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The stability and bioaccessibility of fucoxanthin in spray-dried microcapsules based on various biopolymers

Xiaowen Sun,^a Ying Xu,^a Lili Zhao,^b Hongxue Yan,^b Shuhui Wang^c and Dongfeng Wang^{ib*}

Fucoxanthin is a major marine carotenoid with many biological activities. It is well known that fucoxanthin is unstable to heat and acid due to its polyunsaturated structure. Another defect of fucoxanthin is the low bioavailability and all these drawbacks make it limited in the food industry. In order to improve its stability and intestinal absorption, fucoxanthin was encapsulated with biopolymers by spray drying in this study. All the microspheres we prepared had a spherical shape with encapsulation efficiencies (EE) ranging from 86.48% to 97.06%. A heat stability test showed that maltodextrin (MD), gum arabic (GA) and whey protein isolate (WPI) improved the thermal stability of fucoxanthin. The degradation kinetics of the loaded fucoxanthin encapsulated with biopolymers also indicated that GA and MD had a better protective effect on fucoxanthin. The encapsulated fucoxanthin degradation rate within MD, GA, WPI and gelatin (GEL) followed second-order kinetics and their half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was 92.6 d, 99.8 d, 50.9 d and 69.3 d, respectively. The simulated digestion test *in vitro* suggested that MD, GA and WPI effectively protected fucoxanthin in the gastric acid environment, meanwhile increasing the release rate of fucoxanthin in the intestinal tract.

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1. Introduction

As the most abundant carotenoid in nature, fucoxanthin is found in edible brown algae such as *Undaria pinnatifida*, *Sargassum fusiforme* and *Laminaria Japonica*. In recent years, fucoxanthin has gained great research interest for its numerous beneficial properties, such as anti-obesity,^{1,2} anti-diabetic,³ antioxidant,⁴ anti-inflammatory,^{5,6} and anti-cancer^{7,8} activities. Considering its excellent bioactivities and pharmacological effects, fucoxanthin can potentially be developed into a nutritional supplement or as a promising drug for human health.

Fucoxanthin, with a distinct structure including an unusual allenic bond, epoxide group, and conjugated carbonyl group in polyene chain, is susceptible to external conditions. Oxygen, light, high temperature, heavy metals exposure during the processing and storage can accelerate the degradation of fucoxanthin,^{9–11} and hence restrict its utilization. Therefore, stability is an important factor when fucoxanthin is used as the colorant and bioactive ingredient in food and pharmaceutical industries. Furthermore, Hashimoto *et al.*¹² reported that the

bioavailability of fucoxanthin was relatively low. Therefore, the weak stability and limited bioavailability are the major factors restricting the wider application of fucoxanthin.

Microencapsulation is an effective approach to prevent rapid degradation of sensitive compounds and increase the bioaccessibility of them.^{13,14} Spray-drying is a common technique to prepare microcapsules with a relatively low water content and water activity to reduce the risk of physicochemical degradations.¹⁵ In addition, the selection of proper wall materials is crucial for the effective microencapsulation of bioactive compounds. The wall materials can protect the sensitive ingredients against some adverse reactions and control the release of them. Proteins (whey proteins, gelatin), oligosaccharides (maltodextrins, cyclodextrin), and polysaccharides (GA, alginates) are commonly used as encapsulation materials. GA, as one of the most common wall materials used in microencapsulation by spray drying, is a good wall material encapsulating carotenoid, such as β -carotene,¹⁶ lycopene,¹⁷ astaxanthin.^{18,19} Maltodextrin is a starch produced by partial acidolysis or enzymolysis. It has a low cost, viscosity and a good pigment protection against oxidation.^{20,21} Hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP- β -CD), a hydroxyalkyl derivative of β -cyclodextrin, could enhance the storage stability of astaxanthin/canthaxanthin by inclusion of astaxanthin/canthaxanthin in HP- β -CD.^{22,23} Recent studies also indicated that whey proteins, gelatin or pea protein could deliver various dietary carotenoids, such as α -carotene,²⁴ astaxanthin,²⁵ and lutein.^{26,27}

^aCollege of Food Science and Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266003, People's Republic of China. E-mail: wangdf@ouc.edu.cn

^bState Key Laboratory of Bioactive Seaweed Substances, Qingdao Brightmoon Seaweed Group Co Ltd, Qingdao, 266400, People's Republic of China

^cQingdao Municipal Center for Disease Control & Prevention, Qingdao 266033, People's Republic of China



The object of this study was to select proper wall materials to encapsulate fucoxanthin and improve its stability and bio-accessibility effectively. The characteristics of the fucoxanthin microcapsules prepared by different wall materials were investigated. In addition, the thermal stability of the fucoxanthin microcapsules while the degradation kinetics of diverse fucoxanthin microspheres was studied. Furthermore, the digestive characteristics were evaluated in simulated digestion process.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

Dried *Undaria pinnatifida* was supplied by Jiayi Aquatic Products Co. Ltd. (Shandong, China) and was pulverized and sieved (200 mesh sieve). HP- β -CD was purchased from Zhiyuan Bio-Technology Co. Ltd. (Shandong, China). MD (DE = 15–20) was purchased from Xiwang Sugar Co. Ltd. (Shandong, China). GA was purchased from Solarbio Science & Technology Co. Ltd (Beijing, China). Isolated pea protein (PPI) was purchased from Sciphar Natural Products Co., Ltd (Shaanxi, China). WPI was purchased from Hilmar Ingredients (California, USA). HPLC-grade acetonitrile, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), fucoxanthin standard, and gelatin were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). All other reagents used were of analytical grade.

2.2. Preparation of fucoxanthin

Fucoxanthin was prepared as described in our previous paper,²⁸ briefly, 1 kg dry powder of *Undaria pinnatifida* was extracted thrice in 4 L of 80% ethanol at 40 °C for 12 h, including 0.5 h for stirring process and 11.5 h for static extraction. The extract was filtered and condensed under reduced pressure, and then treated with 95% (v/v) methanol/*n*-hexane (1 : 1, v/v) to isolate fucoxanthin. The methanol layer containing fucoxanthin was concentrated and subjected to silica-gel adsorption chromatography. Fractions with different colors were eluted with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (the volume ratio was reduced from 7 : 3 to 1 : 9) successively, the reddish-orange ones containing fucoxanthin were condensed *in vacuo* at 37 °C and dried under nitrogen. Then the residue was dissolved in 30 mL acetonitrile and stored at –20 °C until use. The whole process should avoid light as possible.

2.3. Quantitative analysis

To quantify fucoxanthin prepared, a sample from the reddish-orange fractions was diluted with acetonitrile and filtered with a 0.22 μ m polytetrafluoroethylene membrane filter for analysis by an HPLC system (1200, Agilent Technologies Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA). Detection procedure consulted the method described by Rivera and Canela-Garayoa²⁹ with some modifications: a ZORBAX Eclipse XDB-C18 column (4.6 \times 250 mm, 5 μ m, Agilent Technologies Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA) was used for fucoxanthin separation using a tertiary solvent gradient elution: initial solvent composition consisted of 80% acetonitrile, 20% water (v/v), changed to 72% acetonitrile, 18% water, and 10% MTBE in 10 min and persisted for 10 min.

Initial conditions were reestablished in 5 min, and the column was re-equilibrated for 7 min before the next injection. The flow rate was 0.8 mL min⁻¹ with a column temperature of 25 °C, and 10 μ L samples were injected into the column. Fucoxanthin was detected at the wavelength of 450 nm and its concentration was determined according to the standard curve obtained on the same conditions.

2.4. Preparation of o/w emulsion

The stock solutions of coating materials were prepared by mixing 40 g of polysaccharide with 150 mL of distilled water using magnetic stirrer (RCT basic, IKA, Staufen, Germany). In the case of protein, their solutions were prepared by dispersing 20 g of protein powder into 150 mL of distilled water, mixing continued until the materials were dissolved well, the pH of the protein solutions were adjusted to 7.0 using 1 M HCl and 1 M NaOH solution if required, and then stand overnight at 4 °C. The ethanol was driven out and the fucoxanthin was dispersed in coin oil. A coarse emulsion was prepared by dispersing fucoxanthin oil into 50 mL of a 1 mM Tween 80 aqueous solution and the final concentration of fucoxanthin was 0.25 mM. The pre-emulsion was prepared by mixing the stock solution with the coarse emulsion respectively and homogenized intensively (10 000 rpm, 5 min) using a high-speed blender (IKA T25 Digital Ultra-Turrax, Staufen, Germany). The emulsion was further homogenised by ultrasonic emulsification process (SCIENTZ-IID, Ningbo, China) for 10 min (500 W, with a duty ratio of 66.67%) and gentle magnetic stirring for 2 h.

2.5. Spray-drying of o/w emulsion

The prepared emulsion was dried using a spray dryer (LPG-5, Jiangsu, China) with rotary atomization at 170/90 °C inlet/outlet temperature. After spray drying process, uniform powder was received and collected in plastic automatic sealing bags for the following study, respectively.

2.6. Characterization of the microcapsule

2.6.1 Microcapsules morphology and particle size distribution. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to investigate the surface morphology and the microstructural properties of the six samples. The encapsulated powders were spread on circular aluminium stubs with a double-sided sticky tape, coated with a very thin layer of gold and examined using a SEM (JSM-840 A, Jeol, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) at an accelerating voltage of 15 kV. Images were taken with magnification of 1000 times.

To obtain the average size and size distribution, the diameters of at least 300 particles were measured for each formulation using Image-Pro Plus 6.0 software (Media Cybernetics, Silver Spring, USA).

2.6.2 Moisture content. The determination of water content in the sample was carried out by drying in a vacuum oven at 60 °C until constant weight.

2.6.3 Water activity (a_w). An Aqua Lab water 4 TE activity meter (Decagon Devices, Inc., WA, USA) was used to measure a_w



of the encapsulated powders at ambient temperature (25 ± 0.1 °C).

2.6.4 Encapsulation efficiency (EE) analysis. The EE was determined using the methodology described by Wang *et al.*³⁰ with some modifications. In order to determine the amount of surface fucoxanthin, 0.5 g of dried microcapsule powder was dispersed in 20 mL *n*-hexane and vortexed for 30 s. The organic phase containing fucoxanthin was removed and the powder residue was washed with hexane (2.5 mL) twice. The solvent was evaporated under nitrogen stream and the residue was redissolved in 10 mL acetonitrile before HPLC analysis. Another 0.5 g of powder was dissolved in 20 mL water and segregated with a high-speed disperser at 10 000 rpm for 60 s. In order to quantify the total amount of fucoxanthin in the encapsulated powder, the supernatant was collected after centrifugation and the extract process was repeated thrice. EE was calculated according to eqn (1).

$$EE(\%) = \frac{TF - SF}{TF} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where TF is the total amount of fucoxanthin present in the encapsulated powder, μg ; SF is the amount of fucoxanthin on the surface of the microcapsules, μg .

2.6.5 Structure characterization. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) was used to study the structural characterization of the six microcapsule samples. The FTIR spectra of fucoxanthin, HP- β -CD, MD, GA, PPI, WPI, GEL, Fx-HP- β -CD, Fx-MD, Fx-GA, Fx-PPI, Fx-WPI and Fx-GEL were obtained using a Nicolet iS10 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) in transmission mode. All of the samples were mixed with KBr at a ratio about 1 : 100 (w/w). All the spectra were obtained from the average of 40 scans with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} over a continuous spectral range of $400\text{--}4000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

2.7. Heat stability of fucoxanthin in microcapsules

The samples based on different wall materials were placed in sealed tubes and covered with aluminum foil, which were then stored at 90 °C for heat stability studies. One hundred milligram of each sample was taken each time and the pigment content was evaluated using HPLC.

2.8. Kinetics modelling of fucoxanthin degradation in microcapsules

Fucoxanthin microcapsules with different wall materials were placed in sealed tubes and covered with aluminum foil. The samples were then stored at 37 °C to study the degradation model. One hundred milligram of each sample was taken out weekly and the content of fucoxanthin was detected by HPLC. Fucoxanthin degradation was simulated with the reaction rate.

The kinetic model of the fucoxanthin degradation profiles was performed using Origin Pro 8.0 software (OriginLab, Northampton, MA, USA) to fit zero-order (eqn (2)), first-order (eqn (3)) or second order kinetics (eqn (4)) and the half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was calculate by eqn (5)–(7).

$$C - C_0 = -kt \quad (2)$$

$$\ln C - \ln C_0 = -kt \quad (3)$$

$$1/C - 1/C_0 = -kt \quad (4)$$

$$t_{1/2} = C_0/(2k) \quad (5)$$

$$t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k \quad (6)$$

$$t_{1/2} = 1/(kC_0) \quad (7)$$

where C_0 is the initial concentration of fucoxanthin, $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ powder; C is the fucoxanthin concentration at time t , $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ powder; k is the reaction rate constant, and t is the storage time, d.

2.9. *In vitro* simulated digestion

The simulated digestion *in vitro* of microencapsulated fucoxanthin was conducted referred to a recent literature with some modifications.³¹ The following simulated digestive steps were performed in sequence. Briefly, 0.4 g dried microcapsule powder was dispersed in 14 mL of salt solution (120 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, and 6 mM CaCl_2 , pH 2.2) and then 1 mL of porcine pepsin (75 mg mL^{-1} in 0.1 M HCl) was added. The suspension was incubated at 37 °C shaking at 95 rpm for 2 h. In order to simulate the actual situation, the intestinal segments were divided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum three sections. Primarily, 1 mL of enzyme mixture containing pancreatic lipase (5 mg mL^{-1}), pancreatin (40 mg mL^{-1}), and bile extract (250 mg mL^{-1}) was added and the pH was raised to 5.5 by adding 0.9 M sodium bicarbonate. The suspension was incubated for 30 min at 37 °C to simulate the duodenum stage. And then the pH was adjusted to 6.0 and the samples were incubated for 90 min at 37 °C to mimic the jejunum stage. Finally, the pH of each sample was increased to 7.0 and incubated for 5 h at 37 °C to complete the ileum phase of the digestion process. At the end of each stage, adequate volume of digestive juice was taken out and fucoxanthin was extracted with the mixture of acetone and *n*-hexane (1 : 1, v/v). The retention rate of fucoxanthin in stomach and the release rate of fucoxanthin in intestine were detected by HPLC and calculated by eqn (8) or (9)

$$R_{\text{et}}(\%) = F_1/F_0 \times 100 \quad (8)$$

$$R_{\text{el}}(\%) = F_2/F_0 \times 100 \quad (9)$$

where, F_1 is the retained amount of fucoxanthin in the simulated gastric media, μg ; F_2 is the released amount of fucoxanthin in the simulated intestinal media, μg ; F_0 is the total amount of fucoxanthin loaded in microcapsules initially added, μg .

2.10. Statistical analysis

All experiments were performed on triplicate samples in replicates and the data were expressed as the mean \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Duncan's multiple comparisons in SPSS (version



19.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The statistical significance was established when $p < 0.05$.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Preparation of fucoxanthin from *Undaria pinnatifida*

The fucoxanthin used in this study was initially isolated from *Undaria pinnatifida* by conventional solvent extraction, and further purified by silica gel column chromatography. The purified fucoxanthin had a relative content of up to 93.29% detected with HPLC according to method recommended in 2.3.

3.2. Surface morphology of fucoxanthin loaded microcapsules

The fucoxanthin microcapsules using HP- β -CD, MD, GA, WPI, PPI and GEL as wall materials were prepared by spray drying. The morphological characterization of the six kinds microspheres was observed using SEM, and the major morphology could be observed in Fig. 1. In general, the microspheres had a spherical shape with a rough surface. As shown in Fig. 1A–C, the microspheres prepared with carbohydrate polymers possessed a higher proportion of spherical shape with a smooth surface. As for protein wall materials (Fig. 1D–F), the particles

appeared a rougher and more concave surface than those prepared with carbohydrate polymers. Probably because carbohydrate polymers could provide greater elasticity and good film forming property during the drying process.

3.3. Size distribution of fucoxanthin loaded microcapsules

The microcapsules size distribution was determined with the aid of the image analysis system (Image Pro-plus® 6.0). In order to compare the size distribution of the six microparticles, the average particle diameters and standard deviation were measured, and the results are shown in Table 1. It can be observed that the mean particle diameter of the protein based microparticles (8.67–9.26 μm) tended to be a bit bigger than the carbohydrate based ones (6.55–7.18 μm).

3.4. Moisture content and water activity

Moisture content is one of the factors which could affect the shelf life of dried products. The moisture content of microcapsules is shown in Table 1 with an average value ranged from 2.68% to 4.90% (dry base). MD microcapsules had the lowest moisture content, which was similar to or lower than the values in other reports. For example, the β -carotene microcapsules



Fig. 1 SEM photographs of the microspheres containing fucoxanthin using different wall materials (A) HP- β -CD, (B) MD, (C) GA, (D) WPI, (E) PPI, and (F) GEL.



Table 1 Characterization of fucoxanthin microcapsules with different wall materials^a

	Size (μm)	Moisture content (%)	a_w	EE (%)
HP- β -CD	6.98 ± 0.41^b	3.26 ± 0.11^b	0.15 ± 0.01^c	97.06 ± 0.36^a
MD	6.55 ± 0.10^c	2.68 ± 0.04^c	0.14 ± 0.01^c	92.35 ± 0.44^b
GA	7.18 ± 0.08^b	3.60 ± 0.19^b	0.14 ± 0.01^c	86.48 ± 0.71^c
WPI	8.67 ± 0.24^a	4.90 ± 0.17^a	0.25 ± 0.01^a	90.88 ± 0.14^c
PPI	8.87 ± 0.19^a	3.74 ± 0.11^b	0.23 ± 0.02^{ab}	90.08 ± 0.10^d
GEL	9.26 ± 0.35^a	3.47 ± 0.19^b	0.21 ± 0.01^b	92.68 ± 0.30^b

^a The different letters represent significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

prepared by spray drying using MD as wall material had a moisture content of 3.5%.³² Comunian *et al.*³³ reported moisture content was around 10% for spray-dried chlorophyllide microcapsules using GA, MD and soy protein isolate-based carrier systems. It has been reported that when moisture content attained values lower than 7%, water diffusion through the food matrix decreases, which reduces the effect of moisture content on the physicochemical properties of the microcapsules and the accessibility of oxygen to pass the vesicular structure.³⁴ Therefore, the microspheres we prepared should have a good stability during shelf life.

All the microcapsules showed low a_w values, ranging from 0.14 to 0.25 (Table 1). All of these a_w were adequate for the microsphere powders since low a_w could prohibit microbial growth and decrease degradation of components in the powders.^{34,35} In this study, the low moisture content and a_w caused a decrease in the relative rate of oxidation reactions, and consequently stabilized the fucoxanthin encapsulated in the microspheres.

3.5. EE of fucoxanthin microcapsules

In order to evaluate different wall materials' ability for fucoxanthin encapsulation, total and free fucoxanthin of the powders were determined and EE was calculated. As shown in Section 2.6, free fucoxanthin was the part extracted with organic solvents, and then EE values could reflect not only the rate of the fucoxanthin embedded in the particles but also the degree that the wall materials can prevent the leakage of encapsulated fucoxanthin.³⁵ The detail data are presented in Table 1. The EE of the six microsphere powders ranged from 86.48% to 97.06%. The EE values in this study were a little better than or similar to earlier reports.^{31,36,37} These results indicated the use of all these materials may yield a good encapsulation efficiency for carotenoid.

3.6. Structure analysis of fucoxanthin microcapsules by FTIR

The chemical binding status between fucoxanthin and six wall materials were studied by FTIR. Fig. 2 shows FTIR spectra in the wavelength range of 400–4000 cm^{-1} . Fig. 2A showed bands specific to fucoxanthin: the peak at 3419 cm^{-1} was assigned as O–H stretching, 3000–2800 cm^{-1} (C–H stretching), and 1339–1452 cm^{-1} (C–H scissoring and bending), typical for carotenoids, 1732 cm^{-1} (C=O stretching) and 1032 cm^{-1} (C–O stretching), typical for esters. The peak at 1928 cm^{-1} was

assigned as an allenic bond,³¹ which is considered as a unique functional group of fucoxanthin. The peak at 968 cm^{-1} was for absorption band of C–H in C, C conjugate system and 1657 cm^{-1} was for C=C stretching vibration.

Fig. 2B–G shows the FTIR spectra of HP- β -CD/MD/GA and fucoxanthin loaded HP- β -CD/MD/GA. In the IR spectrum of HP- β -CD (B) and MD (D), there were many similar bands, 3385 cm^{-1} (O–H stretching), 2929 or 2926 cm^{-1} (C–H stretching), 1647 cm^{-1} (C=O stretching), 1459 and 1409 cm^{-1} (C–H bending), 1373 cm^{-1} (O–H bending), 1155 cm^{-1} (C–O stretching). The infrared spectrum of gum arabic (F) possessed typical bands in the regions of 600–3000 cm^{-1} . Some characteristics of absorption spectrum of GA were 3423 cm^{-1} (O–H stretching), 2930 cm^{-1} (C–H stretching), 1609 cm^{-1} (N–H bending), 1417 cm^{-1} (C–H bending) and 1066 cm^{-1} due to the stretching of C–O.³⁸

Fig. 2H–M shows the FTIR spectra of WPI/PPI/GEL and fucoxanthin loaded WPI/PPI/GEL. The infrared spectra of WPI (H), PPI (J) and GEL (L) had very characteristic bands. In the spectra of three kinds native proteins, peaks at around 1532 cm^{-1} was attributed to C=O stretching and 1644–1658 cm^{-1} attributed to C–N–H in-plane bending and C–N stretching, 3292 and 1396 cm^{-1} attached to N–H stretching, and O–H bending vibrations of deionized carboxylic acid, respectively, and peaks at 3000–2800 and 1449 cm^{-1} correlated to C–H stretching and C–H bending.³⁹ When the FTIR spectra of the six microcapsule powders dried by spray-drying were compared with corresponding wall materials, the appearance of peaks around 1745 cm^{-1} (C=O stretching) was the mainly difference. And all the other absorbance had almost no shifts. The results suggested that the molecular structures of fucoxanthin and wall materials didn't change and there were no new chemical bonds formed. In brief, fucoxanthin was just physically encapsulated inside the microcapsules by hydrogen bonding and van der Waals interactions.⁴⁰

We also investigated proteins' secondary structure and the refolding results are shown in Table 2. It can be seen from the data that the β -structures were the most important secondary structure. And there was an expected decrease in β -sheet, indicating a certain extent of decrease in molecular order. The increase observed in the other bands can be attributed to the conversion of inter-molecular β -sheet into non-native α -helix, β -turns, and random coil.⁴¹



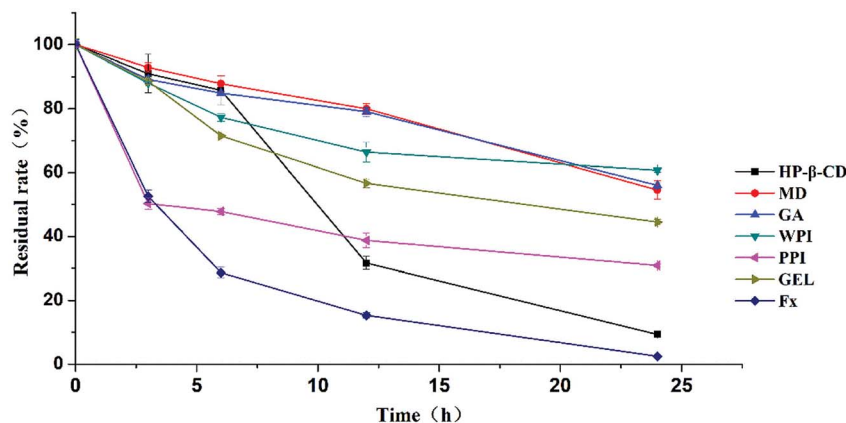


Fig. 3 The heat stability of fucoxanthin microcapsules encapsulated with different wall materials at 90 °C.

established to fit zero-order, first-order or second order kinetics respectively. The best model was chosen based on the highest regression coefficient and the best graphic adjustment. The degradation of fucoxanthin within MD, GA, WPI, and GEL microcapsules fit second-order kinetics equation, within HP- β -CD and PPI fit zero-order kinetics equation (Table 3, Fig. 4). And the coefficients of x could response the degradation rate. The half-life was calculated by formula (5) and (7) for zero-order degradation kinetics and second-order degradation kinetics, and the results were 26.3 d, 92.6 d, 99.8 d, 50.9 d, 69.0 d, and 69.3 d, respectively. Fucoxanthin in all the six samples showed different degradation rates, indicating the type of wall material modulate the degradation of the carotenoid pigment.

Although HP- β -CD is an excellent carrier for small molecular substances for its special structure, the half-life of fucoxanthin was only 26.3 d. We assume that fucoxanthin partly inserted into the cavity of HP- β -CD and formed a supramolecular inclusion complex, providing moderate protection to fucoxanthin from degradation by heat and oxygen. However, the long conjugated polyene chains of fucoxanthin were still exposed, which made it protected not quite well. The degradation rates of fucoxanthin in MD and GA were much lower than those in the other wall materials, indicating that they were better in protecting fucoxanthin than the rest four. According to literatures, MD could form dense layer around the encapsulated compounds to protect them against oxygen, moisture and heat during storage. The microcapsule composed of GA was more stable than others, which was

probable due to the structure of GA. GA is a highly branched heteropolymer consisting of arabinogalactans, glycoproteins, and arabinogalactan proteins. In this mix, the carbohydrates provide structure through glass formation, and the proteins endow GA the ability of film-forming and emulsifying.⁴⁶ Consequently, of all the wall materials, GA presented the best protection of fucoxanthin with a half-life of 99.8 d. These results indicated that GA and MD had a better protective effect on fucoxanthin.

3.9. Stability and bioaccessibility of fucoxanthin *in vitro* digestion

Fucoxanthin can be easily degraded in acidic environment owing to the electrophilicity of its polyunsaturated bonds and it is exposed to gastric acid during the digestion process in the gastric stage. The other issue that matters is the bioaccessibility, for it could reflect the absorption of fucoxanthin into blood circulation. The main absorption sites of fucoxanthin are located in small intestine. The six microcapsules were tested in simulated digestion process to evaluate their digestive stability and bioaccessibility. According to Koo *et al.*'s method,³¹ the whole collected digestion solutions from gastric stage were analyzed to evaluate the digestive stability of fucoxanthin in the simulated gastric juice, and the micelle obtained by centrifugation of the solution collected in the simulated small intestine stages was used to evaluate the bioaccessibility of fucoxanthin correspondingly.

Table 3 Degradation parameters of fucoxanthin degradation in microcapsule samples

Samples	Zero-order kinetic		First-order kinetic		Second-order kinetic	
	$k_0 \pm s_{k_0}$ (d ⁻¹)	Linear regression (R_0^2)	$k_1 \times 10^3 \pm s_{k_1} \times 10^3$ (d ⁻¹)	Linear regression (R_1^2)	$k_2 \times 10^4 \pm s_{k_2} \times 10^4$ (d ⁻¹)	Linear regression (R_2^2)
HP- β -CD	-3.45 ± 0.19	0.9821	—	—	1.52 ± 0.82	0.3260
MD	-1.13 ± 0.21	0.8241	—	—	0.61 ± 0.08	0.9217
GA	-1.52 ± 0.13	0.9558	—	—	0.76 ± 0.03	0.9913
WPI	-1.18 ± 0.19	0.8769	-13.51 ± 2.17	0.8832	1.24 ± 0.94	0.9716
PPI	-0.56 ± 0.04	0.9772	-8.28 ± 0.58	0.9760	1.07 ± 0.10	0.9551
GEL	-0.93 ± 0.14	0.8965	-9.92 ± 1.21	0.9292	1.26 ± 0.09	0.9983



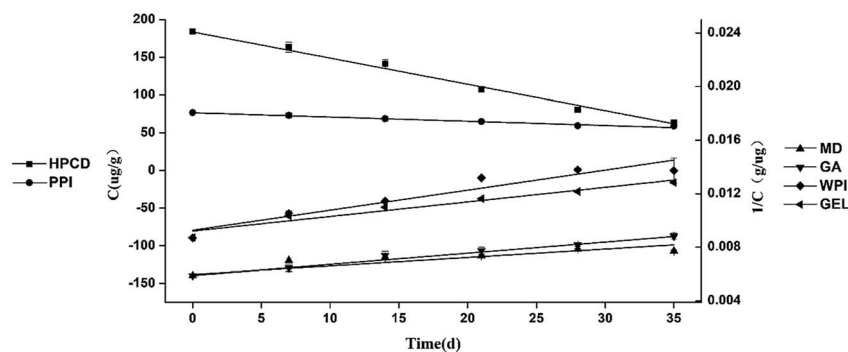


Fig. 4 Fucoxanthin degradation kinetics of microcapsules based on different vehicles: HP- β -CD, MD, GA, WPI, PPI and GEL at the temperature of 37 °C.

As shown in Fig. 5, fucoxanthin in all the six microcapsules degraded with varying degrees through the simulated gastric tract digestion process, the retention rate of fucoxanthin was around 68.82–89.38%, while fucoxanthin free decreased to

61.19%. Among them, fucoxanthin remained over 80% embedded in MD, GA and WPI. This result indicated that fucoxanthin in the six kinds of microcapsules were more stable in the gastric digestion environment. In the small intestine

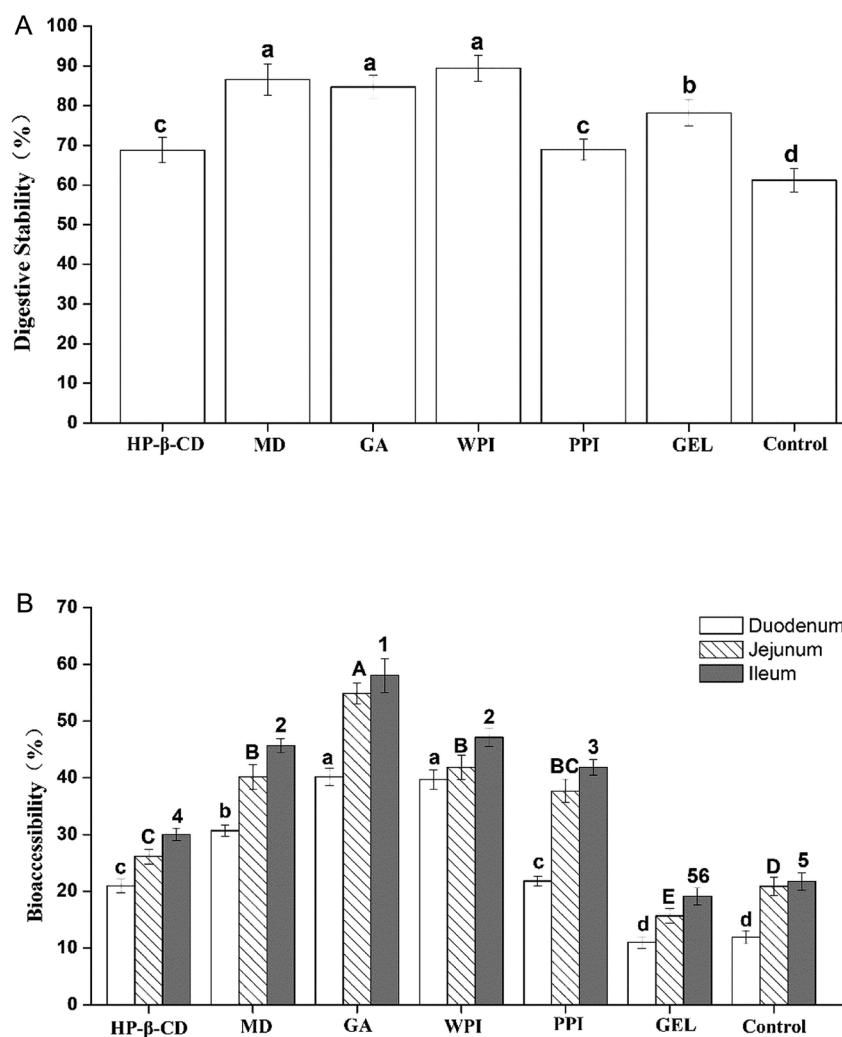


Fig. 5 (A) Digestive stability (%) of fucoxanthin in microcapsules after simulated gastric tract digestion *in vitro*. (B) Bioaccessibility (%) of fucoxanthin in microcapsules after three intestinal tracts digestion *in vitro*.



stages of the simulated digestion *in vitro*, the fucoxanthin released to the micelle phases of Fx-HP- β -CD, Fx-MD, Fx-GA, Fx-WPI and Fx-PPI was in the range of 21–30%, 31–46%, 40–58%, 40–47% and 22–42%, respectively, which was higher than that of fucoxanthin-free (10–21%) and Fx-GEL (11–20%). Considering the retention rate in the previous phase, MD, GA, WPI were more suitable for protecting fucoxanthin from degradation in the digestive process and fucoxanthin can be released more easily.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, fucoxanthin microcapsules were prepared using six biopolymers as carriers by spray drying. The ones with carbohydrate were sphere with little shrinking and had more concave on the surface of microcapsules made by proteins. The mean particle diameter of the protein based microparticles was a bit bigger than that of the carbohydrate based microparticles. All the microcapsules had low moisture content and a_w , and good encapsulation efficiency.

FTIR analysis showed that it was a physical encapsulation process and no new chemical bonds formed between fucoxanthin and biopolymers. WPI, GA and MD showed effective protection on fucoxanthin against heating at high temperature. And the encapsulated fucoxanthin degradation in GA and MD followed the second-order reaction and were more suitable for protecting fucoxanthin. In the digestion process *in vitro*, it showed that MD, GA and WPI had a better ability to prevent the degradation and fucoxanthin can be released more easily in the intestinal tract. This study provided useful information for the microencapsulation of fucoxanthin in further studies and industrial application.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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