented respectively. Results were collected according to the description in Methods. Results were expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviation ( $n = 3$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ ).

pericarp and Cs heartwood extract also revealed its  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity.

### Compounds analysis using LC-HRMS

As a susceptible and selective technique for determining polyphenols in food matrices, LC-HRMS has gained wide acceptance (Lucci *et al.*, 2017). The LC-HRMS analysis of targeted compounds from ethanol and aqueous extracts of Cs according to their compound area was shown in Table 2. Brazilain, protosappanin A, and sappanchalcone from Cs heartwood showed higher areas in ethanol extract compared to its aqueous extract. While protosappanin B showed a slightly higher area in the aqueous extract compared to its ethanol extract. Interestingly, brazilin showed a higher area in aqueous extract. Brazilin is one of the major compounds in Cs heartwood (Nirmal *et al.*, 2015). Nevertheless, brazilin was identified in this study as the lowest area in both extracts. Brazilin probably hydrolyzed to brazilain. Because of exposure to air and light, brazilin can be hydrolyzed to brazilain (de Oliveira *et al.*, 2002). Then, brazilain in both extracts appeared in high areas (Fig. 2; Table 2).

On the other hand, the LC-HRMS analysis of targeted compounds from ethanol and aqueous extracts of Gm pericarp was also shown in Table 2. According to Yoshimura *et al.* (2015), flavonoids epicatechin and proanthocyanidin B2 are abundant in Gm pericarp. This study showed that catechin and proanthocyanidin B2 composed higher areas in the ethanol extract of Gm compared to its aqueous extract, while galocatechin and proanthocyanidin

A2 composed higher areas in the aqueous extract compared to its ethanol extract (Fig. 2; Table 2). This study also analyzed the presence of mangostin, a xanthone compound that is major in Gm pericarp. Mangostin is poorly soluble in water (Bumrung *et al.*, 2020). This study revealed that mangostin was only detected in ethanol extract of Gm (Fig. 2; Table 2). Thus, mangostin in the aqueous extract was probably in a very low concentration and was not detected in LC-HRMS.

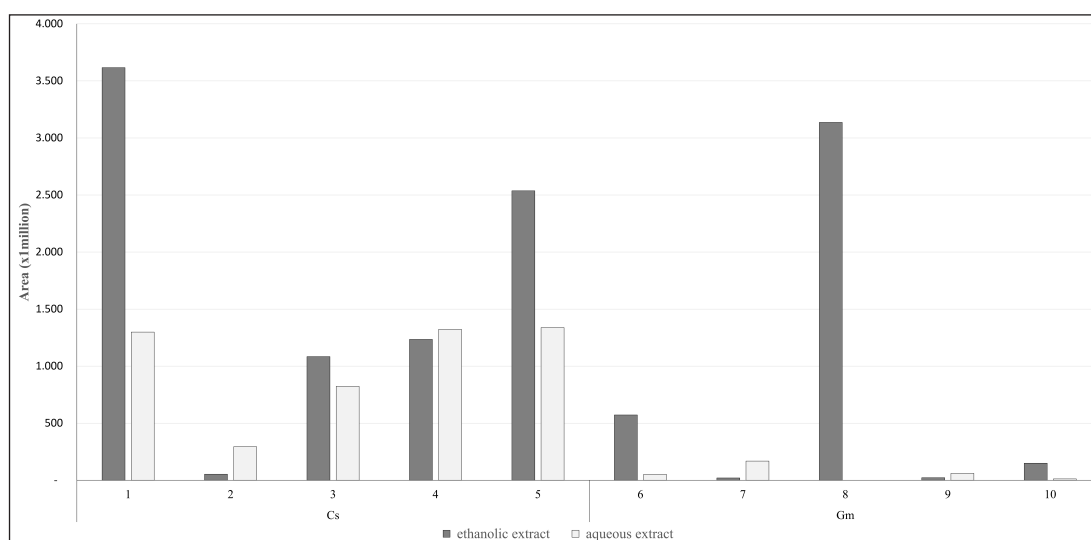
### Protein-ligand interaction

Molecular docking effectively describes the interaction between enzymes and small molecules (Zhu *et al.*, 2019). Then, the interaction of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme (3W37) with several flavonoid contents from Cs heartwood and Gm pericarp in this study was described using a molecular docking study. The RMSD parameter was used for the validation of the docking protocol. The result showed that the RMSD value of docking validation of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (3W37) was 1.5 Å. Then, the docking protocol of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (3W37) used in this study meets the required RMSD value ( $\leq 2$  Å). Qe performed a good inhibition toward the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme (Table 1). Then, the affinity of Qe on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was also tested with this method. Interestingly, Qe had a higher docking score compared to acarbose (Table 3). The higher the docking score, the lower the affinity of the protein. This phenomenon was explained by Şöhretoğlu *et al.* (2018). Şöhretoğlu *et al.* (2018) found that Qe docked to several predicted



**Table 2.** The LC-HRMS analysis of targeting compounds from *Caesalpinia sappan* heartwood (Cs) and *Garcinia mangostana* pericarp (Gm) extracts.

Samples	No	Compounds	Calc. MW	Area (× 1million)	
				ethanol extract	aqueous extract
Cs	1	Brazilein	284.07	3,616	1,299
	2	Brazilin	286.08	53	294
	3	Protosappanin A	272.07	1,083	823
	4	Protosappanin B	304.09	1,235	1,322
	5	Sappanchalcone	286.08	2,537	1,338
Gm	1	Catechin/Epicatechin	290.08	572	51
	2	Gallocatechin	306.07	20	168
	3	Mangostin	410.17	3,137	-
	4	Proanthocyanidin A2	576.12	22	60
	5	Proanthocyanidin B2	578.14	150	12

**Figure 2.** The area of targeting compounds from Cs heartwood and Gm pericarp extracts according to LC-HRMS analysis. 1. Brazilein, 2. Brazilin, 3. Protosappanin A, 4. Protosappanin B, 5. Sappanchalcone, 6. Catechin, 7. Gallocatechin, 8. Mangostin, 9. Proanthocyanidin A2, 10. Proanthocyanidin B2.

allosteric sites of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme and was found to be a noncompetitive inhibitor.

The interaction of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (3W37) with several flavonoid compounds from Cs heartwood, namely brazilein, brazilin, protosappanin A, protosappanin B, and sappanchalcone (Nirmal *et al.*, 2015), was also tested using this docking method. The results revealed that sappanchalcone showed the lowest energy. All of the target compounds from Cs heartwood performed their affinity toward  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (Fig. 3; Table 3). Nevertheless, it showed higher docking scores compared to acarbose as a native ligand.

Although  $\alpha$ -mangostin is not a flavonoid compound, its presence as a major compound in Gm pericarp cannot be ignored. This study revealed that the affinity of  $\alpha$ -mangostin toward  $\alpha$ -glucosidase was as lower as Qe. Epicatechin and epigallocatechin, phenolic flavonoid compounds of Gm pericarp used in this study, showed higher affinity toward  $\alpha$ -glucosidase compared to Qe and  $\alpha$ -mangostin. However, it showed lower affinity compared to acarbose as a native ligand. The lower affinity

of several compounds toward  $\alpha$ -glucosidase in this study probably occurred because of the different active sites with acarbose in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme. Nevertheless, further investigation needs to be done.

On the other hand, two flavonoid compounds of Gm pericarp used in this study, namely, proanthocyanidin A2 and proanthocyanidin B2, revealed good affinities compared to acarbose (Fig. 3; Table 3). Although proanthocyanidin A2 only had one hydrogen bond, the good affinity of proanthocyanidin A2 was probably performed because this compound also was bound with several hydrophobic and external bonds in the active site. The hydrophobic interaction allows stabilization for the compound in the active site and creates a very well-fit interaction in the enzyme's active pocket (Sun *et al.*, 2015). On the other hand, the good affinity of proanthocyanidin B2 was probably performed because of the bonding of its compound with four hydrogen bonds and several hydrophobic and external bonds in the active site (Fig. 3; Table 3). Proanthocyanidin A2 and proanthocyanidin B2 showed good affinities with  $\alpha$ -glucosidase compared to the native ligand.

**Table 3.** Protein-ligand interaction of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase protein (3W37) with target compounds.

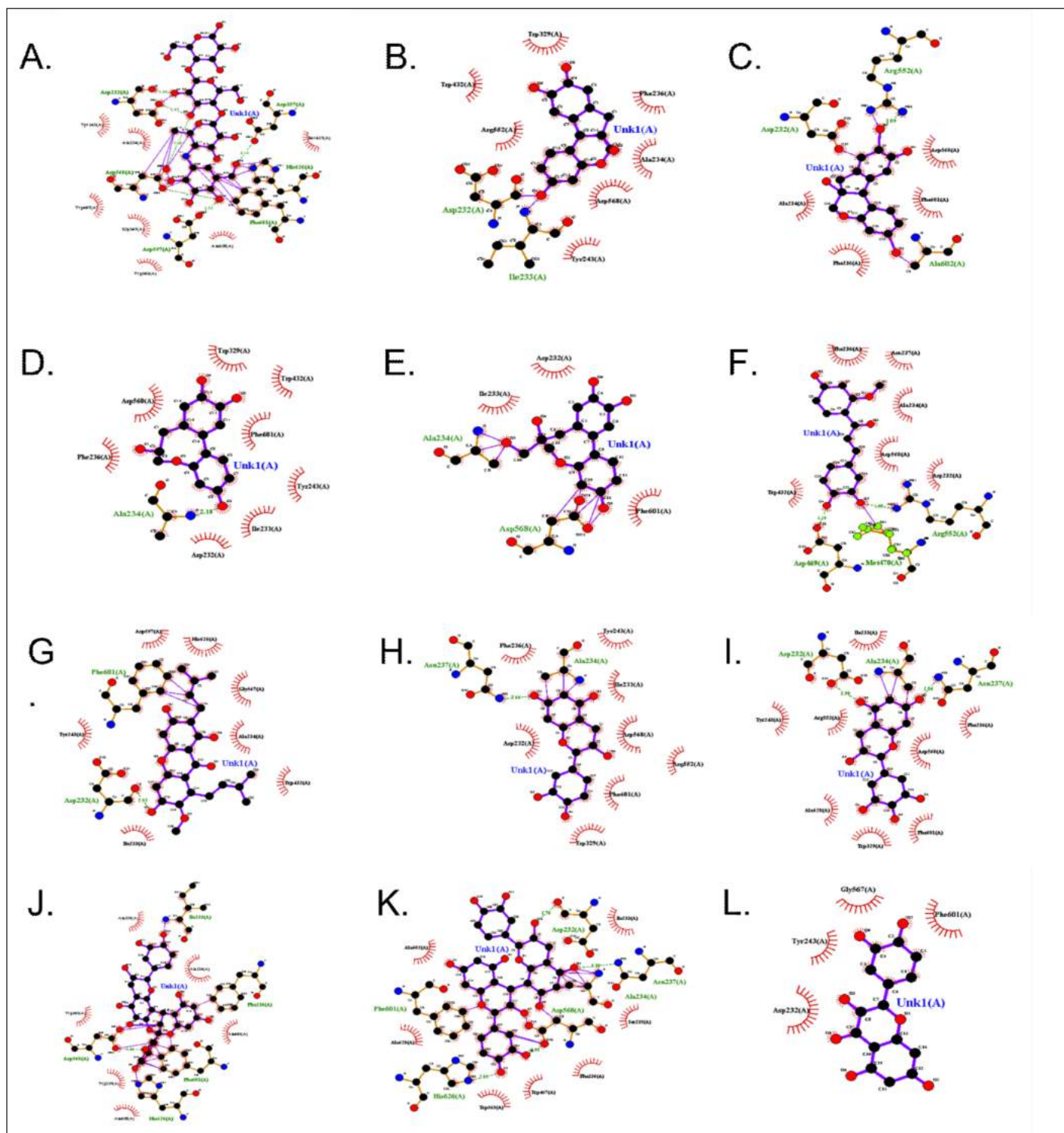
No	Sources	Compound	Docking score	H-bond		Hydrophobic bond	External bond	
				Residue	Distance (Å)			
1	Native Ligand	Acarbose	−92.3 ± 2.2	Asp232 Asp357 Asp568 Asp597	2.36; 2.92 3.16 2.60; 2.72 2.72	Ala 234, Ala628, Gly567, Ser627, Trp467, Trp565, Tyr243	Asp232 (1), Asp568 (8), His626 (3), Phe601 (2)	
2	Cs heartwood (Nirmal <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	Brazilein	−76.0 ± 0.57	-	-	Ala 234, Arg552, Asp568, Phe236, Trp329, Trp432, Tyr243	Asp232 (1), Ile233 (1)	
3		Brazilin	−75.1 ± 1.9	Arg552	2.09	Ala 234, Asp568, Phe236, Phe601	Ala602 (1), Arg552 (1), Asp232 (1)	
4		Protosappanin A	−70.0 ± 0.68	Ala 234	2.18	Asp232, Asp568, Ile233, Phe236, Phe601, Trp329, Trp432, Tyr243		
5		Protosappanin B	−70.8 ± 1.0	-	-	Asp232, Ile233, Phe601	Ala 234 (3), Asp568 (5)	
6		Sappanchalcone	−78.2 ± 1.2	Arg552 Asp469	2.88 2.21	Ala 234, Asn237, Asp232, Asp568, Phe236, Trp432	Met470 (1)	
7		Gm pericarp (Fu <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Yoshimura <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	α-mangostin	−73.4 ± 2.0	Asp232	2.62	Ala 234, Asp597, Gly567, His626, Ile233, Trp432, Tyr243	Phe601 (3)
8		Epicatechin	−77.7 ± 1.0	Asn237	2.66	Arg552, Asp232, Asp568, Ile233, Phe236, Phe601, Trp329, Tyr243	Ala 234 (3)	
	Epigallocatechin	−80.0 ± 1.1	Asn237	2.56	Ala628, Arg552, Asp568, Ile233, Phe236, Phe601, Trp329, Tyr243	Ala 234 (3)		
			Asp232	2.9				
10		Proanthocyanidin A2	−96.7 ± 1.7	Asp568	2.8	Ala231, Ala 234, Ala602, Ala628, Trp329, Trp565	Asp568 (3), His626 (1), Ile233 (1), Phe236 (1), Phe601 (6)	
11		Proanthocyanidin B2	−102.3 ± 0.3	Asn237 Asp232 Asp568 His626	3.3 2.7 2.95 2.85	Ala602, Ala628, Ile233, Phe236, Ser235, Trp467, Trp565	Ala 234 (5), Asp568 (4), Phe601 (1)	
12		Qe	−73.0 ± 0.6	-	-	Asp232, Gly567, Phe601	-	

As shown in Table 3, the pharmacophore group of compounds that contributed to the interaction using this method can be found in the H-bond interaction ( $-OH$  group). Nevertheless, the hydrophobic structure of the compound also had an important role. Ur Rehman *et al.* (2019) reported that the active sites of the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme are mainly the site for the stabilization of the substrate and the site for entrance and exit regulation of the substrate. However, the type of amino acid that has a role can vary depending on the substrate (Sakulkeo *et al.*, 2022; Thao *et al.*, 2021; Ur Rehman *et al.*, 2019). In this study, the increase of affinity of the enzyme-substrate bond mostly depends on the number of interactions rather than the specific amino acid that is involved in this interaction. Even though targeted flavonoid compounds from GM had better affinity compared to Cs in the docking study, the inhibitory activity of Gm extracts was not better than Cs extracts in the *in vitro* study (Table 1). The phenomena can be explained using LC-HRMS results, whereas the abundance of the targeted compounds in the Gm extracts was lower than in the Cs extracts (Table 2). However, flavonoid compounds of Gm pericarp and Cs

heartwood extracts used in this study revealed their affinity with the acarbose active site in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme.

### Combination study

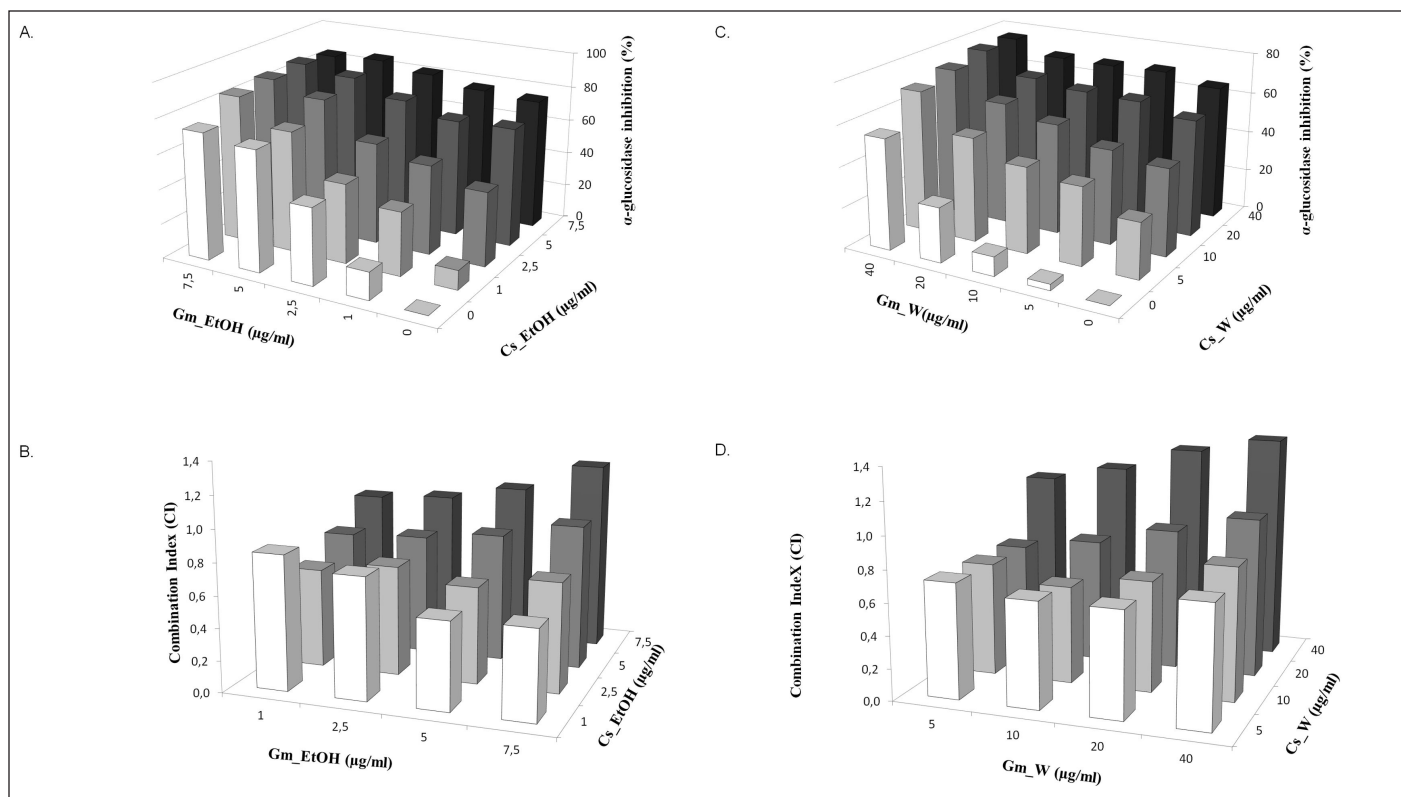
Traditional medicine using plant extract is generally prepared on beverage formulation. Gm pericarp extract has an unpleasant taste, while Cs heartwood extract tastes flavorless. Combinations of Gm and Cs extracts were expected to reduce the unpleasant taste of Gm and showed a higher  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activity compared to its single extract. However, analysis of drug-drug interaction is important in combination studies. Drug interactions have been determined using *in vitro* studies. While computational approaches are used to analyze experimental data, i.e., synergistic, additive, or antagonistic (Zhao *et al.*, 2010). The CI is a kind of parameter that is used for investigating synergistic drug combinations (Huang *et al.*, 2017). Furthermore, we need to compare the effectiveness of both ethanol and aqueous extract of the combination of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition. The results showed that



**Figure 3.** The 2D molecular docking poses predicted for  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (3W37). A. Native ligand Acarbose. B. Brazilein. C. Brazilin, D. Protosappanin A. E. Protosappanin B. F. Sappanchalcone. G.  $\alpha$ -mangostin. H. Epicatechin. I. Epigallocatechin. J. Proanthocyanidin A2. K. Proanthocyanidin B2. L. Qe exhibiting different types of intermolecular interactions, i.e., hydrogen bond (green lines), external bond (light purple lines), hydrophobic interactions (red bricks).

the combination treatment of Cs and Gm ethanol extract under its  $IC_{50}$  concentration performed synergism to moderate-slight synergism of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect ( $CI = 0.6-0.9$ ). In the higher concentration, the combination of 7.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Cs\_EtOH

with 2.5 and 5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Gm\_EtOH and the combination of 7.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Gm\_EtOH with 5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  Cs\_EtOH showed nearly additive effect ( $CI = 0.9-1.0$ ). While the combination of a high concentration of Cs\_EtOH with Gm\_EtOH (7.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) showed a slight to moderate



**Figure 4.** The effect of combinations of Cs and Gm extracts on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition. The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activity of combinations of Cs and Gm ethanol (A) and aqueous (C) extract. The CI value of combinations of Cs and Gm ethanol (B) and aqueous (D) extract.

antagonism effect (CI = 1.2). A similar phenomenon also occurred in aqueous extract. Combination treatment of Cs and Gm aqueous extracts under its  $IC_{50}$  concentration performed synergism to moderate-slight synergism of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory effect (CI = 0.6–0.9). In comparison, the combination of 40  $\mu$ g/ml Cs\_W (above  $IC_{50}$ ) with all of Gm\_W concentration treatments showed a slight to moderate antagonism effect. This study confirmed that even though performed in higher concentration compared to its ethanol extract, the decoction of both plants (aqueous extract) also showed a good performance on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. The combination of both plants in ethanol and aqueous extracts revealed synergistic inhibitory effects on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity especially under  $IC_{50}$  concentration, as shown by the CI values, which were less than 1 (Fig. 4). Nevertheless, to maintain both its synergistic antidiabetic activity and people's acceptance, choosing of the combination of a high concentration of Cs extract with a low concentration of Gm extract would reduce the unpleasant taste of Gm and show a synergistic effect with higher  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activity than its single application. Thus, the chosen combinations were a combination of 5  $\mu$ g/ml Cs\_EtOH–1  $\mu$ g/ml Gm\_EtOH and a combination of 20  $\mu$ g/ml Cs\_W–5  $\mu$ g/ml Gm\_W which synergistically inhibit  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity until we get 67.64% and 62.36%, respectively, with CI values less than 1 (0.74 and 0.7, respectively). These results were relevant to Sulastri *et al.* (2022) whereas polyherbal combination has a better  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity than single herbs. These combinations also confirmed the LC-HRMS and docking results. According to the LC-HRMS and docking results, even though the abundance of

the targeted compounds in the Gm extracts was lower than in the Cs extracts, the targeted compounds of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood extracts used in this study revealed their affinity with the acarbose active site in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme (Tables 2–3). Thus, *in vitro* assay of the combination performed its synergistic activity on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition.

Both ethanol and aqueous extracts of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood inhibited  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity and had synergistic effects in combination treatment. Nevertheless, further investigation needs to be done to observe the synergistic mechanism of this combination.

## CONCLUSION

The ethanol and aqueous extracts of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood revealed their  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity. Nevertheless, ethanol extract showed higher activity compared to its aqueous extract. Flavonoid compounds of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood extracts that were used in this study indicated their affinity with the acarbose active site in the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase enzyme. Analysis of the combination study showed that combinations of both Cs and Gm in ethanol and aqueous extracts inhibit  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity and show synergistic effects, especially under  $IC_{50}$  concentration. However, the limitation of this study is that it only covered the *in vitro* and *in silico* results. Thus, further investigations need to be done such as *in vivo* and clinical studies to strengthen the efficacy. Thus, the combination extract of Gm pericarp and Cs heartwood can be developed as a potential herbal supplement to prevent and manage diabetes mellitus.



## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

S.H. and N.A. conceived and designed the project. N.A., I.D.D., A.W., S.S., and S.H. performed the experiments. D.M., N.A., and S.H. analyzed the results. N.A. and S.H. drafted, revised, and finalized the manuscript which was read and approved by all authors.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors report no financial or any other conflicts of interest in this work.

## ETHICAL APPROVAL

This study does not use experiments using animals or human subjects.

## DATA AVAILABILITY

All data generated and analyzed are included in this research article.

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