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Zahira Belattmania, Soukaina Kaidi, Samir El Atouani, Chaimaa Katif, Fouad Bentiss, et al.. Isolation and FTIR-ATR and ^1H NMR Characterization of Alginates from the Main Alginophyte Species of the Atlantic Coast of Morocco. *Molecules*, 2020, *Molecules*, 25 (18), pp.4335. 10.3390/molecules25184335 . hal-02961546

HAL Id: hal-02961546

<https://hal.univ-lille.fr/hal-02961546v1>

Submitted on 8 Oct 2020

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Article

Isolation and FTIR-ATR and ^1H NMR Characterization of Alginates from the Main Alginophyte Species of the Atlantic Coast of Morocco

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Academic Editor: Panagiotis Zoumpoulakis

Received: 2 September 2020; Accepted: 18 September 2020; Published: 22 September 2020



Abstract: Alginates are widely used as gelling agents in textile print pastes, medical industries, impression material in dentistry, and anticoagulant material in toothpaste. In the present study, the content and spectroscopic characterization (^1H NMR and FT-IR) of the sodium alginates were investigated in the eight brown seaweeds *Sargassum muticum*, *Fucus vesiculosus* f. *volubilis*, *Carpodesmia tamariscifolia*, *Bifurcaria bifurcata*, *Laminaria ochroleuca*, *Cystoseira humilis*, *Saccorhiza polyschides*, and *Fucus guiryi* harvested from the NW Atlantic coast of Morocco. The results proved that the most studied algae depicted alginate yields higher than 18% dry weight. The FT-IR analysis showed that the spectra of the extracted alginates exhibited significant similarities to the commercial alginate from Sigma-Aldrich. The ^1H NMR spectroscopy indicated that the extracted alginates have a high content of β -D-mannuronic (M) than α -L-guluronic acid (G) with M/G ratio values ranging from 1.04 to 4.41. The homopolymeric fractions F_{MM} are remarkably high compared to the F_{GG} and heteropolymeric fractions ($F_{GM} = F_{MG}$) especially for *F. guiryi*, *C. humilis*, *C. tamariscifolia*, *L. ochroleuca*, and *S. polyschides*. Nevertheless, the heteropolymeric fractions (F_{GM}/F_{MG}) are quite abundant in the alginates of *S. muticum*, *F. vesiculosus* f. *volubilis*, and *B. bifurcata* accounting for more than 52% of the polymer diads. Based on these results, the investigated algal species (except *Fucus guiryi* and *Bifurcaria bifurcata*) could be regarded as potential sources of alginates for industrial uses.

Keywords: brown seaweeds; alginates; spectroscopic characterization; Morocco

1. Introduction

Macroalgae are documented mainly as a source of critical chemical components with applications in human food, phycocolloids, cosmeceuticals, and pharmaceutical industries, as well as the agricultural sector for incorporation into animal feeds and plant stimulants [1]. Three types of phycocolloids are

commonly involved in the seaweed chemical industry such as alginates, carrageenans, and agars. Alginate is the common name given to a family of linear phycocolloid β -D-mannuronic (1,4-linked) and α -L-guluronic acids arranged in a non-regular, blockwise order along the chain [2]. This polysaccharide is found in the matrix and the cell wall of the brown algae. It plays a vital role in cell binding and makes available some mechanical properties to the algae, e.g., flexibility [3]. The viscosity of alginate hydrocolloids depends on the average molecular weight, whereas the gelling properties are affected by the amounts and distribution of the three types of blocks (The homopolymeric fractions of β -D-mannuronic (F_M) and α -L-guluronic (F_G) acids, and the heteropolymeric fractions (F_{MG}) [1,3]). In general, alginates with a low M/G ratio and a large proportion of guluronic blocks form a robust and rigid gel. Those with a low number of guluronic blocks and a high M/G ratio produce soft and elastic gels [4]. Alginates are widely used as stabilizers in various food industries, textile print pastes, gelling agents in medical industries, impression material in dentistry, and anticoagulant material in toothpaste [1,5]. Several brown algal species are cultivated to produce the alginate required for the industry such as *Ascophyllum nodosum*, *Durvillaea antarctica*, *Laminaria hyperborea*, *Saccharina latissima*, *Ecklonia maxima*, *Macrocystis pyrifera*, *Lessonia nigrescens*, and *Lessonia trabeculata* [6,7].

The Atlantic coast of Moroccan is a favorable habitat for diverse algal species and constitutes a reserve of species of considerable economic, social, and ecologic potentials. Nevertheless, the phycocolloid industry is limited to the exploitation of *Gelidium corneum* (Gelidiales, Rhodophyceae), which is commercially harvested for agar extraction. Indeed, several other red and brown algae are abundant on this coast, but the data on the composition and physicochemical properties of their polysaccharides are rare. In particular, there is no alginate industry in Morocco, and almost no information is available on potential alginophytes species and the quantity and quality of alginates. In this context, the present study explores the extraction yield, as well as the spectroscopic characterization (^1H NMR and FT-IR) of the sodium alginates from eight brown algal species (*Sargassum muticum*, *Fucus vesiculosus* f. *volubilis*, *Carpodesmia tamariscifolia*, *Bifurcaria bifurcata*, *Laminaria ochroleuca*, *Cystoseira humilis*, *Saccorhiza polyschides*, and *Fucus guiryi*) harvested from the Atlantic coast of Morocco.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Alginates' Yield

The alginate yields of the eight brown algal species collected from the Northwestern Atlantic coast of Morocco ranged from 2.7% to 27.5% dw (Table 1). The highest percent of alginates was obtained from *Laminaria ochroleuca*, and the minimum alginate content was found in *Bifurcaria bifurcata*. The alginates' yield recorded in *S. muticum*, *C. tamariscifolia*, *C. humilis* and *F. vesiculosus* exceeded 18% dw. These contents are within the range of those reported from some well-known worldwide alginophytes such as *Saccharina japonica* (20–26% dw [8,9]), *Ascophyllum nodosum* (24% [10]), and *Saccharina longicuris* (20% dw [10]). However, these values are still lower in comparison to the special alginate contents of *Durvillaea antarctica* (from 37 to 52% [11]) and *Ecklonia cava* from (35 to 38% dw [9]). The alginate content observed in *F. guiryi* (13.6% dw) is still higher than that previously reported from others Fucales species (10–12% dw [12,13]). The kelp species *L. ochroleuca* and *S. polyschides* contained 27.5% and 25% alginates, respectively (Table 1). Similar values have been reported for *Laminaria digitata* (22–34% dw [8,14]), *Laminaria hyperborea* (21–33% dw [14,15]), and *Macrocystis pyrifera* (29–38% dw [11]).

Table 1. Alginate contents of the investigated algal species compared to various brown seaweeds.

Algal Species	Alginates' Yield (% dw)	References
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	25.6	This study
<i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>	27.5	
<i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>	25.0	
<i>Cystoseira humilis</i>	19.1	
<i>Carpodesmia tamariscifolia</i>	17.22	
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> f. <i>volubilis</i>	18.3	
<i>Fucus guiryi</i>	13.6	
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	24	[10]
<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>	37–52	[11]
<i>Ecklonia maxima</i>	35	[8]
<i>Laminaria japonica</i>	20–26	[8]
<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	22–34	[8]
<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	21–33	[15]
<i>Lessonia nigrescens</i>	34–41	[16]
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	29–38	[11]
<i>Saccharina longicuris</i>	20	[10]
<i>Sargassum asperifolium</i>	12	[12]
<i>Sargassum filipendula</i>	17	[17]
<i>Sargassum fluitans</i>	21	[18]
<i>Sargassum vulgare</i>	17	[19]
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	18	[20]
<i>Sargassum oligocystum</i>	19	[18]
<i>Sargassum thunbergii</i>	13	[20]
<i>Sargassum polycystum</i>	17–28	[20]
<i>Sargassum turbinarioides</i>	10	[13]
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	16.2	[10]
<i>Fucus serratus</i>	20–29	[21]
<i>Fucus ceranoides</i>	21–29	[22]

2.2. FT-IR Spectroscopy Analysis

The infrared spectra in the range 2000 to 600 cm^{-1} of alginates extracted from the investigated brown algae with reference to commercial sodium alginate (Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK) are given in Figure 1. The spectra of extracted alginates are very similar to those of the commercial standard showing similar positions of the characteristic bands. Therefore, sodium alginate is the main polysaccharide found in the tested brown seaweeds, despite the small-signal appearing between 1710 cm^{-1} and 1730 cm^{-1} , particularly in the spectra of *Fucus guiryi*, *S. muticum*, *S. polyschides*, *L. ochroleuca*, and *F. vesiculosus*, corresponding to the carbonyl group as the carboxylic acid ester form (C=O). The abroad bands at 1600–1610 cm^{-1} were suggested as the O-C-O carboxylate asymmetric stretching [23,24]. The bands located at 1400–1428 cm^{-1} were assigned to C-OH deformation vibration with the involvement of the symmetric stretching vibration of O-C-O [13,25]. According to previous reports, the bands at 1025–1030 cm^{-1} can be attributed to the C-O group [18]. The anomeric region (950 to 750 cm^{-1}) is the most discussed in carbohydrates [23,26]. Indeed, the C-O stretching vibration of uronic acid residues is generally linked to the bands centered around 930–950 cm^{-1} , and those recorded between 871 and 883 cm^{-1} were attributed to the C1-H deformation vibration of β -mannuronic acid residues [27]. The signals around 815–833 cm^{-1} were attributed to mannuronic acid residues [27].

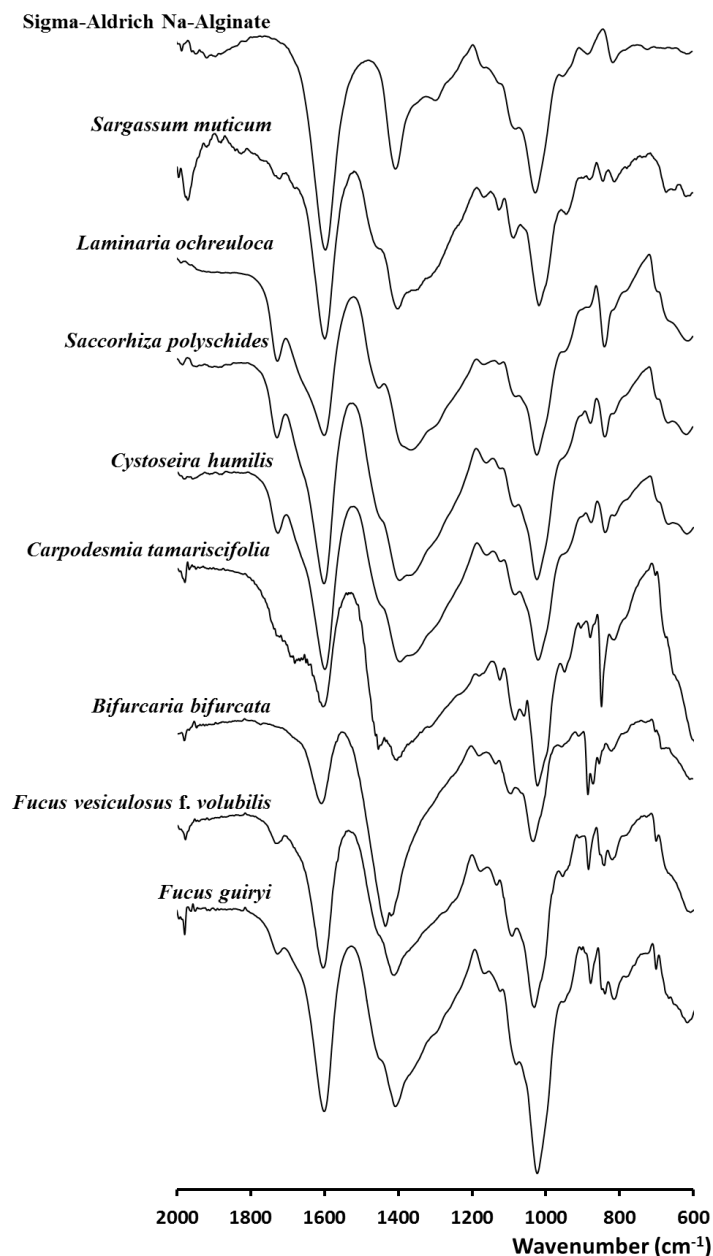


Figure 1. FT-IR spectra of sodium alginates extracted from the investigated brown seaweeds and the sodium alginate standard (Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK).

2.3. ^1H NMR Spectroscopy Analysis

^1H NMR spectroscopy is a consistent method for the complete characterization of the composition and the block structure of alginate [11,12]. The phycocolloids extracted from the studied brown algae revealed typical 400 MHz- ^1H NMR spectra (Figure 2) similar to the commercial sodium alginate with three key signals attributed to the anomeric hydrogen of guluronic acid (G) at 5.1–5.2 ppm (pic I), the anomeric hydrogens of mannuronic acid (M1), and the H-5 of alternating blocks (GM-5) overlapping at 4.7–4.9 ppm (pic II), and the H-5 of guluronic acid residues in the homopolymeric G blocks, at 4.5–4.6 ppm (pic III) (Figure S1 in the Supplementary Material).

The M/G ratio, the molar fractions of the monads (F_G , F_M), and the diad (F_{GG} , F_{MM} , F_{MG} , F_{GM}) sequences were calculated from the area of ^1H NMR signals (Figure 2) employing the formula given by Grasdalen et al. [28]:

$$F_G = A_I / (A_{II} + A_{III})$$

$$F_M = 1 - F_G$$

$$F_{GG} = A_{III}/(A_{II} + A_{III})$$

$$F_{GM} = F_{MG} = F_G - F_{GG}$$

$$F_{MM} = F_M - F_{MG}$$

$$M/G = (1 - F_G)/F_G$$

The M/G ratios of sodium alginates in all tested brown algae were greater than one (Table 2), revealing a dominance of mannuronic acid over guluronic acid, in particular in *L. ochroleuca* and *F. guiryi*, showing the M/G ratios of 2.3 and 4.4, respectively. Such dominance has been reported for alginates in *Durvillaea antarctica* [11] and for the analyzed commercial alginate (Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK). According to Murillo-Álvarez and Hernández-Carmona [29], alginates with a low M/G ratio would provide strong, brittle gels, making them suitable for cell encapsulation for biomedical or environmental applications, whereas alginates with a high M/G ratio would give more elastic gels, desirable for food, cosmetic, or pharmaceutical products. The M/G ratio is not the only factor that controls the alginate gelling properties. It has been reported that the percentages of homopolymeric block structures (F_{MM} , F_{GG}) and alternating blocks (F_{MG} , F_{GM}) influence the physical properties of alginates [19]. Based on the ^1H NMR results (Table 2), the homopolymeric regions (F_{MM}) are remarkably high compared to the guluronic blocks (F_{GG}) and heteropolymeric fractions ($F_{GM} = F_{MG}$) for *F. guiryi*, *C. humilis*, *C. tamariscifolia*, *L. ochroleuca*, and *S. polyschides* and the tested commercial alginate. Similar compositions have previously been found for *Durvillaea antarctica*, *Saccharina japonica*, *Laminaria digitata*, and *Macrocystis pyrifera* [8,11]. The heteropolymeric fractions (F_{GM}/F_{MG}) are quite abundant in *S. muticum*, *F. vesiculosus*, and *B. bifurcata*, accounting for more than 52% of the polymer diads.

The description of the alginate sequence could be completed via the parameter $\eta = F_{MG}/(F_M \times F_G)$, which evaluates and reveals the distribution of sequences. Indeed, η values < 1 correspond to the abundance of homopolymeric blocks MM and GG, $\eta = 1$ for completely random cases and $1 < \eta < 2$ for alternate-like cases MG and GM [28].

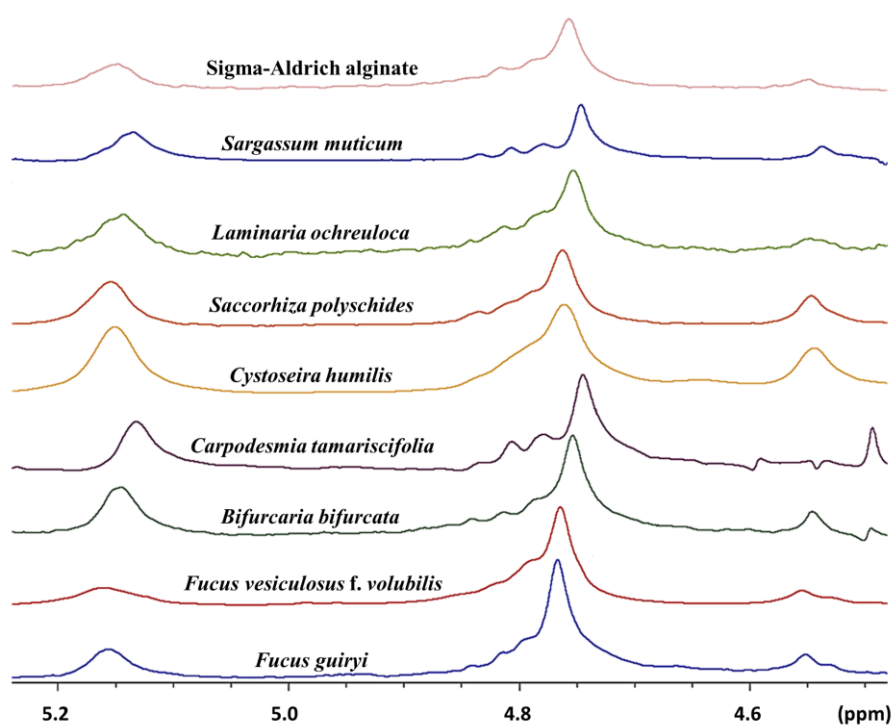


Figure 2. ^1H NMR spectra of the studied sodium alginates using D_2O as a solvent.

The η values exceeded one for the alginates extracted from *S. muticum*, *B. bifurcata*, and *F. vesiculosus* (Table 2), proving the dominance of the heteropolymeric fractions MG and GM. The η values were less than one for *C. tamariscifolia*, *C. humilis*, and *F. guiryi*, reflecting the abundance of homopolymeric fractions MM and GG. Nonetheless, *L. ochroleuca* and *S. polyschides* showed η values equal to one with a codominance of homopolymeric and heteropolymeric blocks.

Table 2. Composition data of alginates extracted from studied seaweeds compared to other brown seaweed species.

Species	M/G	F _M	F _G	F _{MM}	F _{GG}	F _{GM}	F _{MG}	η	References
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	1.04	0.51	0.49	0.17	0.15	0.34	0.34	1.35	
<i>Laminaria ochroleuca</i>	2.52	0.72	0.28	0.50	0.06	0.22	0.22	1.09	
<i>Fucus guiryi</i>	4.41	0.82	0.18	0.78	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.27	
<i>Cystoseira humilis</i>	1.46	0.59	0.41	0.40	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.83	
<i>Carpodesmia tamariscifolia</i>	1.31	0.57	0.43	0.42	0.28	0.15	0.15	0.61	This study
<i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>	1.73	0.63	0.37	0.38	0.11	0.25	0.25	1.09	
<i>Bifurcaria bifurcata</i>	1.88	0.65	0.35	0.33	0.02	0.32	0.32	1.43	
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> f. <i>volubilis</i>	1.84	0.65	0.35	0.39	0.09	0.26	0.26	1.13	
Sigma-Aldrich Na-Alginate	3.42	0.77	0.23	0.68	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.51	
<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	0.85	0.46	0.54	0.28	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.72	[10]
<i>Durvillaea antarctica</i>	4.00	0.8	0.2	0.64	0.04	0.16	0.16	1.00	[11]
<i>Ecklonia maxima</i>	1.22	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.93	[8]
<i>Laminaria japonica</i>	1.86	0.65	0.35	0.48	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.75	[8]
<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	1.44	0.59	0.41	0.43	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.66	[8]
<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	0.82	0.45	0.55	0.28	0.38	0.17	0.17	0.69	[15]
<i>Lessonia nigrescens</i>	1.44	0.59	0.41	0.4	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.79	[12]
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	1.7	0.63	0.37	0.42	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.90	[11]
<i>Saccharina longicuris</i>	0.69	0.41	0.59	0.07	0.25	0.34	0.34	1.41	[10]
<i>Sargassum asperifolium</i>	0.69	0.41	0.59	0.3	0.48	0.22	0.22	0.91	[12]
<i>Sargassum filipendula</i>	0.78	0.44	0.56	0.33	0.45	0.11	0.11	0.45	[17]
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	0.31	0.24	0.76	0.07	0.59	0.17	0.17	0.93	[20]
<i>Sargassum oligocystum</i>	0.62	0.38	0.62	0.31	0.55	0.14	0.14	0.59	[18]
<i>Sargassum thunbergii</i>	0.53	0.34	0.66	0.17	0.48	0.34	0.34	1.52	[20]
<i>Sargassum polycystum</i>	0.21	0.18	0.82	0.12	0.77	0.1	0.1	0.68	[20]
<i>Sargassum vulgare</i>	1.27	0.56	0.44	0.02	0.55	0.43	0.43	1.75	[19]
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	1.44	0.59	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.78	[10]

3. Materials and Methods

The studied brown algal species (Figure S2 in the Supplementary Material) were sampled from the El Jadida coastline (33°14'43.7'' N 8°32'35.2'' W), except *F. vesiculosus* f. *volubilis*, which was harvested from Oualidia lagoon (32°44'52.7'' N 9°01'26.8'' W). In the laboratory, the samples were washed with running tap water and then with deionized water to remove debris sticking to their surface. Algal biomasses were dried at 60 °C until constant weight.

The alginates' extraction was carried out according to the slightly modified procedure of Calumpang et al. [30]. Dried biomasses of the investigated algal species was covered with 2% formaldehyde at room temperature for 24 h, washed with water, and then added to 0.2 M HCl and left for another 24 h. Subsequently, the algal biomasses were rinsed with distilled water and flooded in 2% sodium carbonate for 24 h. The soluble part was collected by filtration through three layers of cheesecloth, and the filtrate was collected by centrifugation. The extract was discarded, and the procedure was repeated for the solid residue. The whole filtrates were precipitated by three volumes of ethanol. The sodium alginate recovered was washed with acetone and placed in an oven at 50 °C. The yield of alginate is expressed as a percentage of the initial dry weight of seaweed (% dw).

FTIR spectral measurements of the dried sodium alginate samples (50 °C for 3h) were performed using a Thermo Scientific Nicolet Impact 400D FT-IR Spectrometer (Nicolet Instrument Co., Madison,

USA). The spectra were scanned between 4000 and 600 cm^{-1} in attenuated total reflectance (ATR) mode. A total of 32 scans were averaged for each sample at a 4 cm^{-1} resolution, and subsequently, the IR spectra were processed using the OMNIC software (Nicolet, Madison, USA).

The ^1H NMR spectra of the sodium alginate solutions in D_2O were recorded on the spectrometer AV II 400 MHz, 9.4T (Proton Larmor frequency of 400.33 MHz, Bruker Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA), using A 5 mm Triple Resonance Broadband Inverse probe (Bruker Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA), at 343 K. The spectra of 16 K in size of Free Induction Decay were recorded with a sweep width of 4800 Hz. Presaturation was applied during the relaxation delay and mixing time. The raw data were apodized in one dimension with 0.5 for line broadening prior to Fourier transformation. The number of scans was 32 transients. A commercial sodium alginate (CAS No. 9005-38-3, Lot MKBQ4519V, Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK) was used as the standard.

4. Conclusions

The present study investigates the yield and spectroscopic (FT-IR and ^1H NMR) characterization of alginates extracted from eight brown seaweeds from the Moroccan Atlantic coastline. The alginates contents were higher than 18% dw for most of the algae except *F. guiryi* and *B. bifurcata*. FT-IR spectroscopy analysis showed an interesting similarity between the alginate spectra of the studied algae and that of the commercial alginate (Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK). ^1H NMR spectroscopy revealed that the extracted alginates are richer in mannuronic acid than guluronic acid (M/G ratio >1), thus providing elastic hydrogels. The quasi-dominance of mannuronic (F_{MM}) and guluronic (F_{GG}) homopolymers over heteropolymeric fractions (F_{GM} and F_{MG}) was detected in *F. guiryi*, *C. humilis*, and *C. tamariscifolia*. However, the heteropolymeric fractions dominated the diads of the alginates extracted from *S. muticum*, *B. bifurcata*, and *F. vesiculosus*. The noteworthy yield associated with the physical and chemical properties of the extracted alginates makes these species potential alginophytes for commercial purposes. Nonetheless, future research must place emphasis on the seasonal variation of yield and the composition of the extracted phycocolloids.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online. **Figure S1:** The anomeric region in the 400 MHz— ^1H NMR spectrum of the Sigma-Aldrich sodium alginate using D_2O as solvent. **Figure S2:** Morphological traits of the studied macroalgae collected on the Northwestern Atlantic coast of Morocco.

Author Contributions: B.S., F.B., and V.V. conceived of and designed the experiments. Z.B., S.K., S.E.A., and C.K. performed the field sampling, alginates' analyses, and original draft writing. B.S., C.J., and F.B. collaborated in the sample analyses. V.V., B.S., and C.J. contributed to the funding, materials, and analysis tools. A.R., B.S., and F.B. provided laboratory facilities and collaborated in the sample analyses. All co-authors contributed to proof reading of the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the project H2020 RISE project EMERTO—Emergent Marine Toxins in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean: New Approaches to Assess their Occurrence and Future Scenarios in the Framework of Global Environmental Changes—Grant Agreement No. 778069, and FCT Projects UIDB/04423/2020 and UIDP/04423/2020. This research was also funded by the FCT-Portugal/CNRST-Morocco Cooperation Convention under References 1006/13/CNR, 1795/14/CNR, and 0504/19/CNR.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; nor in the decision to publish the results.

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Sample Availability: Algal species samples and the studied sodium alginates are available from the authors.



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