



IV CONGRESO IBEROAMERICANO DE INGENIERÍA DE LOS ALIMENTOS

EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS MEDIANTE USO DE SOLVENTES EUTÉCTICOS PROFUNDOS NATURALES: OPORTUNIDADES Y DESAFÍOS

Ing. Leandro Cabrera Fontes, MSc.

Depto. de Operaciones Unitarias en Ing. Química e Ing. de Alimentos

Instituto de Ingeniería Química - Facultad de Ingeniería – UdelaR

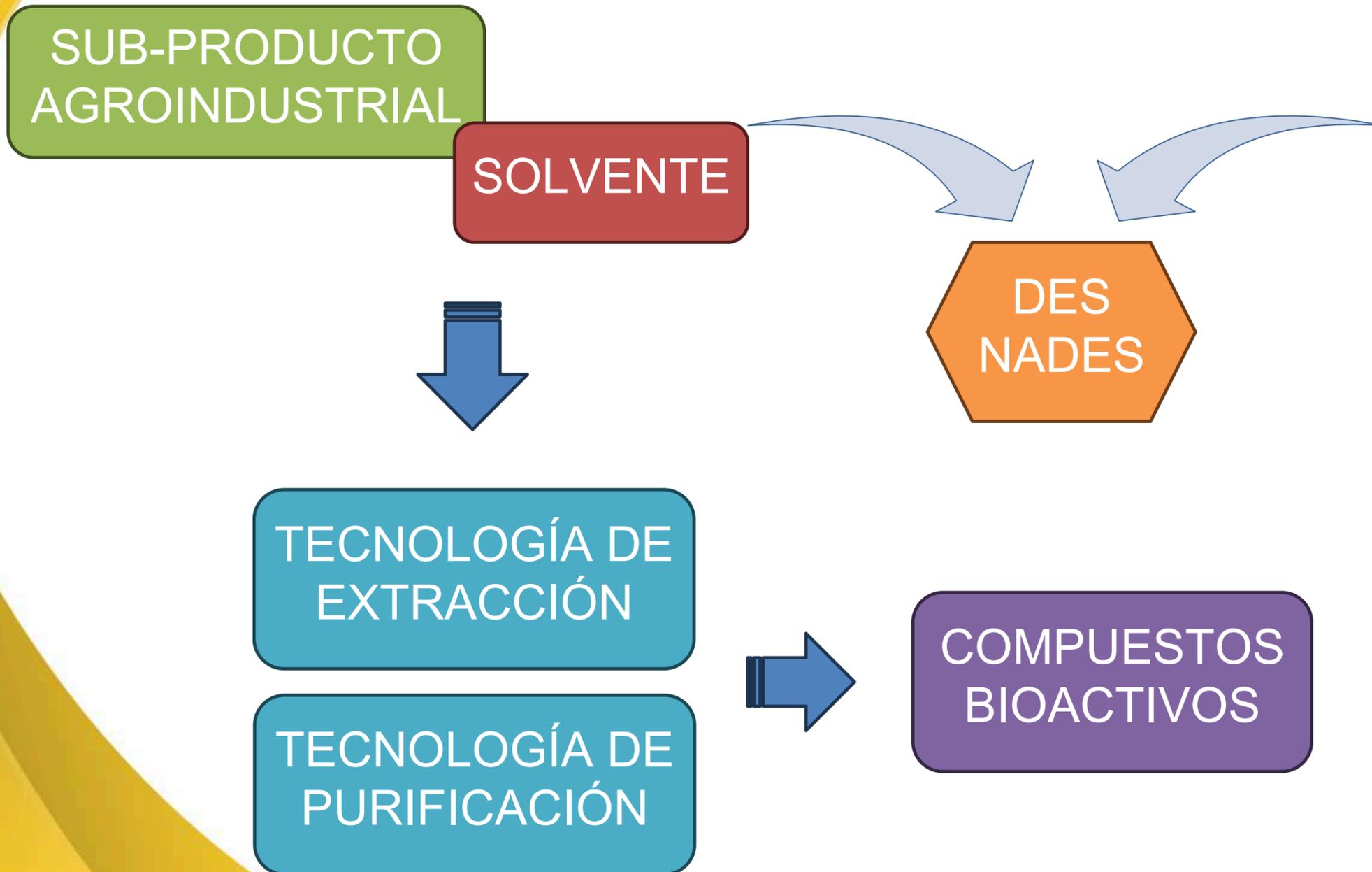
Montevideo - Uruguay

lcabrera@fing.edu.uy

Organiza:



INTRODUCCIÓN



Green Chemistry Pocket Guide

The 12 Principles of Green Chemistry

Provides a framework for learning about green chemistry and designing or improving materials, products, processes and systems.

1. Prevent waste
2. Atom Economy
3. Less Hazardous Synthesis
4. Design Benign Chemicals
5. Benign Solvents & Auxiliaries
6. Design for Energy Efficiency
7. Use of Renewable Feedstocks
8. Reduce Derivatives
9. Catalysis (vs. Stoichiometric)
10. Design for Degradation
11. Real-Time Analysis for Pollution Prevention
12. Inherently Benign Chemistry for Accident Prevention

www.acs.org/greenchemistry

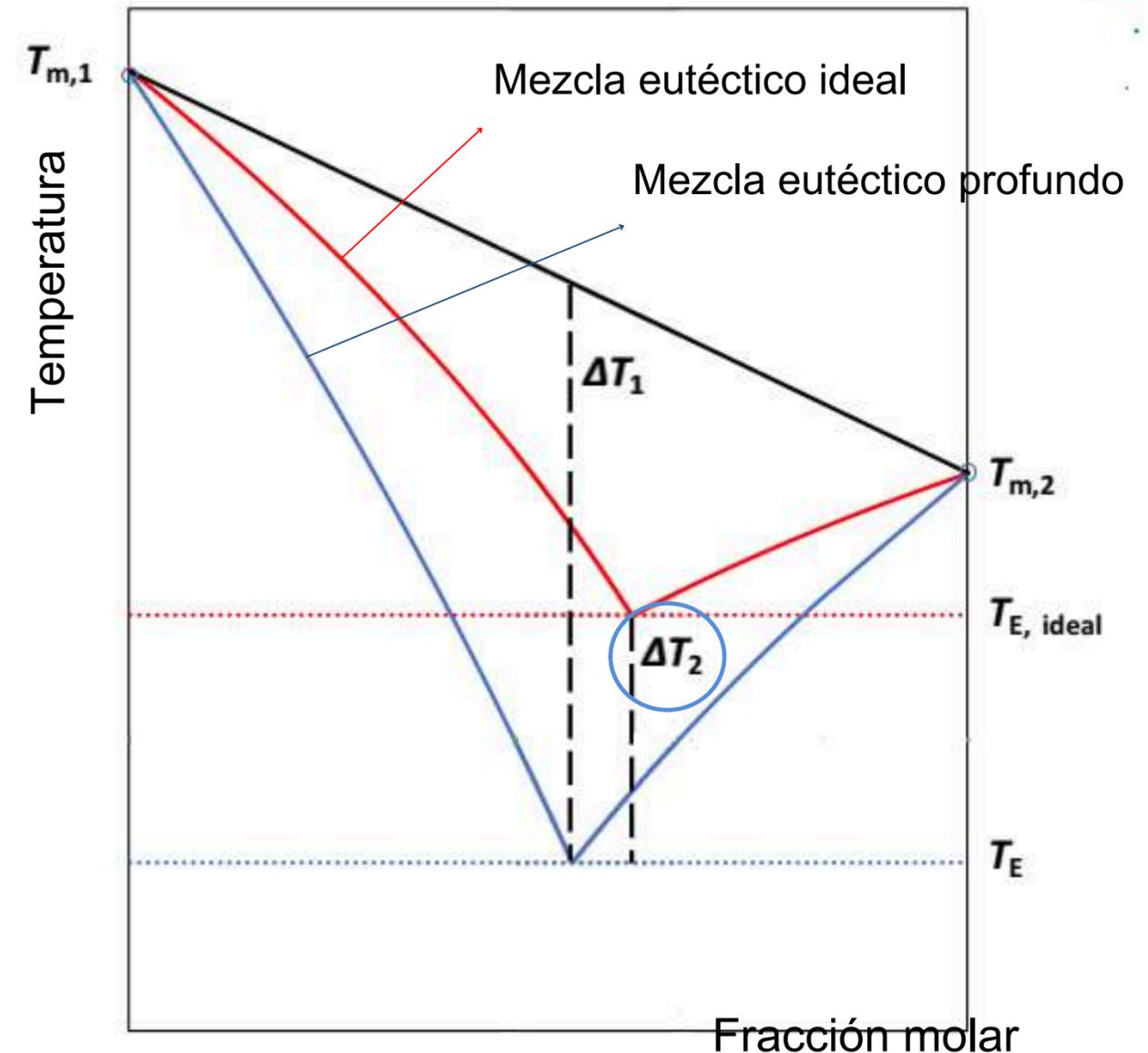


¿QUÉ SON LOS DES?



DES: **D**eep **E**utectic **S**olvents

Mezcla de dos o más compuestos puros cuya temperatura de punto eutéctico está por debajo de la correspondiente a una mezcla líquida ideal. La mezcla debe ser líquida a la temperatura de operación en cierto rango de concentraciones



Modificado de Martins, M., Pinho, S. & Coutinho, J. Insights into the Nature of Eutectic and Deep Eutectic Mixtures. *J Solution Chem* 48. (2019)

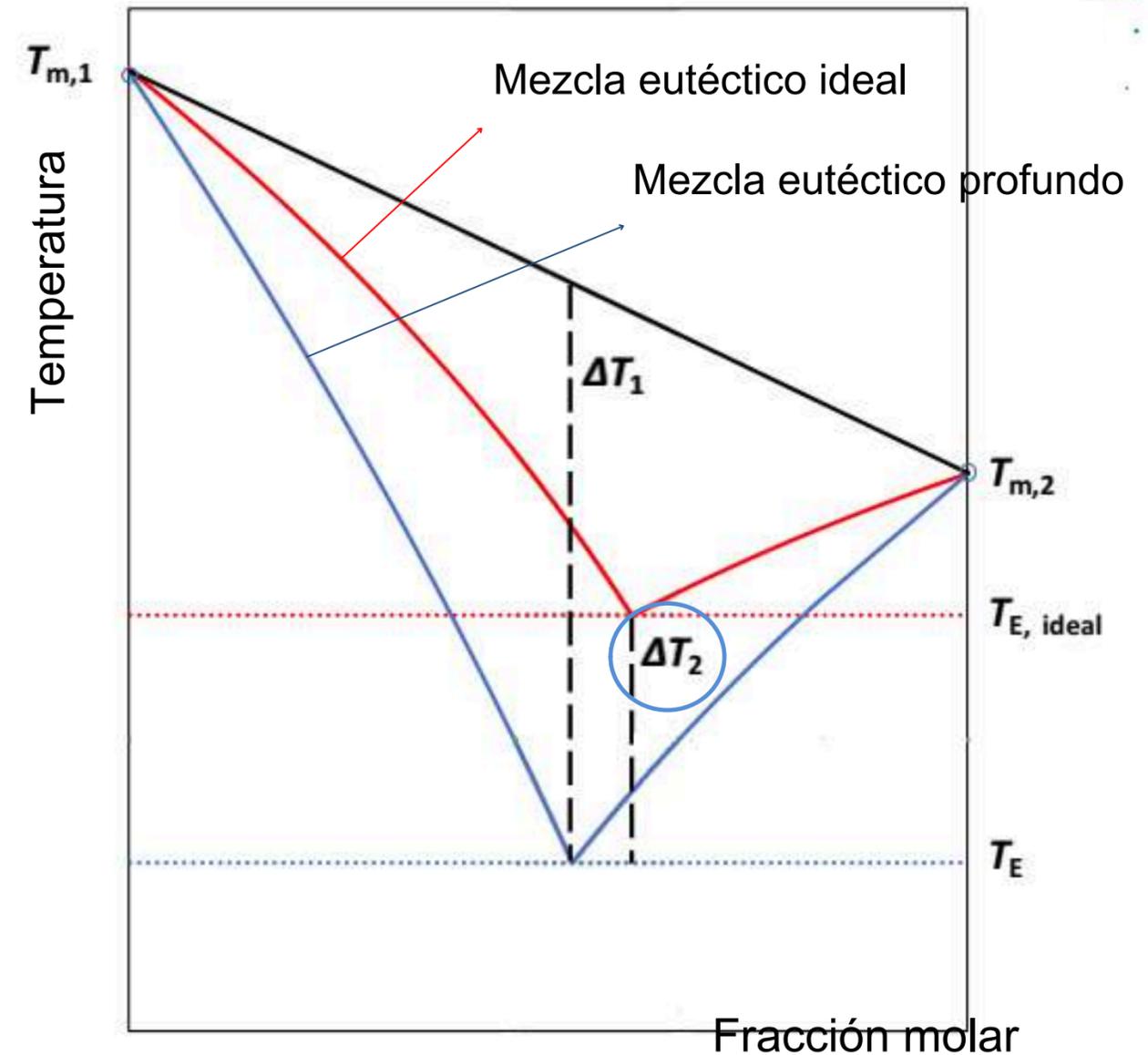


¿QUÉ SON LOS NADES?



NADES: **N**atural **D**eep **E**utectic **S**olvents

Agrega a la definición anterior que los componentes del DES tienen origen “natural”



¿QUÉ SON LOS NADES?

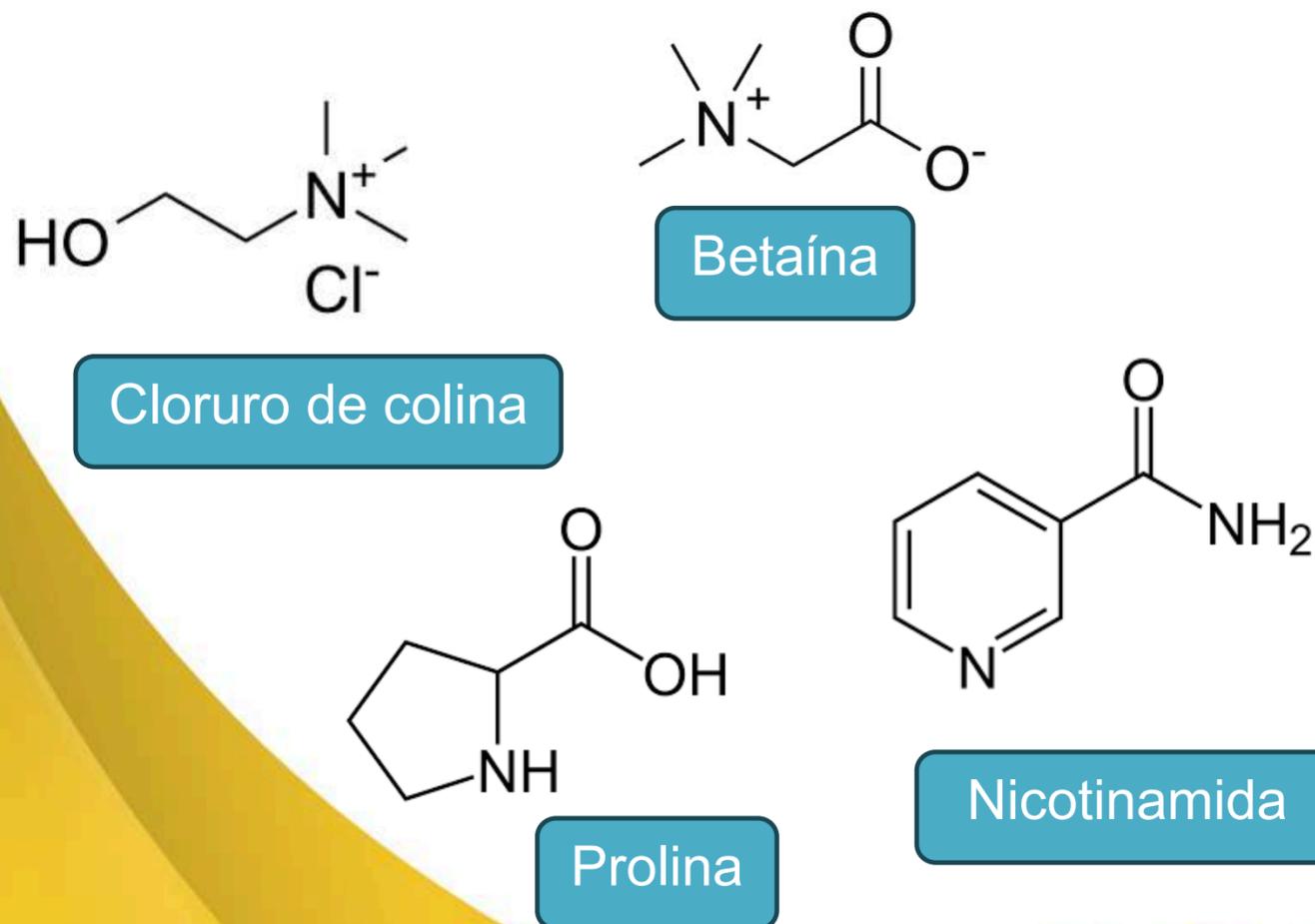


HBA: receptor de enlaces de hidrógeno

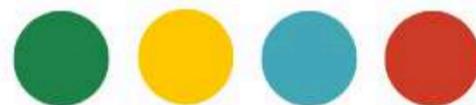
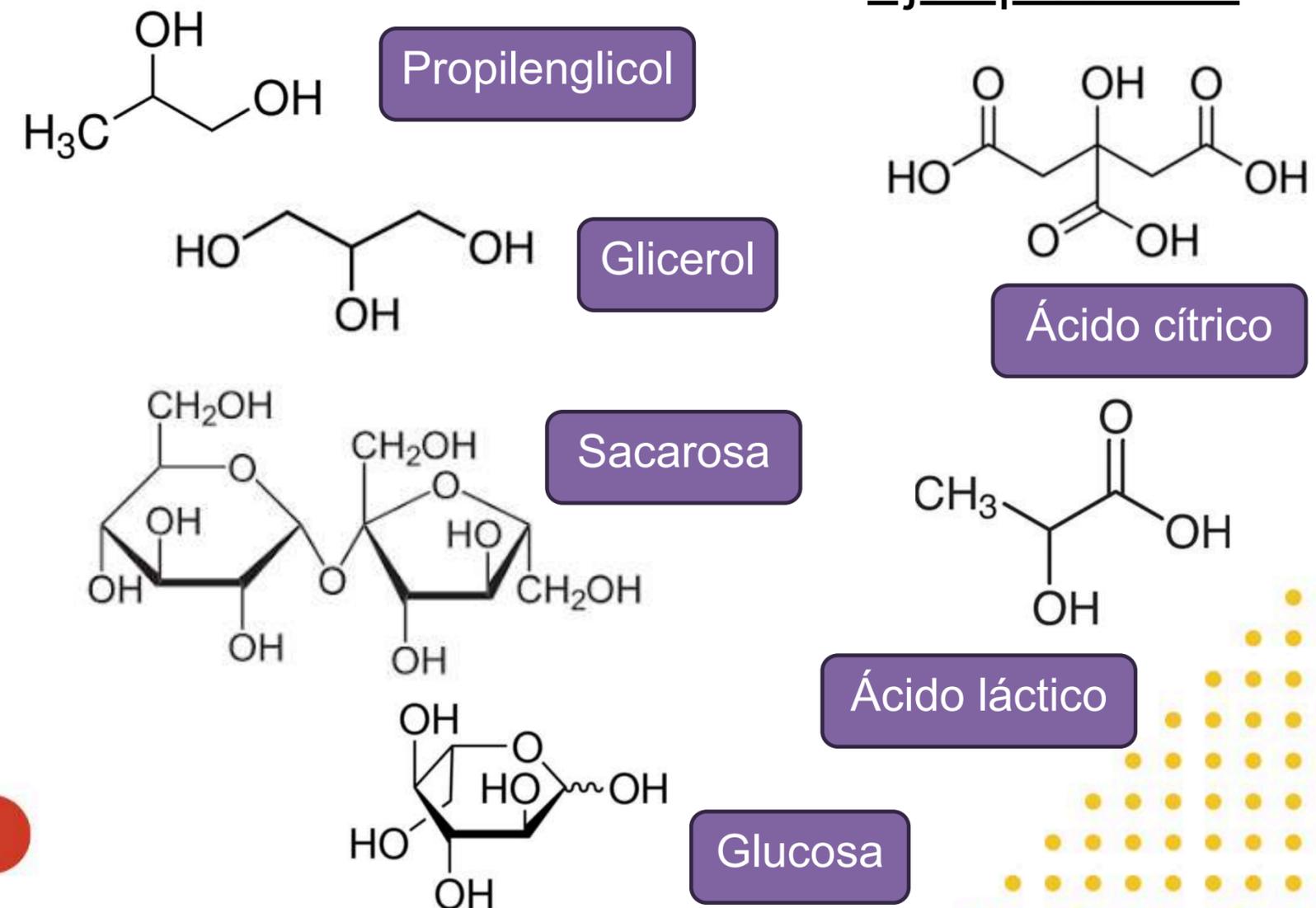
HBD: dador de enlaces de hidrógeno

NADES

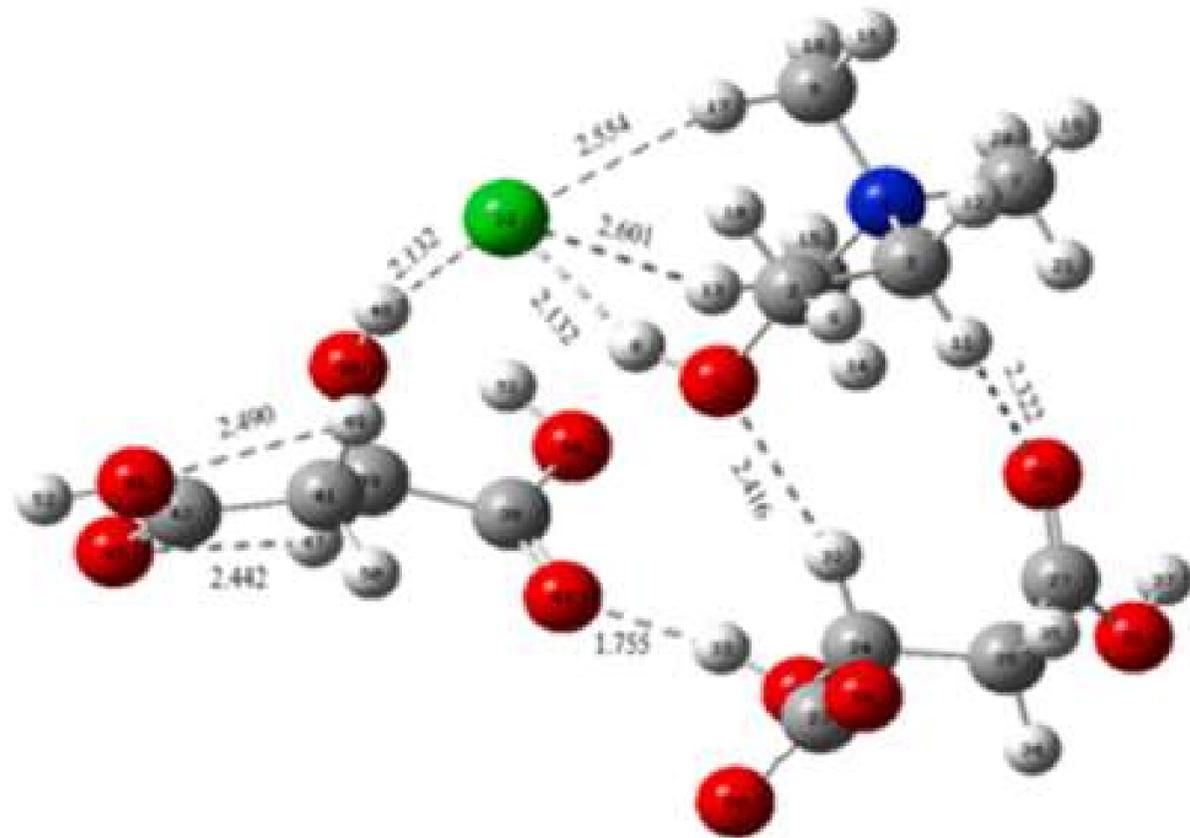
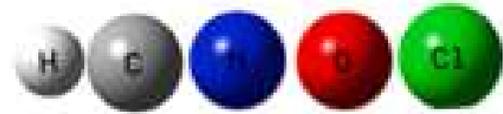
Ejemplos HBA



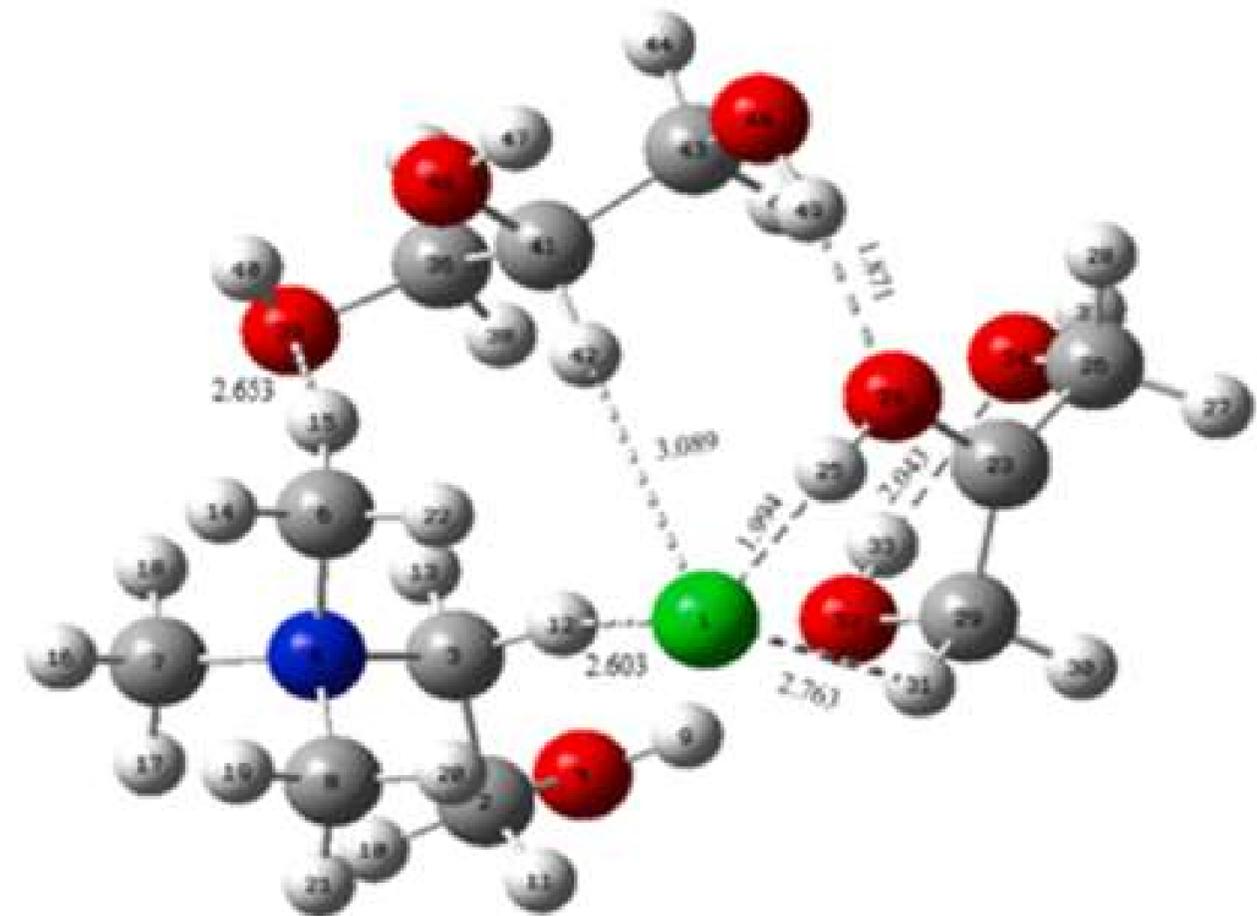
Ejemplos HBD



¿QUÉ SON LOS NADES?



Cloruro de colina – ácido málico

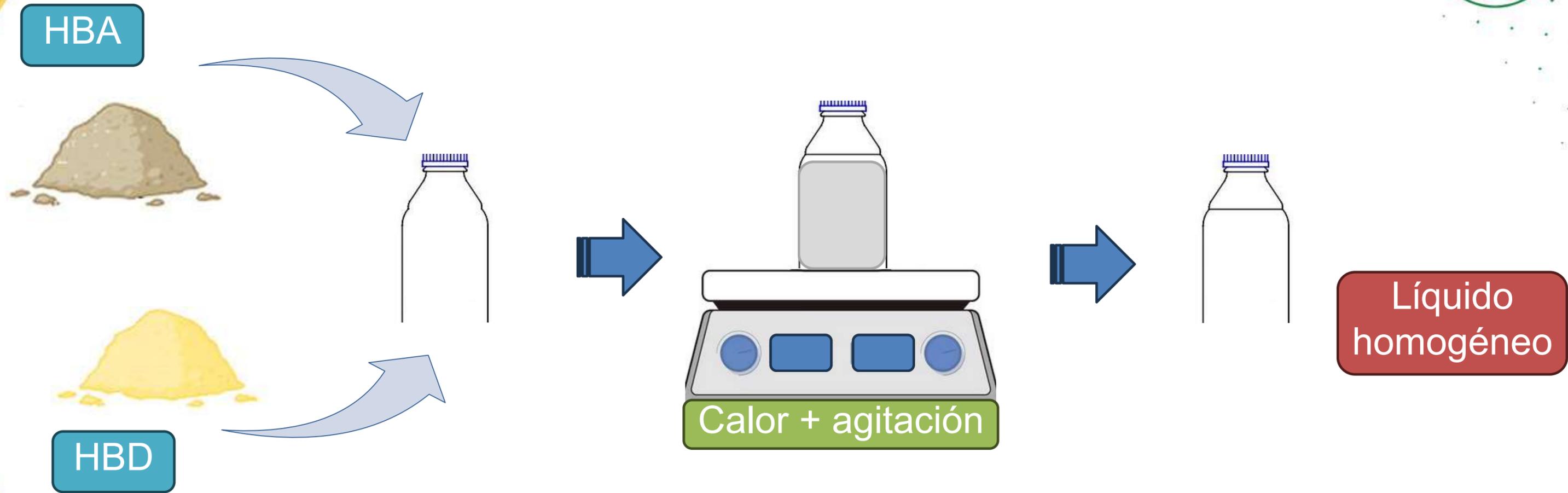


Cloruro de colina - glicerol

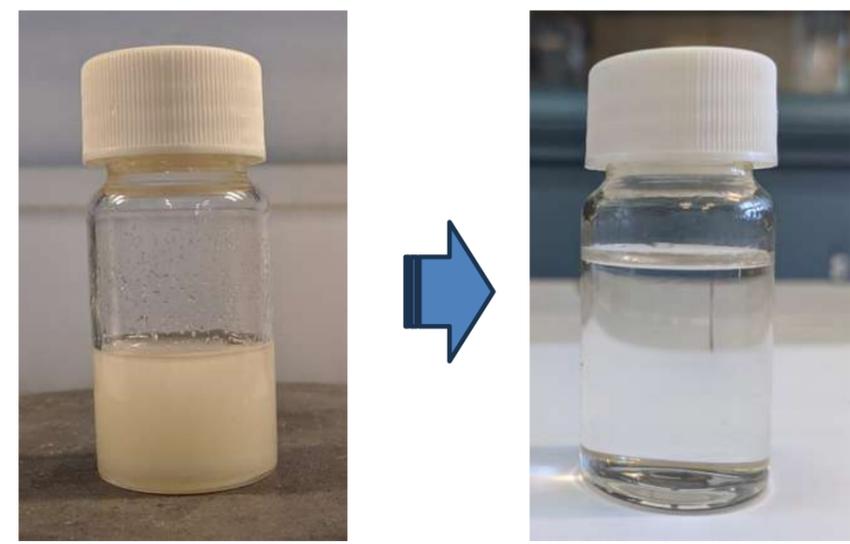
Naseem, Z.; Shehzad, R.; Ihsan, A.; Iqbal, J.; Zahid, M.; Pervaiz, A. & Sarwari, G. (2021). Theoretical investigation of supramolecular hydrogen-bonded choline chloride-based deep eutectic solvents using density functional theory. *Chemical Physics Letters*, 769, 2021,



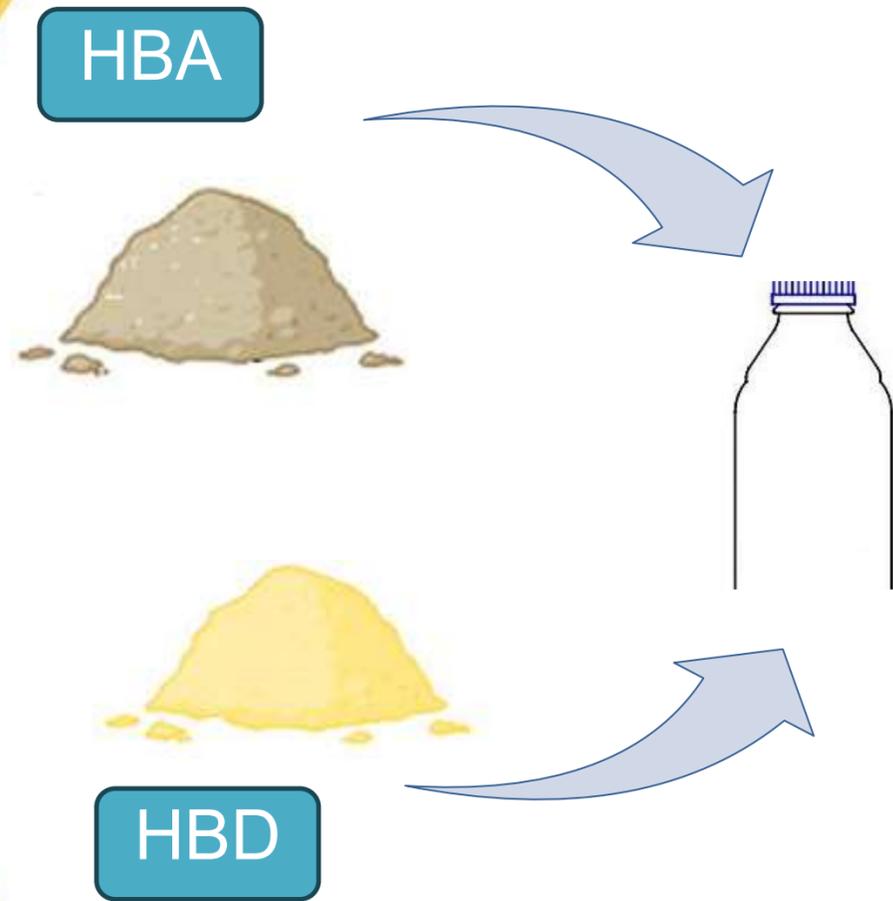
NADES – SÍNTESIS



Cloruro de colina + ácido láctico



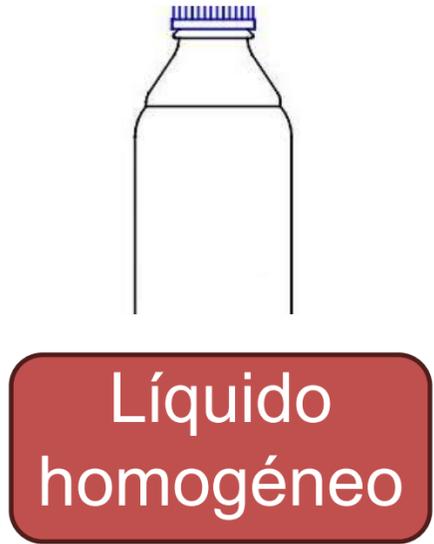
NADES – SÍNTESIS



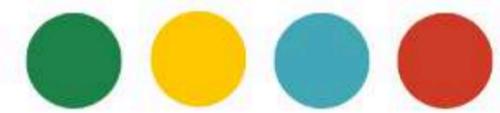
Agua



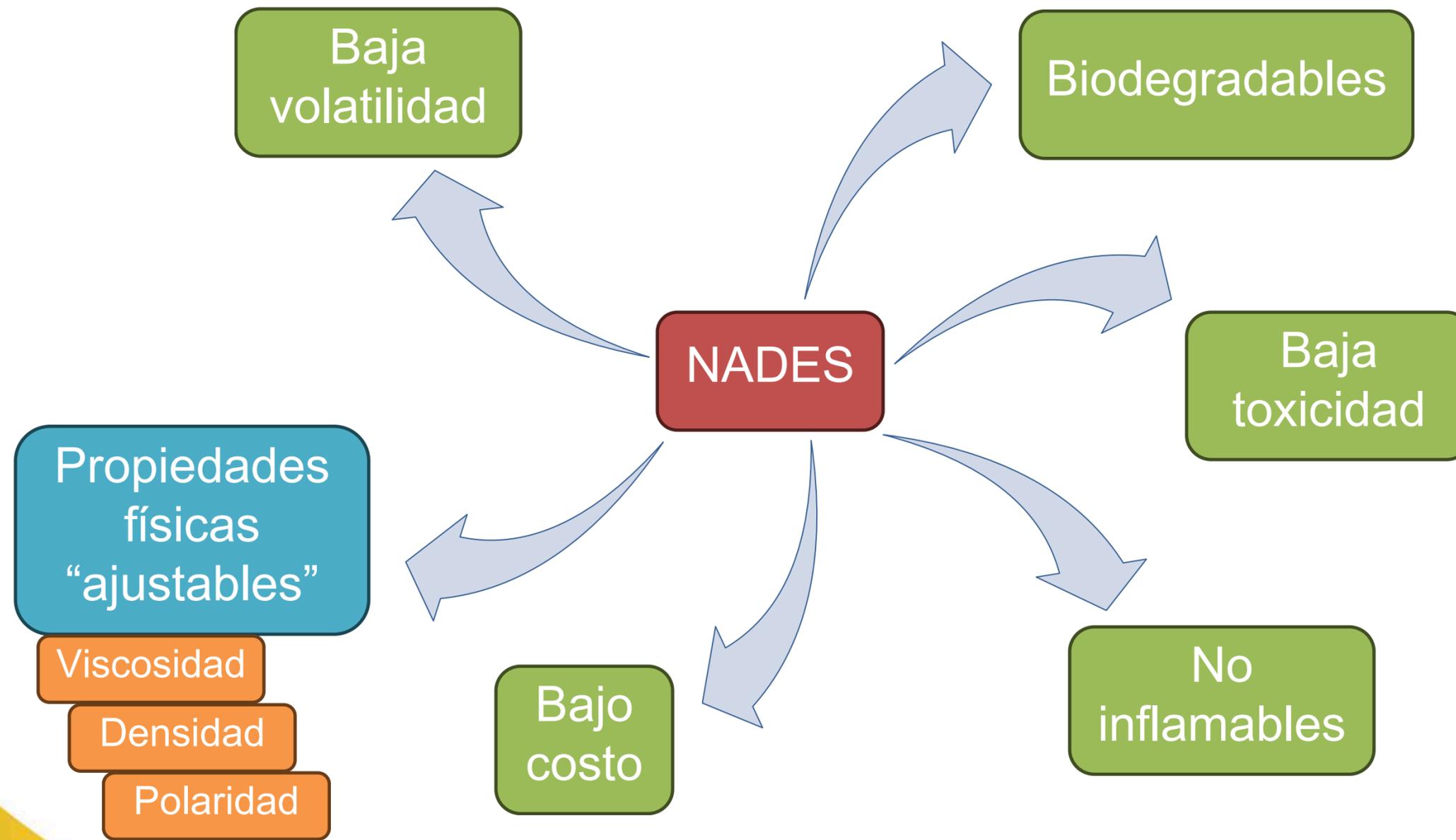
Liofilización



Rotaevaporación



NADES – PROPIEDADES



NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS

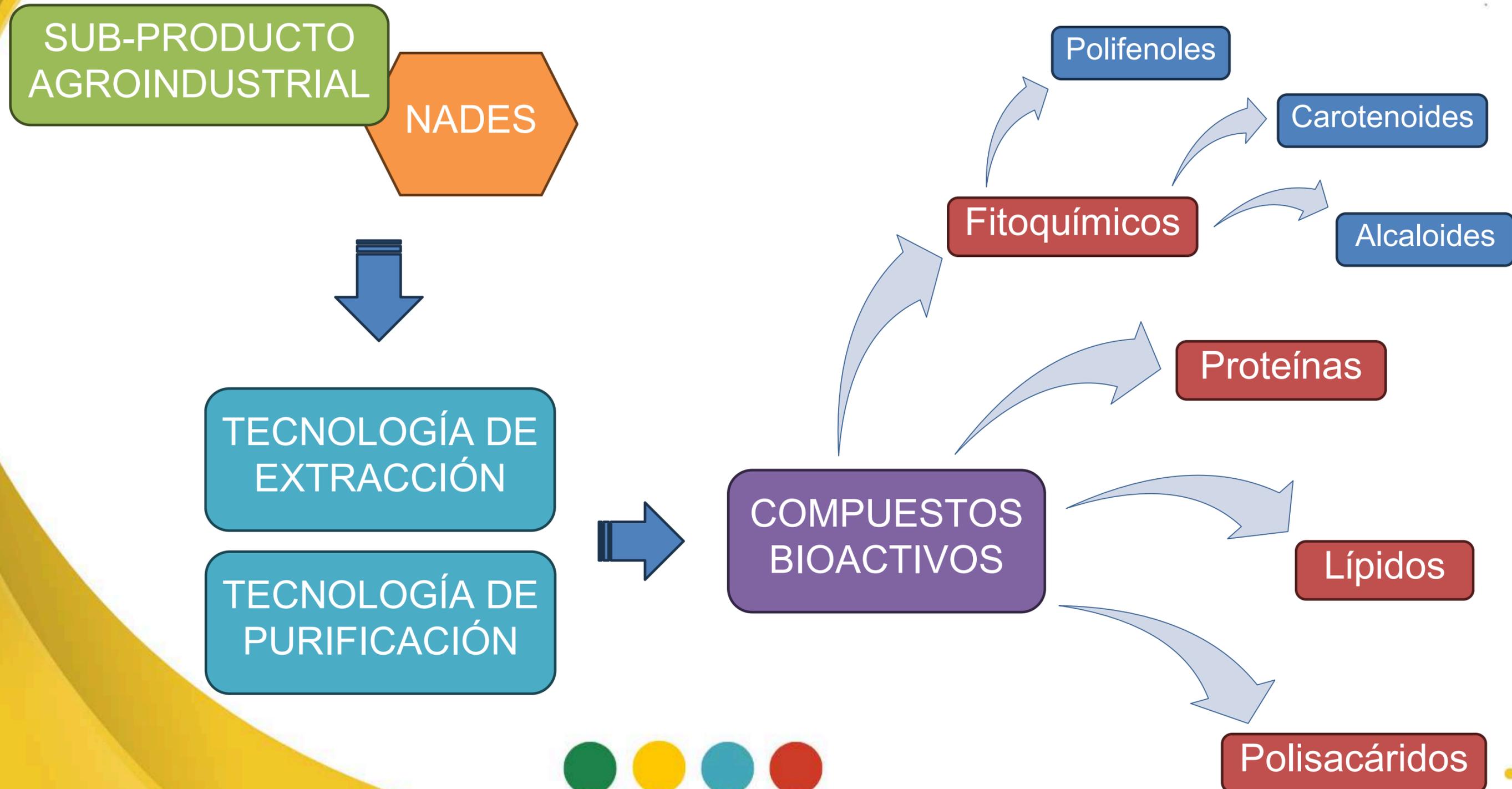


Fuente: app.dimensions.ai

Parámetros de búsqueda:
NADES AND extraction AND
antioxidants OR polyphenols

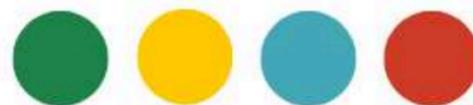


NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS





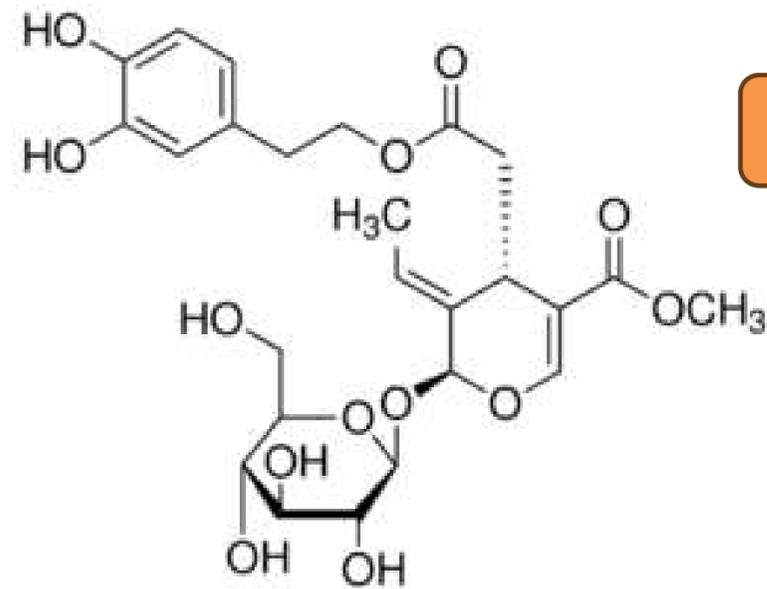
EJEMPLOS EXTRACCIÓN COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS MEDIANTE USO DE NADES



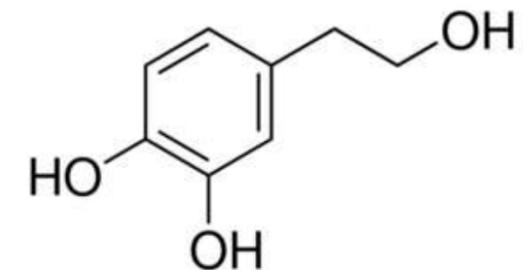
NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



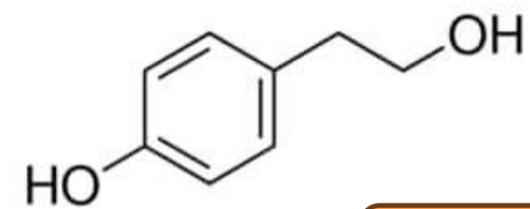
Alperujo



Oleuropeína



Hidroxitirosol



Tirosol



NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies 48 (2018) 228–239

Alperujo



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food and Bioprocess Technology

Extraction of **ELSEVIER Discover Food**
eutectic solvents

TECNOLOGÍAS UTILIZADAS

Homogeneización
Ultrasonido
Microondas
Altas presiones
Agitación mecánica
Tratamiento hidrotérmico

Extraction of phenolic compounds from orange
pomace using natural deep eutectic solvents
Optimization by response surface methodology

Abreu-Lara¹ · Lucía Xavier¹ · Berta Zayas

Instituto de la Gr

Received: 20 September 2023 / Accepted: 17 May 2024

Published online: 21 May 2024

© The Author(s) 2024 OPEN



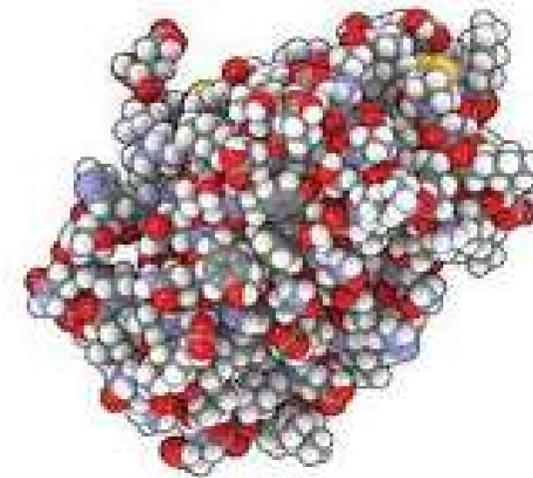
NADES UTILIZADOS

Cloruro de colina – ácido cítrico
Cloruro de colina – ácido láctico
Cloruro de colina – ácido malónico
Cloruro de colina – ácido glicólico – ácido oxálico
Cloruro de colina – maltosa
Cloruro de colina – xilitol
Cloruro de colina – sacarosa
Cloruro de colina – glicerol
Cloruro de colina – 1,4-butanodiol
Cloruro de colina – 1,2-butanodiol
Cloruro de colina – etilenglicol
Cloruro de colina – propilenglicol
Bitartrato de colina – ácido cítrico
Bitartrato de colina – ácido láctico
Bitartrato de colina – glucosa
Betaína – sacarosa
Betaína – ácido levulínico
Ácido láctico – glucosa

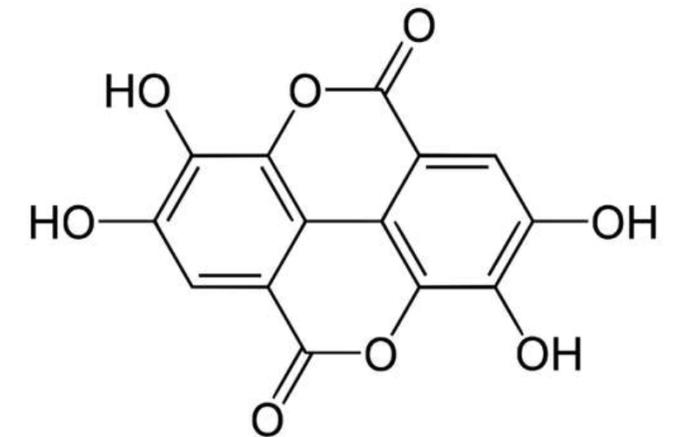
NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



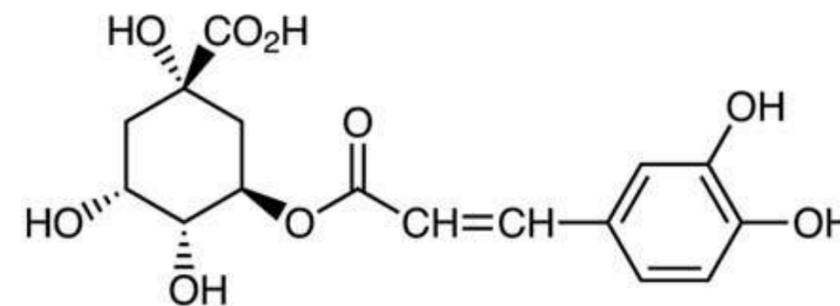
Granada (cáscara – semillas)



Proteínas



Ácido elágico



Ácido clorogénico



NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



Granada (cáscara – semillas)

TECNOLOGÍAS UTILIZADAS

Ultrasonido
Infrarrojo
Maceración



LWT - Food Science and Technology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lwt

Innovative process of polyphenol recovery from pomegranate peels by combining green deep eutectic solvents and a new infrared technology

Hiba N. Rajha*, Tania Mhanna, Sally El Kantar, Andre El Khoury, Nicolas Louka, Richard G. Maroun

Centre d'Analyses et de Recherche, Unité de Recherche Technologies et Valorisation Agro-alimentaire, Faculté des Sciences, Université Saint-Joseph, B.P. 17-5208, Riad El Solh, Beirut, 1104 2020, Lebanon

Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies 60 (2020) 102314



Innovative Food

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Research International 161 (2020) 102314

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Research International 111 (2019) 138–146

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

NADES UTILIZADOS

Cloruro de colina – ácido cítrico
Cloruro de colina – ácido acético
Cloruro de colina – ácido láctico
Cloruro de colina – glucosa
Cloruro de colina – fructosa
Cloruro de colina – sacarosa
Cloruro de colina – glicerol
Cloruro de colina – etilenglicol
Cloruro de colina – sorbitol
Cloruro de colina – urea
Acetato de sodio – urea
Hidrocloruro de guanidina – urea
Ácido málico – sacarosa
Glicina – glicerol
Ácido tartárico – glucosa
Ácido málico – glucosa – glicerol
Glicerol – urea
Glicina – ácido láctico

NADES – EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



Maracuyá (cáscara)
Cebolla (cáscara)
Jabuticaba (orujo)

TECNOLOGÍAS UTILIZADAS

Altas presiones
Maceración
Ultrasonido
Microondas

Carbohydrate Polymers 326 (2024) 121578

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Carbohydrate Polymers

ELSEVIER

An eco-friendly extract of *Passiflora edulis* sp. using natural deep eutectic solvents

Débora Tamires Vitor Pereira, Alejandro Cifuentes, Julian...

Journal of Molecular Liquids

ELSEVIER

journal homepage

NADES as potential solvents for the extraction of bioactive compounds from *Mvrciaria cauliflora* fruit by-product

Journal of Molecular Liquids

ELSEVIER

journal homepage

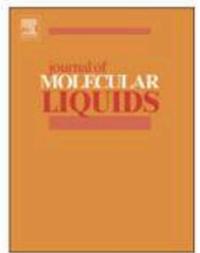
sound-assisted natural deep eutectic solvent extraction of pectin from onion peel wastes

Riyamol and Jeevitha G.C

Department of Biosciences, School of Bio Sciences and Technology (SBST), Vellore Institute of Technology

NADES UTILIZADOS

Cloruro de colina – ácido cítrico
Cloruro de colina – ácido láctico
Cloruro de colina – ácido tartárico
Cloruro de colina – ácido malónico
Cloruro de colina – glucosa
Cloruro de colina – fructosa
Cloruro de colina – sacarosa
Cloruro de colina – dextrosa
Cloruro de colina – propilenglicol
Cloruro de colina – ácido málico
Betaína – ácido cítrico
Betaína – ácido tartárico
Betaína – ácido malónico
Betaína – ácido málico
Betaína – fructosa
Betaína – sacarosa
Betaína - dextrosa
Prolina – ácido tartárico
Prolina – ácido málico
Prolina – ácido malónico
Prolina – fructosa
Prolina – sacarosa
Prolina – dextrosa
Ácido cítrico – glucosa
Ácido cítrico – propilenglicol



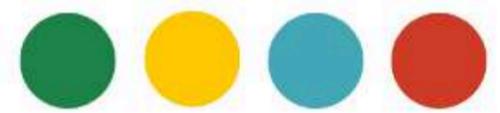
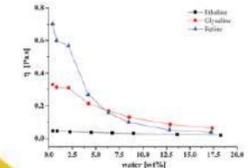
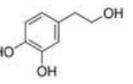
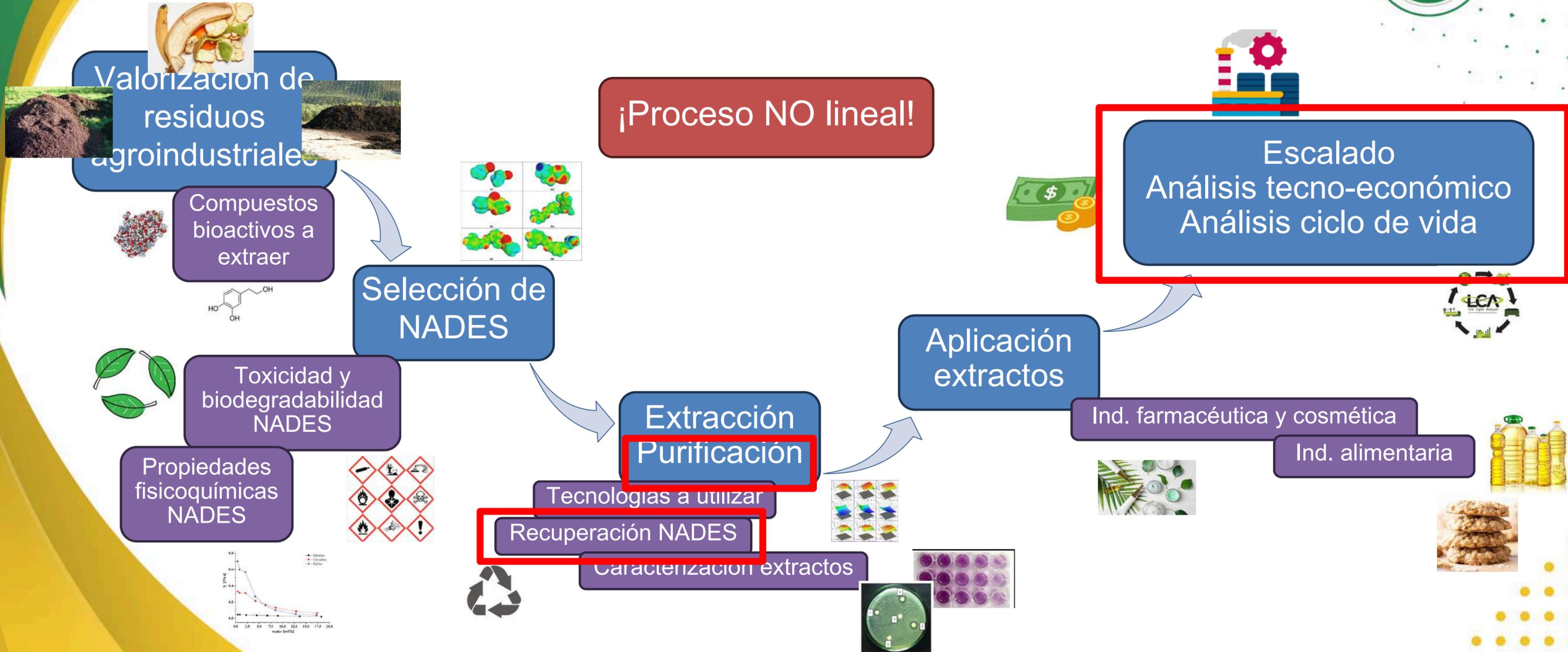
03, 111321 Bogotá D.C., Colombia



PRINCIPALES DESAFÍOS EN EL USO DE NADES PARA EXTRACCIÓN DE COMPUESTOS BIOACTIVOS



NADES – DESAFÍOS



NADES – DESAFÍOS



Viscosidad NADES

Viscosímetro Brookfield DV2T
60 °C – 5-30 rpm

Components	Abbreviation	Molar ratio
Choline bitartrate: Citric acid	BtC-Ct	1:1
Choline bitartrate: Glucose	BtC-Gc	1:1
Choline bitartrate: Lactic acid	BtC-La	1:1
Choline chloride: Citric acid	ChC-Ct	1:2
Choline chloride: Glucose	ChC-Gc	2:1
Choline chloride: Glycerol	ChC-Gy	1:2
Choline chloride: Lactic acid	ChC-La	1:2
Choline chloride: Propylene glycol	ChC-Pg	1:1
Lactic acid: Glucose	La-Gc	5:1

NADES	Viscosity (cP)
BtC-Ct	38.04 ± 1.20
BtC-Gc	34.56 ± 1.20
BtC-La	19.80 ± 1.20
ChC-Ct	22.08 ± 1.20
ChC-Gc	11.48 ± 0.20
ChC-Gy	5.14 ± 0.20
ChC-La	5.52 ± 0.20
ChC-Pg	5.44 ± 0.20
La-Gc	8.08 ± 0.20
70% (v/v) ethanol	1.63 ± 0.10
Water	0.73 ± 0.10

En todos los casos, contenido de agua: 25% w/w

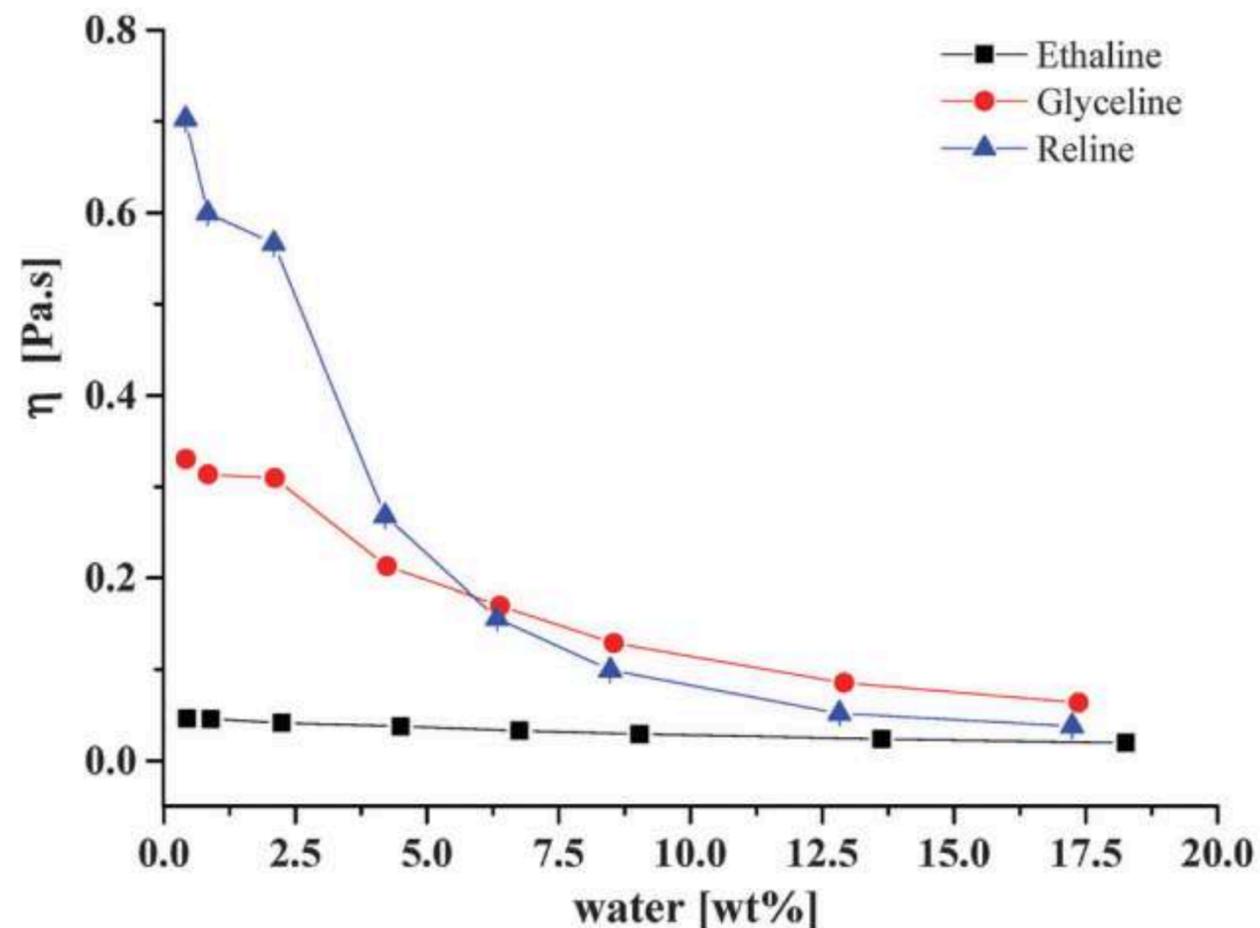




NADES – DESAFÍOS

Viscosidad NADES

Viscosidad agua @ 20 °C: 1,00 mPa.s



Ethaline: Cloruro de colina – etilenglicol (1:2)
Glyceline: Cloruro de colina – glicerol (1:2)
Reline: Cloruro de colina – urea (1:2)

Fig. 1 Viscosity of the three DESs at 20 °C as function of water content as determined by rotating cylinder technique. Note error bars are all within the size of the plot symbol.

D'Agostino, C.; Gladden, L.; Mantle, M.; Abbott, A.; Ahmed, E.; Al-Murshedi, A. & Harris, R. (2015). Molecular and ionic diffusion in aqueous – deep eutectic solvent mixtures: probing inter-molecular interactions using PFG NMR. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* 17, 15297-15304.



NADES – DESAFÍOS

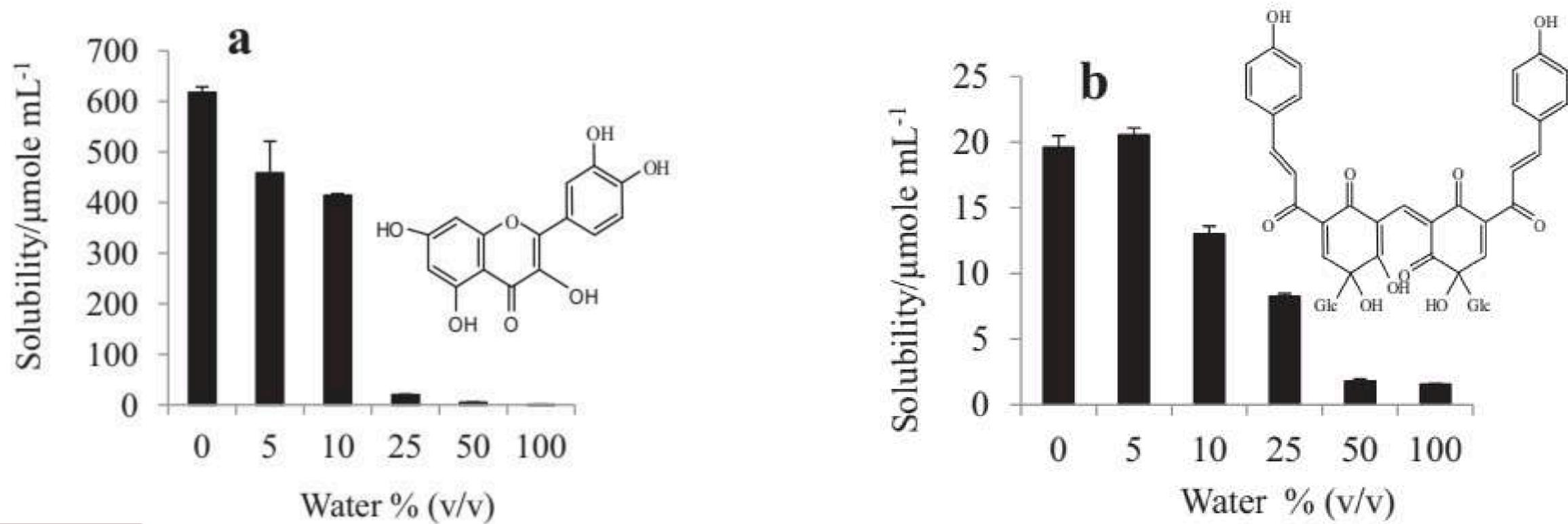


Fig. 5. The solubility of quercetin (a) and carthamin (b) in PCH diluted with a different percentage of water. The data is expressed in mean \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Contenido agua en NADES

PCH: Cloruro de colina – 1,2 propanodiol





NADES – DESAFÍOS

pH NADES

Components	Abbreviation	Molar ratio
Choline bitartrate: Citric acid	BtC-Ct	1:1
Choline bitartrate: Glucose	BtC-Gc	1:1
Choline bitartrate: Lactic acid	BtC-La	1:1
Choline chloride: Citric acid	ChC-Ct	1:2
Choline chloride: Glucose	ChC-Gc	2:1
Choline chloride: Glycerol	ChC-Gy	1:2
Choline chloride: Lactic acid	ChC-La	1:2
Choline chloride: Propylene glycol	ChC-Pg	1:1
Lactic acid: Glucose	La-Gc	5:1

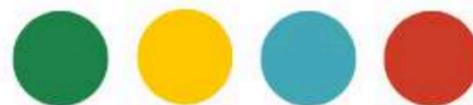
NADES	pH
BtC-Ct	2.63 ± 0.01
BtC-Gc	3.99 ± 0.01
BtC-La	3.81 ± 0.01
ChC-Ct	0.35 ± 0.01
ChC-Gc	4.29 ± 0.01
ChC-Gy	3.36 ± 0.01
ChC-La	0.99 ± 0.01
ChC-Pg	3.23 ± 0.01
La-Gc	0.61 ± 0.01
70% (v/v) ethanol	6.53 ± 0.01
Water	6.83 ± 0.01

En todos los casos, contenido de agua: 25% w/w

NADES – DESAFÍOS



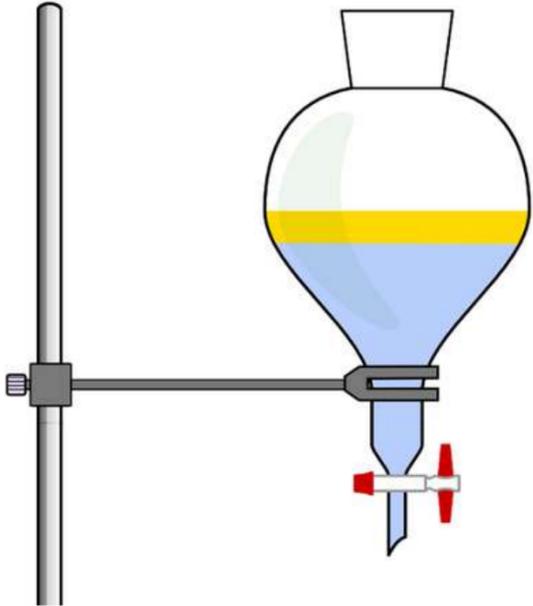
Purificar o no purificar...
esa es la cuestión



NADES – DESAFÍOS

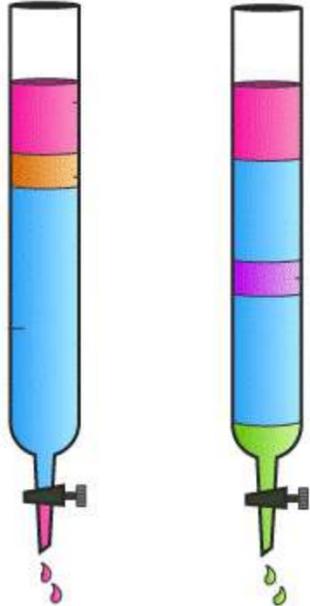


Recuperación NADES – purificación extractos



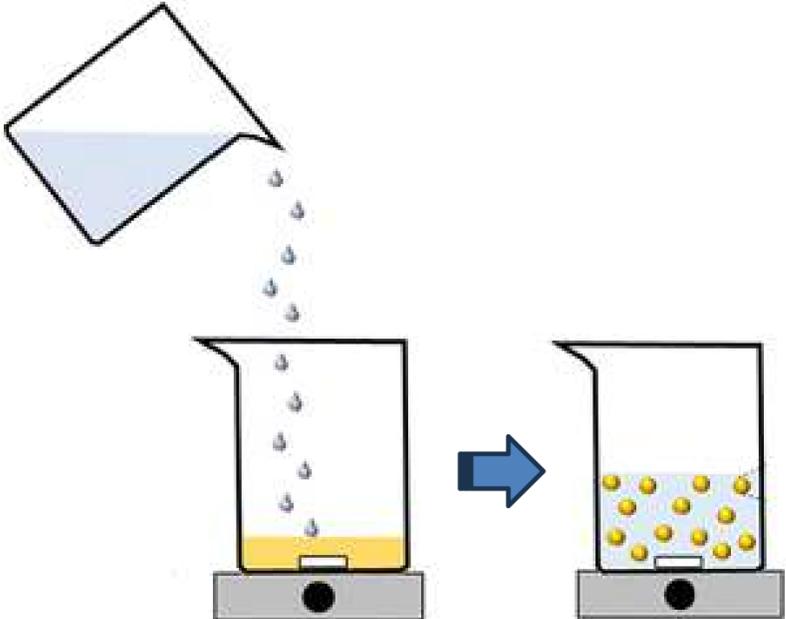
Extracción líquido – líquido

Solventes: hexano, metanol, acetato de etilo, butanodiol, lactato de etilo



Extracción sólido – líquido

Solventes: agua, etanol



Precipitación mediante antisolvente

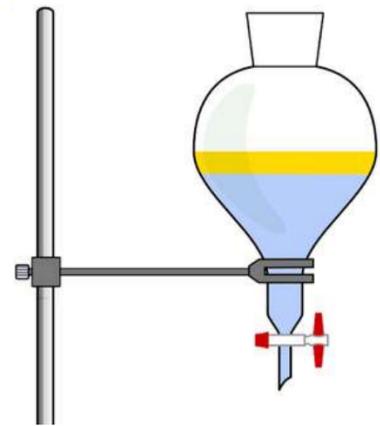
Antisolventes: etanol, agua



NADES – DESAFÍOS



Recuperación NADES – purificación extractos



Extracción líquido – líquido

Solventes: hexano/acetato de etilo/agua, acetato de etilo/butanodiol/agua, hexano/acetato de etilo/metanol/agua

Recuperación flavonoides: >90%

Fitoterapia 112 (2016) 30–37



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Fitoterapia

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fitote



Countercurrent assisted quantitative recovery of metabolites from plant-associated natural deep eutectic solvents



Yang Liu ^{a,b,1}, Jahir Garzon ^{a,b,1}, J. Brent Friesen ^{a,b,c}, Yu Zhang ^d, James B. McAlpine ^{b,e}, David C. Lankin ^{a,b}, Shao-Nong Chen ^{a,b}, Guido F. Pauli ^{a,b,e,*}

^a UIC/NIH Center for Botanical Dietary Supplements Research, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60612, USA

^b Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60612, USA

^c Physical Sciences Department, Rosary College of Arts and Sciences, Dominican University, River Forest, IL 60305, USA

^d Department of Biopharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60612, USA

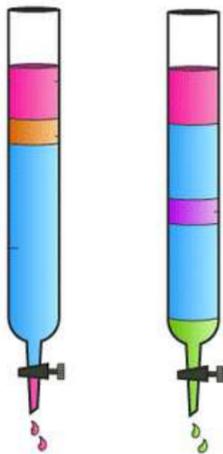
^e Institute for Tuberculosis Research, College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60612, USA



NADES – DESAFÍOS



Recuperación NADES – purificación extractos



Extracción sólido – líquido

Solventes: agua, etanol

Recuperación NADES (8 ciclos): >90%
Recuperación antocianinas (8 ciclos): >90%

Food Chemistry 406 (2023) 135093



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Food Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchem



Combining eutectic solvents and food-grade silica to recover and stabilize anthocyanins from grape pomace

Leonardo M. de Souza Mesquita^{a,b,*}, Filipe H.B. Sosa^b, Letícia S. Contieri^{a,b}, Priscilla R. Marques^c, Juliane Viganó^a, João A.P. Coutinho^b, Ana C.R.V. Dias^d, Sónia P. M. Ventura^b, Maurício A. Rostagno^{a,*}

^a Multidisciplinary Laboratory of Food and Health (LabMAS), School of Applied Sciences (FCA), University of Campinas, Rua Pedro Zaccaria 1300, 13484-350 Limeira, Sao Paulo, Brazil

^b CICECO – Aveiro Institute of Materials, University of Aveiro Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

^c Rua Arquiteto Olavo Redig de Campos, 105, Torre A, 04711-904 São Paulo, Sp, Brazil

^d Environmental and Marine Studies, Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal



NADES – DESAFÍOS



Recuperación NADES – purificación extractos



Food Chemistry 221 (2017) 1400–1405

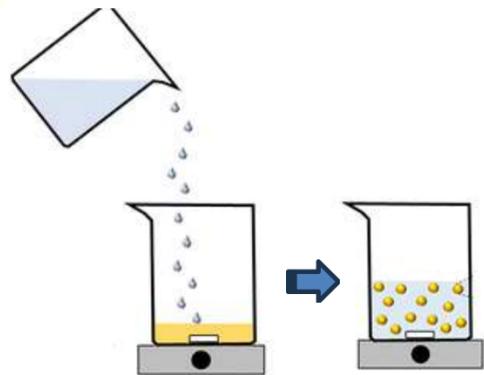
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Food Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchem

Precipitación mediante antisolvente

Antisolventes: agua



Recuperación NADES (reúso 1, 2, 3): 92%; 87%, 81%
Recuperación rutina: >90%



Green and efficient extraction of rutin from tartary buckwheat hull by using natural deep eutectic solvents

Yao Huang, Fang Feng, Jie Jiang, Ying Qiao, Tao Wu, Josef Voglmeir, Zhi-Gang Chen*

Glycomics and Glycan Bioengineering Research Center, College of Food Science & Technology, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, PR China



COMENTARIOS FINALES

