



Recovery and enzymatic modification of bioactive metabolites from agricultural residues using green technologies: methodology and processes

AgriWasteValue mid-term event

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Preliminary screening of bioactives

Which bioactives in which concentration in which biomasses ?

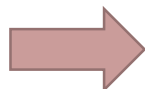


Collection of samples

Grapes – 5 varieties

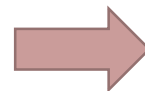
Apple – 10 varieties

Pear – 3 varieties



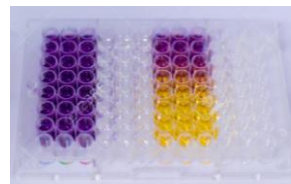
Bioactives extraction

Solvent of different polarities



Biological activities

Anti-oxidant capacities



Preliminary screening of bioactives



- High levels of polyphenols in EtOAc & EtOH70% extracts
- Important anti-oxidant activity of EtOH70% extracts

-**Phloridzin** as majority bioactive (10-15%) (few differences between varieties)



- High levels of polyphenols in EtOAc & EtOH70% extracts
- Important anti-oxidant activity of EtOH70% extracts

- **Resveratrol, Viniferin** (2-10%), **Catechin, Epicatechin**, (~ 1%) (more differences between varieties)

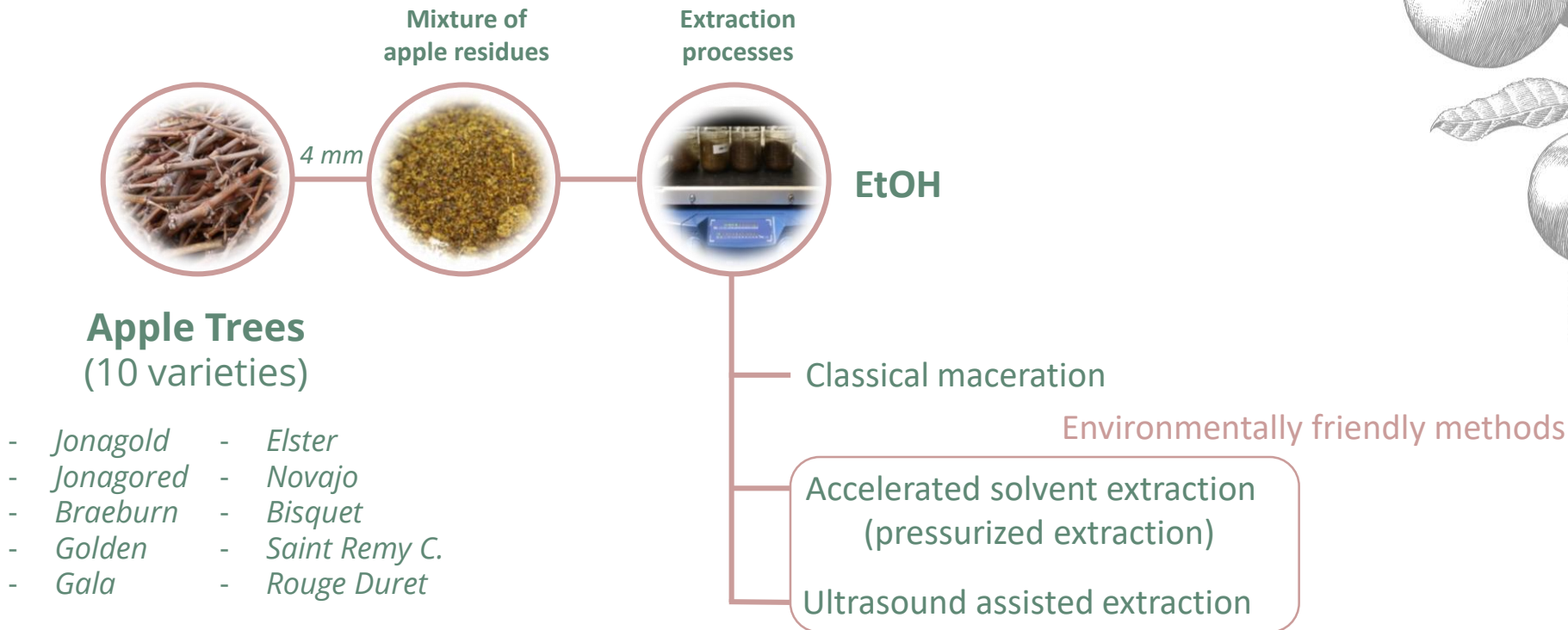


- High levels of in H₂O & EtOH70% extracts
- Important anti-oxidant activity of EtOH70%

Catechin, Epicatechin, Chlorogenic acid (~ 1%)



Extraction methodology



Comparison of extraction methods



PARAMETERS METHOD	TEMPERATURE	DURATION	NUMBER OF CYCLES	RATIO (MASS/VOLUME OF SOLVENT)
ASE	120°C	10'	2	/
UAE	RT	30'	1	1/5
				1/10
		1h		1/5
				1/10
Maceration	RT	4h	1	1/5
				1/10
	50°C			1/5
				1/10

- Best extraction yields with **ASE**
- But **no better extraction method** to obtain phenols or antioxidant compounds



Study of the scaling-up



Lab-scale (20 gr)

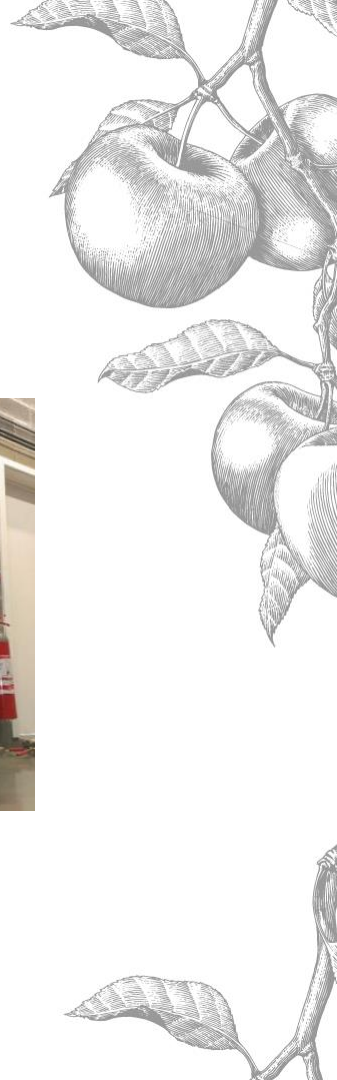
Medium-scale (200 gr)

Semi-pilot scale (4500 gr)



❑ Maceration using the following conditions:

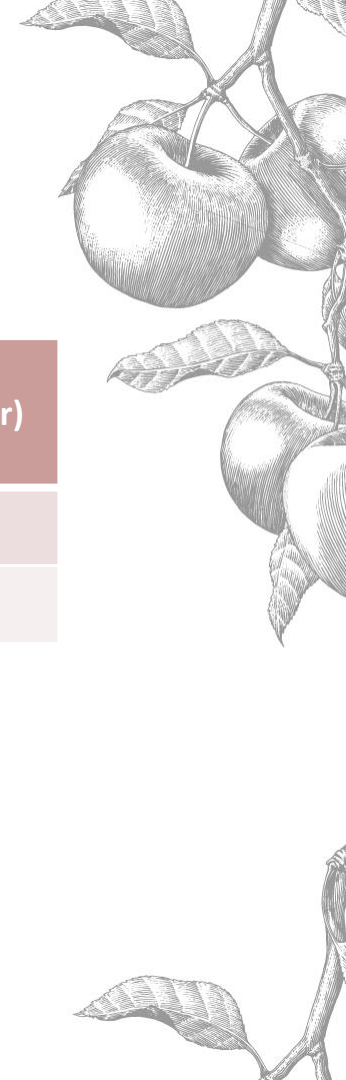
➤ Solvent: EtOH



Study of the scaling-up

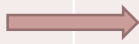
	Lab-scale (20 gr)	Medium-scale (200 gr) – 1 cycle	Medium-scale (200 gr) – 2 cycle	Semi-pilot scale (4500 gr)
Extraction yields	5,4 %	11,3 %	2,6 %	13,2 %
Phloridzin content	15,6 %	19,7 %	13 %	20 %

- The extraction yield increased as we go to higher scale
- Moreover, phloridzin content increased also in higher extraction scale



Bioactive concentration



	Initial extract	Enriched extract
Extract mass recovered	100 g	47.3 g
Phloridzin content	20% 	49%
Phloridzin recovered in concentrated extract		100%

- Total recovery of the bioactive (Phloridzin)
- High concentrated extract in Phloridzin



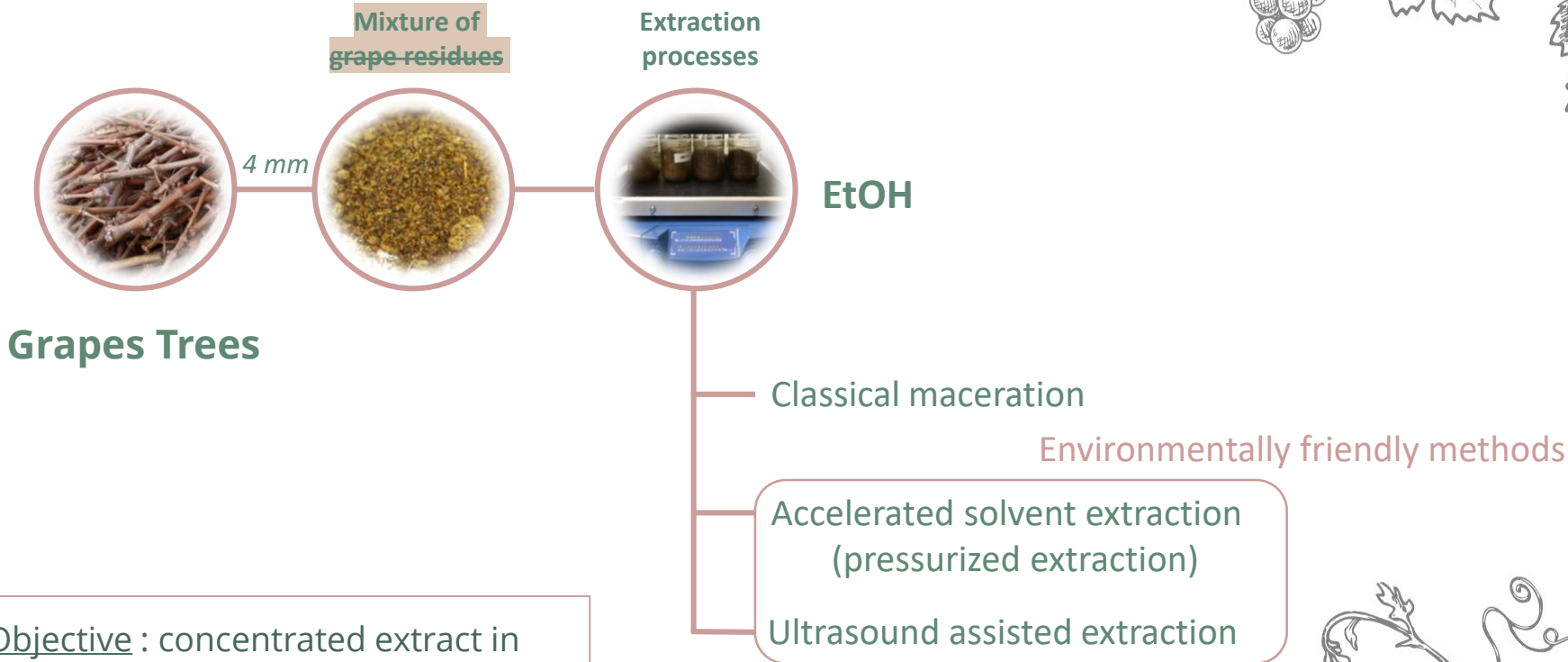
Extracts characterization



	Initial extract	Enriched extract
Total Phenolic content	160 mg EGA/g	385 mg EGA/g
Anti-oxidant activity (DPPH)	41 mg EGA/g	75 mg EGA/g
Anti-oxidant activity (FRAP)	0.46 mmol eq Fe(II)/g	1.25 mmol eq Fe(II)/g



Extraction methodology



Objective : concentrated extract in **resveratrol** and **viniferine** (on-going)



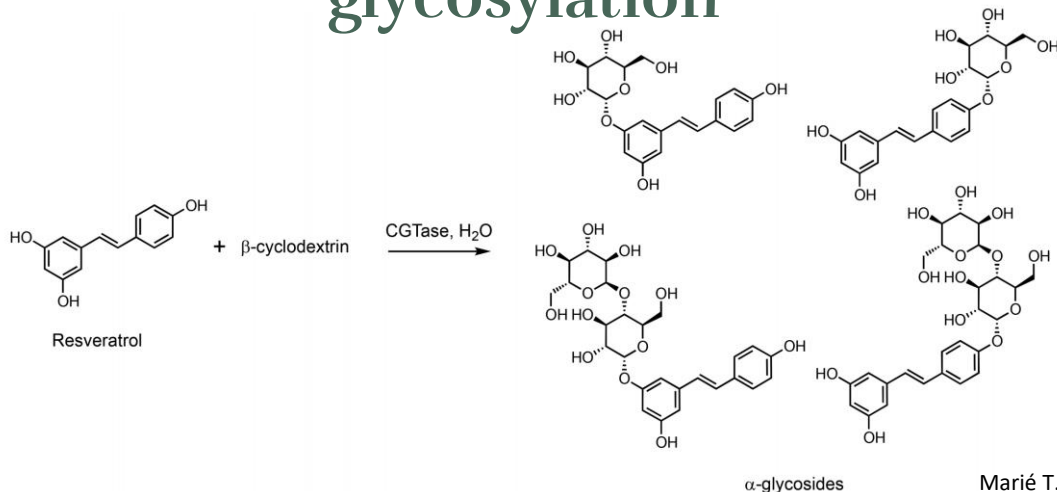
Bioactive modification

Enzymatical or chemical

- Increase of bioactivities
- Modification of properties
- Increase of bioavailability



Bioactive modification : Enzymatic glycosylation

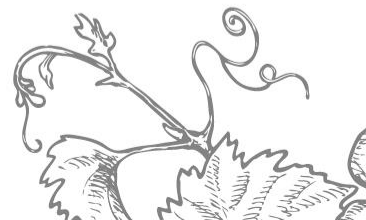


➤ Add glucose(s) on free hydroxyle groups of compounds

Marié T. *et al.* « Enzymatic Synthesis of Resveratrol α -Glycosides from β -Cyclodextrin-Resveratrol Complex in Water ». *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering* 6, n° 4 (2 avril 2018): 5370-80. DOI : 10.1021/acssuschemeng.8b00176.

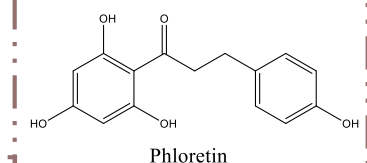
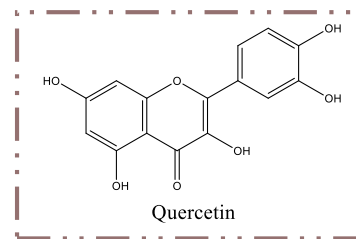
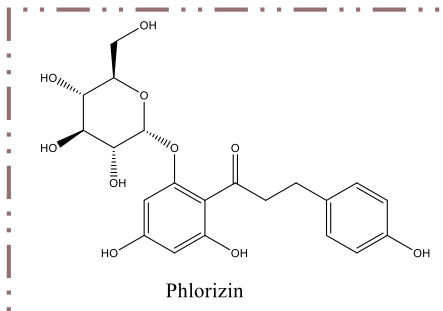
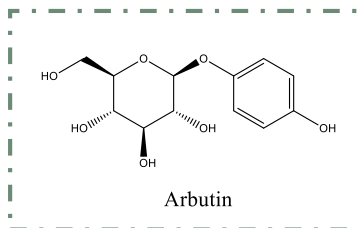
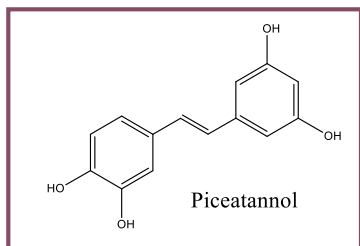
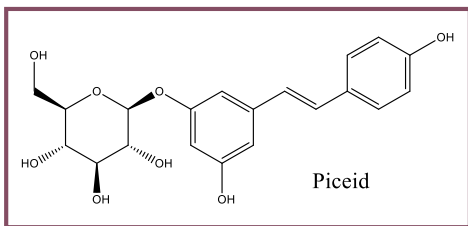
- ❑ New properties for resveratrol
- ❑ Increase the water-solubility and the bioavailability of compounds

→ use in cosmetic formulations



Bioactive modification : Application on other biomasses

❑ Various molecules of vine, pear or apple tree wood can thus be glycosylated



Recovery and enzymatic modification of bioactives

