

# Composition of Main Dominant Pigments from Potential Two Edible Seaweeds

*by* Tatas Hardo Panintingjati Brotosudarmo

---

**Submission date:** 02-Nov-2018 09:51AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1031394341

**File name:** Brotosudarmo\_et\_al\_2018\_\_PJS\_5.pdf (1.28M)

**Word count:** 5082

**Character count:** 27640

## Composition of the Main Dominant Pigments from Potential Two Edible Seaweeds

Tatas Hardo Panintingjati Brotosudarmo<sup>1,\*</sup>, Heriyanto<sup>1,2</sup>, Yuzo Shioi<sup>1</sup>,  
Indriatmoko<sup>1</sup>, Marcelinus Alfasisurya Setya Adhiwibawa<sup>1</sup>,  
Renny Indrawati<sup>1</sup>, and Leenawaty Limantara<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ma Chung Research Center for Photosynthetic Pigments, Ma Chung University,  
Villa Puncak Tidar N-1, Malang-65151, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, Jagiellonian University,

Gronostajowa 7, 30-387 Krakow, Poland

<sup>3</sup>Center for Urban Studies, Universitas Pembangunan Jaya,  
Jl. Cendrawasih Raya B7/P, South Tangerang-15413, Banten, Indonesia

Two seaweed species – *Kappaphycus alvarezii* (Rhodophyta) and *Padina australis* (Phaeophyta) – have been commercially viable raw materials for the food industry. Despite their usefulness as sources of carrageenan and alginate, there is little information concerning their chlorophylls and carotenoids. Composition and quantification of the chlorophylls and carotenoids in *K. alvarezii* var. brown and *P. australis* were studied using reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) with a recently developed 3D-multi-chromatogram analysis method. Identification of the most dominant pigments was confirmed by mass spectrometry using positive electron spray ionization. Samples were collected from three different locations in Indonesia (Jepara, Madura, and Maluku). A total of 39 pigments were found in the crude extracts of *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis*, and the four main dominant pigments (chlorophyll *a*,  $\beta$ -carotene, fucoxanthin, and zeaxanthin) were quantified by recently developed 3D-multi-chromatogram analysis method. Both seaweeds in three locations had almost similar pigment composition and only a small variation on minor pigments, except for the Maluku Island samples. The relationship between pigment concentration and environmental factor of solar irradiation was investigated using the pigment ratio between chlorophyll *a* and main carotenoids. The effect of solar irradiance on pigment formation is discussed.

Keywords: 3D-multi-chromatogram, carotenoid, chlorophyll, *Kappaphycus alvarezii*, *Padina australis*

### INTRODUCTION

*Kappaphycus alvarezii* (Doty ex P.C. Silva 1996) is an introduced-species, which has been mono-cultivated as the largest seaweed commodity not only in Indonesia, but also in other tropical Asian countries. Indonesia is currently leading the production of *K. alvarezii* with nearly  $1.5 \times 10^6$  tons in 2009, driven by the increasing

demand for  $\kappa$ -carrageenan (Meinita et al. 2012). Another potential seaweed is *Padina australis* (Hauck 1887), a native species of brown seaweed that is increasingly being cultivated and studied as source of alginate (Widyastuti 2012). In addition to carrageenan and alginate, *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis* are also rich sources of natural pigments that have other additional biological functions (i.e., antioxidant, anti-obesity, anti-inflammation, and anti-hyper cholesterol) as well as natural colorants, depending on the chemical properties of the pigment. However,

\*Corresponding author: tatas.brotosudarmo@machung.ac.id

while great interest has been expressed in recent decade to characterize the distribution, synthesis, and functions as well as application of the photosynthetic pigments of microalgae, little effort has been dedicated to characterize other pigments in those seaweeds.

Separation and identification of photosynthetic pigments from a wide range of pigment polarities on seaweeds have been mainly performed by using reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC). Previously, pigment composition from three types of seaweed – red, brown, and green – has been reported (Hegazi et al. 1998). In addition to the type and species of seaweeds, different environmental factors found in their habitat may influence their pigmentation. In fact, seasonal changes were found on the content of pigments of brown seaweed (Gerasimenko et al. 2010). Different water depths of seaweed cultivation influenced pigment composition due to the chromatic adaptation of seaweed (Marinho-Soriano 2012). However, there is little information regarding pigment composition of macroalgae compared to those of phytoplankton (Zapata et al. 2000), in particular for quantification even in main pigments. Furthermore, reports are limited solely to edible species and pigments such as carotenoids (Andersson et al. 2006; Schubert et al. 2006), and there is no comparison of pigment variations even in the same species.

On the progress of developing fast and accurate method for the analysis of photosynthetic pigments, a 3D-multi-chromatogram method has also been developed for pigment quantification by calculating information recorded by diode array detection (Indrawati et al. 2012). In this study, a comparison of pigment distribution is presented among the commercially potent raw materials for food industry. These include the cultivated *K. alvarezii* and the naturally growing *P. australis*, both of which were collected from the three different locations (i.e., Jepara, Madura, and Maluku in Indonesia).

## 8 MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Reagents and standards

All chemicals were of analytical grade from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). The  $\beta$ -carotene was purchased from Sigma (Type 35 prox. 95 % UV, St. Louis, MO, USA), while other standard pigments – chlorophyll *a*, fucoxanthin, and zeaxanthin – were purchased from NATChrom (Malang, Indonesia).

### Field sampling

Brown variety of *K. alvarezii* cultivated by floating method was harvested from three plantation areas in Indonesia: (i) Maluku (Wael village, West Seram) ( $3^{\circ} 2'$

$52.6338''$  S,  $128^{\circ} 4' 23.181''$  E) in May 2011; (ii) Jepara (Teluk Awur village, Central Java) ( $6^{\circ} 37' 30.7914''$  S,  $110^{\circ} 38' 8.6238''$  E) in Oct 2011; and (iii) Madura (Padike village, East Java) ( $7^{\circ} 5' 18.0636''$  S,  $113^{\circ} 56' 20.1804''$  E) in May 2012. *P. australis* was naturally grown on the littoral bottom and collected from (i) Maluku (Ambon bay) ( $3^{\circ} 39' 11.2932''$  S,  $128^{\circ} 13' 25.7664''$  E) in Oct 2011; (ii) Jepara (Teluk Awur village, Central Java) ( $6^{\circ} 37' 30.7914''$  S,  $110^{\circ} 38' 8.6238''$  E) in Oct 2011; and (iii) Madura (Padike village, East Java) ( $7^{\circ} 5' 21.321''$  S,  $113^{\circ} 56' 59.8086''$  E) in May 2012. Samples were cleansed from epiphytes and any associated debris by rinsing them with sea water, after which they were frozen and stored immediately at  $-20^{\circ}$  C for further analyses.

### Environmental parameters

Solar irradiation (pmol photon) and sea surface temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C, 50 km resolution) in the three sampling locations were obtained from 2010 to Dec 2012 via two facilities. These are the NASA Langley Research Center POWER Project – funded through the NASA Earth Science Directorate Applied Science Program – for the solar irradiation, and Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS) SST50 for the surface temperature.

### Pigment extraction

Seaweed sample was ground with a few amounts of sodium ascorbate and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  to avoid pigment oxidation and acidification. The homogenate (1 g wet weight) of either *K. alvarezii* or *P. australis* was extracted with 20 mL of 100% methanol or 20 mL of acetone, respectively. This procedure was repeated three times until the residue became colourless. The crude pigment extract was then filtered and concentrated by the use of rotary evaporator, and finally  $\text{N}_2$  (UHP grade) was applied to complete dryness of the extract. The dry extract was kept under argon and the sample was immediately kept at  $-20^{\circ}$  C for further measurements. In order to minimize photo-degradation of the pigments, the extractions and measurements were carried out under green dim light at room temperature.

### Preparation of standard pigments

Five different concentrations of standard pigments were prepared in acetone and calculated by measuring absorption spectrum of each pigment solution with specific extinction coefficients. The values reported by Jeffrey and colleagues (1997) are as follows: chlorophyll *a* ( $88.15 \text{ L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  at 662 nm), *trans*-fucoxanthin ( $166 \text{ L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  at 443 nm), zeaxanthin ( $234 \text{ L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  at 452 nm), and  $\beta$ -carotene ( $454 \text{ L} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  at 454 nm).



### HPLC analysis

Pigment compositions and concentrations were determined by HPLC using LC-20A equipped with SPD-20MA diode array detector (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) and an RP column of Shimpack VP-ODS C-18 (4.6  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  250 mm length, 4.6  $\mu\text{m}$  particle size) (Shimadzu). HPLC analysis was performed using a modified method of Hegazi and colleagues (1998) at a column temperature of 30 $^{\circ}$  C and flow rate of 1 mL  $\cdot$  min $^{-1}$ . The pigments were detected in the range of 190-800 nm and post-analyzed. For purity check of the standards, water was used instead of ammonium acetate to avoid the formation of degradation products.

Prior to injection, every pigment sample was dissolved in 5 mL acetone and filtered through a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  membrane filter (0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , Nylon, Whatman, Kent, UK); 20  $\mu\text{L}$  pigment solution was then subjected to analysis. Each separated pigment was identified based on its retention time and spectral characteristics in the HPLC eluent. In addition, to identify the pigments more precisely, spectroscopic parameters of each pigment isolated from HPLC analyses were compared in three different solvents (acetone, hexane, and ethanol for carotenoid group; acetone, diethyl ether, and ethanol for chlorophyll group) with references (Britton et al. 1995; Jeffrey et al. 1997; Hegazi et al. 1998).

### ESI-MS/MS analysis

Seaweed pigment extract was solubilized in methanol and filtered through a 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon membrane filter (Whatman) prior to injection. The pigment separation was performed by HPLC through a column of 4.5 mm  $\times$  150 mm Cosmosil 5C18-MS-II (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan) using an isocratic elution of acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid and methanol with 0.1% formic acid as mobile phase at a column temperature of 30 $^{\circ}$  C and flow rate of 1.0 mL  $\cdot$  min $^{-1}$ . The pigments were monitored at 450 nm and 660 nm using an SPD-M20A diode array detector (Shimadzu). Electron spray ionization (ESI) triple quadrupole mass spectrometer LCMS-8030 (Shimadzu) was operated with the following settings: interface voltage (5 kV), interface current (0.1  $\mu\text{A}$ ), nebulizing gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ) flow (3.0 L  $\cdot$  min $^{-1}$ ), drying gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ) flow (15 L  $\cdot$  min $^{-1}$ ), desolvation temperature (250 $^{\circ}$  C), and heat block temperature (400 $^{\circ}$  C). In the positive mode, the single ion monitoring (SIM) and scan (450-950 m/z range) were simultaneously used to confirm the identity of the dominant pigments in the crude extract.

### Data analysis by 3D-Multi-Chromatogram

Concentrations of the main pigments were calculated based on their standard pigment equations, which were created via 3D-multi-chromatogram method. In this method, a trapezoidal rule using MATLAB R2010a was employed

to calculate the peak area at every single wavelength with resolution of 1 nm. The standard equations were then calculated by plotting a linear regression of five different concentrations of standard pigments as function of their averaged peak area in ranges of 330-600 nm and 300-720 nm for the carotenoid group and chlorophyll *a*, respectively. The analysis was repeated three times at each concentration. Concentrations of the main pigments in seaweeds were expressed in either mg or  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  of seaweed sample on wet weight basis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The isograms (spectrochromatograms) of the pigment extract from *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis* are shown in Fig. 1. The x-axis represents wavelength and the y-axis represents retention times. Different contour colours are used to represent the intensity in absorbance unit. The red spots on the contour map indicate the apex of an absorption peak, while the blue region indicates the baseline. The top three panels (A, B, and C) show the isograms of the pigment extract from *K. alvarezii* obtained from three different locations. Following the retention time of 0-80 min on these isograms, four dominant peak-lines were clearly indicated. Those boldly apparent peak-lines were recorded at 5.29, 19.65, 37.65, and 60.24 min. The bottom three panels (D, E, and F) show the isograms of the pigment extract from *P. australis* harvested from three different locations. Eight peak-lines were clearly seen at retention time of 0-80 min on the isograms, and those were determined to be at 6.42, 10.13, 13.52, 17.52, 19.55, 39.44, 55.84, and 60.24 min.

In order to identify peak-lines from isogram of the pigment extracts from *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis*, the absorption spectrum of the isolated fractions from each peak-line was recorded in three different solvents (data not shown). The  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  of these peak-line fractions were compared with those of the pigments in the references as listed in the Table 1. In *K. alvarezii*, the three dominant peak-lines were assigned as zeaxanthin, chlorophyll *a*, and  $\beta$ -carotene, respectively. Through more detailed analysis that includes minor peaks, seven species of chlorophylls and 14 pigments of carotenoids could be separated. However, only seven pigments showed clear chromatographic and spectroscopic properties of chlorophyll *a*, violaxanthin,  $\alpha$ -cryptoxanthin, anteraxanthin, zeaxanthin, chlorophyll *a*, chlorophyll *a'*, and  $\beta$ -carotene. Chlorophyll *a'* could be seen apparently in the isogram despite its low concentration. The chlorophyllide *a* is usually undetectable, but it appears to be produced enzymatically by chlorophyllase (Jeffrey & Hallegraeff 1987). Accordingly, 18 pigments were

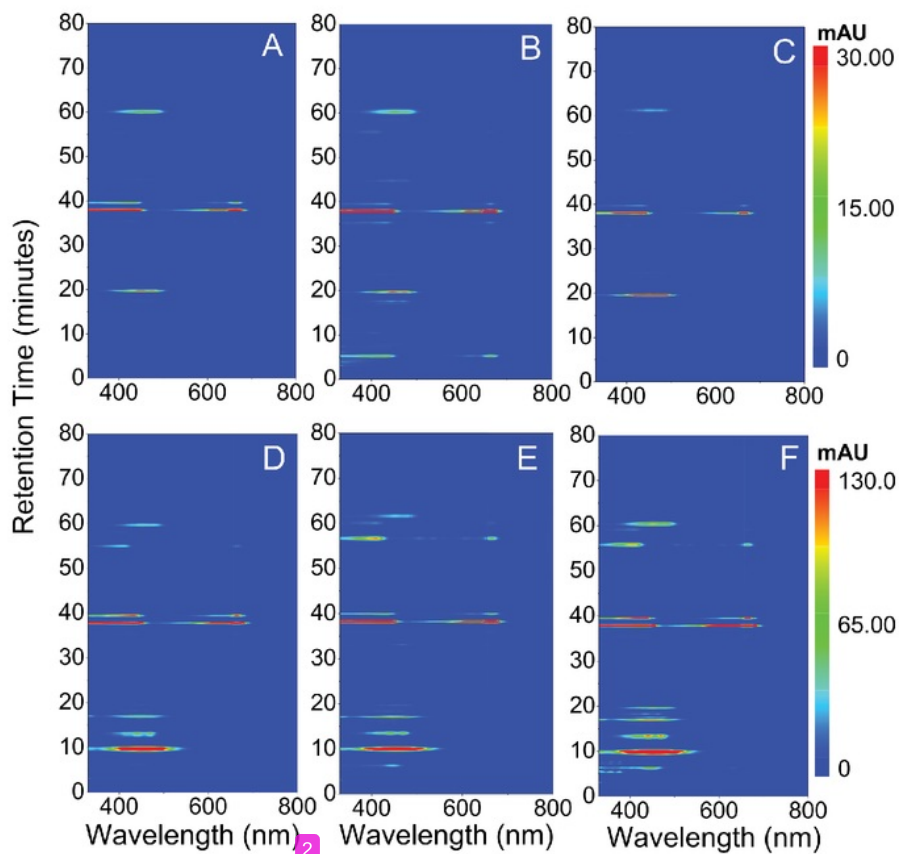


Figure 1. HPLC isograms of the pigment extracts from *K. alvarezii* (top) and *P. australis* (bottom), which were harvested from three different locations, Jepara beach (A and D), Madura Island (B and E), and Maluku Island (C and F).

Table 1. Identification and peak area of dominant pigments of *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis* from three localities in Indonesia.

$t_R$ (min)	Identification	<i>K. alvarezii</i> <sup>a</sup>			<i>P. australis</i> <sup>a</sup>			$\lambda_{max}$ (nm) in the eluent	Molecular Ion Species (m/z)	Ref. <sup>b</sup>
		Jp	Md	Ml	Jp	Md	Ml			
5.29	Chlorophyllide <i>a</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	432,610,665	n.d.	1,2
6.42	Chlorophyll <i>c</i> <sub>1</sub>	-	-	-	+	+	+	444,684,635	n.d.	1,2
10.13	<i>trans</i> -fucoxanthin	-	-	-	+	+	+	(429),450,(468)	659.5 [M+H] <sup>+</sup> , 641.5 [M+H-H <sub>2</sub> O] <sup>+</sup> , 581.4 [M+H-H <sub>2</sub> O-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	1,2
13.52	Violaxanthin	-	-	+	+	+	+	416,440,469	n.d.	1,2
17.52	Antheraxanthin	+	+	+	+	+	+	(425),443,(464)	n.d.	1,2
19.55	Zeaxanthin	+	+	+	+	+	+	(421),473,446	568.8 [M] <sup>+</sup> , 569.6 [M+H] <sup>+</sup> , 551.4 [M-OH] <sup>+</sup>	1,2
37.85	Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	430,617,664	893.5 [M+H] <sup>+</sup> , 871.6 [M+3H-Mg] <sup>+</sup>	1,2
39.47	Chlorophyll <i>a'</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	432,615,665	n.d.	1,2
55.84	Pheophytin <i>a</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	408,608,665	n.d.	1,2
60.24	$\beta$ -carotene	+	+	+	+	+	+	(428),451,477	536.7 [M] <sup>+</sup> , 537.5 [M+H] <sup>+</sup>	1,2

Note: <sup>a</sup>Jp = Jepara beach, Md = Madura Island, Ml = Maluku Island, n.d. = not identified  
<sup>b</sup>1 = Hegazi et al. (1998), 2 = Zapata et al. (2000)



found in *K. alvarezii* from Jepara beach and Madura Island, and 13 pigments were found from Maluku Island. Violaxanthin was recorded only from the Maluku sample, while zeaxanthin could be obviously detected in all of the samples. In *P. australis* (Fig. 1; D, E, F), the eight peak-lines were assigned to be chlorophyll  $c_1$ , fucoxanthin, violaxanthin, antheraxanthin, zeaxanthin, chlorophyll  $a$ , pheophytin  $a$ , and  $\beta$ -carotene, respectively. Finally, 10 pigments from chlorophyll group and 16 pigments from carotenoid group were recorded through further detailed analysis.

The identification of the main dominant pigments 12, confirmed via ESI-MS/MS using simultaneous full scan and SIM modes (Table 1). The mass spectrum of fucoxanthin showed the  $[M+H]^+$  at  $m/z$  659.5 and the fragment ions at  $m/z$  641.5 and  $m/z$  581.4, corresponding to the loss of water and the loss of water and ester group, respectively. In the mass spectrum of the zeaxanthin fraction, the observed peak at  $m/z$  568.8 and  $m/z$  569.6 were assigned as  $[M]$  and  $[M+H]^+$ . In the MS spectrum of chlorophyll  $a$ , the  $[M+H]^+$  was observed at  $m/z$  893.5 and there was an additional peak at  $m/z$  871.6, which corresponds to the degradation of chlorophyll  $a$  to become pheophytin  $a$  with the loss of magnesium in the presence of acidic mobile phase. The mass spectrum of  $\beta$ -carotene showed the  $[M]^+$  and  $[M+H]^+$  at  $m/z$  536.7 and  $m/z$  537.5, respectively.

The peak area of the standard pigments chlorophyll  $a$ ,  $\beta$ -carotene, fucoxanthin, and zeaxanthin – which was generated by multi-chromatogram method from 3D data in specific wavelength ranges – is presented in histograms (Fig. 2, left). The average peak area of each standard pigment in five different concentrations was used to create a linear standard equation (Fig. 2, right). The  $R^2$  values from linear equations of chlorophyll  $a$  (0.9987),  $\beta$ -carotene (0.9954), fucoxanthin (0.9989), and zeaxanthin (0.9985) were close to one another, indicating that the average peak area and concentration of standard pigments are significantly correlated.

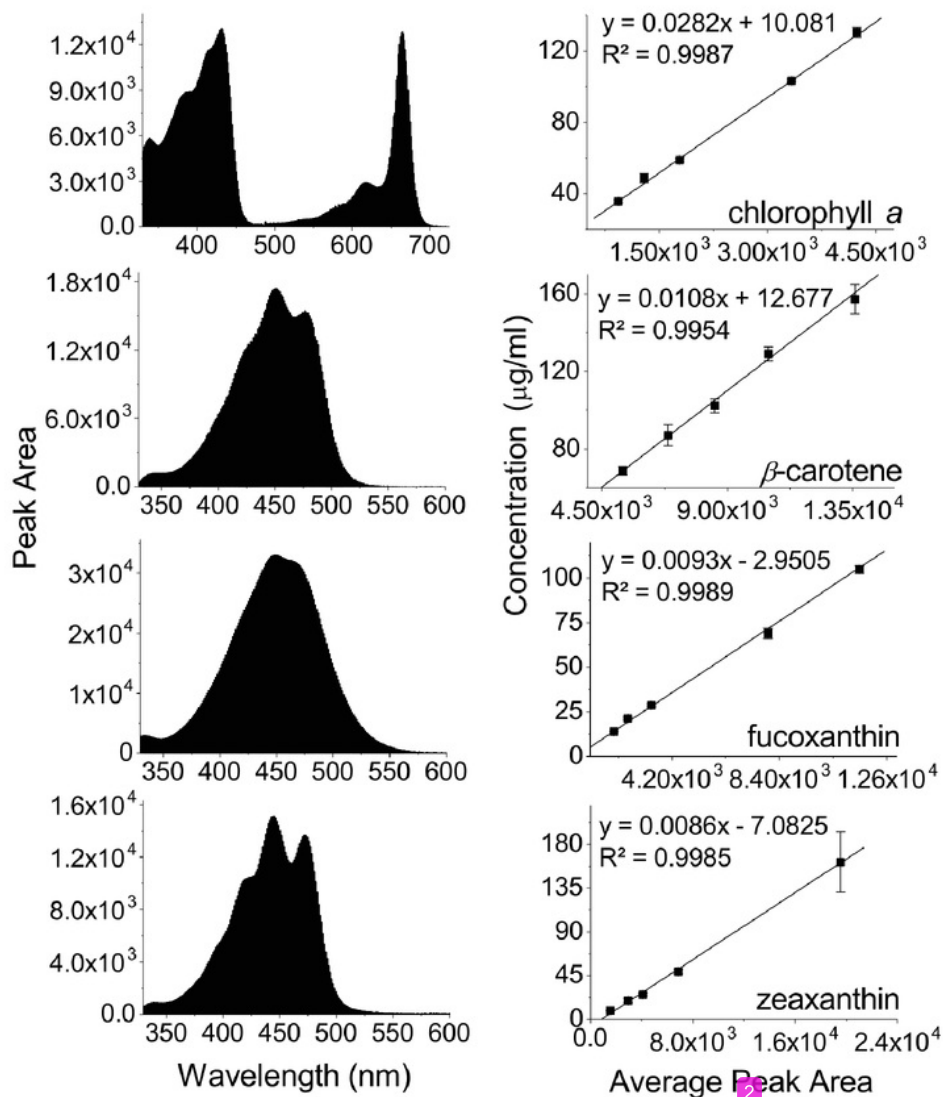
The chlorophyll  $a$  and  $\beta$ -carotene concentrations of *K. alvarezii* were relatively close to the samples from Jepara and Madura, but not for Maluku (Table 2). On the other hand, the concentration of zeaxanthin 39 *K. alvarezii* was high in the sample from Maluku ( $3.22 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight), and samples 121 Jepara and Madura had only  $1.39 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  and  $1.86 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight, respectively. In *P. australis*, the sample from Maluku had higher pigment concentrations in all four dominant pigments. 9 concentrations of chlorophyll  $a$  in Maluku were  $276.96 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight, as compared to those of Jepara ( $165.45 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight) and Madura ( $192.84 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight). The concentrations of  $\beta$ -carotene were almost similar between the Jepara and Madura samples, but

high in Maluku. Variation in concentrations of a marker pigment (fucoxanthin) was observed. The Maluku sample 9 had 1.5-fold higher fucoxanthin concentration ( $122.55 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight), as compared to those from Jepara ( $81.96 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight) and Madura ( $87.27 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight). Other main carotenoids also had a similar tendency.

HPLC has been proven to be a reliable chromatography technique for separation and identification of photosynthetic pigments. It has been applied to separate pigments of a wide range of polarity – from polar to non-polar pigments such as chlorophyllide to pheophytin in chlorophyll group or xanthophyll to carotene in carotenoid group (Zapata et al. 2000). In this study, separated pigments could be identified according to their retention time and spectral characteristics obtained from 3D data, compared to the standards and data from references (Table 1). Moreover, concentrations of the main pigments were calculated based on their standard pigment equations, which were created by 3D-multi-chromatogram method (Fig. 2). A 3D quantification using multi-chromatogram approach has shown its excellence to minimize the experimental errors, particularly in the quantitative analysis of photosynthetic pigments, in which each pigment has its own typical absorption peaks (Indrawati et al. 2012). The collection of peak area of chlorophylls was focused on the wavelength range of 300-720 nm that covers the absorption of Soret,  $Q_x$ , and  $Q_y$  bands. On the other hand, the wavelength range of 330-600 nm was applied to accommodate 20 the absorption of the fine structure of carotenoids. This procedure appears to be a reasonable alternative to the more conventional methods of 2D-chromatogram and peak height method.

31 has been demonstrated that many photosynthetic pigments are limited to particular classes or even genera. It is shown that *K. alvarezii* collected from three different locations composed of 21 pigments (data not shown), of which composition slightly varied in minor pigments but the overall main pigments in three different locations were almost similar and consistent with those of 2 Rhodophyta (Table 1). The composition of the carotenoids 30 *alvarezii* is also in agreement with other red algae (Schubert et al. 2006), except for lutein (Andersson et al. 2006). Minor differences in pigment composition appear to reflect 2 the adaptation of *K. alvarezii* to their environments. It is known that the different pigment composition of red algae is influenced by solar irradiance (Dawes 1992).

Pigment compositions of *P. australis* collected from three different regions were also similar in each location. As mentioned above, fucoxanthin is dominant, specific, and unique from their functional aspects in brown seaweeds. Fucoxanthin concentrations ( $81.96 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  to  $122.55$



2  
Figure 2. The histograms of the average peak area (left) and linear equation formula (right) of the standard pigments chlorophyll a,  $\beta$ -carotene, fucoxanthin, and zeaxanthin that were generated after multi-chromatogram calculation on the 3D HPLC data. Data were obtained from three repetitions and show average and SE.

$\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  wet weight) in *P. australis* were much higher than the concentrations of  $\beta$ -carotene and zeaxanthin, indicating that fucoxanthin is the dominant carotenoid of this alga. However, quantification is not only related to the selection of algal species or growing place, but also to the necessary optimization of the pigment extraction. Such data give some practical suggestions on the mass production of certain pigments. In the present study, methanol and acetone were chosen on the basis of their ability to penetrate the algal cells and extract the species

of chlorophylls and carotenoids that may be present in *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis*.

Solar irradiation and sea surface temperature, as environmental parameters in the three sampling locations of *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis*, are shown in Figure 3. As can be seen, both environmental factors measured in the three locations oscillated almost synchronously with 2 or 3 peaks a year, although their intensities were different. Therefore, average values of data from the sampling



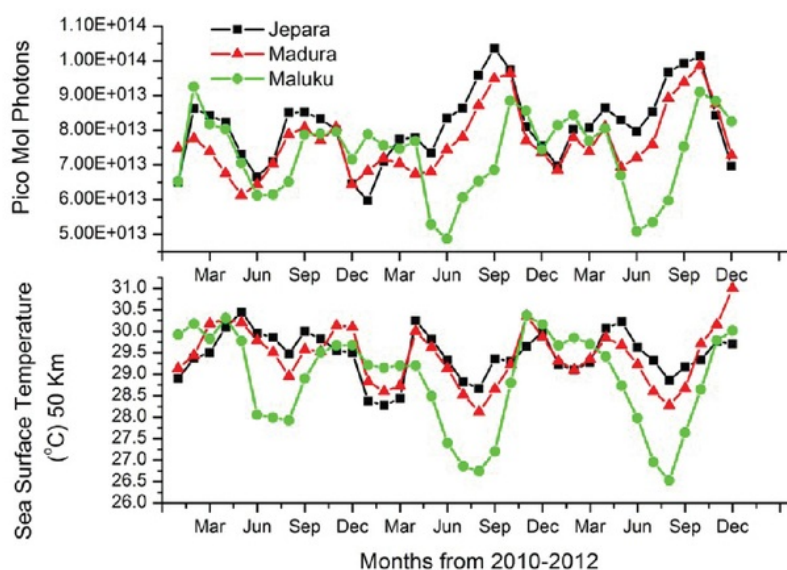


Figure 3. Data of NASA solar irradiation and NOAA sea surface temperature (50 km resolution) [29] three sampling locations from January 2010 to December 2012. Original sources are described in the Materials and Methods section.

month and one month prior to the sampling were used in this study. The highest value of the averaged solar irradiation was measured in Jebara beach ( $10 \times 10^{13}$  pmol photons) for both seaweeds, followed by Madura Island ( $7.5 \times 10^{13}$  pmol photons) and Maluku ( $6.5 \times 10^{13}$  pmol photons) for *K. alvarezii*, and Maluku ( $7.8 \times 10^{13}$  pmol photons) and Madura ( $7.5 \times 10^{13}$  pmol photons) for *P. australis*. The average values of sea surface temperature were varied from 28.9° C (Maluku) to 29.8° C (Madura) for *K. alvarezii* and from 28.0° C (Maluku) to 29.8° C (Madura) for *P. australis*.

To reveal the relationship between pigment concentrations and environmental factors (e.g., solar irradiation), the concentration ratio between chlorophyll *a* and main carotenoids was applied to eliminate the influence of wet mass. The following carotenoids were used for calculation:  $\beta$ -carotene and zeaxanthin for *K. alvarezii*; and  $\beta$ -carotene, zeaxanthin, and fucoxanthin for *P. australis*. As shown in Table 2, the ratios were estimated to be from 1.79 of Jebara beach to 1.95 of Madura Island for *P. australis*, and from 2.0 of Maluku to 5.01 of Madura Island for *K. alvarezii* under relatively small variation of the sea surface temperature (28.0-29.8° C).

In *P. australis*, the highest ratio was obtained in Madura Island among all regions. In contrast, the solar irradiance of Madura Island ranked the lowest among three locations (Table 2). Thus, the pigment ratio increased as the solar

irradiance decreased. Similar results were obtained in the ratios of *K. alvarezii*, except for Maluku [11] and. These findings are consistent with the fact that in low light conditions, a greater amount of pigment is required to enhance the absorbed photons by light-harvesting (LH) systems (Lüning 1990). In addition, results from the pigment ratios further suggest that chlorophyll *a* as the main pigment in LH systems is biosynthesized in higher amounts, as compared to carotenoids in low solar irradiation. However, the ratio of *K. alvarezii* from Maluku Island was fairly low compared to those obtained from other locations. Furthermore, the composition and quantity of the pigments from Maluku were also poor and low compared to those of other locations as described above. Taking into account a similar level of solar irradiance in Madura Island, the low ratio in Maluku Island appears to be derived from other environmental factors rather than solar irradiance. The cause of inferior pigment composition and concentration of the sample may be ascribed to aging of the seaweeds, although there are other possible factors such as nutrient and salinity. For *K. alvarezii* containing phycobilins, further investigation on the distribution of phycobilisomes with respect to the chlorophyll pigments that are bound in the integral membrane LH and reaction center may be necessary.

It has been demonstrated that the variation on the xanthophyll group pigments is closely related with



**Table 2.** Concentration and pigment ratio of the main dominant pigments from *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis* and solar irradiance in three sampling locations.

Seaweeds		<i>K. alvarezii</i>			<i>P. australis</i>		
Sampling locations		Jepara	Madura	Maluku	Jepara	Madura	Maluku
Pigments ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ wet weight)	Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	28.08	38.01	12.25	165.45	192.84	276.96
	$\beta$ -Carotene	4.91	5.72	2.92	10.24	11.21	22.27
	Fucoxanthin	–	–	–	81.96	87.27	122.55
	Zeaxanthin	1.39	1.86	3.21	0.04	0.49	4.92
Pigment ratio*		4.46	5.01	2.00	1.79	1.95	1.85
Solar irradiance** ( $\times 10^{13}$ pmol photons)		10	7.5	6.5	10	7.5	7.8

*K. alvarezii* = chlorophyll *a* /  $\beta$ -Carotene + zeaxanthin; *P. australis* = chlorophyll *a* /  $\beta$ -Carotene + fucoxanthin + zeaxanthin.

\*\*Two-month averaged values are shown.

the irradiation of solar light (Rmiki et al. 1996). In comparison with other phototropic organisms, many of the red algae exhibit a simple carotenoid pattern, dominated by a single xanthophyll cycle (Marquardt & Hanelt 2004). In the present study, several xanthophyll group pigments (e.g., zeaxanthin, antheraxanthin, and violaxanthin) as well as  $\beta$ -carotene can be found in both *P. australis* and *K. alvarezii*. Furthermore, zeaxanthin was highly accumulated in *K. alvarezii*, while violaxanthin was found in high amounts in *P. australis* as an intermediate of the violaxanthin cycle. This variation can be understood from the point of view of an adaptation of these seaweeds against the environmental conditions, especially on solar irradiation. Although light is essential for photosynthesis, an excess amount of light can lead to photoinhibition or even depression in photosynthetic efficiency (Powles 1984). Therefore, formation of deoxygenated xanthophylls pigments is needed to protect from photoinhibition.

## CONCLUSIONS

A total of 39 pigments were found from the extracts of *K. alvarezii* and *P. australis*, and the four main dominant pigments (chlorophyll *a*,  $\beta$ -carotene, fucoxanthin, and zeaxanthin) were quantified by recently developed 3D-multi-chromatogram analysis method. Chlorophyll *a* was found to be the primary photosynthetic pigment in both algae, and numerous carotenoids as accessory pigments appeared after chromatographic separation. Fucoxanthin is found to be the most dominant carotenoid in *P. australis* and particularly produced by brown seaweeds. Each seaweed in three locations had almost similar pigment composition and only a small variation on minor pigments, except for Maluku Island. The relationship between pigment concentration and environmental factors (e.g., solar irradiation) was investigated through the pigment

ratio of chlorophyll *a* and main carotenoids. The results indicate that the pigment is produced in response to solar irradiation in three sampling locations and that in low light condition, a high amount of chlorophyll *a* is synthesized rather than those of carotenoids.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

H.P.B extends gratitude for the Competence Research Grant from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia (No. 053/SP2H/P/K7/KM/2016 & 120/SP2H/LT/DRPM/IV/2017) for financial support in establishing HPLC-PDA-ESI-MS/MS analysis on pigments. T.H.P.B and H. also acknowledge the SINAS Grant (No. 147/M/Kp/IV/2015) for sampling and collecting of seaweeds, and the scholarship from the Foundation for Polish Science (TEAM/2010-5/3).

## REFERENCES

- ANDERSSON M, SCHUBERT H, PEDERSEN M, SNOEIJIS P. 2006. Different patterns of carotenoid composition and photosynthesis acclimation in two tropical red algae. *Marine Biology* 149:653-665.
- BRITTON G, LIAAEN-JENSEN S, PFANDER H. 1995. Carotenoids. Volume 1A: Isolation and Analysis. Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag.
- DAWES C. 1992. Irradiance acclimation of the cultured Philippine seaweeds, *Kappaphycus alvarezii* and *Euclima denticulatum*. *Botanica Marina* 35:189-196.
- GERASIMENKO N, BUSAROVA N, MOISEENKO O. 2010. Seasonal changes in the content of lipids, fatty acids, and pigments in brown alga *Costaria costata*.

- Russian Journal of Plant Physiology 57:205-211.
- HEGAZI MM, RUZAFI AP, ALMELA L, CANDELA ME. 1998. Separation and identification of chlorophylls and carotenoids from *Caulerpa prolifera*, *Jania rubens* and *Padina pavonica* by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography. Journal of Chromatography A 829:153-159.
- INDRAWATI R, OZOLS M, INDRIATMOKO, HERIYANTO, BROTSUDARMO THP, LIMANTARA L. 2012. Re-evaluation on multi chromatogram approach of 3D-chromatographic-data. Journal of Biomaterial Chemistry 1:12-16.
- JEFFREY SW, HALLEGRAEFF GM. 1987. Chlorophyllase distribution in ten classes of phytoplankton: A problem of chlorophyll analysis. Marine Ecology Progress Series 35:293-304.
- JEFFREY SW, MANTOURA RFC, WRIGHT SW. 1997. Phytoplankton pigments in oceanography: Guidelines to modern methods. Paris: UNESCO Publishing.
- LÜNING K. 1990. Seaweeds: their environment, biogeography, and ecophysiology. New York: Wiley-Interscience.
- MARINHO-SORIANO E. 2012. Effect of depth on growth and pigment contents of the macroalgae *Gracilaria bursa-pastoris*. Revista Brasileira del Farmacognosia 22:730-735.
- MARQUARDT J & Hanelt D. 2004. Carotenoid composition of *Delesseria lancifolia* and other marine red algae from polar and temperate habitats. European Journal of Phycology 39:285-292.
- MEINITA MDN, KANG G, JEONG T. 2012. Bioethanol production from the acid hydrolysate of the carrageenophyte *Kappaphycus alvarezii* (*cottonii*). Journal of Applied Phycology 24:857-862.
- POWLES SB. 1984. Photoinhibition of photosynthesis induced by visible light. Annual Review of Plant Physiology 35:15-44.
- RMIKI N-E, BRUNET C, CABIOCH J, LEMOINE Y. 1996. Xanthophyll-cycle and photosynthetic adaptation to environment in macro- and micro-algae. Hydrobiologia 326:407-413.
- SCHUBERT N, GRACIA-MENDOZA E, PACHECO-RUIZ I. 2006. Carotenoid composition of marine red algae. Journal of Phycology 42:1208-1216.
- WIDYASTUTI S. 2012. Kadar alginat rumput laut yang tumbuh di perairan laut lombok yang diekstrak dengan dua metode ekstraksi [Alginate content of the seaweed grown in coastal zone of Lombok extracted by two extraction methods]. Jurnal Teknologi Pertanian 10:144-152. [in Bahasa Indonesia].
- ZAPATA M, RODRIGUEZ F, GARRIDO JL. 2000. Separation of chlorophylls and carotenoids from marine phytoplankton: a new HPLC method using a reversed phase C8 column and pyridine-containing mobile phases. Marine Ecology Progress Series 45:29-45.

# Composition of Main Dominant Pigments from Potential Two Edible Seaweeds

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

<b>17</b> %	<b>9</b> %	<b>13</b> %	<b>1</b> %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

**1** [philjournalsci.dost.gov.ph](http://philjournalsci.dost.gov.ph) **5** %  
Internet Source

**2** Indriatmoko, , Heriyanto, Leenawaty Limantara, and Tatas Hardo Panintingjati Brotosudarmo. "Composition of Photosynthetic Pigments in a Red Alga Kappaphycus Alvarezi Cultivated in Different Depths", Procedia Chemistry, 2015. **2** %  
Publication

**3** Indriatmoko, , Yuzo Shioi, Tatas Hardo Panintingjati Brotosudarmo, and Leenawaty Limantara. "Separation of Photosynthetic Pigments by High-performance Liquid Chromatography: Comparison of Column Performance, Mobile Phase, and Temperature", Procedia Chemistry, 2015. **1** %  
Publication

**4** Torres, Priscila B., Fungyi Chow, and Déborah Y. A. C. Santos. "Growth and photosynthetic pigments of Gracilariopsis tenuifrons" **1** %



(Rhodophyta, Gracilariaceae) under high light in vitro culture", Journal of Applied Phycology, 2015.

Publication

---

5 [www.mdpi.com](http://www.mdpi.com) 1%

Internet Source

---

6 [journal.frontiersin.org](http://journal.frontiersin.org) <1%

Internet Source

---

7 Derek R. Mueller, Warwick F. Vincent, Sylvia Bonilla, Isabelle Laurion. "Extremotrophs, extremophiles and broadband pigmentation strategies in a high arctic ice shelf ecosystem", FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2005

Publication

---

8 [cora.ucc.ie](http://cora.ucc.ie) <1%

Internet Source

---

9 Evagelia Rofalickou. "Effects of estivation on the levels of biogenic amines and related compounds in the ganglia, the auricle, and the ventricle of the heart of the pulmonate land snail *Helix lucorum* (L): Evidence for physiological roles of serotonin and dopamine in the control of heart function during estivation", Journal of Experimental Zoology, 02/01/1999

Publication

---

10

Submitted to Higher Education Commission  
Pakistan

Student Paper

&lt;1%

11

Marinho-Soriano, Eliane. "Effect of depth on growth and pigment contents of the macroalgae Gracilaria bursa-pastoris", Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia, 2012.

Publication

&lt;1%

12

Stamatia Kotretsou. "Overview of the Applications of Tandem Mass Spectrometry (MS/MS) in Food Analysis of Nutritionally Harmful Compounds", Food Reviews International, 7/1/2006

Publication

&lt;1%

13

Nashwa El-Bendary, Esraa Elhariri, Maryam Hazman, Samir Mahmoud Saleh, Aboul Ella Hassanien. "Cultivation-time Recommender System Based on Climatic Conditions for Newly Reclaimed Lands in Egypt", Procedia Computer Science, 2016

Publication

&lt;1%

14

[elib.uni-stuttgart.de](http://elib.uni-stuttgart.de)

Internet Source

&lt;1%

15

Submitted to International Islamic University  
Malaysia

Student Paper

&lt;1%

16

[link.springer.com](http://link.springer.com)

Internet Source

&lt;1%

17

Daisuke Kadowaki, Satomi Sumikawa, Kanami Arimizu, Kazuaki Taguchi et al. "Effect of acetaminophen on the progression of renal damage in adenine induced renal failure model rats", Life Sciences, 2012

Publication

&lt;1%

18

[www.wikigenes.org](http://www.wikigenes.org)

Internet Source

&lt;1%

19

[mdpi.com](http://mdpi.com)

Internet Source

&lt;1%

20

Yuzo Shioi. "Large Scale Chlorophyll Preparations Using Simple Open-Column Chromatographic Methods", Advances in Photosynthesis and Respiration, 2006

Publication

&lt;1%

21

Banni, M., F. Dondero, J. Jebali, H. Guerbej, H. Boussetta, and A. Viarengo. "Assessment of heavy metal contamination using real-time PCR analysis of mussel metallothionein mt10 and mt20 expression: a validation along the Tunisian coast", Biomarkers, 2007.

Publication

&lt;1%

22

Renny Indrawati, Helen Sukowijoyo, Indriatmoko, Retno Dumilah Esti Wijayanti,

&lt;1%



Leenawaty Limantara. "Encapsulation of Brown Seaweed Pigment by Freeze Drying: Characterization and its Stability during Storage", Procedia Chemistry, 2015

Publication

23

[dyuthi.cusat.ac.in](http://dyuthi.cusat.ac.in)

Internet Source

<1%

24

[tsukuba.repo.nii.ac.jp](http://tsukuba.repo.nii.ac.jp)

Internet Source

<1%

25

[geology.rutgers.edu](http://geology.rutgers.edu)

Internet Source

<1%

26

Ron Wehrens, Elisabete Carvalho, Domenico Masuero, Anna de Juan, Stefan Martens. "High-throughput carotenoid profiling using multivariate curve resolution", Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry, 2012

Publication

<1%

27

[www.reabic.net](http://www.reabic.net)

Internet Source

<1%

28

[www.tandfonline.com](http://www.tandfonline.com)

Internet Source

<1%

29

胡, 学運. "Functional study on a common hydrolase enzyme in plants: Chlorophyllase contributes to a defense mechanism of plants against insect herbivores", Hokkaido University Collection of Scholarly and Academic Papers,

<1%

2013.

Publication

30

Takaichi, Shinichi, Akiko Yokoyama, Mari Mochimaru, Hiroko Uchida, and Akio Murakami. "Carotenogenesis diversification in phylogenetic lineages of Rhodophyta", *Journal of Phycology*, 2016.

Publication

<1%

31

Shuxia Liu. "Effects of irradiance on pigment signatures of harmful algae during growth process", *Acta Oceanologica Sinica*, 11/2011

Publication

<1%

32

[etheses.whiterose.ac.uk](http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk)

Internet Source

<1%

33

Fei Cao, Chang-Lun Shao, Min Chen, Meng-Qi Zhang, Kai-Xia Xu, Hong Meng, Chang-Yun Wang. " Antiviral C-25 Epimers of 26-Acetoxy Steroids from the South China Sea Gorgonian ", *Journal of Natural Products*, 2014

Publication

<1%

34

Perez, P., G. Rabnecz, Z. Laufer, D. Gutierrez, Z. Tuba, and R. Martinez-Carrasco. "Restoration of photosystem II photochemistry and carbon assimilation and related changes in chlorophyll and protein contents during the rehydration of desiccated *Xerophyta scabrida* leaves", *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 2011.

<1%

35

[www.plantphysiol.org](http://www.plantphysiol.org)

Internet Source

<1%

---

36

Yang, Li-En, Xing-Qi Huang, Yu Hang, Yin-Yin Deng, Qin-Qin Lu, and Shan Lu. "The P450-type carotene hydroxylase PuCHY1 from *Porphyra* suggested the evolution of carotenoid metabolism in red algae", *Journal of Integrative Plant Biology*, 2014.

Publication

<1%

---

37

Hegazi, M.M.. "Separation and identification of chlorophylls and carotenoids from *Caulerpa prolifera*, *Jania rubens* and *Padina pavonica* by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography", *Journal of Chromatography A*, 19981231

Publication

<1%

---

38

[aut.researchgateway.ac.nz](http://aut.researchgateway.ac.nz)

Internet Source

<1%

---

39

Maria M. Storelli. "Bioindicator organisms: Heavy metal pollution evaluation in the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean Sea—Italy)", *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 03/2005

Publication

<1%

---



---

Exclude quotes      On

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      On