

Chromatographic analysis at the service of new agricultural production systems: chemical composition of *Chicorium spinosum* L. with bioactive properties

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Chromatography
helps in times of crisis
Webinar
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INTRODUCTION



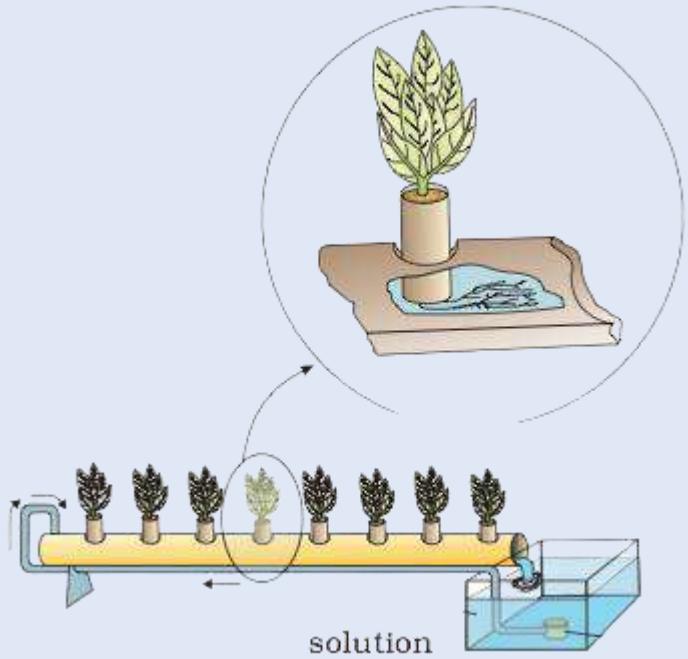
The Mediterranean region is abundant with native species that have traditionally been used by locals for medicinal and therapeutic purposes over the years.

Chicorium spinosum L. (spiny chicory) is a wild edible plant – WEPs as a basic ingredient in the Mediterranean diet.

Its nutritional composition has been correlated with the prevention of chronic diseases and other health disorders.



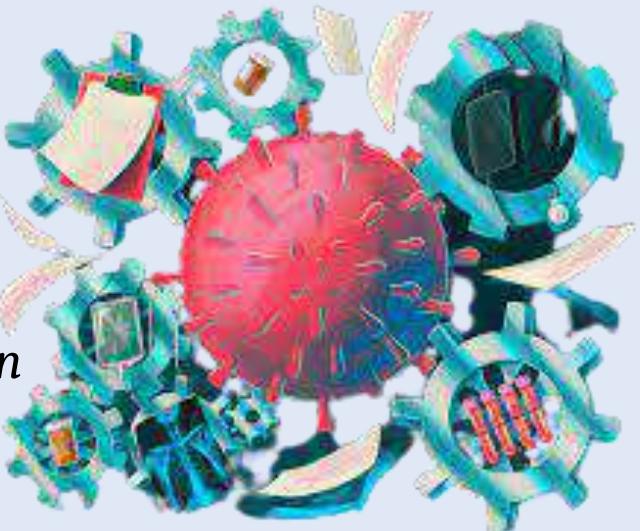
INTRODUCTION



*Agricultural production using fertilizing techniques via
nutrient solution*

Covid-19 pandemic

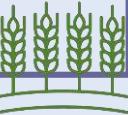
All industrial sectors in adaptation



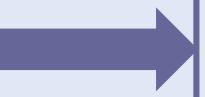
INTRODUCTION

Summary

*WEPs
with potencial to
increase agronomic
systems*



*Different nutrient
solutions to valorize
functional and
bioactives compounds*



*Valorization small-
scale farms,
implementation in
agricultural systems,
education*



*How to contribute in
time of crisis?*

METHODOLOGY



100:100:100

200:100:100

200:200:20
0

300:100:1
00

Only water

300:200:20
0

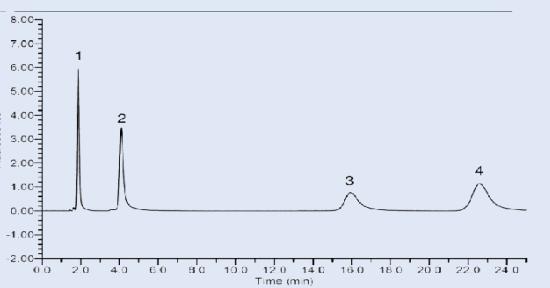
300:300:3
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*7 samples of C.
spinosum*

Fertilized different proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium

*Chemical
composition*

Organic acids (UFLC-PDA), free sugars (HPLC-RI) and fatty acids (GC-FID)



METHODOLOGY



*Water at 100
°C* → *Filtration* → *Lyophilized*

*80:20 (v/v)
ethanol:water* → *Filtration* → *Evaporation* → *Lyophilized*

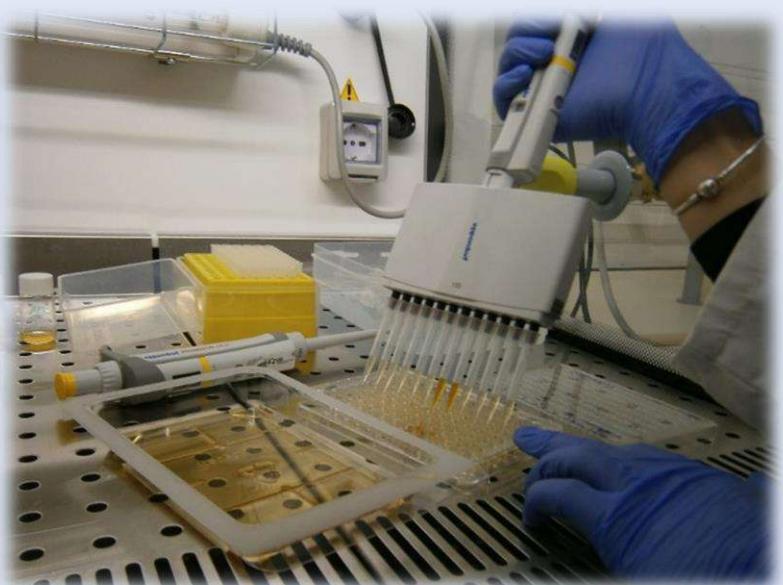
Extracts

Aqueous and hydroethanolic extracts

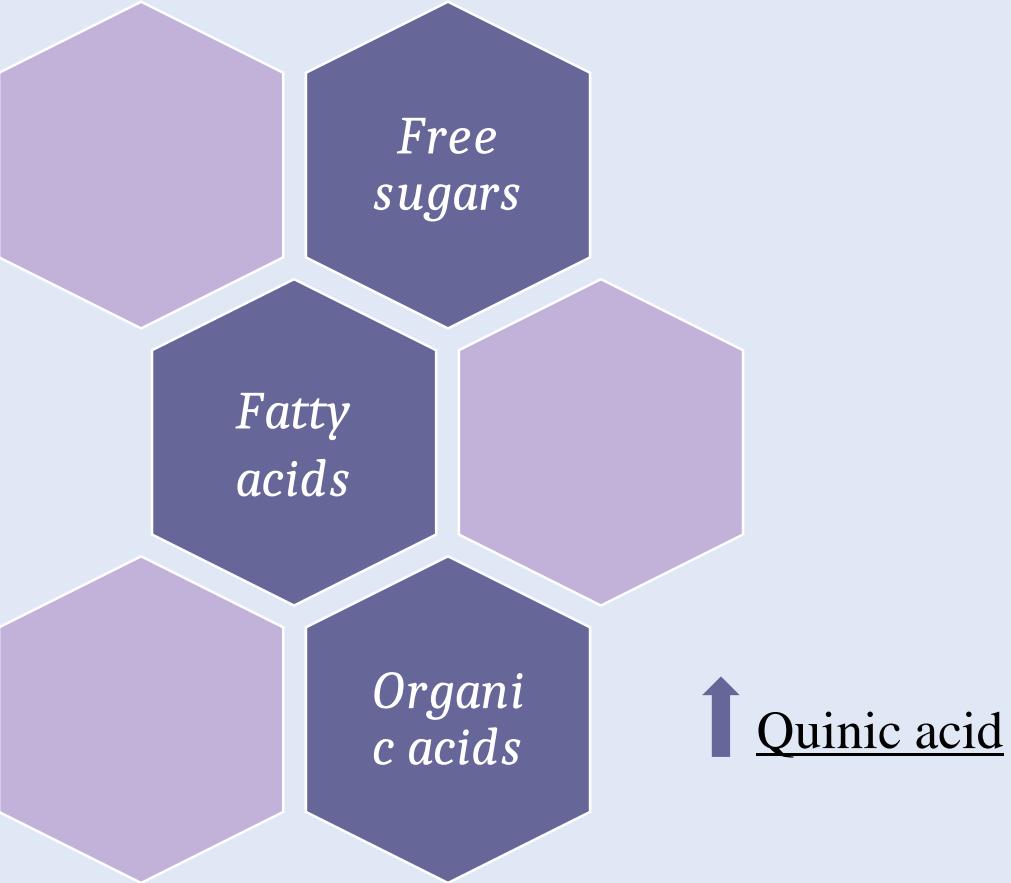


*Bioactive
properties*

Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic activities



RESULTS



Glucose>sucrose>fructose

PUFA > SFA > MUFA

↓ Oxalic and malic acids

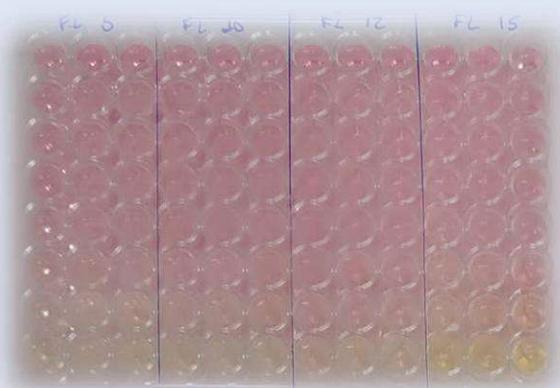
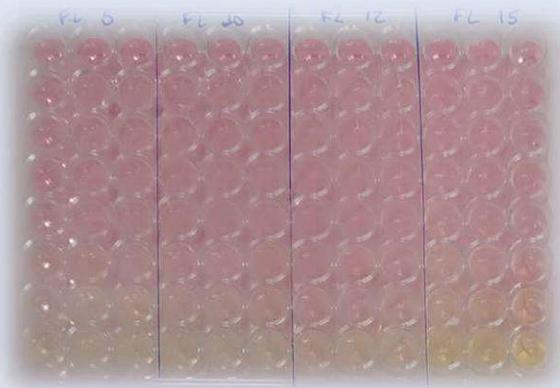
300:200:200 N:P:K

Sugars and fatty acids,
mainly linolenic acid

300:100:100 N:P:K

The highest amounts of
organic acids

RESULTS



Antioxidant activity

Extract	ug/mL
100:100:100 AE	143 ± 2
100:100:100 HE	411 ± 15
200:100:100 AE	167 ± 6
200:100:100 HE	408 ± 6
200:200:200 AE	116 ± 5 ↑
200:200:200 HE	363 ± 16
300:100:100 AE	225 ± 8 ↓
300:100:100 HE	151 ± 6 ↑
Control AE	357 ± 11
Control HE	479 ± 9
300:200:200 AE	163 ± 8
300:200:200 HE	465 ± 15
300:300:300 AE	159 ± 7
300:300:300 HE	547 ± 27 ↓



AE - aqueous extract
HE - hydroethanolic extract

RESULTS



Aqueous extract

<i>Nutrient solution content of N:P:K (ppm)</i>	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>
100:100:100	10	5
200:100:100	10	5
200:200:200	5	10
300:100:100	10	10
<i>Only water (Control)</i>	10	5
300:200:200	5	5
300:300:300	10	5

Antifungal activity



Hydroethanolic extract

<i>Nutrient solution content of N:P:K (ppm)</i>	<i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>
100:100:100	>10	10
200:100:100	>10	10
200:200:200	>10	10
300:100:100	>10	5
<i>0:0:0 (Control)</i>	>10	5
300:200:200	10	5
300:300:300	10	10

RESULTS



Food bacteria

Gram-negative

Enterobacter Cloacae
Escherichia coli
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Salmonella enterocolitica
Yersinia enterocolitica

Gram-positive

Bacillus cereus
Listeria monocytogenes
Staphylococcus aureus

Antimicrobial activity

Gram-negative

Escherichia coli
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Morganella morganii
Proteus mirabilis
Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Gram-positive

Enterococcus faecalis
Listeria monocytogenes
MRSA

Clinical
bacteria

HE extracts	E. Coli (clinical)	MIC 10 mg/mL	MBC >10 mg/mL
200:100:100	0.6	mg/mL	
300:100:100	0.6	mg/mL	
200:200:200	1.25	mg/mL	

RESULTS

Cytotoxic

AGS CaCo2
MCF-7 VERO

$>400 \text{ mg/mL}$

Hepatotoxic

PLP2

$>400 \text{ mg/mL}$

Anti-inflammatory

RAW 246.7

$>400 \text{ mg/mL}$

No cytotoxic and anti-inflammatory effects were found.



CONCLUSIONS

*The results obtained highlights the impacts of using nutrient solution in the quality of the final product, reinforcing also the potential and high added value of *C. spinosum* plant.*



REFERENCES

1. S. A. Petropoulos, Â. Fernandes, V. Antoniadis, G. Ntatsi, L. Barros, and I. C. F. R. Ferreira. *Food Chem.*, vol. 239 (2018) 946–952.
2. S. Petropoulos, Â. Fernandes, A. Karkanis, V. Antoniadis, L. Barros, and I. C. F. R. Ferreira. *Sci. Hortic. (Amsterdam)*, vol. 231 (2018), 97–107.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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