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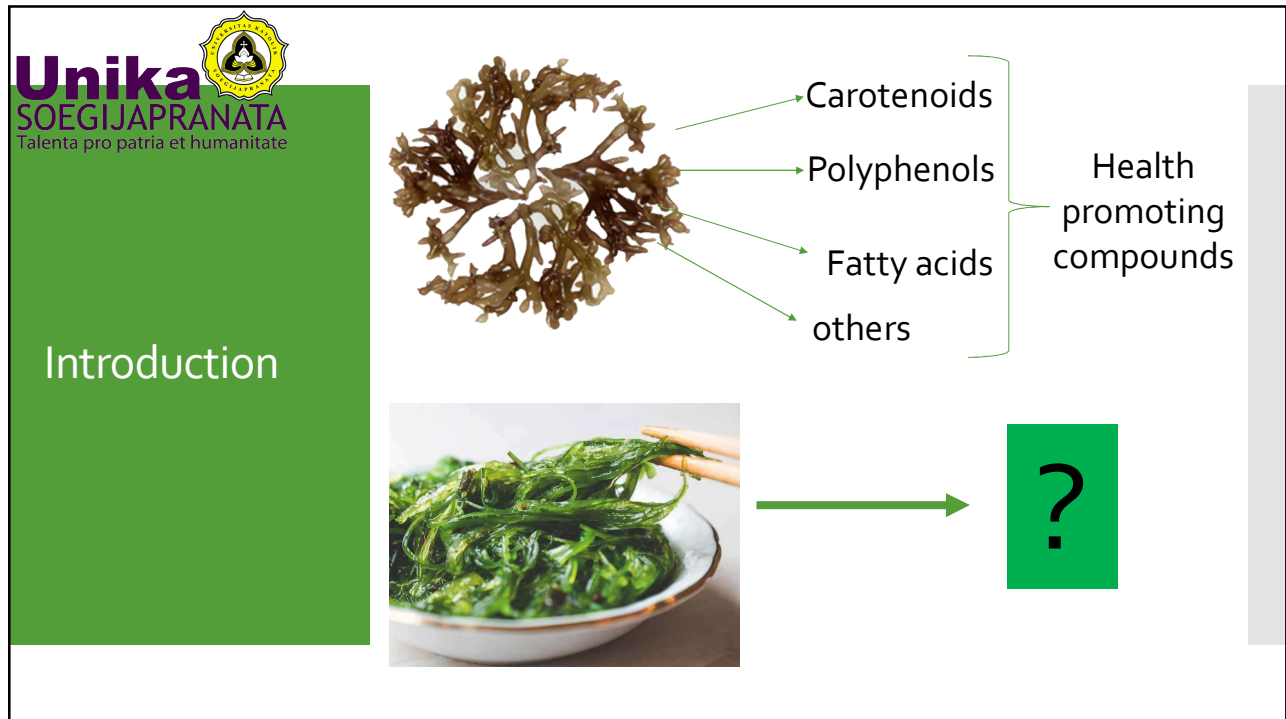
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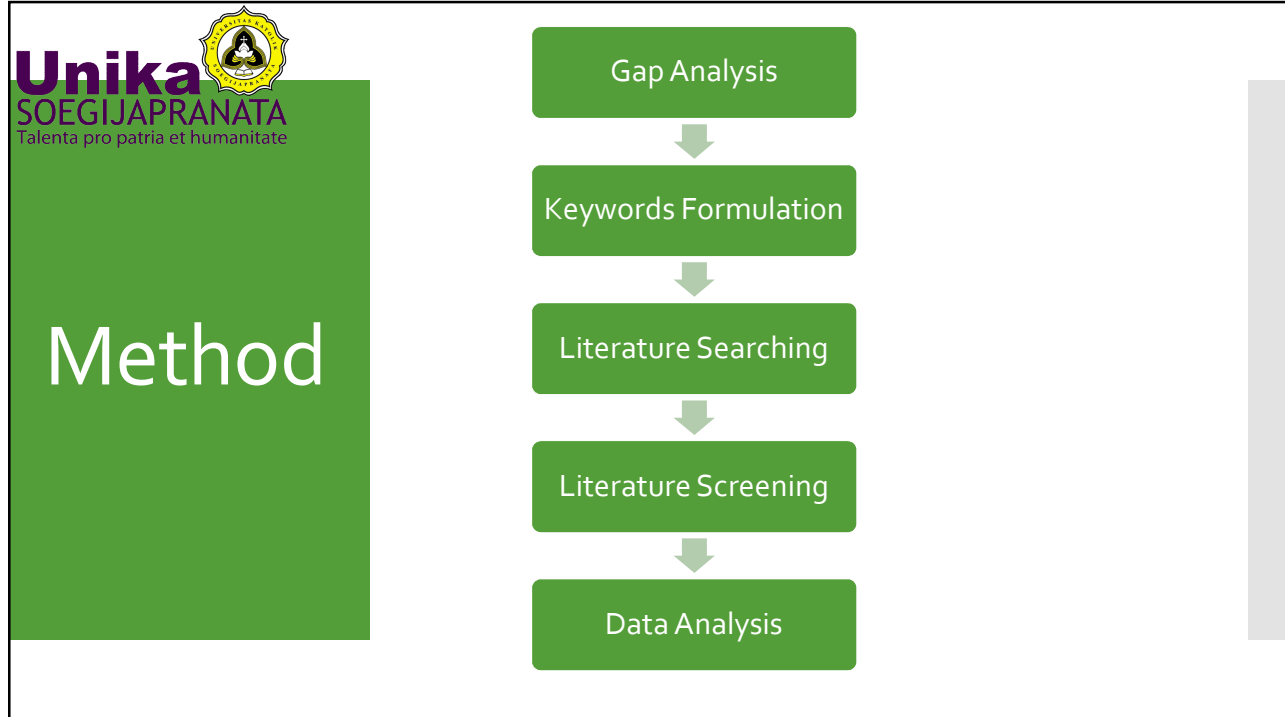

Previous Published Review

- Bioactive Potential and Possible Health Effects of Edible Brown Seaweeds (Gupta et al., 2011)
- Algae as promising organisms for environment and health (Shalaby, 2011)
- Medicinal and pharmaceutical uses of seaweed natural products: A review (Smit, 2004)
- Seaweeds as a source of nutritionally beneficial compounds – A review (Kumar et al., 2008)
- Health Applications of bioactive compounds from marine microalgae (Raposo et al., 2013)

We know seaweed has bioactive compounds which is good for health, but no further research has been done on whether processing will affect said compounds bioactivities

Aim

to review how processings affect bioactive compounds in seaweeds and analyse the possible mechanisms which affect the changes.



This section is titled "Results & Discussion: Drying" and features the Unika SOEGIJAPRANATA logo and motto on the left. The main content includes a photograph of a large industrial freeze-dryer with its door open, revealing multiple shelves of food trays. To the right, a four-step process diagram for freeze-drying is shown. Step 1: "Fresh or cooked foods are flash frozen, then placed in a vacuum chamber." Step 2: "About 98% of the foods moisture is drawn off by evaporating the ice at temperatures as low as -85 F." Step 3: "The freeze-dried food is sealed in moisture and oxygen proof packaging to ensure freshness until opened." Step 4: "When the water is replaced, the food retains its original fresh flavor, aroma, texture and appearance." The diagram uses icons of fresh produce, a "FREEZE DRY CHAMBER", a pet bowl, and packaged pet food to illustrate the process. Below the diagram is a photograph of a hydroponic grow room with rows of green plants under a green mesh canopy.



Results & Discussion:

Heat Processing
(Boiling, Steaming & Microwave)



Results & Discussion:

Fermentation



Effect of Drying

| Species | Process | Parameter | Bioactive | Yield | | Control Yield | | Trend | Ref |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>Himanthalia elongata</i> | oven drying | 25-40°C for 24 hr | Antioxidant | 0.755-1.085 | g/ GAE 100 g | 1.55±0.026 | g GAE/100 g | 30-49% loss | Gupta2016 |
| <i>Sargassum muticum, Bifurcaria bifurcate</i> | oven drying | 50-60°C for 48 hr | | 1.8 ± 0.063 | mg/mL | 5.83±0.12 | % db | 69.13% loss | Lann2008 |
| | freeze drying | 72 hr | | 5.1 ± 0.062 | mg/mL | 5.83±0.12 | mg/mL | 12.53% loss | |
| | greenhouse drying | 72 hr | | 1.1 ± 0.061 | mg/mL | 5.83±0.12 | mg/mL | 81.14% loss | |
| | freezing | -20°C for 3 weeks | Antioxidant | 5.6 ± 0.063 | mg/mL | 5.83±0.12 | mg/mL | 4.95% loss | |

| Species | Process | Parameter | Bioactive | Yield | | Control Yield | | Trend | Ref |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> | drying (cabinet) | 40°C for 48 hr | Tocopherol | 66-136 | mg/ kg db | 90-160 | mg/ kg db | 15% loss | jensen 1969 |
| <i>Laminaria (processed)</i> | | | | 0.146 ± 0.1 | g PGE/kg | 7.3 ± 0.1 | g PGE/kg | 98% loss | antoni 02001 |
| <i>Porphyra (processed)</i> | air drying | 50°C for 48 hr | Polyphenol | 4.104±0.1 | g PGE/kg | 5.7±0.1 | g PGE/kg | 28% loss | |
| <i>Himanthalia elongata</i> | Drying & rehydration | 40° C for 24 hr & rehydration in water bath (20-100°C) | Polyphenol | 0.2±0.0009 | g GAE/100 g db | 1.21±0.02 | g GAE/100 g db | loss 88,3-93,2 % | cox2012 |

Effect of Boiling, Steaming and Microwave

| Species | Process | Parameter | Bioactive | Yield | | Control Yield | | Trend | Ref |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| <i>Himanthalia elongata</i> | Boiling | 15 min, 100 C | Antioxidant | 16,137.1 ± 3604 | μmol Trolox/kg db | 7392.4 ± 287.7 | μmol Trolox/kg db | 118.29% increase | amorim2014 |
| | Steaming | 40 min | | 7973.8 ± 1157 | μmol Trolox/kg db | 7392.4 ± 287.7 | μmol Trolox/kg db | 7.86% increase | |
| <i>Laminaria</i> (kombu) | | 1 hr | | 2828.96 ± 620.63 | mg/kg db | 4372.76 ± 1744.80 | mg/kg db | 35.30% loss | |
| <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> (wakame) | boiling | 20 min | 5351.6 ± 2201.30 | mg/kg db | 12263.18 ± 1657.67 | mg/kg db | 56.36% loss | | |

| Species | Process | Parameter | Bioactive | Yield | | Control Yield | | Trend | Ref |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| <i>Himanthalia elongata</i> | boiling | 80 & 100°C until texture reaches 30-32 N/mm | Polyphenols | 25.4 | mg GAE/100 g | 175.27 | mg GAE/100 g | loss 85,51% | Cox2011 |
| | steaming | until texture reaches 30-32 N/mm on boiling water | | 119.02 | mg GAE/100 g | 175.28 | mg GAE/100 g | loss 32,06% | |
| | microwave | 450 & 900 watt for 30 & 20 sec | | 239.446 | mg GAE/100 g | 175.29 | mg GAE/100 g | Increase 36,58% | |

Effect of Fermentation

| Species | Parameter | Bioactive | Yield | | Control Yield | | Trend | Ref |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|---------------|---|--------------|---------|
| <i>Laminaria japonica</i> | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | anti inflammatory (NO production) | ±38 | % | ±58 | % | Loss 20% | lin2016 |
| <i>Sargassum thunbergii</i> | <i>Lactobacillus sp</i> | anti inflammatory | 93 | % | 46 | % | increase 47% | mun2016 |

Conclusions

- Drying at high temperature, such as oven-drying, cabinet-drying, and sun-drying, reduce the content of thermal labile bioactive compounds, particularly polyphenols, possibly due to thermal degradation.
- Steaming, boiling, and microwave processing either relatively retain or increase the content of bioactive compounds, possibly due to the role of enzyme (in)activity and the level of cell lysis enhancing extraction rate
- Fermented seaweed inhibits NO (Nitric Oxide) productions which may cause inflammation in high amount due to its nature as free radicals

