

# Extraction of bioactives from seaweed with pulsed electric field

Ragnhildur Einarsdóttir

Supervisor: Kristberg Kristbergsson







# Laminaria digitata Oarweed - hrossaþari

- · Brown seaweed
- Grows down to 10 m below sea level
- Up to 3 m long
- · Rich in
  - Polysaccharides
  - Polyphenols (phlorotannins)
  - Pigments...
  - Bioactivity: Antioxidatives, dietary fibers, anti



Holdt, S. L. and S. Kraan (2011). "Bioactive compounds in seaweed: functional food applications and legislation." <u>Journal of Applied Phycology</u> 23(3): 543-597.



Food Biophysics (2016) 11:417–428 DOI 10.1007/s11483-016-9456-1

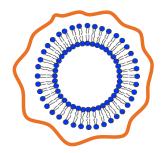


### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

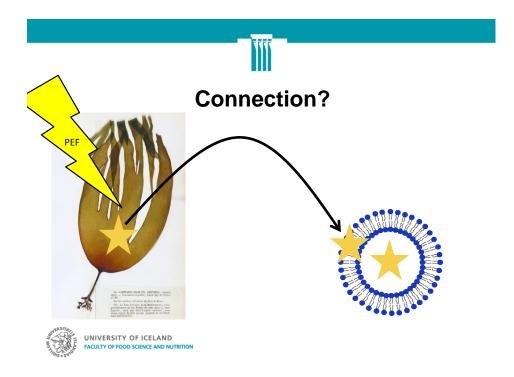
# Osmotic Dehydration of Liposomal Dispersions: Influence of Particle Size and Electrostatic Deposition of Cold Water Fish Skin Gelatin

Ragnhildur Einarsdottir  $^{1,2}\cdot$  Monika Gibis  $^2\cdot$  Benjamin Zeeb  $^2\cdot$  Kristberg Kristbergsson  $^1\odot\cdot$  Jochen Weiss  $^2$ 

Received: 28 April 2016 / Accepted: 26 September 2016 / Published online: 5 October 2016 © Springer Science+Business Media New York 2016









# **TARASÓL**

- · Problem: active ingredients in sun screens
  - E.g. Zinc Oxide, Avobenzone
  - Health risks, possible tissue damage and hormone disruption
- Purpose: Develop a safe alternative solution based on natural compounds isolated from seaweeds.
- For protection and extended shelf-life, these bioactive compounds will be encapsulated into delivery systems.
  - \* Hagnytingarverðlaun Háskóla Íslands



# Extraction of bioactives from seaweeds

- Mass transfer through cell membrane and wall
  - Increase yield
  - Higher quality of products
- Most efficient extraction methods for bioactives from seaweed
  - organic solvents
  - heat



What other methods?



Wang, R. Jonsdottir and G Olafsdottir, "Total phenolic compounds, radical scavenging and metal chelation of extracts from Icelandic seaweeds," Food Chemistry, vol. 116(1), pp. 240-248, 2009. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Eukaryota\_cell\_strucutre.PNG





### **Pulsed Electric Field**

- Non thermal method
- Sample goes through a series of short duration pulses in high electric field strength
- Electroporation
- Charging and polarization of cell membrane
- Pore formation







# **Current use in Food Technology**

- · Food preservation
  - Microbial inactivation
- Mass transfer
  - Extraction
  - Drying
  - Changing texture
- · Part of processing
  - Hurdle technology

- Wine production
- Olive oil extraction
- Tomato extraction
- Fruit juices
- French fries

**–** ...





# Optimization of Pulsed Electric Field Extraction of Bioactives from *Laminiaria digitata*:

# Influence of Treatment Time, Temperature and Biomass Concentration



# BNS LIST OF ICELAND

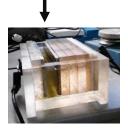
FACULTY OF FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION

# Pulse generator

F.u.G.HCK-200-2000 capacitor (F.u.G. Elektronik GmbH, Rosenheim, Germany) and spark gap (18.5 kV OG75, Perkin-Elmer Optoelectronics

8 kV/cm electric field 1.2 Hz electric field

## Treatment Chamber

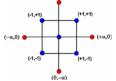


 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Plexiglass,} \\ \text{20} \times \text{8} \times \text{2.5 cm} \end{array}$ 



# **Design of experiment**

- · central composite design
- three factors
  - PEF treatment time (1, 2, 3 minutes)
  - temperature (20°C, 30°C and 40°C)
  - biomass concentration (0.9%, 1,7% 2.6% dryweight/weight water)







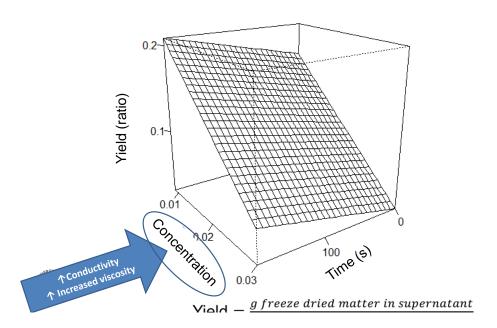
# **Preliminary results**





The leaves take up  $8.3 \pm 1.4$  times of its initial weight in water.

# **Preliminary Results**





# **Further work**

- · Analysis of components
  - Total carbohydrate and polyphenol content
- · Antioxidant activity
  - DPPH and FRAP

 → Optimized parameters
 → Further analysis of bioactives with regards to Sun Protective Factor
 → Loaded delivery system





# **THANK YOU**

