ACTA PHARMACEUTICA INDONESIA

TITLE

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**ABSTRAK**

The abstract is written in one paragraph.  It should not more than 250 words and consists of the back ground, objectives, the methods used, the main results obtained and significant conclusion.  The abstract should be provided with the bolded and capitalized heading “ABSTRACT”.  The abstract is written both of in Bahasa Indonesia and English. For international authors, the editor will facilitate the translation of abstract in Bahasa Indonesia.

**Keywords:** The keywordconsists of 4 to 6 words in English and Indonesian if the manuscripts written in Indonesian.

**Manuscript Format**

Submitted manuscripts should be original and not published before, nor submitted anywhere else at the same time. Authors should upload the manuscript in MS Word (.doc or .docx). Manuscripts should be written in Bahasa Indonesia or English with font Cambria (11pt). It should be written in one column, double spaced and A4 page size. All margins should be 3 cm. Do not embed figures or tables in text. Figures (including its figure legend) and tables should be grouped at the end of the text.

The content of manuscripts must be arranged as follows: 1) Cover page, containing title of article (written in Bahasa Indonesia and English), list of authors, author affiliations and address, email of corresponding author, number of figures, number of tables, number of references, abstract word count, article word count;  2) Research article, containing a) Abstract and Keywords in Bahasa Indonesia and English; b) Introduction; c) Materials and Methods; d) Results and Discussion; e) Conclusion; f) Acknowledgements (optional); g) References; h) Figures and Tables, with each section in a separate page. The research article should be accompanied by line number.

Research paper should be written according to the above structure and may occupy up to 4000 words. Short communication contains research material for unique interest but not sufficient to form regular research paper. Structure of short communication consists of Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, and References; not exceed 2000 words and maximum 2 figures and/or tables. Reviews, written as continuous articles without the subheadings such as Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion; contains minimum of 4000 words. Critical reviews should be written as in the format of reviews, however only upon invitation from the editor for a specific topic.

For the complete format, you can visit the website [Acta Pharmaceutica Indonesia](https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/acta/Guidelines)

# INTRODUCTION

# The introduction should state the background and the purpose of the research, hypothesis and relating the previous studies that had been done

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

# This section describes about material and instruments used, sources of specialized chemicals, and related experimental details.  If a well-known method was applied, it should be indicated by reference. Only the modification part was described in detail.

# RESULT AND DISCUSSION

# Provide the obtained results of the experiment and if necessary accompanied by tables, images or graph format. The same data may not be presented in both table and graph format. Discuss the results which are related with purpose, hypothesis, results of previous studies, constraints experienced and directions for further research. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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# Figure 1. Figure(s) should be in black-white (unless it has to be in color) and grouped at the end of the text, including the figure legend(s). Use graph in maximum width of 8.5 cm. Numbers and title are written in Cambria 11pt.

# Photo(s) should be in JPEG with at least a 300 x 300 dpi. Add measurement scale if needed.

# Table 1. should be grouped at the end of text, but the approximate position should be indicated in the text. Titles should be given for all tables that should be numbered in Arabic numerals. Table titles are written in Cambria 11pt.

**Title Tittle Title**

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|  | P1 | 0,712 | Valid |
|  | P2 | 0,581 | Valid |
|  | P3 | 0,563 | Valid |
|  | P4 | 0,791 | Valid |
|  | P5 | 0,533 | Valid |

# CONCLUSION

# Made briefly and clear. Summarize the result according to the purpose of the research.

# Acknowledgment (Optional)

# Acknowledgement contains the information on research funding sources as well as acknowledgement to the people who helped the research professionally.

# Reference

# All listed references must be cited in the text.

# Reference Citation

# Cite references in the text with author name/s and year of publication in parentheses:

# – One author: (Hubalek 2003) or Hubalek (2003)

# – Two authors: (Perkins and Turner 1988) or Perkins and Turner 1988 (1998)

# – Three authors or more: (Penner *et al*. 2005) or Penner *et al*. (2005)

# Examples:

# Penner *et al*. (2005) found that probiotics can suppress the growth of pathogens by secreting antimicrobial substances include defensins, bacteriocins, hydrogen peroxide, and short chain fatty acids such as lactic acid.

# Probiotics can suppress the growth of pathogens by secreting antimicrobial substances include defensins, bacteriocins, hydrogen peroxide, and short chain fatty acids such as lactic acid (Penner *et al*. 2005).

# The first antibiotic isolated from marine-derived fungal was cephalosporin C from *Cephalosporium acremonium* (Muñiz *et al*. 2007, Patrick 2013)

# Reference List

# References should be listed at the end of the paper and arranged in alphabetical order (first author's surname).  Type of literature sources can be articles in journals, textbooks, book translations, proceedings, BSc thesis, MSc thesis, dissertations, patents, institutional author as well as online documents.

# Examples of references:

# Journal article

# Bhosale PB, Gadre RV, 2001, Production of β-carotene by a mutant of *Rhodotorula glutinis*, Appl Microbiol Biotechnol 55:  423–427.

# Journal article with inclusion of issue number

# Bhat SV, Khan SS, Amin T, 2013, Isolation and characterization of pigment producing bacteria from various foods for their possible use as biocolours, Int J Recent Sci Res  4(10): 1605–1609.

# Journal article with DOI (and with page numbers)

# Cheng MJ, Wu MD, Yuan GF, Su YS, Yanai H, 2012, Secondary metabolites produced by the fungus *Monascus pilosus* and their anti-inflammatory activity, Phytochem Lett 5: 567–571, doi: 10.1016/j.phytol.2012.05.015.

# Journal article by DOI (before issue publication with page numbers)

# Cheng MJ, Wu MD, Yuan GF, Su YS, Yanai H, 2012, Secondary metabolites produced by the fungus *Monascus pilosus* and their anti-inflammatory activity, Phytochem Lett, doi: 10.1016/j.phytol.2012.05.015.

# Journal with different language

# Sukandar EY, Anggadiredja K, Musytika H, 2008, Uji Aktivitas Antifungi Ekstrak Temu Kunci (*Boesenbergia pandurata* (Roxb.) Schlechter) terhadap *Microsporum gypseum* [Antifungal activitiy of *Boesenbergia pandurata* extract against *Microsporum gypseum*], Acta Pharm Ind 33: 79-83.

# Book chapter

# Čertík M, Hanusová V, Breierová E, Márová I,  Rapta P, 2009, Biotechnological production and properties of carotenoid pigments, In:  Hou CT, Shaw J-F (eds), Biocatalysis and agricultural biotechnology, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 356–375.

# Book

# Balows A, Truper HG, Dworkin M, Harder W, Schleifer KH, 1992, The prokaryotes, 2nd edn, Springler-Verlag, Berlin.

# Book, edited

# Smith J, Brown B (eds), 2001, The demise of modern genomics, Blackwell, London.

# Book, translated edition

# Mutchler E, 1991, Dinamika obat, ed 3, terjemahan Widianto MB dan  Ranti AS, Penerbit ITB, Bandung, 370-398.

# Proceeding

# Blanc PJ, Hajjaj H, Loret MO, Goma G, 1998, Control of production of citrinin by Monascus, Proceeding of symposium of Monascus culture and  applications, June 1998, Toulouse.

# Patent (name and date of patent are optional)

# Norman LO, 1998, Lightning rods, US Patent 4,379,752, 9 Sept 1998.

# 12.Thesis/dissertation

# Wijayanti AD, 2014, Uji aktivitas antimikroba ekstrak air biji picung (*Pangium edule* Reinw.) segar dan fermentasi (kluwak), Tugas akhir, Sekolah Farmasi ITB, Bandung.

# Yusof NZ, 2008, Isolation and applications of red pigment from *Serratia marcescens*, BSc thesis, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor.

# Mariani R, 2005, Telaah kandungan kimia dan aktivitas antiradang buah mahkota dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa* (Scheff.) Boerl.), Tesis magister, Sekolah Farmasi ITB, Bandung.

# Venter H, 1987, Purification and characterization of a heat stable metalloprotease from a *Chryseobacterium* of dairy origin, MSc thesis, University of Orange Free State, Bloemfontein.

# Hardianto D, 2013, Rekayasa biosintesis lovastatin melalui Integrasi Gen *lovE* ke dalam kromosom Aspergillus terreus BioMCC-00123, Disertasi, Sekolah Farmasi ITB, Bandung.

# Julianti E, 2012, A study on bioactive natural products from marine-derived fungi, PhD thesis, Seoul National University, Seoul.

# Institutional author (book)

# Ditjen POM Kemenkes RI, 2014, Farmakope Indonesia,  ed V, Kemenkes  RI, Jakarta, 145.

# Depkes RI, 1978, Formularium Nasional, ed 3, Depkes RI, Jakarta.

# Online document

# Shurtleff W, Aoyagi A, 2004, History of soy nuggets (Shih or Chi, Douchi, Hamanatto) special report on the history of traditional fermented soyfoods. http://www.soyinfocenter.com/HSS/soy\_nuggets1.php. (Accessed on  24 January 2016)

# Online database

# USP-NF, Pending monograph, 2015, USP convention, Rockville. http://www.usp.org.  (Accessed on  24 January 2016)

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# If there are several references with the same first author and the year of publication, the year is written followed by letters a, b, etc. in accordance with the order in the reference list.

# Examples:

# Hajjaj H, Blanc P, Groussac E, Uribelarrea JL, Goma G, Loubiere P, 2000a, Kinetic analysis of red pigment and citrinin production by Monascus ruber as a function of organic acid accumulation, Enzyme Microb Technol 27: 619–625.

# Hajjaj H, Klaébé A, Goma G, Blanc PJ, Barbier E, Franceois J, 2000b, Medium-chain fatty acids affect citrinin production in the filamentous fungus Monascus ruber, Appl Environ Microbiol 66: 1120–112