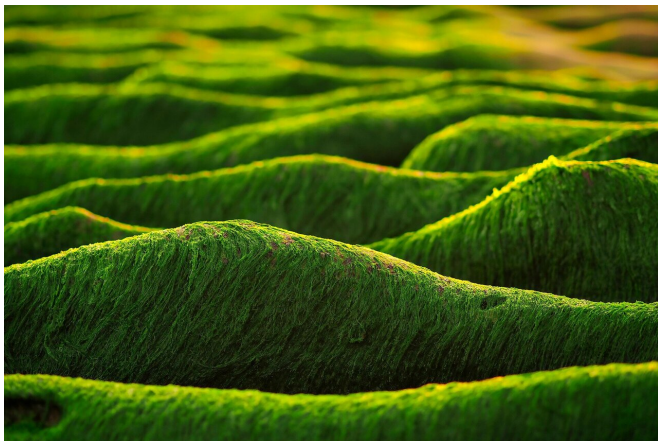


# Boost to develop microalgae into health foods

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Dietary supplementation of fatty acids produced from microalgae have wide-reaching health benefits for humans, including the ability to reduce obesity, diabetes and fatty liver disease, preventing hair loss, and assisting wounds to heal.

However, its widespread development has been hampered by the current limits of bioimaging tools needed to allow easy, rapid and non-invasive evaluation of [lipid](#) conditions within microalgae.

A novel protocol to detect lipid production in microalgae has been discovered at Flinders University by Mohsinul Reza, a Ph.D. student under the supervision of Professors Jian Qin and Youhong Tang.

The study—"Understanding the lipid production mechanism in *Euglena gracilis* with a fast-response AIEgen bioprobe, DPAS" published by *Materials Chemistry Frontiers*—details the development of a novel protocol by using a novel aggregation induced emission (AIE) fluorescent bioprobe to detect the production of lipid drops from microalgae.

Mr Reza has discovered the optimal condition to maximize the production of long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid such as omega-3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic [acid](#) (DHA) in *Euglena gracilis*—a species of lipid-producing microalgae that can biosynthesise multiple beneficiary compounds as food supplements for human health.

"This technique enables us to visualize the distribution and quantity of lipid drops in live algae on a confocal microscope," says Professor Jian Qin. "This new method could screen the capacity of lipid droplet production in other algal species that have the potential as a source to produce healthy food for humans."

The new technique improves on traditional fluorescent probes currently used for lipid imaging, which often suffer from reduced photostability and difficulties in dye acquisition techniques that limits their usage for microscopic imaging.

The new bioprobe DPAS (a lipid-specific AIE fluorogen that is synthesized from very cheap materials) could surpass the performances of the traditional fluorophore for lipid droplets staining in terms of photostability, rapid and easy sample preparation techniques.

This new technique significantly eases the lipid study in this algal cell type. This fluorescent probe is also biocompatible and suitable for multicolour imaging that broadens the horizon of this dye for biological studies.

The researchers also observed cultural conditions that can produce higher amount of health beneficiary [fatty acids](#), which suggests that promising bio-functional compounds could be available from culturing *Euglena gracilis* [microalgae](#) in the applied conditions.

In details, the researchers tested five different

treatments and analyzed the results using DPAS and BODIPY (a well-known staining probe) to compare the results. They found that the presence of organic carbon in the form of glucose and deprivation of nitrogen and calcium from the algal culture enhanced lipid production in a dark condition.

**More information:** AHM Mohsinul Reza et al, Understanding the lipid production mechanism in *Euglena gracilis* with a fast-response AIEgen bioprobe, DPAS, *Materials Chemistry Frontiers* (2020). [DOI: 10.1039/D0QM00621A](https://doi.org/10.1039/D0QM00621A)

Provided by Flinders University

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