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Spirulina extraction with non-polar NaDES: impact of component ratio and extraction method

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Microalgae have been the subject of growing interest for several decades, particularly from the cosmetics industry [1]. They constitute a valuable and renewable source of biomolecules of interest such as free fatty acids (FFA), phycobiliproteins, chlorophylls and carotenoids. In particular, FFAs have anti-inflammatory, moisturizing and regulating properties of the skin microbiota, properties with high added value for the cosmetics field [2]. The extraction of FFAs on an industrial scale generally requires the use of organic solvents with a negative environmental impact, such as hexane alone or in mixture with methanol. Recently, natural deep eutectic solvents (NaDES) have been studied in SIMBA laboratory as a sustainable alternative for the valorization of these FFAs.

NaDES are generally made up of 2 or 3 compounds belonging to the primary metabolites of plants, which makes it possible to consider them as biocompatible. They are characterized by a melting temperature lower than that of their components taken separately, due to the formation of a network from intermolecular hydrogen bonds. For a better understanding of these interactions, a tool for predicting thermodynamic properties was used: Conductor-like Screening Model for Real Solvents (COSMO-RS). Studies have been carried out to investigate the interactions between the NaDES components, their physico-chemical properties and to determine their theoretical eutectic point.

First, a NaDES composed of a fatty acid and a polyol will be presented. To highlight the influence or not of the composition of NaDES on the extraction performance, *in silico* and experimental approaches have been implemented, for the extraction of apolar metabolites from spirulina (FFA, chlorophylls, carotenoids). Three fatty acid/polyol ratios were selected on the solvent formation isotherm, and used in extraction, in comparison with the pure substances. The generated extracts were characterized by LC-MS and UV-visible spectrophotometry. The results showed a significant NaDES effect, with an increase in extractive capacities compared to pure substances. In a second step, the extractive performances of 2 processes were compared: (i) a classic method by steering/heating, (ii) a new extractive formulation process developed in the laboratory. The results highlighted diversified profiles depending on the method used.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents | Microalgae | Extraction | COSMO-RS

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