



A NEW MICROWAVE-ASSISTED EXTRACTION TECHNOLOGY FOR THE PROFILING OF FATTY ACIDS IN FOOD MATRICES

PRESENTATION TIMELINE

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COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT
EXTRACTION METHODS



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GREENNESS OF THE METHODS



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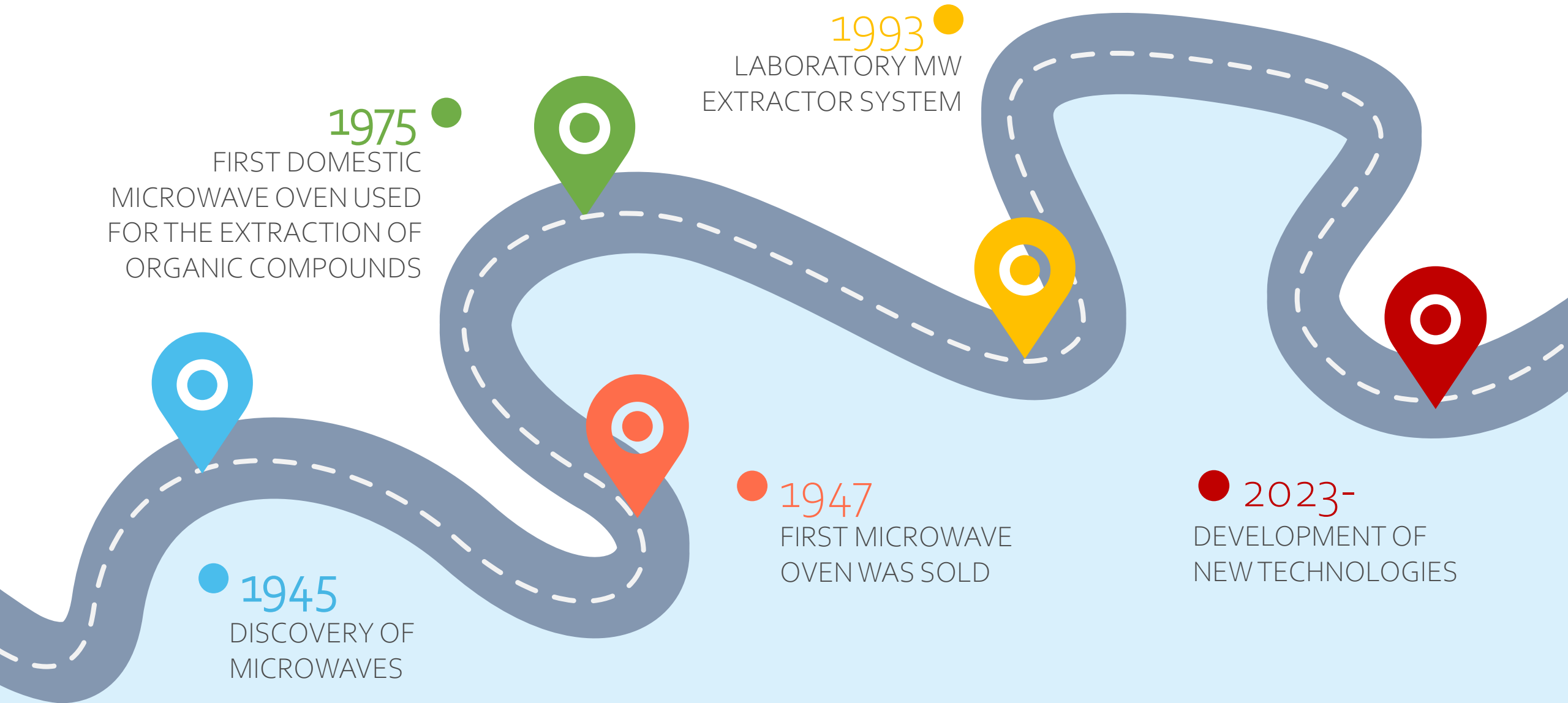


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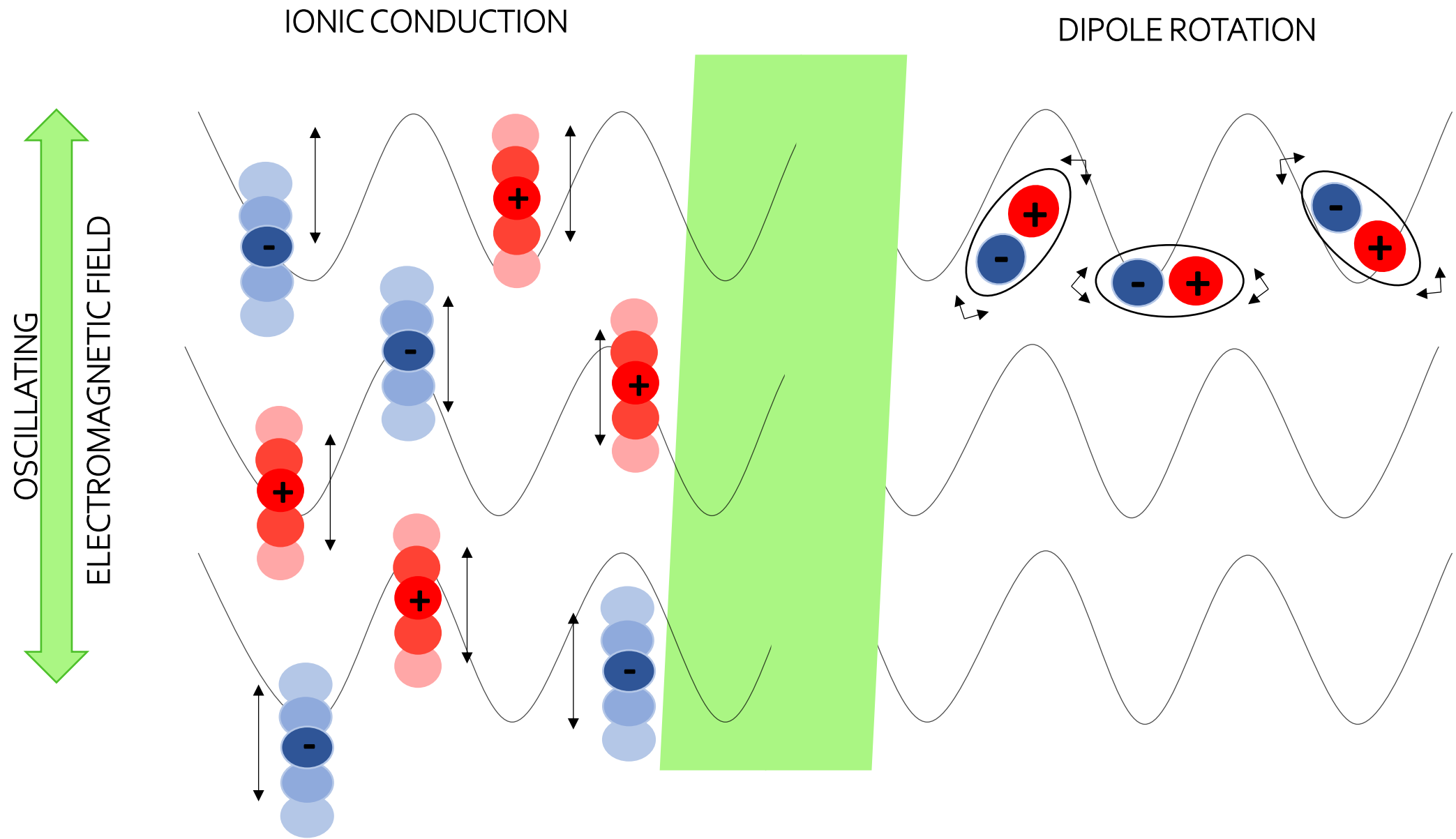
CONCLUSION



MICROWAVE HISTORY

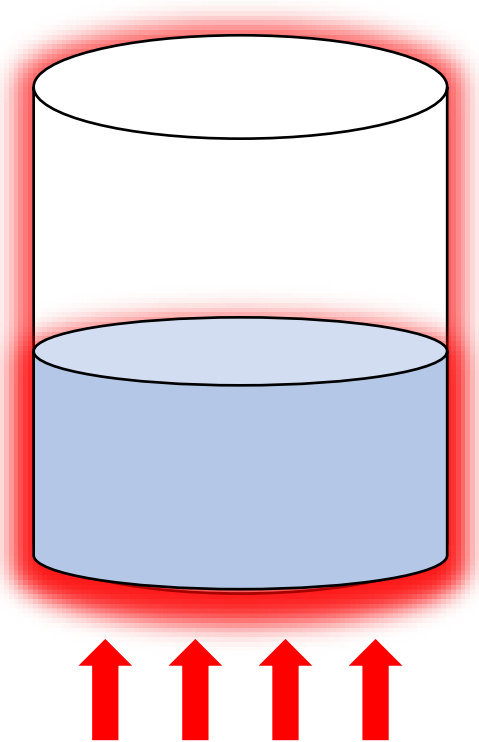


HOW MICROWAVES HEATING WORKS ?

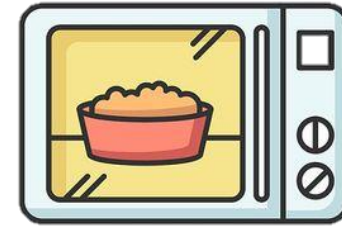




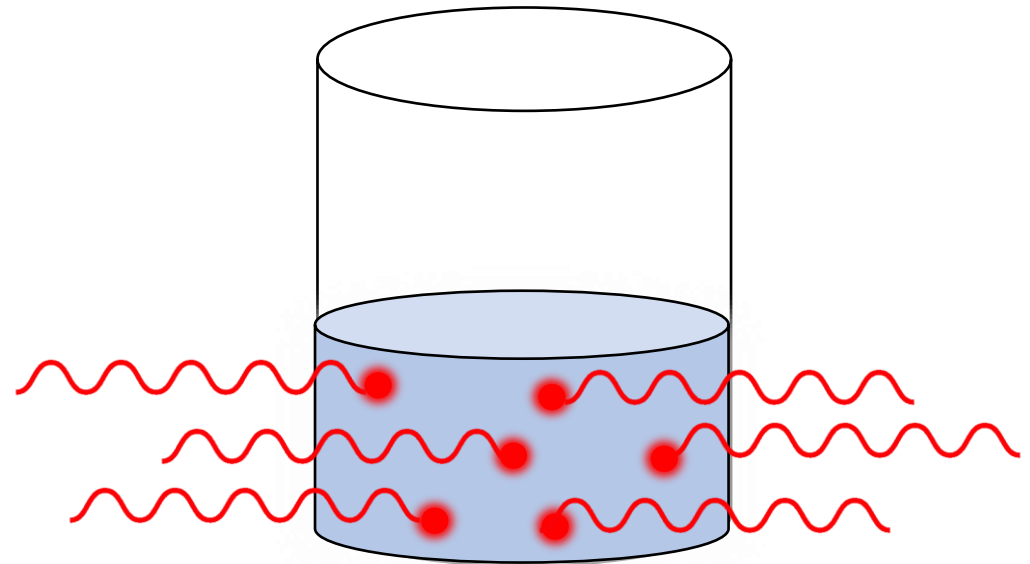
Conductive Heating



VS

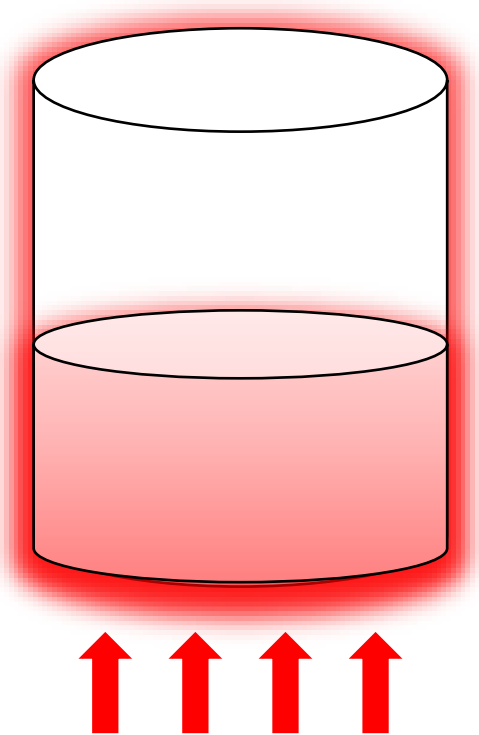


Microwave Heating

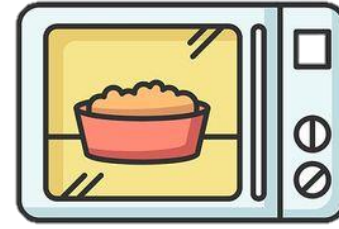




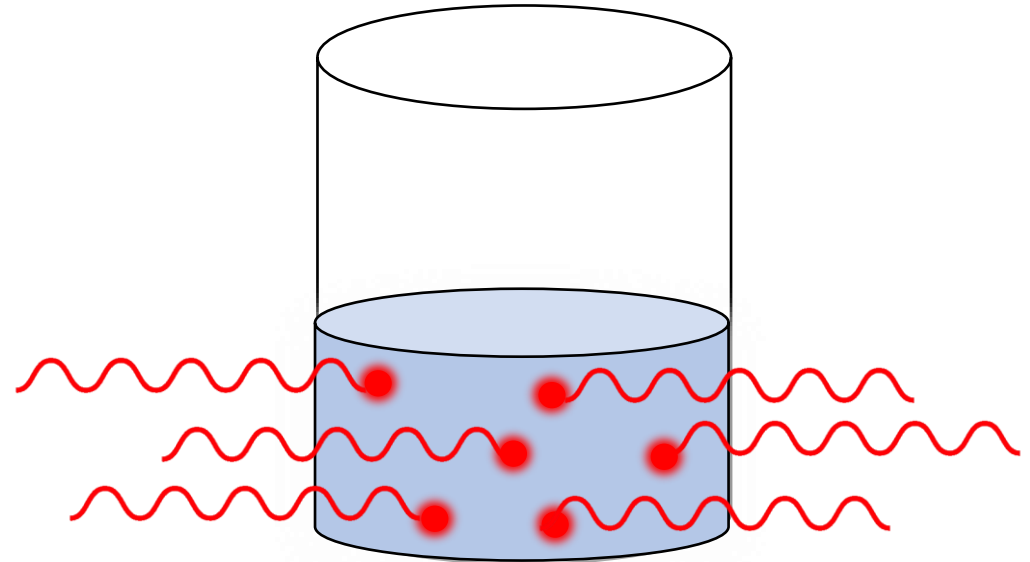
Conductive Heating



VS

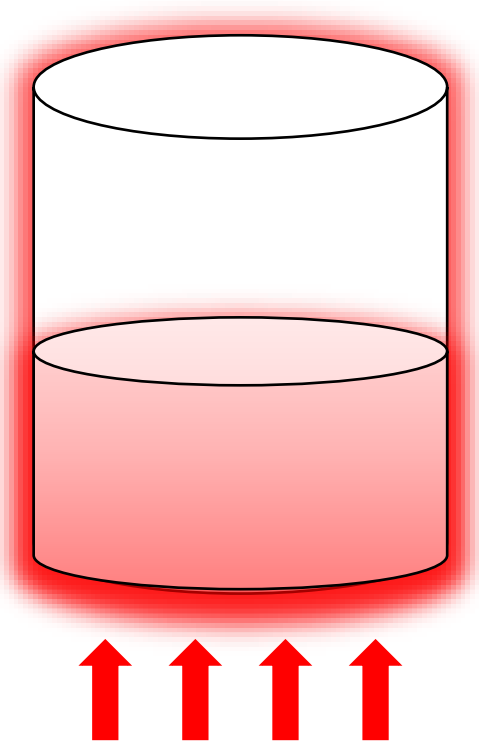


Microwave Heating

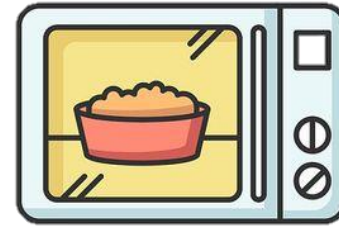




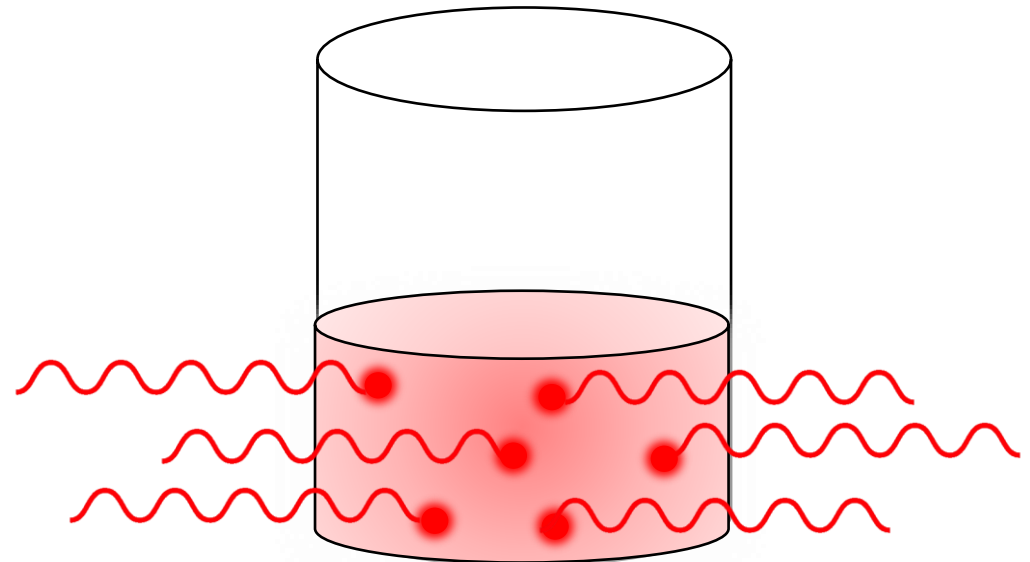
Conductive Heating



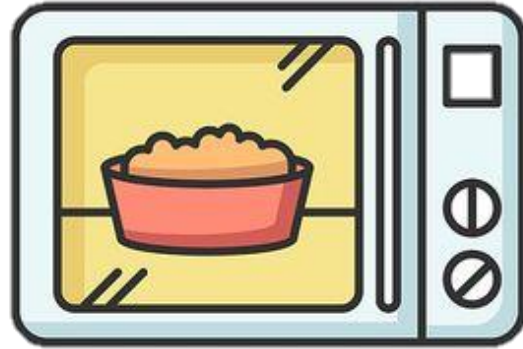
VS



Microwave Heating



MICROWAVE ADVANTAGES IN EXTRACTION PROCESS



MICROWAVE ADVANTAGES IN EXTRACTION PROCESS

DIRECT HEATING

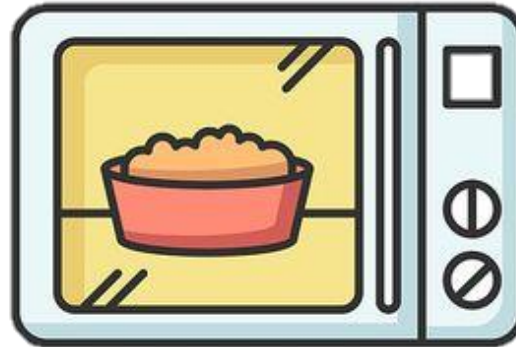
SHORT PROCESSING TIMES

HIGH EFFICIENCY

LESS HEATING EXPOSURE

LOW ENERGY CONSUPTION

GREEN PROCESS



Why fatty acid analysis is important?



CHARACTERIZATION
AND DETERMINATION
OF TOTAL FAT
CONTENT IN FOODS



FOR NUTRITIONAL
LABELING AND TO
UNDERSTAND THE
AVAILABILITY OF FAT



HEALTH IMPACT AND
CORRELATION WITH
SOME DISEASES

Why fatty acid analysis is important?



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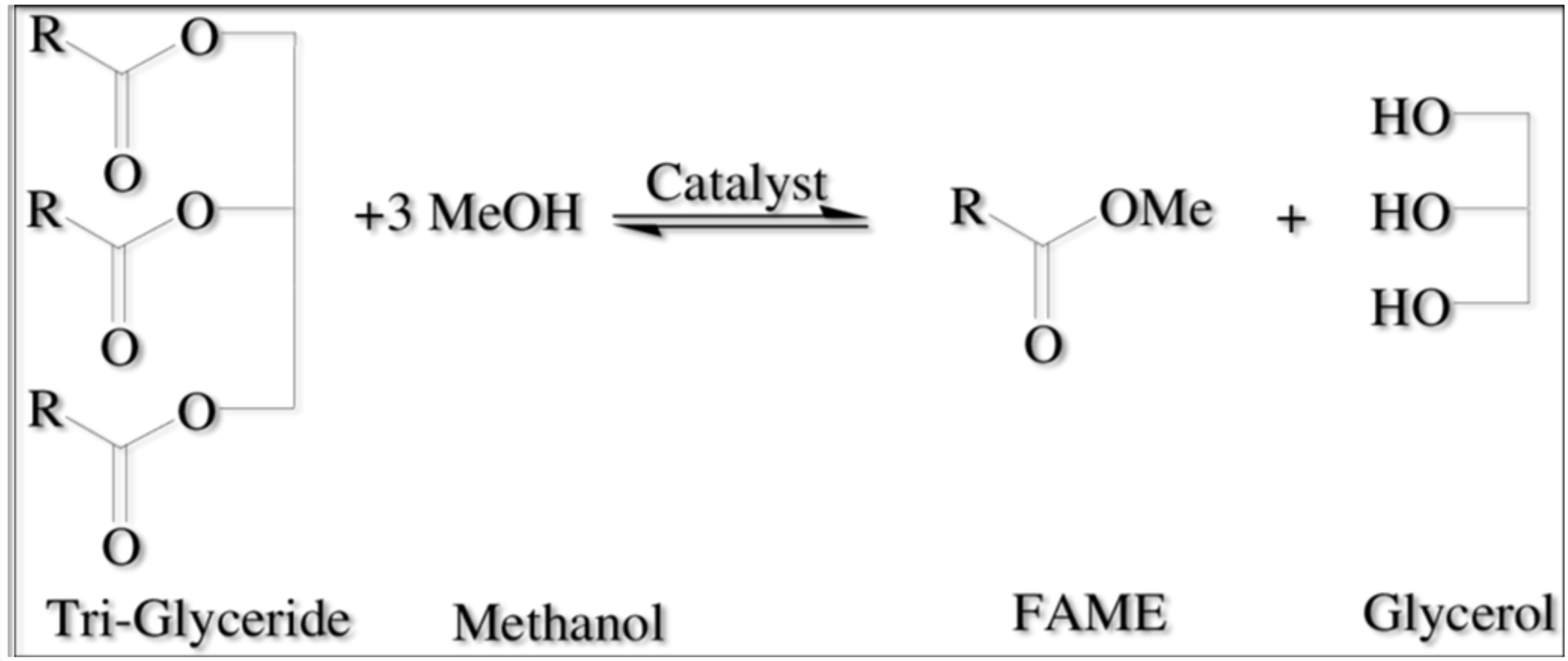


FOR NUTRITIONAL
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HEALTH IMPACT AND
CORRELATION WITH
SOME DISEASES

How fatty acids can be analyzed?



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THREE DIFFERENT TYPE OF EXTRACTION METHODS

DIRECT METHYLATION OF LIPIDS IN FOODS BY ALKALI HYDROLYSIS (Official Method Ce 2b-11)



0,5 g of Sample
+ 5 mL NaOH/MeOH
+ 5 mL BF₃/MeOH
+ 5 mL Hexane



ONE-STEP MICROWAVE -ASSISTED EXTRACTION AND DERIVATIZATION (MAED)

0,5 g of Sample
+ 10 ml of Acidic solution of methanol
+ 25 mL of Cyclohexane



Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Power (W)
00:03:00	120	1000
00:12:00	120	1000

PRESSURIZED MICROWAVE-ASSISTED EXTRACTION AND DERIVATIZATION (MAED-P)

0,5 g of Sample
+ 10 ml of Acidic solution of methanol
+ 25 mL of Cyclohexane

Pressure : 10 Bar

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Power (W)
00:03:00	120	1000
00:12:00	120	1000

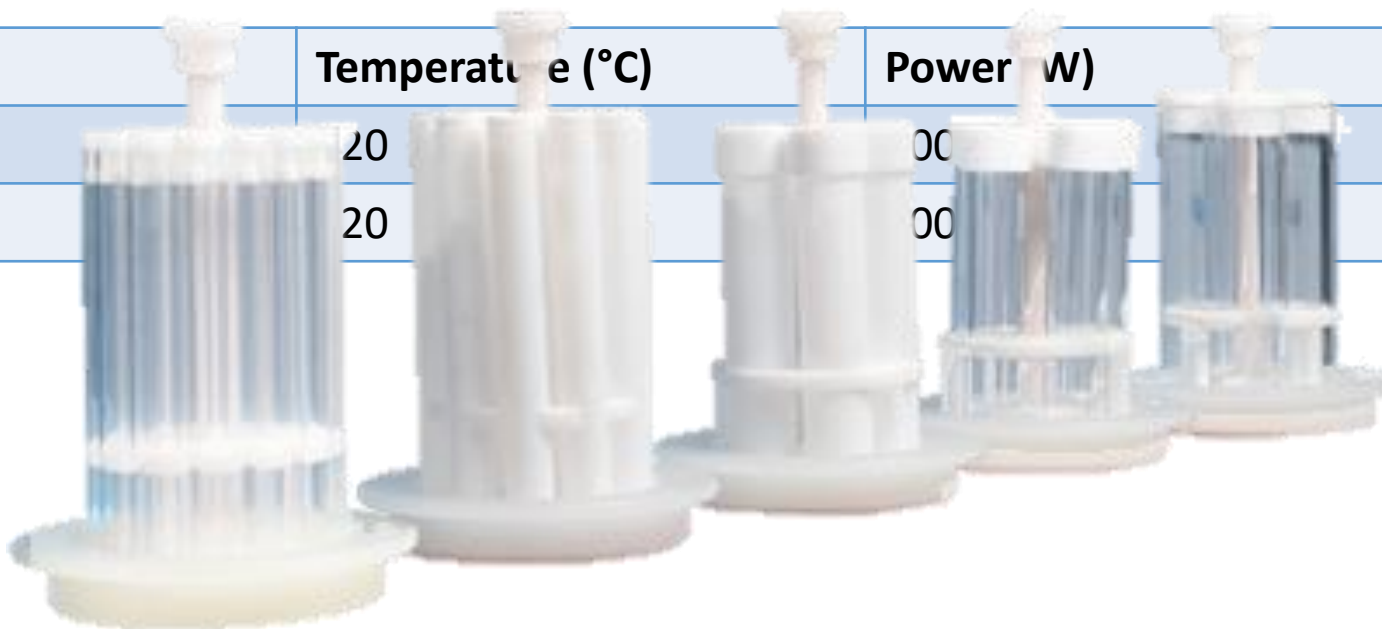


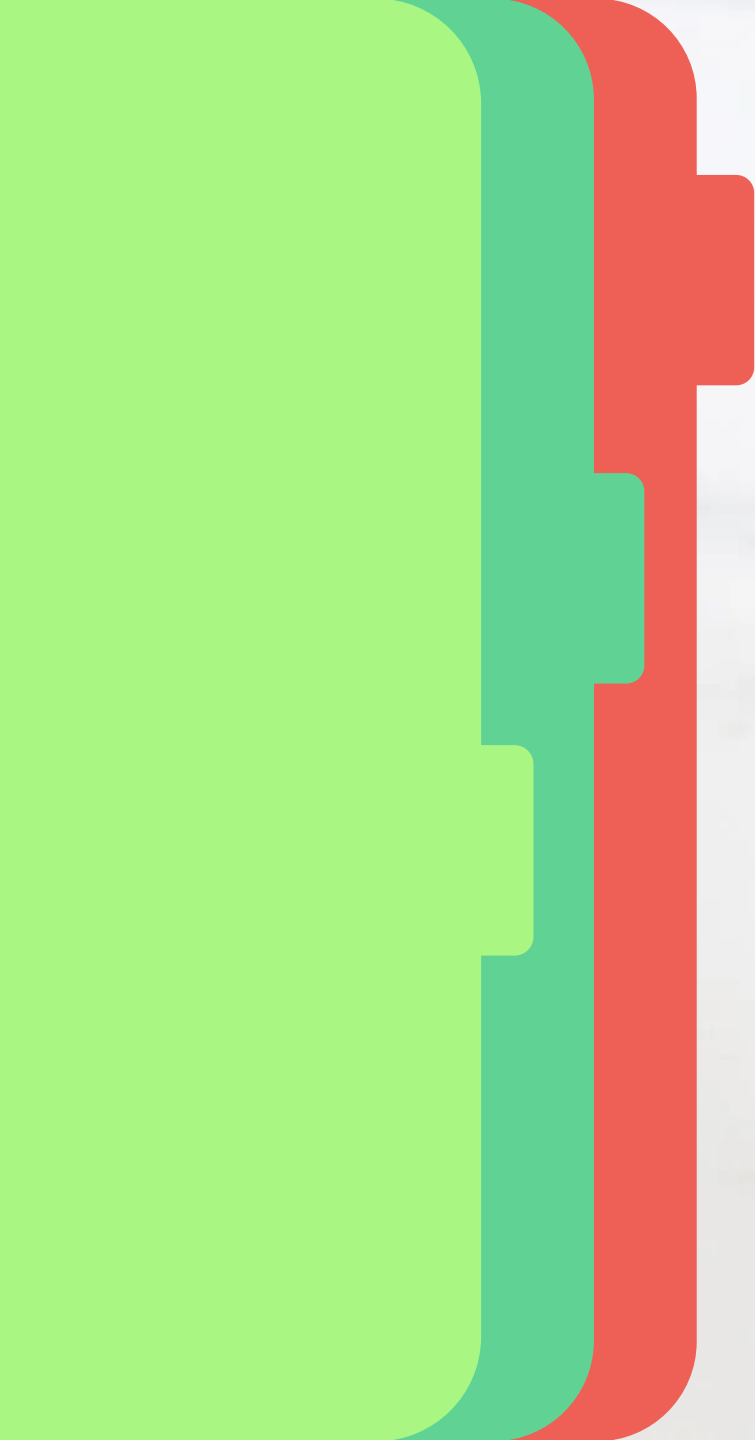
PRESSURIZED MICROWAVE-ASSISTED EXTRACTION AND DERIVATIZATION (MAED-P)

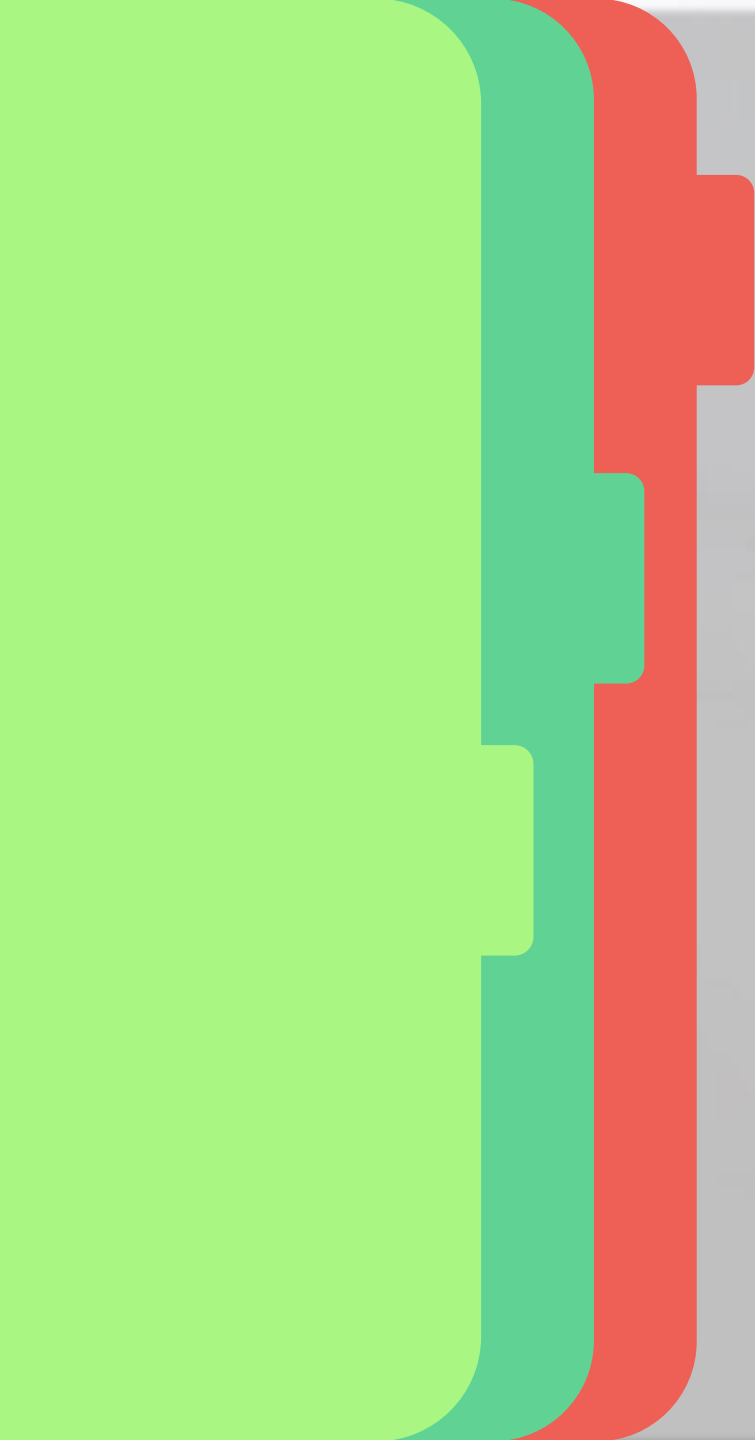
0,25 g of Sample
+ 5 ml of Acidic solution of methanol
+ 12,5 mL of Cyclohexane

Pressure : 10 Bar

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Power (W)
00:03:00	20	100
00:12:00	20	100

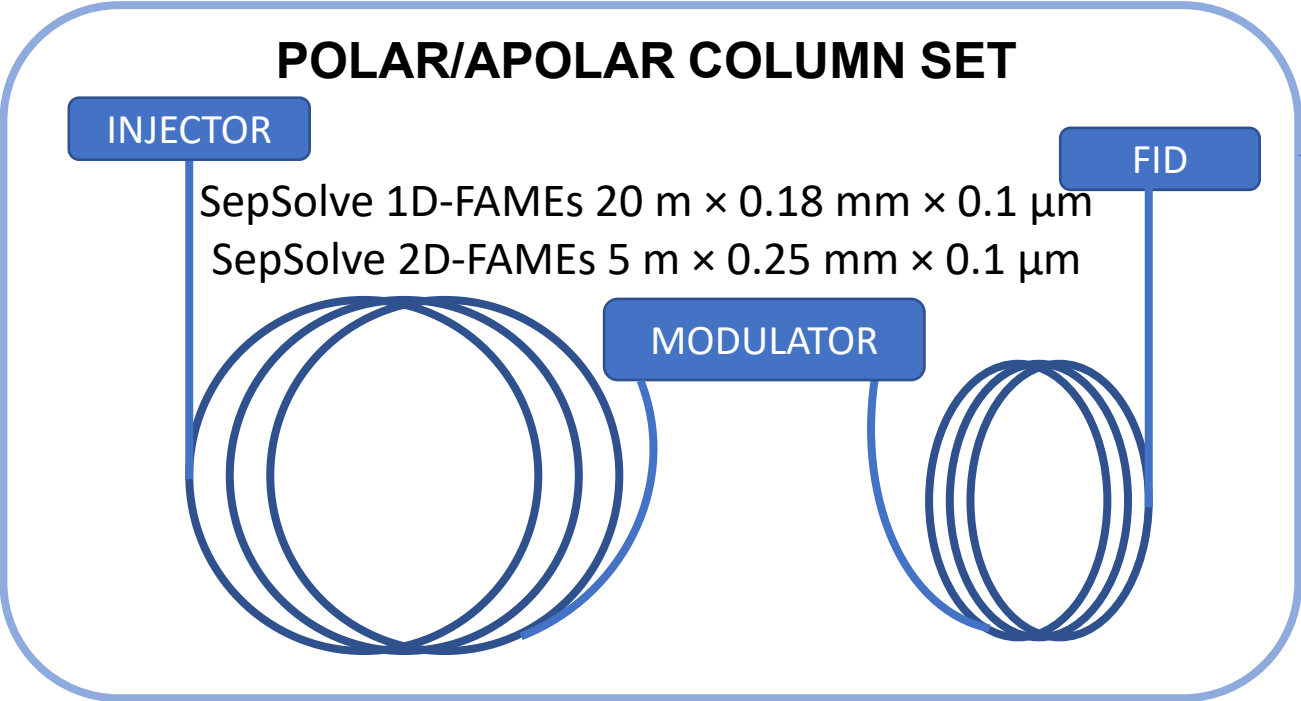




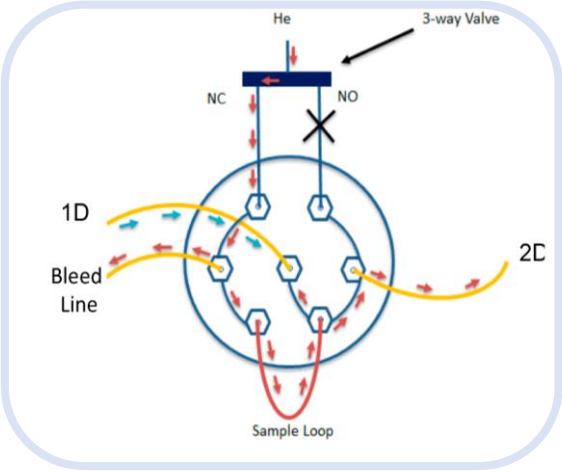
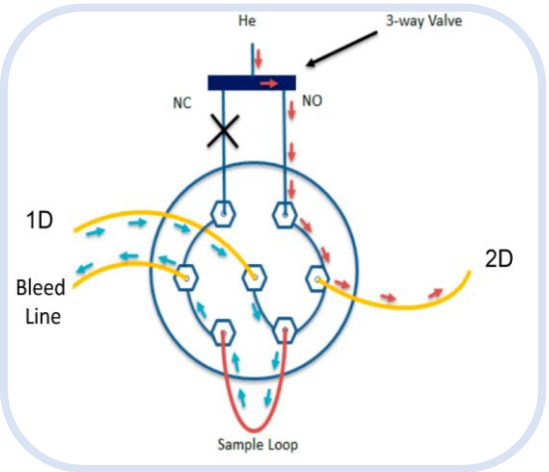


complex matrix

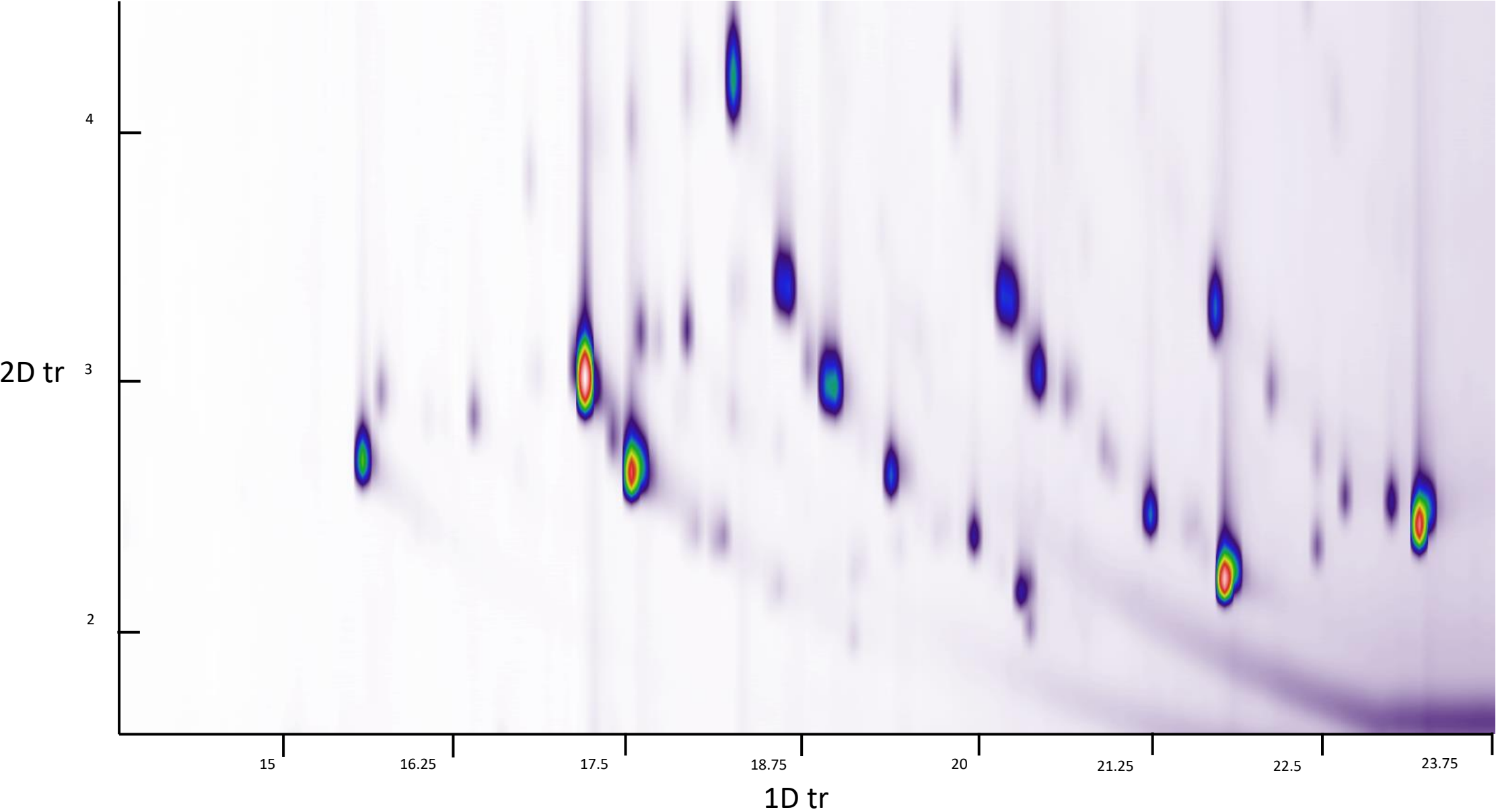
GC×GC-FID CONDITIONS



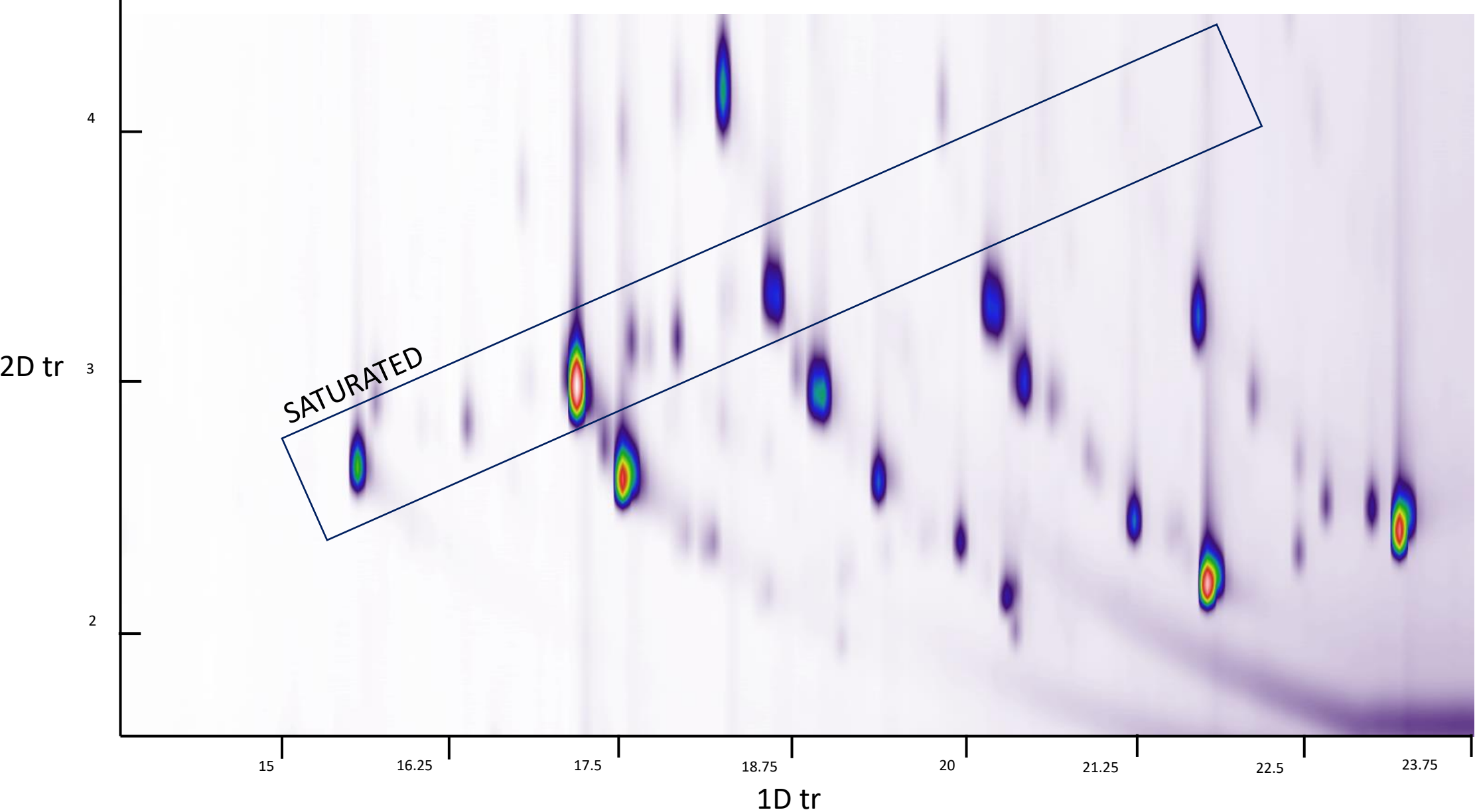
PARAMETERS	SETTING
Coloum's flow	1D flow:0,5 2D flow: 20 Bleed line flow:0,55
Flow modulator parameters	Modulation time: 3s Flush time: 180 ms
Oven Program	From:40 To: 250 Ramp: 10°C /min
Injection	Temperature: 240 Mode: Split Split ratio:1/20 Injection volume: 1uL
FID acquisition	Data collection rate: 500 Hz Temperature: 250 °C N2 10 ml/min H2: 30 ml/min Air flow: 200 ml/min



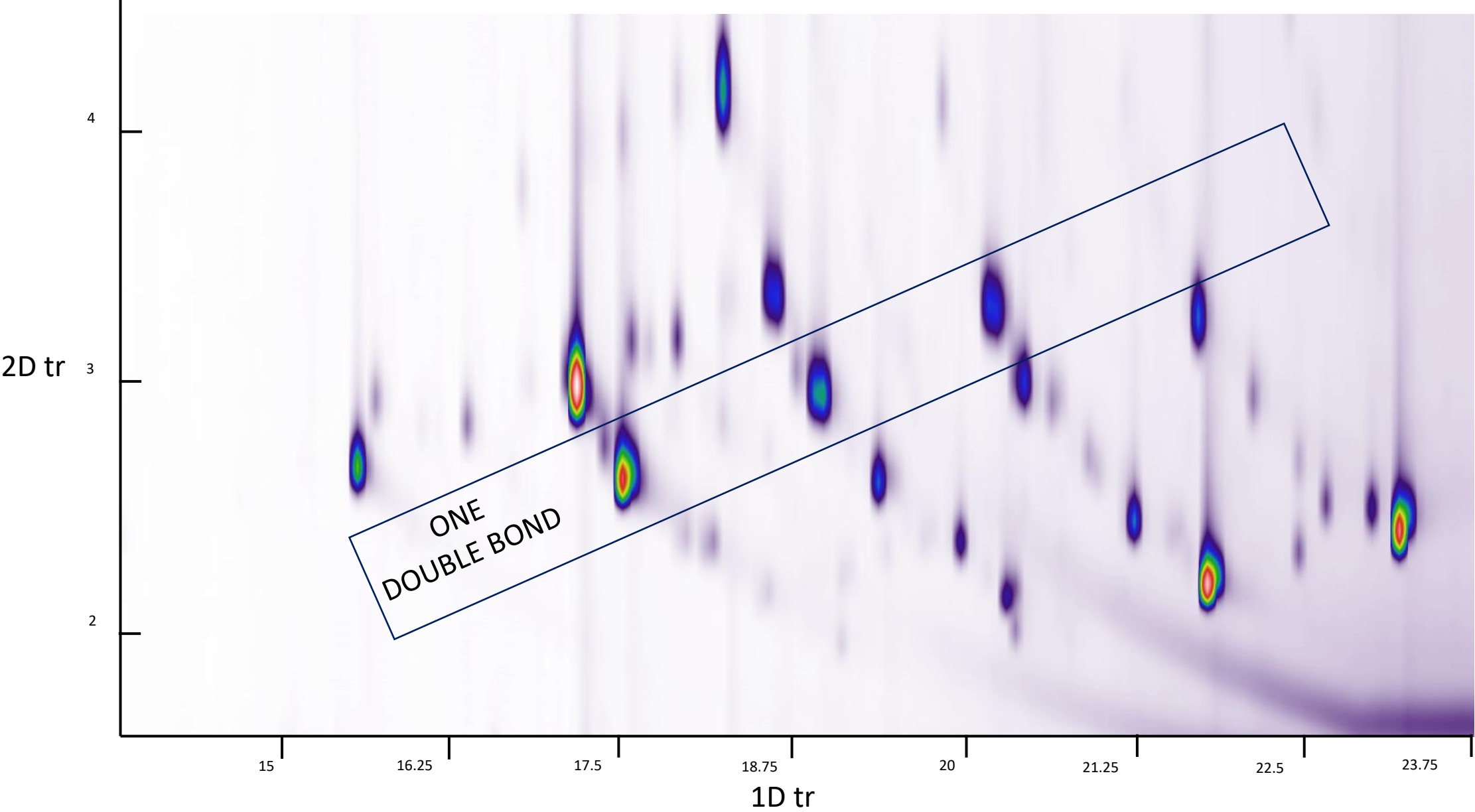
BI-DIMENTIONAL CHROMATOGRAM



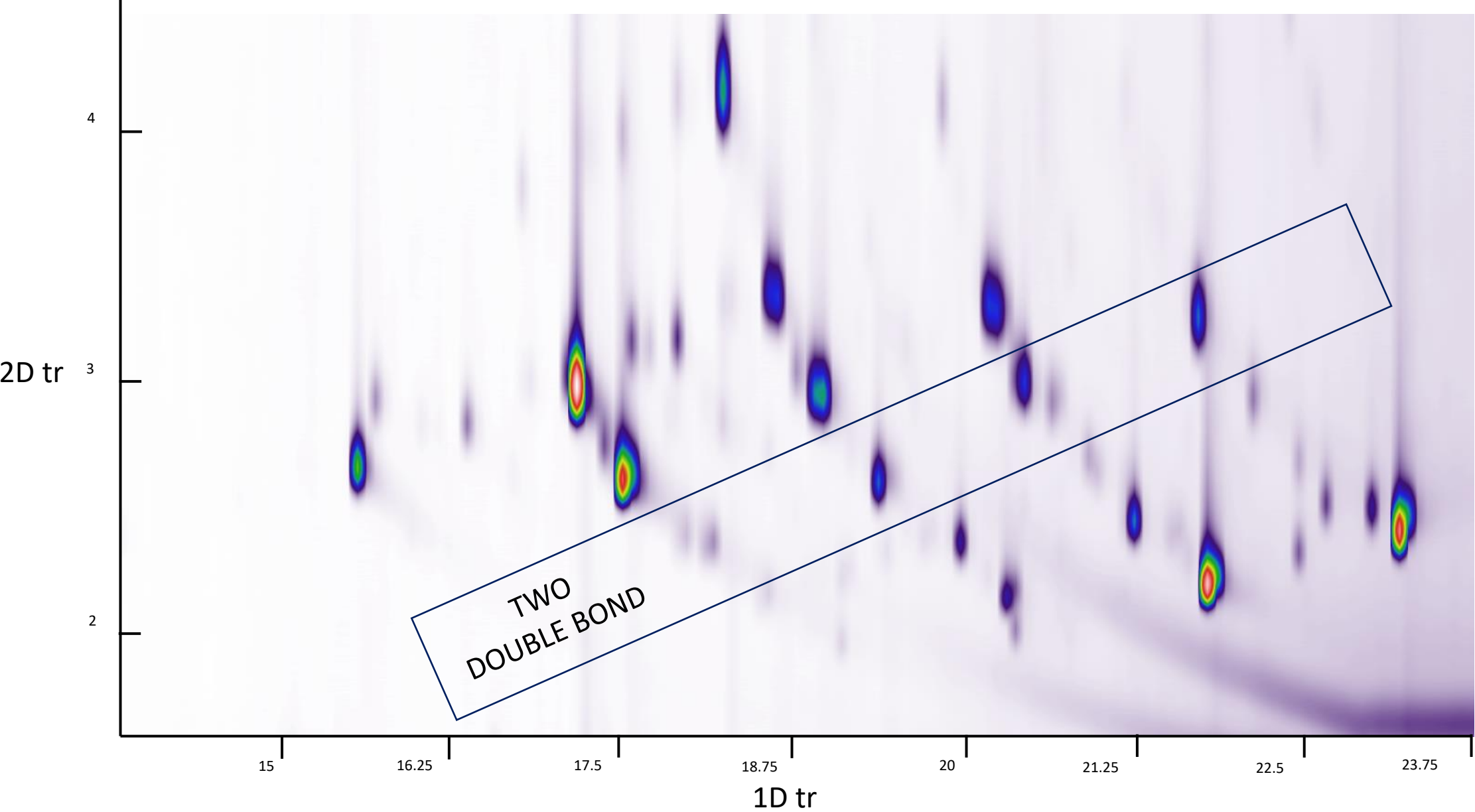
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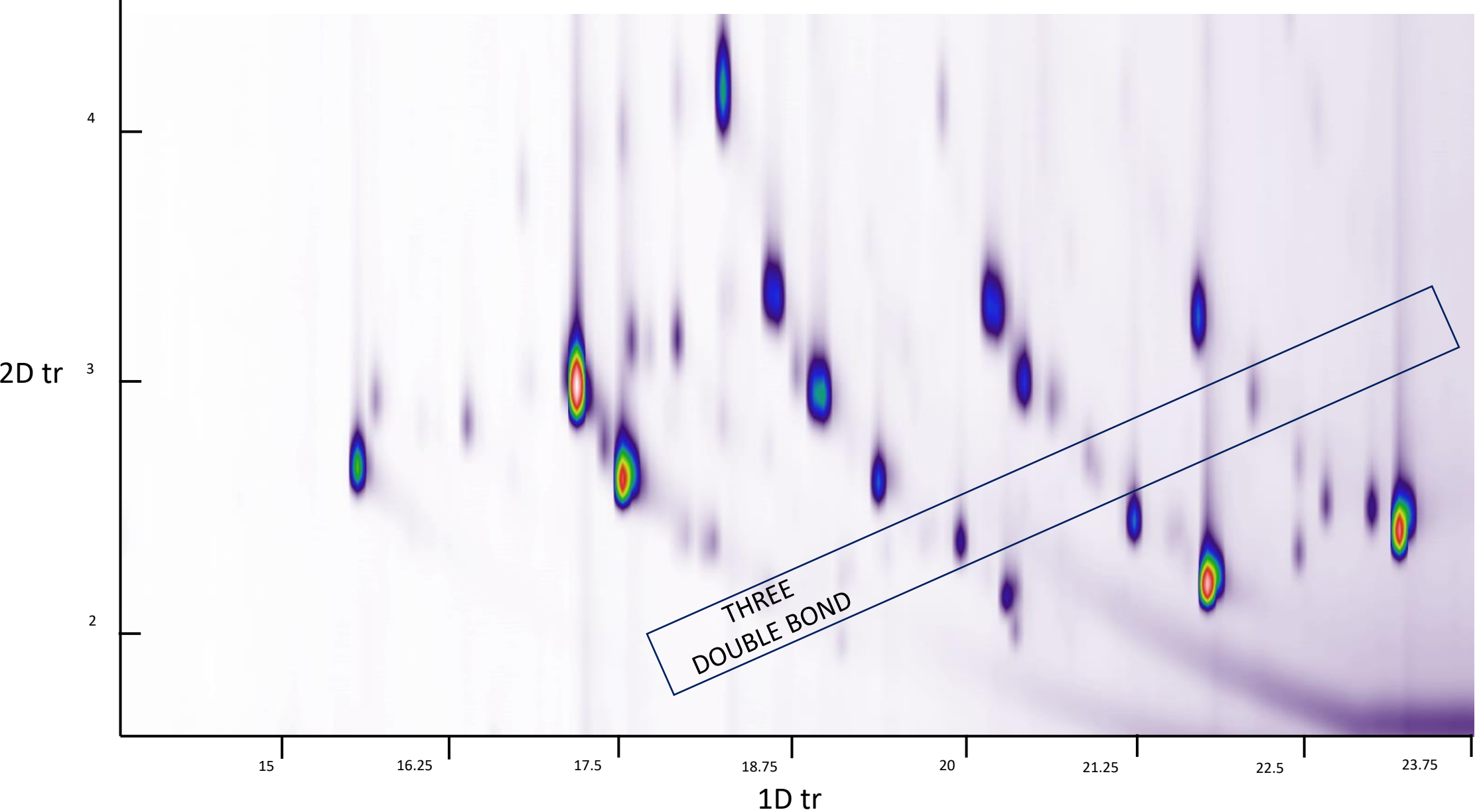
BI-DIMENTIONAL CHROMATOGRAM

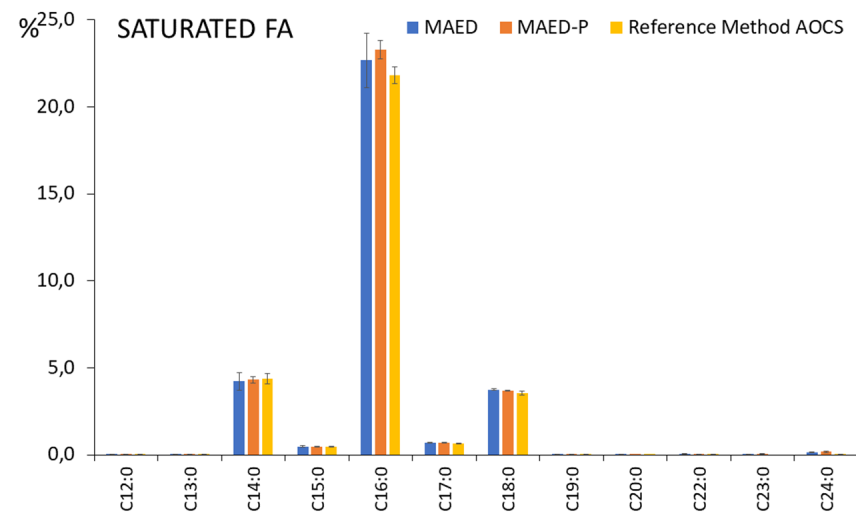


BI-DIMENTIONAL CHROMATOGRAM



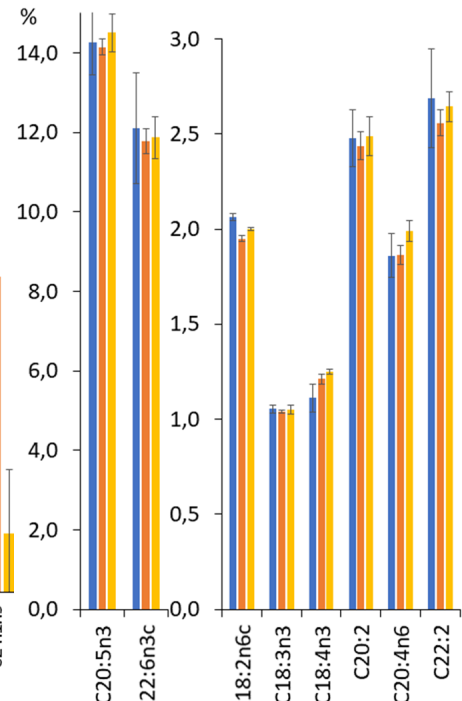
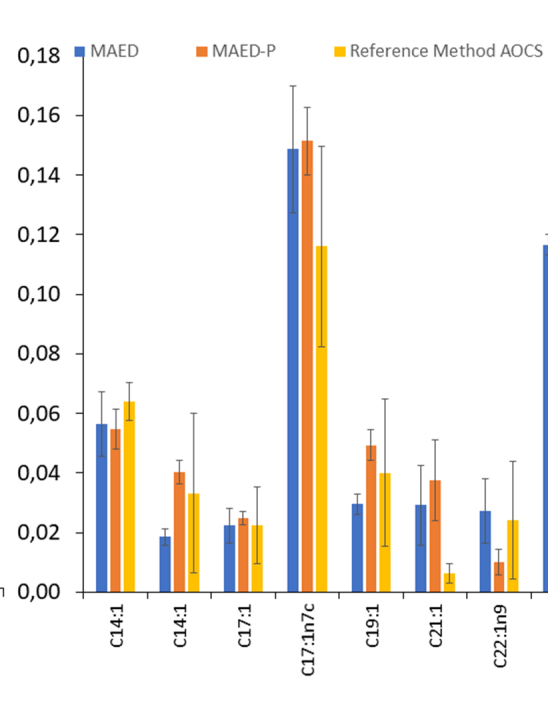
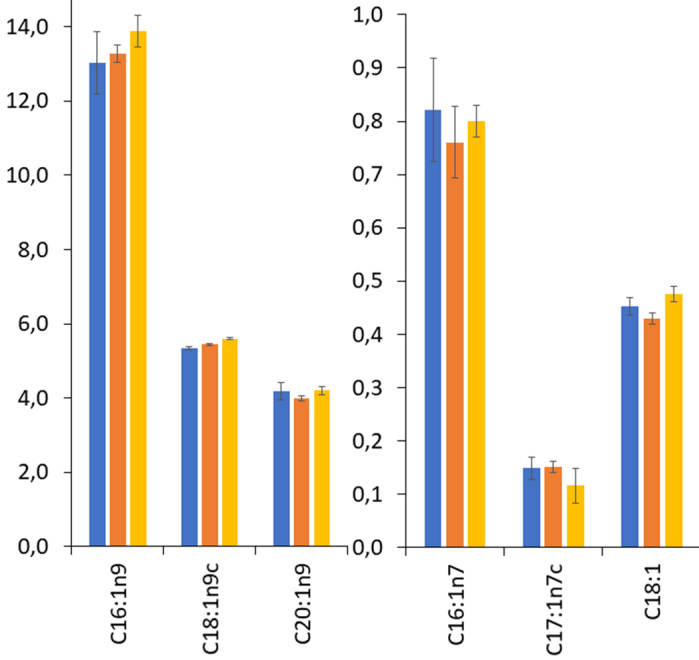
BI-DIMENTIONAL CHROMATOGRAM



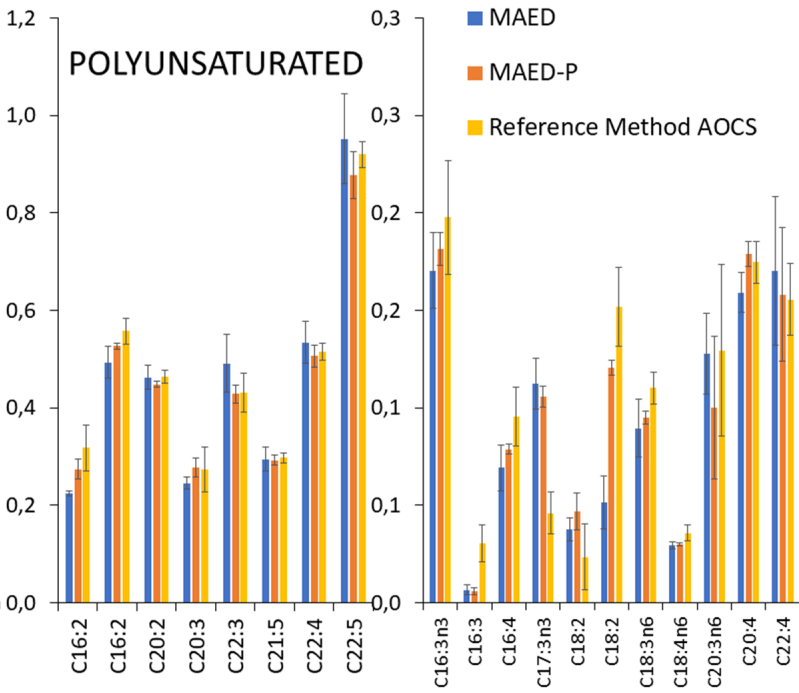


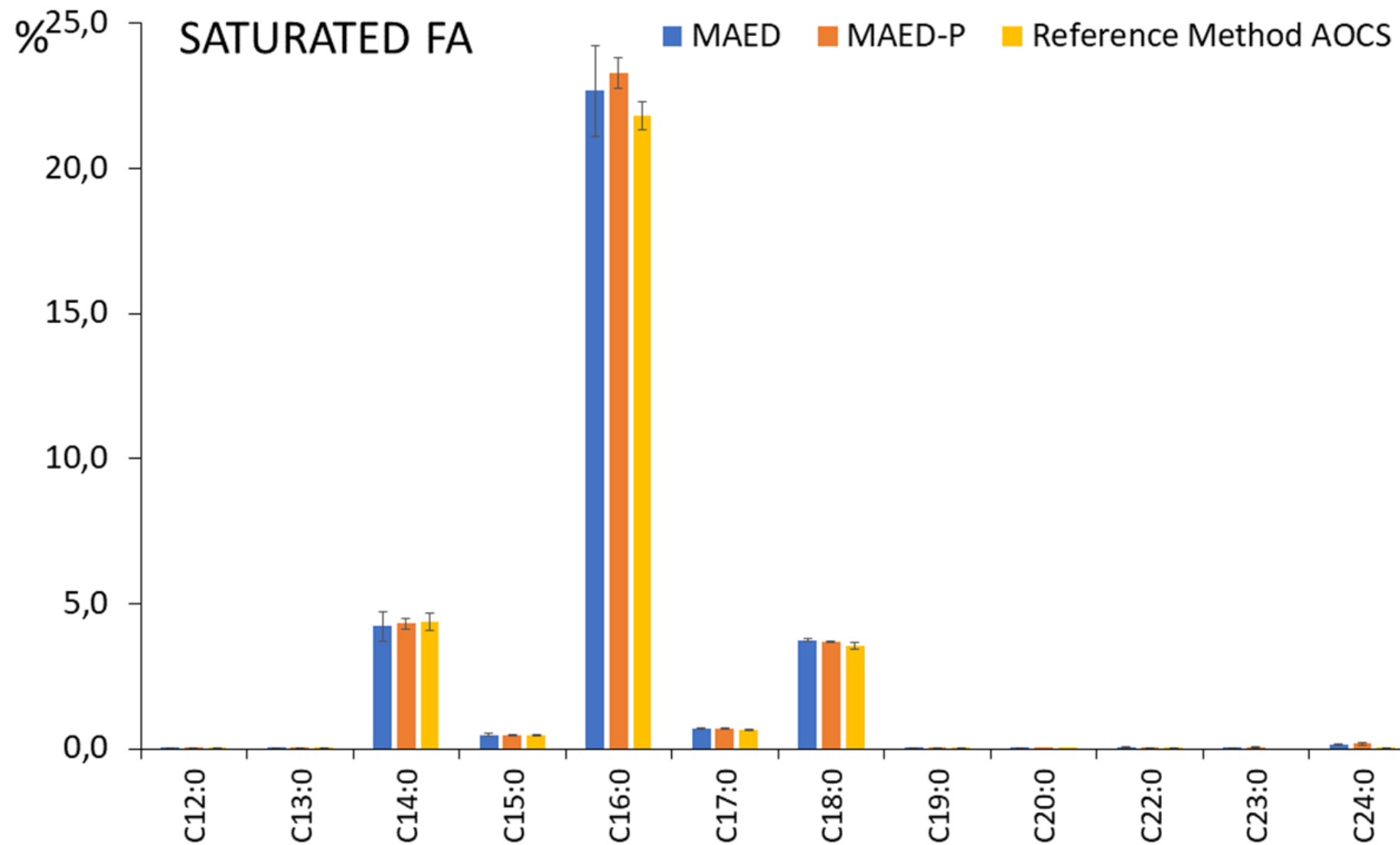
RESULTS

% MONOUNSATURATED

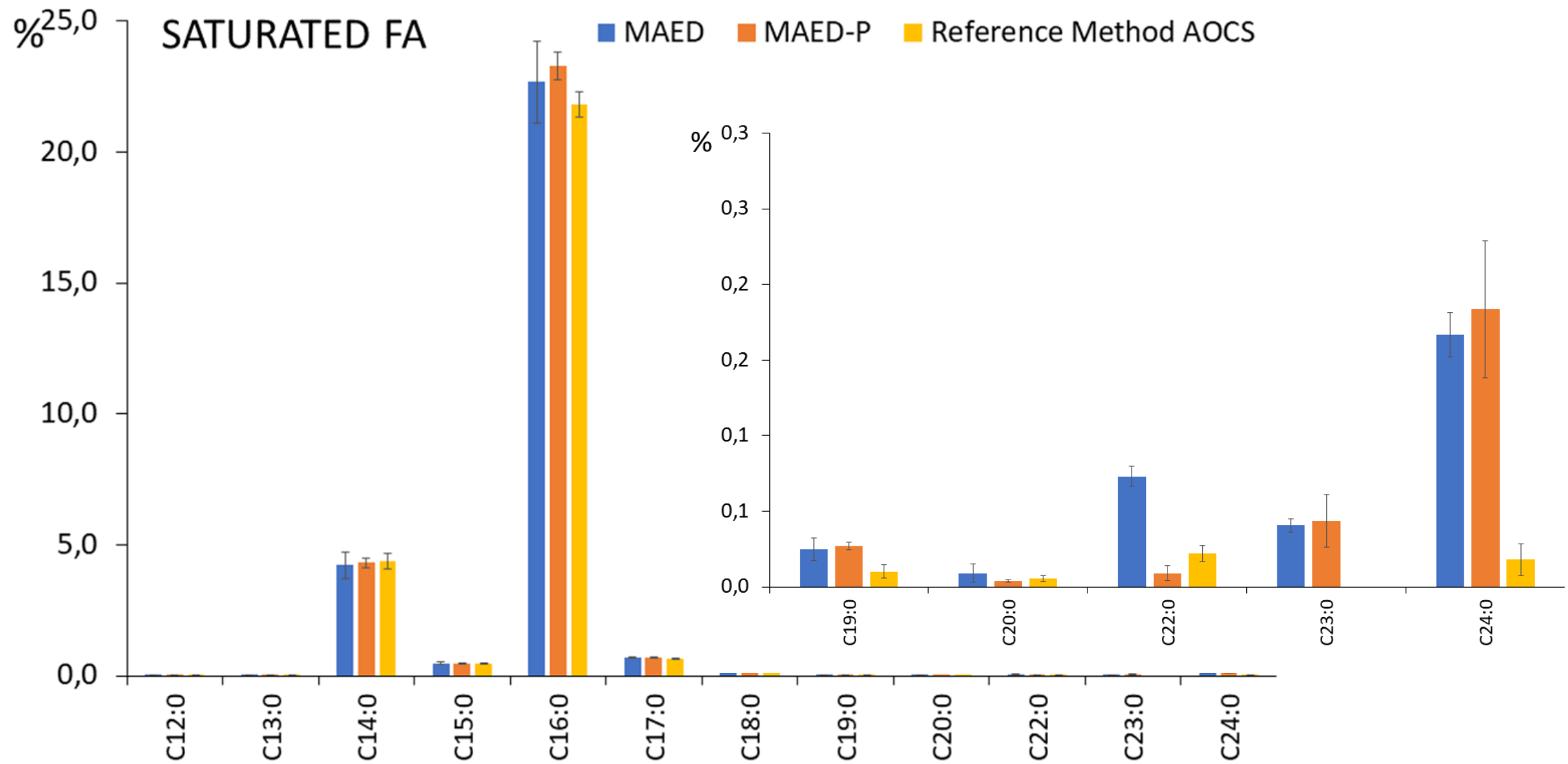


POLYUNSATURATED



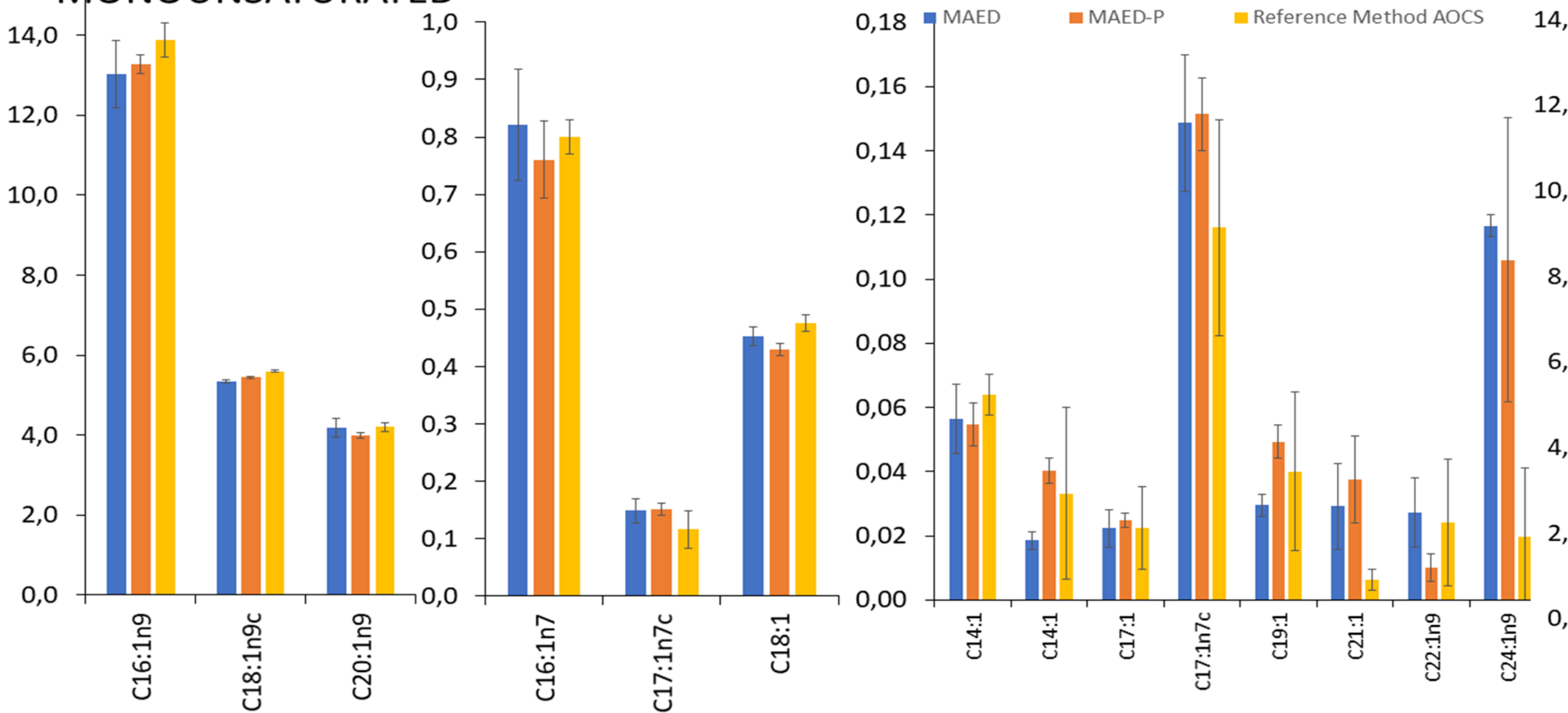


RESULTS

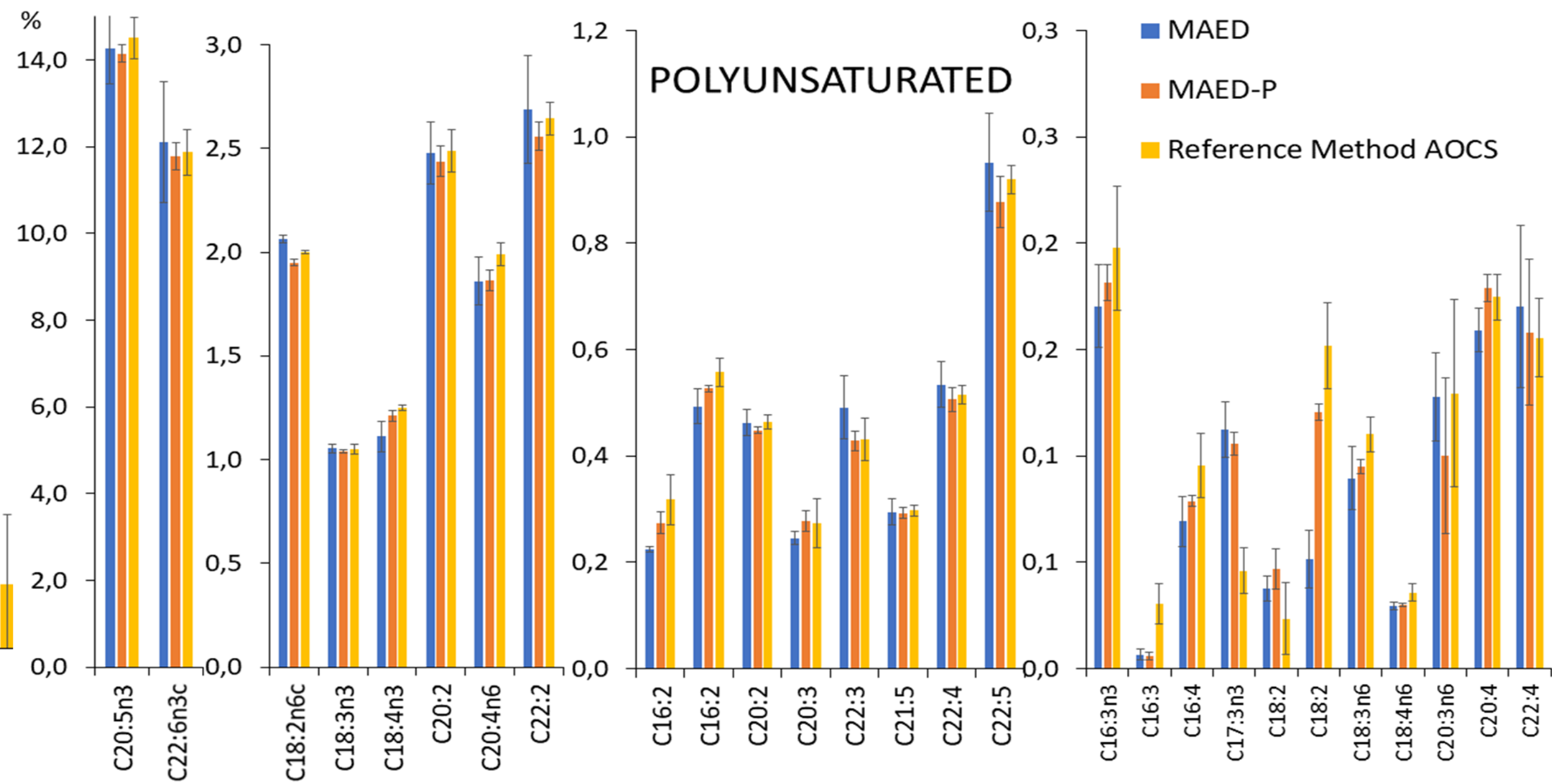


RESULTS

% MONOUNSATURATED



OLFS





RSD%

8,4

10,7

4,8

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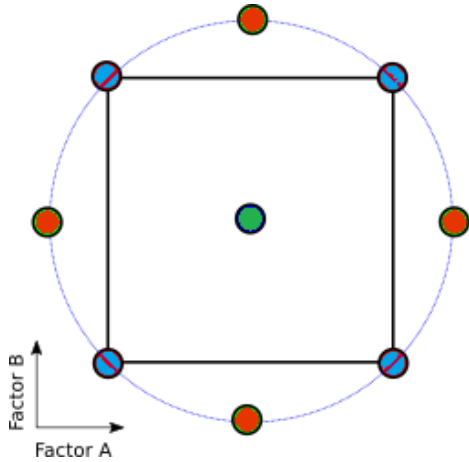
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MINIATURIZATION

Design of Experiment: Central Composite Design (Inscribed)



Factors

AcMeOH (mL)

Cyclohexane Volume (mL)

-1

1,3

3,3

0

4

10

1

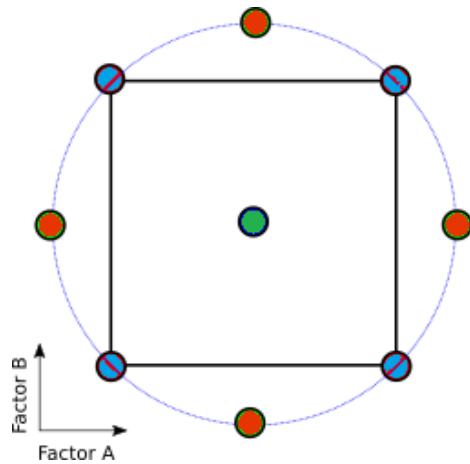
6,6

16,5

Coordinate	Point	AcMeOH Volume (mL)	Cyclohexane Volume (mL)
C	central point:	4	10
F1	factorial point 1	1,3	3,3
F2	factorial point 2	1,3	16,5
F3	factorial point 3	6,6	3,3
F4	factorial point 4	6,6	16,5
S1	star point 1	6	10
S2	star point 2	2	10
S3	star point 3	4	14
S4	star point 4	4	5

MINIATURIZATION

Design of Experiment: Central Composite Design (Inscribed)



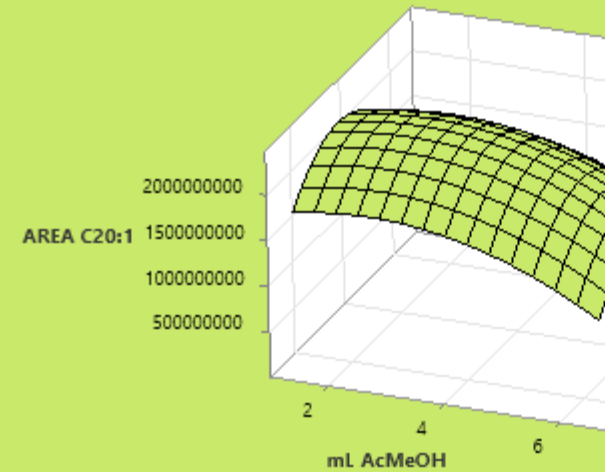
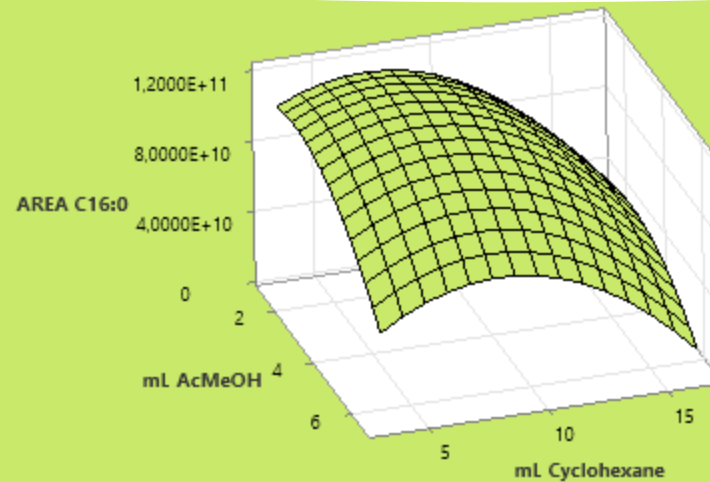
Factors	-1	0	1
AcMeOH (mL)	1,3	4	6,6
Cyclohexane Volume (mL)	3,3	10	16,5

Coordinate	Point	AcMeOH Volume (mL)	Cyclohexane Volume (mL)
C	central point:	4	10
F1	factorial point 1	1,3	3,3
F2	factorial point 2	1,3	16,5
F3	factorial point 3	6,6	3,3
F4	factorial point 4	6,6	16,5
S1	star point 1	6	10
S2	star point 2	2	10
S3	star point 3	4	14
S4	star point 4	4	5



RESPONCE SURFACE PLOT

AREA C16:o VS. mL Cyclohexane; mL AcMeOH



mL Cyclohexane

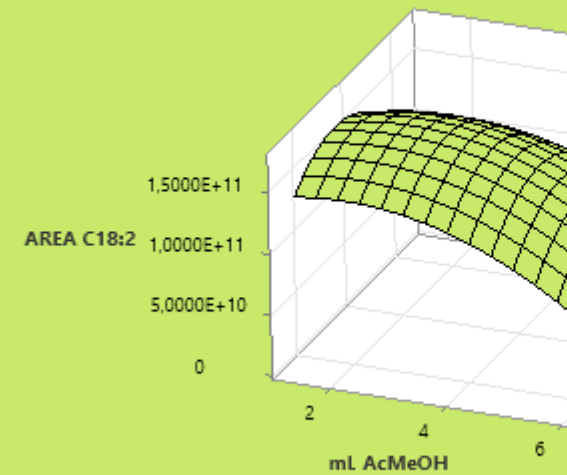
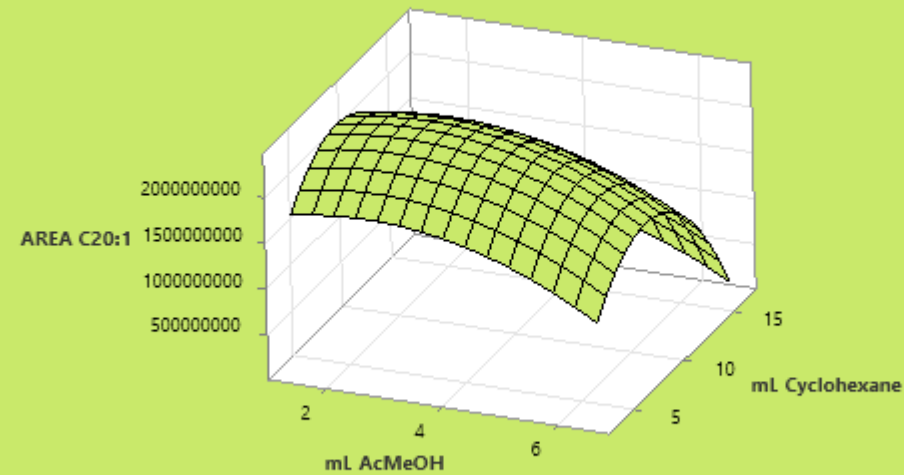
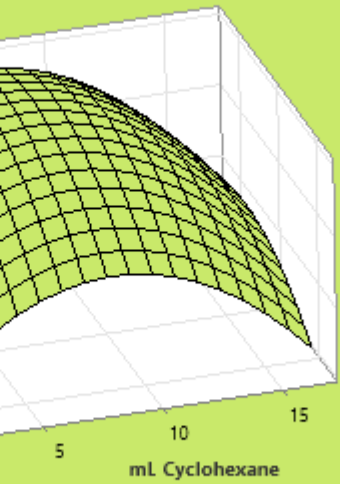
mL AcMeOH

2,5

7

RESPONCE SURFACE PLOT

AREA C20:1 VS. mL Cyclohexane; mL AcMeOH



mL Cyclohexane

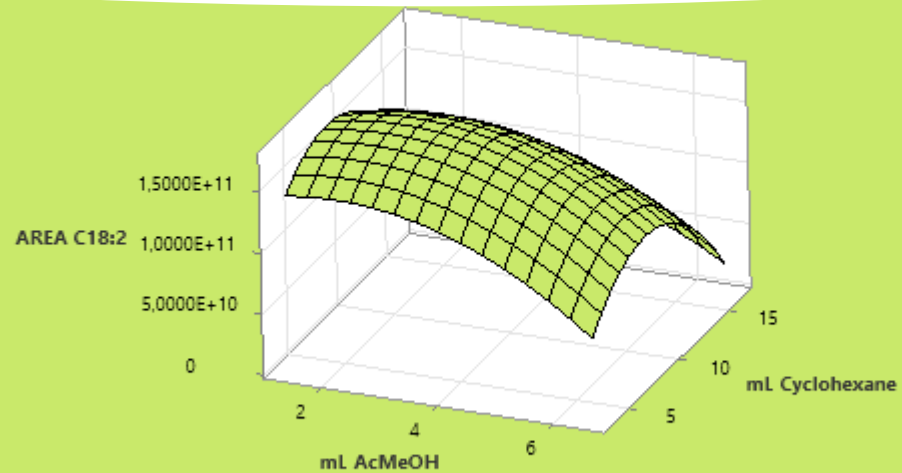
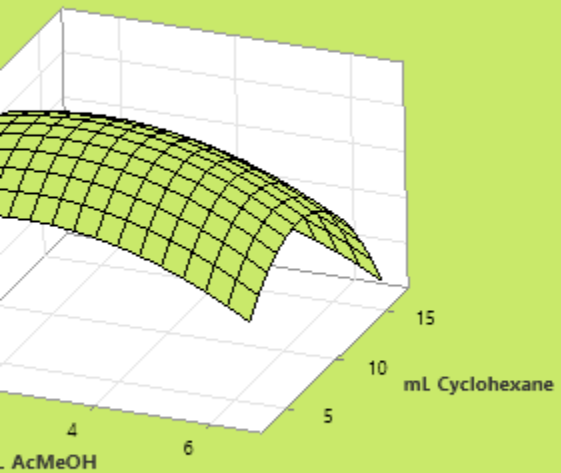
mL AcMeOH

3

8

RESPONCE SURFACE PLOT

AREA C18:2n6c VS. mL Cyclohexane; mL AcMeOH



mL Cyclohexane

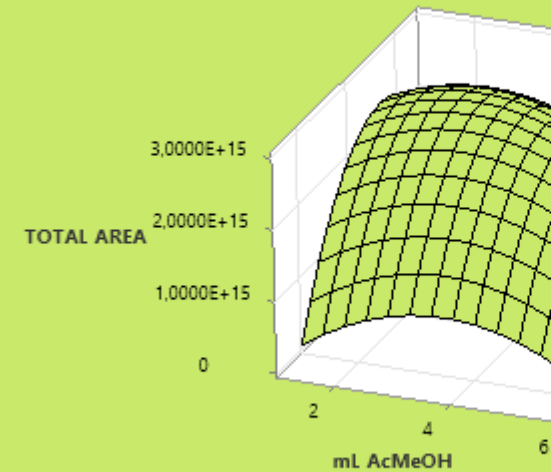
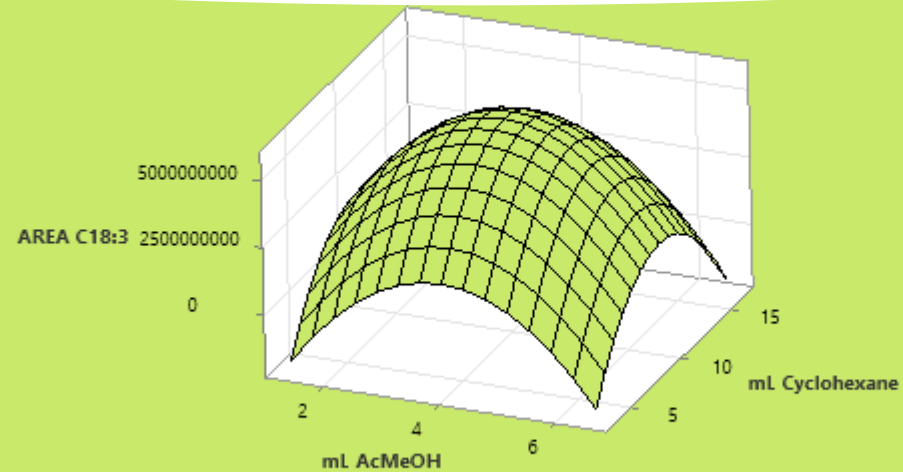
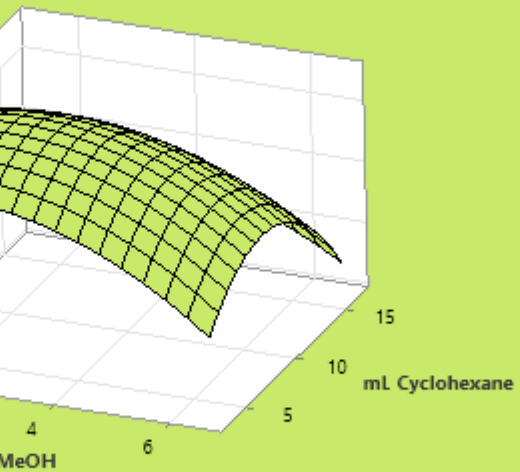
mL AcMeOH

2,5

8

RESPONCE SURFACE PLOT

AREA C18:3n3 VS. mL Cyclohexane; mL AcMeOH



mL Cyclohexane

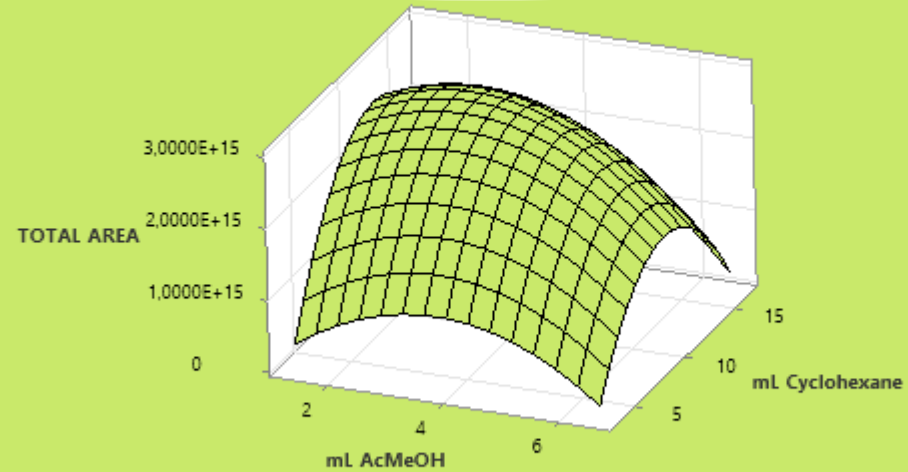
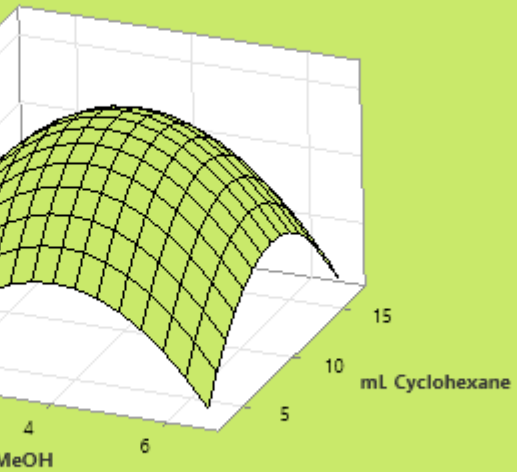
mL AcMeOH

4

10

RESPONCE SURFACE PLOT

TOTAL AREA VS. mL Cyclohexane; mL AcMeOH



mL Cyclohexane

mL AcMeOH

3

11



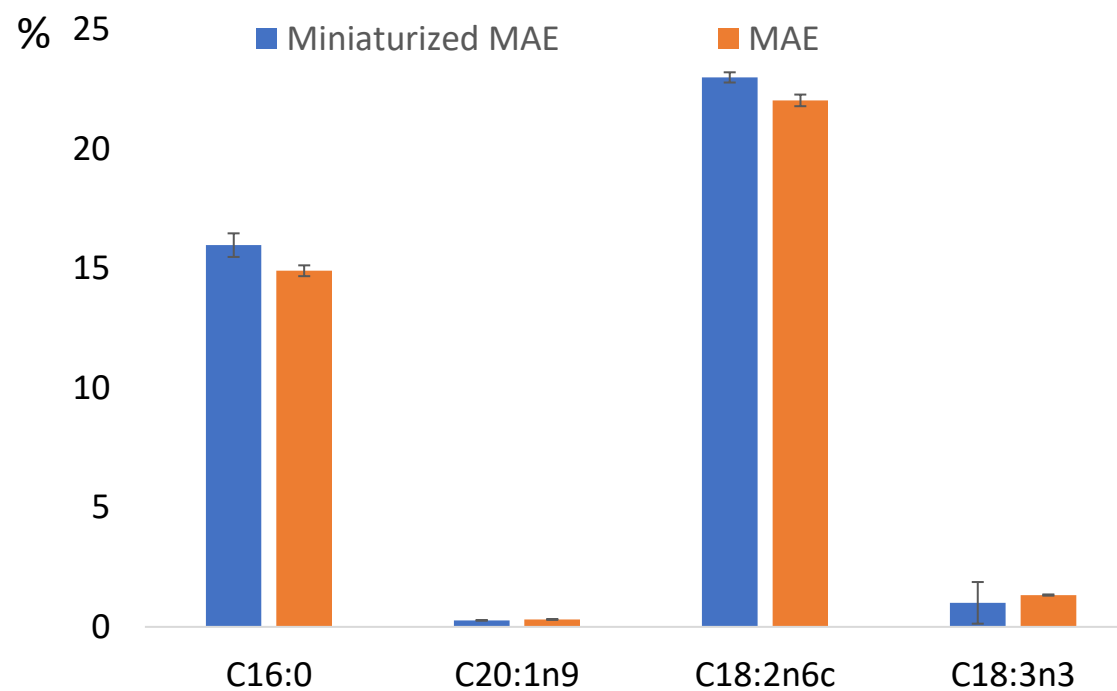
OPTIMAL CONDITIONS

mL Cyclohexane

mL AcMeOH

10

4





OPTIMAL CONDITIONS

mL Cyclohexane

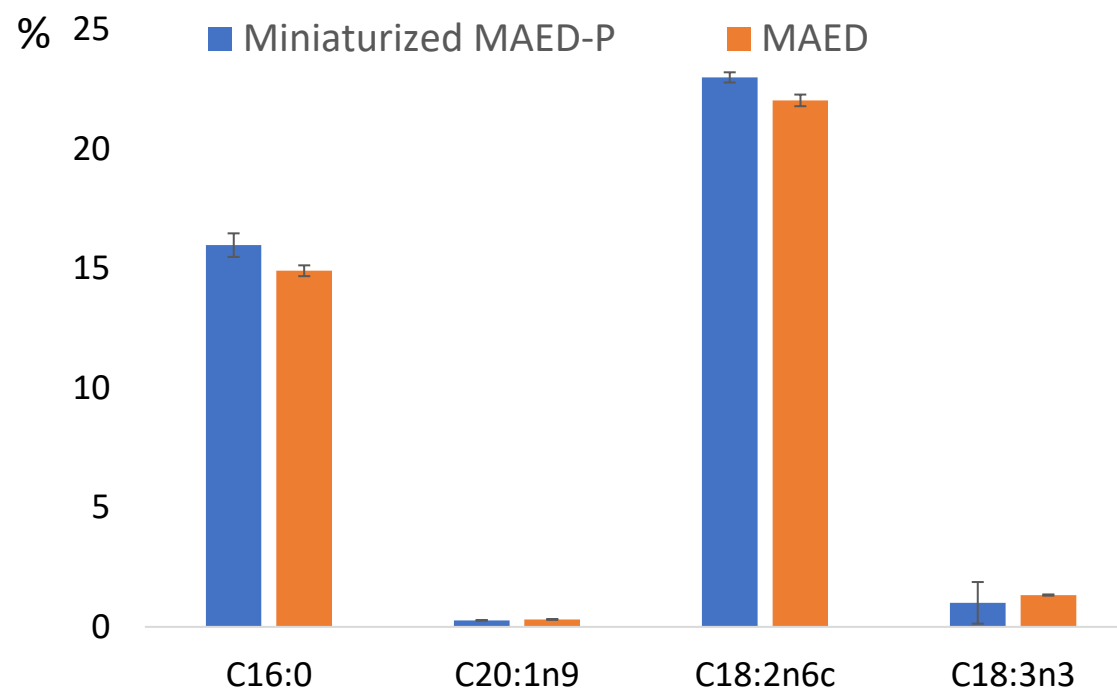
mL AcMeOH

10

4



REDUCTION OF
SOLVENTS
CONSUMPTION
OF 2,5 FACTOR



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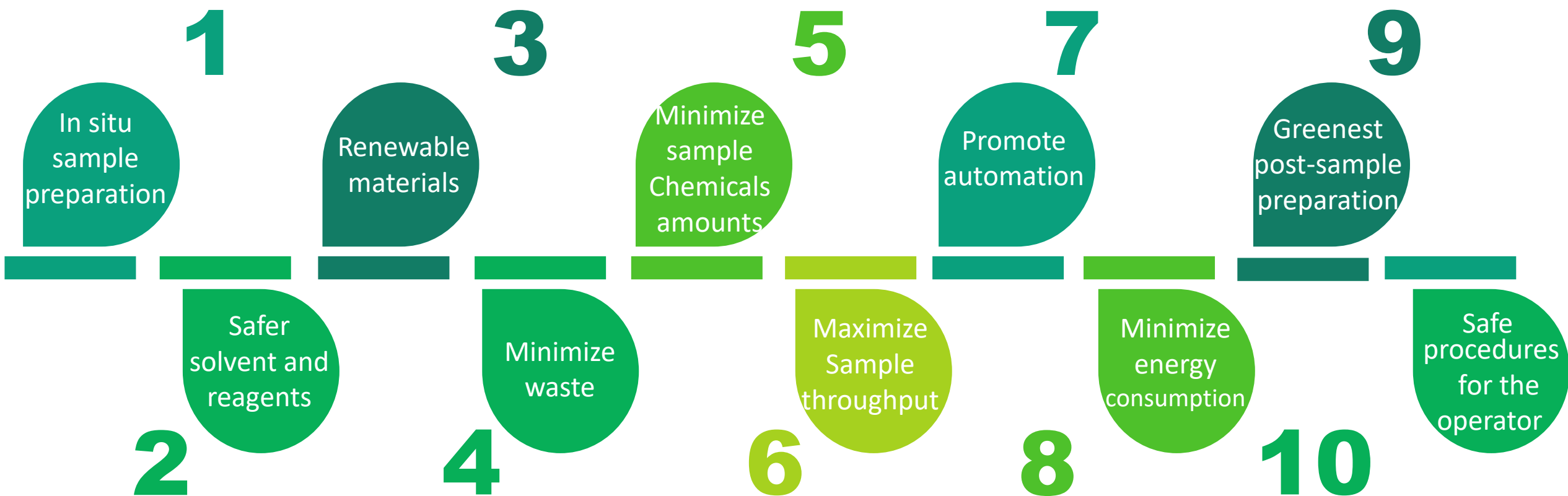
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EVALUATION OF THE GREENNESS OF THE METHODS

The ten principles of green sample preparation

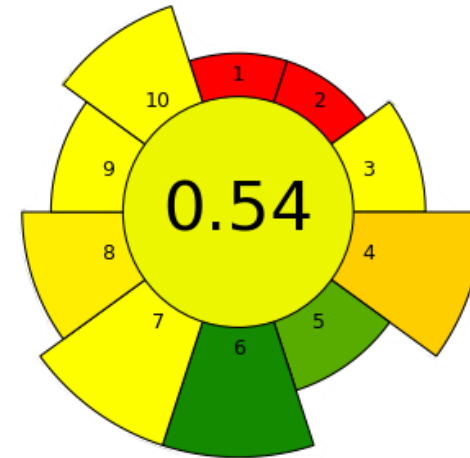


EVALUATION OF THE GREENNESS OF THE METHODS

The ten principles of green sample preparation



DIRECT METHYLATION OF
LIPIDS IN FOODS BY ALKALI
HYDROLYSIS
(Official Method Ce 2b-11)



MINIATURIZED - PRESSURIZED
ONE-STEP
MICROWAVE -ASSISTED
EXTRACTION
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CONCLUSION

Microwave-assisted extractions gave performance comparable to reference methods for FAMEs analysis

The entire method MW proved to be repeatable, robust and universal

Miniaturization was optimized, and the greenness increased

THANKS FOR
YOUR ATTENTION



A SPECIAL THANKS TO MY RESEARCH GROUP



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Alessio Vitale



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DI TORINO

Chiara Emilia Cordero
Simone Squara
Andrea Caratti
Angelica Fina

