

Lipid profiling of *Nannochloropsis gaditana*: milling or not milling the microalgae biomass?

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ALPO project : Bioplastics - biobased building blocks

France-Wallonie-Vlaanderen

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Nannochloropsis gaditana



Composition from litterature (Becker, 2007):

- Carotenoids
- Proteins
- Carbohydrates (starch, sugars, polysaccharides)
- Lipids (glycerol, fatty acids...)
- Salts



Described by Lubián in 1982 Rich in lipids necton (a) Lipid droplets Vacuole Golgi body Cell wall ≈100 nm Pyrenoid-like bodies Cytoplasm Nucleus Thylakoid stacks Mitochondrium Chloroplast Envelopes Layers Plasma

Zhang, R. et al. Bioprocess Biosyst. Eng. 2019, 42, 173-186.

membrane

ALPO project





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REIMS

- Microalgae extractions
- CPE of the polar extracts
- NMR analysis of the CPE fractions

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- Microalgae extractions
- LC-MS analysis of the apolar extracts
 - Ion mobility analysis of the lipids

Extraction procedure





Bead milling



Intact cells









Guillaume Caulier

Extraction yield

Ratio biomass/solvent 1/15 (w/v)

Intact cells

Gravimetric yield

3.1% (± 0.9)

11.8% (± 0.1)

Milled cells







n-heptane extraction













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- Fatty acyls
- Glycerolipids
- Glycerophospholipids
- Sphingolipids
- Sterol Lipids
- Prenol Lipids
- Saccharolipid
- Polyketides

Fahy, E. et al; Update of the LIPID MAPS Comprehensive Classification System for Lipids. J. Lipid Res. 2009, 50 (Supplement), S9–S14.

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UPLC-MS

<u>UPLC :</u>

Waters Acquity H-class liquid chromatography device

Column : Acquity UPLC BEH C18 130 Å, 1,7 μm, 2,1 mm x 150 mm

<u>UPLC mobile phases :</u>

Phase A : MeCN/H₂O (50:50, v/v) + 0,1% FA Phase B : iPrOH/MeCN (90:10, v/v) + 0,1% FA

Flow rate : 200 $\mu L/min$

<u>MS conditions :</u>

Waters Synapt G2-Si mass spectrometer

Capillary voltage : 3.1 kV (**positive**) and 2.5 kV (**negative**)

Positive and negative mode

Source : 150°C

 ${\sf Desolvation: 300^\circ C}$

Servaes, K. *et al*, Polar Lipid Profile of Nannochloropsis oculata Determined Using a Variety of Lipid Extraction Procedures. J. Agric. Food Chem. 63, 3931-3941 (2015).









n-heptane – ESI(-)



GC-FID : Total lipid

<u>GC-FID:</u>

- Shimadzu GC-2010 Plus Gas Chromatography (GC)
- Detector : Flame Ionization dectector (FID)
- Column : RT-2560 (100m lenght, 0.25 mm diameter, Restek)

Modified AOAC method 966.06 used for the result Internal standard : C9

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n-heptane extract

Methanolic HCl 3M, 6h at 50°C

Fatty acids methyl esters (FAMEs)

L/L extraction

n-heptane HPLC

Only FAMEs
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Pr. Anne-Lise Hantson Guillaume Delfau-Bonnet

	FAMEs
Intact cells	36.3% (±1.0)
Milled cells	42.0% (±5.2)

Conclusion

<i>n</i> -heptane	Extraction yield	GC-FID : FAMEs
Intact cells	3.1% (± 0.9)	36.3% (±1.0)
Milled cells	11.8% (± 0.1)	42.0% (±5.2)



sn-position Example with PC and LPC





UPLC-MS *n*-heptane extract ESI(+)



MSMS - Principle







Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS)

IMS is an analytical technique based on the separation of ions according to their mobility in interaction with an inert gas, in an electric field.





No separation with IMS technique.

Computational analysis - molecular dynamics



Conclusion & Perspectives

- Microalgae : N. gaditana \rightarrow other microalgae : Chlorella vulgaris
- UPLC-MS and MSMS : lipids ; relative quantification
- GC-FID : total lipid
- *sn*-position : LPC, PC, DGDG, MGDG
- Ion mobility spectrometry : same arrival time due to ion folding
- Storage : effect on the chemical profile ?
- *n*-heptane vs Bligh and Dyer ?
- Intact cells vs Milled cells ?

Thank you for your attention.





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