Chemical characteristics and potential biological activities of a novel sulfated polysaccharide isolated from blue-green microalgae (Arthrospira platensis)

Rafik Balti*^{†1,2}, Mohamed Ben Mansour*³, Nadhem Sayari*¹, Anthony Massé*², and Patrick Bourseau*^{2,4}

¹Unité Enzymes et Bioconversion – Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs de Sfax, Université de Sfax, Km 4 Route Soukra, 3038 Sfax, Tunisie

²Laboratoire de génie des procédés - environnement - agroalimentaire (GEPEA) – CNRS : UMR6144 – 37 bd Université, BP 406, 44602 Saint-Nazaire Cédex, France

³Laboratoire de Génétique, Biodiversité et Valorisation des Bioressources – Université de Monastir, 5000 Monastir, Tunisie

⁴Laboratoire d'Ingénierie des Matériaux de Bretagne (LIMATB) – Université de Bretagne Sud (UBS) : EA4250 – Centre de Recherche Rue de Saint Maudé BP92116, 56321 Lorient Cedex, France

Résumé

Polysaccharides synthesized by microalgae can be used as the functional ingredients of food or drugs. Here, we isolated a novel sulfated polysaccharide from marine blue-green microalgae Arthrospira platensis, and its physicochemical characteristics and biological properties were investigated. The sulfated polysaccharide was extracted by papain digestion followed by cetylpyridinium chloride and ethanol precipitation and was subjected to anion exchange chromatography. Physicochemical characteristics of sulfated polysaccharide were determined using size exclusion chromatography combined with multi-angle light scattering (SEC-MALS), viscosimetry and infrared spectroscopic analysis. Monosaccharides analysis revealed that sulfated polysaccharide was composed of rhamnose, xylose, mannose and uronic acids. The antioxidant potency of sulfated polysaccharide was evaluated by several different in vitro systems, including DPPH free radical scavenging (73.84% at 200 μ g/ml), hydrogen peroxide-scavenging (67.92% at 150 μ g/ml), reducing power (12.63% at 300 μ g/ml) and β -Carotene bleaching inhibition ((54.62% at 450 μ g/ml). ACE-inhibitory activity of sulfated polysaccharide was also investigated (45.51% at 500 μ g/ml). Further, the anticancer activity was tested against HeLa and HCT116 cell lines by MTT assay and the maximum antiproliferative capacities of 53.17% and 69.64% were recorded at 200 μ g/ml, respectively. In vitro anticoagulant assay indicated that sulfated polysaccharide effectively prolonged the activated partial thromboplastin time and thrombin time. The anticoagulant property of the sulfated polysaccharide was mainly attributed to powerful potentiation thrombin by heparin cofactor II. These results indicated that the isolated sulfated polysaccharide from A. platensis had potent antioxidant, antihypertensive, antiproliferative and anticoagulant activities, and could be a promising candidate for future application as dietary ingredients.

^{*}Intervenant

[†]Auteur correspondant: rafikbalti1981@gmail.com

Mots-Clés: Arthrospira platensis, Sulfated polysaccharide, Chemical characteristic, biological activities.