

# Microalgae as a source of natural ingredients for application in cosmetic industry

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## INTRODUCTION

Table 1: Skin aging causes.

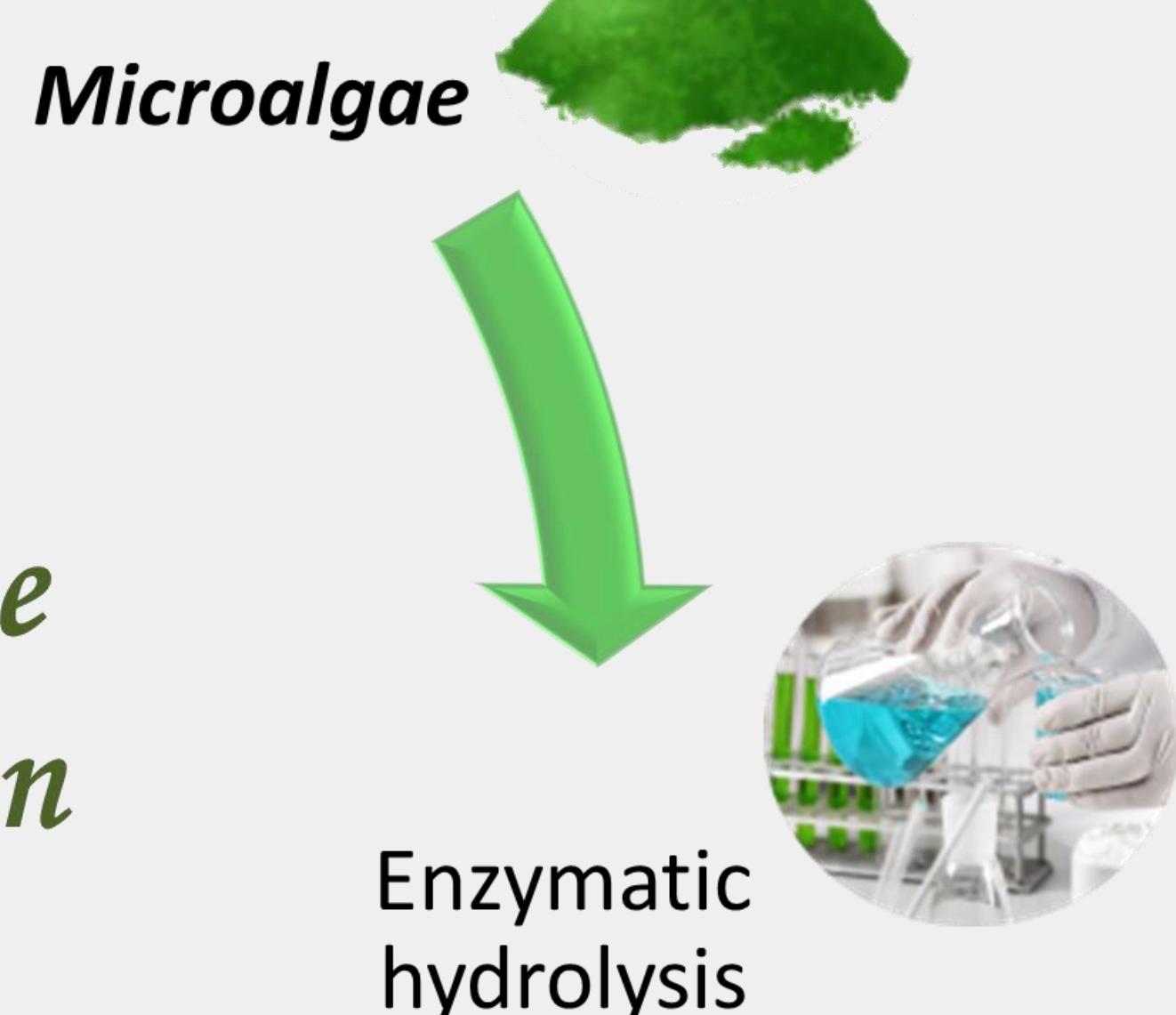
| Skin aging                                |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Intrinsic aging                           | Extrinsic aging |
| Excessive ROS production                  | UV radiation    |
| Decrease of the skin antioxidant capacity | Smoking         |
| Pollution                                 | Stress          |

## Antioxidant extracts for skin aging

- ↓ Skin ROS production
- ↓ Skin damage caused by ROS

## Cosmetic industry

### Anti-aging



Potential as antioxidant ingredients

## Microalgae valorisation

Extracts rich in proteins and bioactive peptides

Figure 1: Scheme of the microalgae extracts potential.

## METHODOLOGY

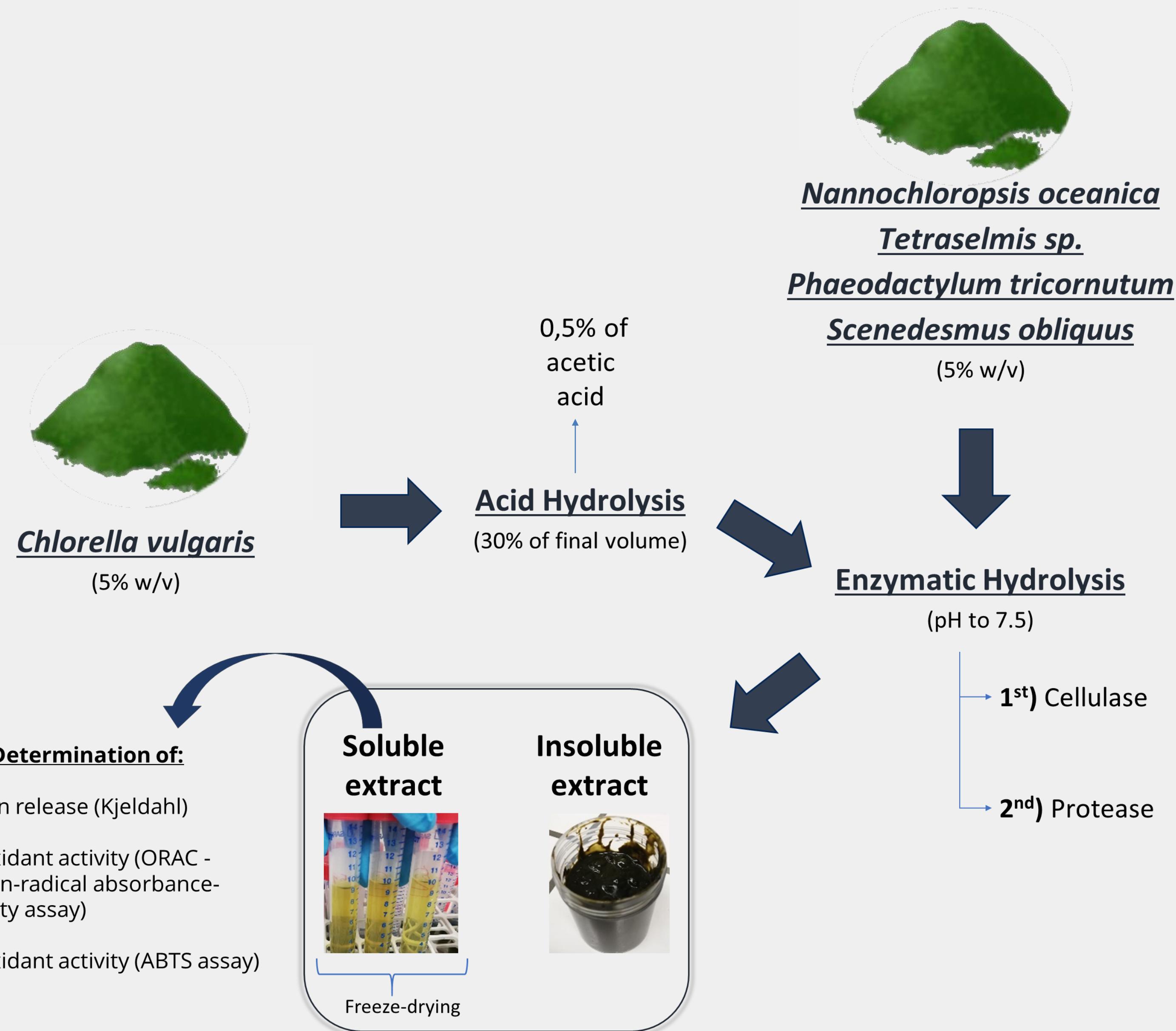


Figure 2: Scheme of the extraction method of proteins and bioactive peptides from the microalgae.

## Acknowledgments

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## RESULTS

Table 2: Results obtained for each extract regarding their protein content and antioxidant potential, tested by ORAC and ABTS assays.

| Microalgae extract               | Protein (%)  | ORAC ( $\mu\text{mol TE/g}$ of extract) | ABTS ( $\mu\text{mol TE/g}$ of extract) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| <i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>        | 44.71 ± 1.75 | 462.83 ± 39.97                          | 76.12 ± 7.53                            |
| <i>Nannochloropsis oceanica</i>  | 31.01 ± 0.27 | 361.32 ± 49.29                          | 68.07 ± 6.97                            |
| <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i>      | 53.68 ± 1.10 | 572.82 ± 24.28                          | 80.31 ± 3.15                            |
| <i>Tetraselmis sp.</i>           | 16.49 ± 0.48 | 156.18 ± 9.51                           | 64.99 ± 3.92                            |
| <i>Phaeodactylum tricornutum</i> | 36.84 ± 0.17 | 359.81 ± 54.64                          | 83.07 ± 1.13                            |

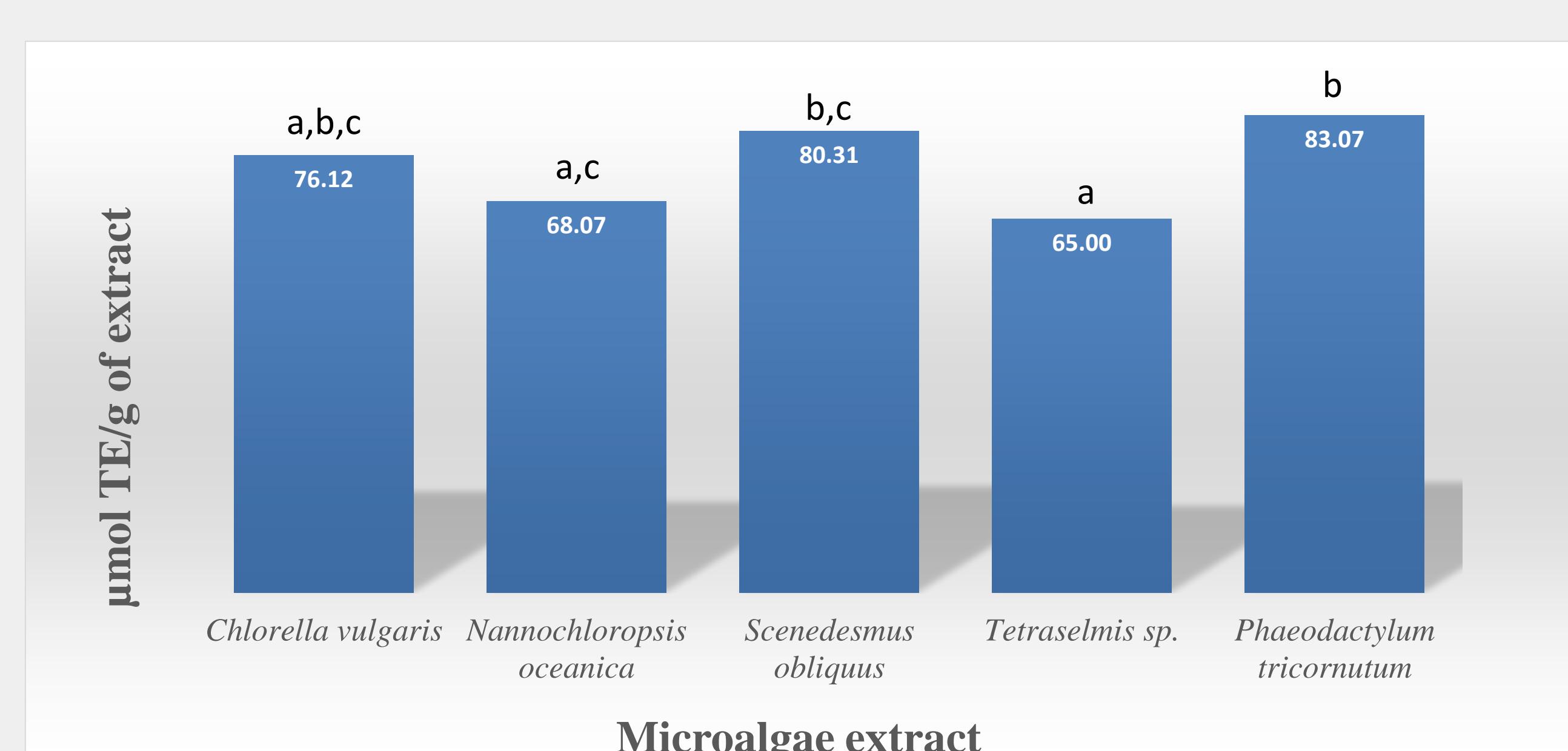
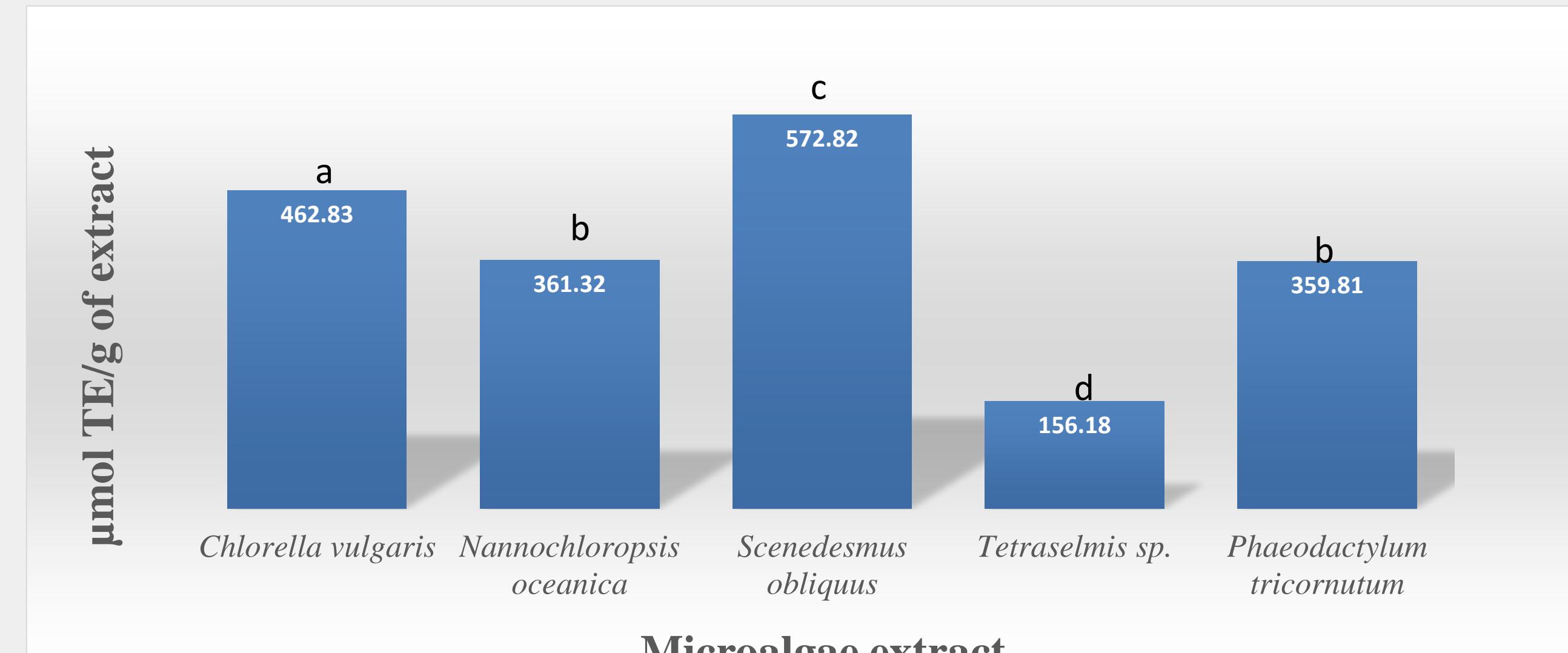
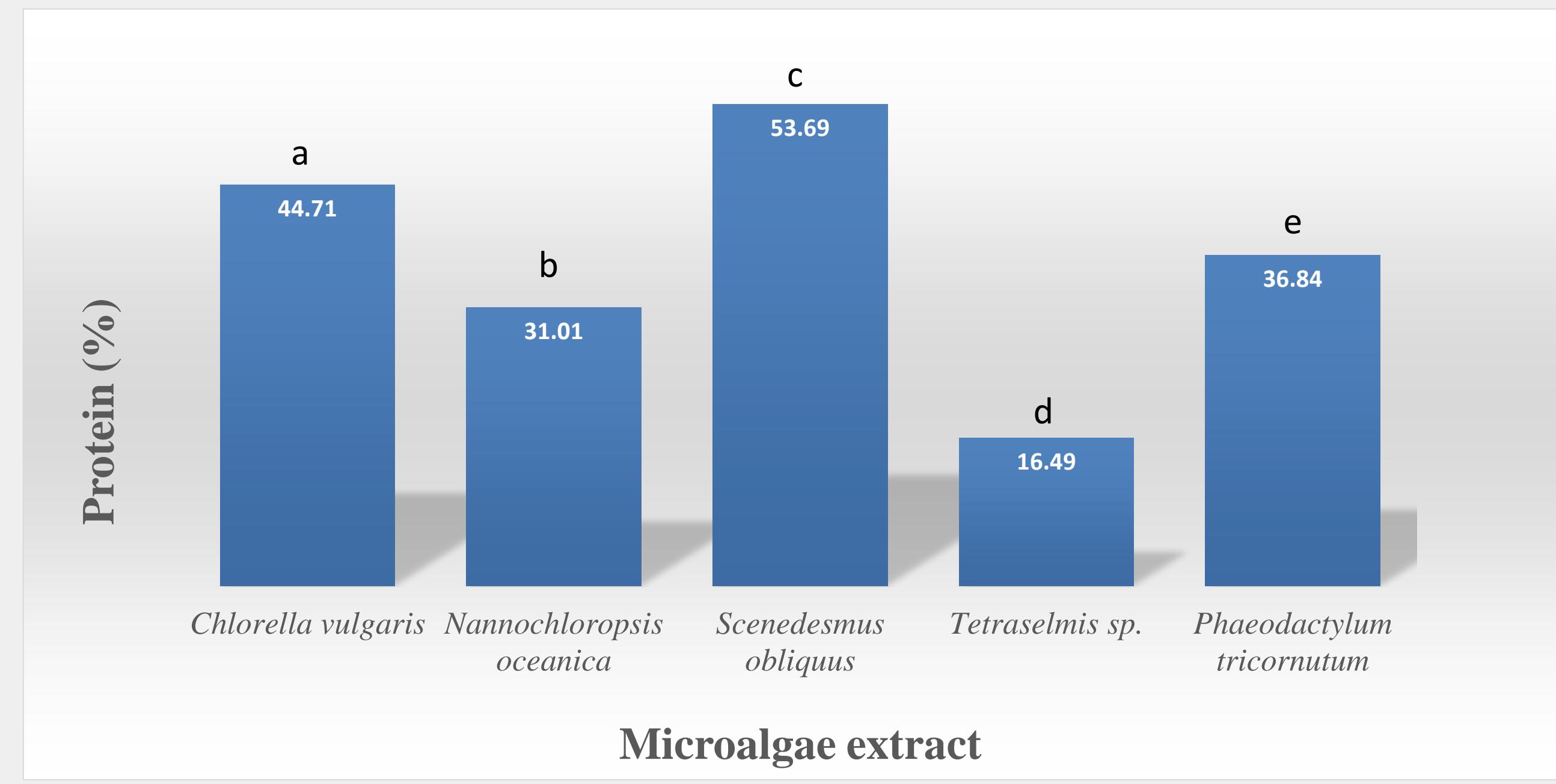


Figure 3: Protein content (A) and antioxidant activity by ORAC (B) and ABTS assays (C) for each microalgae extract. As the data proved to follow a normal distribution, one-way ANOVA, coupled with Tukey's post hoc test, was used to determine the differences of the mean values between the extracts. Significative differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the extracts are indicated by different letters.

## CONCLUSION

The enzymatic hydrolysis allowed to produce extracts rich in proteins, with interesting antioxidant activity. The higher protein yield (statistically significant) was obtained for the microalgae *Chlorella* (44%) and *Scenedesmus* (52%), which coincides with the higher values of antioxidant activity.

Therefore, the high protein content and the antioxidant activity of the enzymatic extracts from the microalgae *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Scenedesmus obliquus* may be an interesting approach for the development of anti-aging ingredients.