

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there is a growing nutritional interest in microalgae because they are a good source of nutrients and bioactive compounds. These bioactive compounds include polyphenols, which are known to be beneficial to health due to their antioxidant capacity. However, its extraction by conventional methods requires time and uses organic solvents, which are harmful to the environment. To reduce both time and environmental impact, the use of pulsed electric fields technology as a pre-treatment prior to extraction by stirring has been studied.

OBJECTIVES

Evaluation of polyphenol extraction kinetics and total antioxidant capacity at different times for different solvents and different treatments

MATERIALS & METHODS

Extraction process: PEF-treatment: 100 kJ/kg at 3kV/cm was applied to a suspension of 2% spirulina in water. Afterwards, a extraction was carried out using ethanol (EtOH) 50% or dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) 50% in water (v/v) for 3h.

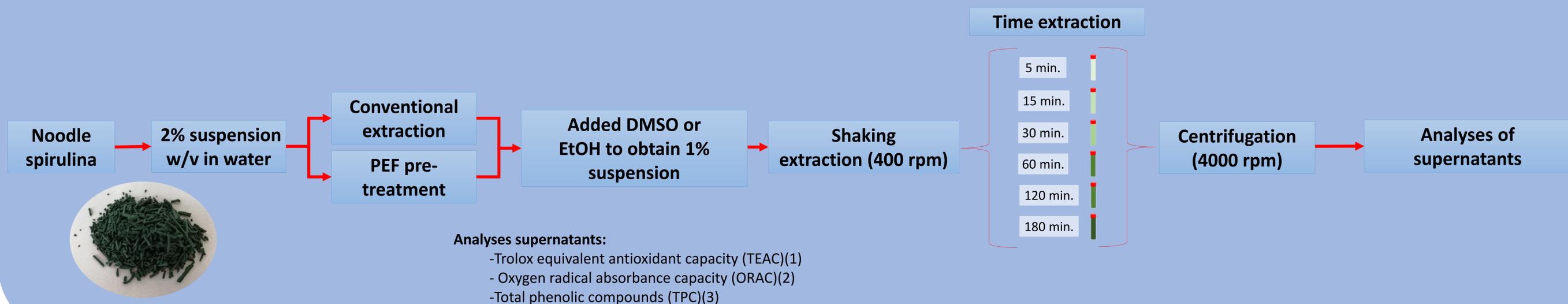


Figure 1. Noodles spirulina

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

Figure 2a shows TPC, TEAC and ORAC for EtOH/H₂O and Figure 2b DMSO/H₂O. It was observed that the pre-treatment with PEF had a significant ($p < 0.05$) positive effect on the extraction at all times with respect to the conventional treatment. The greatest differences were observed in the first times of the extraction (5-15) min. The highest antioxidant capacity measured by ORAC and TEAC was obtained using EtOH as solvent. When DMSO was used, PEF pre-treatment allowed higher recovery of polyphenols after 5 min (12.53 ± 0.31 mg gallic acid equivalents (GAE)/g dry weight) than control sample after 180 min (4.84 ± 0.48 mg/g). For both solvents, the highest value of total phenolic compounds (TPC) was obtained after 120 min of extraction.

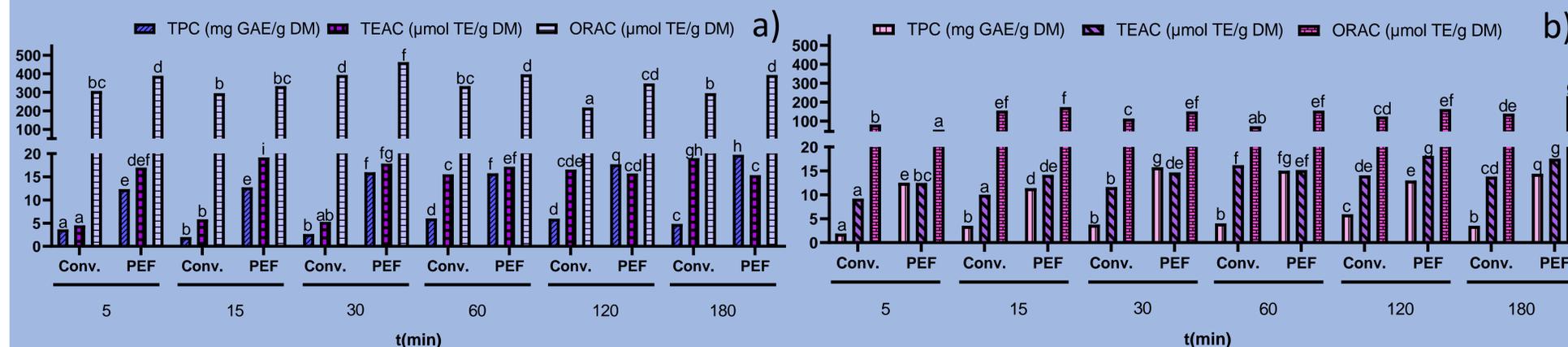


Figure 2. TPC, TEAC and ORAC content EtOH/H₂O (a); DMSO/H₂O (b) after conventional extraction and PEF-assisted extraction. Different lower-case letters in the same parameter indicate statistical differences depending on the extraction time or treatment used.

CONCLUSIONS

PEF increased the extraction of polyphenols by 408% using EtOH 50% as solvent. Then, it can be concluded that PEF technology increases the extraction of polyphenols from microalgae, reducing the process time and the consumption of organic solvents.

Acknowledgements

Francisco J. Martí-Quijal would like to thank the pre-PhD scholarship program of the University of Valencia, "Atracció de Talent". The authors would also like to thank Generalitat Valenciana for the financial support (IDIFEDER/2018/046-Procesos innovadores de extracci3n y conservaci3n: pulsos el3ctricos y fluidos supercr3ticos) through European Union ERDF funds (European Regional Development Fund).

REFERENCES

- Safar, H.; Van Wageningen, J.; M3ller, P.; Jacobsen, C. Carotenoids, phenolic compounds and tocopherols contribute to the antioxidative properties of some microalgae species grown on industrial wastewater. *Mar. Drugs* **2015**, *13*, 7339–7356. <https://doi.org/10.3390/md13127069>
- Khawli, F. Al; Mart3-Quijal, F.J.; Pallar3s, N.; Barba, F.J.; Ferrer, E. Ultrasound extraction mediated recovery of nutrients and antioxidant bioactive compounds from *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* microalgae. *Appl. Sci.* **2021**, *11*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app11041701>
- Parniakov, O.; Barba, F.J.; Grimi, N.; Marchal, L.; Jubeau, S.; Lebovka, N.; Vorobiev, E. Pulsed electric field and pH assisted selective extraction of intracellular components from microalgae *Nannochloropsis*. *Algal Res.* **2015**, *8*, 128–134.