Inhibition of Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 (DPP IV) Activity by Some Indonesia Edible Plants

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Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the inhibitory effect of several selected Indonesia plants on inhibiting of DPP IV activity and to determine the total phenolic content of the most active extract. Methods: Twelve Indonesia edible plants were macerated using 80% ethanol at room temperature. DPP IV activity was evaluated by using glycyl-prolyl-7-amino-4-methyl coumarin (Gly-Pro-AMC) substrate and the inhibitory effect of extracts were determined based on the level of free AMC group by measuring its fluorescence on excitation wavelength 350-360 nm and an emission wavelength 450-465 nm using a microplate reader. Total phenolic contents of the active extracts were determined with Folin-Ciocalteu 1:4 on 765 nm using microplate reader. Total anthocyanins from extract were determined using the pH differential method. Results: Among the tested samples, the extract of Ipomoea batatas roots at a concentration of 10 µg/mL showed the highest inhibition, followed by Cajanus cajan leaves and Gnetum gnemon rind, with percentage inhibition of 28.8, 24.9 and 24.1, respectively. I. batatas extract have an IC50 value of 65.53 µg/mL, while the IC50 value of the positive control Sitagliptin 9.37 µg/mL. Total phenolic content from the extracts of I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon rind extract were 279.3; 152.8; and 141.3 mg GAE/gram, respectively. Total anthocyanin from I. batatas extract was 462.14 mg cyanidin-3-glucoside/L. Conclusion: The extract of I. batatas showed the highest inhibition on DPP IV among other plants investigated and showed high content of phenolic compound and anthocyanin that correlated with activity as inhibitor DPP IV.

Key words: Ipomoea batatas, Indonesian edible plant, Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a common endocrine disease and still a global health problem that requires serious treatment. The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) predicted patients with diabetes around the world will increase from 415 million, in 2015, to 642 million, in 2040.1 Many medical therapeutic strategies are used for effective lowering glucose level in these patients such as (insulin sensitizer like glitazones and biguanides, α-glucosidase inhibitors, secretagogues as sulfonylurea and glinides, inhibitor enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase – IV and incretin mimetics).2 Incretins are hormones that are released from the gut into the bloodstream in response to ingestion of food. Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP) and Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) are the two primary incretin hormones secreted from the intestine to stimulate insulin secretion from pancreatic β cells.3 Incretin effect accounts for at least 50% of the total insulin secreted after ingestion. In addition to its insulinotropic effects, it decreases food intake, inhibits glucagon secretion, inhibits gastric emptying and slows the rate of endogenous glucose production.4 It has also been shown to stimulate β-cell proliferation by up-regulation of the β-cell transcription factor pancreatic duodenal homeobox-1 protein (PDX-1) and to protect β cells from apoptosis.5-6 The main biological action of incretin (GIP and GLP-1) depends on their two N-terminal amino acid which is primarily removed by an enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4. Incretin (GIP and GLP-1) are metabolized into an inactive form rapidly by the enzyme DPP IV, about 1-2 min and only about 10-15% of circulating actively stimulate the pancreas. DPP IV is a member of the prolly oligopeptidase family of serine proteases. DPP IV is an ectopeptidase implicated in the degradation of various peptides and hormones including glucagon family peptides, neuropeptides and chemokines.7 Inhibitor DPP IV group is now widely used for treating type 2 diabetes mellitus. These inhibitors promote glucose homeostasis by inhibiting DPP IV, the enzyme responsible for degrading two key glucoregulatory hormones (GIP and GLP-1). Clinical studies have evaluated the potential for DPP IV inhibition to reduce glucagon levels, delay gastric emptying

ABSTRACT

Background: Some edible plants are promising to control blood sugar level. These plants contained phenolic substances that suggested to be able to inhibit dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP IV). Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the inhibitory effect of several selected Indonesia plants on inhibiting of DPP IV activity and to determine the total phenolic content of the most active extract. Methods: Twelve Indonesia edible plants were macerated using 80% ethanol at room temperature. DPP IV activity was evaluated by using glycyl-prolyl-7-amino-4-methyl coumarin (Gly-Pro-AMC) substrate and the inhibitory effect of extracts were determined based on the level of free AMC group by measuring its fluorescence on excitation wavelength 350-360 nm and an emission wavelength 450-465 nm using a microplate reader. Total phenolic contents of the active extracts were determined with Folin-Ciocalteu 1:4 on 765 nm using microplate reader. Total anthocyanins from extract were determined using the pH differential method. Results: Among the tested samples, the extract of Ipomoea batatas roots at a concentration of 10 µg/mL showed the highest inhibition, followed by Cajanus cajan leaves and Gnetum gnemon rind, with percentage inhibition of 28.8, 24.9 and 24.1, respectively. I. batatas extract have an IC50 value of 65.53 µg/mL, while the IC50 value of the positive control Sitagliptin 9.37 µg/mL. Total phenolic content from the extracts of I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon rind extract were 279.3; 152.8; and 141.3 mg GAE/gram, respectively. Total anthocyanin from I. batatas extract was 462.14 mg cyanidin-3-glucoside/L. Conclusion: The extract of I. batatas showed the highest inhibition on DPP IV among other plants investigated and showed high content of phenolic compound and anthocyanin that correlated with activity as inhibitor DPP IV.

Key words: Ipomoea batatas, Indonesian edible plant, Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4.
and stimulate insulin release. DPP IV inhibitors appear to have excellent therapeutic potential in the management of type 2 diabetes. Some plants are known to contain phytochemicals that can help to treat various diseases such as diabetes. These plants that have been studied as an inhibitor of the enzyme DPP IV in vitro include semen of Trigonella foenum-graecum and leaves of Ficus religiosa. Phenolic compound such as flavonoids and stilbenoid, have been suggested as important compounds for diabetes reduction. Plants were selected based on empirical use as antidiabetic and their phytochemical content like stilbenoid, luteolin, apigenin and anthocyanin that reported have related to the inhibitory activity of enzyme DPP IV. The present study aims to screen the potential plants with inhibitory properties on DPP IV activity.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Chemicals
DPP IV screening kit and sitagliptin were obtained from (Cayman, US), Folin–Ciocalteu and Gallic acid were purchased from (Sigma Aldrich), Sodium carbonate, potassium chloride and sodium acetate were purchased from (Merck).

Plant materials
A total of 12 Indonesian edible plants were collected from several places in Java, Indonesia. Allium sativum and Allium cepa tubers, aerial part of Aiptum graveolens and Petroselium crispum, Cinnamomum zaelianum stem bark, Ipomoea batatas and Rheum officinale rhizoma, Gnetum gnemon rind and seed, Foeniculum vulgare seed, Cajanus cajan leaves and Brassica oleracea flower. All plants were identified by Center for Plant Conservation–Bogor Botanical Garden, Indonesia.

Preparation of samples
The plant’s materials were collected, cleaned dried, grounded to small pieces and stored in an airtight glass container. Each sample (200 g) was extracted with 2000 mL of 80% ethanol as the solvent for 2 × 24 hrs for each plant in room temperature. The ethanolic extracts then evaporated using a rotatory vacuum evaporator (Buchi, Switzerland).

Inhibition of DPP IV assay
The inhibition of DPP IV activity was performed using the enzyme protocol (Cayman DPP IV screening kit) with slight modification. Sitagliptin was used as the standard inhibitor. Briefly, 30 µL of the buffer solution, 10 µL of enzyme DPP IV, 10 µL of sample solution (100 ppm) and 30 µL Gly–Pro–AMC as the substrate, was added into the well. The mixture was shaken and incubated for 30 min at 37°C to have the complete reaction. In control wells, the inhibitor was replaced by aqua bidest. The fluorescence of free AMC group was measured on excitation wavelength 350-360 nm and an emission wavelength 450-465 nm by using a microplate reader (GloMax® Discover System).

Calculate anthocyanin pigment concentration, expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside equivalents, as follows:

% Inhibition = \frac{\text{Initial Activity} - \text{Inhibitor}}{\text{Initial Activity}} \times 100

The IC₅₀ value represents the concentration of inhibitor required to achieve 50% enzyme inhibition.

Phytochemical screening
Qualitative identification of phytochemical constituent in the extracts was performed by using standard analytical procedures with slight modification. Alkaloid test with Bouchardat, Dragendorff and Mayer reagents; Tannin test with ferrous (III) chloride, gelatin test and gelatin-salt test; Flavonoid test with Wilson-Taoubock and Shinoda reaction; Glicoside test with Molisch reaction; Saponin test with foaming test; Terpenoid test with Liebermann-Burchard reagent; Anthraquinone test with Borntrager reaction.

Determination of the total phenolic content
The total phenolic content determination was based on the 96-well microplate Folin–Ciocalteu method given by Ahmad, 2017 with slight modifications. A total of 20 µL of the extract solution or standard solution were mixed with 100 µL of 1:4 diluted Folin–Ciocalteu reagent and homogenized for 1 min in a flat-bottom 96-well microplate. The mixture was left for 4 min and then 75 µL of sodium carbonate solution (100 g/L) were added and homogenized for 1 min. After 2 hrs at room temperature in the dark, the absorbance was measured at 765 nm using the microplate reader 96 well (VersaMax™ ELISA Microplate Reader, USA). The absorbance of the same reaction with ethanol instead of the extract or standard was subtracted from the absorbance of the reaction with the sample. Gallic acid solutions (10–200 mg/L) was used as standards for calibration.

Determination of total anthocyanin from I. batatas root extracts
The total anthocyanin from extracts were determined using the pH differential method (Lee et al. 2005). Prepared two solutions of extract, the first solution for pH 1 and the second solution for pH 4.5. Take each 1 ml of extract solution and diluted using pH solution into 5 ml. After 20 min at room temperature, the absorbance from each dilution are measured using Spectrophotometer UV-Vis at 520 and 700 nm. To determine its absorbance value by using the following formula:

A = (\text{A}_{520\text{nm}} - \text{A}_{700\text{nm}}) \cdot \text{pH} 1.0 - (\text{A}_{520\text{nm}} - \text{A}_{700\text{nm}}) \cdot \text{pH} 4.5

Calculate anthocyanin pigment concentration, expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside equivalents, as follows:

Total anthocyanin pigment (mg/g) = \frac{\text{A} \cdot \text{MW} \cdot \text{DF} \cdot 10^3}{\text{ε} \cdot \text{V}}

where A = (A520nm – A700nm)pH 1.0 – (A520nm – A700nm)pH 4.5; MW (molecular weight) = 449.2 g/mol for cyanidin-3-glucoside (cyd-3-glu); DF = dilution factor; l = pathlength in cm; V = volume of extract (ml); (ε = 26 900 molar extinction coefficient; and 10³ = factor for conversion from g to mg; Mw = sample weight (g)).

Chromatogram analysis from PSP extract
An isocratic Reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using Agilent 1100 (Palo Alto, USA) with UV-Vis diode array detection was used to determined chromatogram anthocyanins from PSP extract. PSP extract was injected into the HPLC with the following operational conditions: mobile phase was 10% glacial acetic acid in distilled water : acetonitrile (85: 15 v/v), Prodigy C18 reversed-phase column (5 mm), 4.6 × 150 mm i.d. (Agilent, USA), volume injection was 20 µL, flow rate was 1 mL/min, detector UV-Vis at 530 nm and column temperature was 30 °C. Separation of anthocyanin was carried out for 20 min.
RESULTS

Inhibition of DPP IV by some Indonesia edible plant

The inhibitory effect on DPP IV activity was performed by in vitro method using Gly-Pro-AMC as a substrate. DPP IV converts Gly-Pro-AMC into Gly-Pro and AMC. The activity on DPP IV inhibition was evaluated based on the level of AMC by measuring its fluorescence using microplate reader (GloMax® Discover System). The activity was measured quantitatively in the presence or absence of the extract. Sitagliptin was used as the positive control that showed percentage inhibition with the value of 90.09 % at 100 μM. The Inhibition of DPP IV by sitagliptin at various concentration is shown in Figure 1.

Only ten from twelve plants showed inhibition activity of DPP IV at 10 μg/mL final concentration. Ethanolic extract of I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon gave the highest activity with percentage inhibition of 24.1 to 28.80 at 10 μg/mL final concentration. I. batatas extract showed the most potent activity with percentage inhibition of 28.80. The extract was further investigated for effect at the various concentration to obtain the IC_{50} value. The percentage inhibition of the extracts and IC_{50} value of the extract is shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Phytochemical screening

I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon extracts were further investigated to determine the phytochemical content that responsible for their activity. The common phytochemicals content from the plant such as flavonoid, alkaloid, terpenoid, steroid, tannin, glycoside and saponin have been identified (Table 2).

Total phenolic content

The total phenolic contents from the extracts of I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon were determined with Folin-Ciocalteu method with equivalent to gallic acid. Orders of the total phenolic content from highest lowest were I. batatas > C. cajan > G. gnemon extracts (Table 3).

Total anthocyanin content from I. batatas roots extract

The content of anthocyanins from I. batatas extract was determined using pH differential method to be 462.14 ± 14.27 mg/L (expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside).

HPLC analysis of purple sweet potato anthocyanins

The chromatogram from the ethanolic extract of I. Batatas is shown in Figure 3.

DISCUSSION

Inhibition of DPP IV by some Indonesia edible plant

In the present study, the effect of extracts on enzyme DPP IV activity is shown in dose-dependent manner. Sitagliptin is the potent DPP IV inhibitor for management T2DM. DPP IV is associated with degradation 85-95% of two key glucoregulatory hormones (GIP and GLP-1). Blockade of the DPP IV activity can prevent degradation of (GIP and GLP-1) that 85-95% of two key glucoregulatory hormones (GIP and GLP-1). Blockade of the DPP IV activity can prevent degradation of (GIP and GLP-1) that can decrease blood glucose level in animal test.20-22 Although the antidiabetic activity of G. gnemon, I. batatas and C. cajan has been reported, its ability to inhibit DPP IV activity had not been studied so far. This is the first report indicated that ethanolic extracts of G. Gnemon rind, I. Batatas roots and C. cajan leaves showed significant DPP IV inhibitory activity. The results of this study may explain the mechanism of the extracts in lowering blood sugar levels.

In this study, I. batatas extract showed the highest DPP IV inhibitor activity in vitro with an IC_{50} value of 65.53 μg/mL. Ethanolic extract I. batatas extract contains high amount of total anthocyanins.21 SwissDock computational docking study demonstrated that anthocyanins were able to interact with DPP IV through ligand interaction and therefore potentially inactivate the activity of the enzyme.22 We suggested the anthocyanins contained in I. batatas extract is most responsible for its activity as a DPP 4 inhibitor.

Total phenolic content

Total phenolic content from 80% ethanolic extracts of Ipomoea batatas roots, Cajanus cajan leaves and Gnetum gnemon rind are shown in Table 3. The relationship between DPP IV inhibitory activity of I. batatas, C. cajan and G. gnemon extracts with their phenolic content was established using analysis bivariate pearson comparison. The result significantly indicated a high relationship between total phenolic content with DPP IV inhibitory activity (p < 0.05) with correlation value was 0.916. A number of natural products have previously been found to have DPP-IV inhibitory activities and most of them contain polyphenols, flavonoids and alkaloids as the active components.

Total anthocyanin content from I. batatas roots extract

The content of anthocyanins from I. batatas extracts were determined using pH differential method to be 462.14 ± 14.27 mg/L. Previous research reported that the highest anthocyanin content from I. batatas was 687.58 mg/L, which was reached at the best condition extraction.
Table 1. Inhibition (%) of the ethanolic extracts of some Indonesian edible plants on DPP IV Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plant Species</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Part of The Plant</th>
<th>Inhibition of DPP IV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allium cepa</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Allium sativum</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
<td>13 ± 4.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Apium graveolens</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Aerial part</td>
<td>6.3 ± 1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Petroselinum crispum</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Aerial part</td>
<td>18 ± 5.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cinamonum zeylanicum</td>
<td>Lauraceae</td>
<td>Stem barks</td>
<td>8.5 ± 4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ipomoea batatas (L). (purple)</td>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>28.8 ± 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gnetum gnemon (L)</td>
<td>Gnetaceae</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>16.0 ± 2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gnetum gnemon (L)</td>
<td>Gnetaceae</td>
<td>Rinds</td>
<td>24.1 ± 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare Mill.</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cajanus cajan (L). Millsp.</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>24.9 ± 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rheum officinale Baill.</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>10.4 ± 4.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Brassica oleracea L.</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>9.32 ± 2.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final concentration of the extract solution in the DPP IV inhibition assay was 10 µg/ml.

Data are mean ± SEM for triplicate measurements.

Nil = no inhibition detected at the assayed concentration

Table 2: Phytochemical screening of the most active extracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phytochemical Constituents</th>
<th>Ipomoea batatas roots</th>
<th>Cajanus cajan leaves</th>
<th>Gnetum gnemon rind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavonoid</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponin</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycoside</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antraquinones</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terpenoids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroid</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannin</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: - = absent, + = present in small amount, ++ = present in moderate quantity

Table 3: Total phenolic content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Total phenolic content (mgGAE/gram)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. batatas extract</td>
<td>279.3 ± 40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. cajan extract</td>
<td>152.8 ± 15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. gnemon extract</td>
<td>141.3 ± 37.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data are mean ± SEM for triplicate measurements.

The appropriate anthocyanin content of the materials ranged from 20 to 3000 mg/L (expressed as cyanidin-3-glucoside). Compared with other plants, such as blueberry juice27 (424.1 to 518.2 mg/L) and strawberry juice28 (55.7 mg/L), the content of anthocyanin was relatively high in I. batatas.

HPLC analysis of purple sweet potato anthocyanins

HPLC analysis shows that 10 main peaks appeared in the chromatograms of purple sweet potato anthocyanins, which were detected at 530 nm. From the chromatographic and UV - visible spectral features, peaks 1 to 10 were accounting for 3, 12.9, 15.6, 33.4%, 15.42, 5.66, 2.3, 6.7, 3.7 and 2.8 % respectively, of the total amount of all the anthocyanins. As a
group of phenolic compounds, hundreds of anthocyanins have been isolated from nature. The most common anthocyanins found in fruits and vegetables are cyanidin, malvidin peonidin, and delphinidin. The main anthocyanins in PSP are cyanidin and peonidin which are glycosylated with sugar. Tian et al., (2005) showed that glycosylated anthocyanins are generally mono or acylated with hydroxybenzoic, ferulic and caffeic acids. This structural complication leads to a major challenge for anthocyanin identification from PSP.

CONCLUSION

The results of in vitro test indicate that out of the twelve plant extracts, ethanolic extracts of Ipomoea batatas extract showed the highest DPP IV inhibitory activity and showed high content of phenolic compound and anthocyanin that correlated with activity as inhibitor DPP IV. The plant may essentially contain phytochemical compounds that can inhibit enzyme activity and further characterization methodologies and structural elucidation have to be carried out in order to identify the bioactive constituents. The expected bioactive components could be anthocyanins or other polyphenols because the literature shows the relationship between polyphenols and inhibition of DPP IV. In conclusion, more research is required for developing a potential DPP IV inhibitor of plant origin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was supported by Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education, Republic Indonesia via hibah PITTA 2017.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

DPP IV: dipeptidyl peptidase iv; Gly-Pro-AMC: Glycyl-prolyl-7-Amino–4-Methyl Comarain; GIP: Gastric inhibitory polypeptide; GLP-1: Glucagonlike Peptide-1, PDX-1: Pancreatic Duodenal Homeobox-1 protein; GAE: Galic Acid Equivalent; PSP: Purple Sweet Potatoes.

REFERENCES

SUMMARY

- Ten from twelve Indonesian edible plants showed inhibition activity of DPP IV.
- Ethanolic extract of *I. batatas*, *C. cajan* and *G. gnemon* gave the highest activity with percentage inhibition of 24.1 to 28.80 at 10 μg/mL.
- *I. batatas* extract showed the highest DPP IV inhibitor activity in vitro with an IC$_{50}$ value of 65.53 μg/mL.
- The content of anthocyanins from *I. batatas* extract was 462.14 ± 14.27 mg/L.

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Cite this article: Amin MS, Saputri FC, Mun’im A. Inhibition of Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 (DPP IV) Activity by Some Indonesia Edible Plants. Pharmacog J. 2019;11(2):231-6.